Artificial Intelligence: A Survey for Policymakers

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Today

- Review of Week 2 reading
- NYC government context for Week 3 readings
 - Overview of NYC government
 - Algorithms Management and Policy Officer (AMPO)
 - Al Strategy
 - Reflections on NYC government experience

New York City by the numbers

8.8 million

population

59

states with smaller population

15%

of US AI workforce

~1.1 million

students in NYC public schools

~1 million

New Yorkers living with a disability

260,000

CUNY students (Ivy League: 146K)

~\$1.7 trillion

GMP (NYC metro area)

~9%

of US GDP

200 million

emergency meals distributed during first year of pandemic

5.2 million

foreign-born residents (~40%)

~50%

residents who speak a language other than English at home

~25%

not English proficient (1.8M people)

100

languages available for telephonic interpretation (311)

10

"official" (Local Law 30) languages

40%

digitally underconnected New Yorkers

18%

lacking access to both home and mobile broadband (1.5M people)

#1

in number of billionaires (107) among global cities

#1

in income disparity among US cities

44%

of income goes to the top 1%

45%

of income tax paid by the top 1% of residents

~39,000

(general-purpose) governments in the US

~500,00

NYC government employees

~\$100 billion

NYC budget

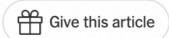
Who's in charge of New York City?

Examples

Trash and sanitation	Department of Sanitation, Parks Department
Airports	Port Authority (1921 interstate compact), US Department of Homeland Security
Power grid	Consolidated Edison (investor-owned public utility)
Subways	Metropolitan Transportation Authority (NYS) (public benefit corporation)
Criminal justice	District Attorneys, NYPD, Courts, CJA,
Elections	Board of Elections
Public schools, housing, hospitals, colleges,	Department of Education, NYCHA, H+H, CUNY,

Tech Challenges

Three Contractors Sentenced to 20 Years in CityTime Corruption Case







By Benjamin Weiser

April 28, 2014

MTA

"There are people who do not work here who we are paying," said Feinberg.

"It's crazy ... I absolutely believe there are a lot of people wandering around and no one knows who they report to."

NYC Transit chief Sarah Feinberg says MTA has no organizational chart, vows to cut fat out of agency

By Clayton Guse

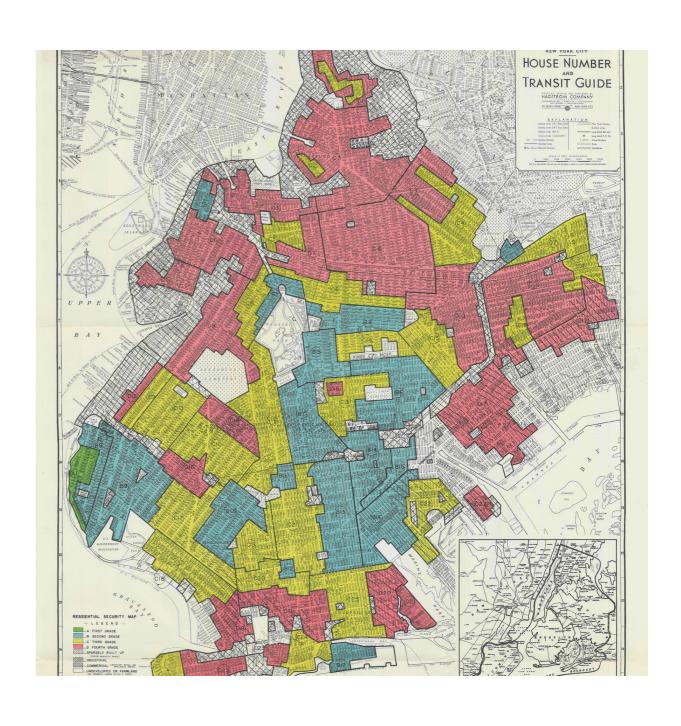
Transit Reporter • Jul 13, 2020 at 12:01 am

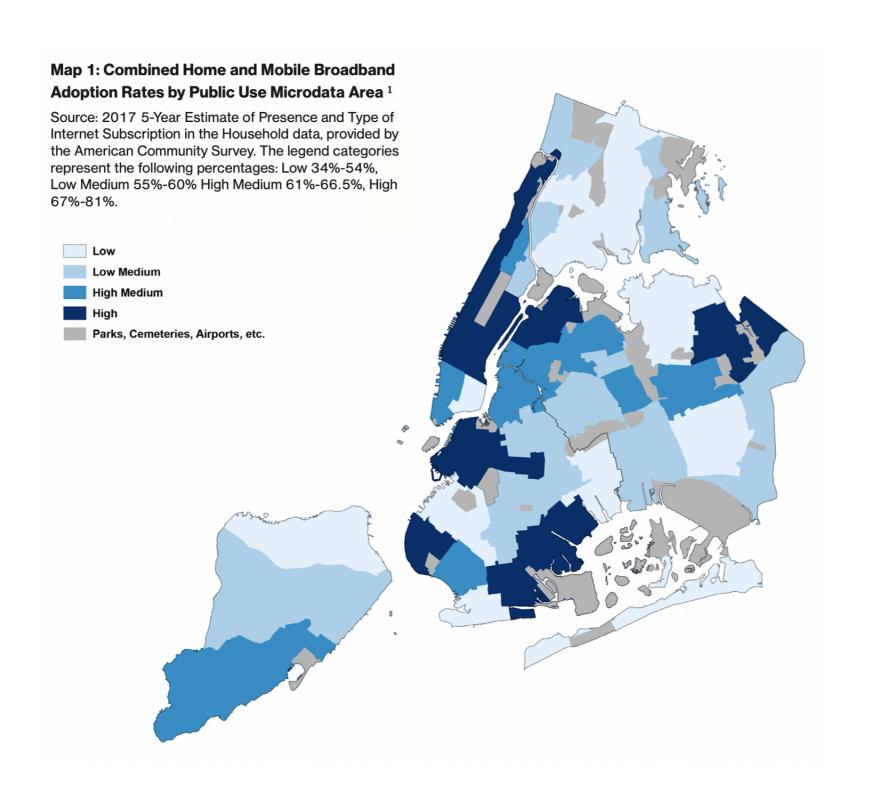
MTA officials have run into a unique obstacle in their efforts to cut costs: The agency has no organizational chart detailing what each of its 70,000 employees do, or who they even report to.

Interim NYC Transit president Sarah Feinberg said in an interview with the Daily News Thursday that she was confounded last month when no one was able to provide her with a full breakdown of the workforce she's led since March.

Some managers maintain a chart of their own employees, but there is no unified document for the whole agency, Feinberg said.

Redlining





Amazon Doesn't Consider the Race of Its Customers. Should It? By David Ingold and Spencer Soper

April 21, 2016

Update 1 — Following the publication of this story, Boston Mayor Martin J. Walsh and Massachusetts Senator Ed Markey called upon Amazon to provide Prime Free Same-Day Delivery to Boston's excluded Roxbury neighborhood. On April 26, Amazon agreed to expand the same-day delivery area to include all Boston neighborhoods. On May 4, all Boston ZIP codes were included. Read More

Update 2 — Following criticism from Bronx Borough President Ruben Diaz Jr. and New York State Assemblyman Jeff Dinowitz, Amazon announced on May 1 it will bring same-day delivery to every ZIP code in New York City in the coming weeks. Expanded coverage will include the Bronx, the only borough entirely excluded from the service. Read More

Update 3 — After demands from U.S. Rep. Bobby Rush, whose district covers excluded neighborhoods in Chicago's South Side, Amazon announced on May 2 it will extend the same-day service area to cover every ZIP code in Chicago in the coming weeks. Read More

NYC Law Regulating AI Hiring Systems Needs Work

PUBLISHED APRIL 11, 2022

AlinNYC

AMPO	Algorithms Management and Policy Officer	
CPO & N	Chief Privacy Officer Mayor's Office of Information Privacy	100
NYC CTO	Mayor's Office of the Chief Technology Officer	
NYC3	New York City Cyber Command	B
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	
MOCS	Mayor's Office of Contract Services	
LAW	Law Department	10
MODA	Mayor's Office of Data Analytics	
DOITT	Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	10
OPPORTU	Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity	
CIDI	Center for Innovation through Data Intelligence	10-
DCP	Department of City Planning	
NYCEM	New York City Emergency Management	
CLA	Office of City Legislative Affairs	
IGA	Mayor's Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	
CCHR	City Commission on Human Rights	10
T+G	Town+Gown: NYC at NYC DDC	10-
DOHMH *	Department of Health & Mental Hygiene	10
DSS *	Department of Social Services	10
DOC *	Department of Correction	
FDNY *	New York City Fire Department	10
NYPD *	New York City Police Department	10
DCWP *	Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	
DOF	Department of Finance	10
MOCJ	Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice	
ACS *	Administration for Children's Services	10
CEC *	Civic Engagement Commission	-
DCAS	Department of Citywide Administrative Services	10
DOE *	Department of Education	B
CUNY	City University of New York	10
NYPL/BPL/QPL Public Libraries		
EDC	NYC Economic Development Corporation	ш-
SBS	NYC Department of Small Business Services	B
M/WBE	Mayor's Office of Minority & Women-Owned Business Enterprises	10-



Includes a range of functions, from oversight of City data infrastructure and use of various techno implementation of policy and legislation.

Oversight of City Use

Review of systems, procurement, privacy policies, data agreements, and other topics in this vein. Offices often focus only on specific aspects of this work.

Policy and Legislation

Administrative and legislative actions such as rulemaking, executive orders, or laws. Policy details and implementation often fall under "Oversight of City Use."

Data Governance

Processes and practices used to manage data assets and make them usable; some work on Citywide infrastructure while others focus on agency-specific work.

Includes using applications of AI or related technologies or APPLICATIONS approaches, such as data science or data analytics, and may involve building, partnering, or procuring systems. Also includes building City capacity for such efforts.

Implementation

Direct use of Al, ML, data science, or other related approaches. Agencies marked with an asterisk use "algorithmic tools," per AMPO's 2020 Summary of Agency Compliance

Data Science and Analytics

Includes agencies and offices that include performing analysis using data science and data tools as one of their primary responsibilities.

Research & Development, Partnerships, Capacity Building

Building internal City capacity on AI or related subjects via partnerships, staff training, or other approaches.

(A) RESIDENTS

Residents interact with AI in a wide variety of ways. City agencies are addressing multiple aspects of these interactions and experiences today.

Education and Workforce Development

Designing and managing education and training opportunities of various kinds for New Yorkers in AI and AI-related subjects and skills.

Human and Civil Rights

Protecting New Yorkers' human, civil, and digital rights with respect to AI and related technologies.

Public Awareness and Community Engagement

Direct communication and engagement with the public about AI and related topics.

BUSINESS

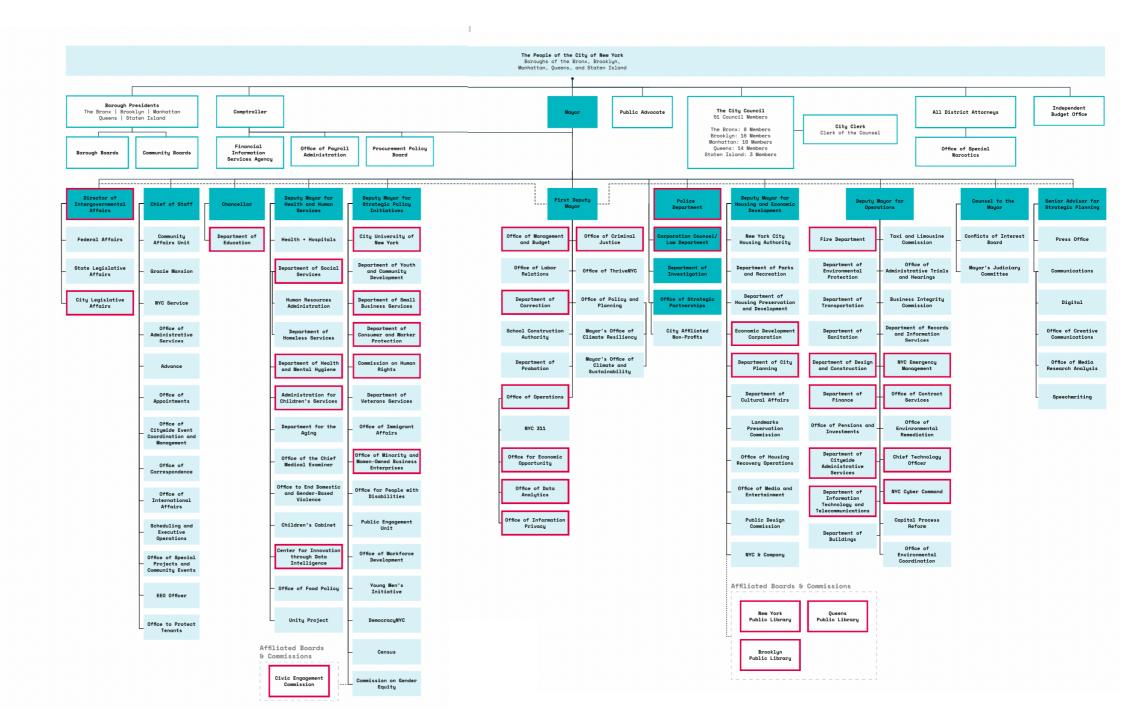
Supporting opportunities for local businesses and working towards the City's broader economic development goals as they relate to AI, including work on talent and hiring pipelines.

Business Opportunity, Economic Development, and Partnerships

This work is often done in partnership with businesses, academia, nonprofits, and community organizations.

RIGHT: Simplified organizational chart of the NYC government. Offices in darker blue report directly to the Mayor. Agencies highlighted in red have some relationship to the topic of AI, as described in the figure on the previous page.

Note that this is not a comprehensive organizational chart of NYC government. For more details, see https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/org-chart.page.



Algorithms Management & Policy Officer

Algorithms Management & Policy Officer

- Al and algorithmic registries and governance
- ADS Task Force
- Executive Order 50
- AMPO
- Adams administration reorganization

NYC AI Strategy



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Al Strategy process

- Concept and scoping
- Structuring
- Interviews and input
- Writing and production
- Review and approval approves
- Press release and post-release process

- Policy vs politics
- X-factors: budgets, elections

Observations and Takeaways

"Al policy" includes a huge number of important topics, but is too often narrowly interpreted as being about regulation and algorithmic fairness in specific government and corporate systems.

The long tail

The government often plays the role of an actor of last resort, and deals with people in the long tail that the market realistically will not address.

This long tail can include the disabled, ill, food insecure, undocumented, unbanked, non-English-speaking, poor, homeless, and digitally under-connected, in addition to various categories of minority groups.

These categories are often the *primary* groups of concern in government, rather than being excluded from the "addressable market" or otherwise an afterthought.

The United States contains emerging markets, and not just in rural areas.

Cities vs. other governments

Many issues that people care about are handled at the city level, not the federal level, but the field and tech media focus mostly on (inter)national debates.

"State and local" governments are often lumped together rhetorically, but states often play the role of adversaries to their cities.

Orgcharts

Org charts are policy artifacts.

Good organizational design for AI and AI policy is a huge and under-explored open area for both governments and other large institutions.

It is critical to figure out who is technically or de facto in charge of a thing in order to get things done or effect change. In emerging technology areas, this is often unclear.

Sources of challenges

Some key challenges in government technology implementation and policy are partly a result of democracy itself.

Many (needed) regulations are or likely will be bad, in part because they often fail to consider what happens when political valences reverse and market dynamics that policies may create.

The impediments to implementing better governance and oversight of tech and AI are often not ideological, but operational or financial, and work in AI ethics largely ignores this and often makes unimplementable or impractical suggestions.

Many perceived problems with technology implementation and policy are downstream effects of more "mundane" problems in civil service hiring procedures, union rules, the pension system, *etc*.

The skills and interests required to reform these mundane aspects of government are largely different from those represented in the Al, Al policy, or Al advocacy communities. There has been a phase shift in AI ethics and policy from creating awareness about problems to operationalizing and engineering real improvements. This requires different skills and, in some cases, more willingness to accept incremental advances.

The (correct) recent emphasis on including a wider variety of fields in AI policy conversations has overcorrected — now often there are *no* AI/ML experts "in the room."

Communities, voters, and advocates

External experts or advocates pushing the government to act often lose credibility with otherwise sympathetic figures due to the form of approach and what can be a glaring lack of knowledge of the actual realities or basics of how government works.

Good regulations are sorely needed in some areas, but regulatory solutionism is also too common, and it is as limited and bankrupt a stance as techno-solutionism.

The lack of will to confront and navigate inherent trade-offs in systems and policies is a major impediment to effecting positive change.

Technology policymaking in government often requires an entrepreneurial approach, since roles and responsibilities are typically not well-defined or codified.

"The capital has its order, the village its customs."

Japanese proverb