

Algorithmic Equity Toolkit



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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

eScience Institute
DATA SCIENCE FOR SOCIAL GOOD

Outline (Internal only)

- Cor: Hook-Why surveillance and alg systems impact us broadly? -> real-life example of how surv and ADS are used today (ICE example w/ undocumented immigrants and driver's license photos)
- Cor: What are surveillance and alg systems? -> there are surveillance that is collecting data about everyone and ADS that are using that data to make decisions (in context of the ICE facial recog hook w/ walkthrough of what the system might look like)
- Dan? Or Cor: city of seattle surv ord, legislation in WA -> link to why b/c lack of pressure/care to pass bills and civil rights activists communities are most heavily impacted and care the most
- Dan? Or Cor: Introduce ACLU and the stakeholders ->together we decided to created toolkit
- Aar: Why did we create a toolkit? Why does it include the 3 parts- what is in the toolkit? Who is it for- Why we focus on civil rights activists?
- Aar: Participatory Design- > methodology- how did we create it w/ data scientists and stakeholders and prototypes
- Aar: Demo -> show alg bias, if we fix the ADS is problem solved?
- Aar: ID guide -> walk thru final (here's the final b/c stakeholders said X)



Technology

FBI, ICE find state driver's license photos are a gold mine for facial-recognition searches

A cache of records shared with The Washington Post reveals that agents are scanning millions of Americans' faces without their knowledge or consent.



Facial recognition software mistook 1 in 5
California lawmakers for criminals, says ACLU

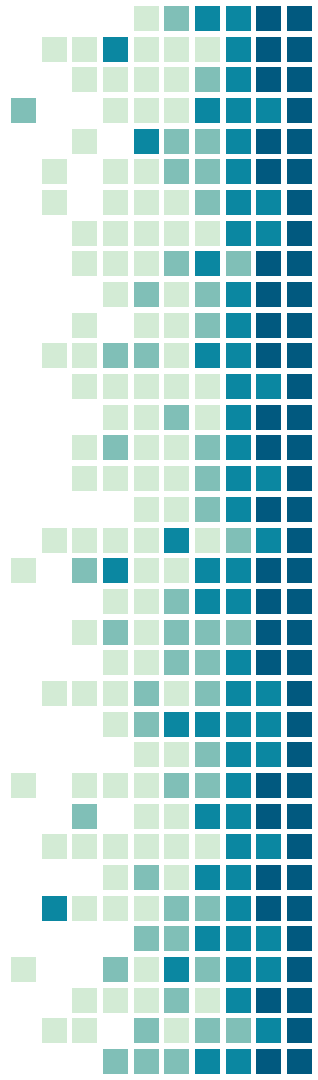
Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's
biased against blacks.

by Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu and Lauren Kirchner, ProPublica

May 23, 2016

**Civil rights activists up in arms over Amazon update
adding fear detection to facial recognition tech**



What are surveillance and automated decision systems (ADS)?

Surveillance

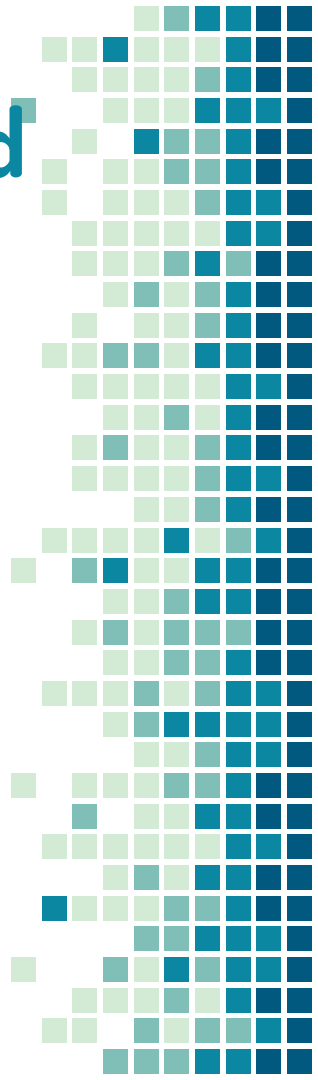
(e.g. collection of drivers license photos)

Surveillance systems collect data about the mass population.

Automated Decision Systems (ADS)

(e.g. facial recognition software)

Use the collected data to make decisions.



Up Next:

Daniella Raz

2019 DSSG Fellow

On related legislation
and stakeholders



WA Legislation HB 1654 & 1655

- Managing facial recognition and automated decision systems



Seattle Surveillance Ordinance 2013

- Transparency on the use of surveillance technologies
- New tech require council approval



Seattle Surveillance Ordinance 2017



WA Legislation HB 1654 & 1655

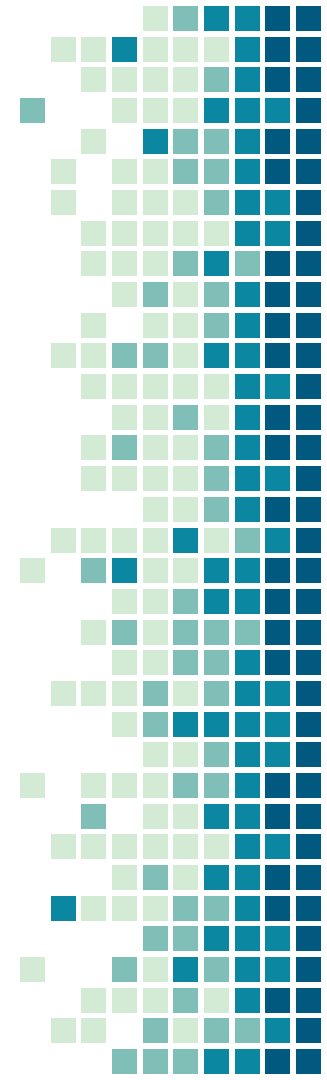
- Managing facial recognition and automated decision systems



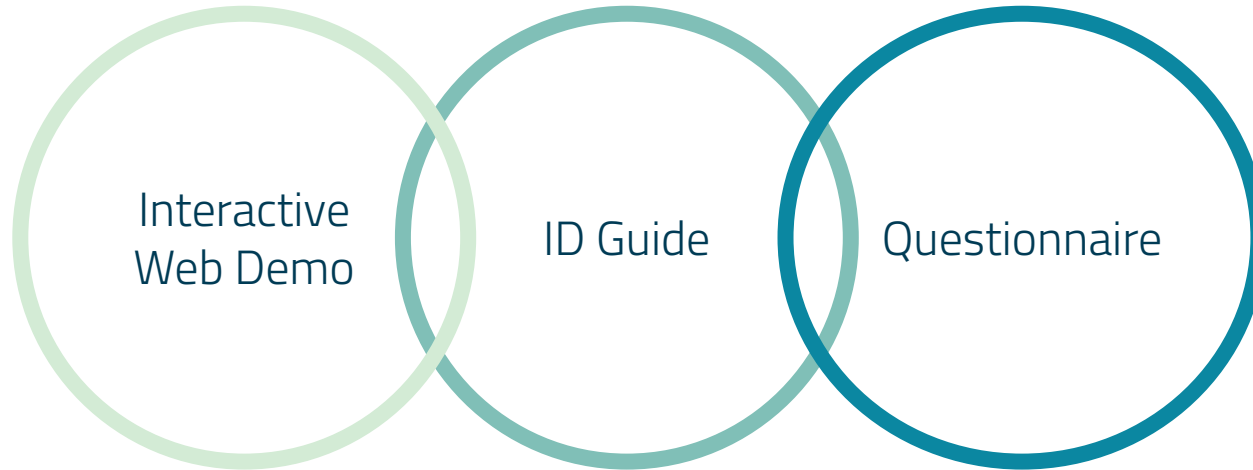
Stakeholders



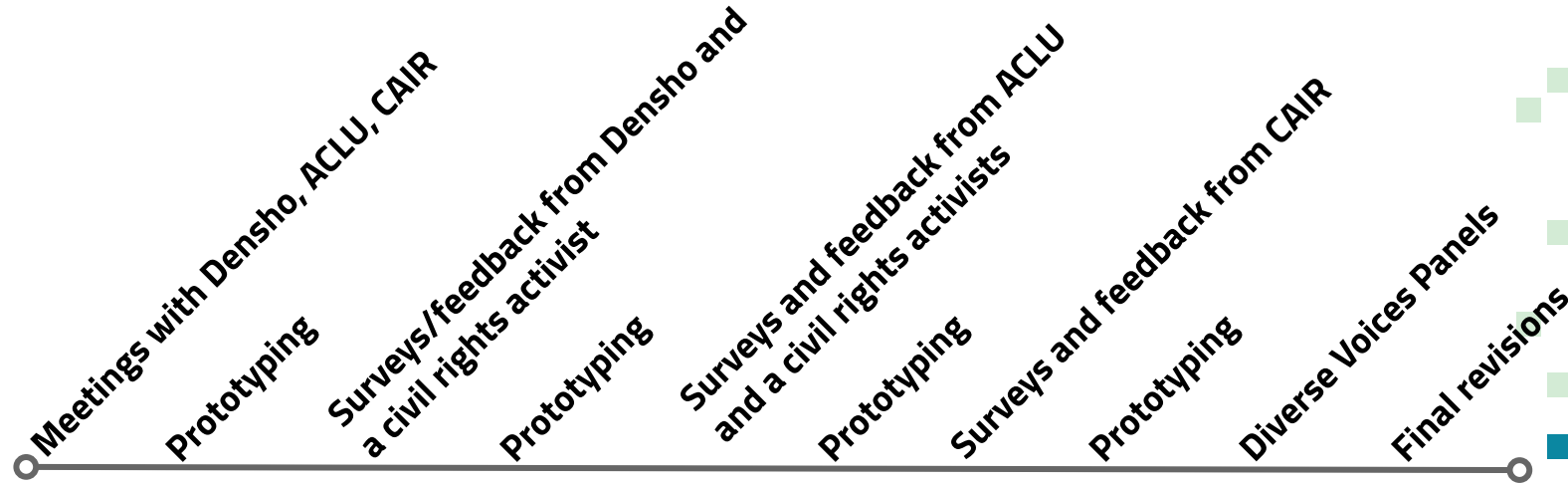
Council on American-Islamic Relations



Toolkit

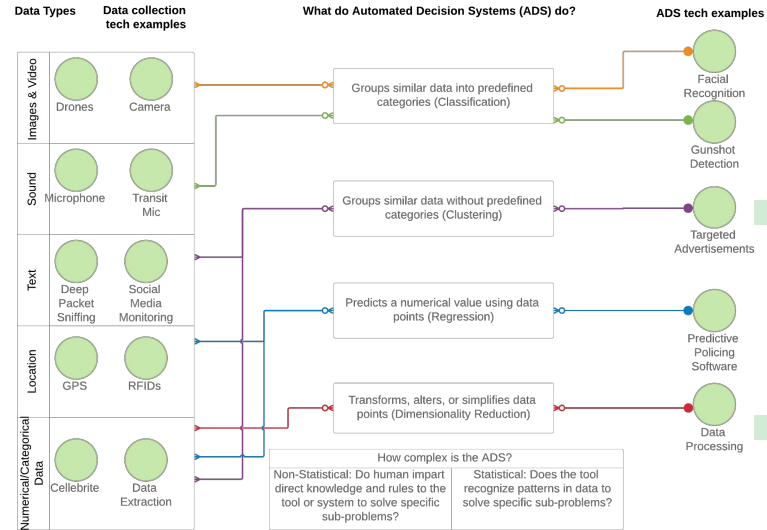


Participatory Design Timeline



Participatory Design

- Accuracy-> Data scientists
- Usefulness and Clarity -> Civil rights advocates



Participatory Design

What is your level of familiarity with automated decision systems/artificial intelligence? How would you define an automated decision systems/artificial intelligence?

6 responses

low level. Use a neural network for img processing. system that uses an algorithm to determine responses given an input.

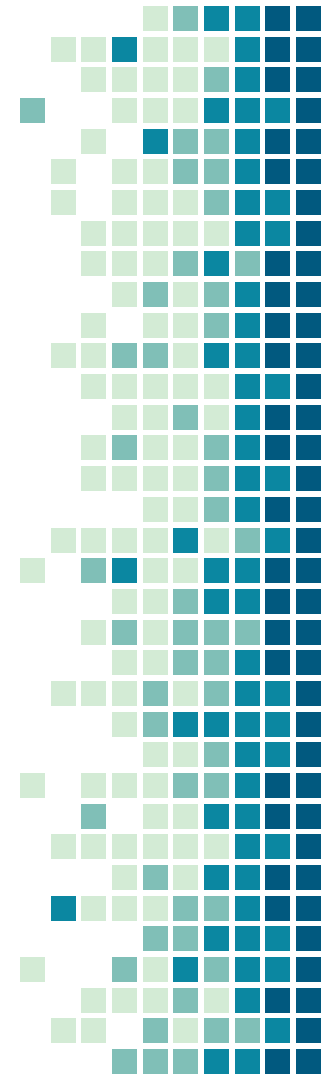
very little familiarity. honestly not sure how to define these terms, but perhaps systems that collect/compile data and make decisions based on that data with little/no human oversight.

Somewhat familiar. ADS/AI are software systems that rely largely an infrastructure of generated algorithms primarily derived from machine-learning approaches, rather than the traditional explicit logic written by human programmers.

Not too familiar. I'd define it as technology that is capable of learning, without any person reprogramming it

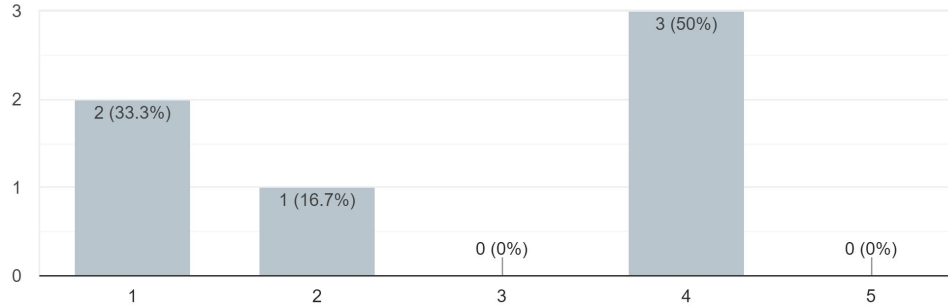
Machine learning. AI slowly learns by probing, trying things, and maintaining relevant knowledge. It's my understanding that IBM's Watson is often used

basic understanding. I know more about how these broadly relate to social justice issues. to my understanding, these systems use data to provide results/answers/etc



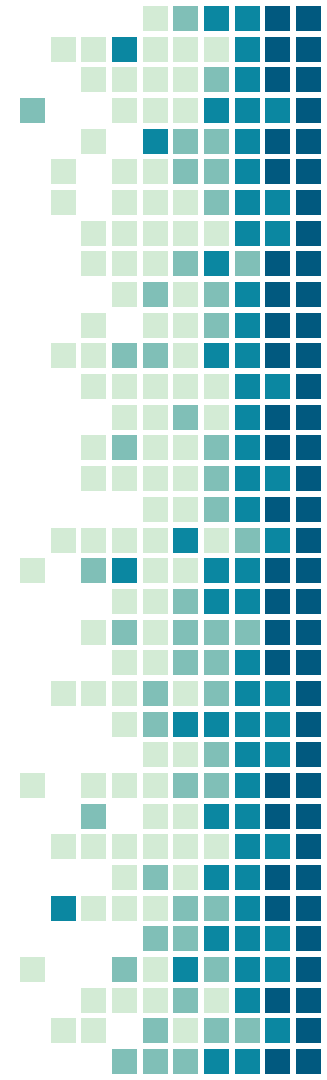
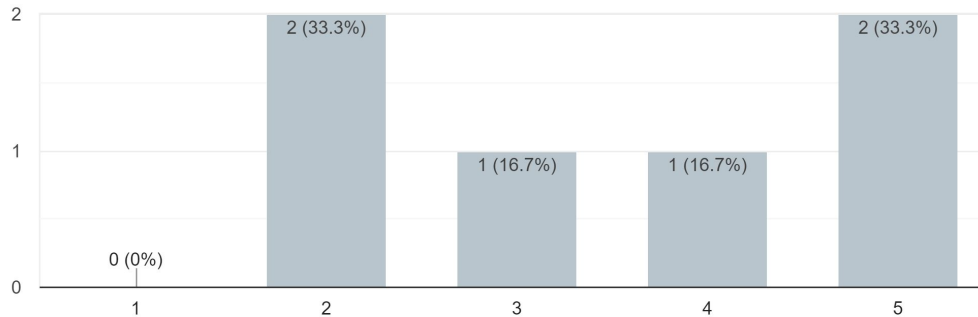
How comfortable would you feel testifying on government use of a new automated decision system/artificial intelligence?

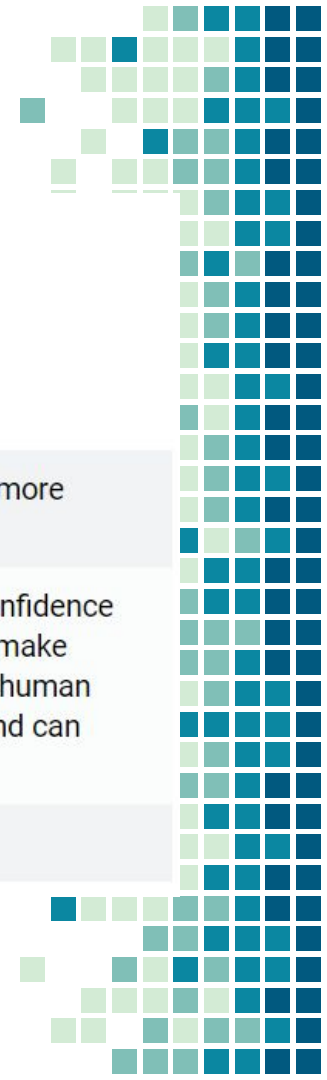
6 responses



How comfortable would you feel testifying on government use of a new automated decision systems/artificial intelligence after reviewing this toolkit?

6 responses





What additional questions do you have about automated decision systems/artificial intelligence?

3 responses

What regulations are there on artificial intelligence systems right now? Think people assume that gov't is more interested in regulation than they actually are.

What laws exist to regulate the use of AI (ie, one example mentioned that Amazon recommends a 95% confidence interval when using its facial recognition tool, but there is no law dictating that law enforcement can only make decisions if the CI is reached)? To what extent should AI be used if it's so imperfect? In what situations is human judgment more accurate and in what situations is AI more accurate? How can you make AI less biased, and can that be programmed or will it have to be human judgment

none

HOW alg. sys. affect our communities: Expert Panel: Race + Social Justice Activists

Gap: Qs about what tools city uses

Our communities are targeted and aware of being targeted and wanted

Info about how tech is used is not shared

Qs about what data points has access to

Data collection done by private sector

Need transparency about what tech is in use (ex. garbage street)

Feedback on Questionnaire:

Wants the questionnaire placed by an activist

Getting a personal email or contact would be good

Who does questionnaire go to? How is it handled?

We don't see how information that we share other info is being used

They weren't asked enough

Feedback on Toolkit as a whole:

Language access

Spanish in Spanish

Printed so we can get through more easily

AGENDA

- 4-4:05: Settling in
 - Honoring
 - Recording
- 4:05-4:20: Introduction to presentation
- 4:20-4:40: Open discussion
 - *How do algorithms affect...

Feedback on

Diverse Voices

Feedback loop could be captured (ex. Proton)

Add who are the power players or agencies

Question: who is clearer with less lines with more points in circles

Human input would be good but include - not everything is governmental or institutional

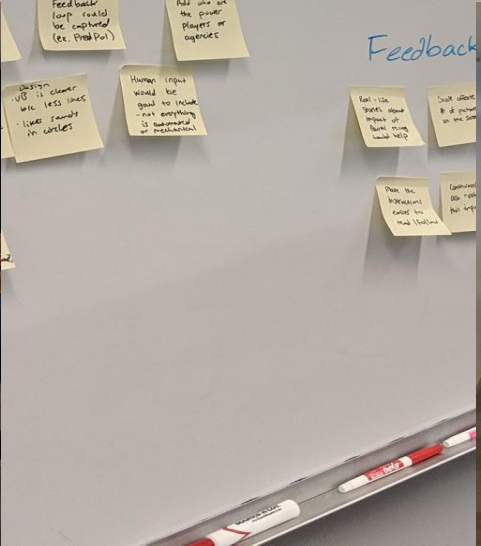
Feedback

Call the specific names of people or groups would help

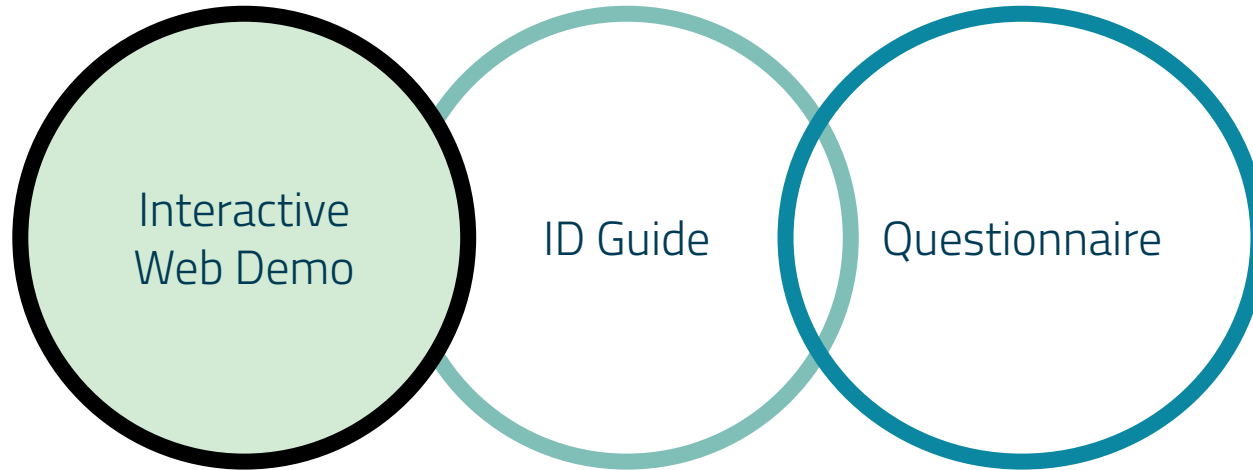
Such as... on the side

Place the information could be read quickly

Comments on the side

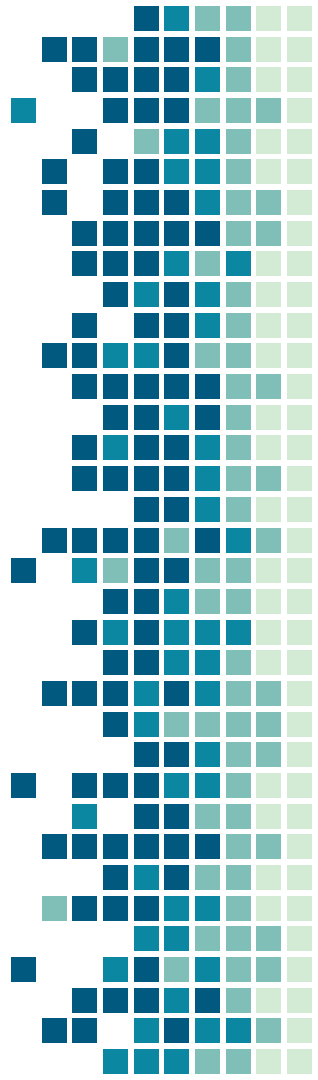


Toolkit: Interactive Web Demo





Fixing inaccuracies does
not solve the problem



facial recognition technology would only contribute to this issue. Speaking specifically on the use of facial recognition technology to target undocumented immigrants, Mora-Villalpando emphasizes, "We believe that Amazon is harming our communities if they continue with their push of selling this software [facial recognition] to ICE."

Current subject



- LeBron James
- Lisa Leslie
- Paris Hilton
- Jennifer Lopez
- Aaron Peirson
- Jacqueline Edwards
- Katarina Chasla
- Jason Campbell
- Katie Couric
- Vicki Zhao Wei



Jacqueline Edwards
0.881



Jason Campbell
0.894



Julius Erving
0.778



Marquis Ezell
0.781



Julian Seltz
0.845



Keonte Fipenski
1.058



Larry Thompson
1.049



LeBron James
1.384

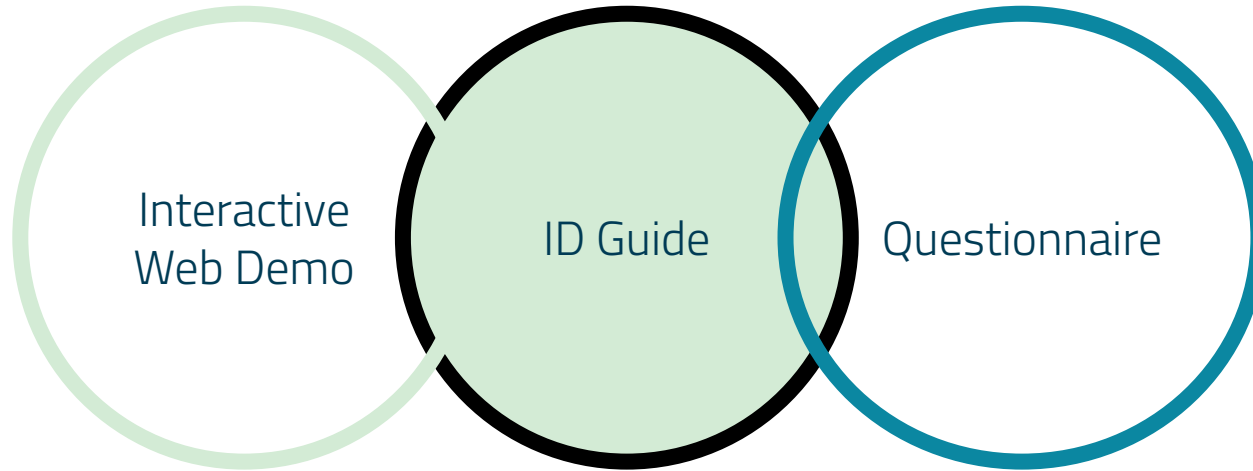
0.0 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 0.75 0.9 0.95 1.0

Threshold: You have selected a minimum similarity score to qualify for a match as

Case Studies:

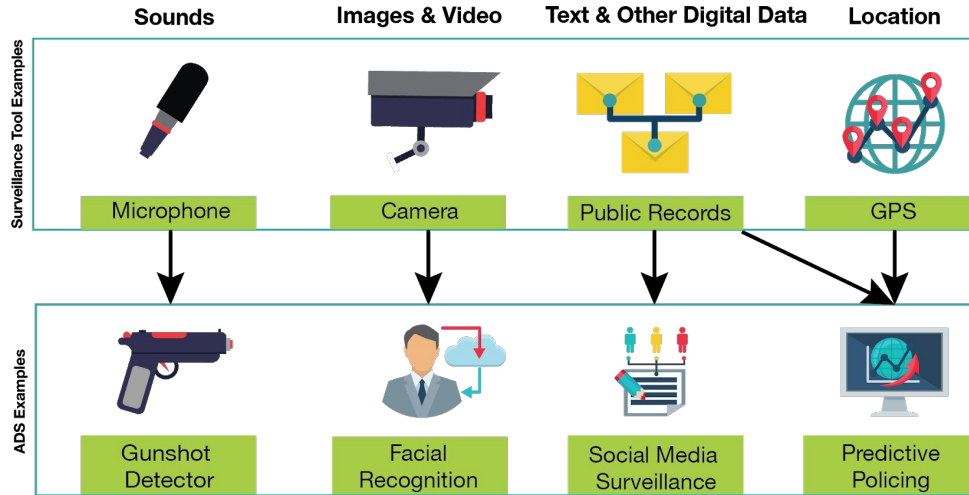
ICE Uses Facial Recognition To Sort State Driver's License Record: In July of 2019, researchers at Georgetown University Law Center found that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents mined millions of driver license photographs in search of facial recognition matches to target undocumented immigrants who have legally obtained driver licenses. ICE did this illegally, as they did not have congressional approval to access DMV databases of driver license photos. In this case, the use of facial recognition technology allowed undocumented immigrants at risk, and innocent citizens of the facial recognition software, to be

Toolkit: ID Guide

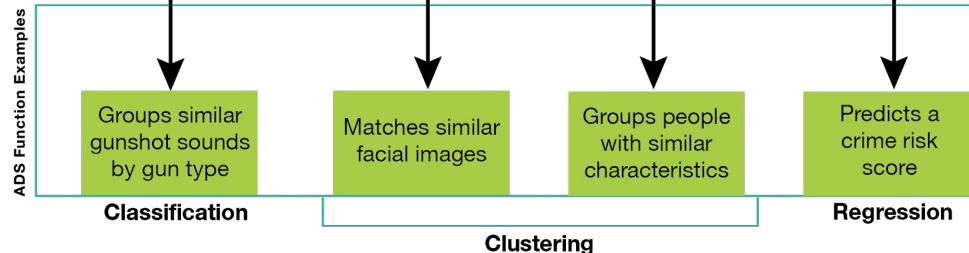


Identifying a Surveillance Tool or Automated Decision System (ADS)

What data type(s) does the tool or system use?*



What does the ADS example do with the data?*




If the tool or system only collects, records, or stores data then it is a **Surveillance Tool**.
A surveillance tool is any electronic device, software program, or hosted software solution that is designed to be used for the purpose of surveillance.



*Note: the data types, ADS examples, and functions in this guide are not exhaustive, and some tools may use a combination of different data types or ADS functions.

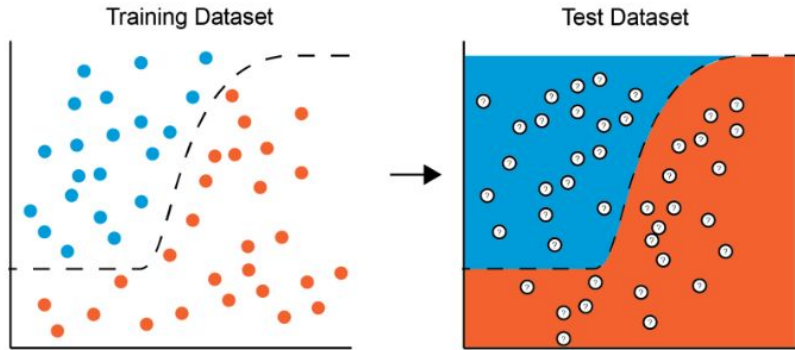
If the tool or system also performs any of these functions with the data then it is an **Automated Decision System**.
An ADS is a computerized implementation of algorithms which are used to assist in making decisions.





Gunshot detection

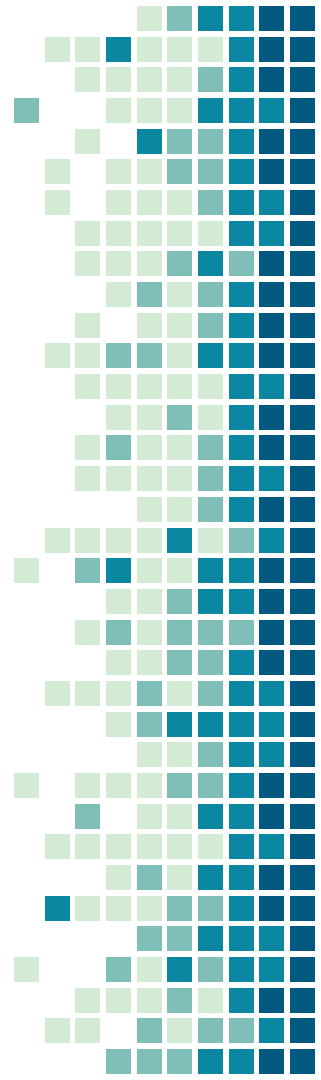
Background: Gunshot detectors recognize the sound of gunfire and can pinpoint its location. Originally developed in the mid-1990s, early gunshot detection tools quickly



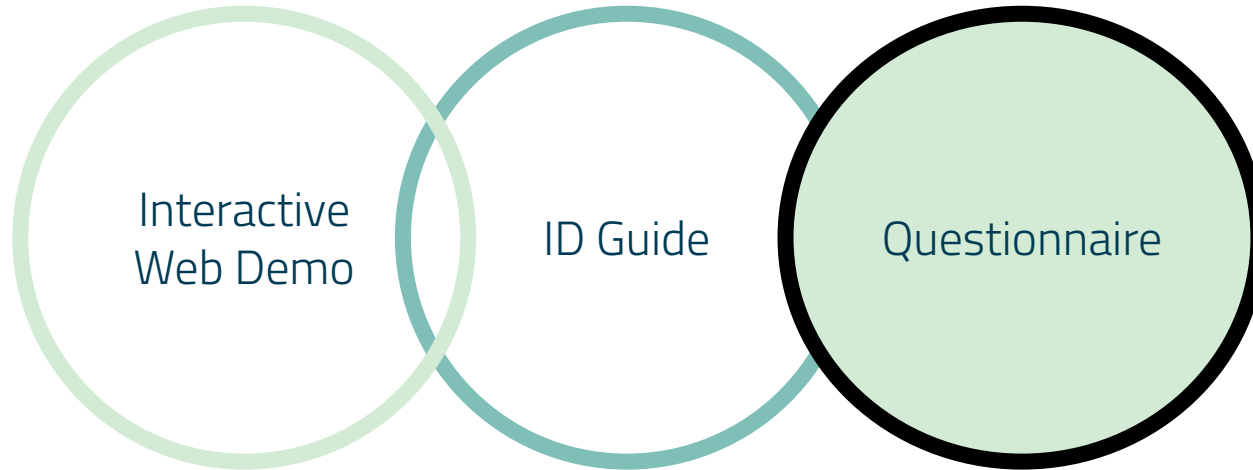
- Rifle
- Handgun

A gunshot detection algorithm needs to be trained on human-labeled data before categorizing new gunshot sounds.

How it uses classification: The gunshot detector algorithm uses a “training dataset” of



Toolkit: Questionnaire



Up Next:

Vivian Guetler 2019 DSSG Fellow

On questionnaire
component & harms



Use Case Example: How Law Enforcement Uses Facial Recognition Software



One case scenario you have identified is a meeting held by the local police officials about the use of facial recognition technology. Law enforcement mainly use facial recognition technologies for two purposes: **facial verification**, to confirm someone's identity and **facial identification**, to identify an unknown face. They then tell you how they perform facial identification for different tasks using facial recognition software.



Types of Face Identification

Stop & Identify

On patrol, an officer can take a photo of someone who appears of concern identify themselves, then compares the photo to their facial recognition database. The photo is also added to the database.



Arrest & Identify

When a person is arrested, their mugshot is taken. The mugshot is then added to the facial recognition database and shared with other agencies such as the FBI.



Real-time video surveillance

When police are looking for an individual, they upload the image of that person to a "hot list". A facial recognition system then runs images taken from live feed cameras and compares it to the hot list. Everyone walking past the security cameras are subjected to this process.

Source: <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/02/20/how-law-enforcement-uses-facial-recognition/>

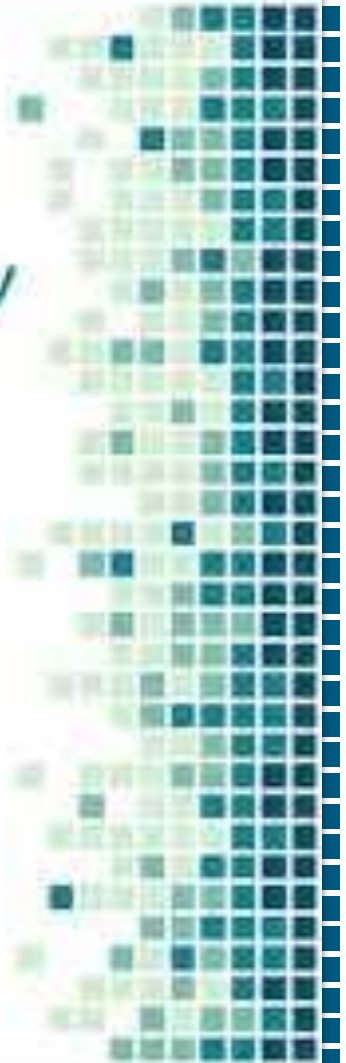
Simple questions you can ask the officials about facial recognition technologies:

Impact: who is most likely to be affected by the use of the technology? what are the effects?

Appropriate Use: what is the primary use of the facial recognition tool? is the technology compatible for its intended use?

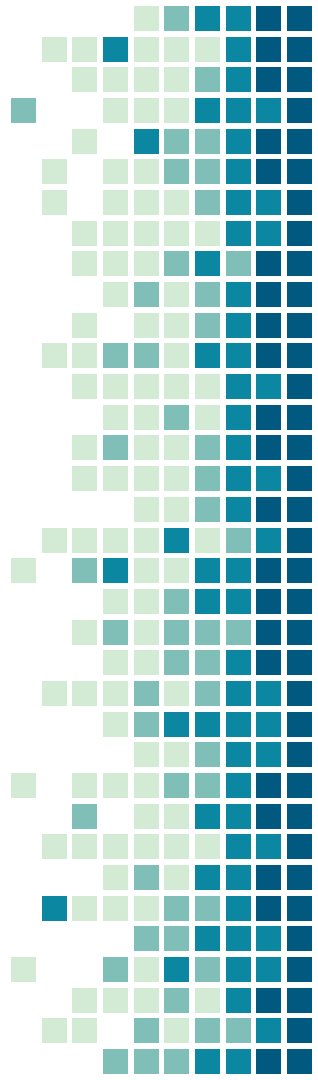
Transparency & Accountability: is there information about the data used for the facial recognition software? how was the software's algorithm designed? who should be held accountable? what are the accuracy rates for age, gender and race?


Use case
example: *How
Law
Enforcement
Uses Facial
Recognition
Software*





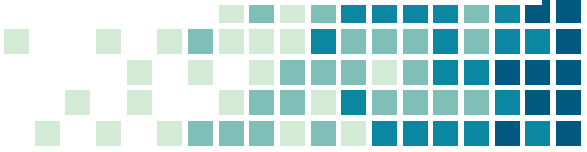
Questionnaire

- Purpose: community members to use it to ask questions about technology and potential harms
- Sample questions & use case example
- Appendix: additional questions and example cases





C. TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY - *the extent to which the algorithms (codes, data) used are available to community members/ data subjects.*

1. Does the tool or system provide documentation about its design and functions, such as when the training was collected? How the data was collected? Who was included in the sample population?
 2. How is the tool or system accountable and answerable to individuals and communities affected by its use?
 3. Were members of affected communities involved in the design of the tool or consulted about its features and predicted effects? 
 4. Is there any documentation about the assumptions, models, and algorithms used for the technology? 
- 

Use Case Example: How Law Enforcement Uses Facial Recognition Software



Use case scenario: you have attended a meeting held by the local police officials about the use of facial recognition technology. Law enforcement mainly use facial recognition technologies for two purposes: **Facial verification**, to confirm someone's identity and **Facial identification**, to identify an unknown face. They then tell you how they perform facial identification for different tasks using facial recognition software.



Types of Face Identification

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Source: <https://www.perpetuallineup.org/background>

Sample questions you can ask the officials about facial recognition technologies:

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Use case
example: *How
Law Enforcement
Uses Facial
Recognition
Software*



The Questions

Category	Example questions
Impact	Who is most likely to be affected by the technology? What are the effects of using this technology?
Appropriate use	What is the primary intended use of the technology?
Transparency and accountability	How does the tool or system provide documentation about its design and functions, such as when the training was collected? How the data was collected? Who was included in the sample population?

The Questions

Category	Example questions
Data privacy and security	How does the technology address privacy concerns? How will data be stored, disposed and when?
Interpretability	Is there documentation that explains the decisions made by the technology?
Operability	Have users been trained how to operate the technology correctly? Are there non-technical explanations that describe the technology, its use, inputs, and outcomes?

Potential Harms

- Privacy violations
- Unwarranted surveillance
- Racial bias and profiling
- Disparities in policing
- Gender bias



Key Takeaways

- Surveillance and ADS systems may be effective but have negative impacts on communities
- Next steps:
 - Further research
 - Implement feedback from Diverse Voices
 - ACLU - distribute toolkit to stakeholders/community organizations



THANK YOU!

Any questions?

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POLICY
LAB

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MOORE
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CASCADIA URBAN
ANALYTICS COOPERATIVE

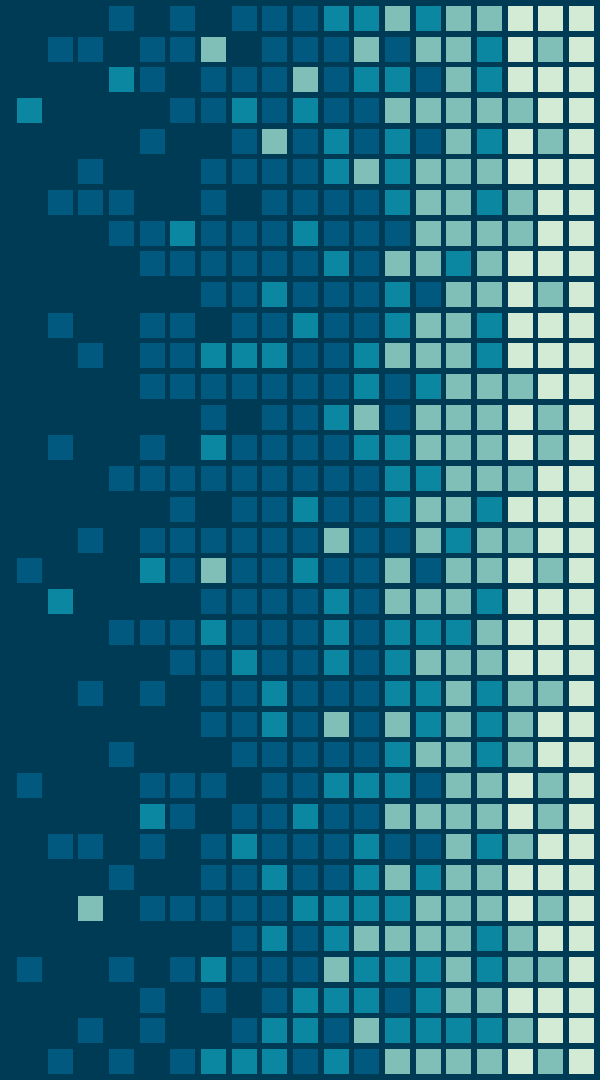


END OF OUR SLIDES...ANYTHING
ELSE BELOW ARE SAMPLE SLIDES



Surveillance

THIS IS YOUR
PRESENTATION
TITLE



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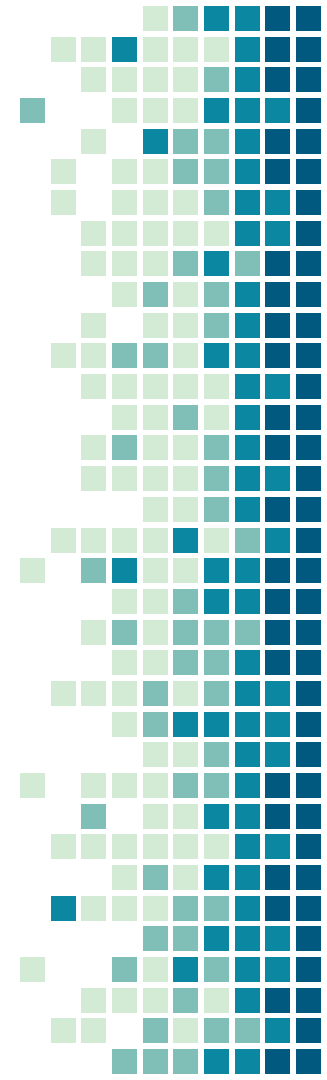
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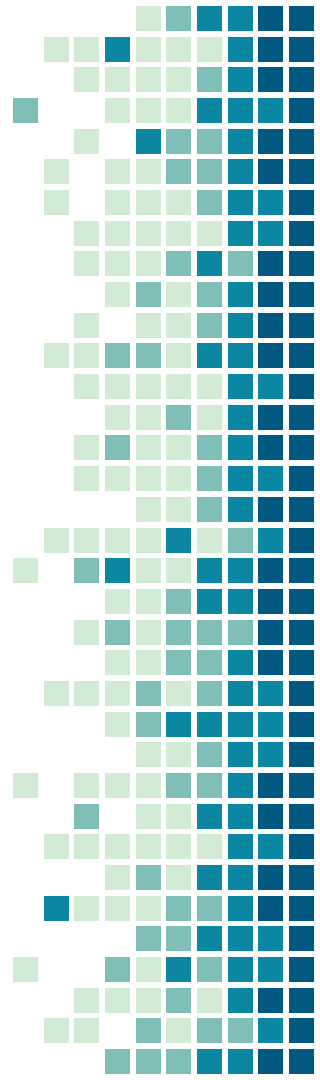


HELLO!

I am Jayden Smith

I am here because I love to
give presentations.

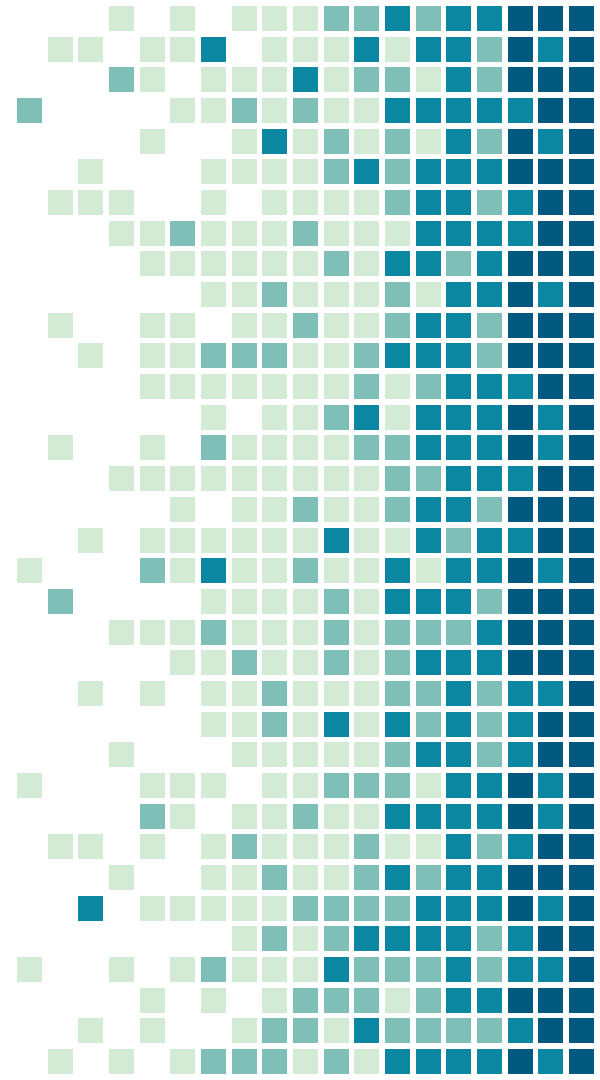
You can find me at
[@username](#)



1.

TRANSITION HEADLINE

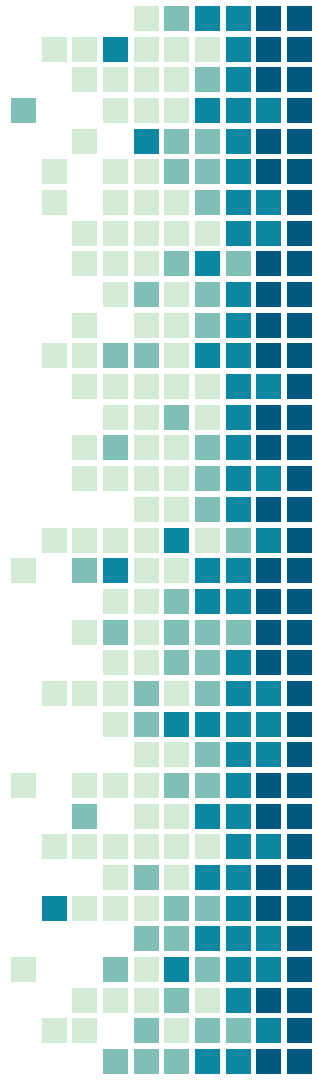
Let's start with the first set of slides



THIS IS A SLIDE TITLE

- Here you have a list of items
- And some text
- But remember not to overload your slides with content

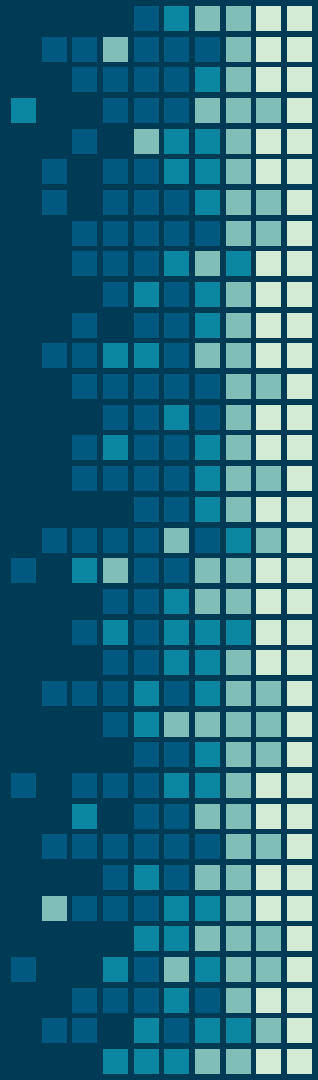
Your audience will listen to you or read the content, but **won't do both.**





BIG CONCEPT

Bring the attention of your audience over a key concept using icons or illustrations



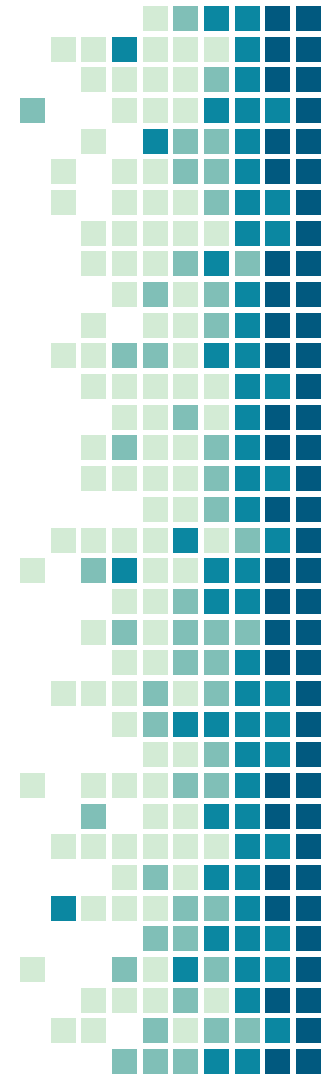
YOU CAN ALSO SPLIT YOUR CONTENT

White

Is the color of milk and fresh snow, the color produced by the combination of all the colors of the visible spectrum.

Black

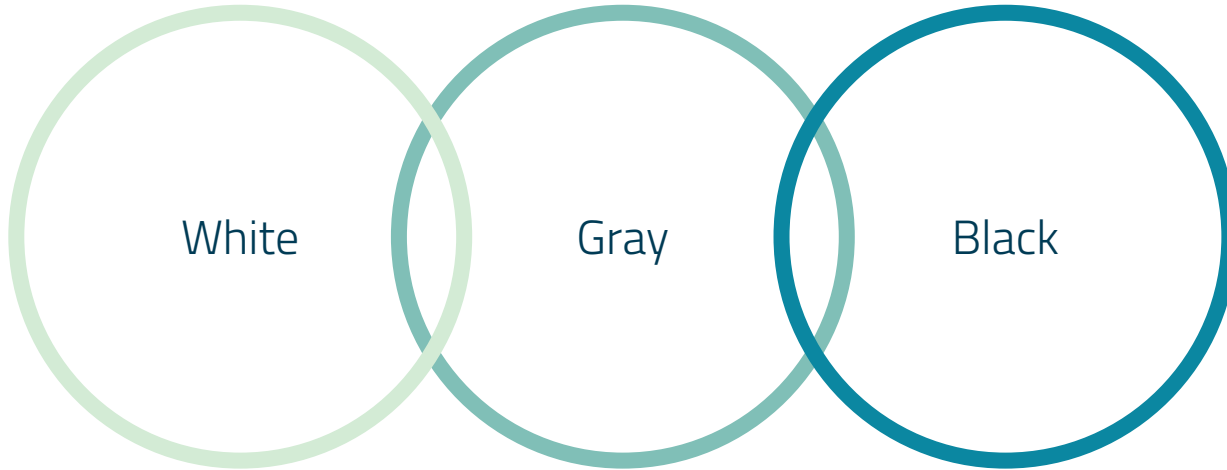
Is the color of coal, ebony, and of outer space. It is the darkest color, the result of the absence of or complete absorption of light.





Want big impact?
Use big image.

USE CHARTS TO EXPLAIN YOUR IDEAS

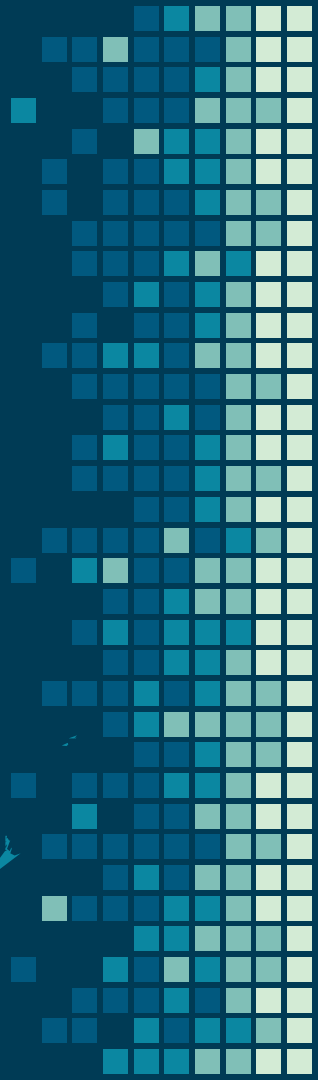


AND TABLES TO COMPARE DATA

	A	B	C
Yellow	10	20	7
Blue	30	15	10
Orange	5	24	16

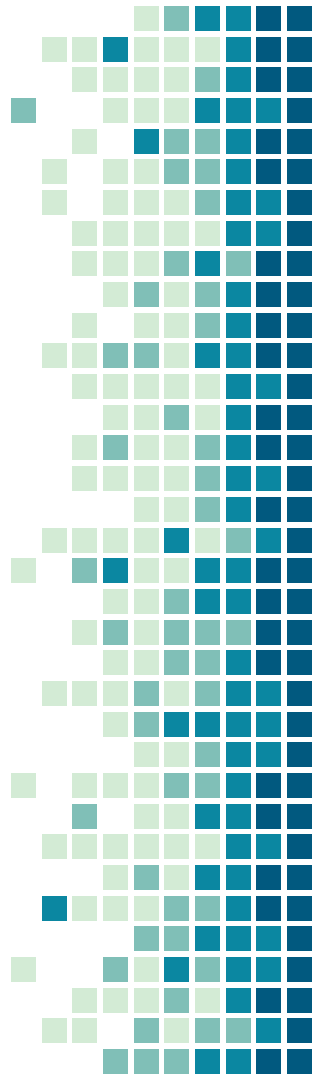


MAPS



89,526,124

Whoa! That's a big number, aren't you proud?



89,526,124\$

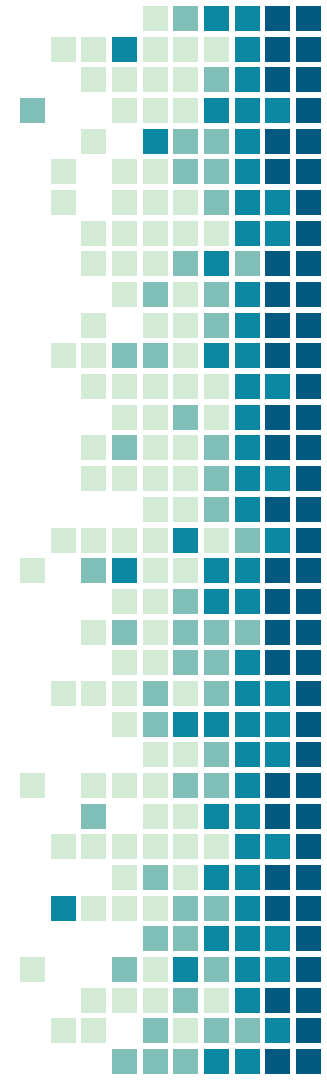
That's a lot of money

185,244 users

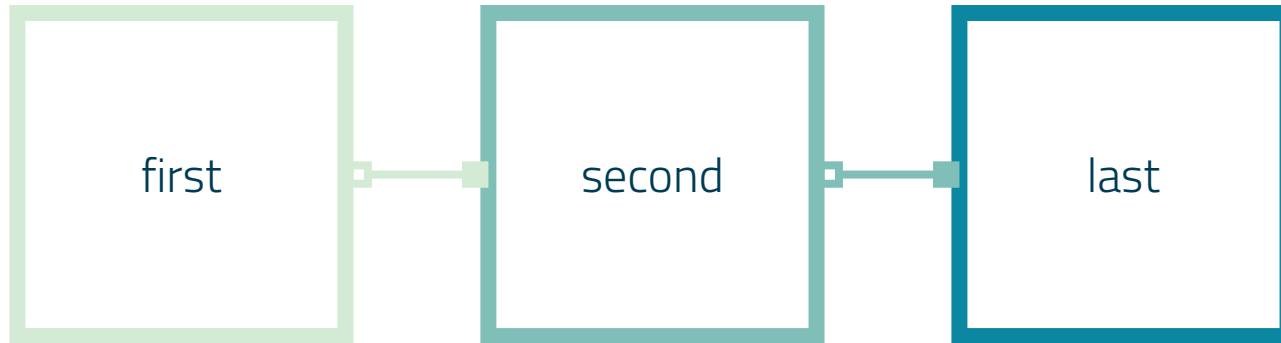
And a lot of users

100%

Total success!



OUR PROCESS IS EASY



LET'S REVIEW SOME CONCEPTS

Yellow

Is the color of gold, butter and ripe lemons. In the spectrum of visible light, yellow is found between green and orange.

Yellow

Is the color of gold, butter and ripe lemons. In the spectrum of visible light, yellow is found between green and orange.

Blue

Is the colour of the clear sky and the deep sea. It is located between violet and green on the optical spectrum.

Blue

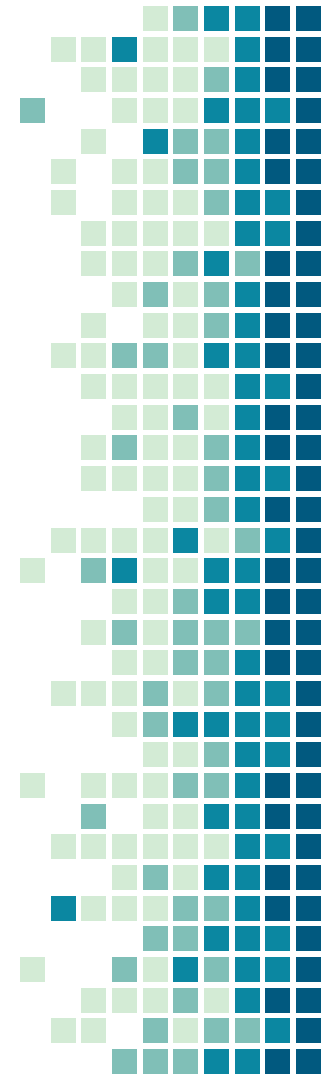
Is the colour of the clear sky and the deep sea. It is located between violet and green on the optical spectrum.

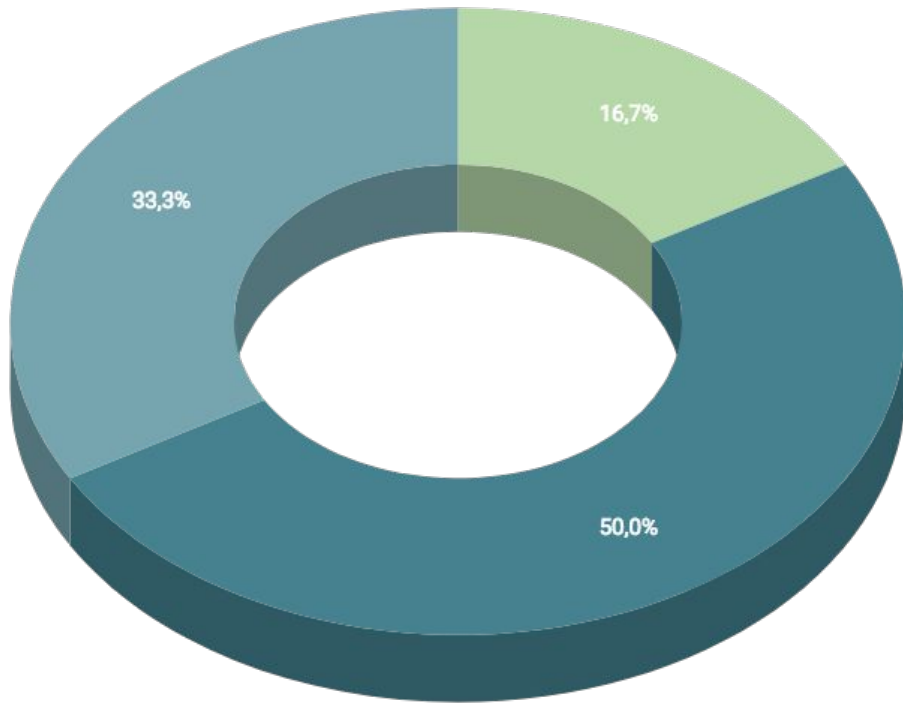
Red

Is the color of blood, and because of this it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger and courage.

Red

Is the color of blood, and because of this it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger and courage.



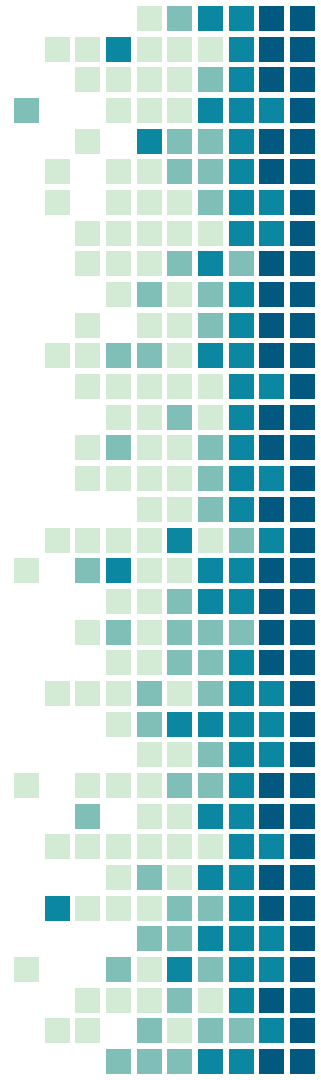
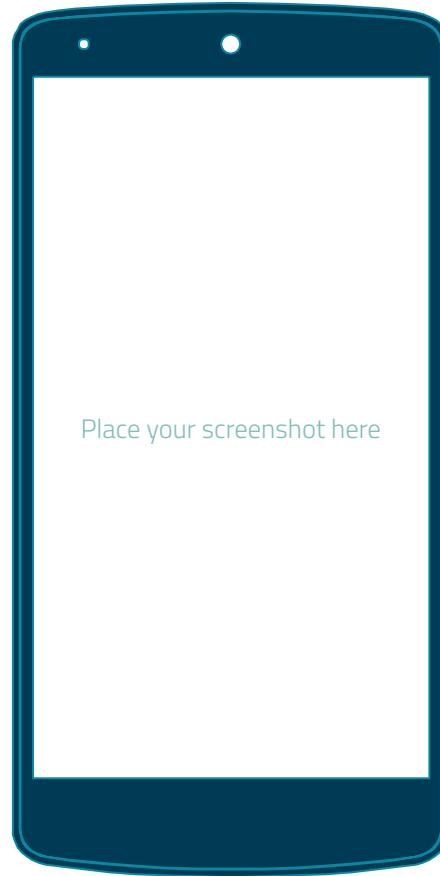


You can insert graphs from [Google Sheets](#)



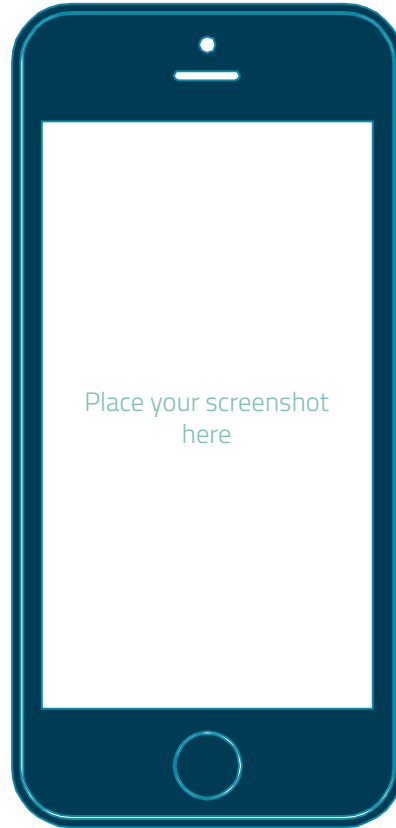
ANDROID PROJECT

Show and explain your web, app or software projects using these gadget templates.



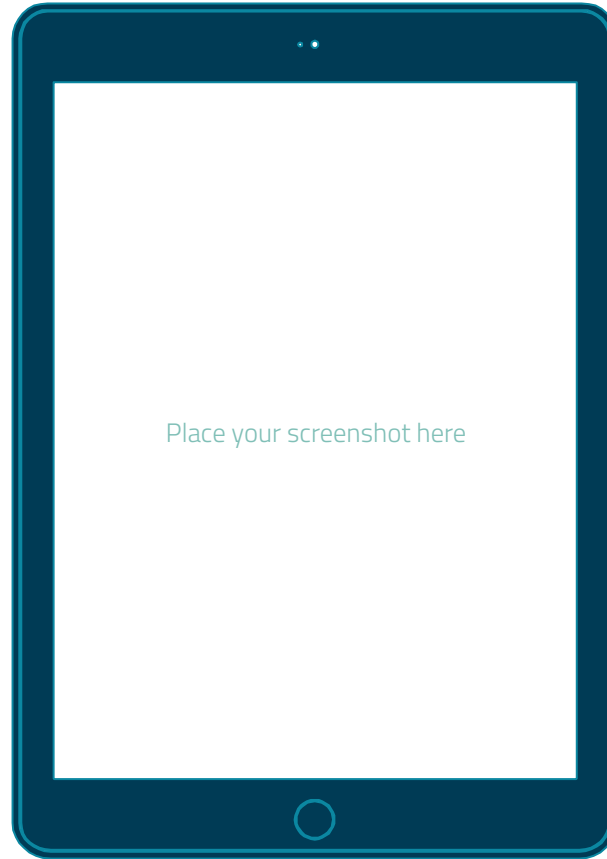
iPHONE PROJECT

Show and explain your web, app or software projects using these gadget templates.



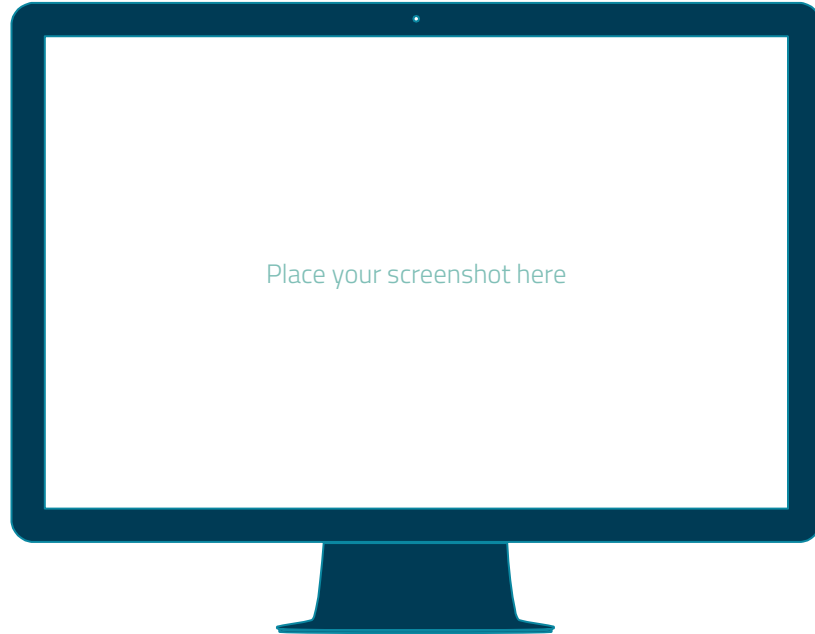
TABLET PROJECT

Show and explain your web, app or software projects using these gadget templates.



DESKTOP PROJECT

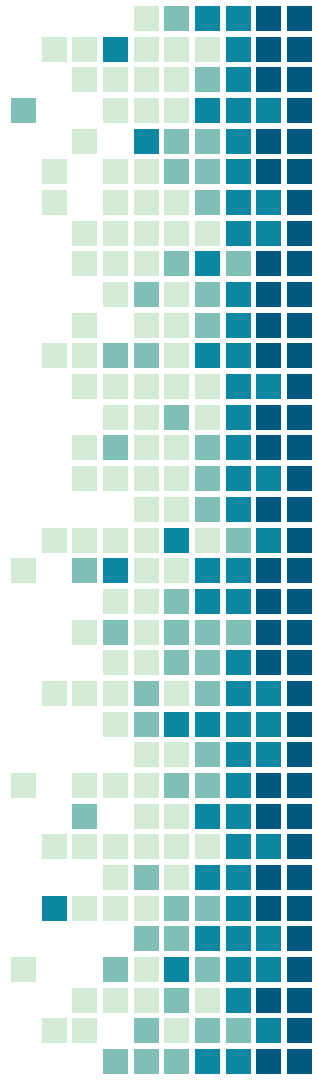
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CREDITS

Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](#)
- Photographs by [Unsplash](#)



PRESENTATION DESIGN

This presentation uses the following typographies and colors:

- Titles: **Dosis**
- Body copy: **Titillium Web**

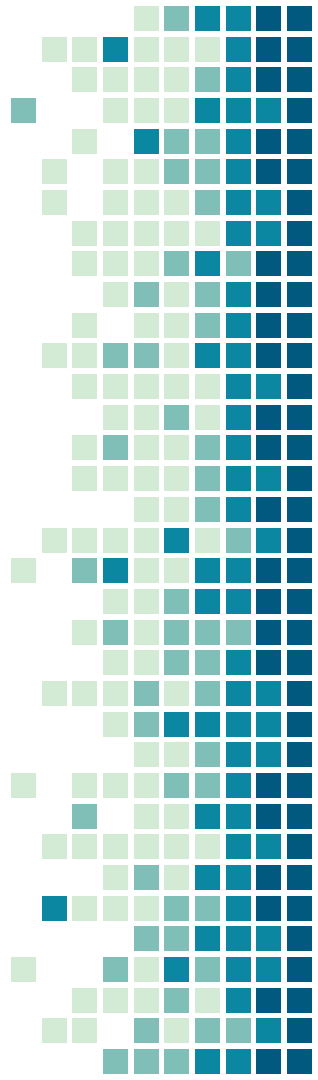
You can download the fonts on these pages:

<http://www.impallari.com/dosis>

<http://www.campivisivi.net/titillium/>

Pastel green **#d3ebd5** · Green **#80bf7** · Teal **#0b87a1** · Navy **#01597f** · Dark navy **#003b55**

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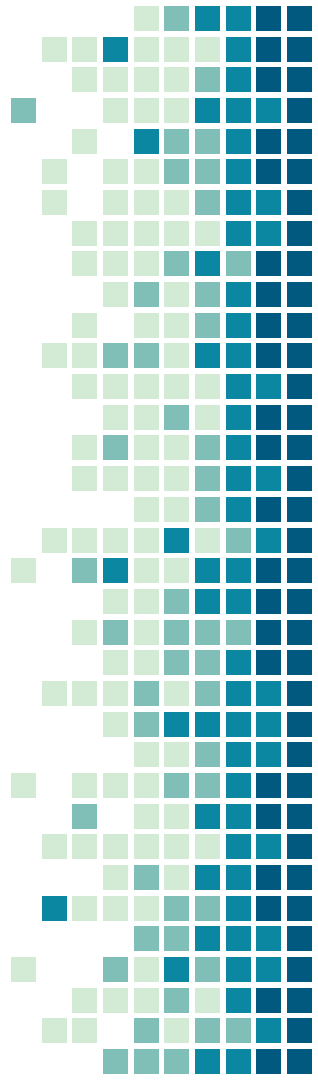
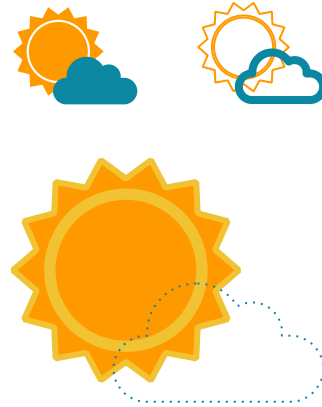
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This means that you can:

- Resize them without losing quality.
- Change fill color and opacity.
- Change line color, width and style.

Isn't that nice? :)

Examples:



Now you can use any emoji as an icon!

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How? Follow Google instructions

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