AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 171 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

# Nurse Practitioners

AI enhancing advanced diagnostics, treatment planning, and chronic care management.

| EXPOSURE | WINDOW | ADOPTION TODAY | READING |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35<br>Moderate exposure | 4–10 yrs<br>until change lands | Medium-High | Augmented more than replaced.<br>Exposure is the share of today's work AI can plausibly take on within the window. |

§ 01 WHAT IS HAPPENING

## What is happening to nurse practitioners

**Impact**

AI tools are used by NPs for sophisticated clinical decision support, interpreting complex diagnostic data (e.g., imaging, genomics), personalizing treatment plans, remote patient monitoring, and managing patients with chronic conditions more effectively.

**Risk**

### Significant augmentation of clinical decision-making; core patient assessment, diagnosis (where legally permitted), and holistic care management are enhanced.

The Nurse Practitioner role will be significantly augmented by AI, which will serve as an advanced analytical and decision support tool. AI can help NPs process complex patient information, stay updated with evidence-based guidelines, and identify subtle patterns. This allows NPs to focus on comprehensive patient assessment, nuanced diagnostic reasoning, personalized treatment planning, patient education, and leading care coordination.

**Sector readiness**

### Growing in Clinical Decision Support & Specialized Areas

NPs, particularly those in specialized fields or settings with high data volumes (e.g., oncology, cardiology, primary care managing chronic diseases), are increasingly utilizing AI-powered diagnostic aids, predictive analytic tools, and remote monitoring platforms.

§ 02 POSITION

## Where you stand

i The Nurse Practitioner role is significantly enhanced by AI, which serves as an advanced analytical partner for diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient monitoring.

ii AI automates complex data analysis and provides decision support, allowing NPs to manage more complex patient cases and focus on holistic care, patient education, and leadership.

iii NPs who master the use of AI tools, critically interpret their outputs, and integrate them into their advanced clinical judgment and patient-centered approach will lead the evolution of nursing practice.

§ 03 ACTIONS 15 POINTS

## What this means for you

Concrete changes to how the work gets done, in the order you are likely to meet them.

01 **AI-Powered Advanced Clinical Decision Support (CDS).** Utilize sophisticated AI tools that analyze comprehensive patient data (history, labs, imaging, genomics) to provide differential diagnoses, evidence-based treatment options, and medication management suggestions.

02 **Interpreting AI-Assisted Diagnostic Outputs.** Working with AI systems that analyze medical images (X-rays, ultrasounds), pathology reports, or genomic data, and integrating these AI-assisted findings into your clinical assessment.

03 **Personalized Treatment Planning & Management.** Employing AI to help tailor treatment plans based on individual patient characteristics, genetic markers, predicted responses to therapies, and adherence patterns.

04 **Chronic Disease Management with AI Monitoring.** Using AI-powered remote patient monitoring tools and analytics to track patients with chronic conditions (diabetes, hypertension, CHF), identify early warning signs of exacerbation, and guide interventions.

05 **Efficient Information Synthesis & Staying Current.** Leveraging AI to quickly search and synthesize the latest medical research, clinical trial results, and updated practice guidelines relevant to your patient population.

06 **Predictive Analytics for Risk Stratification.** Using AI tools to identify patients at high risk for specific conditions or adverse outcomes, enabling targeted preventative care and resource allocation.

07 **Streamlined Documentation & Administrative Tasks.** Employing AI for voice-to-text transcription of patient encounters, automated summarization for EHRs, and assistance with prior authorizations or billing codes.

08 **Enhanced Patient Education & Engagement.** AI can help generate personalized patient education materials or power tools that support patient self-management and engagement.

09 **Telehealth & Remote Consultation Augmentation.** Using AI to support virtual consultations, such as by providing real-time clinical information or facilitating remote diagnostics.

10 **Ethical Application & Validation of AI in Advanced Practice.** A critical role in ensuring AI tools are used responsibly, their outputs are validated against clinical judgment, and patient privacy/consent are maintained.

11 **Leading Implementation of New Clinical Technologies.** Often playing a key role in evaluating, selecting, and implementing new AI-powered tools and workflows within your practice or healthcare system.

12 **Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Teams (AI-informed).** Sharing AI-derived insights with physicians, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals to optimize coordinated patient care.

13 **Contributing to Clinical Research Using AI.** Potentially using AI tools for data analysis in clinical research or quality improvement projects.

14 **Advocacy for Patients in an AI-Driven Healthcare System.** Ensuring that AI tools enhance, rather than detract from, patient-centered care and equitable access.

15 **Developing Skills in "Human-AI Teaming" for Patient Care.** Learning how to best integrate AI as a partner in your clinical reasoning and decision-making process.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

## What is pushing this change

01 **Need for Enhanced Diagnostic Accuracy & Efficiency.** AI can analyze complex data to assist NPs in making more accurate and timely diagnoses and treatment decisions.

02 **Growth of Complex Patient Data (EHRs, Genomics, Wearables).** AI is essential for processing and extracting clinically relevant insights from the vast and diverse data sources available for each patient.

03 **Advancements in AI/ML for Medical Prediction & Decision Support.** Sophisticated AI models can predict disease risk, patient responses to therapy, or potential adverse events with increasing accuracy.

04 **Demand for Personalized Medicine & Tailored Treatments.** AI enables the tailoring of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment strategies to an individual's unique genetic makeup, lifestyle, and clinical data.

05 **Focus on Value-Based Care & Improved Patient Outcomes.** AI can help identify best practices, optimize care pathways, and monitor outcomes to support value-based healthcare models.

06 **Shortage of Physicians & Expansion of NP Scope of Practice (AI as an enabler).** AI can provide advanced decision support, potentially enabling NPs to manage a wider range of conditions or more complex patients safely and effectively.

07 **Integration of AI into EHRs & Medical Diagnostic Equipment.** Modern EHRs and diagnostic tools are increasingly embedding AI capabilities, making them accessible in clinical practice.

08 **Rise of Telehealth & Remote Patient Management Solutions.** AI is a key enabler for effective remote monitoring, virtual consultations, and managing patient care outside traditional settings.

09 **Pressure to Reduce Healthcare Costs & Administrative Burden.** AI can automate administrative tasks (documentation, coding) and streamline clinical workflows, improving efficiency.

10 **Rapid Pace of Medical Research & Need for Evidence Synthesis.** AI tools can help NPs stay current with the latest medical evidence by rapidly searching and synthesizing research literature.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

## Impact by sector

The headline figure is an average. Where you work changes the picture.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Nurse Practitioners (FNPs) | AI for chronic disease management, preventative care screening, interpreting common diagnostic tests, and patient education across the lifespan. |
| Adult-Gerontology Nurse Practitioners (AGNPs) | AI for managing multiple chronic conditions in adults and elderly, polypharmacy review, fall risk prediction, and remote monitoring for seniors. |
| Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (PNPs) | AI for developmental screening tools, personalized vaccination schedules, growth chart analysis, and parent education resources. |
| Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse Practitioners (PMHNPs) | AI for analyzing patient-reported outcomes, supporting diagnostic assessment for mental health conditions, medication management, and potentially digital therapeutics (with oversight). |
| Acute Care Nurse Practitioners (ACNPs) | AI for interpreting real-time monitoring data in acute settings, predictive analytics for patient deterioration (e.g., sepsis), and supporting complex decision-making in critical care. |

§ 06 PREPARATION 8 SKILLS

## Skills to build

The skills that keep the human part of this work valuable as the routine part is automated.

01 **Advanced Clinical Assessment & Diagnostic Reasoning.** Core ability to conduct comprehensive health assessments, synthesize data, and formulate differential diagnoses, augmented by AI.

02 **Critical Thinking & Interpretation of AI-Generated Insights.** Skill in evaluating the outputs of AI diagnostic and predictive tools, understanding their limitations and potential biases, and integrating with clinical judgment.

03 **Evidence-Based Practice & Research Utilization.** Ability to appraise and apply the latest research and clinical guidelines (often AI-synthesized) to inform patient care.

04 **Patient Communication, Counseling & Education.** Effectively explaining complex medical information, engaging patients in shared decision-making, and providing health education and counseling.

05 **Pharmacology & Prescribing (where applicable).** Deep knowledge of medications, their interactions, and side effects, with AI potentially assisting in selection or monitoring.

06 **Interprofessional Collaboration & Care Coordination.** Working effectively with physicians, specialists, nurses, and other healthcare providers, often sharing AI-derived patient insights.

07 **Ethical Decision-Making & Patient Advocacy in AI Context.** Navigating ethical dilemmas related to AI use in patient care, ensuring patient autonomy, privacy, and equitable access.

08 **Proficiency with EHRs & AI-Powered Clinical Tools.** Skillfully using electronic health records, AI-driven clinical decision support systems, telehealth platforms, and other relevant medical technologies.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 11 ENTRIES

## Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **AI-Powered Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) in EHRs.** Software integrated into EHRs or standalone that analyzes patient data and provides evidence-based alerts, reminders, or diagnostic/treatment suggestions.

02 **AI Medical Imaging Analysis Software (Assisted Interpretation).** AI algorithms that assist in analyzing medical images (e.g., X-rays, CTs, ultrasounds, pathology slides) by highlighting potential abnormalities for review.

03 **Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) Platforms with AI Analytics.** Systems using wearables and sensors to collect patient data remotely, with AI analyzing trends and alerting NPs to significant changes or risks.

04 **AI-Driven Medical Scribes & Documentation Tools.** AI tools that use voice recognition to transcribe patient encounters or automatically summarize clinical notes for EHR entry.

05 **Predictive Analytics Platforms for Healthcare.** Software that uses machine learning to analyze patient populations and predict risks such as hospital readmissions, disease progression, or adverse events.

06 **Genomic Data Interpretation Tools with AI.** Platforms that use AI to help interpret complex genomic data, identify relevant mutations, and provide insights for personalized medicine.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

**Epic / Cerner (EHRs with integrated AI/CDS features)**
Major Electronic Health Record systems that are increasingly embedding AI for clinical decision support, predictive analytics, and workflow automation.

**Viz.ai / IDx-DR (AI for diabetic retinopathy) / Arterys (AI medical imaging)**
AI platforms that analyze medical images to detect specific conditions (e.g., stroke, diabetic retinopathy) or assist in radiological interpretation.

**Current Health / Biofourmis / Philips eCareManager (RPM platforms)**
Platforms using AI and wearables to monitor patients remotely, detect deterioration, and enable proactive interventions by clinicians.

**Nuance Dragon Medical One / Augmedix / Suki**
AI-powered voice recognition and ambient clinical intelligence tools that automate medical documentation.

**Various hospital-developed or commercial predictive models (e.g., for sepsis, readmissions)**
Many healthcare systems and vendors develop or use AI models to predict specific patient risks based on EHR data and other factors.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

## In practice

Ways people in this role are already using AI, and what they get from it.

### Utilize AI Clinical Decision Support for Complex Diagnoses

EXAMPLE 1

HOW When faced with a patient with complex symptoms, consult an AI-powered CDSS that analyzes their EHR data and medical literature to suggest potential diagnoses or tests.

GAIN Enhances diagnostic accuracy, provides a broader set of differential diagnoses to consider, and supports evidence-based decision-making for complex cases.

### Employ AI to Personalize Chronic Disease Management Plans

EXAMPLE 2

HOW For a patient with diabetes, use an AI tool that analyzes their glucose monitoring data, lifestyle factors, and comorbidities to suggest personalized adjustments to their care plan.

GAIN Leads to more effective and individualized management of chronic conditions, potentially improving patient outcomes and adherence.

### Leverage AI for Rapid Synthesis of Latest Medical Research

EXAMPLE 3

HOW When needing to update a clinical protocol or answer a complex patient question, use an AI research tool to quickly find and summarize the most relevant and current evidence-based guidelines.

GAIN Saves significant time in literature review, ensures practice is based on the latest evidence, and supports continuous professional development.

### Use AI-Assisted Imaging Analysis for Enhanced Assessment

EXAMPLE 4

HOW Review medical images (e.g., chest X-ray) where an AI tool has highlighted potential areas of concern, integrating this with your clinical examination for a more thorough assessment.

GAIN Can improve the speed and accuracy of interpreting certain diagnostic images, acting as a "second pair of eyes" to support your clinical judgment.

### Implement AI Predictive Analytics to Identify At-Risk Patients

EXAMPLE 5

HOW Use an AI platform that analyzes your patient population's data to identify individuals at high risk for hospital readmission or a specific complication, enabling proactive outreach and care.

GAIN Allows for targeted preventative interventions, better resource allocation for high-risk patients, and can reduce adverse events or hospitalizations.

§ 09 CONTEXT

## How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

### Medical Transcriptionists / Basic Medical Coders

MORE EXPOSED

AI IMPACT Very High (AI speech recognition is highly accurate for transcription; AI is increasingly automating ICD/CPT coding from clinical notes)

WORK MOVES TO Significant role decline or shift to auditing AI-generated transcriptions/codes, managing complex cases, or specialized coding.

### Clinical Informaticists / Healthcare AI Developers

DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING

AI IMPACT Foundational (They design, build, implement, and validate the AI tools and clinical decision support systems that NPs use)

WORK MOVES TO Deep expertise in healthcare data, AI/ML, software development, clinical workflows, and regulatory requirements for medical AI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Physicians (Specialists - providing ultimate diagnostic authority & complex interventions)<br>COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED | AI IMPACT | High Augmentation (AI as a powerful diagnostic aid, research tool, treatment planning assistant), but ultimate medical responsibility, complex procedural skills, and nuanced clinical judgment remain with the physician. |
| | WORK MOVES TO | Integrating all available data (including AI insights and NP assessments) into final diagnoses, leading complex treatment plans, performing specialized procedures, and overseeing care teams. |

§ 10 VERDICT

## Closing judgement

> For Nurse Practitioners, AI is a sophisticated clinical and research assistant that augments their advanced practice capabilities. It enables more data-driven, personalized, and evidence-based care, allowing NPs to operate at the top of their license, lead in care innovation, and manage increasingly complex patient needs with enhanced insight.

§ 11 BASIS REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026

## Evidence and revisions

What the exposure figure rests on, what changed when it was last revised, and the published work cited for this role.

SCORE

**30 to 35**

WINDOW

4-10 years (unchanged)

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score up by 5 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 29/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.14 for Nurse practitioners); observed usage 13/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.09); official exposure tier 70/100 (BLS: high); labour-market trajectory 0/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 41% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 55/100 (medium-high adoption). Weighted base 34.8. Final score 35. The previous figure of 30 was raised by 5 points: the earlier method kept 60% of the weight on an undocumented editorial prior and capped movement at fifteen points, so the measured evidence was only partly reflected. The change window is unchanged.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score | 29 × 35% | 10.0 |
| Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure | 13 × 20% | 2.5 |
| Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category | 70 × 20% | 14.0 |
| Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35 | 0 × 10% | 0.0 |
| Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level | 55 × 15% | 8.3 |
| Weighted base | | 34.8 |
| Exposure score | | 35 |

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

**US Bureau of Labor Statistics** · *Employment Projections 2025–35 and AI Exposure Categories* (27 August 2026)

AI-exposure tier: High. Projected employment change 2025–35: +41.0%. Matched to Nurse practitioners.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

**Microsoft Research** · *Working with AI: Measuring the Applicability of Generative AI to Occupations* (10 July 2025)

AI applicability score 0.14 (percentile 50 of 785 occupations) for SOC 29-1171.

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**Anthropic** · *Anthropic Economic Index report: Cadences* (26 June 2026)

Observed exposure 0.09 for SOC 29-1171 (percentile 75 of 756 occupations).

PUBLISHER PDF

**UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology** · *Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market* (28 January 2026)

UK context: around 70% of UK workers are in occupations with tasks AI could perform or enhance, above the US average; a one-standard-deviation rise in exposure was associated with a 3.9% fall in UK job postings.

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ALSO CITED FOR THIS ROLE

**McKinsey Global Institute** · *Agents, robots, and us: Skill partnerships in the age of AI* (25 November 2025)

Skills tied to assisting and caring are expected to change least; this is where AI most clearly complements rather than substitutes.

PUBLISHER

**International Monetary Fund** · *Bridging Skill Gaps for the Future: New Jobs Creation in the AI Age* (14 January 2026)

The IMF places clinical and care roles in the high-complementarity group, where AI raises productivity without reducing headcount.

PUBLISHER PDF

**Indeed Hiring Lab** · *AI at Work Report 2025: How GenAI is Rewiring the DNA of Jobs* (23 September 2025)

Indeed rates nursing the least exposed major occupation (68% of typical skills minimally affected).

PUBLISHER

Archived copies are served only where the licence permits; otherwise the link goes to the publisher. Full research library: https://www.careerguard.ai/sources

§ 12 APPENDIX

# Method and sources

Each report was written from a large body of published research. The exposure score itself is computed, not written: it is the CareerGuard Exposure Index, a weighted average of occupation-level measures from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (AI-exposure classification and 2025–35 projections), Microsoft Research (AI applicability scores) and Anthropic (observed exposure), together with the adoption rating published on the report. The organisations and publications below are the standing literature behind the narrative sections. Every source, with dates, licences and archived copies where we are permitted to hold them, is catalogued in the research library.

Exposure Index v2 (October 2026). Each input is scaled to 0–100 and weighted: task applicability 35% (Microsoft AI applicability score ÷ 0.5), observed usage 20% (Anthropic observed exposure ÷ 0.75), official exposure tier 20% (BLS very high = 100, high = 70, moderate = 40, low = 10), labour-market trajectory 10% (50  2.5 × projected % employment change), published adoption rating 15% (very high = 85, high = 70, medium-high = 55, medium = 40, low-medium = 25, low = 10). Inputs not measured for an occupation are dropped and the remaining weights renormalised. An editorial adjustment of at most ±12 points is allowed only for automation channels the measures cannot see (robotics, self-service, machine vision, medical imaging, RPA/OCR, generative video) and is always logged with its reason. Scores are whole numbers, not rounded to five. The change window shifts one notch (a year at each end) per ten points of movement.

## I GLOBAL AND MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF AI ON WORK

**World Economic Forum**

*The Future of Jobs Report series* — Employer survey of expected job growth and decline, skill shifts and technology adoption (2020, 2023 and 2025 editions); Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Entry-Level Work (2026).
*AI governance and transformation reports* — Frameworks on ethical AI, talent strategy and industry transformation.

**McKinsey Global Institute**

*AI, Automation and the Future of Work series* — Research quantifying automation potential by task, sector and demographic, from "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained" to "Agents, robots, and us" (2025).
*Industry-specific reports* — Financial services, healthcare, manufacturing and others.

**PwC**

*Global AI Jobs Barometer* — Annual analysis of job postings and productivity by AI exposure (2024–2026 editions).
*Upskilling Hopes and Fears survey* — Employee perceptions and readiness.

**Microsoft Research and Anthropic**

*Working with AI (2025); Anthropic Economic Index (2025–2026)* — Occupation-level usage data from Copilot and Claude conversations, the two observed-usage measures behind the 2026 revision.

**Stanford Digital Economy Lab and Stanford HAI**

*Canaries in the Coal Mine? (2025–2026); AI Index Report (annual)* — Payroll evidence on early-career employment in exposed occupations; annual measurement of AI capability, investment and adoption.

**Deloitte**

*Human Capital Trends series* — Workforce, talent and HR technology trends.
*Tech Trends series* — Emerging technologies and their business implications.

**Accenture**

*Technology Vision series* — Forward-looking analysis of emerging technology, with emphasis on AI.
*Fjord Trends* — Design, innovation and human experience in a digital world.

**Boston Consulting Group**

*AI/ML insights and industry solutions* — "The AI Revolution in the Workplace" and related research.

**EY**

*AI and workforce reports* — Adoption, talent strategy and ethics.

**IBM Institute for Business Value**

*AI and automation studies* — Business models, workforce evolution and leadership.

**OECD**

*AI Policy Observatory* — International data and policy on AI, labour markets and skills.
*Employment Outlook* — Labour-market trends including technological impact (2023–2026 editions).

**International Labour Organization**

*Generative AI and Jobs: A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure (2025)* — Task-level exposure gradients for every ISCO occupation; successor to the 2023 global index.

**International Monetary Fund**

*Staff Discussion Notes on AI and work (2024, 2026)* — Complementarity framing: where AI augments and where it substitutes.

**UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology**

*Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market (2026)* — UK occupational exposure and job-posting evidence.

**Brookings Institution**

*AI and automation research* — Economic and social implications, displacement and skills.

**Yale Budget Lab and Goldman Sachs Research**

*Tracking the Impact of AI on the Labor Market; AI and the US labour market (2026)* — Aggregate labour-market monitoring; macro displacement estimates.

**Oxford University (Oxford Martin School)**

*The Future of Employment* — Frey & Osborne and subsequent research on susceptibility to automation.

**MIT Technology Review**

*AI & Work* — Reporting on AI research and its implications for industries and jobs.

**Gartner**

*Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence* — Maturity and adoption of AI technologies.
*Future of Work reports* — Workplace models and talent strategy.

**U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics**

*Employment Projections 2025–35; AI Exposure Categories; Occupational Outlook Handbook* — Ten-year employment projections and, from the 2025 cycle, an AI-exposure tier for every detailed occupation.

**Indeed Hiring Lab**

*AI at Work Report (2025) and posting-market updates* — Skill-level transformation estimates and job-posting trends by occupation.

## II CORE AI AND MACHINE-LEARNING RESEARCH

**OpenAI**

*Research papers, blog and API documentation* — Large language models, generative AI, safety and societal impact.

**Google DeepMind**

*Research papers and blog* — Reinforcement learning, AI for science, AGI and ethics.

**Meta AI**

*Research papers and blog* — Large language models, computer vision, AI for social good.

**Hugging Face**
*Transformers library and model hub* — Open-source state-of-the-art NLP models.

**TensorFlow and PyTorch**
*Documentation and community forums* — Core frameworks illustrating practical capability.

**arXiv**
*cs.AI, cs.LG, cs.CV, cs.CL* — Pre-print research.

**NeurIPS and ICML**
*Conference proceedings* — Top-tier academic research.

**ACM and IEEE**
*Journals and proceedings* — ACM Computing Surveys; IEEE Transactions on AI.

**Kaggle**
*Datasets and competition solutions* — Applied machine learning on real-world problems.

**The Alan Turing Institute**
*Research and reports* — Responsible and applied AI.

## III ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE AI DEPLOYMENT

**NIST**
*AI Risk Management Framework* — Voluntary framework for managing AI risk.

**European Commission**
*AI Act* — Risk-tiered legal framework for AI.
*Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI* — Principles for responsible development.

**Partnership on AI**
*Research and best practice* — Responsible AI development.

**AI Now Institute**
*Annual reports* — Social implications: power, inequality, rights.

**ACM FAccT**
*Proceedings* — Fairness, accountability and transparency.

**Data & Society**
*Publications* — Social implications of data-centric technology.

**WIPO**
*Conversation on IP and AI* — Intellectual-property implications of AI.

**IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of A/IS**
*Ethically Aligned Design* — Recommendations for ethical AI design.

**Center for AI and Digital Policy**
*Policy briefs* — Accountable AI policy.