Explain: Algorithmic Bias

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Does Al really have "intelligence"?

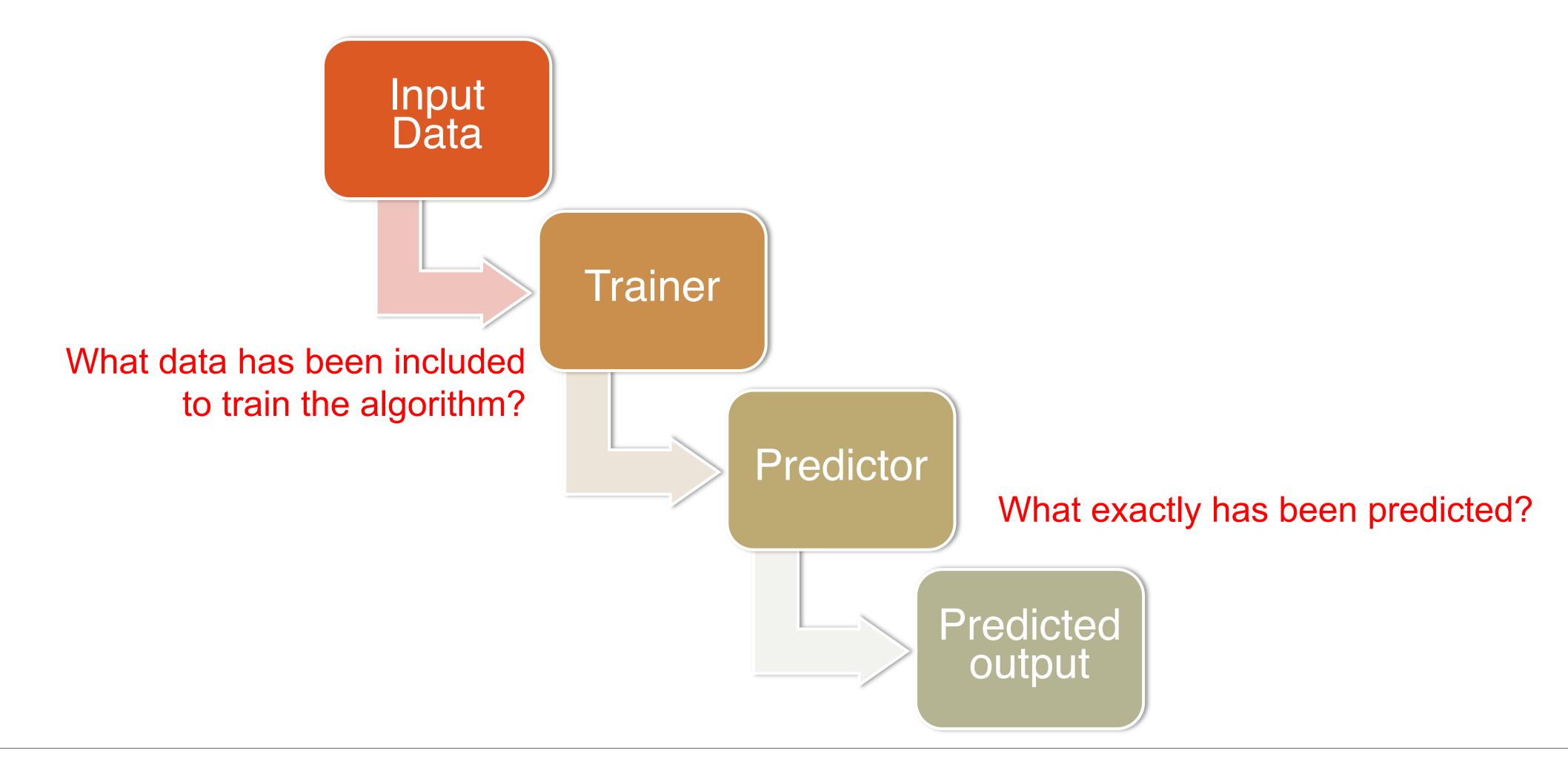
Background knowledge:

Four Components of a supervised learning application:

- Input, desired output
- Data
- Trainer (training algorithm needed)
- Predictor (deployment algorithm needed)
- Conclusion: The only learning source of Al: data
- Problems?



Two Problems Lead to Bias





Algorithmic bias type 1: Non-diverse training data

- The two algorithms are aimed at the right target
 - but they fail to represent underserved groups.
- Causes biases in Al
 - Example from Healthcare: A medical algorithm that was trained on primarily White patients performed poorly in Black patients.¹

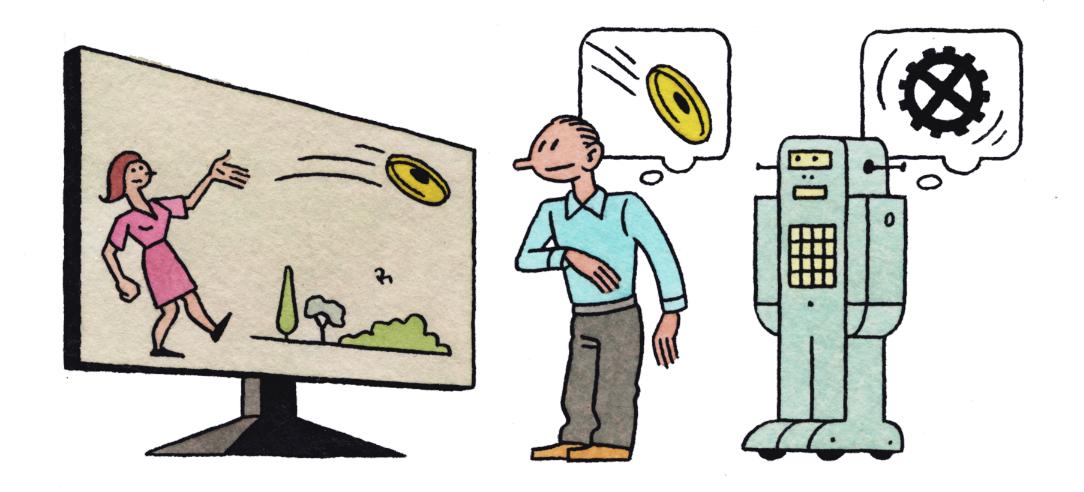


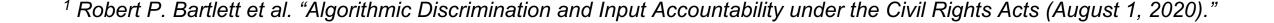
¹ Michael W. Sjoding, et al. "Racial bias in pulse oximetry measurement." New England Journal of Medicine 383, no. 25 (2020): 2477-2478.



Algorithmic bias type 2: ideal label VS. predicted label

- Recall the previous example from laws
 - oftentimes "proxies" cannot capture the reality
 - Example from Laws: A prison system's minimum height and weight requirement for hiring that discriminates against female applicants.¹
- A mismatch between the ideal label and predicted label







Who is easier to be fixed: *Biased humans or biased algorithms?*



Recommended Reading:

"Biased Algorithms Are Easier to Fix Than Biased People," Sendhil Mullainathan, New York Times, 12/6/19

- Think about this open question for a minute...
- All systems are incredibly narrow in what they can do
- They can do certain tasks, but human-style generalizations do not apply.¹
- Solutions to fix algorithmic bias
 - Be careful at the blueprint stage: when and how will the algorithms be used?
 - Automated human check: how far is the predicted label from the ideal label?
 - Retrain the model on a more accurate label

