
Ethics in Facial Recognition with AI

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Data - Surveillance Footage

- Cameras are recording and capturing data 24/7
 - Mobile devices
 - CCTV (Stores & Gas Stations)
 - Smart Cars
 - Traffic Moderating
 - ATMS
- This data can now be analyzed using AI

Super Bowl XXXV

- “It became public that police used video cameras equipped with facial recognition to scan the faces of the 100,000 visitors to the Bowl in search of wanted criminals.” (Brey, 2004)
 - Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, federal governments have taken interest in the technology (Brey, 2004)
- Facelt engine - a software engine that works by analyzing up to eight facial points around the nose, cheekbones and eyes (Brey, 2004)

Security vs. Privacy

- Proponents typically argue that the technology has significant security benefits and minimal privacy losses, and that any privacy losses are in any case offset by the great security benefits.
- Opponents typically argue that the security benefits are overestimated and the privacy losses are underestimated by the proponents, and that the costs to privacy of the technology are greater than the gains in security.

Work Cited

1. Brey, P. (2004). Ethical aspects of facial recognition systems in public places. *Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society*, 2(2), 97-109. doi:10.1108/14779960480000246