



Part 5

Lecture 1 Data Sharing and Ethics



Who I am...

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Overview for Part 5

- ❑ Ethics
 - ❑ Accountability
 - ❑ Value Alignment
 - ❑ Explainability
- ❑ Fairness
- ❑ Data Ownership
- ❑ Regulatory Implications

Consent is rooted in ethical treatment of patients – Nuremberg Trials

- Patients need and deserve the opportunity to control their health data
- Primary use: Healthcare
- Secondary use: Researchers need access to data for legitimate research

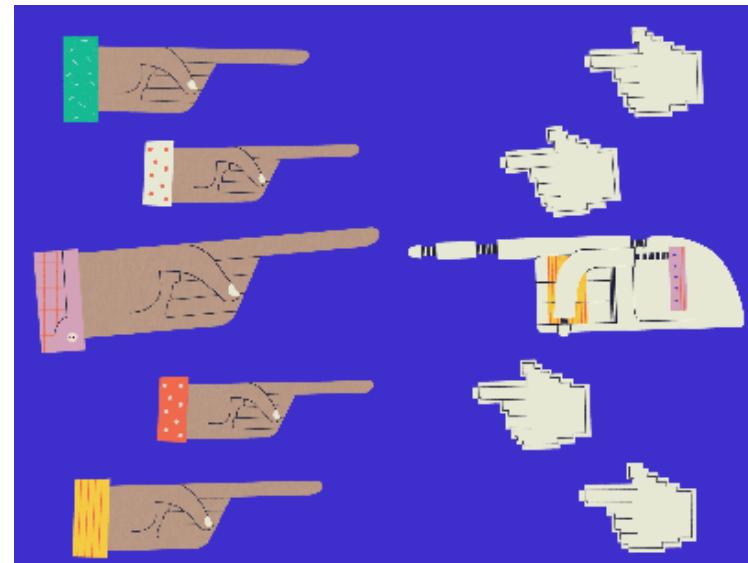


Problem 1: Accountability



Accountability

- AI designers and developers are responsible for considering AI design, development, decision processes, and outcomes
- Human judgement plays an important role, humans are the ones who write algorithms define a success and failure



Accountability

- Make decisions about the uses of systems and who may be affected by a systems outcomes
- Every person involved in the creation of AI at any step is accountable for considering the system's impact in the world

Accountability: How to Resolve the Ethical Concern

- Make clear, accessible company policies to the design and development team
- Everyone must know their responsibility
- Understand where the responsibility of the company/software ends

Accountability: How to Resolve the Ethical Concern

- There may not be any control over the data or the tool that will be used by a user client
- Detailed records of your design → Keep track of records during the process
 - Keep in mind and follow the company, national, international guidelines



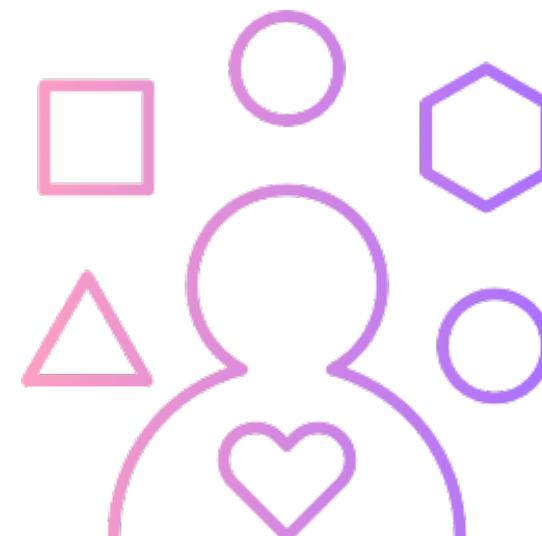
Problem 2: Value Alignment

Value Alignment

- “If machines engage in human communities as autonomous agents, then those agents will be expected to follow the community’s social and moral norms. A necessary step in enabling machines to do so is to identify these norms. But whose norms?”
- The IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems

Value Alignment

- ❑ AI must be designed to align with the norms and values of your user group in mind
- ❑ Humans use contextual factors, experiences, memories, upbringing, and cultural norms in order to make a decision and judging between “right and wrong”



Value Alignment

- ❑ AI does not have these experiences to draw upon
- ❑ Designers and developers must consider values of the user group of interest in order to create an ideal AI system
- ❑ Care is required to ensure sensitivity to a wide range of cultural norms and values

Value Alignment: How to Resolve the Ethical Concern

- Consider the culture that establishes the value systems you're designing within
- Get perspective from policy makers and academics that can help your team
- Map out a general understanding of values
- Values are subjective and differ globally

Trust and Approval From Patients

- ❑ Correct decision making is a function of the structure of the data used as input
- ❑ Need relationship between clinicians who understand the specifics of the clinical data and the developers creating the algorithms

Problem 3: Explainability

Explainability

- Decision making process should be explainable so everyone can understand
 - Important because explainability builds transparency, confidence, and trust
- Must be able to understand a decision process and the AI should have explained reasoning
 - Designed for humans to easily perceive, detect, and understand its decision process

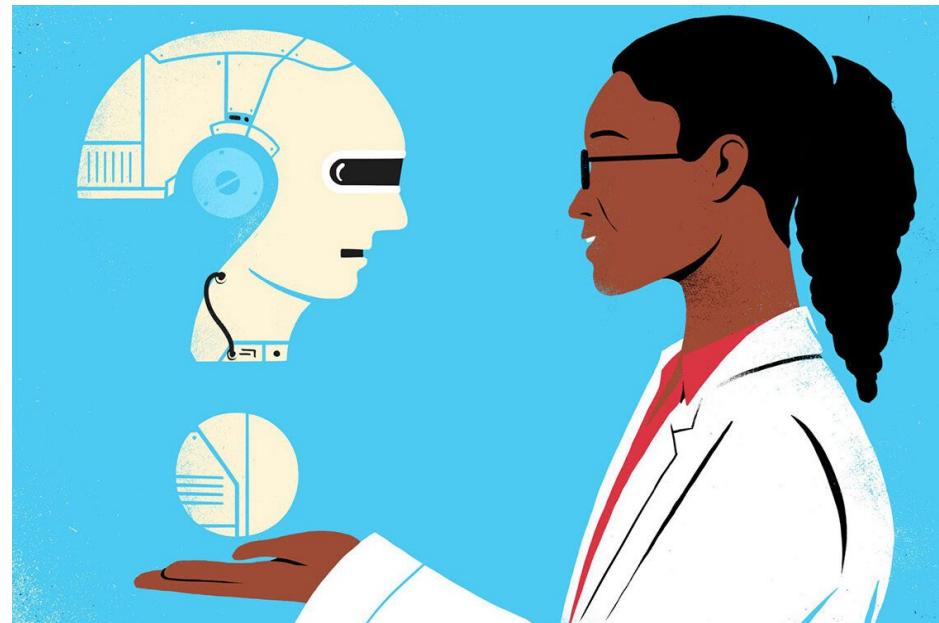
Explainability: How to Resolve the Ethical Concern

- People should ask questions during any process of what an AI is doing
- Decision making processes must be reviewable → especially when using highly sensitive personal data
 - For example, personally identifiable information, protected health information, and/or biometric data

Fairness

Fairness

- ❑ AI that is built by humans increases the chances for human bias to be found in the systems
- ❑ AI has to be designed to minimize bias and be as inclusive as possible



Unconscious Biases: Shortcut Biases

- Availability bias: Overestimating certain events due to greater “availability”
- Base rate fallacy: Tendency to ignore general information and focus on specific information
- Congruence bias: Tendency to test hypotheses exclusively through direct testing, instead of testing alternative hypothesis

Unconscious Biases: Shortcut Biases

- Empathy gap bias: Tendency to underestimate the influence or strength of feeling, in either one's' self or other
- Stereotyping: Expecting a member of a group to have certain characteristics without having actual information about that individual

Impartiality Biases

- Anchoring bias: Relying too much on one trait or piece of information when making decisions
- Bandwagon bias: Tendency to do or believe things because many other people do
- Bias blindspot: Tendency to see oneself as less biased than others, or to be able to identify more cognitive biases in others than in oneself

Impartiality Biases

- Confirmation bias: Tendency to search for, interpret, or focus on information in way that confirms one's preconceptions
- Halo effect: Tendency of an overall impression to influence the observer. Positive feelings in one area causes ambiguous or neutral traits to be viewed positively

Self-Interest Biases

- Ingroup/outgroup bias: Tendency or pattern of favoring members of one's ingroup versus outgroup members
- Sunk cost bias: Tendency to justify past choices, even though they no longer seem valid
- Status quo bias: Tendency to maintain the current situation even when better alternatives exist

Self-Interest Biases

- Not invented here bias: Aversion to contact with or use of products, research, standards, or knowledge developed outside a group
- Self serving bias: Tendency to focus on strengths/achievements and overlook faults/failures

Steps to Resolve Bias

- If there is bias, team must investigate and understand where it originated and how it can be changed
- Design and develop without intentional biases and schedule team reviews to avoid unintentional biases
- Create a feedback mechanism or open dialogue with users

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End of Lecture 1

Next up Part 5 Lecture 2: Data Ownership and Privacy

