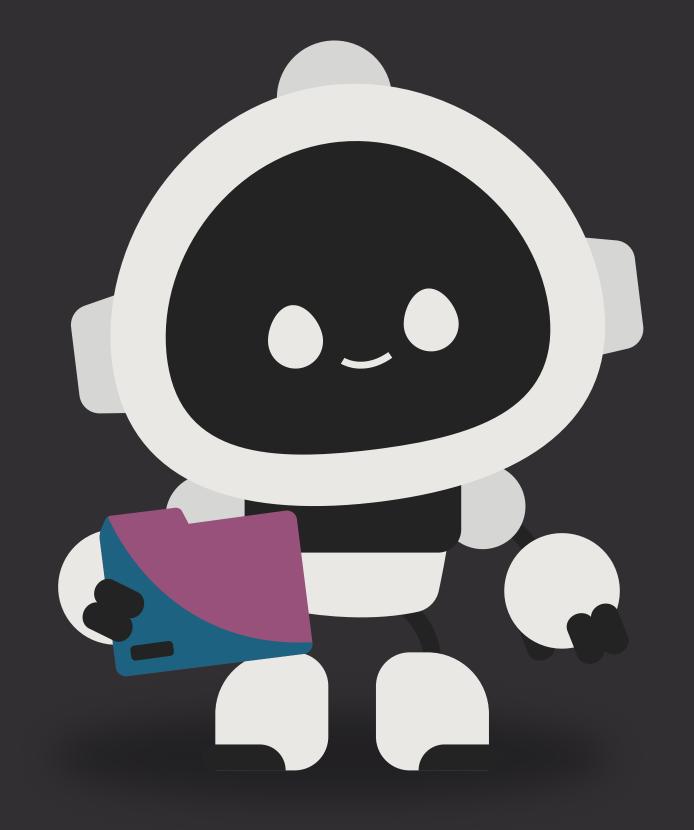


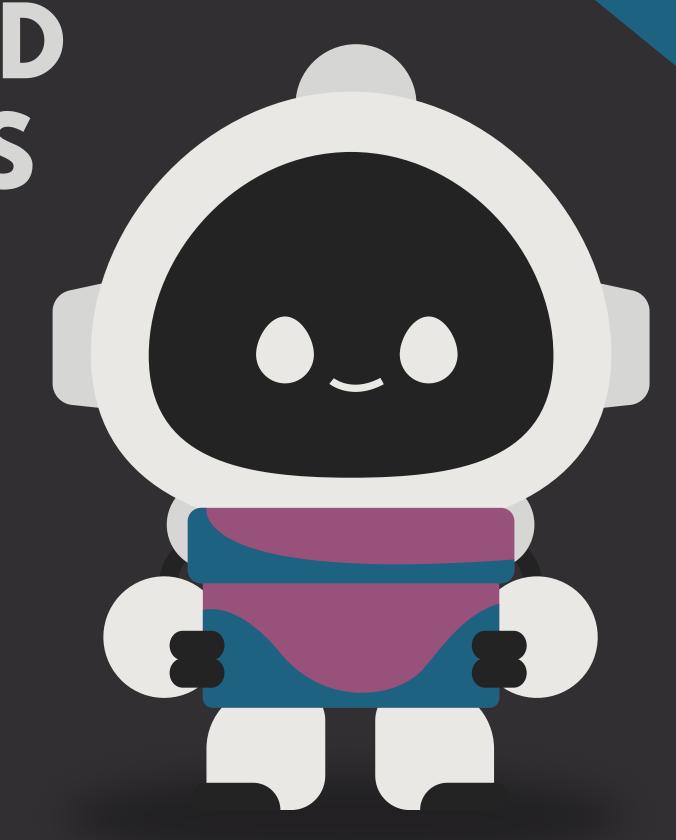
# AIATYOUR FINGERTIPS

## CANYOU TRUST AI?

A Crash Course on Responsible Al



# CLOSE YOUR EYES AND IMAGINE WHO WORKS ON AI





### CLOSE YOUR EYES AND IMAGINE WHO WORKS ON AI

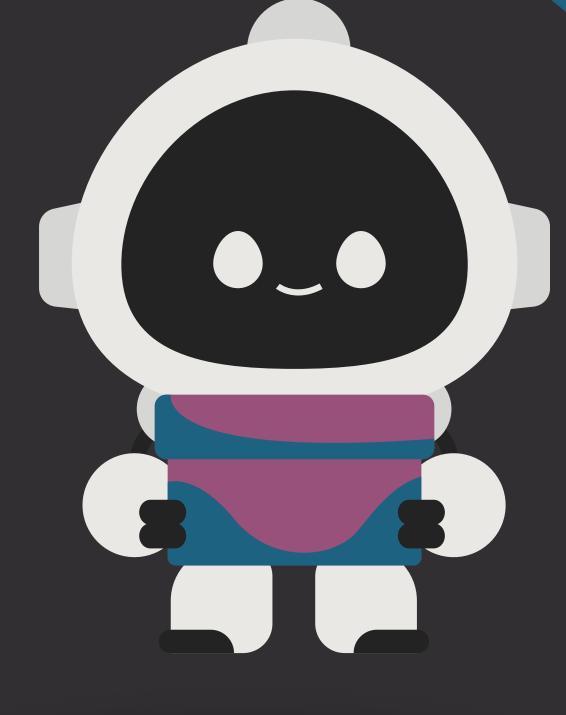




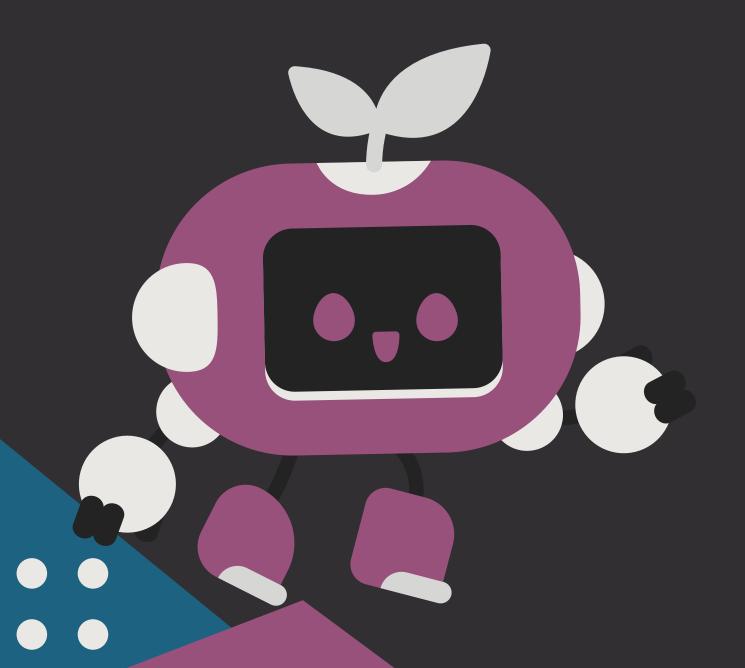


### CLOSE YOUR EYES AND IMAGINE





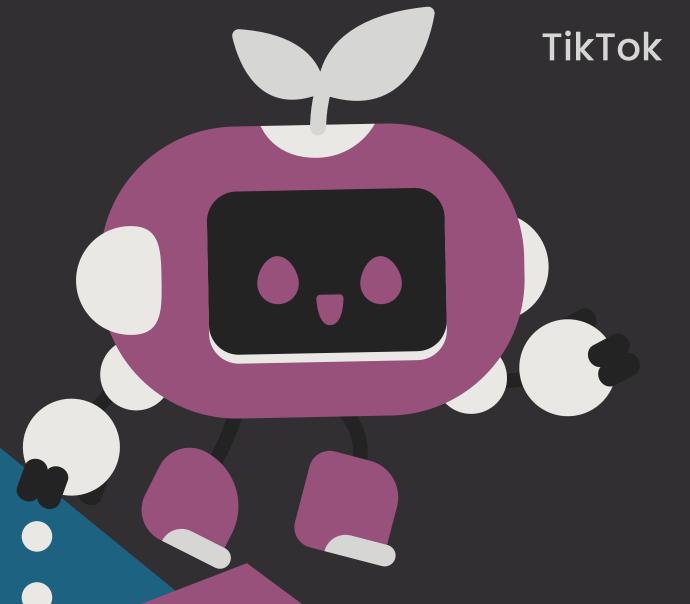






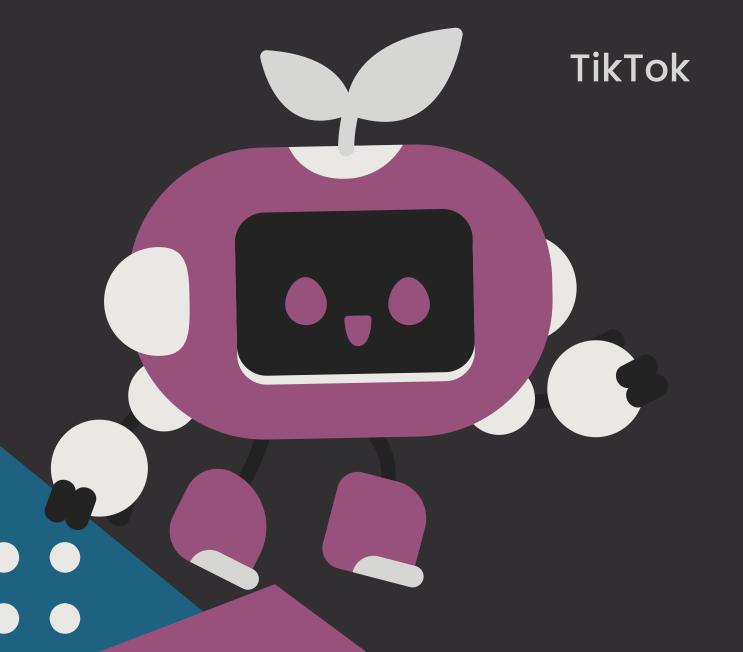






Instagram Filters

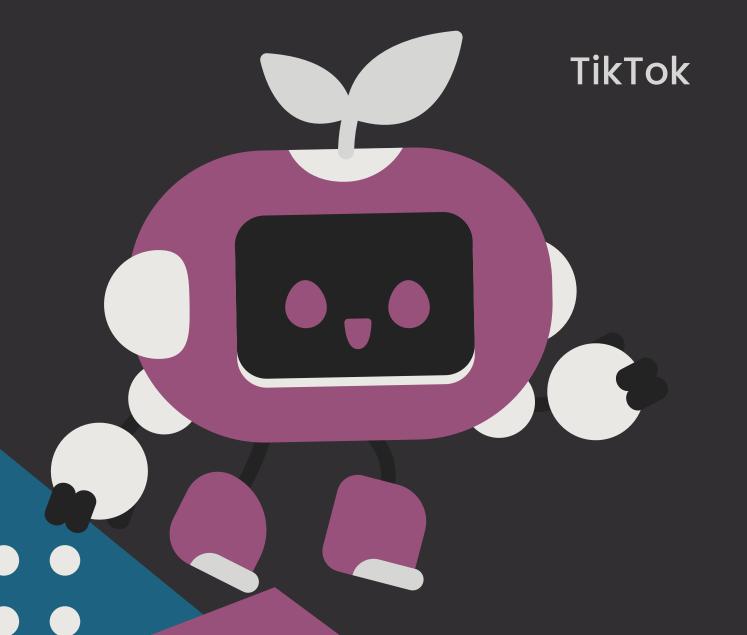




**Spotify Reccomendations** 

Instagram Filters



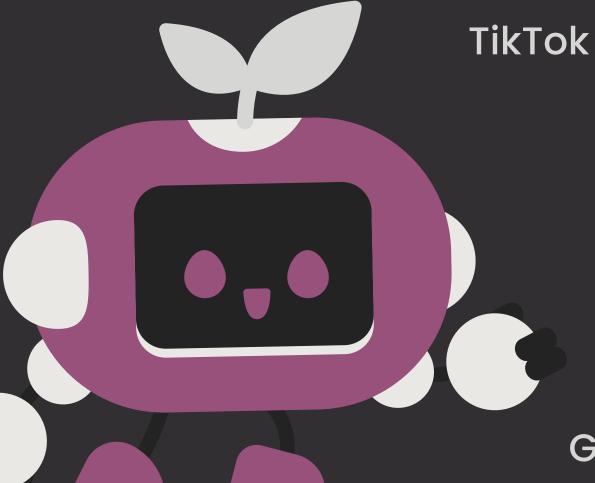


**Spotify Reccomendations** 

Instagram Filters

**ChatGPT** 





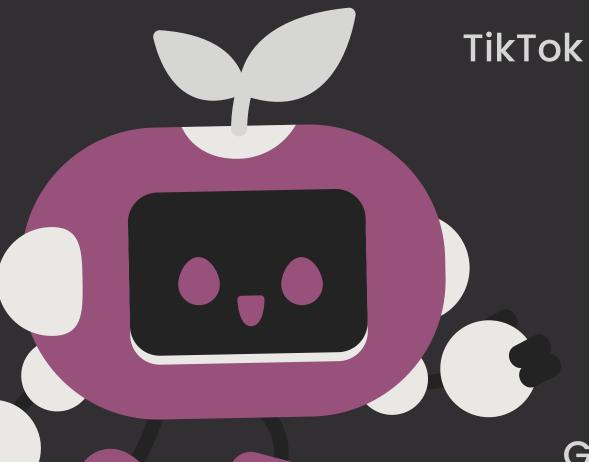
ok Spotify Reccomendations

Instagram Filters

**ChatGPT** 

Google Maps





**Spotify Reccomendations** 

Instagram Filters

ChatGPT

Google Maps

Netflix



TikTok

**Spotify Reccomendations** 

Instagram Filters

Email Spam filter

ChatGPT

Google Maps

Netflix

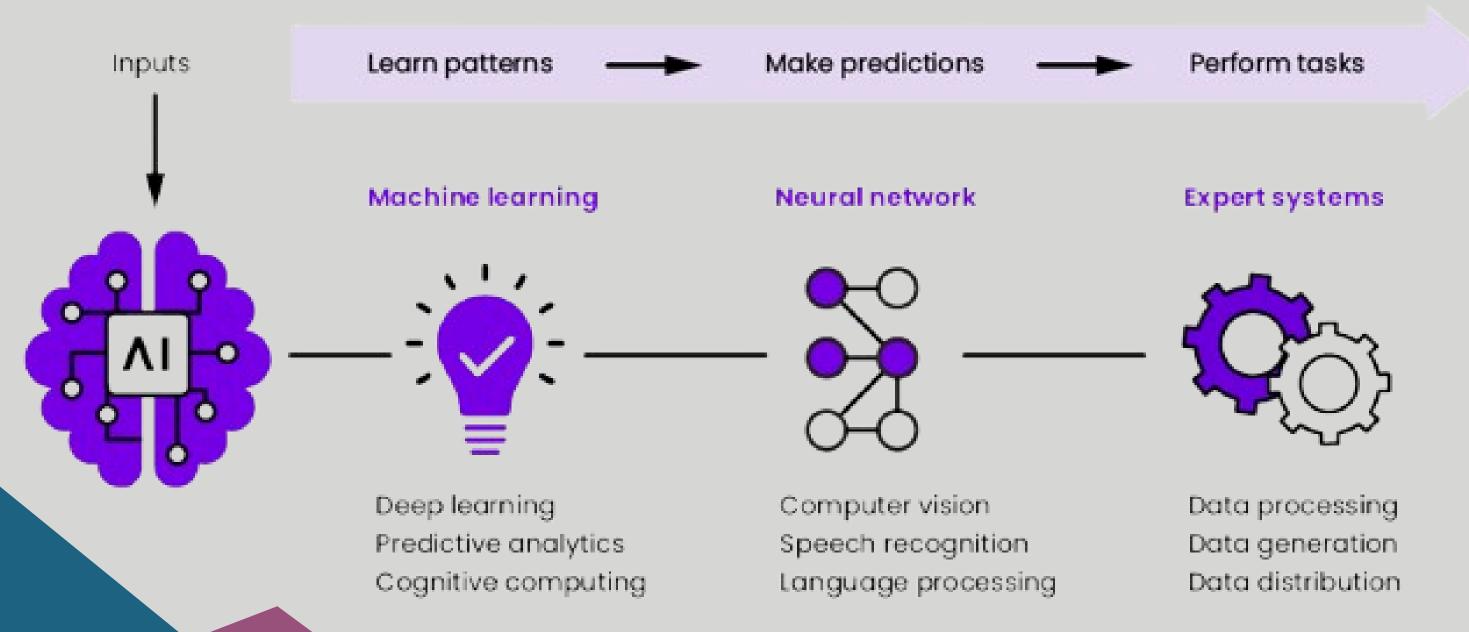
#### HOW DOES AI LEARN?



#### HOW DOES AI LEARN?



#### **HOW AI WORKS**





Facial Recognition



Hiring Algorithms



Health care bias

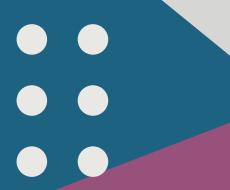


#### Facial Recognition



#### Hiring Algorithms





#### **Healthcare Bias**



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#### **Bias in Medical and Public Health Tools**

In 2019, a <u>bombshell study</u> found that a clinical algorithm many hospitals were using to decide which patients need care was showing racial bias — Black patients had to be deemed much sicker than white patients to be recommended for the same care. This happened because the algorithm had been trained on past data on health care spending, which reflects a history in which Black patients had less to spend on their health care compared to white patients, due to longstanding wealth and income disparities. While this algorithm's bias was eventually detected and corrected, the incident raises the question of how many more clinical and medical tools may be similarly discriminatory.

### AFFECTING MACHINES ACTIVITY







### 1. IF I BUILT AI I WOULD MAKE 2. ONE THING I AM TAKING AWAY FROM TODAY....





# 

