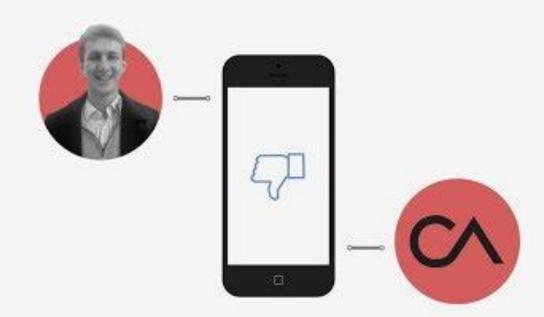


### Outline

- 1. 2018 Cambridge Analytica scandal and aftermath
- 2. Response to scandal
- Ethical concerns raised
  - a. Data Breach
  - b. Consent
  - c. Psychological warfare
- 4. Discussion points
  - a. What impact did CA actually have?
  - b. Do our political choices belong to you?
- 5. Preventing future instances of data misuse for political campaigns

# 2018 Cambridge Analytica Scandal

- In March 2018, the Guardian and the New York times reported that the data company had accessed personal data of over 87 million facebook profiles
- This data was used to provide targeted political advertisements during the 2016 US Presidential election
- CA's methodology involve data mining and analysis in order to precisely tailor campaign materials to audiences and, as whistleblower Christopher Wylie put it, 'target their inner demons.'



## Response

- May 2018 Cambridge Analytica filed for bankruptcy
- June 2018 UK Information Commissioner fined Facebook £500,000 saying the company had "contravened the law by failing to safeguard people's information".
- July 2019 Facebook fined \$5 billion by the US Federal Trade Commission





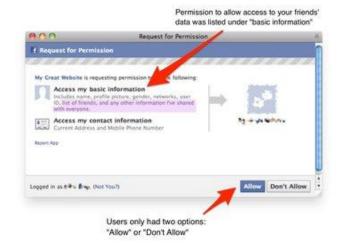
### Ethical issues #1: Data breach

- 2013 Kogan's app "thisisyourdigitallife' gives CA access to millions of fb user's personal data



### Ethical Issues #2: Consent

 Richard Wolffe - "We trust our friends more than any institution - a vulnerability that Cambridge Analytica exploited"







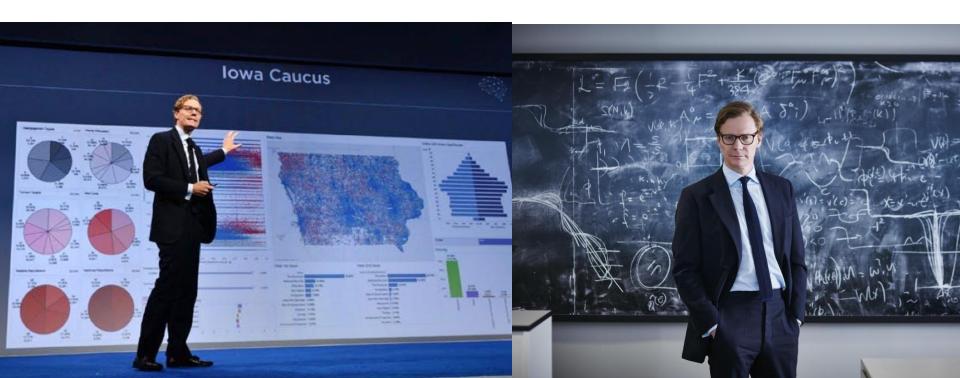
# Ethical Issue #3: Psychological manipulation

 "You are playing with the psychology of an entire country without their consent' Christopher Wylie





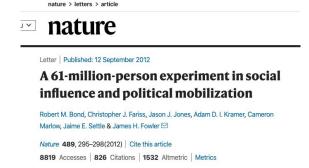
# Masters of psychological warfare?



## Data Hype



- The debate over the impact of CA on the turbulent political events of 2016
- A 2012 study of impact of Facebook prompts on voter turnout found that 'those who saw the social message were 2% more likely to click the 'I voted' button and 0.3% more likely to seek information about a polling place than those who received the informational message, and 0.4% more likely to head to the polls than either other group.
- Has CA's impact been overstated?



- Paul Lazarsfeld: most campaign effects are really reinforcement effects
- Once someone already holds an opinion, they'll buy into messages that support their pre-existing view." Do ads really make us start thinking differently?

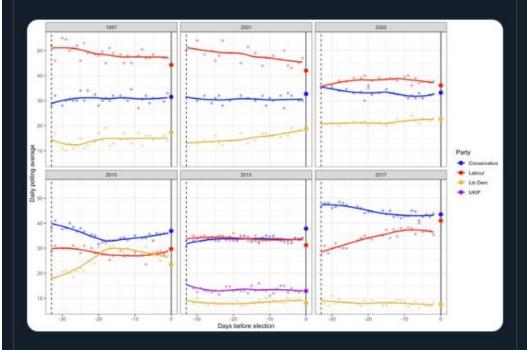


ta Rob Ford Retweeted



Laura Bronner @laurabronner

While of course a lot can happen between now and December 12th, it's worth noting that 2017 was sort of an outlier in terms of just how much changed in the pre-election period.





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

### Social Science Research





### 'It's *The Sun* Wot Won It': Evidence of media influence on political attitudes and voting from a UK quasi-natural experiment

Aaron Reeves a, \*, Martin McKee b, David Stuckler a, b

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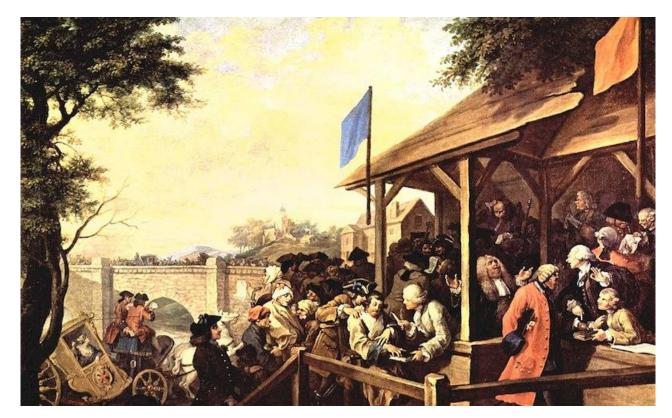
### ABSTRACT

Do print media significantly impact political attitudes and party identification? To examine this question, we draw on a rare quasi-natural experiment that occurred when *The Sun*, a right-leaning UK tabloid, shifted its support to the Labour party in 1997 and back to the Conservative party in 2010. We compared changes in party identification and political

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# Are your political opinions your own?



William Hogarth, The Polling (from the Humours of an Election series), 1755.

'The idea that your vote is like property, something that you own and that should be hidden away and treasured, is a relatively recent one.' Sam Wetherell



# Preventing future instances of data misuse for political campaigns

- Reach of political messages "should be earned, not bought' Jack Dorsey (Twitter CEO)
- UK electoral law 'not fit for purpose'
  - Compulsory code of ethics for data companies overseen by independent regulator



US & Canada

House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media and **Sport Committee** 

Disinformation and 'fake news': Final Report

Eighth Report of Session 2017-19

### Did CA meet the standards of the RSS?

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY

DATA | EVIDENCE | DECISIONS

- 1. 'Seek to enhance the value of data science for society'
- 2. 'Avoid harm'
- 3. 'Apply and maintain professional competence'
- 4. 'Seek to preserve or increase trustworthiness'
- 'Maintain accountability and oversight'