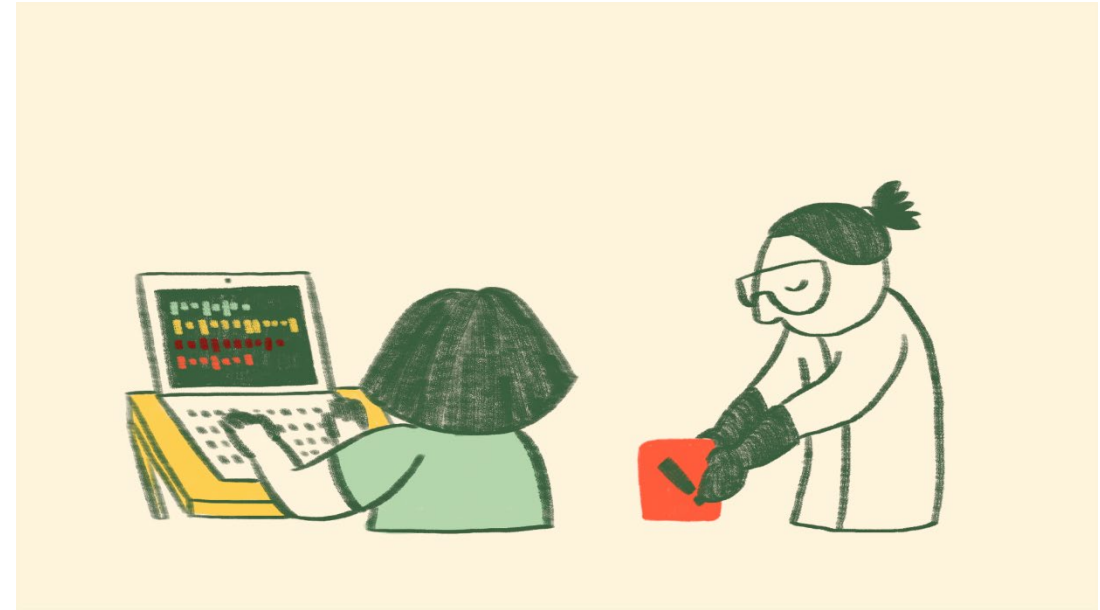


Gender bias and military applications of AI: An academic perspective

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Introduction

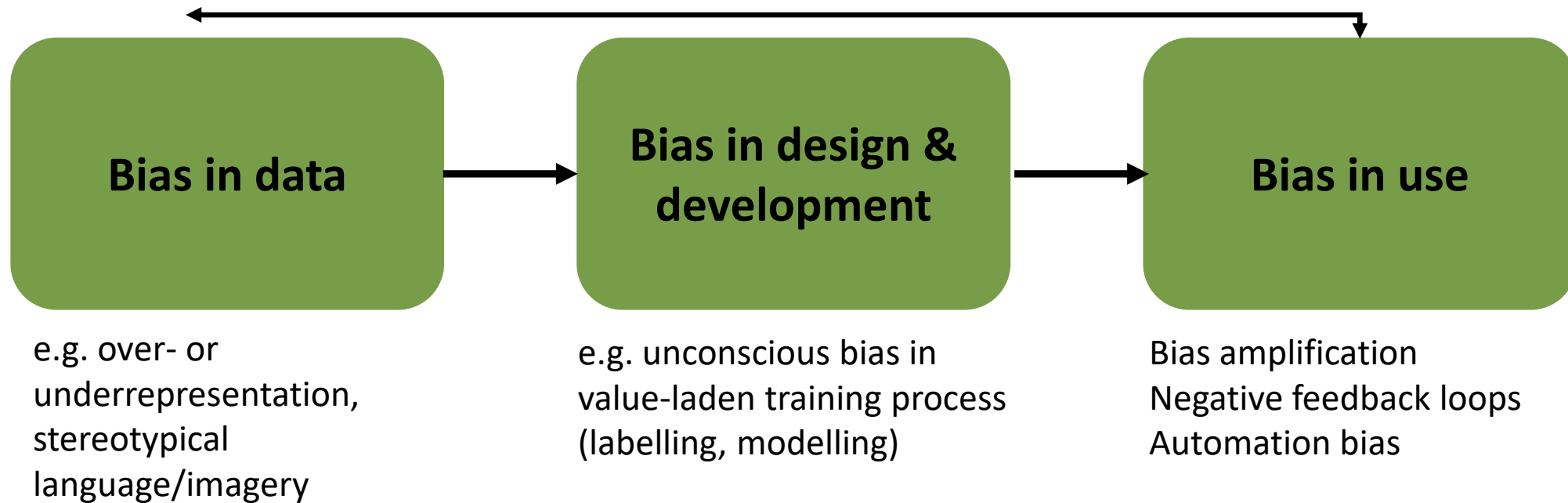
- **Algorithmic bias:** “The application of an algorithm that compounds existing inequities in socioeconomic status, race, ethnic background, religion, gender, disability” (Igoe 2021).
- “Although evidence of bias in civilian applications of AI is easy to find, **less research exists on how military applications of AI may draw on and reproduce inequalities**” (Chandler 2021).



Yasmin Dwiputri & Data Hazards Project / Better Images of AI / Safety Precautions / CC-BY 4.0

Bias in AI technologies

Bias can occur throughout the entire lifecycle of algorithmic models from data collection, to training, evaluation, use, and archiving/disposal



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Academic literature on gender bias

(1) Gender bias perpetuation: how is gender bias amplified?

(2) Gender bias mitigation: how and by what methods can gender bias be mitigated?



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Bualoamwini & Gebru 2018: Gender shades

Consequences of (gender) bias in military applications of AI

- Legal and moral harms
- Dysfunctionality
- Unpredictability

- Potential exacerbation of bias in datasets used for military applications
- Limited quantity and quality of data



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Bias and AI Technologies as Social

- AI technologies mirror our societies
- “Bias is inherent in society and thus it is inherent in AI as well” (O’Connor and Liu 2024)



Anne Fehres and Luke Conroy & AI4Media / Better Images of AI / Data is a Mirror of Us / CC-BY 4.0

“Shift the narrative of AI as something ‘external’ or technologically deterministic, **to something ‘human’ that is not happening to us but is created, directed, controlled by human beings and reflective of society**”

(UNESCO Recommendations on AI and gender equality 2020)

Ways forward

- Mitigating gender and other forms of biases in AI technologies goes beyond technical solutions
- Whose interests are represented in the current design of AI technologies?
- Address bias embedded in (work) cultures and professions

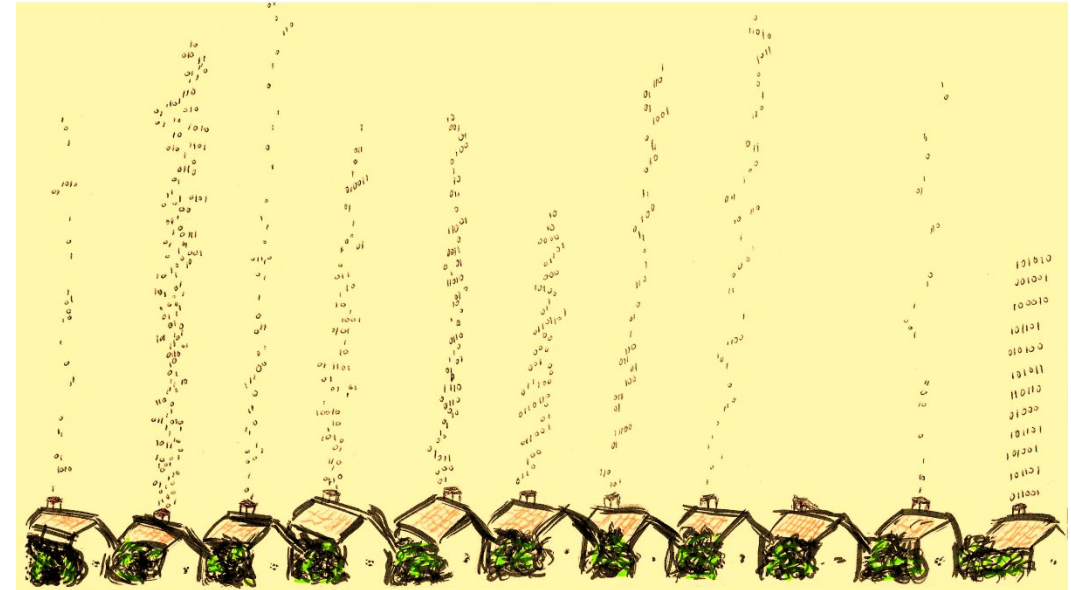


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“The people who design and develop technology are unrepresentative of society, with tech firms employing few women, minorities, or those aged over 40” (Howcroft & Rubery 2019, 221)

Conclusion

- Bias and harm mitigation part of many responsible AI principles
- **Simultaneous:** logic that military applications of AI can make conduct of war more rational, predictable – “better than human judgment”
- **But:** development of AI technologies deeply enmeshed in human judgement throughout the entire lifecycle



Joahna Kuiper / Better Images of AI / Little data houses / CC-BY 4.0

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