



Ethics: a key consideration

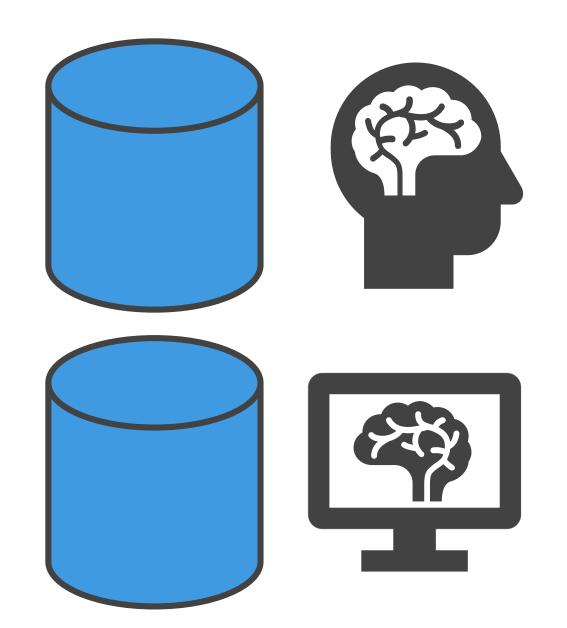
In Data & Artificial Intelligence

Phil Harvey

Cloud Solution Architect for Data & Al

One Commercial Partner UK





Data gives us new ways of knowing and new things to know.

Data makes software smarter through Al. It is how machines know.



Action is impact on the world





Microsoft's approach

to Artificial Intelligence





Reasoning

Learn and form conclusions with imperfect data



Understanding

Interpret meaning of data including text, voice, images



Interacting

Interact with people in natural ways

- "Our goal is to democratise AI to empower every person and every organisation to achieve more.
- "The core currency of any business going forward will be the ability to convert their data into AI that drives competitive advantage"
- "Every developer can be an Al developer, and every company can become an Al company"





AI platform

Cognitive Services

Azure Bot Services

Al infrastructure and tools

Machine Learning Services



Intelligent products

Bing

Cortana

Office 365

Dynamics 365



Al business solutions

Templates

Accelerators

Microsoft Al Solution for Customer Care

Microsoft Al

96%

RESNET vision test 152 layers



Object recognition
Human parity
2016

5.1%

Switchboard speech recognition test



Speech recognition
Human parity
2017

88.493%

SQuAD reading comprehension test



Machine reading comprehension Human parity

Jan 2018

69.9%

MT research system



Machine translation Human parity March 2018





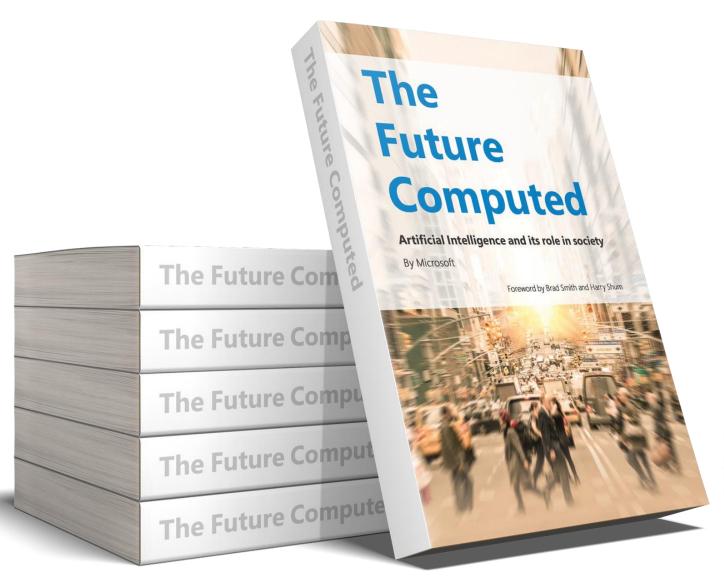




Transparency



Accountability



Covering ...

- Fairness
- Reliability
- Privacy & Security
- Inclusiveness
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Social Impact





Develop a **shared understanding** of the **ethical** and **societal implication** of the AI technologies your application implements.



Design and testing should also **anticipate** and **protect against** the potential for **unintended system interactions** or **bad actors** to influence operations, such as through cyberattacks or misleading communications.



Humans should play a critical role in making decisions about how and when an AI system is deployed, and whether it's appropriate to continue to use it over time



Describe when and how an AI system should seek human input during critical situations, and how a system controlled by AI should transfer control to a human in a manner that is meaningful and intelligible.



When AI systems are used to help make decisions that **impact people's lives**, it is particularly important that **people understand how those decisions were made**.



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Understand the impact



Anticipate and protect against abuse of the system



Humans play a key roles in the process



Meaningful human handoff in critical situations



Transparency of process when a human is impacted





Designing for people

The following design principles are influenced by our ethics and guide the way we design and develop our products:

Humans are the heroes

People first, technology second. Design experiences that augment and unlock human potential.

Balance EQ and IQ

Design experiences that bridge emotional and cognitive intelligence.

Honour societal values

Design to respect differences and celebrate a diversity of experiences.

Know the context

Context defines meaning. Design for where and how people work, play, and live.

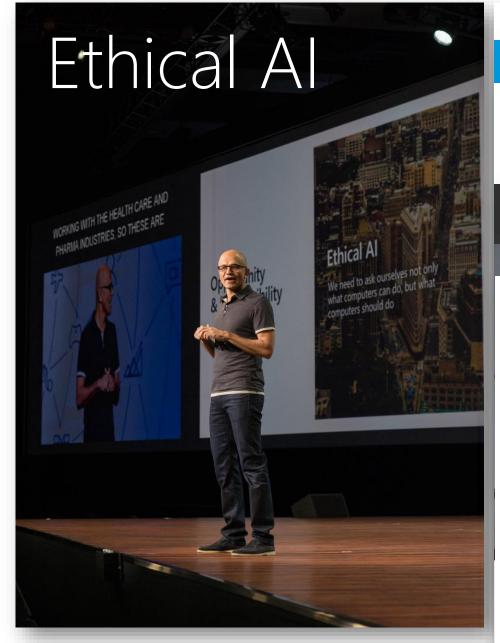
Evolve over time

Design for adaptation. Tailor experiences for how people use technology.





Designing with EMPATHY

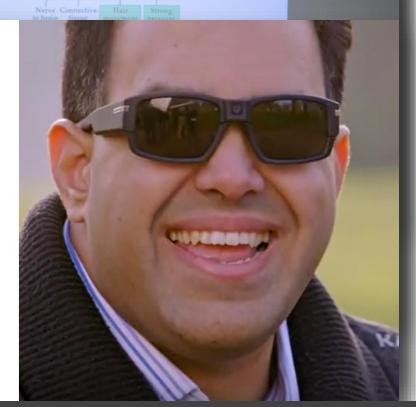




Bringing it all together

The Seeing Al App

Computer Vision, Image, Speech Recognition, NLP, and ML from Microsoft Cognitive Services





Ethics

learning how to think about right and wrong

Crime

UK police are using AI to inform custodial decisions - but it could be discriminating against the poor

Durham Constabulary, which has been testing its HART algorithm since 2017, recently made changes to avoid reinforcing human biases against people living in certain areas

The Hidden Biases in Big Data

by Kate Crawford

APRIL 01, 2013











This looks to be the year that we reach peak big data hype. From wildly popular big data conferences to columns in major newspapers, the business and science worlds are focused on how large datasets can give insight on previously intractable challenges. The hype becomes problematic when it leads to what I call "data fundamentalism," the notion that correlation always indicates causation, and that massive data sets and predictive analytics always reflect objective truth. Former Wired editor-in-chief Chris Anderson embraced this idea in his comment, "with enough data, the numbers speak for themselves." But can big data really deliver on that promise? Can numbers actually speak for themselves?

TL:DR | MICROSOFT | WEB

Twitter taught Microsoft's AI chatbot to be a racist <rude> in less than a day

By James Vincent | @jjvincent | Mar 24, 2016, 6:43am EDT









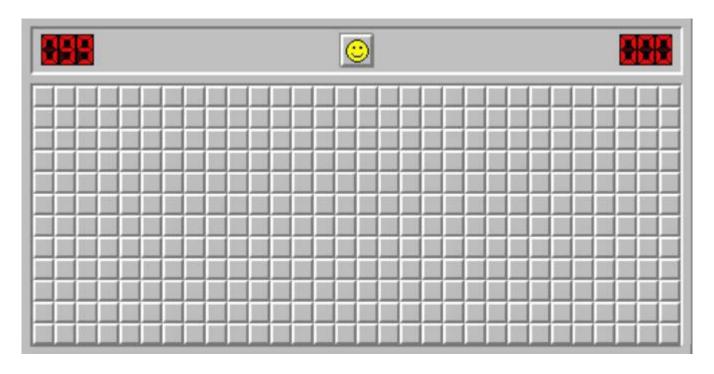
Advert

Algorithmic bias

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Algorithmic bias occurs when a computer system behaves in ways that reflects the implicit values of humans involved in that data collection, selection, or use. [2] Algorithmic bias has been identified and critiqued for its impact on search engine results, [3] social media platforms, [4] privacy, [5] and racial profiling, [6] In search results, this bias can create results reflecting racist, sexist, or other social biases, despite the presumed neutrality of the data.^[7] The study of algorithmic bias is most concerned with algorithms that reflect "systematic and unfair" discrimination.[8]:332





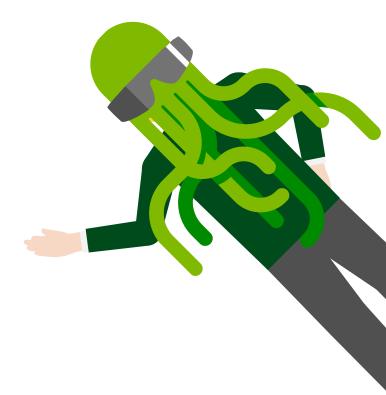
It's a mine field



I wonder if I should be doing this?



Got a new project for you



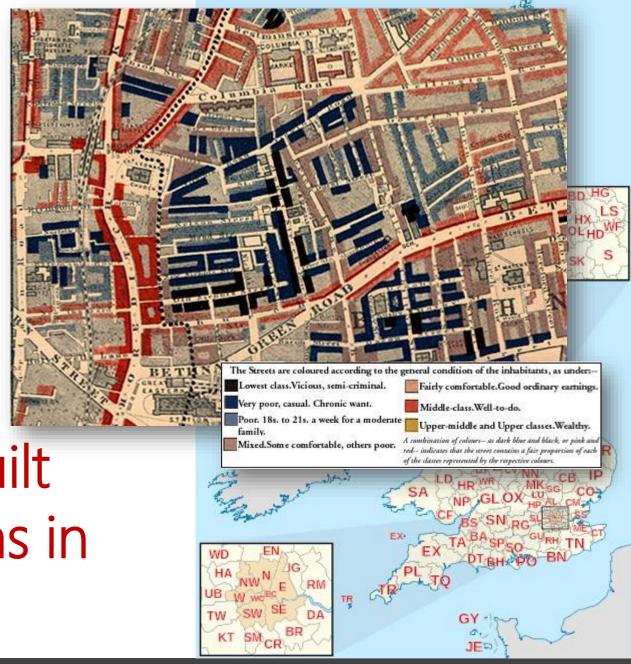
Crim

UK police are using AI to inform custodial decisions – but it could be discriminating against the poor

Durham Constabulary, which has been testing its HART algorithm since 2017, recently made changes to avoid reinforcing human biases against people living in certain areas

Using postcodes as a predictive factor

Postcodes have in-built bias based on the bias in human behaviour



Bias in data is human bias





- > Bias can be unfair
- > Bias can discriminate
- > Bias can be unethical

All data is biased and lacks context in some way

- Quality data is balanced data
- > Data Science has the tools to check
- > Transparency of process is key



But, ethics...

What kind of ethics are you talking about?



How to live a good life.



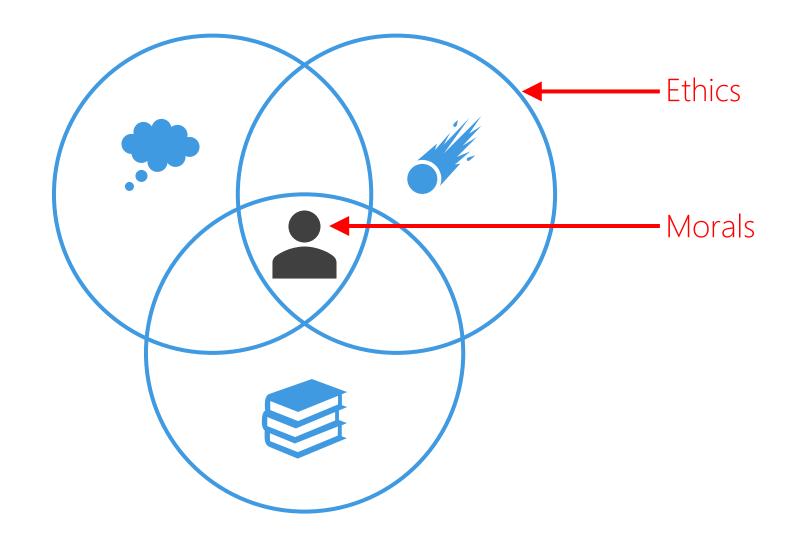
Our rights and responsibilities.

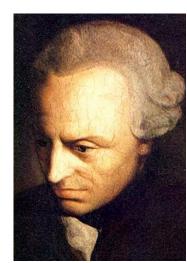


The language of right and wrong.



Moral decisions - what is good and bad?

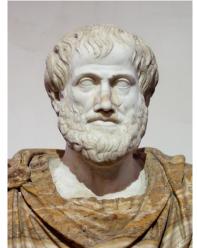




Kant



Anscombe



Aristotle



Kierkegaard



Foot



Hume

Lets take a look at just one...

The Golden Rule & Subjectivist Fallacy (Also works for relativism)

"How do you know what works for you, works for others?"

Euthyphro dilemma (Also works for deontology)

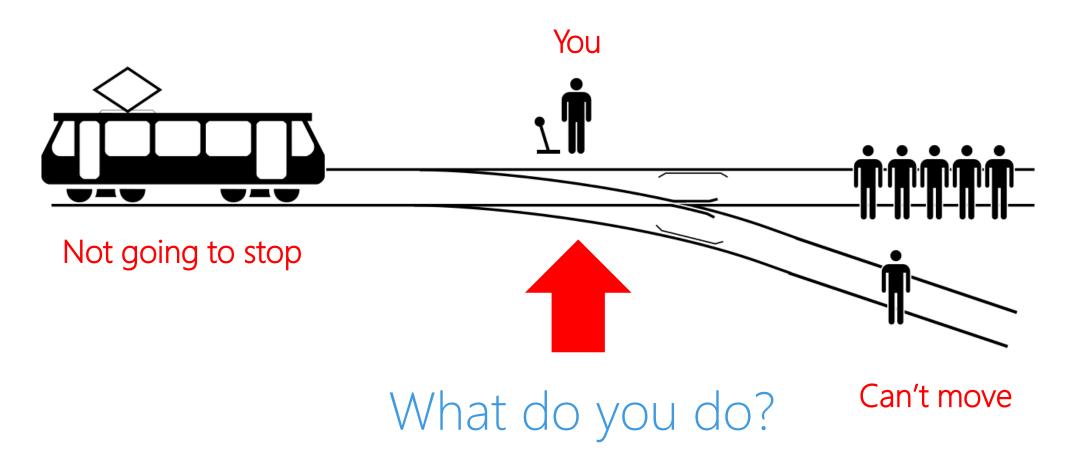
"Is the pious loved by the gods because it is pious, or is it pious because it is loved by the gods?"

And then there is The Trolley Problem

authored by Philippa Foot

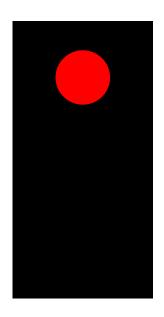


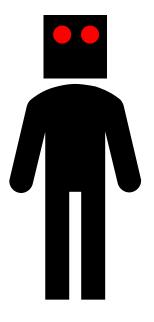
The Trolley Problem



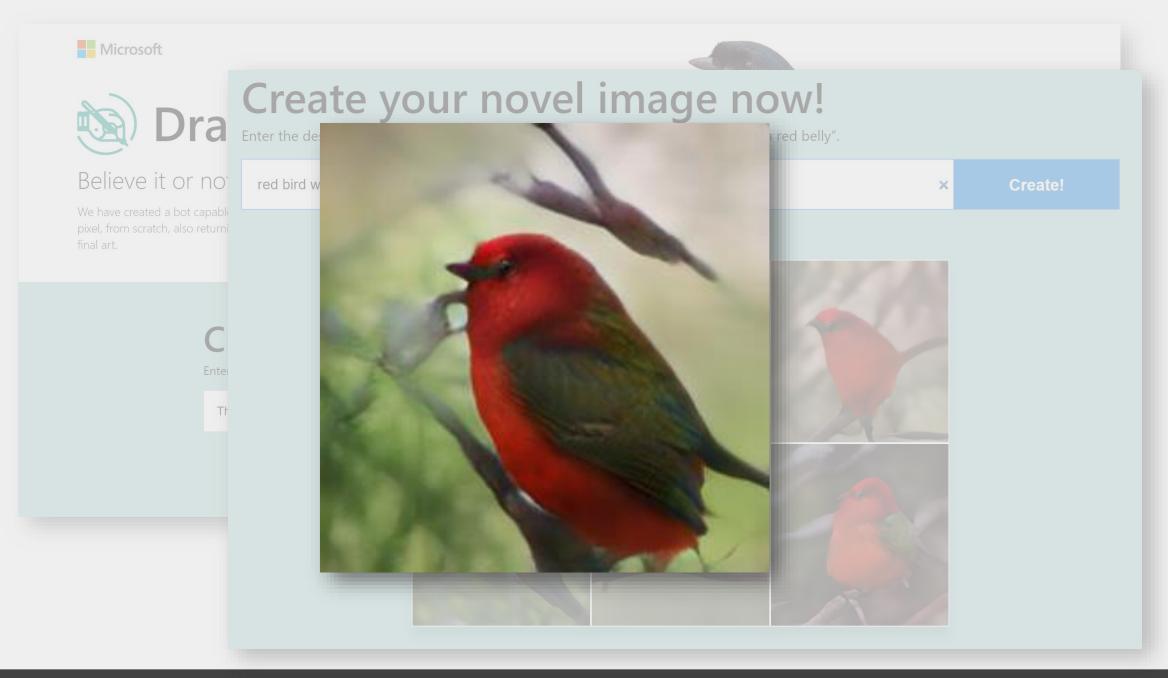
For any automated system where harm could be caused













What will you do?



Microsoft has given up 'significant sales' over concerns that the customer will use AI for evil, says a top scientist



Matt Weinberger 🖂 💆 ○ Apr. 13, 2018, 9:09 PM 6, 2,806



Microsoft Technical Fellow and Managing Director of the Redmond Lab Eric Horvitz Microsoft

"In a more general sense, Horvitz was discussing Aether, an acronym for "AI and ethics in engineering and research," which is Microsoft's overall AI ethical oversight committee. "It's been an intensive effort ... and I'm happy to say that this committee has teeth," Horvitz said.

At a conference this week, Microsoft Research scientist and leader Eric Horvitz says that the company has given up "significant sales" because it was worried the customer would use AI for not-good purposes.

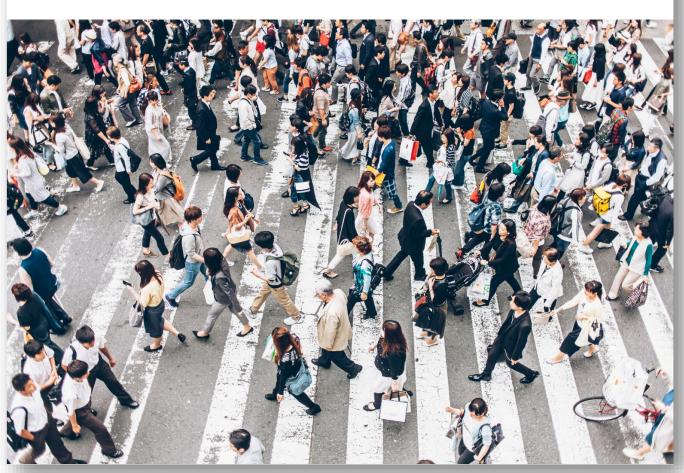
Facial recognition technology: The need for public regulation and corporate responsibility

Jul 13, 2018 | Brad Smith - President









Article 22: "The data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her."

Lords Select Committee



UK can lead the way on ethical AI, says Lords Committee



16 April 2018

The UK is in a strong position to be a world leader in the development of artificial intelligence (AI). This position, coupled with the wider adoption of AI, could deliver a major boost to the economy for years to come. The best way to do this is to put ethics at the centre of AI's development and use concludes a report by the House of Lords Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence, AI in the UK: ready, willing and able?, published today.





