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Facial Recognition
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Facial recognition systems work different but often built on algorithms:

Detection (process of finding a face in an image), Analysis “is the step that maps faces -often by measuring the distance between the eyes, shape of the chin, and distance between the nose and mouth -and then converts that into a string of numbers or points, called a “faceprint.”

Recognition “is the attempt to confirm the identity of a person in a photo.” This process is used for verification.

Uses:

Authentication
Assistive Technology for visually impaired
Social Media photo tagging
Photo album management
Find lost pets
Law enforcement surveillance
Forensics
Airport passenger screening
Employment screening
Housing screening
Medical Diagnosis

Issues:

Targeted surveillance and discrimination
BLM protest surveillance
China searching for Uyghur ethnic minorities
Crime surveillance in Black neighborhoods
Undocumented immigrants/ICE
Misidentification leads to false arrests
FR much less accurate for PoC and women
Perpetuates existing human bias
Pinpoints PoC as likely criminals
Lack of consent
Threatens basic rights such as freedom of speech, protest

Sources:

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