

THE MORAL ISSUES OF AI BIAS IN DATA ETHICS

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One of the ethical issues raised in recent years regarding big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence is the issue of bias. Indeed, the problem of bias is often confused with the problem of prejudice (Vorurteil) or stereotypes. If the former is a statistical and technical term, the latter is an ethical term. In the process of gathering and processing data, bias is always raised. In this lecture, I want to distinguish between the types of bias in data: the bias of the data itself and the bias of the data processing. In particular, data objectivity and fairness may be at odds with each other. Data objectivity presupposes correspondence between the data subject and the data. This objectivity can be secured only when subjective intervention is excluded in the process of data acquisition. Nevertheless, even if this modern mechanical objectivity is guaranteed, problems may arise that may not be fair. The objectivity of data will be discussed in the process of acquiring the data itself, but the fairness of data is more problematic in the use of data. Therefore, in terms of data ethics, the meanings of population bias, data bias, data objectivity, and data fairness should be clearly defined in the process of collecting and using big data.