

# Icebreaker

<https://bit.ly/3m0vuuJ>

# Rise Against the Machines: Understanding Algorithmic Bias

Digital Citizenship Workshop Series  
Hannon Library | Loyola Marymount University



Welcome

Reference &  
Instruction Librarians:



Lex



Elisa



Shelby



Susan

# What are we **doing** today?

- ◎ Explore how algorithms shape our online experiences through filtering
- ◎ Reflect on the role of algorithms in daily life
- ◎ Identify the potential causes of algorithmic bias and some preventive strategies

*Workshop LibGuide: <https://libguides.lmu.edu/digcitizen/algobias>*

# Icebreaker

What algorithms have you interacted with today?

<https://bit.ly/3m0vuuJ>

# Cultural Imagery of Algorithms

- ◎ Popular representations of algorithms
- ◎ Keep in mind...algorithms fall within a spectrum
- ◎ How can we demystify algorithms?

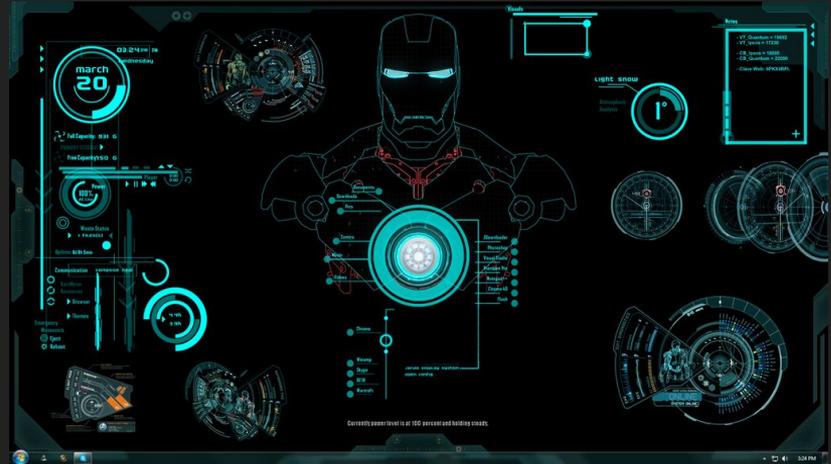


Image from Xhini, deviantART

# What is an algorithm?

"[Algorithms]...are mathematical objects. They take a sequence of mathematical operations...and translate them into computer code. They are fed with data from the real world, given an objective and set to work crunching through the calculations to achieve their aim."

([Fry, 2018](#))

See also: ([Golbeck, 2016](#))

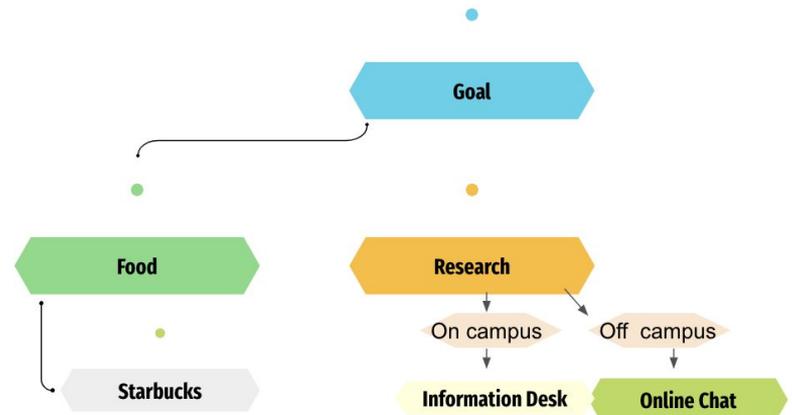
# Example Algorithm

# in this program, we are encoding a person's options navigating the library

```
goals = ['coffee', 'research']  
locations = ['on campus', 'off campus']
```

```
def navigate_library(goals, locations=0):  
    if goals == 'coffee' and actions == 0:  
        location = 'Starbucks'  
        message = "Have some Starbucks coffee!"  
    elif goals == 'research':  
        if locations == 'on campus':  
            message = "Visit us at the Information Desk!"  
        elif locations == 'off campus':  
            message = "Use our ask-a-librarian chat service."
```

## Decision Tree



# What **tasks** can algorithms perform?

**Prioritization**



making an ordered list

**Association**



finding links

**Classification**



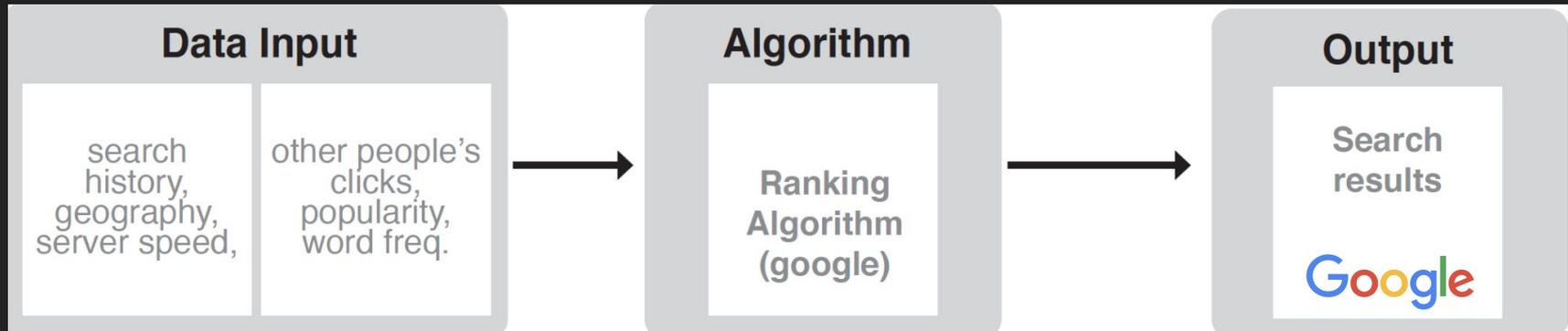
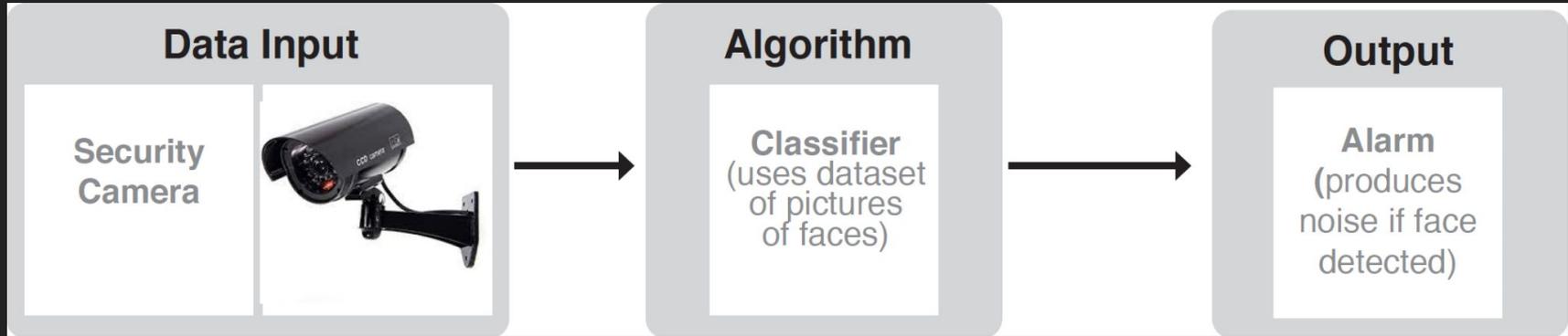
picking a category

**Filtering**



isolating what's important

# Algorithm Infrastructure- Examples



# Types of algorithms

## Rule-based algorithms

Instructions are constructed by a human and are direct & unambiguous. ([Fry, 2018](#))

## Machine-learning algorithms

Fits under the broad umbrella of artificial intelligence. You give the machine data, a goal and feedback when it's on the right track -- and leave it to work out the best way of achieving the end. ([Fry, 2018](#))

# Algorithmic Bias



# Algorithmic Bias

Occurs when a computer system reflects the implicit values of the humans who are involved in collecting, selecting, or using data.  
(Wikipedia)

# Poll

What causes bias in algorithms?

- a) Historical human biases in training datasets
- b) Incomplete or unrepresentative training data
- c) Proxies for sensitive attributes become feedback loops
- d) Algorithmic objectives

# Causes of Bias

## Historical Biases

Human biases included in training datasets

## Unrepresentative Training Data

Incomplete or unrepresentative data

## Proxies & Feedback Loops

Proxies for sensitive attributes become loops

## Algorithmic Objectives

Minimize prediction errors and benefit majority groups

# Example - Historical Bias

## Microsoft's Tay Twitter Chatbot

- © Trained on anonymized public data from Internet
- © After 1 day, Tay had to be shut down for a series of lewd and racist tweets



Image credit: Vincent, J. (2016, March 24) Twitter taught Microsoft's AI chatbot to be a racist asshole in less than a day. *The Verge*. <https://www.theverge.com/2016/3/24/11297050/tay-microsoft-chatbot-racist>

# Example- Unrepresentative Training Data

## Facial Recognition Software

- © Training set mostly lighter-skinned faces
- © Darker-skinned females were the most misclassified group (error rates of up to 34.7%)
- © Maximum error rate for lighter-skinned males at 0.8%.



# Example- Proxies and Feedback Loops

## COMPAS Recidivism Algorithm

- © Brisha, a black teenager with a previous misdemeanor who stole a kid's bike, was assigned a "high" risk
- © Vernon, a white man who shoplifted goods equivalent to the value of the bike but had a previous criminal record, was a "low" risk

## Two Petty Theft Arrests

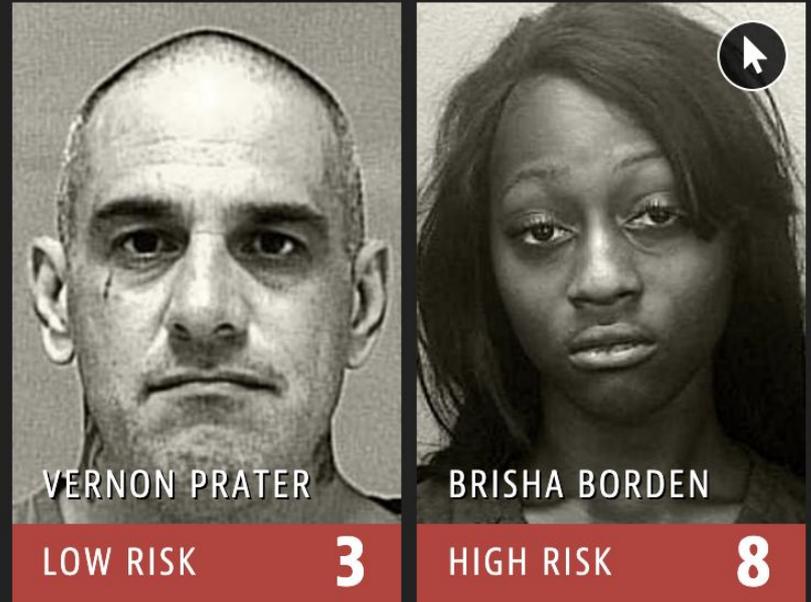


Image Credit: Angwin, J., Larson, J., Mattu, S., & Kirchner, L. (2016, May 23). Machine bias. *ProPublica*.

<https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing?token=aGnocAzF1vcRrdeLoEIVR2hgvgtEPpJo>

# Example-Algorithmic Objectives

## Healthcare Algorithm

- ⦿ Used to diagnose patients with bipolar disorder
- ⦿ Uses strict DSM-5 criteria
- ⦿ Prioritizes accuracy over context
- ⦿ Would not intentionally misdiagnose, even if better for the patient

## DSM-5 Diagnosis

### ■ Diagnostic Classifications

#### 1. Bipolar I Disorder

- One or more Manic Episode or Mixed Manic Episode
- Minor or Major Depressive Episodes often present
- May have psychotic symptoms
- Specifiers: anxious distress, mixed features, rapid cycling, melancholic features, atypical features, mood-congruent psychotic features, mood incongruent psychotic features, catatonia, peripartium onset, seasonal pattern
- Severity Ratings: Mild, Moderate, Severe (DSM-5, p. 154)

Image credit: American Psychiatric Association (Ed.). (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-5* (5th ed). American Psychiatric Association Pub.

# ACTIVITY

Play the Survival of the Best Fit Game

<https://www.survivalofthebestfit.com/>

Play individually over the next 10 min

# Discussion Questions

1. Was the decision-making of the algorithm straightforward and transparent?
2. Are any of the criteria biased or could they be? Why were fewer blue applicants hired?
3. What were the strengths of this machine learning algorithm?
4. Who should be held accountable for the hiring decisions made by an algorithm?
5. How could this algorithm be modified to increase fairness?



# Google

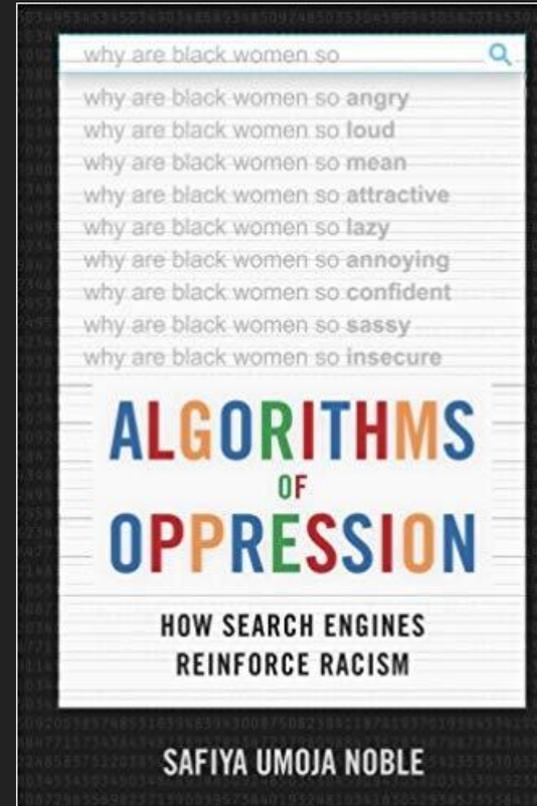
# Authority Skepticism

## Google

Google is viewed as an authoritative source for finding information, but algorithm bias exists within Google's searches because they are designed by humans and reflect the assumptions and biases of the designers. This doesn't mean that Google isn't useful, but it helps to know its limitations and biases.

# Dr. Safiya Noble

- © Dr. Noble talked about racism and pornification of women





Google faulted for racial bias in image search results for black teenagers

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2016/06/10/google-faulted-for-racial-bias-in-image-search-results-for-black-teenagers/>

Google Images



<https://images.google.com/>

Google

professor style

+Safiya

Web **Images** Videos Maps Shopping More - Search tools

SafeSearch



Fashion



Look



Tweed Jacket



Tweed Jacket



"Professor style" Google Image Search

## Reflect on your results

1. What do you see?
2. Who do you see?
3. Who do you expect to see? / Who is missing?
4. How does the information provided by these images influence you?
5. Does this tell us anything about how this population is represented or misrepresented?

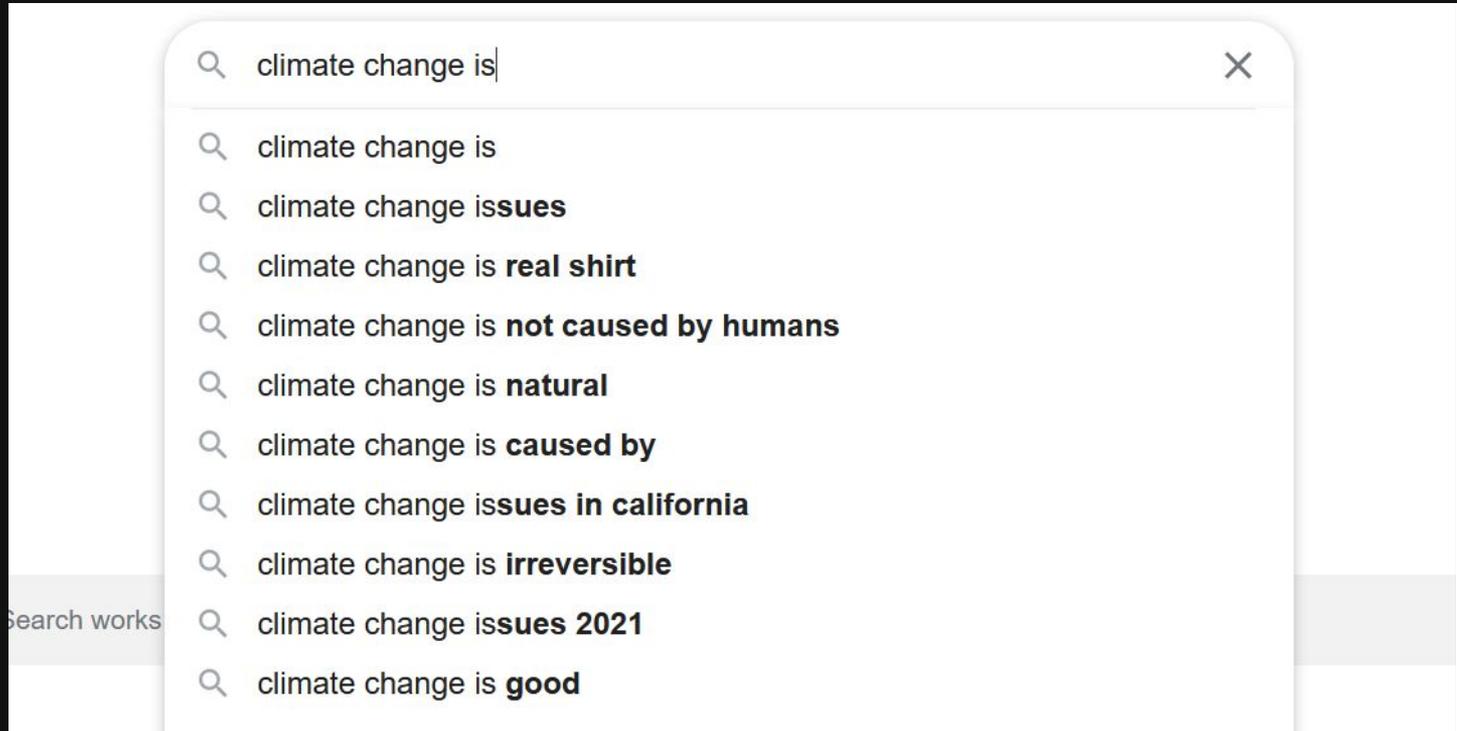
# Lead Singer Search

A search in Google for “lead singer” returned these images.

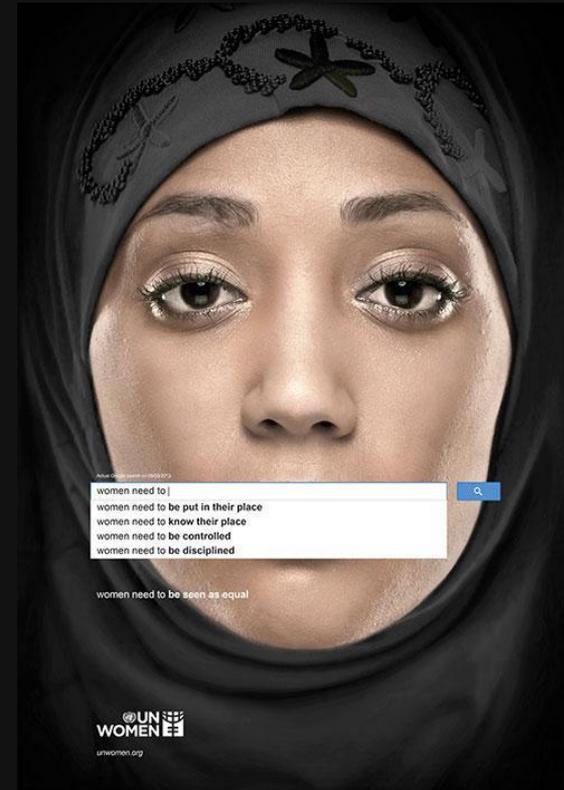
Who is **not represented** in these results?



# Autocomplete



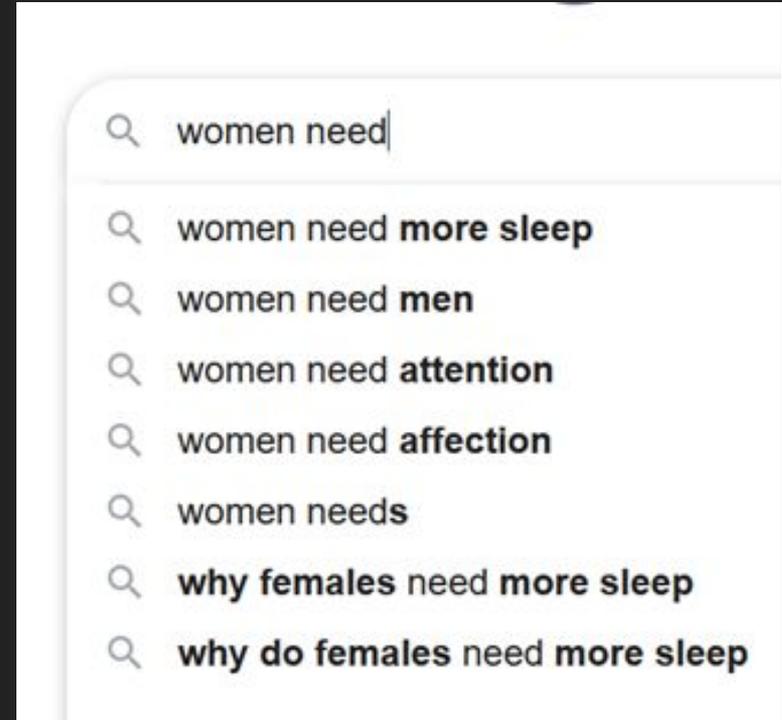
# UN ad series reveals **widespread** sexism



Based on Google searches dated 9 March, 2013 the ads expose negative sentiments ranging from stereotyping as well as outright denial of women's rights.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/10/women-should-ads>

# Updating the Search



# Reporting Search Predictions



interracial marriage is

- interracial marriage is **a sin**
- interracial marriage is **good**
- interracial marriage is **against god's law**
- interracial marriage is **illegal**
- interracial marriage is **increasing** \_\_\_
- interracial marriage is **on the rise**
- interracial marriage is **good or bad**
- interracial marriage **in the us**
- interracial marriage **in india**
- interracial marriage **in canada**

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

[Report inappropriate predictions](#)

# Reporting Search Predictions

Which predictions were inappropriate?

- interracial marriage is a sin
- interracial marriage is good
- interracial marriage is against god's law
- interracial marriage is illegal
- interracial marriage is increasing \_\_\_
- interracial marriage is on the rise
- interracial marriage is good or bad
- interracial marriage in the us
- interracial marriage in india
- interracial marriage in canada

The predictions selected above are:

- Hateful
- Sexually explicit
- Violent
- Dangerous and harmful activity
- Other

Additional comments (optional)

Go to the [Legal Help page](#) to request content changes for legal reasons.

CANCEL SEND

# Recommendation engines

"The essential function of recommender systems is mathematically predicting personal preference." ([Schrage, 2020](#))

# ACTIVITY

Predictive text reporting:

- Why do/are... (gay, lesbian, Asian, Mexican, men, etc.)
  - a. Try reporting some problems to Google
  - b. Try the same searches on DuckDuckGo

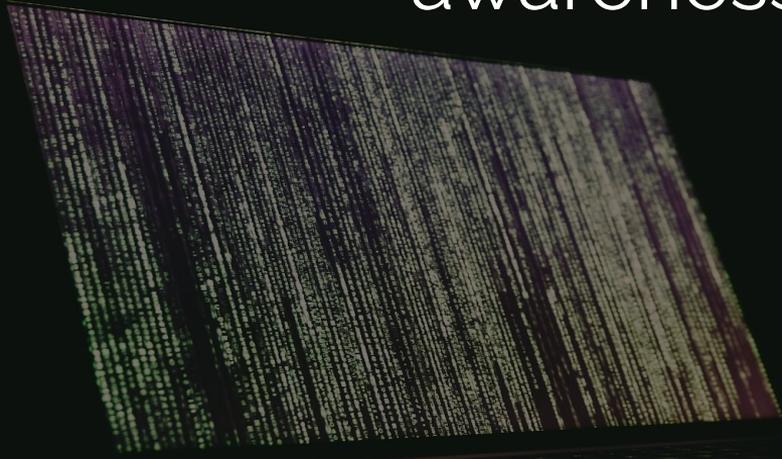
# Looking Forward

# ACTIVITY

Assigning algorithms to a spectrum of human intervention versus automated

<https://bit.ly/3mXS1Ft>

What strategies can build algorithmic awareness?



# Our Takeaways

**Think Twice** 

Before downloading free apps -  
you are paying with your data!

**Provide Feedback** 

Biased or inappropriate search  
results? Provide search  
feedback

**Request Transparency** 

From corporations

**Get involved** 

Advocacy and educational  
groups

# Get Involved!

- © Our Data Bodies
  - <https://www.odbproject.org/>
- © Electronic Frontier Foundation
  - <https://www.eff.org/>
- © Carceral Tech Resistance Network
  - <https://www.carceral.tech/>
- © Detroit Community Technology Project
  - <https://detroitcommunitytech.org/>
- © Data & Society
  - <https://datasociety.net/>
- © Auditing Algorithms
  - <https://auditingalgorithms.science/>
- © AI Now Institute
  - <https://ainowinstitute.org/>



# Further Reading

# Algorithms of Oppression

## eBook

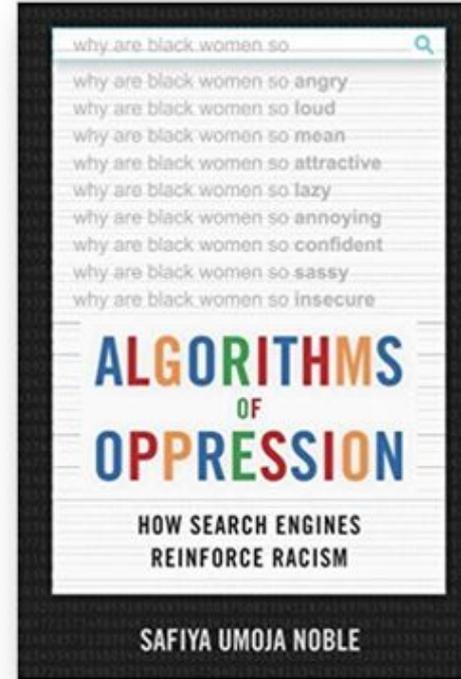
- © <https://linus.lmu.edu/record=b4091787~S2>

## Print Book

- © Main Stacks ZA4230 .N63 2018  
(Library 3rd floor)

## YouTube

- © <https://youtu.be/iRVZozEEWIE>



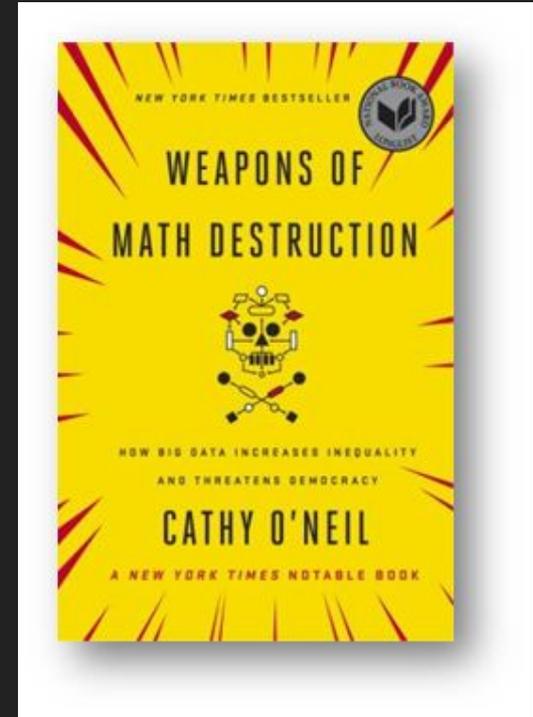
# Weapons of Math Destruction

## Print Book

- © Main Stacks QA76.9.B45 O64 2016  
(Library 3rd floor)

## TED Talk

- © [https://www.ted.com/talks/cathy\\_o\\_neil\\_the\\_era\\_of\\_blind\\_faith\\_in\\_big\\_data\\_must\\_end](https://www.ted.com/talks/cathy_o_neil_the_era_of_blind_faith_in_big_data_must_end)



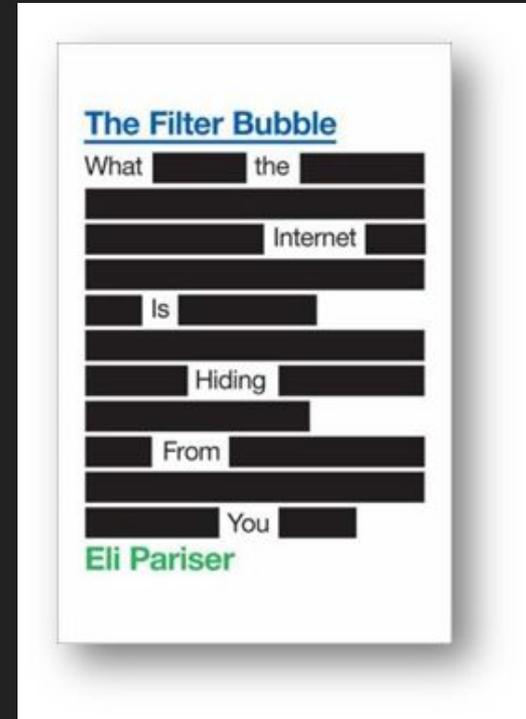
# The Filter Bubble

## Print Book

- © Main Stacks ZA4237 .P37 2011  
(Library 3rd floor)

## TED Talk

- © [https://www.ted.com/talks/eli\\_pariser\\_beware\\_online\\_filter\\_bubbles](https://www.ted.com/talks/eli_pariser_beware_online_filter_bubbles)



# More LibGuides!

## Filter Bubbles

<https://libguides.lmu.edu/fakenews/FilterBubble>

## System and Gender Bias in Wikipedia

<https://libguides.lmu.edu/wikipedia>

## Fake News

<https://libguides.lmu.edu/fakenews>

# What did we cover today?

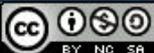
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*Workshop LibGuide: <https://libguides.lmu.edu/digcitizen/algobias>*

Thanks!

<https://libguides.lmu.edu/digcitizen/feedback>

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Slides inspired by: Chisholm, A. (2021). #ForYou: Algorithms & the Attention Economy workshop. ACRL Framework for Information Literacy Sandbox. <https://sandbox.acrl.org/library-collection/foryou-algorithms-attention-economy>

Image courtesy of Unsplash