Taking uncertainty in word embedding bias estimation seriously - a Bayesian approach

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Cosine-based measures of bias

Word embeddings

- Representation of words with vectors of real numbers
- Built to predict the probability of co-occurence

word	1	2	3	4	...
woman	0.456	0.267	0.675	0.131	...
man	0.451	0.897	0.472	0.088	...

Cosine-based measures of bias

Cosine similarity & distance

$$\text{cosineSimilarity}(A, B) = \frac{A \cdot B}{||A||\,||B||} \tag{Sim}$$

$$\text{cosineDistance}(A, B) = 1 - \text{cosineSimilarity}(A, B) \tag{Distance}$$

- Geometric interpretation: direction (not length)
- cosineDistance $\in (0, 2)$
- Naive interpretation: proximity corresponds to semantic similarity (e.g. no triangle inequality)

Cosine-based measures of bias

The worry

In the learning process these models can learn implicit biases that reflect harmful stereotypical thinking

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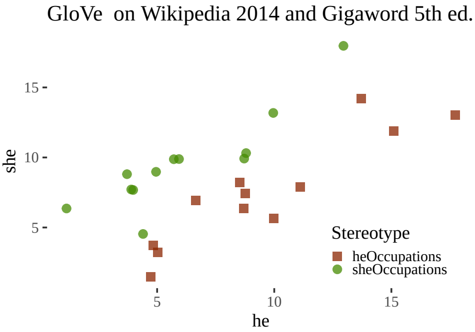
Cosine-based bias: basic intuition

Words belonging to an intuitively harmful stereotype are cosine-close to each other

Cosine-based measures of bias - visual example

Stereotypical lists

- feminine occupations: “homemaker,” “nurse,” “receptionist,” “librarian,” etc.
- masculine occupations: “maestro,” “captain,” “architect,” etc.



Cosine-based measures of bias

Example: direct bias

- The gender bias of a word w is its projection on the gender direction $\vec{w} \cdot (\overrightarrow{he} - \overrightarrow{she})$
- Given the (ideally) gender neutral words N and the gender direction g the direct gender bias is:

$$\mathrm{directBias_c(N, g)} = \frac{\sum_{w \in N} |\cos(\vec{w}, g)|^c}{|N|} \tag{1}$$

(Bolukbasi, Chang, Zou, Saligrama, & Kalai, 2016)

Cosine-based measures of bias

Example: Word Embedding Association Test (WEAT)

$$s(t, A, B) = \frac{\sum_{a \in A} f(t, a)}{|A|} - \frac{\sum_{b \in B} f(t, b)}{|B|}$$

$$WEAT(A, B) = \frac{\mu\left(\{s(x, A, B)\}_{x \in X}\right) - \mu\left(\{s(y, A, B)\}_{y \in Y}\right)}{\sigma\left(\{s(w, A, B)\}_{w \in X \cup Y}\right)}$$

- t is a term, A, B are sets of stereotype attribute words, \$X, Y are protected group words
- For instance, X might be a set of male names, Y a set of female names, A might contain stereotypically male-related career words, and B stereotypically female-related family words
- s-values are used as datapoints in statistical significance tests

(Caliskan, Bryson, & Narayanan, 2017) with extensions in (Lauscher & Glavas, 2019) and applications in (Garg, Schiebinger, Jurafsky, & Zou, 2018)

Cosine-based measures of bias

Our main target: Mean Average Cosine Similarity (MAC)

$$S(t_i, A_j) = \frac{1}{|A_j|} \sum_{a \in A_j} \cos(t, a)$$

$$MAC(T, A) = \frac{1}{|T|\,|A|} \sum_{t_i \in T} \sum_{A_j \in A} S(t_i, A_j)$$

- $T = \{t_1, \ldots, t_k\}$ is a class of protected words
- each $A_j \in A$ is a set of attributes stereotypically associated with a protected word
- The t-tests they employ are run on average cosines used to calculate MAC

(Manzini, Lim, Tsvetkov, & Black, 2019)

Cosine-based measures of bias

Our main target: Mean Average Cosine Similarity (MAC)

Table 2: Rows the religion dataset.

protectedWord	wordToCompare	cosineDistance	cosineSimilarity
jew	greedy	0.6947042	0.3052958
rabbi	greedy	1.0306175	-0.0306175
rabbi	conservative	0.7175887	0.2824113
christian	uneducated	0.5081939	0.4918061
christianity	cheap	1.2816164	-0.2816164
muslim	terrorist	0.2726106	0.7273894

Cosine-based measures of bias

Known challenges

- Gender-direction might be an indicator of bias, but is insufficient. After debiasing other non-gendered words can remain in biased relations (Gonen & Goldberg, 2019)
- Methods which involve analogies and their evaluations by human users on Mechanical Turk are unreliable (Nissim, Noord, & Goot, 2020)

Some methodological problems

Word list choice is unprincipled

We run with it for comparison

Some methodological problems

Word list choice is unprincipled

We run with it for comparison

No design considerations to sample size

We investigate the uncertainty that arises from raw sample sizes

Some methodological problems

No word class distinction and no control group

We make the subclasses clear, add human neutral predicates and neutral predicates for control

Table 3: Rows from extended religion dataset.

protectedWord	wordToCompare	wordClass	cosineDistance	cosineSimilarity	connection
torah	hairy	jewish	1.170	-0.170	associated
christian	dirty	muslim	0.949	0.051	different
judaism	cheap	jewish	1.232	-0.232	associated
christianity	familial	christian	0.645	0.355	associated
mosque	approve	neutral	0.995	0.005	none
imam	carry	human	0.993	0.007	human
mosque	merging	neutral	0.868	0.132	none
muslim	nationalized	neutral	0.870	0.130	none

Some methodological problems

Outliers and surprisingly dissimilar words

We study those by visualizations and uncertainty estimates

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No principled interpretation

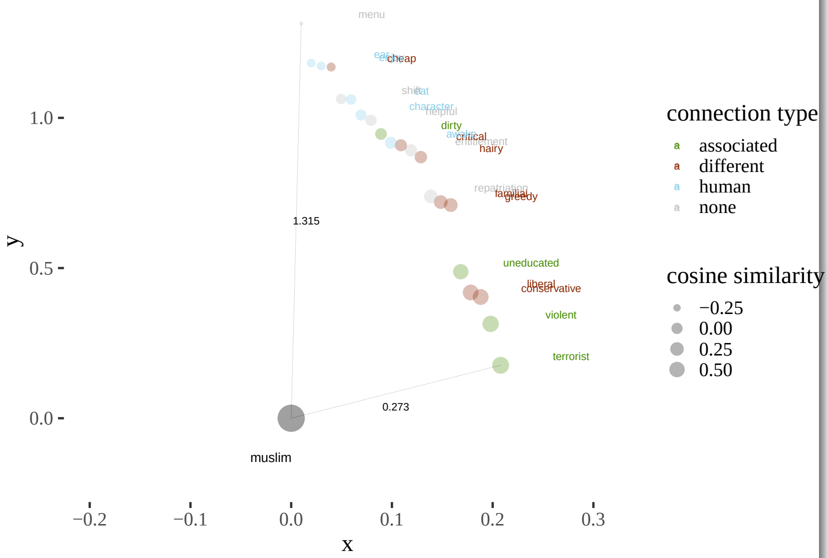
Religion Debiasing	MAC (distance)
Biased	0.859
Hard Debiased	0.934
Soft Debiased ($\lambda = 0.2$)	0.894

What values are sufficient for the presence of bias and what differences are sign of real improvement? Low p-values are not high effect indicators! We compare HPDIs.

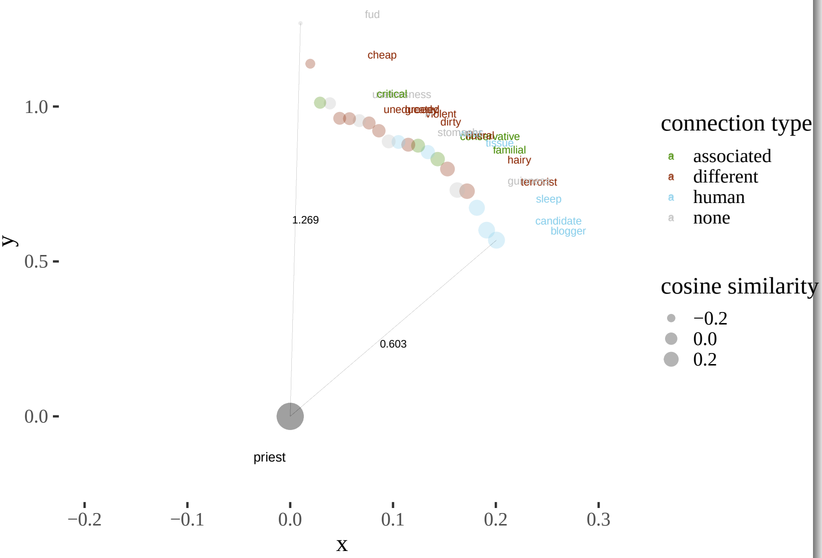
The problem with pre-averaging

- It throws away information about sample sizes
- It removes variation which may result in false confidence

Cosine distance and word connection visualization
Analysis of a word “muslim”



Cosine distance and word connection visualization
Analysis of a word "priest"

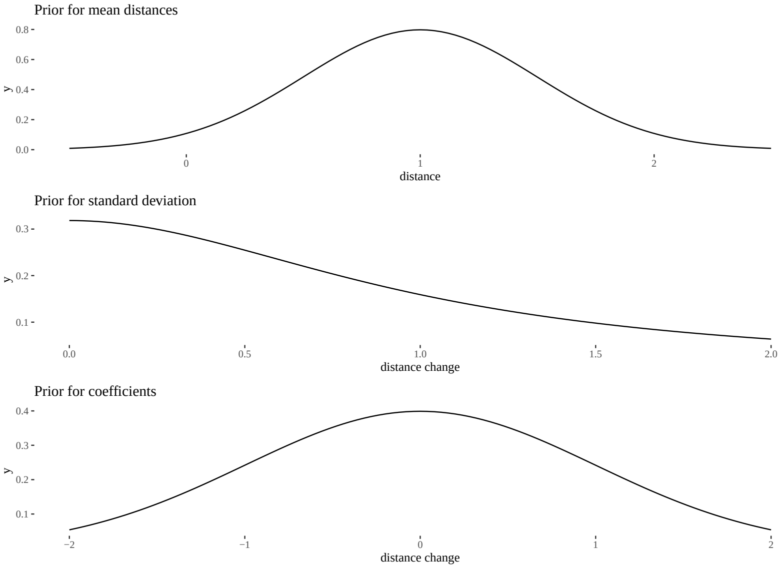


Advantages of including uncertainty

- It enables one to directly observe the influence of sample sizes
- It may influence risk assessment and decision making
- ...

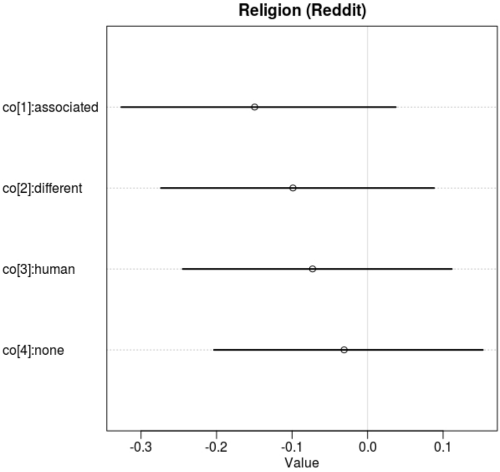
Bayesian model

Choosing priors



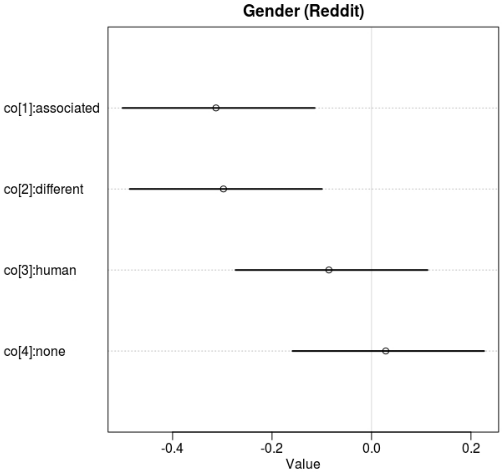
Dataset-level HPDIs coefficients

Religion coefficients



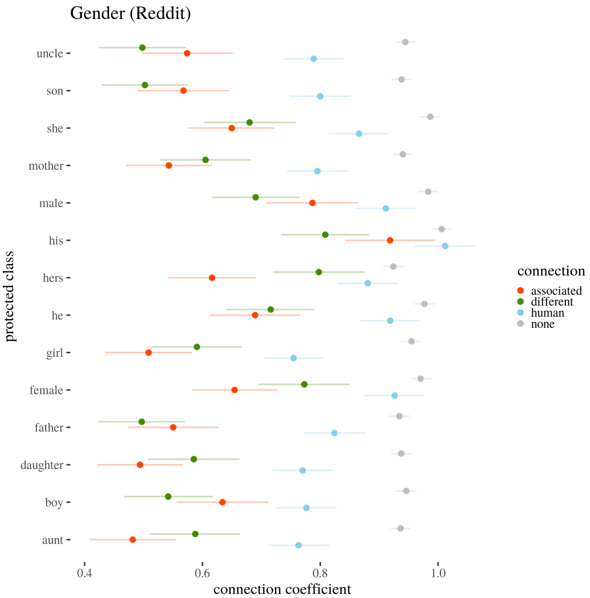
Dataset-level HPDIs coefficients

Gender coefficients



Uncertainty included in bias detection

Closer look at Gender class



Summary of the research

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Further work

- including contrasts in Bayesian model
- downstream tasks
- applying uncertainty to WEAT metric
- testing AIT dataset

References

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