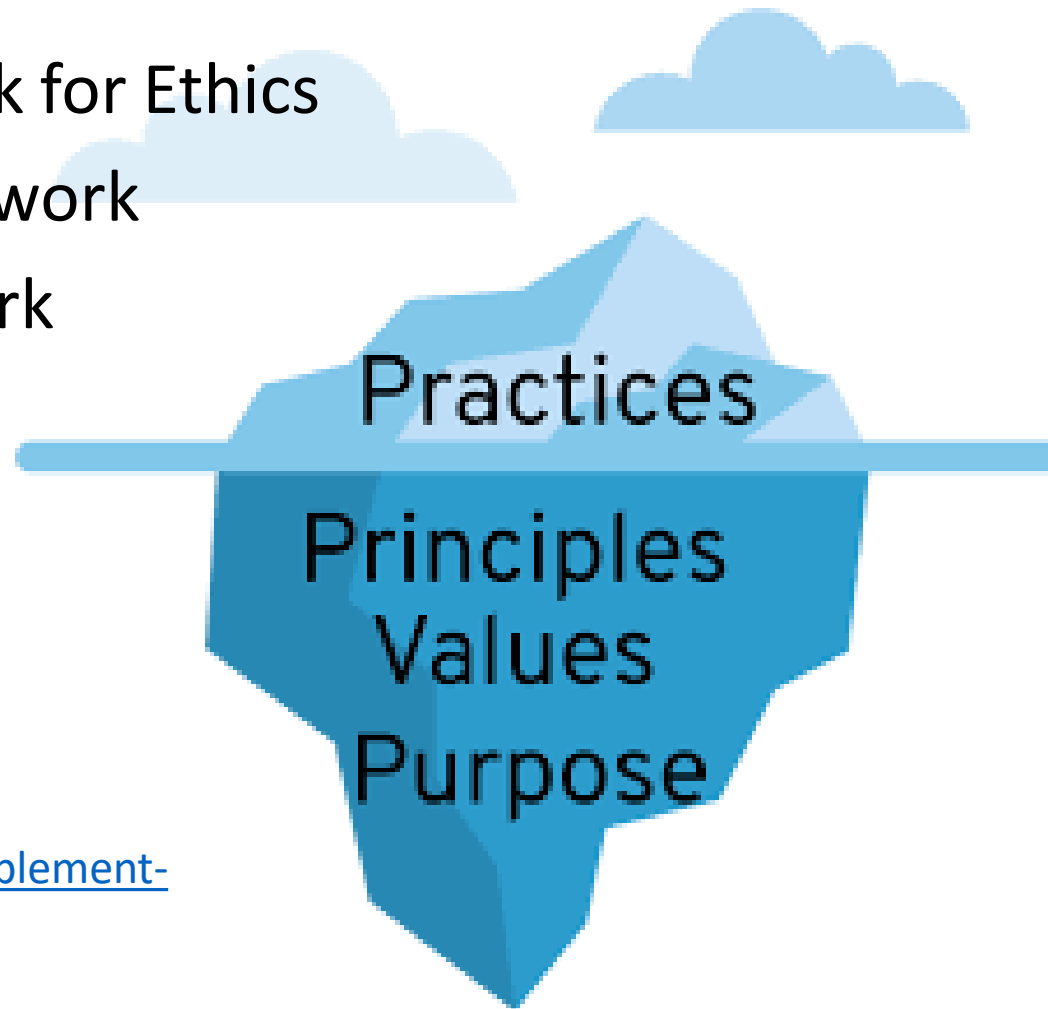# Ethical Practices: Part Two

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Some Types of Framework

- Management Framework for Ethics

- Data Governance Framework

- IT Governance Framework

- Human rights

Title image: https://news.yahoo.com/implement-actionable-data-ethics-framework-184121318.html

Practices

Principles
Values
Purpose

Management Frameworks for Ethics

A management framework for ethics might suggest a series of steps to be taken. The Markkula Center for Applied Ethics at Santa Clara University offers a typical example (Velasquez, et.al., 2009):
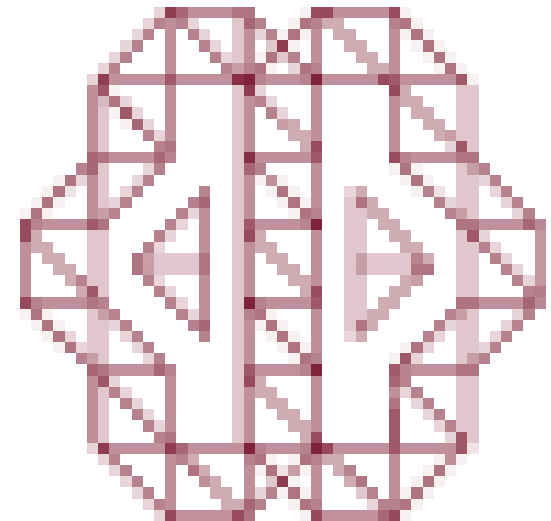
- Recognize an ethical issue
- Get the facts
- Evaluate alternative actions
- Make a decision and test it
- Act and reflect on the outcome

A FRAMEWORK FOR ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

Digital Catapault

Anat Elhalal: Digital Catapult was developed to help AI companies design and deploy ethical AI products. It consists of seven concepts:

1. Be clear about the benefits of your product or service
2. Know and manage your risks
3. Use data responsibly
4. Be worthy of trust
5. Promote diversity, equality and inclusion
6. Be open and understandable in communications
7. Consider your business model

(deBruijn, et.al., 2020)   Also, see: https://migarage.digicatapult.org.uk/ethics/
https://migarage.digicatapult.org.uk/ethics/ethics-framework/#
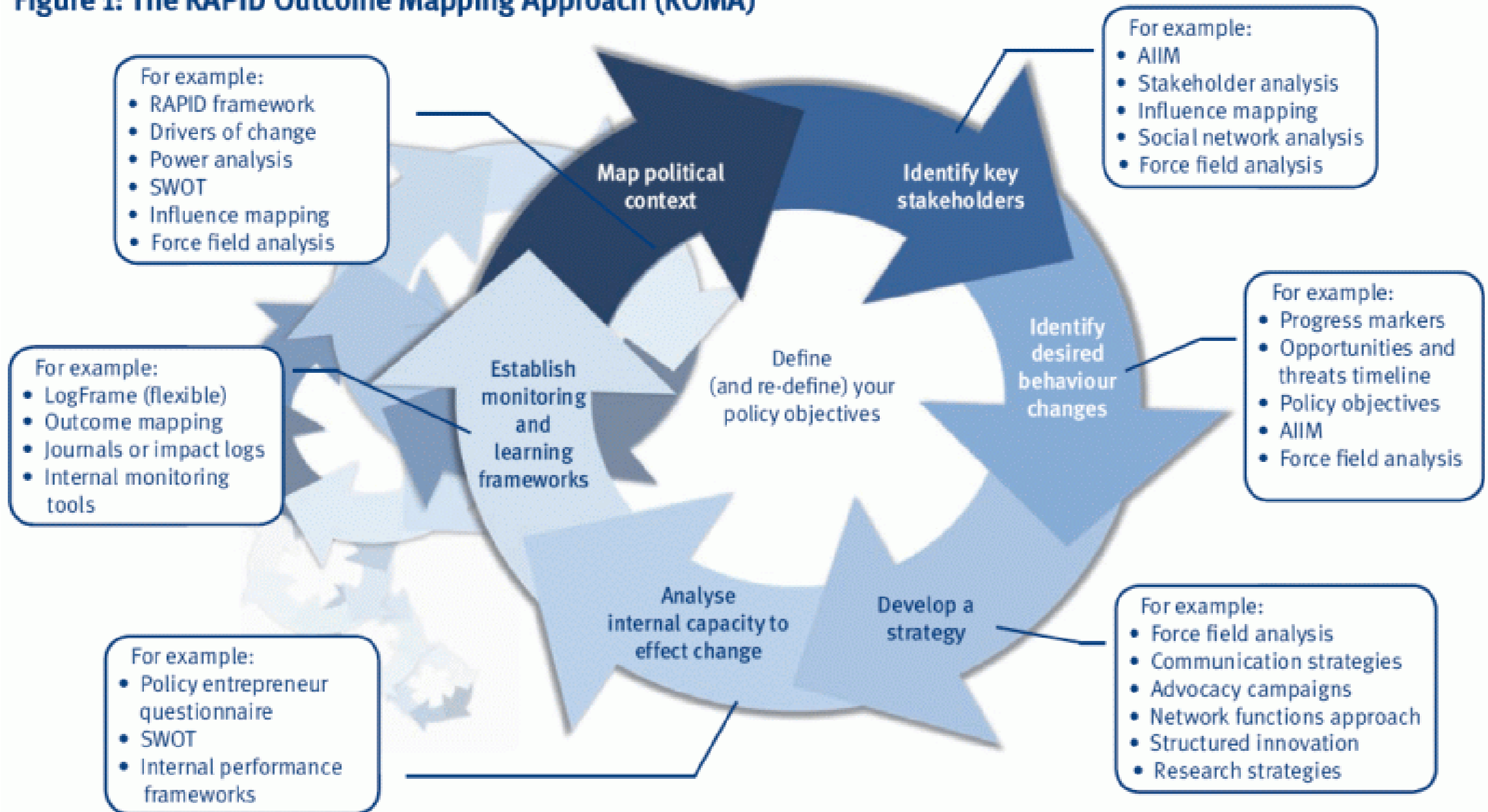
Management Frameworks

Another framework for learning analytics is developed using the SHEILA Framework, an initiative using the Rapid Outcome Mapping Approach (ROMA), which was, according to proponents, specifically designed for policy-making derived from scientific evidence (Young, et.al., 2014).

- Identify the problem
- Develop a strategy
- Develop a monitoring and learning plan

Where RONA differs is in the specific recognition of varying influences and interests (p.14), identifying various dimensions of complexity (p.16), and consideration of the wider political and institutional environment (p.20).

https://sheilaproject.eu/sheila-framework/create-your-framework/overview/
https://moodle.org/mod/forum/view.php?id=8044

Figure 1: The RAPID Outcome Mapping Approach (ROMA)

For example:
- RAPID framework
- Drivers of change
- Power analysis
- SWOT
- Influence mapping
- Force field analysis

For example:
- AIIM
- Stakeholder analysis
- Influence mapping
- Social network analysis
- Force field analysis

For example:
- LogFrame (flexible)
- Outcome mapping
- Journals or impact logs
- Internal monitoring tools

For example:
- Progress markers
- Opportunities and threats timeline
- Policy objectives
- AIIM
- Force field analysis

For example:
- Policy entrepreneur questionnaire
- SWOT
- Internal performance frameworks

For example:
- Force field analysis
- Communication strategies
- Advocacy campaigns
- Network functions approach
- Structured innovation
- Research strategies

Map political context

Identify key stakeholders

Establish monitoring and learning frameworks

Define (and re-define) your policy objectives

Identify desired behaviour changes

Analyse internal capacity to effect change

Develop a strategy

https://www.comminit.com/global/content/rapid-outcome-mapping-approach-roma

Failure at the First Step

Ethical issues are often viewed in hindsight, as in, "how could they not have known this was unethical?"

The Santa Clara guide looks at three sorts of questions that might arise: could someone be harmed? Could the action be considered 'good' or 'bad'? Is the question about more than just what is legal? But the answers "yes", "yes", and "yes" could be applied to just about any situation.

Image: https://www.vox.com/first-person/2019/3/27/18514886/50-years-wrong-side-of-history-future-prediction-hindsight

Framework = Checklist?

These frameworks are essentially checklists:

- What are the relevant facts of the case?
- What individuals and groups have an important stake in the outcome?
- Have all the relevant persons and groups been consulted?
- Have I identified creative options?

Each of these questions involves a judgement that could be made incorrectly, for example, identifying 'relevance', 'importance', and 'creative'.