



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

The Psychometrics Centre

Ethics and Psychometrics:
Scientific Racism, Magic Tests, and
Computers Making Decisions

Dr David Stillwell
The Psychometrics Centre
University of Cambridge

The first examinations

Measuring candidates' ability in order to determine their position in court. Xun Zi, 310BC - 289BC



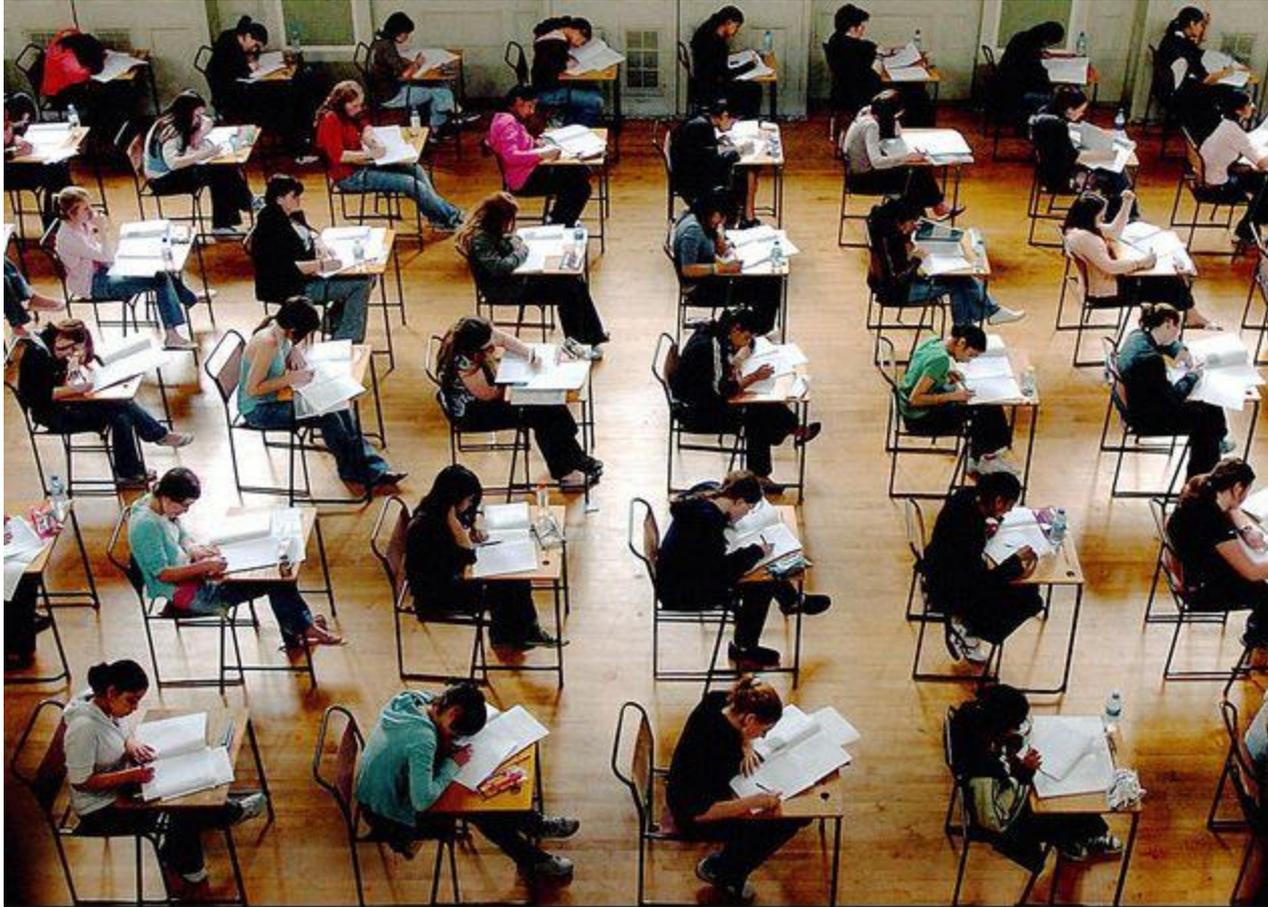
School examinations 1890



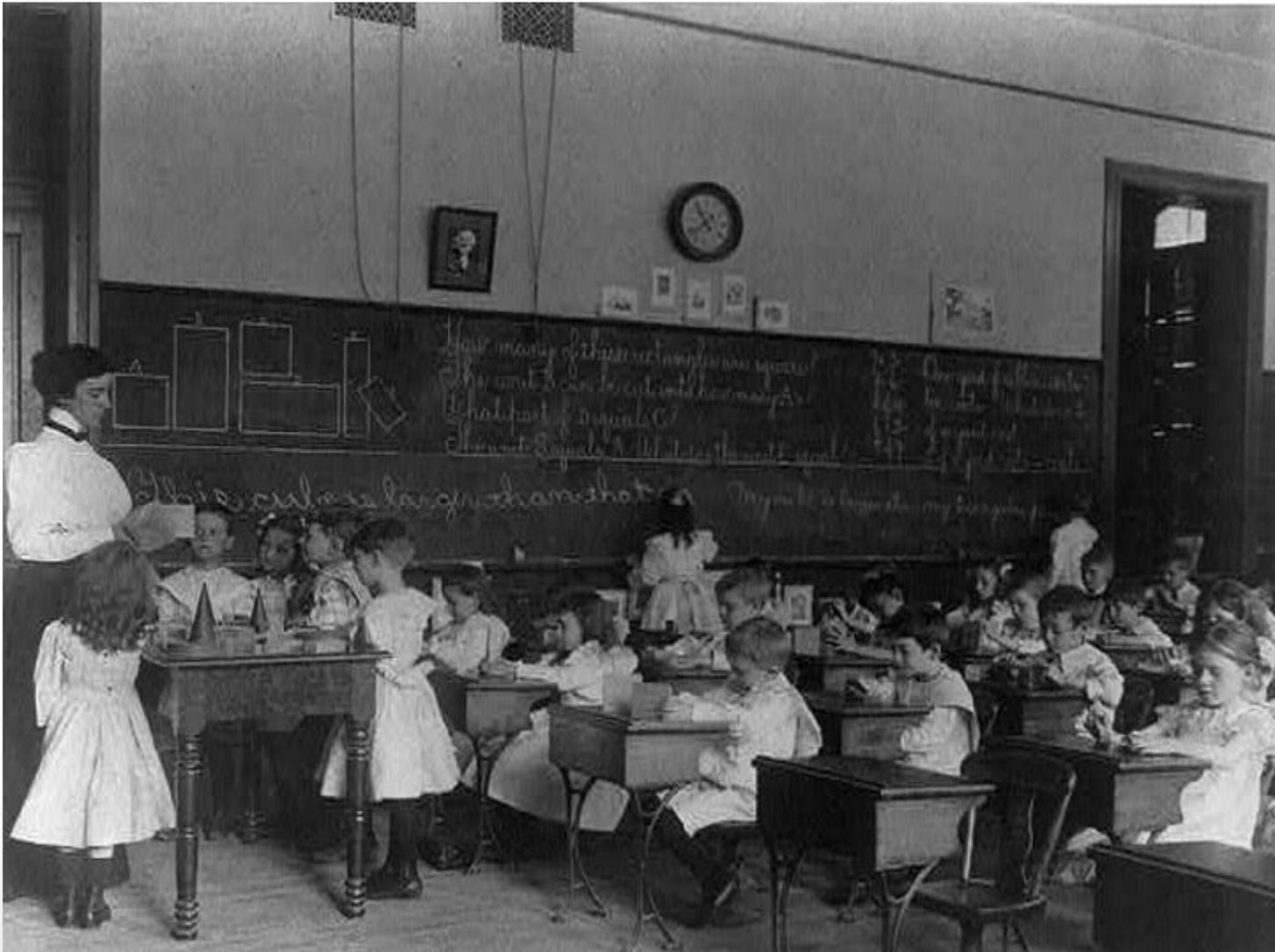
Scholastic Aptitude (11+, SAT) (1926-1950)



Meritocracy (1950- 1990)



'Mental Age' Binet, Paris, 1904



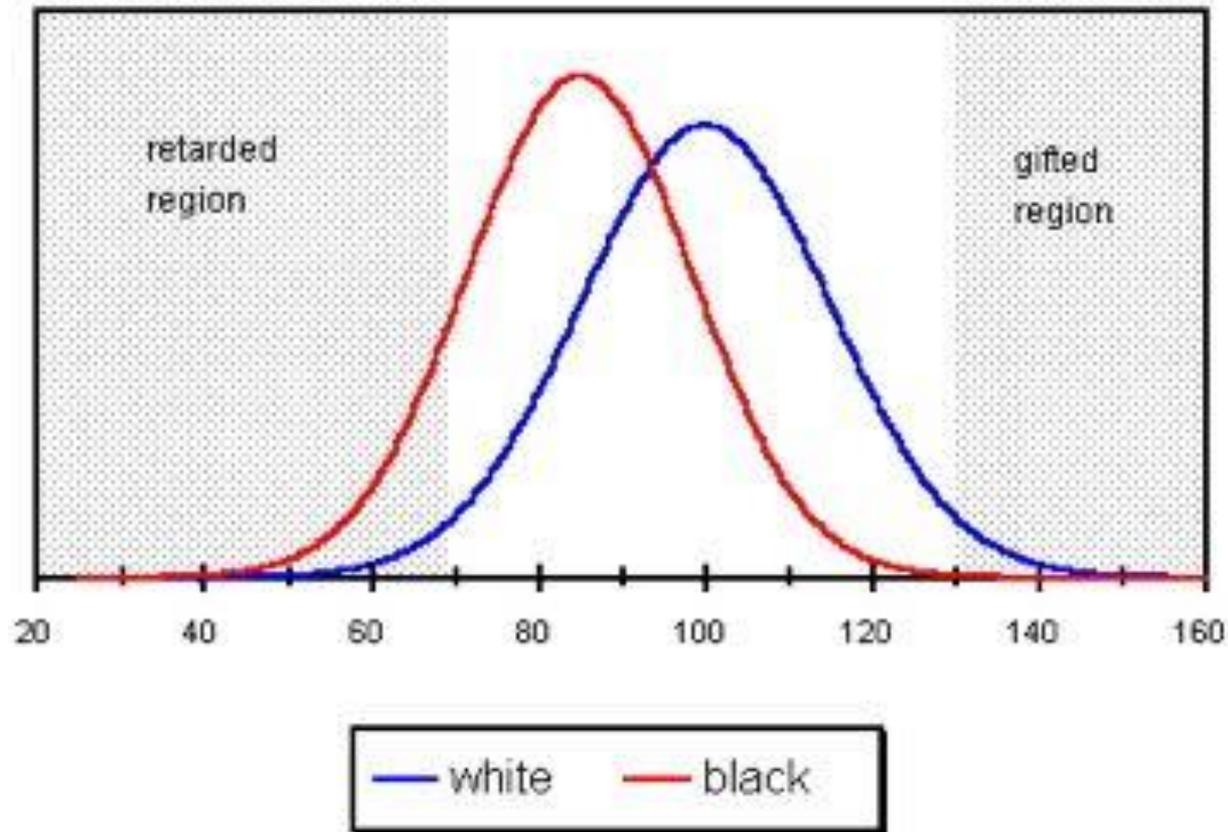
'Mental Tests'

US Army Alpha, WW1



Herrnstein and Murray The Bell Curve (1994)

black and white IQ distributions



IQ testing Ellis Island 1912-1954



Ellis Island Test Results



Sterilisation, Race and IQ, USA

6. [REDACTED] - (W) - Resident Buncombe County

Proceedings instituted by George H. Lawrence, SPW

Medical history by H. C. Whems, M. D.

Sterilization recommended by Dr. Whems

Social history:

Married woman, [REDACTED] years of age, who is the mother of 3 children ranging in ages from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] years. On a psychological examination given by Dorothy Hamilton she was found to have an I. Q. of 56. The family has been financially dependent for many years and there is a history of inter-marriage with Indian and Negro.

Diagnosis: Feeble-mindedness

Operation will be performed by surgeon on staff of Biltmore Hospital at time of delivery.

Consents: Consent is signed by [REDACTED], patient, and by [REDACTED], husband.

Scientific Racism (Racial Hygiene)

- Virginia (1924) “Sterilization Act” for the “feebleminded”
- Germany (1933) “Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring” (sterilization for feeblemindedness, mental illness, blindness, deafness, physical deformity)
- Germany (1937) ‘Commission Number 3’ compulsory sterilization of children of mixed-race origins.
- Germany (1939) Euthanasia introduced in psychiatric hospitals for those with disabilities (broadly defined, this included homosexuality and “social deviancy”)
- Soviet Union (1949), Incarceration on psychiatric diagnosis of “philosophical intoxication”, “sluggish schizophrenia” (poor social adaptation), etc.

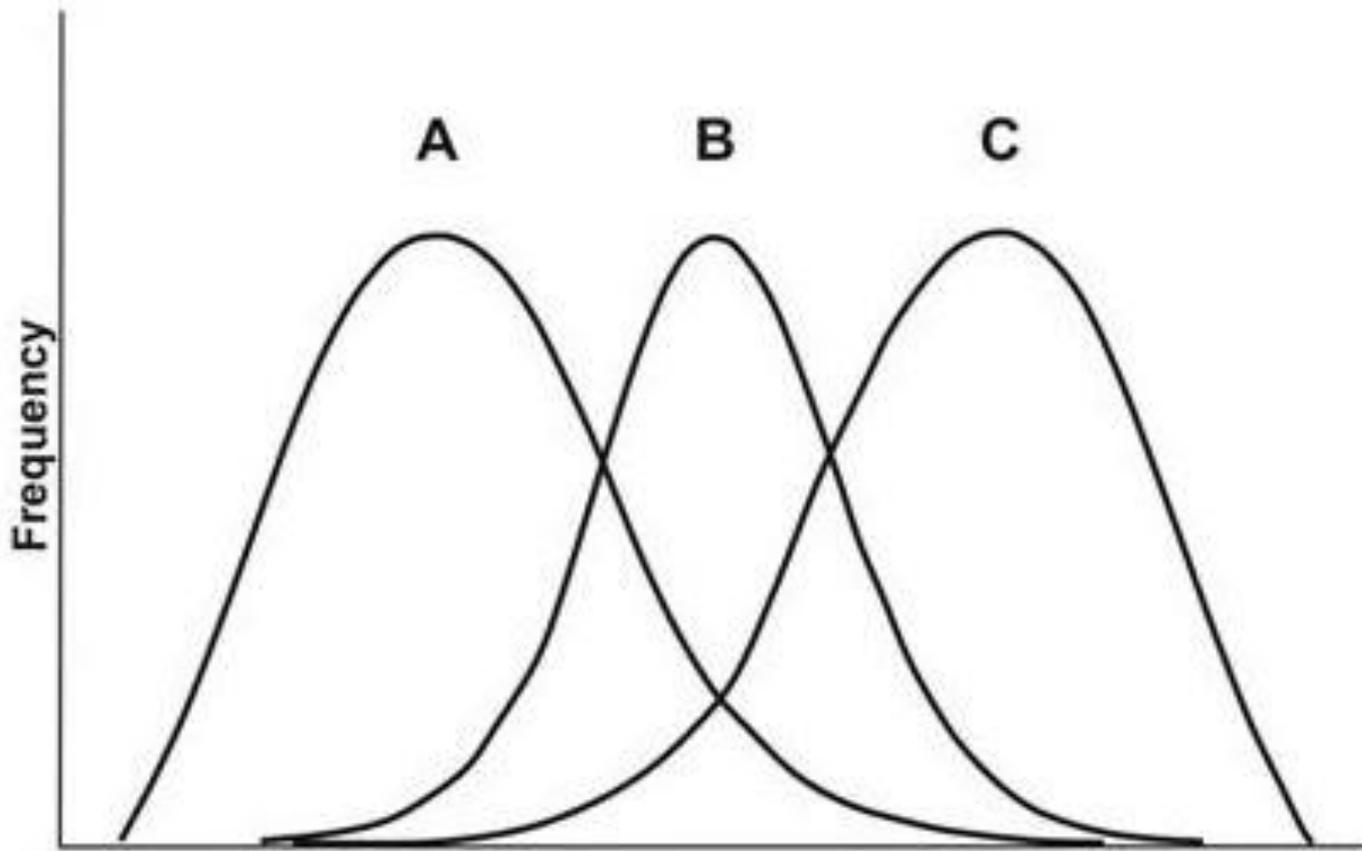
The Flynn Effect

Table 16. Raven's and Vocabulary: sensitivity to environment over time.

Locale	Age	Dates	Gain IQ points	Rate per year
Scotland	77	1921-1936*	16.50	1.100
Belgium (Flemish)	18+	1958-1967	7.82	0.869
La Plata (Argentina)	19-24	1964-1998	27.66	0.814
Belgium (Walloon)	18+	1958-67	6.47	0.719
The Netherlands	18	1952-1982	20.10	0.667
Israel (female)	17.5	1976-1984	5.09	0.637
Norway	19-20	1954-1968	8.80	0.629
Israel (male)	17.5	1971-1984	7.35	0.565
Great Britain	18-67	1942-1992	27.00	0.540
Raven's Matrices	Adults	Circa 1940-1984	-----	0.727
Wechsler Vocab.	20-74	1953.5-2007	17.0	0.318

The Flynn Effect: 50 years = 36 IQ points

B = White in 1960; A = Black in 1960; but C = Black in 2010



Magic Tests

The Big Five Personality Questionnaire

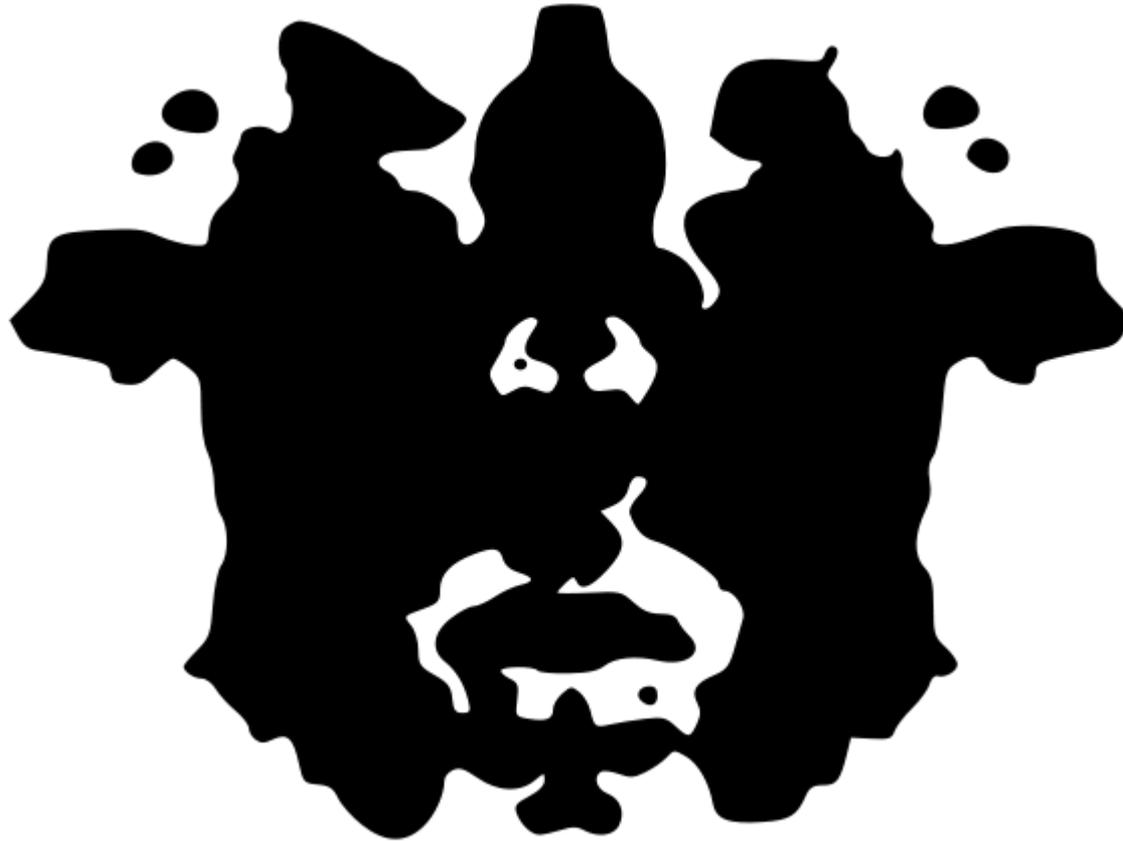
Below, there are phrases describing people's behaviours. Please use the rating scale to describe how accurately each statement describes you. Describe yourself as you generally are now, not as you wish to be in the future. Rate yourself as you honestly see yourself, in relation to other people you know of the same sex as you are, and roughly your same age. If you are unsure of which response to choose (e.g. you act one way in a certain situation, and another way in a different situation), choose the response which feels most "natural" to you.

So that you can describe yourself in an honest manner, your answers to individual questions cannot be seen by others, only the overall calculation of your personality traits.

Answer questions (The more you answer, the more accurate your results will be. But you can always answer more later.)

Phrase:	Very Inaccurate	Moderately Inaccurate	Neither Inaccurate nor Accurate	Moderately Accurate	Very Accurate
I...					
Have a vivid imagination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hold a grudge.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do not mind being the centre of attention.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do not like poetry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Complete tasks successfully.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Believe that others have good intentions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Avoid philosophical discussions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Need a push to get started.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cut others to pieces.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Make friends easily.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feel comfortable with myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Often feel blue.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Am easy to satisfy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Keep in the background.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Am always prepared.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enjoy wild flights of fantasy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Get stressed out easily.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Avoid contact with others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Am not easily bothered by things.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shirk my duties.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Magic Tests

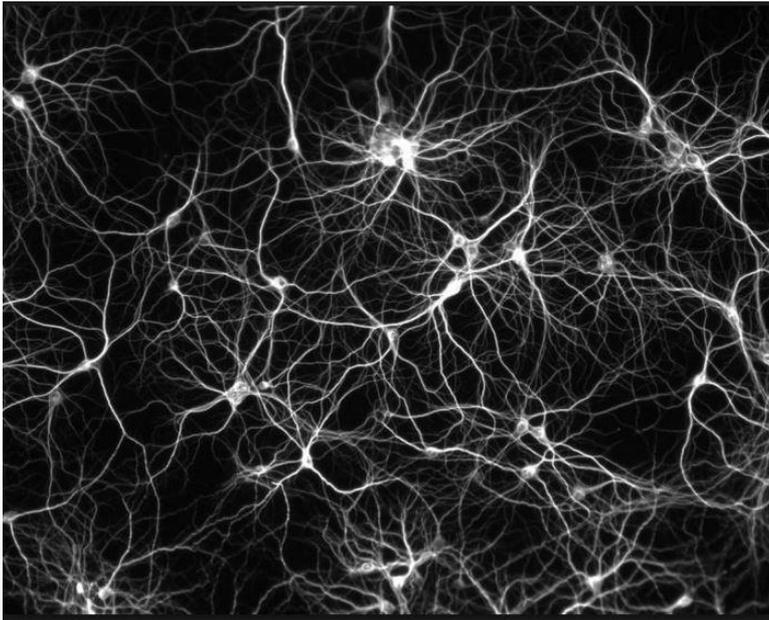


Magic Tests

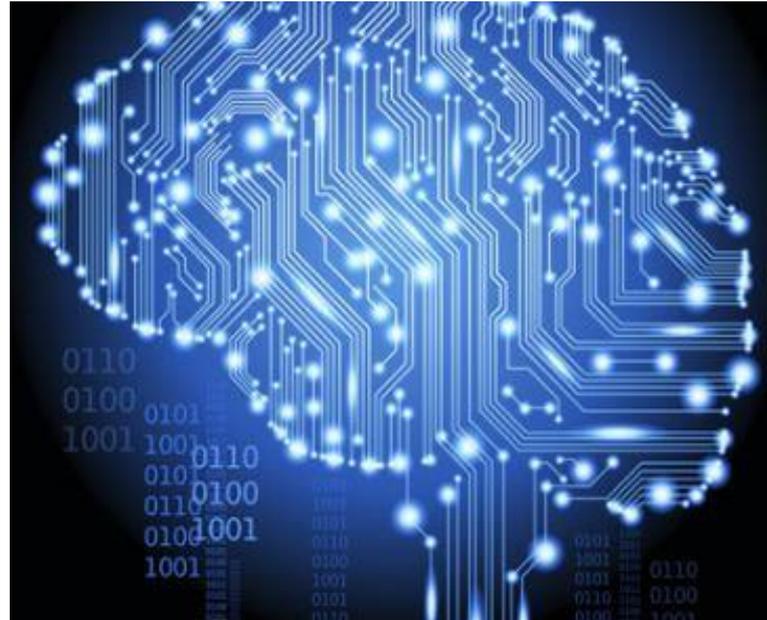
- Personality tests give you an opportunity to describe yourself. They help you to tell the things you already know.
- In most tests, each question measures one trait, e.g. “I avoid contact with others” and “I do not mind being the centre of attention” both measure Extroversion.
- Your answers are compared to others who have taken the test (the norm group). Then your results are given in comparison to theirs.
- If you take a test, you should really get feedback on your results.
- It is acceptable for you to disagree with the feedback.
- Some tests can be used for selection. Many popular tests should only be used for personal development (e.g. MBTI, Belbin Team Roles).

Two possible tomorrows for psychology

Neuropsychology



Computational social psychology

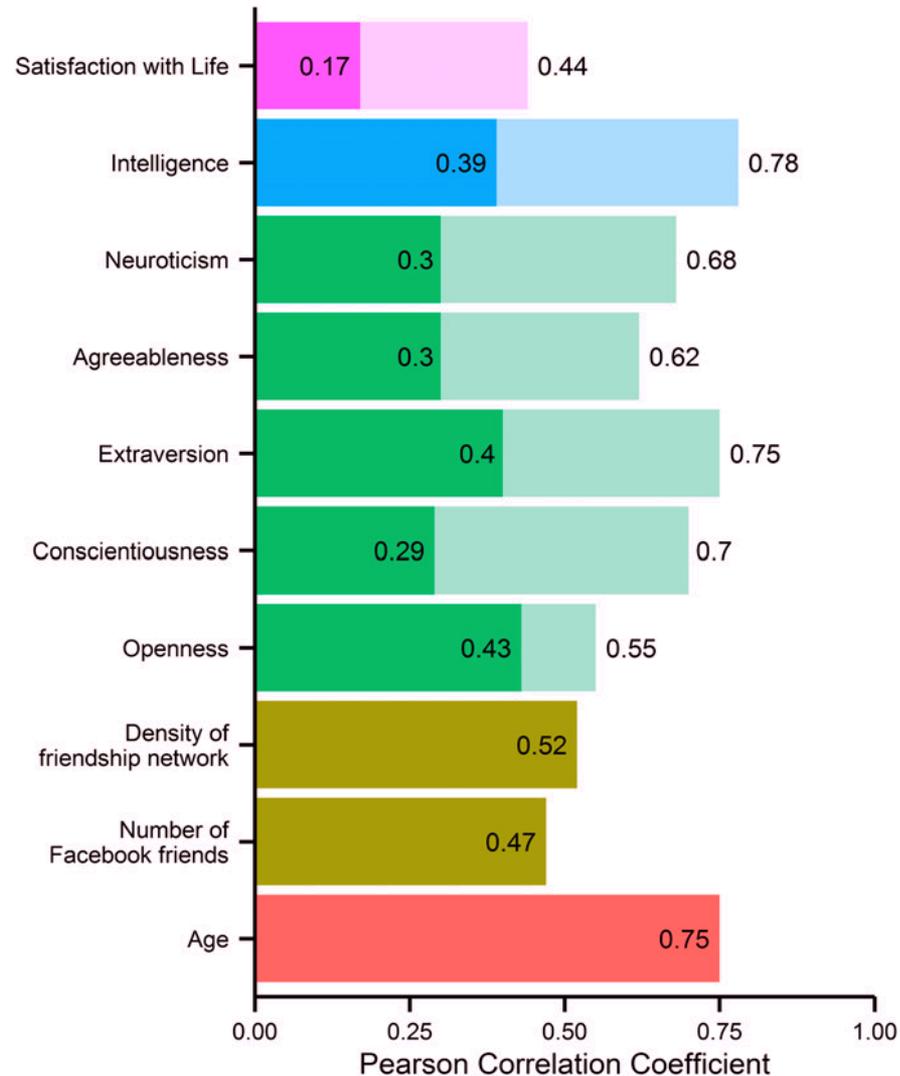


Your digital footprint

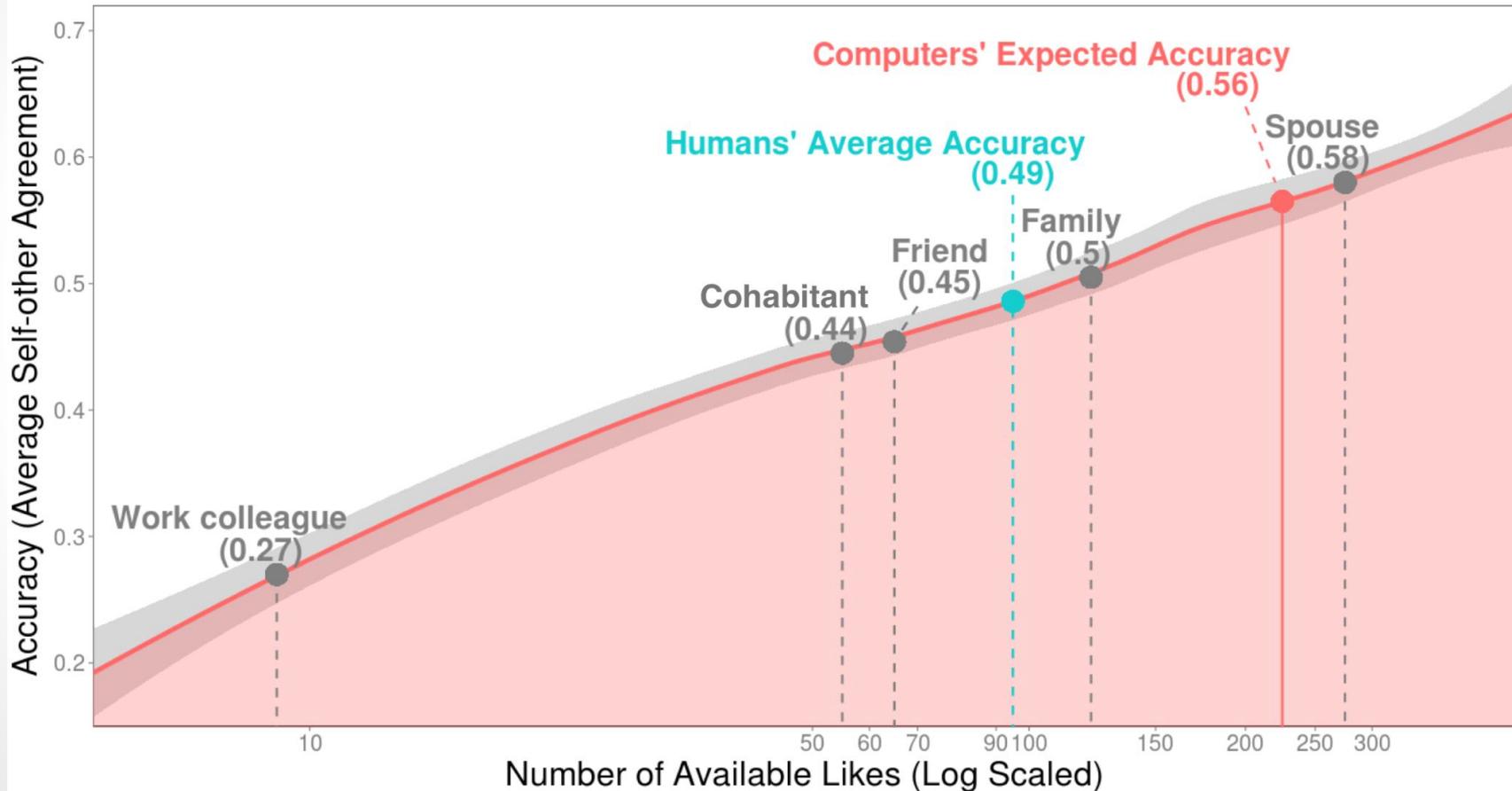
- Demonstrates your habits, lifestyle & desires
- Analysed psychometrically this can tell us:
 - What sort of person you are
 - Who are your friends
 - Your needs, hopes and expectations
 - What you are likely to do (or not do)
- How?
 - Every keystroke you make is recorded
 - Algorithms identify patterns in these records
 - Your unique pattern creates a model of you
 - Your Avatar in cyberspace



How accurate did you say (2013)?



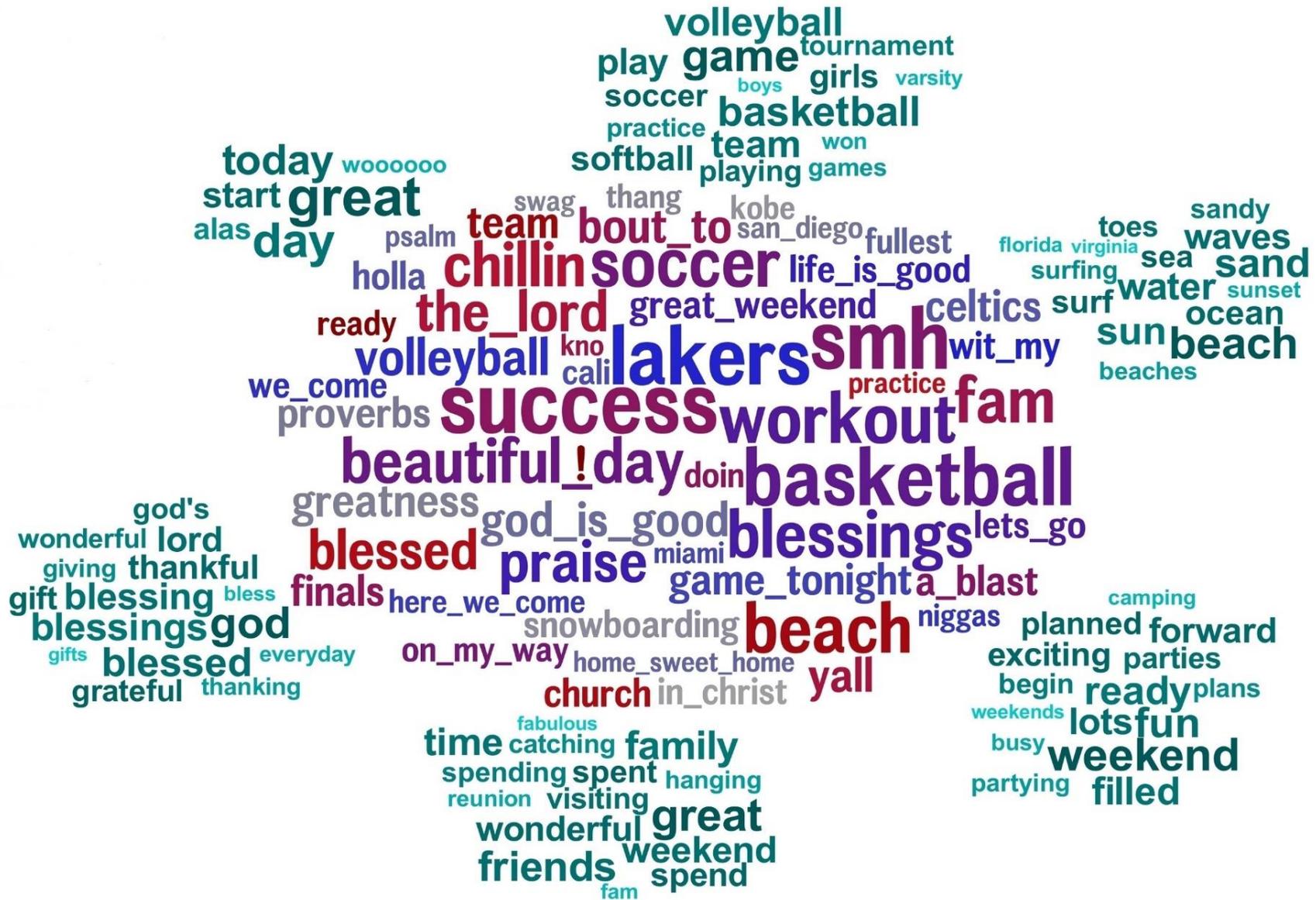
How accurate did you say (2015)?



How accurate did you say (201X)?

Trait	Big 5
Openness	0.77
Conscientiousness	0.68
Extraversion	0.71
Agreeableness	0.72
Neuroticism	0.58

Emotionally stable (Low Neuroticism)



The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- We can predict the psychological traits of billions of people in milliseconds.
- What should it be used for?
- ...And under what conditions?

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A dating app already connects to users' Facebook accounts and downloads their pictures so that users can decide whether they want to talk further to someone else based on their photos.
- What if we use psychology to improve that matching, by measuring users' personalities and then prioritising the best matches?

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A bank already analyses the e-mail correspondence of its employees to look for fraudsters. Employees are aware of this. It searches for keywords such as “steal” and then looks into more detail.
- What if we use psychology to improve that targeting, by automatically measuring the personality of bank employees, to search for those high in narcissism or psychoticism?

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A graduate employer already does a web search for information on applicants. As part of this, a HR specialist might see a user's social network account.
- What if we use psychology to reduce the HR specialist's bias and stereotypes, by automatically measuring the personality of job applicants, and recommending those with the best personality for the job?

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A social network already targets ads based on behaviour of its users on and off the network. For example, if you view a holiday website, then you're more likely to see ads for flights.
- What if we use psychology to improve that advertising, by showing extroverts 'exciting' holidays and introverts 'relaxing' holidays?

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A car insurance company prices its insurance partly on the basis of demographic characteristics such as age and geography
- What if we use psychology to improve that pricing, by taking into account the personality of the buyer.

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A government provides national healthcare to its citizens. Costs could be drastically reduced if citizens did not engage in behaviour that's associated with preventable diseases.
- What if we use psychology to encourage healthy behaviour by identifying psychological risk factors for unhealthy behaviour, and then intervening; the earlier the better.

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- A government already collects data on its citizens' web habits, in order to search for terrorist behaviour
- What if we use psychology to improve our understanding of terrorism, by automatically assessing who are the 'influencers' in a terrorist cell.
- What if we use psychology to nudge at-risk people away from terrorism; the earlier the better?

The Psychometrician's Dilemma

- Do we want the computer to decide:
 - What you are sold?
 - How you are sold it?
 - The premium for your insurance or loan?
 - Who you date?
 - Whether you're likely to engage in illegal behaviour?
 - Whether you require an intervention to stop your unhealthy habits?
 - Whether you require an intervention to stop your potential future terrorism?