

# **Bias, Skill and Decisions**

Tom Stafford, University of Sheffield, 26/9/19

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# Bias, Skill and Decisions

I study learning and decision making. Much of my research looks at simple decision making, and simple skill learning, using measures of behaviour informed by work done in computational theory, robotics and neuroscience. More recently a strand of my research looks at complex decisions, and bias in decision making. In this talk I will discuss two recent projects which demonstrate the power of combining psychological theory with computer science techniques:

The first, a promising method which uses timing and error data from typing to infer something about neurological health:

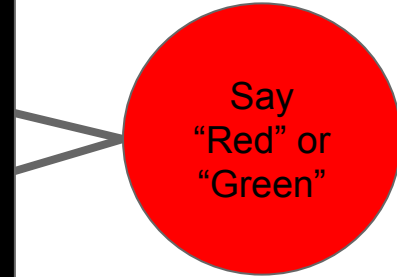
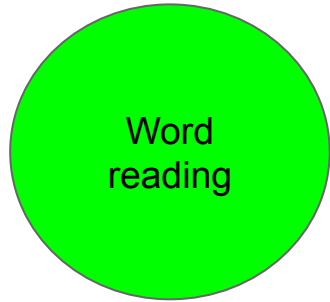
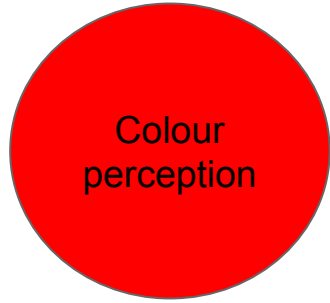
Bannard, C., Leriche, M., Bandmann, O., Brown, C., Ferracane, E., Sánchez-Ferro, A., Obeso, J., Redgrave, P. and Stafford, T. (2019). [Reduced habit-driven errors in Parkinson's Disease](#). *Nature Scientific Reports*.

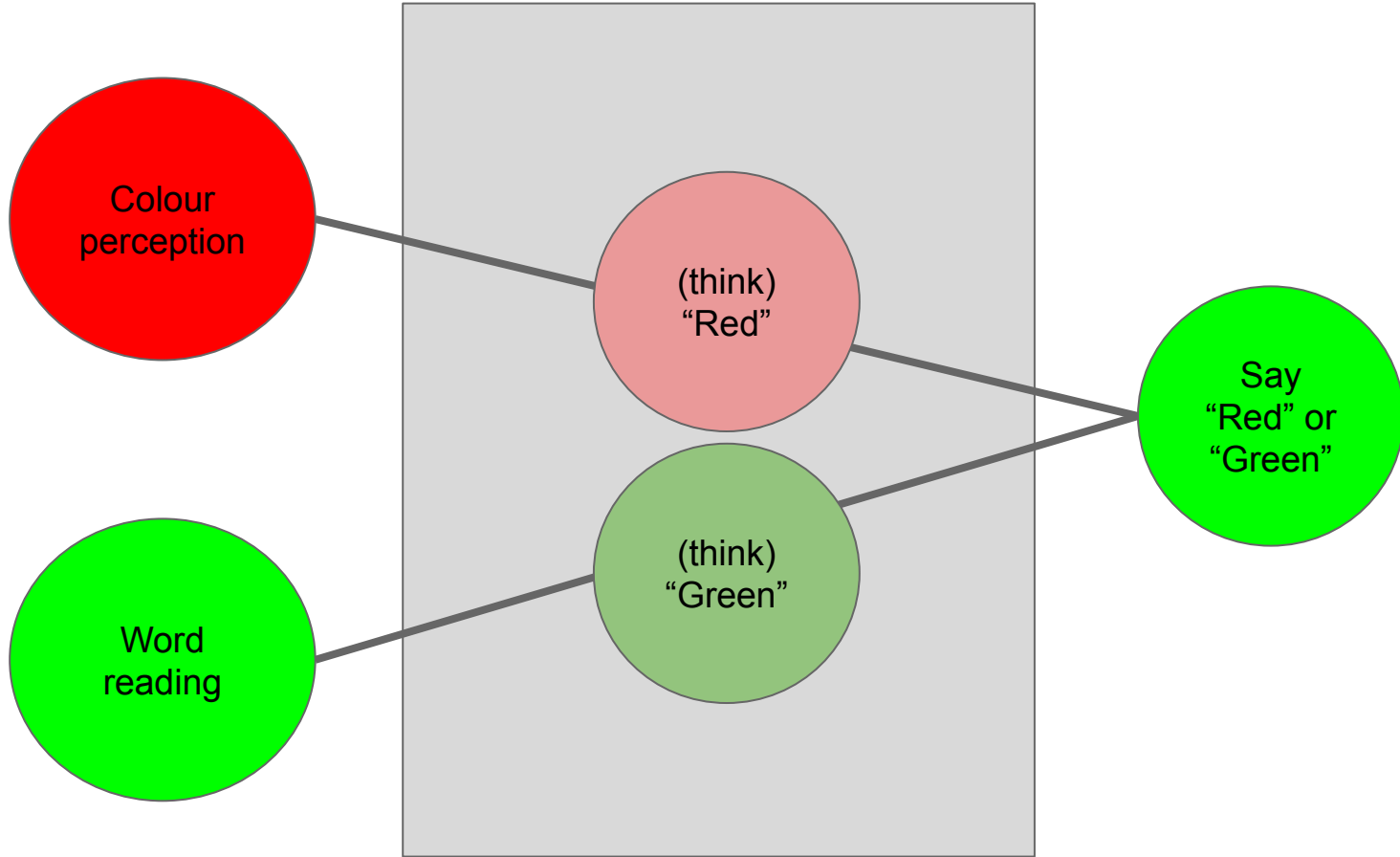
The second, a study of racial bias in soccer referees which also tells us something about biases in the scientific process:

Silberzahn, R. et al (2018). [Many analysts, one dataset: Making transparent how variations in analytical choices affect results](#). *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*. See also : ['Science isn't broken'](#)

English

**GREEN**

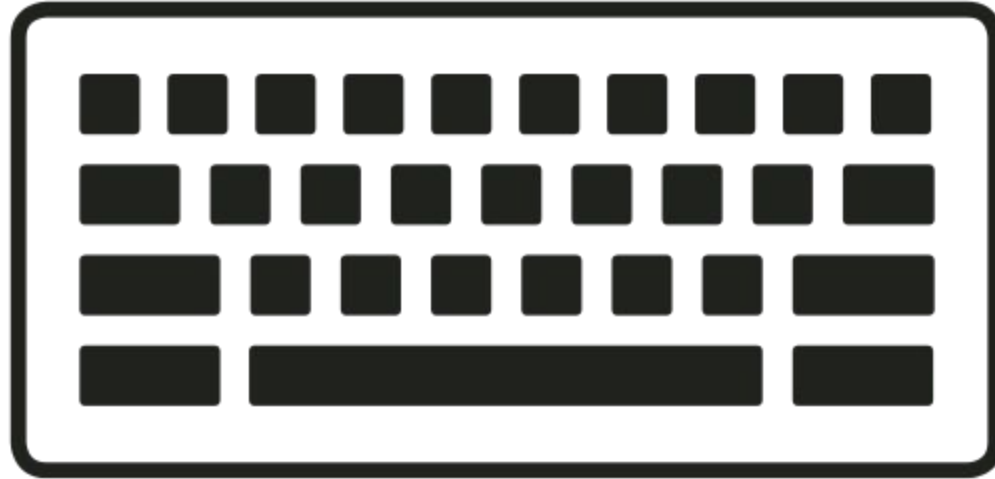




# Goal-directed and habitual control in the basal ganglia: implications for Parkinson's disease

*Peter Redgrave<sup>\*</sup>, Manuel Rodriguez<sup>+§</sup>, Yoland Smith<sup>||¶</sup>, Maria C. Rodriguez-Oroz<sup>§#</sup>, Stephane Lehericy<sup>\*\*</sup>, Hagai Bergman<sup>++</sup>, Yves Agid<sup>§§</sup>, Mahlon R. DeLong<sup>¶</sup> and Jose A. Obeso<sup>§#</sup>*

Abstract | Progressive loss of the ascending dopaminergic projection in the basal ganglia is a fundamental pathological feature of Parkinson's disease. Studies in animals and humans have identified spatially segregated functional territories in the basal ganglia for the control of goal-directed and habitual actions. In patients with Parkinson's disease the loss of dopamine is predominantly in the posterior putamen, a region of the basal ganglia associated with the control of habitual behaviour. These patients may therefore be forced into a progressive reliance on the goal-directed mode of action control that is mediated by comparatively preserved processing in the rostromedial striatum. Thus, many of their behavioural difficulties may reflect a loss of normal automatic control owing to distorting output signals from habitual control circuits, which impede the expression of goal-directed action.



Norman, D. A. (1981). Categorization of action slips. *Psychological review*, 88(1), 1-15

Botvinick, M. M. (2008). Hierarchical models of behavior and prefrontal function. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 12(5), 201-208.



That's what I think  
thing

Let's save the date  
data

Blues have  
Blue shave



Colin Bannard

Psychology,  
Liverpool



Peter  
Redgrave

Psychology,  
Sheffield



Oliver  
Bandmann

SiTran,  
Sheffield



José A. Obeso

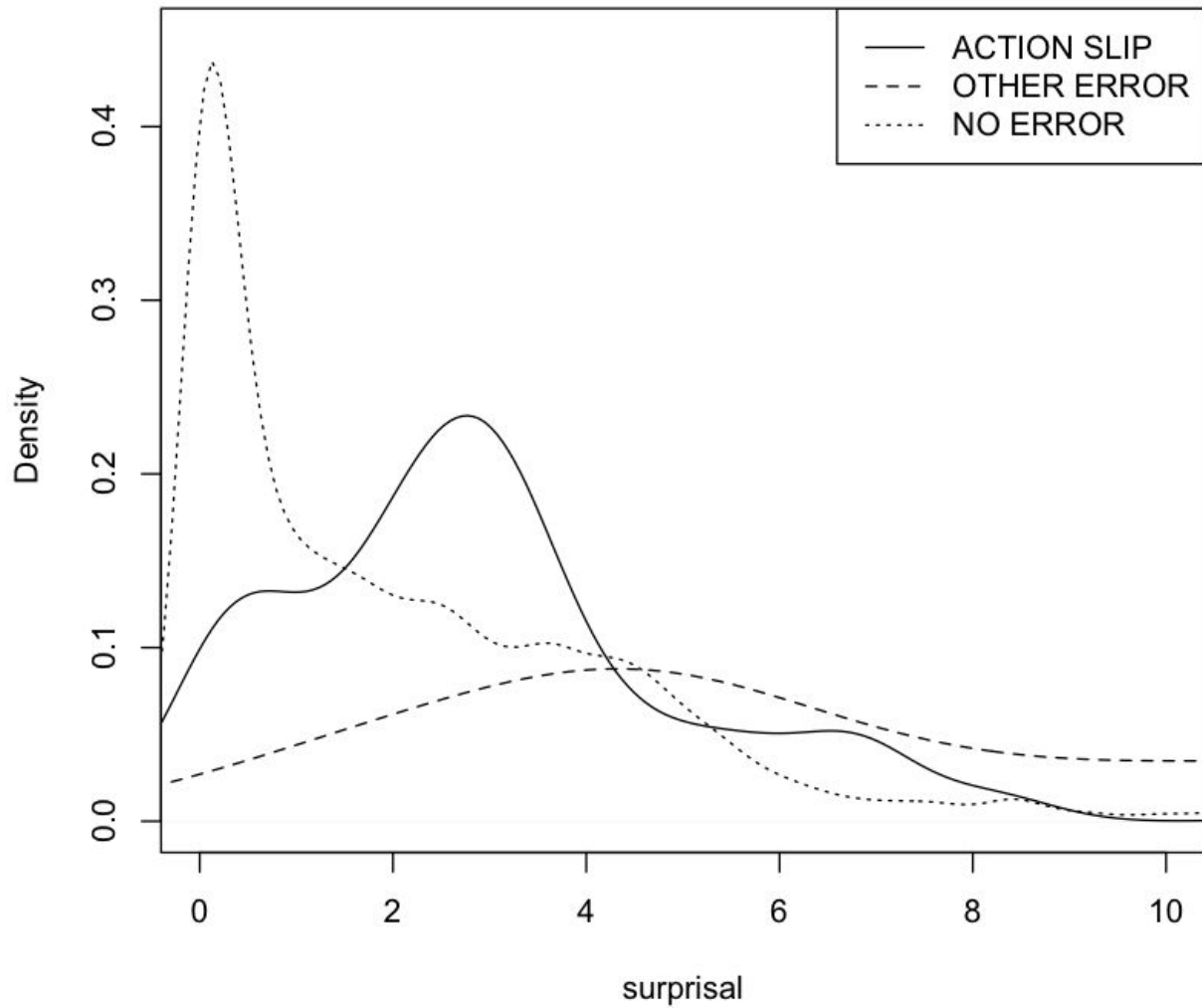
HM  
Hospitales,  
Madrid

## Reduced Habitual Intrusions: An Early Marker of Parkinson's Disease?

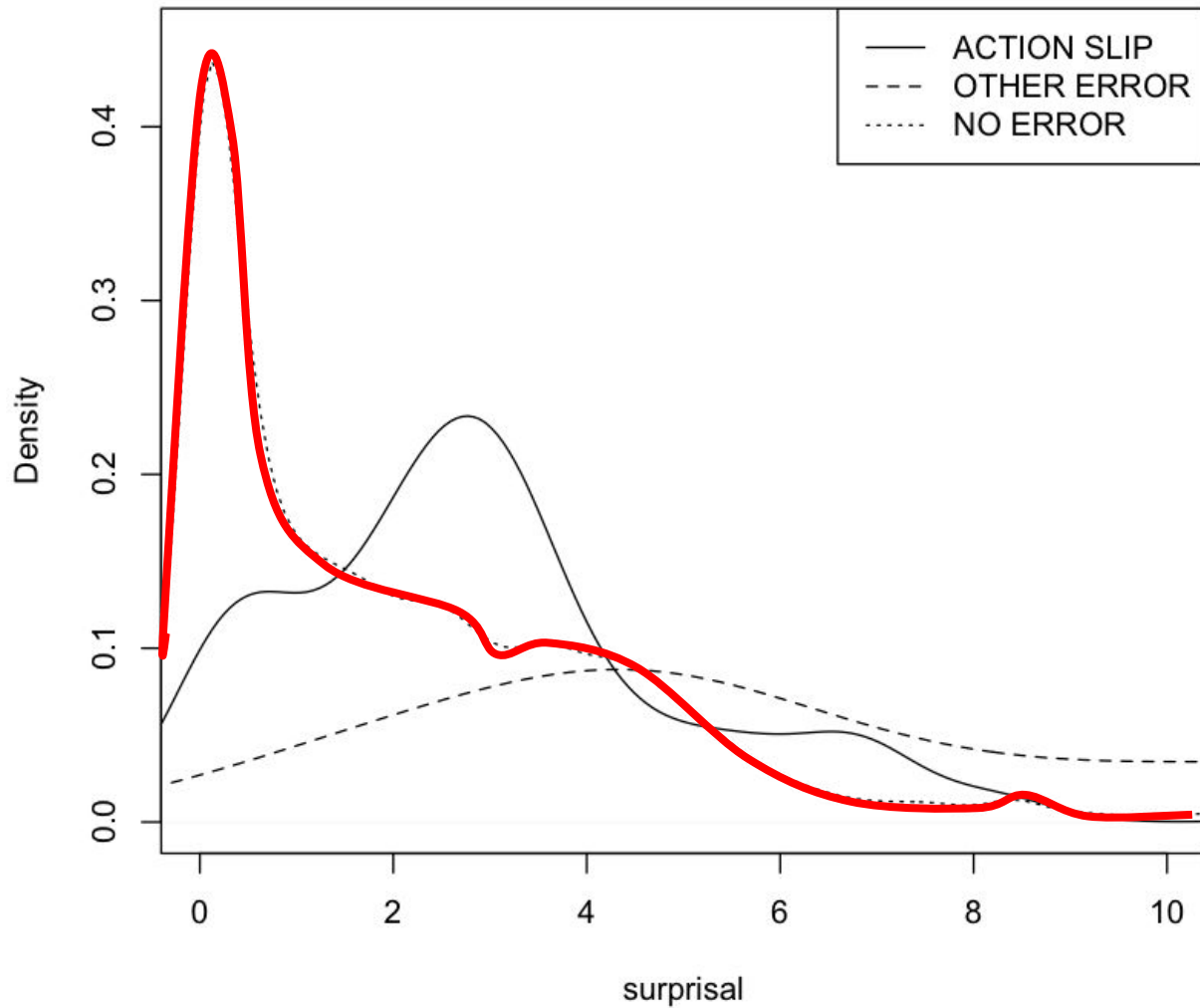
Sentence Selection (wikipedia)

Participants' copy-typing

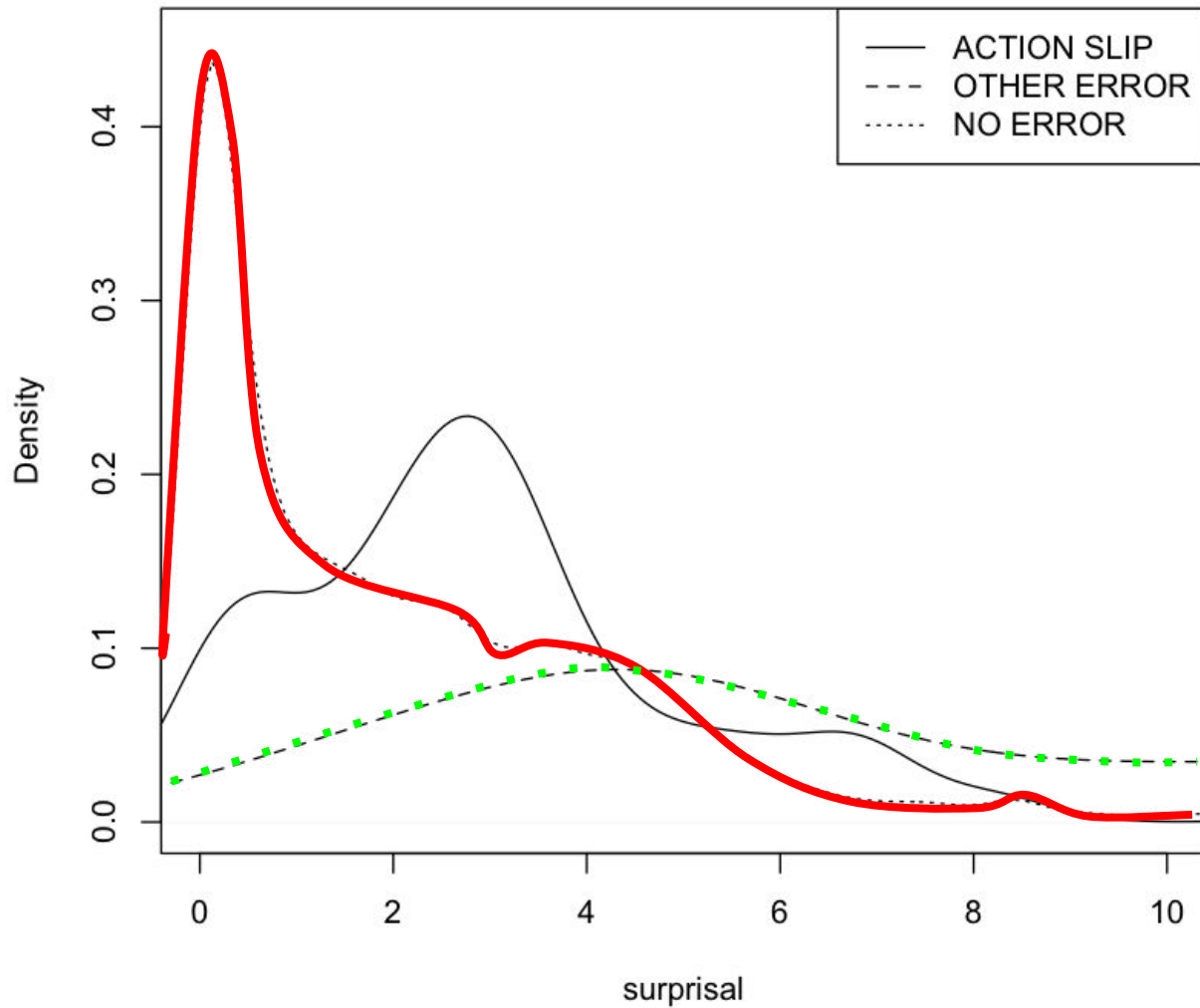
Classifier



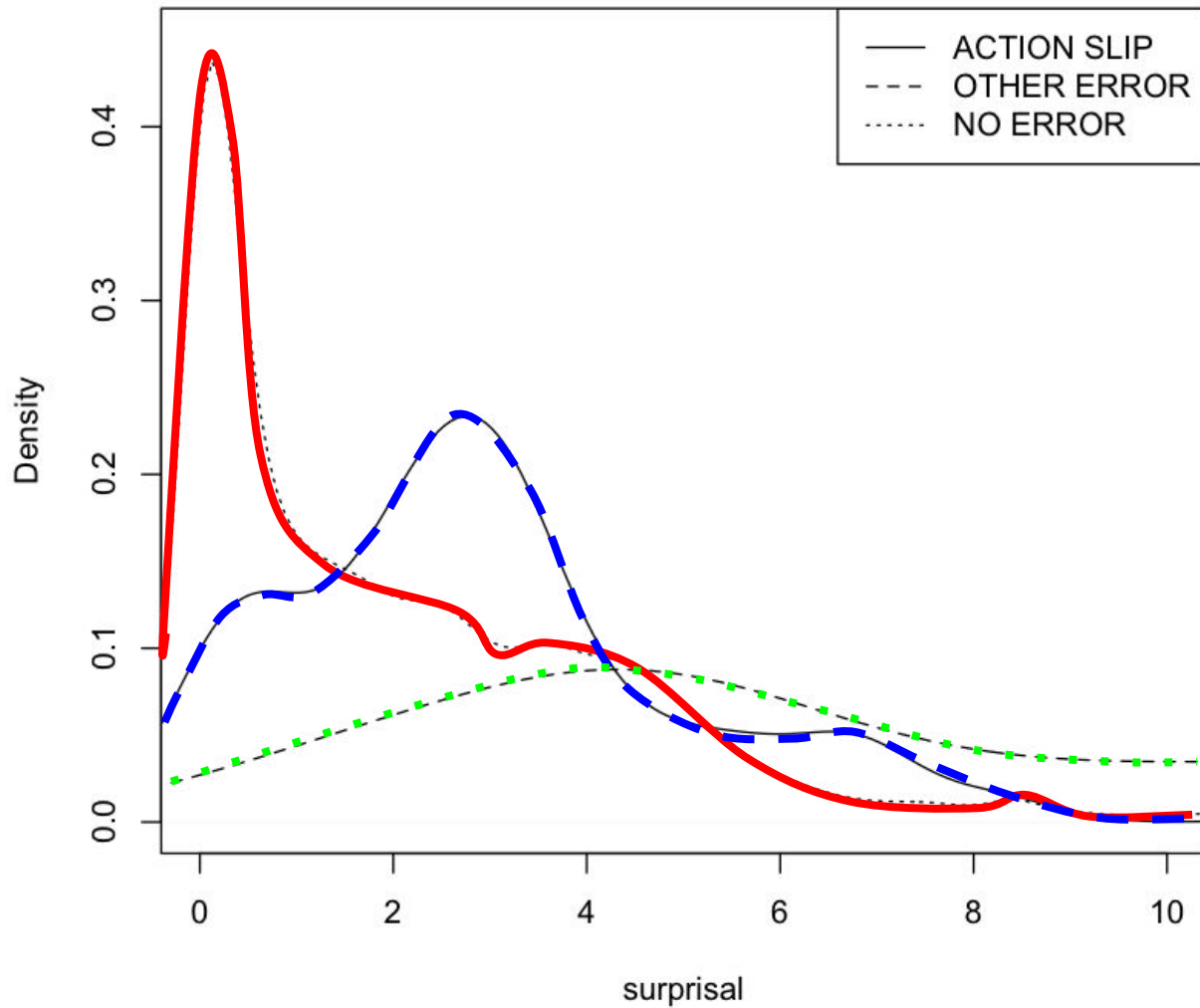
26 October 2013



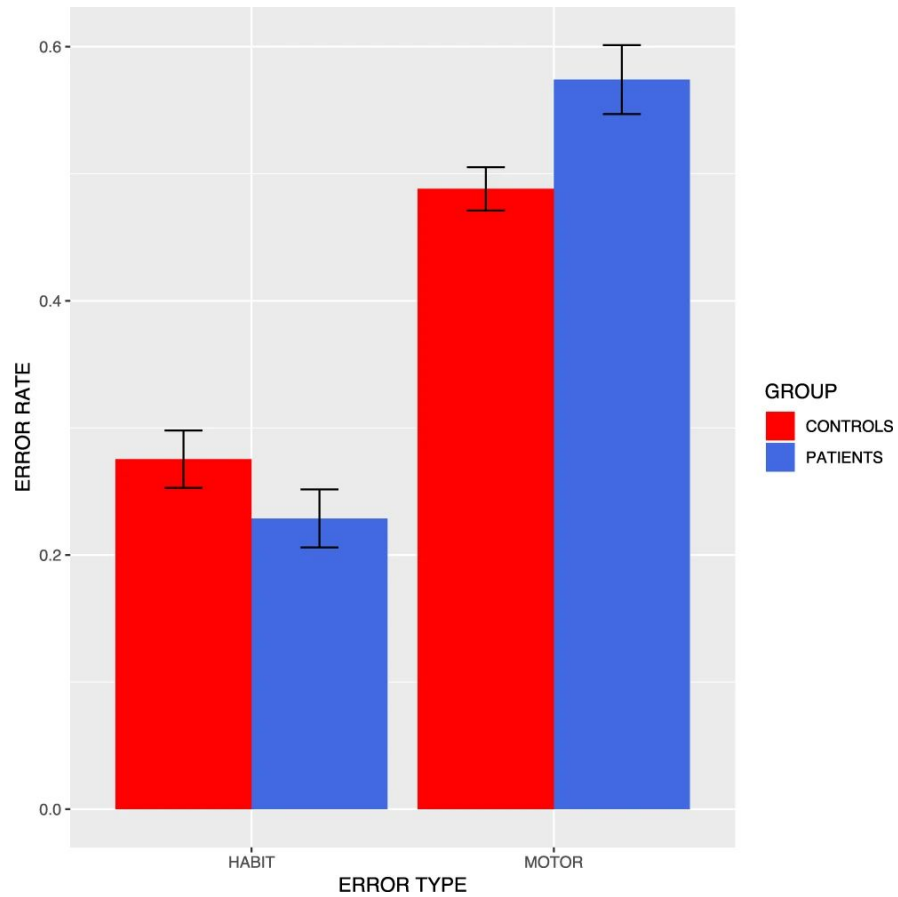
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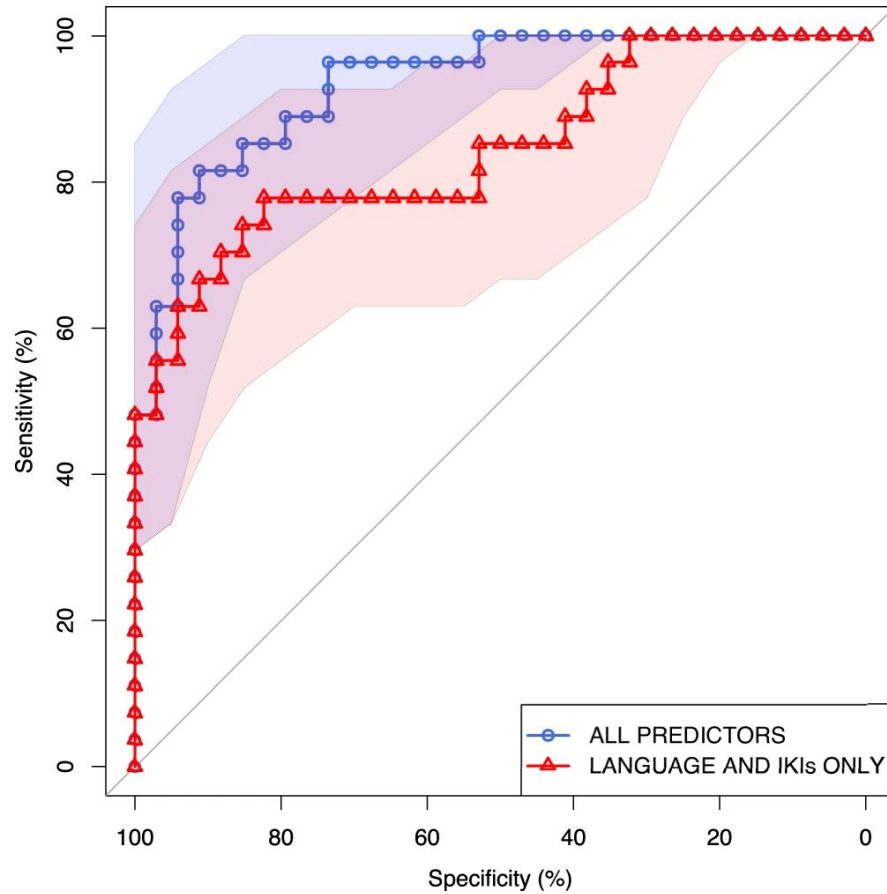


26 October 2013



Bannard, C., Leriche, M., Bandmann, O., Brown, C., Ferracane, E., Sánchez-Ferro, A., Obeso, J., Redgrave, P. and Stafford, T. (2019). [Reduced habit-driven errors in Parkinson's Disease](#). *Nature Scientific Reports* 9(1), 3423.





Bannard, C., Leriche, M., Bandmann, O., Brown, C., Ferracane, E., Sánchez-Ferro, A., Obeso, J., Redgrave, P. and Stafford, T. (2019). [Reduced habit-driven errors in Parkinson's Disease](#). *Nature Scientific Reports* 9(1), 3423.

# Current work

Online testing of more patients and controls

traditional keyboard + tablets/phones

more data + “in the wild” test of concept

Deep learning classifier

what is maximum discrimination from typing data

does classifier recover language representations ?

what is contribution of timing / space / language info?

Predict status (patient vs control), disease progression, medication response

even disease onset?

generalise to free-form (not copy) typing

2

Silberzahn, R. et al (2018). [Many analysts, one dataset: Making transparent how variations in analytical choices affect results](#). *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*

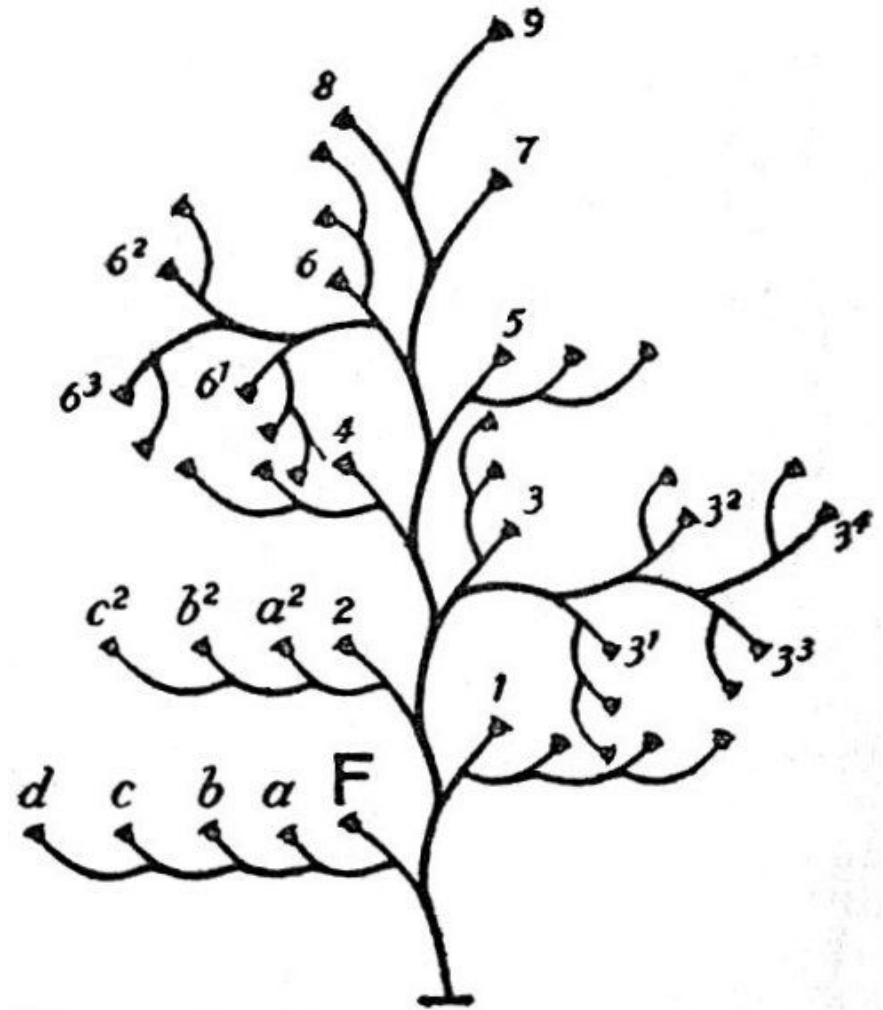


Silberzahn, R. et al (2018). [Many analysts, one dataset: Making transparent how variations in analytical choices affect results](#). *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*.



Price, Joseph, and Justin Wolfers. "Racial discrimination among NBA referees." *The Quarterly journal of economics* 125.4 (2010): 1859-1887.

Pope, D. G., Price, J., & Wolfers, J. (2013). *Awareness reduces racial bias* (No. w19765). National Bureau of Economic Research.



Gelman, A., & Loken, E. (2013). The garden of forking paths: Why multiple comparisons can be a problem, even when there is no “fishing expedition” or “p-hacking” and the research hypothesis was posited ahead of time. *Department of Statistics, Columbia University*.

Simmons, J. P., Nelson, L. D., & Simonsohn, U. (2011). False-positive psychology: Undisclosed flexibility in data collection and analysis allows presenting anything as significant. *Psychological science*, 22(11), 1359-1366.



Mat Evans

Computational  
Neuroscientist,  
Nottingham



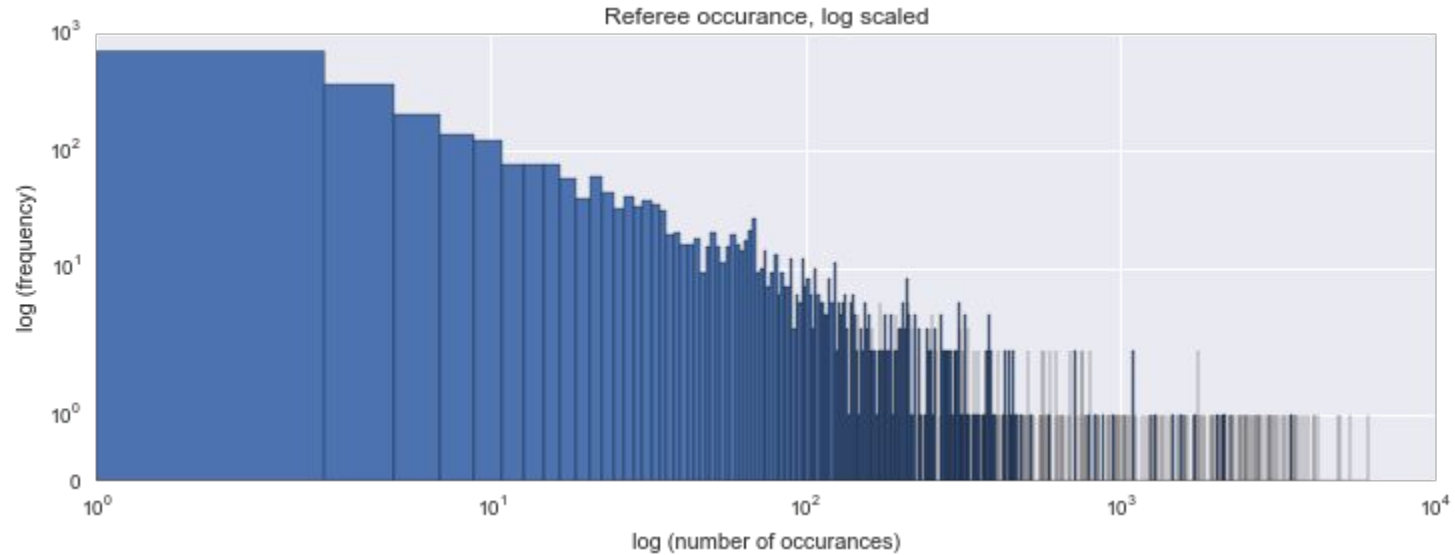
Tim Heaton

Statistics,  
Sheffield



Colin Bannard

Computational  
Linguistics  
Liverpool

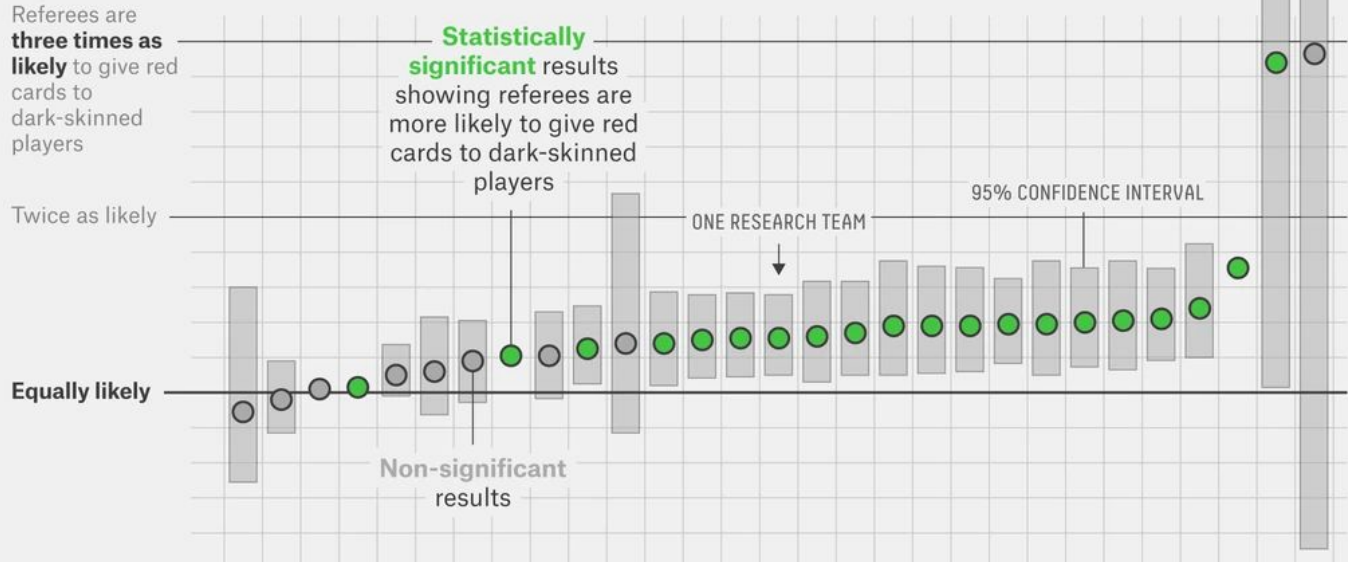


most refs are only involved in a small number of dyads, many officiated over thousands. A median of 11 indicates that more than half of the refs officiated less than one game!



## Same Data, Different Conclusions

Twenty-nine research teams were given the same set of soccer data and asked to determine if referees are more likely to give red cards to dark-skinned players. Each team used a different statistical method, and each found a different relationship between skin color and red cards.



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# Conclusions

There is variation, but within limits

Locus of bias is still unclear

For good analysis:

Team diversity

visualisation

domain knowledge

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# Sheffield Reproducibility Network

...part of [UKRN](#)

[mailing list](#)

studentship: call 1st October

**END**

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