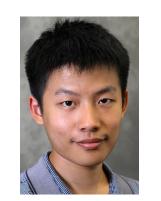
Moral Decision Making Frameworks for Artificial Intelligence

[paper to appear in AAAI'17 blue sky track]







Walter Sinnott-Armstrong

Jana Schaich Borg

Yuan (Eric) Deng

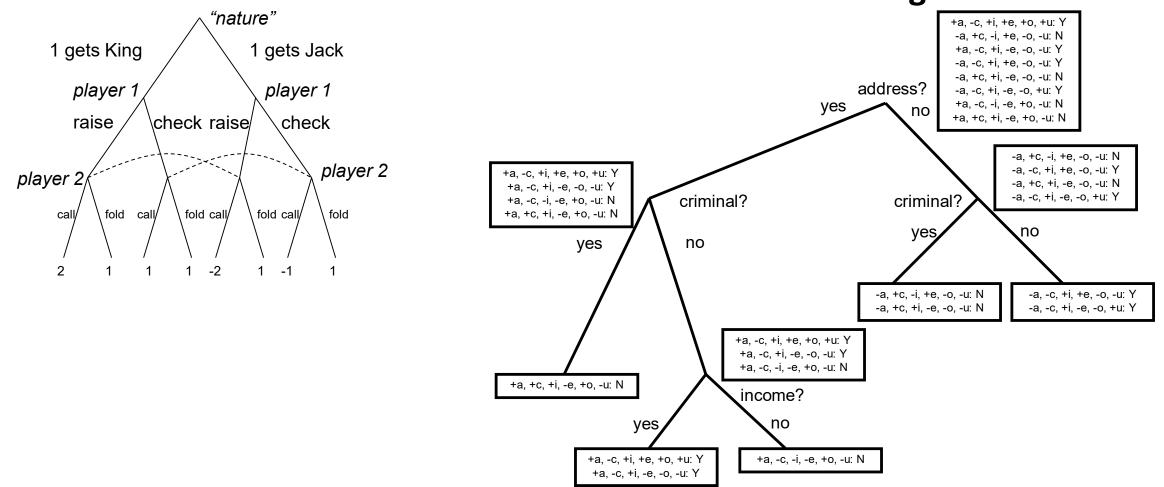
Max Kramer

Two main approaches

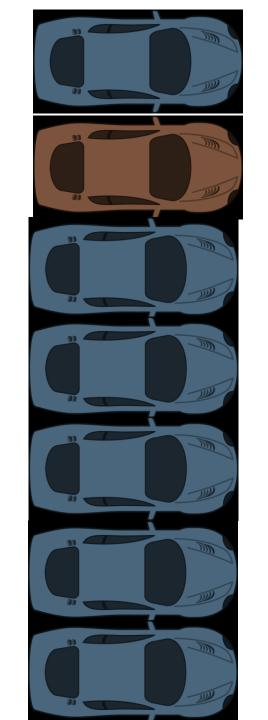
Extend **game theory** to directly incorporate moral reasoning

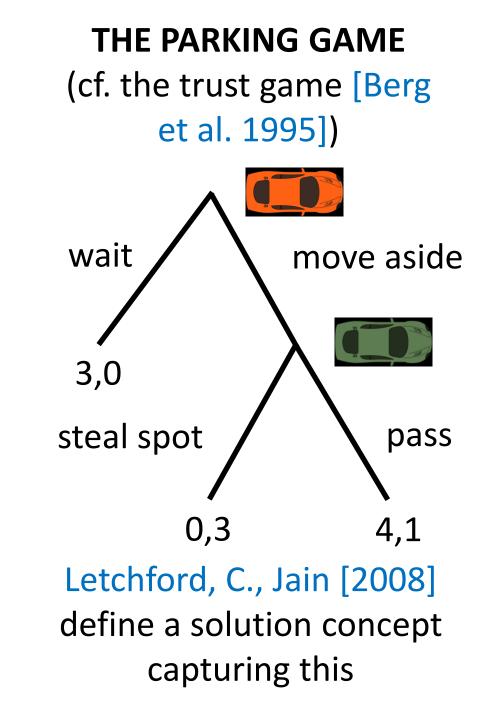
Cf. top-down vs. bottom-up distinction [*Wallach and Allen 2008*]

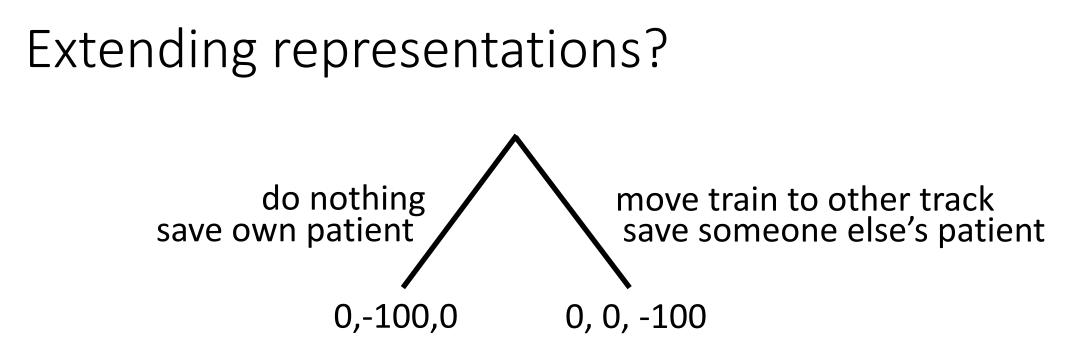
Generate data sets of human judgments, apply machine learning











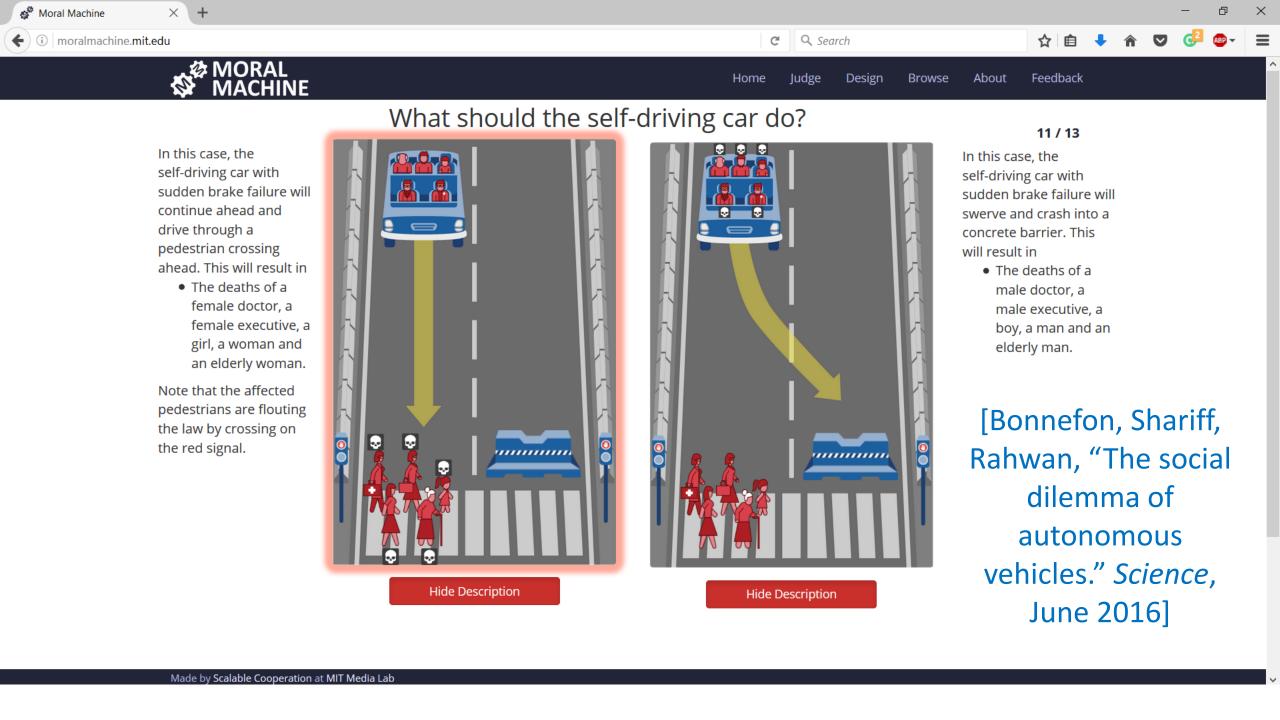
- More generally: how to capture *framing*? (Should we?)
- Roles? Relationships?

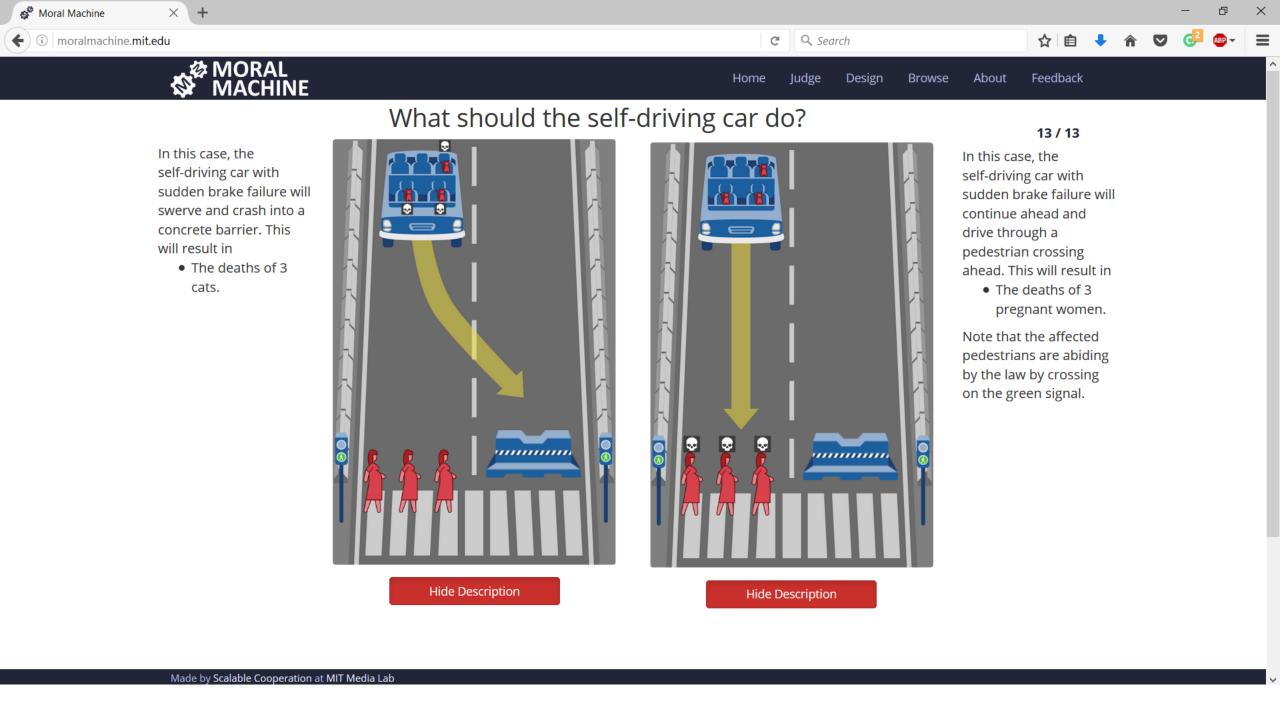
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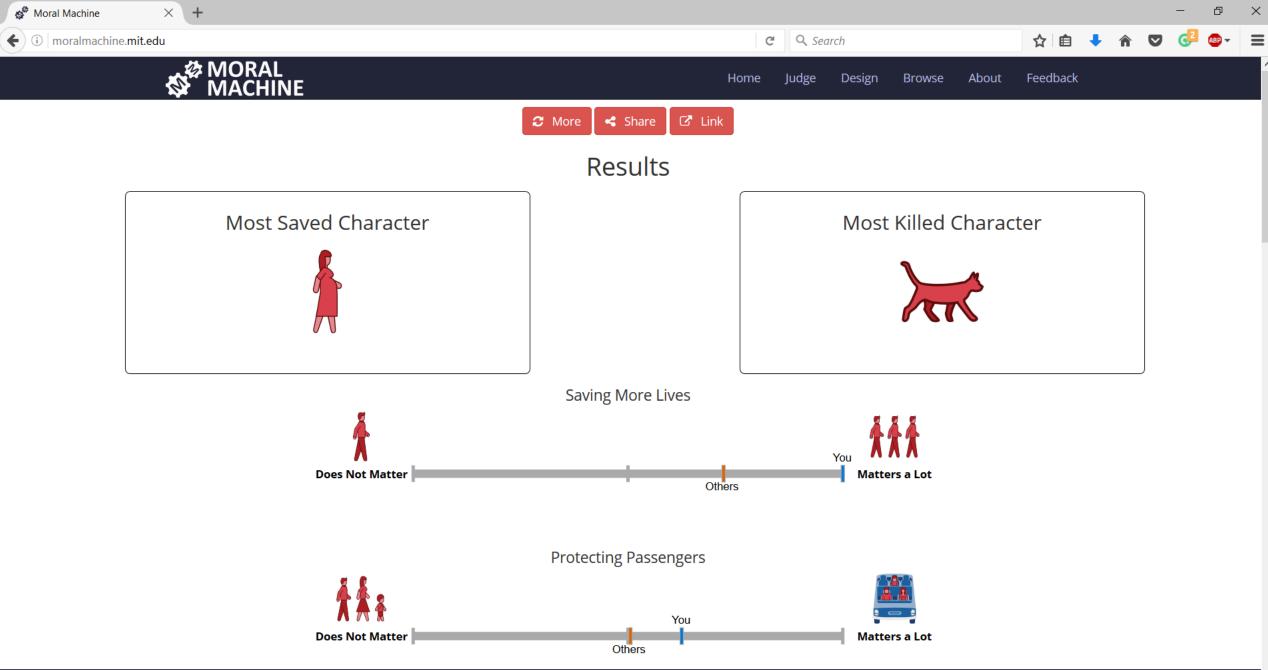
Scenarios

- You see a woman throwing a stapler at her colleague who is snoring during her talk. How morally wrong is the action depicted in this scenario?
 - Not at all wrong (1)
 - Slightly wrong (2)
 - Somewhat wrong (3)
 - Very wrong (4)
 - Extremely wrong (5)

[Clifford, Iyengar, Cabeza, and Sinnott-Armstrong, "Moral foundations vignettes: A standardized stimulus database of scenarios based on moral foundations theory." *Behavior Research Methods*, 2015.]







Concerns with the ML approach

- What if we predict people will disagree?
 - Social-choice theoretic questions [see also Rossi 2016]
- This will *at best* result in current human-level moral decision making [raised by, e.g., Chaudhuri and Vardi 2014]
 - ... though might perform better than any *individual* person because individual's errors are voted out
- How to generalize appropriately? Representation?



Felix Brandt • Vincent Conitzer • Ulle Endriss Jerome Lang • Ariel Procaccia



Crowdsourcing Societal Tradeoffs

(AAMAS'15 blue sky paper; AAAI'16; ongoing work.)









with Rupert Freeman. Markus Brill. Yuqian Li

is as bad as

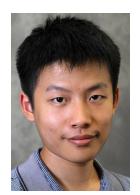


producing 1 bag of landfill trash using **x** gallons of gasoline

How to determine **x**?

Disarmament games

(to appear in AAAI'17)



with Yuan

No one deviates. (Eric) Deng objective (3,3) (0.1,0) (0,4)(4,0) (1,1)(0.5, 0.5)(0.5, 0.5)(0, 0.1)(0,0) original middle



Two popular articles

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HOME

Artificial intelligence: where's the philosophical scrutiny?

Al research raises profound questions—but answers are lacking by Vincent Conitzer / May 4, 2016 / Leave a comment



A humanoid robot, equipped with an artificial intelligence, helps a teacher with a science class at Keio University Kindergarten in Shibuya Ward, Tokyo on 25th January, 2016 ©Miho Ikeya/AP/Press Association Images

The idea of Artificial Intelligence has captured our collective imagination for decades. Can behaviour that we think of as intelligent be replicated in a machine? If so, what consequences could this have for society? And what does it tell us about ourselves as



 \bowtie

Topics+ Top Storie

A View from Vincent Conitzer

Today's Artificial Intelligence Does Not Justify Basic Income

Even the simplest jobs require skills—like creative problem solving—that AI systems cannot yet perform competently.

October 31, 2016



ot a day goes by when we do not hear about the threat of AI

taking over the jobs of everyone from truck drivers to accountants to radiologists. An analysis coming out of

McKinsey suggested that "currently demonstrated technologies could automate 45 percent of the activities people are paid to perform." There are even online tools based on research from the University of Oxford to estimate the probability that various jobs will be automated.