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Ethics and Analytics: Getting a Feel For the Subject

Stephen Downes

October 14, 2021

Getting a Feel for the Su

Google reveals. Project Nightingale' after being accused of

A patient is required to see a healthcare robot instead of a human (Bresnick, 2018); students have been taught by robot tutors (Eicher, Polepeddi, & Goel, 2018) without being told that they are robots.



Georgia Tech professor Ashok Goel (left) worked with a team to develop an artificial intelligence that acted as a teaching assistant for one of his online courses. (Georgia Institute of Technology)

https://www.cbc.ca/news/science/robot-ta-ai-1.3585801

Google reveals 'Project Nightingale' after being accused of secretly gathering personal health records (Griggs, 2019); Google also offers a 'Classroom' application.



https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2019/11/google-project-nightingale-all-your-health-data/601999/

Analytics data is being used to adjust health insurance rates (Davenport & Harris, 2007); it is no stretch to imagine learning analytics data being used for this purpose.

https://www2.delo itte.com/us/en/insi ghts/topics/analyti cs/predictiveanalytics-healthcare-valuerisks.html





A company experiments on the use of news feeds and other data to alter the emotional states of users (Kramer, Guillory & Hancock, 2014); we can foresee similar experiments aimed at keeping classes in order.

https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2014/06/everything-we-know-about-facebooks-secret-mood-manipulation-experiment/373648/

A cafe in Delhi uses facial recognition software to bill its customers. (Sullivan & Suri, 2019); a school district in New York has started doing the same "for security" (Klein, 2020).



https://www.vox.com/recode/2019/12/20/21028124/schools-facial-recognition-mass-shootings

A physician refuses to apply a certain life-saving technology because of his religion (Kemp, 2013). Educators may refuse to use learning analytics for similar reasons.





https://www.cnn.com/2018/02/07/health/religion-medical-treatment/index.html

A cloud services company declining a contract with an abusive government or agency, or equalizing error rates across protected classes in an automated hiring system. (Moss & Metcalf, 2020)

NEVER
AGAIN
#NOGCPFORCBP

https://medium.com/@no.gcp.for.cbp/google -must-stand-against-human-rights-abusesnogcpforcbp-88c60e1fc35e



All of these are cases where advanced computing applications and learning analytics (herein called 'analytics' for brevity) are being used.

https://www.microstrategy.com/en/resources/introductory-guides/cloud-analytics-everything-you-need-to-know

They raise similar questions. How do we address these practices? Are they ethically acceptable in education? What would constitute 'ethically acceptable'? On what basis should we

decide, one way or another?

Data sources

| Part | Property |

https://theodi.org/article/covid-19identifying-and-managing-ethical-issuesaround-data/

The use of analytics and the infrastructure that supports them may be pushing society in a direction that educators, among others, find uncomfortable.

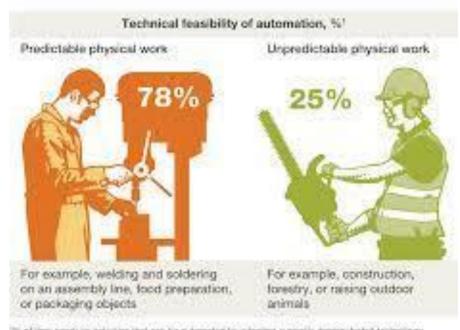


https://www.pewforum.org/2017/07/26/findings-from-pew-research-centers-2017-survey-of-us-muslims/

Analytics offer powerful new tools for teaching, but these tools may be misused by those with unethical intent. As Sasha Baron Cohen argued recently, the platforms created by Facebook, Google, Twitter, and other companies constitute "the greatest propaganda machine in history" (Baron Cohen, 2019).



It's more technically feasible to automate predictable physical activities than unpredictable ones.



Technology today is either already able or soon to be able to perform many of the functions currently performed by humans. The examples offered in the introduction are all cases where this intervention becomes potentially risky or unwanted.

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https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/mckinsey-digital/our-insights/where-machines-could-replace-humans-and-where-they-cant-yet