ALGORITHMS, APPS & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE NEXT FRONTIER IN DISCRIMINATION LAW?

Concerns over current use of facial recognition including reliability and potential for discriminatory bias.

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Key words in AI

- Correlations from data
- Minimal supervision
- Data input => Prediction
- 1000s or 1,000,000s of parameters
- Coming to an organisation near you!

MIT Research

…algorithms were biased because they had been ‘trained’ predominantly on images of white faces.

The systems examined correctly identified the gender of white men 99% of the time, but the error rate rose for people with darker skin, reaching 35% for black women.
A better set to work on taken from national Parliaments
Who else is liable?

- The Code provider?
- The Code writer?
- Whoever provided the original biased ideas?

Harassment

- Why are Siri, Google Now, and Cortana, normally women?
Whatever happened to diversity and its benefits?

• Machine learning cannot really deal with diversity in recruitment at present

• Is this a weakness or a strength?
UN CRPD

• Automated machines could discriminate against some people.
• Biased datasets and algorithms may be used in judicial decision-making, medical diagnoses and other areas that have an impact on older person’s lives.
• Auditing machine-made decisions, and their compliance with human rights standards, is therefore considered necessary to avoid discriminatory treatment.

SOME CONCLUSIONS

• Plenty to think about!!!
• Research to be done.
• Service providers and employers to ask many more questions.
• Extensive liability
• GDPR and transparency issues to be explored