WHAT DO CITIZENS MAKE OF AI?

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Suspicious person: NO

/ judged by
Artificial Intelligence

Suspicious person:
YES

/ judged by
Artificial Intelligence

Suspicious person: NO

/ judged by
Human Analyst

Suspicious person: YES

/ judged by
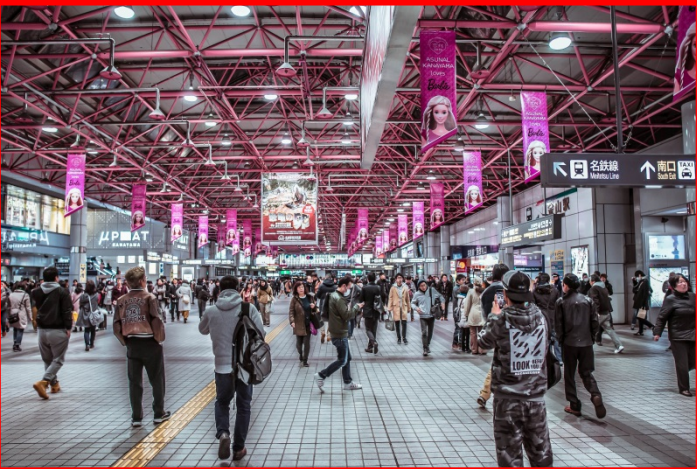**Human Analyst**

Suspicious person:
/ no judgement yet

Suspicious person: NO

/ judged by
**Artificial Intelligence
and Human Analyst**

Suspicious person:
YES

/ judged by
**Artificial Intelligence
and Human Analyst**

Suspicious person:
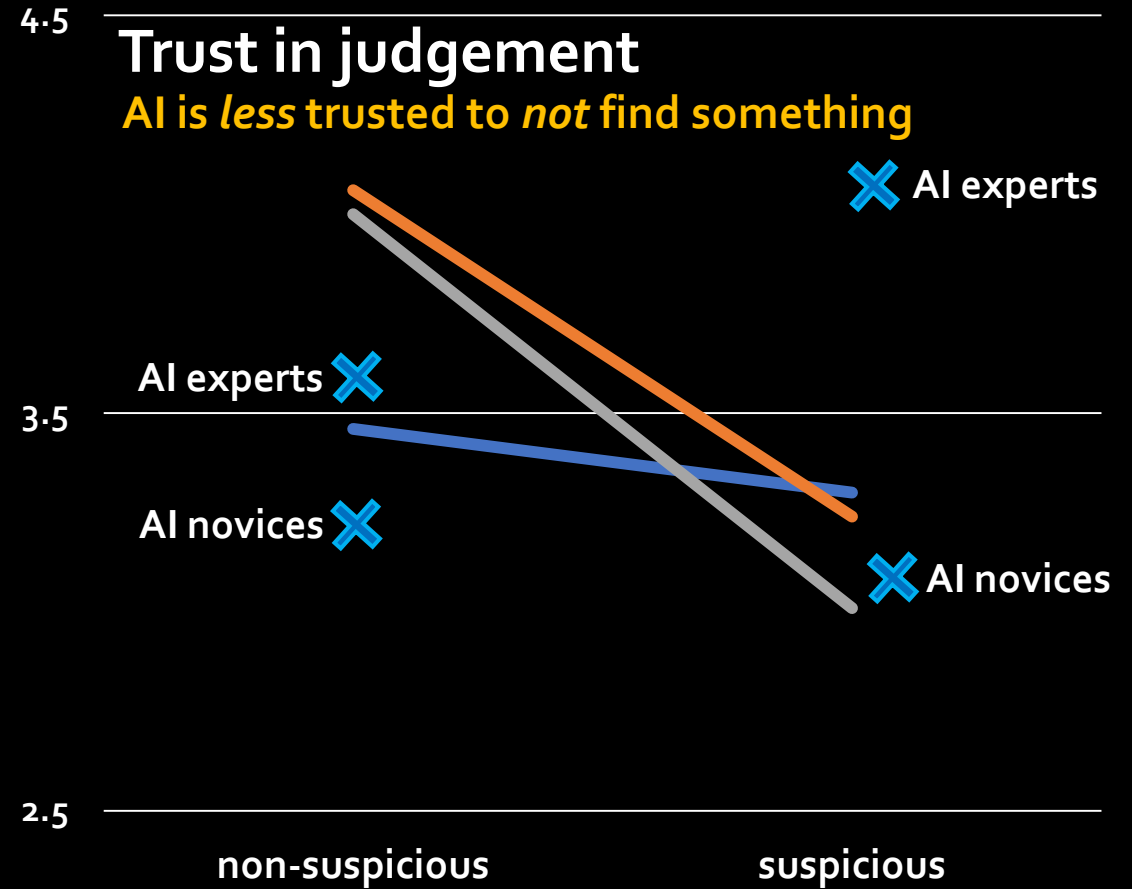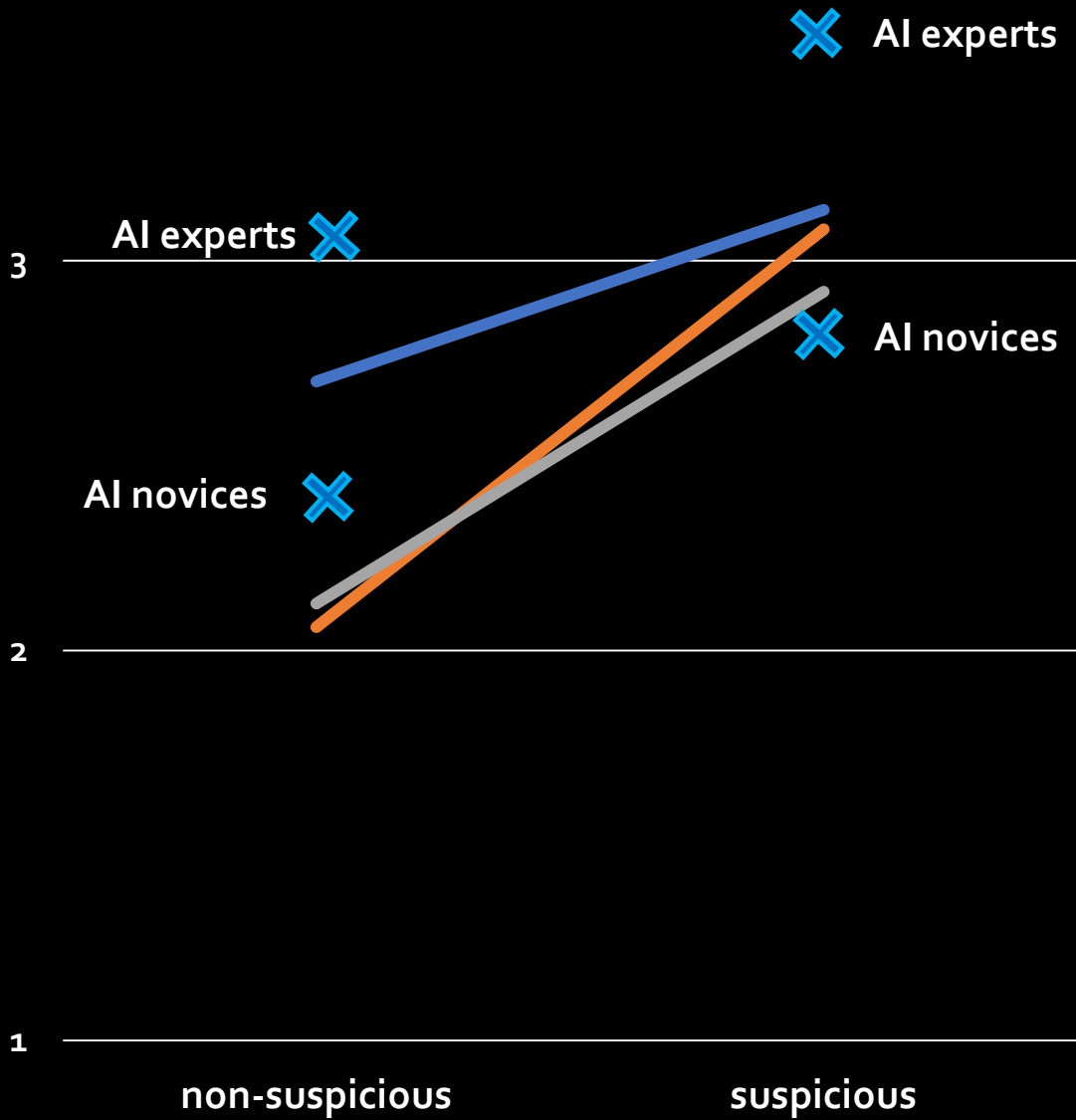/ no judgement yet

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Judgement

AI ratings make people more suspicious

AI experts

AI experts

AI novices

AI novices

non-suspicious   suspicious

4

3

2

1

AI
Human
Both

Trust in judgement

AI is *less* trusted to *not* find something

AI experts

AI experts

AI novices

AI novices

non-suspicious   suspicious

4.5

3.5

2.5

CENTRIC   Bayerl et al., 2019/prepared for publication

Trust in own decision

![AI experts]

People trust their own decision least if they validate AI

4·5

4

AI novices ![X]

3·5

non-suspicious   suspicious

![AI novices]

CENTRIC   Bayerl et al., 2019/prepared for publication

Acceptability of Artificial Intelligence to automate identification of suspects and criminal material

■ Citizens   ■ Professionals

4

3

2

1

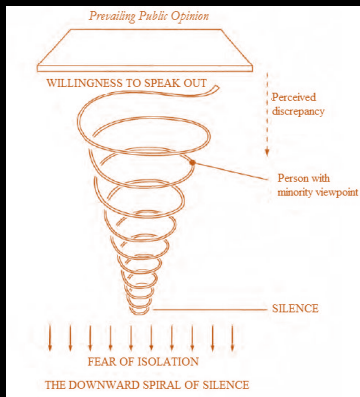Croatia   Bulgaria   Estonia   Germany   Greece   Italy
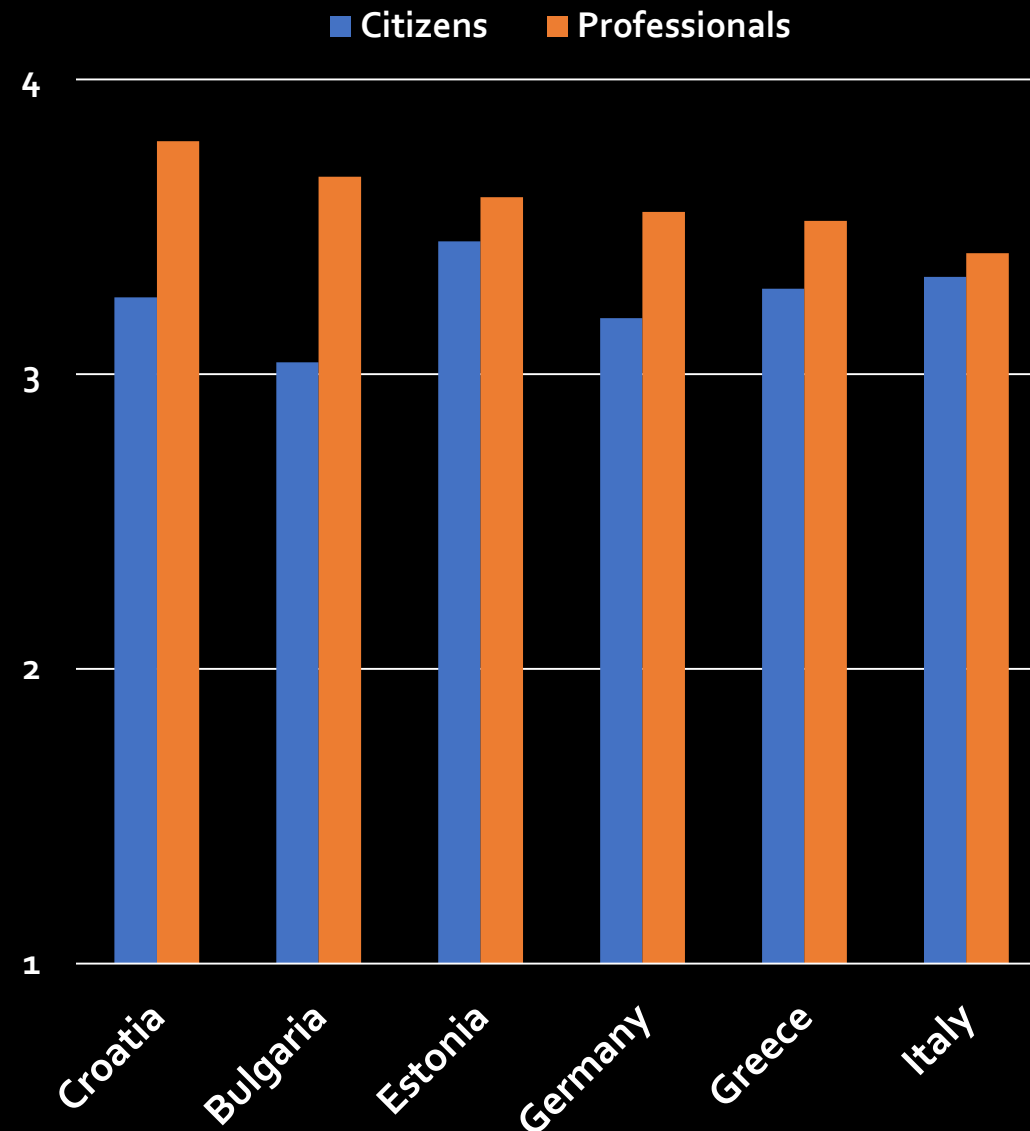
B. Writers living in both Free and Not Free countries have curtailed or avoided activities on social media, or seriously considered it, due to fear of government surveillance, including:

42% of writers in Free countries

46% of writers in Partly Free countries
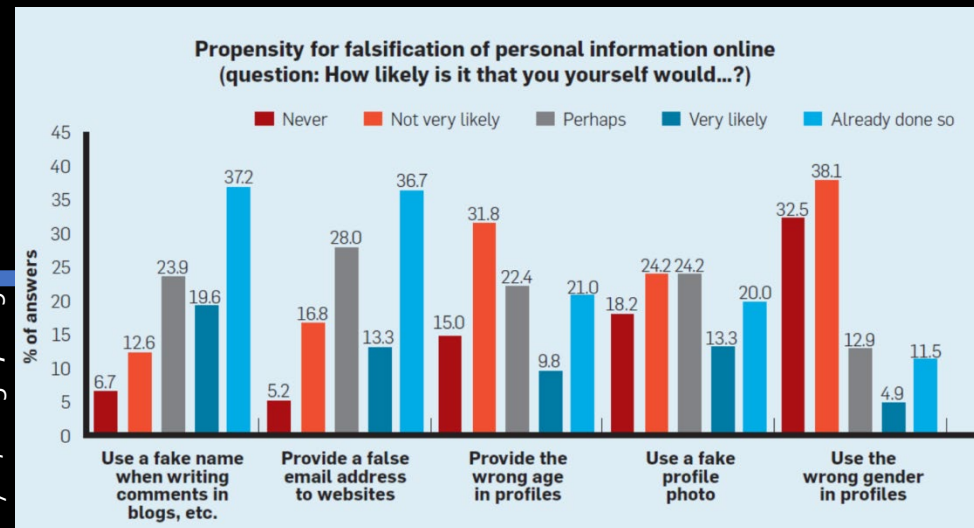
53% of writers in Not Free countries

Prevailing Public Opinion
WILLINGNESS TO SPEAK OUT
Perceived discrepancy
Person with minority viewpoint
SILENCE
FEAR OF ISOLATION
THE DOWNWARD SPIRAL OF SILENCE

OBFUSCATION
A USER'S GUIDE
FOR PRIVACY AND PROTEST
Finn Brunton | Helen Nissenbaum

Users Are Concerned About Apps and Personal Information

% of app downloaders who chose to do the following after discovering how much personal information the app required

Chose not to install an app — 60

Uninstalled an app they had previously downloaded — 43
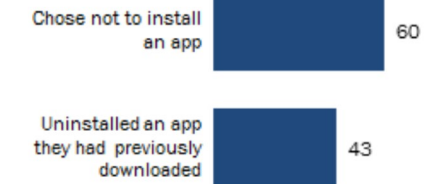
Source: Pew Research Center Surveys, Jan. 27, 2015 to Feb. 16, 2015. N=461 Adults Ages 18+. The margin of error for all adults is +/- 5.8 percentage points.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Propensity for falsification of personal information online
(question: How likely is it that you yourself would…?)

■ Never ■ Not very likely ■ Perhaps ■ Very likely ■ Already done so

% of answers

Use a fake name when writing comments in blogs, etc.: 6.7, 12.6, 23.9, 19.6, 37.2

Provide a false email address to websites: 5.2, 16.8, 28.0, 13.3, 36.7

Provide the wrong age in profiles: 15.0, 31.8, 22.4, 9.8, 21.0

Use a fake profile photo: 18.2, 24.2, 24.2, 13.3, 20.0

Use the wrong gender in profiles: 32.5, 38.1, 12.9, 4.9, 11.5

Bayerl/Akhgar, 2015

Unintended consequences: Security measures make citizens feel unsafe

Felt need to protect personal data

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Observations ... ... for discussion

- AI leads to higher ratings of suspicion

- Lower confidence in AI judgements of 'no suspicion'

- Lower trust in own judgements when rating AI

- EXCEPT when people are AI experts: here we see extreme trust in AI judgements and own judgements

- Acceptability of AI for security purposes – generally high, with variations across countries, and generally lower for citizens than professionals

- Counter-moves of citizens from modifications to falsification to exit

Contact

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