

Erfaringer fra digitalisering på beskæftigelsesområdet

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Co-lab

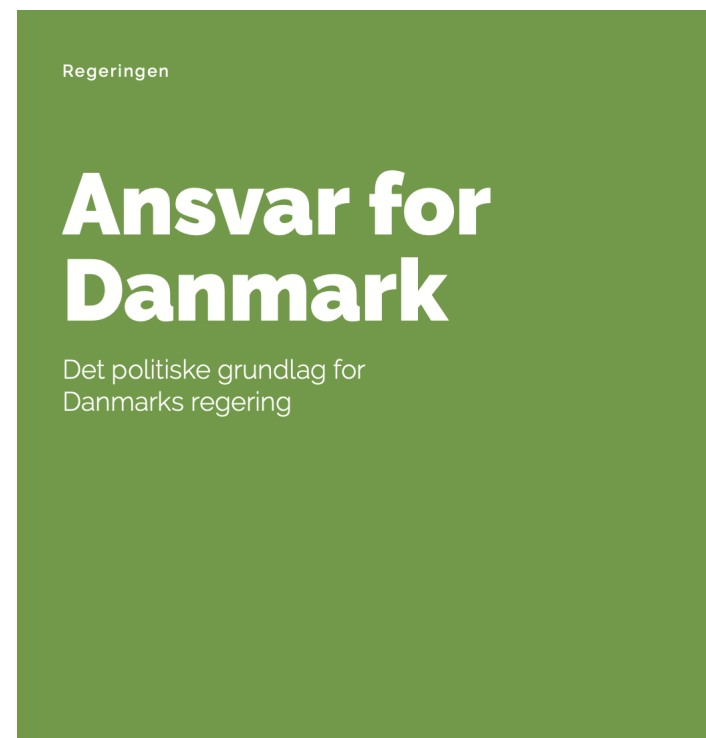


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**Confronting Data Co-lab is a co-operation of
scholars based at Department of Computer
Science, University of Copenhagen working and
acting together in support of the stakeholders we
encounter and engage with in our research.**

Input til fremtidens beskæftigelsesindsats

- Undervurdér ikke kompleksiteten i menneskers liv/behov, og for fleksibilitet i sagsbehandleres arbejdsgange og loven – og at det former data
- (AI/algorithmisk) Profileringsværktøj til sagsbehandlerne har begrænset værdi – lad idéen ligge
- Det er vigtigt med frihed/fleksibilitet på formen af mødet mellem borger og sagsbehandler



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#1: Algoritmer/AI til profilering af ledige giver ikke værdi for sagsbehandlere

Take aways

#2: Andre typer interaktion (telefon- videokonsultationer) giver værdi og udfordringer

Beskæftigelses- området i overblik

Komplekst og bureaukratisk område (svær lovgivning, meget dokumentation og unikke mennesker)

Årlige reformer sidste 20 år + politisk ”varm kartoffel”

Samarbejde mellem stat (BM, STAR) og kommunerne (driver jobcentre) og fagforeninger (3F, HK, DJØF mfl) og A-kasser

Løbende flere krav til at ledige skal klare sig selv (eks. selvbooking)

Beskæftigelsesområdet er et af de mest digitaliserede velfærdsområder (selvbooking, JobLog, digitale/telefoniske samtaler)

Ofte er formålet udvikling af nye løsninger øget selvbetjening (bedre service), eller effektiviseringer (spare ressourcer)

Der er forsøg med ny teknologi som algoritmer til profilering af ledige eller ensartet sanktionering af kontanthjælpsmodtagere

Hvad siger forskningen?

- Når algoritmerne bliver en del af vurderingen, og ”overtager” en del af skønnet/den faglige vurdering, så forsvinder skønnet ikke – det rykker sig (Petersen et al., 2020)
- Sagsbehandlere var mere positive overfor algoritmer som beslutningsstøtte, jo simple beslutningen var. Simple beslutninger kan dog hurtigt vise sig at være komplekse (eks. psykiske udfordringer) (Flügge et al., 2021)
- Metrikker (*value metrics*) til udvikling af algoritmer skal afstemmes tidligt i designprocessen. Tidsligheden i beskæftigelsesindsatsen er ikke altid ”progression” hos borgeren -> kan gøre det svært at måle om en indsats er effektiv (Holten Møller et al., 2020)

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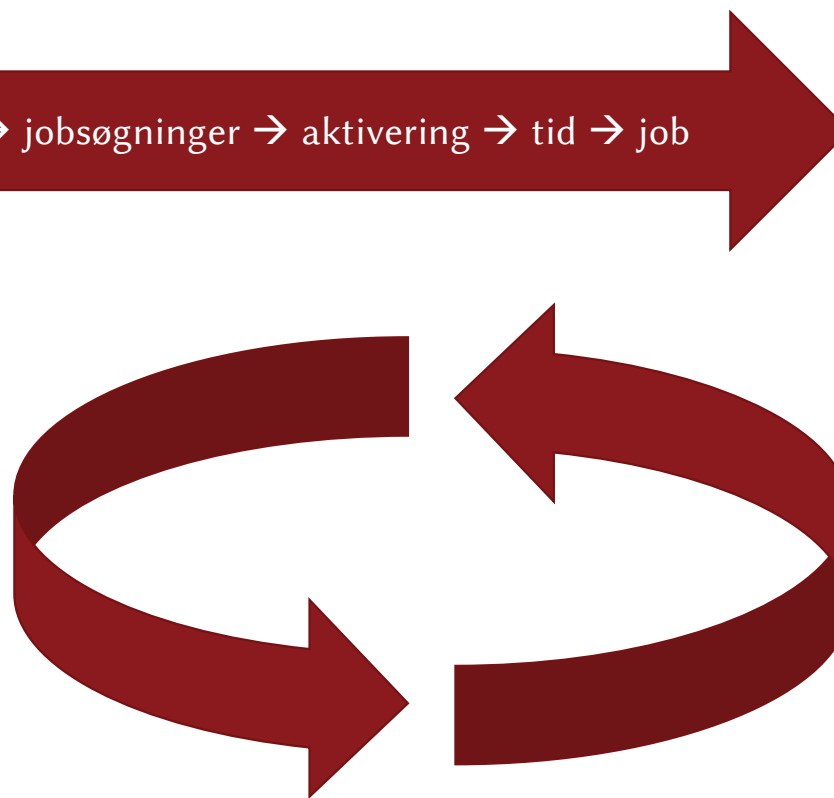
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En myte om ledighedsforløb

Ledighed → jobsøgninger → aktivering → tid → job

Ledighed
Jobsøgning
Afslag
Tid
Aktivering
Krav
Motivation
Selvværd
Samtale
...

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KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
DET NATURVIDENSKABELIGE FAKULTET



2022

Er du grøn? Algoritmer til beslutningsstøtte i det offentlige

En kvalitativ undersøgelse af sagsbehandleres praksis og brug af ASTA til profilering af nyledige dagpengemodtagere

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Role of Physical Cues in Co-located and Remote Casework

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Abstract. Across the world, large swaths of society closed in response to the COVID-19 (C-19) pandemic, transforming the provision of government services, including welfare. The shift to remote work afforded a glimpse of what a future digitized public sector might look like. In Denmark, employment assistance went fully remote in spring 2020 to prevent the spread of C-19. Caseworkers assessed unemployed individuals' needs for welfare benefits over the phone instead of at the physical job center. With this change, caseworkers could no longer rely on nonverbal communication, such as physical cues (e.g., the appearance of an unemployed individual), in their assessment practice. Although they are not explicitly described in the formal work process, caseworkers report that such cues influence their assessment of an individual's challenges related to their unemployment. Taking a qualitative approach, we conducted 60 telephone interviews with 6 caseworkers across 3 Danish job centers during the first wave of the pandemic. Later, during the second wave of the pandemic (August 2020-June 2021), we conducted observational studies (22.5 h) including on-site interviews in two job centers where caseworkers had returned to work having consultations with unemployed individuals both remotely and co-located. During this second-wave period we also conducted new interviews ($n = 18$) with the caseworkers from the first part of the study. The contribution of this paper is an empirical description of how casework changes when it shifts from co-located to remote consultations, focused on two factors: (1) the role of physical cues and how caseworkers rely on these cues to communicate with and assess the individual, and (2) documentation practices, and how earlier documentation became more important when caseworkers lacked access to physical cues. We contribute to CSCW research by showing that although implicit information about the individual is valuable for caseworkers, it is not problem-free, and therefore we argue that there is a need to find new ways to assess individuals, in particular interpreting implicit or unspoken information, as the complicated use of physical cues can tip over to become a matter of bias.

Keywords: COVID-19, Public services, Digital public services, Casework, Job placement, Documentation, Digital ethnography

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Street-Level Algorithms and AI in Bureaucratic Decision-Making: A Caseworker Perspective

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Studies of algorithmic decision-making in Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW) and related fields of research increasingly recognize an analogy between AI and bureaucracies. We elaborate this link with an empirical study of AI in the context of decision-making in a street-level bureaucracy: job placement. The study examines caseworkers' perspectives on the use of AI, and contributes to an understanding of bureaucratic decision-making, with implications for integrating AI in caseworker systems. We report findings from a participatory workshop on AI with 35 caseworkers from different types of public services, followed up by interviews with five caseworkers specializing in job placement. The paper contributes an understanding of caseworkers' collaboration around documentation as a key aspect of bureaucratic decision-making practices. The collaborative aspects of casework are important to show because they are subject to process descriptions making case documentation prone for an individually focused AI with consequences for the future of how casework develops as a practice. Examining the collaborative aspects of caseworkers' documentation practices in the context of AI and (potentially) automation, our data show that caseworkers perceive AI as valuable when it can support their work towards management, (strengthen their cause, if a case requires extra resources), and towards unemployed individuals (strengthen their cause in relation to the individual's case when deciding on, and assigning a specific job placement program). We end by discussing steps to support cooperative aspects in AI decision-support systems that are increasingly implemented into the bureaucratic context of public services.

CCS Concepts: • Human-centered learning → Collaborative and social computing → Empirical studies in collaborative and social computing

KEYWORDS: Algorithmic Decision-Making, Casework, Job Placement, Bureaucracy, Public Services

ACM Reference format:
Asbjørn Ammitzbøll Flügge, Thomas Hildebrandt and Naja Holten Møller. 2022. Street-Level Algorithms and AI in Bureaucratic Decision-Making: A Caseworker Perspective. In *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, Vol. 5, CSCW1, Article 40 (April 2022), 23 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3449114>

1 INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in public services, which supports or replaces human autonomy, discretion, and decision-making capabilities, continues to attract public and scholarly attention

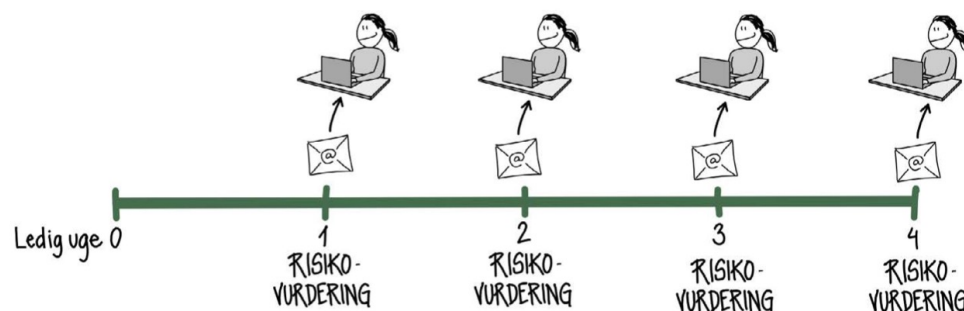
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PACM on Human-Computer Interaction, Vol. 5, No. CSCW1, Article 40, Publication date: April 2022.

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Bygger også forskning fra CompArt (2015-2018), Ecknow (2017-2022), samt PACTA (2019-2022).

Take away #1: AI til profilering giver ikke sagsbehandlerne værdi



DATA:

Jobnet CV, Søgt, ...

Fagsystem "talk" ...

DFG ...

50 Variable:
...
50

ASTA algoritme

ASTA Resultat

RISIKOVURDERING: Høj risiko, Mellem risiko, Lav risiko

Variable	Result
1. What was the age of the job seeker when the case started?	47
7. Does the job seeker allow the job center to send them emails?	No
11. Gender of the job seeker?	Male
32. Does the job seeker live in an apartment?	Yes
38. In how many municipalities has the job seeker previously had a case?	Value not available
46. Is the job seeker willing to start as soon as possible?	Yes



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Profileringsalgoritmer (LAB, målgruppe 6.1)

”Vi kan konkludere, at ASTA på den ene side spiller en central rolle i sagsbehandlerne arbejde med nyledige dagpengemodtagere, fordi **sagsbehandlerne åbner risikovurderingen** og tager stilling til den. På den anden side finder vi, at **der også er en række udfordringer** ved brugen af værktøjet (eksempelvis variable som sagsbehandlerne finder irrelevante eller at sagsbehandlerne oplever at ASTA laver en skæv kategorisering af ledige), der gør, at **værktøjet ikke ses som en entydig gevinst for sagsbehandlerne at bruge.**” (s.20)

”Den statistiske del af værktøjet bliver lukket på baggrund af en praksisundersøgelse af det, og grundprincippet i databeskyttelse om dataminering og formålsbegrænsning, jf. nedenfor. STAR’s praksisundersøgelse viser, at **værktøjet ikke bliver brugt systematisk**, samt at sagsbehandlerne primært bruger forberedelseskemaet og i mindre grad den statistiske risikovurdering.” (Brev til A-kasser, STAR, 9. februar 2022)

Hvad skete der efter rapporten?

- Februar, 2022: Offentliggjorde vi rapporten
- April, 2022: Præsenterede den for jobcentret
- Maj, 2022: Jobcentret dropper algoritmen
- Juli, 2022: Datatilsynet laver en udtalelse:
“Datatilsynet vurderer, at borgerens samtykke ikke kan danne grundlag for behandling i henhold til databeskyttelsesforordningen (GDPR), eftersom borgerens samtykke i den pågældende kontekst ikke kan anses for frivilligt” (18.05.22)
- August, 2022: Schultz trækker ASTA tilbage efter kritikken

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18. Januar 2023



23. August 2022

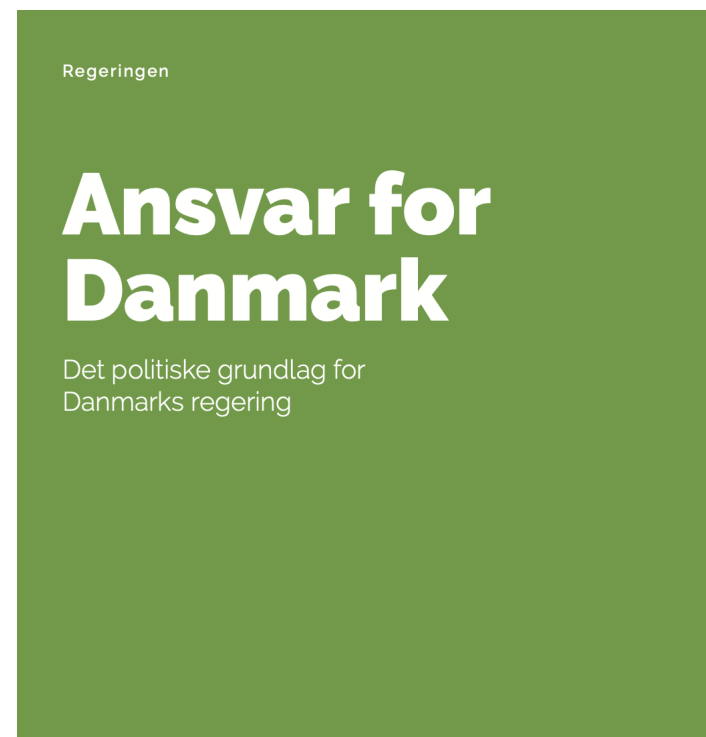
Take away #2: Nye typer af interaktion giver både værdi og udfordringer

	Fordele	Ulemper
Sagsbehandler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flere samtaler på en dag (op til 6-7 samtaler om dagen er ikke unormalt) - Mindre behov for small-talk /løfte stemningen til samtalen. - Mere fokuserede samtaler - Kan gøres hjemmefra - Ofte er fysiske samtaler ikke nødvendige 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Der er ting, som man ikke kan vide ved kun at tale med nogen over telefonen (kraftig overvægt, synlige spor af træthed, kropslugt eller rødvin-ånde) - Svært at vurdere om borgeren forstår kompleks information
Borger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skal ikke "ned på jobcentret" (stigma) - Mindre rejsetid og udgifter (parkering) - Samtalen hjemme i trygge omgivelser. - Rart, hvis man skal drøfte sårbare emner, at ens samtalepartner ikke kan se på en hele tiden. - Lettere (bevidst og ubevidst) at tilbageholde information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Det kan være svært kun med ord at beskrive ens problemer eller udfordringer. - Sværere at forstå kompleks information

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Spørgsmål / Kontakt

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Naja Holten Møller: naja@di.ku.dk

[Hent rapporten om ASTA her.](#)

Podcasts:

- [Techtopia om tillid til Kunstig intelligens](#)
- [DataSnak om algoritmer og beslutninger](#)

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