Al and society



Outline

- Current concerns
 - Privacy
 - Bias and fairness
 - Manipulation
- Medium-term concerns
 - Safety
 - Al weapons
 - Jobs
- Long-term concerns
 - Superintelligence

Al and privacy



Image source

Al and privacy

- Types of data collected
 - Relatively insensitive: shopping, browsing, web search history, social media, personal preferences
 - Sensitive: face, identity, financial and medical records
 - Very sensitive: potentially damaging surveillance data
- Entities collecting data
 - "Big data" companies: Facebook, Google, Apple, Amazon, etc.
 - Stores, employers, health ensurers, banks, etc.
 - Government, law enforcement, hostile parties

Al and privacy

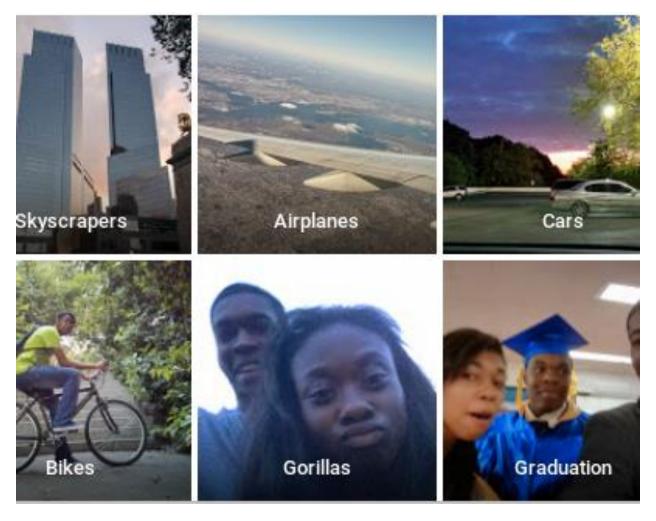
Concerns

- Personal data being inadvertently revealed or falling into the wrong hands
- Personal data being misused by the parties who collected it
- Personal data enabling individuals to be manipulated or controlled with or without their knowledge

Potential solutions

- Technological: encryption, differential privacy, anonymizing tools
- Regulation

AI, bias, and fairness



https://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/07/01/google-photos-mistakenly-labels-black-people-gorillas/



"A hot, blond girl getting criticized by her boss."

AI, bias, and fairness

Concerns

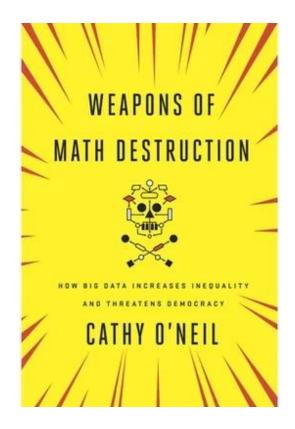
- Al will inadvertently absorb biases from data
- Making important decisions based on biased data will exacerbate bias: especially for law enforcement, employment, loans, health insurance, etc.
- Even well-intentioned applications can create negative side effects: filter bubbles, targeted advertising
- Outcomes cannot be appealed because AI systems are opaque and proprietary

Potential solutions

- Regulation and transparency: e.g., <u>right to explanation</u>
- More inclusivity among AI technologists: <u>AI4ALL</u>

AI, bias, and fairness

- Readings
 - Al NOW report (2017)
 - Weapons of math destruction



Al and manipulation

- Fake news
- Deep Fakes



Al safety

- Robustness to changes in data distribution
- Avoiding catastrophic "corner cases"
- Robustness to adversarial examples or attacks
- Avoiding negative side effects in reward function
- Avoiding "reward hacking"
- Reading: Concrete Al safety problems

Al weapons



Al weapons



Australian and Canadian Al Experts Call for Autonomous Weapons ...

Futurism - Nov 8, 2017

In two letters addressed to the heads of state in Australia and Canada, hundreds of experts in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) have urged for the **ban** of "killer robots," artificially intelligent **weapons** with the ability to decide whether a person lives or dies. They join a growing crowd of scientists who have ...

When **AI** rules, one rogue programmer could end the human race BGR - Nov 8, 2017

Artificial intelligence will soon be used to create 'weapons of mass ... International Business Times UK - Nov 8, 2017

Canadian AI experts urge for global **ban** on killer robots International - BetaKit - Nov 8, 2017



'Slaughterbots' film shows potential horrors of killer drones

CNNMoney - Nov 14, 2017

The film is the researchers' latest attempt to build support for a global **ban** on autonomous **weapon** systems, which kill without meaningful human control. They released the video to coincide with meetings the United Nations' Convention on Conventional **Weapons** is holding this week in Geneva, ...

Killer robots are almost a reality and need to be **banned**, warns ... Telegraph.co.uk - Nov 14, 2017

Ban autonomous killer robots, urge **AI** researchers Radio Canada International - Nov 14, 2017 'Slaughterbots' Video Depicts a Dystopian Future of Autonomous ... In-Depth - Seeker - Nov 15, 2017



The UN is worried about killer robots. We should be, too.

News & Observer - Dec 4, 2017

Agreements **banning** nuclear **weapons** from space are likewise a precedent, as are those prohibiting the use of laser **weaponry** to blind people, enacted by the Convention on Certain Conventional **Weapons** in 1995. We need a **ban** on autonomous offensive **weapons** in a similar way. As with nuclear ...

Al weapons

- Reading
 - Robotics: Ethics of artificial intelligence (Nature, May 2015)
 - Humans, not robots, are the real reason artificial intelligence is scary
 (The Atlantic, August 2015)



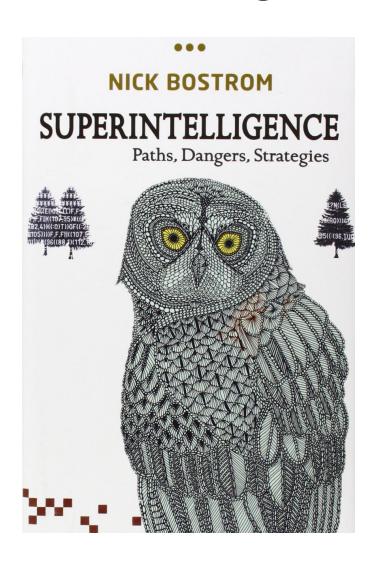
- Why we should worry
 - Oxford report: 47% of American jobs at high risk of automation in the next two decades
 - In the past couple of decades, manufacturing employment has dropped even as output kept rising; labor force participation among working-age males has been dropping
 - Truck driver is the most common job in over half the states
- Why we shouldn't worry
 - Productivity growth is currently low, as is business investment spending
 - Historically, automation has destroyed jobs but added more new jobs

Possible solutions

- Regulating automation, mandating new jobs
- Policy solutions: welfare, retraining, universal basic income, redistribution of assets
- More profound revolution of human values!

Reading

- Moshe Vardi talk (YouTube)
- Al NOW report (2017)
- <u>Technological unemployment</u> (Wikipedia)
- A world without work (The Atlantic, July 2015)
- The automation paradox (The Atlantic, Jan. 2016)
- Al will transform the economy. But how much, how soon?
 (New York Times, Nov. 2017)
- Welcoming our new robot overlords (New Yorker, Oct. 2017)
- The great tech panic: robots won't take all our work (Wired, Aug. 2017)



- Why we should worry
 - Recent dramatic progress in AI we could be at the "knee" of an exponential growth curve
 - No fundamental reasons why general human-level Al cannot be achieved
 - Positive feedback loops will kick in once a certain level of intelligence has been achieved
 - Historically, people have not seen disruptive innovations coming or underestimated their probability
 - Pascal's wager

- Why we shouldn't worry
 - Technological obstacles to general AI are still too great (and have historically been underestimated by AI scientists)
 - The notion of "superintelligence" is too simplistic: intelligence is multifaceted, embodied, collective, reliant on (and limited by) the physical world
 - We have no evidence that recursively self-improving intelligence is possible
 - It is unclear why "superintelligent" AI would develop or single-mindedly pursue destructive goals
 - High intelligence is neither necessary nor sufficient for controlling the physical world effectively

Readings

- Superintelligence: The Idea that Eats Smart
 People (Maciej Ceglowski)
- Discussion of "superintelligence" (Neil Lawrence)
- The Myth of a Superhuman AI (Kevin Kelly)
- Seven deadly sins of predicting the future of AI (Rodney Brooks)

Al ethics

- We should be aware of all these issues when developing AI technologies!
 - Privacy violations
 - Potential for deception, misuse and manipulation
 - Exacerbating bias and unfair outcomes
 - Lack of transparency and due process
 - Threats to human rights and dignity
 - Weaponization
 - Unintended consequences