



Criminal Machine Learning

Nataliia Bielova

@nataliabielova

Privacy, Security and ethical aspects of data
Université Cote d'Azur

Criminal Machine Learning



The following slides are from the instructors Carl T. Bergstrom and Jevin West Course: INFO 198 / BIOL 106B. University of Washington Available online:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rga2-d1oi30
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4u6HGaXx90A

Are you a criminal based on your face?

Automated Inference on Criminality using Face Images

Xiaolin Wu McMaster University Shanghai Jiao Tong University

xwu510@gmail.com

Xi Zhang Shanghai Jiao Tong University

zhangxi_19930818@sjtu.edu.cn







(a) Three samples in criminal ID photo set S_c .







(b) Three samples in non-criminal ID photo set S_n

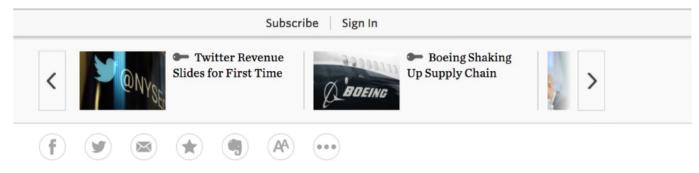
Algorithms are as biased as the training data coming from humans!

Unlike a human examiner/judge, a computer vision algorithm or classifier has absolutely no subjective baggages [sic], having no emotions, no biases whatsoever due to past experience, race, religion, political doctrine, gender, age, etc., no mental fatigue, no preconditioning of a bad sleep or meal. The automated inference on criminality eliminates the variable of meta-accuracy (the competence of the human judge/examiner) all together."

—Wu & Zhang(2017)

One possible reason: your attractiveness influences your chance of being convicted...

■ THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



LAW BLOG

U-G-L-Y, You Might Have an Alibi, But You're Guilty, You're Guilty!

By ASHBY JONES

May 17, 2010 1:25 pm ET

A new study from Cornell reveals something rather disturbing: physically unattractive criminal defendants are 22 percent more likely to be convicted and hit with longer sentences than physically attractive defendants. Click here for the story from the Cornell Chronicle; here for a story from the Cornell Daily Sun.



Criminals have smaller angle θ , larger curvature ρ than non-criminals.

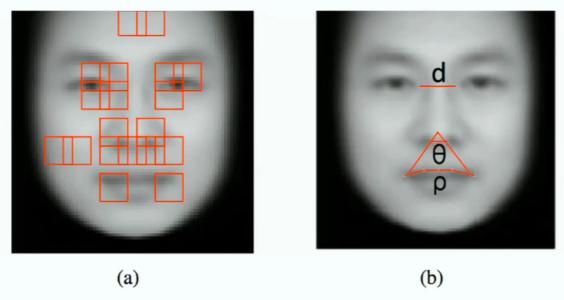
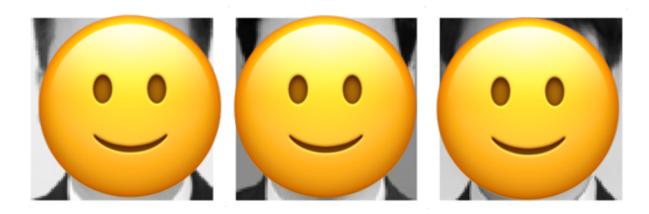


Figure 8. (a) FGM results; (b) Three discriminative features ρ , d and θ .

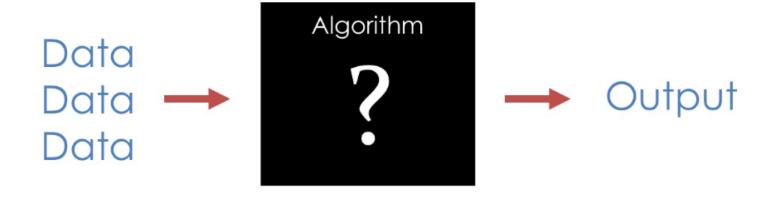
Because they are smiling!



(a) Three samples in criminal ID photo set S_c .

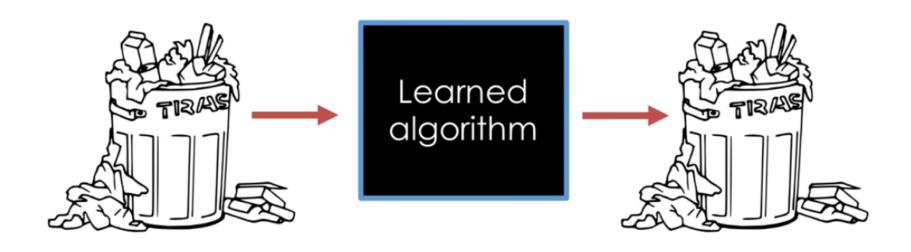


(b) Three samples in non-criminal ID photo set S_n



Even when you don't know how an algorithm or statistical test works, you can spot bullshit by looking carefully at what goes in and what comes out.

Garbage In, Garbage Out

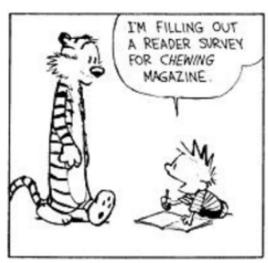


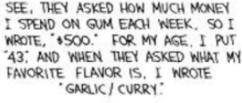
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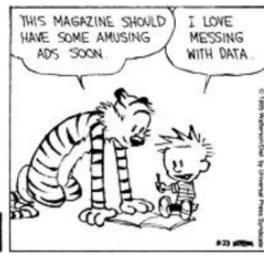
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Algorithmic Bias

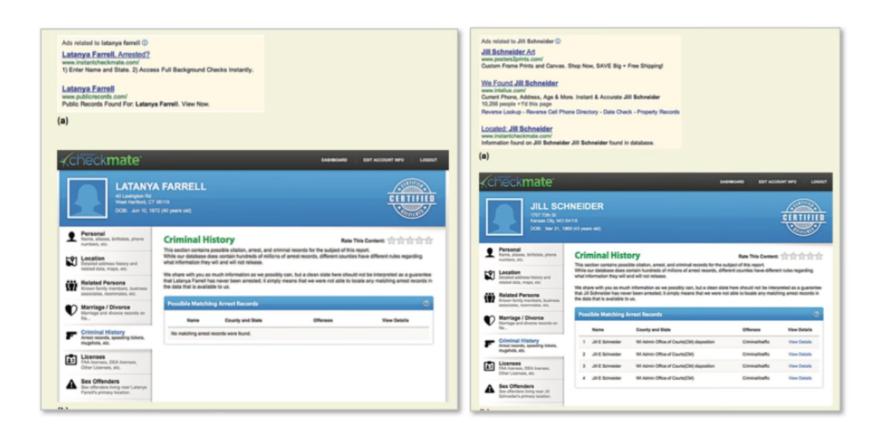








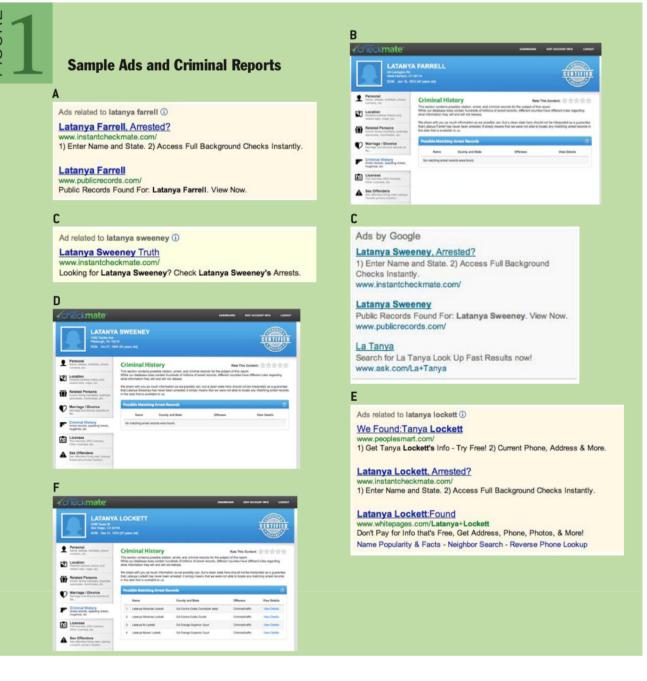
Ad Discrimination



Sweeney, Latanya. "Discrimination in online ad delivery." Queue 11.3 (2013): 10.

Ad Discrimination

Google search for Latanya Farrell, Latanya Sweeney, and Latanya Lockett

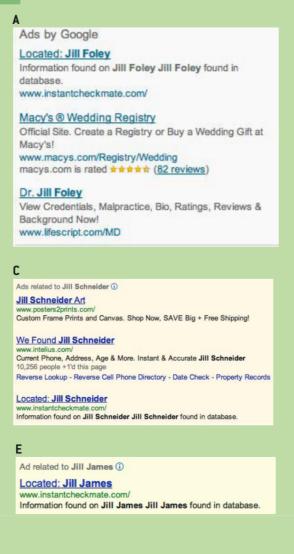


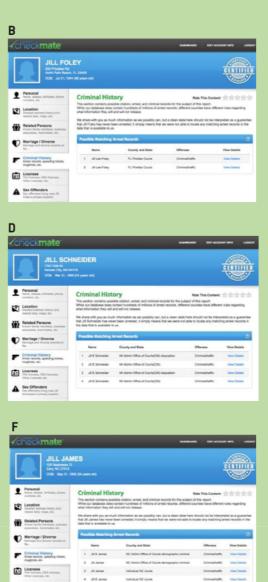
Ad Discrimination

Google search for Jill Foley, Jill Schneider, and Jill James



Sample Ads and Criminal Reports for Names that Include the First Name "Jill"





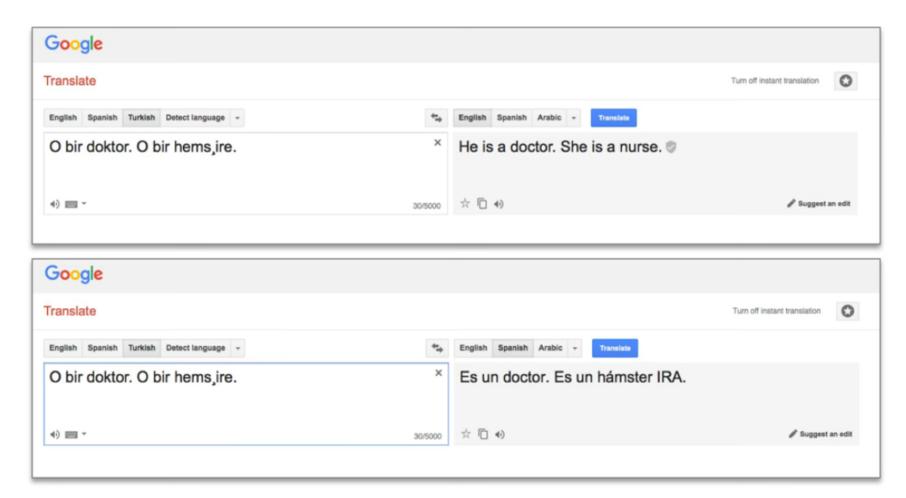
Gender Bias



Percentage of women in top 100 Google image search results for CEO: 11% Percentage of U.S. CEOs who are women: 27%

Kay, Matthew, Cynthia Matuszek, and Sean A. Munson. "Unequal representation and gender stereotypes in image search results for occupations." *Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. ACM, 2015.

Translation Bias



Caliskan, Aylin, Joanna J. Bryson, and Arvind Narayanan. "Semantics derived automatically from language corpora contain human-like biases." *Science* 356.6334 (2017): 183-186.

Calling Bullshit on Machine Injustice

Scientific method is not dead
Machines are <u>NOT</u> bias-free
Garbage in, Garbage out
Fallibility of machines
Algorithmic Ethics



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