Implementing Algorithmic Decision-Making Systems in Social Welfare Services Dr. Sivan Tamir

AI Tech & Policy Talks (AITPT) Digital Law Center, Université de Genève

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The 'digital welfare state' – ADM systems in social welfare services

1) Social welfare benefits

- Determining benefits eligibility
- Detecting social fraud

2) Child protective services

- Flagging child abuse
 - Targeting flagged families for early intervention
- Preventing the exploitation of vulnerable children and young people
 - Identifying high-risk geographical areas ---> redirecting support services



Public sector ↔ ADM unique challenges

•Technology development & implementation challenges

•Legal/regulatory challenges

•Ethical challenges

•Social challenges

*Bernd W. Wirtz, Jan C. Weyerer & Carolin Geyer, "Artificial Intelligence and the Public Sector—Applications and Challenges", International Journal of Public Administration, 42:7 (2019)

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Ethical difficulties



Inhuman (lacking human qualities)



Non-explainability and 'black box'* problem



Internal behavior of the code is unknown

 O Uncertainty/Inconsistency (outputs) + non-interpretability or nonexplainability (ADM)
---> Citizen distrust

* https://www.360logica.com/blog/the-aggravation-with-conventional-black-box-testing/



o Responsibility and accountability

Scale of AI error > scale human error



MiDAS automated (unemployment) fraud detection system

THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigour, journalistic flair



[2013-2015] ~ 48,000
fraud accusations
against
unemployment
insurance recipients
= A five-fold increase

• 93% of which = false determinations



o Autonomy

o Privacy concerns

O Al Bias ---->Algorithmic stigmatisation/discrimination



VIRGINIA EUDANKS BUSINESS 01.15.2010 00:00 AM

A Child Abuse Prediction Model Fails Poor Families

Why Pittsburgh's predictive analytics misdiagnoses child maltreatment and prescribes the wrong solutions



The Allegheny Family Screening Tool for child welfare:

- Relying extensively on administrative data from means-tested programs.
- Poor = "high risk" of child welfare placements ⇒ A 'digital poorhouse' [Virginia Eubanks].





Ethical difficulties – Human and civil rights at risk:

- ≻Human dignity
- ≻The right to autonomy
 - ➢The right to privacy
 - ➢The right to self-determination
 - >The right to be protected from third party intrusion
- ≻The right to welfare/health
- ≻The right to fairness
- ≻The right to social justice
- ➤The right to equality
- ➤The right to social justice
- ≻The right to justice

➤ The right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing... which produces legal effects... [Art. 22 GDPR]

ADM in the Netherlands



"SyRI has exclusively been used to detect welfare fraud and other irregularities in poor neighborhoods in four Dutch cities and affects the right to social security and to privacy of the poorest members of Dutch society."

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Blackbox welfare fraud detection system breaches human rights, Dutch court rules

Natasha Lomas @riptari / 3:03 PM GMT+2 • February 6, 2020



Lines of Work Global Justice C

Announcements

Profiling the Poor in the Dutch Welfare State

November 1, 2019 Christiaan van Veen

Digital Welfare State and Human Rights Project Poverty and Inequality Social Protection Technology

Report on court hearing in litigation in the Netherlands about digital welfare fraud detection system ('SyRI')

On Tuesday. October 29, 2019, I attended a hearing before the District Court of The Hague (the Netherlands) in litigation by a coalition of Dutch civil society organizations challenging the Dutch government's System Risk Indication ("SyRI"). The Digital Welfare State and Human Rights Project at NYU Law, which I recently collaborated with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights in preparing an amicus brief to the District Court. Rapporteur became involved in this case because SyRI has exclusively been used to detect welfare fraud and other irregularities in poor neighborhoods in cities and affects the right to social security and to privacy of the poorest members of Dutch society. This litigation may also set a highly relevant legal pred impact beyond Dutch borders in an area that has received relatively little judicial scrutiny to date







Cor



- Objectivity & Neutrality
- Automated process
- Scientific (algorithm-based) outputs
- Bias-free(?)
- ✓ Public trust

- \circ Accuracy
- Incredible precision



○ Responsibility

Uniform, effective, consistent treatment

Efficiency & Benefit maximisation

- Greatest welfare to greatest number



- Harm prevention / minimisation
- Simulating complex systems
- Identifying unintended consequences
- [Service] Personalisation
- Customisation, better targeting
- \odot Distributive justice
- Egalitarian treatment
- Social justice



- o Benefits for the **ecosystem**
- Solutions for challenging universal social problems
- Streamlining administrative processes
 - Saving on human resource cost
- **Professional** benefits:
- Automation of repetitive tasks 🖛 (Human) resource allocation
- Empowering social workers



Recommendations





Recommendations: Stage I – 'Anticipatory Governance'

<u>Pre-adoption</u> of an ADM system into public/social welfare services

1) A feasibility Study

- (existing human alternative; costs – technology, implementation, sustainability, risks)

2) [Policymakers] Justification rof opting for an ADM system:

- Will the impact of the system be proportionate?
- In what areas is it superior to the existing human-based model?
- How will it improve the existing system?

3) Algorithmic Equity?

- Algorithm fairness? Proper operability?



Recommendations: Stage II – 'Anticipatory Governance'

Design and adaptation for implementation of ADM systems into public/social welfare services

- 1) Providing a *non*-digital option for a given service
- 2) Personalisation (algorithm-assisted decision making / algorithmic decisionmaking; type of output: report vs. risk score)
- 3) Significant involvement of public administration in system design (optimisation, accountability, keeping data internally, control) ⇒ outsourcing development
- 4) Inclusion of target population (SW clients) in the design
- 5) Inclusion of professional operators in the design



Recommendations: Stage III

<u>Post-adoption</u> of the ADM system into public/social welfare services

- 'Human-in-the-loop' (inc. over)
- Formulating control systems + processes for performance evaluation of the technology
- Establishment of an **appeal mechanism** (+notice) for the ADM system's decisions (before going into effect)



Thank You!

74-76 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv 6521401 ISRAEL WWW.TECHPOLICY.ORG.IL

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