

# CS57100: Artificial Intelligence *Ethics and AI*

Prof. Chris Clifton  
14 November 2022




## Outline


- Use Cases
  - Autonomous weapons
  - Impact on people
- Limits of AI
  - Safety
- Decisions
  - Trolley problem
  - Discrimination
- Privacy
- Trust/Transparency
- Rights of AI
  - Legal personhood?
  - Intellectual Property?
- Ethical Reasoning
  - History

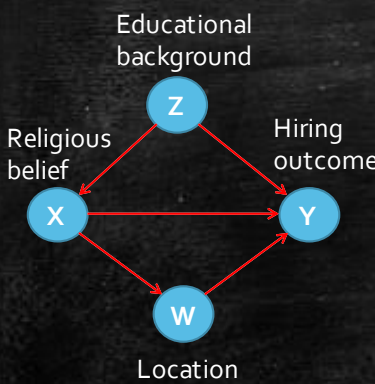
# Transparency

- Analyze and explain AI decision process
  - Very difficult
  - Likely only understandable to technology and domain experts
- Analyze and explain a decision
  - Input data analysis
  - Static explanation
  - Design/Code review and statistical analysis
  - Sensitivity analysis
  - Reverse-engineering the model



## Static Explanation through Causal Reasoning (Junzhe Zhang and Elias Bareinboim AAAI'18)





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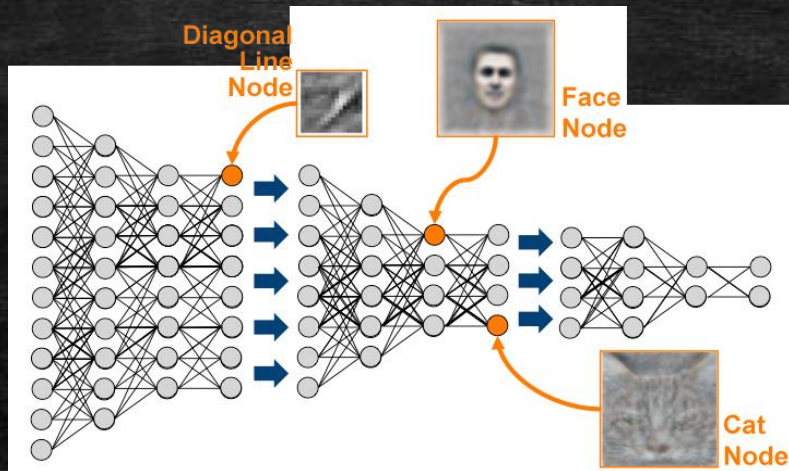
    graph LR
      X((X)) --> Z((Z))
      X((X)) --> W((W))
      Z((Z)) --> Y((Y))
      W((W)) --> Y((Y))
      style X fill:#00aaff,stroke:#00aaff
      style Z fill:#00aaff,stroke:#00aaff
      style W fill:#00aaff,stroke:#00aaff
      style Y fill:#00aaff,stroke:#00aaff
    
```

- The data analysis reveals that the total variation  $E[Y|X = 1] - E[Y|X = 0] \ll 0$   
i.e., applicants of faith has lower chance of being hired.
- A frustrated applicant sues the company, claiming the disparity is due to:
  - Direct discrimination: the direct path  $X \rightarrow Y$ .
  - Indirect discrimination: the indirect path  $X \rightarrow W \rightarrow Y$ .
- The company argues the disparity is due to:
  - Difference in educational background: the spurious path  $X \leftarrow Z \rightarrow Y$ .

▪ Challenge: We do not have access to the code of the decision-making system (or the brains of the HR personnel in charge of hiring), so how to determine who is telling the truth?

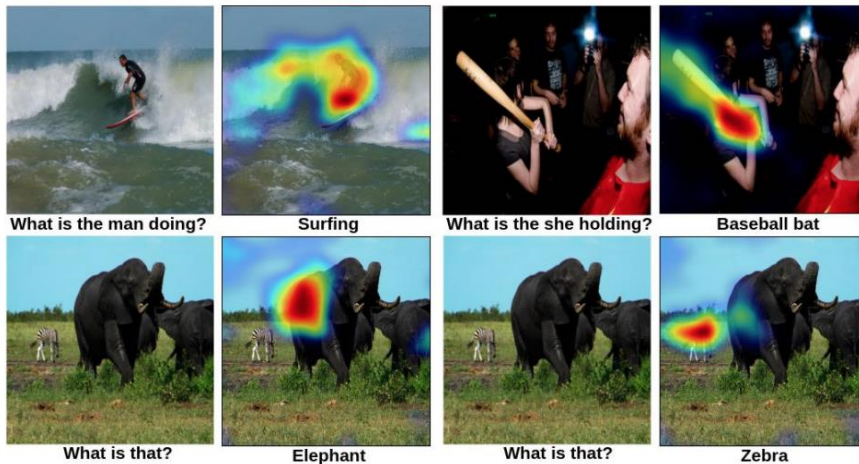
Fairness in Decision-Making, Zhang and Bareinboim, AAAI'18. 54

# Reverse Engineering the Model *Back to Neural Nets*



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## Visual Explanation

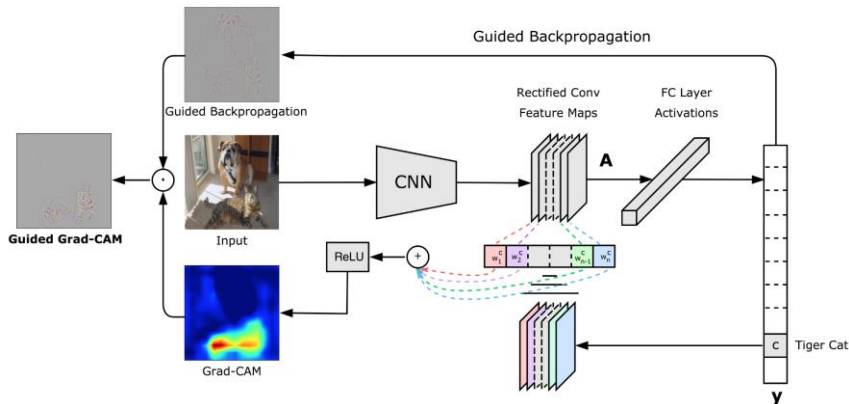


Dr. Nazneen Rajani

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# Generating Visual Explanation

- *GradCAM* (Selvaraju et al., 2017) is used to generate heat-map explanations.



Dr. Nazneen Raza

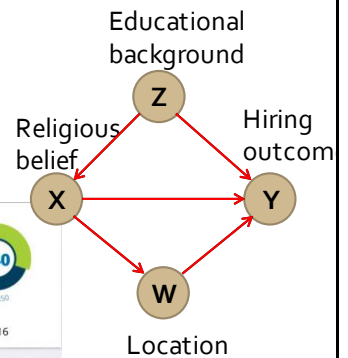
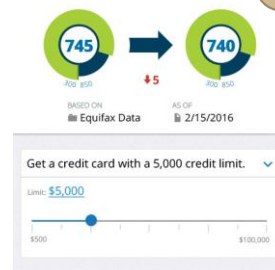
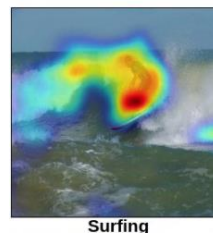
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## Are Explanations Accurate?

- Do these explanations really capture how decisions are made?
  - Sensitivity Analysis, Causal Reasoning
    - Explain outcome, not process
  - Heat maps
    - maybe?
- But does it matter?



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# Emotional vs. Rational Decision-Making

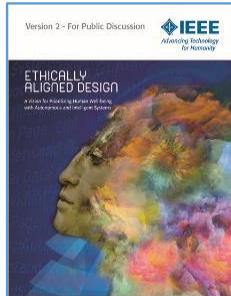
- Humans have been shown to be emotional in their decision making
  - fMRI analysis of how decisions are made  
(*De Martino, Kumaran, Seymour, Dolan, Science 2006*)
- We rationalize our decisions
  - Explanations justify why we the decisions are good, not how we make them
- Is this good enough for explaining AI?
  - *Does this qualify as making ethical decisions?*

## What do we do about it? Standards and Best Practices

The screenshot shows the IEEE Standards Association website. The main heading is "The IEEE Global Initiative for Ethical Considerations in Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems". Below this, there is a section titled "INDUSTRY CONNECTIONS" with links to "Download the IEEE Global Initiative Ethically Aligned Design document" and "Download the IEEE Global Initiative brochure". There is also an "ABOUT" section with a paragraph stating the purpose of the initiative and a list of links: "View specifics regarding the Mission and deliverables for the Initiative", "See a list of The Initiative's Executive and other Committees", and "Learn more from Frequently Asked Questions". Below the "ABOUT" section, there is a section titled "Ethically Aligned Design, Version 1 - Request For Input" with a sub-heading "Ethically Aligned Design: A Vision for Prioritizing Human Wellbeing with Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems" and a brief description of the document's origin.

# Ethically Aligned Design

## *A Vision for Prioritizing Human Well-being with Autonomous and Intelligent Systems*



### Version 2

- Launched December 2017 as a Request for Input
- Created by over **250 Global A/IS & Ethics professionals**, in a bottom up, transparent, open and increasingly globally inclusive process
- Incorporates **over 200 pages of feedback** from public RFI and new Working Groups from China, Japan, Korea and more
- **Thirteen Committees** / Sections
- Contains **over one hundred twenty** key Issues and Candidate Recommendations

<https://ethicsinaction.ieee.org/>

IEEE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION



## IEEE P70xx Standards Projects

**IEEE P7000:** Model Process for Addressing Ethical Concerns During System Design

**IEEE P7001:** *Transparency of Autonomous Systems*

**IEEE P7002:** Data Privacy Process

**IEEE P7003:** *Algorithmic Bias Considerations*

**IEEE P7004:** Child and Student Data Governance

**IEEE P7005:** Employer Data Governance

**IEEE P7006:** Personal Data AI Agent Working Group

**IEEE P7007:** Ontological Standard for Ethically Driven Robotics and Automation

**IEEE P7008:** Ethically Driven Nudging for Robotic, Intelligent and Autonomous Systems

**IEEE P7009:** Fail-Safe Design of Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Systems

**IEEE P7010:** Wellbeing Metrics Standard for Ethical AI and Autonomous Systems

**IEEE P7011:** Process of Identifying and Rating the Trustworthiness of News Sources

**IEEE P7012:** Standard for Machines Readable Personal Privacy Terms

IEEE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION



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## Related AI standards activities

- British Standards Institute (BSI) – BS 8611 *Ethics design and application of robots*
  
- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 Artificial Intelligence**
  - **SG 1 Computational approaches and characteristics of AI systems**
  - **SG 2 Trustworthiness**
  - **SG 3 Use cases and applications**
  - **WG 1 Foundational standards**
  
- Jan 2018 China published “Artificial Intelligence Standardization White Paper.”



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## General Guidelines: FIPPs

### *Fair Information Practice Principles*

- **Transparency**
  - Organizations should be transparent and notify individuals
- **Individual Participation**
  - Organizations should involve the individual in the process of using PII
- **Purpose Specification**
  - Organizations should specifically articulate the authority that permits the collection of PII
- **Data Minimization**
  - Organizations should only collect PII that is directly relevant and necessary
- **Use Limitation**
  - Organizations should use PII solely for the purpose(s) specified in the notice
- **Data Quality and Integrity**
  - Organizations should, to the extent practicable, ensure that PII is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete.
- **Security**
  - Organizations should protect PII (in all media) through appropriate security safeguards
- **Accountability and Auditing**
  - Organizations should be accountable for complying with these principles

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## Rights of AI

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- Can a machine have legal rights?
  - Animals do
  - Corporations, too
- What sort of rights should a machine have?
  - Rights of corporations?
  - Existence / not be “unplugged”?

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## Rights of AI: Intellectual Property

- U.S.: Only people own patents
  - Ever seen IBM or Google as the inventor in a patent?
  - Australia, South Africa have listed AI systems as inventors on patents
- What about copyright?
  - Australia, U.S. – copyright can only be awarded to a person
  - Is AI-generated art then public domain (uncopyrightable?)
    - Entertainment industry exploring this...

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## Rights of AI: Intellectual Property *UK Intellectual Property Office*

*“[Consultation](#)” updated 28 June 2022*

- Copyright for AI-Generated Works
  - Currently protected under UK law
  - Plan no changes, but envisions potential for future changes
- Text/Data Mining
  - Plan to introduce copyright exception to allow TDM for any purpose
  - Still have safeguards for copyright holders
- Patent for AI Inventions
  - Currently AI *cannot* be held to be an inventor
    - But neither can human who invented the AI (unless involved in the invention)
  - As with copyright, no changes, but continue to review to support UK economic interests

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## Ethical Reasoning

- Ethical: Of or relating to moral principles
- Moral (of an action): having the property of being right or wrong, voluntary or deliberate and therefore open to ethical appraisal
- Ethical Reasoning in the context of AI ([NSW Government](#)):
  - A process of identifying ethical issues and weighing multiple perspectives to make informed decisions
  - Not about knowing right from wrong, but being able to think about and respond to a problem fairly, justly, and responsibly

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## Some suggestions

- Attend relevant talks
  - CS colloquium series ([lists.purdue.edu](https://lists.purdue.edu) – cs-colloq)
  - [www.purdue.edu/critical-data-studies](https://www.purdue.edu/critical-data-studies)
- Data Ethics courses (a few)
  - ILS 23000: Data Science and Society: Ethical, Legal, Social Issues
  - PHIL 20700: Ethics for Technology, Engineering, and Design
  - PHIL 20800: Ethics of Data Science

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