Responsible/Ethical Deep Learning

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University of Colorado Boulder Fall 2022



Review

- Last lecture:
 - Multi-task learning
 - Few-shot learning
 - Zero-shot learning
 - Cloud GPU tutorial
- Assignments (Canvas):
 - Final project proposal due on Monday
- Questions?

Today's Topics

Al that Discriminates

• FAT (Fair, Accountable, & Transparent) Algorithms

Ethics in Deep Learning

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• FAT (Fair, Accountable, & Transparent) Algorithms

• Ethics in Deep Learning

Observation: World Population is Diverse



Image Source: https://www.rocketspace.com/corporate-innovation/why-diversity-and-inclusion-driving-innovation-is-a-matter-of-life-and-death

Models Discriminate: Google Search



Safiya U. Noble; Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism

Models Discriminate: Google Search

A search for "Jew" returned many anti-Semitic web pages:

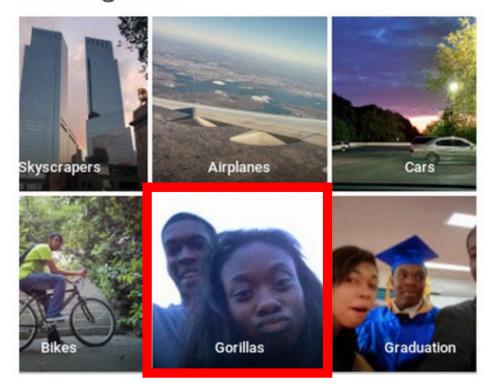


Safiya U. Noble; Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism

Models Discriminate: Image Tagging



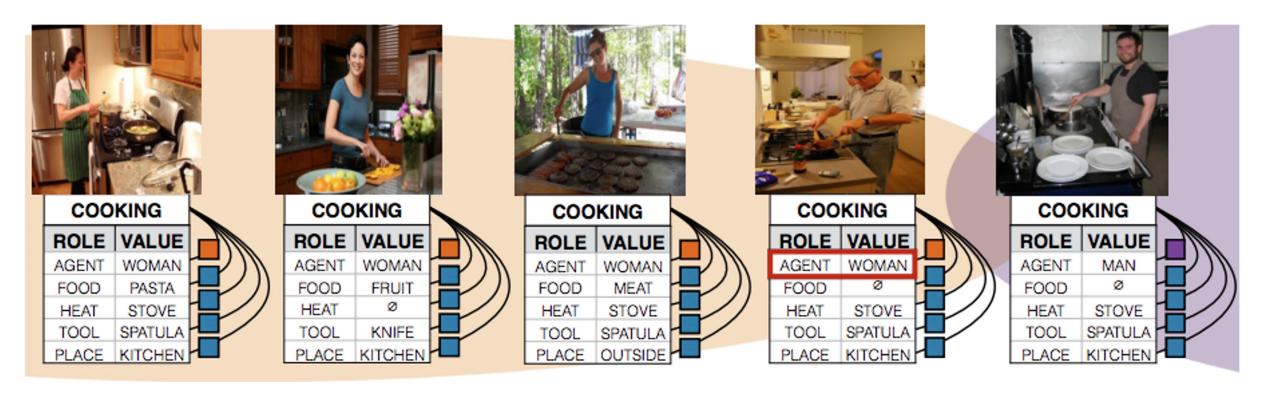
Google Photos, y'all fucked up. My friend's not a gorilla.



Using Twitter to call out Google's algorithmic bias

https://www.theverge.com/2015/7/1/8880363/google-apologizes-photos-app-tags-two-black-people-gorillas

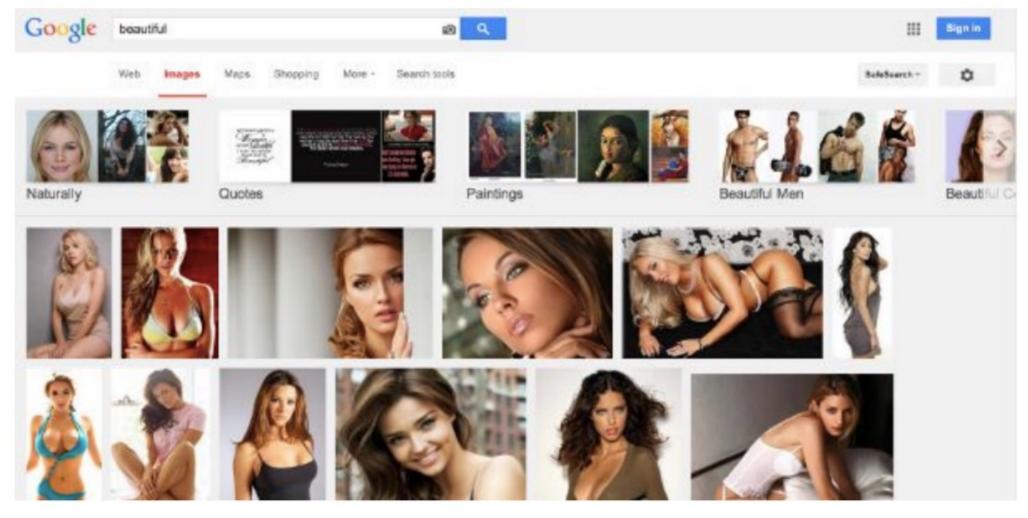
Models Discriminate: Image Tagging



Algorithm identifies men in kitchens as women. Learned this example from given dataset. (Zhao, Wang, Yatskar, Ordonez, Chang, 2017)

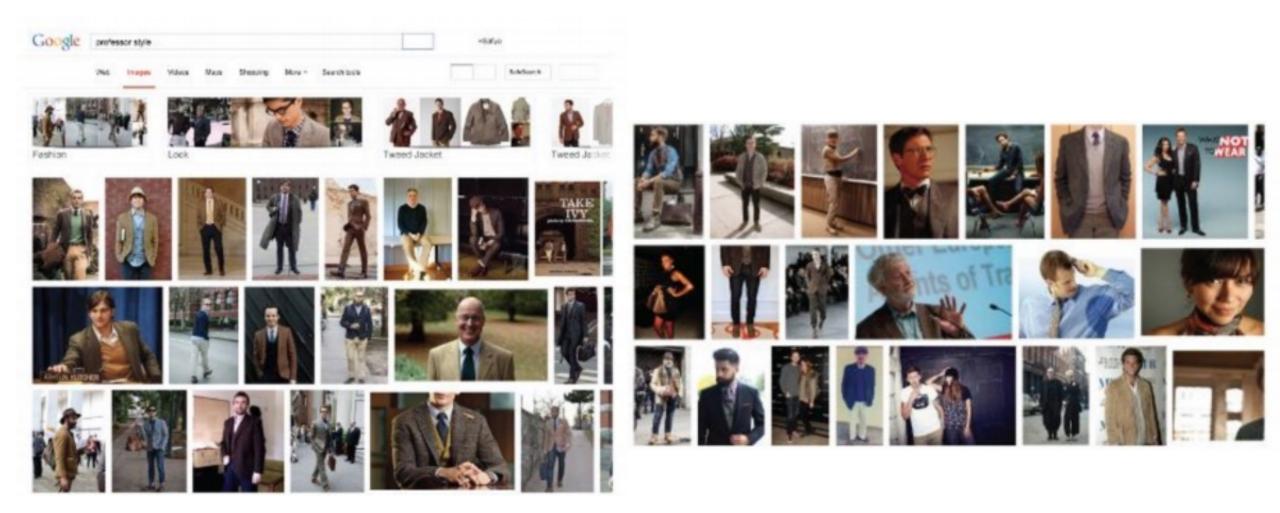
https://www.wired.com/story/machines-taught-by-photos-learn-a-sexist-view-of-women/ç

Models Discriminate: Image Tagging ("beautiful"; 2014)



Safiya U. Noble; Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism

Models Discriminate: Image Tagging ("professor style"; 2014)



Safiya U. Noble; Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism

Models Discriminate: Image Tagging



```
"age": {
    "min": 20,
    "max": 23,
    "score": 0.923144
},
"face_location": {
    "height": 494,
    "width": 428,
    "left": 327,
    "top": 212
"gender": {
    "gender": "FEMALE",
    "gender_label": "female",
    "score": 0.9998667
```

```
"class": "woman",
"score": 0.813,
"type_hierarchy": "/person
/female/woman"
"class": "person",
"score": 0.806
"class": "young lady (heroine)",
"score": 0.504,
"type_hierarchy": "/person/female
/woman/young lady (heroine)"
```

Person identifies as agender (gender-less, and so non-binary)

Morgan Klaus Scheurman, Jacob M. Paul, and Jed R. Brubaker, "How Computers See Gender: An Evaluation of Gender Classification in Commercial Facial Analysis and Image Labeling Services." CSCW 2019.

Models Discriminate: "Hotness" Photo-Editing Filter

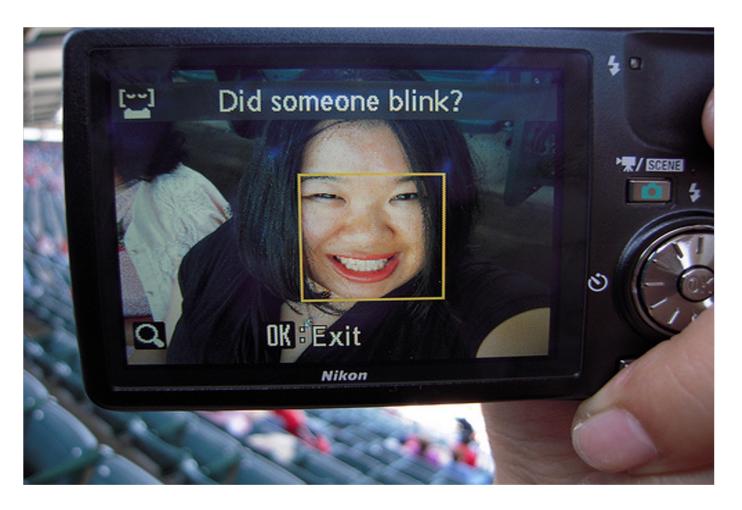
FaceApp apologizes for building a racist Al



https://techcrunch.com/2017/04/25/faceapp-apologises-for-building-a-racist-ai/

Models Discriminate: Nikon Blink Detection

Two kids bought their mom a Nikon Coolpix S630 digital camera for Mother's Day... when they took portrait pictures of each other, a message flashed across the screen asking, "Did someone blink?"



http://content.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,1954643,00.html

Models Discriminate: Face Recognition

Software engineer at company: "It got some of our Asian employees mixed up," says Gan, who is Asian. "Which was strange because it got everyone else correctly."



Gfycat's facial recognition software can now recognize individual members of K-pop band Twice, but in early tests couldn't distinguish different Asian faces.

Models Discriminate: Book Shopping



Anti-Semitic Bias:

https://www.tabletmag.com/scroll/275042/amazons-algorithm-has-an-anti-semitism-problem

Models Discriminate: Job Recruiting

Amazon's algorithm learned to systematically downgrade women's CVs for technical jobs such as software developer.

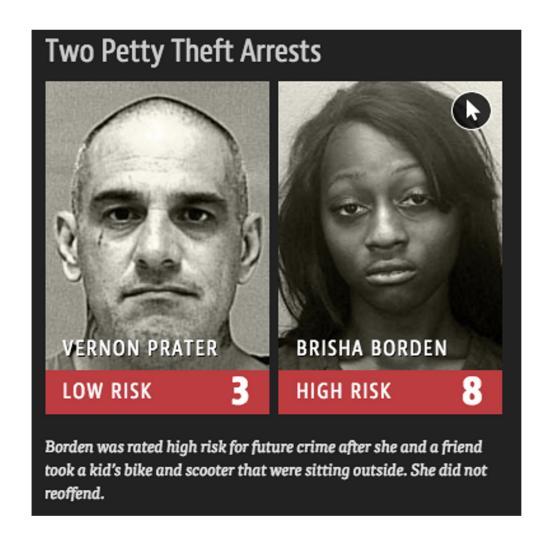


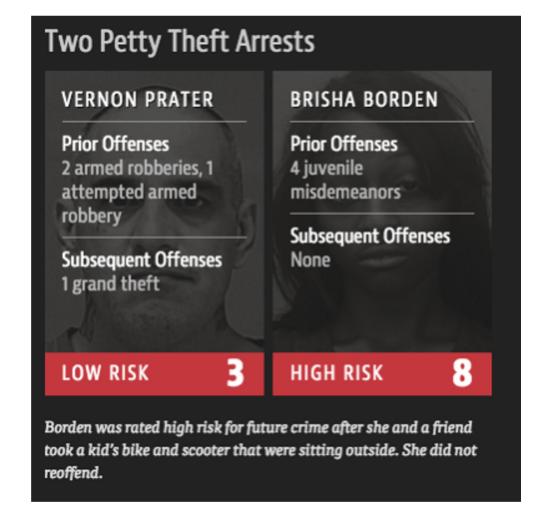
https://phys.org/news/2018-11-amazon-sexist-hiring-algorithm-human.html

Models Discriminate: Language Translation



Models Discriminate: Criminal Sentencing





Models Discriminate: And MANY more...

• e.g.,

Awful Al

Awful AI is a curated list to track current sca

Artificial intelligence in its current state is un Often, AI systems and predictions amplify ex more and more concerning the uses of AI te hope that *Awful AI* can be a platform to spur fight back!).

Discrimination

Al-based Gaydar - Artificial intelligence can their faces, according to new research that s [summary]

Infer Genetic Disease From Your Face - Dee photograph of a patient's face. This could le

https://github.com/daviddao/awful-ai

Gender, Race, and Power in Al

A Playlist

Al Now Institute Apr 17, 2019 · 6 min read



Gender, Race, and Power in AI is the product of a year-long survey of literature at the nexus of gender, race, and power in the field of artificial intelligence. Our study surfaced some astonishing gaps, but it also made clear that scholars of diverse gender and racial backgrounds have been sounding the alarm about inequity and discrimination in artificial intelligence for decades.

We are concerned that in the rush to diagnose and solve 'new' problems, this critical scholarship is deserving of greater attention. So, we're offering up what we like to think of as a playlist — some of the greatest hits and deep cuts from the literature on gender, race and power in AI — by sharing the work that has inspired us, we hope that others might read along with us.

Models Discriminate

How would you try to fix issues like these?

Today's Topics

Al that Discriminates

• FAT (Fair, Accountable, & Transparent) Algorithms

Ethics in Deep Learning

We know that algorithms are not perfect.

How can we alleviate the issue that DL algorithms that discriminate?

FAT Deep Learning: In Vague, Lay Terms

• Fairness: treat people fairly

• Accountability: mimic infrastructure to oversee human decision makers (e.g., policymakers, courts) for algorithm decision-makers

 Transparency: clearly communicate algorithms' capabilities and limitations

FAT Deep Learning: Fairness

- How to make more fair methods?
 - Pre-processing:
 - Training data: modify it
 - Optimization at training:
 - Algorithm: e.g., add regularization term to objective function to penalize unfairness
 - Features: remove those that reflect bias; e.g., gender, race, age, education, sexual orientation, etc.
 - Post-process predictions
 - Counterfactual assumption: check impact of modifying single feature

FAT Deep Learning: Fairness

- Fairness how to define this mathematically?
 - e.g., group fairness (proportion of members in protected group receiving positive classification matches proportion in the population as a whole)
 - e.g., individual fairness (similar individuals should be treated similarly)

e.g., IBM's AI Fairness 360 Open Source Toolkit

70+ fairness metrics and 10+ bias mitigation algorithms

Optimized Preprocessing Use to mitigate bias in

Use to mitigate bias in training data. Modifies training data features and labels.

Learning Fair Representations

Use to mitigate bias in training data. Learns fair representations by obfuscating information about protected attributes.

ReweighingUse to mitgate bias in

Use to mitgate bias in training data. Modifies the weights of different training examples.

Prejudice Remover

Use to mitigate bias in classifiers. Adds a discrimination-aware regularization term to the learning objective.

Calibrated Equalized Odds Post-processing

Adversarial Debiasing

Use to mitigate bias in

techniques to maximize

accuracy and reduce

evidence of protected

attributes in predictions.

classifiers. Uses adversarial

Use to mitigate bias in predictions. Optimizes over calibrated classifier score outputs that lead to fair output labels.

\rightarrow

Reject Option Classification

Use to mitigate bias in predictions. Changes predictions from a classifier to make them fairer.

\rightarrow

Equalized Odds Post-processing

Use to mitigate bias in predictions. Modifies the predicted labels using an optimization scheme to make predictions fairer.

Meta Fair Classifier

Disparate Impact

Use to mitigate bias in

training data. Edits feature

values to improve group

Remover

fairness.

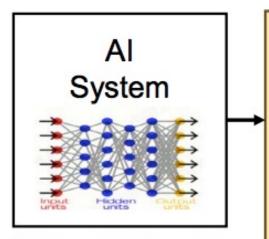
Use to mitigate bias in classifier. Meta algorithm that takes the fairness metric as part of the input and returns a classifier optimized for that metric.



FAT Deep Learning: Accountability

- Who is accountable for model behavior?
 - e.g., developers must design algorithms so that oversight authorities meet pre-defined rules ("procedural regularity")?
 - e.g., data providers?
 - e.g., regulators who determine scope of oversight (e.g., require describing and explaining model failures)?

FAT Deep Learning: Transparency



- We are entering a new age of AI applications
- Machine learning is the core technology
- Machine learning models are opaque, non-intuitive, and difficult for people to understand

Watson



AlphaGo

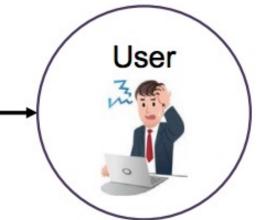


Sensemaking



Operations



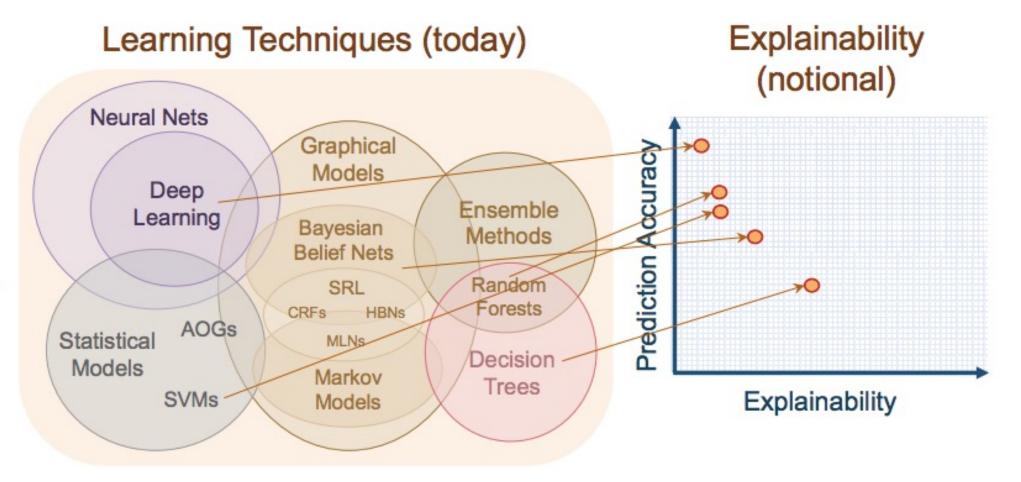


- Why did you do that?
- Why not something else?
- When do you succeed?
- When do you fail?
- When can I trust you?
- How do I correct an error?

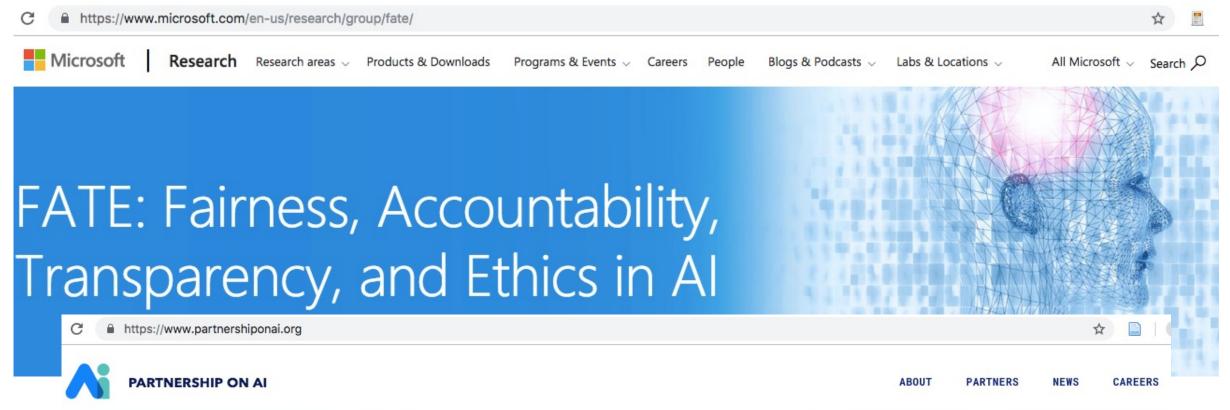
FAT Deep Learning: Transparency

New Approach

Create a suite of machine learning techniques that produce more explainable models, while maintaining a high level of learning performance

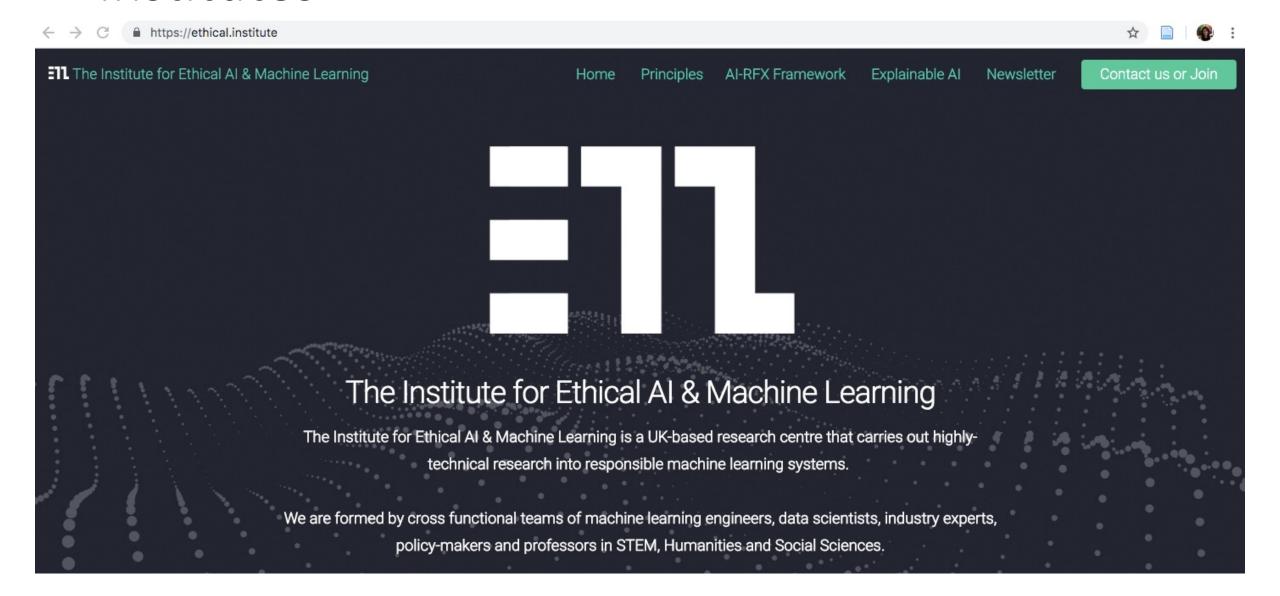


Industry (Facebook, Microsoft, & more...)



"We need the best and the brightest involved in conversations to improve trust in AI and to benefit

Institutes



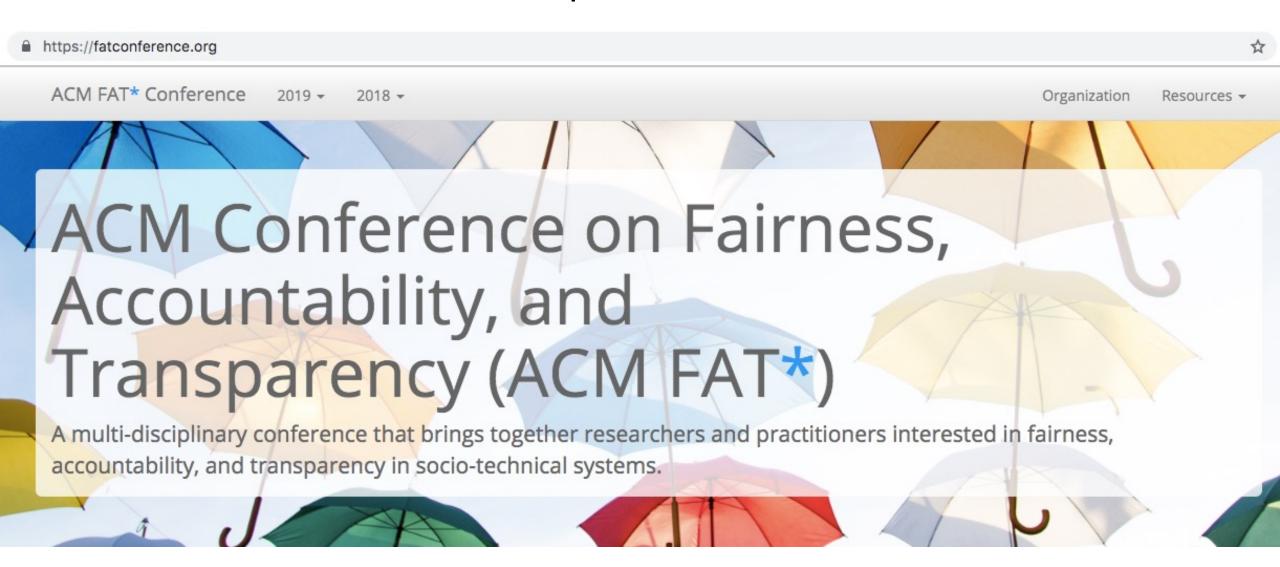
Institutes



Academia: Workshops



Academia: Workshops



Academia: Workshops

Not Secure | fairware.cs.umass.edu/agenda.html



Academia: Annual Workshop Since 2014...



Scope

This interdisciplinary workshop will consider issues of fairness, accountability, and transparency in machine learning. It will address growing anxieties about the role that machine learning plays in consequential decision-making in such areas as commerce, employment, healthcare, education, and policing.

Today's Topics

Al that Discriminates

• FAT (Fair, Accountable, & Transparent) Algorithms

• Ethics in Deep Learning

We know that algorithms are not perfect. Algorithms can be biased.

Are they ethical to use?

Time for a group activity!

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using DL to sentence people for a crime

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using DL to diagnose diseases

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using DL to filter resumes for jobs

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using DL to determine eligibility for a loan

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using DL to determine eligibility for a loan

What other ethical issues can you think of for using deep learning algorithms?

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