

#ref #ret

%%- n: usa foreign intel surveillance - j: edward snowden, apple data collection. consumer notification! - d: digital political ads + tracking - m: social media taking data in general - h: human ml modeling %%

1 | Page o' notes

1.0.1 | Machine learning broad level implications on privacy

- ML requires big data
 - machine learning has driven us into the "information age"
 - * cause of most of these issues
 - getting lots of info -> invading privacy, generally
- ML can break privacy without explicit data
 - ML can de-anonymize anonymous activities
 - * ML based tracking systems make anonymity hard
 - * hashing ISN'T good enough
 - same thing can be done even without ml
 - * location tracking easily de-anonymized by simple cross reference
- ML can construct human models
 - fundamentally about simulation intelligent behavior
 - ML model of how you think and act
 - * viewed as creepy
 - if it could predict your thoughts, what then?

1.0.2 | Regulation!

- FTC (federal trade commission) coming down hard
 - hitting Facebook, google, ect.
- CCPA, California consumer privacy act
- GDPR, General Data Protection Regulation
- how effective is regulation?
 - can we really prevent it?
 - one of the arguments: > "if you make data collection illegal, only criminals will have the data"

1.0.3 | Rights

- right to be forgotten
 - opt out law by the consumer
 - is this a right?
- right to our data, as outlined in CCPA
 - again, really a right?
- individualize experience moral?
 - amazon adjusting prices,
 - insurance companies not accepting
 - ect.
- private company rights to charge how they please?
 - **libertarian args go here**

1.0.4 | Flipside

- if privacy-preserving techniques ultimately fail,
 - then what?
- ML does a lot of good
 - though the individual might not want to share medical data,
 - that same data on the large scale could save countless lives
- garbage in, garbage out + black box
 - not. good.
 - especially when AI will dominate decision making and analysis.
- forced to give data by tragedy of the commons
 - you want ml networks to portray your demographic accurately,
 - and if you don't give data, it won't. In a world dominated by ml,
 - giving your data becomes necessity
- forced to give data by economic necessity
 - where data collection is truly opt out, services replace it with paid
 - economically worse off will be more likely to give data
 - skews data collected?

1.1 | during discussion

pri v sec -> pri v los

1.2 | **Reflec**

1. *What is the ethical issue/debate/controversy in question? In other words, how does the topic relate to the question of how we should live with science and technology?* Should abortion be legal? How do we think about start of life with improving technology?
2. **Describe at least two different perspectives on the issue (these could be complementary or opposing).** Abortion is murder, it shouldn't be legal. People have a right to their own body.
3. **What seems to be at stake (e.g, philosophically, politically, or intellectually)?** Abortion laws!