

# The Acceptance of Artificial Intelligence in Health Related Contexts

**Alexander Hick**

**Stockholm University**

**21.04.2023**

**Research Progress (ESR3)**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 861091.



Universitat d'Alacant  
Universidad de Alicante

Project Coordinator



Stockholm  
University



Trinity College Dublin  
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath  
The University of Dublin



## ***PART I***

Introduction

Goals &  
Relevance

## ***PART II***

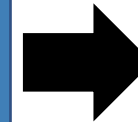
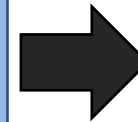
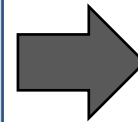
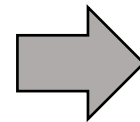
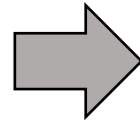
Research  
Field

Research  
Gaps

## ***PART III***

Current  
Research

Planned  
Research



# Introduction

CONFIDENTIAL - Do not disclose this information to any third party without the prior written consent of the Disclosing Party

### Introduction

- **Why?** Acceptance is multifaceted variable and highly dependent on perception of e.g., AI
- **What?** Perception, attitudes, and associations regarding AI based AAL-technologies
- **Who?** Various target groups, including old & frail people, handicapped people, the general public & medical personnel
- **Where?** AI based AAL technologies, wearable or ambient-installed sensors in the context of home, health care, and hospitals
- **How?** Assessment of the perception, attitude, and acceptance of AI based AAL-technologies

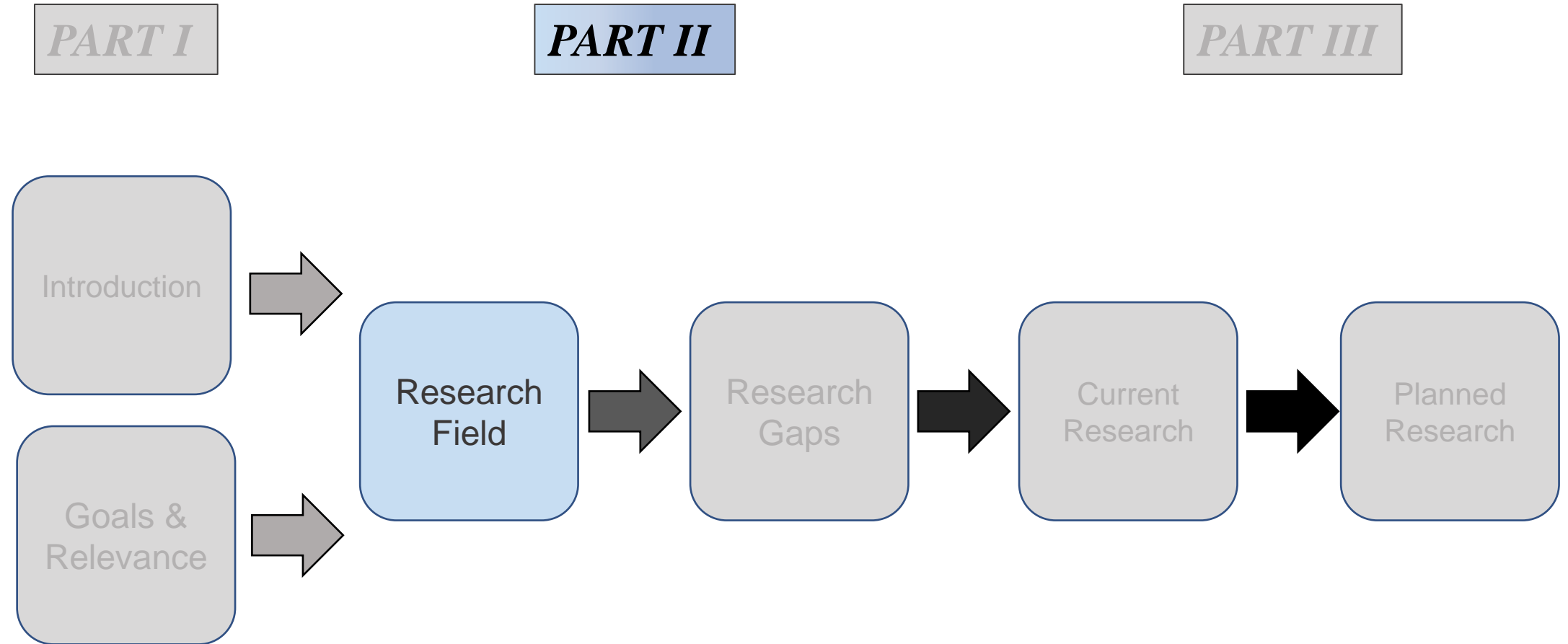
### Goals & Relevance



- Collection of knowledge, associations and attitudes towards AI
- Development of acceptance cartography for AI
- Holistic framework of user and context requirements

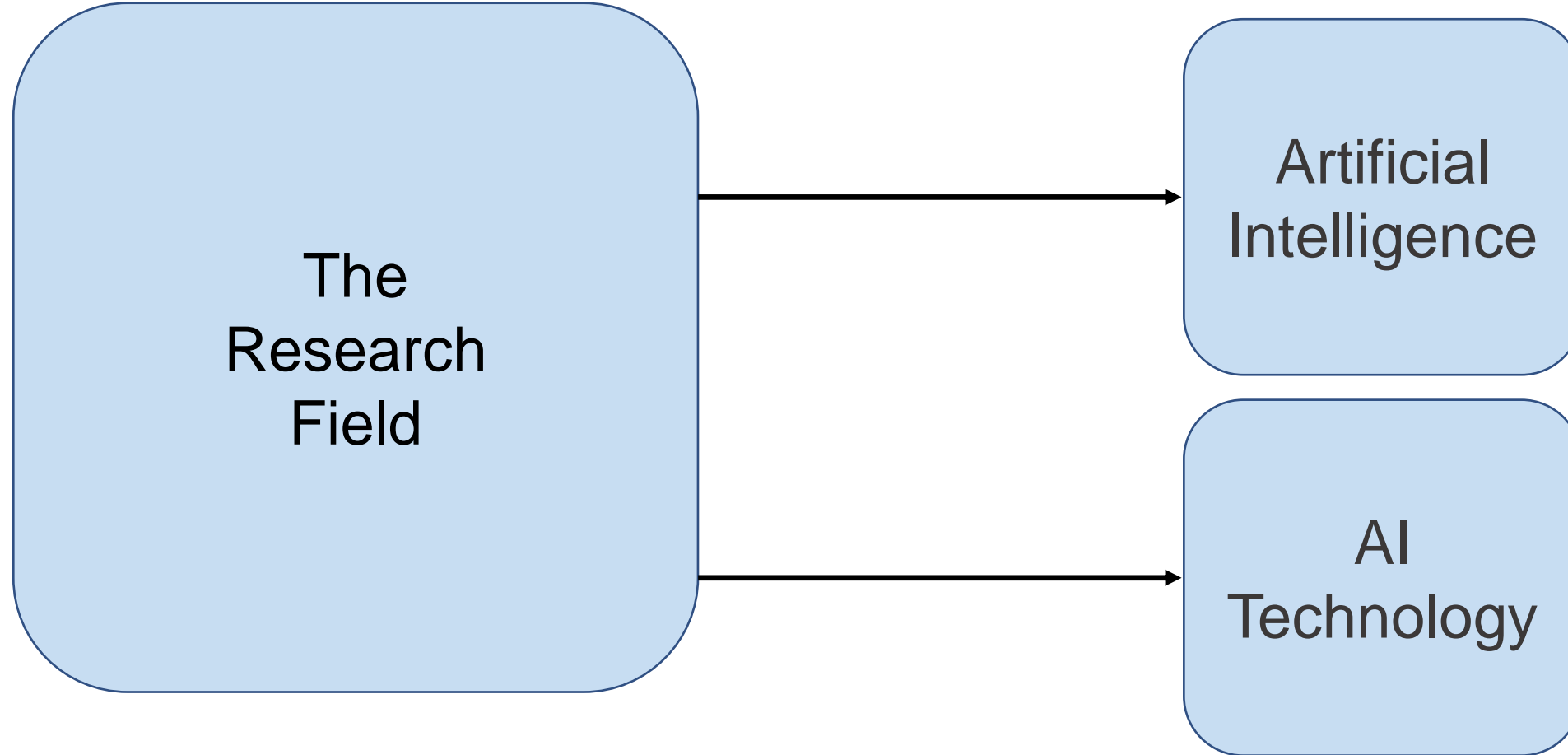


- Need for acceptance cartography for AI
- User perspectives in the development of AAL-technologies
- Implementation in all sectors of society



### The Research Field







The  
Research  
Field

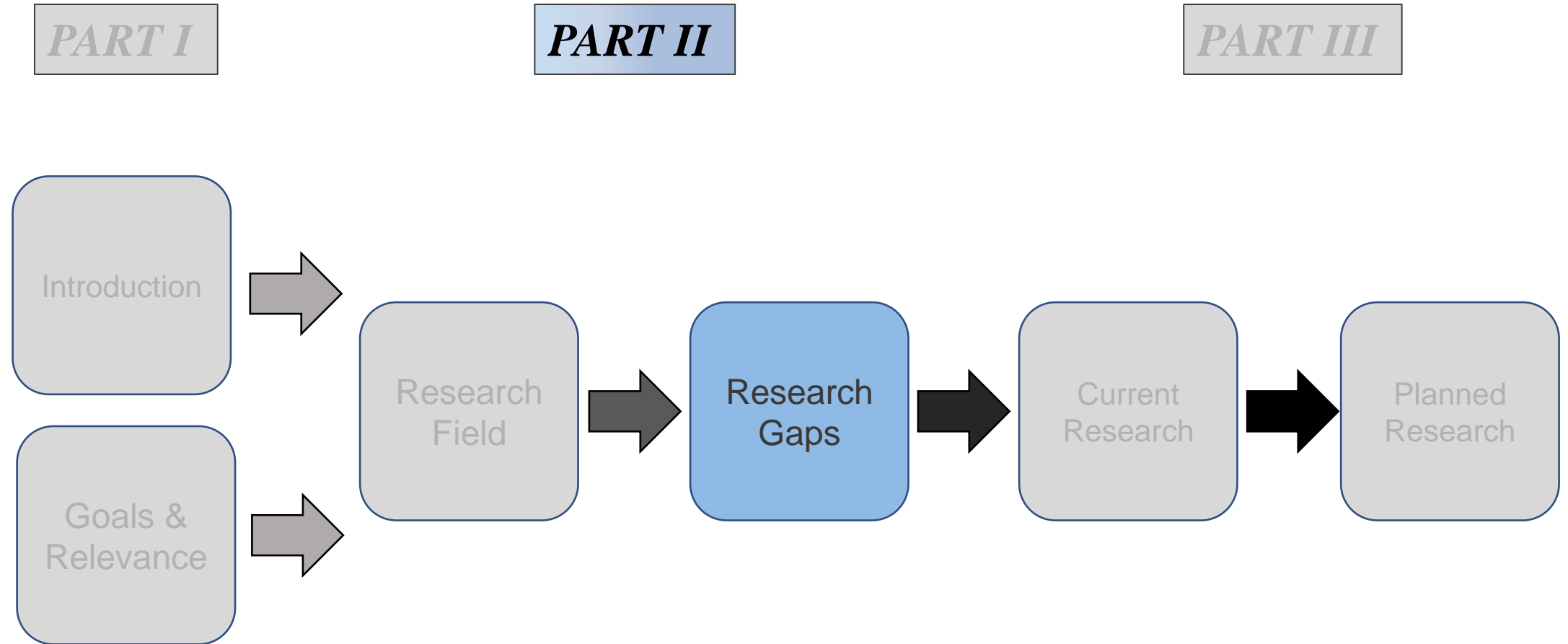
AI

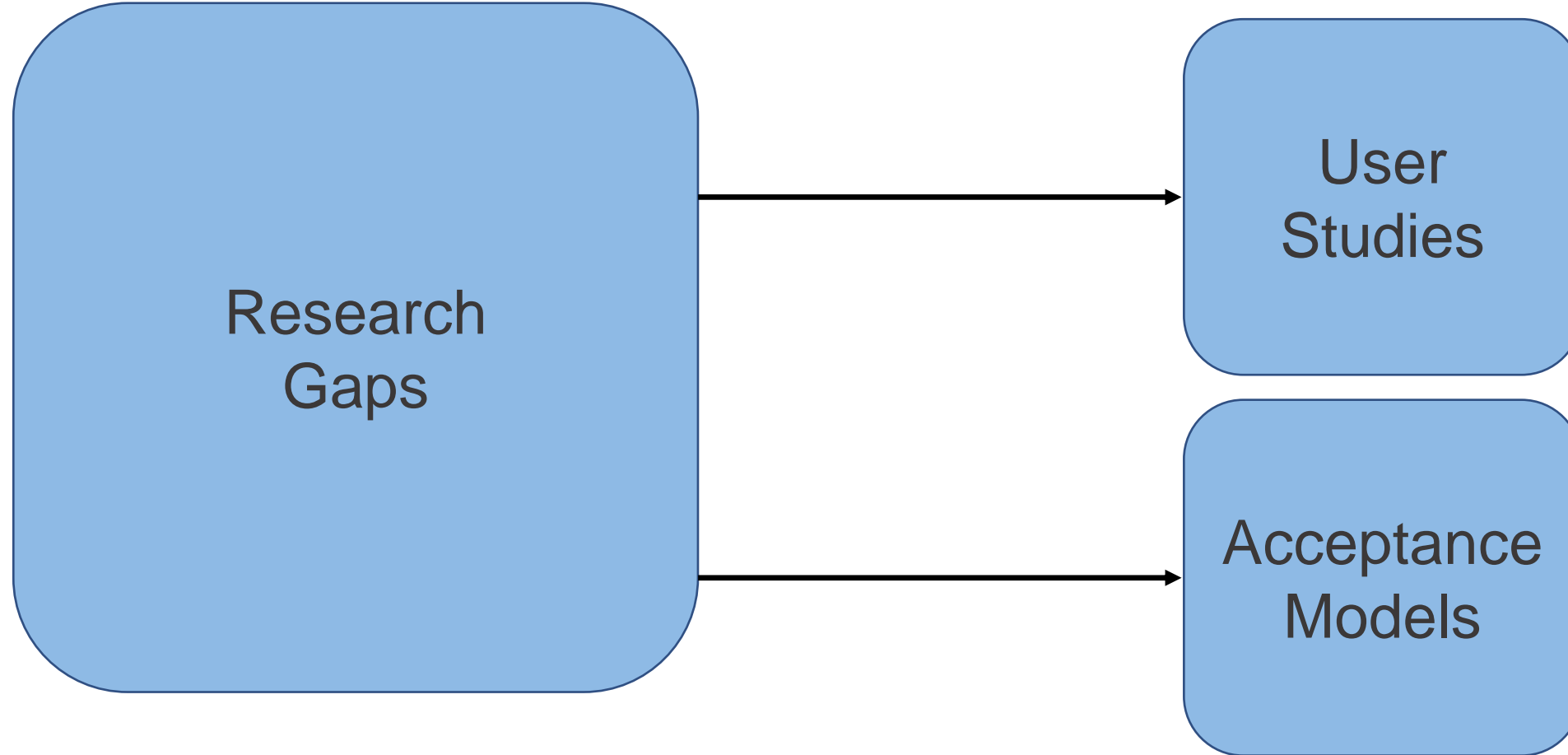
- AI is **a term** coined by a group of computer scientists at the Dartmouth workshop on Artificial Intelligence  
(McCarthy, Minsky, Rochester & Shannon, 1955)
- Refers **to the ability** of a computer to perform actions commonly associated with human intelligence  
(Copeland, 1993)
- AI is the field of science in which we develop **technologies** that display certain cognitive tasks in an intelligent manner  
(Murphy et al., 2021)
- An essential feature of AI is large amounts of **data** with which **algorithms** can be trained in various desired (or undesired ways)  
(Jobin, Ienca & Vayena, 2019; Chen et al., 2020; European Commission, 2021).

The  
Research  
Field

AI  
Tech.

- It is an **umbrella term** for technologies that can learn (Patterson, 1990; Murphy, 2021).
- AI-models and algorithms can be implemented in **everyday technology** e.g., smartphones, cameras, and cars (Lecun, 2020).
- Also, they can be built into **medical technology** such as Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) systems (Jovanovic, 2019).
- Its complexity can lead to a **misunderstanding, bias, or fear** of the abilities of AI (Hick & Ziefle, 2022; Brauner, Hick, Philipsen & Ziefle, 2023).
- Or mistrust and **problems** in technology adoption (Zhang, 2020; Holzinger, 2019; Shin, 2021).





Research  
Gaps

## ***A Qualitative Approach to the Public Perception of Artificial Intelligence***

### Research Gaps

- Semi-structured interviews were conducted
  - N=32
  - Mean age: 43 years (SD = 10.43)
  - Age range: 23-83
  - 17 females & 16 males
  - The **research aim**:

RQ1 What do people **know** about AI?

RQ2 What **contact** do people have with AI?

RQ3 What do people **expect** of AI?

*What do you  
know about  
AI?*

*Where do  
you might  
have been in  
contact with  
AI?*

*What makes  
AI-Technology  
different from  
non-AI  
Technology*



### Dystopian view

*“It should definitely not be able to program itself! Power of the machines and whatnot...If you have watched Terminator, you surely wouldn't want that. If it is intelligent and develops a personality with own interests like: “I do not like asparagus“, for example...this would be a problem.” (Female, 46)*

### Utopian view

*“Well, an AI can do it perfectly. Something humans can't...it's what it is. These many facets could not be represented by the human mind, let alone summarised in such a way that gives you a perfect output...evidently...humans can't.” (Female, 58)*

### Research Gaps

- Two years ago, the European Commission (EC) revised the *Coordinated Plan on Artificial Intelligence (EC, 2021)*
  - A set of goals and recommendations for the development and uptake of AI in the European Union.
  - One of its key policy objectives is to ‘ensur[e] that **AI works for people and is a force of good in society**’ (EC, 2021, p.26).

### Research Gaps

- However,...
  - The EC, (also) acknowledges that the general public might **not be able to ‘*fully understand the workings and effects of AI systems*’**  
(EC: AI ethics guidelines, 2021, p.23, brackets and emphasis added)

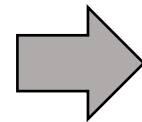
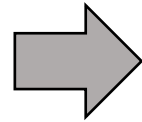
### Research Gaps

- Increased development in the field of AI:
  - Improved **Generative Pre-trained Transformers** (GPTs)
    - E.g., ChatGPT, GPT4 (OpenAI, 2023)
- Need for **updated AI-guidelines**
  - Especially for GPTs (Sanders, 2023)
- In addition, fill the **research gap** between **technology development** and **user adoption**

## *PART I*

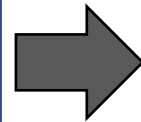
Introduction

Goals & Relevance

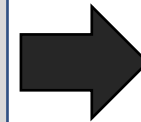


## *PART II*

Research Field

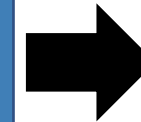


Research Gaps

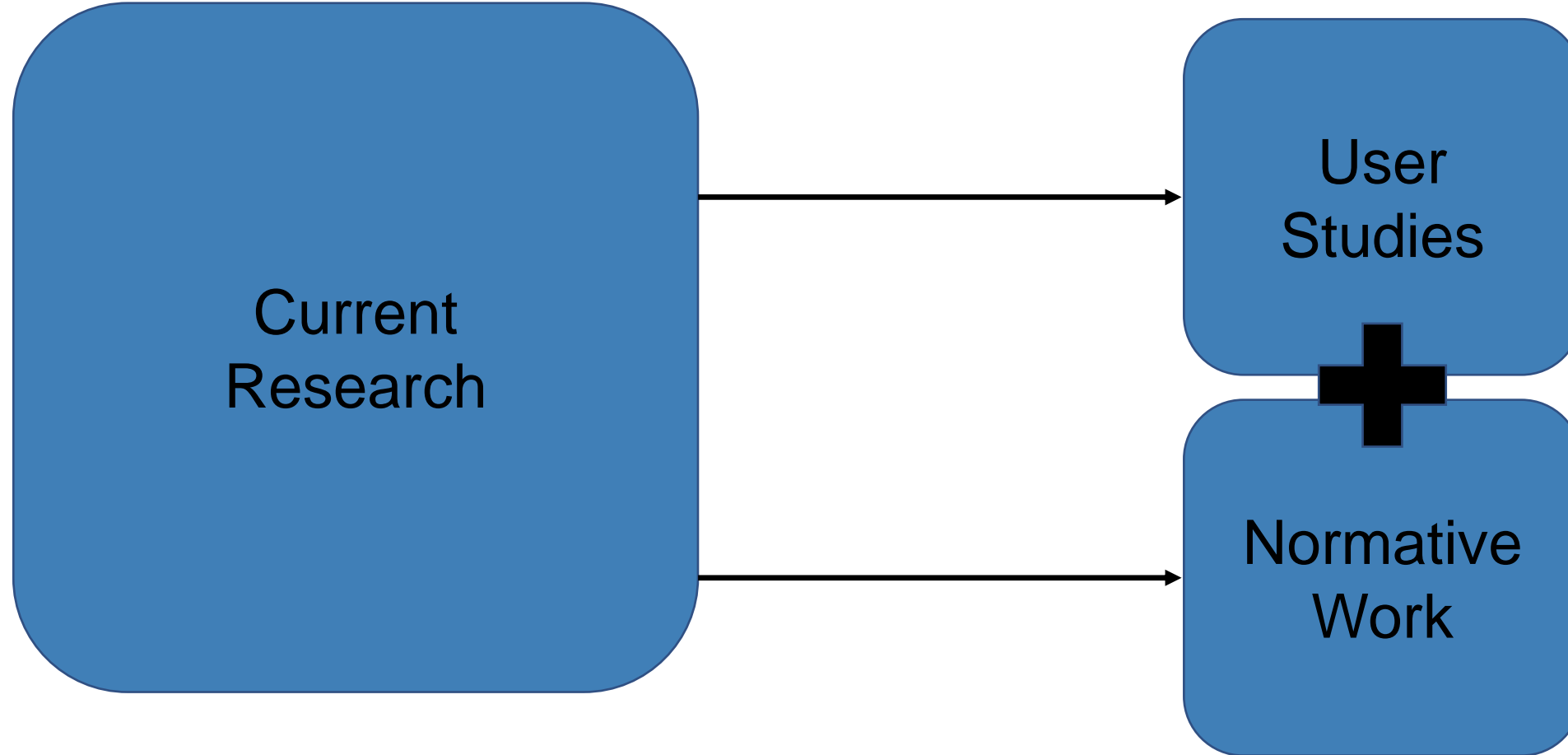


## *PART III*

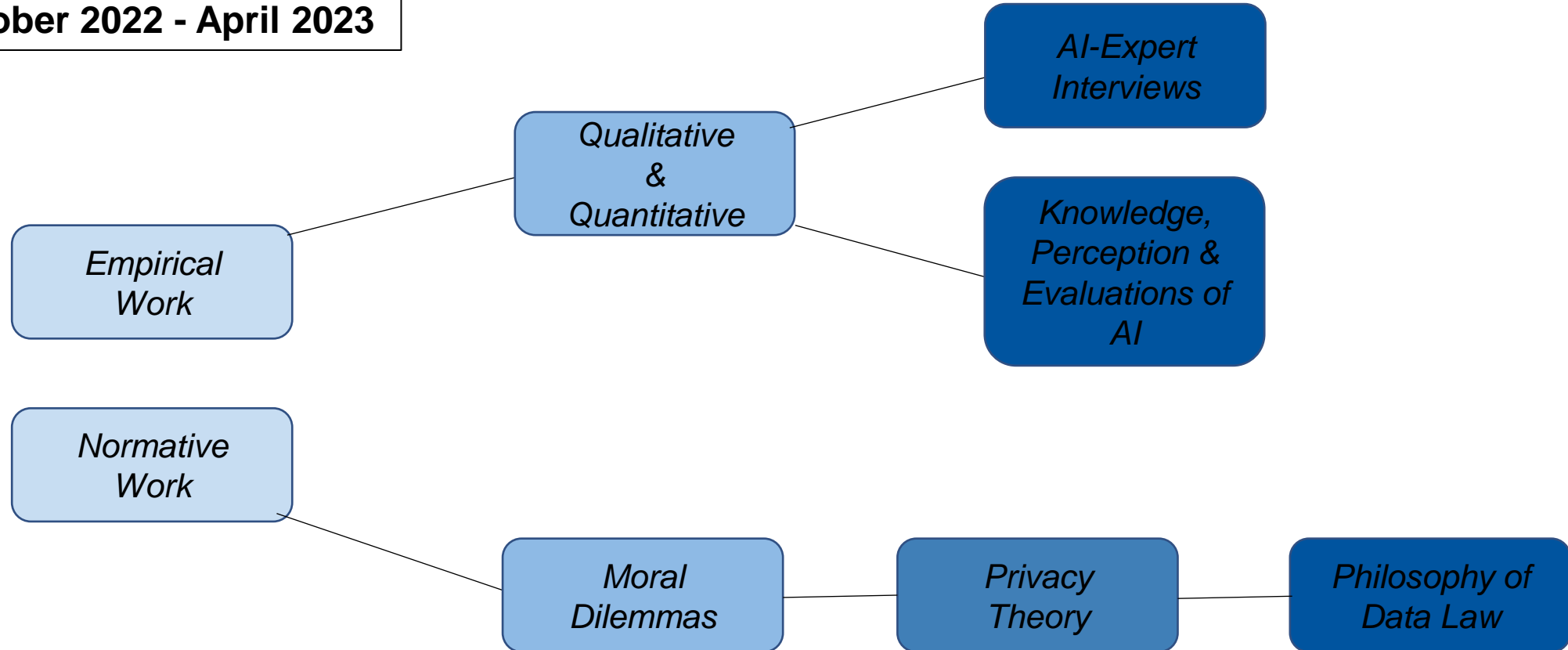
Current Research



Planned Research

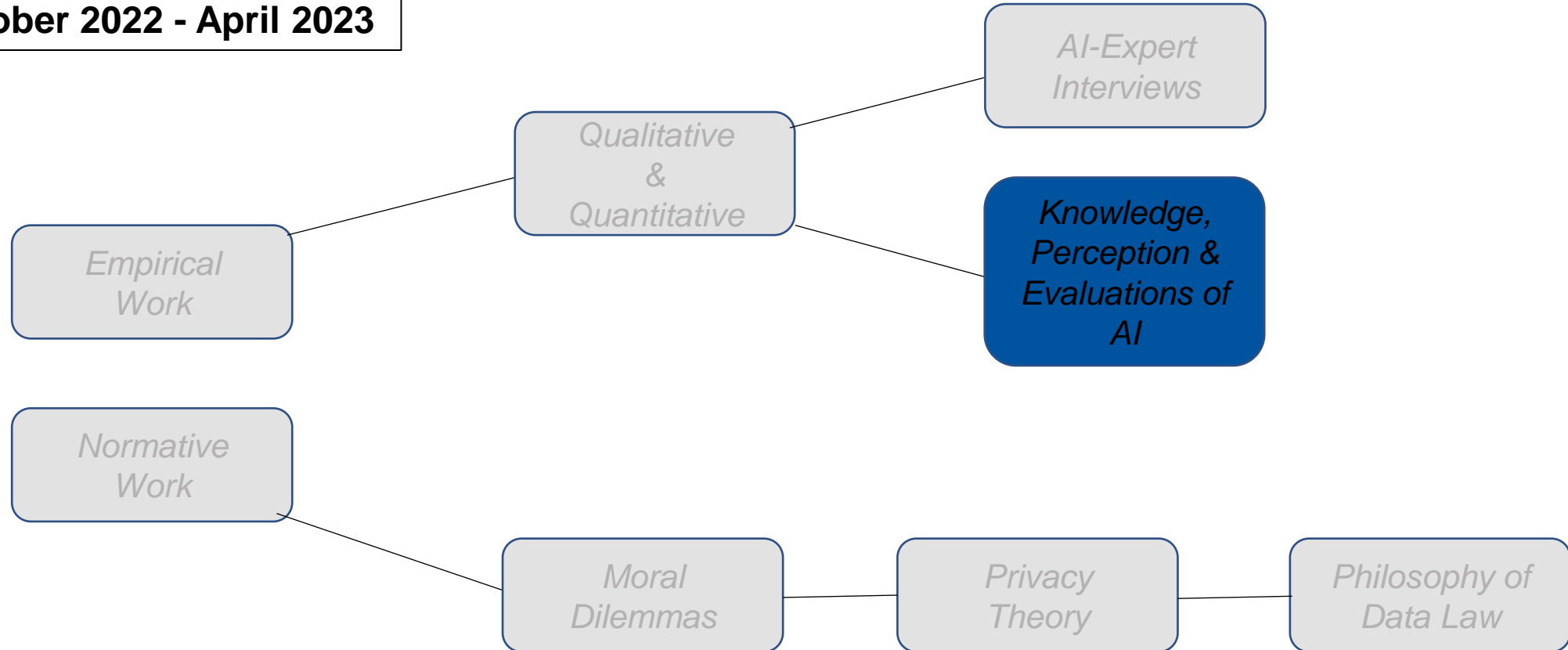


**Timeframe:**  
**October 2022 - April 2023**





**Timeframe:**  
**October 2022 - April 2023**



*Knowledge,  
Perception &  
Evaluations of  
AI*

RQ1 How do people **define** AI?

RQ2 What AI do people **know** of?

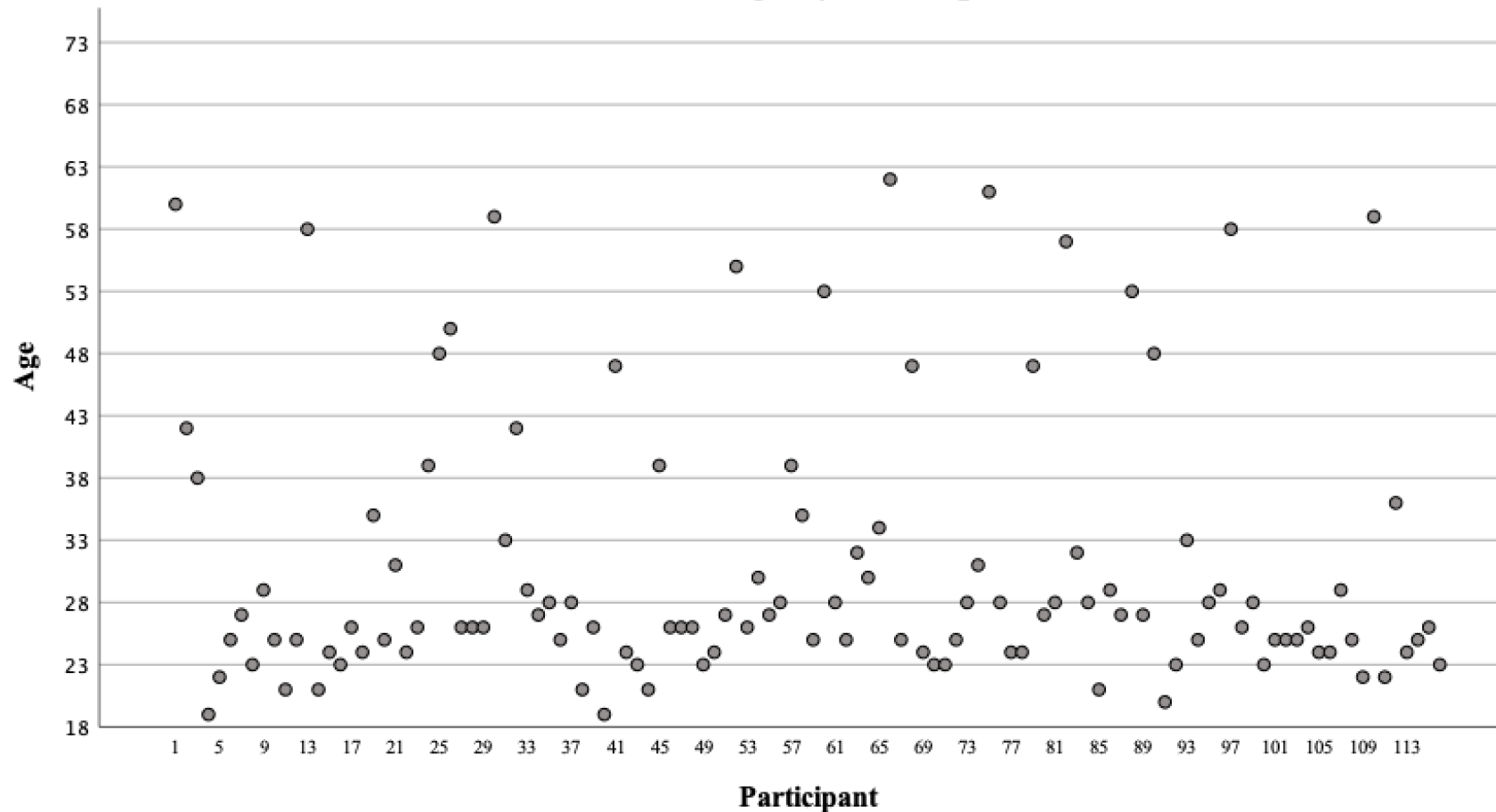
RQ3 What do people **expect** AI to do?

RQ4 What level of **autonomy** do people allow AI to have?

RQ5 Which variables influence **AI-acceptance**?

- A total of 131 respondents completed the questionnaire
- After an initial data **116 data sets remained**
- The focus of this study lay on the **German population**
  - Including differently aged male and female participants
  - Between the **ages of 19 and 62 years** ( $M = 30.86$ ;  $SD = 10.862$ )
- The sample was predominately female (57%)
- Participants showed a **moderate affinity for technology interaction** ( $M = 3.92$ ;  $SD = .759$ , from a maximum of 6)

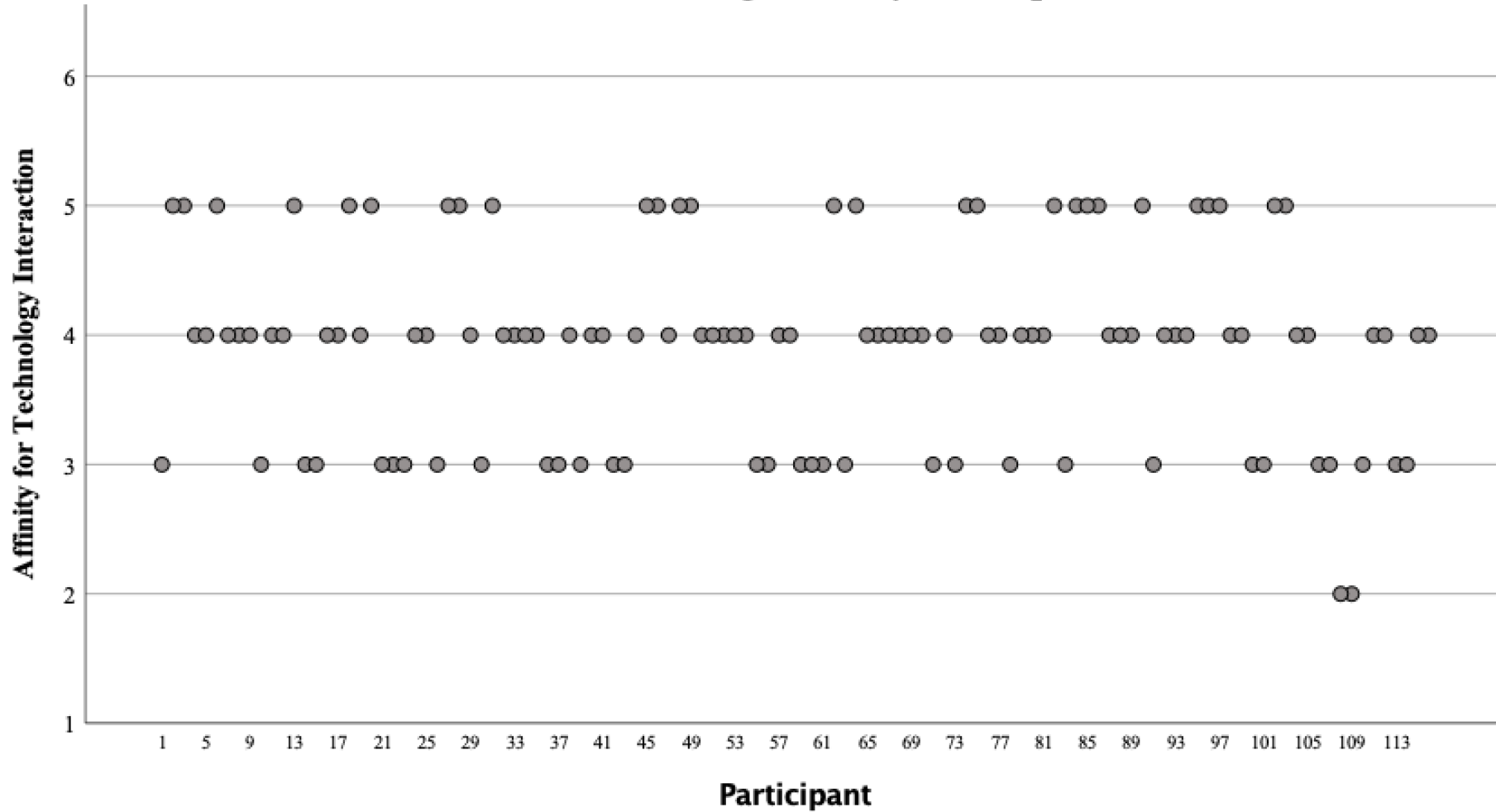
**Scatter Plot of Age by Participant**



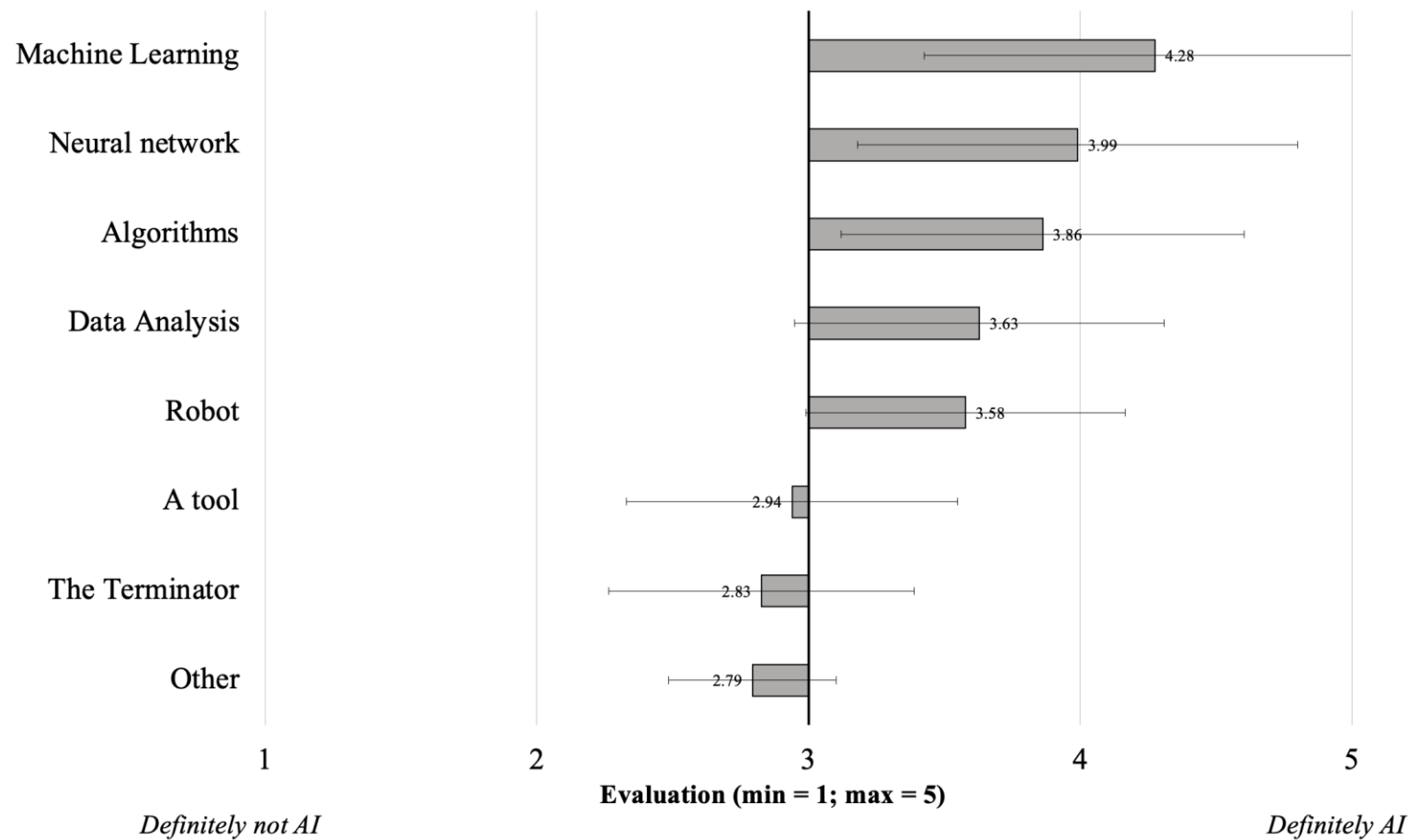
## ESR 3. Alexander Hick – Affinity for Technology Interaction\*

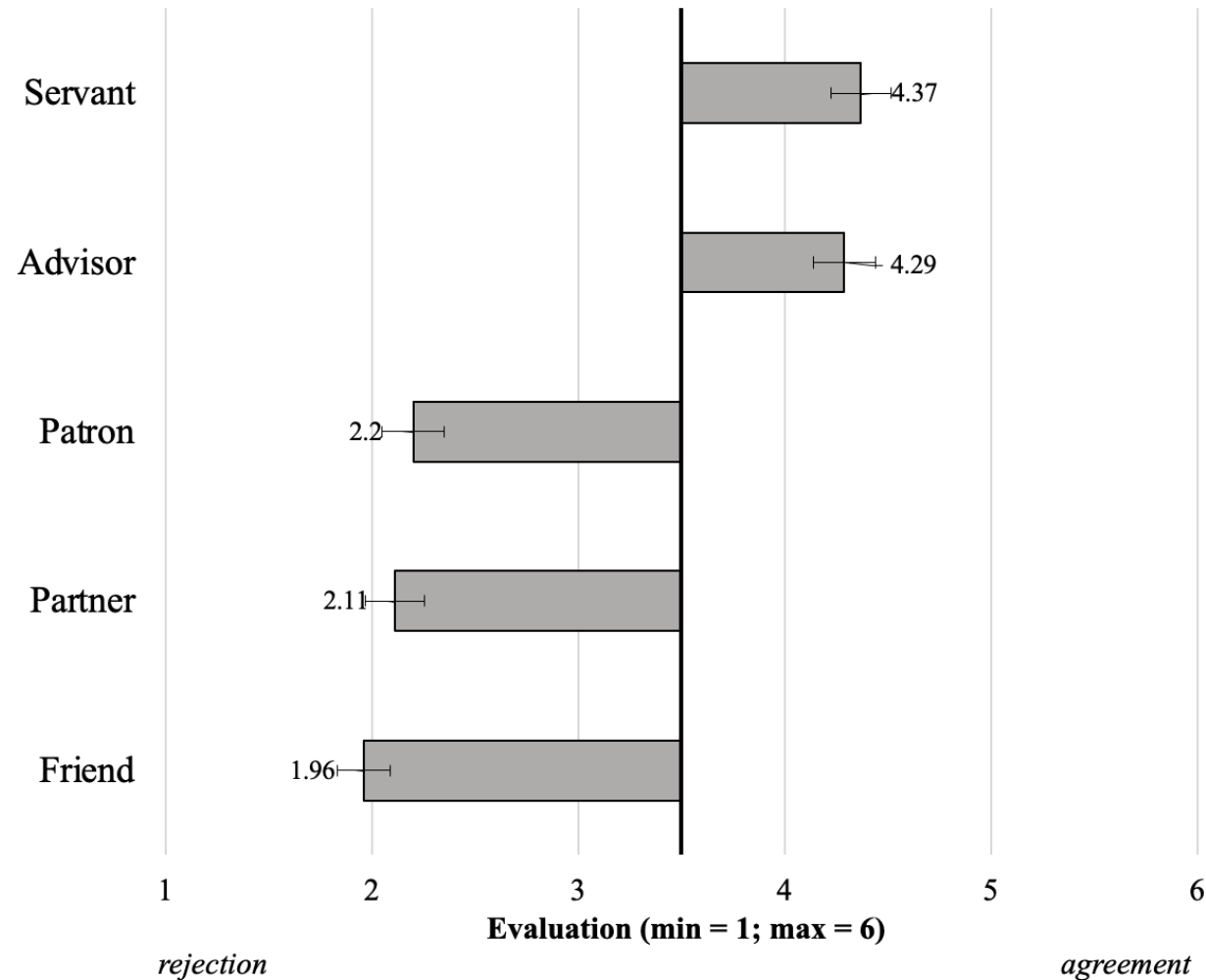
27

**Scatter Plot of Average ATI by Participant**



\*Thomas Franke, Christiane Attig, and Daniel Wessel. "A personal resource for technology interaction: development and validation of the affinity for technology interaction (ATI) scale". In: International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction 35.6 (2019), pp. 456–467.

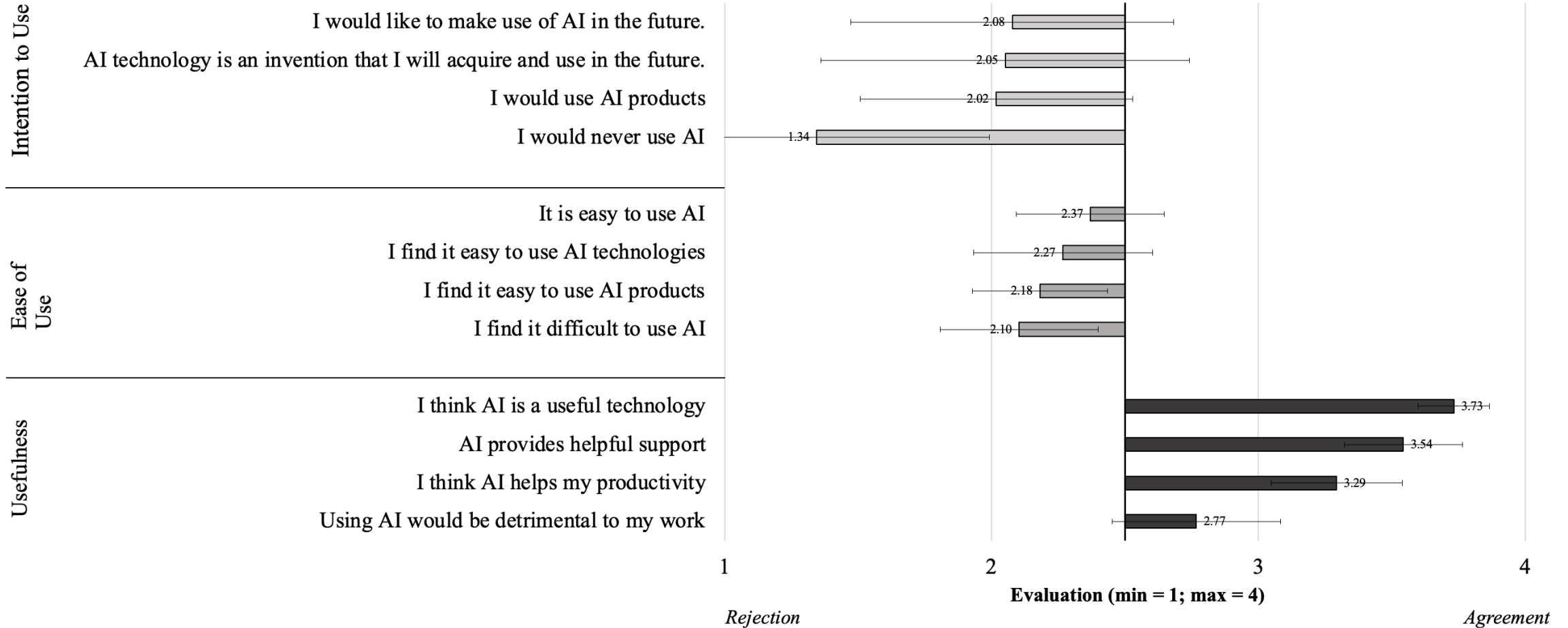






# ESR 3. Alexander Hick – AI-Acceptance – TAM extension\*

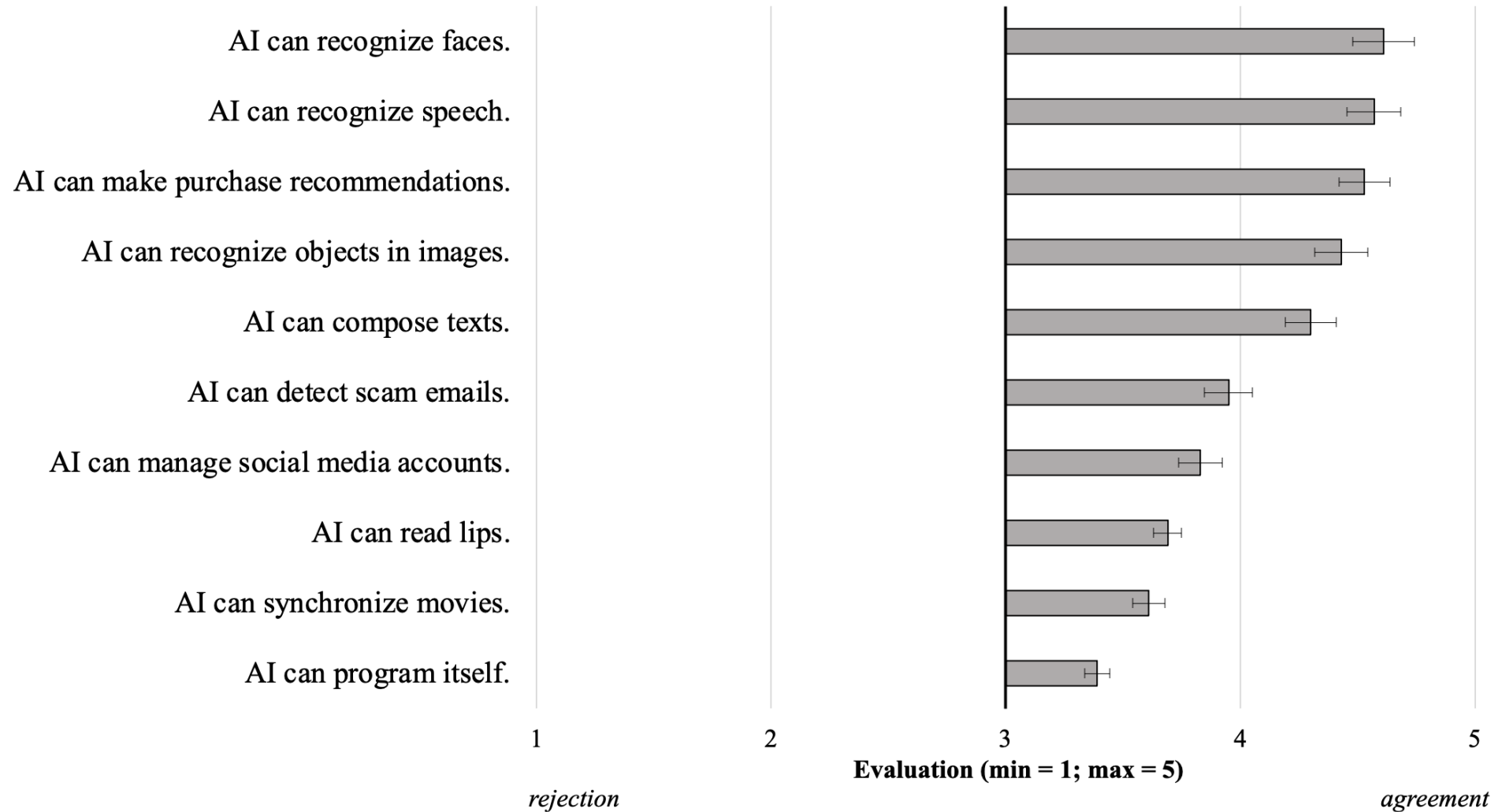
30



\*Viswanath Venkatesh and Fred D. Davis. "A Theoretical Extension of the Technology Acceptance Model: Four Longitudinal Field Studies". en. In: Management Science 46.2 (Feb. 2000), pp. 186–204. issn: 0025-1909, 1526-5501. doi: 10.1287/mnsc.46.2.186.11926. url: <http://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/abs/10.1287/mnsc.46.2.186.11926> (visited on 04/21/2022).

# ESR 3. Alexander Hick – Ascribed AI Abilities

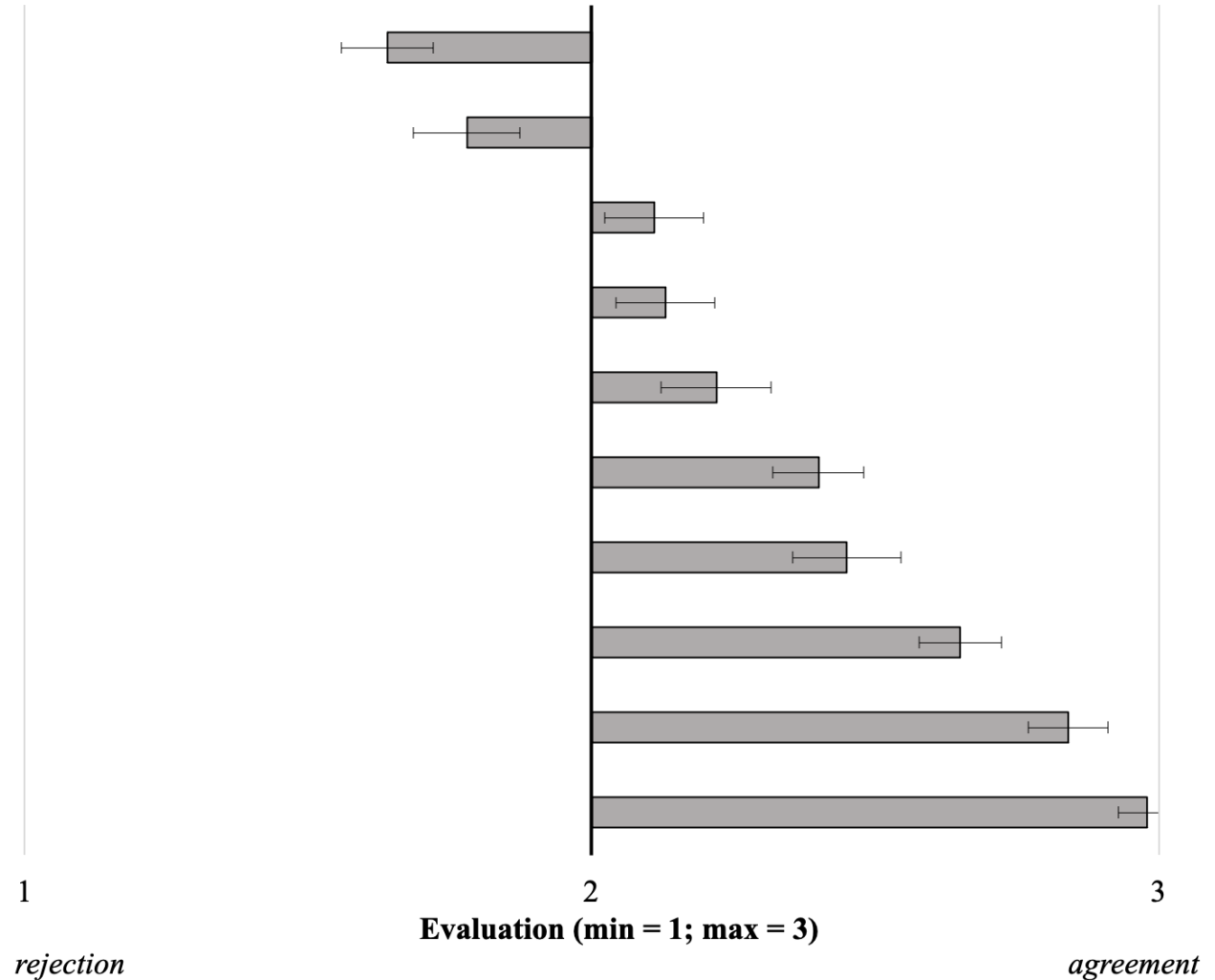
31



# ESR 3. Alexander Hick – Expectations for AI

32

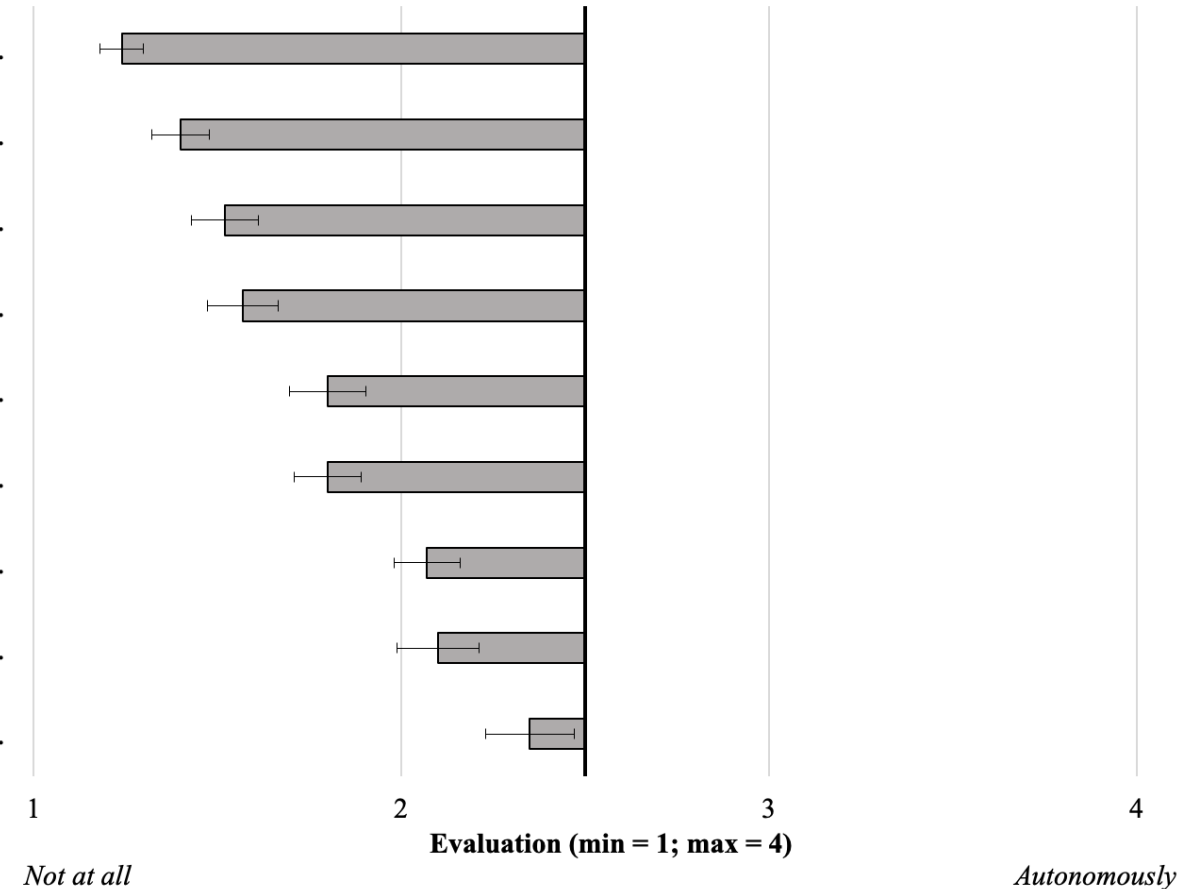
- AI should manage social media accounts.
- AI should program itself.
- AI should make purchase recommendations.
- AI should synchronize movies.
- AI should compose texts.
- AI should be able to read lips.
- AI should recognize objects in images.
- AI should detect scam emails.
- AI should recognize faces.
- AI should recognize speech.



# ESR 3. Alexander Hick – Allowed Level of AI-Autonomy

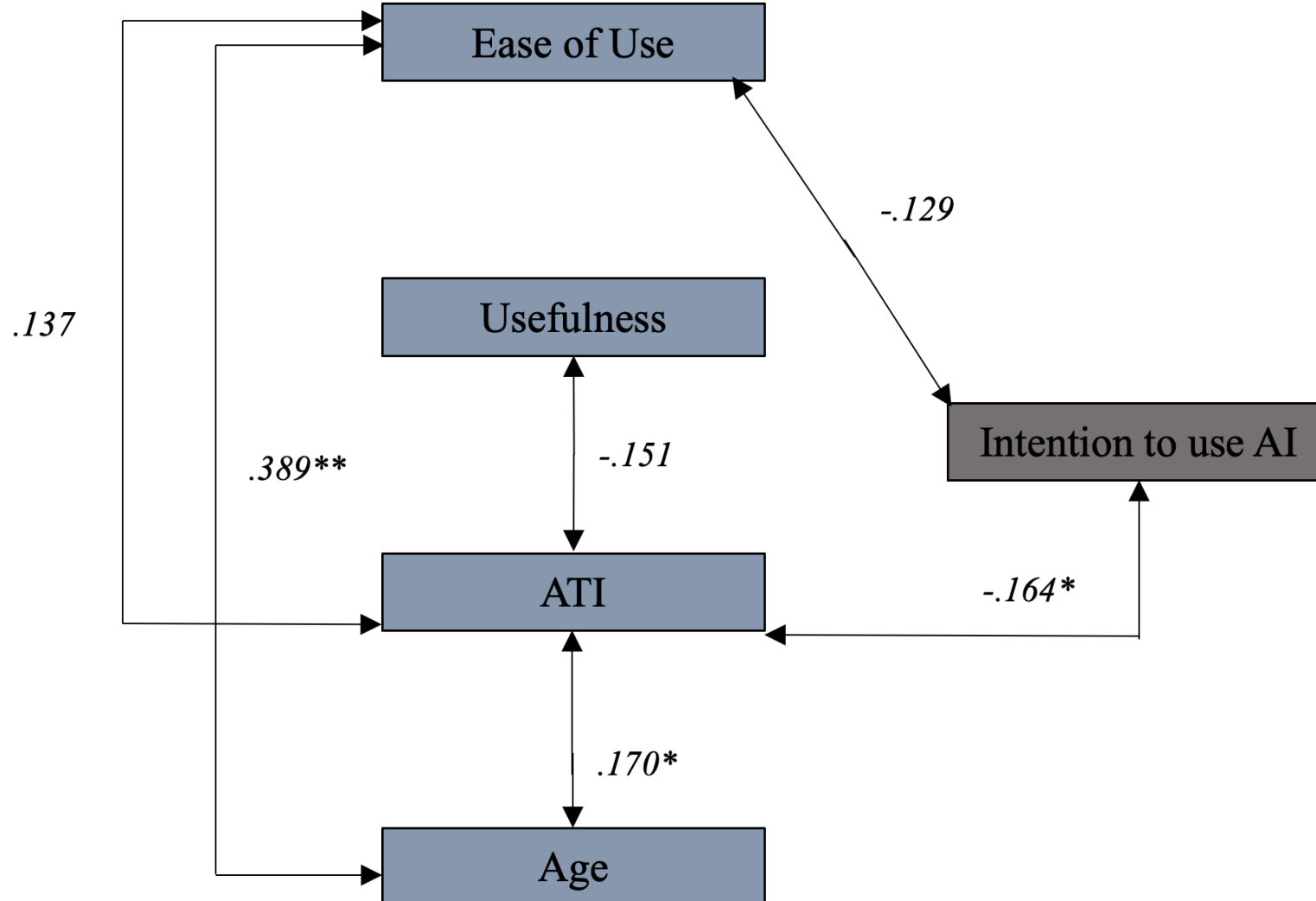
33

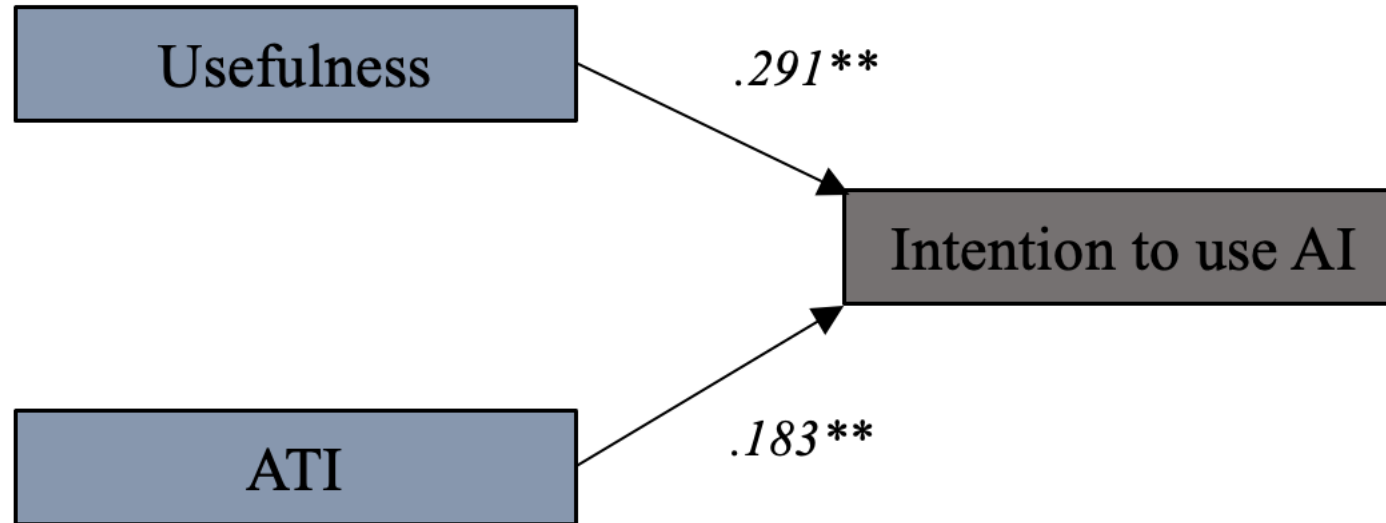
- AI is allowed to store my face for political purposes.
- AI is allowed to manage my finances and share them with my insurance company.
- AI is allowed to lie.
- AI is allowed to rate my driving and share it with my insurance company.
- AI is allowed to give me feedback about my social behavior.
- AI is allowed to store, analyze and rate my behavior on the internet.
- AI is allowed to match my face with faces of wanted criminals.
- AI is allowed to recognize my emotions.
- AI is allowed to measure, rate, and comment on my sports behavior.



# ESR 3. Alexander Hick – Influencing Variables - Correlations

34





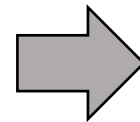
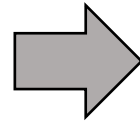
- **Low intention to use AI despite usefulness**
- **“AI” should not be** part of social, emotional or very personal processes **without human supervision.**
  - In order to assure the **right** human supervision we **need to agree** on a set of **guidelines and rules.**
- The **knowledge** about AI is **diverse**
  - Different facets of AI get different attention from different people
  - Leads to no consensus about what to expect from AI
  - Difficult to develop communication strategies



## *PART I*

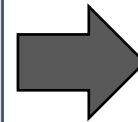
Introduction

Goals &  
Relevance

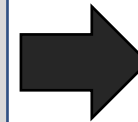


## *PART II*

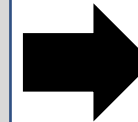
Research  
Field



Research  
Gaps



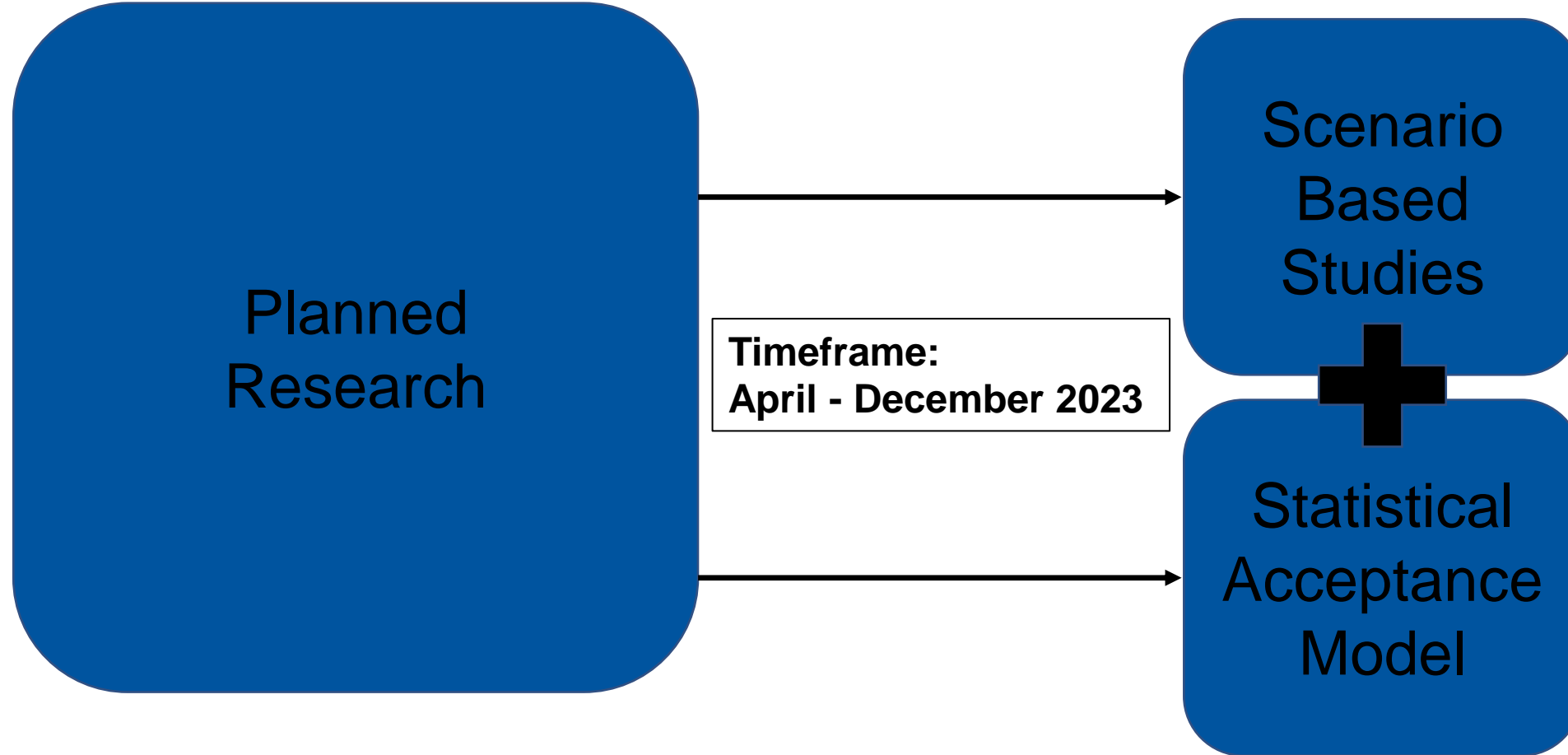
Current  
Research



## *PART III*

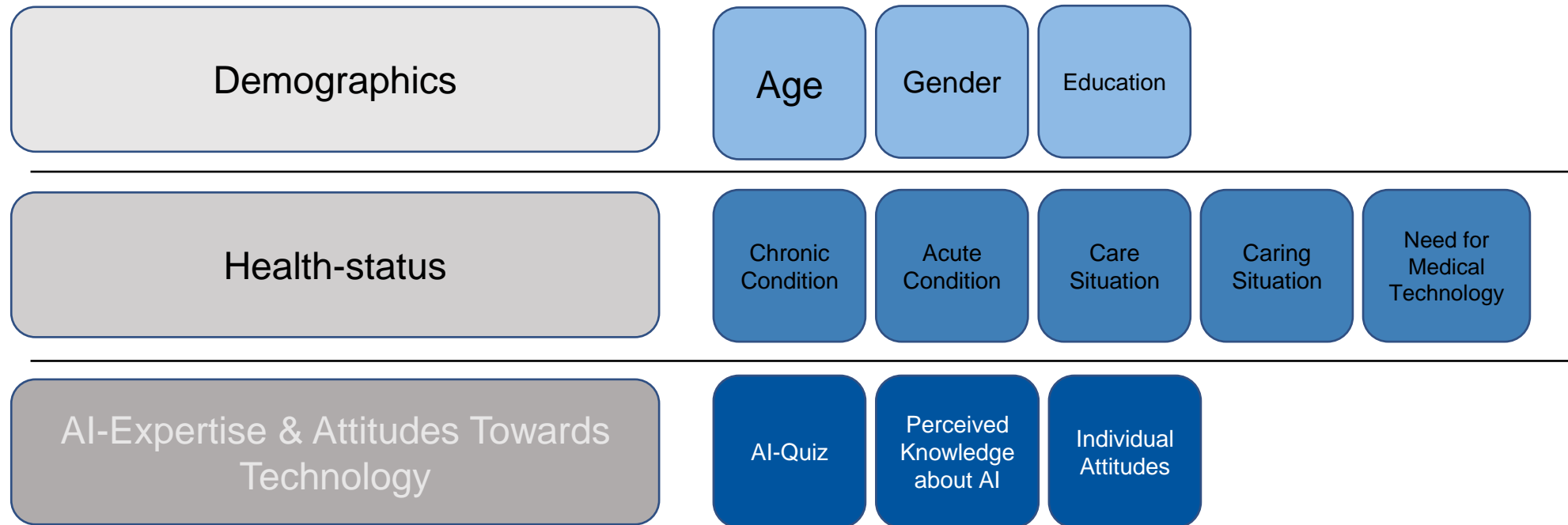
Planned  
Research

Planned  
Research



# ESR 3. Alexander Hick – Upcoming Research Design (Sneak-Peek)

40



## Research

- Understand the **role of AI in AAL-technology**
- Test the **influencing factors** on **AI-technology acceptance** in a statistical model e.g., SEM

## Collaboration

- combine **trust**, **privacy**, and **perceptions of AI** in one study
  - scenario-based approach with experimental design
  - different types of technologies (non-AI vs. AI; camera types)
  - with visuAAL colleagues **Sophia** and **Caterina**
- Address **moral dilemmas** in visual AAL-technology scenarios from a **legal**, **philosophical** and **social** perspective.
  - With visuAAL colleagues **Maks** and **Tamara**

## Secondment

- **2<sup>nd</sup>** secondment at ENERVISION (Aachen)
  - Planned start in May 2023
  - Planned contribution to User-interface and UX studies
    - Investigating the role of AI in automation of buildings



2022

2023

Journal

Brauner, P. **Hick, A.**, Philipsen, R. & Ziefle, M. (2023). What does the public think about artificial intelligence?—A criticality map to understand bias in the public perception of AI. *Frontiers in Computer Science*, DOI: 10.5121/ijci.2022.110401

Conference/Book  
Proceeding

**Hick, A.**, Ziefle, M (2022). A qualitative approach to the public perception of AI. In *ICAIA 2022* (pp. 1-15). DOI: 10.5121/ijci.2022.110401

Liehner, L., **Hick, A.**, Biermann, H. & Ziefle, M. (2023). Perceptions, attitudes and trust toward artificial intelligence — An assessment of the public opinion. In *AHFE 2023*.

# Thank you!

**Alexander Hick**

**RWTH Aachen University**

[hick@comm.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:hick@comm.rwth-aachen.de)