

Glossary terms from module 2

Terms and definitions for Course 3, Module 2

Bad data source: A data source that is not reliable, original, comprehensive, current, and cited (ROCCC)

Bias: A conscious or subconscious preference in favor of or against a person, group of people, or thing

Confirmation bias: The tendency to search for or interpret information in a way that confirms pre-existing beliefs

Consent: The aspect of data ethics that presumes an individual's right to know how and why their personal data will be used before agreeing to provide it

Cookie: A small file stored on a computer that contains information about its users

Currency: The aspect of data ethics that presumes individuals should be aware of financial transactions resulting from the use of their personal data and the scale of those transactions

Data anonymization: The process of protecting people's private or sensitive data by eliminating identifying information

Data bias: When a preference in favor of or against a person, group of people, or thing systematically skews data analysis results in a certain direction

Data ethics: Well-founded standards of right and wrong that dictate how data is collected, shared, and used

Data interoperability: A key factor leading to the successful use of open data among companies and governments

Data privacy: Preserving a data subject's information any time a data transaction occurs

Ethics: Well-founded standards of right and wrong that prescribe what humans ought to do, usually in terms of rights, obligations, benefits to society, fairness, or specific virtues

Experimenter bias: The tendency for different people to observe things differently (also called observer bias)