

The Promise

- Enumerate a broad range of benefits and risks arising from the use of analytic technologies in learning and development.
- Describe how these issues arise at various points in the learning analytics workflow.
- Evaluate how these issues, and potential solutions to them, are proposed by various ethical theories, principles and codes.
- Describe an ethical approach to learning analytics based in practitioner expertise and sentiment of care.

https://ethics.mooc.ca/

The Plan

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Ethics and Analytics: Introduction	10:00	30 min	
Applications of Analytics	10:30	40 min	1
Ethical Issues in Analytics	11:20	40 min	1(
Ethical Codes	12:00	30 min	
Approaches to Ethics	13:00	30 min	3
The Duty of Care	14:00	40 min	1
The Decisions We Make	14:50	40 min	T ,
Ethical Practices	15:30	30 min	

Today's Analytics

 Today's artificial intelligence engines are not based on cognitive rules or principles; they are trained using a mass of contextually relevant data.

DataTEL, Big data Indicators, Metrics Why? "polycontextual" What? Fragmentation, Objectives Profiling Heterogeneity Openness, Data, Environments, Context (e.g. Monitoring/Analysis, (e.g. LMS, PLE) Prediction/Intervention, Tutoring/Mentoring, Assessment/Feedback, Adaptation, Personalization/Recommendation, Awareness/Reflection) **Learning Analytics** Design, Usability Competences How? Who? Methods Stakeholders (e.g. Statistics, Visualizations, (e.g. Learners, Teachers, Tutors, Data/Web Mining, Social Network Mentors, Institutions, Researchers, Analysis) System designers) Integration, Performance, Constraints (Ethics,

Privacy, Stewardship)

Scalability, Extensibility

The Challenge

- When we ask what is right and wrong, we must also ask how we come to know what is right and wrong.
- There are multiple perspectives on ethics, and each issue that arises in learning analytics
- It is no simple task to define successful outcomes, nor how to cause them.

The Joy of Ethics

- Ethics should make us joyful, not afraid. Ethics is not about what's wrong, but what's right.
- The best outcome is achieved not by preventing harm, but rather by creating good.
- Ethics is based on perception, not principle

It's About Us

- The key to understanding both ethics and analytics is to understand that they are not about something abstract and abstruse, but instead are about us.
- If we want better learning analytics whatever that means - then we have to become better people.

Discussion: what does ethics mean to me?

- Is ethics a way of life for you or is something external?
- Where do my ethical thoughts come from?
- Am I an ethical person?

What Does Analytics Tell Us?

- What happened?
- What kind of thing happened?
- What will happen?
- How can we make it happen?
- Make something new happen?
- What should happen?

Each of these can build on earlier answers

Exercise: Brainstorming

 What applications of analytics in education can we think of?

What type of application is it?

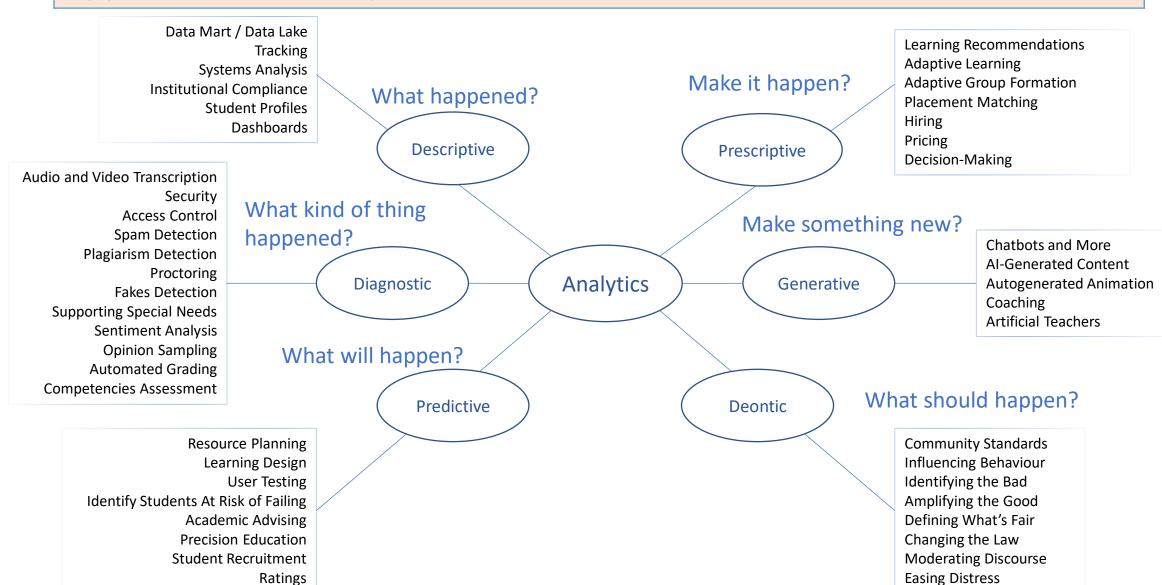
Call out your answer and we'll record them on the charts

Resource: all applications of analytics

https://ethics.mooc.ca/all applications.htm

What you can do (exercises for the future)

- Submit your own application
- Submit examples of each application



Four Major Types of Issue:

- When analytics works as designed
- When it doesn't
- Bad actors
- Social and cultural issues

Exercise: what ethical issues can we imagine?

- Break into four groups
- Brainstorm on the ethical issues
- Report back

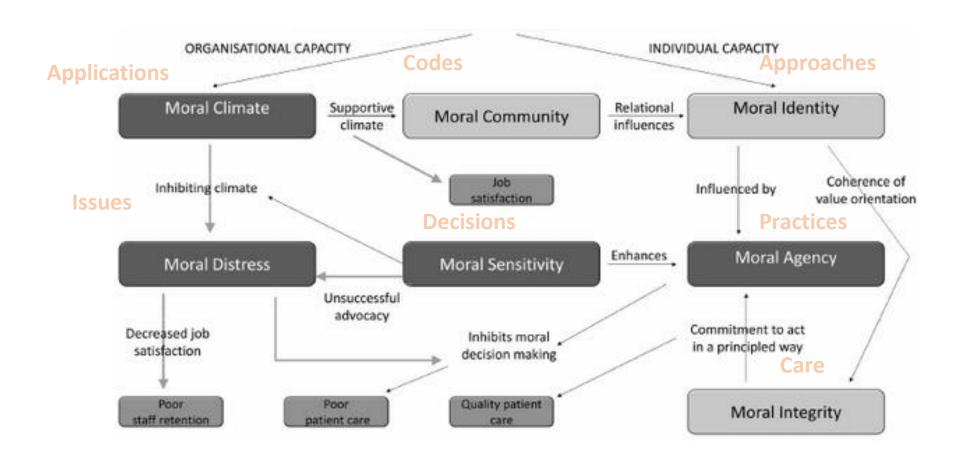
Bonus: a fifth group of issues where the use of analytics is fundamentally dubious

Resource: all the ethical issues

https://ethics.mooc.ca/all issues.htm

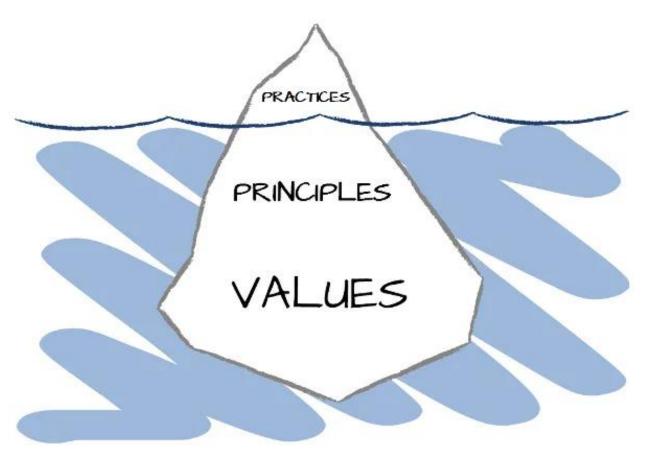
What you can do (exercises for the future)

- Submit your own issue
- Submit examples of each issue



- Codes are divided by:
 - Values general moral values, such as 'honesty' and 'trustworthiness'
 - Principles the ethical conditions or behaviors we expect

"An ethical principle is a statement concerning the conduct or state of being that is required for the fulfillment of a value; it explicitly links a value with a general mode of action." (Cooper, 1998)





Exercise: break into two groups

- In group one, each person identifies an ethical value that should be the basis for an ethical code (e.g.,
- In group two, each person identifies a person or group of people to whom an ethical duty is owed (this might help: https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=30)
- (We'll vote on the ethical values)

Resource: all the ethical values

https://ethics.mooc.ca/all_values.htm

What you can do (exercises for the future)

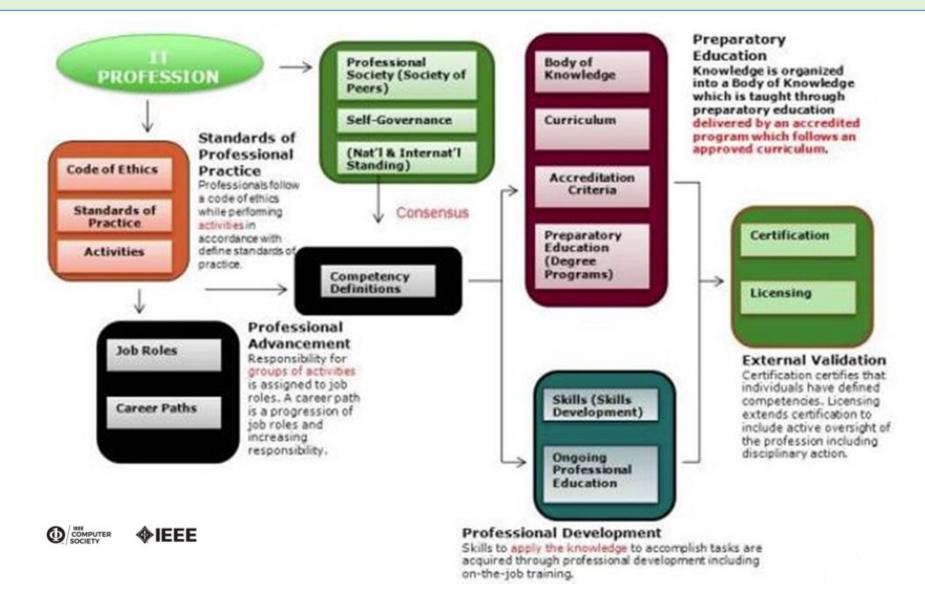
Submit your own value

Resource: the ethical codes reader

https://ethics.mooc.ca/files/Ethics 4a - Codes.pdf

What you can do (exercises for the future)

- Find additional ethical codes
- Add them to the reader



Resource: bases for values and principles

https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgibin/page.cgi?presentation=32

Question: on what to we base our own ethics?

Four major approaches to ethics:

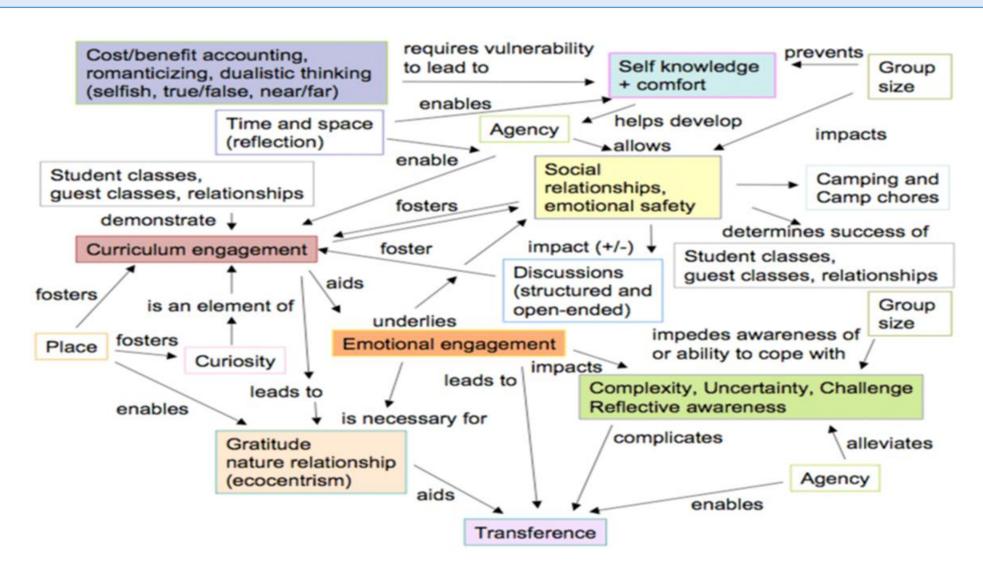
- Development of ethical virtues
- Seek good and avoid harmful consequences
- Follow ethical principles and duties
- Abide by a social contract

Exercise:

- Break into four groups
- Each group answers one of these questions
 - 1. What are the individual virtues
 - What things are good or harmful
 - 3. What rules ought we to follow? Why?
 - 4. What things have we agreed to in society?

Resource: presentations on erthical theories

- Virtue: https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=35
- Consequentialism: https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=38
- Deontology: https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=36
- Social Contract: https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=40



Care:

- As the foundation for a legal principle
- As a naturally occurring sentiment or instinct
- As based in something other than reason or argumentation

Resource:

 Introduction to the Duty of Care https://www.downes.ca/post/74527

Practices and principles of care have been explored in the domains of:

- critical psychology (Noddings 1984)
- political theory (Tronto 1993)
- justice (Engster 2009)
- citizenship (Kershaw 2005; Sevenhuijsen 1998)
- migration and labor studies (Boris and Rhacel 2010)
- care in business ethics and economics Gatzia 2011)
- scientific choices for development (Nair 2001)
- health work and sciences (Latimer 2000; Mol 2008)
- disability studies and activism (Sánchez Criado, Rodríguez- Giralt, and Mencaroni, 2016)

- accountability procedures (Jerak-Zuiderent 2015)
- food politics (Abbots, Lavis, and Attala 2015)
- animal rights (Donovan and Adams 2010)
- farming practices (Singleton and Law 2013)
- grassroots activism (Barbagallo and Federici 2012)
- social and health work, and policy (Hankivsky 2004)
- knowledge and science (Muller 2012; Suzuki 2015)
- politics in technoscience (Martin, Myers, and Viseu 2015)
- ecology (Curtin 1993)
- Human-nonhuman relations (Haraway 2011).

María Puig de la Bellacasa (2017) Matters of Care.

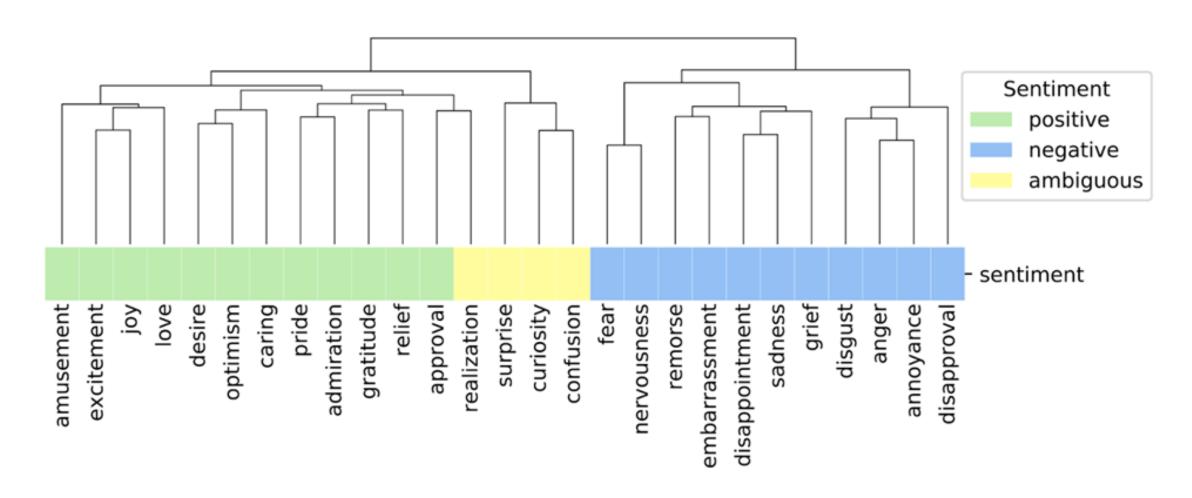
https://syllabus.pirate.care/library/Maria%20Puig%20de%20La%20Bellacasa/Matters%20of%20Care%20(171)/Matters%20of%20Care%20-%20Maria%20Puig%20de%20La%20Bellacasa.pdf

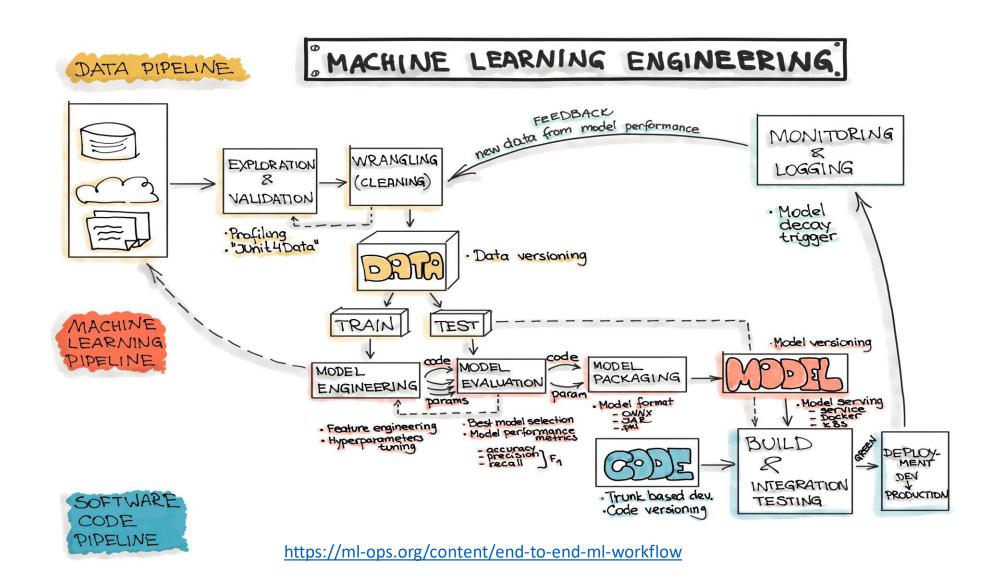
Exercise: break into four groups

- 1. Consider the question of the *origin* of care what are the possible explanations?
- 2. Consider some of the *dimensions* or *elements* of care (e.g. justice, compassion, inclusion)
- 3. Consider some of the *feelings* or *sentiments* associated with care (e.g. prode, gratitude)
- 4. Consider what a pedagogy of care would look like

Care as an Ethical Principle:

- Part One https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=47
- Part Two https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?presentation=48





Exercise: the analytics workflow – Part One

- Divide into groups to perform the fooling:
 - 1. Needs analyses and surveys
 - 2. Data collection and processing
 - 3. Algorithm selection and priorization
 - 4. Training and development of models
 - 5. Deployment in application
 - 6. Evaluation and testing

Some resources: https://ethics.mooc.ca/cgi-line/aparasi2

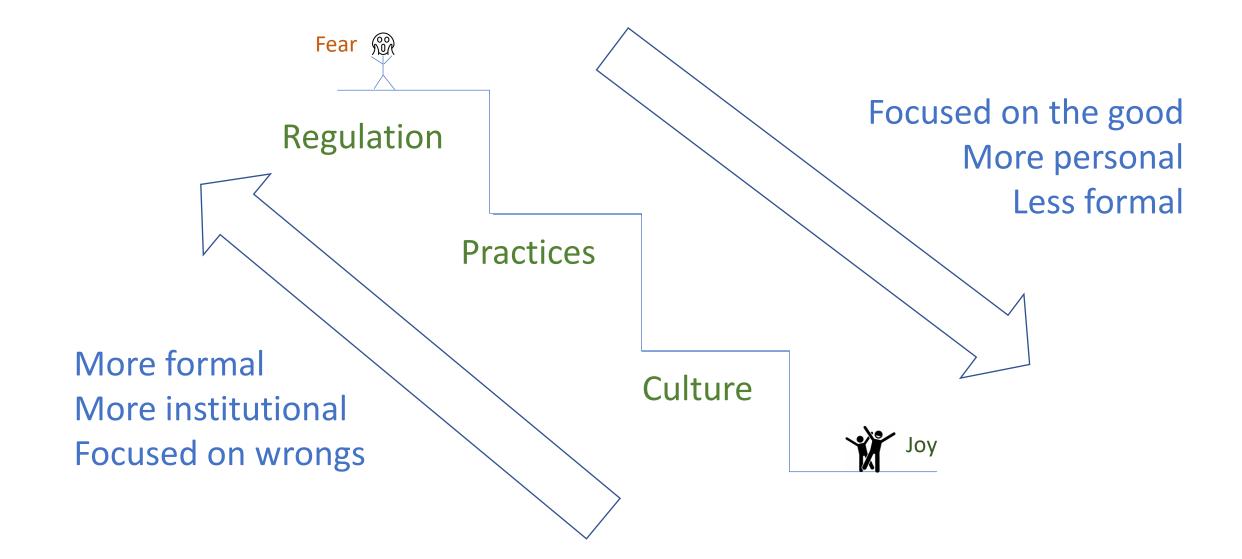
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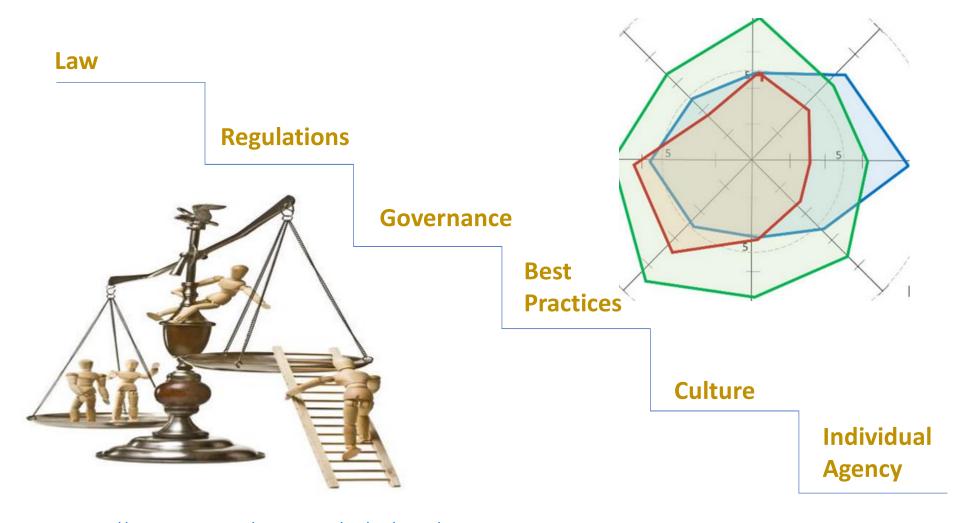
Exercise: the analytics workflow – Part Two

- Perform the workflow by interacting with the previous and following groups:
 - To the previous group, describe what you will need to obtain from them to perform your task
 - To the *following* group, when they ask, describe the practical and ethical limitations you face

Bonus Question:

- What would count as an explanation of an Al process or operation?
 - What are explanations generally?
 - Theories? Models? Ontologies? Causes?
 - What makes a good explanation?
 - Simplicity? Parsimony? Predictive?
 - What is the role of interpretation?





Radar chart: https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/16/6347/htm

Exercise:

- For each step on the staircase:
 - What belongs within this domain? (e.g. what is properly a question of law? Of culture?)
 - How can we influence the relevant domain? (e.g., how do we change law? How do we change culture?)

An Ethics of Harmony

- Conviviality
- Ambiguity and small things
- An ethics of openness
- Connectedness and diversity
- Critical pedagogy
- Respect, kindness and empathy
- A pedagogy of harmony