Data Justice, Data Rights and AI Ethics
This is us....

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AI Ethics but we’re still dealing with concerns about

- Data Bias
- Data Privacy
- Intellectual Property
Passive Data Collection

Big Companies Harvest Our Data. This Is Who They Think I Am.
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Thorin Klosowski

It's a surreal experience to see all the data you've given a company in one place. Online and off, nearly every life choice you've made, every item you've purchased, or every website you've visited has been logged, categorized, and then entered in a spreadsheet to be sold off. Once it's laid out in front of you, it may make you rethink how you share information in the future.

At the start of this year, California enacted its new privacy law, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), which gives people the right to see what data
Introduces the idea of a behavioral futures market where individual (and group data) is bought and sold based on predicted/expected earnings, success and failures (Zuboff, 2019)
OpenAI has an unusual corporate structure, operating under a “capped-profit” model that limits backers’ returns to 100 times their investment — or possibly less in the future.

Microsoft purchased an exclusive license to the tech behind GPT-3 in 2020.
Algorithm

- Instructions that direct a computer to carry out a function or task
  - Built around AND, OR, and NOT logics
Large Language Model

- Deep learning algorithm that can perform a variety of natural language processing (NLP) tasks
● Are the proprietary algorithms, systems, and processes used by our vendors biased?

● Are aggregate results compounding stereotype and other biases?

● How do we protect students from unanticipated outcomes that end up being harmful?

● Are there equity gaps in our LMS?
Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2019

- Would require large companies to audit their machine learning and artificial intelligence tools for bias
- Large company
  - > $50 million per year
  - Holds data on over 1 million people or devices
Can data be biased?
The Right to Sanctuary

Fourth Amendment Concerns of IoT

- Protection from unreasonable search and seizure
The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the most important change in data privacy regulation in 20 years.

The regulation will fundamentally reshape the way in which data is handled across every sector, from healthcare to banking and beyond.
California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)

https://oag.ca.gov/privacy/ccpa
DATA JUSTICE

● “FAIRNESS IN THE WAY PEOPLE ARE MADE VISIBLE, REPRESENTED, AND TREATED AS A RESULT OF THEIR PRODUCTION OF DIGITAL DATA” (TAYLOR, 2017)

Data Justice

“fairness in the way people are made visible, represented and treated as a result of their production of digital data”

(Taylor, 2017, p. 1)
“Despite the data being anonymous in the sense of being de-individualized, groups are becoming more transparent” (Zwitter, 2014, p. 4).

Right to Oblivion/ Right to be Forgotten

- Do you have the right to have your information, photos, and videos deleted or archived to not show up in search engines?
#MMIW 5100+

NO MORE STOLEN SISTERS

Murdered & Missing Indigenous Women
The Prison to School Pipeline of EdTech
Hacking the ISTE18 Smart Badge

June 28, 2018  Written by Doug Levin

UPDATE: If you liked this post, be sure to read Hacking the ISTE18 Smart Badge, Part II.

I was curious how the ISTE 2018 Conference Smart Badge worked (and I saw other questions on Twitter speculating on the same question), so I spent a couple of hours trying to hack it. I don’t claim to be any kind of expert here, but what I found (so far) was pretty interesting.

The ISTE Smart Badge is enclosed in a flat plastic case. It measures about 1” x 1/2”, is about as deep as a quarter, and looks like this.

Figure 7

[QR Code Image]
And here a librarian—who is speaking up for students who don’t have reliable internet—is afraid to provide a name because the company has a reputation of coming after people. This is textbook intimidation. 

Technology. Petitions with thousands of signatures have called it ableist and discriminatory, intrusive, unsafe, inaccessible, and huge invasion of privacy. Members of UBC’s population were vocally opposed to Proctorio throughout the summer, in both an open letter and UBC’s subreddit. (Olsen noted that “We have about 3.6 million active weekly
And what does the company say to a student who is having trouble connecting?

“Have you tried connecting to better WiFi?” 😞 🤖 😭

Martin had to take her first chemistry test in a Starbucks parking lot because she didn’t have the bandwidth at home to accommodate Proctorio. “Support said ‘Have you tried connecting to better Wi-Fi?’” Martin said. “Like that was, in any way, going to help me.”
Digital Sovereignty

“the autonomy of citizens in their roles as employees, consumers, and users of digital technologies and services” (Pohle & Theil, 2020, para 24).
Critical Consciousness of how your data is being used.

(Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, 2019)
Safeguard academic integrity with an AI writing detection solution built for educators

Our advanced AI writing detection technology is highly reliable and proficient in distinguishing between AI- and human-written text and is specialized for student writing. What’s more, it’s integrated into your workflow for a seamless experience.

Learn more →
Turnitin (stylized as turnitin) is an internet-based similarity detection service run by the American company Turnitin, LLC, a subsidiary of Advance Publications.

Founded in 1998, it sells its licenses to universities and high schools who then use the software as a service (SaaS) website to check submitted documents against its database and the content of other websites with the aim of identifying plagiarism. Results can identify similarities with existing sources and can also be used in formative assessment to help students learn to avoid plagiarism and improve their writing

Students may be required to submit work to Turnitin as a requirement of taking a certain course or class. The software has been a source of controversy, with some students refusing to submit, arguing that requiring submission implies a presumption of guilt. Some critics have alleged that use of this proprietary software violates educational privacy as well as international intellectual-property laws, and exploits students' works for commercial purposes by permanently storing them in Turnitin's privately held database.[4]

Turnitin, LLC also runs the informational website plagiarism.org and offers a similar plagiarism-detection service for newspaper editors and book and magazine publishers called iThenticate. Other tools included with the Turnitin suite are GradeMark (online grading and corrective feedback) and PeerMark (student peer-review service).

In March 2019, Advance Publications acquired Turnitin, LLC for US$1.75 billion.[2]

In the UK the service is supported and promoted by JISC as 'Plagiarism Detection Service Turnitin UK'. The Service is operated by Paradigms, in conjunction with Northumbria Learning, the European reseller of the Service.[3]

**Functionality**[edit]

The Turnitin software checks for potentially unoriginal content by comparing submitted papers to several databases using a proprietary algorithm. It scans its own databases and also has licensing agreements with large academic proprietary databases.

**Student-paper database**[edit]

The essays submitted by students are stored in a database used to check for plagiarism. This prevents one student from using another student's paper, by identifying matching text between papers. In addition to student papers, the database contains a copy of the publicly accessible internet, with the company using a web crawler to continually add content to Turnitin's archive. It also contains commercial and/or copyrighted pages from books.
(Dis) Engagement with Technology

“Are we going to be working for a smart machine, or will we have smart people around the machine? “ (Zuboff, 2019)

Chihuahua or Muffin?

Source: Chihuahua Or Muffin? Comparing Computer Vision APIs - Metamaven
Lawsuits against OpenAI

June 28, 2023: ChatGPT maker OpenAI faces a lawsuit over how it used people’s data

ChatGPT maker OpenAI faces class action lawsuit over data to train AI - The Washington Post

A California-based law firm launched a class-action lawsuit against OpenAI, alleging the artificial-intelligence company that created popular chatbot ChatGPT massively violated the copyrights and privacy of countless people when it used data scraped from the internet to train its
Lawsuits against OpenAI

September 6, 2023: OpenAI, Microsoft hit with new US consumer privacy class action.

OpenAI, Microsoft hit with new US consumer privacy class action | Reuters

OpenAI and its main backer Microsoft are facing at least their second class action lawsuit in San Francisco federal court for allegedly breaking several privacy laws in developing OpenAI's popular chatbot ChatGPT and other generative artificial intelligence systems.

The complaint, filed on Tuesday on behalf of two unnamed software engineers who use ChatGPT, accuses the companies of training their fast-growing AI technology using stolen personal information from hundreds of millions of internet users.
Lawsuits against OpenAI

November 6, 2023: OpenAI To Pay Legal Fees Of Business Users Hit With Copyright Lawsuits

OpenAI To Pay Legal Fees Of Business Users Hit With Copyright Lawsuits (forbes.com)

OpenAI announced on Monday it would pay the legal fees of any business customer who was sued over copyright claims. The pledge does not apply to anyone using the free version of ChatGPT.

“OpenAI is committed to protecting our customers with built-in copyright safeguards in our systems.

Today, we’re going one step further and introducing Copyright Shield—we will now step in and defend our customers, and pay the costs incurred, if you face legal claims around copyright infringement,” the company said in a statement on its website as part of its first ever developer’s conference on Monday.
Lawsuits against OpenAI

September 21, 2023: key issues in writers’ case against OpenAI

Key issues in writers’ case against OpenAI explained – Harvard Gazette

September 20, 2023: ‘Game of Thrones’ author and others accuse ChatGPT maker of ‘theft’ in lawsuit.

George R.R. Martin, Jodi Picoult and other writers sue OpenAI - The Washington Post

September 20, 2023: Franzen, Grisham and Other Prominent Authors Sue OpenAI

Franzen, Grisham and Other Prominent Authors Sue OpenAI - The New York Times (nytimes.com)

The suit, filed with the Authors Guild, accuses the A.I. company of infringing on authors’ copyrights, claiming it used their books to train its ChatGPT chatbot.
The Executive Order establishes new standards for AI safety and security, protects Americans’ privacy, advances equity and civil rights, stands up for consumers and workers, promotes innovation and competition, advances American leadership around the world, and more.
New Standards for AI Safety and Security

Require that developers of the most powerful AI systems share their safety test results and other critical information with the U.S. government.

Develop standards, tools, and tests to help ensure that AI systems are safe, secure, and trustworthy.

Protect against the risks of using AI to engineer dangerous biological materials by developing strong new standards for biological synthesis screening.

Protect Americans from AI-enabled fraud and deception by establishing standards and best practices for detecting AI-generated content and authenticating official content.

Establish an advanced cybersecurity program to develop AI tools to find and fix vulnerabilities in critical software.
Protecting Americans’ Privacy

Protect Americans’ privacy by prioritizing federal support for accelerating the development and use of privacy-preserving techniques.

Strengthen privacy-preserving research and technologies, such as cryptographic tools that preserve individuals’ privacy.

Evaluate how agencies collect and use commercially available information—including information they procure from data brokers—and strengthen privacy guidance for federal agencies to account for AI risks.

Develop guidelines for federal agencies to evaluate the effectiveness of privacy-preserving techniques, including those used in AI systems.
Advancing Equity and Civil Rights

- Provide clear guidance to landlords, Federal benefits programs, and federal contractors to keep AI algorithms from being used to exacerbate discrimination.
- Address algorithmic discrimination
- Ensure fairness throughout the criminal justice system
Standing Up for Consumers, Patients, and Students

Advance the responsible use of AI in healthcare and the development of affordable and life-saving drugs.

Shape AI’s potential to transform education by creating resources to support educators deploying AI-enabled educational tools, such as personalized tutoring in schools.
Supporting Workers

Develop principles and best practices to mitigate the harms and maximize the benefits of AI for workers.

Produce a report on AI’s potential labor-market impacts, and study and identify options for strengthening federal support for workers facing labor disruptions, including from AI.
Advancing American Leadership Abroad

Expand bilateral, multilateral, and multistakeholder engagements to collaborate on AI.

Accelerate development and implementation of vital AI standards with international partners and in standards organizations, ensuring that the technology is safe, secure, trustworthy, and interoperable.

Promote the safe, responsible, and rights-affirming development and deployment of AI abroad to solve global challenges.
Critics of the executive order

The fear is that, without proper safeguards and regulations, advanced AI could be used for malicious purposes, from cyberattacks to the misuse of automation in critical infrastructure. The idea is not to make "Terminator style killer machines," but rather to ensure that AI development is guided by safety precautions and ethical considerations to prevent unintended catastrophic outcomes.

AI as an existential threat is a topic of debate, and proponents of this view often advocate for responsible AI research and development to mitigate potential risks. So, while it might not be a "doomsday scenario" in the Hollywood sense, it's a valid concern that should be addressed carefully. This is called “Safety Lobotomy”.

Feel the Fear! AI Turns Deadly, Data Disappears, Criminals Clone Voices, and more
https://www.deeplearning.ai/the-batch/issue-220/
Critics of the executive order

Making laws and regulations based on some imaginary future scenario is very dangerous.

This fuels AI Doomers who are coming up with extremely bizzare doomsday scenarios like AI turning human bodies into bitcoin mining systems.

These crazy theories are in turn amplified by normies who hate AI because they believe it will take away their jobs.

The doomers are using the fear to gin up engagement and stay relevant while the GPU rich are using it for regulatory capture and to build AI monopolies.
Who or how should we be looking at concerns…
Engineered Inequity

- Are Robots racists?
- Are AI technologies inheriting their creators’ biases?
- Is Race currently used as a form of technology embodied in robots?
- Is default discrimination a systemic glitch or a feature?
- How can we fix the coded inequity and discriminatory design?

It is certainly NOT by the “I Tinker, Therefore I am” approach.
Is there a normalization of whiteness and masculinity in data collection and large language models?
A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace

by John Perry Barlow

Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel, I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. On behalf of the future, I ask you of the past to leave us alone. You are not welcome among us. You have no sovereignty where we gather.
The Algorithmic Justice League’s mission is to raise awareness about the impacts of AI, equip advocates with empirical research, build the voice and choice of the most impacted communities, and galvanize researchers, policy makers, and industry practitioners to mitigate AI harms and biases. We’re building a movement to shift the AI ecosystem towards **equitable and accountable AI**.
Equitable AI

Equitable AI requires that people have agency and control over how they interact with an AI system. To have agency, people must first be aware of how these systems are used all around them—such as at airports, stadiums, schools, hospitals, and in hiring and housing—who are involved in creating the system—from business, government, and academia—and the risks and potential harms. Equitable AI requires securing affirmative consent from people on how or whether they interact with an AI system.
ACCOUNTABLE AI

MEANINGFUL TRANSPARENCY

For an AI system to demonstrate meaningful transparency it must provide an explanation of how the system works, how it was designed, and for what specific purpose. Critically, meaningful transparency allows people to clearly understand the intended capabilities and known limitations of the AI.
CONTINUOUS OVERSIGHT

AI systems are constantly evolving. As a result, Accountable AI requires continuous oversight by independent third parties. To support continuous oversight there must be laws that require companies and government agencies deploying AI to meet minimum requirements, for example: maintaining on-going documentation, submitting to audit requirements, and allowing access to civil society organizations for assessment and review.
Accountable AI provides people who have been harmed with access to remedy, meaning that there is a working pathway for people to contest and correct a harmful decision made by artificial intelligence. For example, if an AI tool incorrectly denied a welfare benefits check, remedy would entail an easy way for the recipient to call attention to this error and receive payment plus interest for the lost time. If an AI system was suspected of disqualifying a job applicant based on gender or race, remedy would allow the applicant to discover how the decision was made and provide a basis for challenging the decision in court.
Annual D4BL Conference

2020:

Updates on D4BL III coming soon...

2019:

"The seas are rising but so are the people": Data, Dis...

We are the Leaders We Have Been Looking For: Org...

2018:

D4BL Thanks

Data for Black Lives - Opening Remarks
Our Data Bodies  https://www.odbproject.org/
Our Data Bodies: https://www.odbproject.org/tools/
Worried about the Working Conditions not the Technology
Contact Us!

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Keep the Internet weird.

Defend net neutrality.