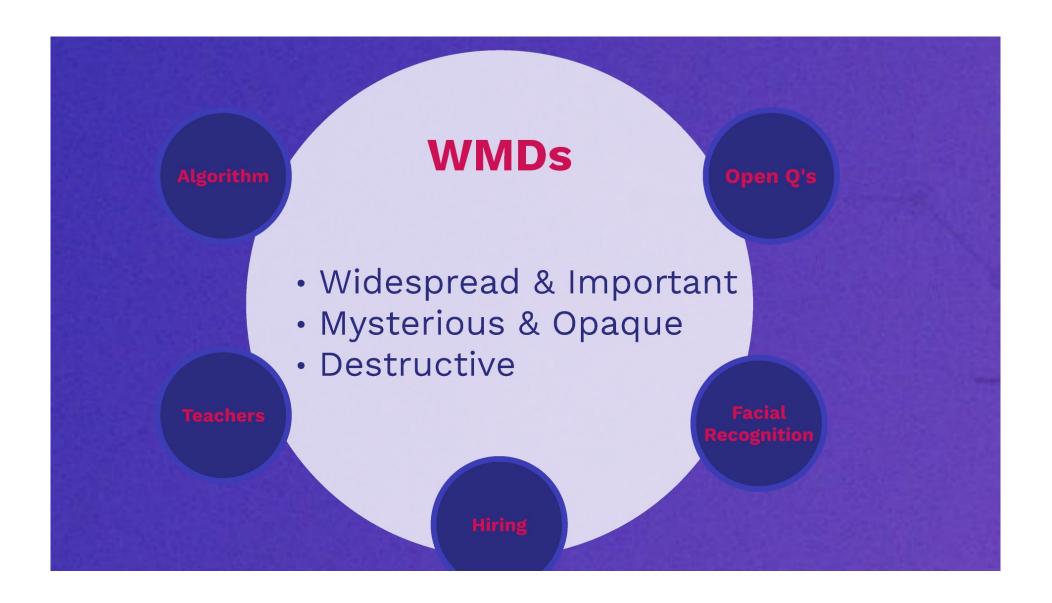
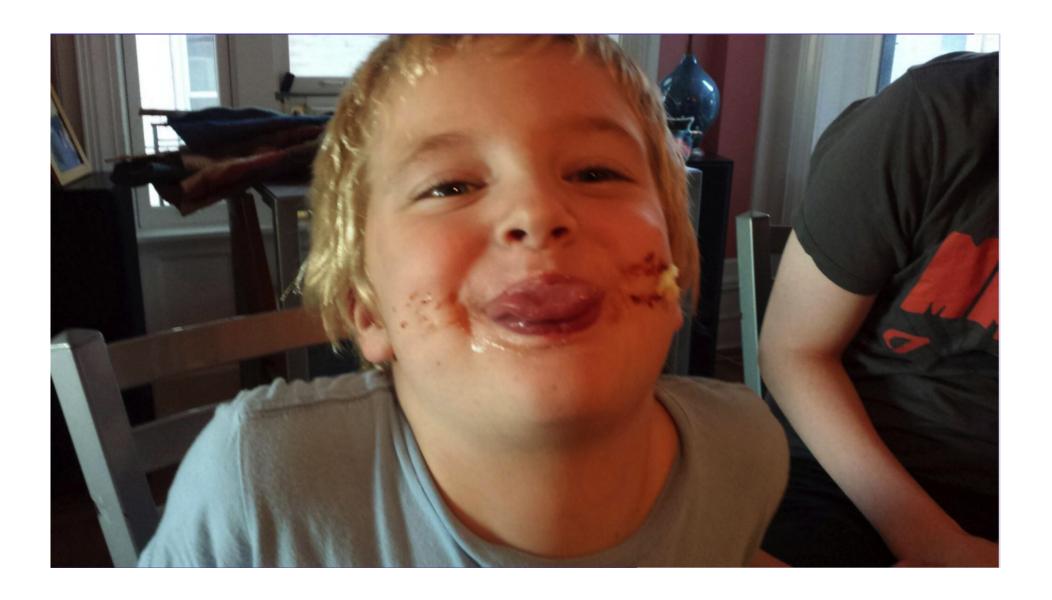
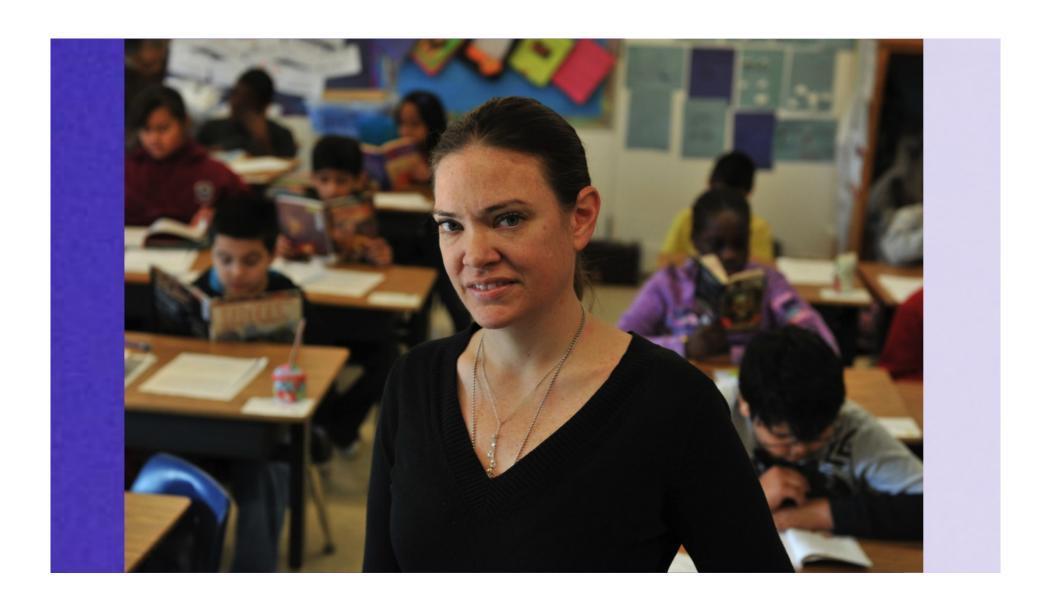
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August 2018 Accuracy on Facial Analysis Pilot Parliaments Benchmark

98.7% 68.6% 100% 92.9%





DARKER MALES



DARKER **FEMALES**



MALES



FEMALES

Amazon Rekognition Performance on Gender Classification

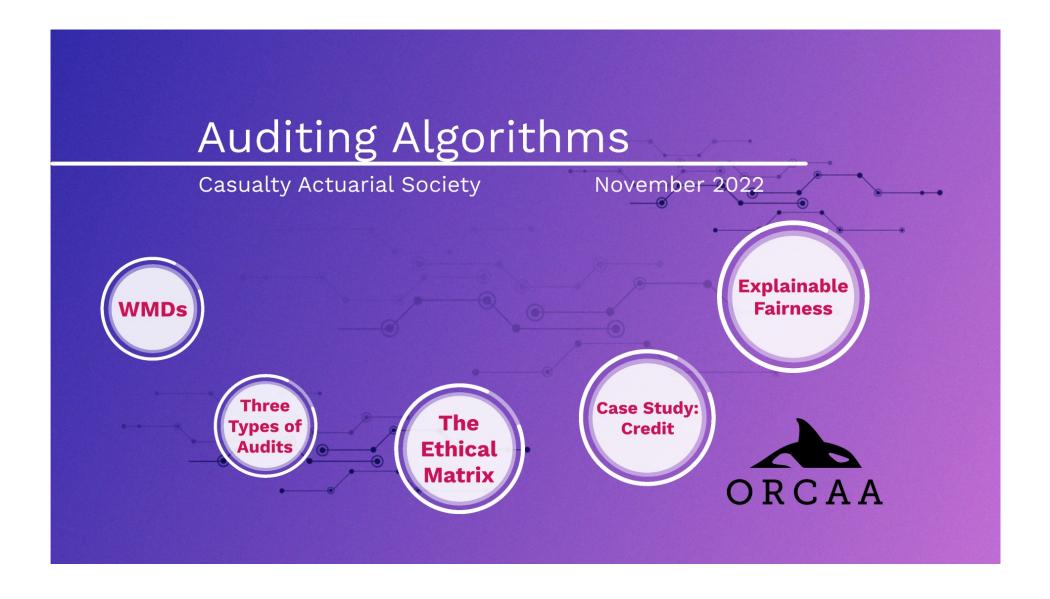
Open Questions

- What exact context?
- How to define fair?
- How to set thresholds?

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Three Types of Audits

- Adversarial audits (via agencies or regulators)
- Invitational audits
- Third party audits (via laws or regulators)

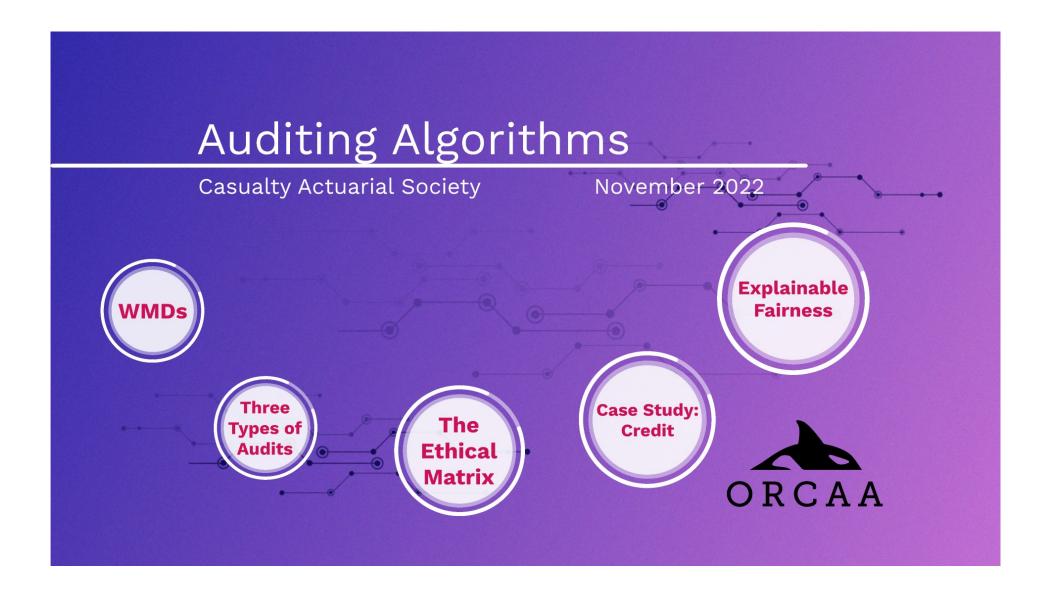


The Ethical Matrix

- For whom is this working?
- What kind of failure?
- Non-technical, values-based
- · An artifact of a conversation
- Not a solution!

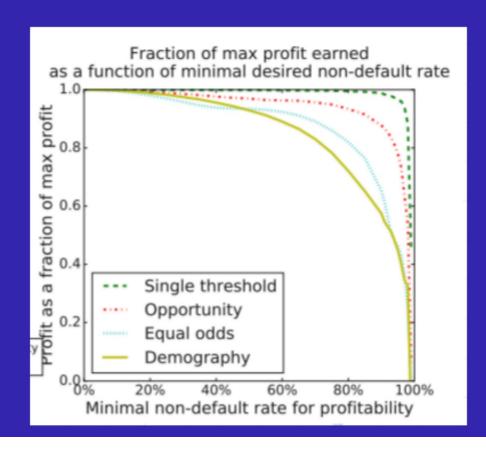
The matrix

- Rows are stakeholders
- Columns are concerns
- Stakeholders should be represented
- · We consider each cell
- We rank concerns
- This is practical ethics



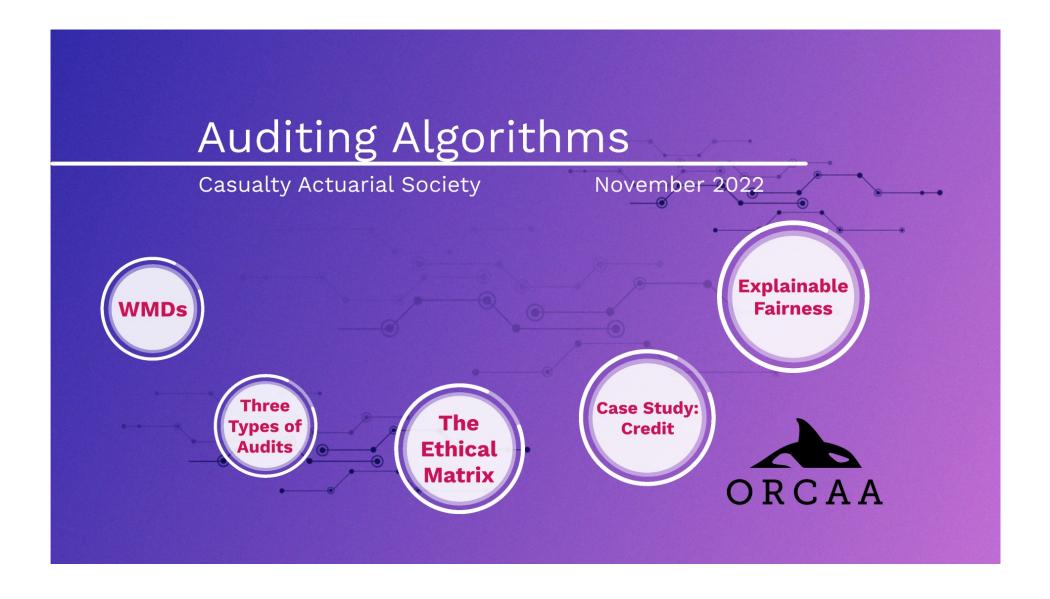


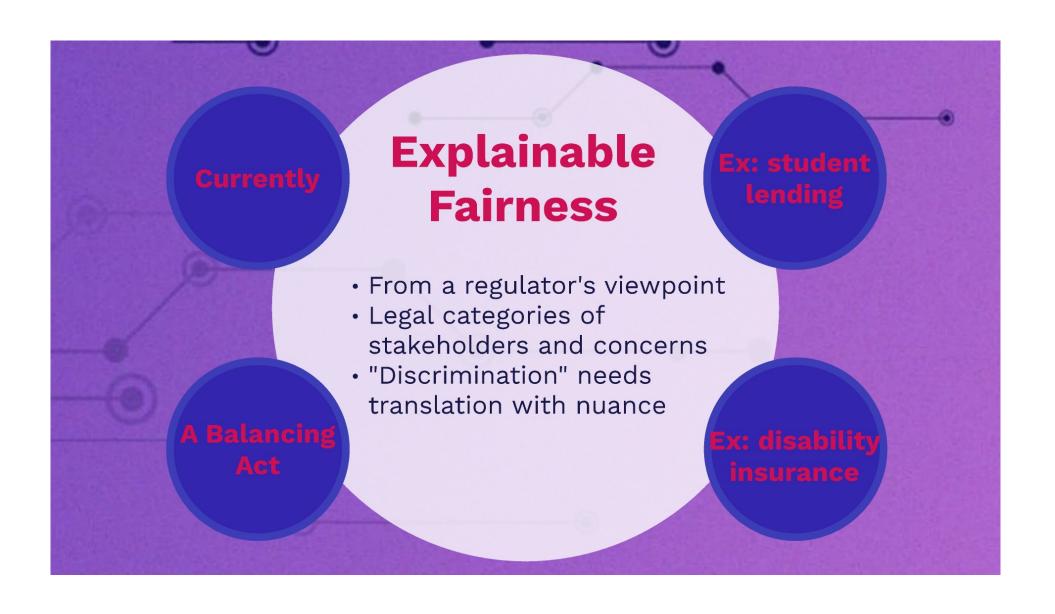
Fairness Costs Money



Ethical Matrix

	Profit	False +'s	False -'s	Data Quality
Company				
White Customers				
Black Customers				





What's Happening Now





Government is starting to demand "unbiased" Al.

- New laws: NYC, DC, CO
- Regulated industries first
- Key definitions left to rulemaking

Companies are improvising since they don't know how to prepare.

- Voluntary "exhibition" audits
- No-action letters
- One-off approaches e.g., <u>Twitter, Airbnb</u>



Balancing Framework

- 1. Regulator: There's a difference in outcome
- 2. Industry: Oh but there's such a good reason for it, i.e. a benefit
- 3. Regulator: Even accounting for those beneficial factors, we still see a difference, we need to balance.

Explainable Fairness helps create a positive feedback loop

If a regulator does the same balancing test for the entire industry, they get to set and, over time, improve standards.



Use Case: Student Lending

Step 1: Outcomes of interest include loan offer, APR, term, consequences of late payment or default. Choose one.

Step 2: Infer protected class status and categorization buckets.

Step 3: Measure outcomes for various classes.

Step 4: If we see "significant" differences, consider "accounting factors" such as: FICO, salary, type of major, rank of college.



Use Case: Disability Insurance

Step 1: Outcomes of interest include: claim approval, length of initial claim, number of total weeks covered, number of total extensions.

Step 2: Infer protected class status and categorization buckets.

Step 3: Measure outcomes for various statuses.

Step 4: If we see "significant" differences, consider "accounting factors" such as: type of injury, maternity claim, age, comorbidity, type of work.



