AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 204 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

Statisticians

AI transforming data analysis, model building, and insight generation, shifting focus to complex interpretation and strategy.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
60 High exposure	3–7 yrs until change lands	High	Substantial automation of routine work. Exposure is the share of today's work AI can plausibly take on within the window.

§ 01 WHAT IS HAPPENING

What is happening to statisticians

Impact

AI is automating data cleaning, exploratory data analysis, routine statistical modeling, and hypothesis testing. This shifts Statisticians' focus towards complex problem formulation, critical validation of AI-generated insights, advanced causal inference, and communicating nuanced findings to diverse stakeholders.

Risk

Significant augmentation; emphasis on complex interpretation, model validation, and ethical data science.

The Statistician role will be profoundly reshaped by AI. AI will handle much of the high-volume data manipulation, routine statistical modeling, and pattern recognition. Statisticians will need to become experts in leveraging AI tools, critically evaluating AI-generated outputs for validity and bias, focusing on advanced methodology, causal inference, and translating complex statistical and AI-driven insights into actionable knowledge. Ethical considerations and responsible AI deployment will be paramount.

Sector readiness

Rapid & Deep Integration

The data science and analytics sector, of which statistics is a core discipline, is aggressively adopting AI for automated analysis, model building, and insight generation. Major analytical software vendors are embedding AI, driving rapid integration and an evolution of statistical workflows towards more advanced and strategic applications.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The Statistician role is undergoing a profound transformation, with AI becoming an indispensable partner in every stage of the data analysis lifecycle.

ii AI will automate routine data preparation, statistical modeling, and insight discovery, allowing statisticians to focus on complex problem formulation, advanced causal inference, and strategic data storytelling.

iii Success in this field will increasingly depend on mastering AI tools, critically validating AI outputs, developing deep methodological expertise, and upholding ethical principles in an AI-driven analytical landscape.

§ 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-Automated Data Preparation & Cleaning.** Statisticians are increasingly overseeing AI tools that automate the collection, cleaning, and preprocessing of raw data from diverse sources. This includes AI for identifying missing values, handling outliers, and performing data transformations, significantly reducing manual data wrangling.

02 **Intelligent Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA).** Statisticians will leverage AI-powered tools that can automatically perform initial exploratory data analysis, identify key features, detect correlations, and suggest visualizations. This accelerates the preliminary understanding of datasets and guides deeper investigation.

03 **Automated Statistical Modeling & Hypothesis Testing.** AI tools are increasingly capable of automating the selection and fitting of various statistical models, performing routine hypothesis tests, and generating model summaries. Statisticians will supervise these automated processes, validating assumptions and interpreting complex results.

04 **Predictive Analytics & Forecasting with AI.** Statisticians will utilize AI and machine learning models to move beyond traditional descriptive and inferential statistics into more powerful predictive capabilities. This involves building and interpreting advanced forecasts for complex phenomena, allowing organizations to anticipate future trends.

05 **Generative AI for Report & Narrative Generation.** AI can assist Statisticians in drafting initial versions of statistical reports, executive summaries, and data narratives based on analytical findings. This streamlines communication efforts, allowing statisticians to focus on refining the story, ensuring accuracy, and tailoring the message for specific audiences.

06 **Causal Inference with AI Augmentation.** As routine tasks are automated, Statisticians will dedicate more effort to complex causal inference. AI tools can assist in identifying confounding variables, modeling intricate relationships, and simulating interventions to determine true cause-and-effect, guiding strategic decision-making.

07 **AI Model Validation & Ethical Review.** A critical skill for Statisticians will be to understand the underlying mechanisms of AI models, validate their outputs for accuracy and robustness, and identify/mitigate potential biases. This ensures that AI-driven insights are trustworthy, fair, and ethically sound.

08 **Enhanced Experimental Design & A/B Testing Analysis.** AI tools are assisting Statisticians in optimizing experimental designs (e.g., clinical trials, marketing A/B tests) and analyzing results from complex multivariate experiments. This enables more efficient and insightful testing methodologies.

09 **Probabilistic Programming & Bayesian Methods with AI.** Statisticians are exploring AI's role in advancing probabilistic programming and Bayesian statistical methods, particularly for handling uncertainty, making predictions from limited data, and building more flexible and interpretable models.

10 **Data Storytelling & Communication of Nuance.** As AI processes data, the human skill of weaving complex statistical and AI-driven insights into compelling business narratives becomes paramount. Statisticians will focus on "data storytelling" to influence decisions and drive actionable change, including communicating model limitations.

11 **Interdisciplinary Collaboration with Domain Experts.** Statisticians will increasingly collaborate with subject matter experts, data engineers, and AI developers. This involves translating business questions into statistical problems, designing appropriate analytical approaches, and interpreting results within a real-world context.

12 **Continuous Data Monitoring & Alerting.** AI systems are capable of continuously monitoring real-time data streams and automatically alerting Statisticians to significant deviations, emerging trends, or critical thresholds. This enables immediate action and proactive management of data integrity and insights.

13 **AI for Survey Design & Analysis.** Statisticians are employing AI to optimize survey design, identify potential biases in question phrasing, and analyze large volumes of survey responses (including open-ended text) to extract key insights and sentiment.

14 **Continuous Learning of AI & Advanced Methodologies.** The field is evolving rapidly; ongoing education in AI, machine learning, advanced statistical methods, and new programming paradigms is essential. Statisticians must continuously update their skills to leverage the latest AI capabilities effectively.

15 **Responsible AI & Data Governance.** Statisticians will play a key role in ensuring that AI systems adhere to robust data governance principles, promoting data quality, privacy, and security throughout the analytical lifecycle, especially in highly regulated industries.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Explosive Growth of Data (Big Data).** Vast amounts of data from various sources (sensors, web, social media, scientific experiments) provide rich input for AI models.

02 **Advancements in AI/ML Algorithms (e.g., Deep Learning, Bayesian ML).** Breakthroughs in these AI fields enable more sophisticated pattern recognition, model building, and automated insight generation.

03 **Demand for Deeper, More Predictive Insights.** Businesses and researchers need to anticipate future trends and understand causal relationships, capabilities AI enhances.

04 **Integration of AI into Statistical & Analytical Software.** Major statistical software vendors are embedding AI features for automated analysis, model selection, and visualization.

05 **Need for Increased Efficiency & Automation in Data Analysis.** AI can automate time-consuming data preparation, routine modeling, and report generation tasks.

06 **Growth of AI-Driven Experimentation.** AI allows for more complex experimental designs and automated analysis of results, particularly in A/B testing and clinical trials.

07 **Shortage of Highly Skilled Statisticians/Data Scientists.** The demand for individuals who can interpret complex data and build robust models often outstrips supply.

08 **Pressure for Data-Driven Decision Making.** Organizations increasingly rely on data to inform strategic decisions, driving the need for more powerful analytical capabilities.

09 **Complexity of Modern Datasets (Unstructured, High-Dimensional).** Modern datasets are often unstructured, high-dimensional, and heterogeneous, making manual analysis challenging for AI.

10 **Ethical & Regulatory Scrutiny of Algorithms.** Growing concerns about algorithmic bias, fairness, and transparency are pushing for explainable and ethically developed AI.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

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

Biostatisticians (Clinical Trials, Public Health)	AI for analyzing patient data, predicting treatment outcomes, and optimizing clinical trial design. Focus on rigorous methodology and ethical AI.
Econometricians (Economic Modeling, Forecasting)	AI for modeling complex economic systems, forecasting market trends, and analyzing policy impacts. Focus on causal inference and scenario planning.
Actuaries (Insurance, Risk Management)	AI for advanced risk modeling, pricing products, and predicting claims. Focus on model validation and compliance in AI-driven actuarial science.
Computational Statisticians (Algorithm Development)	AI for developing new statistical algorithms, optimizing computational efficiency, and building scalable statistical software. Focus on methodological innovation.
Survey Statisticians (Social Science Research)	AI for analyzing large-scale survey data (including text responses), identifying biases, and optimizing sampling methods. Focus on robust inference for social sciences.

§ 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 **Statistical Methodology & Inference.** Deep understanding of statistical theory, hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, and the assumptions underlying various statistical methods.

02 **AI/ML Literacy & Modeling Skills.** Ability to apply machine learning algorithms, understand their strengths and weaknesses, and build predictive or descriptive models using AI tools.

03 **Critical Thinking & Model Validation.** Ability to critically evaluate AI-generated insights, identify potential flaws or biases in models, and interpret statistical findings in context.

04 **Data Storytelling & Communication.** Translating complex statistical results and AI-driven insights into clear, actionable narratives for diverse, non-technical audiences.

05 **Causal Inference & Experimental Design.** Expertise in designing experiments (e.g., A/B tests, clinical trials) and using statistical methods to infer cause-and-effect relationships from data.

06 **Ethical AI & Responsible Data Science.** Understanding and mitigating algorithmic bias, ensuring data privacy, and upholding ethical principles in all aspects of data collection, analysis, and AI deployment.

07 **Programming & Software Proficiency.** Proficiency in statistical programming languages (e.g., R, Python) and specialized statistical software for data analysis and model building.

08 **Domain Expertise & Business Acumen.** Deep understanding of the specific field (e.g., biology, economics, social science) to effectively apply statistical methods and interpret results meaningfully.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 12 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **Statistical Software (AI-enhanced).** Software packages (e.g., R, Python, SAS, SPSS) that are increasingly embedding AI/ML capabilities for automated analysis and modeling.

02 **Machine Learning Libraries (Python/R).** Programming languages and libraries widely used for advanced statistical modeling, machine learning, and data manipulation.

03 **AI for Data Cleaning & Preprocessing.** AI-powered tools for automating the identification and correction of errors, inconsistencies, and missing values in datasets.

04 **Generative AI for Report/Narrative Drafting.** Large Language Models (LLMs) used to generate initial drafts of statistical reports, executive summaries, or explanations of findings.

05 **AI for Causal Inference & Explainable AI (XAI) Tools.** Software and frameworks that help analyze causal relationships in data and provide interpretations of complex AI model decisions.

06 **Data Visualization Tools (AI-augmented).** BI tools and specialized visualization software that incorporate AI for automated chart suggestions, insights, and interactive dashboards.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

RStudio (with Tidyverse, ML packages) / Jupyter Notebook (Python) VISIT
Integrated development environments for R and Python, heavily used by statisticians for data analysis and machine learning, with rich AI/ML libraries.

SAS / SPSS (with AI features) VISIT
Commercial statistical software suites that are continuously integrating AI/ML capabilities for advanced analytics.

DataRobot / H2O.ai (AutoML platforms) VISIT
Automated Machine Learning platforms that streamline the process of building, deploying, and managing predictive models.

ChatGPT / Claude / Google Gemini (for drafting) VISIT
Leading generative AI models that can assist in drafting statistical reports, summarizing findings, or brainstorming analytical approaches.

Causal AI Platforms (e.g., Causal AI) / SHAP / LIME (for XAI) VISIT

Specialized platforms and libraries for building causal inference models and tools that explain the predictions of black-box AI models.

Tableau / Power BI (with AI features) VISIT

Leading data visualization tools that incorporate AI for automated insights, natural language queries, and enhanced visual storytelling.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

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

Automate Data Cleaning for a Study

EXAMPLE 1

HOW Utilize an AI-powered data preparation tool to automatically identify and rectify inconsistencies, missing values, and outliers in a large dataset for a research study, significantly reducing manual cleaning time.

GAIN Significantly reduces manual data preparation time, improves data quality, and accelerates the start of statistical analysis.

Discover Patterns in Clinical Trial Data

EXAMPLE 2

HOW Employ an AI/ML model to analyze vast, high-dimensional data from a clinical trial (e.g., patient demographics, biomarkers, treatment responses). The AI identifies subtle patterns or patient subgroups that respond differently to a drug, guiding further analysis.

GAIN Uncovers deeper, more nuanced insights from complex biological data than manual methods, potentially leading to new scientific discoveries or treatment strategies.

Generate Automated Statistical Reports

EXAMPLE 3

HOW Configure an AI-enabled statistical software to automatically generate a standard report on a recurring dataset. The AI will perform predefined analyses, create summary statistics, and generate visualizations, ready for the Statistician's interpretation and commentary.

GAIN Saves significant time on routine reporting, ensures consistency, and allows Statisticians to focus on deeper analytical insights and strategic implications.

Perform Predictive Modeling for Economic Trends

EXAMPLE 4

HOW Leverage an AI/ML model trained on historical economic indicators, market data, and geopolitical events. The Statistician uses this AI to generate more accurate and nuanced forecasts for GDP growth or inflation, including confidence intervals and scenario analyses.

GAIN Provides more accurate and robust economic forecasts, enabling better policy decisions or investment strategies.

Infer Causal Relationships in Survey Data EXAMPLE 5	HOW	Apply an AI-powered causal inference tool to a complex observational dataset (e.g., from a large social survey). The AI helps identify potential confounding variables and suggests statistical adjustments or techniques to infer the true causal impact of a policy intervention.
	GAIN	Helps untangle complex relationships in observational data, supporting more reliable policy recommendations or scientific conclusions by moving beyond mere correlation.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Data Entry Clerks / Basic Survey Processors MORE EXPOSED	AI IMPACT	Very High (AI excels at automated data capture, cleaning, and basic tabulation.)
	WORK MOVES TO	Role redefinition towards overseeing AI systems, handling complex data exceptions, or specializing in data quality for AI training.
Machine Learning Engineers / AI Research Scientists DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING	AI IMPACT	Foundational (They design, build, and deploy the AI algorithms and systems that Statisticians will utilize and sometimes contribute to.)
	WORK MOVES TO	Deep expertise in AI/ML algorithms, software engineering, mathematics, and advanced research to push AI capabilities.
Domain Experts (e.g., Biologists, Economists, Social Scientists) COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED	AI IMPACT	Complementary (AI and statistical insights inform their domain expertise), but core scientific judgment, hypothesis generation, and real-world context remain paramount.
	WORK MOVES TO	Deep scientific or domain-specific knowledge, ability to formulate hypotheses, design experiments, and interpret data within their field.

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For Statisticians, AI is a transformative partner that automates the mundane and amplifies analytical capabilities, pushing the discipline towards more complex problem-solving and strategic insights. The future Statistician will be an AI-augmented expert, focusing on critical model validation, robust causal inference, and compelling data storytelling, all while upholding the highest ethical standards in a data-driven world.

§ 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

55 to 60

WINDOW

3-7 years (unchanged)

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

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 63/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.32 for Statisticians); observed usage 28/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.21); official exposure tier 100/100 (BLS: very high); labour-market trajectory 22/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 11% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 70/100 (high adoption). Weighted base 60.4. Final score 60. The previous figure of 55 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	63 × 35%	22.0
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	28 × 20%	5.6
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	100 × 20%	20.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	23 × 10%	2.3
Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level	70 × 15%	10.5
Weighted base		60.4
Exposure score		60

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

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

AI-exposure tier: Very high. Projected employment change 2025–35: +11.0%. Matched to Statisticians.

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

AI applicability score 0.32 (percentile 91 of 785 occupations) for SOC 15-2041.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

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

Observed exposure 0.21 for SOC 15-2041 (percentile 85 of 756 occupations).

PUBLISHER PDF

World Economic Forum · *The Future of Jobs Report 2025* (7 January 2025)

Accountants and auditors appear on the WEF fastest-declining list for 2030, while fintech engineers and big-data specialists lead the growing list; finance roles that pivot toward data and judgement fare best.

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

PwC · *2026 Global AI Jobs Barometer* (May 2026)

PwC finds the most exposed roles adding judgement- and empathy-heavy tasks 2.5 times faster than the least exposed, and a 62% wage premium for AI skills: exposure in finance is raising the value of advisory work.

PUBLISHER PDF

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.