1. Read the list of ethics principles from Data 4 Democracy here: https://github.com/Data4Democracy/ ethics-resources/blob/master/principles.md and select three of the principles that you think are particularly important. For each of the principles you selected write a couple of sentences, describing which of the five pledge principles (Fairness, Openness, Trust, Reliability, and Social Benefit) it matches most closely, why you think it is important, and how you can incorporate it into your data analytics work.

"Make reasonable efforts to now and document its origins and document its transformation" relates to openness. Complete documentation allows for transparency so that others can review and recreate your data analysis process. One can incorporate this principle into their own work by making sure their data analysis processes are clearly dictated on in their own work.

"Bias will exist. Measure it. Plan for it." This relates to fairness. Bias can be a contentious and inherent part of data analysis, and it is important to mitigate the effect of bias in one's work as much as possible in order to ensure that people and practices alike are treated and implemented fairly. This can be done by closely analyzing the data for potential biases. For example, a regression model that is based off biased data obtained by biased practices will produce biased results, therefore it is important to find ways to compensate for this bias to ensure the fairest results for everyone, or at least be transparent about the presence of bias in one's work.

"Respecting human dignity" relates to social benefit by putting people before one's desire to analyze data. Respecting human dignity can be showing in a variety of ways, including excluding data that does not protect the privacy of individuals or refraining from obtaining overly-personal results from the data one has collected.

2. Read the potions of the of the following codes of conduct for data related professions listed below:

(a) Rules 8 and 9 (starts on page 9) of the Data Science Association Code of Professional Conduct

(b) The 6 key principles (pages 3 and 4) of the Cabinet Office Data Science Ethical Framework

(c) Sections A, B, and C of the ASA Ethical Guidelines for Statistical Practice

Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the requirements and guidelines of the codes. You may want to consider the following questions (you do not need to respond to these prompts specifically, they are just intended to help you organize your thoughts):

Which of the codes did you prefer? Why?

Is there anything that you felt was missing from all three of them?

How do the contents of the codes relate to the data ethics frameworks that were discussed in lecture?

Are there any elements of the codes that you felt didn't belong?

What reasons might there be for the differences in focus and content that you observe?

The DSA code was quite lengthy, and seemed to contain redundant and repetitive information, or went too in-depth for one to easily summarize. The Cabinet Office code was more concise and easier to digest, but had a rather grotesque form of display, with abrasive coloration. Although the ASA code was still quite uninteresting it its display, it seemed to be the best balance of containing the right information while displaying it in a tolerable and slightly more concise way. Each code seems to have a slightly different purpose. For instance, DSA calls theirs a code, which implies strict rules which must be followed at all times, whereas the Cabinet Office and the ASA call theirs a “framework” and “guidelines”, respectively, which implies more lenient suggestions to good data practices, and explains their looser formatting and dialect.