

Federal Data Strategy

Data Ethics Framework

Michael Hawes Senior Statistician for Scientific Communication

FCSM Research and Policy Conference Session D4: How Can U.S. Professional Guidelines Inform Federal Statistical Policy? October 25, 2023

The viewpoints expressed in this presentation are the author's own, and not the viewpoints of the U.S. Census Bureau or the federal government.

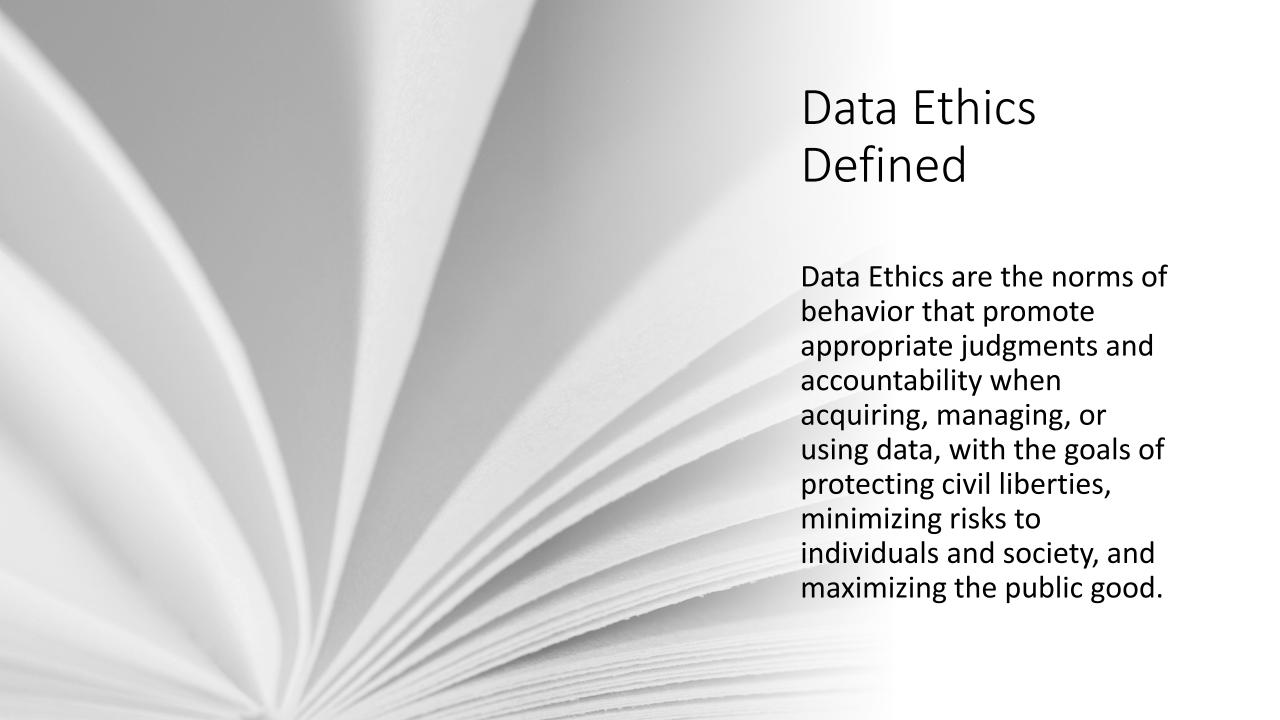
Background

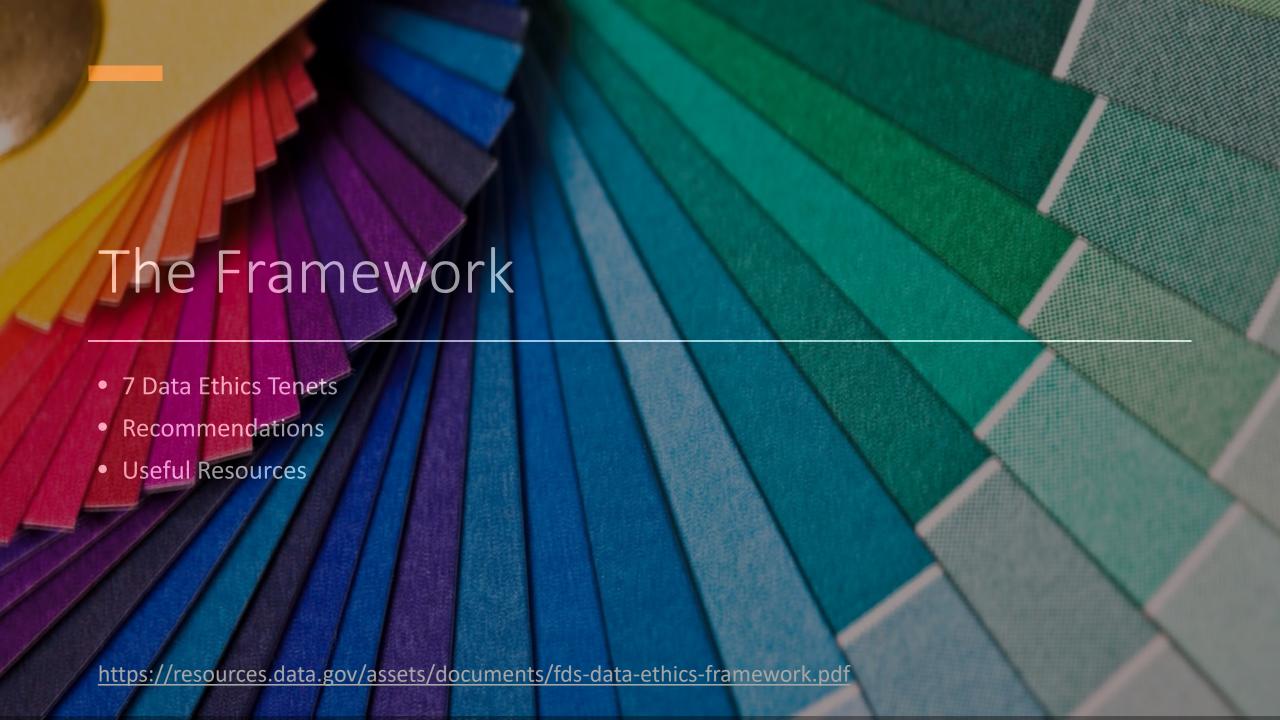
Developed as part of the 2019
Federal Data Strategy, with the
support of the Chief Data
Officers' Council, the Federal
Privacy Council and the
Interagency Council on
Statistical Policy

Data Ethics Framework Development Team

- Trey Bradley, Strategic Data Initiatives Program Manager, Office of Shared Solutions & Performance Improvement, U.S. General Services Administration (Development Lead)
- Ken Ambrose, Senior Advisor for the CDO Council, Office of Government-wide Policy, U.S. General Services Administration
- Maya Bernstein, Senior Advisor for Privacy Policy, Office of the Secretary for Planning & Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
- Ivan DeLoatch, Executive Director, Federal Geographic Data Committee, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
- Dave Dreisigmeyer, Interim Deputy Chief Data Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Jeffrey Gonzales, Research Mathematical Statistician, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Chris Grubb, Chief Data Scientist, Centerfor Analytics, U.S. Department of State
- Lisa Haralampus, Director of Records
 Management Policy and Outreach, Office of the

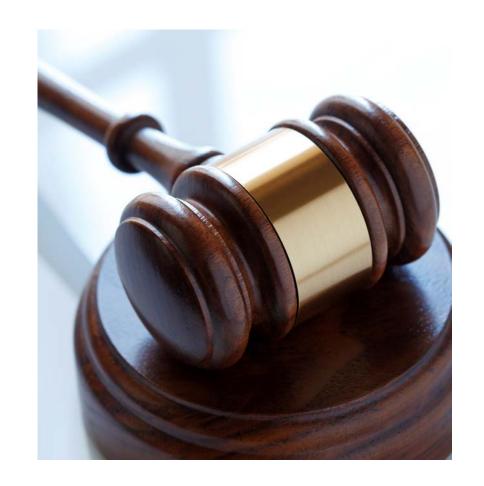
- Chief Records Officer, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration
- Michael Hawes, Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S.
 Department of Commerce
- Barry Johnson, Acting Chief, Research and Analytics Office, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Brandon Kopp, Research Psychologist, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
- John Krebs, Chief Privacy Officer, Federal Trade Commission
- Justin Marsico, Chief Data Officer, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Daniel Morgan, Chief Data Officer, U.S. Department of Transportation
- Katerine Osatuke, Research Director, Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- Eileen Vidrine, Chief Data Officer, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Department of Defense





Uphold Applicable Statutes, Regulations, Professional Practices, and Ethical Standards

- Organizational leaders are encouraged to maintain upto-date, comprehensive ethical standards regarding data use.
- Staff are responsible for learning and applying agency guidance.
- If a person works in an area with recognized professional ethical codes of conduct (such as computer science or software engineering) they should be aware of those standards and strive to uphold them.



Ethical Guidelines for Statistical Practice

Prepared by the Committee on Professional Ethics of the American Statistical Association

https://www.amstat.org/your-career/ethical-guidelines-for-statistical-practice (2022 Revision)



Respect the Public, Individuals, and Communities

- Responsible federal leaders and data users should approach data activities with promoting the "public good" in mind.
- Responsible use of data begins with careful consideration of its potential and differential impacts.
- Data initiatives should include considerations for unique community and local contexts, such as for federally recognized Tribes, Alaskan Natives, and local governments, and have an identified and clear benefit to society.



- Privacy and confidentiality should always be protected in a manner that respects the dignity, rights, and freedom of data subjects.
- In this context, privacy is the state of being free from unwarranted intrusion into the private life of individuals; and
- Confidentiality is the state of one's information being free from inappropriate access and use.
- An essential objective of privacy and confidentiality protection is to minimize potential negative consequences, such as the mosaic effect

Act with Honesty, Integrity, and Humility

- Federal leaders and data users should not perform or condone unethical data behaviors.
- When sharing data and findings, personnel should accurately report information and present data limitations, known biases, and methods of analysis that apply.
- They should also take care not to overgeneralize based on available data and recognize that no dataset can fully represent all facets of a person, community, or issue.
- Federal leaders and data users are expected to exhibit humility when presenting data, be open to feedback, and invite discussion with the public.
- In addition, federal data users should accurately and honestly represent their abilities when working with data.
- Federal agencies should also support honesty and integrity by clearly defining processes for reporting data ethics concerns and violations, and federal leaders and staff should appropriately implement those processes



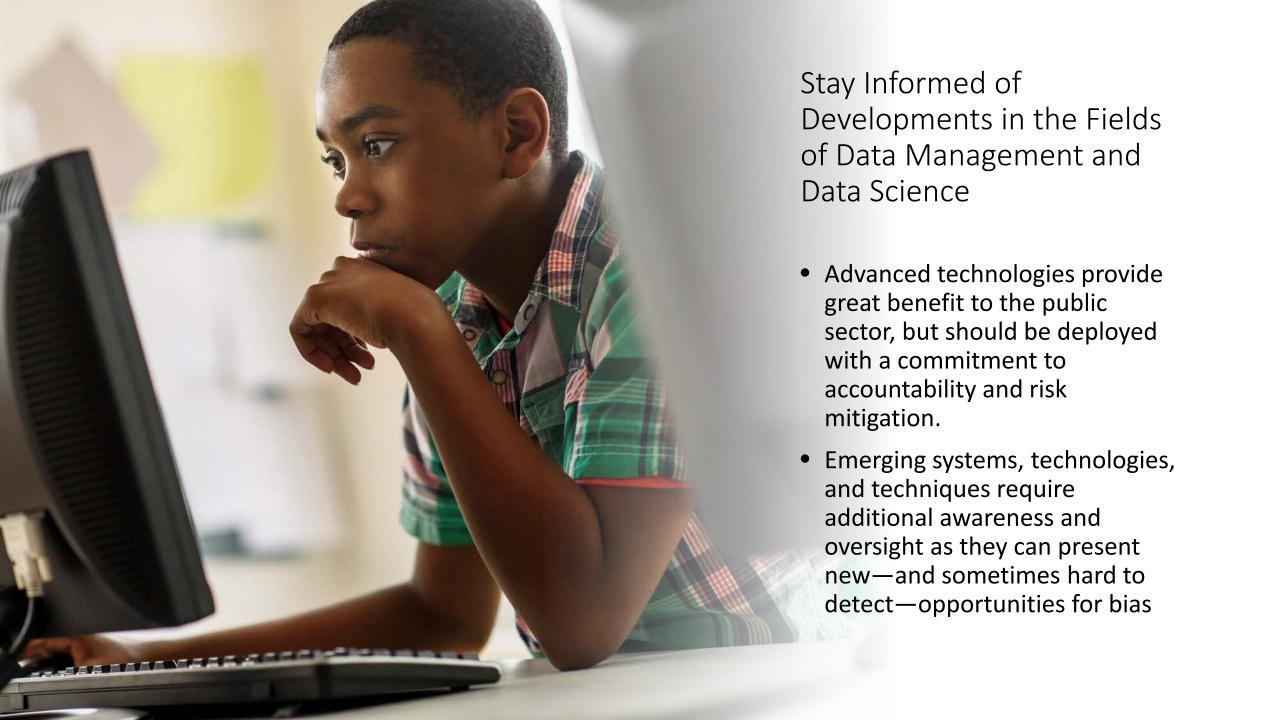
Hold Oneself and Others Accountable

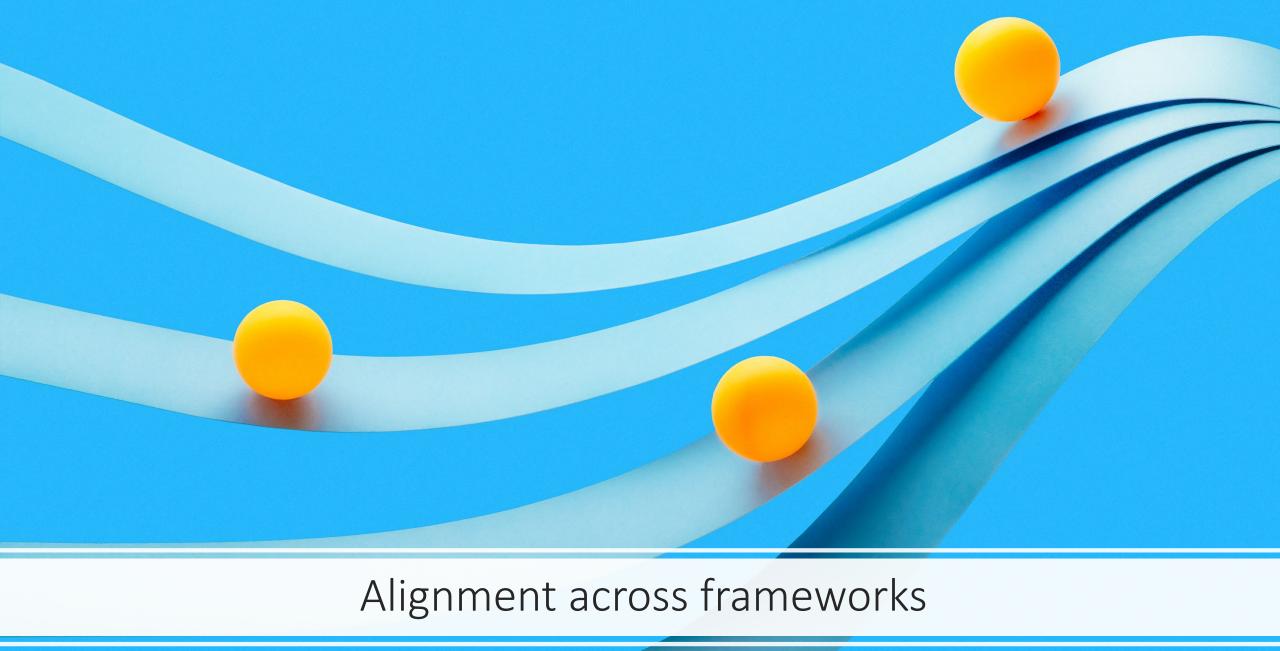
- Anyone acquiring, managing, or using data should be aware of stakeholders and responsible to them, as appropriate.
- Remaining accountable includes the responsible handling of classified and controlled information, upholding data use agreements made with data providers, minimizing data collection, informing individuals and organizations of the potential uses of their data, and allowing for public access, amendment, and contestability to data and findings when consistent with privacy and national security concerns.

Promote Transparency

- Individuals, organizations, and communities benefit when the ethical decision-making process is as transparent as possible to stakeholders.
- Transparency depends on clear communication of all aspects of data activities and appropriate engagement with data stakeholders.
- Promoting transparency requires engaging stakeholders through easily accessible feedback channels and providing timely updates on the progress and outcomes of data use.







Results: Example of full table (detail – in Appendix): ASA x Data Ethics Tenets (no red)

TABLE 3: Correspondence between ASA Ethical Guidelines (2022) with US Data Ethics Tenets (2020)

IABLE 3: Correspondence between A		es (2022) With	US Data Ettiles le	11613 (2020)				
ASA Ethical Guidelines (2022):):	A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н
	Professional	Integrity of	Stakeholders	Research	Interdisciplinary	Other	Leader/Supervisor/	Allegations of
	Integrity and	Data and		Subjects/Data	Team Members	Practitioners/	Mentor and	Potential
	Accountability	Methods		Subjects and		Profession	APPENDIX	Misconduct
	Accountability	IVICEIIOUS		Those Affected by		11010331011	ALL ENDIN	Wilderiadet
				Statistical				
Data Ethica Tanata (2020).								
Data Ethics Tenets (2020):		(= -)	/>	Practices			(= ==) == ==	
Uphold applicable statutes,	A11	(B4)	C2 (C8)	D1, D9, D11	E; E1, E2	F; F1	(G; G1); G2, G5	H; H1, H2, H3, H4
regulations, professional							APPENDIX	
practices, and ethical standards.							1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12	
2. Respect the public, individuals,	A; A2, A3, A4,	B1, B3, B4,	C; C1, C2, C8	D2, D5, D6, D7,	E4	F1, F2, F3, F5	G2, G5	Н
and communities	A5, A7	B5, B6		D10, D11			APPENDIX	
		_					1, 2, 6, 8, 9	
3. Respect privacy and	(A3)	B4	C7	D4, D5, D7, D9,			_, _, _, _,	(H4, H5, H6 - for
confidentiality.	(**-7			D10				practitioners- not
connacticiancy.				510				for data subjects)
4 Act with honosty integrity and	A; A1	B1, B2, B3	C1 C2 C2 C4	D10	E2, E4	F3	G; G1, G2, G5	H2
4. Act with honesty, integrity, and	A; AI	D1, D2, D3	C1, C2,C3, C4,	D10	E2, E4	12	APPENDIX	П2
humility.			C8					
							1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10,	
							11	
5. Hold oneself and others	A9, A12		C1, C2	D; D1, D4, D10	E3, E4	F2, F3, F4, F5	G; G1, G2, G5	H2
accountable.							APPENDIX 1, 2, 4, 12	
6. Promote transparency.	A2, A7	B2	C1, C2, C4,		E3	F4, F5	G5	(H2)
			C5, C6				APPENDIX	
							1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12	
7. Stay informed of developments		B6	(C6)			(F4)	APPENDIX 3 (12)	
in the fields of data management			(-2)			,		
and data science.								
and data science.		L						

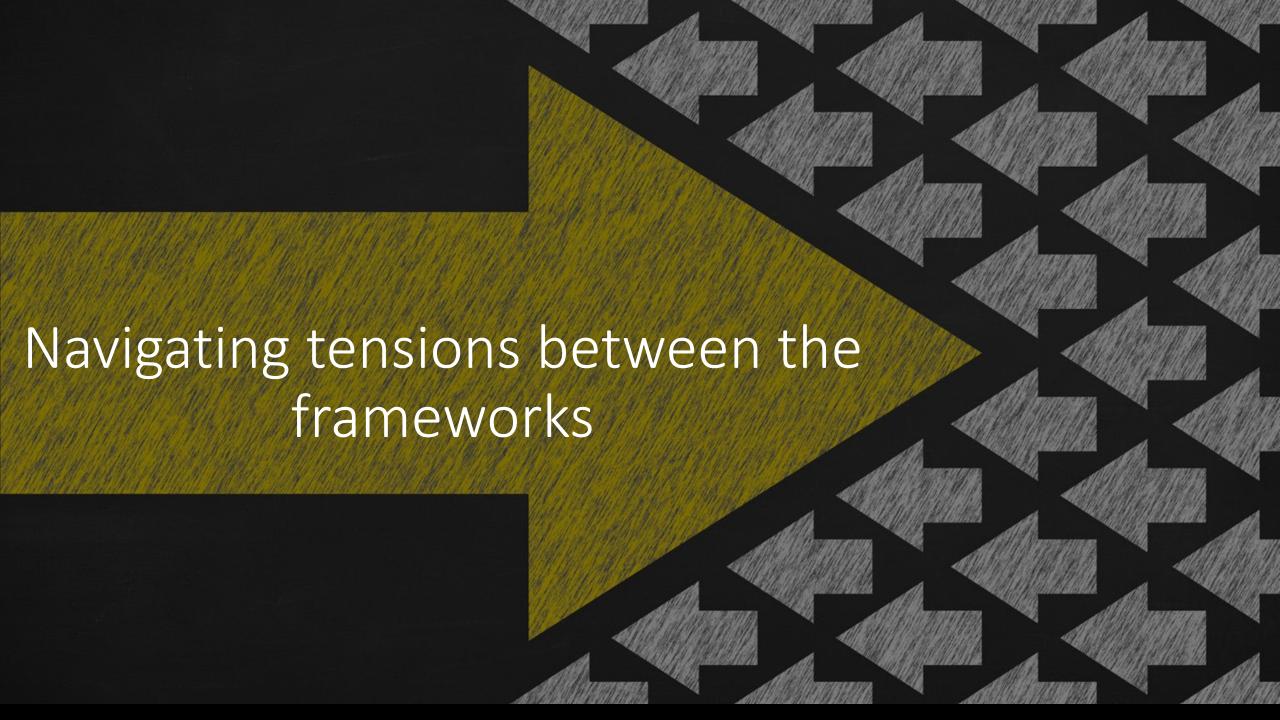
Source: Park & Tractenberg (2023)

Results: Summarized table (in body of paper): ASA x Data Ethics Tenets

ASA Ethical Guidelines (2022): Data Ethics Tenets (2020):	<u>A</u> Accountability	B Integrity	C Stakeholder	D Data Providers	E Other Disciplines	F Other Statisticians	G Leadership	H Misconduct
1 Uphold laws and regulations	>	>	>	V	V	>	>	>
2 Respect public	>	>	>	>	V	>	>	>
3 Respect privacy and confidentiality	>	>	>	>	>			
4 Integrity	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
5 Accountability	>		>	>	`	>	>	>
6 Transparency	>	~	V		✓	>	>	>
7 Stay informed		✓	✓			✓	✓	

Data Ethics
Tenets are
strongly and
clearly aligned
with ASA Ethical
Guidelines for
Statistical
Practice

Source: Park & Tractenberg (2023)



Results: SPD 1, 2 and 2A and DET

All DET align with SPD 1
Responsibilities 2 and 4 (credibility and trust) and SPD 2.1.4 (instrument function);
2.3.4 (disclosure avoidance). See also
2.7.2 (protection), and 2A.5
(transparency).

<u>Areas of Mixed Alignment</u>: SPD 1 (relevance) could conflict with all DET

	OMB Data Ethics Tenets			_				
				T3 Respect privacy and confidentiality				
		ons		ider				
		T1 Uphold laws and regulations		onf				
		eg.		p p				
		pu		cy a				
		NS a	iğ	riva		iji E	ncy	med
		<u>ē</u>	T2 Respect public	ti.	25	T5 Accountability	T6 Transparency	T7 Stay informed
		hol	Sp.	sbe	T4 Integrity	in o	dsus	v in
		d i	8	Re	i i	a Ac	Ë	Sta
\vdash	OMB SPD Guidelines		12	ΞI	14	15		1
L	1.1 Relevant	(~)	(~)	(~)	(~)	(~)	✓	(√)
	1.2 Credible and accurate	V	√	V	√	√	V	(✓)
	1.3 Objective						✓	
	1.4 Trust	~	✓	✓	✓	V	✓	(√)
	2.1.1 Written plan	✓			V	V	✓	(✓)
	2.1.2 Survey design	✓			✓	✓		(✓)
	2.1.3 Response rate design	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(✓)
	2.1.4 Functioning components	\	✓	(<)	✓	✓	✓	(√)
	2.2.1 Appropriate frame	>	(√)		\	V	~	
	2.2.2 Notify respondents	\	√	\	V	V	V	
	2.2.3 Balance quality v burden	\	(✓)		V	✓		(✓)
	2.3.1 Appropriate data edits	>	(✓)		\	V	V	(✓)
	2.3.2 Nonresponse analysis	✓			✓	V	✓	(✓)
	2.3.3 Quality for other study	✓	✓	\	✓	✓	✓	
	2.3.4 Avoid disclosure	✓	✓	\	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.5 Evaluate data quality	\	(✓)		\	✓	V	✓
	2.4.1 Use theory and methods	\			~	V	✓	✓
	2.5.1 Analysis plan	✓				✓	✓	
	2.5.2 Good statistical practice	✓		(√)		✓	✓	✓
	2.6.1 Review dissemination	✓	(~)	V	✓	✓	✓	
	2.7.1 Equitable dissemination	✓	V		✓	✓	✓	(√)
	2.7.2 Data protection	✓	V	\	✓	V	✓	
	2.7.3 Survey documentation	√					√	
	2.7.4 Public use microdata	✓	✓	~			✓	
	2.A.1 Methodological plan	✓			✓	V	✓	(√)
	2.A.2 Sample selection standard	✓	(√)		✓	V	✓	
	2.A.3 Interview guide standard	(√)				V	✓	\Box
	2.A.4 Systematic analysis	V						(√)
	2.A.5 Transparent analysis	✓	V	✓	✓	V	✓	
	2.A.6 Final reports standard	✓				1	V	\Box
	2.A.7 Reporting results standard	✓	(~)	(~)		1	V	\square

Results Summary: DET and PNP

Areas of tension: Principle 1 (relevance) Practice 7 (collaboration), and Practice 9 (dissemination of products) must be accomplished in balance with DET

OMB Dat Tenets NASEM Principles and Practices (2021):	1 Uphold laws and busy and laws and law	T2 Respect public	T3 Respect privacy and confidentiality	T4 Integrity	T5 Accountability	T6 Transparency	T7 Stay informed	
PRI1 Relevance	(~)	√,~	(~)	(~)	(~)	(~)		
PRI2 Credibility	√	✓	✓	√	>	√	✓	
PRI3 Trust	√	✓	✓	√	>	~	✓	
PRI4 Independence	✓	✓	✓	√	>	√		
PRI5: Improvement	(√)		✓		(√)		√	
PRA1: Mission	(√)					~		
PRA2: Authority	✓		(√)	√	>	✓		
PRA3: Commitment	√	√	✓	√	√	√	(√)	
PRA4: Staff	✓			√	√		√	
PRA5: Research	(√)		(~)			(<)	√	
PRA6: Evaluation	✓	✓			√	√		
PRA7: Collaboration	N	~	(~)	(~)	(~)	(~)	✓	
PRA8: Respect	✓	✓	✓		√	✓	(√)	
PRA9: Users' Needs	~	~	(~)	(~)	(~)	√,~	(√)	
PRA10: Transparency	′ ✓	√	✓	√	√	√	(√)	

Questions?

