The Estonian Case: From Human Activities to Data Points to Prejudices?

Anu Masso

Tayfun Kasapoglu

Constructing Digital Borders through Datafied Selection: Estonian E-residency as ‘Citizenship by Connection’

- Main argument: Technologies developed/advertised as universal that provide access to everyone actually still apply a form of selectivity creating new forms of exclusions.
- Submitted to Government Information Quarterly
- Authored by Anu Masso, Tayfun Kasapoglu, Piia Tammpuu, Igor Calzada

Towards a Theory of Basic Values in Artificial Intelligence: Comparative Factor Analysis in Estonia, Germany, and Sweden

- Comparison of AI values across domains, including predictive policing
- Article draft considered for submission to Science, Technology and Human Values.
- Authored by Anu Masso, Anne Kaun, and Colin van Noordt

Towards Understanding Data Migration: A Social Transformation Approach

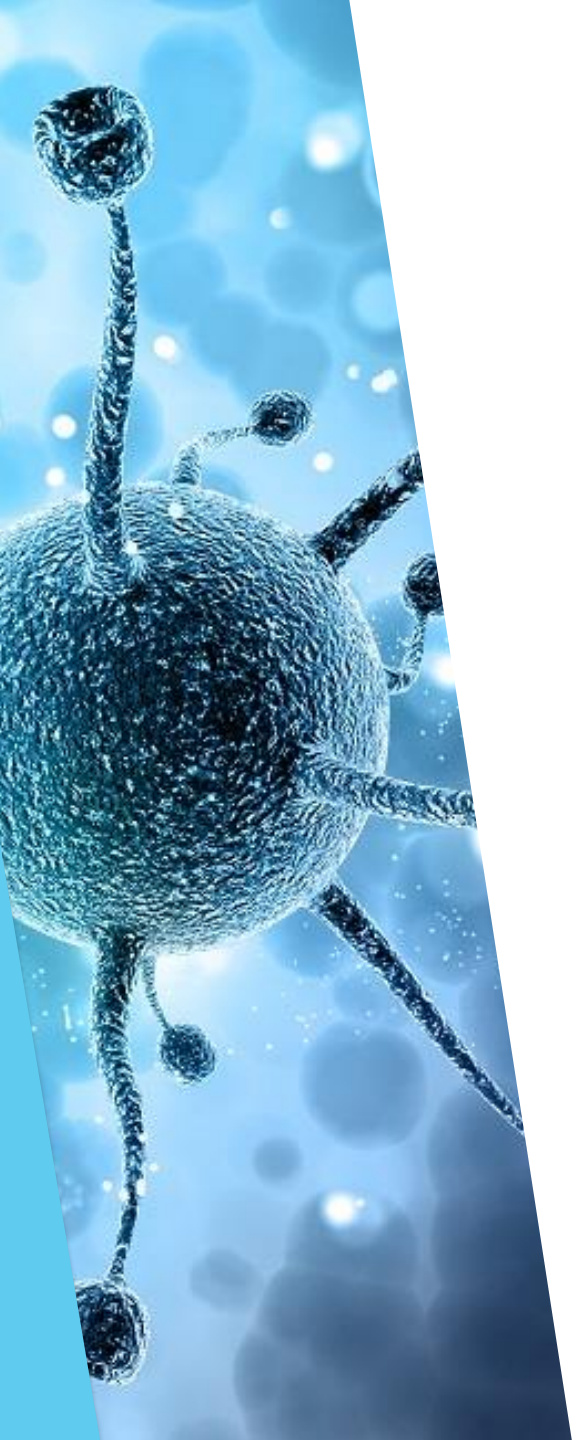
- Includes explanation of how the data migration influences the field of policing
- Planned to be submitted to Big Data and Society for publication
- Authored by Anu Masso, Andrew Grotto, and Tracey Lauriault

Imaginaries of Predictive Policing and Human Agency

- Mixed methods; quantitative (survey) and qualitative (story completion)
- The students who took critical data classes in Sweden and Estonia were asked to complete two scenarios about predictive policing.
- Article in progress
- Authored by Tayfun Kasapoglu, Anu Masso, Anne Kaun

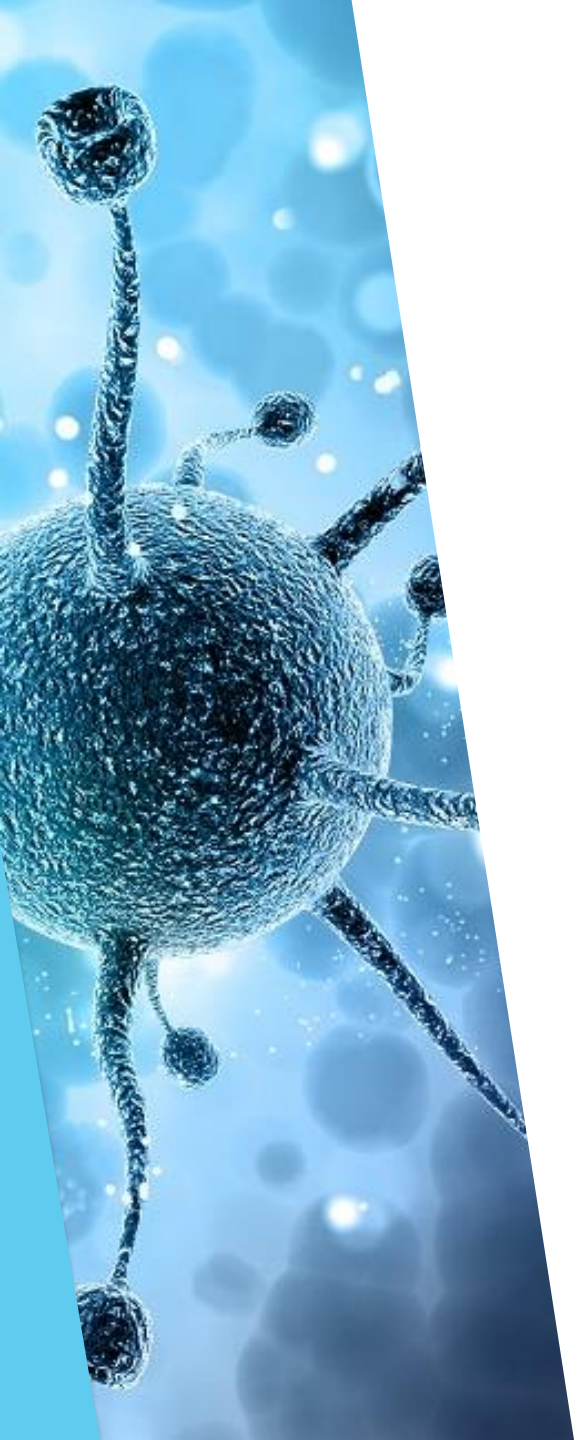
Predictive Analytics at the Borders: Perspectives of International and Police College Students

- Experimental Study combining eye tracking with interviews
- Data collection in progress
- 20 students from different countries and 10 students from police college
- Explores perspectives about data and what are the norms when it comes to sharing/collecting data. Compares different perspectives
- Authored by Tayfun Kasapoglu and Anu Masso



Scientific Boundaries and Power: Who Has the Right to Talk about Controversial Technologies?

- The study is based on our getting rejected by an ethical board that has expertise in health/medicine.
- We argue that scholars from social sciences/humanities are often not allowed to discuss controversial technologies whereas positive sciences can develop such technologies.
- We aim to explore the ethical process biologist/genetic engineers go through and compare it to that of social scientist.
- We want to focus on a single technology as a case and interview different groups of people.



Issues:
Who Has the Right to Talk about Controversial Technologies?

- The controversial topic/technology we choose is the use of genetic data for making predictions about someone's likelihood of being a criminal.
- Other disciplines may not very willing to take part in the study as a times they are not interested or not allowed to talk about their work
- We are considering to conduct focus group interviews however it will be difficult to find participants. Would relaying on observations be enough?
- It is difficult to make a study like this while maintaining positive relations with other disciplines especially considering the small community in Estonia.

- We would love to hear your suggestions?

Citizen Engagement and Communication

- Before launching our eye tracking study, we held a meeting with representatives from police department and health sciences along with interested students from governance studies and anthropology.
- We organized an event for launching our data lab where discussions regarding data, analytics, and also predictive policing took place. Around 30 people participated in the event online or offline.

TAL TECH

Thank you!

CUPP

Critical Understanding *of* Predictive Policing