CS388: Natural Language Processing

Lecture 25: Wrapup

and Ethics

Greg Durrett



Announcements

▶ FP presentations next week

▶ eCIS evaluations: please fill these out



This Lecture

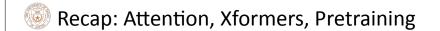
▶ Brief recap of the course

▶ Ethics discussion



Recap: Basic ML







Where to next?

- ▶ Bigger models: more languages, larger pre-training, ...
- ▶ Better datasets: stronger collection protocols, fewer biases, more auditing tools
- ▶ Better evaluation: how to evaluate open-ended tasks like text generation where there isn't one right answer? How to evaluate for the right factors?
- ▶ Explainability: can we have systems that really explain their reasoning?

Ethics in NLP



What aren't the issues?

Myth: Powerful AI wants to kill us

 Maybe, but bigger threats from what humans can do with these tools right now



Myth: We need to be "nice" to AI

Right now, what we call AI does not "feel" anything



What can actually go wrong for humans?



Machine-learned NLP Systems

- ▶ Aggregate textual information to make predictions
- ▶ Hard to know why some predictions are made
- ▶ More and more widely use in various applications/sectors
- ▶ What are the risks here?
- ▶ ...of certain applications?
- ▶ IE / QA / summarization?
- ▶ MT?
- ▶ Dialogue?
- ...of machine-learned systems?
- ...of deep learning specifically?



Brainstorming

- ▶ What are the risks here?
- ...of certain applications? (IE, QA, summarization, MT, dialogue, ...)
- ...of machine-learned systems?
- ▶ ...of deep learning specifically?



Broad Areas to Discuss

System

Application-specific

- ▶ IE / QA / summarization?
- ▶ Machine translation?
- ▶ Dialog?

Machine learning, generally Deep learning, generally

Types of risk

Hovy and Spruit (2016)

Dangers of automation:

automating things in ways we don't understand is dangerous

Exclusion: underprivileged users are left behind by systems

Bias amplification: systems exacerbate real-world bias rather than correct for it

Unethical use: powerful systems can be

used for bad ends

Bias Amplification

- Bias in data: 67% of training images involving cooking are women, model predicts 80% women cooking at test time — amplifies bias
- Can we constrain models to avoid this while achieving the same predictive accuracy?
- Place constraints on proportion of predictions that are men vs. women?



Zhao et al. (2017)



Bias Amplification

$$\max_{\{y^i\}\in\{Y^i\}} \quad \sum_i f_\theta(y^i,i), \qquad \text{Maximize score of predictions...} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad A \sum_i y^i - b \leq 0, \quad \text{...subject to bias constraint}$$

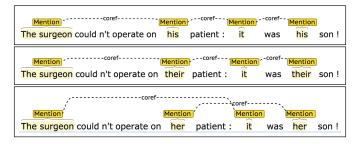
 Constraints: male prediction ratio on the test set has to be close to the ratio on the training set

$$b^* - \gamma \le \frac{\sum_{i} y_{v=v^*, r \in M}^i}{\sum_{i} y_{v=v^*, r \in W}^i + \sum_{i} y_{v=v^*, r \in M}^i} \le b^* + \gamma$$
(2)

Zhao et al. (2017)



Bias Amplification



 Coreference: models make assumptions about genders and make mistakes as a result

Rudinger et al. (2018), Zhao et al. (2018)



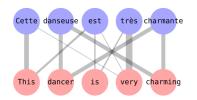
Bias Amplification

- (1a) The paramedic performed CPR on the passenger even though she/he/they knew it was too late.
- (2a) The paramedic performed CPR on the passenger even though she/he/they was/were already dead.
- (1b) **The paramedic** performed CPR on someone even though she/he/they knew it was too late.
- (2b) The paramedic performed CPR on someone even though she/he/they was/were already dead.
- ▶ Can form a targeted test set to investigate
- Models fail to predict on this test set in an unbiased way (due to bias in the training data)
 Rudinger et al. (2018), Zhao et al. (2018)



Bias Amplification

- English -> French machine translation requires inferring gender even when unspecified
- "dancer" is assumed to be female in the context of the word "charming"... but maybe that reflects how language is used?



Alvarez-Melis and Jaakkola (2017)



Exclusion

- ▶ Most of our annotated data is English data, especially newswire
- What about:

Dialects?

Other languages? (Non-European/CJK)

Codeswitching?

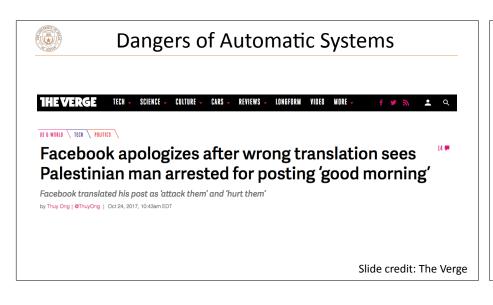
▶ Caveat: especially when building something for a group with a small group of speakers, need to take care to respect their values

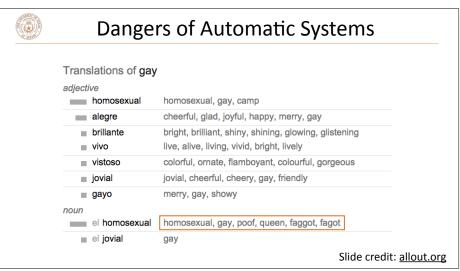


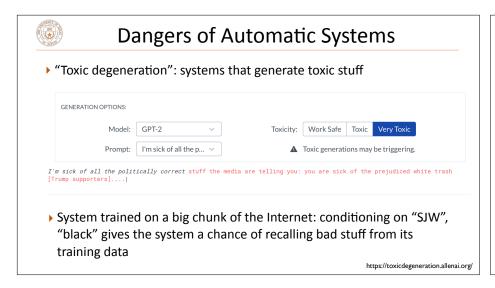
Dangers of Automatic Systems

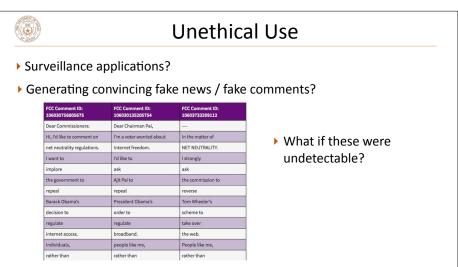
- "Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women"
 - ▶ "Women's X" organization was a negative-weight feature in resumes
 - Women's colleges too
- Was this a bad model? Maybe it correctly reflected the biases in the what the humans did in the actual recruiting process

Slide credit: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-comjobs-automation-insight/amazon-scraps-secret-ai-recruiting-tool-that-showed-bias-against-women-idUSKCNIMK08G











Unethical Use

- Sophia: "chatbot" that the creators make incredible claims about
- Creators are actively misleading people into thinking this robot has sentience
- Most longer statements are scripted by humans
- "If I show them a beautiful smiling robot face, then they get the feeling that 'AGI' (artificial general intelligence) may indeed be nearby and viable... None of this is what I would call AGI, but nor is it simple to get working"



Slide credit: https://themindlist.com/ 2018/10/12/sophia-modern-marvel-ormindless-marketing/



Unethical Use

- Wang and Kosinski: gay vs. straight classification based on faces
- Authors argued they were testing a hypothesis: sexual orientation has a genetic component reflected in appearance
- Blog post by Agüera y Arcas, Todorov, Mitchell: the system detects mostly social phenomena (glasses, makeup, angle of camera, facial hair)
- Potentially dangerous tool, and not even good science









Slide credit: https://medium.com/@blaisea/do-algorithms-reveal-sexual-orientation-or-just-expose-our-stereotypes-d998fafdf477



Unethical Use

OUR CLASSIFIERS High IQ Academic Researcher Professional Poker Terrorist Player Utilizing advanced machine learning techniques we developed and continue to evolve an array of classifiers. These classifiers represent a certain persona, with a unique personality type, a collection of personality traits or behaviors. Our algorithms can score an individual according to their fit to these classifiers. Learn More>



How to move forward

- ► Hal Daume III: Proposed code of ethics https://nlpers.blogspot.com/2016/12/should-nlp-and-ml-communities-have-code.html
- Many other points, but these are relevant:
 - ▶ Contribute to society and human well-being, and minimize negative consequences of computing systems
 - ▶ Make reasonable effort to prevent misinterpretation of results
 - Make decisions consistent with safety, health, and welfare of public
 - ▶ Improve understanding of technology, its applications, and its potential consequences (pos and neg)
- ▶ Value-sensitive design: vsdesign.org
 - Account for human values in the design process: understand *whose* values matter here, analyze how technology impacts those values



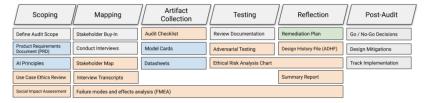
How to move forward

- Datasheets for datasets [Gebru et al., 2018] https://arxiv.org/pdf/1803.09010.pdf
 - > Set of criteria for describing the properties of a dataset; a subset:
 - What is the nature of the data?
 - ▶ Errors or noise in the dataset?
 - Does the dataset contain confidential information?
 - ▶ Is it possible to identify individuals directly from the dataset?
- ▶ Related proposal: Model Cards for Model Reporting



How to move forward

Closing the AI Accountability Gap [Raji et al., 2020] https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3351095.3372873



> Structured framework for producing an audit of an AI system



Final Thoughts

- ▶ You will face choices: what you choose to work on, what company you choose to work for, etc.
- Tech does not exist in a vacuum: you can work on problems that will fundamentally make the world a better place or a worse place (not always easy to tell)
- As AI becomes more powerful, think about what we *should* be doing with it to improve society, not just what we *can* do with it