



CSCI 245 Life, Computers, and Everything

Professional Codes of Conduct

Profession

[C, + sing/pl verb] any type of work that needs special training or a particular skill, often one that is respected because it involves a high level of education.

[C, + sing/pl verb] the people who do a particular type of work, considered as a group.

the professions

› jobs that need special training and skill, such as being a doctor or lawyer, but not work in business or industry

Profession

A profession is something a more than a job, it is a career for someone that wants to be part of society, who becomes competent in their chosen sector through training; maintains their skills through continuing professional development; and **commits to behaving ethically**, to protect the interests of the public.

Professional

1. Person formally certified by a professional body of belonging to a specific profession by virtue of having completed a required course of studies and/or practice. And whose competence can usually be measured against an established set of standards.

2. Person who has achieved an acclaimed level of proficiency in a calling or trade. See also professionalism.

Read more: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/professional.html#ixzz44rphSdS6>

Fully Developed Professions

- Initial professional education
- Accreditation
- Skills development
- Certification
- Licensing
- Professional development
- **Code of ethics**
- Professional society

Professional Codes of Conduct

American Medical Association

Engineering Council (UK)

National Society of Professional Engineers

Chartered Financial Analysts

...



Association for Computing Machinery

Advancing Computing as a Science & Profession

We see a world where computing helps solve tomorrow's problems – where we use our knowledge and skills to advance the profession and make a positive impact.

- Founded as the Eastern Association for Computing Machinery at a meeting at Columbia University in New York on September 15, 1947.
- In January 1948, the word "Eastern" was dropped from the name of the Association. In September 1949, a constitution was instituted by membership approval.

Why join a professional society?

The ACM in particular:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BHlbT0e7LTc>

The ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

Adopted by the ACM Council 10/16/92

<https://www.acm.org/about-acm/acm-code-of-ethics-and-professional-conduct>

I. General Moral Imperatives

I.1 Contribute to society and human well-being.

I.2 Avoid harm to others.

I.3 Be honest and trustworthy.

I.4 Be fair and take action not to discriminate.

I.5 Honor property rights including copyrights and patent.

I.6 Give proper credit for intellectual property.

I.7 Respect the privacy of others.

I.8 Honor confidentiality.

2. More Specific Professional Responsibilities

2.1 Strive to achieve the highest quality, effectiveness and dignity in both the process and products of professional work.

2.2 Acquire and maintain professional competence.

2.3 Know and respect existing laws 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 Honor contracts, agreements, and assigned responsibilities.

2.7 Improve public understanding of computing and its consequences.

2.8 Access computing and communication resources only when authorized to do so.

3. Organizational Leadership Imperatives

3.1 Articulate social responsibilities of members of an organizational unit and encourage full acceptance of those responsibilities.

3.2 Manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life.

3.3 Acknowledge and support proper and authorized uses of an organization's computing and communication resources.

3.4 Ensure that users and those who will be affected by a system have their needs clearly articulated during the assessment and design of requirements; later the system must be validated to meet requirements.

3.5 Articulate and support policies that protect the dignity of users and others affected by a computing system.

3.6 Create opportunities for members of the organization to learn the principles and limitations of computer systems.

Whistle-Blowing

Richard De George

1. Do you believe the problem may result in serious and considerable harm to the public?

2. Have you told your manager?

3. Have you tried every possible channel within the organization to resolve your problem?

If 3 “yes,” you have a **right** to blow the whistle

Whistle-Blowing

Richard De George

4. Have you collected documented evidence that can persuade a neutral outsider that your view is correct?

5. Are you reasonably sure that if you bring this to public attention, something can be done to prevent the anticipated harm?

If 5 “yes,” you have a **duty** to blow the whistle