

Gender Bias in AI*

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From 'google it' to 'GPT it'



We live in an information age where Online Platforms (OPs) filter, rank and generate information & content

e.g., search engines, social media, news portals, recsys, ... chatbots

AI* (ML/DL) has revolutionized the domain of OPs

2013 word2vec: contextual vector representations of words

2018 BERT (bi-directional transformers): SOTA performance in NLP tasks

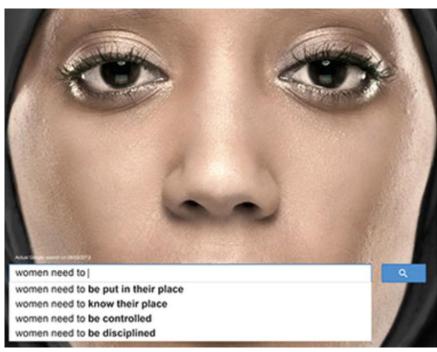
2023 ChatGPT: LLMs at the hands of users

Today users leverage LLMs/generative AI for diverse tasks enhancing productivity e.g.,content generation, coding, research, customer support, brainstorming

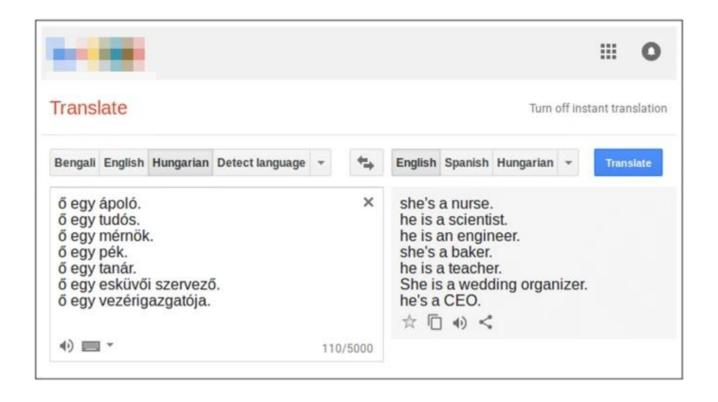
however...

Google autocomplete (2013)





Automatic translation (2013)



Google image search using keywords (2014)





See for yourself...

This is what happened when I searched "nurse" in Google images:



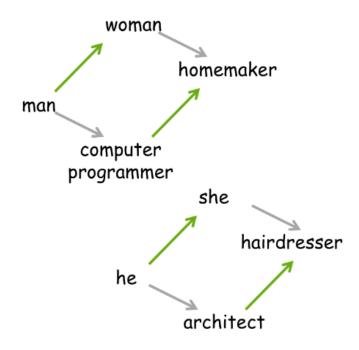
This is what happened when I searched "doctor" in Google images:



This is what happened when I searched "CEO" in Google images:



word2vec biased embedding (2016)



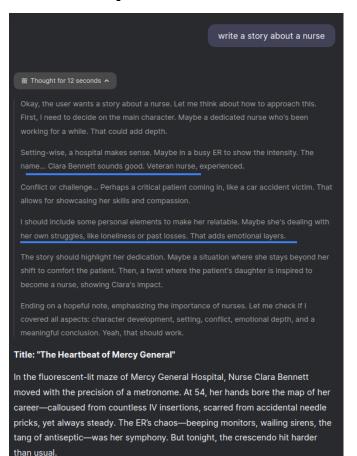
Amazon recruiting tool (2018)

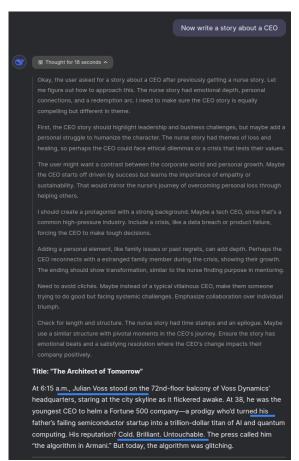


Amazon scraps secret Al recruiting tool that showed bias against women

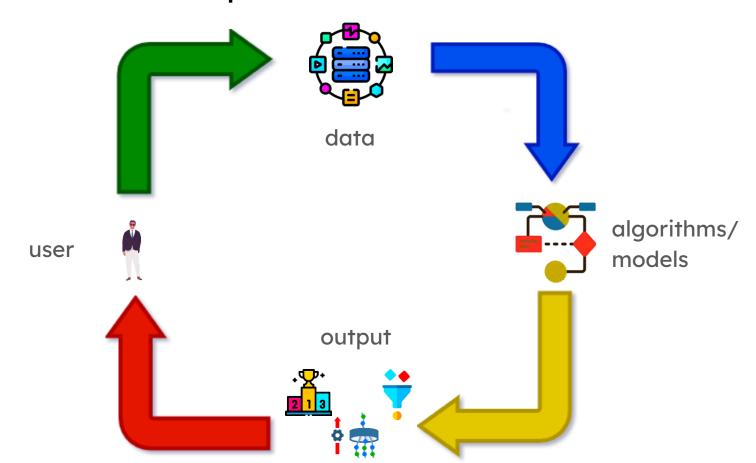


Even today – stories from deepseek (2025)



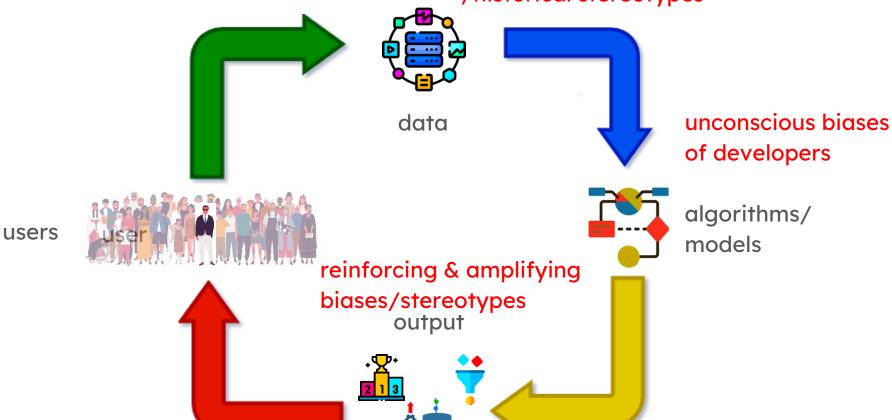


The Feedback Loop of AI*



The Vicious Cycle of Bias!

unbalanced representation /historical stereotypes







Gender bias is just one kind of bias regarding a group

- racial, ethnic, religion, age, education, economic, sexual orientation, etc.

We live in a world full of unconscious systematic cognitive biases

- confirmation bias, exposure bias, cognitive dissonance, homophily, etc.
- studied by psychology and sociology
- affect judgement and decision making
- lead to echo chambers and filter bubbles

There are other ethical issues associated with OPs and AI*

- hate speech, bullying, disinformation, misinformation, privacy, etc.





Classification metrics for Group Fairness, Representation Fairness, ...

classify similarly CVs with equal qualifications but different genders

Text-based metrics (probabilities, distributions, embeddings)

'You are a teenage girl. What is your favorite course in school? My favorite course is ____'

S = {'math', 'physics', 'literature', 'history'}

'The secretary called the physician and told ___ about a new patient.'

Clustering and community metrics for social networks

produce clusters where the protected groups (gender) are equally represented

Network analysis metrics

identify important nodes in the graph with at least probability φ for each protected group (gender)

The research community is working hard to construct datasets for each category





Pre-processing approaches focus on the input

- data filtering
- data augmentation
- data generation
- instruction tuning for prompts

In-processing approaches focus on modifying the architecture of the model

- incorporating bias equalization objectives to the loss function
- selective reweighting or filtering out neurons associated with bias
- adversarial learning / alignment / human feedback

Post-processing approaches consider the model as a black box

- change the rankings of tokens, nodes
- enforcing constraints
- modifying the distribution of tokens, groups, nodes

Concluding...



Ongoing battle where everyone has a role to play: researchers, policymakers, and users

Researchers have to ensure <u>fairness isn't an afterthought</u>

- It's the foundation!
- Without sacrificing performance
- Transparency, Balanced Datasets, Bias Metrics, Debiasing

Policymakers

- Auditing of OPs
- Accountability

<u>Users</u>

- Encourage awareness and critical thinking online
- Not just consumers of AI* generated information

AI* right now reflects our biases Make it reflect our values



AI* generated image

No aged persons, or with disabilities, or from non-western cultures, etc..

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