

Advanced Data Science

Topic 11b – Part 6

1. What We'll Cover



The aim: to provide a overview of some of the ethical issues faced when applying data science, why these are important, and how to ensure responsible working moving forward.

2. What are Ethics?



Credit: Tedx, Dr. Michael D. Burroughs

3. What are Ethics?

- **Ethics is a branch of Philosophy - it systematizes right and wrong.**
- **Deciding right from wrong is tricky. It involves choosing a metric to compare against, such as the “greatest good” - the best behaviour yields the greatest good.**



4. What are Ethics?

- **Stoicism** - behaviour that brings about contentment and serenity achieves the greatest good.
- **Hedonism** - behaviour that maximizes pleasure and minimizes pain achieves the greatest good.
- **Utilitarianism** – behavior that maximizes a positive effect, e.g. happiness, achieves the greatest good.
- This isn't a full ethics course, so we can't review all the theories.
- That said, we'll press on and use utilitarianism as our focus point.



5. Utilitarianism

Part 1



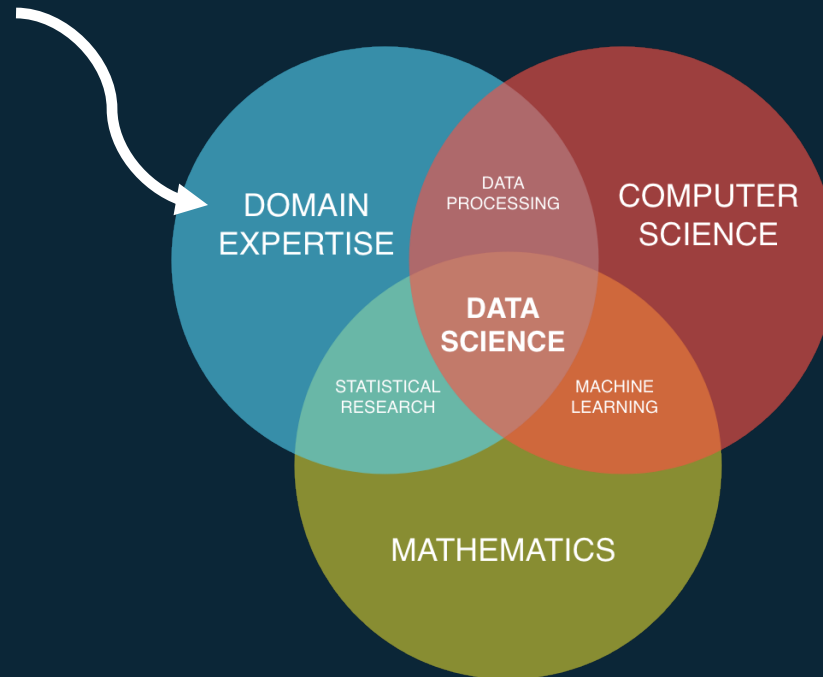
Part 2



Credit: Wireless Philosophy, Julia Markovits

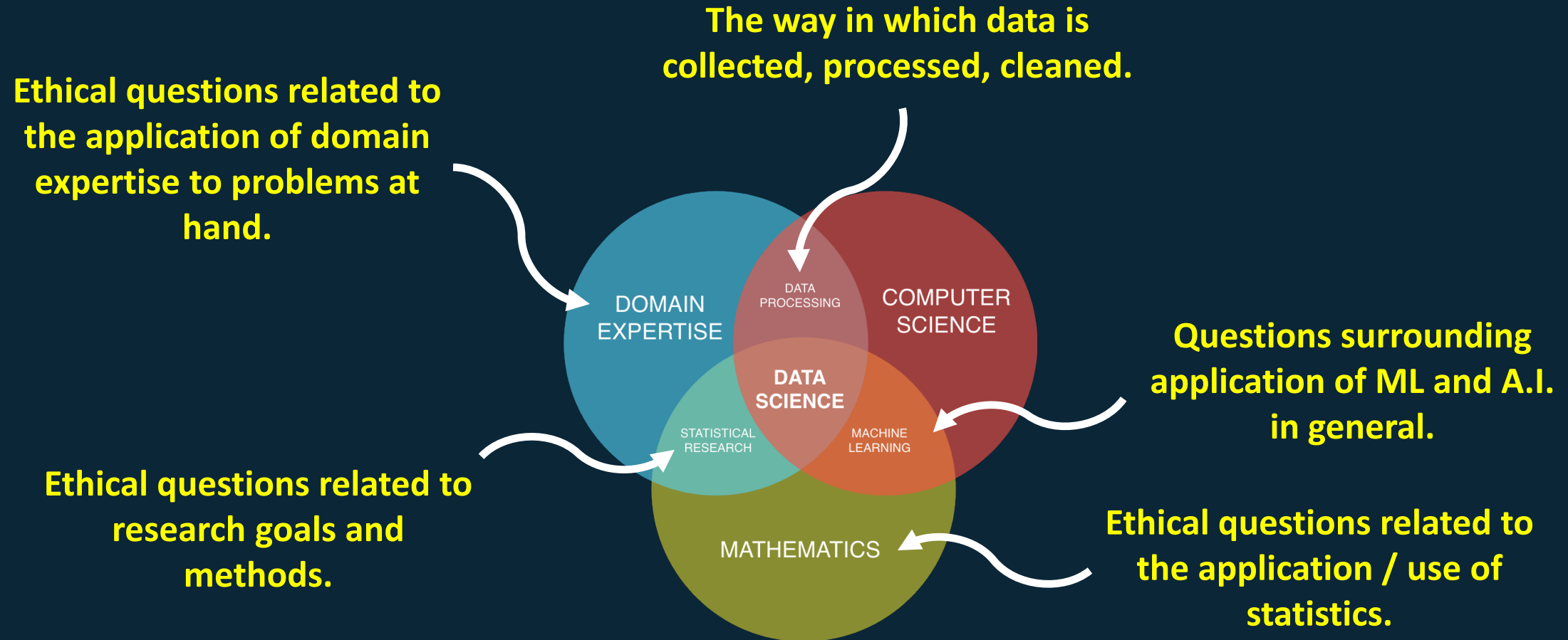
6. Relation to Data Science

Ethical questions related to the application of domain expertise to problems at hand.



Credit: Shelley Palmer & Crate.io

7. Relation to Data Science



Credit: Shelley Palmer & Crate.io

8. Importance & Fairness

- Ethics becoming increasingly important as we relinquish human decision making responsibilities to algorithms.
- These systems must operate in an ethical fashion.
- Lets' avoid the “tyranny of algorithms”.
- Mistakes have already been made. Perhaps unknowingly, a utilitarian style approach to building automated systems has been adopted by many.
- This is because learning systems are usually trained with a singular purpose in mind – to achieve the best predictive accuracy. Consider an example:

BUSINESS NEWS

OCTOBER 10, 2018 / 4:12 AM / A YEAR AGO

Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women

Jeffrey Dastin

8 MIN READ

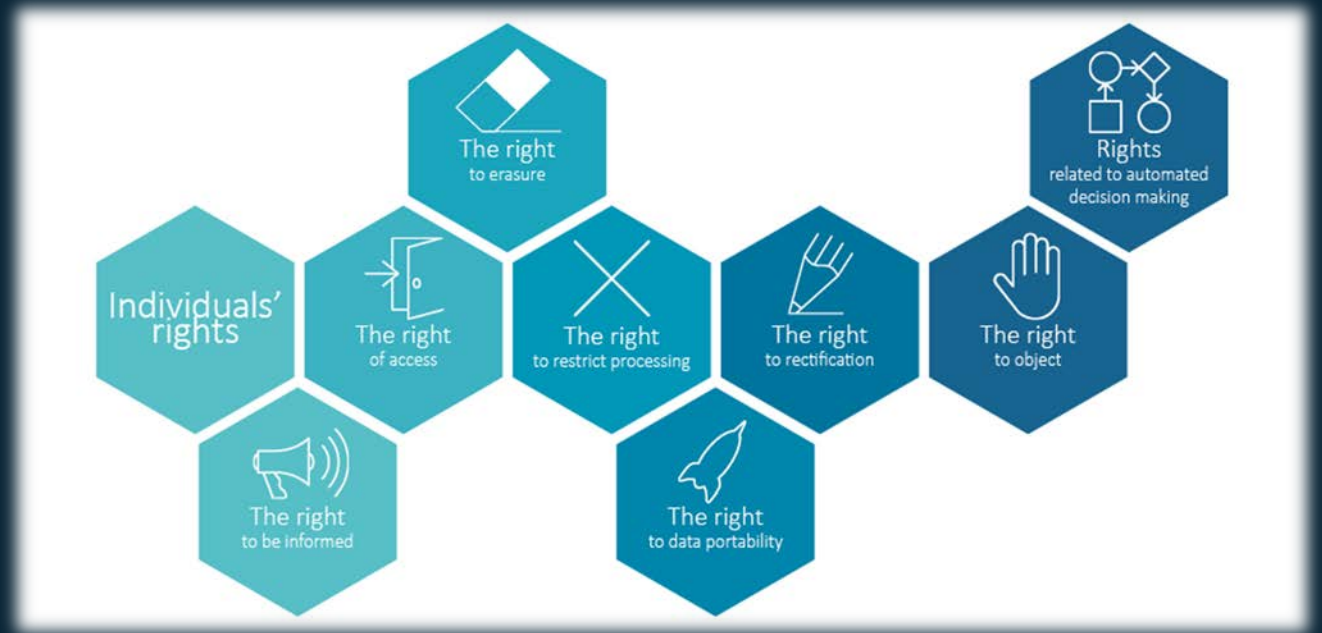
SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Amazon.com Inc's ([AMZN.O](#)) machine-learning specialists uncovered a big problem: their new recruiting engine did not like women.

Credit: Reuters

9. New Framework



- How long it can be kept.
- That it should be maintained in a secure manner.
- That it's integrity and data validity must be preserved.
- That our consent must be sought before that data can be used.
- The right to be Informed.
- The right of access to our data.
- The right to erase data held about us.
- The right to demand our data repaired if erroneous
- The right to object
- Plus rights related to how automated systems use our data.



Credit: European Progress

9. GDPR

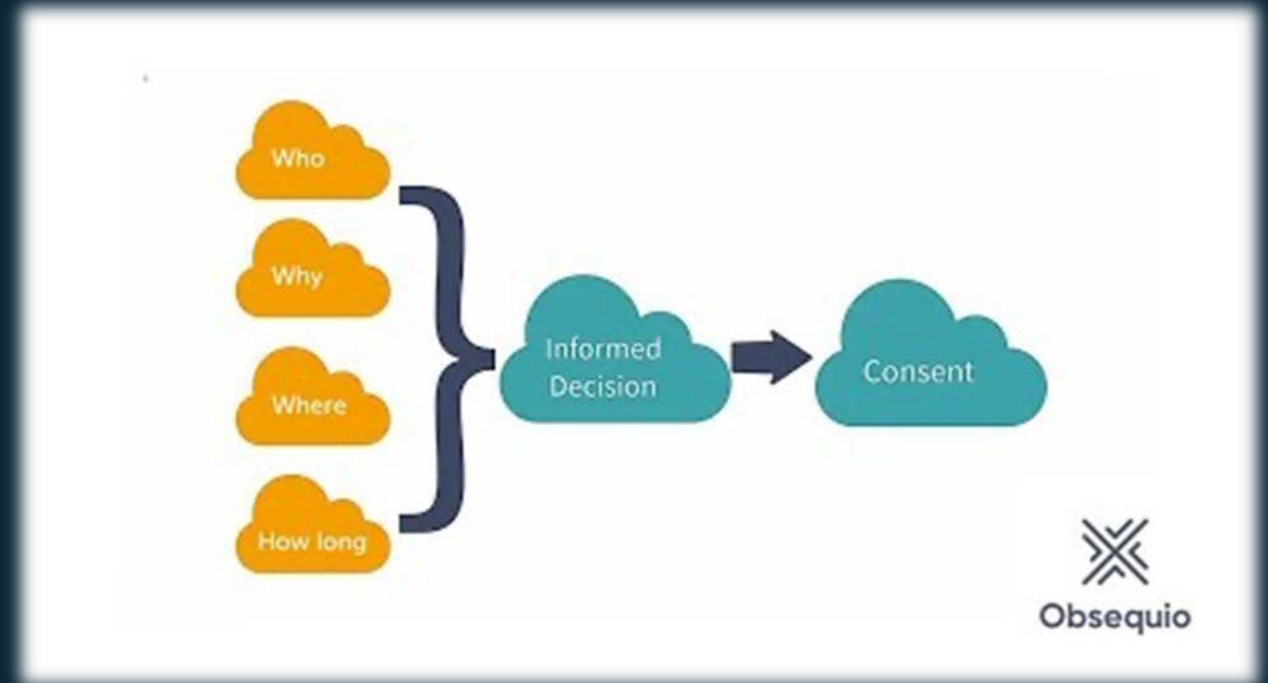
- **GDPR is a legally enforceable framework that complements the ethical considerations we should already be making as data scientists.**
- **With GDPR in place, we can ask a question of ourselves when facing a data science problem - is it ethically acceptable and legal to apply data science to the problem?**
- **Is the potential application fair?**



Credit: Channel 4 News

10. Consent

- Consent is becoming an increasingly important issue in data science.
- If data is being collected about us all the time, does that mean we consent to all it's potential uses?
- GDPR would now suggest that direct consent is needed if the data is to be processed in a new way.
- What about data stored in mathematical models – users have rights over how there data is used here too.
- Consent is at the heart of any data science activity that involves people and their data.



Credit: Obsequio Software

11. GDPR & A.I.

- **GDPR presents some unique challenges to A.I.**
- **One important issues is related to the training of intelligent algorithms. These learn from vast quantities of historical data.**
- **The data is used to build what we called models.**
- **Under GDPR these models are derivates of user data, thus users have rights over them.**
- **This can raises ethical questions.**



Credit: Alan Turing Institute

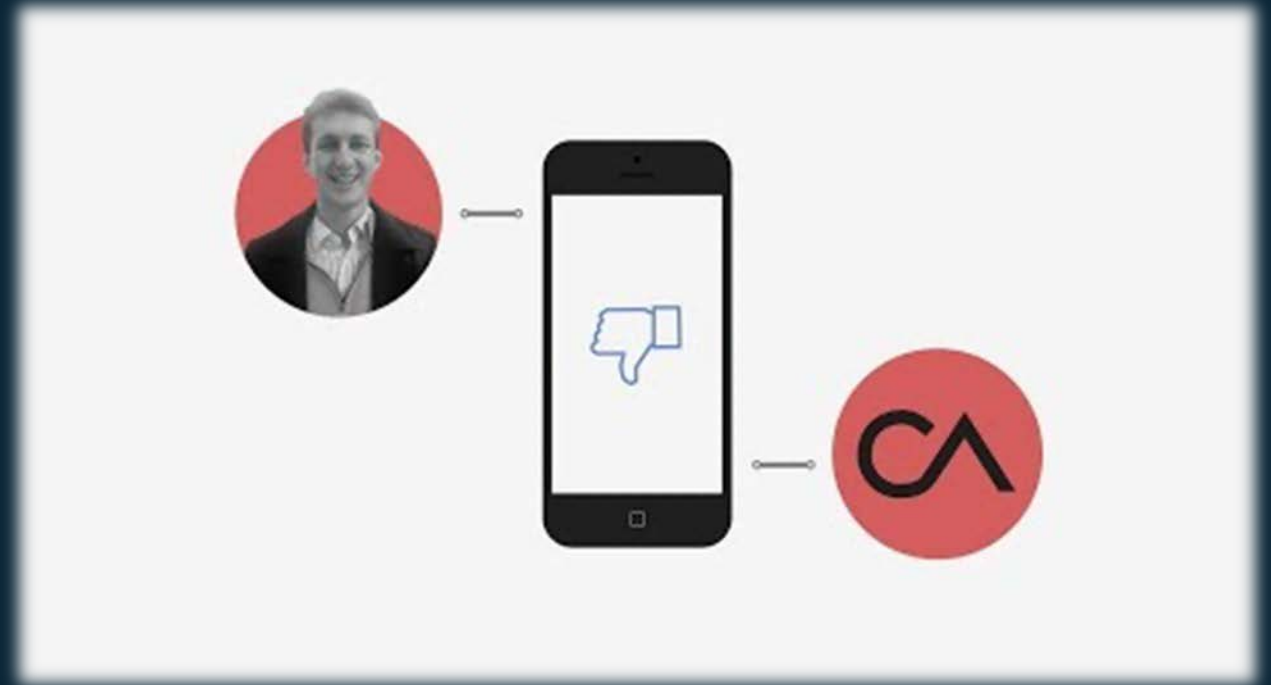
12. Security, Privacy, Anonymity



Credit: Ted Institute, Marie Wallace @ IBM

13. Legal Consequences

- When privacy, and anonymity are are overlooked, things can go very wrong.
- For example, the Cambridge Analytica scandal.
- Here a company exploited multiple data sources to probe & manipulate our emotions.
- The legality of these actions has been questioned & fines levied – yet the ethical impact is profound.
- It has raised concerns about the validity of elections, discourse, and the stability of our democracy.
- All brought about by a small number of data scientists.



Credit: New York Times

14. Ethical Consequences



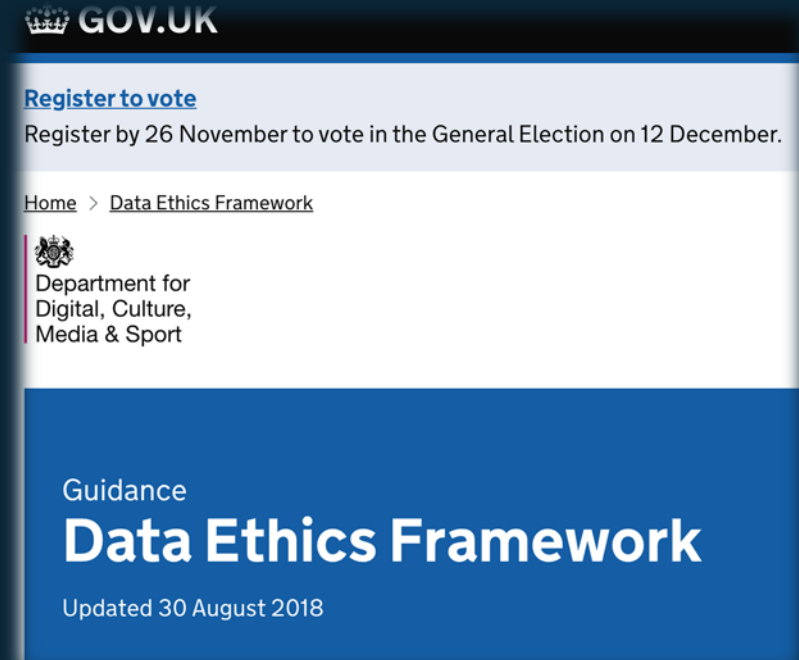
Credit: The Guardian

15. Code of Ethics

Why develop
a data science
code of ethics?

Data for
Good
Exchange
2018
Bloomberg

Credit: Inside Bloomberg



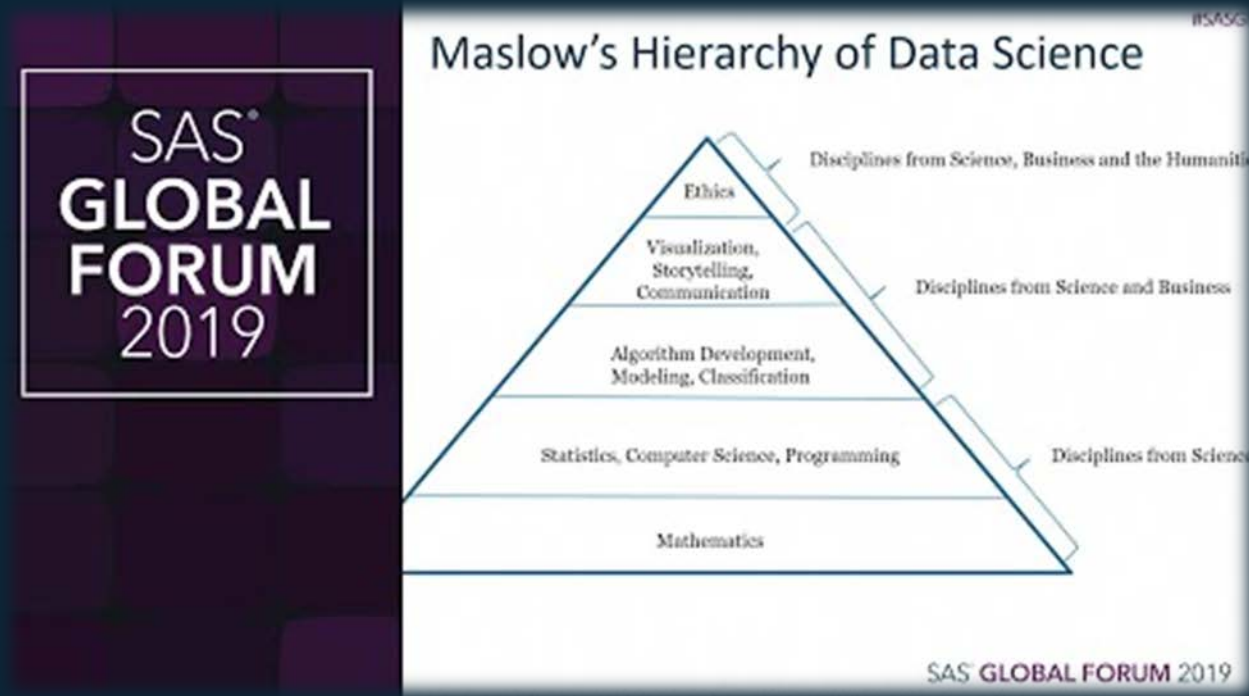
16. Summary

We've considered:

- What Ethics is.
- Covered some introductory ethical theories.
- Explained the importance of ethics in data science.
- Been made aware of the legal frameworks within which we should operate ethically.
- Heard about GDPR, codes of ethics, and the consequences of discarding ethical considerations.



17. Resources



Credit: SAS Users