



Investigation of AI in Michigan Dispatch Centers: Opportunities, Barriers, and Implementation

Introduction

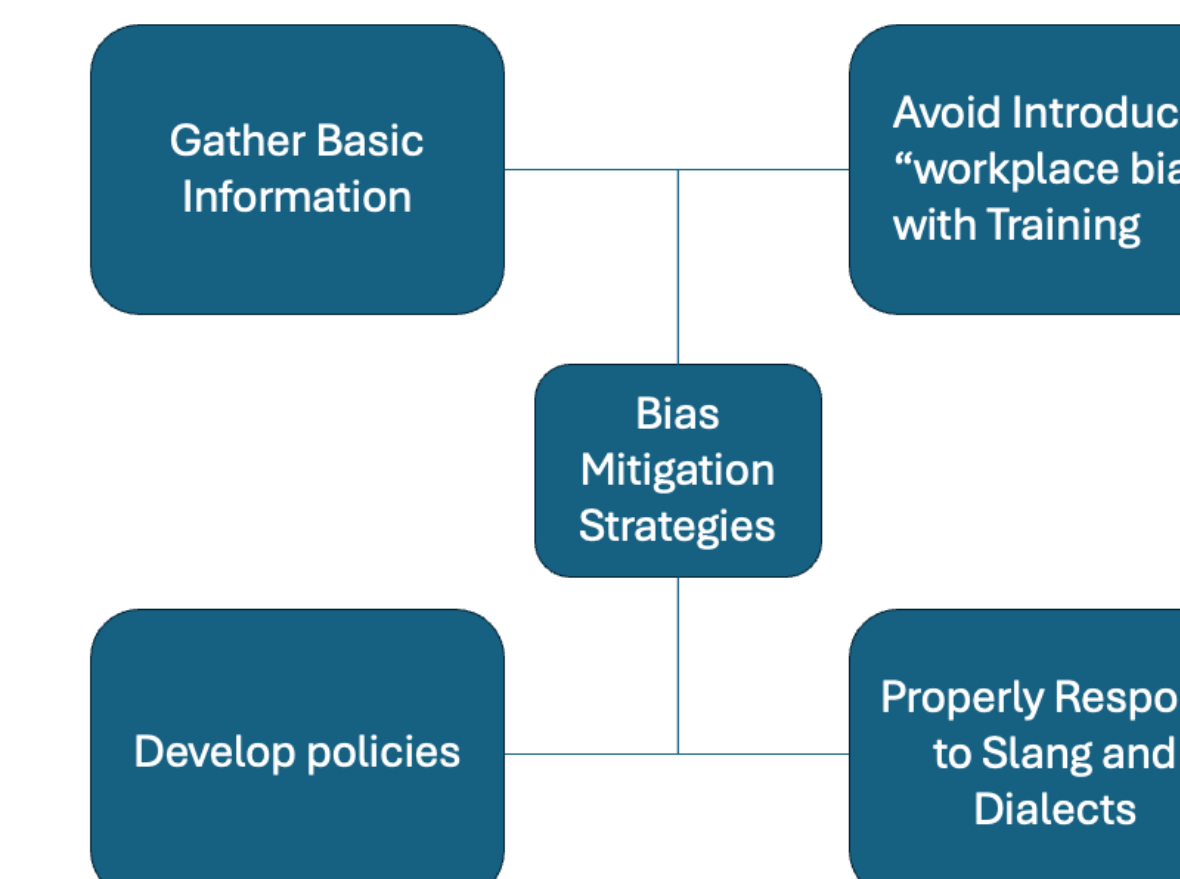
- AI is beginning to be used to assist with non-emergency calls [1-2]
 - ~ 10,000 lives could be saved annually if callers are reached even 1 minute faster [3]
- Some ways being utilized [4-8]:
 - Filtering/transferring (e.g., call trees)
 - Identifying key words in calls
 - Transcribing radio
 - Translating languages
- Missing:
 - While EM attitudes are beginning to be considered in AI deployment [9], a lack of overall practitioner-driven insights remains to inform AI solutions, address barriers, and guide ethical implementation [9]

Motivation - Issues for Emergency Telecommunicators

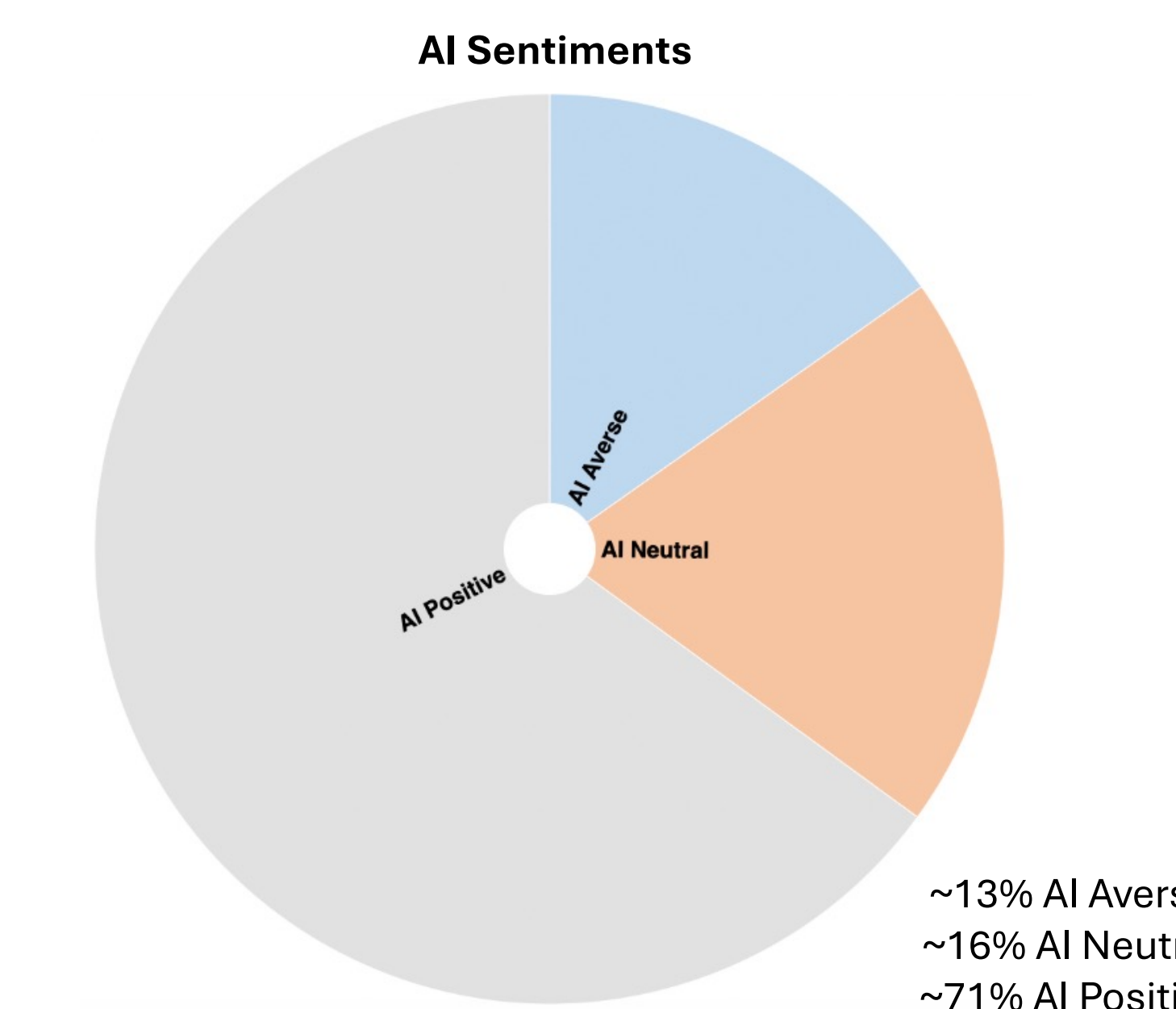


Content Analysis of the Interview Responses

Some Opportunities for AI in Dispatch



Barriers/difficulties	
Caller perceptions of an emergency or not	Inability to describe scene or location (e.g., visitors)
Certain protocols can be restrictive (i.e., desire to talk more)	Lack of knowing ways to engage 911 (e.g., text to 911, admin lines, etc.)
Cyber threats	Language and culture
Funding	Signal disruption or call distortion
Generational/age gaps (e.g., underutilizing 911 to "not bother" them)	Staffing

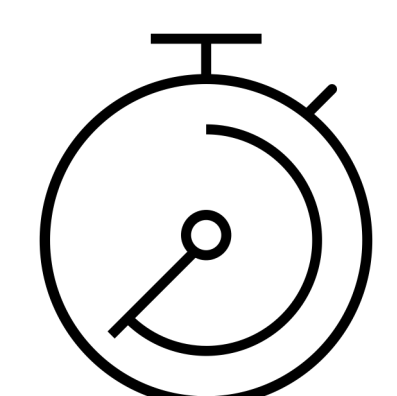


Research Objectives & Question

- Objectives:
 - To explore how insights from practitioners can inform the development of AI models for effective, equitable implementation.
 - To identify potential barriers to AI implementation in emergency dispatch systems.
- Research Question:
 - What are the potential opportunities and barriers to implementing AI effectively and equitably in emergency dispatch systems?

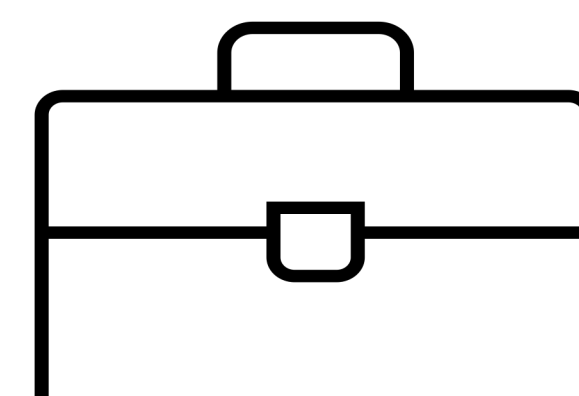
Research Design

Phase 1:
Virtual Interviews

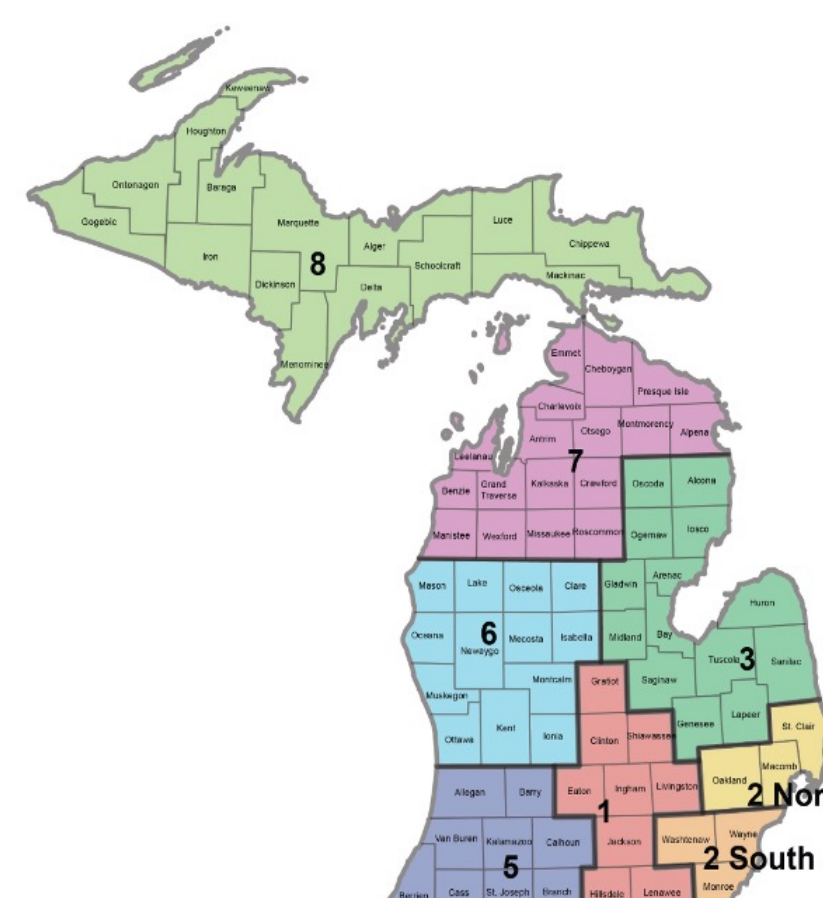


60 min.

150+
Contacted
19
10 W, 9 M



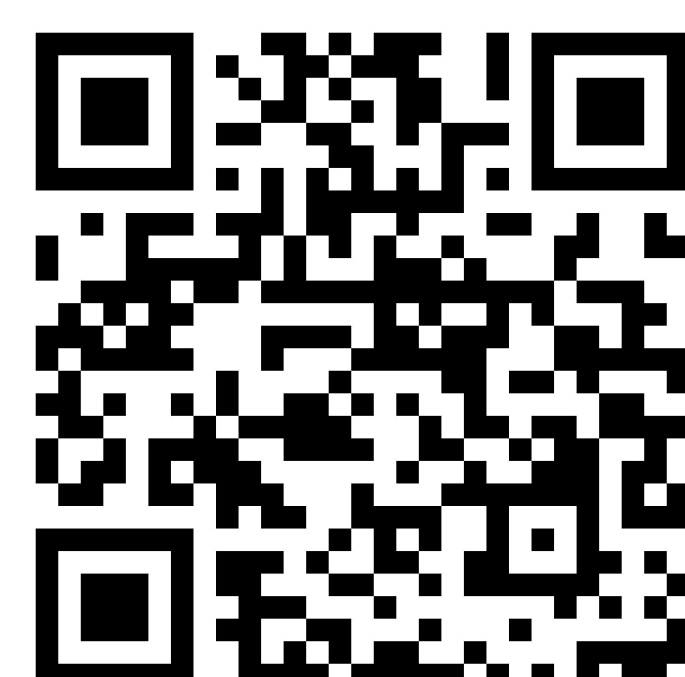
12 to 35+
years



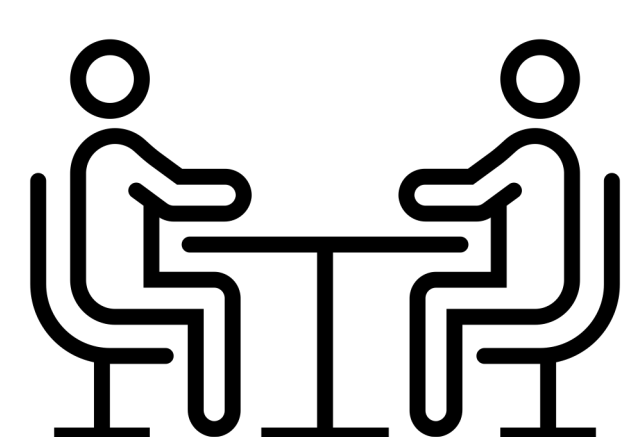
[10]

Question Design

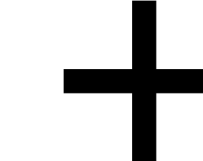
- Background of Interviewee (Demographics & Experience)
- Infrastructure (Current System(s) & Dispatch Protocols)
- AI Implementation (Sentiments & Suggestions)



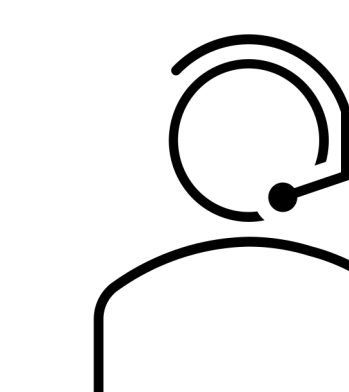
Interview Questions



Next Steps



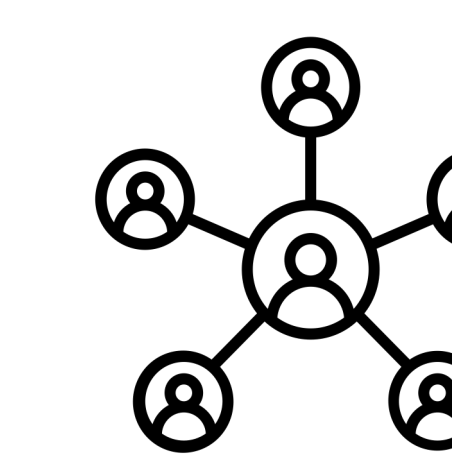
Phase 2: Modeling



Data Acquisition
Metrics/Benchmarks



Task: Quality Assurance



Fairness Testing

Conclusions: Path Forward

- **Step 1) Move toward standardization** → Different emergency dispatch and operations areas need to come together to begin standardization of some protocols.
- **Step 2) Education** → gain support from the public and emergency telecommunicators on utilizing AI (don't want to lose certain demographics or experienced dispatchers) & public safety industry should understand how AI is built to ensure bias is not being embedded.
- **Step 3) Work with vendors** → build around telecommunicators concerns, limit additional technologies (i.e., better integration of infrastructure), and make user friendly.
- **Step 4) Include multiple perspectives** → need insights from emergency telecommunicators, administration and leadership of emergency operations, engineers, software developers, sociologists, health professionals, and more.

Additional Collaborators
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Antoine B. Richards, MPH, CNP (Chief of Staff)