

Digital Impacts Short Response

Question 1

Defining Digital Solution Impacts and Categories: When evaluating a digital solution, what are the three main categories of impacts that should be considered? (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 2

Personal Well-being Impacts: A health tracker app monitors a user's sleep and steps. Identify two negative personal impacts this app could have on the user's well-being if it causes them to become anxious about not meeting daily goals. (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 3

Ethical Concerns in Data Handling: Identify and explain one ethical concern related to the collection of personal data that can arise even with anonymised data. (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 4

Data as a Commodity: Explain the concept of "Information as a commodity" in the digital age, and state two characteristics that describe its nature. (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 5

Social Impact: Equity and Inclusion: Describe how a digital solution can promote equity and inclusion within a community. Provide an example of how this principle could be applied in an educational context. (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 6

Economic Impacts of Automation: Analyse two potential economic impacts that the widespread adoption of AI-driven automation in the manufacturing sector could have on the workforce. (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 7

Transparency in Data Handling: Explain the ethical practice of "Transparency and Honesty" in relation to data use, and state why it is important for building trust with users. (2 marks)

[illegible]

Question 8

Australian Privacy Principle 2 (Anonymity and Pseudonymity): Briefly explain Australian Privacy Principle (APP) 2, which addresses anonymity and pseudonymity. Under what condition does the law state that this right is no longer valid? (3 marks)

[illegible]

Question 9

Data Minimization as an Ethical Practice: Describe the ethical practice of "Data Minimization" in data collection. What is its primary purpose for organisations? (2 marks)

[illegible]

Question 10

Personal Impact: Privacy and Risks: Explain how "Privacy" is a critical personal impact when considering digital solutions. List two specific risks individuals face if their personal data is exposed or misused. (3 marks)

[illegible]

Marking Guide

| Q | Marks | Criteria | Evidence of achievement |
|----|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 | Identifies social impact | Names "social" as one main category. |
| | 1 | Identifies economic impact | Names "economic" as one main category. |
| | 1 | Identifies environmental impact | Names "environmental" as one main category. |
| 2 | 1 | Identifies first negative impact | E.g., stress or anxiety about failing goals. |
| | 1 | Identifies second negative impact | E.g., reduced motivation, obsessive behaviour, or sleep disruption. |
| | 1 | Explains connection to well-being | Links impacts clearly to harm on mental or physical well-being. |
| 3 | 1 | Identifies ethical concern | E.g., re-identification risk from anonymised data. |
| | 1 | Explains the concern | Clarifies how anonymised data can still be linked to individuals. |
| | 1 | Connects to ethical issue | Shows why it raises privacy/consent concerns. |
| 4 | 1 | Explains "information as a commodity" | States data has economic value and can be traded. |
| | 1 | Identifies first characteristic | E.g., intangibility, replicability, or non-rival nature. |
| | 1 | Identifies second characteristic | E.g., value increases with aggregation, easily transferable. |
| 5 | 1 | Describes equity and inclusion | States how digital solutions can reduce barriers or provide equal access. |
| | 1 | Provides example in education | E.g., assistive tech for disability, translation tools. |
| | 1 | Links example to principle | Explains how it promotes fairness or participation. |
| 6 | 1 | Identifies first economic impact | E.g., job loss/displacement due to automation. |
| | 1 | Identifies second economic impact | E.g., new roles, retraining, productivity gains. |
| | 1 | Explains workforce effect | Connects impacts to consequences for workers. |
| 7 | 1 | Explains transparency and honesty | Defines as informing users clearly how data is collected/used. |
| | 1 | Explains importance | States it builds trust and confidence in digital solutions. |
| 8 | 1 | Explains APP 2 right | States individuals can interact anonymously or pseudonymously. |
| | 1 | Identifies legal exception | Right not valid if impracticable for organisation. |
| | 1 | Connects to example | E.g., banking or healthcare contexts. |
| 9 | 1 | Describes data minimisation | Defines as collecting only the minimum data required. |
| | 1 | States primary purpose | Reduces misuse risk and limits liability. |
| 10 | 1 | Explains privacy as personal impact | States it is critical to protect personal data from misuse. |
| | 1 | Identifies first risk | E.g., identity theft, fraud. |
| | 1 | Identifies second risk | E.g., reputational harm, scams, loss of autonomy. |