Social Impact and Diversity

Impact as a Computer Scientist

- A computer scientists primary job is to write code
 - All code is based on mathematics, physics, algorithms, etc.
- However, computer scientists are human being, and human being make mistakes
- Inevitably there will be incorrect code written; when this happens, it is called a "bug" or "error"
- How much do bugs/errors really affect others?

Impact as a Computer Scientist

- Non-Critical System
 - A system that is "non-essential"; usually one that does not have significant impact on the entity and end users it services if it were to be lost/interrupted
- Critical System
 - A system that is "essential"; usually one that has significant impact (medical, financial, safety, etc.) on the entity and end users it services if it were to be lost/interrupted
- Sometimes "critical" and "non-critical" is a matter of perspective/user
- The greatest impact bugs can have is usually in critical systems
 - Bugs in non-critical systems can, of course, also have significant impact; however it is usually not as immediate or far-reaching as critical systems

Impact as a Computer Scientist

- Even seemingly small bugs can have major consequences, especially in critical systems:
 - Destruction of The Mars Climate Orbiter
 - <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars_Climate_Orbiter</u>
 - Major Bug: a difference in units of measure (metric vs imperial units) which caused an orbit entry error where the unmanned craft explorded
 - Total Loss: \$327.6 million and about 4 years of research and development
 - The Patriot Missile Defence Failure
 - <u>https://www-users.cse.umn.edu/~arnold/disasters/patriot.html</u>
 - Major Bug: improper rounding/conversion of time units which allowed a missile to be undetected before hitting a military barracks
 - Total Loss: 28 lives
 - Incorrect Update of Medical Records at St. Mary's Mercy
 - https://apnews.com/article/6870c9bd785360007b5981f0d5443b19
 - Major Bug: incorrect mapping error that dropped a single digit from a software update causing 8500 people to be reported as deceased, even though they were alive
 - Total Loss: the records, time, and money of 8500 people

Bias in Computer Science and Technology

- Can a computer (a non-thinking, not-alive, purely logical, and instruction-following machine) be biased?
 - The short answer: "Yes"
- Bias in data:
 - Facial recognition failures:
 - http://proceedings.mlr.press/v81/buolamwini18a/buolamwini18a.pdf
 - Facial recognition success in 2012:
 - White middle-aged men: 94.5 percent success
 - Women: 89.5 percent
 - Black: 88.7 percent
 - Young: 91.7 percent

Bias in Computer Science and Technology

- Can a computer (a non-thinking, not-alive, purely logical, and instruction-following machine) be biased?
 - The short answer: "Yes"
- Bias in data:
 - When data used to perform error checking and software testing does not capture the entire scope of the software's intended use (primarily due to missing race, ethnicity, gender, etc. data)
 - This is especially bad in Artificial Intelligence
 - Facial recognition failures:
 - Software used to detect facial features to identify, track, etc. a person based on those features
 - http://proceedings.mlr.press/v81/buolamwini18a/buolamwini18a.pdf
 - Facial recognition success in 2012:
 - White middle-aged men: 94.5 percent success
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Bias in Computer Science and Technology

• Bias in assumptions:

- When a programmer writes code with incorrect assumptions and/or without accounting for all possible options (primarily due to race, ethnicity, gender, etc. assumptions)
- Real Name Detection Systems:
 - Software used to determine if a "real" name has been entered
 - Many problems arose in these systems in the early 2010s:
 - Some racial groups had names that the system deemed "not real" (e.g., Shane Creepingbear, someone of Native American heritage)
 - Transgendered individuals were flagged as having "mismatches" between their gender and legal names
 - Individuals who feared using their legal/real name on public systems (e.g., abuse survivors being exposed to their abusers, immigrants who fled due to violence and danger in their country of origin being exposed, etc.)

Diversity in CS Industry and Research



Diversity in CS Industry and Research



Diversity in CS Industry and Research

- The Importance of Diversity
 - Diversity allows for a much greater breadth of different ideas and thoughts
 - Diversity allows for better and more efficient problem-solving and implementation of ideas
 - Diversity combats unconscious/implicit bias