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Artificial Intelligence and Archives

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Overview

- What is 'Artificial Intelligence'?
- How can it be deployed in archival practice?
- Points to consider when deploying artificial intelligence
- How does the use artificial intelligence improve and/impact dissemination?



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Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Neural Networks

- *Artificial Intelligence*: It's an all-encompassing definition for any activity where a machine/system takes information (structured and unstructured) to predict an outcome
- *Machine Learning*: Process of training a system to 'learn' how to make a decision using a pre-tagged dataset.
- *Neural Networks*: Just like we use our brains to identify patterns and classify information, neural networks can be trained to accomplish similar tasks.
 - Deep learning: Layering multiple neural networks



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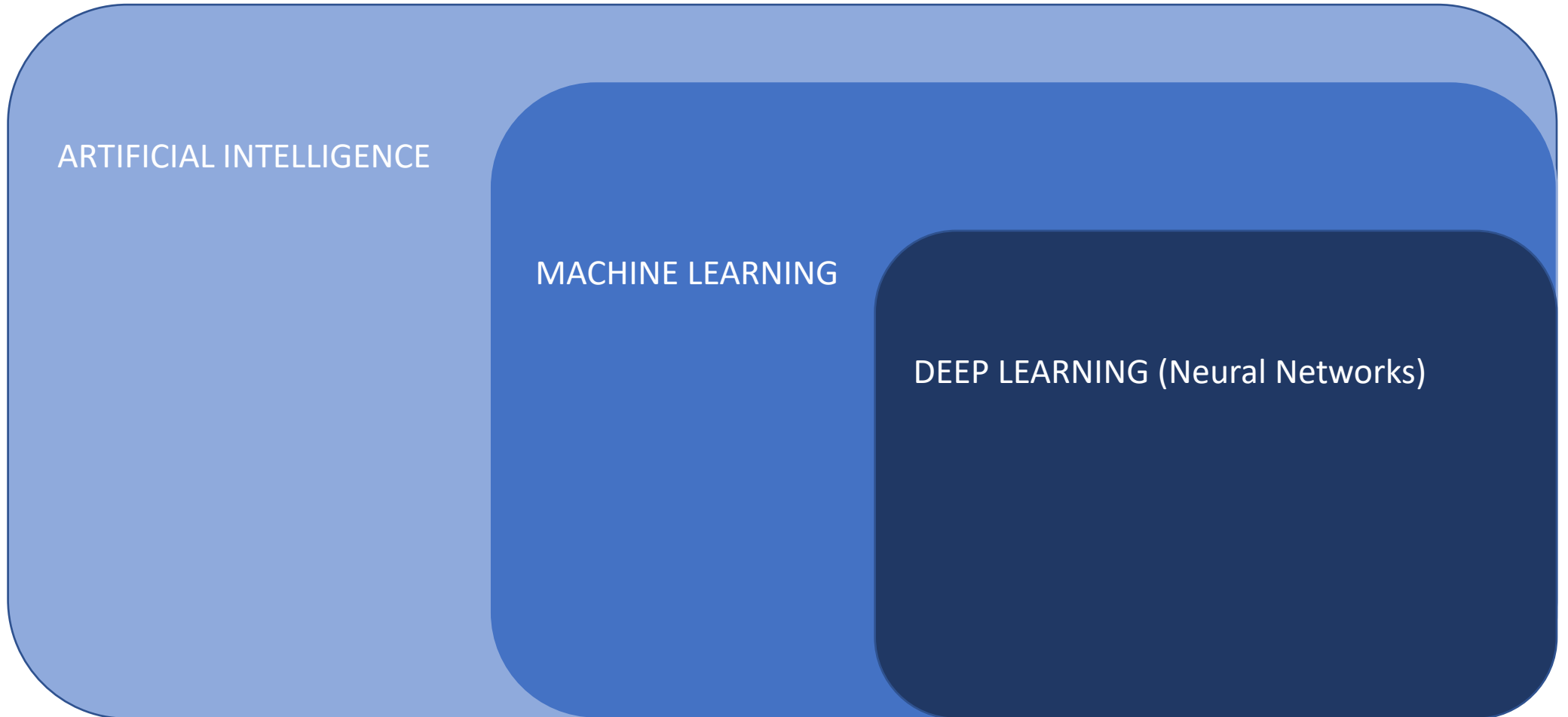
What is Artificial Intelligence(AI)?

- Artificial intelligence can be defined in many different ways; there is no standard definition
- There are really two categories
 - Supervised
 - Unsupervised
- Supervised: Requires a human to mark up or compile a homogeneous dataset to train an algorithm to recognise patterns or terms in the data. This process requires a lot of up front work and also requires you to have some level of understanding of the dataset.
- Unsupervised: Data is loaded into the system and without any upfront human intervention, analyses the data and provides result.



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Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

MACHINE LEARNING

DEEP LEARNING (Neural Networks)



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How can AI be deployed in archival practice?

Considerations

- Volume and complexity of digital information complicates all part of the archival work.
- Archivists do not have the capability to carry out large scale evaluations of massive amounts of data (structure or unstructured).
- Researchers will not have the means to review all the digital information that archives hold.
- Legacy and current information management practices impact the deployment of artificial intelligence from the beginning of the archival/information management process to the end.
- Automation is not an option.



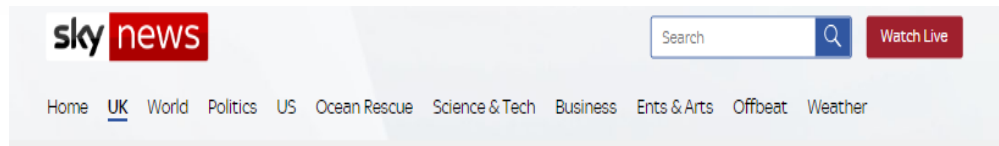
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How can AI be deployed in archival practice?

- Records management/Information management
 - Classification
 - Categorisation
 - Retention/Disposal
- Appraisal and selection
- Sensitivity review
 - Personal information vs context-based sensitivity
- Digital preservation
 - Identification of at risk format or material
- Access and dissemination

Government Use of Artificial Intelligence and *machine learning*



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Handwriting to help Govt catch gangs behind mass-scale benefit fraud

Artificial intelligence is going to be used to clamp down on cheats claiming bogus benefit payments worth millions of pounds.

19:31, UK
Sunday 31 December 2017



A record £1.1bn in overpaid benefits was recovered from fraudsters last year



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A Popular Algorithm Is No Better at Predicting Crimes Than Random People

The COMPAS tool is widely used to assess a defendant's risk of committing more crimes, but a new study puts its usefulness into perspective.

ED YONG JAN 17, 2018



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Points to consider when deploying artificial intelligence

Points to consider when deploying artificial intelligence

It is a tool

- The machine has strengths and weaknesses, the human has strengths and weaknesses.
- Archivists, information managers and researchers will not be made redundant.
- It cannot think for itself and simply because it gives an answer does not mean the output is correct.

Humans vs AI: Strengths and weaknesses

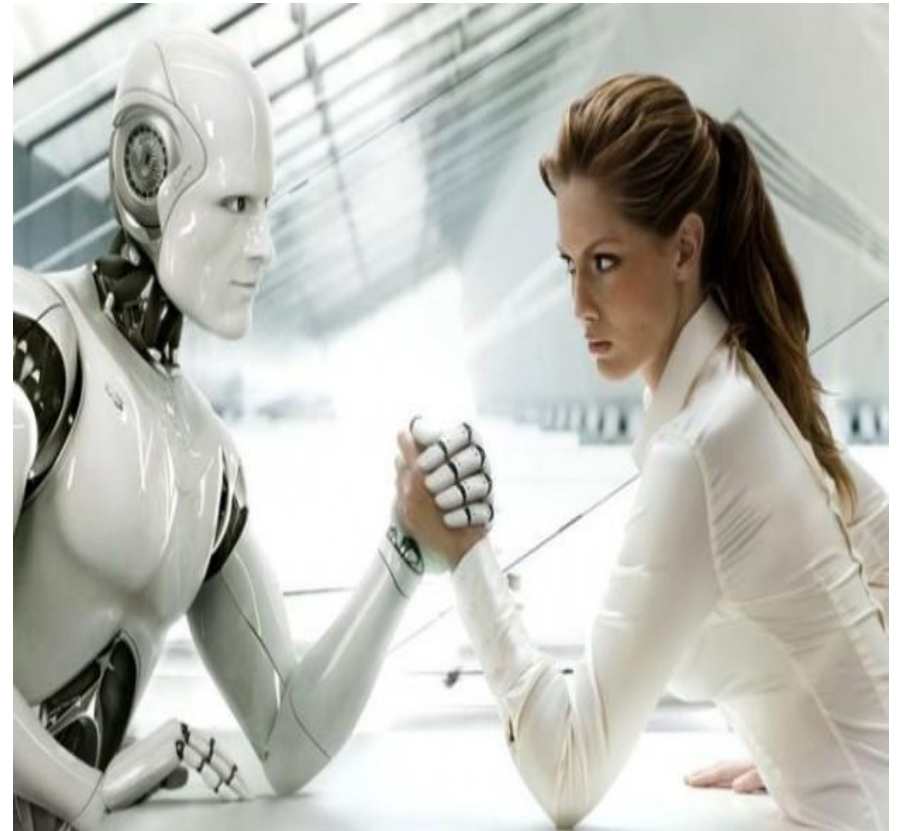
- What can machines do well?

- Boolean and keyword searches
- Regular expressions
- Process at scale
- Understand context and inference
- Handwriting analysis



- What can humans do well?

- Process at scale
- Understand and infer context
- Handwriting analysis



Artificial Intelligence and *machine learning* in Records Management and Archives

- Problems and limits encountered during testing
 - Lack of understanding regarding the content and the context of creation
 - Corruption or alteration of metadata
 - Difficulty understanding the visualisations generated by the machines
 - Understanding the reliability (precision and recall) of the results and the acceptable level of risk
 - Distrust in technology and the results generated by the systems
 - However in other instances the results are accepted without question with an imprecise understanding of how the results were arrived at.
 - Significant time required to ‘train’ the system, departments wanted something much more automated (i.e. unsupervised)



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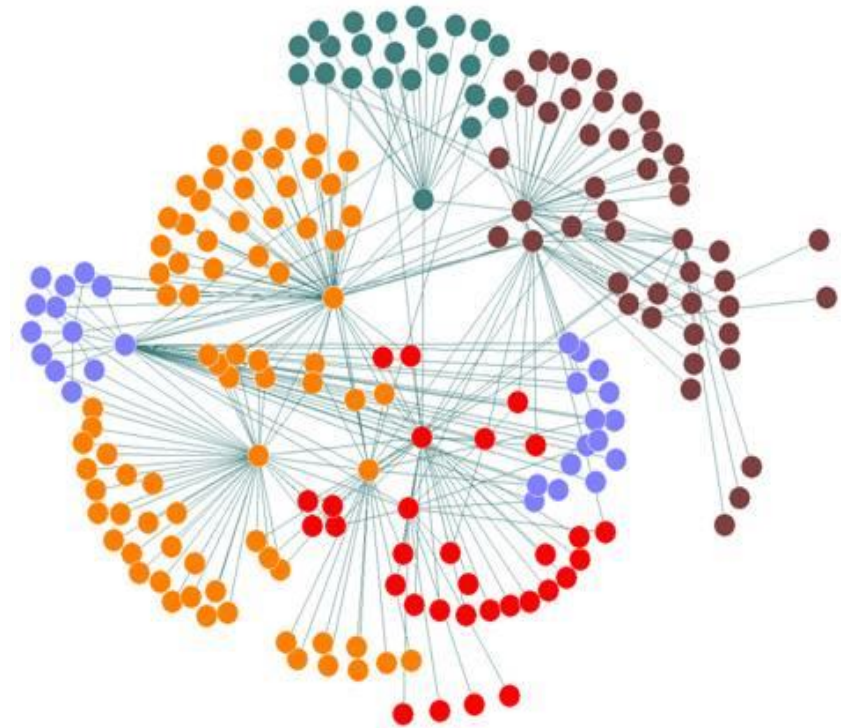
**How does the use Artificial
Intelligence improve and/or
impact dissemination?**

Artificial Intelligence and Dissemination

- Can interconnect previously siloed fonds or collections
- Records in Context- the new ICA descriptive standard allows interconnection of archival description through entities and ontologies.
 - The objective of the standard is to reconcile, integrate, and build on the four existing standards: General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G)); International Standard Archival Authority Records—Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (ISAAR(CPF)); International Standard Description of Functions (ISDF); and International Standard Description of Institutions with Archival Holdings (ISDIAH).
 - This allows artificially intelligent systems to process and make connections between entities.
 - Breaks down the silos that exist in our descriptive practices.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Research and Dissemination

- There is a question for archivists about how much access we may wish to allow researchers access to public records and data
 - Data mining and machine learning tools breakdown siloes created by archival description (i.e. fonds, series, files)
 - Can reveal unknown connection that become sensitive or problematic by virtue of making that connection
 - Can surface sensitive information that was missed during sensitivity review
 - Also once the data is mined and put into a system outside the archives, what else can it can be combined to?
- Let's not get tunnel vision with AI. There is a danger of focusing too much on the impact on our individual collections, but what about linked data? And the semantic web? What will this mean for archives and opening our collections?



Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Research

- We also need to consider the impact of future digitisation.
 - The re-purposing and re-use of archival records and data has enormous value and I think we sacrificed much of digitisation and allowing companies to digitize archival records and data, in order that we can get a ‘free’ copy’. We must be savvier.
 - Companies are beginning to realise the value of data held in historical records. Digitising them and applying OCR is a method for gaining access to large volumes of data to train algorithms.
- We need to start asking ourselves:
 - Why is the digitisation free?
 - Will this data be used to train an algorithm?
 - What is the company’s ethical stance?
 - What happens to the data once the digitisation is done?
 - Will there be an impact on people’s lives?
- Scenario: Paper death registrations

Conclusion

- How will you make your collections more discoverable via machine learning algorithms?
 - Consider the levels of access
 - Consider carefully requests coming from commercial enterprises
- Implementing Records in Context is one way to make information more easily accessible and discoverable.
 - They are developing a converter that converts your descriptions into RiC compliant descriptions
- Will you allow any machine learning algorithm to access your descriptions?

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Thank you.

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