**Udacity Classifier Variation Analysis**

This 2-pager summarily describes what was done, why it was done, and what I found. What was found takes the form of 5+ talking points.

**I. What Was Done**

A number of data augmentation services exist. This paper investigates a specific set of classifiers used for data augmentation. I use each classifier to obtain the same parameter estimate, and I compare their levels of confidence and cross-correlation. I try to identify a preferred classifier. I also check about the value-added by using a first name vs a full name, a single image vs two images, and a single sample-wide image source vs two or three. I also check whether people with unusable or missing images vary in systematic or important ways, where unusable images include images with multiple people or irrelevant images. I obtained images from Udacity, GitHub, and LinkedIn. Classifiers utilized include Kairos, NamePrism, NamSor, Kairos, Genderize, Survey, and Manual Review. In addition to reviewing for comparative efficacy and cost on commonly estimated variables, I also discuss non-common data associated with some classifiers.

1. Linkedin pooled; sample differences entirely captured in residence effect; unknown residence indicates from a particular sample.
2. In small sample, nameprism correctly identified ethnicity 100% of the time. Only one non-white sample. Includes some interesting findings like a Brazilian and a Middle Eastern person identifying as white. One might have expected an image-based classifier to consider these people likely Hispanic, but NamePrism correctly identified these person’s self-identified ethnicity.
3. Small sample had an awful response rate; 35 responses for how much money? 12/36 had linkedIn with image, and 3 of these were by word of mouth, not FB/surveycircle.
4. Because only 12 with data, I moved to spreadsheet by hand. Kairos gender and ethnicity as plurality of ethnicities.

**II. Why it Was Done**

Certain standard sociological controls exist. These include age, sex, and ethnicity. A number of different data augmentation services exist, which can derive estimates for those data based on other data. One common pattern is to base such estimates on the name of an individual. Another approach is to use images. When a person’s profile on a public site exists, it is sometimes associated with a useable image. It’s also often possible to find additional images about this person by searching online or by following integrated sites and taking those profile images. Obtaining additional images, however, may have a large cost, so it may not be net beneficial to obtain such data if the gains in model usefulness are small. Also, non-common data inputs or outputs, or cost considerations, might contextually optimize a different solution than the simply most accurate solution.

Two use cases are of particular interest:

1. As a researcher, more accurate estimates of ethnicity will reduce noise in regressions of interest, in which ethnicity is a very common correction variable or even a right hand variable of interest.
2. As an employer, to improve estimates of labor productivity for prospective hires.\*
   1. \*Leeson would be interested in rational name-based discrimination

Previous studies compared NamePrism and Namsor using a metric called agreement. Agreement occurs when two models issue the same prediction for the same inputs. Previous studies took high agreement to reflect mutual accuracy, but logically it could just as easily reflect mutual error. The odds that a single tool is correct is structurally unlikely in this situation[[1]](#footnote-1). This paper explores actual accuracy by surveying live subjects. Other considerations play in to the important decision about which classifier to use:

1. Agreement varied from 60-80%. In other words, there was significant disagreement in almost every case. If such disagreement is systematic, then one or the other tool might be systematically better for certain kinds of analysis.
2. NamePrism, Namsor, and other classifiers can sometimes take similar inputs and produce similar outputs, but they can also take different inputs and produce different outputs. This means one or the other tool may be best for specific use cases.
3. NamePrism specifically rejects use in US samples. Do Namsor and others? If they reject such sampling does that make them impotent? Unlikely. So to what degree are they accurate here?
4. There are several relations of interest which other classifiers do not discuss in the literature. I want to check whether those relations exist.
   1. Married females should have ethnicity guessed with reduced accuracy, and thus, females generally. At least, in patrilineal societies, which are basically all societies.
   2. Matrilineally identified cultural ethnicities should be under-identified, such as Judaism.
   3. Some theories exist to expect different directions of error on transgender identification. Are machines easy or difficult to trick along this margin? This is interesting.

**III. What I Found**

1. Classifiers generally have different inputs and outputs. For example, Namsor requires last names. It also optionally accepts country. Namsor provides gender. NamePrism, on the other hand, doesn’t provide gender and won’t accept a country code. It states that it avoids certain countries like the US, but it accepts first-name-only submissions. Kairos, of course, takes an image, which allows for an entirely different dimension of analysis.
2. Different price considerations.
3. Name-based analysis has systematic issues. It will underrepresent minority status in non-homogenous country populations, particularly among women in patrilineal societies. It will miss matrilineal ethnic identities such as Judaism.
4. What did we actually compare?
   1. Kairos
   2. NamePrism (as reported, without suffix, without initials, without initials lowercase\*, first name, first name lowercase)
      1. \*TODO
   3. NameSor (without initials, without initials lowercase)
      1. Using v1.3.2
   4. TODO: genderize
      1. Hi John,
      2. Thanks for your suggestion, what would be the use case ? There is already two good APIs doing that (genderize and gender-api) ... our differentiation is in recognizing automatically the cultural context for improved precision (ex. Karen Smith is likely female, Karen Petrossian is likely male, etc.)
      3. Happy to discuss your specific need,
      4. --
      5. Best Regards,
      6. Elian CARSENAT
      7. +33 6 52 77 99 07
      8. http://namsor.com/
   5. 2-person independent manual
   6. Email survey
5. NamSor Origin vs. NamePrism Nationality?
   1. NamSor ‘Diaspora’ vs NamePrism ‘Ethnicity’?
   2. <https://blog.namsor.com/2017/09/27/visually-comparing-name-nationality-classification-services/>
   3. <https://github.com/namsor/namsor_nameprism>
   4. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07903>
6. Notice than NamSor name parsing api indicates case insensitivity…or does it? If I send “John” or “JOHN” it returns “john.” But if I request ethnicity for /john/smith and /John/Smith I get a different ID

* I thought it was to get the different classifications using different methods (NamePrism, namsor, etc
* yes. Specifically, to find out which method is most accurate
* Now, we can use Udacity data. That's interesting.
* But that's only one sample.
* Bc UDacity has their self reported ethnicity?
* no.
* Emails
* yes
* alternatively, manual review.
* Gotcha.
* but those are two different left hand variables; we can do both
* Samples: Udacity, GitHub, LinkedIn, Halfaker?\*diff study, Spokane?\* diff study

**Appendix**

1. Create a simple 2x2 diagram to show game-theoretic possibilities: right/right, right/wrong, wrong/right, wrong/wrong [↑](#footnote-ref-1)