# AI: Fairness and Bias

# Algorithmic Harms

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June 7, 2019



#### Who is FPF?

#### **The Members**

140+ Companies

**25+** Leading Academics 10+

Advocates

#### The Mission

Bridging the policymaker-industry-academic gap in privacy policy

Developing privacy protections, ethical norms, and workable business practices

#### **The Workstreams**

Connected CarsLocation & Ad TechEthics & De-identificationStudent DataArtificial IntelligenceSmart CitiesHealthBiometricsIoT/Connected Toys



"Algorithms are not arbiters of objective truth and fairness simply because they're math."

- Zoe Quinn, Crash Override (Gamergate)



"An algorithm isn't a particular calculation, but the method followed when making the calculation."

- Yuval Noah Harari



## Algorithms

#### Input $\Rightarrow$ Algorithm $\Rightarrow$ Output

2 slices bread

I tbsp peanut butter

2 tsp strawberry jam

"A set of rules to be followed in problem solving operations."



In digital context, it is a series of instructions written by a programmer for software to follow. A pre-defined series of steps to be followed verbatim.



## Strong or General Al



The as-yethypothetical creation of machines with the general human capacity for abstract thought and problem solving, versus existing "specialized" AI.





Machine Learning - a set of algorithms that "learn" from previous outcomes, and improve future outputs, without programmer intervention.





### U.S. Focus on "FAT"

#### Fairness

- Studies on outcomes for algorithmic bias
- Design choices to mitigate biases in systems, or discourage biased user behavior
- Measurement tools regarding systemic unfairness

#### Accountability

- Metrics for measuring unfairness and bias in different contexts
- Techniques for ethical autonomous and A/B testing

#### Transparency

- Interpretability of machine learning models
- Providing explanations for algorithmic outputs
- Frameworks for conducting ethical and legal algorithm audits



#### FAIRNESS AND BIAS

- Bias in datasets
- Bias in models, features, variables
- Fairness measures
  - Statistics and Equity



*"I can prove or disprove it. What do you want me to do?"* 



### **BIASED OUTPUTS**



#### **BIAS IN TRAINING SETS**

- Husky or Wolf?
  - Snow or No Snow?
- Incomplete Sampling
  - Diversity
- Existing Systemic Bias





(a) Husky classified as wolf

(b) Explanation

Figure 11: Raw data and explanation of a bad model's prediction in the "Husky vs Wolf" task.

	Before	After
Trusted the bad model	10 out of 27	3 out of 27
Snow as a potential feature	12 out of 27	25 out of 27

Table	2:	"Husky	vs	Wolf"	experiment	results.
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#### **BIAS IN MODELS**





## **BIAS IMPACTS**

- "Model" = mathematical abstraction of the real world
- Bias = encoding priorities/assumptions that inappropriately improved outcomes for some over others,





### FAIRNESS

- Metrics used to quantify unobservable properties
- Fairness: an "unobservable theoretical construct"
- Disparate Treatment vs. Disparate Impact





### FAIRNESS

- Statistical Definitions of Fairness
- ProPublica (COMPAS) case
- Risk evaluations





### FAIRNESS

- Equity Measures of Fairness
  - Where to place emergency rooms or fire stations?
  - Where to draw delivery boundaries for a business
- Social/Political Decision what "fairness" do we want?



### FACIAL TECHNOLOGIES

- Detection
- Characterization
- Verification (1:1)
- Identification (1:N)







#### FACIAL RECOGNITION – USE CASES

- Commercial
- Government
- Legislative





#### FACIAL RECOGNITION PRIVACY CONCERNS

- Consent
- Enrollment
- Use/Context
- "But It's My Face!"
- Big Brother



oyalty



### Thank You!

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