Cogs 9 Discussion Section

FA22 Week 7 Will McCarthy

Upcoming due dates

Friday, Nov 11th Assignment 3
Thursday, Nov 17th Reading Quiz 5

This week: Machine Learning

Reading 5(a): Nicholas Diakopoulos, 2016, Accountability in Algorithmic Decision Making

Hand-written character classification demo

Reading 5(a): Nicholas Diakopoulos, 2016, Accountability in Algorithmic Decision Making

"A view from computational journalism."

Algorithms make a lot of decisions...

Those decisions have consequences...

But algorithms make mistakes.

This is a problem in "virtually all strands of industry and government".

How should we hold algorithmically informed decisions accountable to the public?

You can't really hold an algorithm accountable:

Many places for humans to influence algorithms: "criteria choices, optimization functions, training data, and the semantics of categories..."

Kinds of algorithmic decision making

Prioritizing: ordering entities (search results, newsfeeds, products, etc.)

Classification: putting entities (& people) in groups (good vs bad loan recipient)

Association: relationships between entities (search autocomplete)

Filtering: exclusion of information (censorship)

For each of these, describe a scenario/ technology where an algorithm could make a decision that have undesirable consequences.

Government vs. Private Sector Accountability

Elected governments should be "accountable to their citizenry"

"algorithms are largely unregulated now, and they are indeed exercising power over individuals or policies in a way that in some cases (for example, hidden government watch lists) lacks any accountability whatsoever."

"We, the governed, should find it unacceptable there is no transparency or even systematic benchmarking and evaluation of these forecasts, given the important policy decisions they feed."

Corporations don't have to be

"may sometimes be impelled to act through social pressure"

Government vs. Private Sector respond to different pressures

Transparency leads to accountability

"Transparency can be a mechanism that facilitates accountability, one that we should demand from government and exhort from industry."

Transparency could lead to a competitive disadvantage

But transparency need not be absolute (e.g. not entire source code)

What could be made more transparent?

An algorithmic transparency standard

Human involvement: goal, purpose, and intent of the algorithm. Who was involved? => public responsibility/ accountability

Data: accuracy, completeness, uncertainty, timeliness, representativeness. How was it gathered?

The model: what algorithm is used? inputs? weights?

Inferencing: how successful is the model (at some standard measure). Margin of error? Where do errors come from?

Algorithmic presence: algorithm or not?

Criticisms of this article

Transparency framework seems sensible, but vague

Transparency obviously relevant but not well motivated

What else could lead to accountability besides transparency?

Distinction between Government and Private Sector is relevant but not discussed much going forward

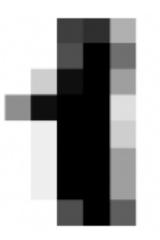
Scope is of this article is unclear. Journalism? Or bigger than that?

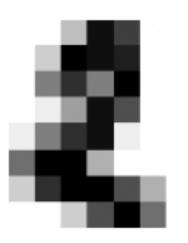
Demo: handwritten digit classification

Goal: recognize handwritten digits

Input:









Model:

?

Output:

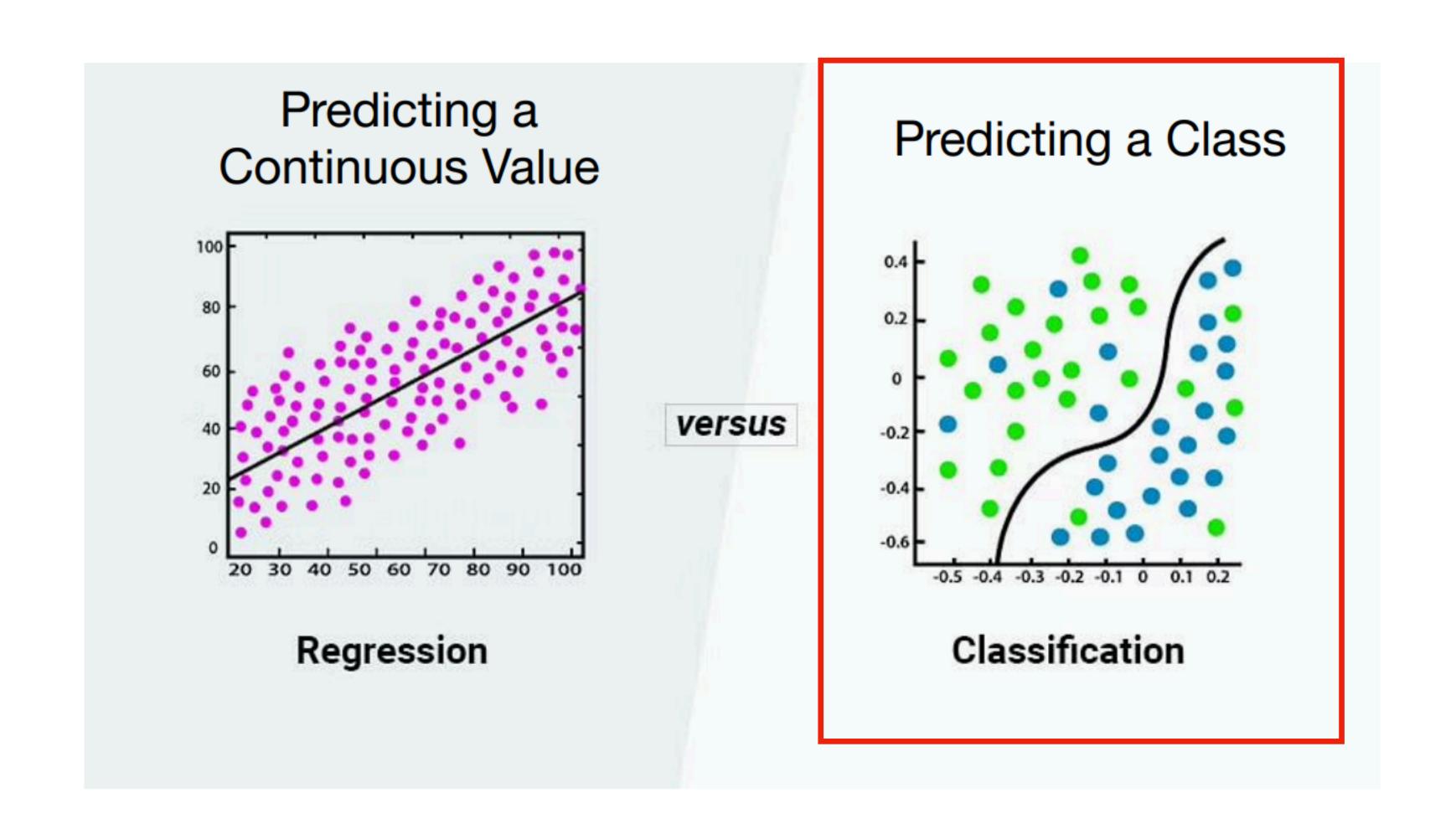
0

1

2

3

What kind of task is this?



Goal: recognize handwritten digits

Input:

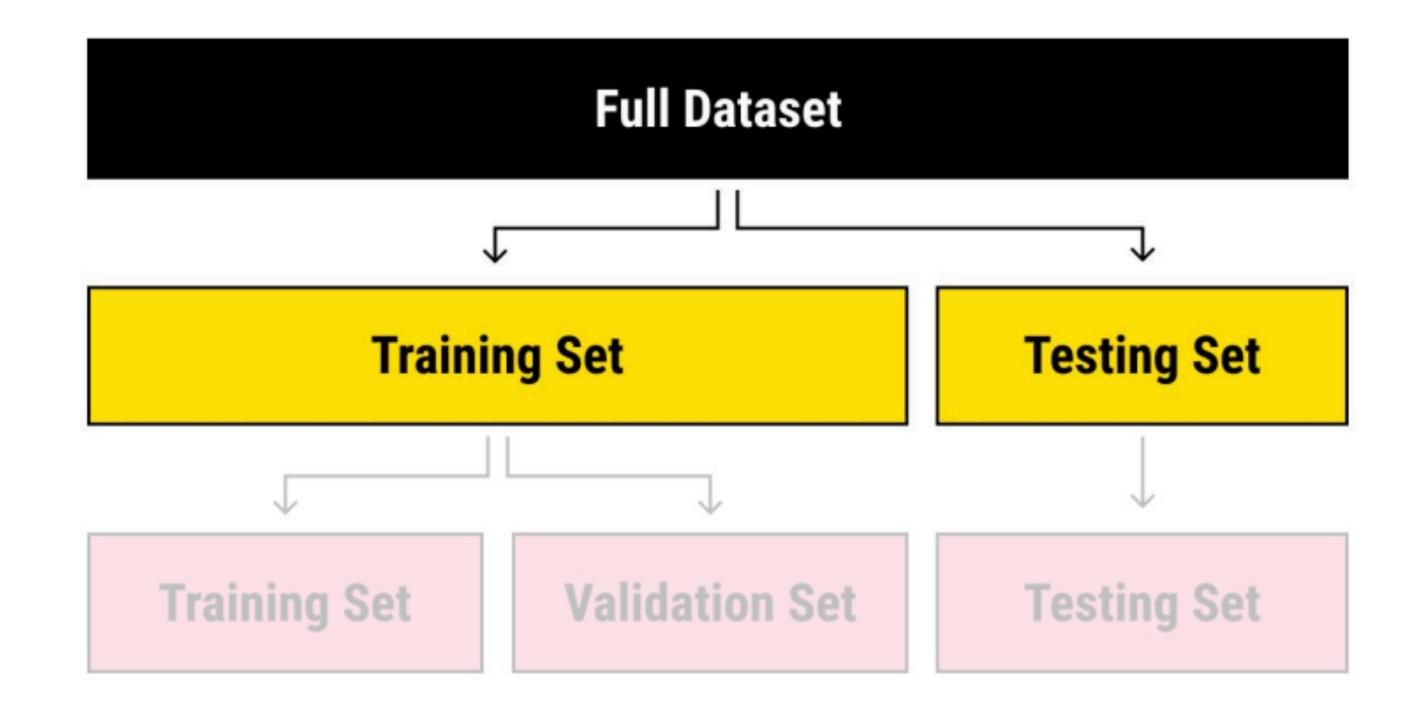
Model: Classifier

Output: 0 1 2 3

Predictive culture (cf. Donoho/ Breiman)

"If the prediction is good, who cares what the model is?" - Prof. Shannon Great, so long as we actually know that the prediction is actually good! How do we ensure this?

Testing



Demo: handwritten digit classification

Group work / questions

Future Readings

5(b): Julia Angwin, et al., 2016, Machine Bias