
Supplementary Material for “Ask Not What AI Can Do But What AI Should Do: Towards a Framework of Task Delegability”

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Component Correlations

Due to lack of space, we did not enumerate all correlations between components in the main paper, instead focusing mainly on the correlations between the factors and the task’s delegability to AI. However, some interesting structure can also be seen in the connections between components themselves. Figure 1 shows the strongest component correlations ($|\rho| \geq 0.20$) for direct comparison of our expected framework connections to the observed connections.

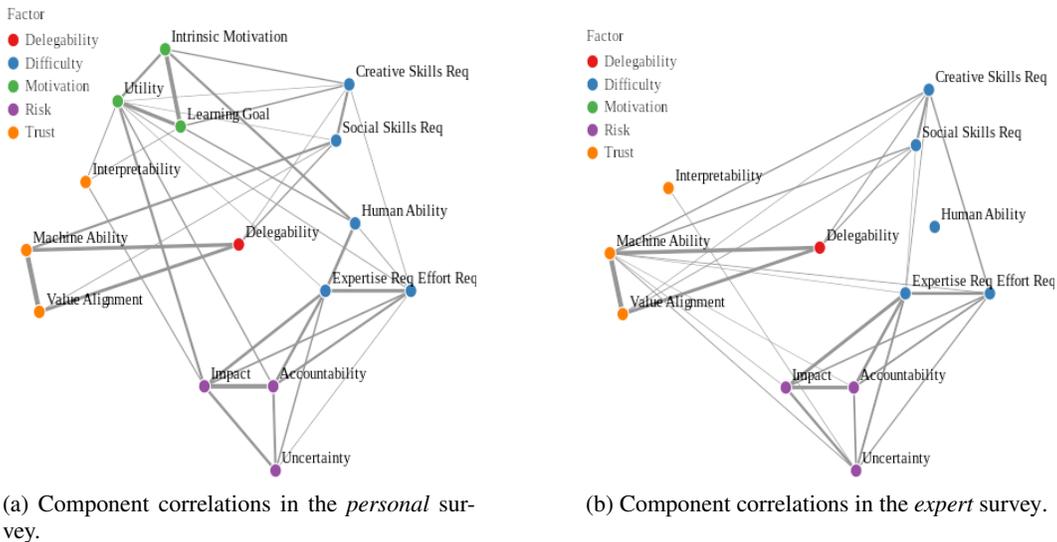


Figure 1: Component correlations in the *personal* survey and *expert* survey. Both figures show only connections with correlation coefficient $|\rho| \geq 0.20$ to prevent overcrowding the graphic. The weight of the edge is proportional to $|\rho|$.

Task Selection & Methodology

In selecting our dataset of 100 tasks, our aim is to create a diverse set that is relevant to current AI research and discussion. Ideally we would compile a large reference set that covers the entire automation “task space”, but these 100 tasks are meant as a reasonable starting point. We source our task set from papers in AI conferences (96 tasks), from occupational descriptions (102 tasks),

from media coverage of AI (76 tasks), and from daily life (115 tasks). For example, “Analyzing and critiquing aesthetic qualities of photographs or other forms of art” is drawn from Chang et al. [1]. The occupational descriptions are adaptations of a subset of Frey and Osborne [2]’s dataset of 702 occupations, which were themselves originally adapted from O*NET. We select a subset which evenly spans the range of predicted occupational susceptibility to automation [2].

To refine these 389 tasks down to 100 while promoting variety, we then group the tasks into 8 semantic categories: art, creative, business, civic, entertainment, health, living, and social. A task may belong to multiple categories. For instance, “Babysitting your child” is living and social. Our final set contains a minimum of 7 tasks per category. The 100 tasks, their sources, and their semantic categories are shown in Table 1.

Task	Source	Categories
Analyzing and critiquing aesthetic qualities of photographs or other forms of art	conference	art, creative
Choreographing dance moves for a person to perform	conference	art, creative
Drawing or painting something (making art)	life	art, creative
Picking a topic to write a short story about	life	art, creative
Reviewing a book or a movie	life	art, creative
Writing a blog post	life	art, creative
Writing a novel or a short story (creative writing)	occupation	art, creative
Analyzing and sorting legal documents for important information, e.g., to find legal precedents for arguing a case in court (similar to some of what a paralegal might do)	media	business
Analyzing financial market conditions and executing market orders for a large company (e.g. buy/sell stocks)	conference	business
Assembling automobiles in a factory	conference	business
Choosing and ordering food to eat for dinner	life	business
Coordinating and oversee construction of a building, e.g., consulting with engineers, surveyors, specialists, and construction workers – similar to some of what an architect might do.	occupation	business
Deciding which applicants receive a loan from a bank (loan assessment)	conference	business
Detecting and removing fake/deceptive online reviews (e.g., for hotels or products)	conference	business
Driving a truck delivering goods/cargo between cities	conference	business
Driving to work	conference	business
Establishing compensation/wage/salary level for an employee	occupation	business
Inferring damage for insurance purposes after a car accident	conference	business
Interviewing job applicants and rating candidates	media	business
Monitoring farm animals’ (e.g., cows) behavior, predicting health issues, and alerting the farmer.	media	business
Moving & packing merchandise in a warehouse for shipping to customers	media	business
Picking jobs to apply to	conference	business
Planning menus and developing recipes at a restaurant	occupation	business

Predicting the sale value of a real estate property	conference	business
Responding to emails at work	life	business
Scheduling an important business meeting with several co-workers	life	business
Serving food to customers at a restaurant	conference	business
Writing reports and publishing Olympic (or other sports) results, standings, and stats (sports news coverage)	media	business
Writing reports and publishing updates on House/Senate/gubernatorial races during election day (election news coverage)	media	business
Cutting, drying, and styling hair, similar to what a barber or hairstylist might do	occupation	business, creative
Designing new clothing to manufacture and sell (similar to what a fashion designer might do)	conference	business, creative
Finding products you might be interested in while you're shopping	conference	business, living
Teaching your child elementary school math (e.g., multiplication, fractions)	life	business, living, civic
Deciding which applicants to hire as new employees for an open position at work	conference	business, social
Taking photos of a planned event, such as a wedding or graduation, similar to what a professional photographer might do.	occupation	business, creative, social
Analyzing and controlling the flow of traffic in a city	conference	civic
Arguing your case when you're a defendant in a criminal court	life	civic
Deciding military actions such as whether to launch airstrikes	media	civic
Detecting/recognizing abnormal or suspicious activities of people in crowds in public places for the purposes of security and safety (similar to part of what a police officer might do)	conference	civic
Finding and rescuing survivors after earthquakes	conference	civic
Guiding and explaining exhibits in a museum (similar to what a museum tour guide might do)	conference	civic
Helping to locate a missing child by searching public spaces	media	civic
Identifying and flagging fake/deceptive news articles	conference	civic
Identifying and flagging online hate speech	media	civic
Identifying people who attended a political rally	media	civic
In court, determining a defendant's risk (e.g., in committing another crime or missing the court date), to help judges make decisions about bail, sentencing, or parole	media	civic
Responding to 911-police incident reports, similar to what a patrol officer might do	occupation	civic
Serving on jury duty: deciding if a defendant is innocent or guilty	life	civic
Setting tariffs on goods imported from China	media	civic

Teaching a religion's doctrine and practices to followers, similar to some of the responsibilities of clergy/religious leaders	occupation	civic, social
Voting in federal elections	life	civic
Picking a movie to watch	conference	entertainment
Picking a movie to watch with a group of friends	life	entertainment
Picking songs to listen to	media	entertainment
Picking which advertisements to show to people on social media websites	media	entertainment
Picking which news stories to show to people on social media websites	media	entertainment
Playing a board game (e.g., monopoly, scrabble)	conference	entertainment
Playing a competitive game (e.g., dota2, starcraft, poker)	media	entertainment
Advising people on nutrition/their diet to help improve their health, similar to what a nutritionist might do	occupation	health
Conducting a risk prognosis assessment for deciding which patients to transfer to the ICU given limited resources (intensive care)	conference	health
Devising treatment plans for patients sick with the flu	conference	health
Devising treatment plans for patients with cancer	conference	health
Devising treatment plans for patients with depression	conference	health
Diagnosing whether a person has cancer	conference	health
Diagnosing whether a person has depression	conference	health
Diagnosing whether a person has the flu	conference	health
Explaining the diagnosis and treatment options for the flu to a patient	occupation	health
Explaining the diagnosis and treatment options of cancer to a patient	occupation	health
Explaining the diagnosis and treatment options of depression to a patient	occupation	health
Helping stroke patients with physical rehabilitation, by guiding or assisting with exercise motions when needed (similar to what a physical therapist might do as part of their job)	conference	health
Monitoring your health and alerting when you should go to the doctor	media	health
Providing and coordinating patient care in a health facility, similar to a small part of what a Registered Nurse might do.	occupation	health
Assisting an elderly person with showering or bathing	conference	living
Brushing your teeth	life	living
Buying groceries	life	living
Cleaning up toxic waste, e.g., after a chemical spill	conference	living
Cleaning your house	life	living
Cooking dinner	life	living
Deciding on an outfit for you to wear	conference	living

Describing images or scenes for visually impaired people	conference	living
Editing an internet forum comment before you post it (e.g., for maximum popularity)	life	living
Filling out and submitting your federal tax return paperwork	life	living
Managing your personal finances/investments (similar to what a financial advisor might do)	life	living
Monitoring a person’s driving and intervening when they’re distracted/in danger of making a mistake (e.g., emergency braking)	conference	living
Tracking important moments and information and creating memory aids for elderly people	conference	living
Translating an article you’d like to read from a foreign language to English	conference	living
Asking a person out on a date	life	living, social
Assisting your elderly parent	life	living, social
Babysitting your child	life	living, social
Breaking up with your romantic partner	life	living, social
Finding people who might like to meet for a date	life	living, social
Helping elderly individuals to increase their mobility by guiding them through crowded public spaces (e.g., walking to the grocery store)	conference	living, social
Identifying the social relationship between two people (e.g., are they friends, a couple, strangers, siblings)	conference	living, social
Picking out and buying a birthday present for an acquaintance	living	living, social
Predicting the sexual orientation of a person	media	living, social
Reading bedtime stories to your child	media	living, social
Telling a joke	life	living, social
Thinking of conversation topics while hanging out with friends	life	living, social
Walking your dog	life	living, social
Writing a birthday card to your mother	life	living, social

Table 1: The set of 100 tasks presented in our surveys.

Survey Administration

We advertise the survey on Amazon Mechanical Turk as a HIT (Human Intelligence Task) to workers who meet our quality screening guidelines. Specifically, participants must have completed 200 HITs with at least a 99% acceptance rate and must be from the United States. Before accepting the HIT, participants are presented with the IRB-approved informed consent information, including the compensation amount (\$0.80) and a brief description of the survey and its purpose. Upon providing informed consent and accepting the HIT, participants are presented with our survey. Participants are only permitted to accept our HIT one time.

Upon accepting the HIT, participants are first shown the survey instructions, then the demographic questions. Next, participants are presented with one randomly-selected task. Participants evaluate the task under each component in our framework according to a five-point Likert scale. Two attention questions are mixed in to this section. Finally, participants choose the degree of delegation they would prefer for the task. The questions are presented in a fixed order (not randomized). Subjects are

paid \$0.80 upon completing the survey and passing the checks attention check questions; otherwise the data is discarded. Note that participants are not told which factor each question measures beyond the question text itself, and can choose the degree of delegation independently of our framework. The HIT takes approximately 5 minutes to complete. The full survey text is given in the next section.

Survey Questions & Demographics

Survey Instructions

Note: You may only complete ONE HIT. Please do not queue hits or you will slow down study completion and delay payment.

We are conducting an academic survey about peoples attitudes towards delegating different kinds of tasks to an AI (artificial intelligence) versus to a person. You will:

Provide basic demographic information Offer your opinion on properties of a task (e.g., mowing a lawn) in the form of agree/disagree statements Choose the best way to divide control of the task between an AI and a person.

We expect the survey to take approximately 5-10 minutes, and you will be compensated \$0.80 upon submission (Expect approval within 1-2 days; Please note, your submission may not be approved if the attention questions are not answered correctly).

Demographic Questions

The following questions will help us to understand the study population and representativeness.

1. What best describes your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer to self-describe:
- Prefer not to say

2. What is your age?

- 18-25
- 26-35
- 36-45
- 46-55
- 56-65
- 66-75
- 76 or older
- Prefer not to say

3. How would you rate your level of computer proficiency?

- Far above average
- Slightly above average
- Average
- Slightly below average
- Far below average
- Prefer not to say

4. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed? (If currently enrolled, highest degree received)

- Some high school, no diploma, and below
- High school graduate, diploma or equivalent (for example: GED)
- Some college credit, no degree
- Trade/technical/vocational training
- Bachelor's degree, and above
- Prefer not to say

Personal Survey Questions

The following questions are the primary focus of this study.

Important: We will display a task. When answering the following questions, please carefully consider the task and your beliefs about an AI (artificial intelligence) agent performing the task, versus you personally performing the task.

(What is an AI agent? You can think of it as a computer, machine, robot, or some other form of automation.)

Here is the task: <Task>

5. For each of the following statements, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree for the above task:

1. This task requires social skills to complete.
2. This task requires creativity to complete.
3. This task requires a great deal of time or effort to complete.
4. Attention check, please choose 'Strongly Agree' for this one.
5. It takes significant training or expertise to be qualified for this task.
6. I am confident in my own abilities to complete this task.
7. In the case of mistakes or failure on this task, someone needs to be held accountable.
8. A complex or unpredictable environment/situation is likely to cause this task to fail.
9. Failure would result in a substantial negative impact on my life or the lives of others.
10. I would feel motivated to perform this task, even without needing to; for example, it is fun, interesting, or meaningful to me.
11. I am interested in learning how to master this task, not just in completing the task.
12. I consider this task especially valuable or important; I would feel committed to completing this task because of the value it adds to my life or the lives of others.
13. Attention check, please choose 'Strongly Disagree' for this one.
14. I trust the AI agent's ability to reliably complete the task.
15. Understanding the reasons behind the AI agent's actions is important for me to trust the AI agent on this task (e.g., explanations are necessary).
16. I trust the AI agent's actions to protect my interests and align with my values for this task.

6. If you were to do the given (above) task, what level of AI/machine assistance would you prefer?

1. **Full AI automation:** decisions and actions are made automatically by the AI once the task is assigned; you do nothing.
2. **The AI leads and the human assists:** the AI performs the task, but asks you for suggestions/confirmation when appropriate.
3. **The human leads and the AI assists:** you do the task mostly on your own, but the AI offers recommendations or help when appropriate (e.g., you get stuck or AI sees possible mistakes).
4. **No AI assistance:** you do the task completely on your own.

Expert Survey Questions

The following questions are the primary focus of this study.

Important: We will display a task. When answering the following questions, please carefully consider the task and your beliefs about an AI (artificial intelligence) agent performing the task, versus a qualified human person performing the task.

(What is an AI agent? You can think of it as a computer, machine, robot, or some other form of automation.)

Here is the task: <Task>

5. For each of the following statements, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree for the above task:

1. This task requires social skills to complete.
2. This task requires creativity to complete.
3. This task requires a great deal of time or effort to complete.
4. Attention check, please choose 'Strongly Agree' for this one.
5. It takes significant training or expertise to be qualified for this task.
6. I am confident in a qualified person's ability to complete this task.
7. In the case of mistakes or failure on this task, someone needs to be held accountable.
8. A complex or unpredictable environment/situation is likely to cause this task to fail.
9. Failure would result in a substantial negative impact on my life or the lives of others.
10. Attention check, please choose 'Strongly Disagree' for this one.
11. I trust the AI agent's ability to reliably complete the task.
12. Understanding the reasons behind the AI agent's actions is important for me to trust the AI agent on this task (e.g., explanations are necessary).
13. I trust the AI agent's actions to protect my interests and align with my values for this task.

6. If you were to ask someone to complete the given (above) task, what level of AI/machine assistance would you prefer?

1. **Full AI automation:** decisions and actions are made automatically by the AI once the task is assigned; no human involvement.
2. **The AI leads and the human assists:** the AI performs the task, but asks the person for suggestions/confirmation when appropriate.
3. **The human leads and the AI assists:** the person does the task mostly on their own, but the AI offers recommendations or help when appropriate (e.g., human gets stuck or AI sees possible mistakes).
4. **No AI assistance:** the person does the task completely on their own.

Demographics. We have two surveys (delegating to experts vs AI, or the subject personally vs AI), 100 tasks per survey, and 4 or 5 responses per task. Of the 992 subjects (495 in the *personal* survey and 497 in the *expert* survey), 525 identified as male, 463 as female, 2 as non-binary, and 2 preferred not to indicate. 136 were aged 18-25, 421 aged 26-35, 223 aged 36-45, 118 aged 46-55, 78 aged 56-65, 13 aged 66-75, 1 aged 76+, and 2 preferred not to indicate.

References

- [1] Kuang-Yu Chang, Kung-Hung Lu, and Chu-Song Chen. Aesthetic critiques generation for photos. In *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 3514–3523, 2017.
- [2] Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael A. Osborne. The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerisation? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 114:254 – 280, 2013. ISSN 0040-1625. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2016.08.019>. URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0040162516302244>.