

DATA ETHICS

Data Analysis for Journalism and Political Communication
(Spring 2026)

Prof. Bell

TUSKEGEE SYPHILIS STUDY



THE BELMONT REPORT (1978)

- Summarizes ethical principles and guidelines for conducting research with human subjects

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- Codified into law as the “Common Rule”, which covers all federally-funded research

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Justice

Groups who bear the burden of research should also be the beneficiaries of that research.

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vs. randomized drug trials

EXPANDING PRINCIPLES FOR EQUITY (URBAN INSTITUTE)

- Seek and include communities' interests in research design
- Seek out and incorporate communities' interpretation of the data
- Return data and research results to community members in a form they can use
- Be aware of how sensitive topics can affect people and communities
- Minimize the amount of personally identifiable information (PII) collected
- Avoid undue burden
- Share data to reduce the burden of duplicate data collection

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- There are financial benefits that accrue to the companies, not the research subjects

CASE STUDIES

- ① Home DNA Testing
- ② Crisis Text Line
- ③ Diversity in Faces (DiF) dataset

CASE STUDIES

- ① What are the relevant ethical principles and practices?
- ② What concerns are there about violations of ethical principles?
- ③ How could the research have been conducted more ethically?

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- De-identification is the process of removing direct and indirect identifiers

DE-IDENTIFICATION

- 1 Remove direct identifiers

Antenatal Card: B2-2296 Report Date: 2006-07

| Patient Name | Patient Id | Age | Birth Date | Address | Husband | Clinic Name |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Patient2332 | | 20-25 | | Region 3 | married | Inst_OC3 |
| Previous Pregnancies | | | | | | |
| Month/Year | Duration | Health During Pregnancy | Mode of Delivery | Type of Labor | Birth Weight | Outcome |
| 1 / 19 | Full Term | health_type 3 | Spontaneous Vaginal | Spontaneous | Infant 1: 2.5 | Alive |
| 1 / 19 | Full Term | health_type 4 | Spontaneous Vaginal | Spontaneous | Infant 1: 3.0 | Alive |
| 12 / 19 | Full Term | health_type 2 | Spontaneous Vaginal | Spontaneous | Infant 1: 2.3 | Alive |
| Lab Tests | | | | | | |
| Date Request | Lab Type | Date Results | Results | Site | Clinician | Drug Interventions |
| 2006-07-12 | Hb - 1st screen | 2006-11-13 | 12.6 | InstOC3 | Dr_16 | Date Given Folic Iron |
| 24rd week | | | | | | 2006-11-13 X X 18th week |

DE-IDENTIFICATION

- ① Remove direct identifiers
- ② Aggregate or reduce the precision of a variable
 - ▶ Generalize the meaning of categories

| SubjID | Region | RegGen |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 2253 | 21239 | 212 |
| 2254 | 21238 | 212 |
| 2255 | 21135 | 211 |
| 2256 | 06058 | 060 |

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The diagram illustrates the process of de-identification through three stages of data transformation:

- Raw Data:** A table showing individual nutrient deficiencies. The columns are Mineral (#), Protein (#), and Vitamin (#). The rows list specific deficiencies: Potassium (1), Magnesium (2), Calcium (5), and Zinc (0).
- Intermediate Stage:** A table showing the number of children with each deficiency type. The columns are Deficiencies (#). The rows are grouped by deficiency type: Mineral (8), Protein (4), and Vitamin (9).
- Final Stage:** A table showing the total number of children with each category of malnutrition. The columns are Child health (#). The rows are grouped into a single category: Malnutrition (21).

Blue arrows indicate the flow from the first stage to the second, and from the second stage to the third.

| Mineral | # | Protein | # | Vitamin | # |
|-----------|---|-------------|---|---------|---|
| Potassium | 1 | Kwashiokor | 0 | B2 | 3 |
| Magnesium | 2 | Marasmus | 3 | B12 | 0 |
| Calcium | 5 | Catabolysis | 1 | C | 2 |
| Zinc | 0 | | | A | 0 |

| Deficiencies | # |
|--------------|---|
| Mineral | 8 |
| Protein | 4 |
| Vitamin | 9 |

| Child health | # |
|--------------|----|
| Malnutrition | 21 |

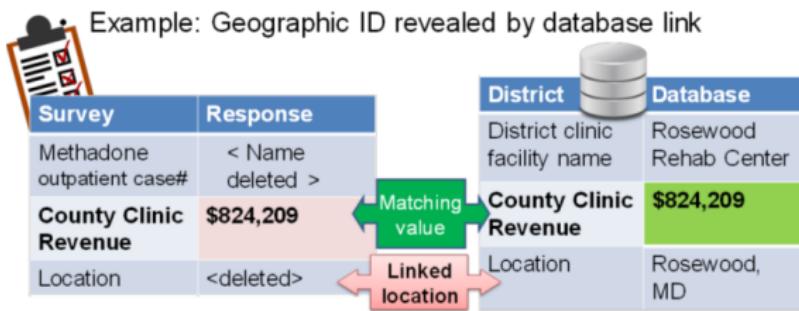
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 - ▶ Generalize the meaning of categories
 - ▶ Collapse categories
 - ▶ Restrict the upper or lower ranges

| Age | Actual Wealth | Top-coded Wealth |
|-----|---------------|------------------|
| 24 | 24,778 | 24,778 |
| 31 | 26,750 | 26,750 |
| 42 | 26,780 | 26,780 |
| 64 | 35,469 | 30000+ |
| 27 | 43,695 | 30000+ |

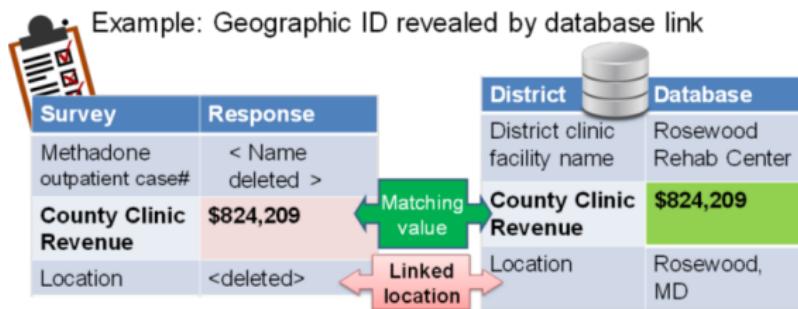
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 - ▶ Restrict the upper or lower ranges
- ③ Anonymize keys that link to other datasets
- ④ Maintain a master log of all replacements, aggregations, or removals and keep it in a secure location separate from the de-identified data files



DE-IDENTIFICATION EXERCISE