Human AI Interaction

Lecture 13: Power

aidesignclass.org

Recap and to continue

- Data and algorithmic errors have real-world consequences
  - They are especially problematic when different stakeholders have different power
- Even “perfect” AI is not enough – mere algorithmic accuracy doesn’t mean it’ll work well for everyone
- Don’t just ask if AI is good or bad, but for whom?
- Today: you’re doing a lot of work.
  - We’ll look at a few different tools to help you think through the questions
  - All tools here are at https://aidesignclass.org/resources.html

Our running case study today

A “simple” writing assistant by Maggie Appleton

Chosen for its ease of analysis – not because this system is bad in some way.

Let’s get started

- Teams of 3
- Hint: think first about for *whom* the consequences exist

15 min, then discussion

In a Consequence Scanning event, you will answer the following three questions about your product once it is in the real world:

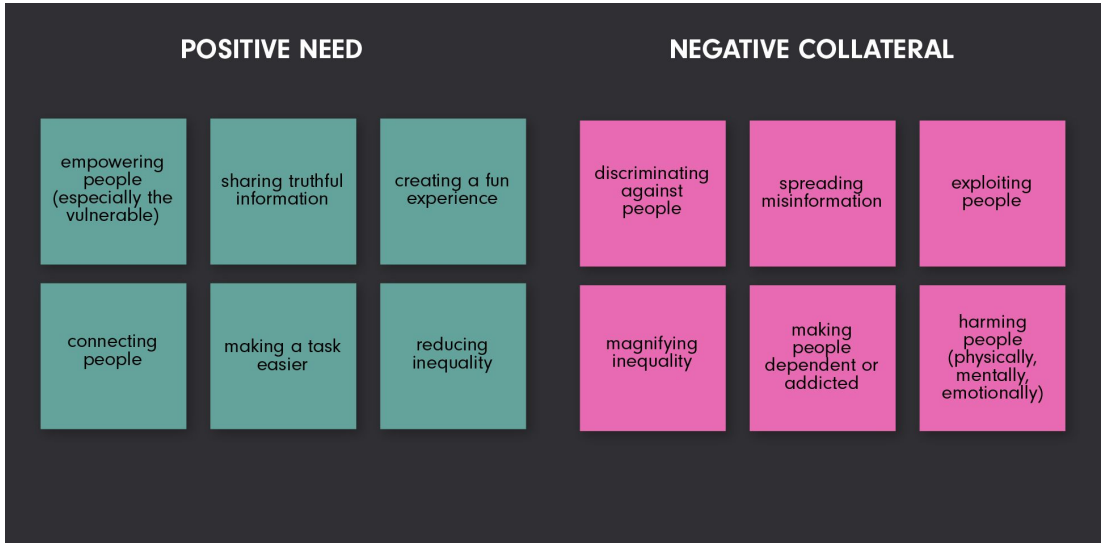
1. What are the intended and unintended consequences of this product or feature?
2. What are the positive consequences we want to focus on?
3. What are the consequences we want to mitigate?

These questions help your team to share knowledge and expertise so you can map the potential impact of your product or feature.

figuring out whether or not the problem statement you've defined is ethically worthy of being solved

From Design Ethically (Same deal: 15 min as a team)

USER + NEED + INSIGHT = POINT OF VIEW



HAX playbook

https://microsoft.github.io/HAXPlaybook/?

- Decide the choices together
- Then discuss whether the testing suggested is meaningful, and what is missing
- (15 min)

Auditing case – safety cameras

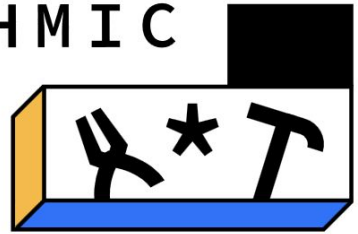
Government and auditing (15 min)

FILL-IN-THE BLANK

TO USE:

With a specific automated decision system in mind, fill in the blanks below with your best guesses and any information that is easily accessible online. Try to write a couple guesses for each of the larger blanks!

ALGORITHMIC EQUITY TOOLKIT



Automated decision systems consist of multiple interrelated parts. The organizations responsible for these systems are often not transparent about this complexity. To intervene in the use of these systems, it can be useful to analyze different parts' origins, intents, and impacts.