

FATE: Fairness, Accountability, Transparency and Ethics

An introduction for developers

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cy. center for
algorithmic
transparency



ΑΝΟΙΚΤΟ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ
ΚΥΠΡΟΥ
www.ouc.ac.cy

The interdisciplinary research center in Cyprus dedicated to Algorithmic Transparency.

We inform and educate people about algorithmic bias and collaborate with researchers around the world.

Learn about
algorithms

or

Take a look at
our research

About CyCAT

The Cyprus Center for Algorithmic Transparency (CyCAT) is hosted at the [Open University of Cyprus](#), the second public university in Cyprus and the only one dedicated to open and distance education.



INTERVENTIONS FOR AWARENESS

- Three audiences:
 - Public school teachers
(*in collaboration with the Cyprus Pedagogical Institute*)
 - Three-hour seminar and evaluation
 - Developers
(*in collaboration with UCY - CS*)
 - 10-hour seminar and evaluation
 - General public
 - Tool-based intervention

DEVELOPER SEMINAR OBJECTIVES

In this 10-hour seminar participants will:

- Become aware of FATE issues in the development of (algorithmic) process/systems
- Learn core FATE concepts related to software development
- Develop appreciation for the role that developers play in mitigating algorithmic bias and in promoting ethical practices
- Experiment for techniques for auditing services / modules used in development

Overview - Day 1

Pre-seminar Questionnaire	14.10 - 14.40
Introduction to FATE	14.40 - 15.45
Break	15.45 - 16.00
FATE as a scientific field	16.00 - 17.00
Exercise in breakout rooms	17.00 - 17.30
Discussion and final thoughts	17.30 - 18.00

Overview - Day 2

Overview and questions	14.00 - 14.10
COMPAS case study discussion	14.10 - 14.40
FATE Problems	14.40 - 15.10
Break	15.10 - 15.25
FATE Solutions	15.25 - 16.25
Exercise in breakout rooms	16.25 - 17.00
Post-seminar questionnaire	17.00 - 17.30
Discussion and final thoughts	17.30 - 18.00

PRE-SEMINAR QUESTIONNAIRE

<https://forms.gle/KiuNQACwZRMNh8H36>



INTRODUCTION TO FATE

Fairness, Accountability, Transparency and Ethics

AI and Industrial Development

Three priorities:

- Manufacturing - IoTs
- Mobility
- Smart Health



Nearly Half Of All 'AI Startups' Are Cashing In On Hype



Parmy Olson Former Staff

AI

AI, robotics and the digital transformation of European business.

f

t

in



Some 40% of firms across Europe classified as being "AI startups" showed no evidence that they used ... [+] GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO

It can seem that hardly a day goes by that a new technology startup hasn't raised investor cash on the hope that it uses artificial intelligence, or AI, as a key part of its business. Now however, a new report makes the surprising claim that 40% of European firms that are classified as an "AI startup" don't exploit the field of study in any material way for their business.

Out of 2,830 startups in Europe that were classified as being AI companies, only 1,580 accurately fit that description, according to the eye-opening stat on [page 99 of a new report](#) from MMC, a London-based venture capital firm. In many cases the label,

Startups labelled as being in AI attract 15% to 50% more funding than other technology firms.

One in 12 startups use AI as part of their products or services, up from one in 50 about six years ago, according to the survey. Meanwhile some 12% of large companies are using AI applications in their business, up from 4% in just the past year.

The most popular uses of AI were chatbots, followed by process automation tools that replace simple administrative tasks like processing an insurance claim and fraud detection.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/parmyolson/2019/03/04/nearly-half-of-all-ai-startups-are-cashing-in-on-hype/>



Microsoft
Face API



Google Cloud
Vision API



IBM
Watson[™]



clarifai



amazon
web services
Rekognition

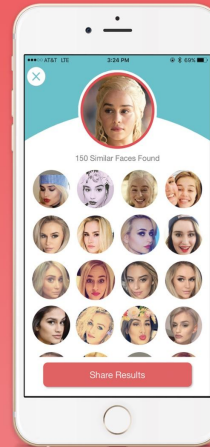


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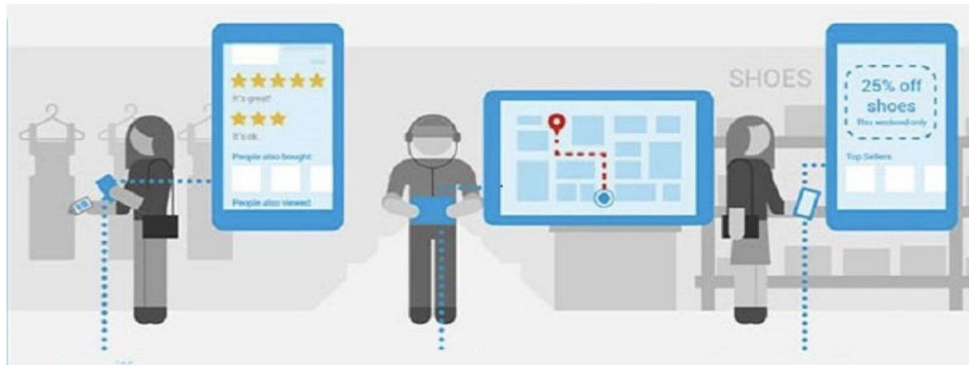
Dating.ai

Search Dating Apps For Any Face.

Dating AI is the first dating app with Face Search. This powerful feature lets you instantly see the people you are really interested in meeting.



Speedpost used Imagga Tagging and Object Colour Extraction API to match 36 lifestyles of its prospective customers in the New KIA K5i.



Enter **visual listening**. This new method for understanding photos and graphics online is enabled by image recognition AI. It enables brands to mine visual content that their audiences are sharing and engaging with. In



Family Tree Search Memories Indexing

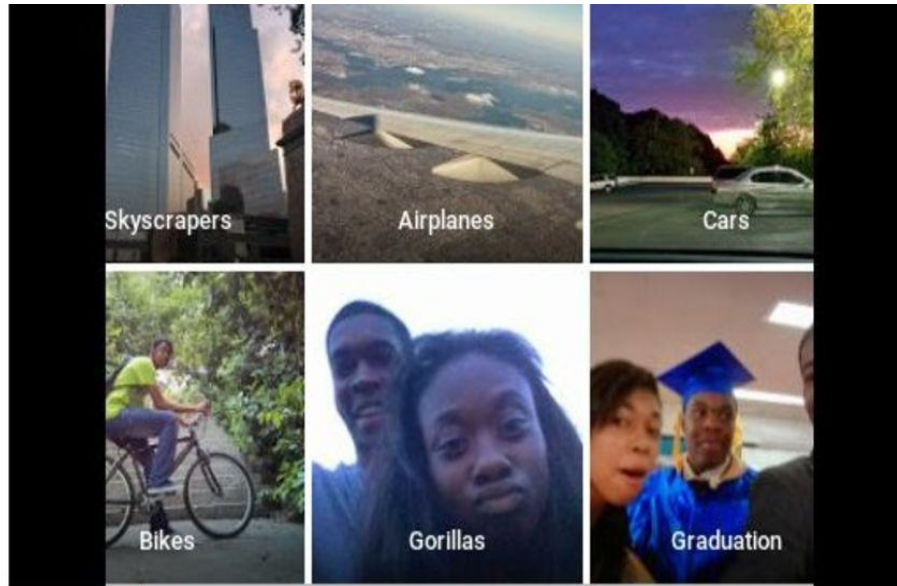
Find your family. Discover yourself.

Bring to life your family's history by exploring the lives of those that came before you.

Create a FREE account

Already have an account? [Sign in](#)





BBC NEWS

diri noir avec banan @jackyalcine · Jun 29

Google Photos, y'all [redacted] My friend's not a gorilla.

Google's solution to accidental algorithmic racism: ban gorillas

Google's 'immediate action' over AI labelling of black people as gorillas was simply to block the word, along with chimpanzee and monkey, reports suggest



▲ A silverback high mountain gorilla, which you'll no longer be able to label satisfactorily on Google Photos.
Photograph: Thomas Mukoya/Reuters

After Google was criticised in 2015 for an image-recognition algorithm that auto-tagged pictures of black people as “gorillas”, **the company promised “immediate action”** to prevent any repetition of the error.

That action was simply to prevent **Google** Photos from ever labelling any image as a gorilla, chimpanzee, or monkey - even pictures of the primates themselves.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-33347866>

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/jan/12/google-racism-ban-gorilla-black-people>

Microsoft deletes 'teen girl' AI after it became a Hitler-loving sex robot within 24 hours



<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2016/03/24/microsofts-teen-girl-ai-turns-into-a-hitler-loving-sex-robot-wit/>
<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-52978191>

Microsoft Bot Framework

A comprehensive framework for building enterprise-grade conversational AI experiences.

Try Azure Bot Service for Free

Download SDK from Github

Customers Cognitive Services Bot Life Cycle Quick Starts



AI and natural language

Create a bot with the ability to speak, listen, understand, and learn from your users with Azure Cognitive Services.



Open & Extensible

Benefit from open source SDK and tools to build, test, and connect bots that interact naturally with users, wherever they are.



Enterprise-grade solutions

Build secure, global, scalable that integrate with your exist ecosystem.



Use or Planned Use of AI Chatbots Among Service Organizations



<https://dev.botframework.com/>

"State of Service," Salesforce Research, March 2019.

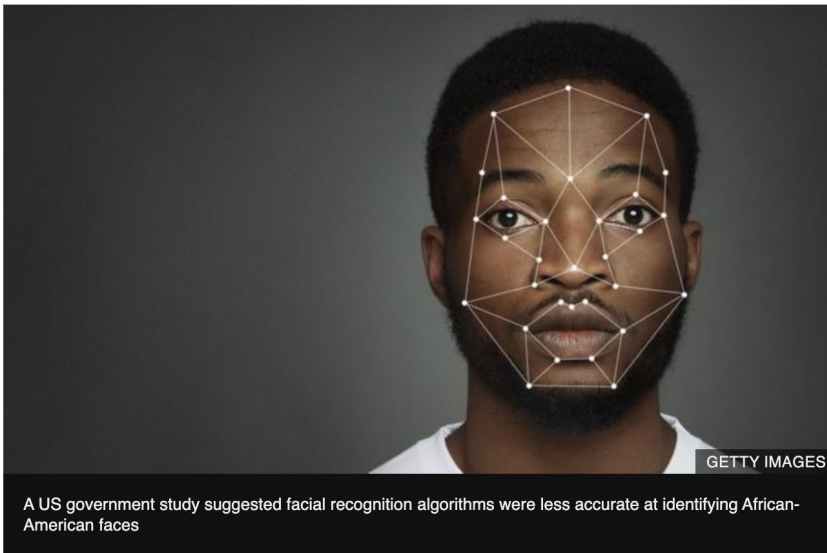
<https://www.salesforce.com/blog/chatbot-statistics/>

IBM abandons 'biased' facial recognition tech

9 June 2020

f     Share

George Floyd death



Newsweek

IS THE IPHONE X RACIST? APPLE REFUNDS DEVICE THAT CAN'T TELL CHINESE PEOPLE APART, WOMAN CLAIMS

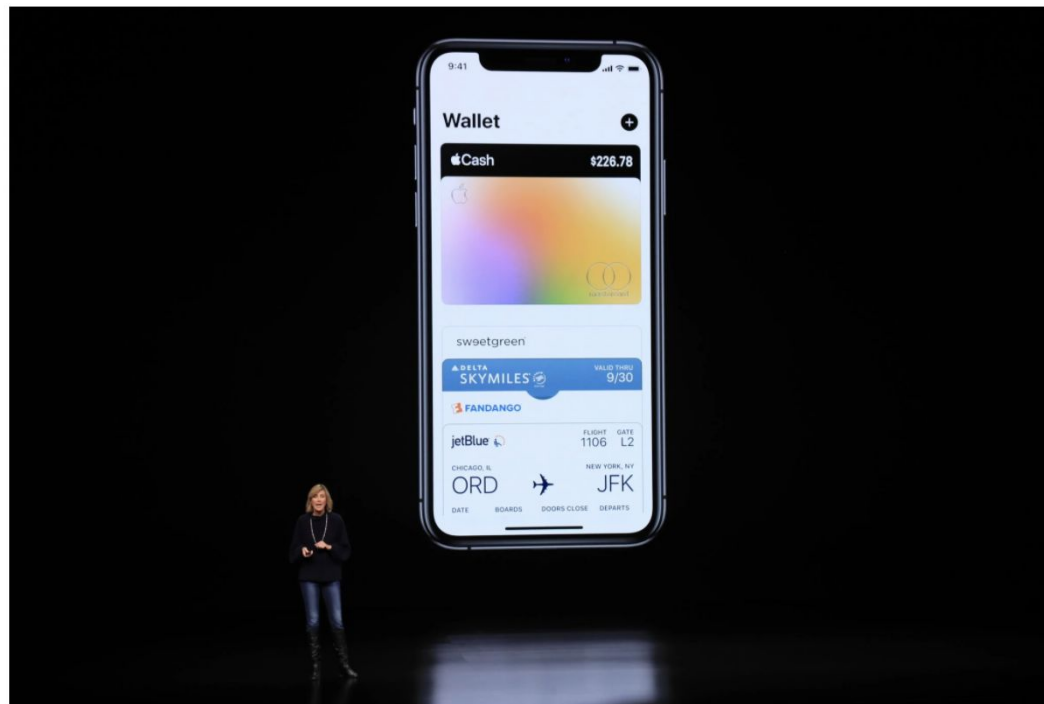
BY CHRISTINA ZHAO ON 12/18/17 AT 12:24 PM



A woman sets up her facial recognition as she looks at her Apple iPhone X at an Apple store in New York, U.S., November 3. Last week a woman in China claimed that her iPhone X facial recognition could not tell her and her colleague apart.

Apple Card Investigated After Gender Discrimination Complaints

A prominent software developer said on Twitter that the credit card was “sexist” against women applying for credit.



<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/10/business/Apple-credit-card-investigation.html>

The UK used a formula to predict students' scores for canceled exams. Guess who did well.

The formula predicted rich kids would do better than poor kids who'd earned the same grades in class.

By Kelsey Piper | Aug 22, 2020, 7:30am EDT

f t  SHARE

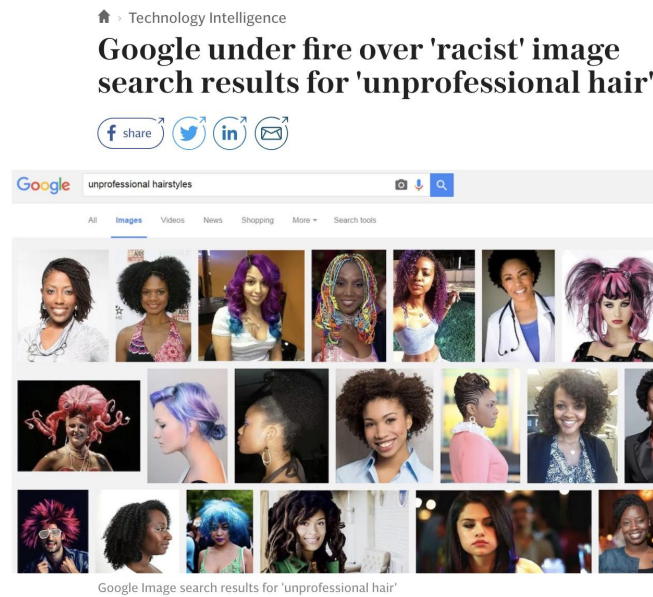


Protesters in London objected to the government's handling of exam results after exams were canceled due to the coronavirus outbreak. | Aaron Chown/PA Images via Getty Images

AD

<https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2020/8/22/21374872/uk-united-kingdom-formula-predict-student-test-scores-exams>

BIAS IN INFORMATION ACCESS?



BIAS IN INFORMATION ACCESS?



why do greeks|

why do greeks **smash plates**

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

Google.com.cy offered in: Ελληνικά Türkçe [Report inappropriate predictions](#)



why do turkish|

why do turkish **like blondes**
why do turkish **not eat pork**
why do turkish **brides wear red**
why do turkish **barbers use fire**
why do turkish **drink tea**
why do turkish **hate the kurds**
why do turkish **get ups**
why do turkish **wear red hats**
why do turkish **drink alcohol**
why do turkish **use cologne**

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

[Report inappropriate predictions](#)



γιατί οι τούρκοι|

γιατί οι τουρκοι δεν τρωνε χοιρινο
γιατι οι τουρκοι μισουν τους ελληνες
γιατι οι τουρκοι φοβουνται την αγια σοφια
γιατι οι τουρκοι βγαζουν τα παπουτσια
γιατι οι τουρκοι φοβουνται τον αγιο γεωργιο
γιατι οι τουρκοι κανουν περιτομη
γιατι οι τουρκοι φοβουνται τους ελληνες
γιατι οι τουρκοι εισεβαλαν στην κυπρο
γιατι οι τουρκοι εριξαν το ρωσικο αεροπλανο
γιατι οι τουρκοι πινουν τσαι

Αναζήτηση Google Αισθάνομαι τυχερός



neden Yunanlılar|

yunanlılar neden türkleri sevmez
yunanlılar neden tabak kırar
yunanlılar neden izmir işgal etti
yunanlılara neden rum denir
yunanlılar neden anadoluya gelmiştir
yunanlılar neden izmir'i işgal etmişlerdir
yunanlılar neden izmir'i seçti
yunanlılar neden koloncilik faaliyetlerine başlamıştır
yunanlılar neden izmir'i işgal ettiler
yunanlılar mudanyaya neden katılmadı

Google'da Ara Kendimi Şanslı Hissediyorum

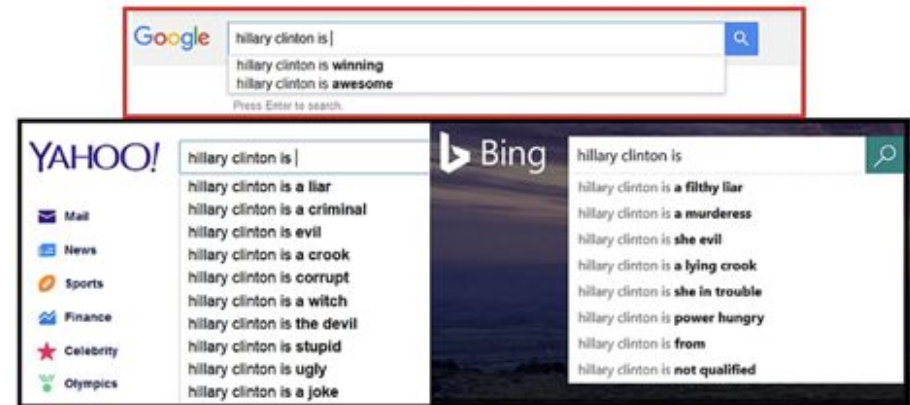
[Uygunsuz tahminleri bildirin](#)

ALL SYSTEMS HAVE A SLANT

Bias in information system is not a new problem!

1. Results are slanted in *unfair discrimination* against particular persons or groups
2. That discrimination is *systematic*

[Friedman & Nissenbaum, 1996]



RESPONSE: GOVERNMENT / REGULATORS

EU: General Data Protection Regulation

- Is there a “right to an explanation”?
 - The right not to be subject to automated decision-making and safeguards enacted thereof (Article 22, Recital 71)
 - Notification duties of data controllers (Articles 13-14, Recitals 60-62)
 - The right to access (Article 15, Recital 63)

EU: GDPR

Article 15

Right of access by the data subject

1. The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed, and, where that is the case, access to the personal data and the following information:
 - (a) the purposes of the processing;
 - (b) the categories of personal data concerned;
 - (c) the recipients or categories of recipient to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed, in particular recipients in third countries or international organisations;
 - (d) where possible, the envisaged period for which the personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period;
 - (e) the existence of the right to request from the controller rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing of personal data concerning the data subject or to object to such processing;
 - (f) the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority;
 - (g) where the personal data are not collected from the data subject, any available information as to their source;
 - (h) the existence of automated decision-making, including profiling, referred to in Article 22(1) and (4) and, at least in those cases, meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for the data subject.

EU: GDPR

Just a few challenges...

- Vague language
 - “meaningful information/explanation”
 - “logic involved”
 - “significance”
 - “envisaged consequences”
- What kinds of “meaningful explanations”?
 - Global vs. local explanations
 - Explanation for whom?
 - Issues of algorithmic and digital literacy

EC: TRUSTWORTHY AI



European Commission > Futurium



Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI

[Join AI Ethics Guidelines](#)

Next Steps

Based on fundamental rights and ethical principles, the Guidelines list **seven key requirements** that AI systems should meet in order to be trustworthy:

1. Human agency and oversight
2. Technical robustness and safety
3. Privacy and Data governance
4. Transparency
5. Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness
6. Societal and environmental well-being
7. Accountability

NATIONAL AI STRATEGIES



ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ
ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΩΝ, ΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΓΩΝ



ΤΜΗΜΑ
ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΩΝ
ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ 2048

Εθνική Στρατηγική ΤΝ: Δράσεις για την Αξιοποίηση και Ανάπτυξη της ΤΝ στην Κύπρο (v1.6)

5 Ανάπτυξη Ηθικής και Αξιοπιστίας ΤΝ

Βρισκόμαστε μόλις στην πρώτη φάση προώθησης της ΤΝ και είναι αναγκαίο να συνεχιστεί ο διάλογος με όλους τους εμπλεκόμενους φορείς. Οι επιπτώσεις είναι δύσκολο να προβλεφθούν για δύο κυρίως λόγους: ο πρώτος λόγος είναι ο απρόβλεπτος ρυθμός της τεχνολογικής ανάπτυξης και ο δεύτερος λόγος είναι ότι η τεχνολογική ανάπτυξη από μόνη της δεν καθορίζει τον τρόπο με τον οποίο η εργασία και η κοινωνία θα αλλάξουν. Ως εκ τούτου καθορίζεται η ανάγκη να κατανοήσουμε τους τρόπους με τους οποίους η ΤΝ επηρεάζει ζητήματα ηθικής και ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων, ούτως ώστε να αντιμετωπιστούν ζητήματα αξιοπιστίας της ίδιας της τεχνολογίας.

Τίτλος Έργου	: Εθνική Στρατηγική Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης (ΤΝ): Δράσεις για την Αξιοποίηση και Ανάπτυξη της ΤΝ στην Κύπρο
Υπηρεσία	: Τμήμα Ηλεκτρονικών Επικοινωνιών, Υπουργείο Μεταφορών Επικοινωνιών και Έργων
Έκδοση	: 1.6
Ημερομηνία	: 13/01/2020

NATIONAL LEVEL

Data Transparency

7/02/2017

TransAlgo: assessing the accountability and transparency of algorithmic systems



When I am searching for an itinerary on my smartphone via my favourite application, how do I know that the algorithm used is not resorting to commercial criteria in order to make me go through commercial points of interest? The aim of the TransAlgo project is to shed light on these types of practices when they are not made explicit; a project that has just awarded to Inria by Axelle Lemaire in the context of the French Law for a Digital Republic. How can methods that make it possible to verify if a decision is taken based on unacceptable criteria be developed? Nozha Boujemaa, who has been tasked with this major

work, responds.

BS 8611:2016

Robots and robotic devices. Guide to the ethical design and application of robots and robotic systems

Status : **Current** Published : **April 2016**

Price
£170.00

Member Price
£85.00

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Robots and robotic devices
Guide to the ethical design and
application of robots and robotic
systems

bsi.

making excellence a habit

Click to Preview

Overview

Product Details

What is this standard about?

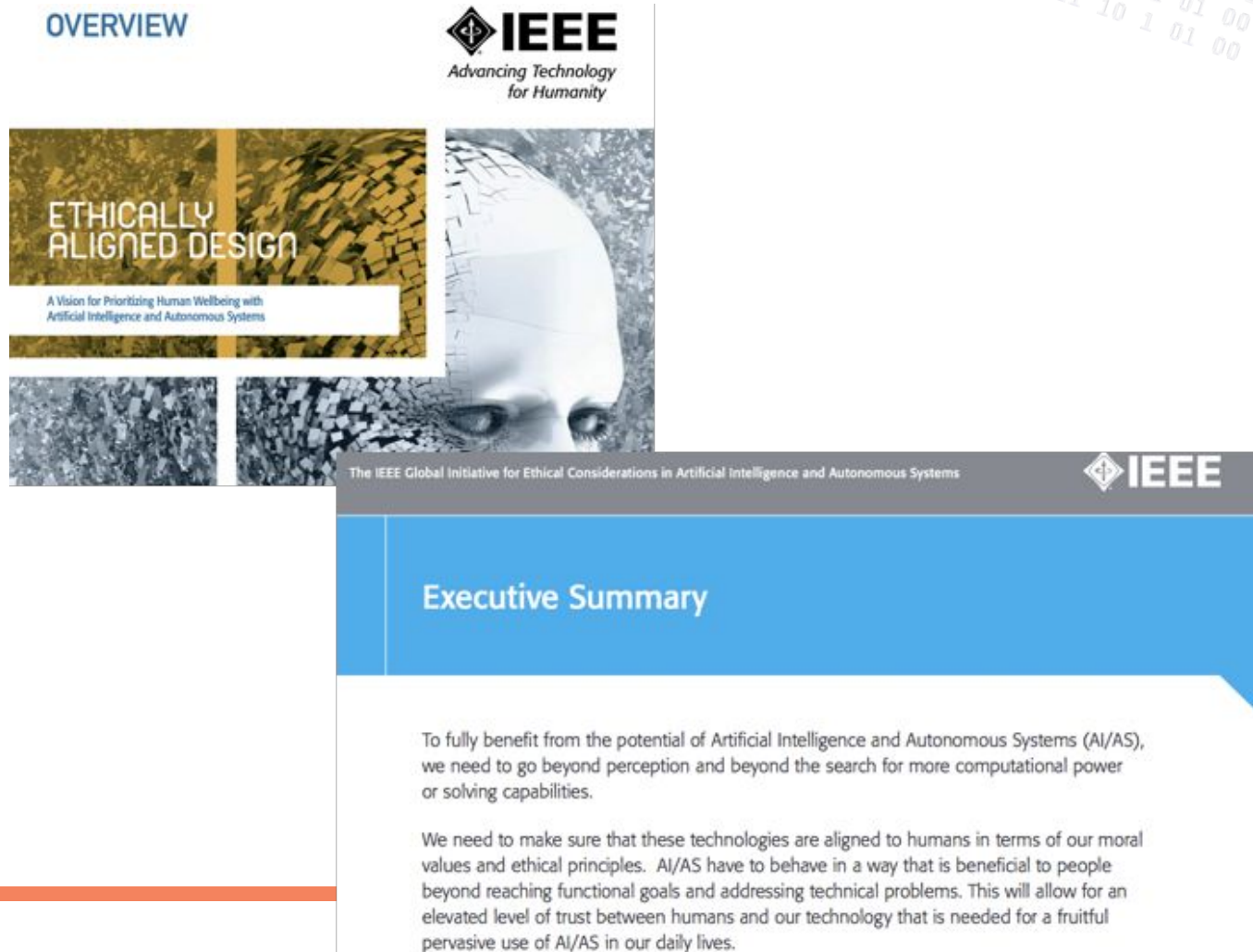
BS 8611 gives guidelines for the identification of potential ethical harm arising from the growing number of robots and autonomous systems being used in everyday life.

The standard also provides additional guidelines to eliminate or reduce the risks associated with these ethical hazards to an acceptable level. The standard covers safe design, protective measures and information for the design and application of robots.

Who is this standard for?

- Robot and robotics device designers and managers
- The general public

RESPONSE: INDUSTRY & PROFESSIONS



IEEE 7003



IEEE PROJECT

7003 - Algorithmic Bias Considerations

This standard is designed to provide individuals or organizations creating algorithms, largely in regards to autonomous or intelligent systems, certification oriented methodologies to provide clearly articulated accountability and clarity around how algorithms are targeting, assessing and influencing the users and stakeholders of said algorithm. Certification under this standard will allow algorithm creators to communicate to users, and regulatory authorities, that up-to-date best practices were used in the design, testing and evaluation of the algorithm to avoid unjustified differential impact on users.

Working Group:

[ALGB-WG - Algorithmic Bias Working Group](#)

Sponsor:

[C/S2ESC - Software & Systems Engineering Standards Committee](#)

Society:

[C - IEEE Computer Society](#)

STATUS:

Active Project

INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS



f t i n	
Efforts of the Partnership on AI will be organized around a set of thematic pillars. These areas of focus may evolve over time as we pursue activities and gather input and feedback.	
+ 1. SAFETY-CRITICAL AI	
+ 2. FAIR, TRANSPARENT, AND ACCOUNTABLE AI	
+ 3. COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND AI SYSTEMS	
+ 4. AI, LABOR, AND THE ECONOMY	
+ 5. SOCIAL AND SOCIETAL INFLUENCES OF AI	
+ 6. AI AND SOCIAL GOOD	
+ 7. SPECIAL INITIATIVES	



Principles for Algorithmic Transparency and Accountability

1. Awareness: Owners, designers, builders, users, and other stakeholders of analytic systems should be aware of the possible biases involved in their design, implementation, and use and the potential harm that biases can cause to individuals and society.

5. Data Provenance: A description of the way in which the training data was collected should be maintained by the builders of the algorithms, accompanied by an exploration of the potential biases induced by the human or algorithmic data-gathering process. Public scrutiny of the data provides maximum opportunity for corrections. However, concerns over privacy, protecting trade secrets, or revelation of analytics that might allow malicious actors to game the system can justify restricting access to qualified and authorized individuals.





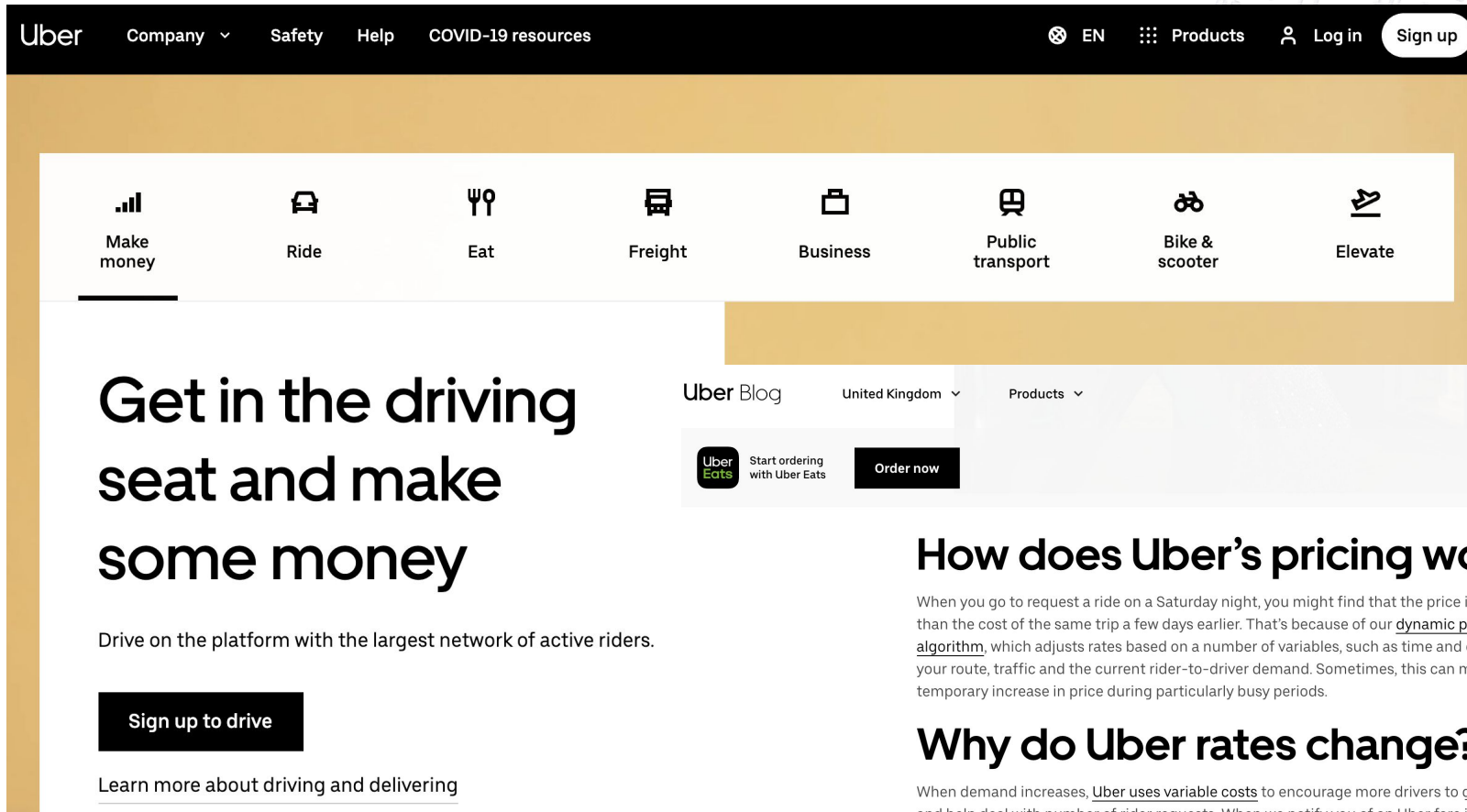
BREAK (15 MINUTES)



FATE AS A SCIENTIFIC FIELD

BACKGROUND: FATE RESEARCH

- Some illustrative examples
 - Uber
Dynamic pricing algorithms
 - Fiverr & TaskRabbit freelance marketplaces
Recommendation systems
 - Search engines
Information access (ranking, personalization)
 - Image tagging APIs
Computer vision



The screenshot shows the Uber website homepage. At the top is a black navigation bar with the Uber logo, links for Company, Safety, Help, and COVID-19 resources, a currency selector (EN), a Products menu, and user options (Log in, Sign up). Below this is a white bar with icons and labels for various services: Make money (selected), Ride, Eat, Freight, Business, Public transport, Bike & scooter, and Elevate. The main content area features a large headline "Get in the driving seat and make some money" and a sub-headline "Drive on the platform with the largest network of active riders." A black button labeled "Sign up to drive" is prominent. Below it is a link to "Learn more about driving and delivering". To the right, there's a section for the Uber Blog, a location selector (United Kingdom), and a Products dropdown. Below these are two buttons: "Start ordering with Uber Eats" and "Order now".

Get in the driving seat and make some money

Drive on the platform with the largest network of active riders.

[Sign up to drive](#)

[Learn more about driving and delivering](#)

Uber Blog

United Kingdom

Products



Start ordering with Uber Eats

Order now

How does Uber's pricing work?

When you go to request a ride on a Saturday night, you might find that the price is different than the cost of the same trip a few days earlier. That's because of our [dynamic pricing algorithm](#), which adjusts rates based on a number of variables, such as time and distance of your route, traffic and the current rider-to-driver demand. Sometimes, this can mean a temporary increase in price during particularly busy periods.

Why do Uber rates change?

When demand increases, [Uber uses variable costs](#) to encourage more drivers to get on the road and help deal with number of rider requests. When we notify you of an Uber fare increase, we notify drivers as well. If you decide to go ahead and request your ride, you'll get an alert on the app to make sure you know that the rates have changed.

Price normalisation

Once more drivers get on the road and ride requests are taken, the demand will become more manageable and fares should revert to normal.

Share



Rosenblat, A., & Stark, L. (2016). Algorithmic labor and information asymmetries: A case study of Uber's drivers. *International Journal of Communication*, 10, 27.

- “Uber’s claims regarding its labor model, which center on *freedom, flexibility, and entrepreneurship*, are complicated and contradicted by the experience of its drivers.”
- “Power and information asymmetries emerge via Uber’s software-based platform through algorithmic labor logistics *shaping driver behavior*, electronic surveillance, and policies for performance targets. ”
- “Through the Uber app’s design and deployment, the company produces the equivalent effects of what most reasonable observers would define as a *managed labor force*.”

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Category ▾

Service Options ▾

Seller Details ▾

Budget ▾

Delivery Time ▾


☐ Pro services

☐ Local sellers

☐ Online sellers

24,506 Services available

Sort by **Relevance** ▾




pacolotto
Level 1 Seller

I will provide game changing video editing and storytelling

★ 5.0 (9)

STARTING AT €62.04

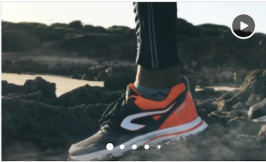


bachirbelham895
Level 1 Seller

I will do a professional video editing and motion graphics

★ 4.9 (89)

STARTING AT €4.43




mouncef99
Level 2 Seller

I will edit professionally your travel video editing

★ 5.0 (75) **FIVERR'S CHOICE**

STARTING AT €35.45




hamza852
Level 1 Seller

I will do professional video editing in 12 hours

★ 4.9 (83)

STARTING AT €26.59

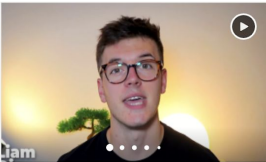


mirza_ali_92
Level 2 Seller

I will be your professional video editor

★ 4.9 (72)

STARTING AT €70.90

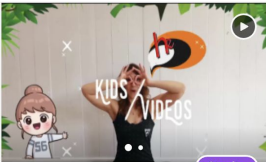


liamdix0n
Level 2 Seller

I will do professional video editing

★ 4.9 (289)

STARTING AT €17.72

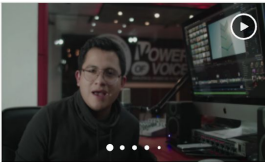


WOLFPACK
Level 2 Seller

Our studio will do video editing and custom 2d animations

★ 5.0 (3) **Studio**

STARTING AT €88.62



luiseeditor
Level 2 Seller

I will do professional video editing quickly and high quality

★ 5.0 (211)

STARTING AT €31.02

TASK RABBIT

1

Describe your task

2

Browse Taskers & prices

3

Choose date & time

4

Confirm details

Filter and sort to find your Tasker. Then view their availability to request your date and time.

Taskers agree to follow all public health guidance and regulations to protect their health and yours.

TASK DATE

Today

Within 3 Days

Within A Week

Choose Dates

TASK TIME

☐ Morning (8am - 12pm)
☐ Afternoon (12pm - 5pm)
☐ Evening (5pm - 9:30pm)

or choose a specific time

I'm Flexible

TASKER TYPE

☐ Elite Tasker
☐ Great Value

Always have peace of mind. All Taskers undergo ID and criminal background checks. [Learn More](#)

SORTED BY: Recommended

Tae C.

\$64.70/hr

1 Personal Assistant Task

100% Positive Reviews

100% Reliable

Vehicles: Minivan/SUV, Bicycle

View Profile & Reviews

Select & Continue

How I can help:

I am an awesome assistant with a great personality. I have skills in logistics, operations, scheduling and time management. I think outside of the box to get things done.

Read More

You can chat with your Tasker, adjust task details, or change task time after booking.

"Tae was extremely fast and did everything as needed. A+++"

Steven D. - January 3, 2020

Enrique F.

\$47.05/hr

Elite Tasker

34 Personal Assistant Tasks

93% Positive Reviews

100% Reliable

Vehicles: Minivan/SUV, Car

View Profile & Reviews

Select & Continue

How I can help:

Do you need help with some basic things around your house or work area. I can help for from organizing, dropping of items. I can help you with your task. I don't do AC under this category.

Read More

You can chat with your Tasker, adjust task details, or change task time after booking.

"Awesome"

Stephan F. - October 14, 2020

Joe W.

\$87.05/hr

No Personal Assistant related tasks.

No Personal Assistant related reviews

100% Reliable

Vehicle: Car

View Profile & Reviews

Select & Continue

How I can help:

Super Reliable...Masters degree professional with can do attitude

Read More

"Joe showed up on time and was professional all the

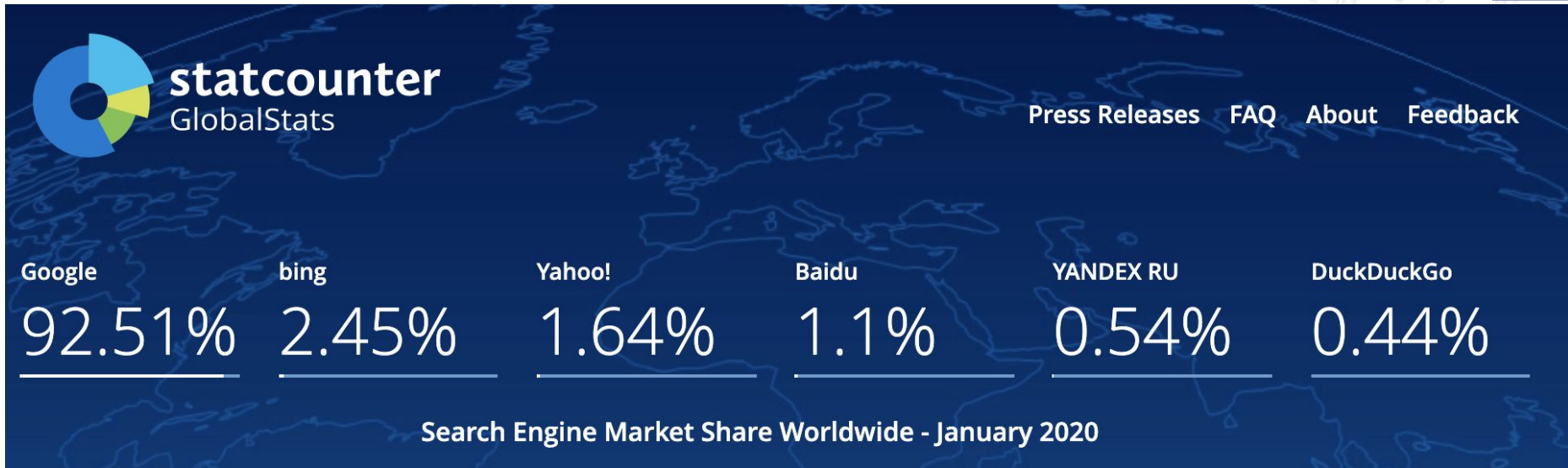
center for
algorithmic
transparency

Hannák, A., Wagner, C., Garcia, D., Mislove, A., Strohmaier, M., & Wilson, C. (2017, February). Bias in online freelance marketplaces: Evidence from taskrabbit and fiverr. In *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM conference on computer supported cooperative work and social computing* (pp. 1914-1933).

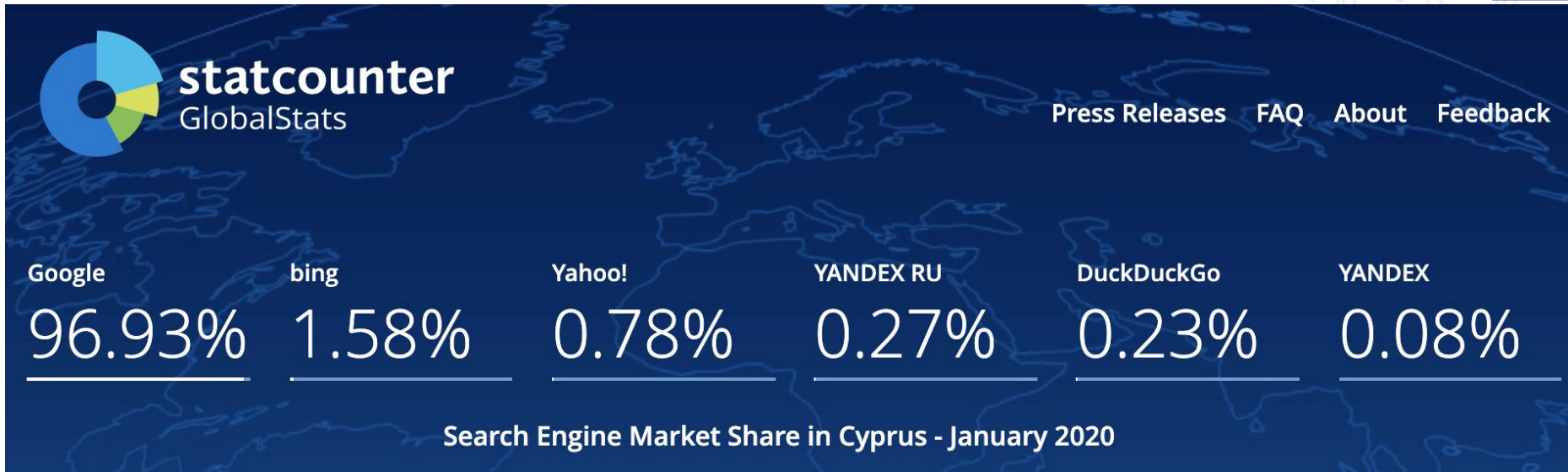
Audit of worker rankings & reviews

- “Workers perceived to be women, especially White women, receive 10% fewer reviews than workers perceived to be men with equivalent work experience.”
- “Workers perceived to be Black, especially men, receive significantly lower feedback scores (i.e., ratings) than other workers with similar attributes.”

SEARCH ENGINE BIAS(?)



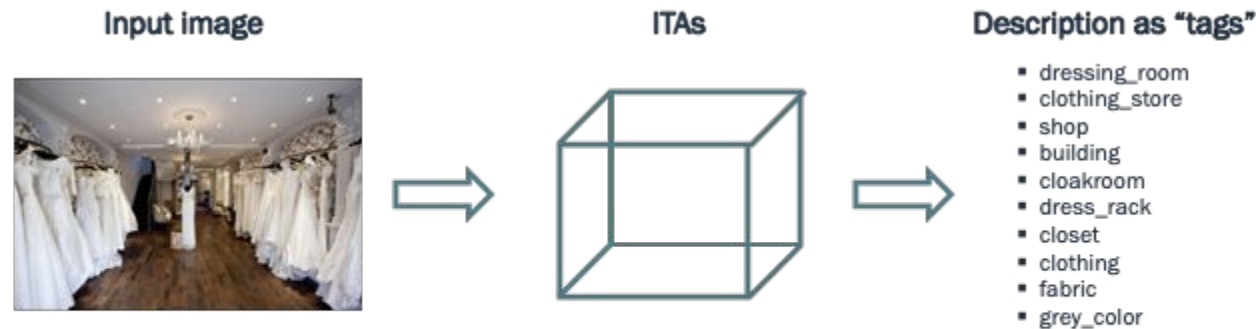
SEARCH ENGINE BIAS(?)



Mowshowitz, A., & Kawaguchi, A. (2005). Measuring search engine bias. *Information Processing & Management*, 41(5), 1193-1205.

- Methodology for quantifying “bias” in search engine results, as a relative measure
- “The bias measure is designed to capture the degree to which the distribution of URLs, retrieved by a search engine in response to a query deviates from an idea of fair distribution for that query.”
- Experiments with 16 (!) search engines
- Main conclusion: lots of variance between engines, and by subject / topic

IMAGE TAGGING ALGORITHMS





BF-231 from the Chicago Face Dataset, and tags output by the six image tagging APIs for this image

Amazon Rekognition

human, people, person, Afro, hairstyle, hair, face

Clarifai

people, one, portrait, man, wear, adult, side, pensive, profile, woman, face, isolated, child, facial, Afro, casual, fashion, athlete, adolescent

Google Cloud Vision

face, forehead, chin, eyebrow, cheek, nose, head, jaw, neck, human

Imagga Auto-tagger

Afro, man, face, portrait, male, handsome, head

Microsoft Vision

man, person, wearing, looking, necktie, standing, shirt, front, face, smiling, white, suit, posing, hair, holding, neck, young, glasses, black, head, hat, red

Watson Vision

person, woman, female, indian red color, coal black color

Are taggers “fair” towards the people in the images?

Group fairness: people from different protected classes (such as race and gender) should not experience significantly different treatment as compared to the majority or the population as a whole (Feldman et al. 2015)

AUDITING THE BLACK BOXES

Kyriakou, K., Barlas, P., Kleanthous, S., & Otterbacher, J. (2019, July). Fairness in proprietary image tagging algorithms: A cross-platform audit on people images. In *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media* (Vol. 13, pp. 313-322).

Two approaches:

- **within-platform audits:** to discover how outputs may differ *for certain categories of inputs* in one system (e.g., Sweeney 2013)
- **cross-platform audits:** to discover how all outputs of *one system* may differ from *outputs of other systems*, for the same input (e.g., Eslami et al. 2017)

ARE TAGGERS FAIR?

THE SHORT ANSWER: No

- “Some [taggers] offer more interpretation on images, they may exhibit less fairness toward the depicted persons, by misuse of gender-related tags and/or making judgments on physical appearance.”
 - Asian females → more “attractiveness” tags
 - Black males → less interpretive tags

USER PERCEPTION OF FAIRNESS

Barlas, P., Kleanthous, S., Kyriakou, K., & Otterbacher, J. (2019, June). What Makes an Image Tagger Fair?. In *Proceedings of the 27th ACM Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation and Personalization* (pp. 95-103).

"Today, many automated tools are used to generate descriptions of images on the Web. However, some tools exhibit biases when processing images of people. Given an image and two descriptions of its content, decide which one is more fair."

"Imagine that auto-tagging is used to facilitate **searching profiles of people at a dating site**. Which of the above descriptions is **more fair**? Enter 0 if you cannot tell."

"Please **explain your answer regarding fairness**."

Description 1:

adolescent contemporary
casual cute child
facial expression eye fine looking
fun fashion isolated
funny man one
looking serious people
portrait wear young

 clarifai



Description 2:

blue eyes woman girl
caucasian brown hair
front view plain expression
short bangs solo sober
lip gloss young round face
white background long hair

Crowdworkers

Experimental Set-up

Image	Gender	Race	"Attractiveness"	Participants (W/M)
BF-231	Woman	Black	Average	20/20
BF-233	Woman	Black	Attractive	20/20
WF-036	Woman	White	Average	20/20
WF-233	Woman	White	Attractive	20/20
BM-009	Man	Black	Average	20/20
BM-234	Man	Black	Attractive	20/20
WM-022	Man	White	Average	20/20
WM-004	Man	White	Attractive	20/20

Which is more “fair”: human or algorithm?

				Human more fair	Estimate	Z	Odds ratio
Average	Black	Woman	Intercept (BF-231)	.78	1.237	3.266**	3.44
Average	White	Woman	WF-036	.93	1.276	1.797	3.58
Attractive	Black	Woman	BF-233	.70	-3.895	-0.760	0.68
Attractive	White	Woman	WF-233	.48	-1.337	-2.708**	0.263
Average	Black	Man	BM-009	.65	-0.6177	-1.227	0.54
Average	White	Man	WM-022	.75	-1.382	-0.263	0.87
Attractive	Black	Man	BM-234	.78	-4.498	0.000	1.00
Attractive	White	Man	WM-004	.28	-2.206	-4.256***	0.110

Logit model to predict the event that human-generated tags are perceived as being more fair.

*** $p < .001$

** $p < .01$

* $p < .05$

Explaining fairness

Accuracy

"This is fair as the description is more accurate."

Physical visual characteristics

"I liked that it focused on aspects about the image, such as her hair and eye color."

Objective/Subjective

"This is more fair because it is not subjective and is accurate and less open to interpretation."

Understanding

"If someone gave me that I would be able to tell what the person looked like easier."

Political Correctness

"A lot of the words would not be described as favorable or putting the person in a good light."

Demographics

"It does not emphasize racial characteristics."

BACKGROUND: FATE COMMUNITY

- ACM Statement on Algorithmic Transparency and Accountability (detailed next) &
Principles for Algorithmic Transparency and Accountability (7)
 - https://www.acm.org/binaries/content/assets/public-policy/2017_usacm_statement_algorithms.pdf
- Industry
 - FATE groups, e.g., Microsoft
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/theme/fate/>
- Academia
 - FAcCT (formerly FAT) series of conferences
<https://facctconference.org/>

ACM PRINCIPLES

1. AWARENESS

Owners, designers, builders, users and other stakeholders of analytic systems should be **aware** of the **possible biases** involved in their design, implementation, and use and the **potential harm** that biases can cause to individuals and society.

ACM PRINCIPLES

2. ACCESS AND REDRESS

Regulators should encourage the adoption of mechanisms that **enable questioning** and **redress** for individuals and groups that are adversely affected by algorithmically informed decisions.

ACM PRINCIPLES

3. ACCOUNTABILITY

Institutions should be **held responsible** for decisions made by the algorithms that they use, even if it is not feasible to explain in detail how the algorithms produce their results.

ACM PRINCIPLES

4. EXPLANATION

Systems and institutions that use algorithmic decision-making are encouraged to produce **explanations** regarding both the **procedures** followed by the algorithm and the **specific decisions** that are made. This is particularly important in public policy contexts.

ACM PRINCIPLES

5. DATA PROVENANCE

A **description** of the way in which **training data** was collected should be maintained by the builders of the algorithms, accompanied by an exploration of the potential biases induced by the human or algorithmic data-gathering process. Public scrutiny of the data provides maximum opportunity for corrections. However, concerns over privacy, protecting trade secrets, or revelation of analytics that might allow malicious actors to game the system can justify restricting access to qualified and authorized individuals.

ACM PRINCIPLES

6. AUDITABILITY

Models, algorithms, data and decisions should be recorded so that they can be **audited** in cases where harm is suspected.

ACM PRINCIPLES

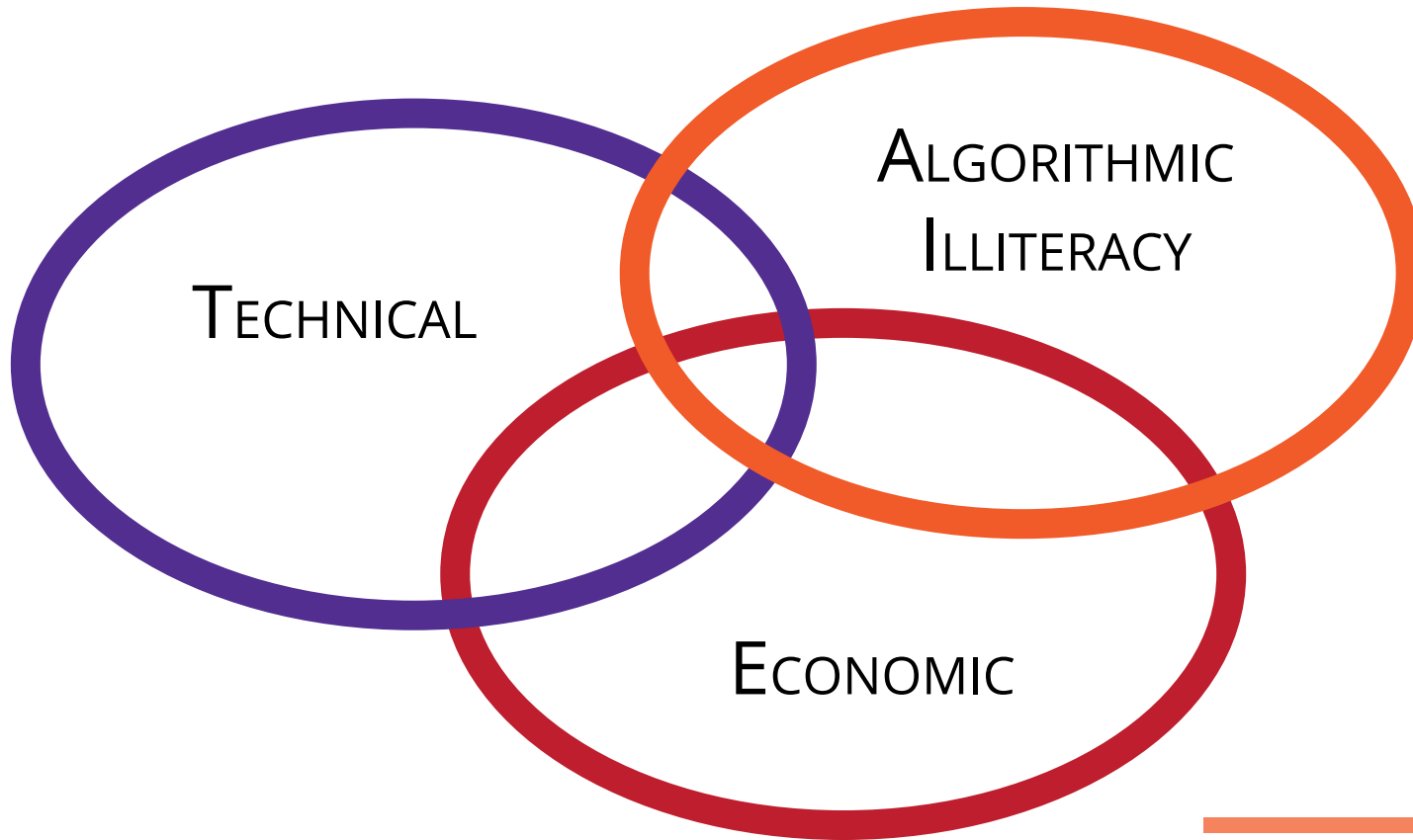
7. VALIDATION AND TESTING

Institutions should use rigorous methods to validate their models and document those methods and results. In particular, they should routinely perform tests to assess and determine whether the model generates **discriminatory harm**. Institutions are encouraged to make the results of such tests public.

CHALLENGES

- What exactly does transparency mean?
- And fairness? Fair for whom?
 - 21 fairness definitions
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jIXluYdnyyk>
- Bias - what is the baseline?
 - specific aspects of bias in ICT systems (e.g., based on age, gender, race, popularity, etc.)
- Diversity
 - different approaches and representations

LACK OF TRANSPARENCY





GROUP EXERCISES

AWARENESS

Stakeholders of analytic systems should be aware of the possible biases involved in their design, implementation and use and the potential harm that biases can cause to individuals and society.

Discover biases in **search engine results** and **auto-complete suggestions**. Design an experiment in which you test a number of queries, varying different parameters and examining the changes in the results. Parameters to try:

- Query language (e.g., Greek vs. English)
- Search engine used (e.g., Google vs. Bing vs. DuckDuckGo)
- Same search engine when you are identified or incognito
- Same search engine across users / members of the group

AWARENESS (2)

Variation:

You might also investigate the potential biases in the advertisements presented to users of search engines.

- Between members of the group (same query, same language)
- Varying the language of the query
- etc.

ACCESS AND REDRESS

Regulators should encourage the adoption of mechanisms that enable questioning and redress for individuals and groups that are adversely affected by algorithmically informed decisions.

Explore the access and redress mechanisms for Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and other social media.

Things to consider:

- Which mechanisms do they have in common and which are different?
- Can diverse sets of users (e.g., by age, region, level of digital literacy) exploit these mechanisms? Which challenges do you observe?
- Are there other measures and mechanisms that you would recommend?

EXPLANATION

Systems and institutions that use algorithmic decision-making are encouraged to produce explanations regarding both the procedures followed by the algorithms and the specific decision that are made.

Try to understand MovieLens (<https://movielens.org>) explanations on the movie recommendations. Sign in, define a profile, rate a few movies and check your suggested recommendations. Explain why they were suggested by MovieLens and elaborate on the reasons/facts as you understand them. Provide suggestions on improving their algorithm, and what else can be taken into consideration while creating explanations.

EXPLANATION (2)

Variation:

You might also investigate explanations in other recommender systems that you use (e.g., Amazon, Netflix, etc.)

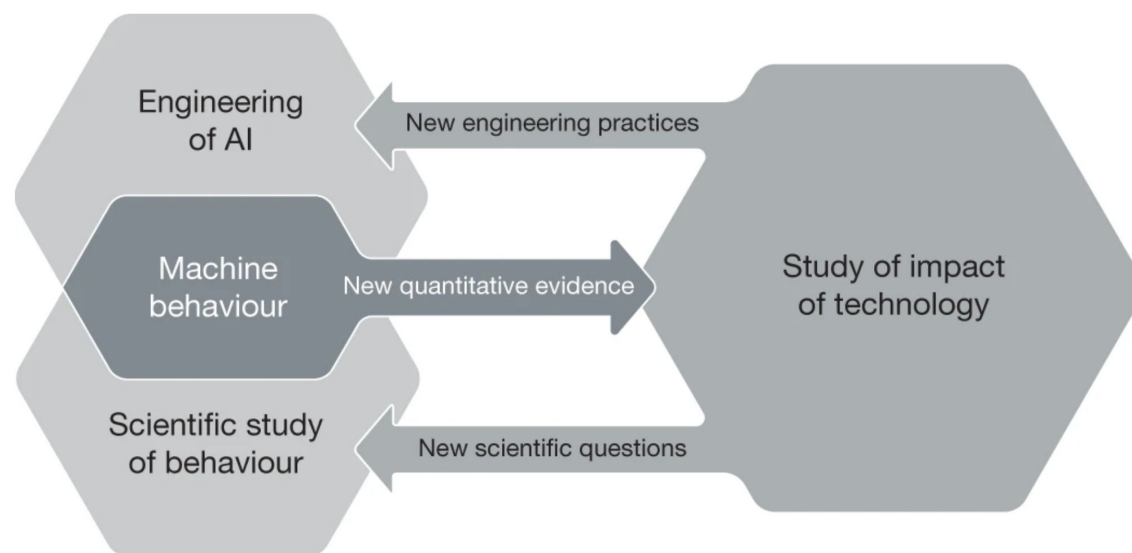
It is also interesting to compare explanations of the recommendations you receive over time, as your user profile evolves over time.

DISCUSSION & FINAL THOUGHTS

Machine behaviour

Iyad Rahwan , Manuel Cebrian, Nick Obradovich, Josh Bongard, Jean-François Bonnefon, Cynthia Breazeal, Jacob W. Crandall, Nicholas A. Christakis, Iain D. Couzin, Matthew O. Jackson, Nicholas R. Jennings, Ece Kamar, Isabel M. Kloumann, Hugo Larochelle, David Lazer, Richard McElreath, Alan Mislove, David C. Parkes, Alex 'Sandy' Pentland, Margaret E. Roberts, Azim Shariff, Joshua B. Tenenbaum & Michael Wellman

Nature **568**, 477–486(2019) | [Cite this article](#)



Thank you!



- www.cycat.io



- facebook.com/CyCAT.EU



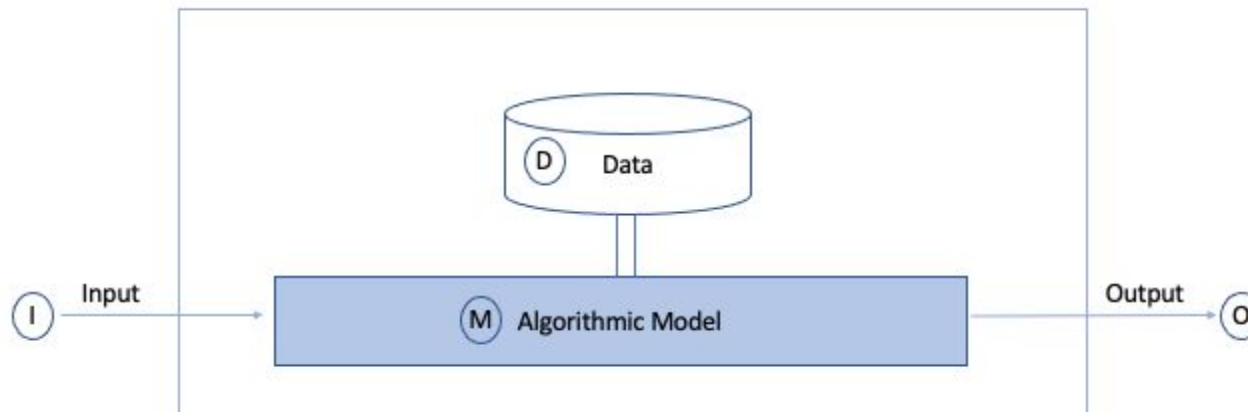
- twitter.com/CyCAT_EU

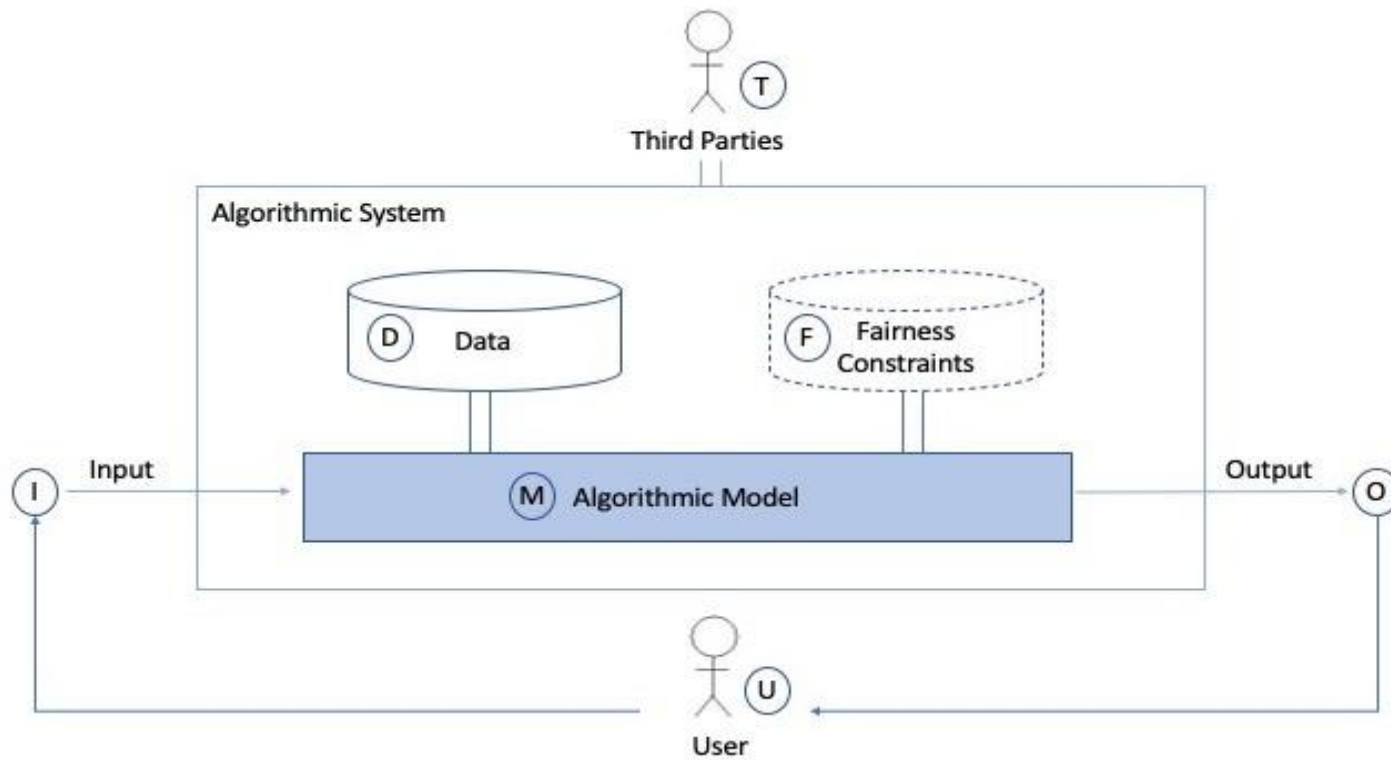


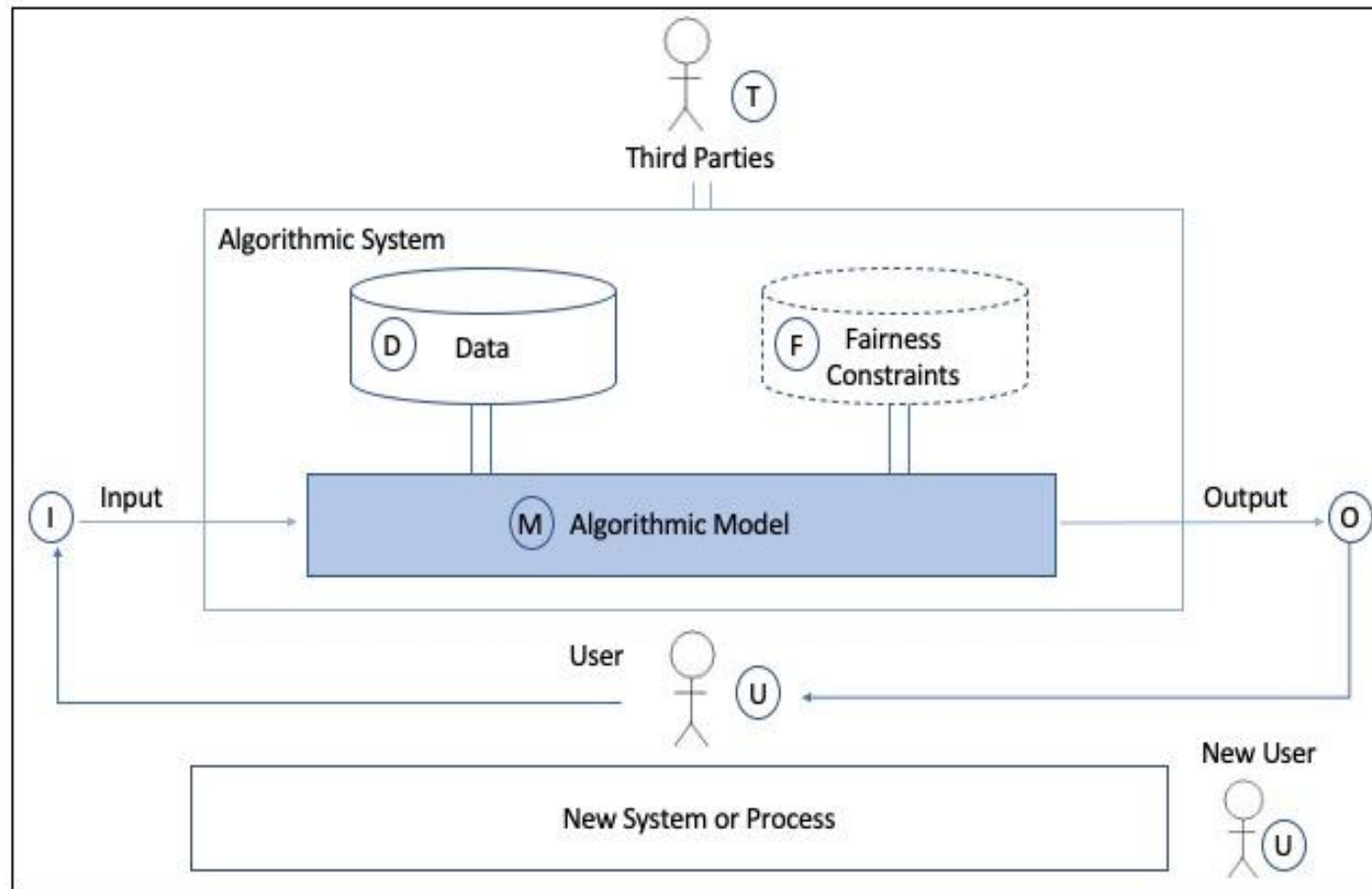
- linkedin.com/in/CyCAT




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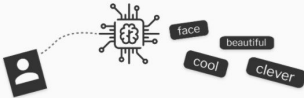



USER STUDY – INVITATION!

 OpenTag

about

Wondering
how
Artificial
Intelligence
sees your face?





Let's find
out!

Uploading an image to see
what tags you get!

*Hint: images with people get
more interesting results*

Screenshot

OpenTag developed by RISE Ltd © 2019



<http://ec2-34-255-198-84.eu-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com/opentag>