

CANADA'S CENTRE FOR DIGITAL AND MEDIA LITERACY



# LESSON PLAN

Level: Grades 8 to 10

**Duration:** 1 to 1 ½ hours, plus time for the evaluation activity

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This lesson plan is a joint project of MediaSmarts and The eQuality Project, a project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

# The Invisible Machine: Big Data and You



This lesson is part of USE, UNDERSTAND & ENGAGE: A Digital Media Literacy Framework for Canadian Schools: <u>http://mediasmarts.ca/teacher-resources/digital-literacy-framework</u>.

# Overview

In this lesson, students examine a fictional social network profile to learn how online platforms collect data about their users. They then read an article that explains how platforms use this data and explores some of the issues this raises. Finally, they create a mind map of their own online data profile and reflect on how the data they post may be collected and used by others.

# Learning Outcomes

Students will:

- Learn how and why internet platforms collect and use personal data
- Understand the commercial value of their data
- Learn strategies to help them control the collection of their data and the impact of algorithms on their online experience
- Reflect on the impact of data collection and algorithms on their lives and on society and what governments and/or corporations should do to change things

# **Preparation and Materials**

Prepare to project the slideshows Sada's Profile (Public View) and Sada's Profile (Data View)

Photocopy the article The Invisible Machine: Big Data and You and the assignment sheet Mapping Your Data Profile

Optional: Prepare to project or distribute the handout Defining the Invisible Machine



## Procedure

#### Sada's Profile

Start by asking students how many of them have an account on Instagram or another social network. Then ask them if they know how social networks like Instagram, Snapchat, etc., make money. (Short discussion - no definitive answers, but make sure advertising comes up.)

Now ask students how much they think people know about them, based on their social network accounts. Have students give some examples of things people might know (or think they know) about them from their online profile. How many have ever posted something that they *intended* to give people a particular impression of themselves?

Tell students that you are going to show them a fictional Instagram profile, then project Sada's Profile (Public View) and ask students what conclusions they can draw about Sada based on her profile.

After students have shared their responses, ask if they know:

- Whether or not Sada Moore is the person's real name?
- Where Sada lives?
- Where Sada works?
- Where Sada saw the movie?
- As what race or ethnic origin, if any, does Sada identify?
- As what gender, if any, does Sada identify?

In some cases students will be able to glean some of this information (the city Sada lives in, that Sada likes black and white photography) but point out that in general Sada's profile doesn't reveal much about Sada; ask students if they take steps not to give out directly identifying information.

Now tell them that you are going to show them what Sada's profile looks like to the company that owns the social media platform. Project Sada's Profile (Data View) and ask them if they can now answer the same questions:

- Is Sada Moore the person's real name? No, it's Reilly Smith
- Where does Sada live? 24 2<sup>nd</sup> Street W., Laughia-on-the Lake
- Where does Sada work? BoxStore
- Where did Sada see the movie? Movie Mania Cinema
- As what race or ethnic origin, if any, does Sada identify? *Discuss the social media company's conclusion that Sada is "Black"*
- As what gender, if any, does Sada identify? *Discuss the social media company's conclusion that Sada is "female"*



Now ask how the social media company knew different things about Sada:

- Where Sada was in the bus photo GPS (Global Positioning System) information from her phone.
- Where Sada was in the photo with the broom *Which WiFi network Sada was using. Point out that since the bus Sada was getting onto in the bus photo had WiFi, the social media company would also know where Sada went on her trip.*
- How it was Dylan in the picture at the art gallery? A facial recognition algorithm, which automatically tagged Dylan in the photo.

Point out that all these bits of data can also add up to more information about Sada: for example, the social media company concluded that Sada worked at BoxStore because of how often Sada was there, and things like Sada's age and where Sada goes can be used to identify what Sada is interested in. Also discuss the chance that the way the social media company assesses the bits of data to draw conclusions about Sada may not be the same conclusions Sada would draw (e.g. Sada might identify as gender queer, not female, and as Latino rather than Black).

## The Invisible Machine

Now distribute the article *The Invisible Machine: Big Data and You* and have students read it and answer the questions. (This can be done for homework if you wish.) Take up the questions with the class by drawing a mind map with the word "algorithms" at the centre and the following branches:

- Who uses algorithms?
- What are algorithms used for?
- Where do they get data?
- How can algorithms be unfair?
- How can we limit data collection?

If your students are not familiar with mind maps, explain that they are a way of thinking about a topic by making "branches" out of different topics and further exploring each one. If you like you can use one of the min mapping tools listed below. You may also choose to simply project or distribute the handout *Describing the Invisible Machine* and walk students through it.

#### Assessment/Evaluation Task: Mapping Your Data Profile

Tell students that they're going to try to look at their own online presence the way they looked at Sada's. Distribute the assignment sheet *Mapping Your Data Profile* and have students create a mind map with one of their social network accounts in the middle. (If they don't have a social network, they can use a search engine like Google or a video site such as YouTube or Netflix, all of which track and use data in the way described in the article) and, based on what they've learned from the article and Sada's profile, add at least five "branches" representing different kinds of data the platform knows about them. Next, have them draw a third layer that represents broader conclusions about them (ethnicity, interests, etc.) connected to one or more of the kinds of data.

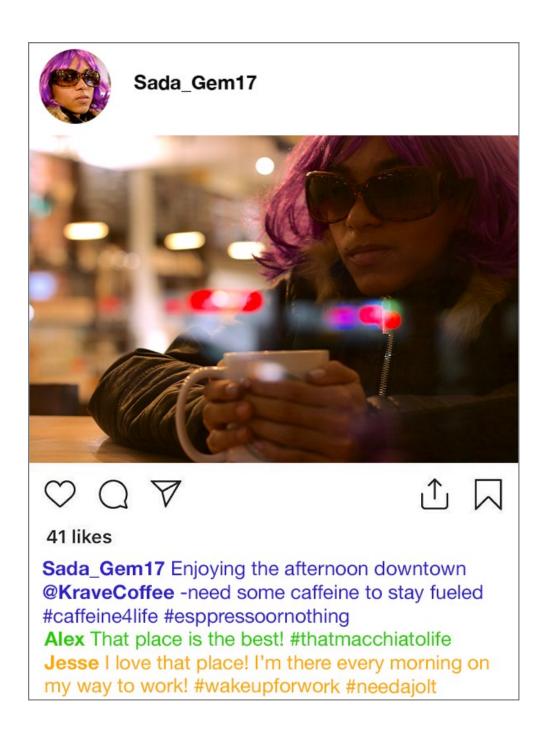


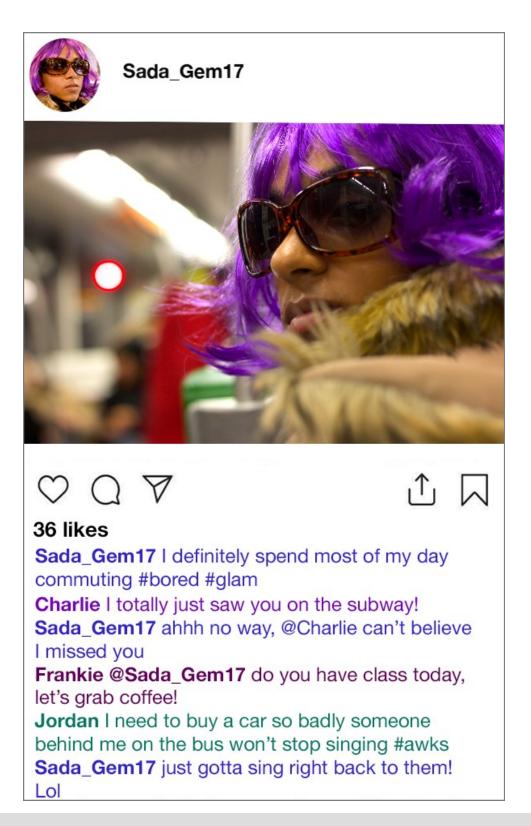
- If you feel your students need more guidance in creating their mind maps, you can direct them to resources such as Mind Mapping for Kids (<u>http://www.mindmapsforkids.com/mindmappingresources.html</u>) or Concept Mapping in the Classroom (<u>http://www.schrockguide.net/concept-mapping.html</u>)
- You may want students to use online mind-mapping tools such as MindMup (<u>https://www.mindmup.com</u>), Coggle (<u>https://coggle.it/</u>) or MindMeister (<u>https://www.mindmeister.com/</u>) instead of doing their mind maps on paper. If so, make sure they save or print a copy of the final product for you to evaluate.

Once students have completed their mind maps, have them partner with another student and try to identify what the platform might know about them based on linking their two profiles together.

Finally, have students go back to the list of steps you can take to limit online data collection and pick **three of them**. Tell students to match each of them two one of the "branches" in the middle layer of their mind maps or to the outer layer. On a separate page, have students explain why they matched each tool to that particular branch or layer and how it helps to limit that kind of data collection.







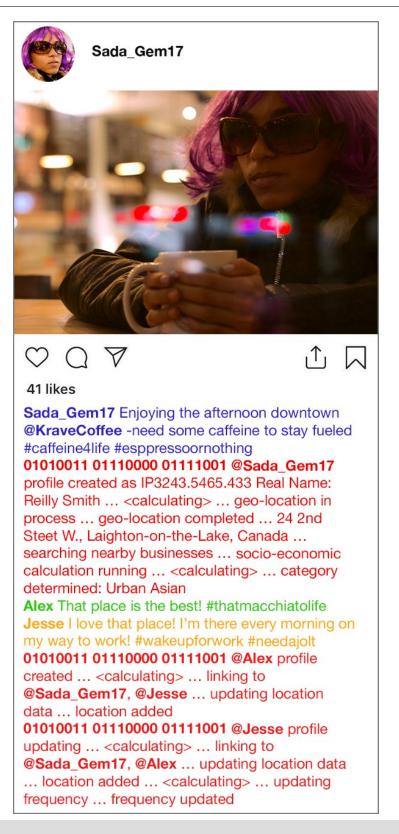


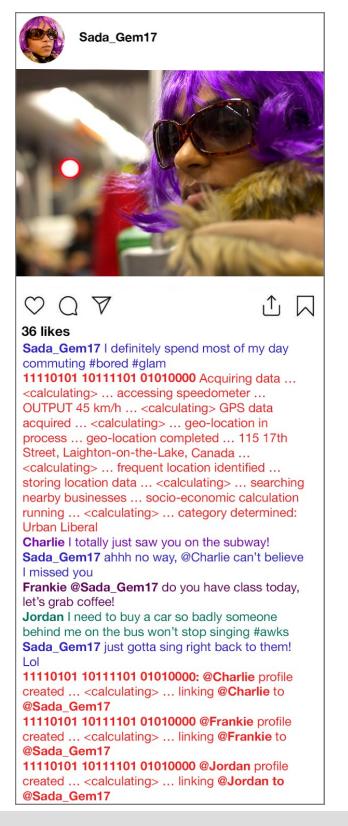
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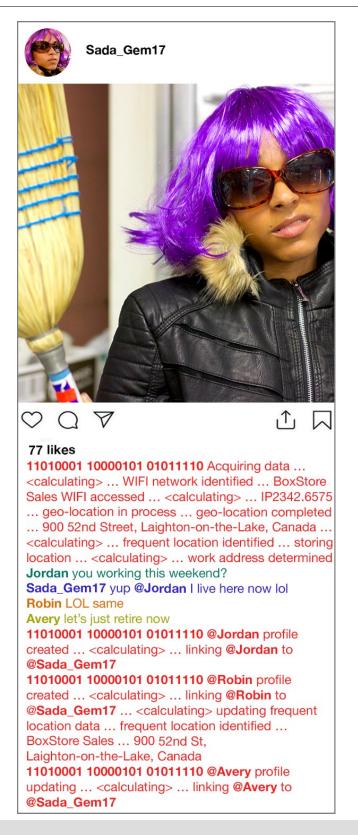


















# The Invisible Machine: Big Data and You

There is a machine that affects your whole life, but which you probably don't even know exists. This machine is called an *algorithm*, and it affects everything you do online – from what videos you see, to what search results you get, to what you see on your social networks. More and more, algorithms have an impact on our offline lives, too.

An algorithm is basically a series of steps or instructions for doing something. When we talk about online algorithms we mostly mean one specific type, *sorting algorithms*, which sort things (or people) into different categories. If you have a social network account, for example, the company has *sorted* you based on what they know, or think they know, about your age, your ethnic background, your gender, where you live, your interests, and dozens or even hundreds of other bits of data.

Where does this data come from? Apps or websites constantly collect data on what you do there: what posts you like, what you buy on a shopping site, what you search for, what videos you watch and for how long. They also get information on things like where you live (which might come from GPS, WiFi, your Internet Protocol address or what cell phone towers you're nearest to) or what browsers and devices you use to go online. Your friends are another source: their data can be used to double-check what the algorithm thinks it knows about you. All of this information gets used to create a *profile* of you that will be used for matching. It also often gets sold to *data brokers*, who collect data from lots of different sources to build a more complete profile of you.

What is it all for? Mostly, to give you stuff you want to see online. Your social networks use algorithms and your data to decide which of your friends' posts to show you, video sites use them to decide what videos to suggest you watch next, search engines use them to decide what search results are most relevant to you. More importantly, from their point of view, they almost all use algorithms to show you adds that you're more likely to respond to. That's why these platforms are mostly free: they make money by showing you adds that have been matched with your profile.

That may not seem so bad. After all, if you have to see ads, it's better to see ones for things you're actually interested in. But because algorithms show us what they think we want to see, they can keep us from seeing the whole picture. You may miss an important post from one of your friends because the algorithm doesn't think you'll like it. You may not get the best or most reliable results from a search engine because its algorithm thinks you'll be more interested in different sources. Algorithms on social networks and video sites also usually prefer whatever people have interacted with the most, which means that hoaxes, conspiracy theories and misinformation often spread more easily than reliable information and the loudest voices can seem like the majority.

Algorithms also use your data in other ways that might affect you without you even knowing it. Shopping and travel sites often offer different prices depending on things like what device or browser you're using, and sites that show job ads use your profile to decide which ads to show you. Your online data can affect things offline, too. A lot of employers use it to sort job applications, so even if you apply for a job your online profile might keep you from getting an interview. Banks and credit card companies use it to decide whether to give you a loan, and how much interest to charge you. More and more, algorithms are even being used to decide how long someone convicted of a crime should be sentenced for, or whether they should get parole, based on whether they've been sorted into a category of people who are more likely to re-offend.

That's obviously unfair if the algorithm didn't sort you correctly, and that happens pretty often: a study found that a quarter of people felt that Facebook, which has access to more data than just about anyone in the world, had classified



them in a way that wasn't accurate. But even if you are sorted correctly, the results are often unfair. That's because most algorithms aren't programmed but *trained*: they're given data that already exists and use how that data was sorted to decide how they should sort the data that they're given. Because of that, algorithms can copy *unfair* patterns caused by racism, sexism and other kinds of discrimination. For example, an algorithm that was trained on a thousand resumes, some of which led to applicants getting job interviews and some of which didn't, might end up ranking men's resumes higher than women's, or ranking names that sound Black lower than those that sound White, because that's what the humans who had sorted those original resumes had done. (Both of those examples actually happened.) That also means that a lot of the time even the people who created the algorithm don't know exactly how it makes decisions.

So how can we take charge of the invisible machine? You've already taken the first step: you know that your search engine results, social network posts and video recommendations have all passed through it on the way to you.

You can also take steps to limit how much data you give out to platforms and data brokers:

- Use non-tracking search engines like Startpage or DuckDuckGo
- Use browsers like Firefox (Firefox Focus on mobile) with strong privacy protection, and select Do Not Track in your settings
- Use browser plugins like Privacy Badger or Ghostery to limit how much websites can track about you
- Turn off personalization in your browser and social networks
- Turn off autoplay and search for what you want instead of letting apps recommend things
- Turning off geolocation on mobile devices
- Only give apps permission to access things on your device that they actually need

There's one more thing you can do that might have an even bigger impact, though not right away: you can tell companies (and governments) that you want them to use algorithms fairly, and tell them if there's a particular thing you think is unfair. (You can do the same thing with big companies that advertise on places like social networks or video sites, just make sure you tell them which platform you're talking about.) It may seem like you don't have any power compared to them, but companies as big as Facebook and Google *have* changed how they do business because of complaints from users and advertisers.



## Questions

List three kinds of data that online platforms collect.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

List three different ways that algorithms can affect your life, online or offline.

2. –			
3			

List two possible ways that algorithms might lead to inaccurate or unfair results.

1.	
2.	

Look at the list of things you can do to limit online data collection. List the two that you think would be most important for you to do and briefly explain why.

1.	
2.	



# **Mapping Your Data Profile**

For this assignment, you will create a mind map with one of your social network accounts in the middle. (If you don't have a social network account, you can use a search engine like Google or a video site such as YouTube or Netflix, all of which track and use your data.)

Based on what you've learned from the article and Sada's profile, add at least five "branches" representing different kinds of data the platform knows (or thinks it knows) about you. For example, one branch might be the things you intentionally post on the platform, like photos or videos. Next, draw a third layer that represents broader conclusions about you (ethnicity, interests, etc.) connected to one or more of the kinds of data.

Your final mind map will have three levels or layers:

Inner: Your account

Middle: What that company knows (or thinks it knows) about you

Outer: Guesses or connections the company could make about you based on the other two layers

Once you have completed your mind map, go back to the list of steps you can take to limit online data collection. Pick **three** and match each of them two one of the "branches" in the middle layer of your mind map or to the outer layer.

On a separate page, explain why you matched each tool to that particular branch or layer and how it helps to limit that kind of data collection.



# **Defining the Invisible Machine**



