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Academic Ethics and Integrity

CS103F: Ethical Foundations of Computer Science January 22, 2019

Welcome!

- Goals for this semester:
 - Learn to recognize ethical decisions in computer science
 - Learn to understand how those decisions affect you and others
 - Develop the ability to identify the best course of action
 - Develop the courage and stamina to be the person you want to be
- How we're going to do it:
 - Break apart into medium-sized groups to review case studies of previous week
 - Come together as class to go over broad discussions
 - Introduce case study and background material for upcoming group blog post
- Note that we may or may not cover all background material for the upcoming blog post, so students are expected to read additional slides outside of class

Who is Sarah?

- Education
 - Undergrad in Russian/Media Arts and Sciences from Wellesley
 - MS and Ph.D. in CS from UT Austin
- Teaches: CS354, CS354r, CS349
- Outside Dev
 - Akula Games
 - Local and networked cooperative games
 - Empathy-building through games
- Hobbies
 - Brazilian jiu-jitsu
 - Art and writing
 - Playing video games!

Who is Alison?

- Education
 - Undergrad in CS from Georgia Tech
 - MS and Ph.D. in CS from UT Austin
- Teaching: CS439, CS398T, TA training
- Service
 - WiCS Faculty Advisor
 - Coding in the Classroom and Code Orange (coding outreach programs) faculty advisor
 - Hour of Code Organizer
 - Lab director for First Bytes and Code Longhorn
- Family
 - Married
 - Three children: two boys (11 and 7) and one girl (4)
 - Two dogs (14.5 and 12.9)

A Few Things About the Class: Logistics

- Participation matters... a lot.
 - Goal of this course is to learn to identify, understand, and reason about ethical dilemmas
 - That takes practice
 - Participation matters in class, in your groups, and in your assignments
- Assignments include weekly blog posts
 - Any blogging platform is fine (suggestions and instructions will be included with next week's assignment)
 - About 300 words, broken up into 3 parts
 - Personal views okay, but should be supported with well-reasoned arguments based in fact
- And peer reviews of those blog posts

A Few Things About the Class: Expectations

- Behave according to the highest standards of ethical conduct
- Maintain academic integrity
 - Learn more today
 - Learn more from the syllabus
- Be polite, professional, and empathetic
 - Disagree with arguments, not people
 - Be kind

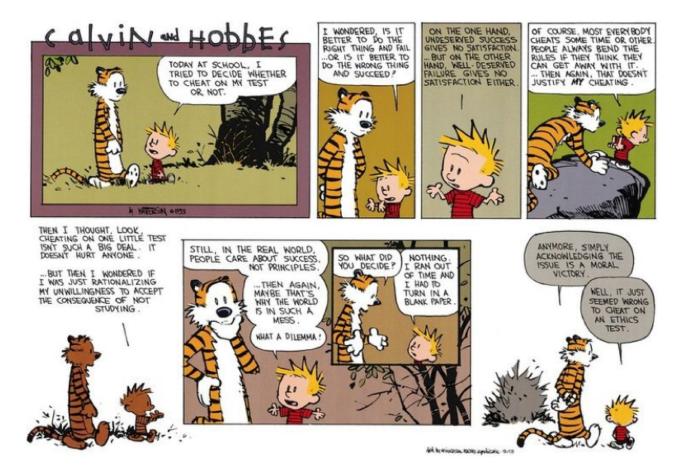
Today's Plan

- Introduction to Ethical Frameworks
- Case Study: Andrew Wakefield

Discuss

Consider an ethical dilemma you've faced. Explain the circumstances, why you responded the way you did, and other potential responses to this dilemma.

What are Ethics?



Ethics and Morality

- Morality, from Latin moralis (custom). Actions are moral if they are "good" or worthy of praise
- Ethics, from Greek $\dot{\eta}\theta o \varsigma$ (custom). The formal study of moral standards and conduct
- Goal: construct a general basis for deciding what is moral

What about Laws and Religion?

- These categories are related but...
- Laws are about maintaining order in society
 - Not necessarily ethical
- Religions have diverse approaches to beliefs and behaviors
 - Too broad to study in this class
- Both will come up indirectly in this class though!

What are Ethical Frameworks?

- Systems that guide ethical choices and provide a reason for that choice
- This is an unsolved problem!
 - Numerous approaches that result in vastly different outcomes and behaviors
- Three broad frameworks:
 - Duty-based framework
 - Consequentialist framework
 - Virtue framework

Ethical Theories

- Duty-based (Non-consequentialist)
 - Concerned with agent's intent rather than consequence
- Consequentialist
 - Concerned with consequence of agent's actions
- Virtue (Agent-centered)
 - Concerned with ethical makeup of agent

Duty-based

- Often associated with Immanuel Kant's "categorical imperative"
 - "Act only according to that maxim by which you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law."
- Ethical conduct means choosing actions that are right and good
- Consider duties and obligations when choosing

Problems?

- Good intents are valued over good outcomes
- Does not answer how to act when two duties conflict
- Does not provide definition of ethical behaviors

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Consequentialist

- Based on Utilitarian philosophy
 - Weights good and bad produced by action to determine overall best action
- Ethical conduct means attempting to do the most good and the least harm
- Considers the impact on all individuals involved when choosing

Problems?

- The needs of the many override the needs of the few
- Any action can be justified if enough good comes out of it
- Does not address how to predict outcomes based on actions

Virtue

- Based on ideas of Aristotle and Confucius
 - Agents should act according to their ideal self
- Ethical conduct means determining an agent's traits and behaviors and building on those that foster good
- Considers entirety of an agent's life rather than individual actions

Problems?

- Focuses on personal character rather than a system for determining action
- High level approach requires a depth of understanding and interpretation to implement effectively
- Does not define virtuous traits

Case Study: Andrew Wakefield

- Andrew Wakefield was a doctor in Britain
- In 1998, he published a paper linking the MMR vaccine to autism
- But
 - Results could not be repeated
 - Refuted by other stories
 - Study was small (12 children)
 - Investigations found:
 - Only presented data that upheld his case
 - Data was gathered unethically
 - Wakefield was on the payroll of lawyers trying to sue vaccine manufacturers
- Paper was retracted in 2010, and Wakefield lost his license

Announcements

- Blog response to the Andrew Wakefield study is due before next class
 - Details linked off the schedule
- This one you'll do individually, but you'll work with a group for the others