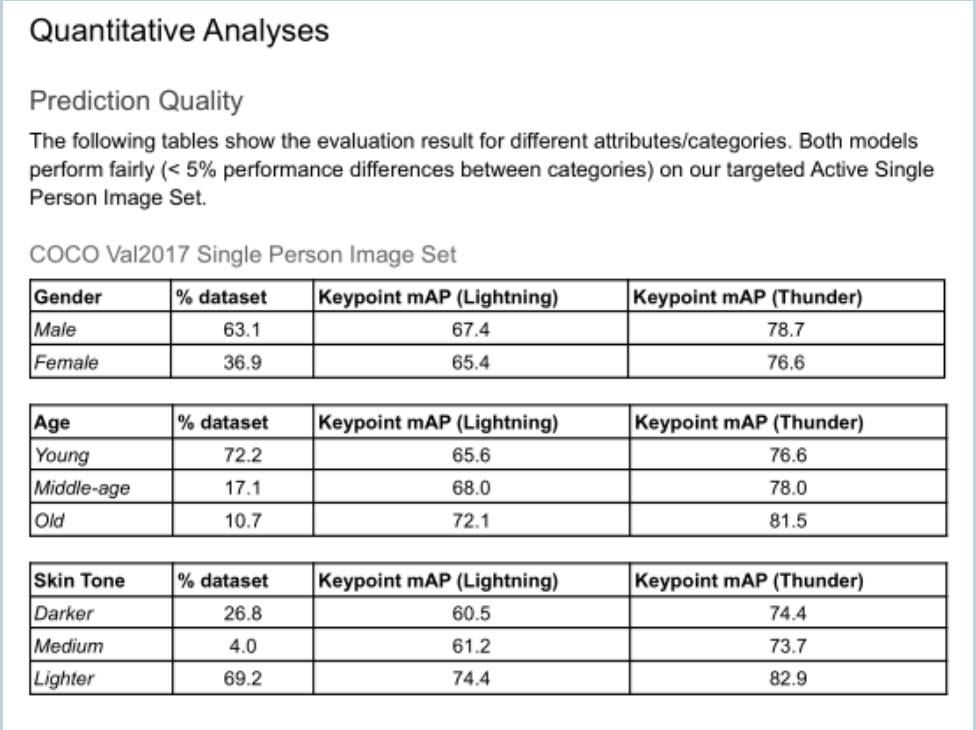
Workshop Question 1:

How are AI-driven predictions made in high-stakes public contexts, and what social, organizational, and practical considerations must policymakers consider in their implementation and governance?

- It's important to design AI solutions to real world problems by working closely with the stakeholders.
- If a problem is complex enough that we need AI to help solve it, then it is complex enough that AI alone can't solve it.



Quantitative Analyses

Prediction Quality

The following tables show the evaluation result for different attributes/categories. Both models perform fairly (< 5% performance differences between categories) on our targeted Active Single Person Image Set.

COCO Val2017 Single Person Image Set

Gender	% dataset	Keypoint mAP (Lightning)	Keypoint mAP (Thunder)
Male	63.1	67.4	78.7
Female	36.9	65.4	76.6

Age	% dataset	Keypoint mAP (Lightning)	Keypoint mAP (Thunder)
Young	72.2	65.6	76.6
Middle-age	17.1	68.0	78.0
Old	10.7	72.1	81.5

Skin Tone	% dataset	Keypoint mAP (Lightning)	Keypoint mAP (Thunder)
Darker	26.8	60.5	74.4
Medium	4.0	61.2	73.7
Lighter	69.2	74.4	82.9

Dataset datasheets and model cards document the inputs and outputs of machine-learning systems so that they can be used responsibly in applications.

Workshop Question 2:

What are the most pressing challenges and significant opportunities in the use of artificial intelligence to provide physical and emotional care to people in need?

- Caregiving is an intimate and human act.
- There is a need for automated support.
- However, replacing human care relationships can undermine our humanity in tangible ways.
- Very tricky.

In-home sensors and robots are becoming more widespread, with both positive and negative consequences.

Annotations

Explicit connections to earlier report(s)

- How do previous reports look from the vantage point of today?

Contrary to the more fantastic predictions for AI in the popular press, the Study Panel found no cause for concern that AI is an imminent threat to humankind. No machines with self-sustaining long-term goals and intent have been developed, nor are they likely to be developed in the near future. Instead, increasingly useful applications of AI, with **potentially profound positive impacts** on our society and economy are likely to emerge between now and 2030, the period this report consi f these developments will spur disruptions in how human labor , creating new challenges for the economy and society more broadly. Appli ons made in the

We remain similarly optimistic. However, society's broader worries about the future in terms of inequity, discrimination, and our ability to work together to address our most significant global challenges are reflected in concerns about the future of AI.

Conclusions

The AI has made remarkable progress.

Leaps forward in language- and image-processing tasks.

Applications like healthcare and self driving cars.

Still far short of the field's founding aspirations

Inflection point: Urgent to consider downsides.

Automating decisions at scale carries risks.

People misled, discriminated against, physically harmed.

Historical data can exacerbate biases/inequalities.

Social sciences part of broader AI conversation.

Ongoing engagement essential.

Governments need to:

Recognize the importance of AI, move quickly.

Keep people informed, support broad education.

AI research community needs to:

Learn to share findings in informative/actionable ways.

Avoid hype and discuss dangers and benefits.

Incorporate AI into community-wide systems.

Make goal to empower, not devalue, people.

https://ai100.stanford.edu/2021-report/gathering-strength-gathering-storms-one-hundred-year-study-artificial-intelligence