

Love in the time of algorithms: Would you let your artificial intelligence choose your partner?

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

It could be argued artificial intelligence (AI) is already the indispensable tool of the 21st century. From helping doctors [diagnose and treat](#) patients to rapidly advancing new drug discoveries, it's our trusted partner in so many ways.

Now it has found its way into the once exclusively-human domain of love and relationships. With AI-systems as matchmakers, in the coming decades it may become common to date a personalized avatar.

This was explored in the 2014 movie "[Her](#)," in which a writer living in near-future Los Angeles develops affection for an AI system. The sci-fi film won an Academy Award for depicting what seemed like a highly unconventional love story.

In reality, we've already started down this road.

Delving into the human psyche

The [online dating industry](#) is worth more than US\$4 billion and there are a [growing number](#) of players in this market. Dominating it is the Match Group, which owns OkCupid, Match, Tinder and 45 other dating-related businesses.

Match and its competitors have accumulated a rich trove of personal data, which AI can analyze to predict how we choose partners.

The industry is majorly embracing AI. For instance, Match has an AI-enabled chatbot named "[Lara](#)" who guides people through the process of romance, offering suggestions based on up to 50 personal factors.

Tinder co-founder and CEO Sean Rad [outlines](#) his vision of AI being a simplifier: a smart filter that serves up what it knows a person is interested in.

Dating website eHarmony has used AI that analyzes people's chat and sends suggestions about how to make the next move. Happn uses AI to "[rank](#)" profiles and show those it predicts a user might prefer.

[Loveflutter's AI](#) takes the guesswork out of moving the relationship along, such as by suggesting a restaurant both parties could visit. And Badoo uses facial recognition to [suggest a partner](#) that may look like a celebrity crush.

Dating platforms are using AI to analyze all the finer details. From the results, they can identify a greater number of potential matches for a user.

They could also potentially examine a person's public posts on [social media](#) websites such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to get a sense of their attitudes and interests.

This would circumvent bias in how people represent themselves on matchmaking questionnaires. Research has shown inaccuracies in self-reported attributes are the [main reason](#) online dating isn't successful.

While the sheer amount of data on the web is too much for a person to process, it's all [grist to the mill](#) for a smart matchmaking AI.

Shoveling your data into the dating sandbox

As more user data is generated on the internet (especially on social media), AI will be able to make increasingly accurate predictions. Big players such as Match.com would be well-placed for this as they already have access to large pools of data.

And where there is AI there will often be its technological sibling, virtual reality (VR). As both evolve simultaneously, we'll likely see versions of VR in which would-be daters can "practice" in simulated environments to avoid slipping up on a real date.

This isn't a far stretch considering "[virtual girlfriends](#)", which are

supposed to help people practice dating, have already existed for some years and are maturing as a technology. A growing number of [offerings](#) point to a significant degree of interest in them.

With enough user data, future AI could eventually create a fully-customized partner for you in virtual reality—one that checks all your "boxes". Controversially, the next step would be to experience an avatar as a physical entity.

It could inhabit a life-like android and become a combined interactive companion and sex partner. Such advanced androids don't exist yet, but they could one day.

Proponents of companion robots [argue](#) this technology helps meet a legitimate need for more intimacy across society—especially for the elderly, widowed and people with disabilities.

Meanwhile, critics [warn](#) of the inherent risks of objectification, [racism](#) and dehumanization—particularly of women, but also men.

Using tech to save us from the problems of tech?

Another problematic consequence may be rising numbers of socially reclusive people who substitute technology for real human interaction. In Japan, this phenomenon (called "[hikikomori](#)") is quite prevalent.

At the same time, Japan has also experienced a severe [decline in birth rates](#) for decades. The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research predicts the population will [fall](#) from 127 million to about 88 million by 2065.

Concerned by the declining birth rate, the Japanese government last month announced it would [pour](#) two billion yen (about A\$25,000,000)

into an AI-based matchmaking system.

AI as a facilitator, not a replacement

The debate on digital and robotic "love" is highly polarized, much like most major debates in the history of technology. Usually, consensus is reached somewhere in the middle.

But in this debate, it seems the technology is advancing faster than we are approaching a consensus.

Generally, the most constructive relationship a person can have with technology is one in which the person is in control, and the technology helps enhance their experiences. For technology to be in control is dehumanizing.

Humans have leveraged new technologies for millenia. Just as we learned how to use fire without burning down cities, so too we will have to learn the risks and rewards accompanying future tech.

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