

# **COM6655 Professional Issues**

## **Autumn 2022-23**

### **Professional Ethics for Information and Computer Scientists**

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# Content

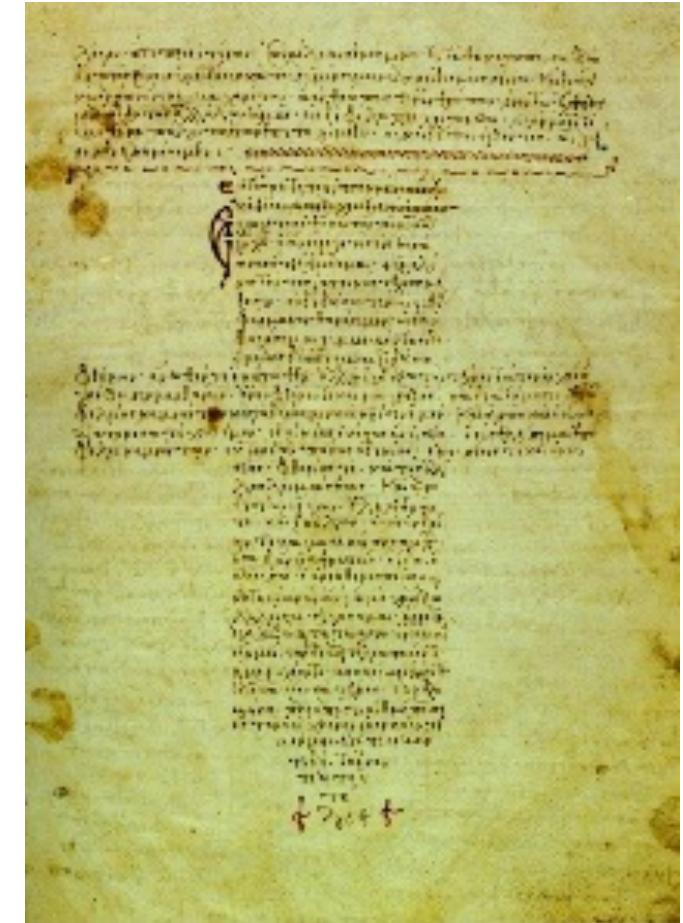
- Introduction
- Functions of an ethical code
- Ethics and the computing professional
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- For and against ethical codes
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# Introduction

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# Introduction

- Computing is a (relatively) new field; the profession has had neither the time nor the organisational capability to establish a binding set of moral rules on its members.
- Older professions, such as medicine and law, have had centuries to establish their codes of moral conduct.
- Medics and lawyers can only practice if they belong to the General Medical Council (GMC) and Law Society respectively, and adhere to the ethical codes of these organisations.



Hippocratic Oath (12<sup>th</sup> century manuscript)

# What is a profession?

## II. Senses relating to professional occupation.

7.

a. An occupation in which a professed knowledge of some subject, field, or science is applied; a vocation or career, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification. Also occasionally as mass noun: occupations of this kind.

[Thesaurus »](#)

In early use applied spec. to the professions of law, the Church, and medicine, and sometimes extended also to the military profession.

a1425 *Dialogue Reason & Adversity* (Cambr.) (1968) 25

(MED) Plato was taken of pefes, sold & so mad þral..for he was a philosophore, he was betere þan his bijere, A gentil professiou pat made þe seruaunt more þenne his lord.

?1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Fourth Bk. Terapeutike* sig. Ajv, in *Guy de Chauliac's Questyonary Cyrurygens* The parties of the art of Medycyne..can not be separated one from the other without the dommage and great detryment of all the medicynall professyon.

1581 G. PERTIE tr. S. Guazzo *Ciuile Conuersat.* (1586) I. A v b Such as I am, (whose profession should chieflie bee armes).

1605 F. BACON *Of Aduancem. Learning* II. sig. Aa3 Amongst so many great Foundations of Colledges in Europe, I finde strange that they are all dedicated to Professions, and none left free to Artes and Sciences at large. 

1682 J. DRYDEN *Religio Laici* Pref. sig. a2 Speculations, which belong to the Profession of Divinity.

1711 J. ADDISON *Spectator* No. 21. ¶1 The three great Professions of Divinity, Law, and Physick.

1728 J. GAY *Beggar's Opera* I. viii. 10 The Captain looks upon himself in the Military Capacity, as a Gentleman by his Profession.

1788 E. GIBBON *Decline & Fall* (1846) IV. xliv. 186 Arms, eloquence, and the study of the civil law, promoted a citizen to the honours of the Roman state; and the three

**"An occupation in which a professed knowledge of some subject, field, or science is applied; a vocation or career, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification."**

"profession, n." *OED Online*. Oxford University Press, September 2019.  
Web. 19 November 2019.

# Functions of an ethical code – why have one?

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# **Functions of an ethical code**

- **Q. Why have an ethical code for a profession?  
What are the functions of it?**

# Functions of an ethical code

- Q. Why have an ethical code for a profession?

**What are the functions of it?**

- Professionalism
- Protection of group interests
- Etiquette and inspiration
- Education and enforcement
- Lay out principles, ideals and rules
- Inform members of their rights

# Professionalisation

- Occupational groups adopt ethical codes in order to demonstrate that they deserve to be called a profession.
- A code of ethics holds the profession **accountable** to the public.
- This tends to yield a payoff in terms of **public trust** and consequent **social and economic rewards**.



Image of Dr Nick (The Simpsons™ & © Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. All Rights Reserved). Previously published at:  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5569581>.

# Protection of group interests

- Professions use codes of conduct to **restrict activities** of non-members, thereby **establishing a monopoly** for the profession's services.
- By demonstrating that they are able to control their membership, professions can convince the public that they deserve to be **self-regulating**.



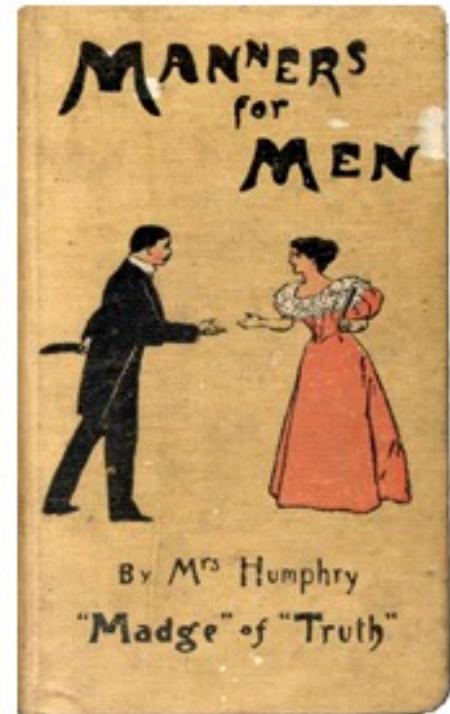
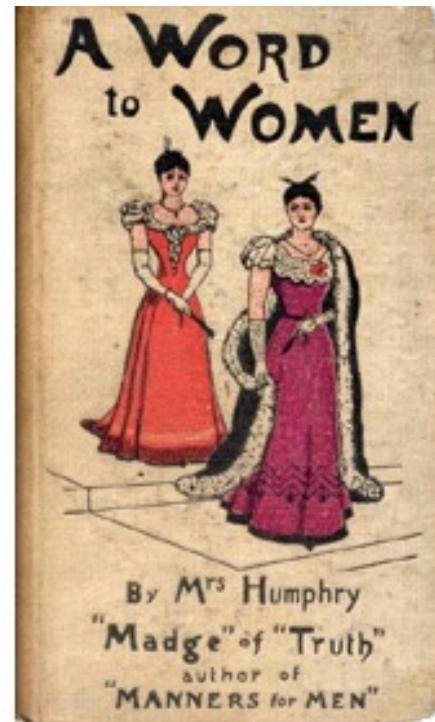
Arthur (Weegee) Fellig

cf. the press complaints commission

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press\\_Complaints\\_Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press_Complaints_Commission)

# Etiquette and inspiration

- Codes of ethics outline standards of courtesy and professional conduct among members of a profession.
- An ethical code can be used to inspire members of the profession to act appropriately, often by instilling a sense of pride and self-importance.



Etiquette guides  
(1898)

# **Education and Enforcement**

- **Education.** Codes of ethics explicitly state what behaviour is acceptable. As such, they act as an aid to individual decision making.
- **Enforcement.** An ethical code can also be used to discipline or deter.
- It may specify when the norms of a profession have been violated, and indicate that sanctions such as **suspension or expulsion** will be imposed.

# Principles, ideals and rules

- **Principles** - Ethical codes aim to lay out a set of principles which function as the basis for specific obligations.
- **Ideals** - Also, a code may express ideals, which will not always be strictly adhered to, i.e. members should do this rather than members shall do this.
- **Rules** - An ethical code may contain a specific set of rules which apply to concrete situations. However, attempts to specify exhaustive lists of do's and don'ts are often unsuccessful.

# Rights

- As well as stating the obligations and duties of the professional, the code may indicate **rights of members** and indicate the obligations of the professional body to its members.

## Go further in your IT career

Access a wide range of membership benefits designed to support you in your role and grow your potential.



### Career development

- Mentoring network
- Personal development plan
- Browse SFI<sup>plus</sup>
- [Specialist groups and branches](#)



### Professional recognition

- [Code of conduct](#)
- Post-nominals
- [Member register](#)



### News and latest thinking

- [ITNOW member magazine](#)
- Newsletters
- Industry reports
- Discounted BCS books



### Professional support

- Legal helpline
- Discounted professional indemnity insurance
- Training discounts

<https://www.bcs.org/membership/become-a-member/>

# Ethics and computing professionals

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# Old problems

- In some cases, computers have simply created new versions of age old moral issues, such as:
  - Right and wrong
  - Loyalty
  - Responsibility
  - Confidentiality
  - Fairness

# New problems

- However, the existence of computers has also created a whole **new** range of social problems. These include:
  - Software theft
  - Computer misuse and computer crime
  - Responsibility for computer errors
- Many of these dilemmas (such as copying software) are 'grey areas' for which there are few social conventions.
- Should computer professionals be bound by an ethical code of conduct? If so, what should it include?

# Existing ethical codes for computing professionals

- A number of professional computer organisations have attempted to devise an ethical code for their members:
  - The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
  - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
  - Data Processing Management Association (DPMA)
  - International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
  - British Computer Society (BCS)
  - Australian Computer Society (ACS)

# Conflicting obligations

- Q. Like engineers, computing professionals have different kinds of obligations. Can you think of four?

# Conflicting obligations

- Q. Like engineers, computing professionals have different kinds of obligations. Can you think of four?
  - Obligations to society
  - Obligations to their employers
  - Obligations to their clients
  - Obligations to other professionals and professional organisations

# How do ethical problems arise?

- **Computers alter relationships between people**
  - Data communications take place without physical contact of the people involved, so the visual and aural senses cannot always help to convey meaning.
  - Electronic communication occurs so quickly that one may not have time to consider the implications of the information before it has been sent and received.

# **How do ethical problems arise? (continued)**

- **Computer professionals have power**
  - Technology puts power in the hands of computer professionals through access to financial, medical and military information. This power can be abused.
- **The nature of electronic information**
  - Computers allow rapid processing, communication, copying and printing of intellectual property. This introduces new ethical issues of copyright, plagiarism, piracy, eavesdropping and invasion of privacy.

# **How do ethical problems arise? (continued)**

- **Society is vulnerable to the actions of computer professionals**
  - The general public do not understand the dangers of projects under the control of computer professionals.
- **Clients at the mercy of computer professionals**
  - Many clients have no understanding of how their computer systems work. The process of costing software projects is poorly understood.

# Codes of conduct

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# Codes of Conduct

- Three professional computing bodies that have developed ethical codes for their members are:
  - **ACM:** Association for Computing Machinery
  - **BCS:** British Computer Society
  - **IEEE:** Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

# British Computer Society

- British Computing Society (BCS) is the organisation that accredits our degree programmes
  - Founded in 1957
  - 82,000 members in 151 countries
  - Defined purpose '*making IT good for society*'
  - Responsible for the regulation of ICT and computer science in the UK
  - Incorporated by "Royal Charter" in 1984



BCS Coat of Arms.  
By Source, Fair use,  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=20632715>

# BCS Code of Conduct

- BCS code of conduct: rules covering four main areas:
  - Public interest
  - Professional competence and integrity
  - Duty to relevant authority
  - Duty to the profession

# BCS Code: Definitions

- **Legislation** - The term “Legislation” means any applicable laws, statutes and regulations.
- **Third Parties** - The term ‘Third Parties’ includes any person or organisation that might be affected by your activities in your professional capacity, irrespective of whether they are directly aware or involved in those activities.
- **Relevant Authority** - The term “Relevant Authority” in this document is used to identify the person(s) or organisation(s) which has / have authority over the activity of individuals in their professional capacity. For practising BCS members this is normally an employer or client. For student members, this is normally an academic institution.

# BCS Code: Public interest

- You shall:
  - a. have due regard for public health, privacy, security and wellbeing of others and the environment.
  - b. have due regard for the legitimate rights of Third Parties.
  - c. conduct your professional activities without discrimination on the grounds of sex, sexual orientation, marital status, nationality, colour, race, ethnic origin, religion, age or disability, or of any other condition or requirement
  - d. promote equal access to the benefits of IT and seek to promote the inclusion of all sectors in society wherever opportunities arise.

# BCS Code: Professional competence and integrity

- You shall:
  - a. only undertake to do work or provide a service that is within your professional competence.
  - b. **NOT** claim any level of competence that you do not possess.
  - c. develop your professional knowledge, skills and competence on a continuing basis, maintaining awareness of technological developments, procedures, and standards that are relevant to your field.
  - d. ensure that you have the knowledge and understanding of Legislation and that you comply with such Legislation, in carrying out your professional responsibilities.
  - e. respect and value alternative viewpoints and, seek, accept and offer honest criticisms of work.
  - f. avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious or negligent action or inaction.
  - g. reject and will not make any offer of bribery or unethical inducement.

# BCS Code: Duty to relevant authority

- You shall
  - a. carry out your professional responsibilities with due care and diligence in accordance with the Relevant Authority's requirements whilst exercising your professional judgement at all times.
  - b. seek to avoid any situation that may give rise to a conflict of interest between you and your Relevant Authority.
  - c. accept professional responsibility for your work and for the work of colleagues who are defined in a given context as working under your supervision.
  - d. **NOT** disclose or authorise to be disclosed, or use for personal gain or to benefit a third party, confidential information except with the permission of your Relevant Authority, or as required by Legislation.
  - e. **NOT** misrepresent or withhold information on the performance of products, systems or services (unless lawfully bound by a duty of confidentiality not to disclose such information), or take advantage of the lack of relevant knowledge or inexperience of others.

# BCS Code: Duty to the profession

- You shall:
  - a. accept your personal duty to uphold the reputation of the profession and not take any action which could bring the profession into disrepute.
  - b. seek to improve professional standards through participation in their development, use and enforcement.
  - c. uphold the reputation and good standing of BCS, the Chartered Institute for IT.
  - d. act with integrity and respect in your professional relationships with all members of BCS and with members of other professions with whom you work in a professional capacity.
  - e. encourage and support fellow members in their professional development.

# Others are similar

<https://www.acm.org/binaries/content/assets/about/acm-code-of-ethics-booklet.pdf>

## General ethics principles

1. Contribute to society and to human well-being, acknowledging that all people are stakeholders in computing
2. Avoid harm
3. Be honest and trustworthy
4. Be fair and take action not to discriminate
5. Respect the work required to produce new ideas, inventions, creative works, and computing artifacts.
6. Respect privacy
7. Honor confidentiality

## Professional responsibilities

1. Strive to achieve high quality in both the processes and products of professional work
2. Maintain high standards of professional competence, conduct, and ethical practice.
3. Know and respect existing rules pertaining to professional work.
4. Accept and provide appropriate professional review
5. Perform work only in areas of competence
6. Foster public awareness and understanding of computing, related technologies, and their consequences.
7. Access computing and communication resources only when authorized or when compelled by the public good.
8. Design and implement systems that are robustly and usably secure.

## Professional leadership principles [...]

## Compliance with the code [...]

# Others are similar

<http://www.ieee.org/about/corporate/governance/p7-8.html>

- I. To uphold the highest standards of integrity, responsible behavior, and ethical conduct in professional activities.
  - 1. to hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public, to strive to comply with ethical design and sustainable development practices, to protect the privacy of others, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
  - 2. to improve the understanding by individuals and society of the capabilities and societal implications of conventional and emerging technologies, including intelligent systems;
  - 3. to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;
  - 4. to avoid unlawful conduct in professional activities, and to reject bribery in all its forms;
  - 5. to seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data, and to credit properly the contributions of others;
  - 6. to maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;
- II. To treat all persons fairly and with respect, to not engage in harassment or discrimination, and to avoid injuring others.
  - 7. to treat all persons fairly and with respect, and to not engage in discrimination based on characteristics such as race, religion, gender, disability, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression;
  - 8. to not engage in harassment of any kind, including sexual harassment or bullying behavior;
  - 9. to avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious actions, rumors or any other verbal or physical abuses;
- III. To strive to ensure this code is upheld by colleagues and co-workers.
  - 10. to support colleagues and co-workers in following this code of ethics, to strive to ensure the code is upheld, and to not retaliate against individuals reporting a violation.

# Usefulness of the code

- Neither the BCS nor the other codes have succeeded in becoming a central point of reference for computer professionals.
- **Q. Why not?**

# Limitation to a specific group of professionals

- In general these codes make clear that they apply only to their members.
- So, either:
  - Only members of the these organisations are considered to be computing professionals; or else
  - Other professionals can practice with a different ethical code.

# Lack of attention to the rights of professionals

- These professional codes do not place any emphasis on the rights of its members.
- For example, what if a member disagrees with a term in the ethical code?

# Justification

- These professional codes fail to indicate what the basic source of justification is.
- For example, all but one term in the BCS code of conduct is of the form ‘You shall do something’.
- **Q. Is this a problem?**

# Ambiguity

- Some computing professionals find the codes unhelpful.
- One reason for this is the ambiguity of some of the terms. For example one item of the code is
  - ... act with integrity and respect in your professional relationships with all members of BCS and with members of other professions with whom you work in a professional capacity...
- Is this useful?
- Much of these existing professional codes are open to personal interpretation.

# Prioritising

- Neither code establishes priorities among its different obligations. For a particular ethical problem, more than one principle of the code is likely to apply.
- This could lead to contradictory advice when applying the codes to a concrete problem.
- For example, it is not hard to imagine the following items of the BCS code being placed in competition.
  - **NOT disclose** or authorise to be disclosed, or use for personal gain or to benefit a third party, **confidential information** except with the permission of your Relevant Authority, or as required by Legislation
  - **NOT misrepresent** or **withhold information on the performance of products, systems or services** (unless lawfully bound by a duty of confidentiality not to disclose such information), **or take advantage of the lack of relevant knowledge or inexperience of others.**

# For and Against Ethical Codes

- **Advantages:**
  - Define a common standard of behaviour, so clients know what to expect;
  - Codes can support a refusal to behave unethically, so even 'obvious' rules have their uses.
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Codes can give contradictory advice;
  - May give rise to complacency - practitioners think that so long as they are obeying the code, they need not concern themselves with ethical issues.
  - Could draw attention away from major ethical issues (e.g., how technology should be introduced and controlled) towards smaller immediate issues (the behaviour of individuals).
  - May suggest a dichotomy between ethical decision making in personal life and in professional life.

# Computer ethics and value sensitive design

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# Computer ethics and value sensitive design

- Helen Nissenbaum (2001) - How computer systems embody values
  - Information technology can change society – *but technology is also developed on the basis of certain values.*
  - Complex interplay between system and “those who built it, what they had in mind, its conditions of use, and the natural, cultural, social, and political context in which it is embedded—all these factors may feature in an account of the values embodied in it.”

# Embodied values

**Tim Berners-Lee**

## Tim Berners-Lee on the future of the web: 'The system is failing'

The inventor of the world wide web remains an optimist but sees a 'nasty wind' blowing amid concerns over advertising, net neutrality and fake news

[...](#)  
 599  
**Olivia Solon**  
 @oliviasolon  
 email  
Thursday 16 November 2017 01.23 GMT



Tim Berners-Lee: 'We have to grit our teeth and hang on to the fence.' Photograph: Charles Krupa/AP

The Guardian, 16/Nov/2017.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/nov/15/tim-berners-lee-world-wide-web-net-neutrality>

# Bias in computer systems

- Friedman and Nissenbaum (1996) *Bias in computer systems*.
- Bias can take different forms
  - Pre-existing bias
  - Technical bias
  - Emergent bias

Human Resources

Home > HR > Equality, Diversity & Inclusion > Unconscious Bias



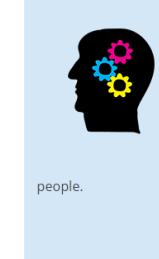
## Unconscious Bias.

You may not realise it, but we are all biased.

Our brains make judgements and decisions about people and situations really quickly, without us being aware that this is happening. These judgements and decisions are affected by our unconscious (or implicit) biases, which are influenced by things we have experienced, our upbringing and our cultural background.

Sometimes these biases are at odds with the beliefs that we consciously hold. The result of this is that these unconscious biases may negatively influence the decisions that we make, and they may not be as objective as we think.

By increasing our awareness of unconscious bias, we can take action to minimise the influence that our own biases have on decision making and relationships with other people.



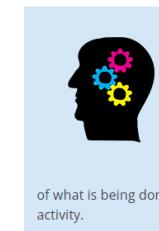
### Research

This page contains lots of links to articles covering the theory beyond bias, but also considering the impact of bias on people.



### Development and support to minimise bias

There are a number of development activities available to University staff to help increase awareness of bias, as well as providing ways to identify your own biases and take action to minimise the way that these biases influence our decisions.



### Case studies

There is already interesting and innovative work going on around the University in this area. This page contains accounts of what is being done, and the impact of this activity.

# Example: pre-existing bias

- An important day-to-day application of software is automated decision making.
- A system could implement a **pre-existing bias**:
  - An automated loan advisor might negatively weight applicants who live in “undesirable” locations, such as low-income or high-crime neighbourhoods, as indicated by their postcode.
- **Q. Is this bias sensible, or is there a problem?**

The screenshot shows a Google search results page with the query "automated financial decision making". The results include several links to different software platforms and academic articles. The first result is for IBM® Decision Automation, which offers automation for business processes like rule management and workflow management. Other results include links to smatechnologies.com, Experian One, InRule, and various scholarly articles from databases like DeTore and Harris. A callout box highlights a definition of automated decision-making from a scholarly article.

automated financial decision making

About 77,600,000 results (0.71 seconds)

**IBM® Decision Automation | Automate Business Decisions**  
Ad [www.ibm.com/Automation/Rule-Management](http://www.ibm.com/Automation/Rule-Management) ▾  
Improve Business Responsiveness, Minimize Compliance Risks, & Streamline Your Operations. Optimize Business Decision-Making Across Your Organization with Business Rules Management. Adds Business Agility. Streamline Operations. Lower Compliance Risks.

**Automate Workflows**  
Manage End-to-End Workflows and Improve Customer Experiences

**Try Decision Modeling**  
Discover the Essentials of Business Rules with the Decision Composer

**Automate Business Processes | IT Integration In One Platform**  
Ad [www.smatechnologies.com/](http://www.smatechnologies.com/) ▾  
OpCon Automates Complex Workflows To Help You Drive Operational Efficiency. Free Demo! Manage All Workflows. Full System Maintenance. Simple, Easy & Quick. Reduce Human Error. Fast Launch Time. 24 Hour Support Team. Locations: France, New Zealand, Italy.  
Request A Demo · Features & Add-Ons · Customer Success · System Integrations

**Experian® One | Automate Lending Decisions | [experian.co.uk](http://experian.co.uk)**  
Ad [www.experian.co.uk/Lending/Automation](http://www.experian.co.uk/Lending/Automation) ▾  
Learn How Experian One Can Help Your Business Today. A Streamlined And Automated Consumer Lending Platform Powered By Experian. Make Faster Decisions. Quick to Integrate.

**InRule | No-Code Business Rule Logic | [InRule.com](http://InRule.com)**  
Ad [www.inrule.com](http://www.inrule.com) ▾ +1 312-724-2825  
Author, Manage, Integrate & Execute Business Rules. With InRule Metrics - Empowering...

**Scholarly articles for automated financial decision making**

**Automated decision-making arrangement** - DeTore - Cited by 297

**Automated decision making** comes of age - Harris - Cited by 126

... system for the financial justification of automated ... - Monahan - Cited by 43

**Automated decision-making** is the process of making a decision by automated means without any human involvement. These decisions can be based on factual data, as well as on digitally created profiles or inferred data. Examples of this include: an online **decision** to award a loan; and.

What is automated individual decision-making and profiling ...  
<https://ico.org.uk/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/> w...

# Example: technical bias

- Some technical decisions can influence matters significantly for some users, e.g.
  - When listing flights, which are listed first? Direct or indirect?
  - The system may have a bias towards placing certain flights first – for instance those with all segments on a single carrier – which could favour certain airlines
  - Might miss better alternatives for someone flying from (say) Phoenix, USA to New York and then London.

# Example: emergent bias

- This is bias which emerges over time as the system's use changes, e.g.,
  - In USA, the computerised National Resident Medical Match program is used to place medical students in their first jobs.
    - Developed in the '70s it was assumed that only one member of the family needed placing.
    - But increasing numbers of women led to more marriages between residents, and it was biased against couples.

# Algorithmic bias

- Why not use an objective algorithm, trained on data, rather than risk human prejudice?
- Then we could rely on algorithms to recruit people for a job, give them a loan, identify them as a suspect in a crime, send them to prison or grant them parole...
- BUT
  - Increasingly clear that such algorithms often reflect pre-existing bias
  - Machine learning algorithms opaque and unregulated
  - If data used for training is biased, bias persists

# Example – face recognition

- Facial-recognition systems in the US misidentified people of colour more often than white people.
- Asian and African American people were up to 100 times more likely to be misidentified than white men.
- Women were more likely to be falsely identified than men.
- Middle-aged white men generally benefited from the highest accuracy rates.
- **Q. What's going on?**



Tech Consumer Tech Future of Transportation Innovations Ir

Technology

Federal study confirms racial bias of many facial-recognition systems, casts doubt on their expanding use



Officials program iPads loaded with new facial-recognition scanners last year at Dulles International Airport. (Bill O'Leary/The Washington Post)

# Automatic justice

- Criminal justice system has been shown to have systematic racial biases in USA. Black people are:
  - arrested more often than whites, even when they commit crimes at the same rate.
  - sentenced more harshly and more likely to be searched or arrested during a traffic stop
- COMPAS: widely used algorithm that assesses whether defendants and convicts are likely to reoffend in the future. Seems to work: white and black defendants given higher risk scores tend to reoffend at the same rate.
- BUT<sup>(\*)</sup>
  - black defendants twice as likely to be mislabelled as high risk than white defendants
  - white defendants twice as likely to be mislabelled as low risk
  - black defendants may have higher previous offence counts due to existing racial bias, so the system's inputs potentially have bias built into them no matter how good the algorithm is

(\*) The system's developers dispute the situation. See <https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/technology-is-biased-too-how-do-we-fix-it/amp/> for a fuller discussion of technological bias.

# Can we remove bias?

- How might we remove bias?
  - Greater transparency?
  - Require human review?
  - Spread awareness that algorithms can be biased?

What about **changing the way we design things?**

Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC)  
Life-Cycle Phases

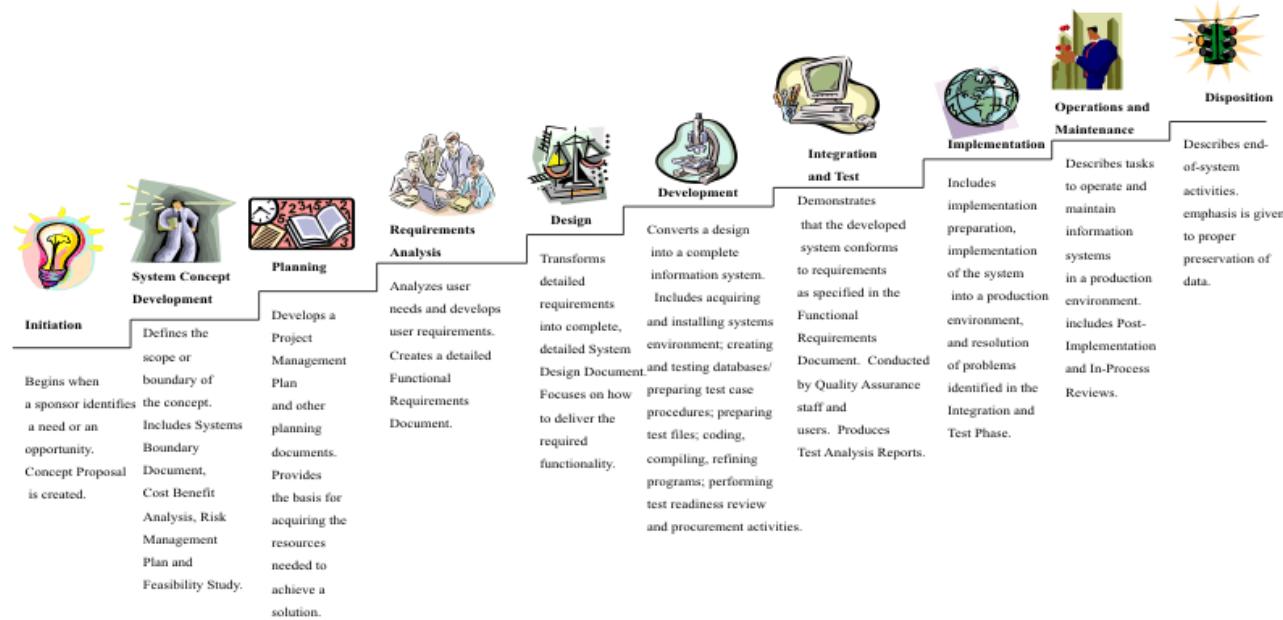


Image: By US Department of Justice - INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, Public Domain,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5061812>

# Value sensitive design

- Friedman, Kahn and Borning (2008)

Chapter 4 of *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*: “Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems”

- Value sensitive design is *“a theoretically grounded approach to the design of technology that accounts for human values in a principled and comprehensive manner throughout the design process”*
  - Extend the traditional criteria used to evaluate a system (e.g. reliability and correctness), and also consider its relationship to core human values.
- 
- See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value\\_sensitive\\_design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_sensitive_design) for more.
  - See: Himma & Tavani (2008) *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*. Wiley.  
[http://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~pchatter/2011/pepi/The\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Information\\_and\\_Computer\\_Ethics.pdf](http://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~pchatter/2011/pepi/The_Handbook_of_Information_and_Computer_Ethics.pdf)

# Example (Friedman and Kahn, 2003)

- The relationship between values and technological design
  - Inuit people were given snowmobiles:
    - This moved transportation methods away from dog sleds, but also introduced a symbol of **social status** and a dependence on money economy.



# A better approach

- Value sensitive design is concerned with **shared human values** such as
  - Well-being
  - Human dignity
  - Justice
  - Human rights
- e.g., the right to privacy



Image by [Gerd Altmann](#) from [Pixabay](#)

# How to apply it

1. Start with value, technology or context of use
2. Identify direct and indirect stakeholders (indirect – those who don't use the system but could be affected by its use)
3. Identify potential harms and benefits of system for stakeholders
4. Map harms and benefits onto corresponding values
5. Conceptually investigate values (philosophical work can be useful here)
6. Identify value conflicts (e.g. Privacy vs security, trust vs security, accountability vs privacy)
7. Explore effects of different technical designs on value conflicts, and on different groups of stakeholders
8. Design for flexibility, and subsequent modification based on feedback.

# What it involves

- Value sensitive design involves an interactive process that examines conceptual, empirical and technical issues.
- **Conceptual** – how are values supported or diminished by designs
- **Empirical** – researching understandings and experiences of those affected by application
- **Technical** – identifying values and developing technical mechanisms that support them

# **Example: cookie technology**

applying conceptual, empirical and technical investigations

- **Conceptual issues**

- What values are implicated? Trade-offs? Weighting (e.g., between moral values such as privacy, and non-moral values e.g. aesthetic preferences)
- Value of informed consent is involved, protection of other human values such as privacy, autonomy, and trust.
- Do people understand what they are agreeing to?

- **Empirical issues**

- Observing people's use of and understanding of cookies on websites

- **Technical issues**

- Designing systems to support the values that were identified as relevant
- Looking at how the technological properties support or hinder human values.

# Participatory design

- This involves stakeholders, designers, researchers and end users in design process to help ensure that the end product meets the needs of the intended user base
- Value-sensitive design is linked to participatory design, but also involves the inclusion of **marginalised** perspectives in the design process.
- E.g.: maybe none of the current participants has a disability, but accessibility still needs to be considered

# Research integrity and ethics at The University of Sheffield

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## Research Integrity and Ethics: Facilitating excellent research

In every discipline undertaking excellent research requires rigour, respect and responsibility - integrity as well as intellect. The University's [GRIP Policy](#) articulates the expectations of the University, Faculties and Academic Departments regarding:

- fundamental principles governing research;
- the responsibilities of individual researchers;
- what constitutes good research and innovation practices (e.g. in issues including authorship, data management, publication, collaboration, public engagement);
- what constitutes unacceptable research and innovation practices.

Further policies, guidance and information about aspects of research integrity and research ethics can be found using the links on this page.

<b>Human participants in research</b>	<b>Publication and authorship</b>
<b>Managing research data</b>	<b>Collaborative research</b>
<b>Conflicts of interest</b>	<b>Effective research environments</b>
<b>Preventing Harm in Research and Innovation (Safeguarding)</b>	<b>The Nagoya Protocol</b>

**Research Integrity Training →** Links to a range of educational resources on research integrity, including online training tools, videos, books, case studies and other materials can be found here

**Integrity & Ethics News**

- New training requirements for those submitting a research ethics application →
- New Preventing Harm in Research & Innovation Policy Launched →
- Now available - recording of Research Governance Information Session →
- Data Protection guidance →
- Data protection law and implications for your research - session recording and guidance →
- The University Research Ethics Committee
- UREC webpage →
- Compliance with the Concordat to Support Research Integrity
- Statement to Council Nov 2020 →

<https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/rs/ethicsandintegrity>

# Good Research & Innovation Practices Policy

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

## POLICY ON GOOD RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PRACTICES

This Policy is in three sections:

**(1) Good Research and Innovation Principles**

This explains the principles governing all the University's research and innovation (R&I) activities, the purpose of the Policy, its value and whom it applies to;

**(2) Good Research and Innovation Practices**

This clarifies the University's expectations concerning good practices in research (R) and/or in innovation (I) activities;

**(3) Annex**

This contains information on what the University means by unacceptable R&I practices (sometimes referred to as research misconduct, questionable practices, or the use of unfair means), provides additional detailed information on good R&I practices, lists the University's policies that this Policy complements, and lists the sources which have been consulted in developing the Policy.

All three sections have the authority of University of Sheffield policy.

For the sake of brevity the *Policy on Good Research and Innovation Practices* is referred to as the *GRIP Policy*, the University of Sheffield as *the University* and research and innovation as *R&I*.

# Good Research & Innovation Practices Policy

The University of Sheffield's Good Research & Innovation Practices Policy

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# Good Research & Innovation Practices Policy

## 4.3 RESEARCH ETHICS

Two important dimensions of research integrity are how to ethically undertake research with human participants, and research with animals. Research ethics with respect to humans is defined by the University's *Ethics Policy Governing Research Involving Human Participants, Personal Data and Human Tissue*. The GRIP Policy provides the governing framework for the *Ethics Policy*. Research ethics with respect to animals is defined by the University's *Ethical Policy on the Use of Animals*.

## 4.4 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Many researchers are members of professional bodies that may have their own policies and rules. As professionals, researchers have responsibilities in addition to those of the general population, not least because of the standing of the research profession in society. Drawing upon their disciplinary expertise, as professionals researchers are capable of making informed observations, publications, presentations or statements that the general public cannot.

In the research context remaining professional does not always mean divorcing oneself from, or remaining independent of, cultural, political or religious perspectives (for example, being a member of a pressure group or political party may be relevant to, and provide a motivation for, research). However, remaining professional means to remain objective and, where relevant, researchers should be open and transparent about their personal views, perspectives or beliefs. As professionals, and as members of society, researchers should endeavour not to cause harm. If an R&I project has the potential to cause harm it should be designed in a way that minimises the potential to harm, and this potential for harm should be explicit.

## 4.5 UNACCEPTABLE R&I PRACTICES

What is meant by unacceptable R&I practices (sometimes referred to as corrupt practices, questionable practices or the use of unfair means) is clarified in the Annex. The causes of unacceptable practices vary, but a common cause is a lack of awareness and understanding of good R&I principles and practices. Relatively few instances of unacceptable practice are caused by deliberate, dangerous, reckless or negligent deviations from good R&I practices. Therefore, depending on the type of unacceptable R&I practice, the remedy may range from advice, guidance, mentoring or formal training through to an investigation of potential research misconduct in accordance with the University's *Policy on Investigating and Responding to Allegations of Research Misconduct*. The latter may lead to disciplinary action. If and when an unacceptable R&I practice occurs, and the appropriate remedy is educational, then the affected researcher(s) and their

# Summary

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# Summary

- **Codes of Conduct** are a means by which professional organisations can control their membership and avoid external regulation.
  - They also act as a guide to professional decision making.
  - Ethical problems often arise because of the special nature of computer technology.
- The BCS , IEEE and ACM have established professional codes of conduct. They are flawed, but have some merit.

# Summary (continued)

- **Undesirable:** Computing professionals are bound by a fixed set of rules that distance them from their own ethical standards and those of society in general.
- **Desirable:** Professional ethical codes act as guidelines for ethical decision making in the context of professional employment, not in life in general. The guidelines place an emphasis on the personal ethics of the individual and their place within the ethics of society as a whole.

# Summary (continued)

- Value sensitive design emphasises the idea of values in design
  - **Conceptual** – how are values supported or diminished by designs
  - **Empirical** – researching understandings and experiences of those affected by application
  - **Technical** – identifying values and developing technical mechanisms that support them

# Take-home message

It is important to think about the effect of  
your work on human society

What you do matters