Science, Technology and Inequality: an old challenge in a new guise

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What are ResIST's goals?

ResIST aims to understand processes that contribute to the increase of inequalities *through* S&T but also which contribute to the mitigation of inequalities *through* S&T

ResIST wants to root its work in affected communities, groups, and networks

ResIST grounds its work on case studies and comparisons between groups, countries, regions around the world [including Southern Africa, Latin America, Europe]

ResIST basics

- ResIST = Researching Inequality through Science and Technology
- #April 2006 March 2009
- **€1.3m** specific targeted research project
- Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society (priority 7) of FP6
- #11 partners from 10 countries
- **** Martin Institute at Oxford University coordinating**

ResIST team

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Scientific and Technological Change

Inequality

Why Inequality?

- # We recognise that inequality is a complex and multidimensional issue
- # We don't start with the proposition that inequality is always bad and the obligation to remediate it is always an overwhelming social obligation
- ## However, we do believe that major inequalities are a significant cause of personal unhappiness, social injustice and political instability
- **#** Because of this there is an obligation to scrutinise all governance systems & look at scope for more socially inclusive policies

Why S&T?

#The most pervasive and obdurate sources of social distribution are enshrined and entrenched in S&T systems

Because of their entrenchment these sources are often seen as technical and thus overlooked & seen to be beyond the scope of social science analysis

Forms of inequality related to S&T

#Structural inequality

****Representational inequality**

#Distributional inequality

Why now?

- # The Global knowledge economy gives such issues more general salience
 - emergence of China, India, Brazil as global players in S&T
 - future of Africa and Caribbean countries
 - Europe in a global context
- Specific emerging technologies may accelerate inequalities and raise the spectre of sociotechnical or at the extreme biological speciation
- # Wide range of reasons in current world to address all the bases of inequality
- Hew opportunities emerge to discuss S&T policy with respect to inequalities, and the role of global policy institutions and processes the role of the UN, WTO, EU

Challenge 1: The Influence of Policy Contexts & the Scope for Change (WP1)

- # How do policy contexts for key S&T processes affect the production and distribution of knowledge resources, and what is the scope for alternative framings and policies?
- # What is the capacity of the 'knowledge economy' to address and frame key issues of inequality and development?
- **#** Who buys in to it and why?
- **#** What are the key issues, policy actions and actors that affect outcomes?

Challenge 2: Building Capacity in the Context of Global Scientific Mobility (WP2)

- **%** What is now the role of human capital in institutional capacity building?
- # How can we better understand and manage scientific migration and location decision-making?
- # What is the relationship between human mobility flows and processes of knowledge transfer?
- **38** What is the role of diasporas in capacity building?
- # How can career opportunities be considered resources in their own right?
- ****** What does all this imply for issues of inequality?

Challenge 3: Articulating New Accountability Systems (WP3)

- # What normative assumptions about the purposes and uses of S&T are embodied in accountability systems?
- What reconfiguration of interests takes place on the boundaries between conventional S&T policy-making and alternative approaches?
- ****** What can we learn from alternative forms of accountability that seek to privilege or protect the poorest?
- # How is transnational accountability organised in key areas of technological development (e.g. e-waste, vaccines)

Challenge 4: Assessing the Distribution of New Technologies (WP4)

- ## When and how do new technologies lead to new industries disrupting existing patterns of trade and employment?
- # Under what conditions does technological development promote (in)equality?
- # What constructive interventions can be made?
- **X** Do technologies vary as potential platforms for development that will aid the poor?

Challenge 0: Assessing and integrating our work into research policy in Europe & in/with developing countries (WP0)

- #How to collaborate with practitioners and policy-makers in this project in:
 - identifying key resources and cases?
 - defining policy options and the conditions for its successful implementation?
 - building broader alliances, lasting beyond the project, to support local capacity building?

World Regional Meetings Dialogue with Stakeholders

- # What role do issues of inequality play in the S&T activities of stakeholders?
- # What do stakeholders envision as the key issues?
- # How does the work in which stakeholders are involved relate to the aims and concerns ResIST seeks to address?
- # How can you help us?
- # How can we help you?
- # How to organise collaboration and support networks?

This Meeting

- #Thematic workshops
 - Science and Technology Policy and Inequality
 - Health and Environmental Justice
 - Technology, Human Resources and Inequality
- # Discussion about ResIST's Work Packages

#Exploring options and opportunities for collaboration and network building