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# *What Every Manager Should Know About Human-Centered AI: A Manager's Introduction to Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence*

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@Exp\_Mark

## VERSO UN'INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE ANTROPOCENTRICA

*di Mark Esposito*

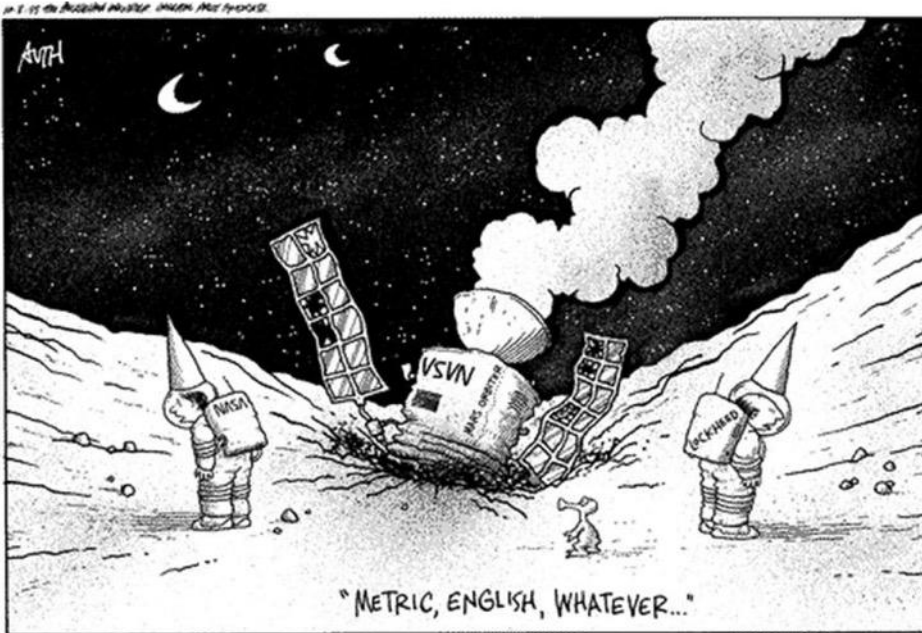
È urgente riflettere sullo stato e sulle prospettive dell'utilizzo dell'IA in rapporto all'intelligenza e alle capacità umane. Questo saggio, rivolto a manager e dirigenti, vuole costituire una guida per orientarsi fra i moltissimi sviluppi possibili delle relazioni uomo-macchina.

questione di qualche punto decimale sbagliato. Per cui vale la pena chiedersi: e se ci fosse un sistema in grado di cogliere automaticamente tutti gli errori di questo tipo? Com'è naturale, il quesito è già stato esplorato e i nuovi sistemi di intelligenza artificiale (IA) vengono impiegati in settori diversi per ridurre l'incidenza dell'errore umano. In tutti questi progetti è emerso un tema comune: i sistemi di IA possono essere efficaci nella correzione dei problemi una volta che sono stati identificati, ma purtroppo non lo sono altrettanto nel capire in modo autonomo cosa vada considerato il problema da risolvere al di là di ciò che è stato già isolato esplicitamente come tale. Il problema legato all'utilizzo dell'IA va oltre, dato che non si tratta semplicemente di correggere l'errore, ma di avvertire che c'è un errore che va corretto.

Quando nel 1999 la sonda Mars Climate Orbiter, costata 125 milioni di dollari, si schiantò sulla superficie di Marte a causa di un errore di misurazione, Carl Pilcher, direttore scientifico dei progetti di esplorazione del sistema solare del Jet Propulsion Laboratory della NASA, fornì la seguente spiegazione: «Penso che il problema sia stato che i sistemi che avevamo progettato per riconoscere e correggere l'errore umano non siano stati all'altezza delle aspettative». Un problema analogo si è ripresentato nel 2013, quando un errore di calcolo nella progettazione di un nuovo sottomarino spagnolo ha generato un difetto tale per cui il sottomarino poteva immergersi ma non riemergere dall'acqua, causando il rallentamento pluriennale di un investimento da 2,2 miliardi di dollari. Entrambi gli errori nascevano da un semplice errore di calcolo e traduzione, in definitiva una

A tale problema di identificazione si aggiunge tutta una serie di problematiche affini che creano problemi alle aziende che cercano di costruire, comprare, impiegare e modificare le soluzioni di intelligenza artificiale. Alla base c'è la mancanza di principi e di linee guida comuni che determinino il modo in cui l'organizzazione comprende il valore dell'IA e ciò che le persone vogliono trarne. Più procedono lo sviluppo e l'adozione dell'IA, più la questione di quale valore dovrebbe apportare occupa spazio agli occhi dell'opinione pubblica, dato che spesso l'IA fa emergere quell'ansia da automazione per cui è più forte il timore che, in tutta una serie di attività e mansioni, le persone possano essere sostituite (perdendo il vantaggio competitivo rappresentato dall'apporto umano) che non la speranza in maggiori van-

# Introduction



Remember the Mars Climate Orbiter incident from 1999?

## Spain builds submarine 70 tons too heavy after putting a decimal in the wrong place

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Updated: June 19, 2013



“Apparently somebody in the calculations made a mistake in the very beginning and nobody paid attention to review the calculations.

# Inherent Problems of AI



AI systems may be good at correcting for problems identified...but...



They are **not good at identifying what counts as a problem** that needs to be corrected **outside of what was explicitly identified** as a problem.



It's not simply correcting the mistake but **alerting that a mistake was needed to be corrected**.



There is a **lack of common principles and guidelines** shaping how organization understand the value of AI and what people want from it.

# Why AI is Never Just AI

To understand how to leverage human-centered AI, managers first need to understand changes facing AI management:

1

**AI technology itself is far more than the algorithm;** AI is the umbrella term for a class of systems integrating talent, AI algorithm designs, data sets & data management strategies, data capturing devices, and computational power.

2

Successful AI projects are less about the tech than the **institutions and practices to which they are connected.**

3

**AI systems evolve, and so do the institutions and practices once AI is used.** So, the question for managers is to 'look around the corner' at what's next in value creation.

## HUMAN-CENTERED AI

*“Designing and leveraging artificial intelligence for enhancing human capabilities in an effective, intelligible, and ethical manner.”*

# Ensuring Ethically-Aligned AI

4 action points to consider when determining if AI solutions are ethical:



Fairness



Intelligibility &  
Transparency



Privacy



Autonomy

# Fairness



AI solutions are often designed as aides to existing decision-making processes. AI for recruitment often serves either to reduce the time burden of reviewing initial resumes to sort for the top 5, or to assess additional data-points during an interview that might otherwise go missed by a recruiter.

Help to unburden recruiters and candidates of biases for the process to be more meritocratic?

**VS.**

Affirm prior biases, assumptions, stereotypes, or conventions.



# Intelligibility & Transparency



Solutions demand a means of deciphering AI outputs. This problem goes by different names - explainable AI (XAI), transparent AI, and/or intelligibility.

This problem is while inputs are understood, the outputs often cannot be understood in relation to the reasoning or rules the AI developed to produce those outputs.

A neural network was trained on picture of cats and dogs to identify each.

**BUT**

We cannot understand the specific weighting and rules it created to generate such identification patterns.

# Privacy



AI generates rules from specifications - these specifications can be engineered by humans, as in the case of AlphaGo or, as in almost all cases, they are derived from data. The higher quality the data, the better the outputs can be expected to perform.

In many cases the data and means of collecting it are pursued without the consent of those impacted by the data.

Designing facial recognition systems for governments to identify, apprehend, and catch criminals.

**VS.**

Governments using these systems and wrongfully accusing and apprehending innocent citizens based on data collected without consent.

# Autonomy



All AI solutions make a claim on the problems of a firm and the benefits of using human labor by being created as a mechanism which can enable human skills, replace them, or serve as a hybrid of the two.

Designing a chat-bot to take over redundant questions for consumer information.

**VS.**

Designing a chat-bot to take over the entire customer service process.

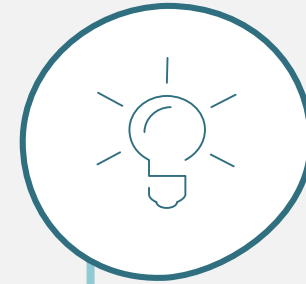
# The Human in Human-Centered AI

Human-centricity should serve as an essential design reminder to consider:



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The needs and problems of ***real*** people in ***real*** contexts

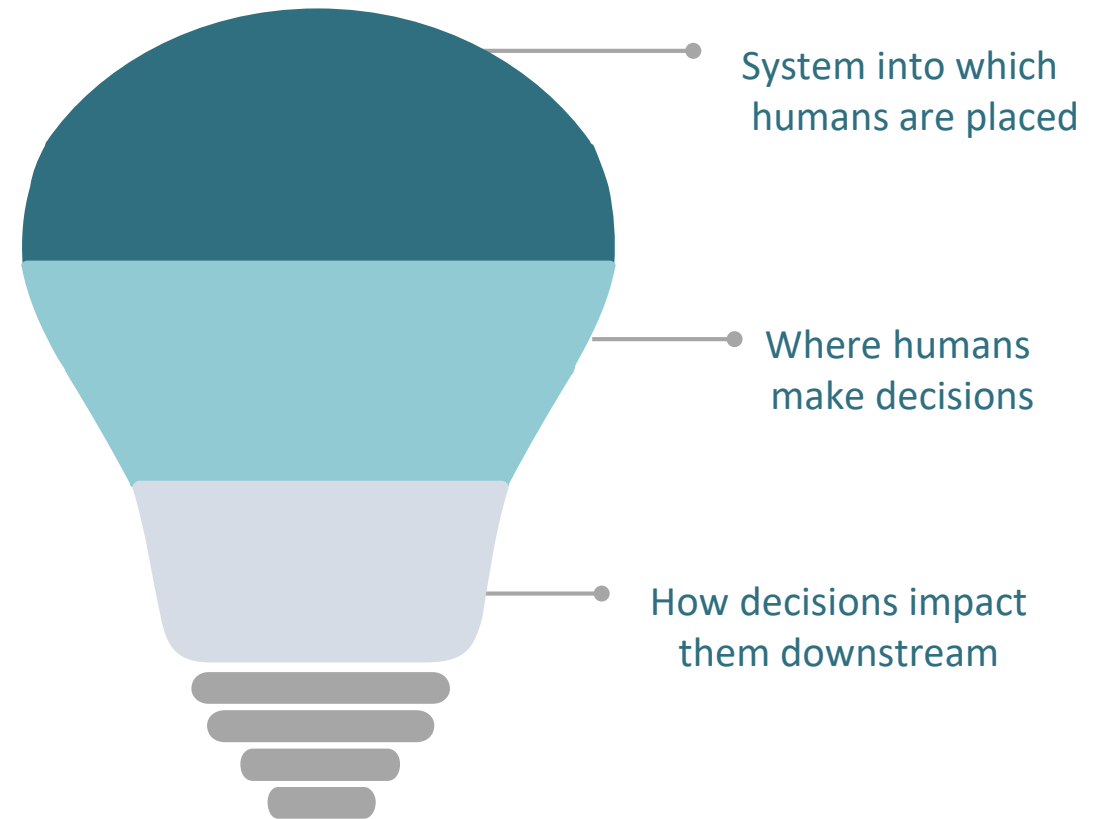


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How AI will impact how people ***actually behave*** rather than how a company ***wants them to behave.***

# The Best Human-Centered AI

The best human centered design understands:

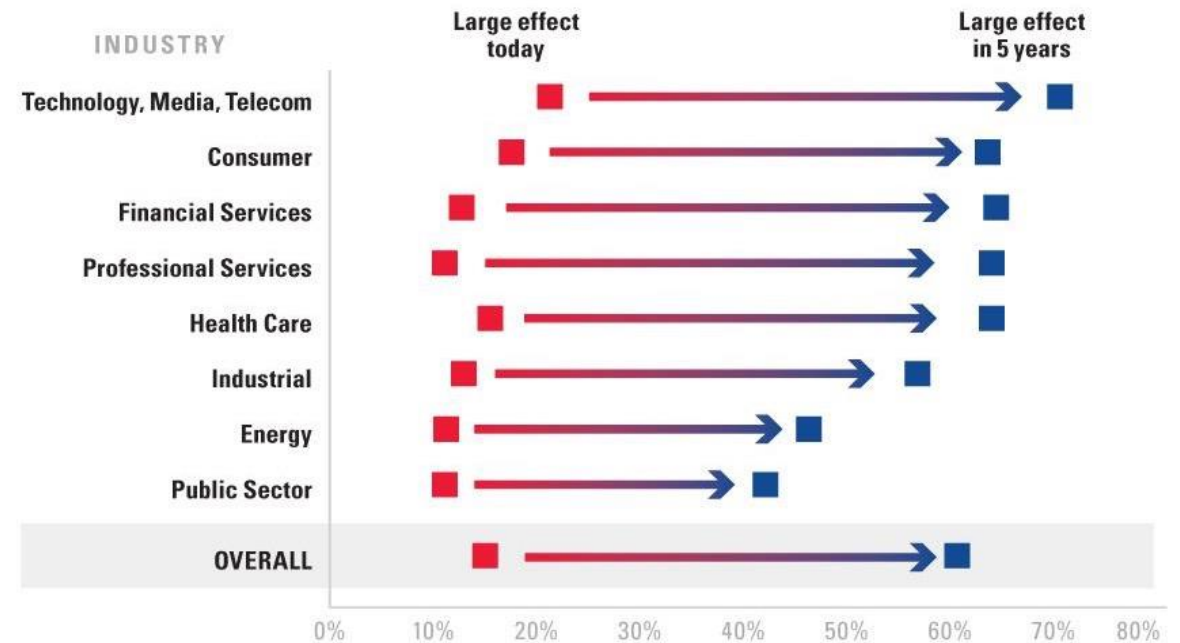


# What Managers Should Consider

- 1 What is the problem or need to which AI will be applied and what is the desired outcome?
- 2 What kinds of decisions are implied by the problem and who will be making those decisions?
- 3 What are the environments in which decisions will be made and how can that environment change?

## Expectations for AI adoption across industries: impact on offerings

To what extent will the adoption of AI affect your organization's offerings today and five years from today?



Percentage of respondents who expect a large ("a lot" or "great") effect on a five-point scale

# For Building & Buying Human-Centered AI

The following are some ideas worth exploring as managers attempt the integration of the symbio-intelligence that the human centered AI can foster:



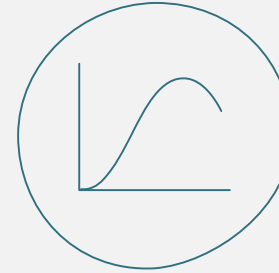
Ensure cognitive diversity in design and implementation teams to avoid blind spots



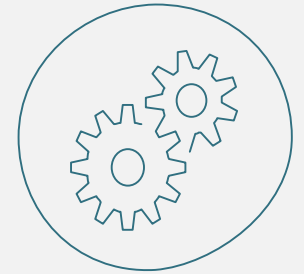
Ensure the management and external firm staff have a common understanding of the problem, needs, and value the AI can supply



Clarify what AI is supposed to do and how people will interact with it in the context of existing processes.



Establish clear processes for 'changeability management' to control and frame any updates



Establish clear processes for assessing mental models across user chain

# Conclusion

*“The amount of collective thinking ahead will become a required competitive necessity to acquire and fulfil, if we want the next decade to be the one where humans understand that **the real power of AI is not for the sake of technology, but for the improvement of social constructs and paradigms.**”*