Seminar I, April 20, 10.15-12.00

• Join a group through “Register to group, seminar 1” in Studentportalen. Max 5.
• Describe a moral problem related to the construction or the use of an IT system.
• Make an autonomy analysis of the problem according to Autonomy analysis, and answer to the OLE questionnaire.
• Upload the resulting document (.pdf) to the discussion forum “Seminar 1” in Studentportalen no later than April 14 at 23:59.
• Review individually the work of the group with the letter after your group’s. Paste your comments as a reply in that group’s thread in the forum “Seminar 1” in Studentportalen, no later than April 16 at 16:00. Answer the questions:
  – What is particularly good/interesting in the analysis?
  – What could be improved/added?
  – What did you learn from the analysis?
• Prepare a presentation of your project at the seminar. Discuss selected remarks that you have received from your fellow students (you do not need to adjust your solution due to the tight schedule).
• Participate actively in the seminar.
Professional responsibility

• Knowledge and skills, provide a special kind of service, sometimes monopoly in providing this service, and practice a profession according to a professional code
• Responsibility in different roles and relations:
  - Employee-employer
  - Professional-professional
  - Professional-client
  - Professional-user
  - Professional-society

Awareness and responsibility

• Risk that we focus on the technical level and take responsibility only for the technical functionality, but IT is a tool used in a broader context (*unintentional power*)
  - Technical level
  - Organizational and economical level
  - Usability effects and interactions
  - Broader consequences in society
• HCI methods have to be adopted to consider all effects, e.g. recognize the problem, develop suitable methods, follow up in use

Escape from responsibility

• Use of neutral language terms, e.g. bugs
• Define the job only in technical terms
• Refer to the complexity of the system
• Allocate responsibility to many contributors

*Positive responsibility* belongs to many persons and it is connected to future actions, it is proactive.
Ethical codes

• The aim may be to inspire, educate, guide, define and account for responsibility, and control
• Ethical codes are not laws, they are not complete, and they are not checklists
  - e.g. PAPA (privacy, accuracy, property, accessibility)

Licensing

Licensing could define a professional standard and provide an ethical code
It could inform clients about computer professionals skills, but it can never guarantee high quality
Arguments against licensing could be that this profession is not yet fully developed and that there is a risk that licensing may obstruct the development of the profession