# DEEPFAKES IN THE PUBLIC EYE: A GOOGLE TRENDS STUDY OF TAIWANESE SEARCH BEHAVIOR (2017–2025)

Dr. Ahmet Yiğitalp TULGA

Institute of Political Science/ NSYSU

Taiwan Foundation for Democracy Postdoc Grant Recipient

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- In recent years, advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have led to the development of algorithms capable of generating content that is nearly indistinguishable from real images, videos, audio, and text (Chesney & Citron, 2019).
- One of the most prominent technologies for generating content is deepfake technology.
- First deepfake example emerged in 2017 on Reddit.
- Interest in deepfakes has significantly increased among both the public and the academic community (Tulga, 2024).



- These studies offered different definitions of deepfake.
- Deepfakes can be defined as hyper-realistic videos, images, text, and audio that are digitally manipulated to portray individuals saying or doing things that never occurred.
- More simple; deep learning + fake



- Technical View (How to Create deepfake);
- Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs);
- There are two neural networks;
  - Generator network
  - Disciriminator network



- While this technology has positive applications in fields such as education, healthcare, and entertainment (Jin et al., 2025; Makransky & Petersen, 2021; Xu et al., 2025), it is more frequently exploited for harmful purposes (Wong, 2025).
- Deepfake technology uses for numerous malicious purposes.
- These are;
  - Non-consensual sexual content (Majority of deepfake around 96%)
  - Fraudulent activities
  - Political content;
    - Disinformation
    - Manipulate public perception
    - Reputational harm or damage
    - National Security (Ukraine war, Pentagon fire and India «tiger» examples)

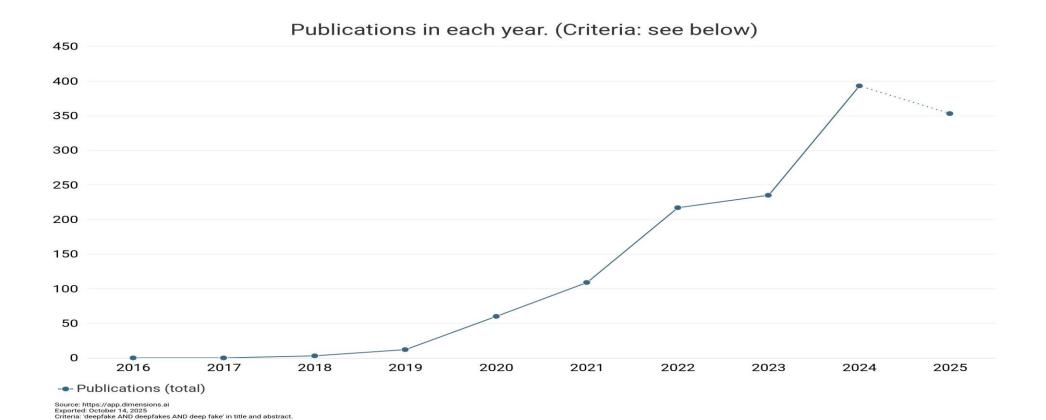


- Important Incident in Taiwan related to deepfake
  - **2021:** 
    - A 26-year-old Taiwanese YouTuber generated deepfake videos of political figures and celebrities (Xiaoyu (小玉)).
  - **2022:** 
    - Rob Wittman's, Vice chairman of the United States House Armed Services Committee, Deepfake related to Taiwan.
  - **2023**:
    - August 16: Deepfake audio of Ko Wen je
    - December 22: Deepfake audio of Lai Ching-te
  - **2024**:
    - January: Sexual deepfake videos of Lo Chih-Cheng and Hung Sun-han
    - January 9: Deepfake audio related to Lai Ching-te
    - April 04: Scam involving deepfake
    - December 22: Deepfake Video of DPP Politician
  - **2025**:
    - February: Taiwan UMC founder Robert Tsao's deepfake pictures



# LITERATURE REVIEW

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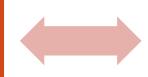
# LITERATURE REVIEW

Deepfake



Negative Use of deepfake (Majority of the studies)

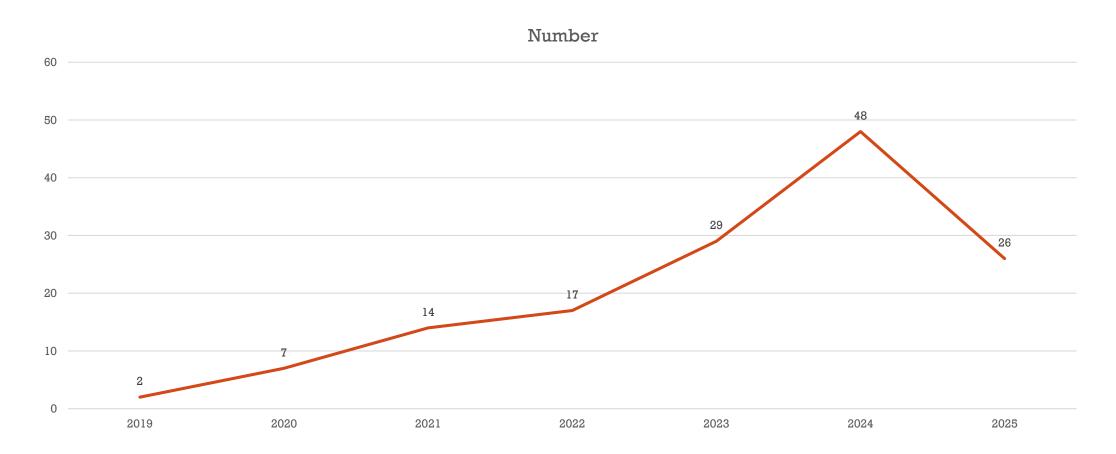
- 1) Political
- 2) Fraud
- 3) Non-consensual sexual deepfake
- 4) TERRORISM?



Positive Use of deepfake (few studies focused on it)

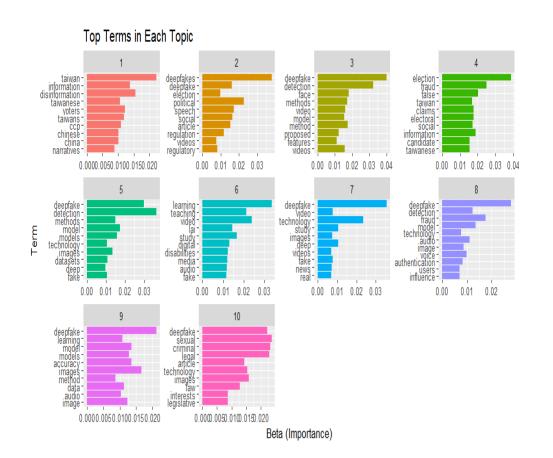


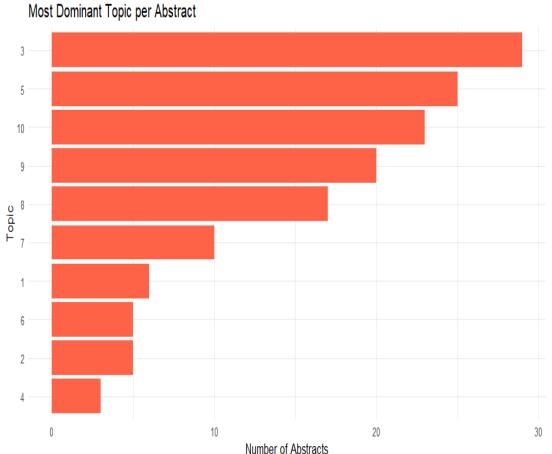
# LITERATURE REVIEW (TAIWAN)





# LITERATURE REVIEW (TAIWAN)







# RESEARCH DESIGN

- Google Trends
  - «gtrendsR» package in R «gtrends» function
  - gtrends(keyword = c("deepfake"), geo = "TW", time="2017-01-01 2025-10-14")
- Importance of Google Trends Data
  - Fields using Google Trends
- Why I used Google Trends in this study and why Google for Taiwan?
  - It is important to understand events increased individuals' attention regarding deepfake before their detection accuracy or performance.
  - Many scholar argue that political deepfake more attract attention but NOT REALLY (i.e., South Korea)
  - Taiwan is among the top 10 countries in deepfake-related searches on Google.
  - Most popular search engine is Google in Taiwan



# RESEARCH DESIGN

Obtaining dataset

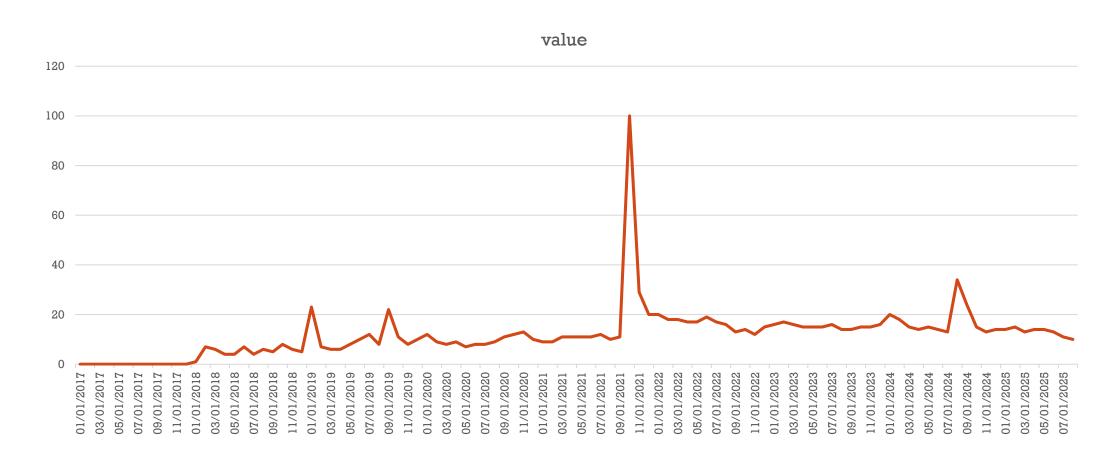
Monthly (Daily Trends)

**Most Search Terms** 

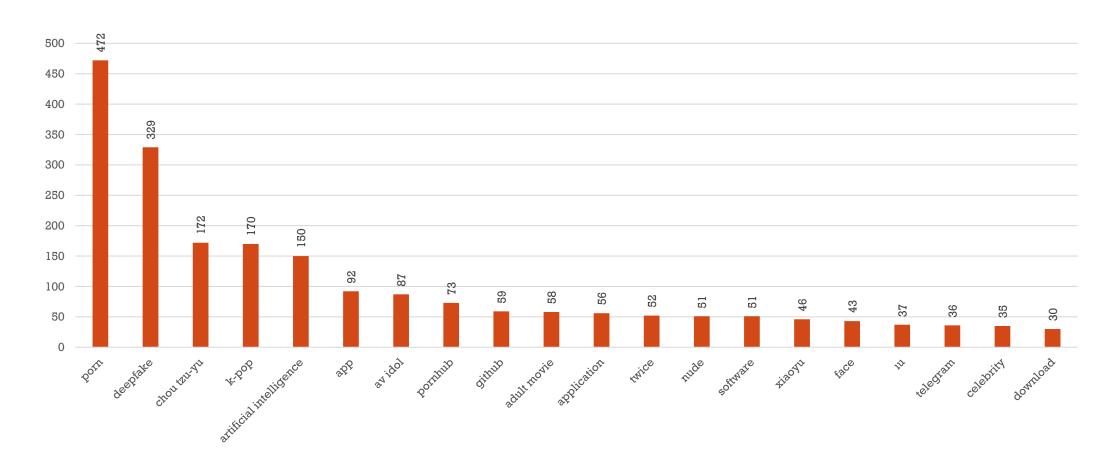
Dictionary based Analysis

Change of Content

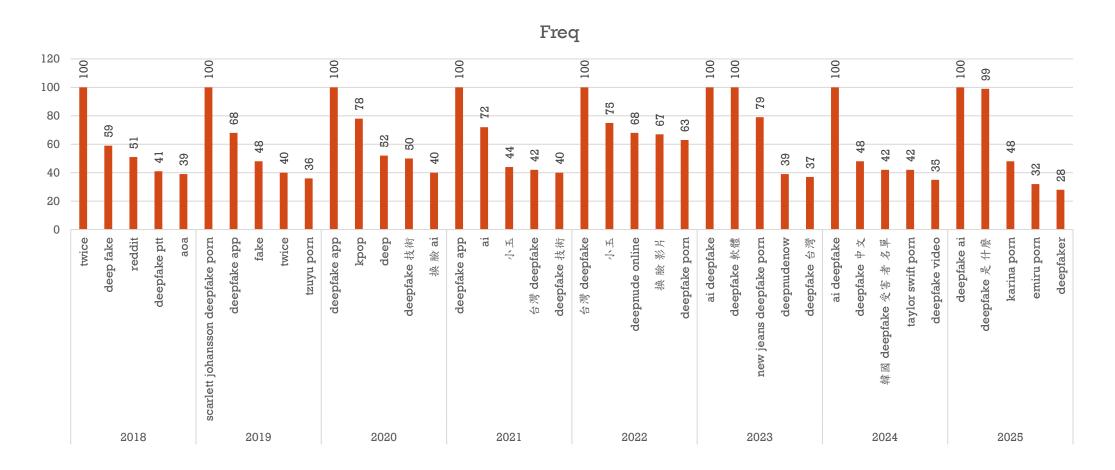




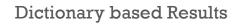


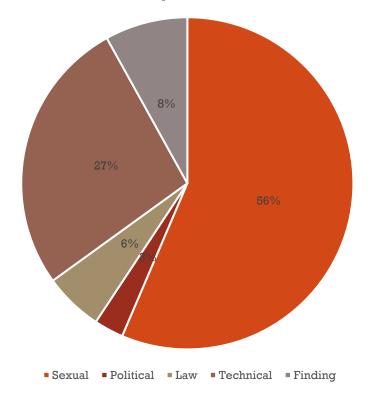




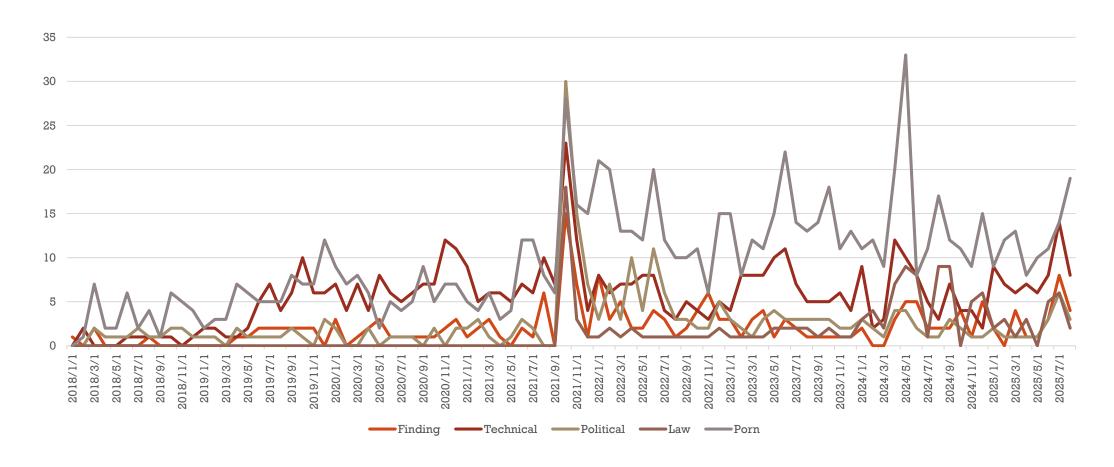














# CONCLUSION

- Public interest in deepfakes in Taiwan (2017–2025) has evolved significantly, influenced by real-world events and political incidents.
- Google Trends data offers a valuable lens to trace how societal awareness reacts to deepfake-related developments.
- These study highlights that there are some Societal Risks regarding deepfake in Taiwan. These risks are;
  - Political disinformation & election interference
  - Non-consensual sexual content
  - Fraud and reputational harm
  - National Security



# CONCLUSION

- There are steps to be taken to prevent this problem.
- What Can Be Done?
- 1) Technology Companies (Detection, Authentication, Cross-platform Collaboration)
  - 1) Detection for everyone is critical (they are not really accurate).
- 2) NGOs (Raising public awareness, Promote digital literacy initiatives)
- 3) Educational Institutions (Visual and Media Literacy)
- 4) Governments (Collaboration with tech companies and NGO)



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# Thanks for

# Listening