Insights Report

20/06/2024

AI for Good

Contents

Summary

AI for Good is a growing field that focuses on using artificial intelligence (AI) for the benefit of society. This includes initiatives that aim to empower individuals, enhance public benefit, and address societal challenges. Some key developments in this area include the establishment of institutions focused on AI ethics and policy, projects that directly empower individuals, AI applications for social good in areas such as healthcare and agriculture, public engagement in AI debates, and initiatives to address diversity and inclusion in AI.

One important aspect of AI for Good is digital inclusion. While AI has the potential to bring numerous benefits, it also presents challenges in terms of inclusivity. Lack of diversity and inclusion considerations in AI design can lead to digital exclusion, widening the digital divide. It is crucial to prioritize digital inclusion to ensure that AI is accessible to all and does not further perpetuate social inequalities.

There is also an increasing call for responsible AI development and governance. Many believe that major AI companies should use their power and influence to address humanitarian issues and prioritize the greater good of humanity over private gain. Transparency, ethical behavior, and public engagement are seen as crucial for responsible AI development. Governments are also being urged to create regulations and policies that consider the voices of all, especially those who are digitally excluded, in order to address wider social inequality issues.

In summary, AI for Good is a growing field focused on leveraging AI for the benefit of society. It encompasses initiatives that aim to empower individuals, enhance public benefit, and address societal challenges. Digital inclusion, responsible AI development and governance, and public engagement are key areas of focus within this field.

10 ways AI is a force for good

The AI boom is not just focused on economic growth but also on AI for good. There is a growing interest in using AI to empower citizens, enhance public benefit, and address societal challenges. Some key developments in the field include the establishment of institutions focused on AI ethics and policy, projects that directly empower individuals, AI applications for social good in areas such as healthcare and agriculture, public engagement in AI debates, initiatives to address diversity in AI, open data rules and data empowerment initiatives, considerations of the political economy of AI, AI for democracy and collective intelligence, citizen and media activism, and the development of codes and standards for AI. However, there is still a long way to go in terms of balancing investment in AI for top-down initiatives with investment in people-powered AI for the greater good.

https://digileaders.com/ai-for-good/

AI and digital inclusion

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) brings both benefits and challenges, especially concerning digital inclusion. Generative AI, such as Chat GPT, has the potential to create content but may not be widely understood by the public, leading to mistrust. Lack of diversity and inclusion considerations in AI design can further exacerbate digital exclusion. In education, AI usage varies among students based on income levels, highlighting the importance of prioritising digital inclusion to prevent widening the digital divide. The impact of AI on the job market remains uncertain, with back-office roles potentially at risk. Government regulation and policies are needed to ensure AI development considers the voices of all, particularly those who are digitally excluded, in order to address broader issues of social inequality.

https://digileaders.com/ai-and-digital-inclusion/

FIDO
NOT JUST DATA   Powered By kaimai

Time to trade AI power for responsibility

Pete Trainor, co-founder of Us 9¶'Â —2 6 ÆÆ–ær `or the major suppliers of artificial intelligence (AI) such as Google, Amazon, Facebook, Microsoft, IBM and Baidu to use their power and influence to solve humanitarian issues. Trainor argues that these companies, with their vast computational power, should be held responsible for using AI for the greater good of humanity, rather than purely for private gain. He suggests that transparency and ethical behavior should be a requirement for these companies, to prevent manipulation and corruption. Trainor also proposes that the public should have a say in who they give their data to, and support companies that demonstrate ethical behavior. Ultimately, Trainor envisions a future where AI is used to address humanitarian issues and create a more balanced and fair society.

https://digileaders.com/time-to-trade-ai-power-for-responsibility/

PRESS RELEASE -New Commission to Address AI and Good Governance in Public Policy

The Oxford Commission on AI and Good Governance has been established by Oxford University to advise world leaders on the effective ways to use artificial intelligence and machine learning in public administration and governance. The commission aims to bring together academics, technology experts, and policymakers to address the challenges faced by governments worldwide. The commission will produce a series of reports that will look at the impact of AI on government procurement and seek to set out best practices for policymakers and government officials. The primary goals of the commission are to investigate the challenges of AI implementation, identify best practices, determine the next generation of research-driven policy guidelines, and recommend specific action steps. The commission aims to ensure that AI has a positive impact on democratic accountability and does not perpetuate social inequalities or cause additional public policy issues.

https://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/news-events/news/new-commission-to-address-ai-and-good-governance-in-public-policy/

PRESS RELEASE -Political and civic action needed to ensure good governance in the application of AI in public life, finds new report

A new report from the Oxford Commission on AI & Good Governance calls for collective action and greater public cooperation to address and rectify some of the challenges facing policymakers and decision-makers responsible for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in public services. The report sets out three clear recommendations aimed at helping public servants harness the benefits of AI, including creating new independent standards bodies to advance collaboration between government, industry and civil society, expanding the technical and practical capacity of public servants responsible for the implementation of AI systems in public services, and strengthening public trust in the use of AI through public education campaigns about everyday applications, their impacts, and their risks. The report is the latest in a series of OxCAIGG reports exploring good governance in AI.

https://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/news-events/news/political-and-civic-action-needed-to-ensure-good-governance-in-the-application-of-ai-in-public-life-finds-new-report/
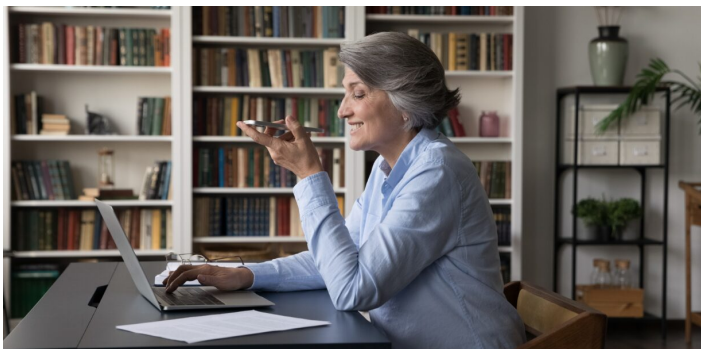
Artificial Intelligence: the future of the charity sector

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a rapidly growing technology that is becoming increasingly prevalent across various industries, including the charity sector. AI encompasses a range of technologies, such as machine learning and natural language processing, that allow computers to mimic human cognitive functions. In the charity sector, AI has the potential to replace humans in providing online advice and support services, similar to chatbots used in the retail sector. While AI may seem unfamiliar to many people, it is projected that over 85% of customer interactions worldwide will be managed without a human by 2020. However, ethical considerations must be taken into account when utilizing AI, as algorithms can perpetuate biases and discriminate against certain groups. Charities must be aware of these implications and actively engage in discussions to stay ahead in this evolving technological landscape.

https://digileaders.com/artificial-intelligence-the-future-of-the-charity-sector/

Using artificial intelligence for social impact

AI has the potential to solve big societal challenges like widening outcome gaps, obesity, and decarbonizing our homes. However, data scarcity in the social sector and ethical, model, and political risks render industrialised AI solutions less suitable. Craft AI--an approach that emphasizes human decision makers, openness, collaboration and responsible innovation--offers an alternate pathway to ensure trustworthiness of AI systems and navigate the complex challenges of the social sector.
https://digileaders.com/using-artificial-intelligence-for-social-impact/
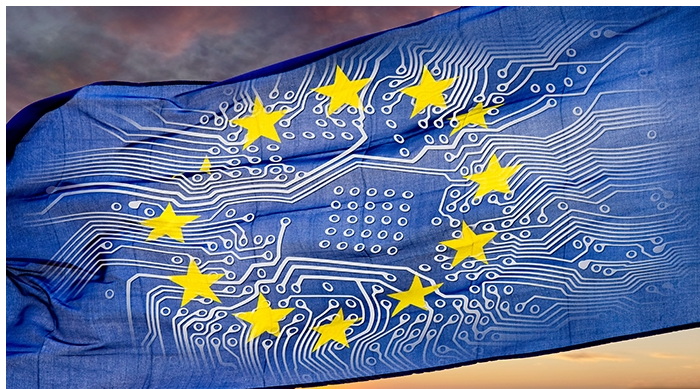
PRESS RELEASE -Oxford researchers propose new framework for AI governance

The Oxford Commission on AI and Good Governance has released a report that provides government officials with practical principles to deliver successful AI projects for public services. The study is based on interviews with senior policy practitioners and an extensive literature review. Researchers from the Oxford Internet Institute have identified four types of AI projects, which vary in importance and resources available specific to AI. The report outlines five practical principles that can be tailored by government officials depending on project type, including determining appropriate solutions, including a multi-step assessment process, and attention to sustainability. The report is the third in a series advising world leaders on effective ways to use AI and machine learning in public administration and governance.
https://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/news-events/news/oxford-researchers-propose-new-framework-for-ai-governance/

Good governance for trustworthy AI in the European Union

The Oxford Commission on AI and Good Governance (OxCAIGG) aims to develop principles and policy recommendations to ensure the democratic use of AI for good governance. A recent meeting of the Commission highlighted the challenges in creating mandatory requirements to regulate AI systems and the need to anticipate where technology is headed. To create legally compliant, trustworthy and robust AI, future frameworks may include principles-based, outcomes-based, and risk-based regulations, as well as the incorporation of shared values. The Commission believes that complementary technology is necessary for the operationalization of responsible AI on an industrial scale. OxCAIGG plans to publish new working papers in the coming weeks.
https://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/news-events/news/good-governance-for-trustworthy-ai-in-the-european-union/

Ethics and innovation belong hand in hand

Ethics and innovation go hand in hand when it comes to data science and AI. The challenges posed by these fields can be addressed through ethical considerations. The work of Alan Turing, who developed both technological code and a code for ethics together, serves as a prime example. The UK government is also recognizing the importance of ethics in technology with the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation, the Ada Lovelace Institute, and the Machine Intelligence Garage Ethics Committee. Aligning ethics with innovation requires interdisciplinary collaboration, bringing together ethicists, social scientists, data scientists, and engineers. The focus on ethics is necessary to ensure that new technologies are fair, transparent, and ethical, and to enhance innovation rather than hinder it. The efforts being undertaken by the UK government and other initiatives highlight the importance of ethics in the digital age.
https://digileaders.com/ethics-and-innovation-belong-hand-in-hand/

What do you think of this booklet?
We'd love your feedback!