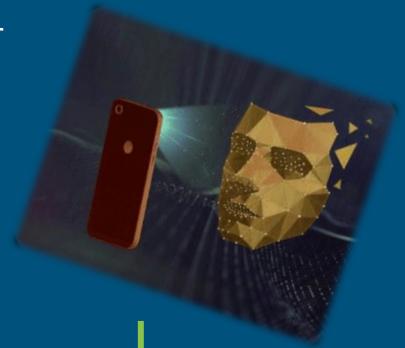


Ethical Considerations of Facial Recognition Technology in Law Enforcement

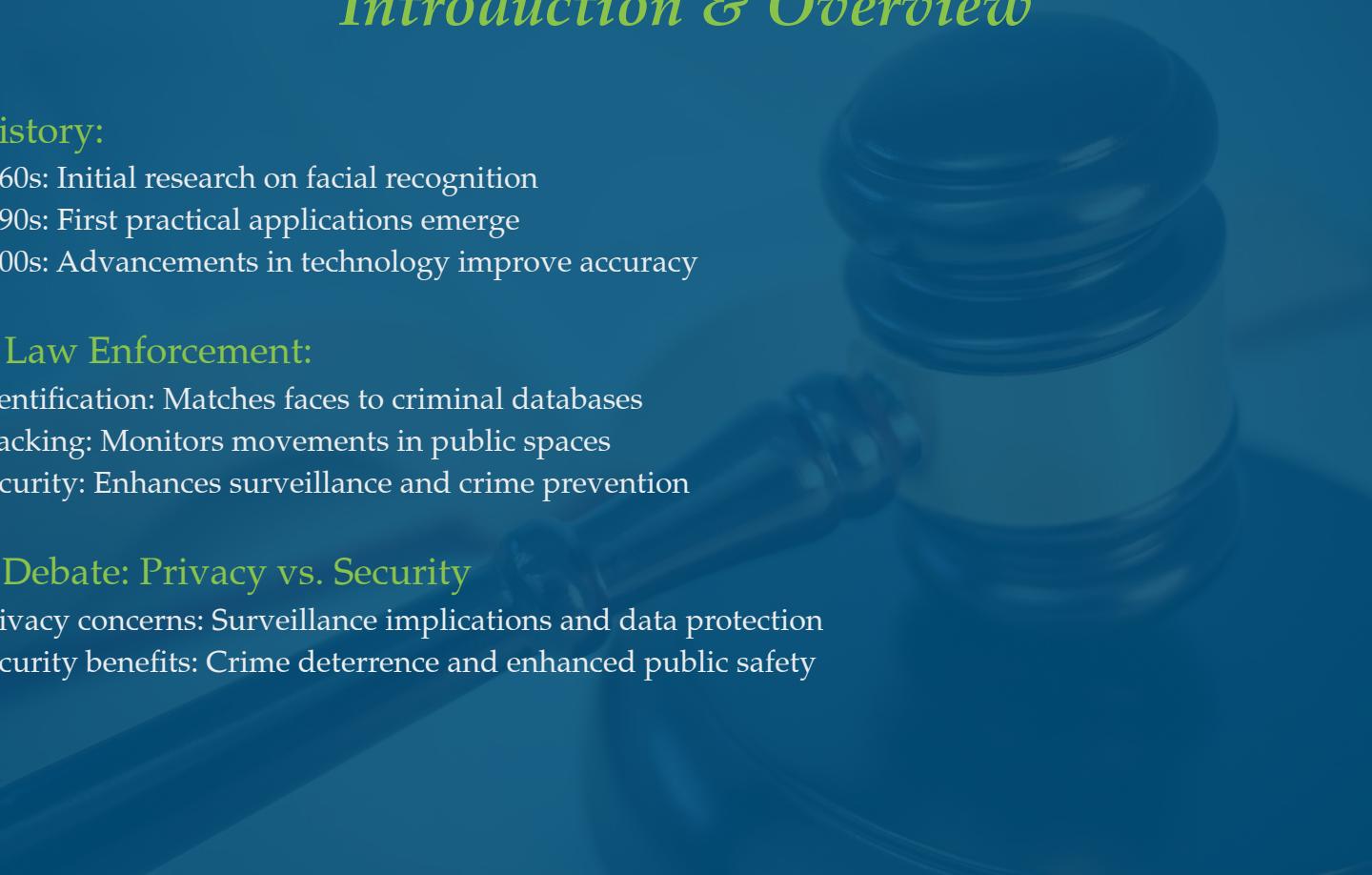


Navigating Biases and Civil Liberties

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Overview of Arguments
3. Main Argument
4. Counterargument and Rebuttal
5. Conclusion

Facial Recognition Technology in Law Enforcement: *Introduction & Overview*



Brief History:

- 1960s: Initial research on facial recognition
- 1990s: First practical applications emerge
- 2000s: Advancements in technology improve accuracy

Role in Law Enforcement:

- Identification: Matches faces to criminal databases
- Tracking: Monitors movements in public spaces
- Security: Enhances surveillance and crime prevention

Ethical Debate: Privacy vs. Security

- Privacy concerns: Surveillance implications and data protection
- Security benefits: Crime deterrence and enhanced public safety

Security

- Personal Identification
- Preventing Crimes

Privacy

- Privacy Invasion
- Identity Theft

Bias

- Racial Bias
- Gender Bias

Accessibility

- Personal Identification
- Preventing Crimes

Stance on Facial Recognition in Law Enforcement: *Main Argument*

Our team stance advocates for a **balanced approach to the ethical use of facial recognition technology in law enforcement**, emphasizing bias mitigation, civil liberties preservation, and responsible deployment through **transparency** and **accountability**.

Mitigating Biases:

- Addressing biases in algorithms through advanced machine learning.
- Enhancing training datasets to reduce errors and biases.

Civil Liberties:

- Protecting individual rights and privacy.
- Advocating for transparency and accountability in deployment.

Responsible Deployment:

- Implementing cautious and accountable deployment practices.
- Prioritizing societal well-being while leveraging AI advancements.

Benefits of Facial Recognition in Law Enforcement

Enhanced Security: Improves surveillance capabilities and aids in the prevention of crime.

Efficient Identification: Speeds up suspect identification processes, leading to quicker apprehension of criminals.

Crime Deterrence: Acts as a deterrent against criminal activities in public spaces.

Enhanced Investigations: Assists in tracking and identifying individuals of interest and gathering evidence for criminal investigations.

Public Safety: Helps law enforcement agencies in maintaining public safety and order.

Facial Recognition Technology in Law Enforcement: *Potential Harms*

1. Wrongful Arrests and Detentions
2. Perpetuation of Societal Biases
3. Biased Training Data Used to Create Algorithms



MIT News
ON CAMPUS AND AROUND THE WORLD

Study finds gender and skin-type bias in commercial artificial-intelligence systems
Examination of facial-analysis software shows error rate of 0.8 percent for light-skinned men, 34.7 percent for dark-skinned women.

Watch Video

Larry Hardesty | MIT News Office
February 11, 2018

Human Rights Research Center • Nov 28, 2023 • 2 min read

Artificial Intelligence and Racial Justice in the Criminal System

Author: [Serena Malik](#)
November 28, 2023

Image source: LinkedIn, <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/battling-bias-ai-what-one-fighting-cyber-aggression-is-doing-mba/>

Utilizing Facial Recognition While Mitigating Bias

1. Improving Dataset Diversity and Algorithm Development
2. Implementing Robust Regulation and Oversight
3. Assistive Tool Rather Than Primary Tool

Facial Recognition Technology in Law Enforcement: *Counterargument and Rebuttal*

1. People who are content with the use of the current facial recognition

According to a Pew Research study, 46% of U.S. adults believe that the widespread use of facial recognition by police would be a good idea for society, compared to 27% who see it as a bad idea.

2. People who are 100% against the use of facial recognition

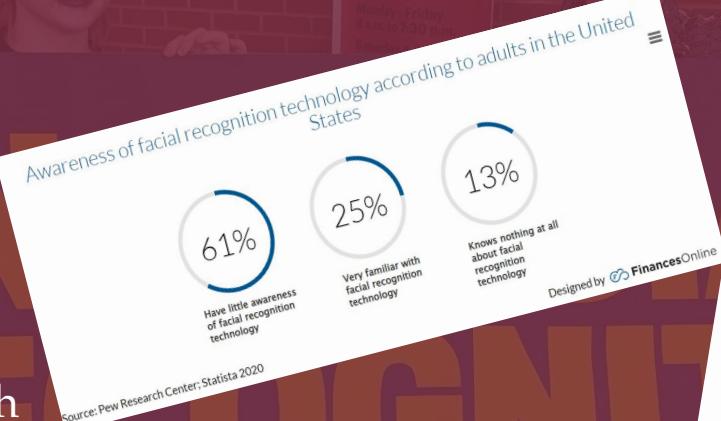
People argued that facial recognition technology "gives blanketed and indiscriminate surveillance to authorities to track you" and "can be used to target and identify vulnerable groups, such as immigrants and refugees".

Text BFR to 68788

Message and data rates apply. Message frequency varies. Text STOP to cancel and HELP for more info.

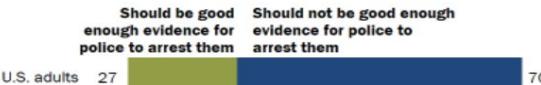
Supporting Sources for Counterarguments

1. Consider as helpful
2. Privacy Concern
3. Not persuasive enough



Majority of Americans don't think facial recognition technology should be good enough evidence for arrest

% of U.S. adults who say that if a facial recognition program said someone was involved in a crime, it ___, even if there was a small chance the program was wrong



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

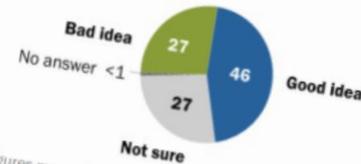
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 1-7, 2021.

"AI and Human Enhancement: Americans' Openness Is Tempered by a Range of Concerns"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Plurality of Americans think widespread use of facial recognition by police would be a good idea

% of U.S. adults who say the widespread use of facial recognition technology by police would be a ___ for society

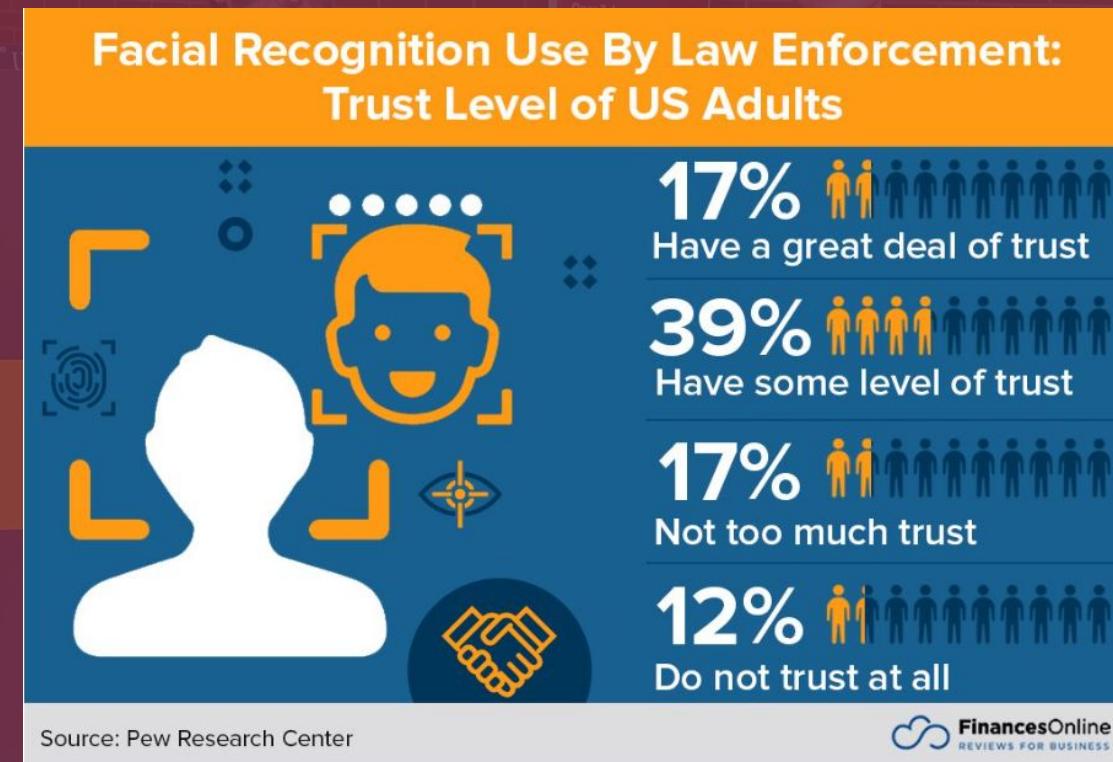


Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 1-7, 2021.

"AI and Human Enhancement: Americans' Openness Is Tempered by a Range of Concerns"

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Supporting Sources for Counterarguments



Conclusion

1. **Main Argument:** Balanced approach to the ethical use of facial recognition technology in law enforcement, emphasizing bias mitigation, civil liberties preservation, and responsible deployment through transparency and accountability.
2. **Ethical Gravity:** The ethical gravity lies in acknowledging the algorithm bias – recognizing and actively working to rectify bias is not just a moral imperative but also essential for building trust between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.
3. **Final Thought:** The ethical debate on facial recognition technology in law enforcement raises important questions about privacy, security, bias, and accessibility. It is crucial to strike a balance between these concerns and ensure that facial recognition technology is used responsibly and ethically.

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