* Hidden bias encountered in popular applications.

The data that the police use for their Artificial Intelligence is loaded with racism is due to the fact, their information data pool is loaded with bias data. For various reasons, drugs, gangs, other perceived ethical concerns certain neighborhoods get targeted by the police, these are usually low income, minority neighborhoods. (1) As this is the data set that the police use for the AI to learn from it can be said that the AI unfairly targets minority neighborhoods.

Another Example of unfair bias that targets low-income families would be loan applications. (2) When determining who gets a loan, there are data points that show that low-income households receive fewer loans than the middle class, due to higher income bracket. If this process is repeated one thousand times, The AI would not be willing to give low-income households a chance, due to the data points showing that Middle class people on paper have a higher chance of paying the loans back on time.

* Define some of the industry efforts to reduce bias (such as responsible research and innovation [RRI], ethics by design, and right to be forgotten).

Having a diverse team can help create a small society pool on which Values around the whole world be represented.(3) A table can be produced to create various labels. An example of this would be to create three labels to a persons Id that might give him or her a positive in the outcome that might help erase a possible problem. A person could be low income, a negative. But show three more tags Lawful, employed, generous. These tags could override the fact that the AI would read low income as a negative and give a boost to the possibility of receiving a loan.

The right to be forgotten is also in play, however because the internet is so vast this can be harder to do.(4) The idea is that as people we have the right to privacy, but as we are becoming a more connected world that is harder to keep going. This is so because if a company decides to get rid of your information that does not mean that a third party never picked it up and is using it for other purposes. Or worse them having that information at one time means it could spread again.

* How can you apply some of these principles to reduce hidden bias in the applications you described? How do these relate to the efforts currently underway?

We can first learn to be careful with what we are inputting into the Neural networks that we are currently using. And practice using testing on small sample sizes to try to catch any biases that might produce as early as possible.

We can also try to have a reasonable discussion on ethical problems in society. This is badly needed as we are now a global community. This means we can no longer be held by our past beliefs thinking they will not become in conflict with others. And we must do out best to reasonably share a common set of beliefs when possible.

1. [MATTHEW GUARIGLIA](https://www.eff.org/about/staff/dr-matthew-guariglia-0)(JANUARY 1, 2022), electronic fortier foundation, <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2021/12/police-use-artificial-intelligence-2021-review>

# [John Villasenor](https://www.brookings.edu/experts/john-villasenor/) ( January 3, 2019) , Artificial intelligence and bias: Four key challenges

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/techtank/2019/01/03/artificial-intelligence-and-bias-four-key-challenges/>

(3)

# Figure Eight Federal , Overcome and Prevent Bias in AI, <https://f8federal.com/overcome-and-prevent-ai-bias/>

# (4)

# [John Cook](https://opendatascience.com/user/john-cook/) (January 20, 2018), [GDPR and the right to be forgotten](https://opendatascience.com/gdpr-and-the-right-to-be-forgotten/), https://opendatascience.com/gdpr-and-the-right-to-be-forgotten/