

Breaking free of the arms race

Monitor, detect, assess and react to influence operations

Data Science Institute



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Red Queen effect



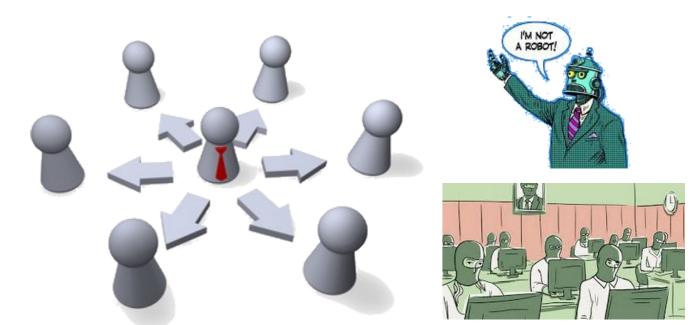
Content-based detectors are sensitive to adversarial training attacks – simply use the detector to train the attacker.

Our detection approach in a nutshell

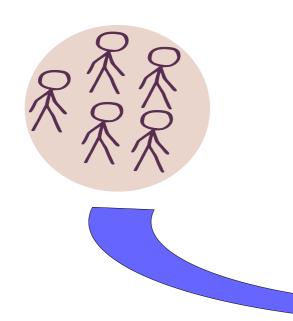
Build social sensors – the reaction of the social system cannot be faked

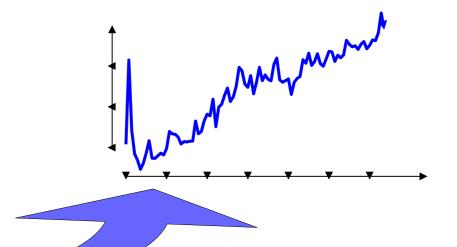
Early detection systems – information spread patterns within the user population

Distinguish content types and user actions – how online social systems react to them.



Our detection approach in a nutshell





information diffusion misinformation spread influence operations

UTS capabilities in the Influence Operations space



Response level



How can we develop and deploy dashboards to monitor discussion on both the social media and traditional media outlets, in which the adversaries are most

likely to deploy the influence operations?

Monitor

How do we most effectively identify and triage information campaigns based on the characteristics of the message, how it spreads, who is communicating it, and where it is being communicated?

Detect

What factors accelerate and intensify the communication and reach of weaponized messages within and across online environments, and which factors lead to the most significant realworld harms?

What are practical approaches that allow us to both pro-actively and reactively limit the harms of problematic messaging, including identifying where, when and how counter-messaging should be deployed?

Counter

Monitor discussions on social and traditional media

information
campaigns

Detect

adversarial

Estimate the effectiveness of influence operations

Design and apply countermeasures



Characterising the dynamic interaction between traditional and social media ecosystems in the flow and spread of disinformation and problematic content.

Develop and deploy a "mission control" dashboard to retrieve content from a constantly updating list of traditional media and Internet sources.

Utilise information diffusion techniques to identify problematic content based on the way it moves through and across online channels

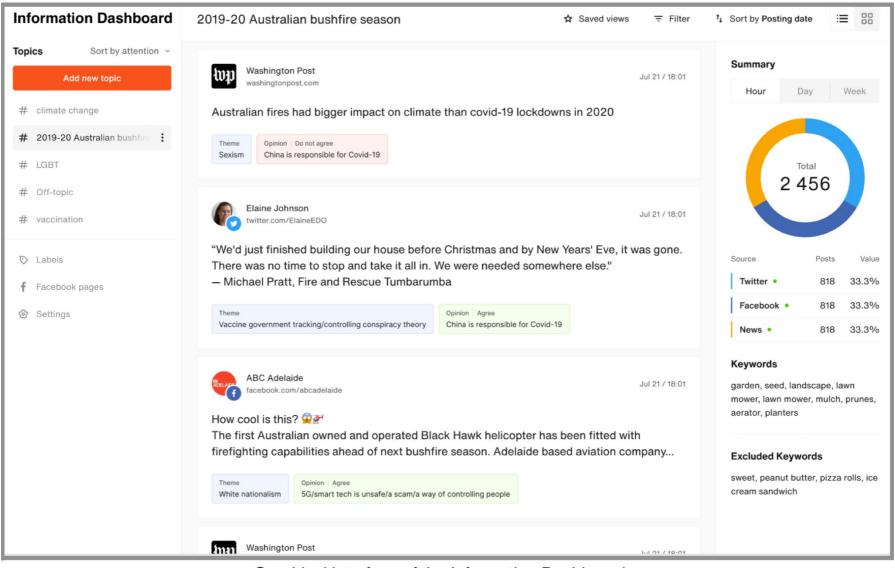
Deploy natural language processing techniques to automate the detection of problematic online messages based on the structure and content of the message Model the impact of networks and influencers on the virality and reach of problematic messages

Track the spread of problematic messages across and between online platforms and into the real-world

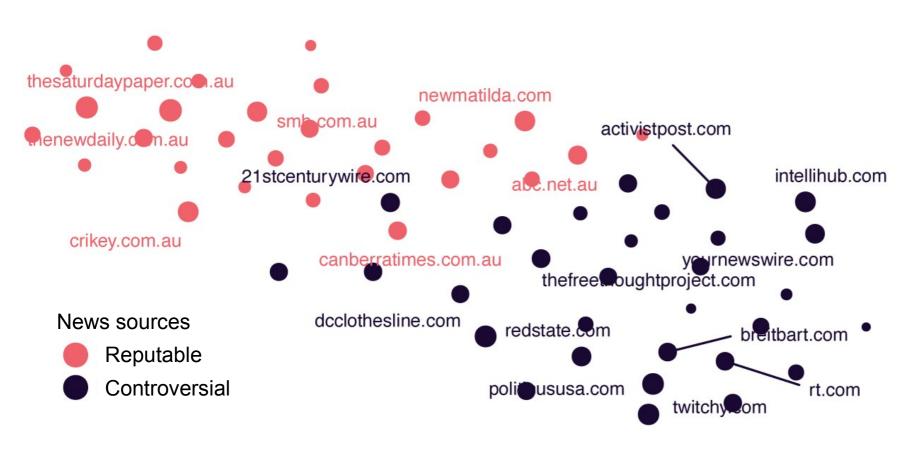
Use natural language processing to automatically generate countermessaging that is tuned for the platform and target group of interest

Identify key message inoculation points in social networks based on how information flows and gains velocity

Monitor: Monitoring discussion spaces (TRL: 3)

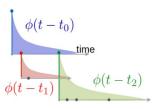


Detect: separating controversial from reputable (TRL: 5)



Reputable and controversial sources are separable based solely on how their information spreads

Detect controversial news without content analysis





The technical detail:

Mathematical generative modelling; Hawkes processes; joint modelling

React: Identify influential inauthentic users (TRL: 5)



Identify users engaged in influence operations

Estimate their impact on the wider community



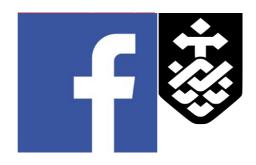
The technical detail:

Prior expertise with Information Disorder



Defence Science and Technology Group

Real-time detection of disinformation campaigns



Hate Speech propagation on Social Media



Detection and debunking for online misinformation



Expert roundtable for Defamation law reform

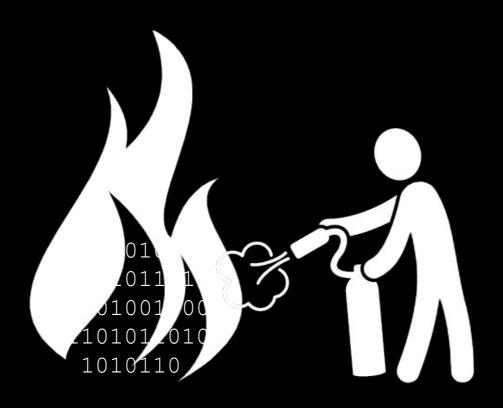


CRAWFORD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

Tracking Disinformation Campaigns across terrain



Detecting and quantifying privacy loss over time



Other examples of expertise

Expertise: Detecting coordinated campaigns



Clear structure with two clusters: disinformation (right) and debunking (left)

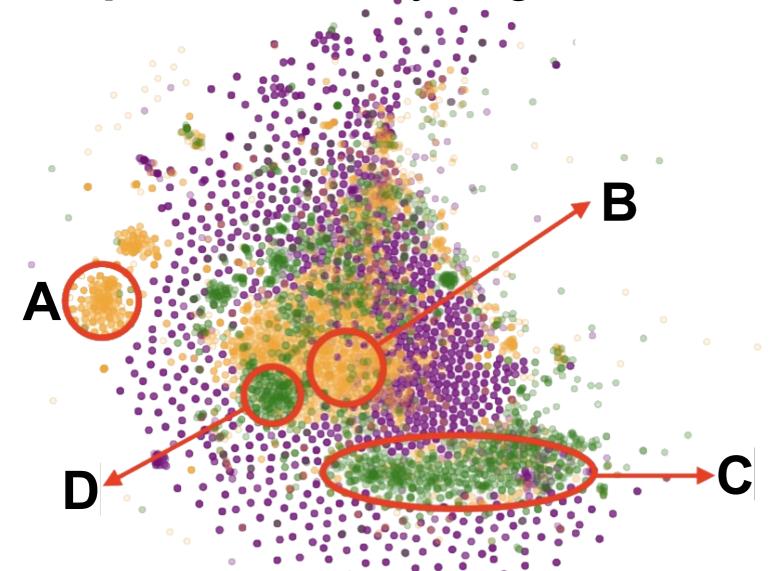
Disinformation cluster: tightly connected, coordinated and timed retweeting

Debunking cluster: organic retweeting, reactionary, loosely connected, multiple communities



The technical detail:

Expertise: Analysing coordinated troll strategies



(yellow) right trolls: focused MAGA (magenta) left trolls: surround discussion (green) news trolls: selective highlighting

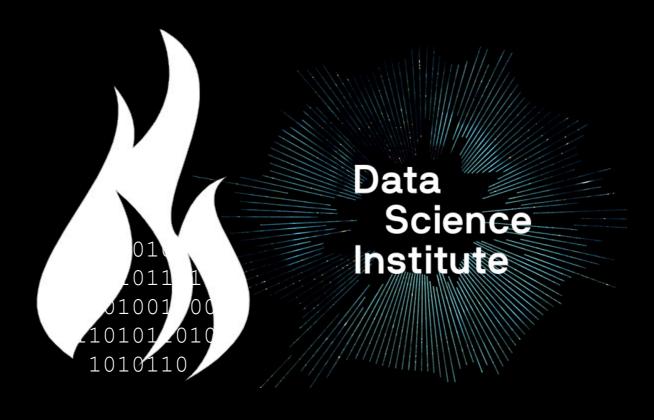
A – (right trolls) Hillary cannot be trusted#ThingsMoreTrustedThanHillary

B – (right trolls) Mimic black Trumpsupporters #Blacks4Trump

C – (news trolls) News about violence and civil unrest #news

D – (news trolls) Federal politics, policy and regulation #politics





UTS Data Science Institute Capability



Team of 35 full-time data scientists and data engineers with a strong focus on delivering meaningful industry impact.



Long history of industry project delivery to diverse partners from Australian government, global water utilities, regulatory agencies, and energy, water, transport and education sectors



Deep expertise in cutting-edge social network message diffusion, virality and disinformation, ratified through high-profile publications



Data Science Institute members have won industry awards, the Eureka Data Science Prize, the CSIRO Collaboration medal for their work across applied data science initiatives



UTS is the top ranked university in computer science and engineering in Australia and top 15 in the world and is the top-ranked Australian university in scientific impact and collaboration



Experience in the management, leadership and delivery of large-scale collaborative research initiatives and long-term partnerships (including management of a \$20m initiative with the federal government)



A collaborative network of researchers operating in the disinformation space and data science spaces, from PhD student through to senior researcher



A voice that stretches beyond academia, with meaningful media engagement record and experience across print, digital, television and radio platforms