

The Geometry of Gender and Ethnic Stereotypes in Word Embeddings

James Zou

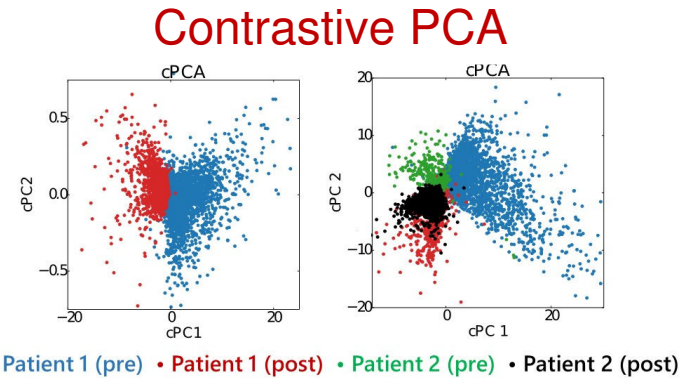
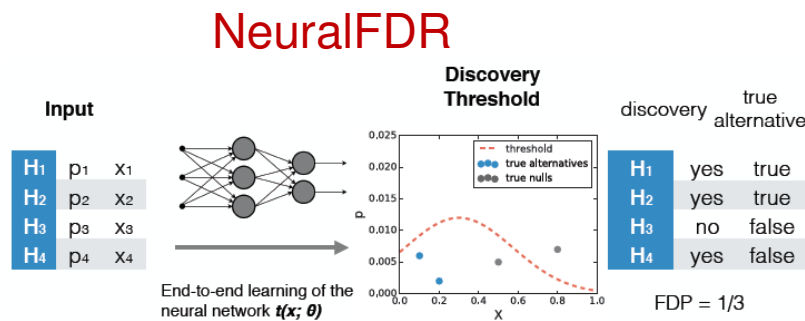
Stanford University

Chan-Zuckerberg BioHub

Joint work with T. Bolukbasi, K. Chang, V. Saligrama, A. Kalai, N. Garg, L. Schiebinger, D. Jurafsky

Stanford Machine Learning and CompBio Group

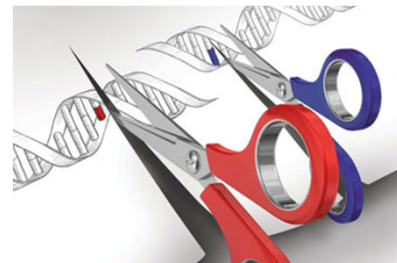
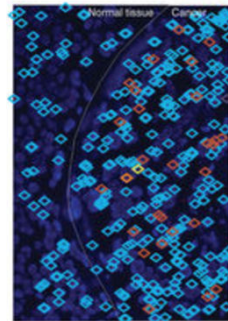
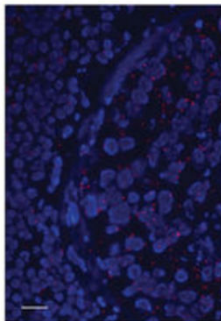
- New Algorithms and Theory:



- Applications: AI for enabling new genomic technology

Spatial transcriptomics/Human cell atlas Genome editing

Risk prediction

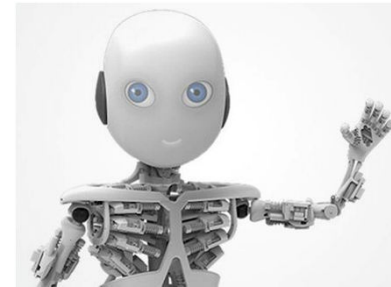


Dictionary for machine learning

Raw data



ML algorithm



Dictionary for machine learning

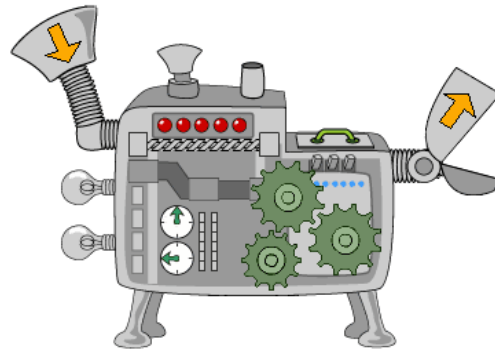
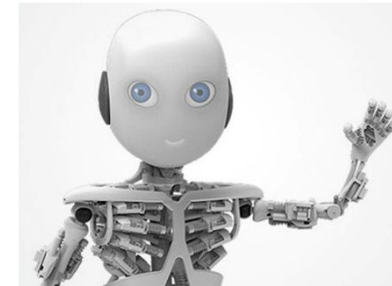
Raw data



Vectors

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	the	0.056	0.043	0.051	0.08	0.006
2	cat	0.072	0.076	0.1	0.085	0.055
3	dog	0.088	0.099	0.028	0.059	0.06
4	nurse	0.03	0.018	0.058	0.074	0.055
5	doctor	0.097	0.093	0.035	0.057	0.044
6	king	0.013	0.059	0.024	0.032	0.038
7	queen	0.087	0.072	0.029	0.042	0.05
8	bird	0.042	0.044	0.006	0.003	0.003

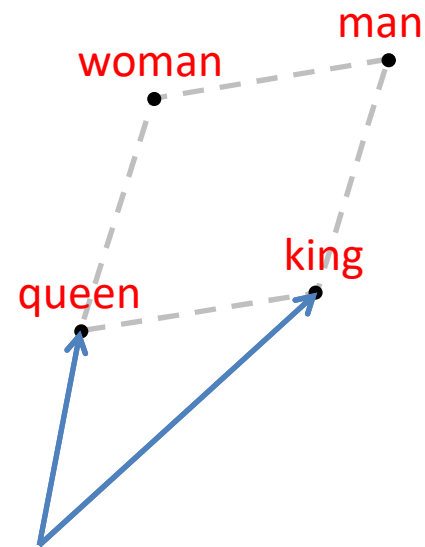
ML algorithm



“dictionary”
word embedding

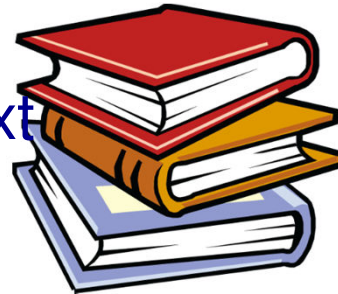
Word embedding is a dictionary

- word embedding is a dictionary: word \rightarrow vector
- Related words are nearby vectors
- Geometry captures semantics



Word embedding is a dictionary

Training data: corpus of text



Context window

The **dog** is chasing a cat.

v_{dog}

$v_{chasing}$

v_{cat}

find v 's to max $\log P(chasing|dog) + \log P(cat|dog)$

where $P(cat|dog) \propto \exp(v_{cat} \cdot v_{dog})$

Word embedding is a dictionary

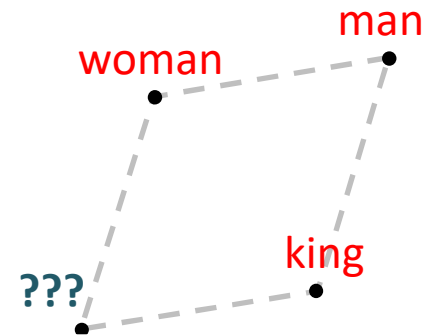
- word embedding is a dictionary: word \rightarrow vector
- Related words are nearby vectors
- Geometry captures semantics
- [Word2vec](#), [GloVe](#) and variants in other languages.

Beyond bilingual: multi-sense word embedding using multi-lingual context. 2017
Learning covariate-specific embeddings with tensor decomposition. 2017

Analogies generated by embedding

Parallelograms capture semantics: [MikolovYZ
13]

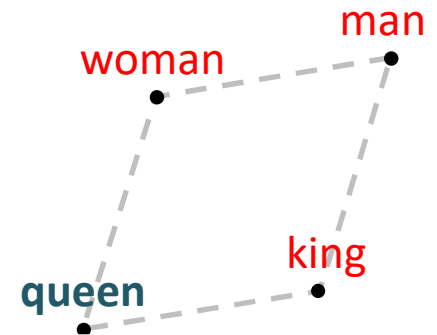
- Man:King :: Woman:???



Analogies generated by embedding

Parallelograms capture semantics: [MikolovYZ
13]

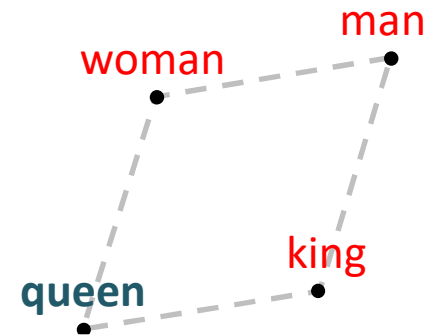
- Man:King :: Woman:*Queen*



Analogies generated by embedding

Parallelograms capture semantics: [MikolovYZ
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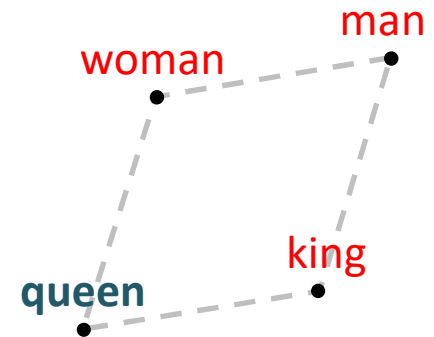
- Man:King :: Woman:Queen
- Paris:France :: Tokyo:Japan



Analogies generated by embedding

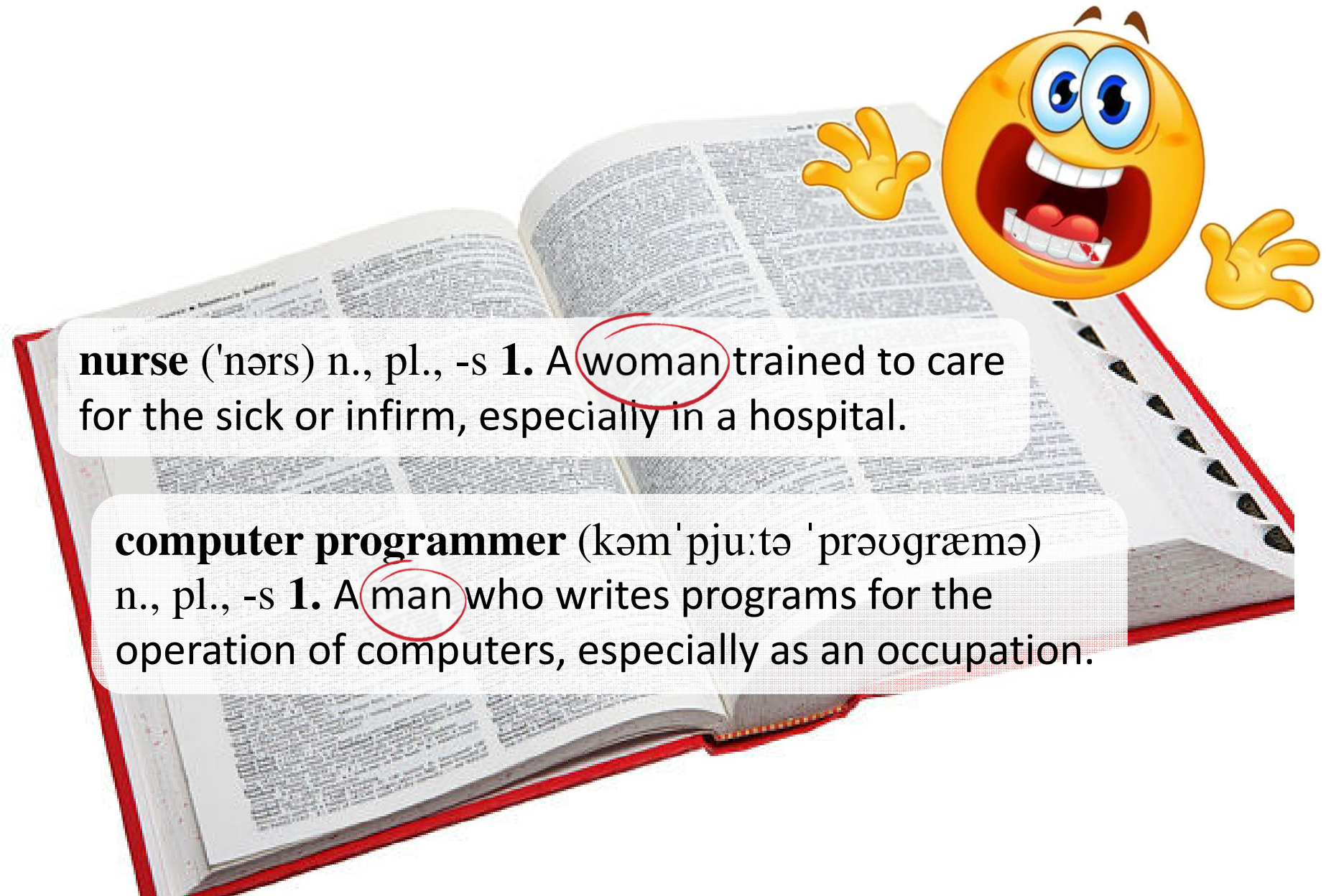
Parallelograms capture semantics: [MikolovYZ
13]

- Man:King :: Woman:Queen
- Paris:France :: Tokyo:Japan



- He:Brother :: She:Sister
- He:Blue :: She:Pink
- He:Doctor :: She:Nurse
- He:Architect :: She:Interior designer
- He:Realist :: She:Romantic
- She:Pregnancy :: The:marriage stone
- He:Computer programmer ::

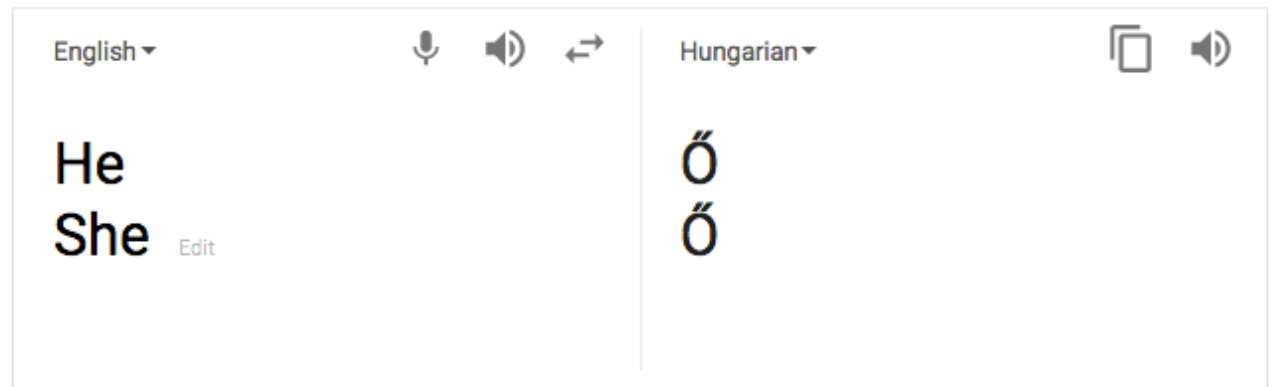
Based on word2vec trained
on Google News corpus



nurse ('nɜrs) n., pl., -s **1.** A **woman** trained to care for the sick or infirm, especially in a hospital.

computer programmer (kəm'pjʊ:tə 'prəʊgræmə) n., pl., -s **1.** A **man** who writes programs for the operation of computers, especially as an occupation.

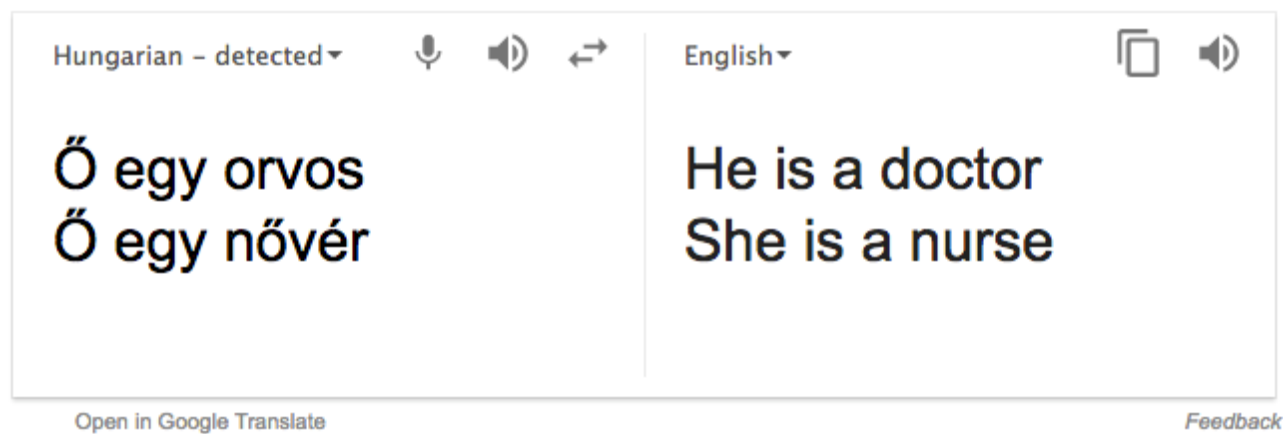
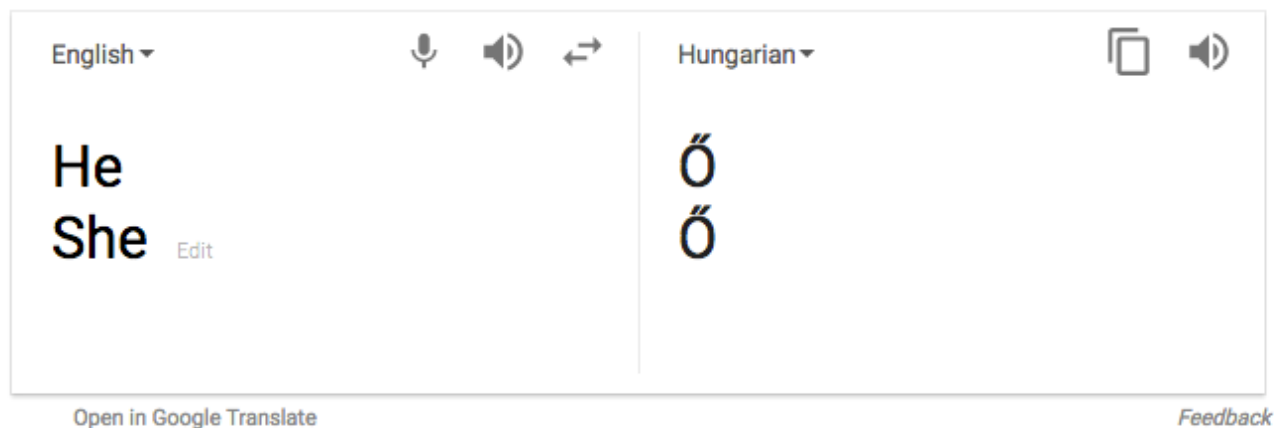
Mishaps in Google Translate



[Open in Google Translate](#)

[Feedback](#)

Mishaps in Google Translate



Londa Schiebinger (2012) Caliskan-Islam et al. (2016)

Talk outline

1. 3 metrics for quantifying embedding stereotypes.
2. debiasing algorithm.
3. embedding as a lens to study 100 years of stereotypes.

Metric1: occupations.

327 gender neutral occupations. Project on to *she—he* direction



Metric1: occupations.

327 gender neutral occupations. Project on to *she—he* direction

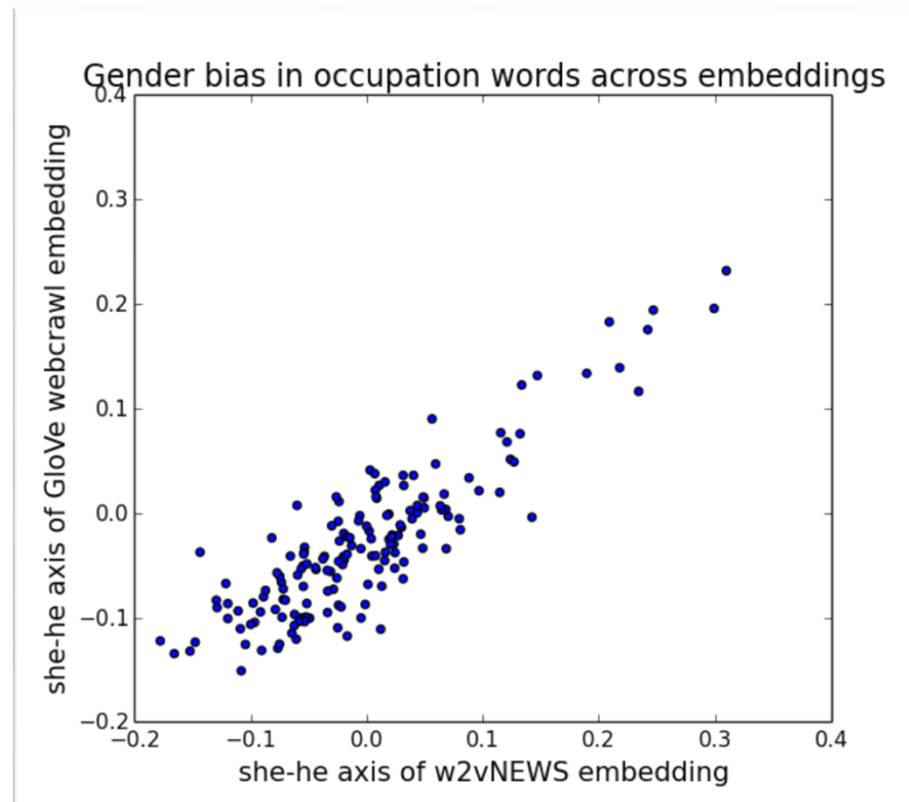


Crowdworkers rate each occup. for gender stereotype

$$\text{Corr}(\text{projection}_{\text{she—he}}, \text{crowd rating}) = 0.51$$

Consistency of embedding stereotype

GloVe
trained on
web crawl

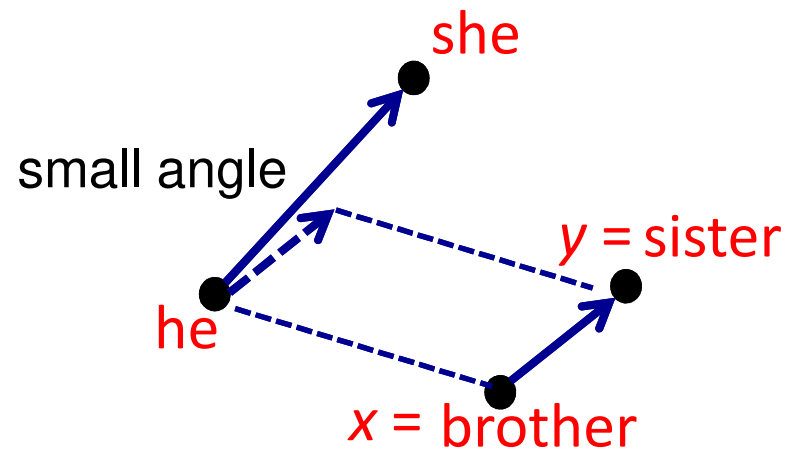


Each dot is an
occupation;
Spearman =
0.8

word2vec trained on Google news

Metric 2: analogies.

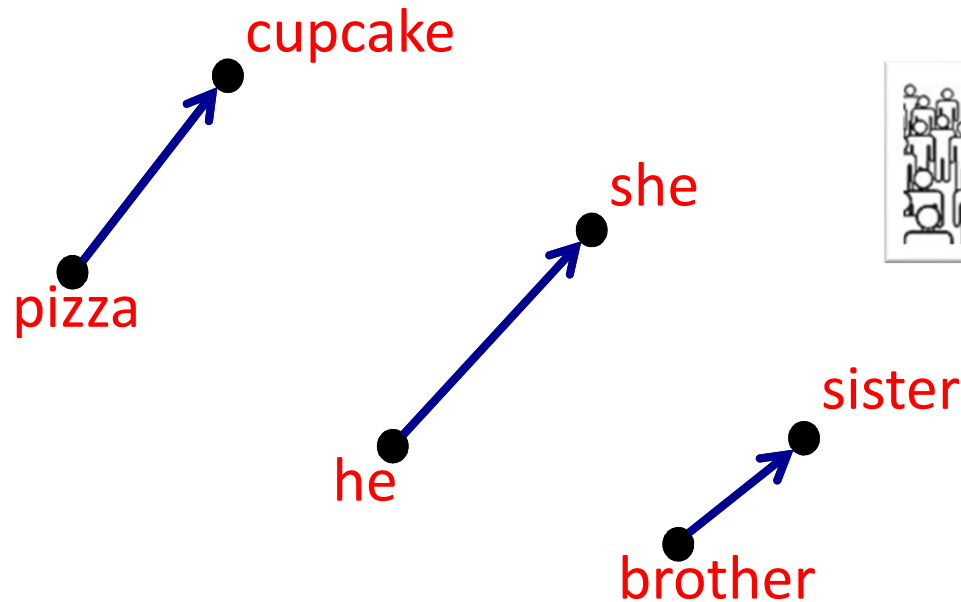
Automatically generate **he : x :: she : y** analogies.



$$\min \cos(\mathbf{he} - \mathbf{she}, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \text{ such that } \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 < \delta$$

Metric 2: analogies.

Automatically generate **he : x :: she : y** analogies.

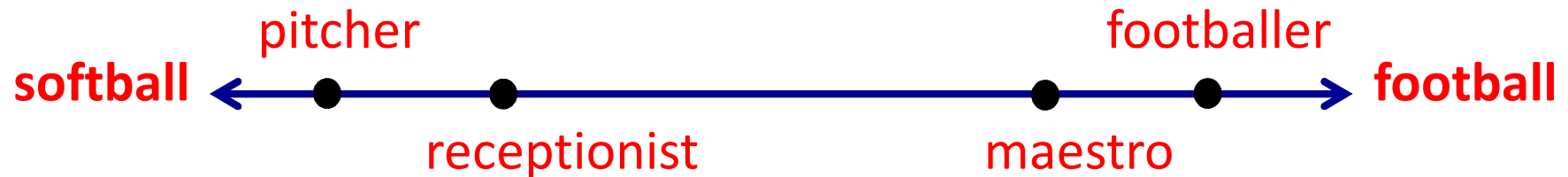


29/150 analogies rated as gender stereotypic by majority of crowdworkers

$$\min \cos(\mathbf{he} - \mathbf{she}, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \text{ such that } \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 < \delta$$

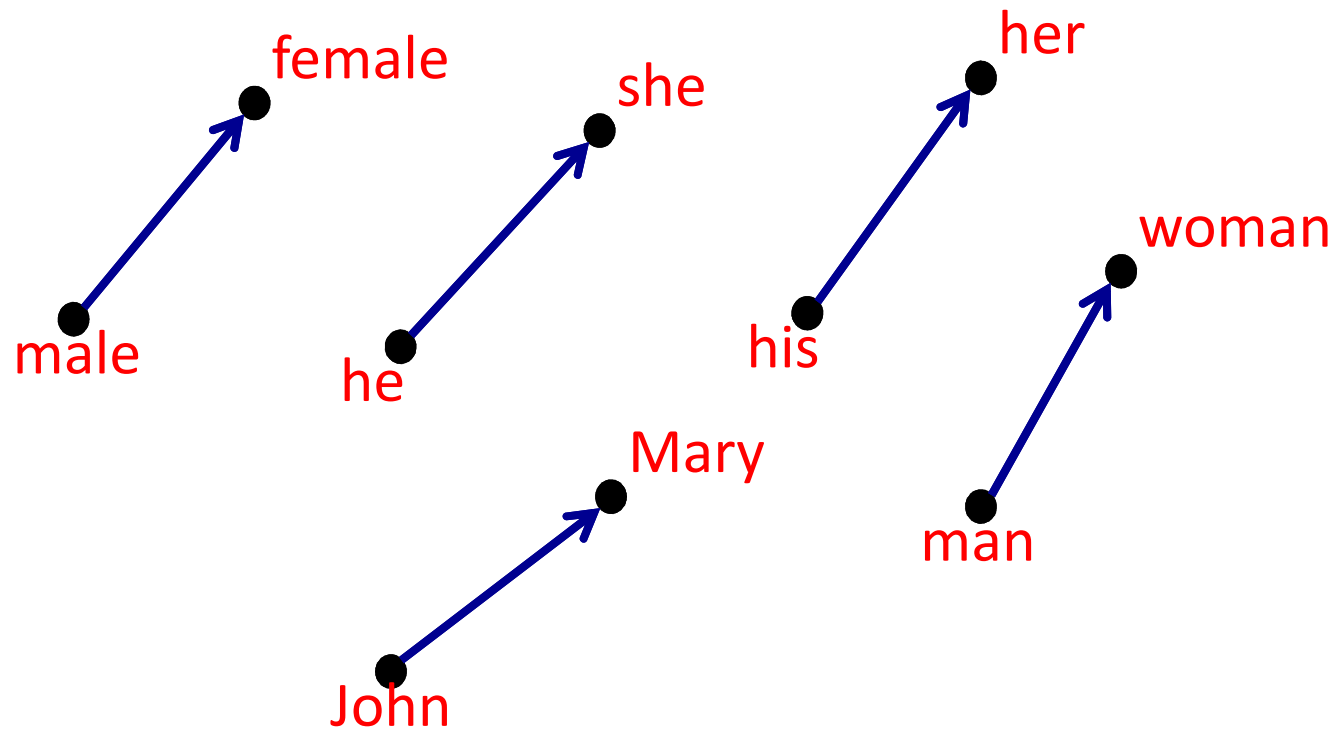
Metric 3: indirect bias.

- Gender stereotype could affect the geometry between words that should be gender-neutral.
- Project occupations onto **softball—football** axis.



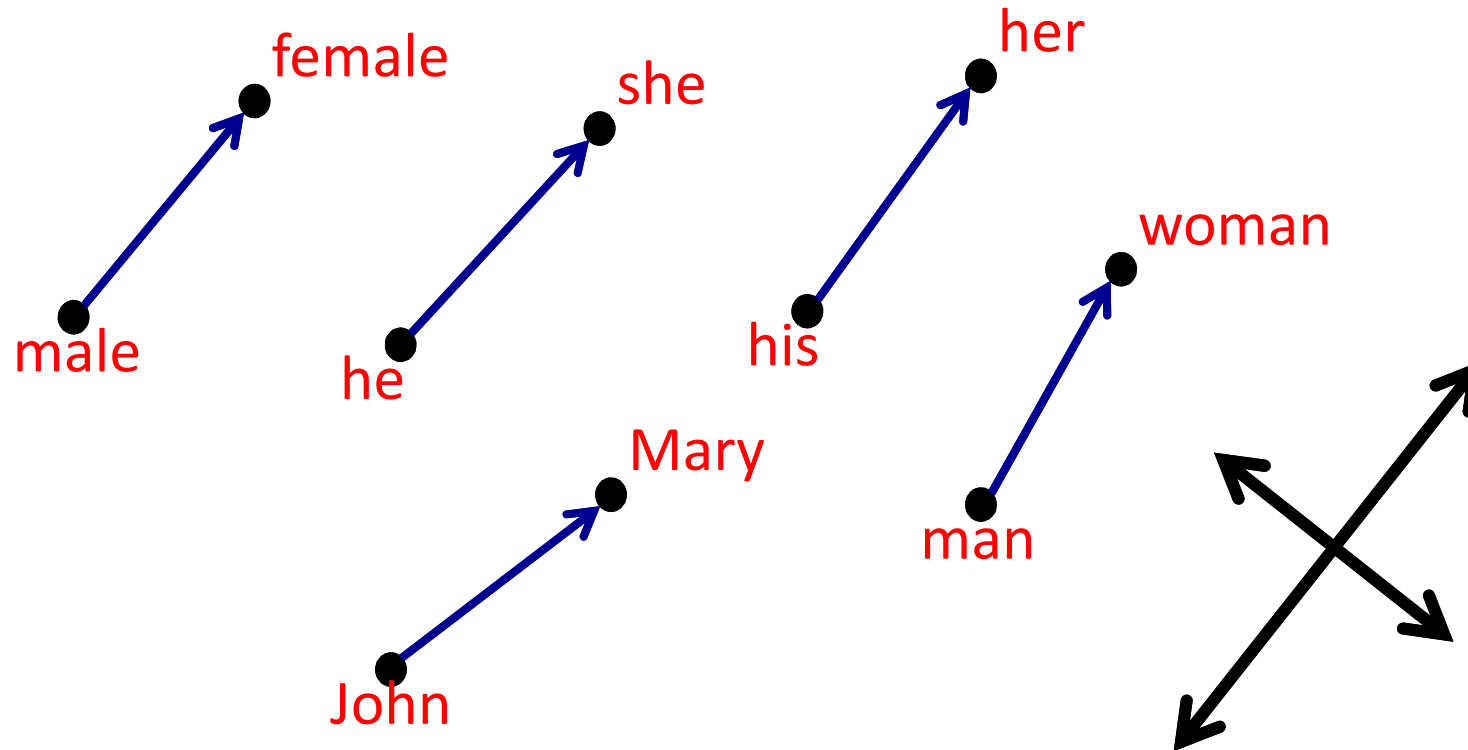
The geometry of gender

Select pairs of words that reflect gender opposites.



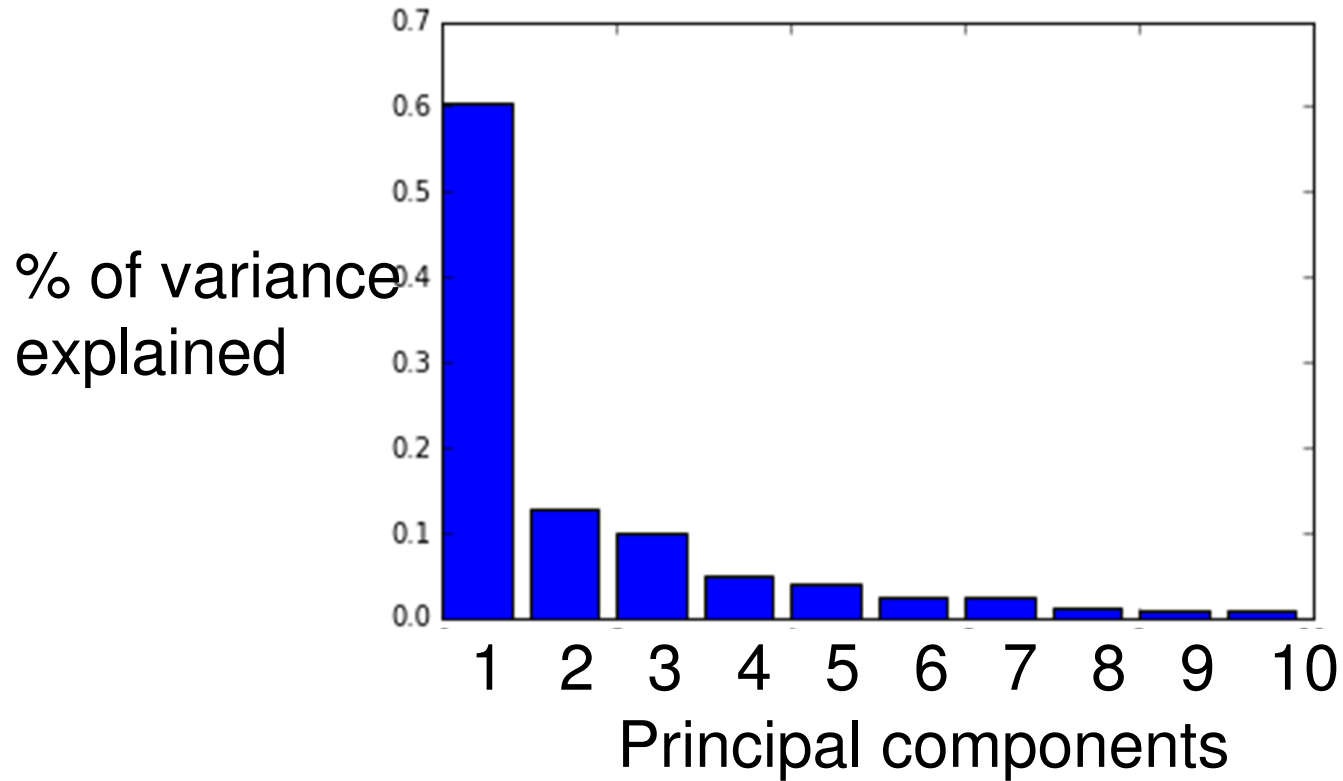
The geometry of gender

Select pairs of words that reflect gender opposites.



Principal components

Geometry of gender

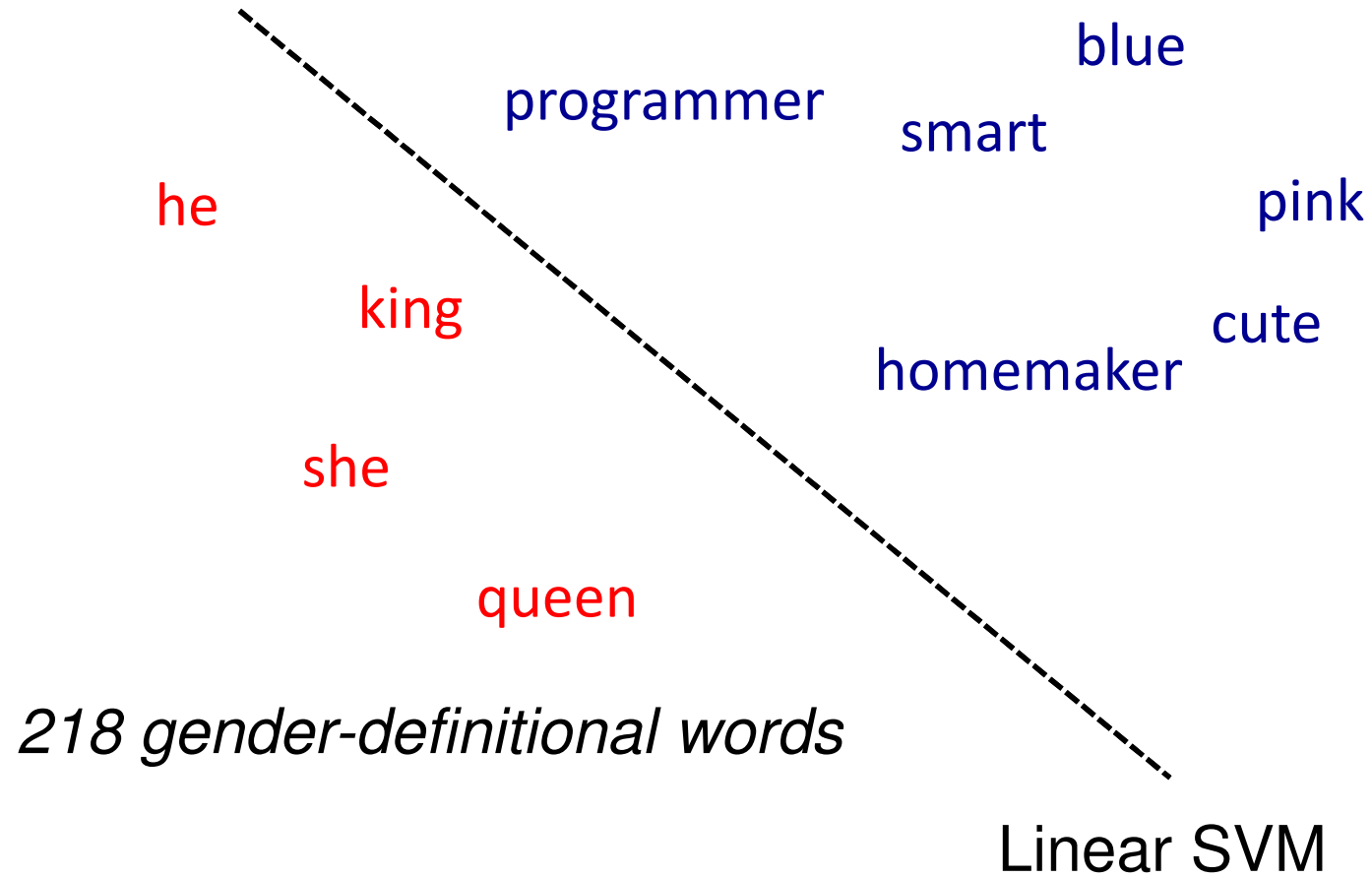


The top PC seems to capture the gender subspace B .

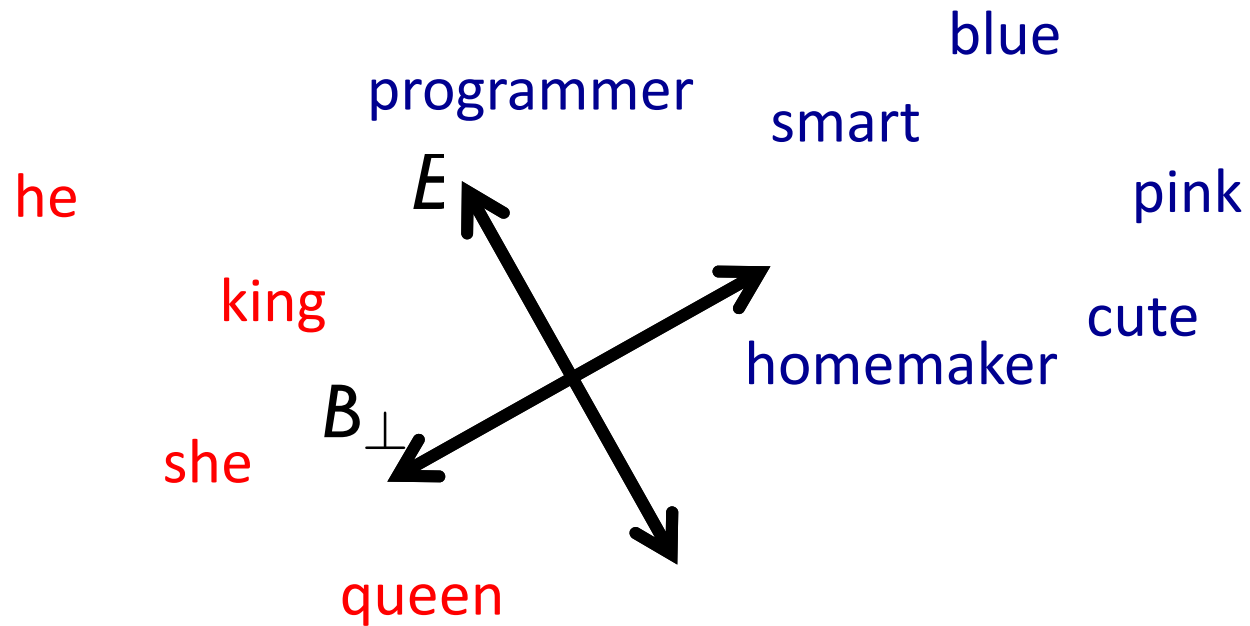
Debiasing algorithm (ver.1)

1. Identify words that are gender-neutral N and gender-definitional S .
2. Project away the gender subspace from the gender-neutral words.
 $w := w - w \cdot B$ for $w \in N$ B is the gender subspace.
3. Normalize vectors.

Identify gender-definitional words

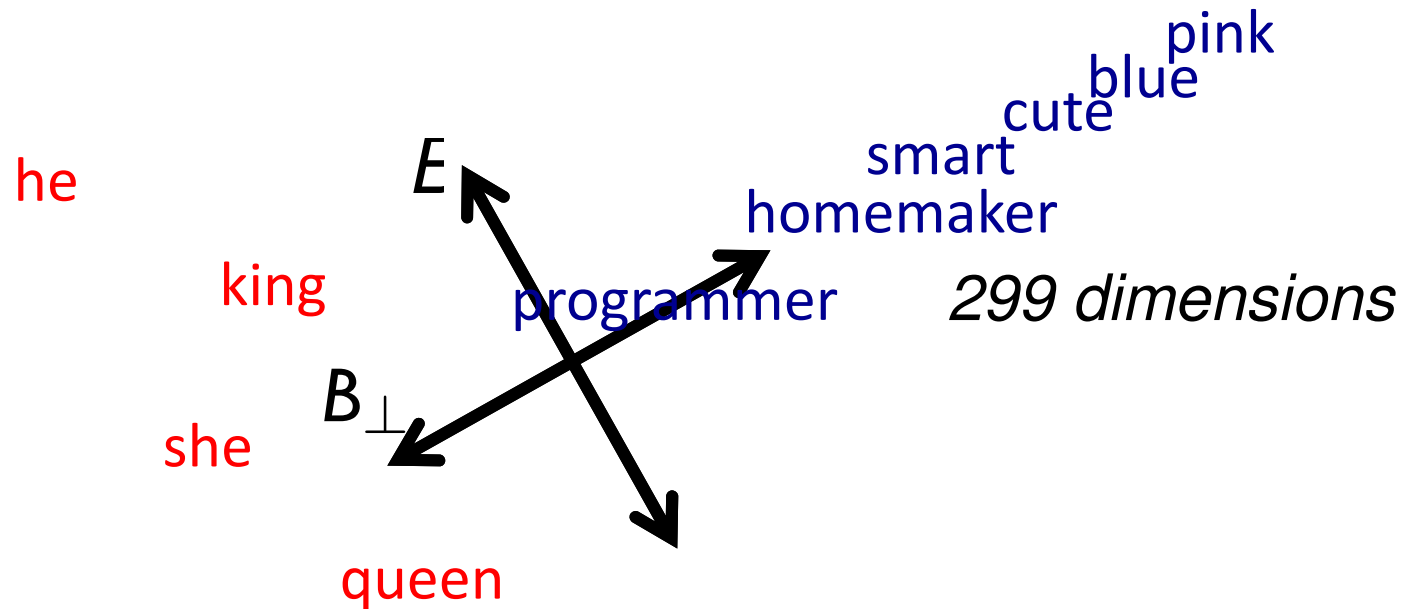


Projecting away gender component



Projecting away gender component

“hard debiasing”



Advanced debiasing

Find a linear transformation T of the gender-neutral words to reduce the gender component while not moving the words too much.

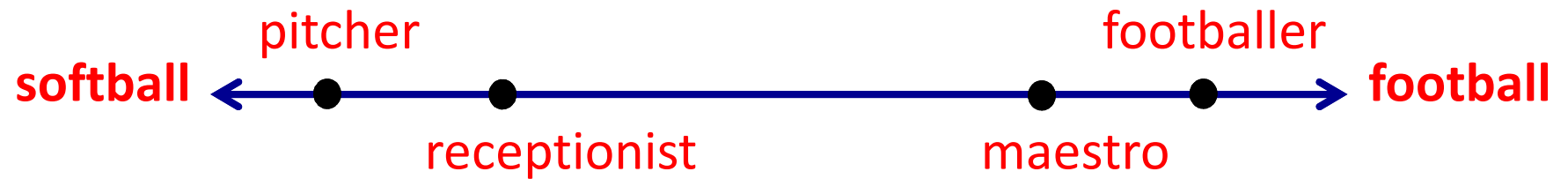
W = matrix of all word vectors.

N = matrix of neutral word vectors.

$$\min_T \underbrace{\| (TW)^T (TW) - W^T W \|_F^2}_{\text{don't move too much}} + \lambda \underbrace{\| (TN)^T (TB) \|_F^2}_{\text{minimize gender component}}$$

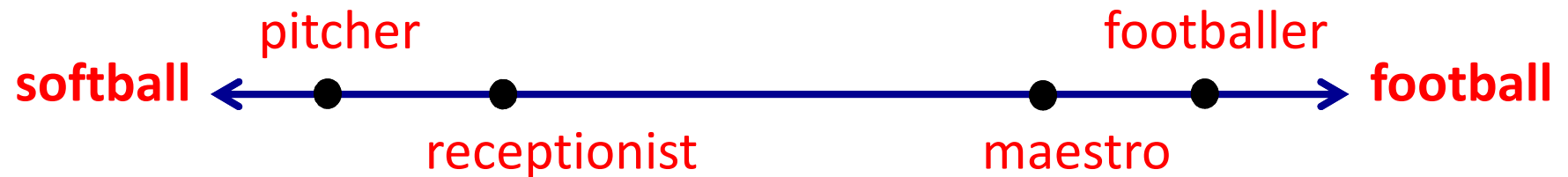
Debiasing results: indirect bias

Original embedding

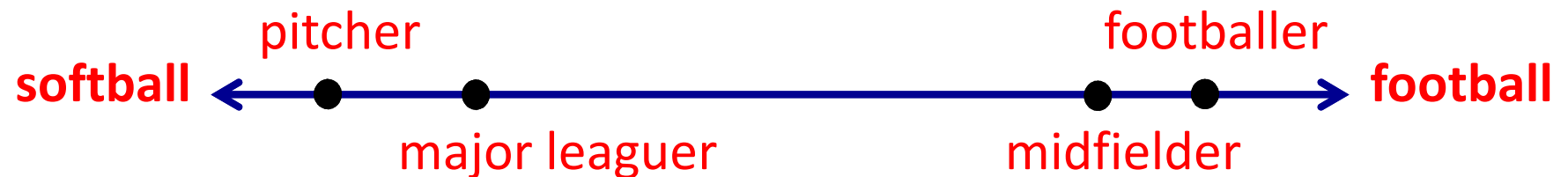


Debiasing results: indirect bias

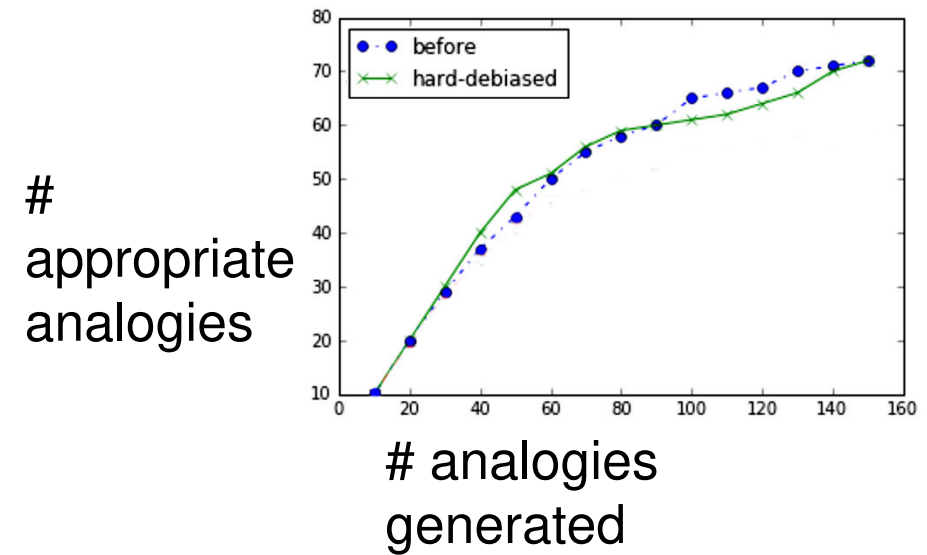
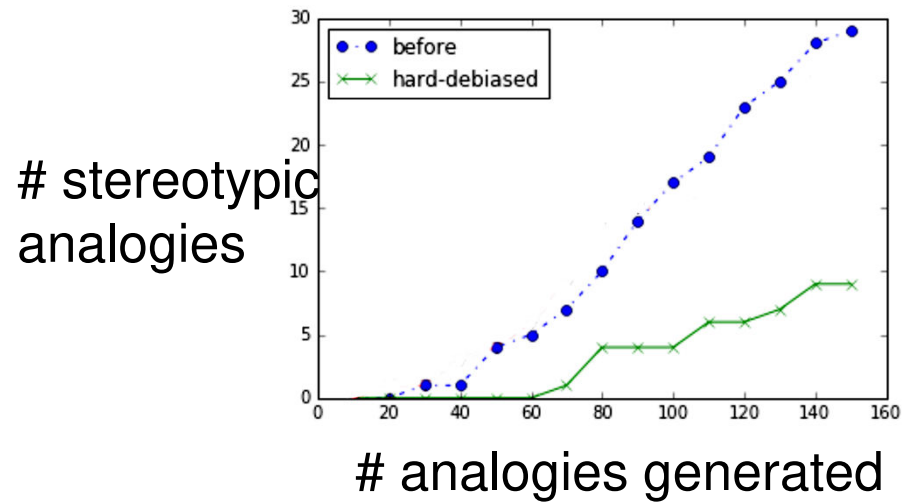
Original embedding



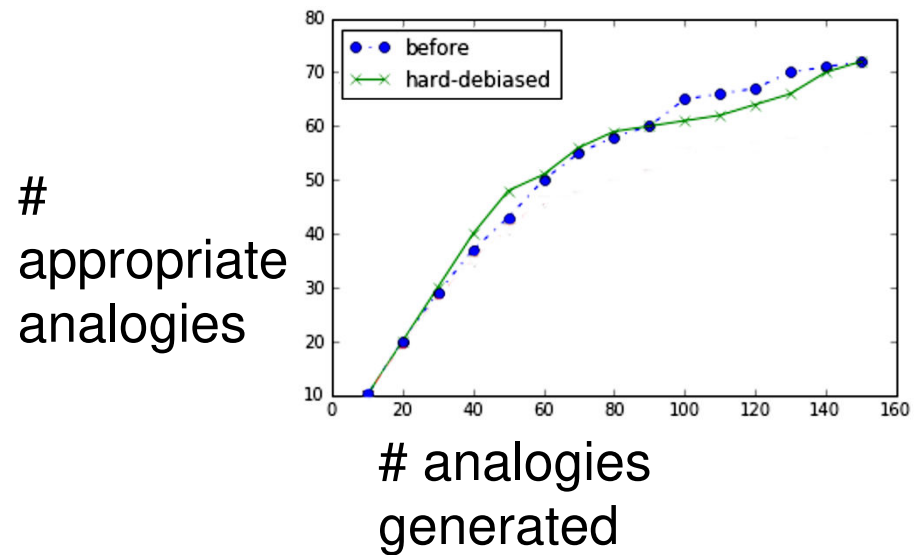
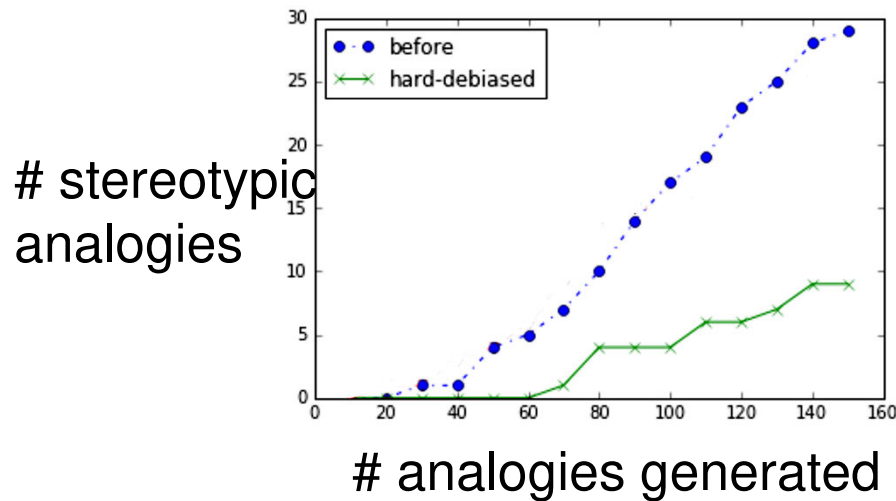
Debiased embedding



Debiasing results: analogies



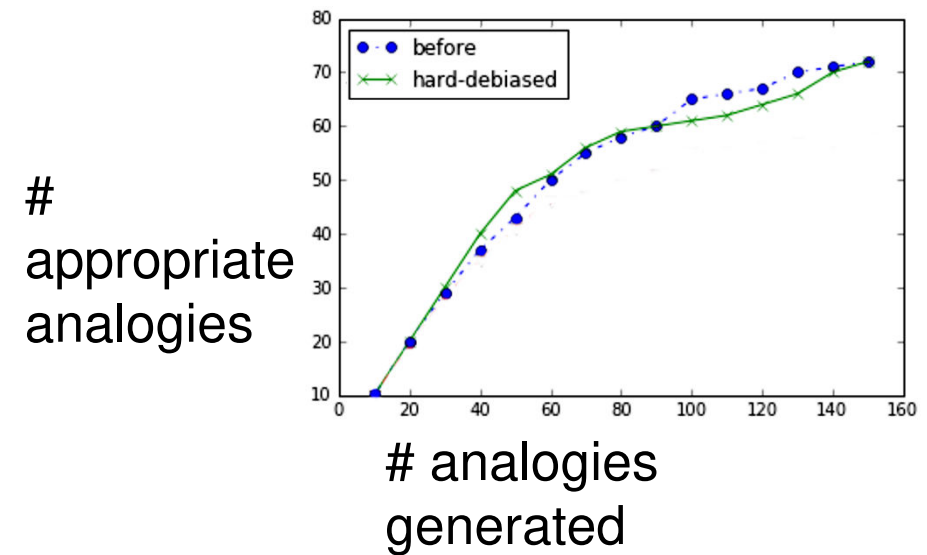
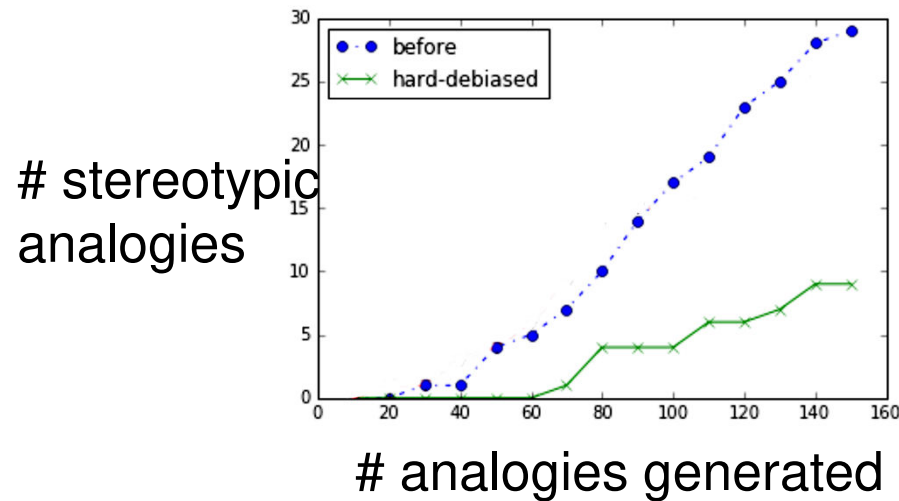
Debiasing results: analogies



	RG	WS	analogy
Before	62.3	54.5	57.0
Hard-debiased	62.4	54.1	57.0

Debiasing reduced stereotypic analogies while preserving the utilities of the embedding.

Debiasing results: analogies



He : *King* :: She : *Queen*

He : *Doctor* :: She : *Doctor*

Debias embedding for sensitive applications

Paper: *Man is to computer programmer as woman is to homemaker? Debiasing word embeddings*. NIPS'16.



He's Brilliant, She's Lovely: Teaching Computers To Be Less Sexist

August 12, 2016 · 8:01 AM ET



Intelligent Machines

How to Fix Silicon Valley's Sexist Algorithms

MOTHERBOARD

RACISM

Machines Are Learning to Be Sexist Like Humans. Luckily, They're Easier to Fix.

硅谷的 AI 算法带有性别偏见，该如何修复它？

Lazy coders are training artificial intelligences to be sexist 粹客网

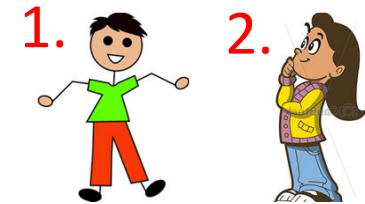
Use the debiased embedding to understand bias



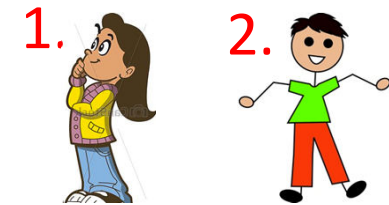
Original embedding



Outcome

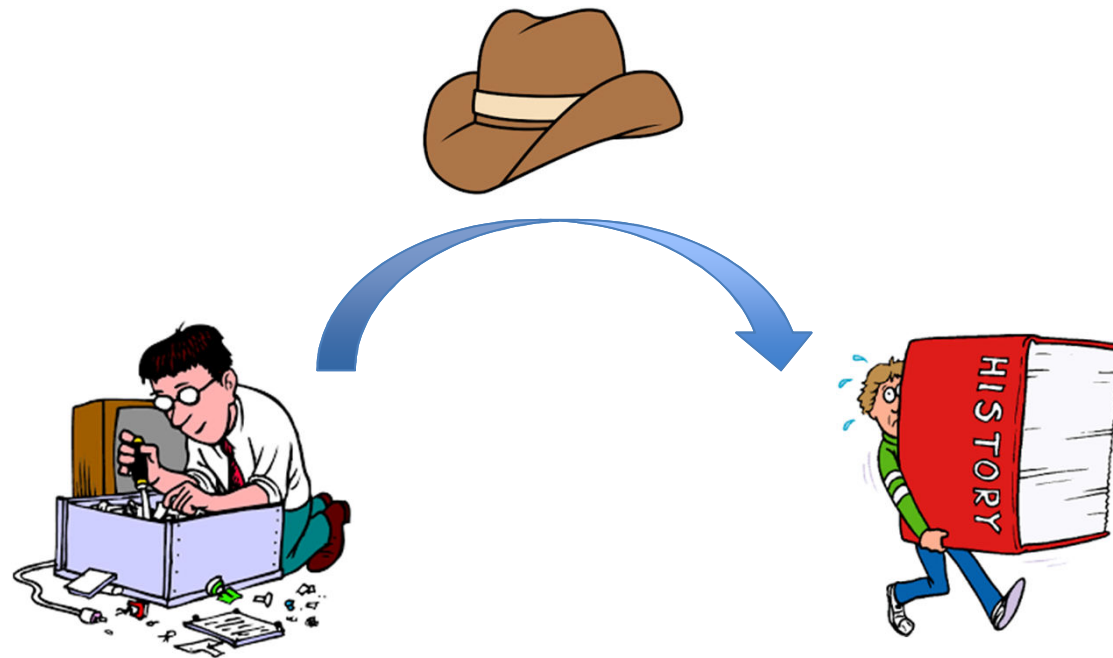


Debiased embedding



ML pipeline

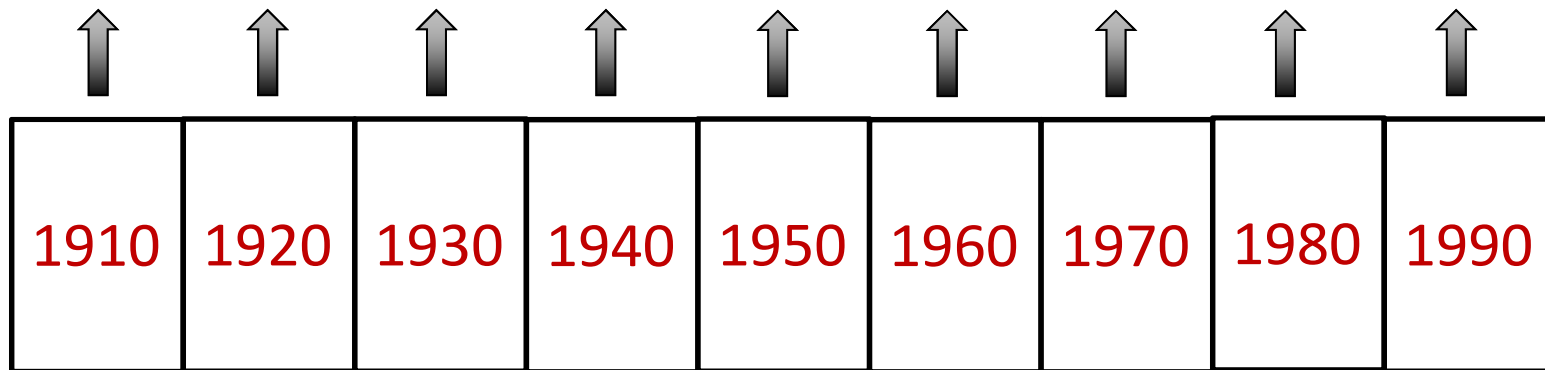
Embedding as a lens to study history



Word embedding captures common stereotypes;
can we use this to study history?

100 years of word embeddings

Separate word embedding learned from each decade*



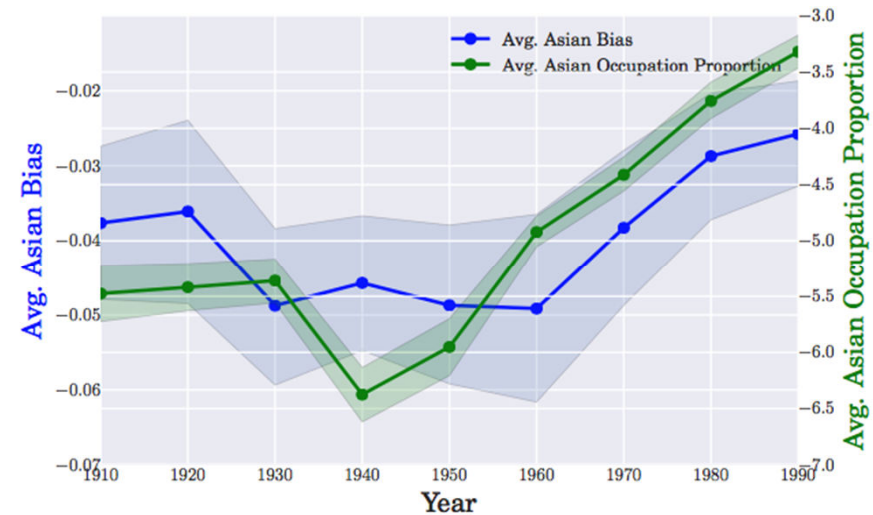
Integrate with U.S. Census and historical records

*Trained on Google books and Corpus of Historical American English.

Embedding captures Asian stereotypes

1910	1950	1990
irresponsible	disorganized	inhibited
envious	outrageous	passive
barbaric	pompous	dissolute
aggressive	unstable	haughty
transparent	effeminate	complacent
monstrous	unprincipled	forceful
hateful	venomous	fixed
cruel	disobedient	active
greedy	predatory	sensitive
bizarre	boisterous	hearty

Most Asian adjectives



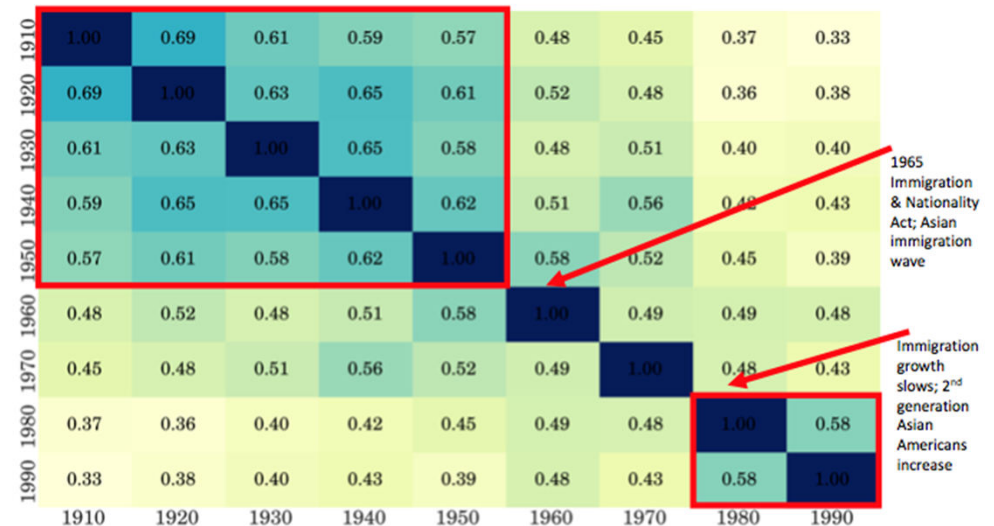
Embedding Asian bias
vs. census occupation

* Used U.S. census to quantify the average Asian participation in occupations.

Embedding captures Asian stereotypes

1910	1950	1990
irresponsible	disorganized	inhibited
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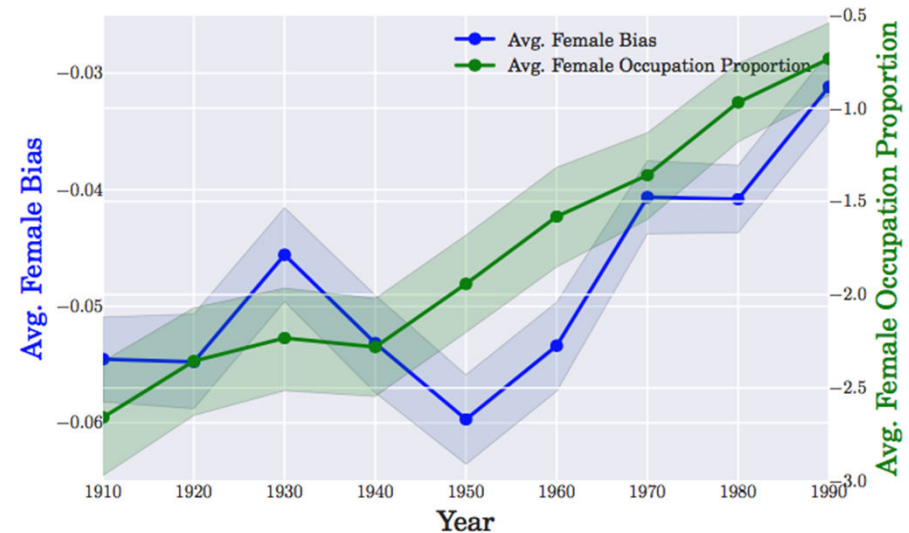
Most Asian adjectives



Correlation of embedding bias across decades

Embedding as a lens to study history

1910	1950	1990
charming	delicate	maternal
placid	sweet	morbid
delicate	charming	artificial
passionate	transparent	physical
sweet	placid	caring
dreamy	childish	emotional
indulgent	soft	protective
playful	colorless	attractive
mellow	tasteless	soft
sentimental	agreeable	tidy



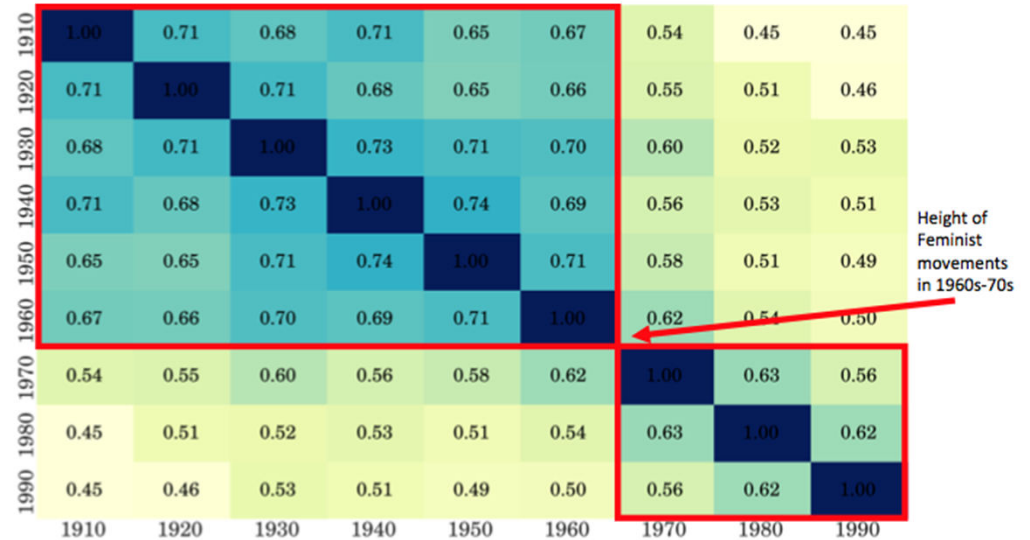
Most female adjectives

Embedding bias vs. census occupation*

* Used U.S. census to quantify the average female participation in occupations.

Embedding as a lens to study history

1910	1950	1990
charming	delicate	maternal
placid	sweet	morbid
delicate	charming	artificial
passionate	transparent	physical
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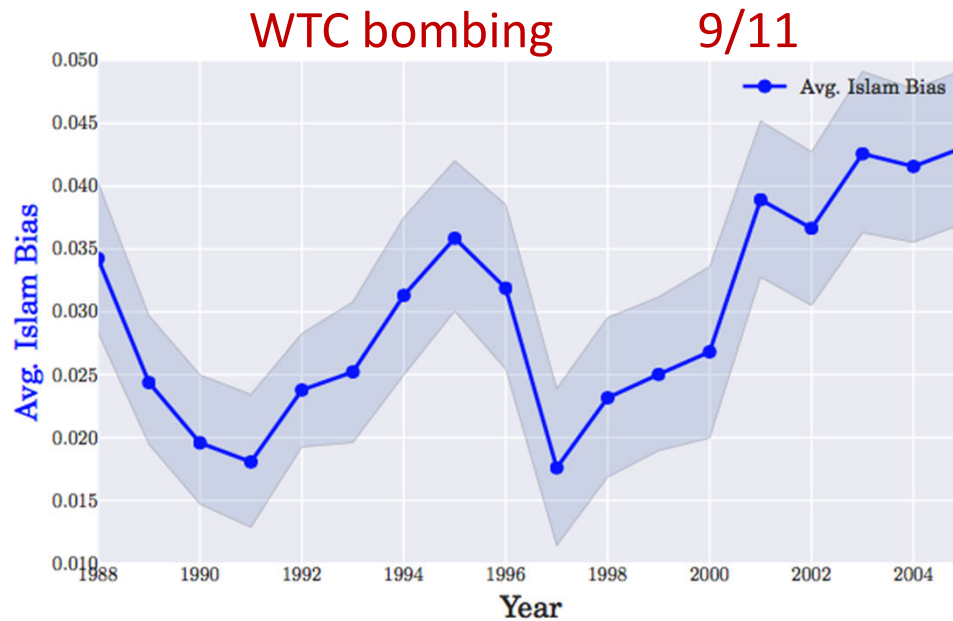


Most female adjectives

Correlation of embedding bias across decades

* Used U.S. census to quantify the average female participation in occupations.

Embedding as a lens to study history



Embedding trained on NY Times

Islam bias measures how close *Islam*, *mosque*, etc. are to words such as *terror*, *bomb*, *violence*.

Discussion

- Geometry captures bias.
- Who's responsible: data, algorithm or user?
- Using debiased embedding for sensitive applications.
- Word embedding as a lens to study historical trends.

Papers:

Man is to computer programmer as woman is to homemaker?

Debiasing word embeddings. NIPS'16

Word embeddings as a lens to quantify 100 years of gender and ethnic stereotypes. PNAS'18

Thanks!

- Geometry captures bias.
- Who's responsible: data, algorithm or user?
- Using debiased embedding for sensitive applications.
- Word embedding as a lens to study historical trends.

Collaborators: T. Bolukbasi, K. Chang, V. Saligrama, A. Kalai and N. Gar