

# Ethics for Computational Social Scientists

Chaewon Yun

Humanet3 group, Center for Humans and Machines  
Max Planck Institute for Human Development  
[yun@mpib-berlin.mpg.de](mailto:yun@mpib-berlin.mpg.de)

# About myself

- Pursuing PhD at Center for Humans and Machines on Human-centered AI
- MSc. **Computational Social Systems** with specialization of **Ethics of Human-Technology Interaction**
  - Chair of Applied Ethics (where I tutored *Ethics, Technology, and Data* for data science, computer science, CSS students)
- Software engineer (Samsung, developing voice assistant Bixby)
- BA. Political Science and International Relations

Have you taken any ethics course?



# Scientific Integrity

E.g. Some University makes it mandatory for every students to take before registering your thesis

## Course Description

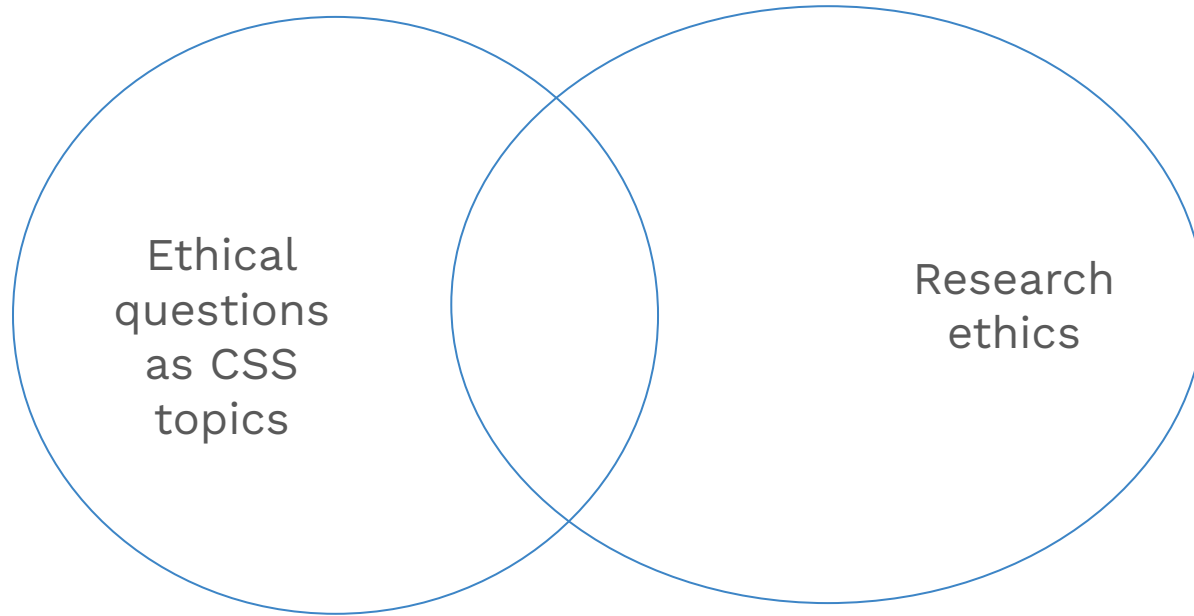
Scientific work is based on the honesty of scientists towards themselves and others. This is both an ethical norm and the basis for good scientific practice. Ensuring the validity and application of these rules in practice is therefore a core task of science and universities.

In the context of the Scientific Integrity Online Course, interdisciplinary relevant topics are presented with regard to good scientific practice. Based on the definition and principles of scientific integrity, the course covers aspects such as honesty and quality criteria for good scientific research, ensuring good scientific practice, scientific misconduct, research ethics, research data management, responsibility for supervision, and conflicts of interest as well as diversity and cooperation in science.

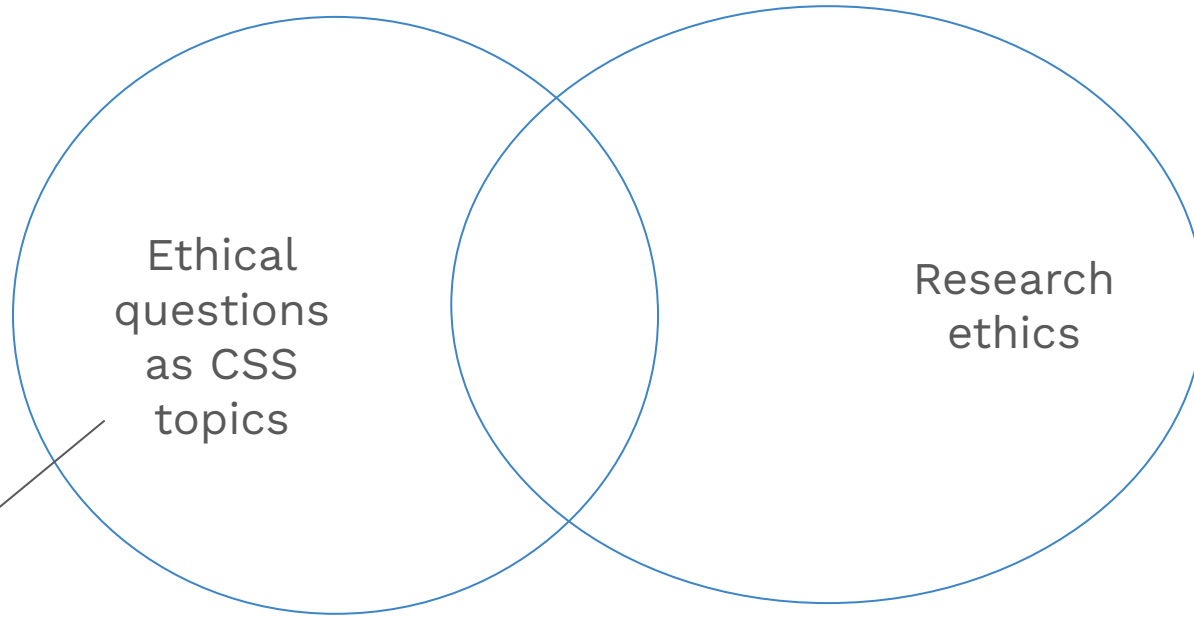
What do you think this talk (ethics for CSS)  
would be about?



# Ethics

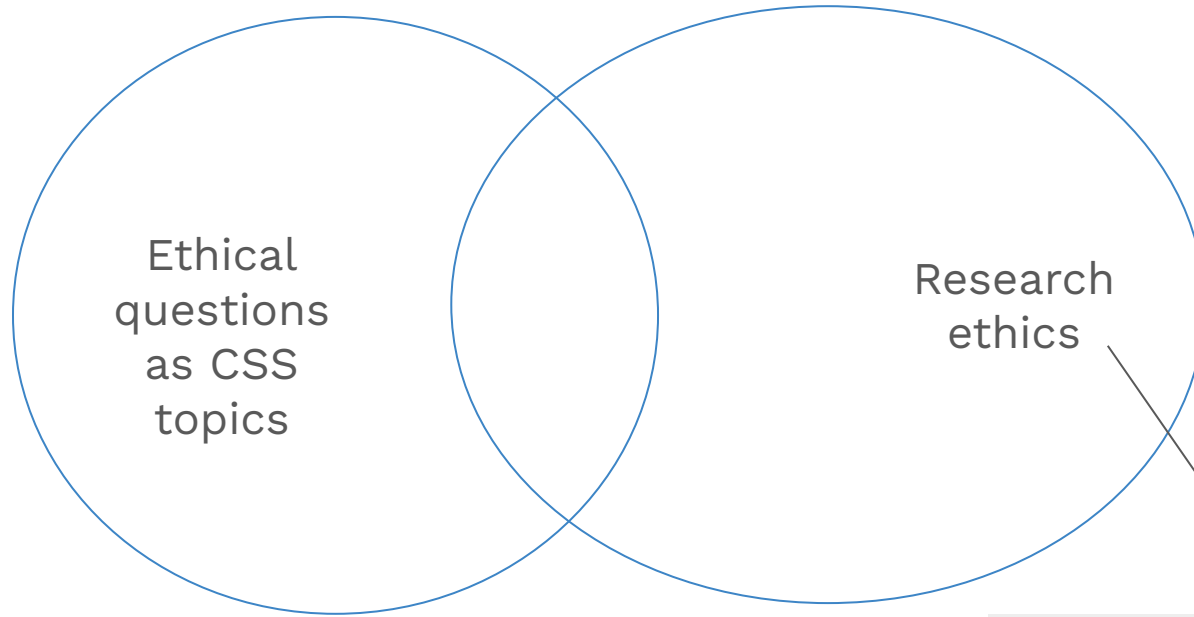


# Ethics



Discrimination, bias,  
fairness, inequality,  
polarization, etc.

# Ethics



Scientific integrity;  
plagiarism, treatment of  
subjects, etc.





## CONTENT

Preamble	34
<b>I. Rules of conduct for good scientific practice</b>	
1. General principles of scientific responsibility	
1.1 Application area	36
1.2 Fundamentals and scope of commitment	36
1.3 Professional scientific ethos: individual – interpersonal	36
1.4 Organizational responsibility	38
1.5 Roles and responsibilities of the project participants	38
1.6 Support of junior scientists	38
1.7 Performance aspects – Evaluation criteria	39
2. Rules of conduct for good scientific practice	
2.1 End-to-end quality assurance	40
2.2 Research design	40
2.3 Research standards	40
2.4 Securing and storing primary data – Documentation and archiving	41
2.5 Publication – Authorship	42
2.6 Research involving personal data	44
2.7 Accessibility of research data	45
2.8 Impartiality and confidentiality in the context of evaluations and consultations	45
3. Securing scientific responsibility	
3.1 Research ethics advice – How to handle research risks	46
3.2 Handling conflicts of interest	47
3.3 Authorization to use and move research data	48
3.4 Appointment and roles of ombudspersons	49
3.5 Protection of whistleblowers	50
3.6 Internal communication of good scientific practice within the Institute	50

### VERANTWORTLICHES HANDELN IN DER WISSENSCHAFT

Verhaltensregeln für gute wissenschaftliche Praxis –  
Umgang mit wissenschaftlichem Fehlverhalten

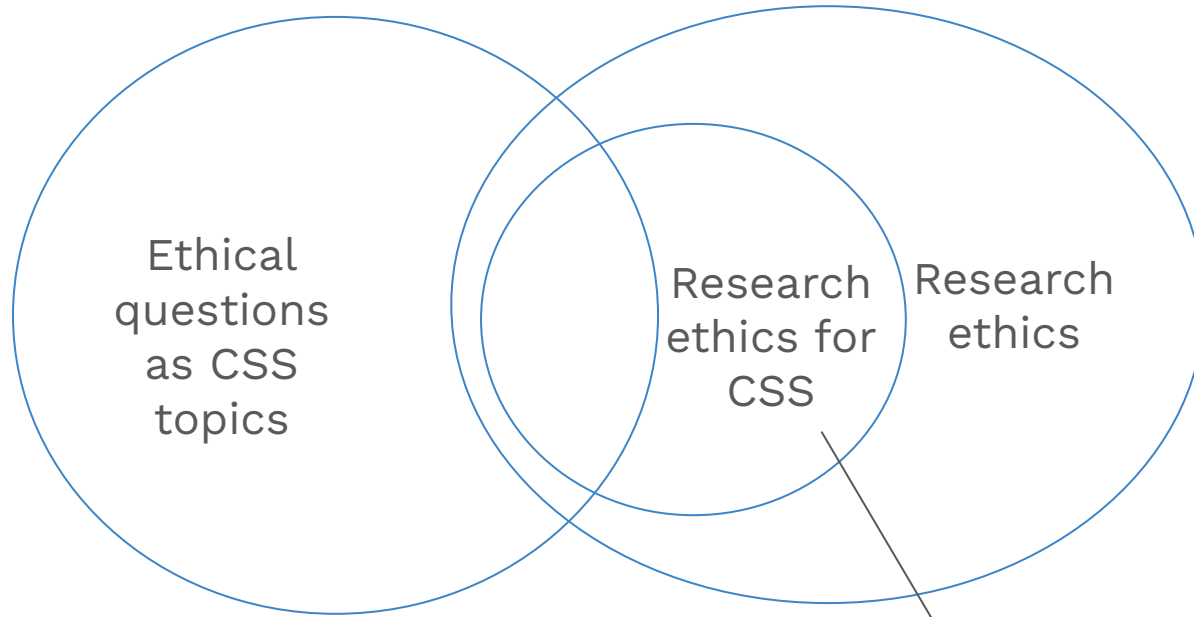
Senatsbeschluss vom 24. Juni 2021

### RESPONSIBLE ACTING IN SCIENCE

Rules of conduct for good scientific practice –  
How to handle scientific misconduct

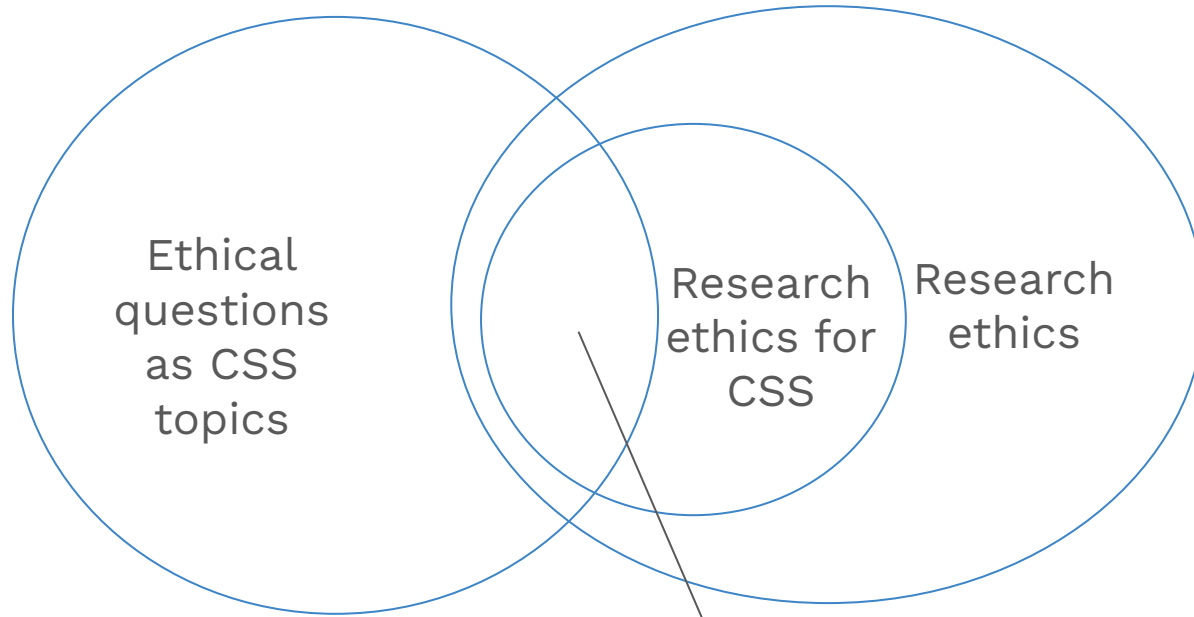
Senatsbeschluss vom 24. Juni 2021

## Ethics



Data scraping, digital subjects, etc.

# Ethics



Fair treatment to  
crowd-sourced labor\*

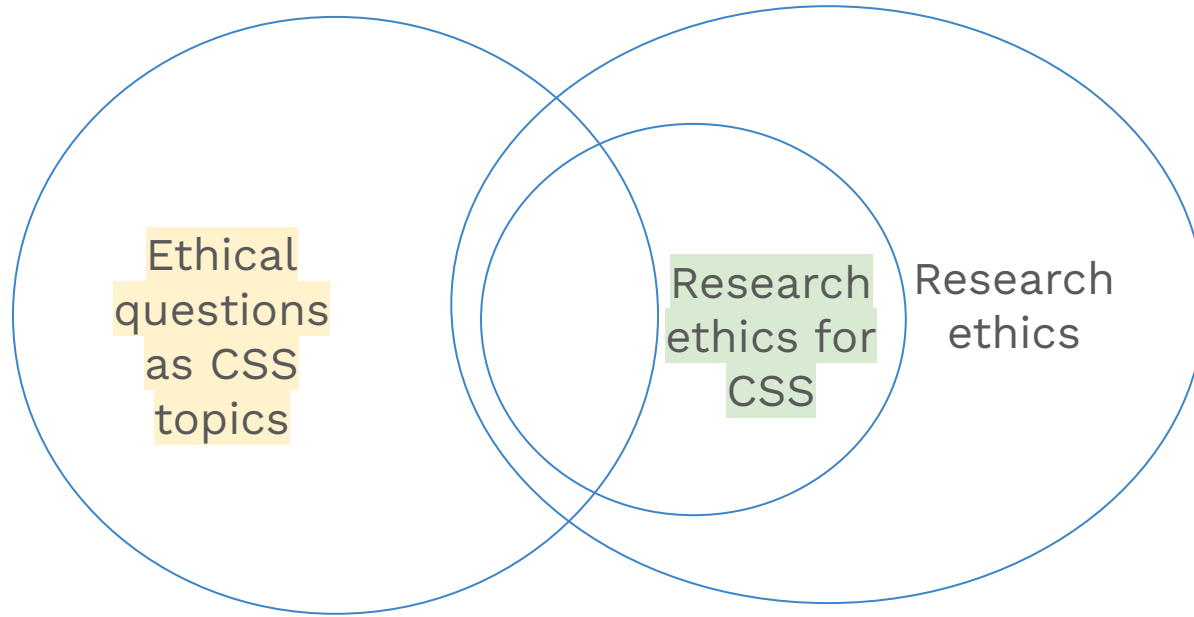
**08.07.2024**

17:00 Uhr - 19:00 Uhr | online

## Launching the Data Workers' Inquiry

The world of AI is powered by millions of people who are precariously employed and politically dispersed. In the Data Workers Inquiry, they tell their stories.

# Ethics



# Non-Topics

Legality of anything: ethical questions != legal questions  
(including guidelines, white papers, policy suggestions etc.)

# Ethical questions as CSS research topics

# Not-so-exhaustive research topics in CSS

Nice intro: Computational Social Science: Obstacles and Opportunities

Different types of researches e.g. IC2S2 '23 program

- Qualitative studies
  - Digital ethnography e.g. TikTok and experimental digital ethnography
- Observational studies
  - Digital behavioural data e.g. Digital behavioural data to understand human behaviour
  - Social media analysis e.g. Systematic discrepancy of political advertisements in social media
- Experimental studies
  - Online experiments e.g. The moral machine experiment
  - Offline experiments
- Model-based approaches
  - Agent-based modeling
  - Modeling humans using LLMs



## Social impact, fairness, discrimination, etc.

- Gender inequality (Wagner et al., 2021)
- Representation (Bayes et al., 2022)
- Social impact of NLP (Hovy and Spruit, 2016)
- Hate speech (Warner et al., 2012)

# Research ethics for Computational Social Scientists

What are the (potentially) relevant ethical questions in your research?



# Research ethics in full research cycle

- Choosing the topic
- Conducting experiments - not only with human subjects directly but through data
- Collecting data
  - Digital behavioural data - no explicit informed consent
    - Which platform to use? Which data to collect? How to collect?
- Creating dataset
  - Annotators - whom to choose? How to pay? etc.
- Analyzing the data
  - Using ChatGPT?
- Publishing the result
  - Anonymization, open science practice, etc.

# Common ethical questions

- Famous grey area - Data scraping & Terms of services
- Tragedy of the commons
- Societal impact of model produced in research
  - e.g. “Detecting” sexual minorities , facial recognition for emotion detection etc.
- Cooperation with big tech?
  - E.g. Getting dataset without being able to share, can run experiment but cannot make it reproducible
  - TikTok API - you need to be approved by the company before getting the access
- “Experimental Evidence of Massive-Scale Emotional Contagion” (Kramer et al., 2014)

Google Translate

📄 Text

🖼️ Images

📄 Documents

🌐 Websites

Korean - Detected English German Spa ▼



Korean English German ▼

내 친구는 의사야



nae chinguneun uisaya



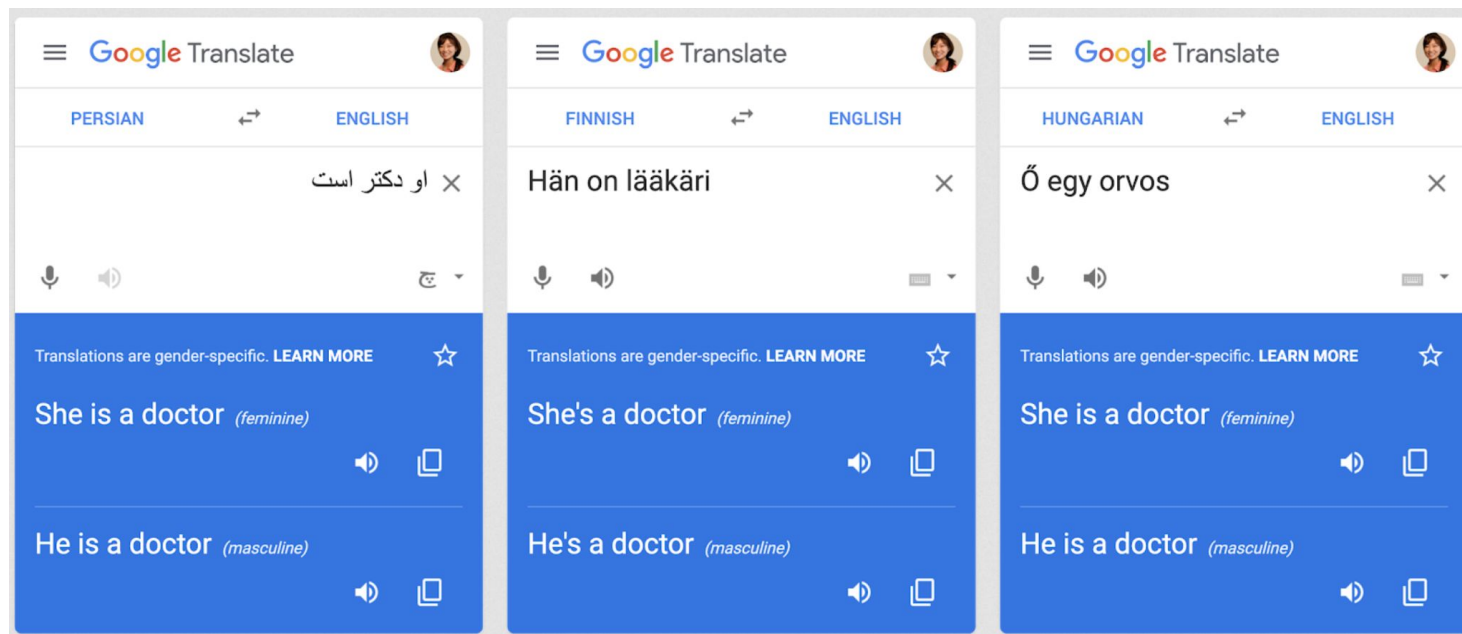
9 / 5,000



Mein Freund ist Arzt



[Send feedback](#)



Who's responsible for  
Google Translate's gender bias?





# Problem of Many Hands

- The actions of the four people together lead to a harmful outcome, but none of the individual persons can seemingly be held responsible
- Because there are different people involved, it is impossible to identify one single person that is responsible

# Responsibility

## Direction of responsibility

- Backward-looking responsibility: “I am responsible for having drank your coffee.”
  - The most common form invoked when considering moral blame or praise; linked to liability
- Forward-looking responsibility: “I am responsible for finishing my thesis.”
  - For moral responsibility, appear as a recognition of moral duties; one’s role often serves to assign forward-looking responsibility

## Mode of Responsibility

- Passive responsibility: being held responsible by others for some outcome
  - Strongly linked to backward-looking and liability responsibility
- Active responsibility
  - Strongly linked to forward-looking and role responsibility

# Problem of Dual Use

- The unintended use of a product = the dual-use
  - Hammer,
- Ethical challenge: We are responsible not only for what we intend a product to do, but also (to some degree) for the dual-uses thereof
- CSS version of dual use?

# Precautionary Principle

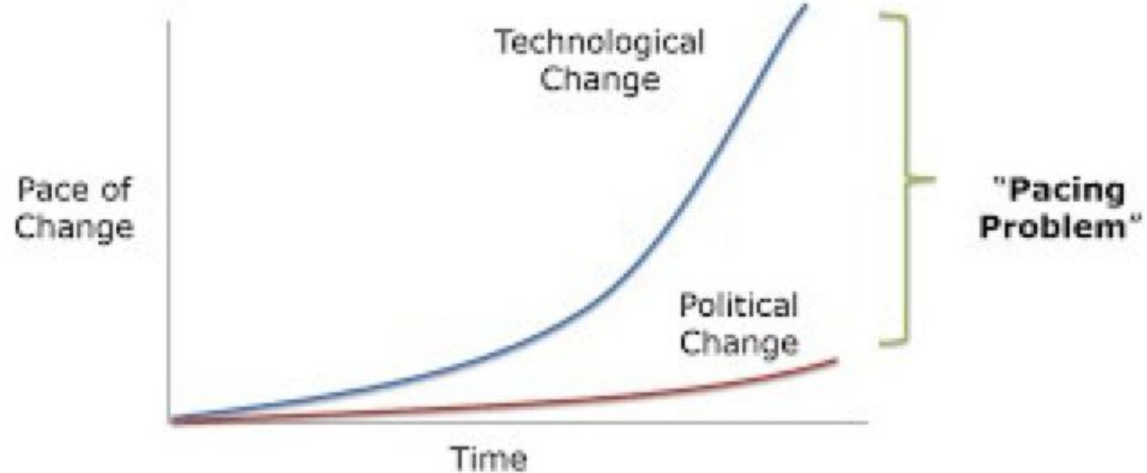
- Strongest variant: no course should be pursued without absolute surety of safety
  - Untenable – the bar is set far too high
- Moderate variant: a course should be pursued if, on the balance of probabilities, the course will bring about sufficiently greater benefit than harm

→ How to determine the level of sufficiency, and how accurate must the measure of probabilities be?

# Collingridge Dilemma

"WHEN CHANGE IS EASY, THE NEED FOR IT CANNOT BE FORESEEN; WHEN THE NEED FOR CHANGE IS APPARENT, CHANGE HAS BECOME EXPENSIVE, DIFFICULT, AND TIME-CONSUMING."

  
made with  iStock.com



# Collingridge Dilemma

- By the time we know what the risks are, changes are difficult
- Discussion of technological developments happen too early or too late
- Technology in the early phase of its development:
- little overall knowledge - in principle, a lot of room for design in the social sense
- The more technology advances (and the more knowledge we have), the smaller the scope for design in the social sense

# Reading recommendations

- [Introduction to Data Ethics](#) (Shannon Vallor)
- (SEP) [Internet Research Ethics](#)
- (Open Textbook) [Introduction to Philosophy: Ethics](#)
- (SEP) [Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics](#)
- (SEP) [Computing and Moral Responsibility](#)

# Thank you!

Chaewon Yun

Humanet3 group, Center for Humans and Machines  
Max Planck Institute for Human Development  
[yun@mpib-berlin.mpg.de](mailto:yun@mpib-berlin.mpg.de)