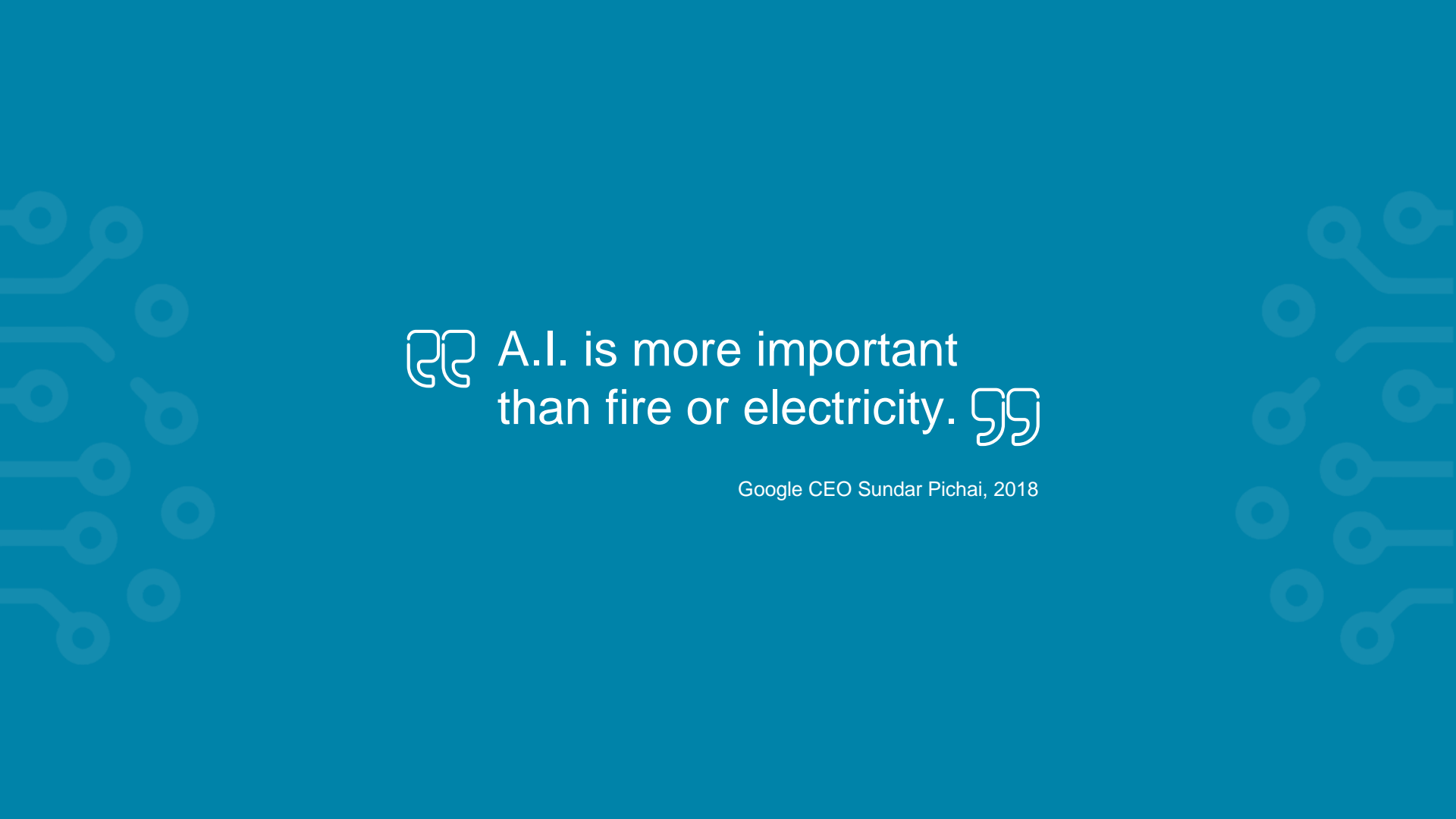






AI in Assessment

What's coming?

Richard Justenhoven | Director Global Products
Aon's Assessment Solutions




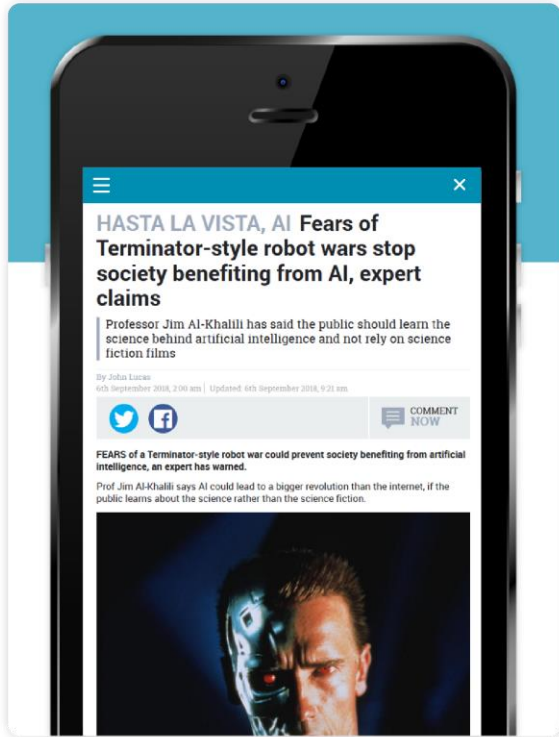
 A.I. is more important
than fire or electricity. 

Google CEO Sundar Pichai, 2018

☞ There's no chance that the iPhone is going to get any significant market share. No chance. ☞

Microsoft CEO Steve Balmer, 2007

Adverse Reactions to AI are Common...Newspaper Voices



This is how artificial intelligence is undoing women's rights

Through AI we are unpicking the seams of what feminism and the women's movement has long fought for: agency, women's liberation and the idea that men and women have equal capabilities.

Dejan Jotanovic 14 comments

Franker—algorithms: the deadly consequences of unpredictable code

The death of a woman hit by a self-driving car highlights an unfolding technological crisis, as code piled on code creates "a universe no one fully understands"

Andrew Smith 8 comments

Artificial intelligence poses bigger risk to humanity than terrorism or climate change, expert warns

Jasper Hamill 2 comments

The end of humanity as we know it is "coming in 2045" and Google is preparing for it

The death of a woman hit by a self-driving car highlights an unfolding technological crisis, as code piled on code creates "a universe no one fully understands"

Alex Hudson 27 comments

Trust Issues

Adverse reactions to machines talking control are common...

...but not universal.

ABS

A machine overrides human actions and decisions.

Think of driving on a wet road at night there's an obstacle on the road and you hit the breaks.

The moment the wheels lock up, your car's ABS system takes control and releases the brakes again.

You could say a machine overrides a human's action and does the exact opposite.

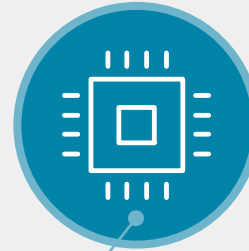


01

02

03

But in this case the common reaction would be to be thankful that the ABS stepped in and possibly saved you from crashing.



What is AI?

What are we talking about?

Artificial Intelligence:

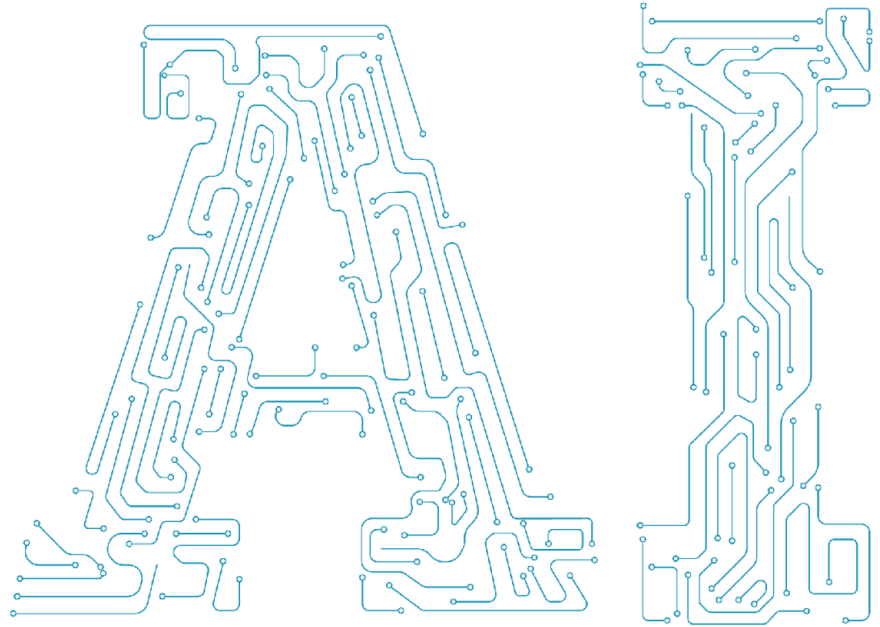
Is the academic discipline of designing machines that demonstrate intelligent behaviour.

Cognitive Technology:

Is the application of artificial intelligence to simulate human expert behaviour for problem detection, problem solving and decision making based on some sort of knowledge representation.

Machine Learning:

Is the automated adaptation of artificial knowledge representations.



Key Events in the History of AI

1943

W. McCulloch and W. Pitts describe a simplified neural **network architecture**

1965

First expert **system DENDRAL** applies knowledge via if-then rules

1966

NLP environment **ELIZA** by J. Weizenbaum simulates a conversation partner

1989

Deep Thought is first computer to defeat a master chess player (David Levy)

2010

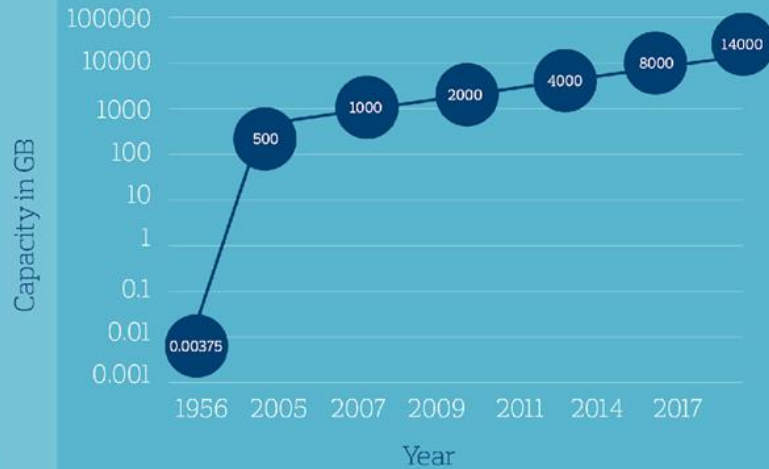
IBM Watson defeats Jeopardy! champion contestants analysing natural language questions

Why AI Now?

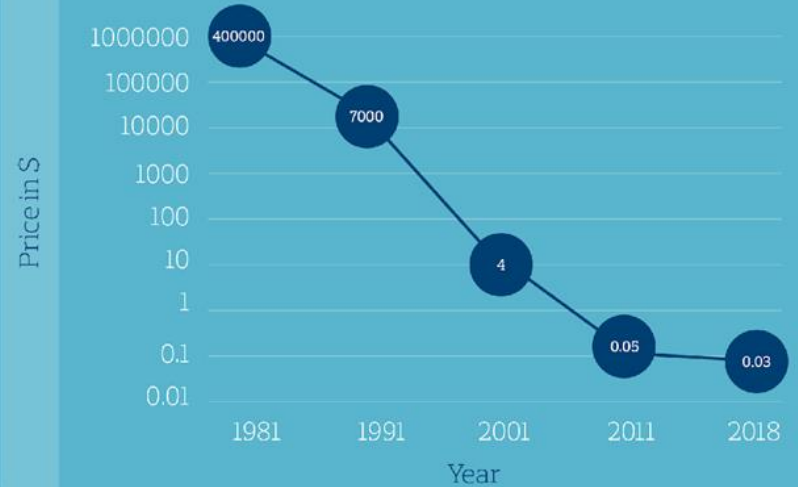
Factor 1: Storage

note: all are HDDs with 2005+ being in 3.5" form factor

Harddrive capacity in GB



Storage price in \$ per GB



Source: mkomo.com



Why AI Now?

Factor 2: Computing Power



**Apollo
Guidance
Computer**
(1966)

CPU = 2 MHz

RAM = 36 KB + 2
KB erasable

CPU = 2390 MHz
x2

+ 4 supplementary
processors

RAM = 3 GB /
3145728 KB



iPhone X
(2017)

Source: Nasa, Wikipedia, Apple



Why AI Now?

Factor 3: Data Availability

2.5 billion GB of data generated each day, in 2012

Global datasphere by **2025** will be **163 zettabytes (a trillion GB)**

Mobile devices accounted for **36% of internet** consumption in 2011 and an estimated 73% in 2018



Source: Seagate, Zenith



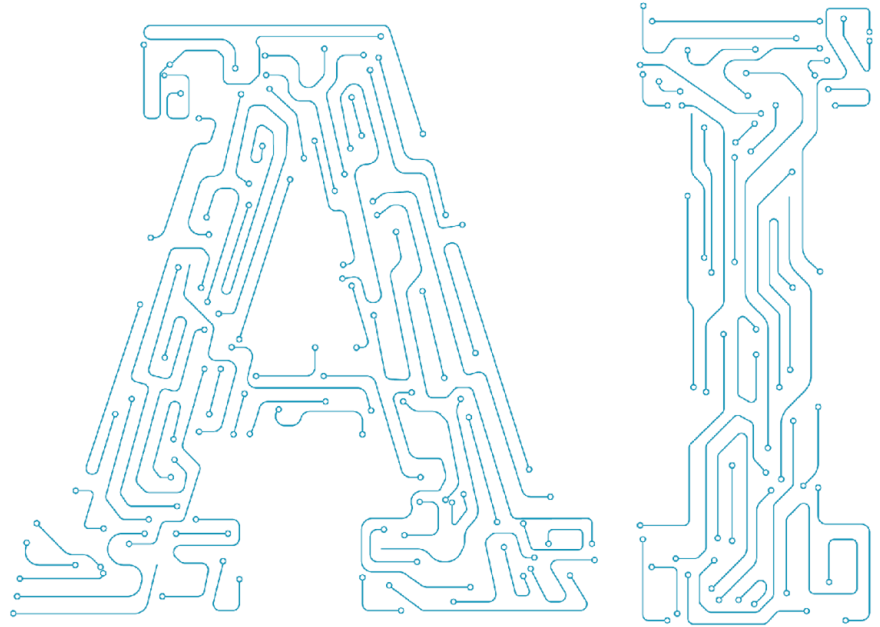
AI-based Automation in Psychometrics

Past

- Invigilators
- Administrators
- Item generators
- Report generators

Today → Future

- Scoring 2.0
- Decision making



The Interview Process

Interviewer

Preparation

- Job requirements
- Competencies/concepts
- Questions/stimulus
- Clues: Positive and negative indication/evidence

Execution

- Asking question
- Looking for clues
- Ratings per competency/ concept
- Total score
- Recommendation



Interviewee

Latent Traits /Dispositions

Expresses behavior based on question/stimulus and latent traits/dispositions

Video Assessment: Why Focus on Speech Content?



Defensibility

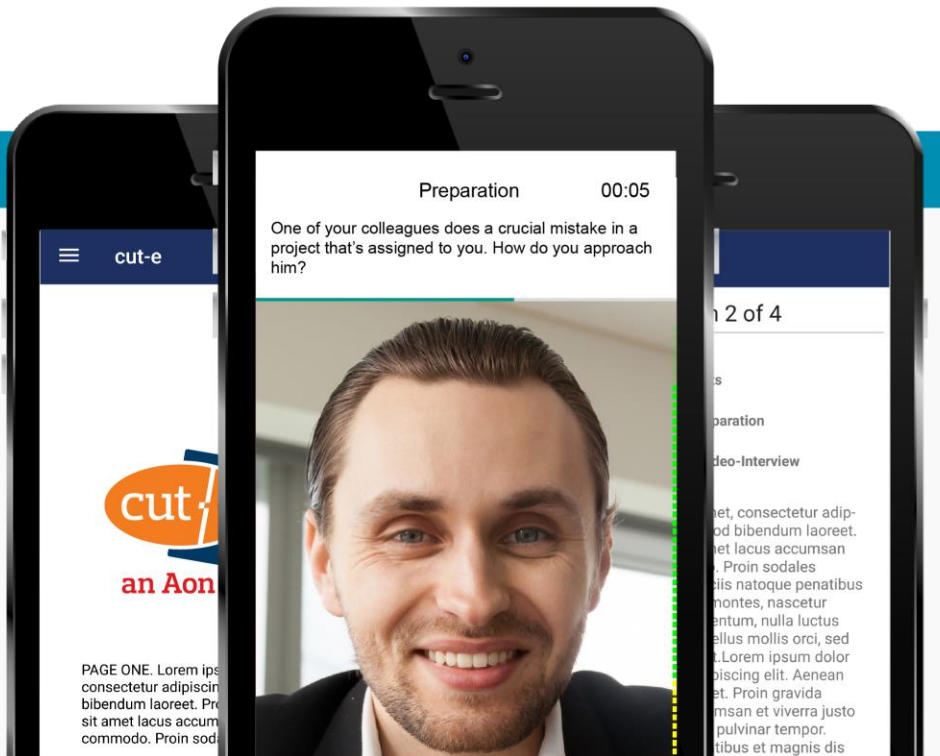
Defined Behavioral Anchors

Transparency

Retraceable Decisions

Focus on Responses

Reducing Bias

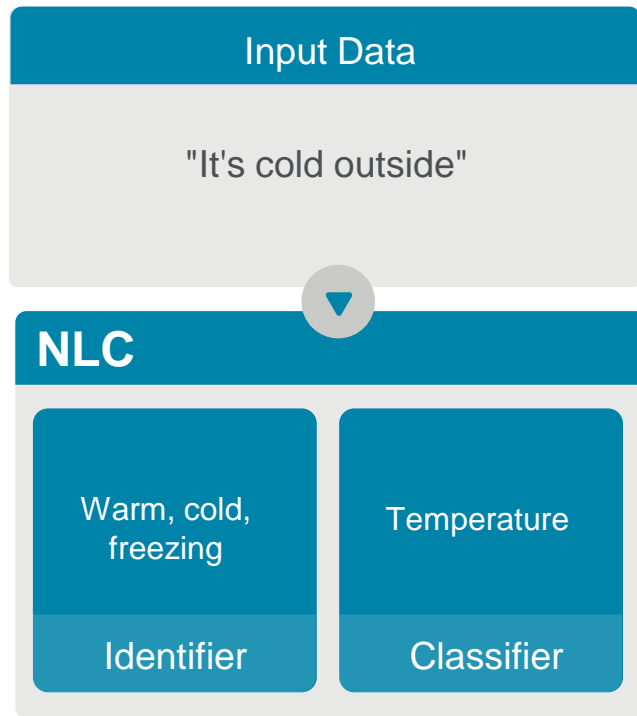


Why focus on speech content



Natural Language Classifier

- **Simulating a Subject Matter Expert** (trained interviewer) to rate responses
- Identifiers vary in their weight and direction
- Extensive training data required



Looking For Clues

NLC examples positive & negative indication

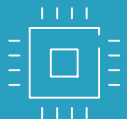


When facing **Structure** tends to usually be many different **cooperativeness** to start by figuring out uhm **how urgent** each individual tasks is and if **other people rely on** the task being done or if its needed to continue w **Structure** as part of an bigger project and that usually gives me a pretty good idea of **what needs to be done first** and otherwise I start with quicker, easier tasks which **cooperativeness** just freeing up resou **Structure** le **Structure** ver on and if there's **other people involved** its important to **start early** with **communicating** the **timeline** and the **priority** and then to regularly update them on the status of the work. And that also means letting them know about delays and potential problems to then avoid bigger problems. **cooperativeness** ough yeah if a minor task might not be done on time I **wouldn't necessarily communicate** that because it might just **not be worth the trouble**, but yeah.

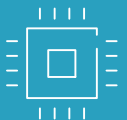
And yeah, for the third question, how I feel when I have much to do, that really depends on **Positivity** comes in, so if it's a lot of work coming up at the same time it can be **Structure** **overwhelming**, but if it just gradu **Structure** be **hard to not forget about tasks** that **Structure** y on. But yeah, that's why **writing things down** is good. And uhm **making plans** and over view of work to be done is usually a good first and low **Positivity** that then helps with getting started with the work and also to reduce **negative feelings**. And as I said earlier, starting with smaller tasks or or also uhm alternative smaller and bigger tasks can help to build up and maintain momentum and also a feeling of accomplishing **Positivity** with which then motivates to keep going, and **Structure** potential **negative feelings** due to being overwhelmed it can also really help to **identify resources** such as colleagues that might be able to help should problems arise.



Facial Recognition ≠ Expression Recognition

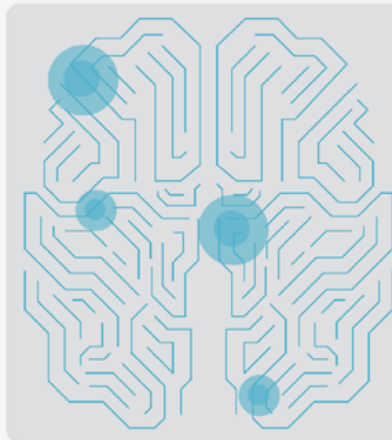


Facial recognition: facial features for person recognition



Expression recognition: expression indicators of emotions

Facial recognition is about the face itself and its uniqueness
Expression recognition is about what people do with their faces and regularities in that



Paul Ekman:

176 studies since 1957

Microexpressions:

1/25th of a second



It's not about one expression, but patterns in many, and that in conjunction with other data

States, Traits, and Expression

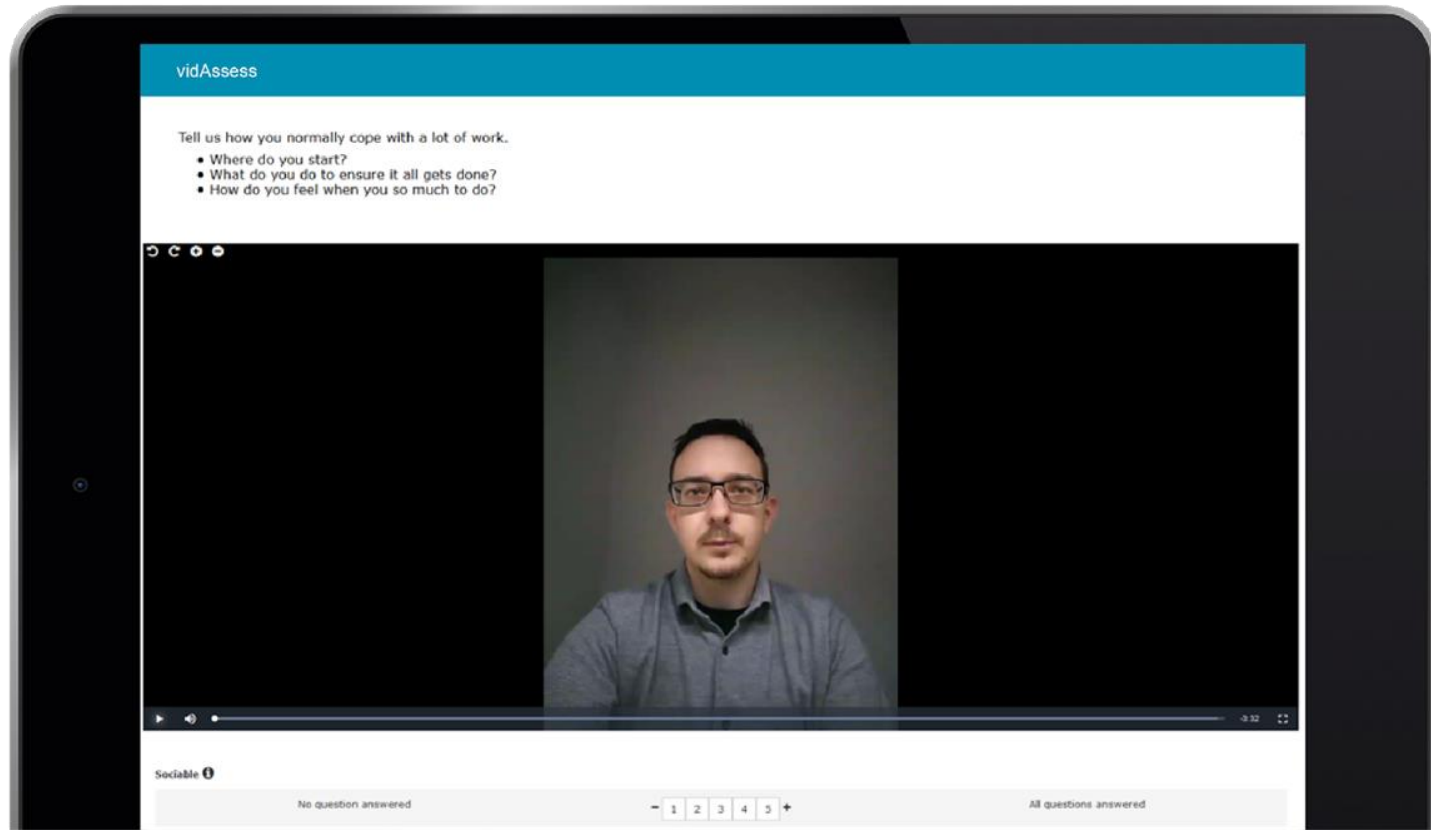


- Disgusted = Arrogant ?
- Worried = Fearful ?
- Happy = Friendly ?

Would you hire this joyful man?

KCNA KCNA / Reuters

What Humans See



What AI Sees

```
▶ [
  {
    "faceId":
"82fcb242-4e31-412f-ad60-60db6087d98d",
    "faceRectangle": {
      "top": 1211,
      "left": 816,
      "width": 1122,
      "height": 1122
    },
    "faceAttributes": {
      "hair": {
        "bald": 0.01,
        "invisible": false,
        "hairColor": {
          {
            "color": "black",
            "confidence": 1.0
          },
          {
            "color": "other",
            "confidence": 0.51
          },
          {
            "color": "brown",
            "confidence": 0.4
          },
          {
            "color": "red",
            "confidence": 0.11
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
]
```

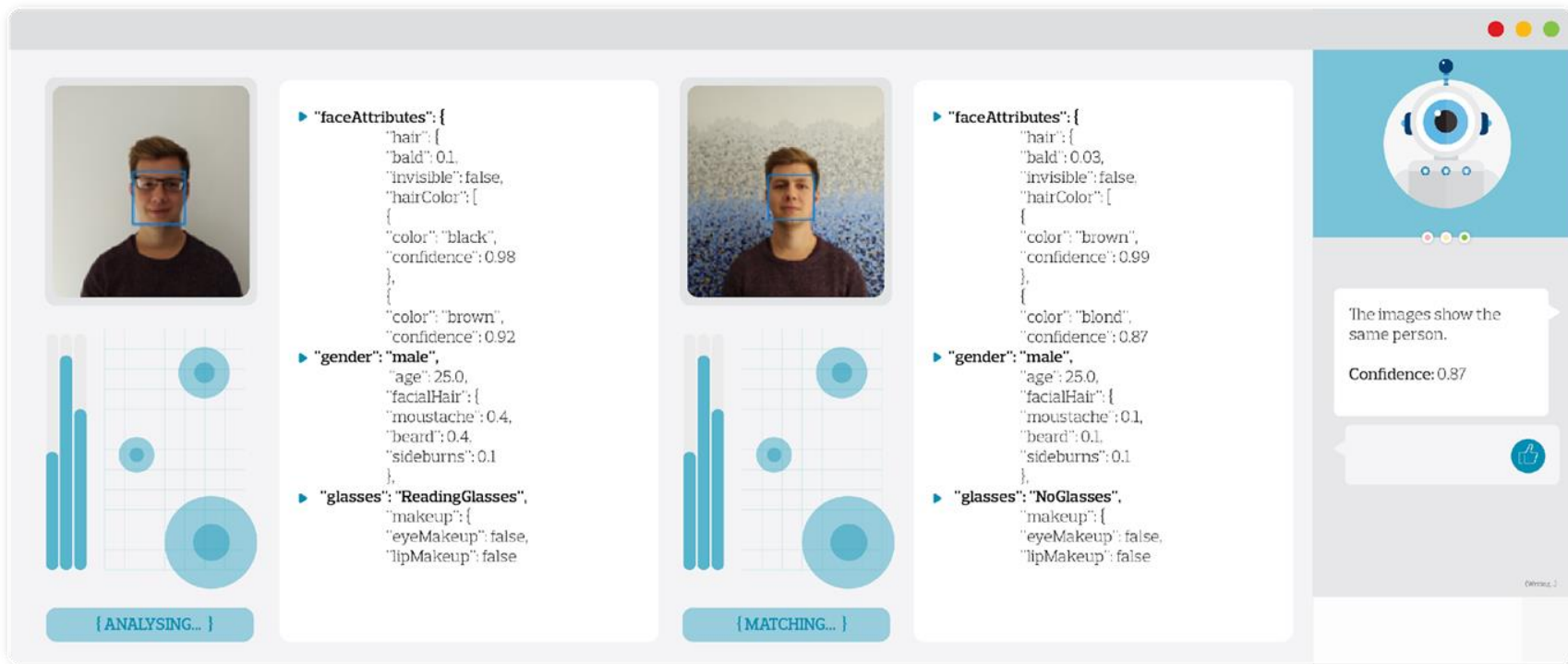
```
▶ ]
  },
  "smile": 0.459,
  "headPose": {
    "pitch": 0.0,
    "roll": 0.5,
    "yaw": -4.2
  },
  "gender": "male",
  "age": 35.0,
  "facialHair": {
    "moustache": 0.5,
    "beard": 0.3,
    "sideburns": 0.1
  },
  "glasses": "NoGlasses",
  "makeup": {
    "eyeMakeup": false,
    "lipMakeup": false
  },
  "emotion": {
    "anger": 0.001,
    "contempt": 0.008,
    "disgust": 0.0,
    "fear": 0.001,
    "happiness": 0.459,
    "neutral": 0.527,
    "sadness": 0.003,
    "surprise": 0.001
  },
}
```

```
▶ ],
  "accessories": [],
  "blur": {
    "blurLevel": "low",
    "value": 0.0
  },
  },
  "exposure": {
    "exposureLevel": "goodExposure",
    "value": 0.27
  },
  "noise": {
    "noiseLevel": "low",
    "value": 0.0
  }
},
  "faceLandmarks": {
    "pupilLeft": {
      "x": 1155.9,
      "y": 1523.0
    },
    "pupilRight": {
      "x": 1632.1,
      "y": 1516.5
    },
    "noseTip": {
      "x": 1364.3,
      "y": 1804.2
    },
    "mouthLeft": {
      "x": 1127.2,
```

```
▶ ],
  "accessories": [],
  "blur": {
    "blurLevel": "low",
    "value": 0.0
  },
  },
  "exposure": {
    "exposureLevel": "goodExposure",
    "value": 0.27
  },
  "noise": {
    "noiseLevel": "low",
    "value": 0.0
  }
},
  "faceLandmarks": {
    "pupilLeft": {
      "x": 1155.9,
      "y": 1523.0
    },
    "pupilRight": {
      "x": 1632.1,
      "y": 1516.5
    },
    "noseTip": {
      "x": 1364.3,
      "y": 1804.2
    },
    "mouthLeft": {
      "x": 1127.2,
```



How We Use That Information



ANALYSING...

```
▶ "faceAttributes": {  
  "hair": {  
    "bald": 0.1,  
    "invisible": false,  
    "hairColor": {  
      "color": "black",  
      "confidence": 0.98  
    },  
    "color": "brown",  
    "confidence": 0.92  
  },  
  "gender": "male",  
  "age": 25.0,  
  "facialHair": {  
    "moustache": 0.4,  
    "beard": 0.4,  
    "sideburns": 0.1  
  },  
  "glasses": "ReadingGlasses",  
  "makeup": {  
    "eyeMakeup": false,  
    "lipMakeup": false  
  }  
}
```

MATCHING...

```
▶ "faceAttributes": {  
  "hair": {  
    "bald": 0.03,  
    "invisible": false,  
    "hairColor": {  
      "color": "brown",  
      "confidence": 0.99  
    },  
    "color": "blond",  
    "confidence": 0.87  
  },  
  "gender": "male",  
  "age": 25.0,  
  "facialHair": {  
    "moustache": 0.1,  
    "beard": 0.1,  
    "sideburns": 0.1  
  },  
  "glasses": "NoGlasses",  
  "makeup": {  
    "eyeMakeup": false,  
    "lipMakeup": false  
  }  
}
```

The images show the same person.

Confidence: 0.87

0/1000, 1

How We Use That Information

{ ANALYSING... }

- ▶ **"faceAttributes":** {
 "hair": {
 "bald": 0.12,
 "invisible": false,
 "hairColor": {
 "color": "brown",
 "confidence": 0.99
 },
 "color": "blond",
 "confidence": 0.5
 },
 "gender": "male",
 "age": 24.0,
 "facialHair": {
 "moustache": 0.1,
 "beard": 0.1,
 "sideburns": 0.1
 },
 "glasses": "ReadingGlasses",
 "makeup": {
 "eyeMakeup": false,
 "lipMakeup": true
 }
}

{ MATCHING... }

- ▶ **"faceAttributes":** {
 "hair": {
 "bald": 0.1,
 "invisible": false,
 "hairColor": {
 "color": "black",
 "confidence": 0.98
 },
 "color": "brown",
 "confidence": 0.92
 },
 "gender": "male",
 "age": 25.0,
 "facialHair": {
 "moustache": 0.4,
 "beard": 0.4,
 "sideburns": 0.1
 },
 "glasses": "ReadingGlasses",
 "makeup": {
 "eyeMakeup": false,
 "lipMakeup": false
 }
}

The images show different people.

Confidence: 0.28

Significant change detected. Suggesting review.

(Writing...)

How We Use That Information

Face Analysis Step 1:

```
▶ "faceAttributes": {  
  "hair": {  
    "bald": 0.02,  
    "invisible": false,  
    "hairColor": {  
      "color": "brown",  
      "confidence": 0.99  
    },  
    "color": "blond",  
    "confidence": 0.97  
  },  
  "gender": "male",  
  "age": 24.0,  
  "facialHair": {  
    "moustache": 0.1,  
    "beard": 0.1,  
    "sideburns": 0.1  
  },  
  "glasses": "NoGlasses",  
  "makeup": {  
    "eyeMakeup": false,  
    "lipMakeup": false  
  }  
}
```

Face Analysis Step 2:

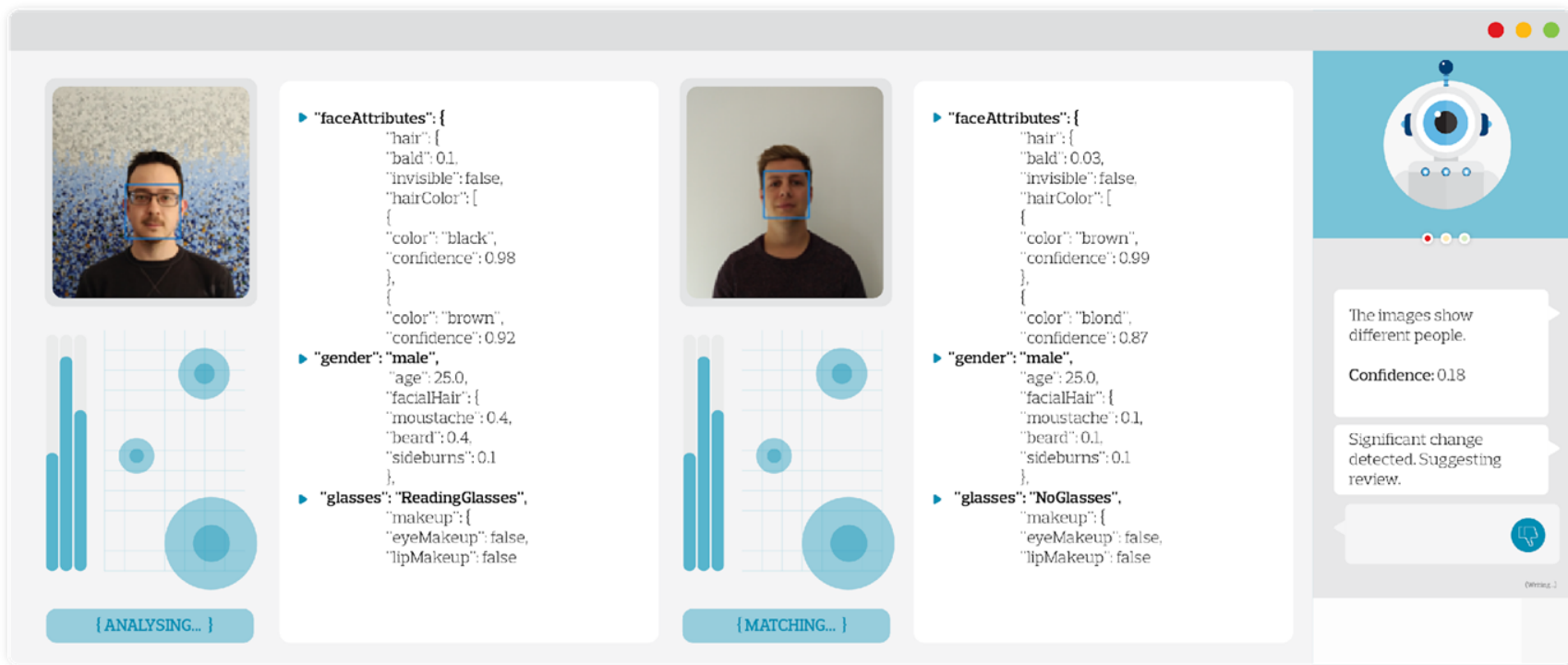
```
▶ "faceAttributes": {  
  "hair": {  
    "bald": 0.12,  
    "invisible": false,  
    "hairColor": {  
      "color": "brown",  
      "confidence": 0.99  
    },  
    "color": "blond",  
    "confidence": 0.5  
  },  
  "gender": "male",  
  "age": 24.0,  
  "facialHair": {  
    "moustache": 0.1,  
    "beard": 0.1,  
    "sideburns": 0.1  
  },  
  "glasses": "ReadingGlasses",  
  "makeup": {  
    "eyeMakeup": false,  
    "lipMakeup": true  
  }  
}
```

Chat Window:

The images show the same person.
Confidence: 0.61

© 2016 Intel

How We Use That Information



The dashboard displays two face analysis results side-by-side. Each result includes a photo of a person with a blue bounding box around their face, a JSON object of face attributes, a chart with three bars and two circles, and a status button.

Left Panel (Analysing):

- Photo: A man with glasses and a beard.
- JSON:

```
▶ "faceAttributes": {  
  "hair": {  
    "bald": 0.1,  
    "invisible": false,  
    "hairColor": {  
      "color": "black",  
      "confidence": 0.98  
    },  
    "color": "brown",  
    "confidence": 0.92  
  },  
  "gender": "male",  
  "age": 25.0,  
  "facialHair": {  
    "moustache": 0.4,  
    "beard": 0.4,  
    "sideburns": 0.1  
  },  
  "glasses": "ReadingGlasses",  
  "makeup": {  
    "eyeMakeup": false,  
    "lipMakeup": false  
  }  
}
```
- Chart: Three vertical bars of varying heights and two circles of different sizes on a grid.
- Button: { ANALYSING... }

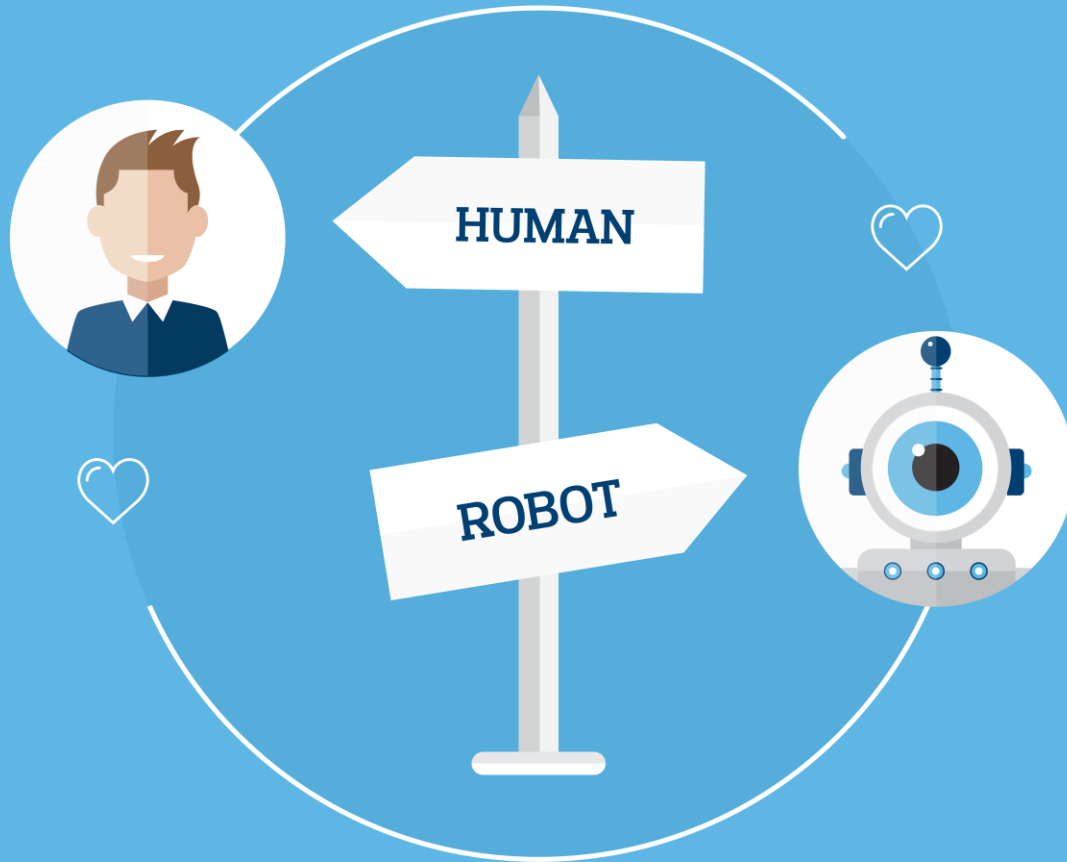
Right Panel (Matching):

- Photo: A man with short brown hair.
- JSON:

```
▶ "faceAttributes": {  
  "hair": {  
    "bald": 0.03,  
    "invisible": false,  
    "hairColor": {  
      "color": "brown",  
      "confidence": 0.99  
    },  
    "color": "blond",  
    "confidence": 0.87  
  },  
  "gender": "male",  
  "age": 25.0,  
  "facialHair": {  
    "moustache": 0.1,  
    "beard": 0.1,  
    "sideburns": 0.1  
  },  
  "glasses": "NoGlasses",  
  "makeup": {  
    "eyeMakeup": false,  
    "lipMakeup": false  
  }  
}
```
- Chart: Three vertical bars of varying heights and two circles of different sizes on a grid.
- Button: { MATCHING... }

Chat Panel (Right):

- Avatar: A blue robot head.
- Message 1: "The images show different people." (Confidence: 0.18)
- Message 2: "Significant change detected. Suggesting review."
- Input field: A text box with a blue speech bubble icon.
- Footer: @winreg_1



AI will change jobs

- Jobs will change
- If jobs change, so will the relevant constructs
- AI as buddy in every role



In 2030 Conversational AI will be the preferred user interface for standard psychometric instruments.



Aon Assessment Solutions, 2019

☞ We tend to overestimate the impact of a new technology in the short-run, but we underestimate it in the long-run ☞☞

Roy Amara

www.rationaloptimist.com/blog/amaras-law



Thanks!

Richard Justenhoven
Director Global Products
Aon Assessment Solutions
Richard.Justenhoven@aon.com

