

Big Questions • Can computers "hurt" people? Absolutely. • What about robots? Yup. Sort of. There's a **Can** a machine be "unfair"? GIGO aspect. An algorithm? • Why do we, as computing Ethics and morals, professionals, care? legal liability What are some ways in which Let us count the AI is doing wrong, right now? ways...

Topics

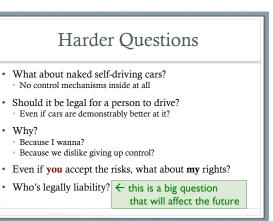
- We will drive the discussion with current examples:
 Self-driving cars (and other robots)
 - Discrimination and machine learning
 - Privacy, machine learning, and big data
- ...but we will try to generalize from that

Self-Driving Cars

Cars can hurt or kill people.
How many fatalities is acceptable?
Is it enough to not cause accidents?



- People cause accidents!
 ~38,000 deaths per year in the U.S.
 - Lately it's been going up
 - How many of you text and drive?
- Do cars have to be perfect? Just better than humans? Somewhere in between?



The Hardest One

When an accident is inevitable...
 Should the car occupants get hurt?
 That is, the person who paid for it?

If it's not their fault?



- Would you buy a car that could hurt or kill you?
 If it could be avoided by hurting or killing someone else?
- But consider:
- Would you swerve to avoid a kid in the road?
 What about a baby stroller?
- Who should be deciding these things? Uber? ← Correct answer: "oh no no no no"

Discrimination and ML

- · Machine learning is only as good as its training data
- GIGO: Garbage In, Garbage Out.
 (We're the garbage)
- If we're drawing training data from some source, we perpetuate any bias in that source
- So a "fair" algorithm can yield biased results
 Depends on source of training data
 - Depends on representation choices
- Depends on chosen application

Case 1: Predictive Policing

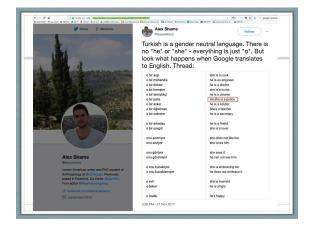
- Predict where more/more serious crimes will occur and concentrate police presence there
 People there are more likely to be caught/arrested
- "But it works!"
 - Because... more people are arrested in those places?
 - Where you have more police? What about all of them? Think about it.
 Studies: it doesn't work better than existing best practices
- Sending someone to jail is one of the few known things that causes subsequent criminal behavior
 Yes, causes, not correlates with. Ask me why after class.

CEO Barbie

 A study of image search results for professions (e.g., CEO)



- Compare gender of results to ground truth from BLS
- Results:
- Women are under-represented in higher-paid fields, over-represented in lower-paid ones
- People's guess as to the percentage split **is affected by** images viewed – there are real-world consequences
- 3. I got nasty email for awhile



AI makes it possible to collect more data, correlate it better, analyze it better (clustering, anyone?) Often framed as a dichotomy: "Privacy or safety" We can disagree on the appropriate balance, but... Only if loss of privacy actually leads to improved security "Nothing to hide"* is, ethically speaking, nonsense You can want to have privacy for many reasons *AKA: "I have nothing to hide (*that I think is actually bad*, *that could be found out*) and (*I think*) nobody would ever target me for harassment."

Commerce and Privacy

- Read this terrifying longform: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/19/magazine/ shopping-habits.html
- · Google vs. Privacy https://techcrunch.com/2013/04/02/google-unifiedprivacy-policy-vs-european-data-protection-regulators
- · Short summary: Target knows everything.

Target and Data Mining

- "If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, *even if she didn't want us to know*, can you do that?"
 - "Target is completely within their ... rights to crunch data about their products' sales
- Is that arbitrarily true? About everything? How long should they store that? Can they sell it?
- "Most people **understand** that their online habits and search engine history are being recorded..."
- Were there any surprises in the article? "It shouldn't matter, as long as you have nothing to hide."
- No, no, no, no... 🙂
- "What Target was doing ... was not invasive ... they just drew a conclusion from the data they were given."
- Do words even mean things

Consent Matters

- "Even if she didn't want us to know"
- "What if advertisements reveal things that you don't want others to know?"
- A legitimate concern.
- "I'm all about freedom of choices when it comes to this."
- Whose?
 - "It's unethical to gather information on people without their prior approval. "I don't think **most people know** that the things they buy at Target is *[sid]* being recorded"

- ¹³ part permit recorded
 "People should be informed that they're being tracked."
 "There is a clear loss of ... 'controlled data'."
 "... the uses for all of these public data collections... promote and influence certain consumer habits"

The Pragmatic

- "If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, even if she didn't want us to know, can you do that?'
- "*I* would most likely **try to make an educated decision** to shop at the place with the best deals" Quick hand-raise poll: who actually thinks they are unaffected
- by multi-billion dollar marketing research efforts? "Are traditional retail business practices less effective than this?"
- Yes
- "If I want the ... ads to stop, all I have to do is unlike the pickle page" "... very few people actually do anything to prevent it"
- Makes strong assumptions about awareness and technical ability
- Basically only serves to mollify people with the skill to protest

