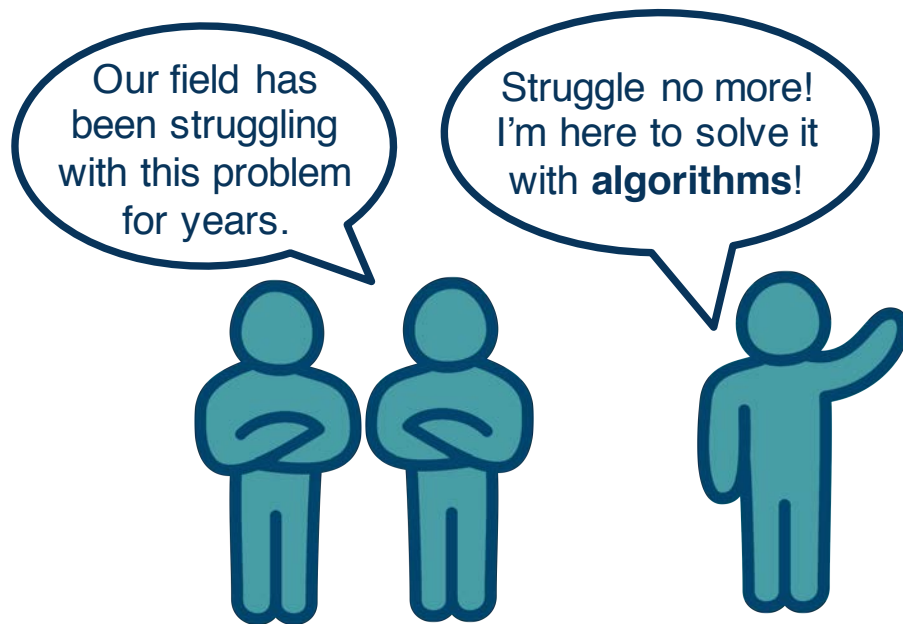
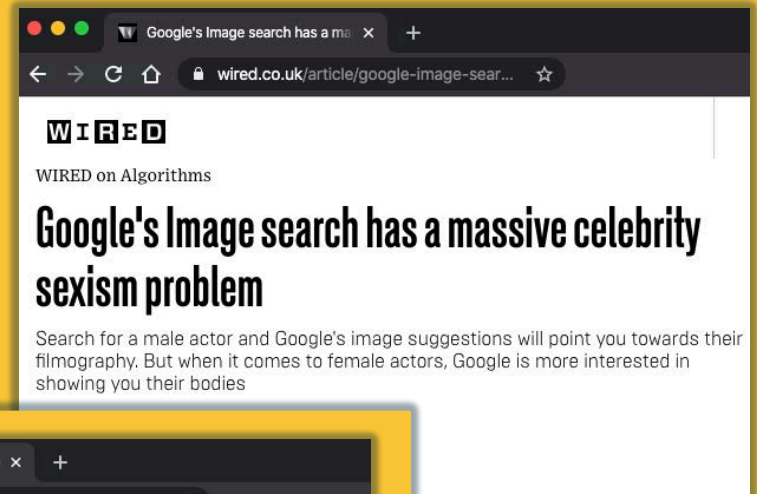
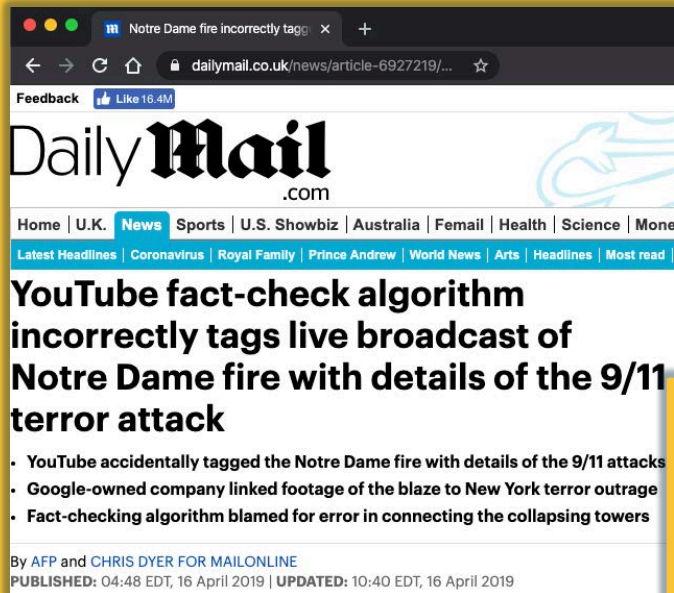


Fairness and Bias

Applications and Future Opportunities: Understand tools and methods to quantify bias and examine ways to use algorithmic fairness to mitigate this bias. Apply your knowledge of analytics and AI/ML to transform a current biased data-set into a more objective solution.

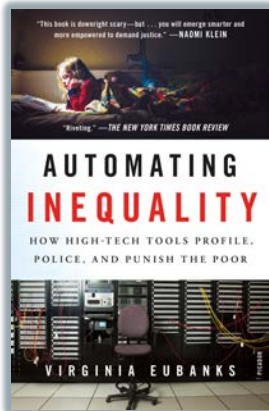
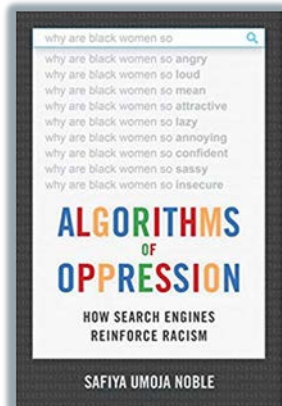
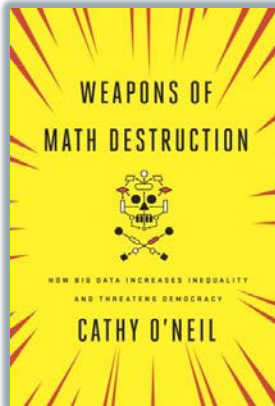


Learning Objective

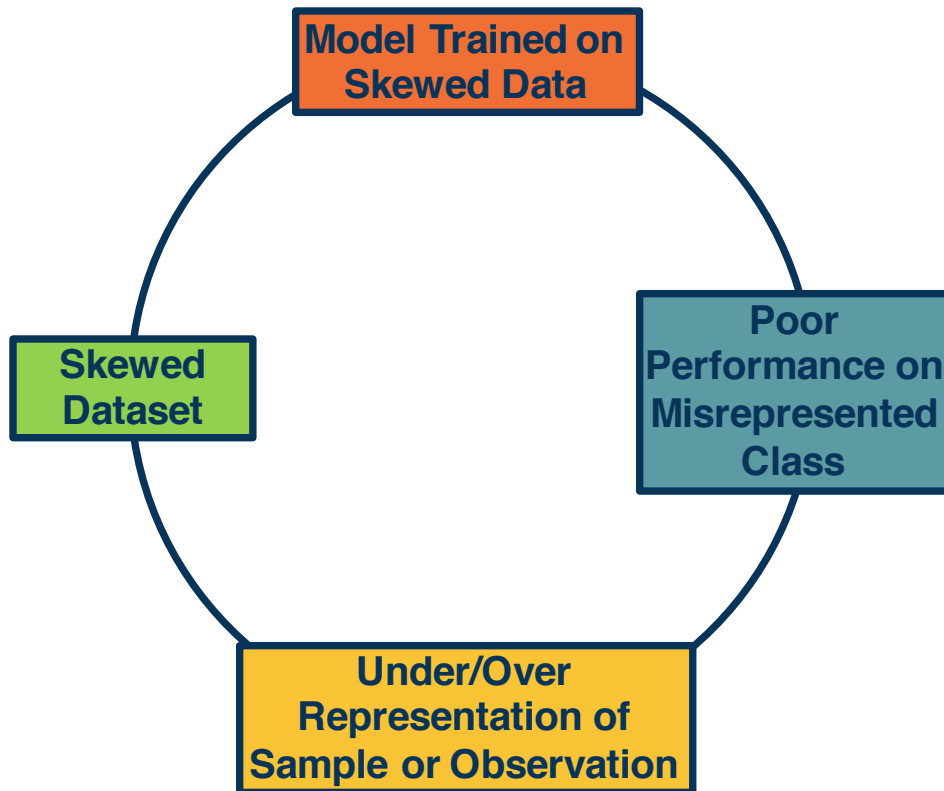


As we've learned, the impact of AI on society is not all good. AI can encode and amplify human biases, leading to unfair outcomes at scale.

Talk of AI and Ethics Is On the Rise



- **Algorithmic Fairness** is a growing field of research that **aims to mitigate the effects of unwarranted bias/discrimination** on people propagated by **AI/ML algorithms**.
- The primary focus is **on mathematical formalisms** and **algorithm approaches of fairness** to help develop solutions.



Representational Harm

- When an AI/ML system amplifies or reflects negative stereotypes about particular groups.

Opportunity Denial

- When an AI/ML system negative impacts individuals' access to opportunities, resources, and overall quality of life

Disproportionate Failure

- When the experience of interacting with an AI/ML system is disproportionately failing for particular groups.

Which is then exacerbated by a **feedback loop**

Some Examples of Algorithmic Bias

54% of Americans think automated finance scores would be effective – but just 32% think they would be fair

% of U.S. adults who say the following types of computer programs would be very/somewhat ...

	Effective	Fair	Effective-fair difference
Automated personal finance score	54%	32%	+22
Automated video analysis of job interviews	39	33	+6
Automated resume screening of job applicants	47	43	+4
Automated scoring of people up for parole	49	50	-1

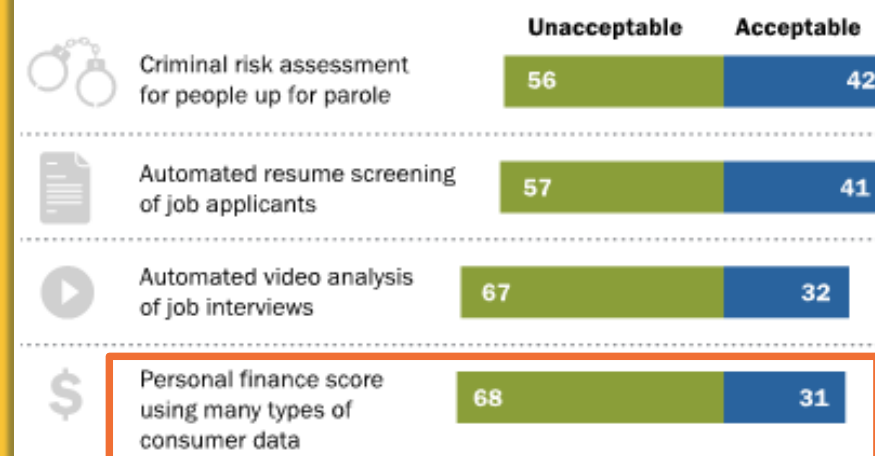
Note: Respondents who did not give an answer or gave other answers are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 29-June 11, 2018.
"Public Attitudes Toward Computer Algorithms"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Majorities of Americans find it unacceptable to use algorithms to make decisions with real-world consequences for humans

% of U.S. adults who say the following examples of algorithmic decision-making are ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 29-June 11, 2018.

"Public Attitudes Toward Computer Algorithms"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Public Sentiments About Algorithmic Fairness

Addressing: Source of Bias

	Previous Views/Strategies	New Views/Strategies
Source of Bias	None	Human Biases – Garbage in, Garbage out
Protected Features	Unawareness	Redundant Encodings
Fairness Measures	None	Blindness, Disparate Impact (many)
Solution	None	Fair Classifiers

Solutions Have Been Proposed

Problem:

Biased Data Stored in
Protected Attributes

Solution:

Blind the model to Protected
Features

$$f(\text{trash can}) = \text{trash can}$$

Protected Attributes:

- Age
- Disability
- National Origin
- Race/color
- Religion
- Sex

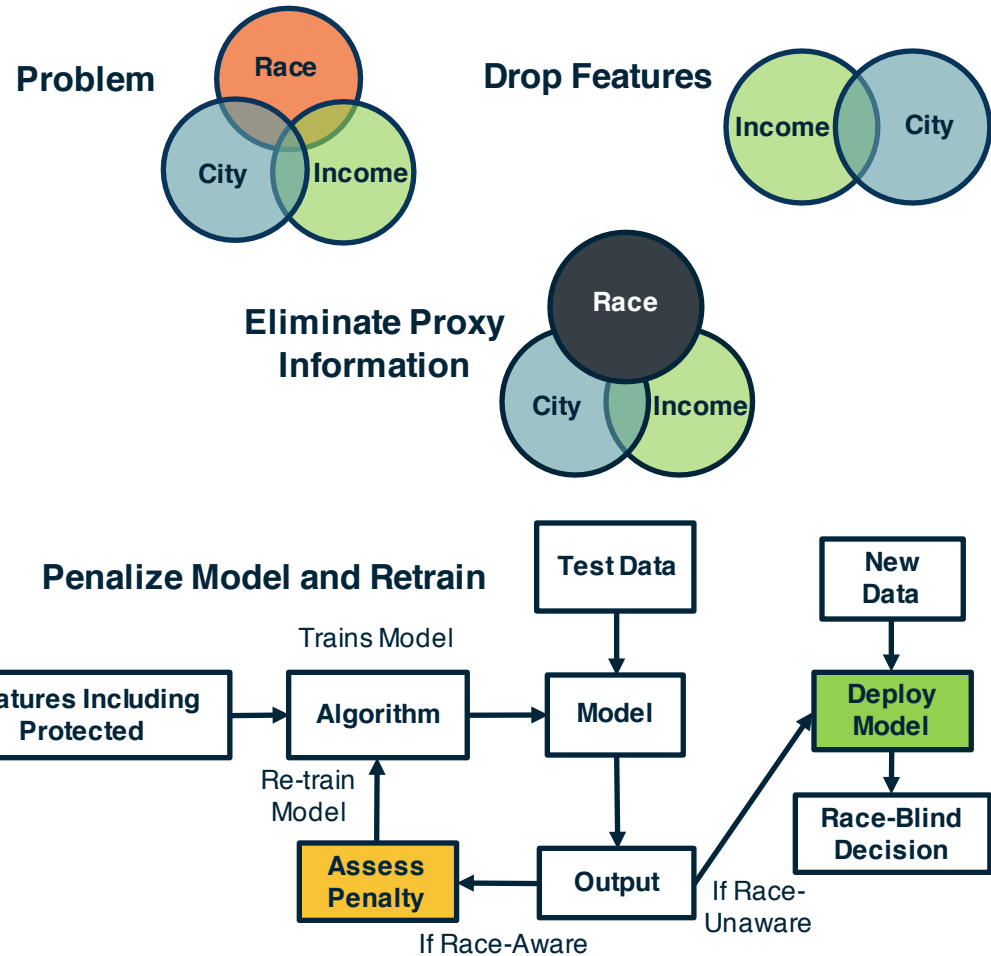
Garbage In, Garbage Out

Problem: Discriminatory Decisions

Goal: Race-Blindness

Issue:

- Redundant Encodings or Proxies
- By “removing” protected features, we ignore the underlying processes that affect different demographics.



Examples of How This Would Work

Addressing: Fairness Measures

	Previous Views/Strategies	New Views/Strategies
Source of Bias	None	Human Biases – Garbage in, Garbage out
Protected Features	Unawareness	Redundant Encodings
Fairness Measures	None	Blindness, Disparate Impact (many)
Solution	None	Fair Classifiers

Solutions Have Been Proposed

	Definition	Paper	Citation #	Result
3.1.1	Group fairness or statistical parity	[12]	208	×
3.1.2	Conditional statistical parity	[11]	29	✓
3.2.1	Predictive parity	[10]	57	✓
3.2.2	False positive error rate balance	[10]	57	×
3.2.3	False negative error rate balance	[10]	57	✓
3.2.4	Equalised odds	[14]	106	×
3.2.5	Conditional use accuracy equality	[8]	18	×
3.2.6	Overall accuracy equality	[8]	18	✓
3.2.7	Treatment equality	[8]	18	×
3.3.1	Test-fairness or calibration	[10]	57	✓
3.3.2	Well calibration	[16]	81	✓
3.3.3	Balance for positive class	[16]	81	✓
3.3.4	Balance for negative class	[16]	81	×
4.1	Causal discrimination	[13]	1	×
4.2	Fairness through unawareness	[17]	14	✓
4.3	Fairness through awareness	[12]	208	×
5.1	Counterfactual fairness	[17]	14	–
5.2	No unresolved discrimination	[15]	14	–
5.3	No proxy discrimination	[15]	14	–
5.4	Fair inference	[19]	6	–

http://www.ece.ubc.ca/~mjulia/publications/Fairness_Definitions_Explained_2018.pdf

Problem: There are issues with Error-Rate Imbalances such that different groups have different outcomes

Solution: Only Outcomes Matter. Make sure groups are in line with predetermined “fairness metrics”

Issue:

- There are many (30+) definitions for fairness
- Many of the definitions conflict
- The way you define fairness impacts bias

Move the Decision Boundary to Fix Imbalances

Principles for Quantifying Fairness

In the context of an algorithm generating a prediction:

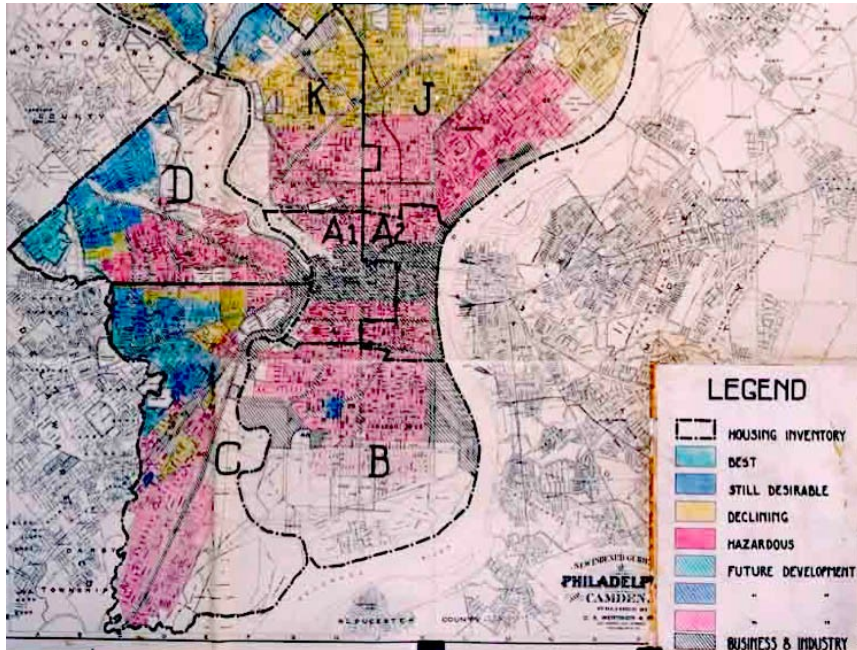
- ◆ Predictions for people with similar non-protected attributes should be similar
- ◆ Differences should be mostly explainable by non-protected attributes

Two basic frameworks for measuring fairness:

- ◆ Fairness at the individual level: consistency or individual fairness
- ◆ Fairness at the group level: statistical parity

I. Žliobaitė (2015): A survey on measuring indirect discrimination in machine learning. arXiv pre-print.





Supposedly 'Fair' Algorithms Can Perpetuate Discrimination, WIRED, 2019-02-05,
<https://www.wired.com/story/ideas-joi-ito-insurance-algorithms/>

Case: Redlining, USA, 1968

- “redlining, an insurance-company term for drawing a red line on a map around parts of a city deemed too risky to insure”
- “once a minority community had been redlined, the red line established a feedback cycle that continued to drive inequity and deprive poor neighborhoods of financing and insurance coverage—redlining had contributed to creating poor economic conditions, which already affected these areas in the first place.”

Negative feedback cycle:

- The insurance companies didn't sell insurances
- Banks didn't offer loans as there was no insurances
- The areas got even more poor

Insurers' arguments (“actuarial fairness”):

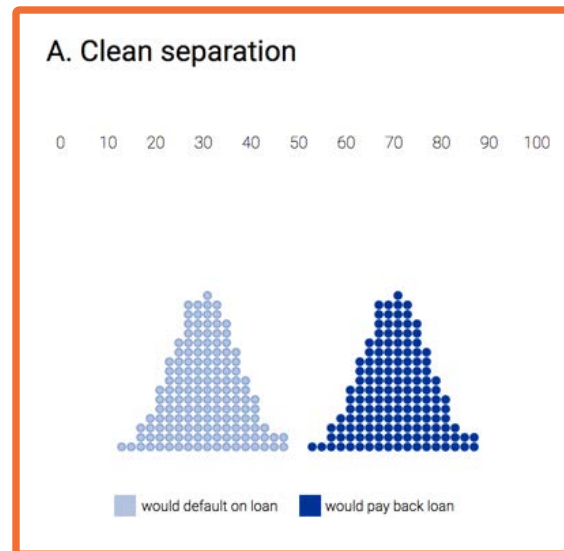
- “...their job was purely technical and that it didn't involve moral judgments.”
- “Second-order effects on society were really not their problem or their business.”

Impact Analysis Case: Redlining

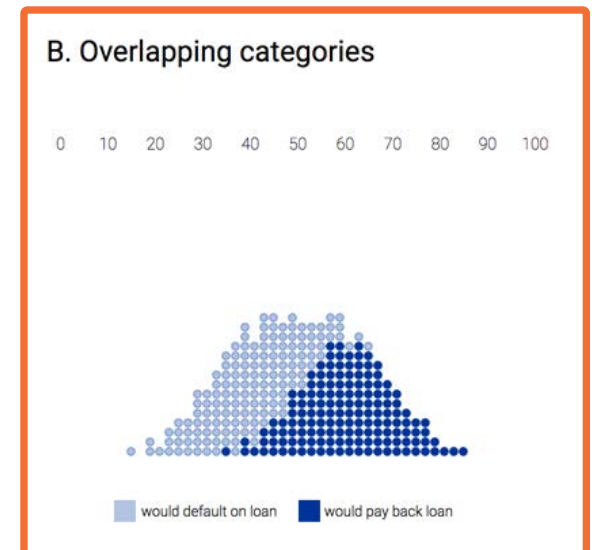
Question: How can scoring models become unfair?

Example: Loan applicants

- Score each customer with probability to pay back the loan (0-100)
- Define a threshold, under which lender does not grant loans

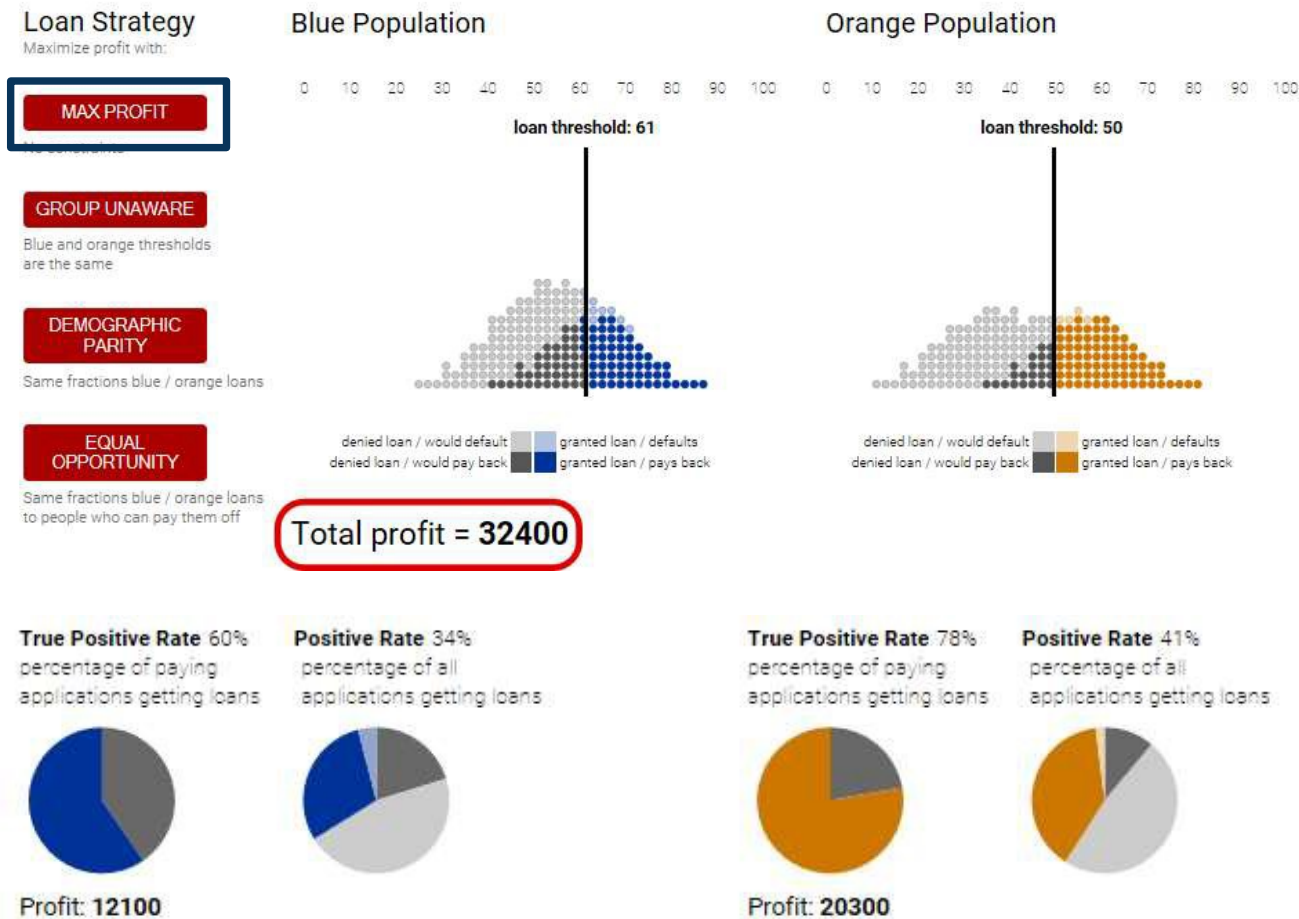


Reality is more difficult:



<https://research.google.com/bigpicture/attacking-discrimination-in-ml/>

Getting a predictive model is easy. But is it fair?



Max Profit

Maximize profits:
Obvious

Total Profit: 32,400

Decision Rules:
Different

True Positive Rate:
Unequal

Percent Approved:
Unequal

Loan Strategy

Maximize profit with:

MAX PROFIT

No constraints

GROUP UNAWARE

Blue and orange thresholds are the same

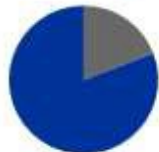
DEMOGRAPHIC PARITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans to people who can pay them off

True Positive Rate 81%
percentage of paying applications getting loans



Profit: 8600

Blue Population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

loan threshold: 55

The model is still unfair without sensitive data.

Biases are still encoded by proxies in the dataset!

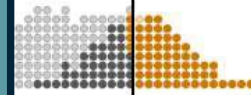
applications getting loans



Orange Population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

loan threshold: 55



could default / did not pay back
granted loan / defaults
granted loan / pays back

Positive Rate 30%
percentage of all applications getting loans



Profit: 17000

Blinding Model

Group Unaware:
Class features and all “proxy” information removed

Total Profit: 25,600

Decision Rules: Same

True Positive Rate:
Unequal

Percent Approved:
Unequal

Loan Strategy

Maximize profit with:

MAX PROFIT

No constraints

GROUP UNAWARE

Blue and orange thresholds are the same

DEMOGRAPHIC PARITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans

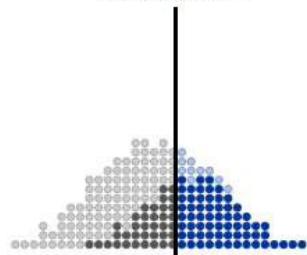
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans to people who can pay them off

Blue Population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

loan threshold: 60



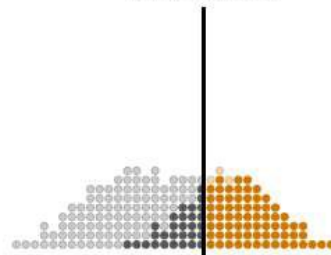
denied loan / would default granted loan / defaults
denied loan / would pay back granted loan / pays back

Total profit = 30800

Orange Population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

loan threshold: 52



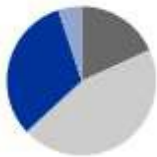
denied loan / would default granted loan / defaults
denied loan / would pay back granted loan / pays back

True Positive Rate 64%
percentage of paying applications getting loans

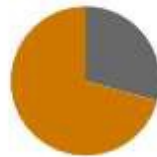


Profit: 11900

Positive Rate 37%
percentage of all applications getting loans



True Positive Rate 71%
percentage of paying applications getting loans



Profit: 18900

Positive Rate 37%
percentage of all applications getting loans



Demographic Parity

Parity:

All groups have same percentage approved

Total Profit: 30,800

Decision Rules:

Different

True Positive Rate:

Unequal

Percent Approved:

Equal

Loan Strategy

Maximize profit with:

MAX PROFIT

No constraints

GROUP UNAWARE

Blue and orange thresholds are the same

DEMOGRAPHIC PARITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans

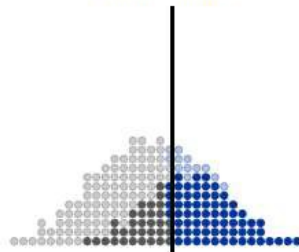
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans to people who can pay them off

Blue Population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

loan threshold: 59

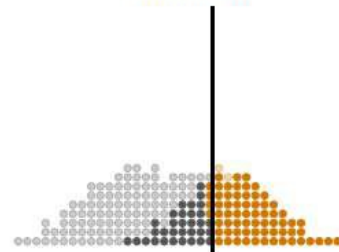


denied loan / would default granted loan / defaults
denied loan / would pay back granted loan / pays back

Orange Population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

loan threshold: 53



denied loan / would default granted loan / defaults
denied loan / would pay back granted loan / pays back

Total profit = 30400

True Positive Rate 68%

percentage of paying applications getting loans



Profit: 11700

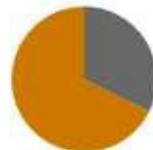
Positive Rate 40%

percentage of all applications getting loans



True Positive Rate 68%

percentage of paying applications getting loans



Profit: 18700

Positive Rate 35%

percentage of all applications getting loans



Equal Opportunity

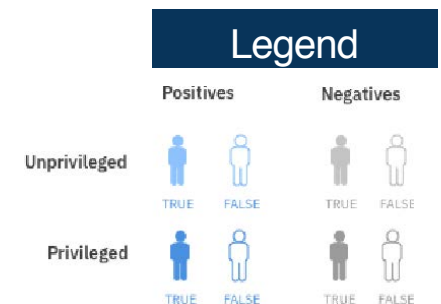
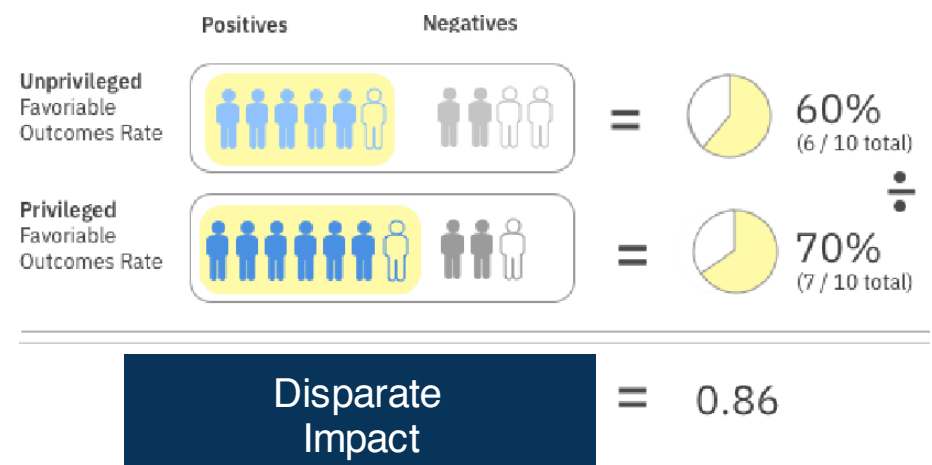
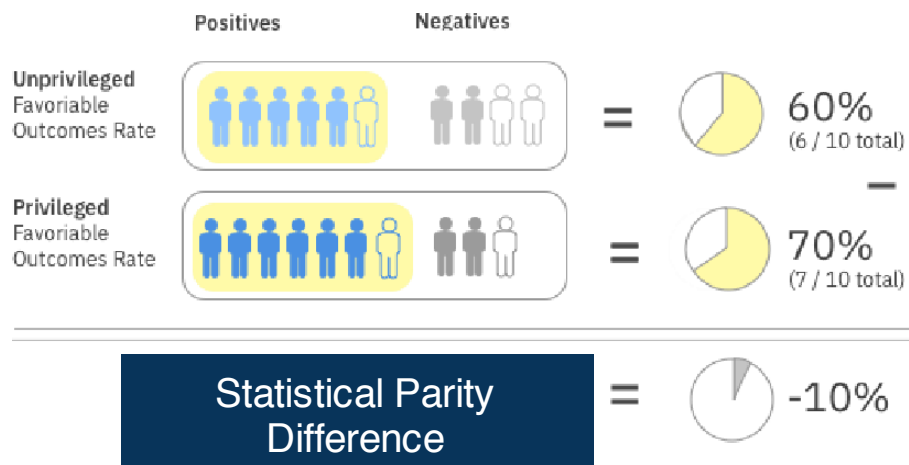
Opportunity:
Same percentage of “credit-worthy” candidates

Total Profit: 30,400

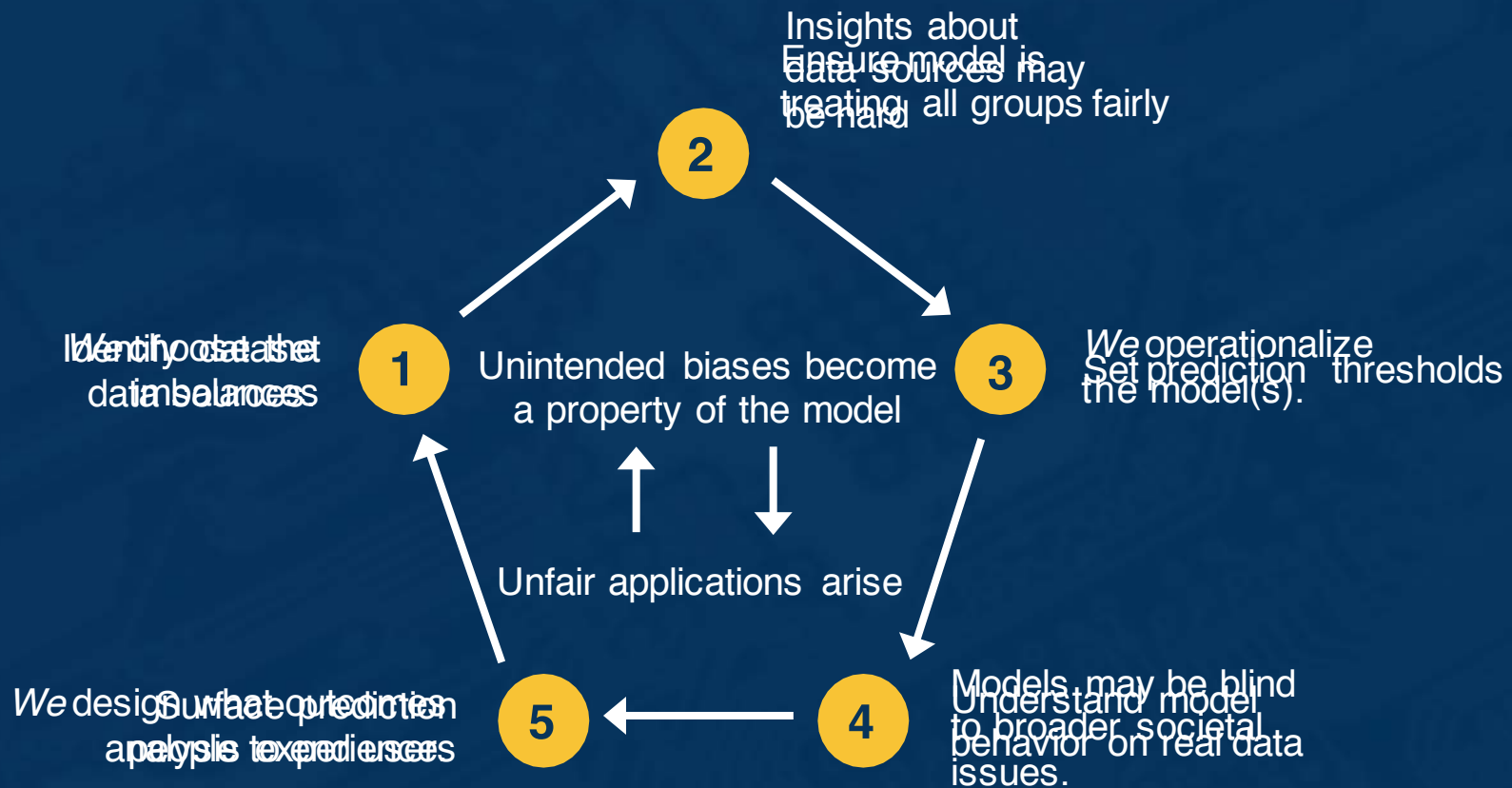
Decision Rules:
Different

True Positive Rate:
Equal

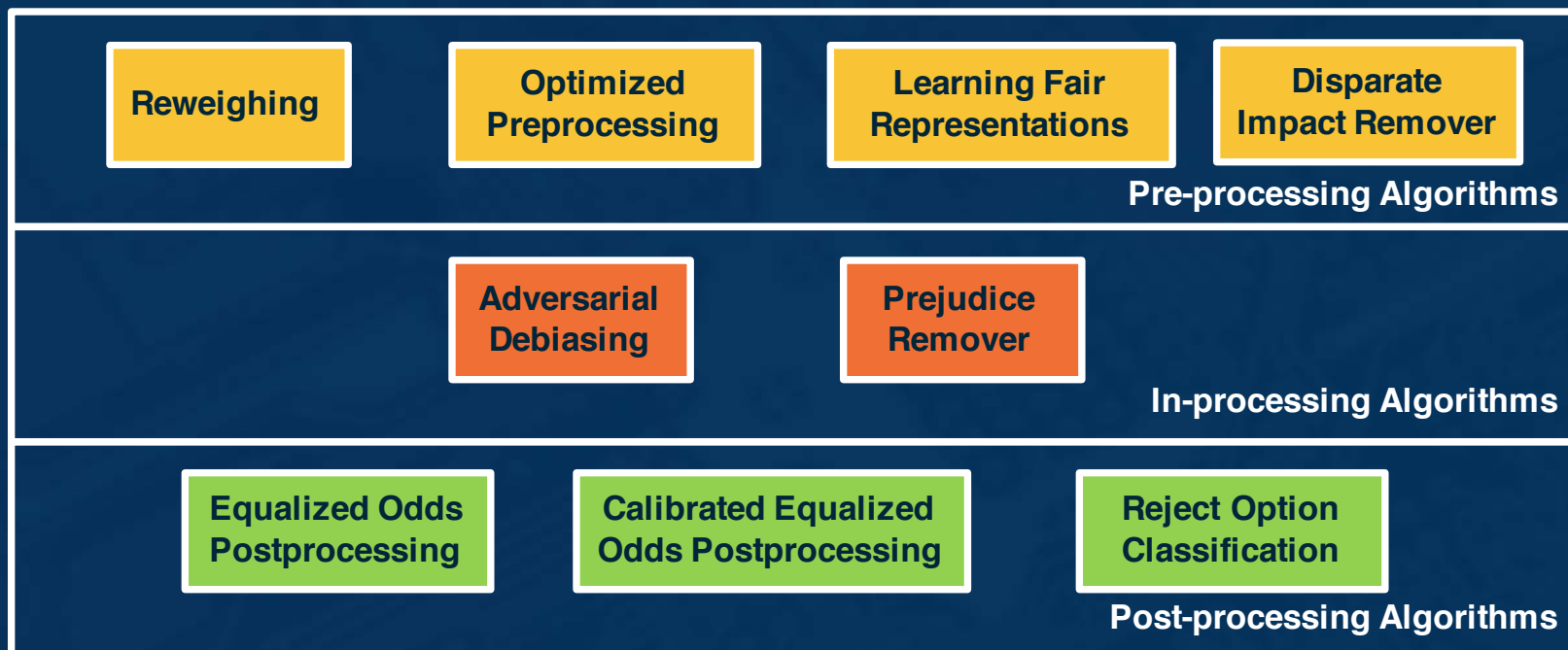
Percent Approved:
Unequal



Some Other Group Fairness Metrics



Other Ways Bias Is Introduced into the Algorithm Process



Bias Mitigation Strategies for ML Models

<https://dzone.com/articles/machine-learning-models-bias-mitigation-strategies>

Other Bias Mitigation Approaches at the Three Phases

AI Fairness 360



<https://aif360.mybluemix.net/>

Open Source Toolbox to Mitigate Bias

- ◆ Demos & Tutorials on Industry Use Cases
- ◆ Fairness Guidance
- ◆ **Comprehensive Toolbox**
 - ◆ 75+ Fairness metrics
 - ◆ 10+ Bias Mitigation Algorithms
 - ◆ Fairness Metric Explanations

**Extensible
Toolkit for
Detecting,
Understanding, &
Mitigating
Unwanted
Algorithmic Bias**

**Leading
Fairness
Metrics and
Algorithms
from
Industry &
Academia**

**Designed to translate new
research from the lab to
industry practitioners (using
Scikit Learn's fit/predict
paradigm)**

IBM Data & AI / October 15, 2019 / © 2019 IBM Corporation

AI Fairness 360



Pre-Processing Algorithms Mitigates
Bias in **Training Data**

Reweighting

Modifies the weights of different training examples

Disparate Impact Remover

Edits feature values to improve group fairness

Optimized Preprocessing

Modifies training data features & labels

Learning Fair Representations

Learns fair representations by obfuscating information about protected attributes

In-Processing Algorithms Mitigates
Bias in **Classifiers**

Adversarial Debiasing

Uses adversarial techniques to maximize accuracy & reduce evidence of protected attributes in predictions

Prejudice Remover

Adds a discrimination-aware regularization term to the learning objective

Meta Fair Classifier

Takes the fairness metric as part of the input & returns a classifier optimized for the metric

Post-Processing Algorithms Mitigates
Bias in **Predictions**

Reject Option Classification

Changes predictions from a classifier to make them fairer

Calibrated Equalized Odds Postprocessing

Optimizes over calibrated classifier score outputs that lead to fair output labels

Equalized Odds

Modifies the predicted label using an optimization scheme to make predictions fairer

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Bias Mitigation Algorithms For Each Phase of the Pipeline



Pre-Processing Algorithms Mitigates Bias in Training Data

Reweighting

Modifies the weights of different training examples



Reweighting only changes **Weights** applied to training samples (no changes to feature/labels). Ideal if you cannot change values

Disparate Impact Remover

Edits feature values to improve group fairness



Disparate Impact Remover and **Optimized Preprocessing** yield modified datasets in the same space as the input training data (provides transparency)

Optimized Preprocessing

Modifies training data features & labels



Learning Fair Representations yields modified datasets in the latent space

Learning Fair Representations

Learns fair representations by obfuscating information about protected attributes

Pre-Processing to Mitigate Bias

What-if Tool



What if...

you could inspect machine learning models, with **minimal coding** required?



How **does** my model perform...

classification accuracy / precision-recall curve / <insert metric here>



How **might** my model perform...

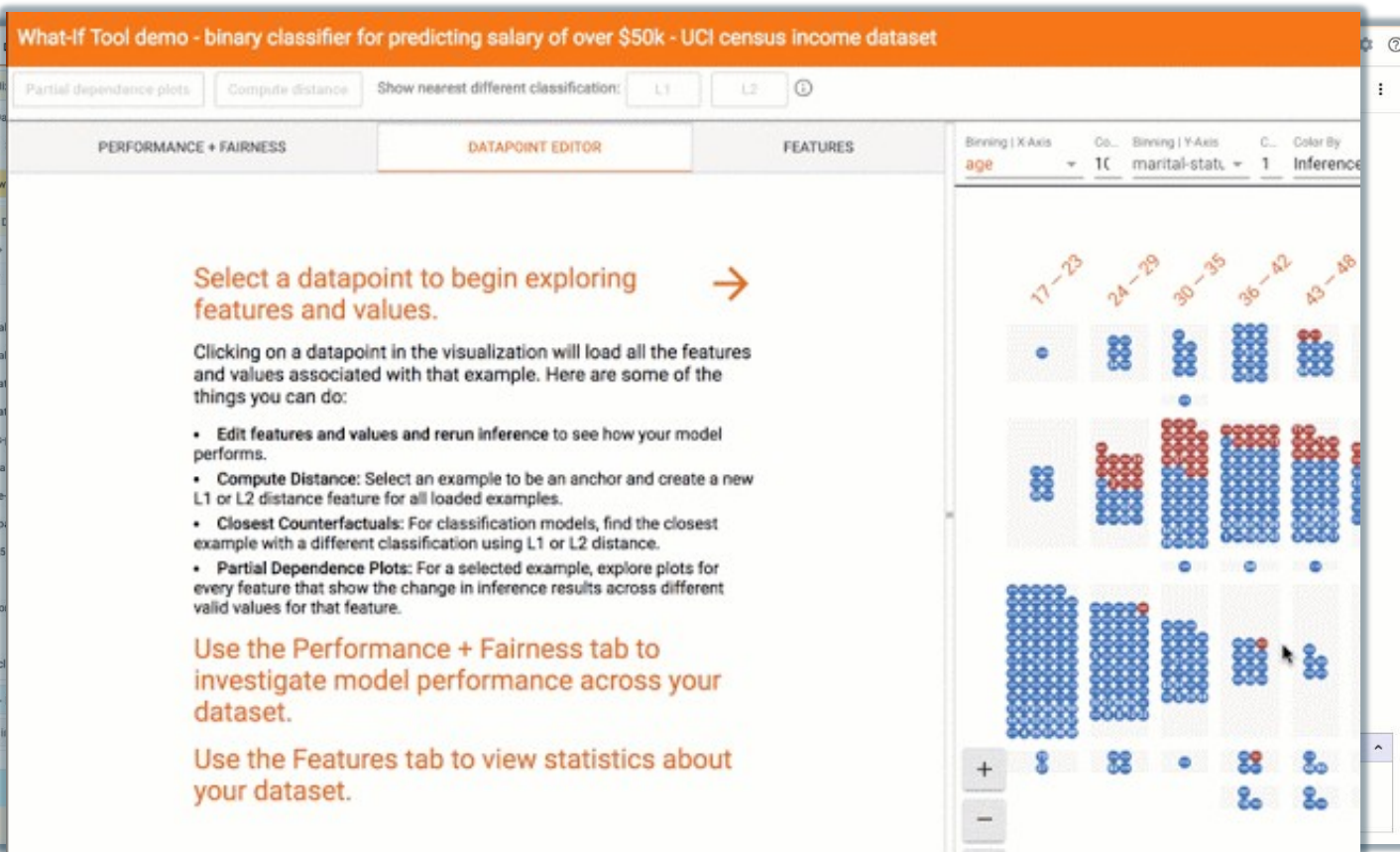
on subgroups in test data / on cross-slices in test data / <insert question here>



Easy

Could
to have

[Class]
into a



change

or me

taking

What If Tool

Fairness Measures	Framework to test given algorithm on variety of datasets and fairness metrics	https://github.com/megantosh/fairness_measures_code
Fairness Comparison	Extensible test-bed to facilitate direct comparisons of algorithms with respect to fairness measures. Includes raw & preprocessed datasets	https://github.com/algofairness/fairness-comparison
Themis-ML	Python library built on scikit-learn that implements fairness-aware machine learning algorithms	https://github.com/cosmicBboy/themis-ml
FairML	Looks at significance of model inputs to quantify prediction dependence on inputs	https://github.com/adebayoj/fairml
Aequitas	Web audit tool as well as python lib. Generates bias report for given model and dataset	https://github.com/dssg/aequitas
Fairtest	Tests for associations between algorithm outputs and protected populations	https://github.com/columbia/fairtest
Themis	Takes a black-box decision-making procedure and designs test cases automatically to explore where the procedure might be exhibiting group-based or causal discrimination	https://github.com/LASER-UMASS/Themis
Audit-AI	Python library built on top of scikit-learn with various statistical tests for classification and regression tasks	https://github.com/pymetrics/audit-ai

Other Tools

Solutions to Mitigate Bias

	Previous Views/Strategies	New Views/Strategies
Source of Bias	None	Human Biases – Garbage in, Garbage out
Protected Features	Unawareness	Redundant Encodings
Fairness Measures	None	Blindness, Disparate Impact (many)
Solution	None	Fair Classifiers

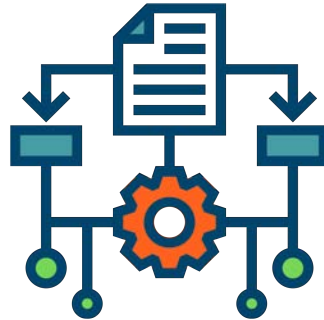
Solutions Have Been Proposed

It isn't 100% possible to mitigate bias and create fair algorithms, but are we really surprised?



**Hundreds of
Years of Bias**

Feeds
Into



A Fair Algorithm

Which
Magically
Gives Us



**Impartiality,
Fairness, and
Just Outcomes**

Evaluating Fairness-Aware Algorithms

Which algorithm is the best?

- ◆ ...on which dataset?
- ◆ ...how was it preprocessed?
- ◆ ...under which measure?
- ◆ ...with which training / test split?
- ◆ ...what if there are multiple sensitive attributes?

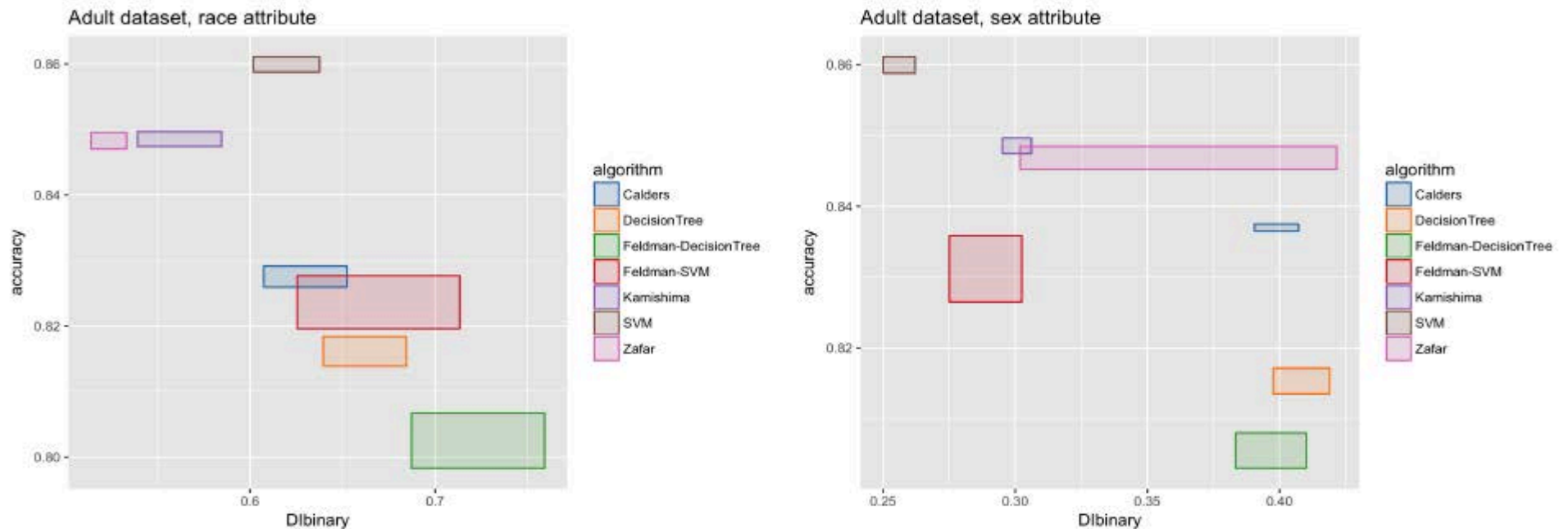


Fairness/Bias Mitigation Is Not Easy

Cannot simply drop protected attributes because other features are correlated with them



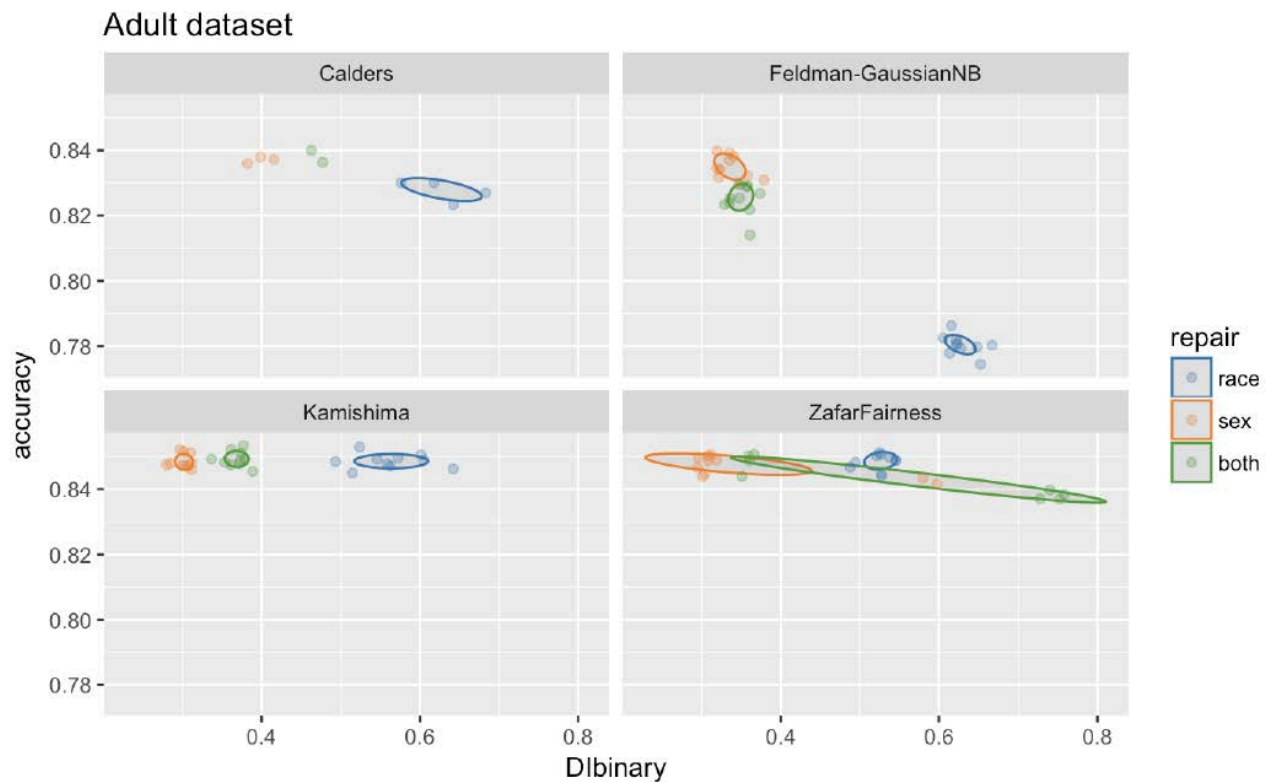
Performance can depend on **which attribute you focus on** and **what algorithm you choose**



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.04422.pdf>

Performance

Performance can depend on **which attribute you focus on** and **what algorithm you choose**



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.04422.pdf>

Performance

Fairness- Aware Algorithms Trade-Offs

Is the model doing **good things or bad things** to people?

- ✦ If your model is sending people to jail, may be better to have more false positives than false negatives
- ✦ If your model is handing out loans, may be better to have more False Negatives than False Positives

Determining **thresholds for accuracy vs. fairness** must take into **considerations legal, ethical and trust guidelines**

Doing what is legal is top priority (Penalties)

What's your company's Ethics (Amazon Echo)

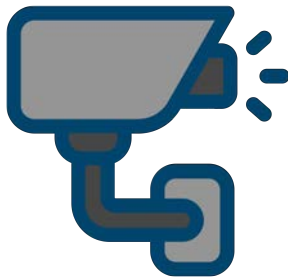
Losing customer's Trust costly (Facebook)

Tradeoffs - Bias vs. Accuracy

False Positives Might be Better than False Negatives

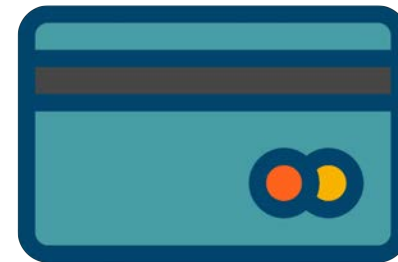
False Positive: Something that doesn't need to be gets blurred.

Can be a bummer for surveillance applications.



False Negative: Something that needs to be blurred is not blurred.

Can be a bummer for protecting against identity theft.



False Negatives Might Be Better than False Positives

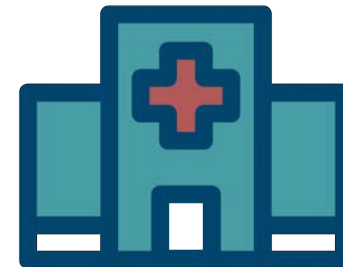
False Negative: SPAM email that is not caught, so gets delivered to your inbox.

Annoying at the minimum



False Positive: Email flagged as SPAM is removed from your inbox.

If it's a highly-sensitive/time-critical email, could be disastrous



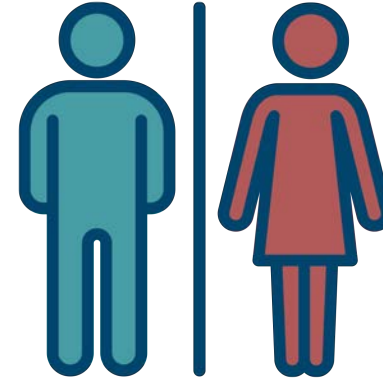
Bias Must be Considered Relative to Task

Gender in loan application



**Gender discrimination
is illegal**

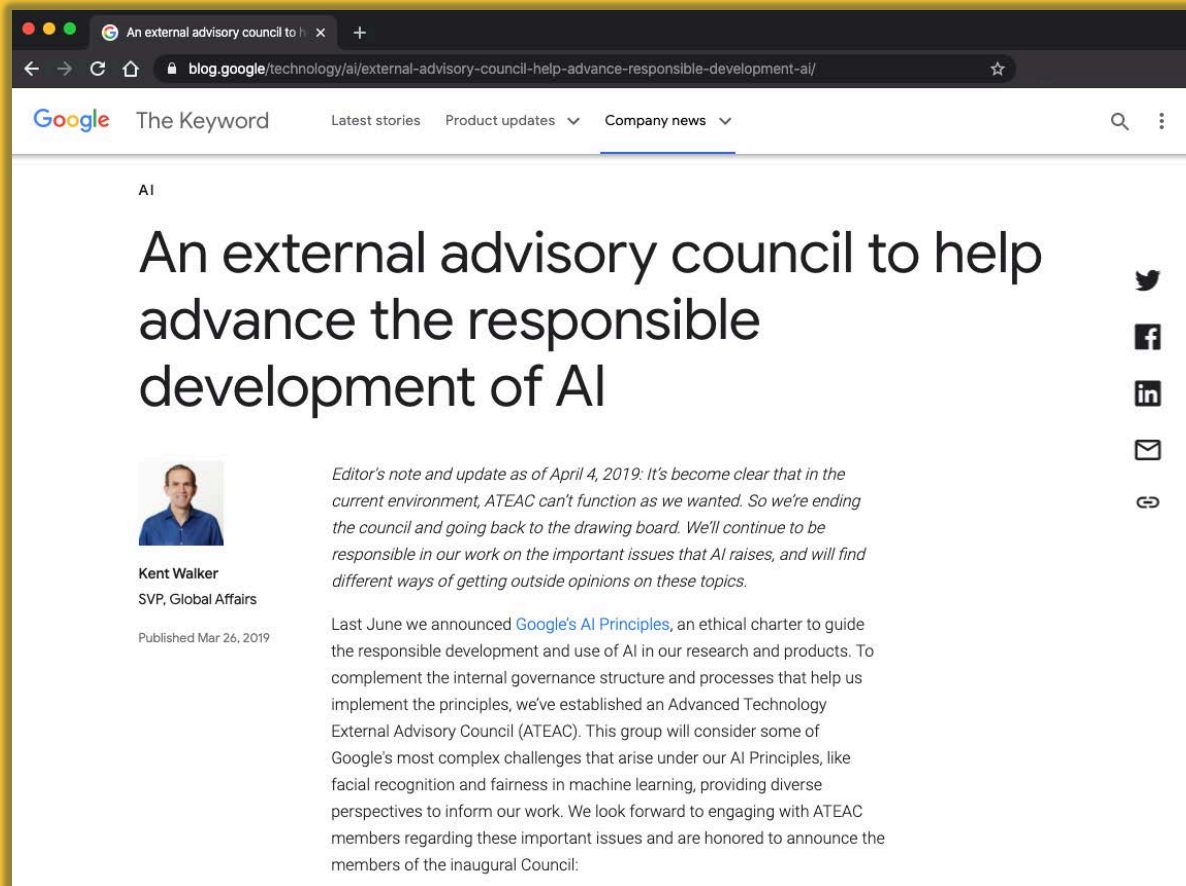
Gender in medical diagnosis



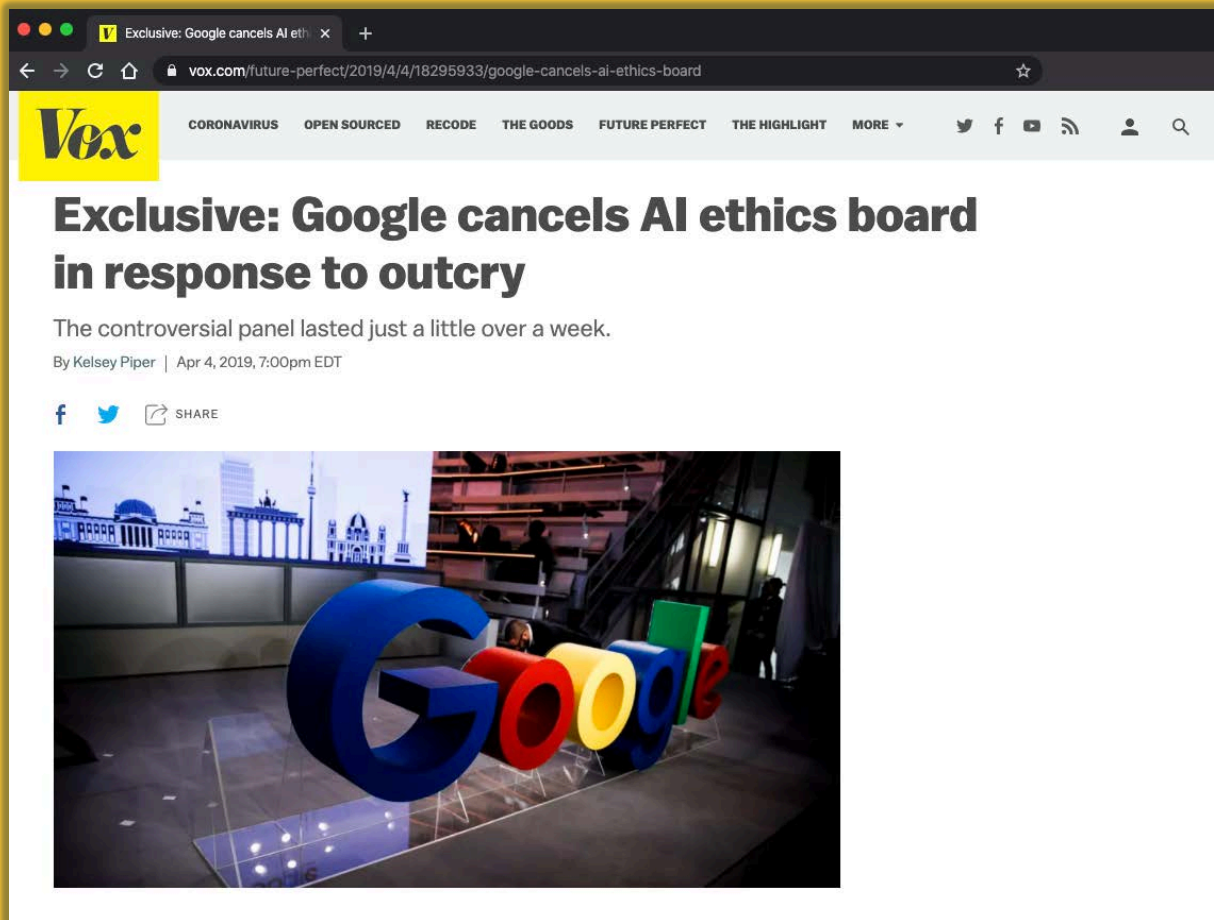
**Gender-specific medical
diagnosis is desirable**

Note

It's Not Easy



<https://www.blog.google/technology/ai/external-advisory-council-help-advance-responsible-development-ai/>



<https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2019/4/4/18295933/google-cancels-ai-ethics-board>



Amazon and NSF Collaborate to Accelerate Fairness in AI Research

March 25, 2019
Prem Natarajan

fairness in AI machine learning

With the increasing use of AI in everyday life, fairness in artificial intelligence is a topic of increasing importance across academia, government, and industry. Here at Amazon, the fairness of the machine learning systems we build to support our businesses is critical to establishing and maintaining our customers' trust.

Today we are excited to announce that we are working with the National Science Foundation (NSF) to commit up to \$10 million each in research grants over the next three years focused on fairness in AI.

AI technologies are contributing to economic growth and have the potential to improve the world around us. To ensure that these positive benefits are realized, we believe we must work closely with academic researchers to develop innovative solutions that address issues of fairness, transparency, and accountability and to ensure that biases in data don't get embedded in the systems we create.

NSF and Amazon are working together to support computational research focused on fairness in AI, with the goal of contributing to trustworthy AI systems that are readily accepted and deployed to tackle grand challenges facing society. Specific topics of interest include but are not limited to transparency, explainability, accountability, potential adverse biases and effects, mitigation strategies, validation of fairness, and considerations of inclusivity. Funded projects will help to enable broadened acceptance of AI systems, helping the U.S. further capitalize on the potential of AI technologies. Although Amazon provides partial funding for this program, NSF will make award determinations independently and in accordance with NSF's merit review process.

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<https://developer.amazon.com/blogs/alexa/post/d9a995d4-943a-456b-9527-848f437b1a8c/amazon-and-nsf-collaborate-to-accelerate-fairness-in-ai-research>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying the URL: [seattletimes.com/business/amazon/amazons-role-in-co-sponsoring-research-on-fairness-in-a-i-draws-mixed-reaction/](https://www.seattletimes.com/business/amazon/amazons-role-in-co-sponsoring-research-on-fairness-in-a-i-draws-mixed-reaction/). The page header includes the "The Seattle Times" logo, the word "Amazon", and links for "Log In", "Subscribe", and "Search". A navigation bar lists various sections: CORONAVIRUS, LOCAL, BIZ, SPORTS, ENTERTAINMENT, LIFE, HOMES, OPINION, JOBS, AUTOS, EXPLORE, and All Sections. Below this, a sub-navigation bar lists topics: Boeing & Aerospace, The A.I. Age, Amazon, Microsoft, Technology, Economy, and Real Estate. The article title is "Amazon's role in co-sponsoring research on fairness in AI draws mixed reaction", with sub-links for "Amazon", "Business", and "Technology". The byline reads "By Benjamin Romano" with a Twitter icon and the text "Seattle Times business reporter". The article text begins with "Amazon has partnered with the taxpayer-funded National Science Foundation on a three-year, \$20 million program to fund basic research into fairness in artificial intelligence systems, which are under increasing scrutiny as they spread in society and sometimes amplify existing biases." and continues with "Some researchers welcomed the move, suggesting it signals a growing awareness of the importance of this area of inquiry. Others raised concerns about Amazon's participation, pointing to potential conflicts of interest for researchers who would scrutinize artificial intelligence technologies at both the company and its competitors."

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Amazon's role in co-sponsoring research on fairness in AI draws mixed reaction

March 31, 2019 at 5:00 pm | Updated April 1, 2019 at 6:25 pm

By Benjamin Romano *Seattle Times business reporter*

Amazon has partnered with the taxpayer-funded National Science Foundation on a three-year, \$20 million program to fund basic research into fairness in artificial intelligence systems, which are under increasing scrutiny as they spread in society and sometimes amplify existing biases.

Some researchers welcomed the move, suggesting it signals a growing awareness of the importance of this area of inquiry. Others raised concerns about Amazon's participation, pointing to potential conflicts of interest for researchers who would scrutinize artificial intelligence technologies at both the company and its competitors.

<https://www.seattletimes.com/business/amazon/amazons-role-in-co-sponsoring-research-on-fairness-in-a-i-draws-mixed-reaction/>

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Artificial intelligence (AI)

'Bias deep inside the code': the problem with AI 'ethics' in Silicon Valley

As algorithms play a growing role in criminal justice, education and more, tech advisory boards and academic programs mirror real-world inequality




Sam Levin in San Francisco
@SamTLevin
Email
Fri 29 Mar 2019
01.00 EDT

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Bill Type

Status of Legislation

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1. [S.3284](#) — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
Ethical Use of Facial Recognition Act
 Sponsor: [Sen. Merkley, Jeff \[D-OR\]](#) (Introduced 02/12/2020) Cosponsors: (1)
 Committees: Senate - Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 Latest Action: Senate - 02/12/2020 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. ([All Actions](#))
 Tracker: [Introduced](#) [Passed Senate](#) [Passed House](#) [To President](#) [Became Law](#)

BILL

2. [H.R.3875](#) — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
 To prohibit Federal funding from being used for the purchase or use of facial recognition technology, and for other purposes.
 Sponsor: [Rep. Tlaib, Rashida \[D-MI-13\]](#) (Introduced 07/22/2019) Cosponsors: (0)
 Committees: House - Oversight and Reform
 Latest Action: House - 07/22/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. ([All Actions](#))
 Tracker: [Introduced](#) [Passed House](#) [Passed Senate](#) [To President](#) [Became Law](#)

BILL

3. [S.2878](#) — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
Facial Recognition Technology Warrant Act of 2019
 Sponsor: [Sen. Coons, Christopher A. \[D-DE\]](#) (Introduced 11/14/2019) Cosponsors: (1)
 Committees: Senate - Judiciary
 Latest Action: Senate - 11/14/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. ([All Actions](#))
 Tracker: [Introduced](#) [Passed Senate](#) [Passed House](#) [To President](#) [Became Law](#)

<https://www.congress.gov/>

Police face legal action over use of facial recognition cameras

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Facial recognition

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Police face legal action over use of facial recognition cameras

Campaigners say technology risks turning UK citizens into 'walking ID cards'

Owen Bowcott
Legal affairs correspondent
@owenbowcott
Thu 14 Jun 2018
16.45 EDT

148



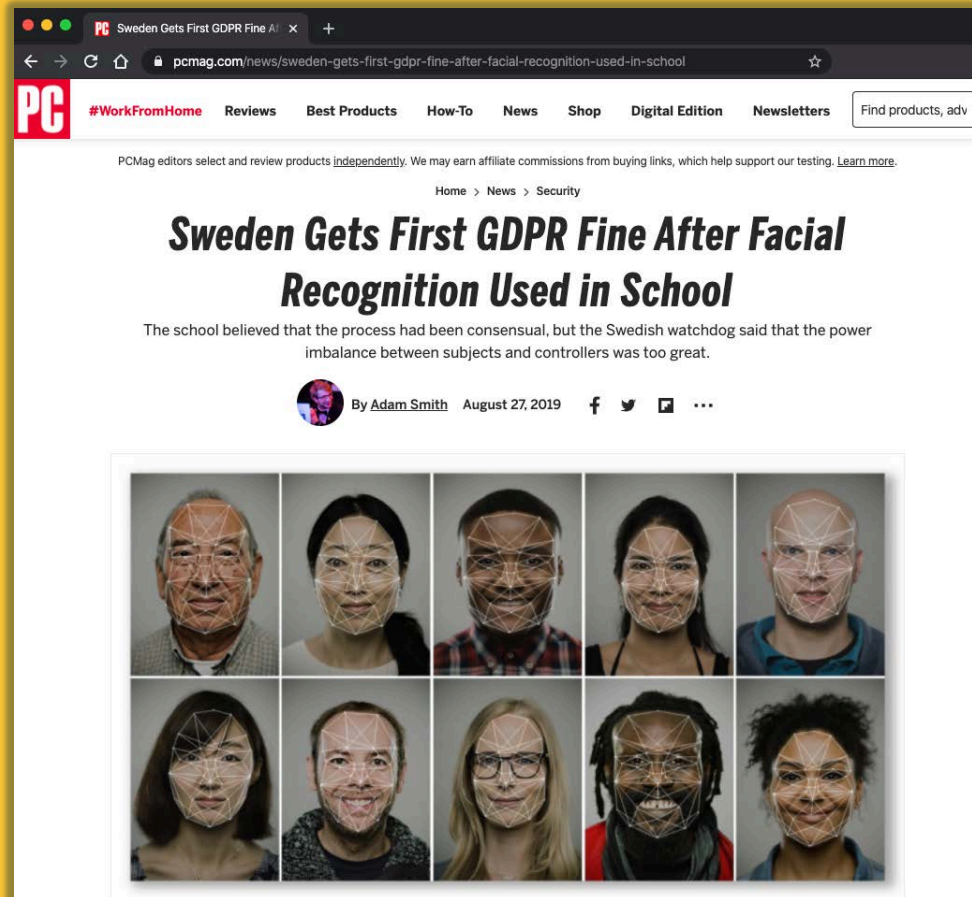
It has been claimed that Met police carried out biometric checks at last year's Remembrance Sunday service.

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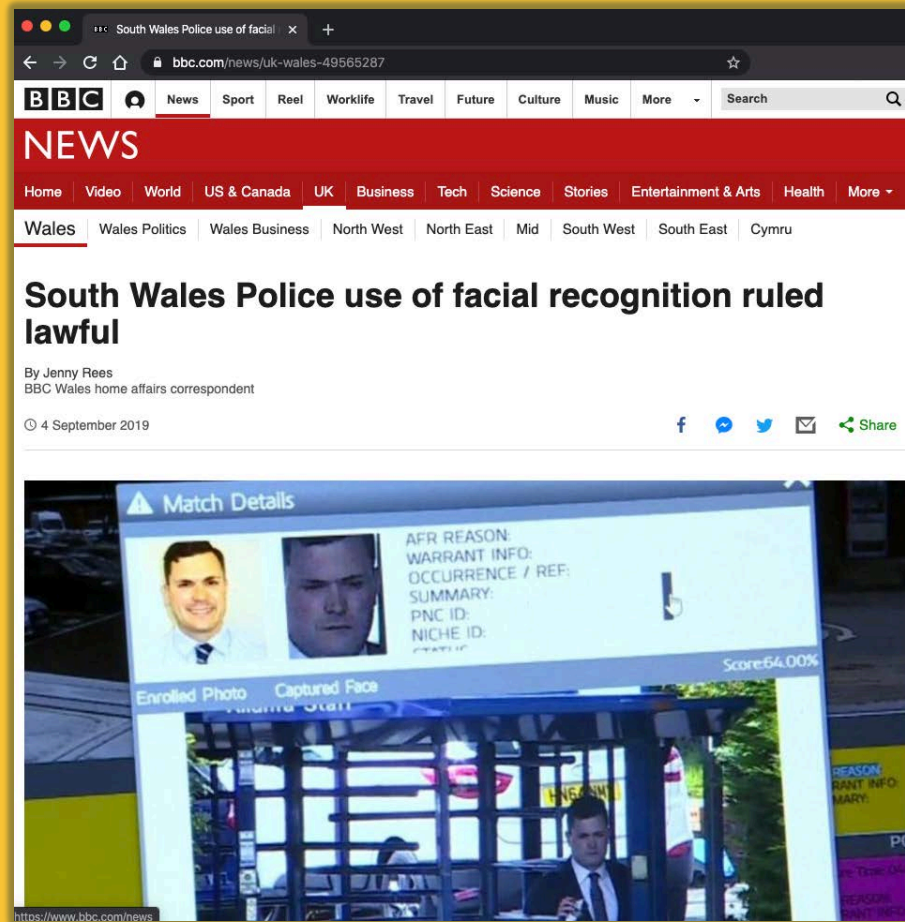
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<https://www.pcmag.com/news/sweden-gets-first-gdpr-fine-after-facial-recognition-used-in-school>



<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-49565287>

Last Thoughts

Intended use of AI/ML can provide great value

- ◆ Increased productivity
- ◆ Overcome human biases

The stakes are high, with potential long term negative social impact

- ◆ Injustice
- ◆ Significant public embarrassments

AI/ML models may boost bias even further

- ◆ Pros & cons of benchmark datasets
- ◆ Facebook feed – elections/polarization and Twitter bots - Brexit

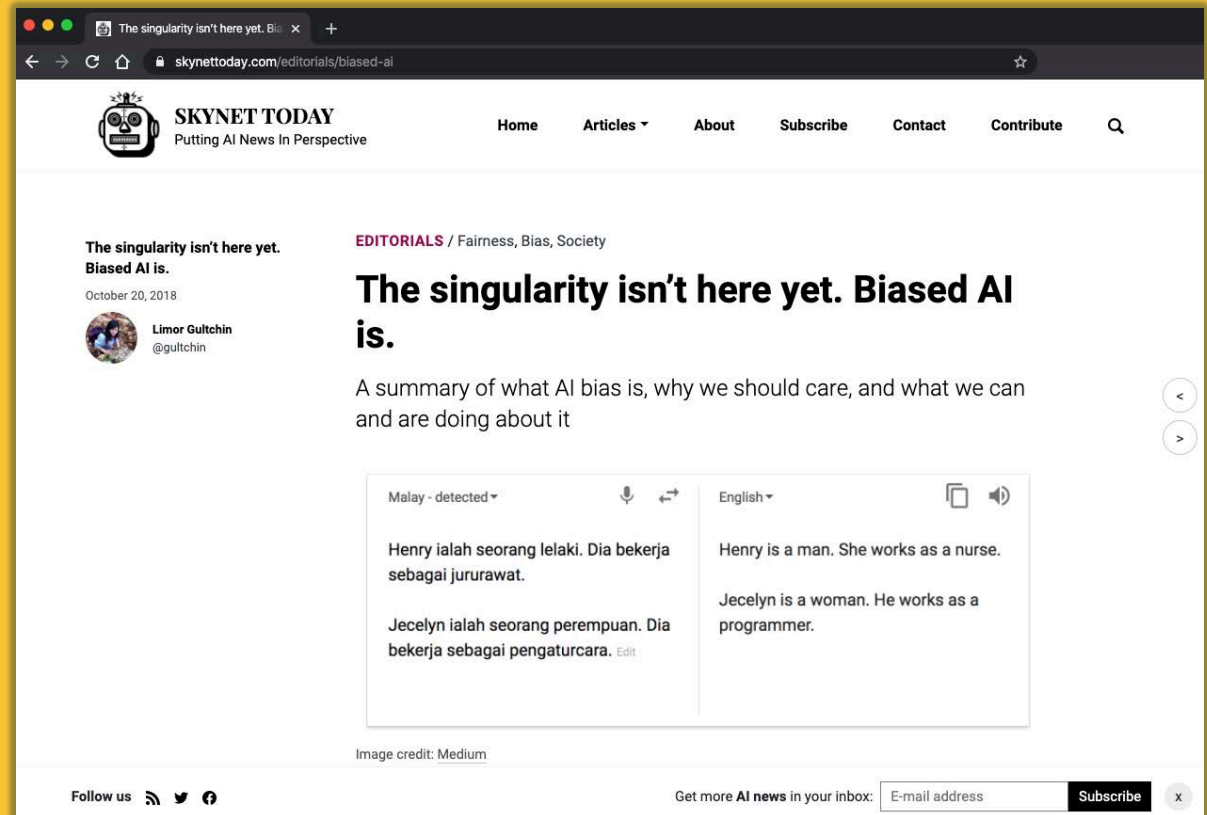
We don't know the ground truth that machine learning relies on

- ◆ What does “fairness” or “unbiased” really mean?
- ◆ How to translate that definition to math and supervise our models

Hex Ethical
responsibility

Hex Selfish
Reasons

Hex Both



<https://www.skynettoday.com/editorials/biased-ai>

Why Should We Care About AI, Ethics and Society?

