

Future technologies – current challenges:

drafted by engineers, their effects upon users and
some further implications

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Overview

- Value Ageing – the project
- The scenarios and the method
- AT reflect and effect upon ethical considerations and societal values
- Implications for ...
 - security,
 - skills and cognition,
 - autonomy

VA – Incorporating European Fundamental Values into ICT for Ageing: a vital political, ethical, technological and industrial challenge

- Improve communication
- Explore relevant aspects of the incorporation of ethics and social considerations into AT
- Understanding how AT affect their users
 - values, inherent to AT &
 - technology choices

Scenario goal:

- exploration
- insights
- recommendations for RR(T)D

Scenario generation:

- inductive; qualitative inputs
- participatory methods (and less model-based), user group involvement in the scenario process

(Tingas 2013)

- “middle aged” & “extended middle age” (40-85+yrs)
- technological & social-psychological, ethical and legal factors
- setting & characters
- event that changes or disrupts the original situation
- reactions or inactions of the characters
- no value judgements
- societal vs. individual level
- time frame ~ 2030

(Mantovani 2012)

Main topics: mobility, security, activity

- Who will be the witness?
- The bus was full
- The tumbling dice
- The Network

... could be derived from the scenarios and scenario alternatives

... which users face when confronted with

- identification
- wireless &
- augmentation technologies for older citizens

1. Technology replaces human being	8. Informational privacy
2. Human dependence on technology	9. Local privacy
3. Technology failure	10. Personal security
4. Self realisation through technology	11. Remain active
5. Autonomy	12. Social integration and communication
6. Freedom of choice	13. Universal technological access options to public services
7. Customizable technology	14. Societal outreach/dual use

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**Does (and if yes in what
ways)...**

...AAL represent a potential threat to ...

- **security**
- **skills & cognition**
- **autonomy**

The scenarios cover two main aspects of security:

(1) facilitate secure access to (public) services

(2) provide and increase personal security

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(2) provide and increase personal security **ETHICAL ENTANGLEMENTS**

- Security technology contributes to (*and* requires) a segregation of (potentially) good/bad, before/behind the camera, suspicious/non-suspicious and normal/not normal behavior.
- Mistrust is fostered and strangers are perceived as potential enemies.
- Those who need protection become carriers of intrusive security technology – fear grows, technology is purchased.

On whose values, perceptions, and worldviews are these judgments based?

Vicious circle

(2) provide and increase personal security ETHICAL ENTANGLEMENTS

- How to deal with the expectation that surveillance is equivalent actual
HOPE: Ex ante crime prevention
- What is the role of surveillance in the detection of crimes committed
FACT: Ex post crime detection
- What is the role of surveillance in the prevention of crimes – can they cope with their situation?

Cognition & “technology dependence”

1st reading: “ICT addiction”

- technology users’ identities, which are largely influenced, altered, and mediated by their technology use
- ever-increasing use of mobile devices and social media
this exhibitionism primarily serves to attract (other persons’) attention and to emphasize personal individuality and authenticity (Ganascia, 2010)
- equal individuality and/or watching others

Cognition & “technology dependence”

2nd reading: “technology is replacing human beings”

- individuals depend upon functions and functioning of technologies
 - risk of malfunction/potential responsibilities
 - fulfilment of personal needs (mobility, purchases, etc.) require ICT access and literacy
- human assistance vs. technology solutions
 - → social & interpersonal and social skills

- If technology decides whether or not an individual is able to drive or not ... the individual's responsibility is transferred to the technology's decision and action
- If the system fails

the delegation of decisions to technology implies that the individual is *not* expected to act responsibly

- Technology is not neutral. (Feenberg 2010).
- Technology production tends to develop momentum.
(Von Schomberg 2013)
- Technology is limited in its capability to account for emerging properties and to assess complex situations.
- Human beings are the ones who ultimately control technology decisions.
 - If technology decides (ICT, AAL, Aml, etc.) a clear dichotomy between good-bad, desirable-undesirable have to be defined; challenge: their common negotiation and anchoring in profound societal discourses.

THANK YOU!

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