

Data Ethics: Understanding Big Data, Algorithmic Bias, and Research Ethics

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Megan Denver
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NULab for Texts, Maps, and Networks

*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation!*

Discussion

When you are doing research—whether you are researching for a class, your career, or personal interest—what are some ethical guidelines you follow?



Workshop Agenda

- Objectives
- Introduce 'Big Data' Concepts
- Activity: Animal or Plant?
- Algorithmic bias and the criminal justice system
- Research ethics

Slides, handouts, and data available at <http://bit.ly/33xzyUr>



Workshop Goals

- Understand the ways in which technologies reflect cultural, social, and political biases.
- Explore the basic process for machine learning algorithms
- Understand the ways data is being used in society as well as how algorithms impact and shape our daily lives and the criminal justice system
- Explore the ways in which these questions and methods are influencing how humanists and social scientists do research and practice their craft



What is 'Big Data'?

Big data has been called the 'new oil' by some.

Shoshana Zuboff argues that we now live in an era of 'surveillance capitalism.'

The four components of big data are: **volume**, **variety**, **velocity** and **veracity**



Why should we care?

- Big data is characterized by its **scale**
- Big data **sources** include: digitized records, social media/internet activity, or sensors from the physical environment.
- Big data is often **privately owned**
 - Example: an insurance company purchasing social media activity from facebook in order to make specific insurance sales decisions.



Ethical Implications

- Cambridge Analytica Controversy
- Big data also raises questions of autonomy, anonymity, privacy, discrimination, and bias.
- Questions to consider:
 - How are we being represented online?
 - How is our data being used?
 - Who is using it and for what purposes?
 - How might it be used in the future?



DIY Cybersecurity and Tightening your Privacy

Want to make your life more private? Follow this “DIY Guide to Feminist Cybersecurity”

<https://hackblossom.org/cybersecurity/>



Algorithms

Big data relies on the collection of high amounts of information and **algorithms** to parse through, categorize, and “read” that information.

Algorithms are a set of procedures to be followed by certain technologies (computers, cell phones, etc). Algorithms typically rely on data and a set of instructions to “read” that data in some way.



Activity: Is It A Plant?



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Create Your Classifier

Break into groups of 2-3 people!

- Discuss the characteristics of a plant (TRUE or FALSE)
- On the handout, write down 5-10 criteria for the characteristics of a plant (preferably criteria you should be able to see in a photo).
Do not fill out the image boxes yet



Use Each Other's Classifiers

Pass your classifier to another group. Use these classifiers to determine if the subjects in the upcoming photos are **plants**!

For each image, go through each criteria (5-10) and determine if the criteria is TRUE or FALSE.



Image 1



Image 2



Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



BONUS IMAGE



Discussion

- What criteria worked well? What did not?
- Were there issues with the complexity of your characteristic list?
- How effective is the TRUE/FALSE system of analysis? What other forms of analysis might you suggest?



**So what do algorithms have to
do with the criminal justice
system?**



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Risk Assessment: Algorithmic Bias

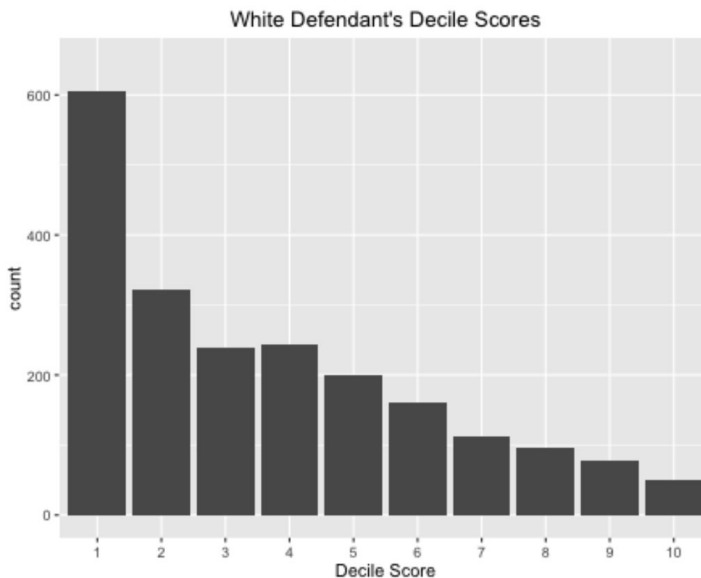
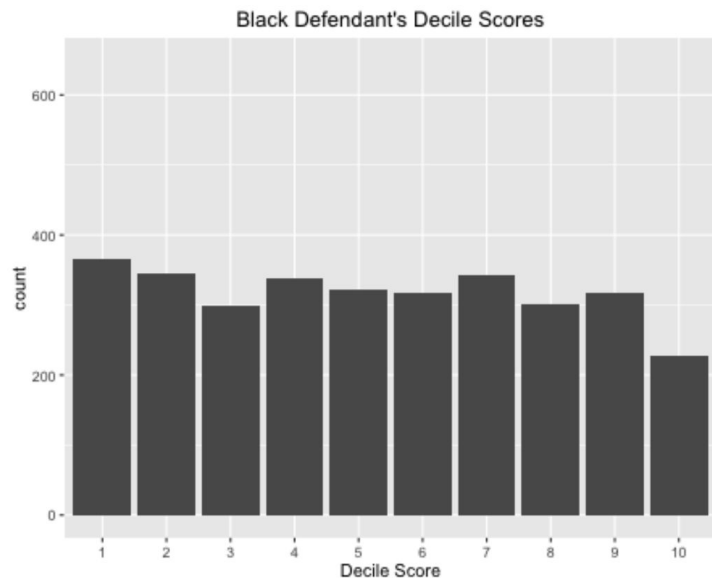
Risk assessment: used to determine the likelihood that someone will reoffend, not appear for trial, etc..

What happens when machine learning algorithms are used to help determine risk assessment?



COMPAS Algorithm & ProPublica's Analysis

The COMPAS recidivism algorithm does not “see” race. Yet...



<https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>

<https://www.propublica.org/article/how-we-analyzed-the-compas-recidivism-algorithm>



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Algorithmic Bias



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So what can we do?



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Questions Researchers Must Ask

- What **information** is being collected and from where? To whom does this data **belong**?
- How is it being **collected**? Do **participants** know that it is collected, how it will be collected, and how will it be used?
- **How** will the data be analyzed? What **biases** and **ideologies** may be implicit in this analysis?
- Who will this research impact? Who will it **benefit**? Who will it potentially **harm**?



Thank you!

If you have any questions, contact us at:

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Title

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