

Reconnaissance faciale : un outil privilégié par les agences fédérales américaines

Chaque vendredi, dans sa revue de presse, Maddyness vous propose une sélection d'articles sur un sujet qui a retenu l'attention de la rédaction. Cette semaine, les agences fédérales américaines souhaitent accroître leurs usages de la reconnaissance faciale.

Temps de lecture : minute

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Les agences fédérales américaines adeptes de la reconnaissance faciale

L'actu

Ten federal agencies — the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, State, Treasury and Veterans Affairs — told the Government Accountability Office they intend to grow their facial recognition capabilities by 2023, the GAO said in a [report](#) posted to its website Tuesday.

Most of the agencies use face-scanning technology so employees can unlock their phones and laptops or access buildings, though a growing number said they are using the software to track people and investigate

crime. [Lire l'article complet sur le Washington Post.](#)

La reconnaissance faciale face à ses propres biais

Les erreurs

The results come after a year of public backlash from privacy and civil liberties advocates against police and government use of the technology. Facial recognition has proved to be less accurate on people with darker skin, women, and younger and older people. A report from the GAO released earlier this summer also described a lack of oversight by federal law enforcement agencies that use the technology. [Lire l'article complet sur MIT Technology Review.](#)

Clearview IA utilisée par l'armée américaine

La polémique

The US Army has a contract with the controversial facial recognition startup Clearview AI to use its algorithm for crime detection and prevention, [Business Insider learned](#) through the acquisition of public documents.

According to the report, the US Army granted Clearview AI a "discounted deal" for its AI algorithm produced for the Army's Criminal Investigation Command. This subsector of the force is responsible for investigating crimes involving service personnel and civilian employees.

Signed in September 2020, the contract amounted to only \$15,000 for five years of Clearview's services. In total, the US Army bought 15 licenses from the company. [Lire l'article complet sur the Defense Post.](#)

Plusieurs États s'opposent à la pratique

L'opposition

Privacy advocates have raised significant concerns about racial bias in facial recognition, and states like [Maine](#) and [Massachusetts](#) have passed specific measures to limit its use. However, those efforts have done little to slow federal use of the technology. In particular, Customs and Border Protection continues to expand the use of facial recognition in airports, both as part of [the Biometric Exit program](#) and in [voluntary programs like Global Entry](#). The TSA is currently testing a new facial recognition system as part of its credential verification system, although it remains unclear whether the system will roll out for wider use. [Lire l'article complet sur the Verge.](#)

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