Risk identification questionnaire for unintended bias in machine learning development lifecycle

Michelle Seng Ah Lee and Jat Singh Compliant & Accountable Systems Group, Cambridge Computer Lab

Summary	Qı
Developed and trialed a bias risk identification questionnaire with industry practitioners (excerpt to the right)	A. B. C.
86% agree questionnaire can "proactivel diagnose unexpected issues"	D. Y E. F. I
Full questionnaire: https://github.com/michelleslee/bias_in_lifecycle	G:
Scope	
	1 Case
1) Scope, context, criteria	2 Bias
Risk assessment Image: Second sec	(3) Bias/



uestionnaire content

- Background information Design: historical / external bias Data collection: representation bias Feature selection: measurement bias Model build: aggregation bias Model evaluation: evaluation bias Productionisation: deployment bias
- studies
- risk identification questionnaire
- /fairness quantification, open source toolkits
- (4) Impact assessments, trade-offs of objectives
- (5) Technical "de-biasing" and/or non-technical mitigations (e.g. policy changes)
- 6 Logging: e.g. model cards, data sheets
- (7) Approval process, stakeholder engagement
- (8) Automated controls (e.g. anomalous data entry), checklists (e.g. open source toolkit license permissions)





Historical bias: *Identification of* potential criminal acts regularly accused of racial or faith based biases

Representation bias: *lower data* quality for claimants with poor English, "unknown unknowns" of missed fraud

Measurement bias: Attempts to locate geographical patterns of fraud can create unintended correlations with particular racial groups

Deployment bias: *fraud* investigators reinforce biases as they act as feedback mechanism

Contact





UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Department of Computer Science and Technology

AAAI / ACM conference on **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, ETHICS, AND SOCIETY**

E.g. insurance fraud

Michelle Seng Ah Lee University of Cambridge sal87@cam.ac.uk