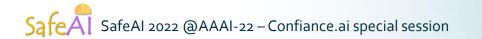
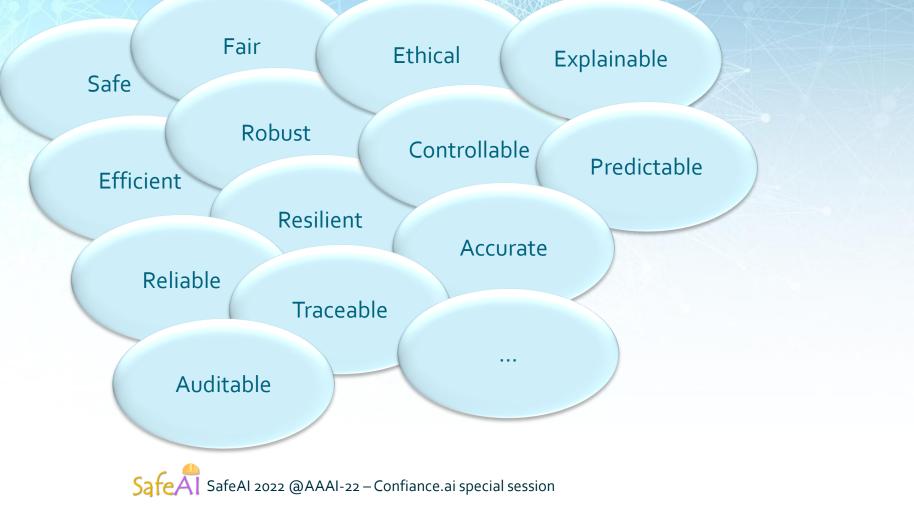


Can we measure trust?

Agnes DELABORDE

LNE – French national laboratory for metrology and testing

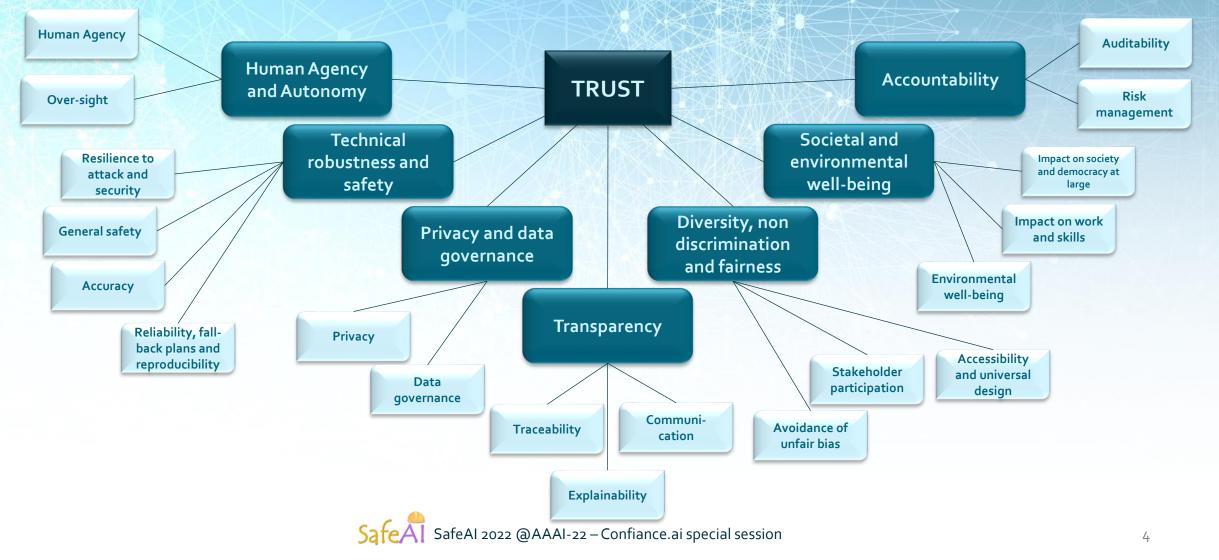




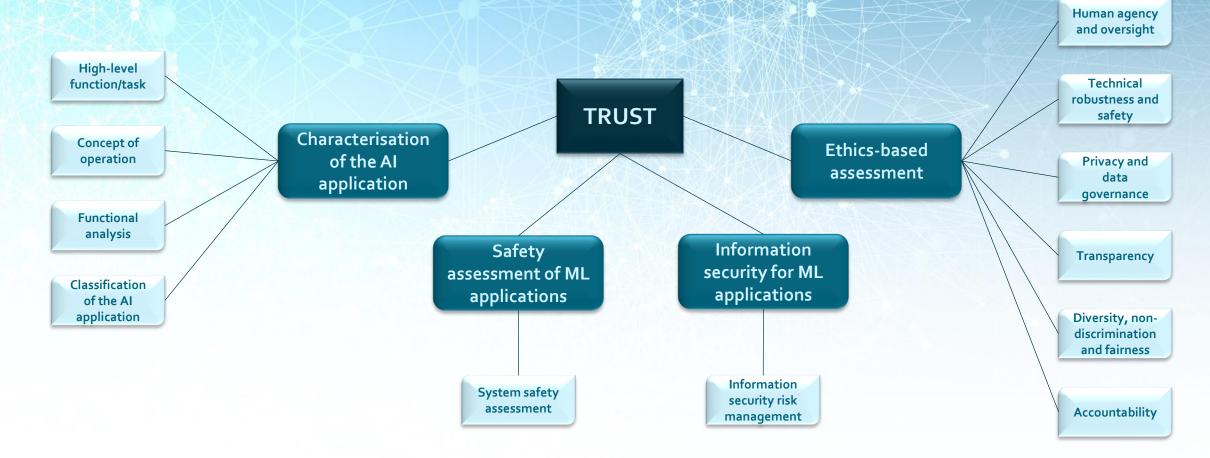


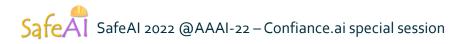
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(example: ALTAI)



(example: EASAI)





To what extent can we assess trustworthiness?

• For certain attributes, scores and methods exist:

- Reliability: Fleiss Kappa score, goodness-of-fit tests, etc.
- Accuracy: F-measure, precision, recall, etc.

• For other attributes, notions are not fully defined yet:

- Safety
- Auditability
- Absence of bias
- etc.

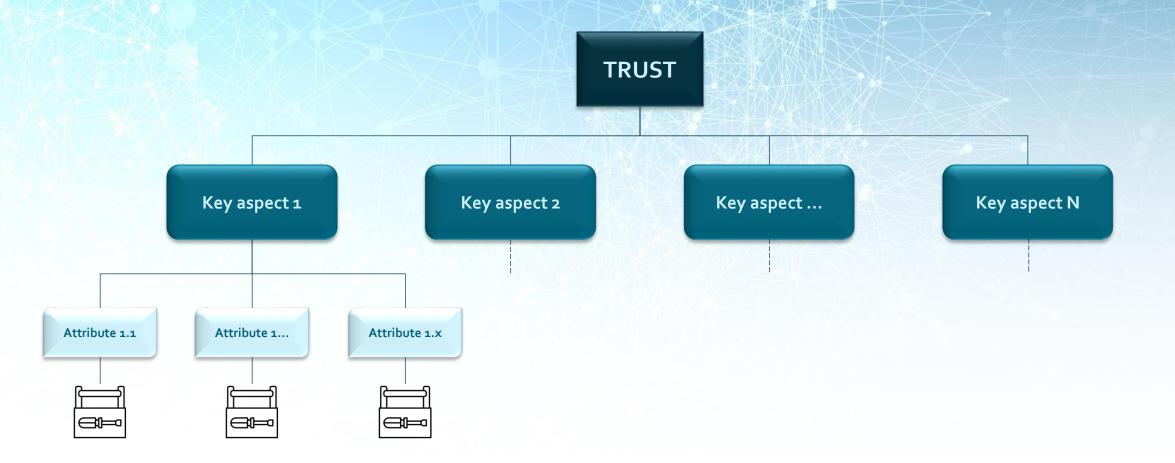


"not fully defined yet"

- Engineer / developer: understand what is important and knows how to verify his/her own work
- External inspector: knows precisely what are the checkpoints



Hierarchy and assessment tools





Assessment tools

Scores

Result of a computationResult of an observation

Methods

Experimentation design

Thresholds

- Acceptable ranges
- Acceptable values



Throughout the AI lifecycle





Taking into account

- Model characteristics
- Algorithm, system and sub-systems
- Operator, impacted/impacting individuals
- Constraints of the context of operation
- Etc.



Can we measure trust?

- Metrological rigor: definition of measure
- Trust encompasses many aspects that are not measurable in themselves
 - Subjective
 - Vague, ill-defined
- Trust is an aggregation of factors (quantitative, qualititative)
 - Good practice from metrology, experimental sciences
 - Multi-criteria assessment
- Assessment of trustworthiness



What are the next steps?

Defining a trustworthiness score
Hierarchy of attributes
Rules, methods, scores
Overall score of trustworthiness

- Pilot testing on Confiance.ai usecases (critical domain)
 - Usability
 - Relevance

Transfer to standardization (ISO/IEC JTC1 SC42 Artificial intelligence)







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