# Neuroscience of Gaming: Ethical Issues

Martha J. Farah SfN Social Issues Round Table



#### Two main ethical questions

- Really work?
- Bad for people, individually or as a society?
- Answers to both will depend on specifics
  - game, targeted ability, user

Children

Non-elderly adults

Elderly

Attention

Memory

**Executive Function** 

Mood

Social skills

Desensitization

Developmentally impaired

Brain-injured

Dementia

Social-emotional disorders

**Prodromal** 



- Not all trials are of equal quality
  - Placebo
  - Power
- Isolated studies are hard to interpret, replicability issues

 Many of the leading researchers in this field have vested interests

How generalizable are the gains?

• Remember, effectiveness is specific to games, psychological targets, users

#### A Consensus on the Brain Training Industry from the Scientific Community

Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung Max Planck Institute for Human Development







October 20, 2014

As the baby boomers enter their golden years with mounting concerns about the potential loss of cognitive abilities, markets are responding with products promising to allay anxieties about potential decline. Computer-based cognitive-training software -popularly known as brain games- claim a growing share of the marketplace. The promotion of these products reassures and entices a worried public.

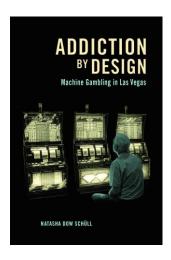
Consumers are told that playing brain games will make them smarter, more alert, and able to learn faster and better. In other words, the promise is that if you adhere to a prescribed regimen of

## Assuming they work... (or even if they don't)

- Are there negative effects?
  - Griffiths presentation
  - Broader issues:







#### Policy recommendations

- Not one-size-fits-all
  - Different targets (incl pure entertainment) and different populations require different policies
- Policy =/= legislation
  - Consumer education
  - Professional best practices
  - Research, well-designed, powered, registered

• Thank you!