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Ethics is Important



Ethical AI is artificial intelligence that adheres to well-defined ethical guidelines regarding fundamental values, including such things as individual rights, privacy, non-discrimination, and non-manipulation.

The application of AI can help organizations;

- Operate more efficiently
- Produce cleaner products
- Reduce harmful environmental impacts
- Increase public safety, and improve human health.

However, misuse of AI/ML can cause problems or unintended consequences





Amazon hiring

https://www.businessinsider.com/amazon-built-ai-to-hire-people-discriminated-against-women-2018-10?IR=T

Recidivism

https://www.wired.com/story/crime-predicting-algorithms-may-not-outperform-untrainedhumans/

Reasons for ethical challenges



- · Representativeness in data
- · Explainability
- . Inherent biases in the training data



Representativeness in Data



Training data is from a different context

- Obvious case: do not use European training data for medical diagnostics in East Africa.
- Less obvious case: Medical diagnostics data could use training data from East Africa for an algorithm in West Africa – may under-diagnose malaria

Training data is imbalanced

 Data that is not balanced in terms of gender, race, age, etc may bias certain algorithms to favor certain groups





Ethical fading

- Organizations may not think of ethics when using data/outcomes from algorithms, resulting
 organizational values not being captured in outcomes.
- Relevancy / Value
 - Should organizations be using ML and does ML provide enough value that offsets potential complications?
- Transparency
 - How transparent are the algorithms/outputs? Different burden for different situations (prison sentencing vs providing prisoners support services)





- Does your data have biases reflected in it? If so, your algorithms may amplify these biases.
 - Past prison sentencing may be inherently racist or unfair to certain minorities
 - Hiring practices may favor men over women, or be unfair to minority groups

What can we do?

- Auditable algorithms
- Accountability and responsibility
- · Implement fairness





Auditable algorithms



Bias is introduced at the algorithm level

- Developers are making decisions to choose between equity, accuracy, speed
- Ensure that algorithms are auditable
 - Can they be monitored by external actors? How can you test the algorithms?

Accountability and responsibility



What mechanisms can we add to make sure that we are holding ourselves and algorithms accountable?

- We work in complex situations and downstream effects are hard to predict
- Build in monitoring to make sure that we can adapt to and fix inequalities that result
- Above all, an AI Assessment Framework to guide AI Solutions is needed.

Fairness

Data will never be perfect. How will we deal with imperfect data?

- Getting better data
- Fairness through unawareness is rarely enough
 - ML algorithms are typically sophisticated enough to recreate omitted data such as gender, age
- Implementing fairness/equity at the algorithm level
 - Techniques such as demographic parity, equalized odds, equalized opportunities may help. Organizations need to decide what is important to them and work with algorithm developers to implement it.





Ethical dilemmas

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Ethical dilemmas

9 core scenarios-----Who will you spare?

- Sparing humans (versus pets),
- Staying on course (versus swerving),
- Sparing passengers (versus pedestrians),
- Sparing more lives (versus fewer lives),
- Sparing men (versus women),
- Sparing the young (versus the elderly),
- · Sparing pedestrians who cross legally (versus jaywalking),
- Sparing the fit (versus the less fit) and
- Sparing those with higher social status (versus lower social status)





Conclusion

- Current AI ethics are quite undefined
- Everyday new controversial discussions are held around AI in the future
- Al wants to create something we do not really know: intelligence
- What is intelligence could be discovered by AI researching
- We cannot think about AI without ethics.







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