Negotiating the Ethical Decisionmaking Process when designing and developing new digital technologies

Denise OramProf. Richard Picking

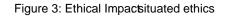
Applied Sciences, Computing and Engineering Glyndwr University Wrexham, North East Wales d.oram@glyndwr.ac.uk r.picking@glyndwr.ac.uk

Abstract

There is a requirement to establish and maintain standards of professional competence, conduct and ethical practice with regard to the development of future digital technologies. his paper proposes

1.0 Introduction and Background to the study

Moving down to the bottom layer of the triangle ("should"), our practical approach means that we now take into account not only the subjects of our actions, but also the immediate circumstances and icon ment in which the information system is to be developed and operated what we may term *situated ethics* see Figure 3.



Example (sustainability)

Item X is found to be harmful or fatal to individuals in a very small number of cases and so is to be replaced by item Y within the federation of A, B, C...F. Item X has a long shellife. Item X is harder to dispose of in an environmental way than item Y (or, item Y than item X). Country A is rich, and has a long tradition of throw-away consumerism and a low death/sickness rate. Country F is poor, and has a long tradition of reusing items for as long as possible (often adapting them to novel uses). It has a high overall death/sickness rate, though/siteatess caused by item X is relatively low within this. How should the replacement of item X by item Y be ethically managed within the federation, and is the replacement ethically justified in the first place? The ethical issues raised are similar whether item X is a light bulb or a nuclear submarine, though the decisions taken may differ depending on the nature of the object

resolution of these types of cressitural ethical questions that the ethitriangle is designed to facilitat[4].

At the top of the triangle are laws and then regulations. These have to be considered first hence they appear at the top of the diagram. These constrained ethics are usually generic, and may be set in lawicæt codes of practice, organisational regulations or professial and statutory requirementsurther down the triangle, those ethical factors regarded to be of high importance ("must") are considered -where those participating in the ethical audit agtreat a duty is imposed, followed by those of middle importance ("ought") where an obligation is imposed. Finally, the factors deemed to be of some importance ("should"), where it is felt that it is right to proceed in a certain way, are considered. Generally, the number of considerations is expected to expand as we move down the list, hence the triangular shape. Also, although all factors of the triangle can be considered throughout the development process, it is likely that those nearer the bottom will becomemore prevalent over time. Reation and documentation of these factors in particular provide developers with an ethical audit of the development process, as well as a benchmark to monitor ethical issues during its lifetint its lifetint to monitor ethical issues during its lifetint its lifetint to monitor ethical issues during its lifetint factors and the development process.

or models upon which to build methodological processes and metheodices, whereas EDUCATID provides specific ethicade the analysis, design and development techniques that are distinctly integrated into the process.

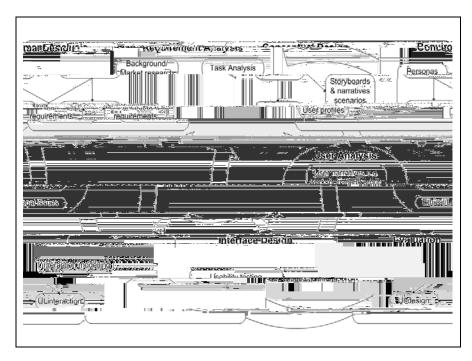


Figure 4 EDUCATID Methodology

3.0 Conclusion and Future Work

This paper has highlighted thattere is a requirement to establish and maintain standards of professional competence, conduct and ethical practice with regard to the development of future digital technologies suces of control, division of responsibilities, rights or ability of indiduals to exercise personal control, accountability, ownership, monopoly and power, privacy, dealing with diversity and governance should all be taken into consideration with the development of new technologies such as the IoT and other thics is currently often seen to be merely a side issue or an afterthought and there is an urgent need to conside issues all in order to understand current and emerging technologies lentify any potential threats to society. This is n issue that affects us all both now, and will be, of

designing and deverping new digital technologies has been highlighted as part of a possible solution. Is the early recognition of ethical and related issues that can save time and money, support user acceptance and promote beneficial aspects of the technology for stakeholders and **soc**in general.Current and future work in the study is continuing with the development of mobile technologies to be used in the workplace, providing mechanisms for practitioners to identify, and be aware of, any ethical considerations at the outset **of** nevelopments. These technologies are being designed specifically so as not to impede upon the professionals time. These are already in the design stage.

Technologies such ashet IoT will have a major revolutionary effect and will change our lives; eve

- 5 Herkert, J. Microethics, Macroethics, and flessional Engineering Societies (invited paper). Pp. 10714 in Emerging Technologies and Ethical Issues in Engineering (Papers from a Workshop, October 5,42003, National Academy of Engineering). Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2004.
- 6 Oram, D. and Headon, M. (2002). Avoiding information systems failure: culturally determined ethical approaches and their practical application in the new economy, Ekonomika (Engineering Economics), 2 (28) 9
- 7 Smith, H.J. and Hasnas, J. (1999) Ethics and information systems: the corporate Domain, MIS Quarterly, 23 (1), 10/927
- 8 Picking, R.,Robinet, A., Grout, V., McGinn, J., Roy, A., Ellis, S. & Oram, D. "A case study using a methodological approach to developing user interfaces for elderly and disabled people", The Computer Journal,5% o.No. 6, July 2010, pp842859.
- 9 Robinet, A. (2012) Designing Assistive Interfaces for an Ambient Intelligence System Aiming at Helping the Elderly and the Disabled People, PhD thesis, University of Wales.
- 10 ISO13407 (1999) Humacentered design processes for interactive systems, 1 ed.
- 11 Jokela, T. (2001) Assessment of user centered design process as a basis for improvement actions, Department of Information Science, University of Oulu
- 12 Jokela, T. (2008) Characterizations, requirements, andtiast of user centered design the KESSU 2.2 model. In Law, L.C., Hvannberg, E.T. and Cockton, G. (eds), Maturing Usability: Quality in Software, Interaction and Value, Springer.
- 13 Kreitzberg, C.B. (2008) The LUCID framework: an introduction, Cogrseti Corporation.
- Sackman, (1967) cited in Journal of Computers in Human Services, Volume: 1 Issue: 1 ISSN:pub date: 1/18/1985