Machine Learning Bias

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Outline

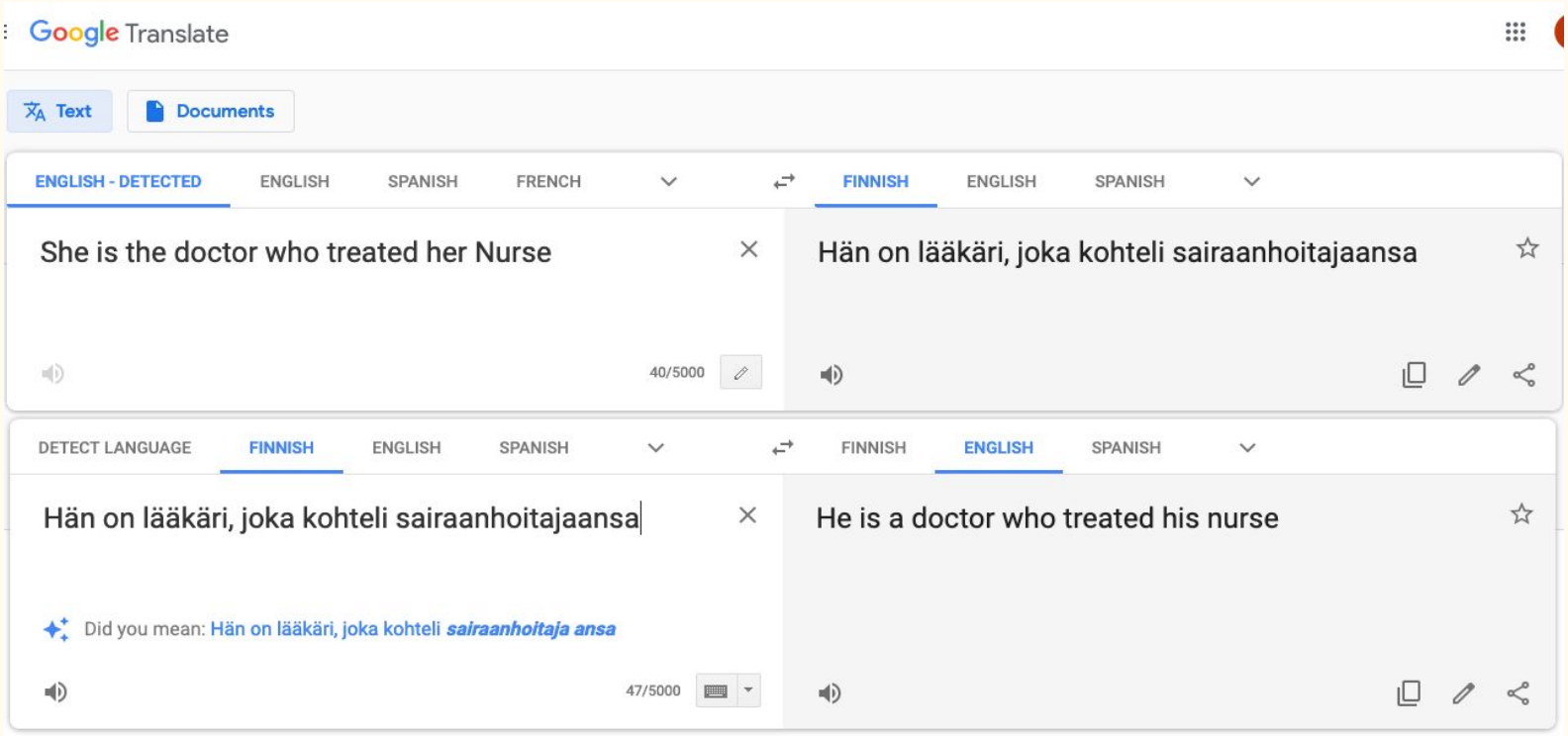
- Recognizing the Problem
- What's Machine Learning Bias?
- Definition of "Fairness"
- Interpretable Machine Learning

Thoughts?

What if I told you Computers can lie?

Would you believe me?

Biased-Google Translation at Work

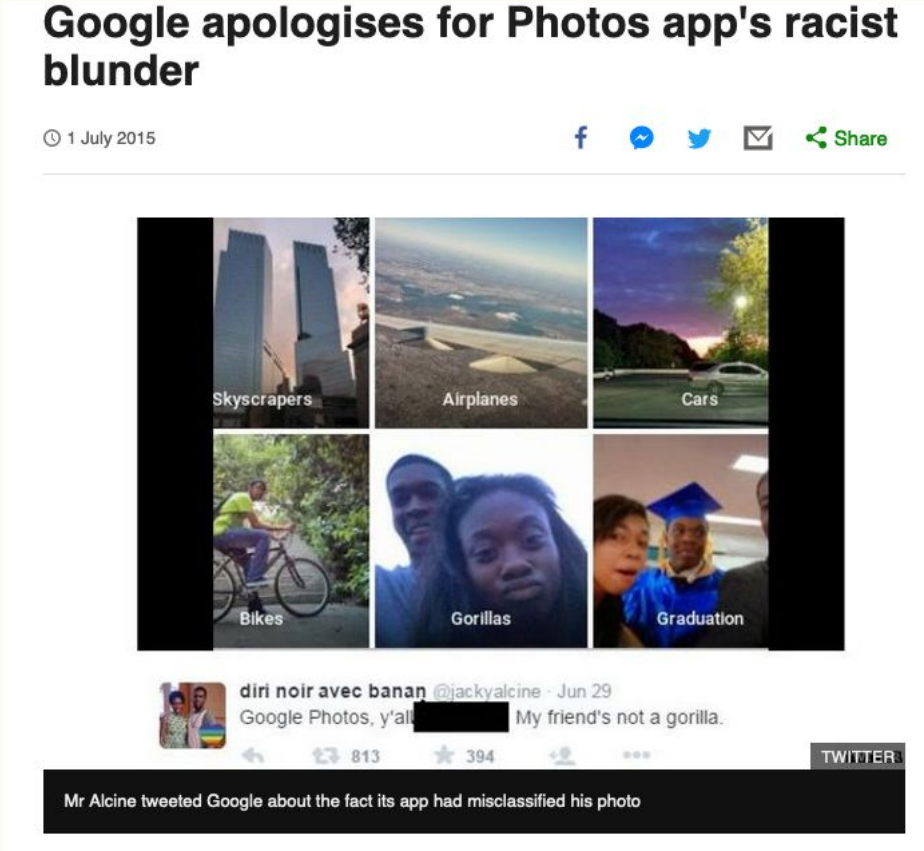


The Problem - Samples

But Wait, Why is this concerning?

After all, This is just Google Translate

Biased-Google Photos App at Work



Perhaps, That’s just Google.

Two instances can account for the entire industry, Huh?

Microsoft's super-cool Teen Tweeting Bot Tay

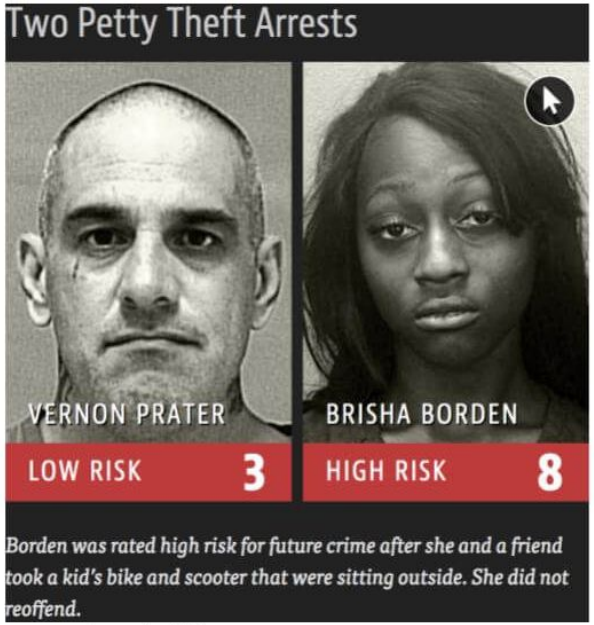
Much more!

Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's biased against blacks.

by Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu and Lauren Kirchner, ProPublica

May 23, 2016



Oops, Got it!

There, definitely, is Bias!
What's next?

ML Bias - What

What's Machine Learning Bias?

A Machine Learning Algorithm being
"**unfair**" with its Predictions

A Machine Learning Algorithm missing
"**Fairness**"

ML Bias - (un)Fairness

Disclaimer

No Common Consensus / Standard definition of Fairness

ML Bias - un(Fairness)

- Group Fairness
- Individual Fairness

ML Bias - Causes

ML Bias - Causes

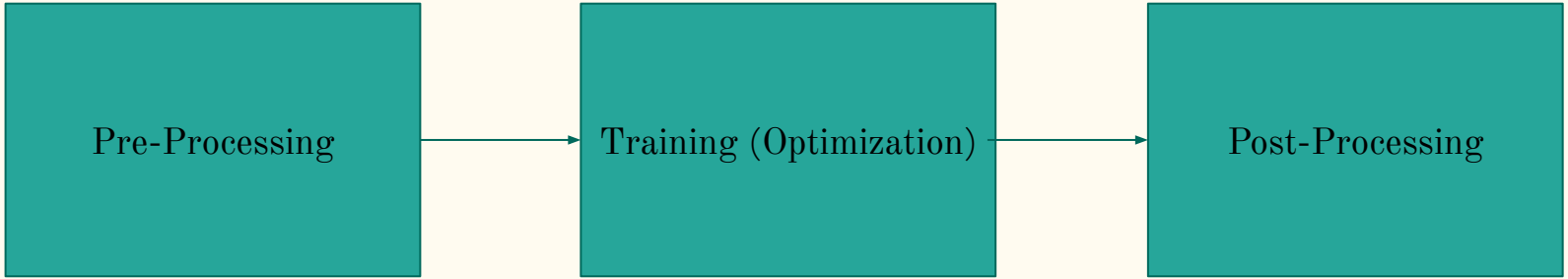
- Skewed sample
- Tainted examples
- Limited features
- Sample size disparity
- Proxies

ML Bias - Mitigate

Mitigation

Also means, Improving Fairness

ML Bias - Improving Fairness



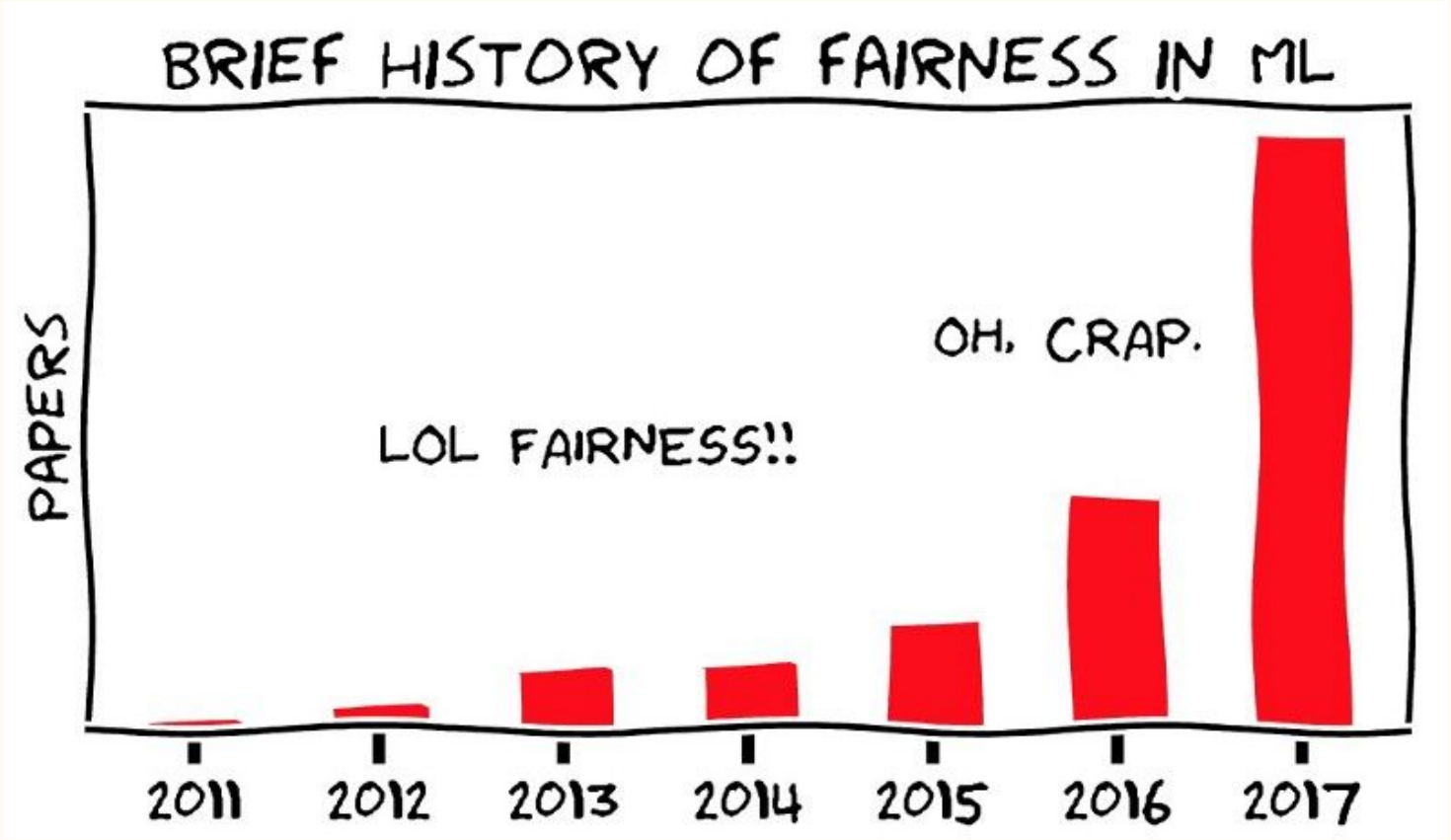
Learn a New Representation - Free from Sensitive Variable Yet, preserving the Information

Add a constraint or a regularization term

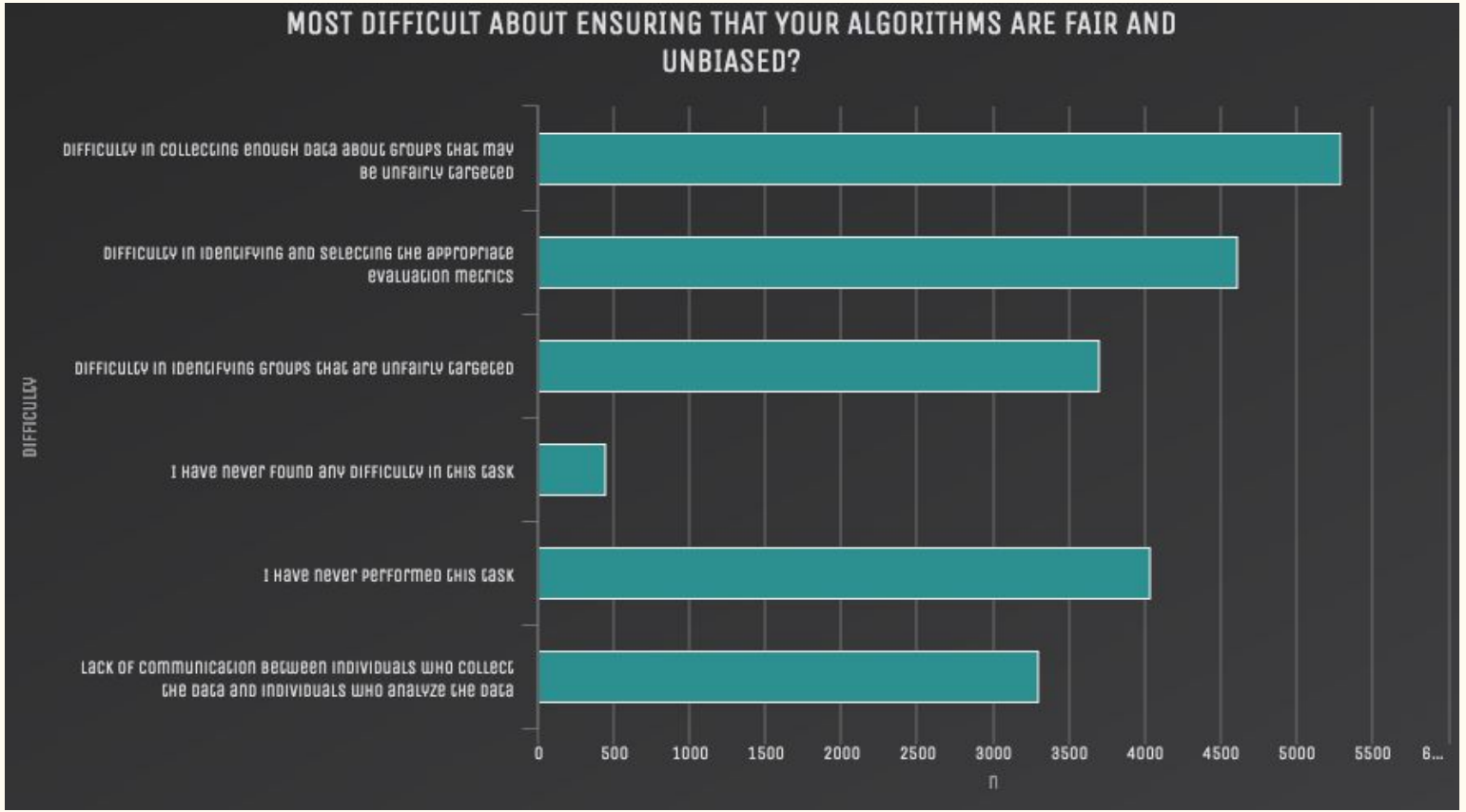
Find a proper threshold using the original score function

ML Bias - Happening

Mention of ML Fairness in Research Papers

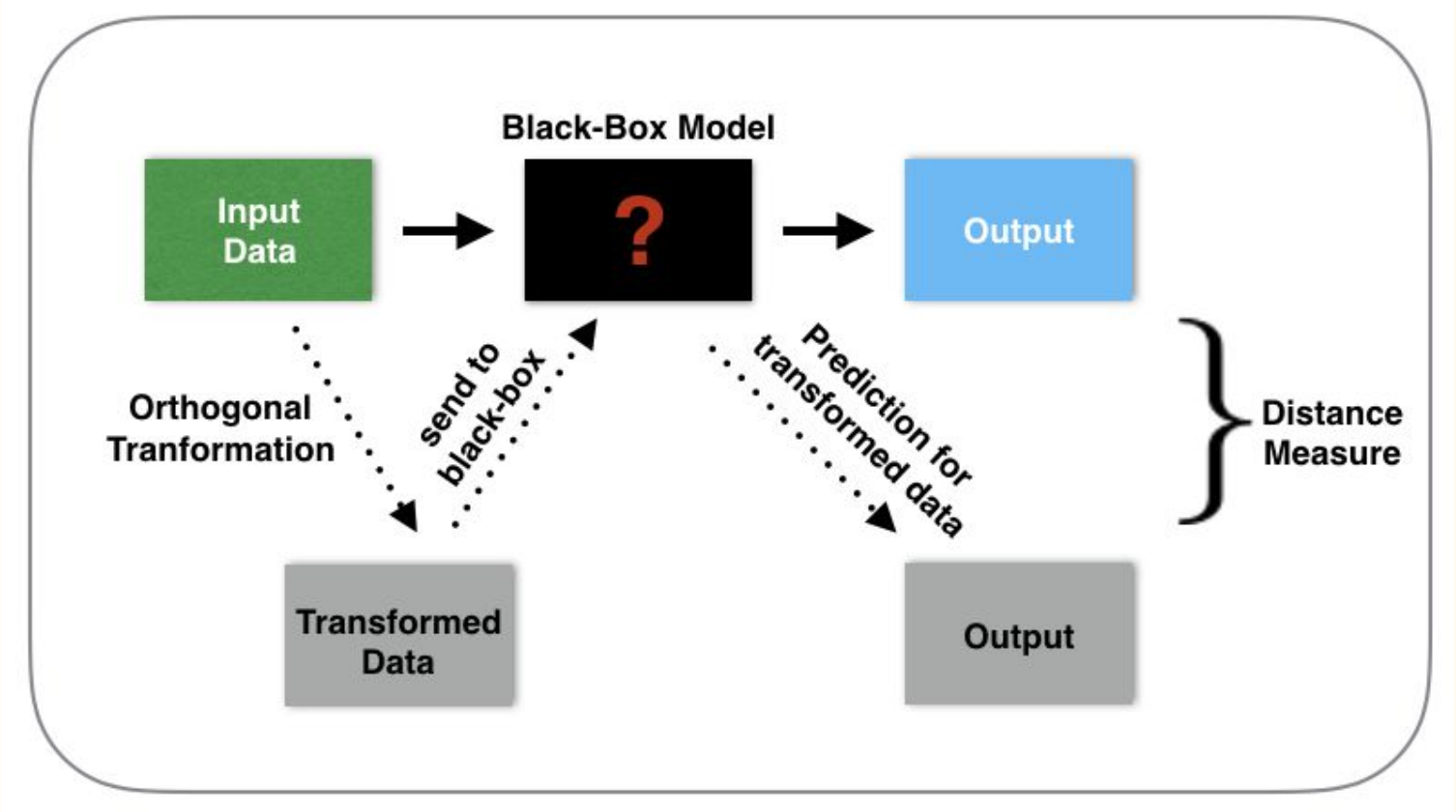


Difficulties in ensuring ML Algorithm is unbiased



Interpretable Machine Learning

Today - Modelling Architecture



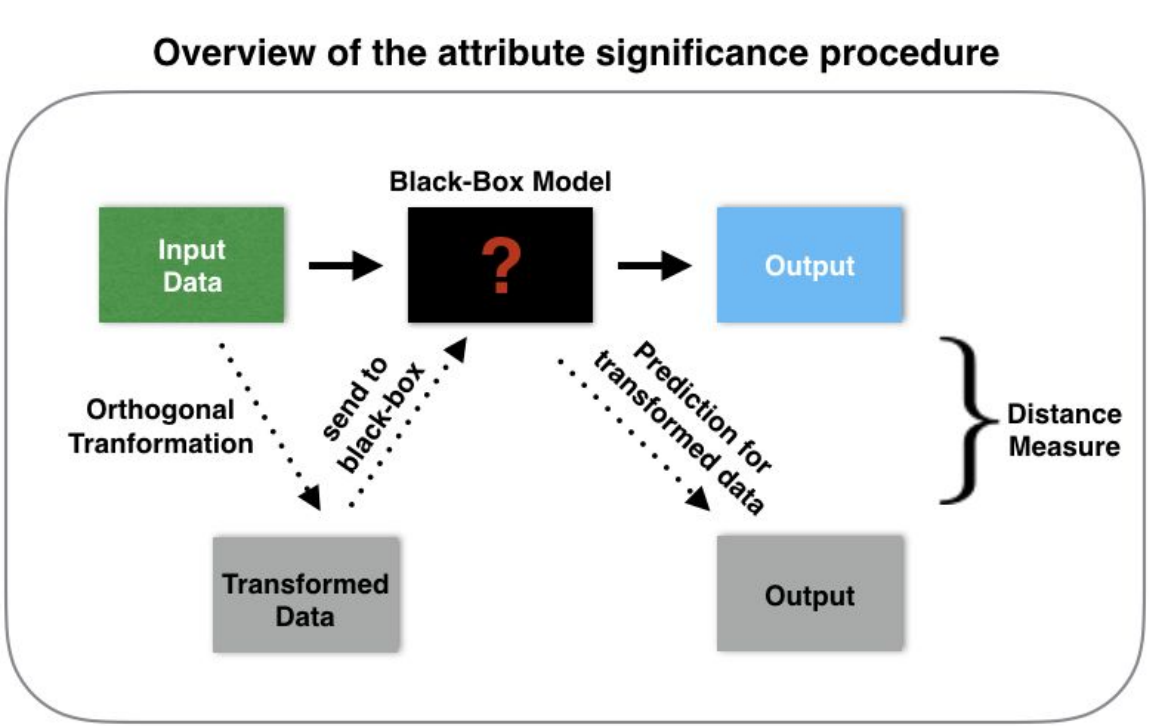
IML - Definition

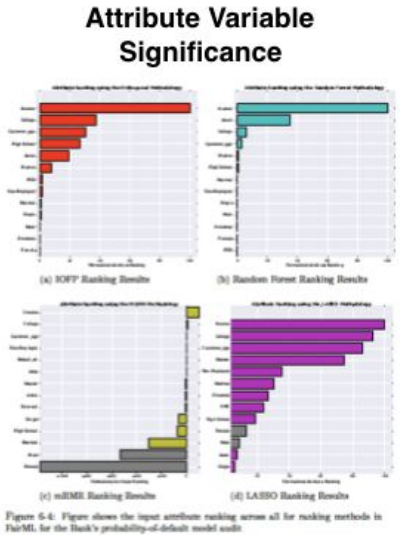
Interpretable Machine Learning refers to methods and models that make the behavior and **predictions of machine learning systems understandable to humans**.

IML - Benefits

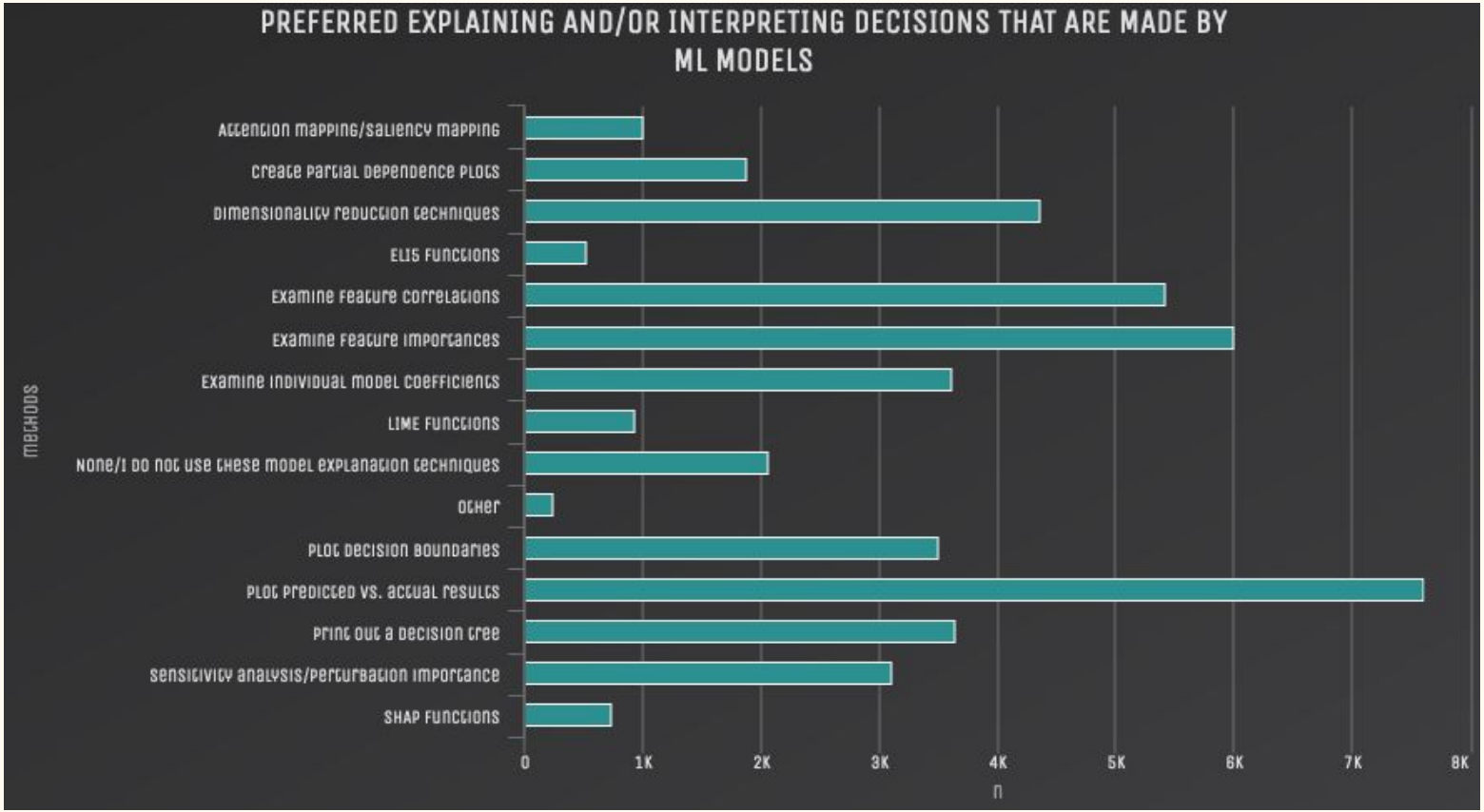
- **Fairness**: Ensuring that predictions are unbiased and do not implicitly or explicitly discriminate against protected groups. An interpretable model can tell you why it has decided that a certain person should not get a loan, and it becomes easier for a human to judge whether the decision is based on a learned demographic (e.g. racial) bias.
- **Privacy**: Ensuring that sensitive information in the data is protected.
- **Reliability or Robustness**: Ensuring that small changes in the input do not lead to large changes in the prediction.
- **Causality**: Check that only causal relationships are picked up.
- **Trust**: It is easier for humans to trust a system that explains its decisions compared to a black box.

Modelling Architecture - with IML





Preferred Explaining - Model Interpretation



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Thank you!