**Link 1:**

* AI models create algorithms to treat therapy patients at varying degrees of accuracy.
* AI models collect data to evaluate a person's physiological state.
* Data examples:
  + Facial expressions
  + Speech
  + Eye blinks
  + Heart beats
  + Etc.
* AI models analyze processed data to identify a person’s emotional profile and advises care accordingly.
* AI models struggle because people are unique.
* AI models heighten biases in its training data.
* In 2020, 60% of people diagnosed with a mental illness went on untreated.
* The United States government expedited the process of developing wellness apps.
  + This was done by obfuscating or omitting the way the app collects data.
  + This lack of transparency is a breach of privacy for users.
* FDA regulations barely monitor health related software.
* Users tend to abandon most health and wellness apps.
* These health and wellness apps are not held by the “Liability and Accountability” act.
* Scientists refute the claims of accuracy advertised by these health and wellness apps.

**Link 2:**

* Healthy people conversating with AI chatbots are losing their grip on reality.
* OpenAI’s ChatGPT acted as a ‘suicide coach’, enabling a 16-year-old to end their life.
* AI models exacerbate delusions:
  + AI models struggle admitting that they do not know something.
* Quote: “MIT study found AI LLM encourages delusional thinking. Likely due to their tendency to flatter and agree with users rather than pushing back or providing objective information.”
* Some AI experts say that LLM’s addictive nature is by design.

**Link 3:**

* AI models are bound to very few laws that aim to minimize discriminatory racial profiling.
* People are using AI models to write resumes and companies are relying on AI models for the recruitment process.
  + This is a growing trend.
  + Private companies are claiming that their AI models are less susceptible to discriminatory issues, but they offer little to no evidence that support their claims.
* How is racial profiling tested on open-source models:
  + AI models reducing a list of identical job applicants with differing names is likely to discriminate.
  + AI models fail at remaining unbiased.
* Men and women were selected at equal rate in 37% of scenarios:
  + In the rest, men were favored 51.9% of the time and women 11.1% of the time.
* Racial discrimination is even worse:
  + Black and white associated names were selected at equal rate only about 6.3% of the time.
  + White associated names were preferred 85.1% of cases.
  + Black associated names were only preferred in 8.6% of cases.
* The biases reflected by AI models increase disparity in the hiring process.
* AI models discriminate against people who won awards relating to disabilities.
* Developers and employers are proposed policies at various levels of government that they should abide by:
  + The idea is to offer transparency for the “Who”, “What”, “When”, “Where”, and “How” these modals are trained and utilized.
* Issue: AI models require more transparency about its inferred and exploitative design.