



UNSW
SYDNEY

Ethics in Computer Science **COMP4920**

Week 3
Flora Salim

Acknowledgment of Country

I would like to acknowledge the Bedegal people that are the Traditional Custodians of this land. I would also like to pay my respects to the Elders both past and present and extend that respect to other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who are present here today.

Agenda

- Ethics vs Law vs Codes
- Values, Principles, Responsibilities
- Research Integrity
- Why Ethics in Computing?
- ACM Code of Conduct
- Technology for good – Good for whom?
- Working with Users and Stakeholders
- Human Research Ethics
- Value by Design

Ethics

"What ought one to do?" (Socrates)

- Personal ethics
- Professional ethics
- Societal ethics

Values, Principles, Purpose, Responsibilities, Practices



VALUES



PRINCIPLES



PURPOSE

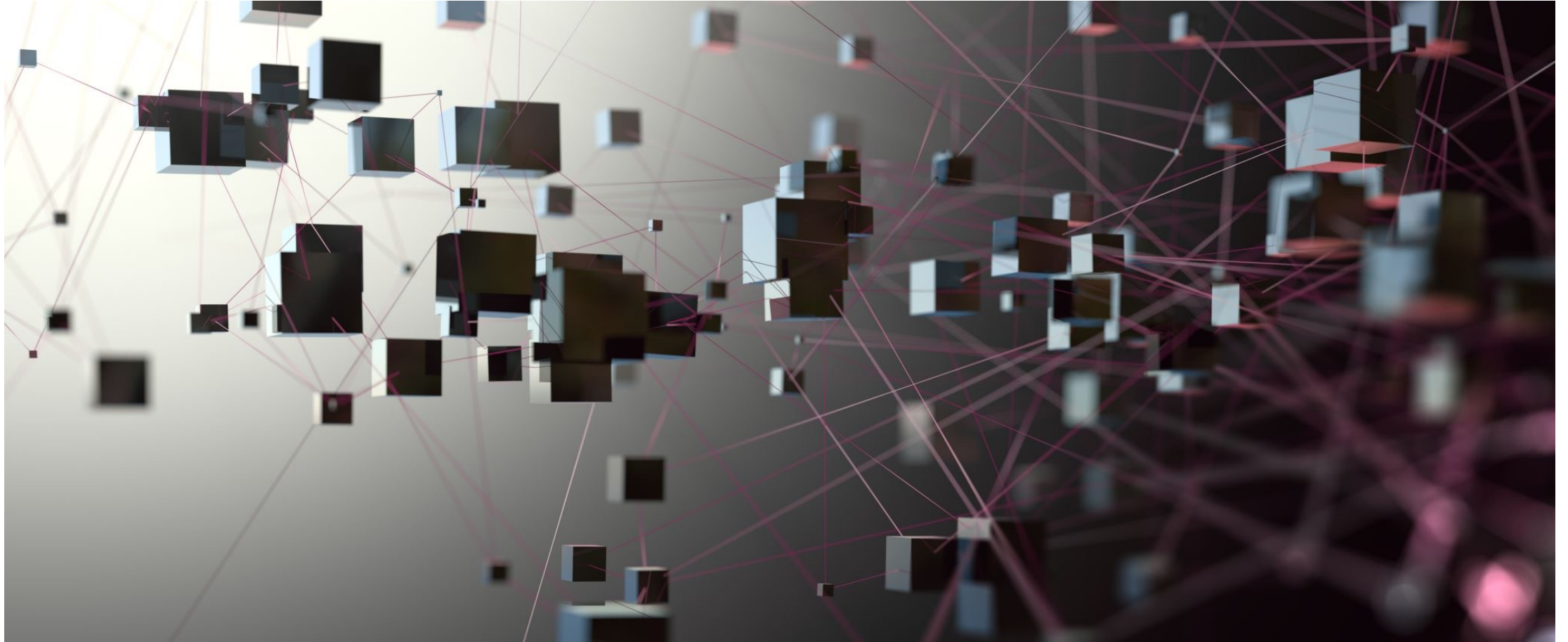


RESPONSIBILITIES



PRACTICES

The widespread impact of computing



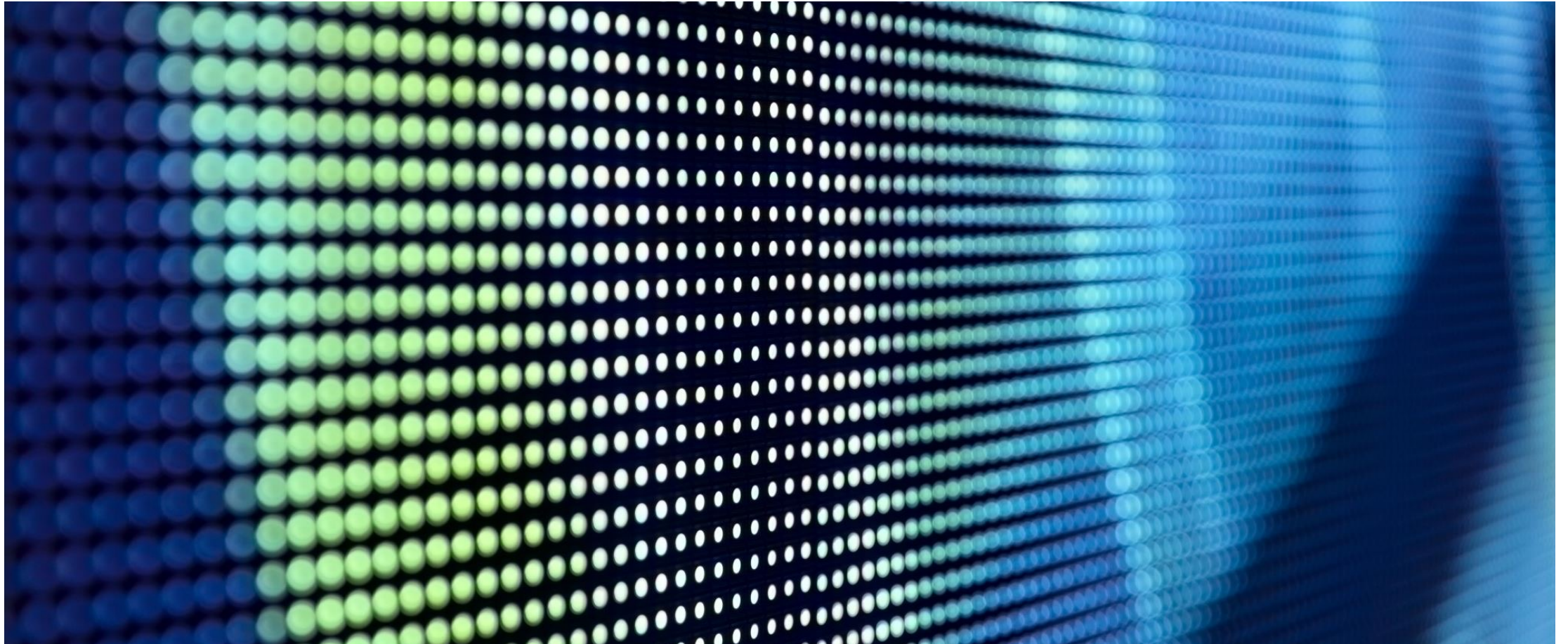
Flashback



Why Ethics in Computing?



Is Technology Neutral?



Is Technology Neutral?

Value-Neutrality Thesis (VNT):
“Technological artifacts do not have, have embedded in them, or contain values. (Pitt 2000; Pitt 2014)



Pitt J. C. 2014. ““Guns Don’t Kill, People Kill”; Values in and/or around Technologies.” In *The Moral Status of Technical Artifacts*, edited by Kroes P., Verbeek P. P., 89–101. Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Springer.

Is Technology Neutral?

UK news

Meta executive apologises over inappropriate content seen by Molly Russell

Inquest hears that some of content viewed by 14-year-old on Instagram in months before her death violated guidelines in place at the time

Dan Milmo *Global technology editor*

Tue 27 Sep 2022 03.13 AEST



Molly saved 16,300 images on her Instagram account in the last six months of her life, 2,100 of which related to self-harm and suicide. Photograph: PA

A senior executive at Instagram's owner has apologised after admitting that the platform had shown Molly Russell content that violated its policies before she died.

Elizabeth Lagone, head of health and wellbeing policy at **Meta**, acknowledged that some of the posts and videos had broken Instagram

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/26/posts-seen-by-molly-russell-of-self-harm-and-suicide-safe-for-children-meta-says>

Kranzberg's Laws

Kranzberg's first law:

"Technology is neither good nor bad; nor is it neutral."

Melvin Kranzberg, "Technology and History: "Kranzberg's Laws", *Technology and Culture* 27, no. 3 (1986): 544-560.

Kranzberg's Laws

technology's interaction with the social ecology is such that technical developments frequently have environmental, social, and human consequences that go far beyond the immediate purposes of the technical devices and practices themselves, and technology can have quite different results when introduced into different contexts or under different circumstances

Melvin Kranzberg, "Technology and History: "Kranzberg's Laws", *Technology and Culture* 27, no. 3 (1986): 544-560.

Is Technology Neutral?

“This moral neutrality is based upon viewing technology purely as a means (providing tools for society to use) with the ends (the actual usage of technology) lying beyond and outside the realm of engineering; this position also assumes that available means have no causal influence on the ends chosen. If technology truly is only a means, then engineering is a second-class profession since we are the mere pawns of the real power brokers. We buy our innocence at a tremendous cost: To be innocent, we must be powerless.”

R. J. Whelchel, "Is Technology Neutral?," in *IEEE Technology and Society Magazine*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 3-8, Dec. 1986, doi: 10.1109/MTAS.1986.5010049.

Is Technology Neutral?

Additional readings

- Melvin Kranzberg, “Technology and History: “Kranzberg’s Laws”, *Technology and Culture* 27, no. 3 (1986): 544-560.
- Miller, B. (2021). Is Technology Value-Neutral? *Science, Technology, & Human Values*, 46(1), 53–80. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0162243919900965>
- Pitt J. C. 2014. “Guns Don’t Kill, People Kill”; Values in and/or around Technologies.” In *The Moral Status of Technical Artifacts*, edited by Kroes P., Verbeek P. P., 89–101. Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Springer.
- R. J. Whelchel, "Is Technology Neutral?," in *IEEE Technology and Society Magazine*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 3-8, Dec. 1986, doi: 10.1109/MTAS.1986.5010049.
- Powers, T.M. On the Moral Agency of Computers. *Topoi* 32, 227–236 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11245-012-9149-4>
- Kate Crawford, (2016). Can an Algorithm be Agonistic? Ten Scenes from Life in Calculated Publics. *Science, Technology & Human Values*, 41(1), 77-92. <https://www.katecrawford.net/docs/CanAnAlgorithmBeAgonistic-April2016.pdf>

Values, Principles, Purpose, Responsibilities, Practices



VALUES



PRINCIPLES



PURPOSE



RESPONSIBILITIES



PRACTICES

Ethical principles vs law

Can an action be ethical but illegal?

Or

Can an action be legal but unethical?

Ethical principles vs law

- Ethical principles
 - Broader
 - Can be used to interpret, criticize, evaluate existing laws, or propose new laws

Code of ethics ; Code of conduct

- Code of ethics: A set of ideals, virtues, guiding / fundamental principles
e.g. *“We have respect for the rights and dignity of people”*
- Code of conduct is more specific,
e.g. *“Support colleagues and treat everyone with respect and courtesy”*

Both requires: commitment of the members of the profession or the organisation to conform to and uphold those ideals or rules

Source: <https://www.ncoss.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Ethical-Frameworks.pdf>

Plenty of examples

- Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct:
<https://www.apa.org/ethics/code>
 - Principle A: Beneficence and Nonmaleficence
 - Principle B: Fidelity and Responsibility
 - Principle C: Integrity
 - Principle D: Justice
 - Principle E: Respect for People's Rights and Dignity

Plenty of examples

- Principles of Professional Responsibility by American Anthropological Associations
<http://ethics.americananthro.org/category/statement/>
 1. Do No Harm
 2. Be Open and Honest Regarding Your Work
 3. Obtain Informed Consent and Necessary Permissions
 4. Weigh Competing Ethical Obligations Due Collaborators and Affected Parties
 5. Make Your Results Accessible
 6. Protect and Preserve Your Records
 7. Maintain Respectful and Ethical Professional Relationships

Research Integrity



Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research 2018

<https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-code-responsible-conduct-research-2018>

Values, Principles, Purpose, Responsibilities, Practices



VALUES



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PRACTICES

Value

*'[The Code] establishes a framework for responsible research conduct that provides a foundation for **high-quality research, credibility and community trust in the research endeavour.**'*

The Australian Code for Responsible Conduct of Research, p. 1

Value

*'[The Code] establishes a framework for responsible research conduct that provides a foundation for **high-quality research, credibility and community trust in the research endeavour.**'*

The Australian Code for Responsible Conduct of Research, p. 1

High quality, credible, trustworthy research is the **value.**



Australian Government
National Health and Medical Research Council
Australian Research Council



Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research

2018

Principles of responsible research conduct

The principles (P1–P8) that are the hallmarks of responsible research conduct are:

- P1 Honesty** in the development, undertaking and reporting of research
- Present information truthfully and accurately in proposing, conducting and reporting research.
- P2 Rigour** in the development, undertaking and reporting of research
- Underpin research by attention to detail and robust methodology, avoiding or acknowledging biases.
- P3 Transparency** in declaring interests and reporting research methodology, data and findings
- Share and communicate research methodology, data and findings openly, responsibly and accurately.
 - Disclose and manage conflicts of interest.
- P4 Fairness** in the treatment of others
- Treat fellow researchers and others involved in the research fairly and with respect.
 - Appropriately reference and cite the work of others.
 - Give credit, including authorship where appropriate, to those who have contributed to the research.
- P5 Respect** for research participants, the wider community, animals and the environment
- Treat human participants and communities that are affected by the research with care and respect, giving appropriate consideration to the needs of minority groups or vulnerable people.
 - Ensure that respect underpins all decisions and actions related to the care and use of animals in research.
 - Minimise adverse effects of the research on the environment.
- P6 Recognition** of the right of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to be engaged in research that affects or is of particular significance to them
- Recognise, value and respect the diversity, heritage, knowledge, cultural property and connection to land of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
 - Engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples prior to research being undertaken, so that they freely make decisions about their involvement.
 - Report to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples the outcomes of research in which they have engaged.
- P7 Accountability** for the development, undertaking and reporting of research
- Comply with relevant legislation, policies and guidelines.
 - Ensure good stewardship of public resources used to conduct research.
 - Consider the consequences and outcomes of research prior to its communication.
- P8 Promotion** of responsible research practices
- Promote and foster a research culture and environment that supports the responsible conduct of research.

Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research

2018

Responsibilities of institutions

Responsible research conduct is fostered and underpinned by the research culture of the institution. Institutions have an obligation to encourage and support responsible research conduct. They are accountable to funding organisations and the Australian community for how research is conducted. To foster responsible research conduct, institutions will:

- R1 Establish and maintain good governance and management practices for responsible research conduct.
- R2 Identify and comply with relevant laws, regulations, guidelines and policies related to the conduct of research.
- R3 Develop and maintain the currency and ready availability of a suite of policies and procedures which ensure that institutional practices are consistent with the principles and responsibilities of the Code.
- R4 Provide ongoing training and education that promotes and supports responsible research conduct for all researchers and those in other relevant roles.
- R5 Ensure supervisors of research trainees have the appropriate skills, qualifications and resources.
- R6 Identify and train Research Integrity Advisors who assist in the promotion and fostering of responsible research conduct and provide advice to those with concerns about potential breaches of the Code.
- R7 Support the responsible dissemination of research findings. Where necessary, take action to correct the record in a timely manner.
- R8 Provide access to facilities for the safe and secure storage and management of research data, records and primary materials and, where possible and appropriate, allow access and reference.
- R9 Facilitate the prevention and detection of potential breaches of the Code.
- R10 Provide mechanisms to receive concerns or complaints about potential breaches of the Code. Investigate and resolve potential breaches of the Code.
- R11 Ensure that the process for managing and investigating concerns or complaints about potential breaches of the Code is timely, effective and in accord with procedural fairness.
- R12 Support the welfare of all parties involved in an investigation of a potential breach of the Code.
- R13 Base findings of investigations on the balance of probabilities and ensure any actions are commensurate with the seriousness of the breach.

Responsibilities of researchers

Researchers will uphold the principles of responsible research conduct in all aspects of their research. To this end, researchers will:

- R14 Support a culture of responsible research conduct at their institution and in their field of practice.
- R15 Provide guidance and mentorship on responsible research conduct to other researchers or research trainees under their supervision and, where appropriate, monitor their conduct.
- R16 Undertake and promote education and training in responsible research conduct.
- R17 Comply with the relevant laws, regulations, disciplinary standards, ethics guidelines and institutional policies related to responsible research conduct. Ensure that appropriate approvals are obtained prior to the commencement of research, and that conditions of any approvals are adhered to during the course of research.
- R18 Ensure that the ethics principles of research merit and integrity, justice, beneficence and respect are applied to human research.
- R19 Engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and respect their legal rights and local laws, customs and protocols.
- R20 Ensure that the 3Rs (Replacement, Reduction and Refinement) are considered at all stages of research involving animals and minimise the impacts on animals used in research and in so doing support the welfare and wellbeing of these animals.
- R21 Adopt methods appropriate to the aims of the research and ensure that conclusions are justified by the results.
- R22 Retain clear, accurate, secure and complete records of all research including research data and primary materials. Where possible and appropriate, allow access and reference to these by interested parties.
- R23 Disseminate research findings responsibly, accurately and broadly. Where necessary, take action to correct the record in a timely manner.
- R24 Disclose and manage actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest.
- R25 Ensure that authors of research outputs are all those, and only those, who have made a significant intellectual or scholarly contribution to the research and its output, and that they agree to be listed as an author.
- R26 Acknowledge those who have contributed to the research.
- R27 Cite and acknowledge other relevant work appropriately and accurately.
- R28 Participate in peer review in a way that is fair, rigorous and timely and maintains the confidentiality of the content.
- R29 Report suspected breaches of the Code to the relevant institution and/or authority.

Why?

High-quality, credible, trustworthy research leads to impact

Examples of Australian inventions:

- Black-box flight recorder
- Electronic pacemaker
- WiFi
- Google Maps
- Cochlear implant (bionic ears)
- Ultrasound scanner
- Electric drill
- Silicone hydrogel contact lenses (UNSW's)
- PERC solar cells (UNSW's) - now powers more than 85% of all new solar panel modules all over the world

Retraction Watch

Journal retracts 16-year-old paper based on debunked autism-vaccine study

Better late than never? Or too little too late?

Those are two different ways to look at a recent retraction.



Andrew Wakefield

Eight years after one of the most infamous retractions in science — that of the 1998 paper in *The Lancet* in which Andrew Wakefield and colleagues in the UK claimed a link between vaccines and autism — the journal *Lab Medicine* is retracting a paper that relied heavily on the now-discredited work. The paper, by Bernard Rimland and Woody McGinnis, of the Autism Research Institute, in San Diego, California, begins:

Vaccinations may be one of the triggers for autism. Substantial data demonstrate immune abnormality in many autistic children consistent with impaired resistance to infection, activation of inflammatory response, and autoimmunity. Impaired resistance may predispose to vaccine injury in autism.

Papers in Croce case with “blatantly obvious” problems still aren’t retracted after misconduct investigation: sleuth

This week, *Nature* reported on two institutional reports that found scientists in Carlo Croce’s cancer research lab at The Ohio State University had committed research misconduct including plagiarism and data falsification.



Carlo Croce

Another institutional investigation directed at Croce did not find he committed research misconduct but did identify problems with how he managed his lab, according to *Nature*.

Half of anesthesiology fraudster’s papers continue to be cited years after retractions

In yet more evidence that retracted studies continue to accrue citations, a new paper has shown that nearly half of anesthesiologist Scott Reuben’s papers have been cited five years after being retracted, and only one-fourth of citations correctly note the retraction.

According to the new paper, in *Science and Engineering Ethics*:

Our data show that even 5 years after their retraction, nearly half of Reuben’s articles are still being quoted and the retraction status is correctly mentioned in only one quarter of the citations.

Reuben, a Massachusetts anesthesiologist who fabricated data, spent six months in federal prison for his crimes. In 2009, it was found he’d fabricated data in many papers, and now has 25 retractions.



ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

Preamble

Computing professionals' actions change the world. To act responsibly, they should reflect upon the wider impacts of their work, consistently supporting the public good. The ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct ("the Code") expresses the conscience of the profession.

The Code is designed to inspire and guide the ethical conduct of all computing professionals, including current and aspiring practitioners, instructors, students, influencers, and anyone who uses computing technology in an impactful way. Additionally, the Code serves as a basis for remediation when violations occur. The Code includes principles formulated as statements of responsibility, based on the understanding that the public good is always the primary consideration. Each principle is supplemented by guidelines, which provide explanations to assist computing professionals in understanding and applying the principle.

Section 1 outlines fundamental ethical principles that form the basis for the remainder of the Code. Section 2 addresses additional, more specific considerations of professional responsibility. Section 3 guides individuals who have a leadership role, whether in the workplace or in a volunteer professional capacity. Commitment to ethical conduct is required of every ACM member, ACM SIG member, ACM award recipient, and ACM SIG award recipient. Principles involving compliance with the Code are given in Section 4.

On This Page

Preamble

1. GENERAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES.

1.1 Contribute to society and to human well-being, acknowledging that all people are stakeholders in computing.

1.2 Avoid harm.

1.3 Be honest and trustworthy.

1.4 Be fair and take action not to discriminate.

1.5 Respect the work required to produce new ideas, inventions, creative works, and computing artifacts.

1.6 Respect privacy.

1.7 Honor confidentiality.

2. PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Value

The Code is designed to inspire and guide the ethical conduct of all computing professionals, including current and aspiring practitioners, instructors, students, influencers, and anyone who uses computing technology in an impactful way. The Code includes principles formulated as statements of responsibility, based on the understanding that the public good is always the primary consideration.

Value

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Computing for the public good is the **value**.

ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

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ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

2. PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

2.1 Strive to achieve high quality in both the processes and products of professional work.

2.2 Maintain high standards of professional competence, conduct, and ethical practice.

2.3 Know and respect existing rules pertaining to professional work.

2.4 Accept and provide appropriate professional review.

2.5 Give comprehensive and thorough evaluations of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.

2.6 Perform work only in areas of competence.

2.7 Foster public awareness and understanding of computing, related technologies, and their consequences.

2.8 Access computing and communication resources only when authorized or when compelled by the public good.

2.9 Design and implement systems that are robustly and usably secure.

ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

3. PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES.

3.1 Ensure that the public good is the central concern during all professional computing work.

3.2 Articulate, encourage acceptance of, and evaluate fulfillment of social responsibilities by members of the organization or group.

3.3 Manage personnel and resources to enhance the quality of working life.

3.4 Articulate, apply, and support policies and processes that reflect the principles of the Code.

3.5 Create opportunities for members of the organization or group to grow as professionals.

3.6 Use care when modifying or retiring systems.

3.7 Recognize and take special care of systems that become integrated into the infrastructure of society.

ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

4. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE.

4.1 Uphold, promote, and respect the principles of the Code.

4.2 Treat violations of the Code as inconsistent with membership in the ACM.

The joint ACM/IEEE-CS Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice

1. PUBLIC – Software engineers shall act consistently with the public interest.
2. CLIENT AND EMPLOYER – Software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public interest.
3. PRODUCT – Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible.
4. JUDGMENT – Software engineers shall maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment.
5. MANAGEMENT – Software engineering managers and leaders shall subscribe to and promote an ethical approach to the management of software development and maintenance.
6. PROFESSION – Software engineers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest.
7. COLLEAGUES – Software engineers shall be fair to and supportive of their colleagues.
8. SELF – Software engineers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical approach to the practice of the profession.

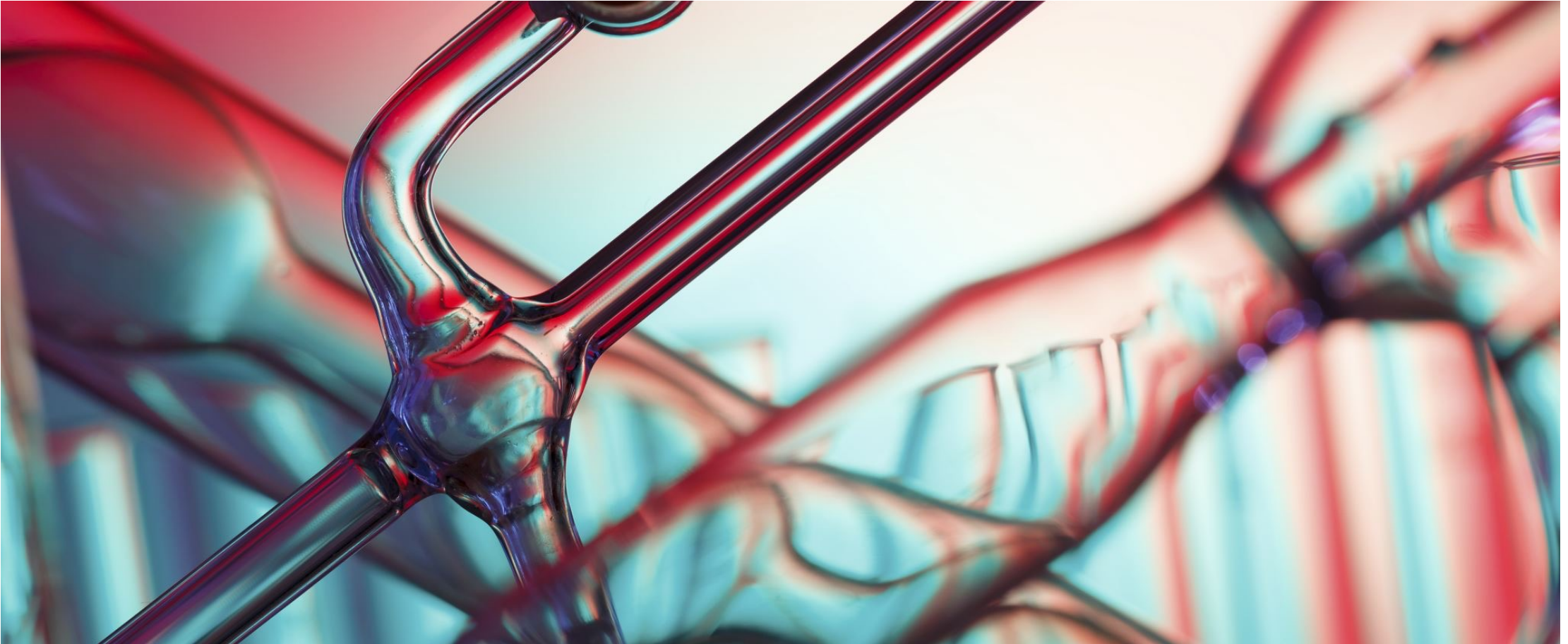
Computing for the public good

Good for Whom?

Consider your users (and stakeholders)



Research ethics in computing



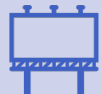
Identifying users



What problem will your product solve? Whose problems are those?



How do you know who will be using your product?



How many groups of users will your product have?

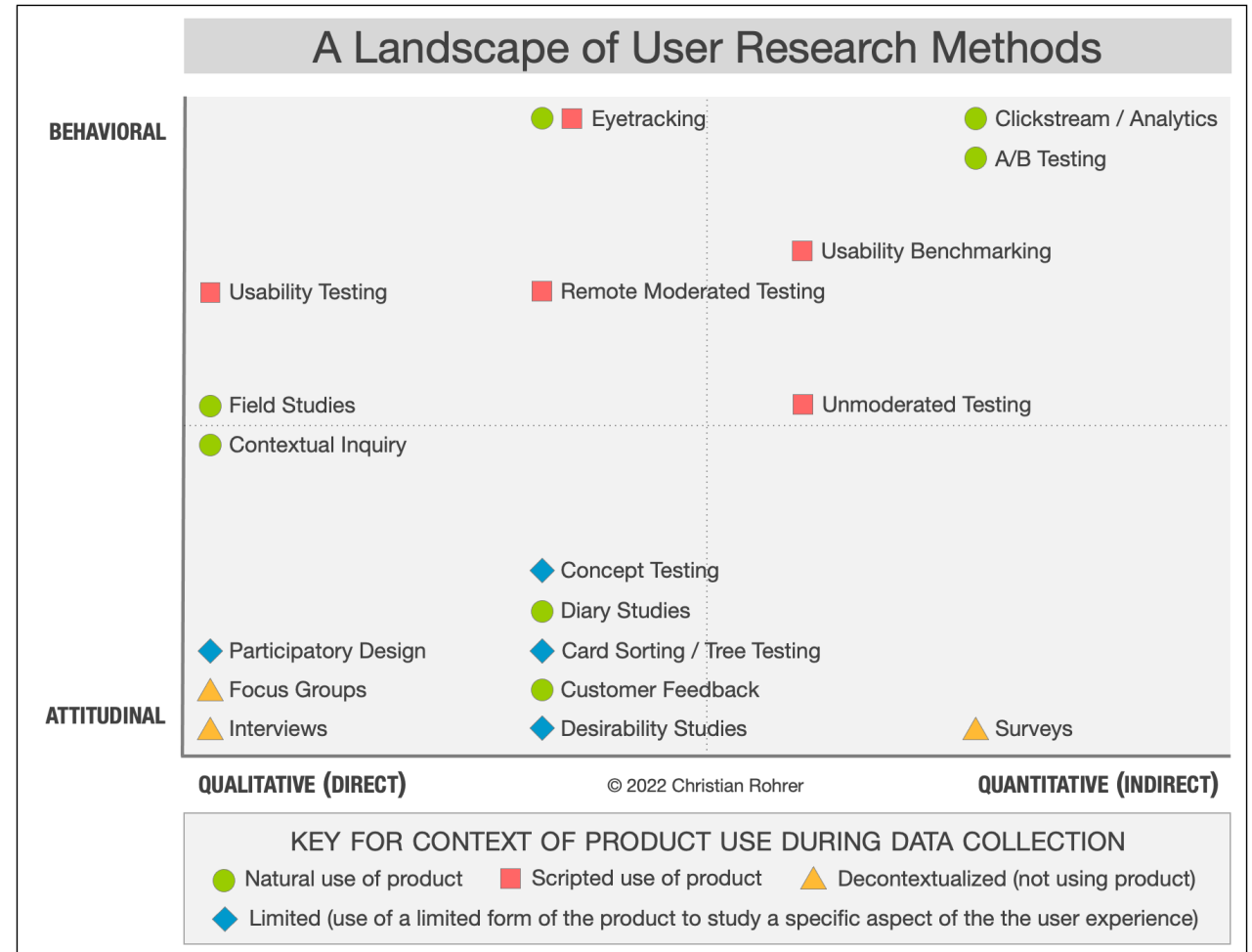


A user: anybody that will be gaining value from your product, by completing a task within your product

User research

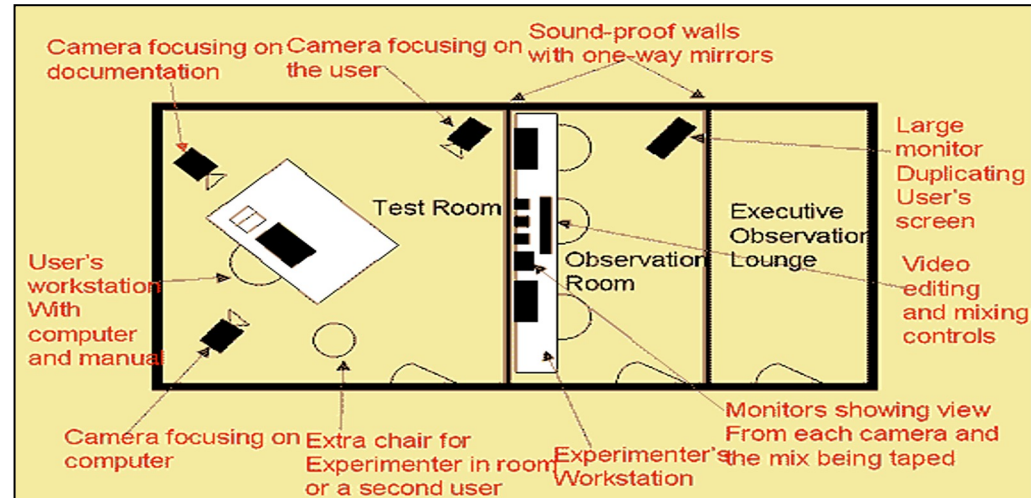
20 popular user research methods along a 3-dimensional framework with the following axes:

- Attitudinal vs. Behavioral
- Qualitative vs. Quantitative
- Context of Use

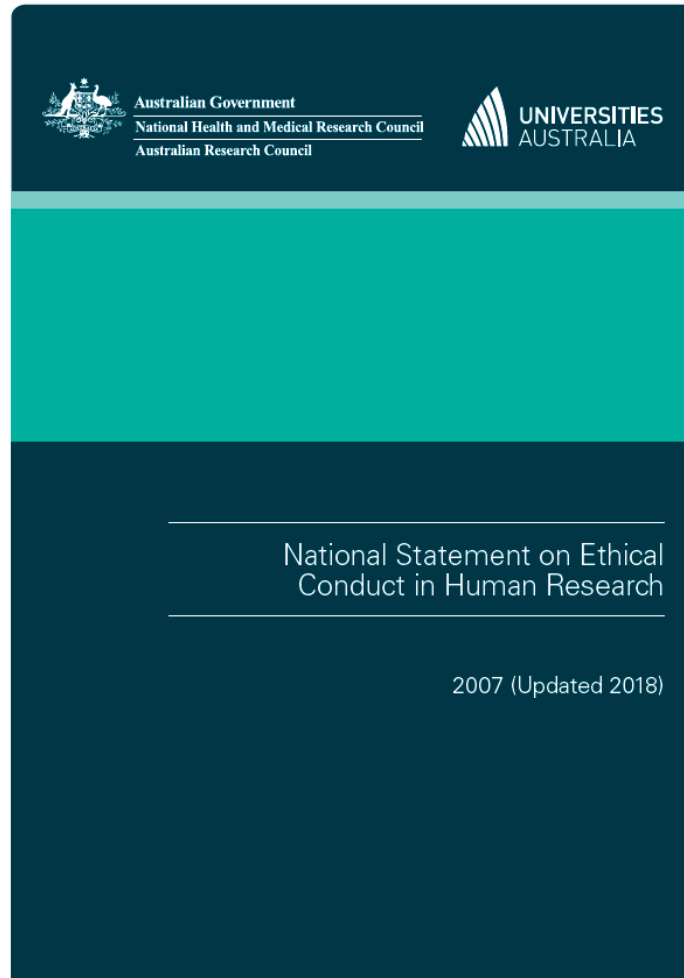


Source: <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/which-ux-research-methods/>

Lab-based usability testing



Human Research Ethics



PURPOSE, SCOPE AND LIMITS OF THIS DOCUMENT

PURPOSE

The purpose of this National Statement is to promote ethically good human research. Fulfilment of this purpose requires that participants be accorded the respect and protection that is due to them. It also involves the fostering of research that is of benefit to the community.

The National Statement is therefore designed to clarify the responsibilities of:

- institutions and researchers for the ethical design, conduct and dissemination of results of human research; and
- review bodies in the ethical review of research.

The National Statement will help them to meet their responsibilities: to identify issues of ethics that arise in the design, review and conduct of human research, to deliberate about those ethical issues, and to justify decisions about them.

Use of this National Statement

This National Statement must be used to inform the design, ethical review and conduct of human research that is funded by, or takes place under the auspices of, any of the bodies that have developed this National Statement (NHMRC, ARC, UA).

In addition, the National Statement sets national standards for use by any individual, institution or organisation conducting human research. This includes human research undertaken by governments, industry, private individuals, organisations, or networks of organisations.

What is research?

There is no generally agreed definition of research; however, it is widely understood to include at least investigation undertaken to gain knowledge and understanding or to train researchers. The British Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) definition of research is somewhat wider:

'Research'... includes work of direct relevance to the needs of commerce, industry, and to the public and voluntary sectors; scholarship; the invention and generation of ideas, images, performances, artefacts including design, where these lead to new or substantially improved insights; and the use of existing knowledge in experimental development to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products and processes, including design and construction. It excludes routine testing and routine analysis of materials, components and processes such as for the maintenance of national standards, as distinct from the development of new analytical techniques. It also excludes the development of teaching materials that do not embody original research.¹

To enable comparative assessment of academic activity, this definition sought to include the widest range of creative and experimental activities. Many items in the definition are uncontentious, but there may be disagreement about some – for example, 'the invention and generation of new...images, performances,

¹ Higher Education Funding Council for England, Scottish Higher Education Funding Council, Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, & Department for Employment and Learning Northern Ireland (2005) RAE 2008: Guidance to Panels, p.28. At <http://www.rae.ac.uk/pubs/2005/01/rae0105.doc>, accessed 27th October 2006

Practices and Common Issues of Human Research Ethics

- Ethics approvals
- Informed, voluntary consent
- Assessing risk
- Participant recruitment
- Collection and/or use of digital information
- Confidentiality and privacy

The Nuremberg Code (1947)



10 points, but some of the critical ones:

- The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.
- Qualified researchers use appropriate research designs
- Degree of risks should not exceed benefits
- Right to withdraw consent

On consent:

- Capacity to consent
- Freedom from coercion
- Comprehension of the risks and benefits involved

→ Focuses on human rights

Shuster E. Fifty years later: the significance of the Nuremberg Code. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 1997 Nov 13;337(20):1436-40.

The Declaration of Helsinki (by World Medical Association, 1st version: 1964)



- General Principles
- Risk, Burdens, Benefits
- Vulnerable groups, individuals
- Scientific requirements and research protocols
- Privacy and confidentiality
- Informed consent
- Use of placebo
- Post-trial provisions
- Research Registration and Publication and Dissemination of Results
- Unproven Interventions in Clinical Practice

<https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/>

Tech platform ethics?

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/09/24/business/linkedin-social-experiments.html>

LinkedIn Ran Social Experiments on 20 Million Users Over Five Years

A study that looked back at those tests found that relatively weak social connections were more helpful in finding jobs than stronger social ties.

Give this article



163



Researchers examined changes that LinkedIn had made to its “People You May Know” algorithm to test what sociologists call the “strength of weak ties.” Sundry Photography/Alamy

By Natasha Singer

Natasha Singer, a business reporter at The New York Times, teaches a tech accountability journalism course at The Times’s summer program for high school students.

Published Sept. 24, 2022 Updated Sept. 25, 2022

LinkedIn ran experiments on more than 20 million users over five years that, while intended to improve how the platform worked for members, could have affected some people’s livelihoods, according to a new study.

Self Reflection

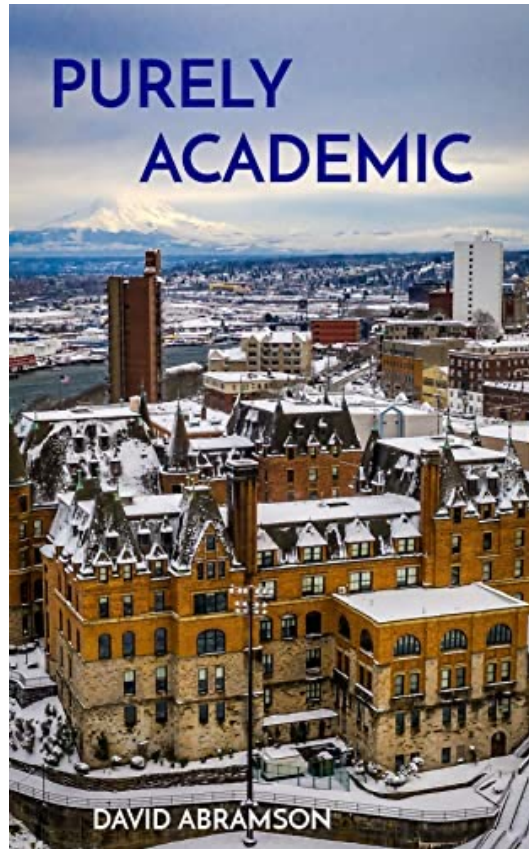


OR



Source: Giphy

Purely Academic novella



- Values, principles?
- Your own moral codes?

Week 5: Ethics Framework, Accountability, and Privacy

- And group assignment specification

Value Sensitive Design (VSD)

VSD: “An approach that rigorously accounts for human values in the technical design and engineering process”

VSD projects:

- begins with the identification of stakeholders
- surfacing of their values through conceptual and empirical investigations

Stephanie Ballard, Karen M. Chappell, and Kristen Kennedy. 2019. Judgment Call the Game: Using Value Sensitive Design and Design Fiction to Surface Ethical Concerns Related to Technology. In Proceedings of the 2019 on Designing Interactive Systems Conference (DIS '19). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 421- 433. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3322276.3323697>



Judgment Call: The Game



Judgment Call is an award-winning game and team-based activity that puts Microsoft's AI principles of fairness, privacy and security, reliability and safety, transparency, inclusion, and accountability into action. The game provides an easy-to-use method for cultivating stakeholder empathy by imagining their scenarios. Game participants write product reviews from the perspective of a particular stakeholder, describing what kind of impact and harms the technology could produce from their point of view.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/responsible-innovation/judgmentcall>