







Social Sciences Institute





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Smart city systems and key questions

| Domain | Example technologies | What are these systems being used to | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Government | E-government systems; online transactions; city operating systems; performance management systems; urban dashboards | do? For what purpose are they being deployed? What and whose principles, values, ethos underpin them? | | |
| Security and emergency services | Centralised control rooms; digital surveillance; predictive policing; coordinated emergency response | What are their effects? Not just primary, but secondary? For whose benefit are they being run? | | |
| Transport | Intelligent transport systems; integrated ticketing; smart travel cards; bikeshare; real-time passenger information; smart parking; logistics management; transport apps | | | |
| Energy | Smart grids; smart meters; energy usage apps; smart lighting | Do they serve everyone equally? Do they create winners/losers? | | |
| Waste | Compactor bins and dynamic routing/collection | | | |
| Environment | Sensor networks (e.g., pollution, noise, weather; land movement; flood management) | Who gets to decide what systems are implemented and how? | | |
| Buildings | Building management systems; sensor networks | What data are these systems | | |
| Homes | Smart meters; app controlled smart appliances | generating? Where is this data being | | |
| Civic | Various apps; open data; volunteered data/hacks | stored, who is it being share with, what is it being used for? | | |
| Dit | to smart programmes / smart districts | | | |

Ethics and security concerns

- Urban big data and smart city systems create a number of other ethical concerns:
 - Ownership, control, data markets
 - Privacy harms
 - Social sorting / redlining
 - Predictive profiling / anticipatory governance
 - Nudge / behavioural change
 - Dynamic pricing
 - Data security
 - Control creep
 - Buggy, brittle, hackable urban systems

Getting smarter about smart cities: Improving data privacy and data security



Department of the Taoiseach

Ethics and smart cities

- Moral philosophy
 - Ethics of care
 - Citizenship
 - Social Justice
- Legal/regulatory issues
 - Privacy/data protection, data markets/usage
 - Data security
- Normative what *should be* vs what *has to be*
- Principles, values, ethos (vision) vs meeting obligations (compliance)
- Really seeking to address or reputation management & ethics washing?
- Makes a difference to approach adopted
- What kind of smart city do we want to create?

Procedural vs Normative

| Locate source of the problem in individuals and technical systems | Acknowledges structural power and works towards redistribution and reconfiguration | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Ethics | Justice | | |
| Bias | Oppression | | |
| Consumer rights | Citizenship | | |
| Fairness | Equity | | |
| Regulation infrastructure/spaces | Commons/public good | | |
| Accountability | Co-liberation | | |
| Transparency | Reflexivity | | |
| Understanding algorithms | Understanding history, culture, and context | | |
| Modified from 'Data Feminism' by Catherine D'Ignazio and Lauren Klein (MIT Press, 2019) | | | |

Citizenship

- Citizenship defines an individual's membership in a polity and their rights, entitlements, duties and responsibilities
- How are citizens framed within and treated by smart urbanism?
- How is citizenship expressed through smart city systems?
- Initial critique of smart cities was that:
 - their framing and operation is top-down, technocratic, instrumental
 - they serve the interests of states and corporations more than they do citizens
- The response was to reframe smart cities as 'citizen-centric' or 'citizen-focused'
- But this has little happened in practice beyond window-dressing

| Form and Level of Participation | | Role | Citizen Involvement | Political discourse/ framing | Modality | Dublin Examples |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Citizen Power | Citizen Control | Leader/ Member | Ideas, Vision, Leadership, Ownership, Create | Rights, Social/Political | | Code for Ireland, Tog |
| | Delegated Power | Decision-maker, Maker | | Ownership, Create | Citizenship, Deliberative Democracy, Commons | Inclusive, Bottom- up, Collective, Autonomy, Experimental |
| | Partnership | Co-creator | Negotiate, Produce | | | Dubin Beta |
| Tokenism | Placation | Proposer | Suggest | Participation, Co- creation | Top-down, Civic Paternalism, Stewardship, Bound-to-succeed | Fix-Your-Street, Smart Dublin Advisory Network |
| | Consultation | Participant, Tester | Feedback | | | CIVIQ, Smart Stadium |
| | Information | Recipient | | Civic Engagement | | Dublinked, Dublin Dashboard, RTPI |
| Consumerism | Choice | Resident | Browse, Consume, Act | Capitalism, Market, Neoliberalism | | Smart building/ Smart district |
| | | Consumer | | | | Smart meters |
| | | Product | | | | Personal data generated by tech |
| Non-Participation | Therapy | Patient, Learner, User, Data-point | Steered, Nudged, Controlled | Stewardship, Technocracy, Paternalism | | Smart Dublin, Dublin Bikes |
| | Manipulation | | | | | Traffic control |

Social Justice

- Social justice concerns the expected and acceptable ways in which people are treated and the conditions in which they live
- Theories of social justice fall into four broad types:
 - distributional (fair share);
 - procedural (fair treatment);
 - retributive (fair punishment for wrongs);
 - restorative (righting of wrongs)
- Which version, within each type, is adopted makes a fundamental difference to the principles and ethos underpinning smart urbanism
- What forms of social justice do and should operate in the smart city?
- What would a just smart city look like and operate in practice?

Privacy

- Privacy concerns acceptable practices with regards to accessing and disclosing personal and sensitive information about a person
 - identity privacy (to protect personal and confidential data)
 - bodily privacy (to protect the integrity of the physical person);
 - territorial privacy (to protect personal space, objects and property);
 - locational and movement privacy (to protect against the tracking of spatial behaviour)
 - communications privacy (to protect against the surveillance of conversations and correspondence);
 - transactions privacy (to protect against monitoring of queries/searches, purchases, and other exchanges)
- Smart city technologies infringe on privacy











Fair Information Practice Principles

| Principle | Description | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Notice | Individuals are informed that data are being generated and the purpose to which the | |
| | data will be put | |
| Choice | Individuals have the choice to opt-in or opt-out as to whether and how their data will be | |
| | used or disclosed | |
| Consent | Data are only generated and disclosed with the consent of individuals | |
| Security | Data are protected from loss, misuse, unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration and | |
| | destruction | |
| Integrity | Data are reliable, accurate, complete and current | |
| Access | Individuals can access, check and verify data about themselves | |
| Use | Data are only used for the purpose for which they are generated and individuals are | |
| | informed of each change of purpose | |
| Accountability | The data holder is accountable for ensuring the above principles and has mechanisms in | |
| | place to assure compliance | |

Approach 1: Practical tactics

- Market:
 - Industry standards and self-regulation
 - Ethics as competitive advantage
- Technological
 - End-to-end strong encryption, access controls, security controls, audit trails, backups, up-to-date patching, etc.
 - Privacy enhancement tools, etc.
- Policy and regulation
 - FIPPs
 - Privacy by design; security by design
 - Education and training
- Governance
 - *Vision and strategy*: (1) smart city advisory board and smart city strategy;
 - Oversight of delivery and compliance: (2) smart city governance, risk and compliance board;
 - Day-to-day delivery: (3) core privacy/security team, smart city privacy/security assessments, and (4) computer emergency response team, etc.

Approach 2: Holistic strategy

- Practical solutions guided by, and embedded in, a holistic approach underpinned by a moral philosophy:
 - Ethics of care
 - Citizenship
 - Social justice
 - Principles, values, ethos ...
- Not just actions of Liverpool LAs, but every service procuring, plus pressure on the entire ecosystem (LAs hold everyone to account)
- Barcelona ... technological sovereignty
- Medellín ... social urbanism
- Liverpool ... (vision?) ... or purely procedural

Some readings

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The Programmable City





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