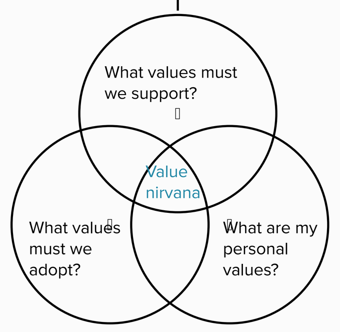
OUTPUT

What we did (How to get to values unique to IA)
A.
Find statement of values or codes of conduct and critique them.
5 things you really like about them (specific statements or something else).
5 things you would improve (wording, gaps, approach).

B.
Brainstorm in your own practice (practitioners)

Review areas specific to our practice, such as:
User centered design
Information
Working together on teams
Responsibility

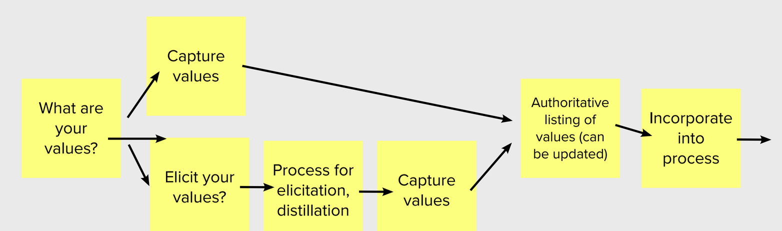
(some sort of exercise to articulate some values around that to fill in gaps.)



For What values must we support?

If values exist/are identified (for industry, organization, etc., capture and move to incorporate...

Otherwise, elicit then capture values



How do we architect the path; how do we get at:
1. What (information and technology) values we as must support, specific to IA
2. What values must we adopt (based on whatever domain we are working in)
3. Our own personal values

GOAL

PROFESSIONAL VALUES

List of statements that frame what we are talking about when we talk about values and IA
. Define "value"
. What are the characteristics of values
. How do they work
. What does it mean to have a values statement?

START:
What is our goal for the day?
Jeff Pass and Sarah Rice were tasked with taking the ACM Code of Ethics and the Montreal Declaration and seeing how they might try and use it to develop and IA-specific values statement

1. Develop an ethical framework for the development and deployment of AI;
2. Guide the digital transition so everyone benefits from this technological revolution;
3. Open a national and international forum for discussion to collectively achieve equitable, inclusive, and ecologically sustainable AI development.

The Declaration's first objective consists of identifying the ethical principles and values that promote the fundamental interests of people and groups. These principles applied to the digital and artificial intelligence field remain general and abstract. To read them correctly, it is important to keep the following points in mind:
> Although they are presented as a list, there is no hierarchy. The last principle is not less important than the first. However, it is possible, depending on the circumstances, to lend more weight to one principle than another, or to consider one principle more relevant than another.
> Although they are diverse, they must be interpreted consistently to prevent any conflict that could prevent them from being applied. As a general rule, the limits of one principle's application are defined by another principle's field of application.
> Although they reflect the moral and political culture of the society in which they were developed, they provide the basis for an intercultural and international dialogue.
> Although they can be interpreted in different ways, they cannot be interpreted in just any way. It is imperative that the interpretation be coherent.
> Although these are ethical principles, they can be translated into political language and interpreted in legal fashion.

ONE:
The purple boxes come straight from the Montreal Declaration. It's a framework that is well-organized. We learned a lot from it.

CONCLUSIONS FOR JEFF AND SARAH

There were no individual values that stood out as unique to IA. they are all values that apply to many other domains or adjacent practices. they seem to work well for .... acm, montreal... etc.
there are these essential values that apply across industries. that's what should be guiding us.
ven diagram to dan.
how do we get at values we MUST support., those that inform us, and our personal values?

How do we engineer that path?

ACM

Principles
Contribute to society
Avoid Harm; Promote well-being
Accuracy & Honesty
Access & Accessibility
Trustworthiness
Non-discrimination
Privacy
Confidentiality
Respect ideas, work, works, and artifacts
Acknowledge all users, stakeholders
Transparency
Respect and protect data
Promote equity; prevent domination
Diversity inclusion
Explanation or Training
Human & Machine Readable
support goals of collaboration (especially in complex tasks)
not threaten relationships
reduce vulnerability and isolation

Responsibilities
Quality of processes and products
Professionalism & Competence
Ethics
Conduct
Know and respect existing rules pertaining to professional work.
Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
Give comprehensive and thorough system, impact, and risk assessments
Work within domain, areas of competence (know your limits)
Communicate how the system is intended to work
Protect peoples lives, mental and physical well being and reputations.
Protect against the misuse of user data. Respect integrity and confidentiality of personal data (all personal data)
Design and implement systems that are robustly and usably secure.
Caution
Responsibility

Comment
These notes are from ACM Code of Ethics, adapted and transformed for IA

wherever possible, give the end user the ability to make decisions over their own life, quality of life, or reputation, when time and circumstance permit
people who build things that allow others to commit a crime or an office, or demonstrate negligence, are responsible for this crime or offense.
We can be held responsibility for the decisions we make and the work we put into the world
test and prove that what you have designed and built is reliable and works as intended.

Autonomy
allow individuals to fulfill their own moral objectives and their conception of a life worth living.
It is crucial to empower citizens regarding digital technologies by ensuring access to the relevant forms of knowledge, promoting the learning of fundamental skills (digital and media literacy), and fostering the development of critical thinking.
Verify the accuracy of the use of the system as it was intended.

Compliance
Uphold, promote, and respect the principles of the Code.
Treat violations of the Code as inconsistent with membership in the ACM.

Sort into cards

Respect for autonomy
Protect privacy & intimacy
Solidarity
Sustainable development
Democratic participation
Purdence

Findable
Accessible
Clear
Communicative
Useful
Credible
Controllable
Valuable
Learnable
Delightful

General Principles
Contribute to society and to human well-being, acknowledging that all people are stakeholders in computing.
Avoid harm.
Be honest and trustworthy.
Be fair and take action not to discriminate.
Respect the work required to produce new ideas, inventions, creative works, and computing artifacts.
Respect privacy.
Honor confidentiality.
Missing (IA): harm/fair re. data; accuracy and transparency (re data); access

Professional Responsibilities
Strive to achieve high quality in both the processes and products of professional work.
Maintain high standards of professional competence, conduct, and ethical practice.
Know and respect existing rules pertaining to professional work.
Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
Give comprehensive and thorough evaluations of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.
Perform work only in areas of competence.
Foster public awareness and understanding of computing, related technologies, and their consequences.
Access computing and communication resources only when authorized or when compelled by the public good.
Design and implement systems that are robustly and usably secure.

Professional Leadership Principles
Ensure that the public good is the central concern during all professional computing work.
Articulate, encourage acceptance of, and evaluate fulfillment of social responsibilities by members of the organization or group.
Manage personnel and resources to enhance the quality of working life.
Articulate, apply, and support policies and processes that reflect the principles of the Code.
Create opportunities for members of the organization or group to grow as professionals.
Use care when modifying or retiring systems.
Recognize and take special care of systems that become integrated into the infrastructure of society.

Compliance
Uphold, promote, and respect the principles of the Code.
Treat violations of the Code as inconsistent with membership in the ACM.

ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct Cheat Sheet

(...) Computing professionals' actions change the world. To act responsibly, they should reflect upon the wider impacts of their work, consistently supporting the public good. The ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct ("the Code") expresses the conscience of the profession. (...)

1. GENERAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES.
1.1 Contribute to society and to human well-being, acknowledging that all people are stakeholders in computing.
1.2 Avoid harm.
1.3 Be honest and trustworthy.
1.4 Be fair and take action not to discriminate.
1.5 Respect the work required to produce new ideas, inventions, creative works, and computing artifacts.
1.6 Respect privacy.
1.7 Honor confidentiality.
2. PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.
2.1 Strive to achieve high quality in both the processes and products of professional work.
2.2 Maintain high standards of professional competence, conduct, and ethical practice.
2.3 Know and respect existing rules pertaining to professional work.
2.4 Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
2.5 Give comprehensive and thorough evaluations of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.
2.6 Perform work only in areas of competence.
2.7 Foster public awareness and understanding of computing, related technologies, and their consequences.
2.8 Access computing and communication resources only when authorized or when compelled by the public good.
2.9 Design and implement systems that are robustly and usably secure.
3. PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES.
3.1 Ensure that the public good is the central concern during all professional computing work.
3.2 Articulate, encourage acceptance of, and evaluate fulfillment of social responsibilities by members of the organization or group.
3.3 Manage personnel and resources to enhance the quality of working life.
3.4 Articulate, apply, and support policies and processes that reflect the principles of the Code.
3.5 Create opportunities for members of the organization or group to grow as professionals.
3.6 Use care when modifying or retiring systems.
3.7 Recognize and take special care of systems that become integrated into the infrastructure of society.
4. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE.
4.1 Uphold, promote, and respect the principles of the Code.
4.2 Treat violations of the Code as inconsistent with membership in the ACM.

MONTREAL DECLARATION

Well being
Respect for autonomy
Protect privacy & intimacy
Solidarity
Democratic participation
Equity
Diversity inclusion
Caution
Responsibility
Sustainable development

Well being
"Development and use of ____ must permit the growth of the well-being of all people *(individuals?)*
Improve the human condition. Living conditions, health, working conditions.
Allow individuals to pursue their preferences, as long as it does not cause harm to others.
Allow people to exercise their mental and physical capacities
Must not be a source of ill-being, *unless it allows us to achieve a superior well-being than what one could attain otherwise.*
Should not contribute to increasing stress, anxiety, or a sense of being harassed by one's digital environment (SR: does that mean the system could do those things, if done surreptitiously?)

this talks about the things being developed, what about the act of designing and developing? what about the behavior of the designer/developer? Collaboration

comment:
These green notes are from the Montreal Declaration.
After reading through them and trying to adapt them, Sarah found them overwhelming and a daunting task. Stopped half way through and started to cherry-pick which ones might work for information architecture. Even then, it was a lot to consume.

Gaps: human-centered design, working within teams, the process just as much as the end product.

Respect for autonomy
goal of increasing people's control over their lives and their surroundings.
AIS must not be developed to spread untrustworthy information, lies, or propaganda, and should be designed with a view to containing their dissemination.

Solidarity: maintain bonds of solidarity among people and generations
support goals of collaboration (especially in complex tasks)
not threaten relationships
reduce vulnerability and isolation
(do not get in the way of human relationship or hinder them, but should support and facilitate them)
do not encourage cruel behavior
help improve risk management (foster conditions for a society with a more equitable and mutual distribution of individual and collective risks).

Democratic Participation: intelligibility justifiability accessibility subject to democratic scrutiny, debate and control
Transparency: all processes used for public decision-making must be made public, unless to do so would risk serious danger of misuse
.. allow for public debate of processes and procedures that have a significant impact on the lives of citizens.
Any errors, unexpected or undesirable effects must be reported to relevant authorities, stakeholders and those affected by the situation
Support and create processes that make decisions affecting a person's life, quality of life, or reputation must be intelligible to their creators. *
... justifiable in a language that is understood by the people who use them, or subjected to the consequences of their use.
... including transparency around the import important factors and parameter shaping the decisions
... take the same form as the justification we would demand of a human making the same kind of decision. (put into a format that can be understood by those affected by it).

Prudence
consider alternate uses for what you are building, both beneficial and harmful, in order to limit harmful uses
If the potential for misuse is highly probably, it is prudent to restrict open access and public dissemination.
Use strict reliability, security and integrity requirements and testing.
Errors and flaws should be tested for, sought out, and shared publicly that pose a significant danger to personal integrity and social organization.

CONCLUSION

comment:
conclusions as we try to summarize what we have done and put it into statements worthy of a presentation

facilitate understanding, reduce information anxiety, overwhelm and overload,
.. navigation
.. findability
.. support knowledge acquisition, exchange and learning
frame an experience (is it a house, a hotel or a hospital)
reduce overwhelm
(autonomy)

work with others on a team
user centered design
support users goals and tasks
work to make things simple rather than complex, or reduce anxiety, etc. -- a better experience.

Support information privacy and security, empowerment through access to information

transparent information or securing information

access to information
consuming/understanding information

Jeff, work:

Strive to Be fair/equitable and (take action not to discriminate)

Be fair and equitable to all people
evaluate people's work
I work in the gov't
adhere to regulations
UX and IA regulations overseer
learn regs and rules
help you not do the wrong thing

I worked to find an area of UX and IA - I act on that.

I'm not a talented designer
I'm not a talented taxonomist
I play to my strengths - cop and advocate for the user. compliance.

Values of IAs:
- User-centered design
- Connecting design to content
- Bridge gaps between navigation styles
- Findability
- Clarify level of fidelity, complexity
- Bridge internal and organic search
- Wayfinding
- Orienteering
- Interoperability of content

Moral responsibility at team member
- Speak up early and often
- Provide framework
- Represent the user
- Empowerment through access to information

• Findable: easily located on the page and via search
• Accessible: easily approached and/or entered
• Clear: easily perceived, understood, and conveyed; without distraction
• Communicative: talkative, informing, and timely; obvious and consistent
• Useful: capable of producing the desired or intended result; well labeled
• Credible: worthy of confidence, reliable; use- and audience-appropriate
• Controllable: able to adjust to a requirement; good labeling and error handling
• Valuable: of great use, service, and importance; desirable and satisfying
• Learnable: to fix in the mind, in the memory; quickly grasped
• Delightful: greatly pleasing; exceeding expectations and competition

Sarah:

Exercise was difficult; we shouldn't be doing this, we should be doing XYZ

Kept going back to Ethics roundtable (those same stickies; turn those into value statements)

Approach too big/daunting; like ACM and Montreal, some applied directly, some with tweaking, some indirectly, some not at all. Work to adapt it worth while?

IA hat, what have I learned:
1 Word snippets helpful to remember
2 Full sentences more helpful for rooting, understanding
3 Liked Montreal framework (overarching declaration, statement, clarifications)

Foundational Values:
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations: https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/)
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How do we architect the path; how do we get at:
1. What (information and technology) values we as must support, specific to IA
2. What values must we adopt (based on whatever domain we are working in)
3. Our own personal values

(Informs value that Information Architecture/Architects offer)
+ Adopting the values of the (content/subject matter) domain in which we are working

That distillation could be an IAC presentation: process, output, understanding, next step.

What is the equivalent of the Ethics Canvas for someone that wants to architect that path (above)?

Sarah:

Value Statement Identification activity

Upset when:
- not included in meetings should have been included in.
- people being trained to do things IA should be doing
- asked to do tasks that don't challenge
- asked to make decisions without knowing/knowing about the user

Questions:
Meetings
Training
Tasks