Responsible Computer Vision: Part 1

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University of Colorado Boulder Fall 2023



Review

- Last lecture on efficient learning:
 - Motivation
 - Curriculum Learning
 - Active Learning
 - Few-shot Learning
- Assignments (Canvas):
 - Final project presentations due next week
 - Final project report due in two weeks
- Questions?

Today's Topics

Computer Vision that Discriminates

• FAT (Fair, Accountable, & Transparent) Algorithms

• Ethics in Computer Vision

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Observation: World Population is Diverse



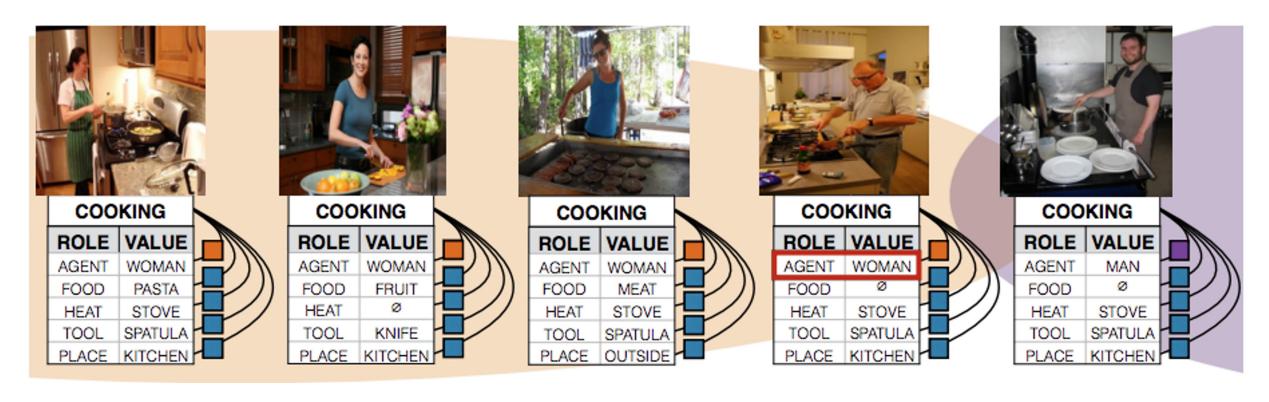
Image Source: https://www.rocketspace.com/corporate-innovation/why-diversity-and-inclusion-driving-innovation-is-a-matter-of-life-and-death

Models Discriminate: Image Tagging



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

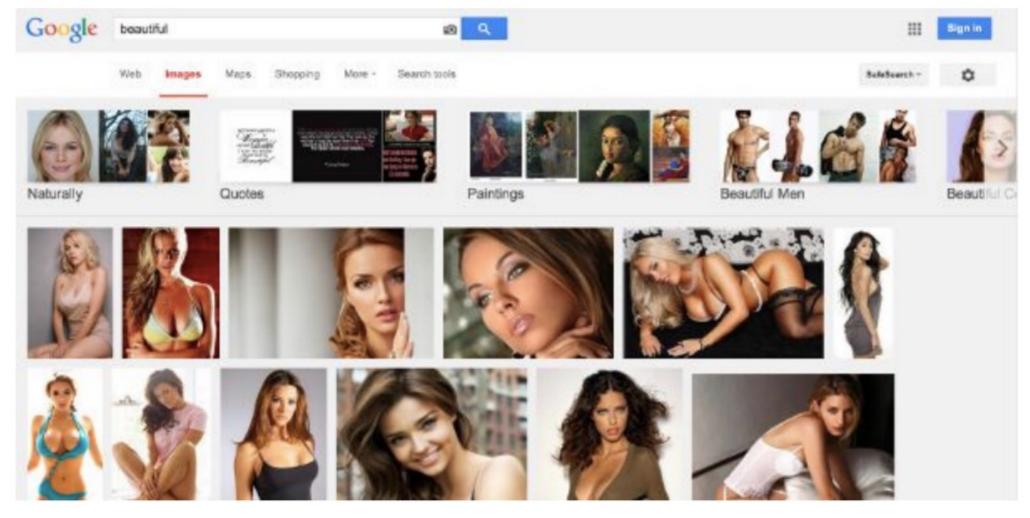
Models Discriminate: Image Tagging



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

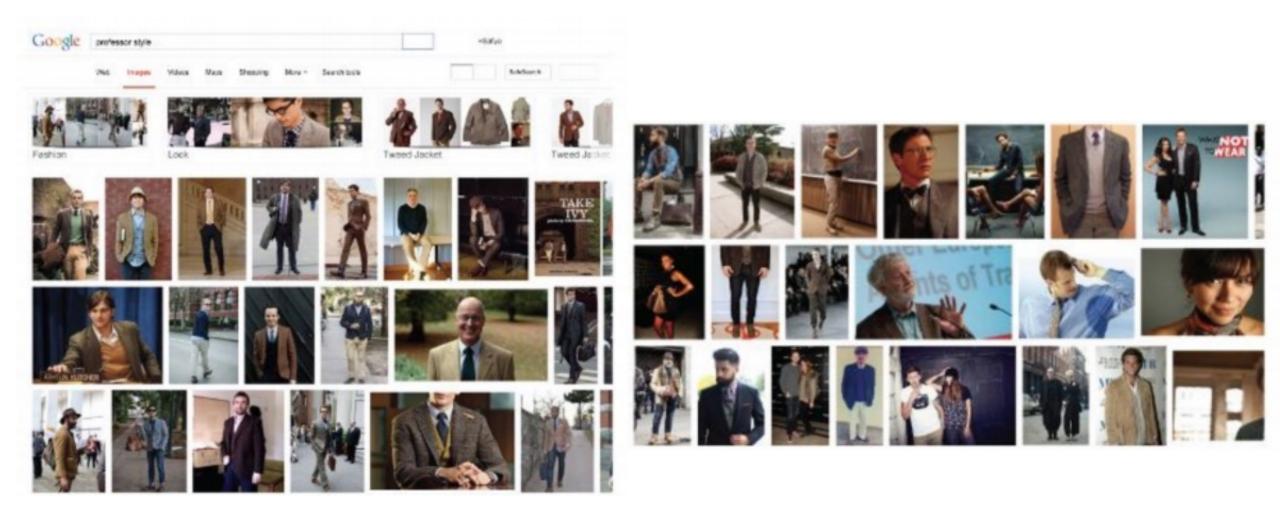
https://www.wired.com/story/machines-taught-by-photos-learn-a-sexist-view-of-women/ç

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

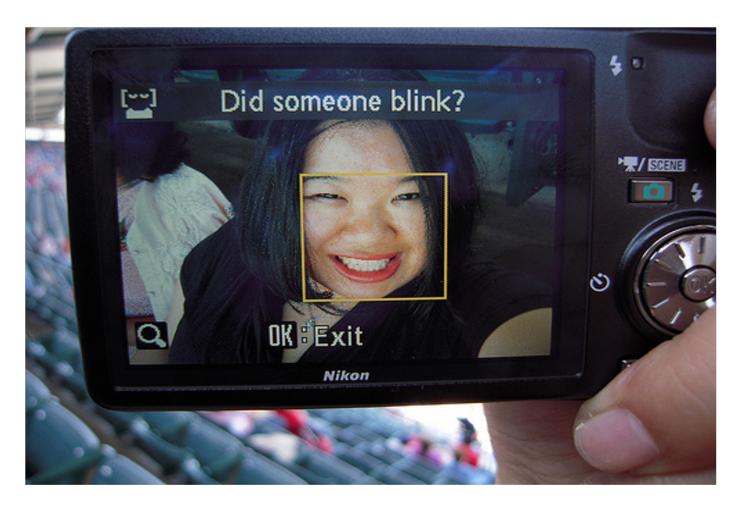
FaceApp apologizes for building a racist Al



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.

And MANY more ways that models discriminate!

How would you try to fix issues like these?

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We know that algorithms are not perfect.

How can we alleviate the issue that CV algorithms 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 training data. Modifies training data features and labels.

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Learning Fair Representations

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

Prejudice Remover

Reweighing

examples.

Use to mitgate bias in training data. Modifies the

weights of different training

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 Me 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.

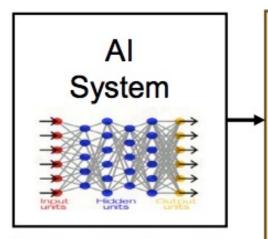
Use to mitigate bias in classifier. Meta algorithm that takes the fairness metric as part of the input and returns a classifier optimized for that metric.



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

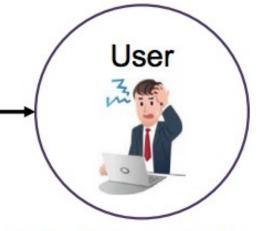


Sensemaking



Operations



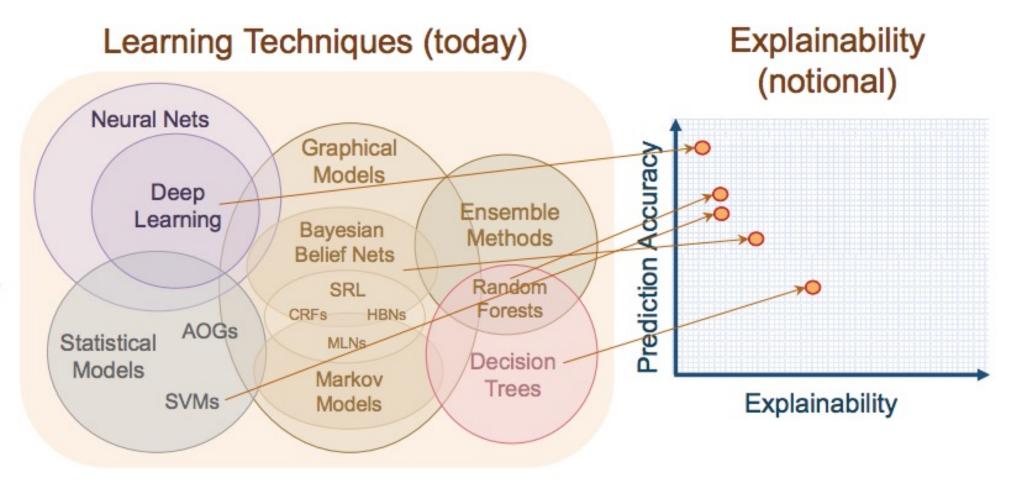


- Why did you do that?
- Why not something else?
- When do you succeed?
- When do you fail?
- When can I trust you?
- How do I correct an error?

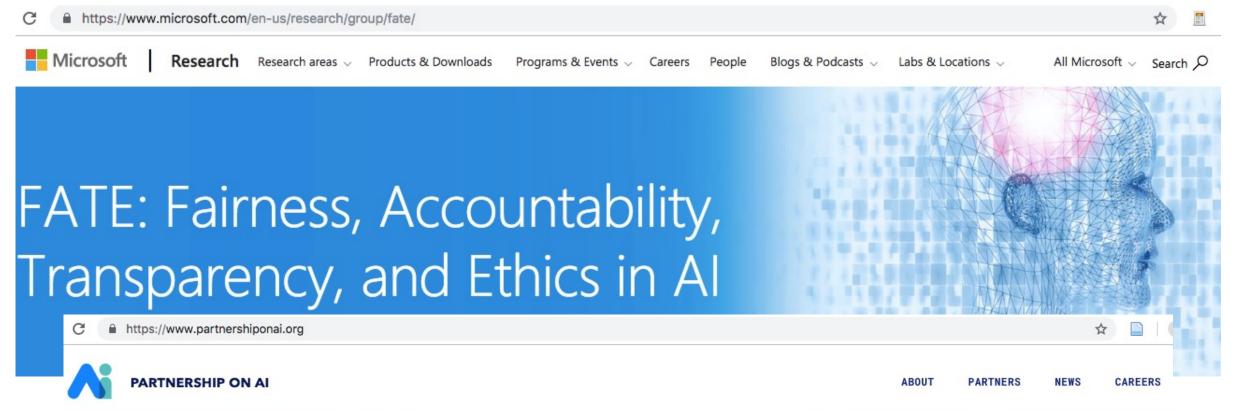
FAT Deep Learning: Transparency

New Approach

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

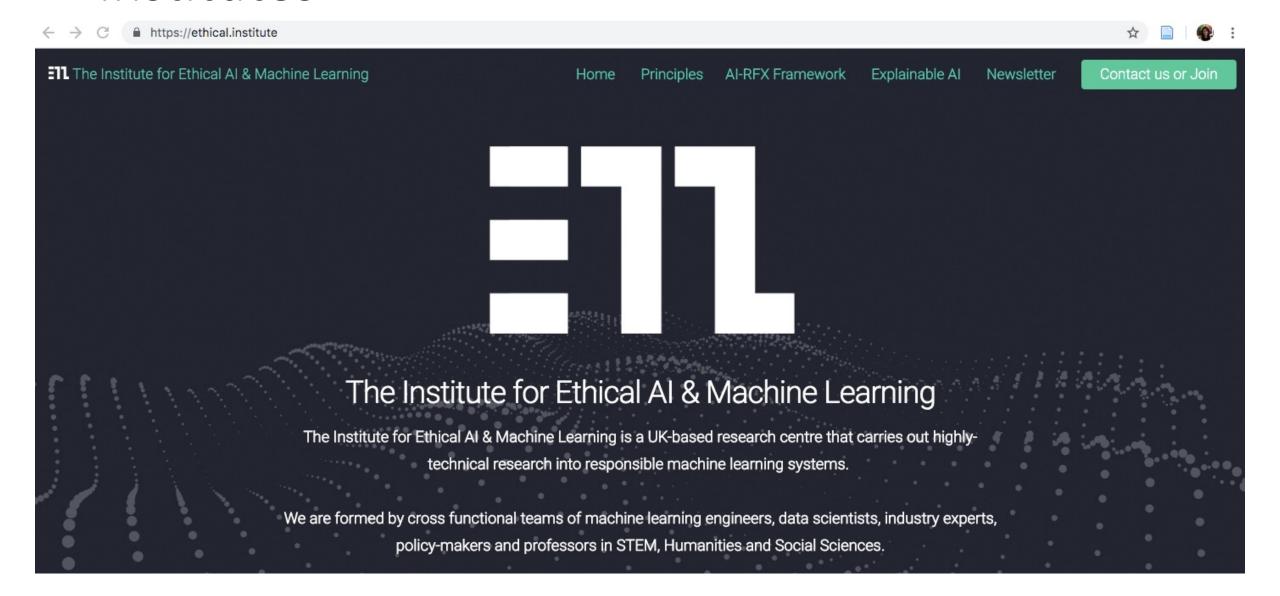


Industry (Facebook, Microsoft, & more...)



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

Institutes



Institutes



Recent Work: Highlights from ICCV 2023

Gender Artifacts in Visual Datasets

DALL-EVAL: Probing the Reasoning Skills and Social Biases of Text-to-Image Generation Models

A Multidimensional Analysis of Social Biases in Vision Transformers

FACET: Fairness in Computer Vision Evaluation Benchmark

Laura Gustafson Chloe Rolland Nikhila Ravi Quentin Duval Aaron Adcock Cheng-Yang Fu Melissa Hall Candace Ross

Meta AI Research, FAIR

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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 CV to diagnose diseases

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using CV to tag names to people's faces

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using CV to describe someone's body shape/size

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using CV to generate publicly-shared images

Unacceptable to acceptable: Using CV to edit publicly-shared images

Unacceptable to acceptable:
Using data from public
websites to train CV models

Unacceptable to acceptable: Open-sourcing vision foundation models

What other ethical issues can you think of around using computer vision algorithms?

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The End