

DATA ETHICS

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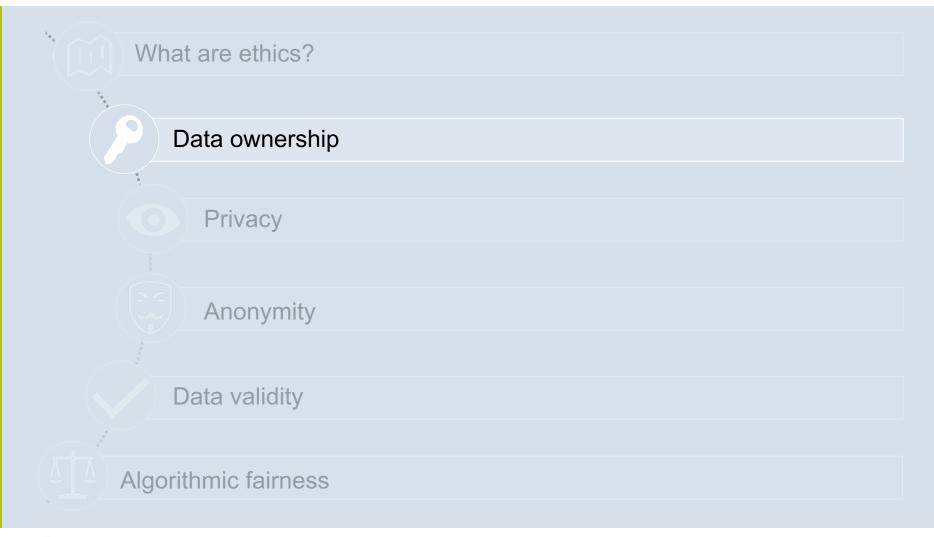






Overview - Data Ethics









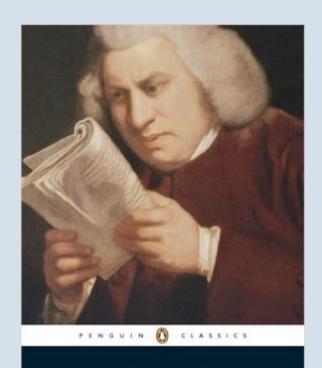




Example: Biography Ownership

The biography **is about you**. But is it yours?

If I write your biography, I own the copyright. If you dislike what I say, there is not much you can do, except sue for libel where I am inaccurate.



JAMES BOSWELL

The Life of Samuel Johnson









"Baby model" sued the band:

- No consent?
- Child pornography?
- Emotional harm?
- "Nirvana Baby"
- Did the baby model benefit?















Similar limits on what data I can record about you and what I can do with it.



Free to record and free to use in other ways.



And we have done this forever: recommendation letters, gossip...









Intellectual Property Basics



Copyright

Its an artistic expression. A rearrangement is a derivative work.



Patent

New idea for making or doing something, mostly of technical nature.



Trade Secret

I have it, but don't tell anyone.









If I use an image, I display it, and can credit the owner.



If I use your data, I am almost always **taking some piece** of what you know, **merging** it with what I know, and **expressing something new**.

- At best I can say I used some data from you.
- It is not easy to say exactly what and exactly how much









Data Collection and Curation

It can take a great deal of **effort to collect data** about something or someone.



Whoever does this work deserves credit and has ownership of the data "asset".



It can often take even more effort to clean, validate and standardize the collected data to place it into a form that is of immediate value.





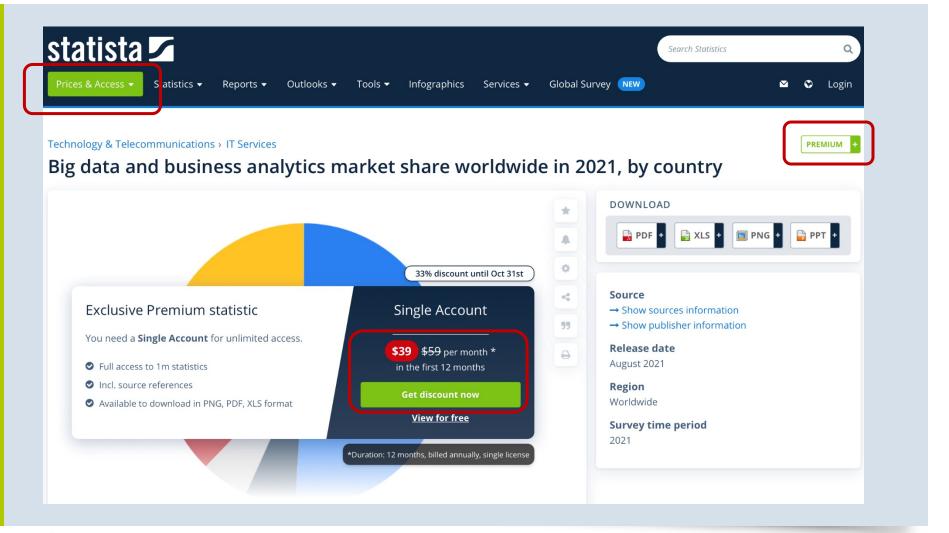






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Data Collection and Curation Example: Statista































Limits on Recording

Recording is wrong when there is reasonable expectation of privacy, e.g., no cameras in clothing store fitting rooms.

Similarly: Phone companies must not record the (content of) phone calls.





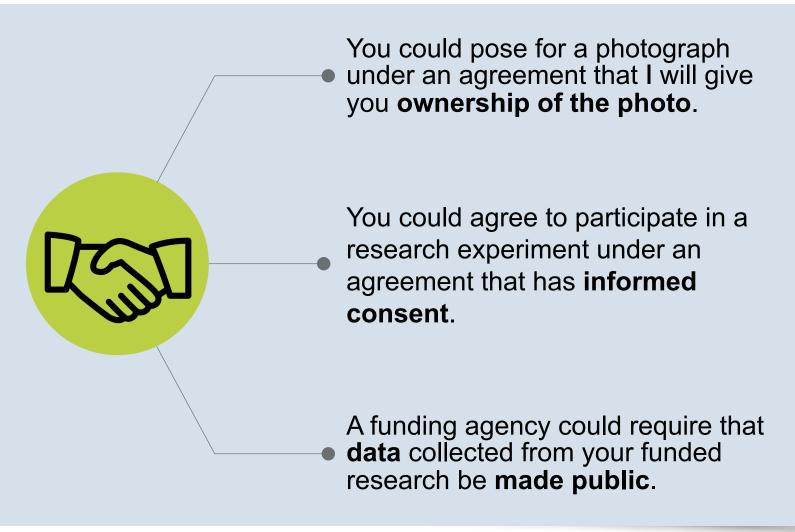






We Could Agree Otherwise













Example: Creating an Account

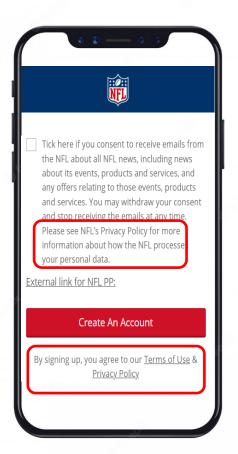




Your choice/consent.



Contract-bound.











Video Cameras in Stores





Can provide **security**.



Can even be used to improve placement.



Recordings should **not** be **published**.











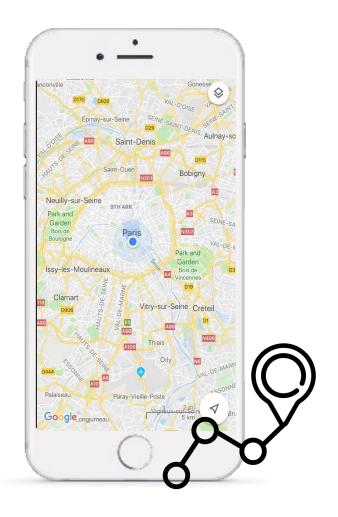


Cellphone Location Tracking



Necessary to **provide service**. Required for many valuable **applications**.

But can result in a **huge loss** of privacy.















Often, there is a **strong** reason to **record data**...

... but also **potential for misuse**.

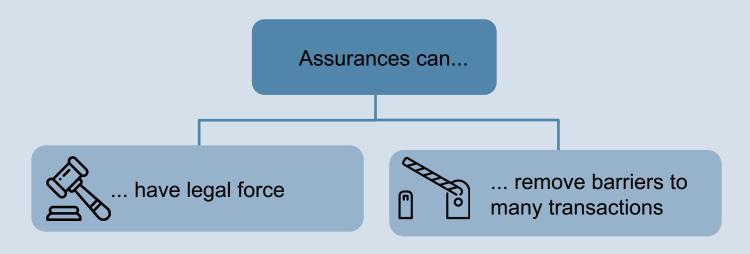
Prefer to **limit the use** rather than recording. **Allow** desired **legitimate use** while disallowing other (undesirable) use.







Police reassure citizens that body-cam video will not be posted on the web. In the same way, **businesses** can **reassure** customers that **data collected for one purpose** will **not be used for another**.











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Data Ownership Dispute Example: LinkedIn vs. hiQ Labs



LinkedIn users enter their personal data into their profile. The company **believes that it owns this data**.



In 2017, the startup "hiQ Labs" used data on public LinkedIn profiles to predict whether people were likely to leave their jobs. According to LinkedIn, this violates privacy.



US **court ruled in favor of hiQ Labs** because it considered scraping of publicly available data a **lawful business purpose**.



In June 2021, the **US Supreme Court vacated the decision** for a later review based on the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. The **final decision is still pending**.









Data Destruction



Companies legitimately collect data as part of doing business.



Companies need to retain goodwill of customers, and thus will try not to do shockingly bad things with the data.



Once the company ceases to do business (e.g., because of bankruptcy), this data is an asset that is likely sold to a third party who may intend to misuse it.



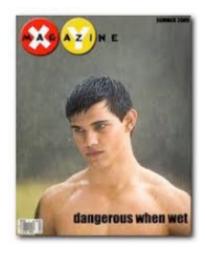
Collected data must be destroyed, not sold.















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Data ownership is **complex**, even for things you do want to share.



For the most part you do **not own data** about yourself. Therefore, there is a need to create **principles to control what isn't yours** and ensure the **rights to privacy**.





