

# SoK: The Good, The Bad, and The Unbalanced

#### Measuring Structural Limitations of Deepfake Media Datasets

Seth Layton, Tyler Tucker, Daniel Olszewski, Kevin Warren, Kevin Butler, Patrick Traynor

The University of Florida

Motivation







Class Distribution and Bias

Metric Usage Impacts

Base-Rate Contextualization



#### Class Distribution and Bias

Metric Usage Impacts

Base-Rate Contextualization





1. Class Distributions

2. Metric Usage

3. Base-Rate Contextualization



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### **Class Distribution**











# Impact of Class Distribution







#### Class Distribution and Bias

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#### Metrics







# Current Deepfake Detectors claim EERs < 1%

# Does that mean this is a "solved" space?



	EER	TPR	FPR
LFCC-GMM	25.5%	44.9%	8.80%
LFCC-LCNN	22.9%	94.7%	41.7%
Absolute Difference	2.6%	49.8%	32.9%

# **EER Inherently Obfuscates Results**



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# Characterizing Model Efficacy





# Call Center Scenario



### 1/1074 Incoming Calls are Deepfakes



### ~4,400 Calls Monthly

### ~4 Deepfake Calls Monthly

	EER	True Positive	False Positive
M <sub>LG</sub>	25.5%	2	387
M <sub>SW</sub>	4.14%	4	1182
	<b>M<sub>sw</sub></b> 4.1	14%	

 $M_{LG} = 1 \text{ DF per } 200 \text{ Alarms}$ 

M<sub>sw</sub> = 1 DF per 333 Alarms

# **Call Center Scenario**



#### 1/11 Incoming Calls are Deepfakes



#### ~4,400 Calls Monthly

#### ~400 Deepfake Calls Monthly

	EER	True Positive	False Positive
M <sub>LG</sub>	25.5%	180	352
M <sub>SW</sub>	4.14%	400	1076

 $M_{LG} = ~1 DF per 2 Alarms$ 

 $M_{sw}$  = ~ 2 DF per 5 Alarms



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# Improving Deepfake Detection







- 1. This applies to more than deepfakes
- 2. Honestly characterize model performance
- 3. Facilitate more research
- 4. Facilitate more meaningful research

## In Conclusion



- 1. Currently used metrics obfuscate results
- 2. The class distribution in datasets can impose bias on results
- 3. Contextualization of a dataset is important
- 4. Current standards of reproducibility and comparability are lacking



#### sethlayton@ufl.edu