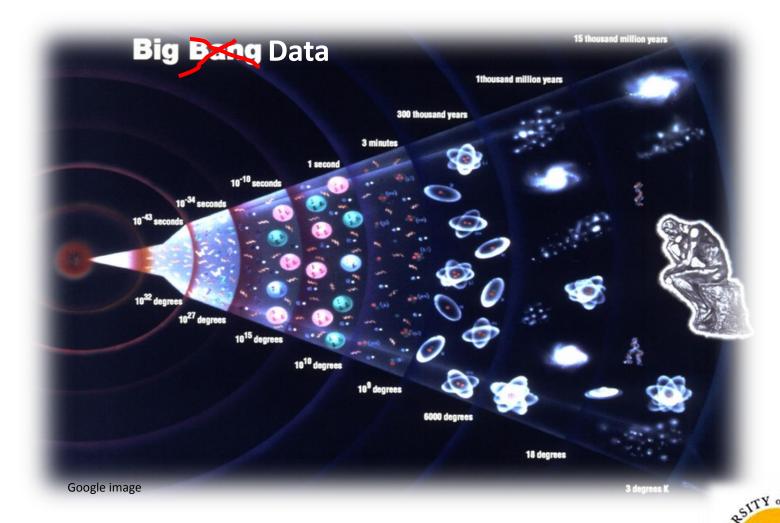
From Big Brother to Big Data: An ethical reflection on a new emerging field





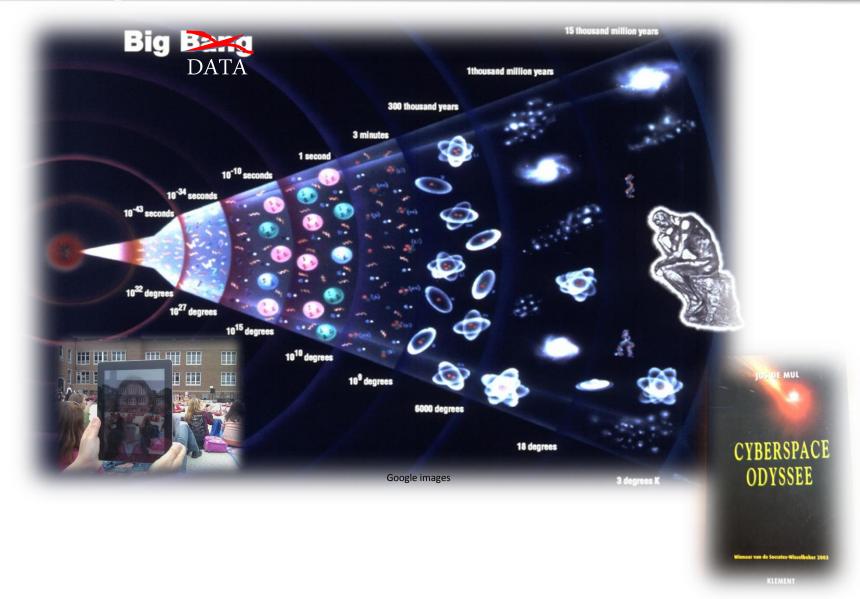
Facebook uploads more than 10 mil photos per hour Click 'like' button nearly 3 billion times a day
Tweets: more than 400 million a day
In 2000 only 25% of information in digital format now 9.8%

If all information now being stored on CD-Rom: 5 separate piles stretch to the moon

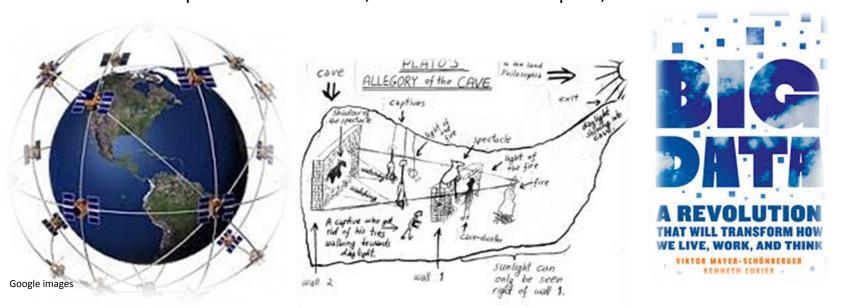
Schonberger & Cukier, 2013



"One of the most basic pieces of information in the world is, well the world" Mayer-Schonberger & Cukier



Datafication: 'It refers to taking information about all things under the sun – including ones we never use to think of as information at all, such as a person's location, the vibrations of an engine, or the stress of a bridge – and transforming it into data format to make it quantifiable. This allows us to use the information in new ways such as in predictive analysis: Detecting that an engine is prone to a break-down based on the heat or vibrations that it produces. As a result, we can unlock the implicit, latent value of information'.



Big data is a simulacrum of reality...a representation of the world

We 'datafied' the world

We 'conquer' the world by measuring it

Then we move away from 'causality' to 'correlation' — our certainties

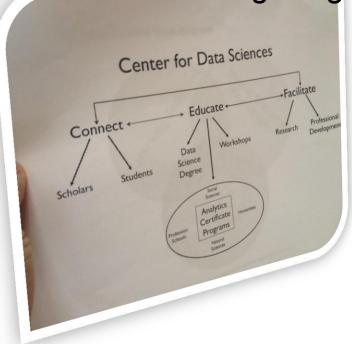
Taken away (Big Data, 2013)

Q. How do you explain the concept of Big Data to the average person?

A. My ten year old son recently heard me speaking on the phone about this project and asked me asked me what Big Data is. I struggled to come up with an analogy that would make sense to him and finally said. Imagine if the whole human race had been ng through one eye for all of our existence and all of a sudden, scientists gave us eye. You're not just the ability to open up a second getting more information, more a you're literally getting a whole rew dimension. You're getting depth and perspective, 3D vision. That's what Big Data is, not simply more information but a new way to see or extract meaning from a sea of information. He asked if computers could let us open up a third and a fourth and even a thousandth eyes? And I said "yes, exactly" that's what's beginning to happen all over the world - Big Data is giving us a brand new way to see things. Rick Smolan

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/phil-simon/the-human-face-of-bigdat b 3094579.html

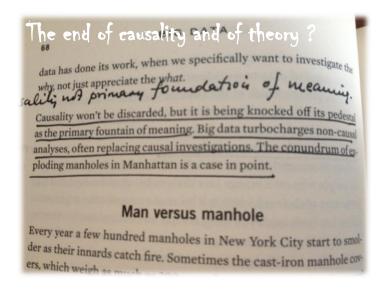
Defining "big data "/ 'data science'



Google images
(Big Data 2013)

Stats and randomness....2008 election in USA Correlations, predictions, predilections

"From some to all" (Big Data p26)





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Knowledge is power

Datafication = power

'With the help of big data we will no longer regard our world as a string of happenings that we explain as natural or social phenomena, but as a universe comprised essentially of information' (Big Data, p96)

Datafication = power?

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the trouble is that humans are primed to see the world through the trouble is that humans are primed to see the world through the soft cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect on the set of cause and effect of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of the set of cause and effect. The set of cause and effect is cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of cause and effect. The set of cause and effect is cause and effect. The set of cause and effect is cause and effect is cause and effect is cause and effect is cause and effect. The set of cause and effect is cause an

It is the quintessential slippery slope — leading straight to the socior portrayed in Minority Report, a world in which individual choice and free will have been eliminated, in which our individual moral compass has been replaced by predictive algorithms and individuals are exposed to the unencumbered brunt of collective fiat. If so employed, big data threatens to imprison us—perhaps literally—in mobabilities.

The dictatorship of data

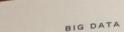
Eigdata erodes privacy and threatens freedom. But big data also exactly states a very old problem: relying on the numbers when they are far more fallible than we think. Nothing underscores the consequences of data analysis gone awry more than the story of Robert McNamara.

McNamara was a numbers guy. Appointed the U.S. secretary of deiase when tensions in Vietnam started in the early 1960s, he insisted in getting data on everything he could. Only by applying statistical fant, he believed, could decision-makers understand a complex sitution and make the right choices. The world in his view was a mass

14

McNami





Before big data, this fundamental freedom was obvious. So much so, in fact, that it hardly needed to be articulated. After all, this is the way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we hold people responsible for their way our legal system works: we have a supplied their way of their way of

In the big-data era we will have to expand our understanding of justice, and require that it include safeguards for human agency a much as we currently protect procedural fairness. Without such safeguards the very idea of justice may be utterly undermined.

By guaranteeing human agency, we ensure that government jude ments of our behavior are based on real actions, not simply on be data analysis. Thus government must only hold us responsible for a past actions, not for statistical predictions of future ones. And where the state judges previous actions, it should be prevented from reing solely on big data. For example, consider the case of nine comnies suspected of price fixing. It is entirely acceptable to use bigganalyses to identify possible collusion so that regulators can interest the suspect of the provider of the suspect of the provider of the suspect of the su

Pre destination Probabilistic cause (p17)

CONTROL

tis equally crucial that we protect individual responsibility. Society will face a great temptation to stop holding individuals accountable and instead may shift to managing risks, that is, to basing decisions about people on assessments of possibilities and likelihoods of potential outcomes. With so much seemingly objective data available, it may seem appealing to de-emotionalize and de-individualize decision-making, to rely on algorithms rather than on subjective assessments by judges and evaluators, and to frame decisions not in the language of personal responsibility but in terms of more "objective" risks

and their avoidance.

For example, big data presents a strong invitation to predict which people are likely to commit crimes and subject them to special treatment, scrutinizing them over and over in the name of risk reduction. People categorized in this way may feel, quite rightly, that they're being punished without ever being confronted and held

a punishment but simply as an attempt to reduce the likelihood of fuure problems — as a way to minimize risk (in this case, the risk of a
crime that would undermine public safety). The more we switch from
holding people accountable for their acts to relying on data-driven interventions to reduce risk in society, the more we devalue the ideal of
individual responsibility. The predictive state is the nanny state, and
then some. Denying people's responsibility for their actions destroys
their fundamental freedom to choose their behavior.

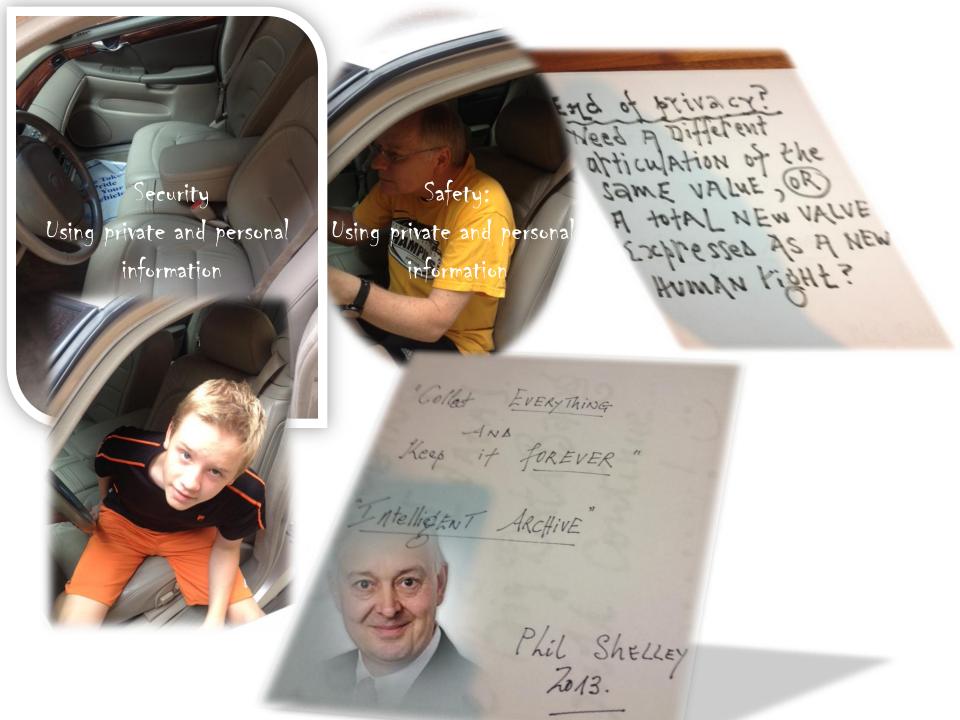
If the state bases many decisions on predictions and a desire to

the lens of cause and effect. Thus big data is under constant threat of being abused for causal purposes, of being tied to rosy visions of how much more effective our judgment, our human decision-making of assigning culpability, could be if we only were armed with big-data predictions.

It is the quintessential slippery slope — leading straight to the society portrayed in *Minority Report*, a world in which individual choice and free will have been eliminated, in which our individual moral compass has been replaced by predictive algorithms and individuals are exposed to the unencumbered brunt of collective fiat. If so employed, big data threatens to imprison us—perhaps literally—in probabilities.

p 183 Big Data

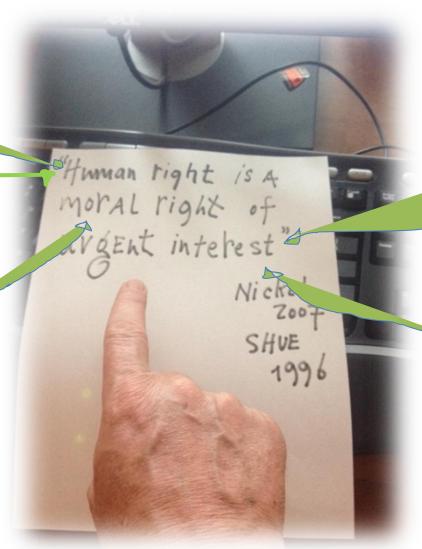




State of being (free, educated, health

Ability to do and choose (to communicate, where to live, who to marry, private...

Legal arrangements are not necessarily needed



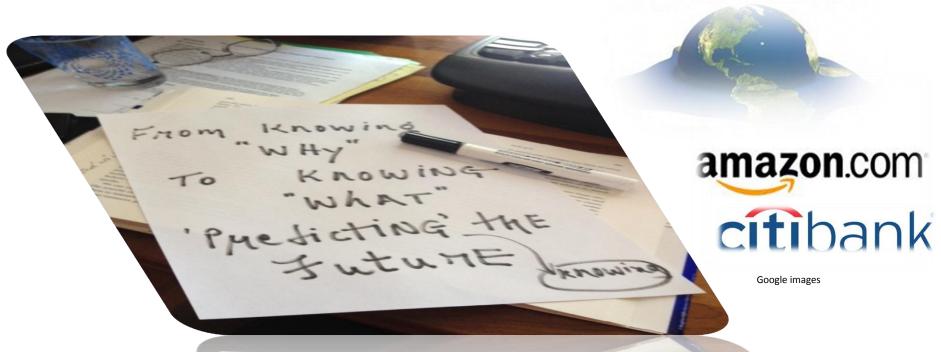
Baseline protection instead of a moral ideal

Which interests are 'urgent interests'? Problem of proliferation of rights.

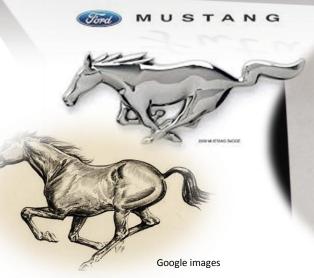
'Overlapping consensus'
Rawls

Big data

Human rights can evolve over time.....based on evolving concerns and threats ...are adaptable to new circumstances and digital technologies







Human - innovation

- intuition

- intuition

- originality

- originality

- unpredicts

- unpredicts



We might need to rethink the world and

...information ethics