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R7-1 Big Data: A Tool for Inclusion or Exclusion -

- Big data could improve society by improving health, transportation, etc, but could also exclude certain populations and harm consumers with inaccurate conclusions or excessive use.

R7-2 FTC Issues Regulatory Warning on Big Data Use -

- The FTC is beginning to closely monitor big data practices and enforce existing laws to ensure disclosure and to prevent misrepresentation, identity theft and discrimination.

R7-3 How to Hold Governments Accountable for the Algorithms They Use -

- Algorithms determine social security, prison sentences, but overuse and oversimplification means that FIOA access to government information has recently been needed to gain some transparency.

R7-4 Perspectives on Big Data, Ethics, and Society -

- We should consider ethics of data analytics and regulated to ensure that positive impacts in classrooms, etc aren't overshadowed by negative privacy, environmental, etc impacts.

R7-5 Beyond IRB's: Ethical Guidelines for Data Research -

- Research projects should be guided by the Belmont Principles and Common Rule, and should be reviewed continuously to protect individuals from unethical use of data.

R7-6 Make Algorithms Accountable -

- Algorithms are relied on in high stake situations with bias and inaccuracy - their data should have warnings for users and be transparent and allow disputes.

R7-7 Accountable Algorithms -

- Algorithm transparency is hard to achieve because it's not always clear what a computer does, but building accountable computer systems with partial transparency is possible.

R7-8 The Ethical Data Scientist -

- Ethical data science involves auditing algorithms, improving past algorithm models to make them more fair, and increasing human intervention as algorithm use becomes more widespread.