| Individual Harms | | Collective / |
|--|---|--|
| Illegal | Unfair | Societal Harms |
| Loss of Opportunity | | |
| Employment E.g. Filtering job candidates by race or genetic/health information | Discrimination E.p. Filtering candidates by work proximity leads to excluding minorities | Differential Access to Job Opportunities |
| Insurance & Social E.g. Higher termination rate for benefit eligibility by religious group | E.g. Increasing auto insurance prices for night shift workers | Differential Access to Insurance & Benefits |
| Housing D E.g. Landlord relies on search results suggesting criminal history by race | iscrimination E.g. Matching algorithm less likely to provide suitable housing for minorities | Differential Access to Housing |
| E.g. Denial of opportunity for a student in a certain ability category | E.g. Presenting only ads on for-profit colleges to low-income individuals | Differential Access to Education |
| | Economic Loss | |
| Credit Dis E.g. Denying credit to all residents in specified neighborhoods ("redlining") | E.g. Not presenting certain credit offers to members of certain groups. | Differential Access to Credit |
| Differential Pricing E.g. Raising online prices based on membership in a protected class | of Goods and Services E.g. Presenting product discounts based on "ethnic affinity" | Differential Access to Goods and Services |
| | Narrowing of Choice E.g. Presenting ads based solely on past "clicks" | Narrowing of Choice for Groups |
| Social Detriment | | |
| | Network Bubbles £.g. Varied exposure to apportunity or evaluation based on "who you know" | Filter Bubbles £ g. Algorithms that promote only familiar news and information |
| | Dignitary Harms E.g. Emotional distress due to bias or a decision based on incorrect data | Stereotype Reinforcement E.g. Assumption that computed decisions are inherently unbiased |

Constraints of Bias

E.g. Constrained conceptions of career

Constraints of Suspicion

E.g. Emotional, dignitary, and social impacts of increased surveillance

Individual Incarceration

E.g. Use of "recidivism scores" to determine prison sentence length (legal status uncertain)

Increased Surveillance

E.g. Use of "predictive policing" to police minority neighborhoods more

Confirmation Bias E.g. All-mole image search results for

Disproportionate Incarceration

E.g. incarceration of groups at higher rates based on historic policing data