Explainable AI (XAI): Confronting Bias, Discrimination, and Fairness in Machine Learning

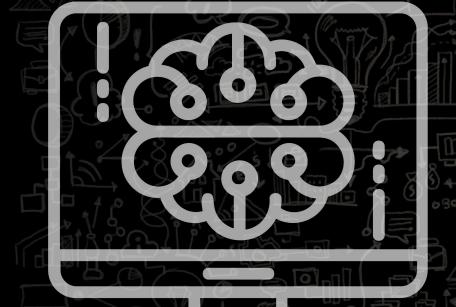
Michael Ridley

Postgraduate Affiliate, Vector Institute PhD Candidate, FIMS, Western University Librarian Emeritus, University of Guelph

mridley@uoguelph.ca @mridley Access 2019 – University of Alberta – October 2019 "I believe that artificial intelligence will become a major human rights issue in the twenty-first century."

Safiya Noble, Algorithms of Oppression (2018)

Machine Learning



Ubiquitous

Powerful

Opaque

Invisible

Consequential

"The danger is not so much in delegating cognitive tasks,

but in distancing ourselves from
– or in not knowing about –

0

the nature and precise mechanisms of that delegation"

de Mul & van den Berg (2011). Remote control: Human autonomy in the age of computer-mediated agency.

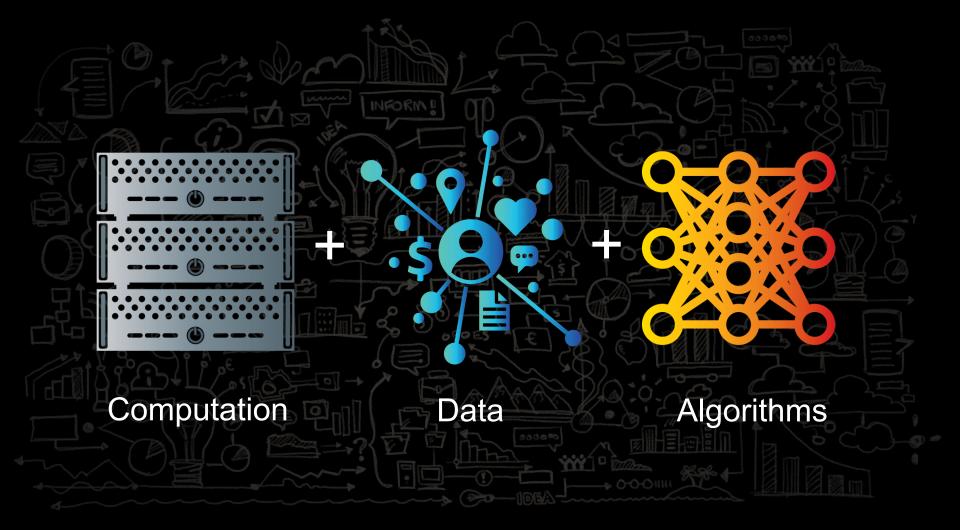
What do people want in an explanation?

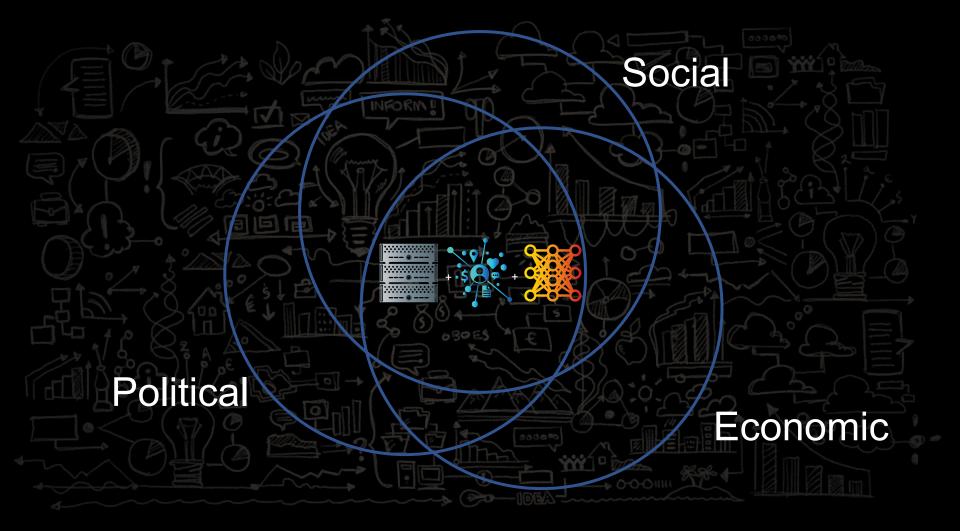
How can AI provide such an explanation?

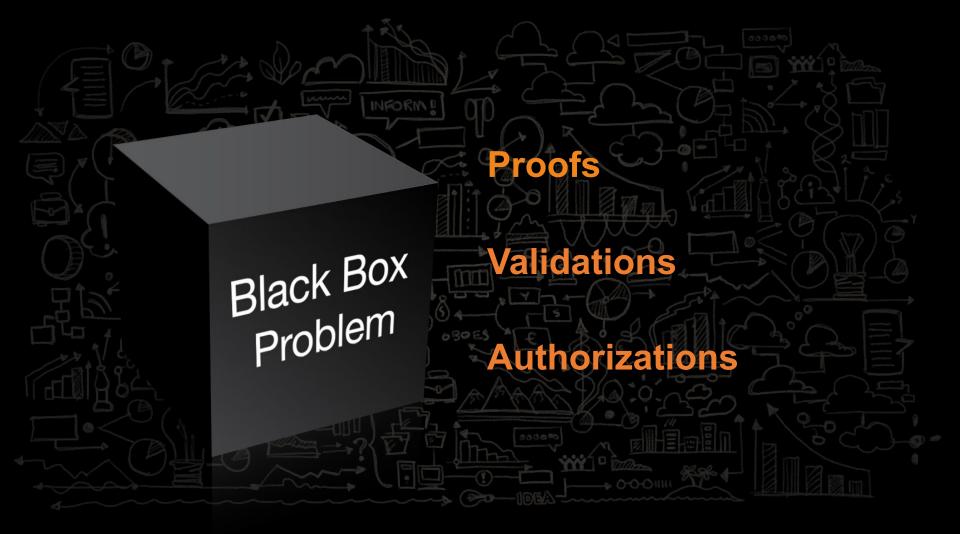


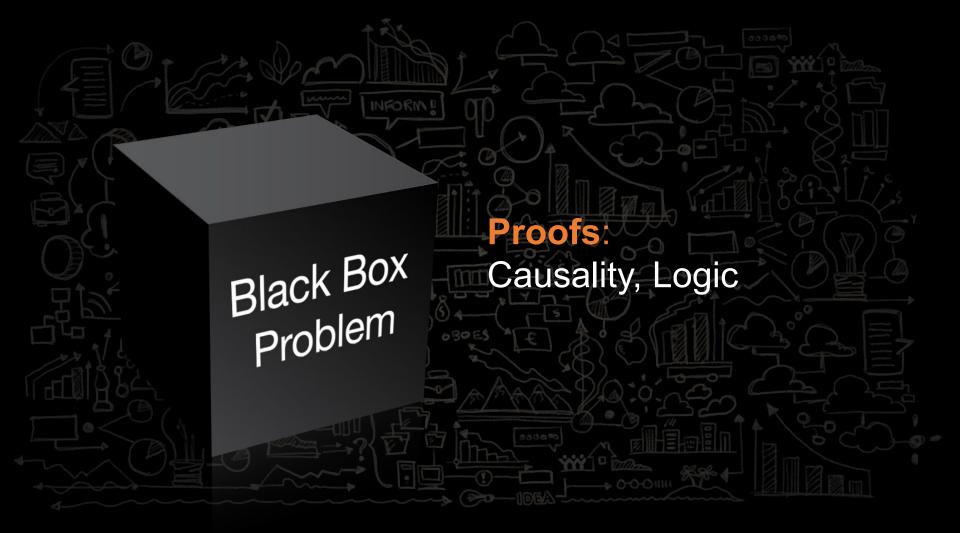


Context	Who	Focus
Governance	Regulators	Policy
Application	Users	Trust
Functionality	Developers	Performance









Black Box Problem Validations: Feature Selection, Replication, Approximations, XAI by AI Codes & Standards, Legislation, Due Process, Audit, Regulation

Authorizations:

Black Box Problem

Roles for Libraries

Algorithmic Literacy

ML Partnerships & Development

Advocacy

Digital Divide

The New

"A class of people who can use algorithms and a class used by algorithms"

David Lankes, Director School of Library and Information Science University of South Carolina

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