

TOPIC

TRANSPORTATION - SENSORS - AND THE SMART CITY

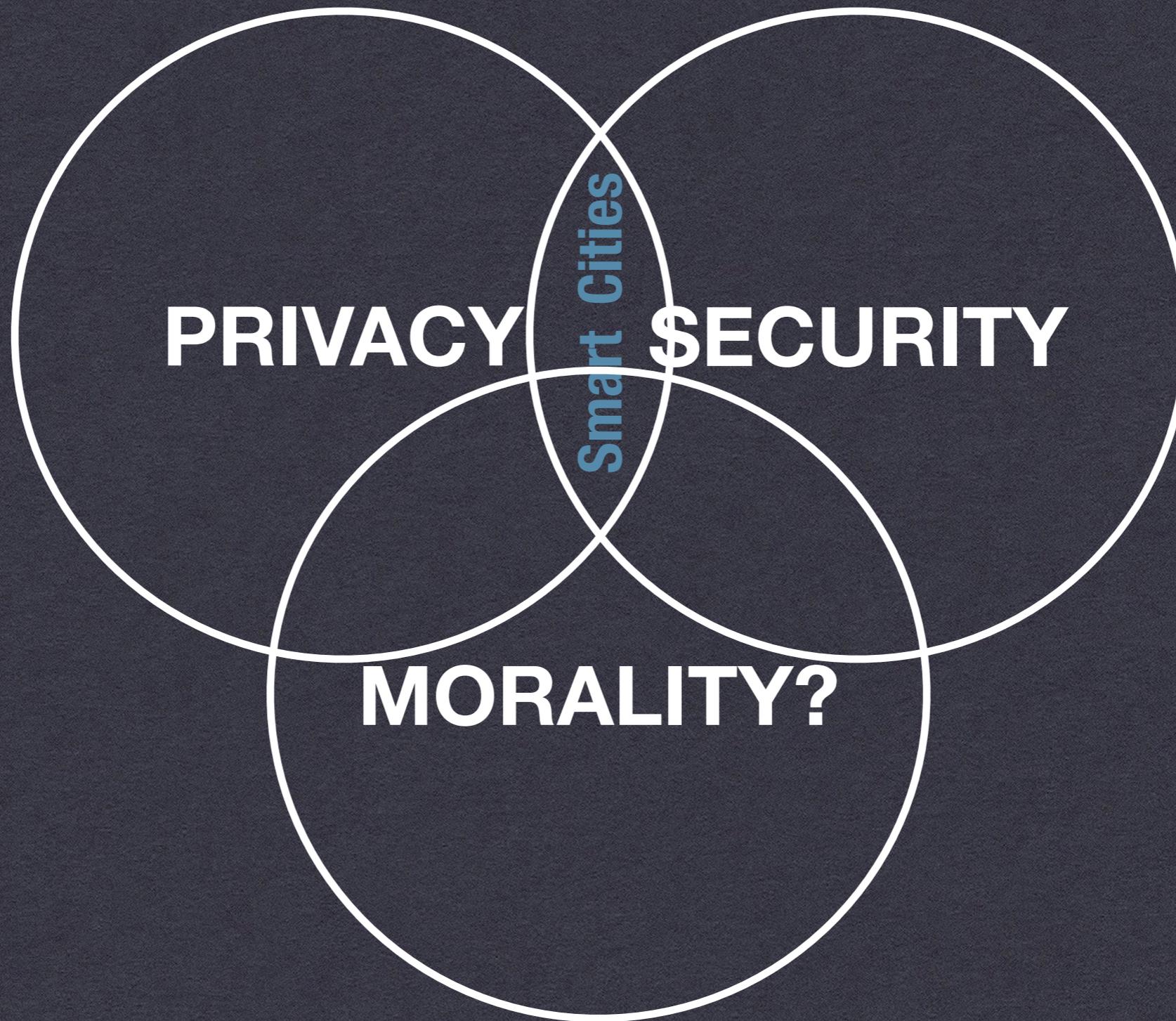
GEOG 491/591 ADVANCED GIS

DATE

5-11-15

LECTURE

#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY



TOPIC

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Chappie.

Courtesy of Sony Pictures Entertainment

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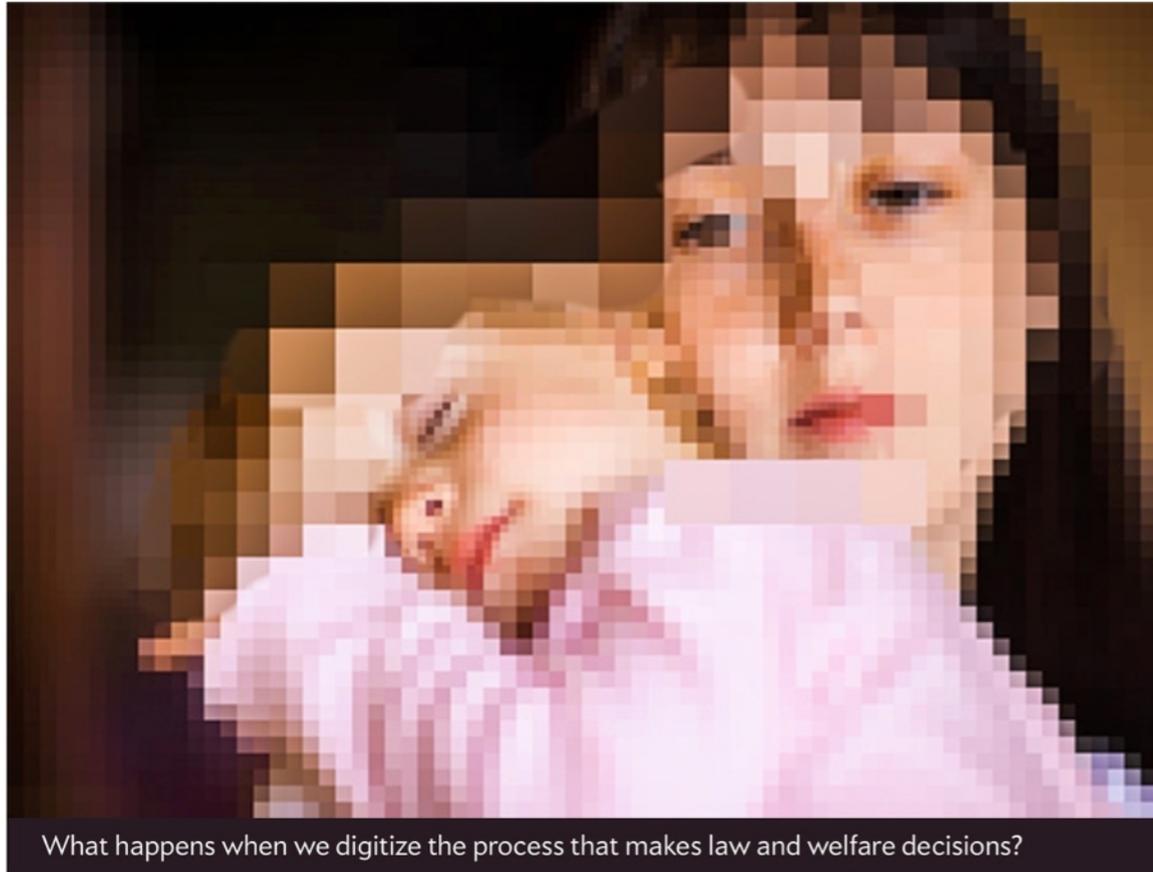
#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY

The Policy Machine

The dangers of letting algorithms make decisions in law enforcement, welfare, and child protection.



By Virginia Eubanks



Algorithms Can Be Lousy Fortunetellers

But potential employers could take them seriously anyway.



By Elana Zeide



Apps like Crystal, not unlike horoscopes, can be powerful even if we intellectually understand their limitations.

Photo illustration by Lisa Larson-Walker

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TRANSPORTATION - SENSORS - AND THE SMART CITY GEOG 491/591 ADVANCED GIS

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#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY

- **SENSOR TAG EXPERIMENTS**

Hear student experiences

- **UO BIKE COUNTER**

The State of the Sensor

- **ASSIGNMENT 4**

Preview for tomorrow's lab

- **MORALITY MIXED W/ PRIVACY AND SECURITY**

Can Smart Cities be moral cities?

- **ACTIVITY**

Group discussion and perspectives on privacy, security, & morality

TOPIC

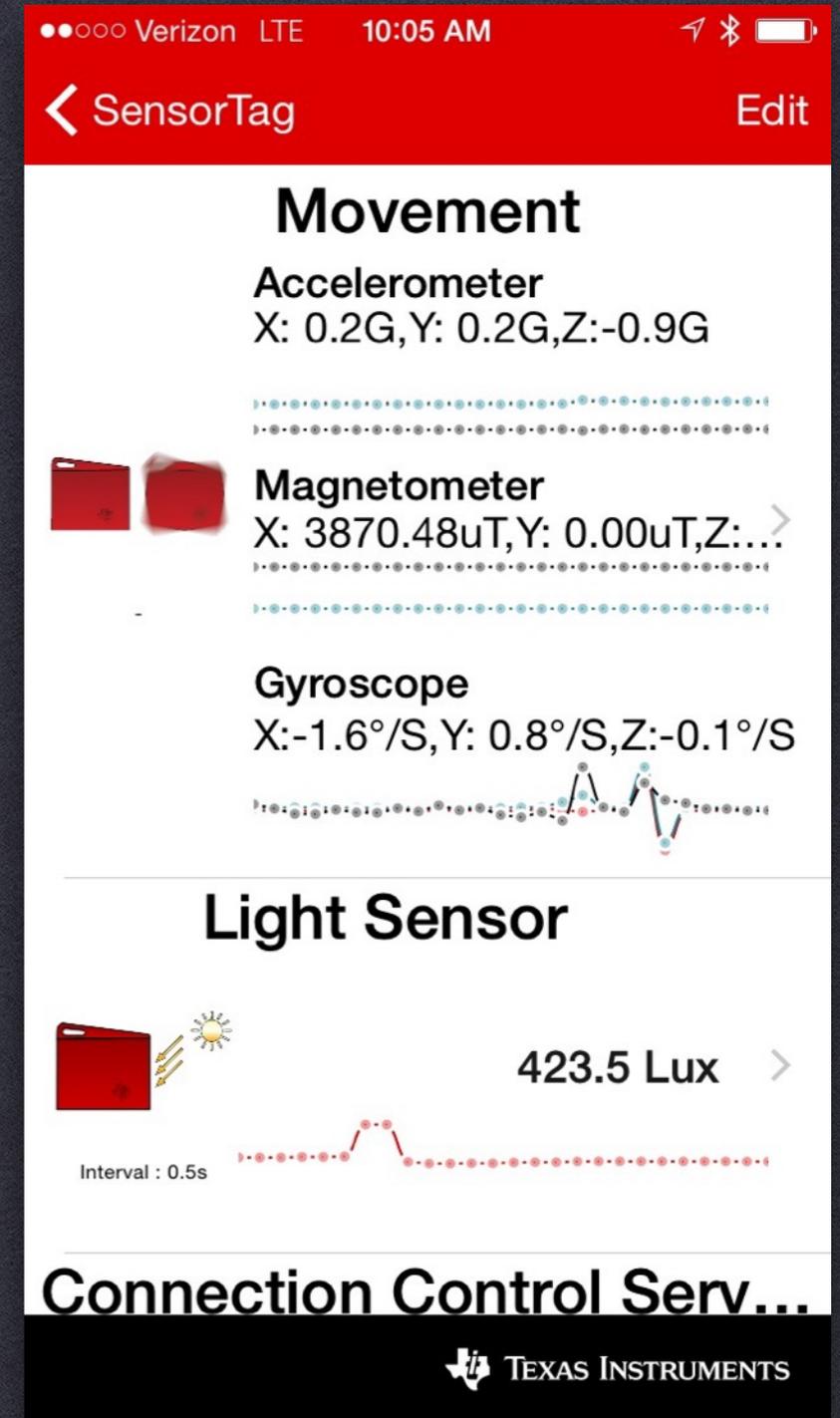
GOALS - OBJECTIVES - OUTCOMES

DATE

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TOPIC

SENSOR TAG EXPERIMENTATION FOR CLASS

DATE

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LECTURE

#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY

Smart City

Sensors

Budget

Visualization

Privacy & Security

Network

Sampling

Data

Part 1 - Proposal

Part 2 - Bicycle Transportation at UO

Real-time Data

Historic Data - Continuous

Historic Data - Sampled

Part 3 - Your Sensor Project

Transportation / Mobility

Individual or Team

Theoretical Hybrid Applied



Part 4 - Presentation

URL's to extract data from the bike counter

Bike Counter

The default is json format

<http://ig-coho.uoregon.edu/sensors/bikecounter?scale=hourly>

Adding **&format=csv** to the url

<http://ig-coho.uoregon.edu/sensors/bikecounter?scale=hourly&format=csv>

Change the scale variable to request: monthly, weekly, daily, or hourly

- **SMARTMENTALITY: THE SMART CITY AS DISCIPLINARY STRATEGY**

Alberto Vanolo

- **"IF I LOOK AT THE MASS I WILL NEVER ACT": PSYCHIC NUMBING AND GENOCIDE**

Paul Slovic

TOPIC

ASSIGNED READINGS FOR TODAY

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#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY

but rather the product of discursive tactics of professionals who use scientific surveillance techniques to normalise social behaviour.

On the one hand, the ‘smart city’ may be intended as a goal for urban development projects. With regard thereto, urban analysts estimate and measure how ‘smart’ cities are—i.e. how ‘good’, ‘healthy’ and ‘techno- logically advanced’ they are in specific fields. The dissemination of urban benchmarking techniques is part of this framework.

On the other hand, the ‘smart city’ discourse may be used by urban managers and political and economic urban elites to support specific development policies. There are many links between neoliberal urban development policies and smart city imaginary: the construction of a clean, green and intelligent city image is in fact useful to attract investments, leading sector professional workers and tourists

Smartmentality: The Smart City as Disciplinary Strategy

Alberto Vanolo

[Paper first received, November 2012; in final form, April 2013]

Abstract

The paper analyses the concept of the smart city in critical perspective, focusing on the power/knowledge implications for the contemporary city. On the one hand, smart city policies support new ways of imagining, organising and managing the city and its flows; on the other, they impress a new moral order on the city by introducing specific technical parameters in order to distinguish between the ‘good’ and ‘bad’ city. The smart city discourse may therefore be a powerful tool for the production of docile subjects and mechanisms of political legitimisation. The paper is largely based on theoretical reflections and uses smart city politics in Italy as a case study. The paper analyses how the smart city discourse proposed by the European Union has been reclassified to produce new visions of the ‘good city’ and the role of private actors and citizens in the management of urban development.

1. Introduction: The Smart City between Insurgence and Discipline

The expression ‘smart city’ has recently become a leitmotiv in discussions about the city and urban development models, both in Italy and other European countries. At the same time, as discussed in this paper, the smart city is currently an ambiguous concept. Echoing the work of Osborne and Rose (1999), the objective of this study is to investigate the mechanisms for the territorialisation of government triggered by the advent, in the landscape of urban policies, of visions

of the ‘smart city’, intended chiefly as an efficient, technologically advanced, green and socially inclusive city. The research issue behind the article concerns the effects of the smart city discourse: among these many effects, is there a redefinition of the role and meaning of cities in order to justify hyper-technological rationalities and new geometries of power? In other words, the article analyses the possibility that the smart city discourse distances urban government from

Alberto Vanolo is in EU-POLIS, Politecnico e Università di Torino, Viale Mattioli, 39, Torino, 10125, Italy; and in the Dipartimento Culture, Politica e Società, Università di Torino, Lungo Dora Siena 100A, Torino, 10153, Italy. Email: alberto.vanolo@unito.it.

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SMARTMENTALITY: THE SMART CITY AS DISCIPLINARY STRATEGY

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the difficulty of reducing the chaos and complexity of ecosystems to a handful of statistics and indicators which have to be fully monitored and controlled

It is perhaps a coincidence, but most of the visual representations of a smart city (easy to find on the web) present stereotypical images of cities with plenty of hi-tech symbols, but without any visible human presence.

producing 'smart cities' inevitably also co-produces what we could call a 'smart citizen'. In fact, the smart city discourse means that people have to be willing to adapt to, and to live in, smart cities. It is hardly necessary to point out that there is little room for the technologically illiterate, the poor and, in general, those who are marginalised from the smart city discourse; moreover, citizens are considered responsible for their own ability to adapt to these on-going changes.

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the smart city will trigger restructuring which in turn will produce subjects that are either included or excluded, visible or invisible, people who will benefit, and people marginalised from the circuits of power

urban visioning is increasingly reduced to a single technology-centric vision of the city of the future, and that this will somehow restrict the horizon of any possible imaginative planning approaches, as well as limit the creation of alternative solutions to the problems of today and tomorrow

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- **Smart economy**: an aspect which the authors link to a spirit of innovation, entrepreneurialism, flexibility of the labour market, integration in the inter- national market and the ability to transform.
- **Smart mobility**: referred to local and supra-local accessibility, availability of ICTs, modern, sustainable and safe transport systems.
- **Smart governance**: related to participation in decision-making processes, transparency of governance systems, availability of public services and quality of political strategies.
- **Smart environment**: understood in terms of attractiveness of natural conditions, lack of pollution and sustain- able management of resources.
- **Smart living**: involving the quality of life, imagined and measured in terms of availability of cultural and educational services, tourist attractions, social cohesion, healthy environment, personal safety and housing.
- **Smart people**: linked to the level of qualification of human and social capital, flexibility, creativity, tolerance, cosmopolitanism and participation in public life.

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This paper introduces a theoretical framework that describes the importance of affect in guiding judgments and decisions. As used here, “affect” means the specific quality of “goodness” or “badness” (i) experienced as a feeling state (with or without consciousness) and (ii) demarcating a positive or negative quality of a stimulus. Affective responses occur rapidly and automatically—note how quickly you sense the feelings associated with the stimulus word “treasure” or the word “hate”. We argue that reliance on such feelings can be characterized as “the affect heuristic”. In this paper we trace the development of the affect heuristic across a variety of research paths followed by ourselves and many others. We also discuss some of the important practical implications resulting from ways that this heuristic impacts our daily lives.



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The affect heuristic [☆]

Paul Slovic ^{*}, Melissa L. Finucane, Ellen Peters, Donald G. MacGregor

Decision Research Inc., 1201 Oak Street, Suite 200, Eugene, OR 97401, USA

Available online 16 October 2006

Abstract

This paper introduces a theoretical framework that describes the importance of affect in guiding judgments and decisions. As used here, “affect” means the specific quality of “goodness” or “badness” (i) experienced as a feeling state (with or without consciousness) and (ii) demarcating a positive or negative quality of a stimulus. Affective responses occur rapidly and automatically—note how quickly you sense the feelings associated with the stimulus word “treasure” or the word “hate”. We argue that reliance on such feelings can be characterized as “the affect heuristic”. In this paper we trace the development of the affect heuristic across a variety of research paths followed by ourselves and many others. We also discuss some of the important practical implications resulting from ways that this heuristic impacts our daily lives.

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Keywords: Affect heuristic; Judgment; Decision making; Risk perception

1. Background

Although affect has long played a key role in many behavioral theories, it has rarely been recog-

nized as an important component of human judgment and decision making. Perhaps befitting its rationalistic origins, the main focus of descriptive decision research has been cognitive, rather than affective. When principles of utility maximization appeared to be descriptively inadequate, Simon (1956) oriented the field toward problem solving and information-processing models based upon bounded rationality. The work of Tversky and Kahneman (1974) and Kahneman et al. (1982) demonstrated how boundedly rational individuals employ heuristics such as availability, representativeness, and anchoring and adjustment to make judgments and how they use simplified strategies such as “elimination by aspects” to make choices

^{*} Reprinted from Gilovich, T., Griffin, D., Kahneman, D. (Eds.), 2002. *Heuristics and Biases: The Psychology of Intuitive Judgment*. Cambridge University Press, New York. pp. 397–420. © Cambridge University Press 2002. Reprinted with permission. Financial support for the writing of this paper was provided by the National Science Foundation under Grant SES 9876587.

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URL: <http://www.decisionresearch.org> (P. Slovic).

TOPIC

THE AFFECT HEURISTIC - PAUL SLOVIC

DATE

5-11-15

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#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY

Affect - Attention, Information & Meaning

What are our motivations for pursuing “smart”?

What does it mean to be smart?

Will a smart city make moral decisions?

We’re going to generate lots of data...
too much to comprehend?

"There are 1,198,500,000 people alive now in China. To get a feel for what this means, simply take yourself - in all your singularity, importance, complexity, and love - and multiply by 1,198,500,000. See? Nothing to it"

Will our visualizations help?

"I don't know when we became a nation of statistics. But I know that the path to becoming a nation - and a community - of people, is remembering the faces behind the numbers"

"If I look at the mass I will never act": Psychic numbing and genocide



Paul Slovic¹

Decision Research and University of Oregon

[Judgment and Decision Making](#), vol. 2, no. 2, April 2007, pp. 79-95.

Abstract

Most people are caring and will exert great effort to rescue individual victims whose needy plight comes to their attention. These same good people, however, often become numbly indifferent to the plight of individuals who are "one of many" in a much greater problem. Why does this occur? The answer to this question will help us answer a related question that is the topic of this paper: Why, over the past century, have good people repeatedly ignored mass murder and genocide? Every episode of mass murder is unique and raises unique obstacles to intervention. But the repetitiveness of such atrocities, ignored by powerful people and nations, and by the general public, calls for explanations that may reflect some fundamental deficiency in our humanity - a deficiency that, once identified, might possibly be overcome. One fundamental mechanism that may play a role in many, if not all, episodes of mass-murder neglect involves the capacity to experience *affect*, the positive and negative feelings that combine with reasoned analysis to guide our judgments, decisions, and actions. I shall

TOPIC

"IF I LOOK AT THE MASS I WILL NEVER ACT": PSYCHIC NUMBING AND GENOCIDE

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But the face need not even be human to motivate powerful intervention. In 2001, an epidemic of foot and mouth disease raged throughout the United Kingdom. Millions of cattle were slaughtered to stop the spread. The disease waned and animal rights activists demanded an end to further killing. But the killings continued until a newspaper photo of a cute 12-day-old calf named Phoenix being targeted for slaughter led the government to change its policy. Individual canine lives are highly valued, too. A dog stranded aboard a tanker adrift in the Pacific was the subject of one of the most costly animal rescue efforts ever. An Associated Press article discloses that the cost of rescue attempts had already reached \$48,000 and the Coast Guard was prepared to spend more, while critics charged that the money could be better spent on children that go to bed hungry (Song, 2002).

Matthew Kauffman
@wyokauffman

Follow

Making up for lost time? Jet migrated through the Red Desert, the Prospects, and is now in the foothills of the Winds

RETWEETS 4 FAVORITES 3

3:35 PM - 4 May 2015

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"IF I LOOK AT THE MASS I WILL NEVER ACT": PSYCHIC NUMBING AND GENOCIDE

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- **YOUR ASSIGNMENT 3 OR 4 TOPIC**
- **DISCUSS THE POTENTIAL RISKS FOR PRIVACY AND SECURITY**
- **YOU NEED TO BALANCE EFFICIENCY WITH CONCERNS FOR BOTH THESE ISSUES**

- **WHAT WOULD YOU DO TO FOSTER TRUST AS:**
 - **A CITY**
 - **A CITIZEN**

TOPIC

GROUP ACTIVITY

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#13 - PRIVACY, SECURITY & MORALITY

- **ASSIGNMENT 4**
- **PART 2A**
 - **WORKING WITH D3**
 - **INTEGRATING WITH WORD PRESS HAS A SPECIFIC WORKFLOW**
 - **DON'T MISS LAB!**

TOPIC

THIS WEEK'S LAB

DATE

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