Joint fairness assessment method

An expert-led, deliberative audit informed by a quantitative bias scan

NGO Algorithm Audit

Mar 3rd 2023

Overview of Algorithm Audit's submission

1. **Joint fairness assessment method**
   Quantitative component
   Qualitative component
2. **Case study**
   Normative advice of audit commission for BERT-based disinformation classifier on Twitter data
3. **Conclusion**

Algorithm Audit is registered as a Dutch non-profit organisation and engages in the international debate on AI ethics as an independent knowledge platform

Work of NGO Algorithm Audit

Audit commissions	Advising on ethical issues emerging in concrete algorithmic practices
Technical tooling	Implementing and testing technical tools to detect and mitigate bias
Advocacy	Contributing to public debate on responsible use of algorithms
Knowledge sharing	Sharing techno-ethical insights with society, policy makers and others

Supported by

European Artificial Intelligence & Society Fund
NL AI Coalition
SIDN fonds

1. **Joint fairness assessment method**
2. Case study
3. Conclusion

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Human interpretation and statistical testing are indispensable to assess algorithmic fairness

Quantitative component

A statistical approach is key to assess bias in the sheer data volume AI processes

Statistical testing is the only method to detect higher-dimensional forms of bias

Algorithm Audit's web application to detect (higher-dimensional) bias

> Joint fairness assessment method <

Core work of Algorithm Audit

Normative AI decisions through inclusive deliberation

Qualitative component

Judgement about quantitative discrepancies observed in AI is a human and context-specific task

A deliberative forum with diverse voices should make normative decisions

Algorithm Audit's independent audit commissions

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Qualitative component: Algorithm Audit forms audit commissions that give normative advice on issues that arise in concrete use cases of algorithmic systems

A diverse audit commission…

- Expert-led
- Deliberative
- Multi-disciplinary
- Context-specific

…consisting of:

- **Civil society** organizations working on AI
- **Journalists** specialized in AI
- Academic AI **experts**
- Subject matter **experts**

Result

Publicly available normative advice with best-practices published on our website

To bring abstract principles…

Legal principles:
- Non-discrimination
- Equal treatment

Ethical principles:
- Preventing harmful impact
- Data stewardship

…to concrete AI practice

Quantitative notions:
- Proxy discrimination
- Fairness metrics
- Demographic parity
- Correlations

Quantitative component: Algorithm Audit's unsupervised machine learning bias scan tool allows to detect higher-dimensional forms of bias

Input bias scan tool

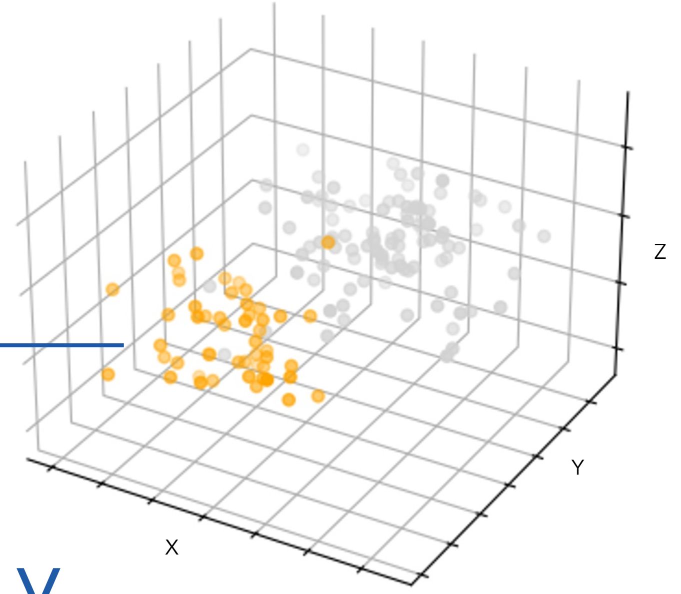
Available as a web application on our website.

Binary AI classifier predictions				
feat_1	…	feat_n	predicted label	ground truth label
10	…	0.1	0	1
20	…	0.2	1	1
30	…	0.3	0	0

>

Output bias scan tool

Statistically significant deviating cluster (here defined by features X, Y, Z) compared to the rest of the data set, in terms of a pre-defined bias metric, e.g., False Positive Rate (FPR), False Negative Rate (FNR)



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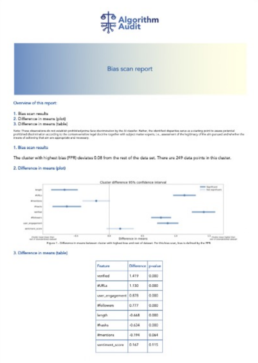
Automated bias testing process

Hierarchical Bias-Aware Clustering[1] + Statistical significance testing of results > Automatically generated bias scan report



To inform evaluation by human experts

[1] Misztal, Indurkya, Bias-Aware Hierarchical Clustering for detecting the discriminated groups of users in recommendation systems, *Information Processing and Management* (2021)

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Bringing together the quantitative and qualitative reasoning paradigm to assess AI fairness

Evaluation by human experts

1. **Identify issue**
   Identify a suspected quantitative disparity in an AI classifier
2. **Audit commission**
   Form an independent and diverse commission of experts
3. **Analysis**
   Independent review of issue by audit commission
4. **Advice**
   Advice by audit commission is published and shared online

Machine learning-driven bias detection tool

Scalable	Machine learning approach to detect algorithmic bias in all types of binary AI classifiers
Unsupervised bias detection	No protected user characteristics needed
Detects complex bias	Identifies unfairly treated groups characterized by mixture of features, detects intersectional bias
Accessible	Model-agnostic, open-source web application, easy to use for the entire AI auditing community, e.g., journalists, data scientists, policy makers etc.

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Case study: With help of our bias scan tool, an audit commission provides normative guidance for a BERT-based disinformation classifier on Twitter data[1]

Expert-led, deliberative audit commission

Academic AI experts

Anne Meuwese, Professor in Public Law & AI, Leiden University

Raphaële Xenidis, Assistant Professor in EU law, Sciences Po

Hinda Haned, Professor in Responsible Data Science, University of Amsterdam

Aileen Nielsen, Fellow in Law & Tech, ETH Zürich

Civil society organizations

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Case study: BERT-based disinformation classifier

Use our bias scan tool to identify potentially unfairly treated groups[2], for two bias metrics:
1) False Positive Rate (FPR)
2) False Negative Rate (FNR)

Statistical testing to inform deliberative assessment

Deliberation on normative questions[3] by audit commission

[1] Twitter1516 dataset
[2] Hierarchical Bias-Aware Clustering (HBAC), available as a web application on Algorithm Audit's website
[3] See problem statement

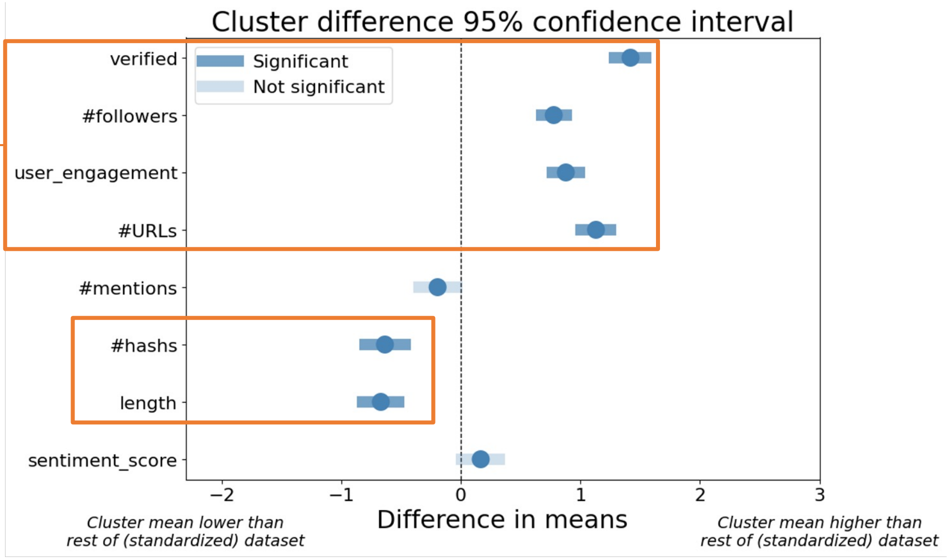
Output bias scan: Suspected disparities in the BERT-based Twitter disinformation classifier

FPR scan

Cluster with highest bias (FPR): 0.08
#elements in cluster with highest bias[1]: 249

On average, users that:
- are verified, have higher #followers, user engagement and #URLs;
- use less #hashags and have lower tweet length

have more true content classified as false (false positives).

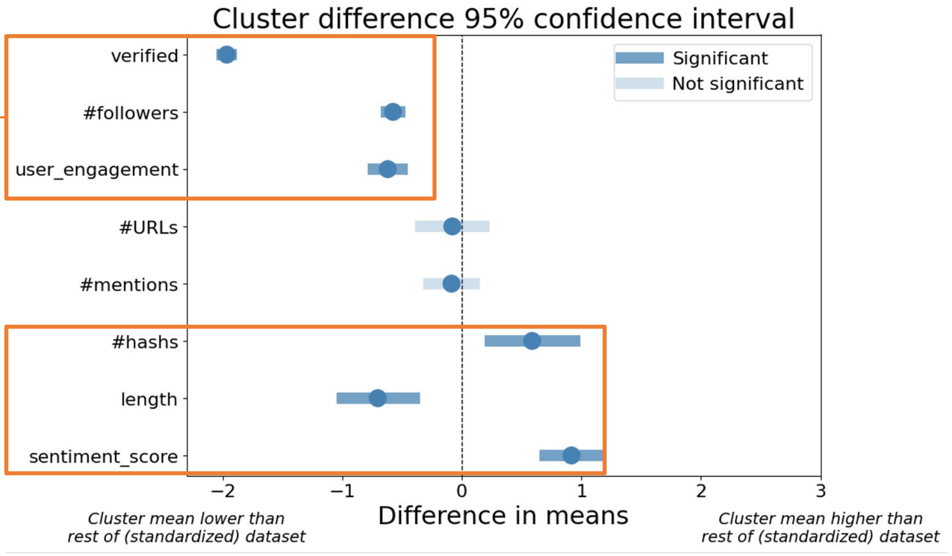


FNR scan

Cluster with highest bias (FNR): 0.13
#elements in cluster with highest bias[1]: 46

On average, users that:
- use more #hashtags and have higher sentiment score;
- are non-verified, have less #followers, user engagement and tweet length

have more false content classified as true (false negatives).



[1] The two clusters with highest bias are disjoint, i.e., none of the 249 users returned by the FPR scan cluster are included in the cluster with size 46 returned by the FNR scan

Commission judgment: There is low risk of (higher-dimensional) proxy discrimination by the reviewed BERT-based disinformation classifier

	Question to audit commission	Compiled answer
1.	Is there an indication that one of the statistically significant features, or a combination of the features from Slide 10 are critically linked to one or multiple protected grounds?	No, the audit commission considers none of the features critically linked to protected grounds, as defined in Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Read more…
2.	In the context of disinformation detection, is it as harmful to classify true content as false (false positive, FP) as false content as true (false negative, FN)?	Although both FPs and FNs are considering to be harmful, the majority view of the audit commission is that it is more harmful to classify true content as false (false positives). Read more…

Audit commission

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Read the full advice here

Commission judgment: The observed difference in treatment can be justified, if certain conditions apply

Question to audit commission

3. For a specific cluster of people, is it justifiable to have true content classified as false 8 percentage points more often? For a specific cluster of people, is it justifiable to have false content classified as true 13 percentage points more often?

4. Is it justifiable that the disinformation classification algorithm is too harsh towards users with verified profile, more #followers and higher user engagement and too lenient towards users with non-verified profile, less #followers and lower user engagement?

Compiled answer

3. The audit commission does not consider these discrepancies unjustified. There is no decisive reason why these rates would be too high, although certain conditions apply. Read more…

4. The audit commission believes that this particular difference in treatment can be justified, if certain conditions apply, such as adequate recourse, documentation and communication mechanisms. Read more…

Audit commission

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Approach summary: Combining the power of data-driven bias testing with context-sensitive human evaluation

Key strengths of our approach

Joint approach	Bridging the quantitative and qualitative reasoning paradigm
Unsupervised machine learning	Unsupervised machine learning to automatically detect complex forms of bias that go beyond established protected grounds
Deliberative	Deliberative, expert-led assessment by diverse AI policy professionals
Case repository	Over time a case repository emerges from which data scientists and public authorities can distill 'techno-ethical' best-practices

Source code can be found on GitHub

All of Algorithm Audit's case studies can be found on our website

This project is a collective effort of AI experts from a wide range of professional backgrounds

Algoritm Audit's bias scan tool team

Jurriaan Parie, Trustworthy AI consultant, Deloitte

Ariën Voogt, PhD-candidate in Philosophy, Protestant Theological University of Amsterdam

Joel Persson, PhD-candidate in Applied Data Science, ETH Zürich

20+ endorsements from various parts of the AI auditing community

Journalism

- Gabriel Geiger, Investigative Reporter Algorithms and Automated Decision-Making at Lighthouse Reports

Civil society organisations

- Maldita, an independent journalistic platform focused on the control of disinformation and public discourse through fact-checking and data journalism techniques
- Demos, Britain's leading cross-party think-tank
- NLAIC, The Netherlands AI Coalition
- Progressive Café, public platform of young intellectuals, represented by Kiza Magendane
- Dutch AI Ethics Community, represented by Samaa Mohammad
- Simone Maria Parazzoli, Fellow at the OECD Observatory of Public Sector Innovation (OPSI)

Industry

- Selma Muhammad, Trustworthy AI consultant at Deloitte
- Laurens van der Maas, Data Scientist at Amazon Web Services
- Xiaoming op de Hoek, Data Scientist at Rabobank
- Jan Overgoor, Data Scientist at SPAN
- Dasha Simons, Trustworthy AI consultant at IBM

Academia

- Anne Meuwese, Professor in Public Law & AI at Leiden University
- Hinda Haned, Professor in Data Science at University of Amsterdam
- Raphaële Xenidis, Associate Professor in EU law at Sciences Po Paris
- Aileen Nielsen, Fellow in Law&Tech at ETH Zürich
- Marlies van Eck, Assistant Professor in Administrative Law & AI at Radboud University
- Ola Al Khatib, PhD-researcher in the legal regulation of algorithmic decision-making at Utrecht University
- Vahid Niamadpour, PhD-candidate in Applied Linguistics at Leiden University
- Floris Holstege, PhD-candidate in Explainable Machine Learning at University of Amsterdam

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