

# Incorporating Privacy Requirements in Smart Communities for Older Adults: A Research Vision

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**Keywords:** Smart City, Privacy Requirements, e-Healthcare System, Requirements Engineering.

**Abstract:** In recent years, socio-technical systems like smart city technology have received growing interest. Privacy requirements in smart technologies hold significant importance, but it is difficult to elicit by traditional requirements elicitation techniques as several contextual factors are involved. Therefore, these techniques cannot be effectively used to analyze privacy requirements. Our study aims to develop a framework that elicits privacy requirements of older adults in smart communities and to improve the privacy awareness of individuals in social groups. Our proposed framework is applied to a hypothetical scenario of an older adult using a smart e-healthcare system to analyze privacy requirements and make users aware of whom they are sharing their information with in social groups.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In computing and socio-technical systems (e.g., smart cities), privacy is a fundamental concern that necessitates the amalgamation of technical and social perspectives in charting the way forward for realizing positive solutions. Most organizations and systems are faced with privacy problems. For example, in the healthcare domain, keeping patient's medical records and information private is an issue of concern.


Overall, privacy requirements engineering aims to create systems that safeguard people and data while taking into account changing risks, situations, and requests in the context of use. The significant problem is that already existing technologies, such as smartphones and wearable devices, have been successfully used to define smart cities. Although providing superior solutions in terms of ease of use and service delivery, these technologies are also being utilized to invade people's privacy. These technologies exist in a context, not in isolation. It could be in a social, health, or educational environment where the technologies are used to socialize or augment socialization.


Until recently, smart city technology has received growing interest, especially in the healthcare domain. The most significant purpose of a smart city is to im-

prove social or economic inconvenience and maximize social inclusion by using smart technologies and data analysis (Harmon et al., 2015). However, its complex nature has raised significant technical, political, and socioeconomic challenges for designers, integrators, and organizations involved in administering this technology (Ismagilova et al., 2020). In actuality, smart cities are built to upgrade the quality of life for ordinary citizens. For example, the residents of smart homes can control their ventilation, lighting, heating, cooling, and automatic door lock facilities. Also, they can avail themselves of the benefits of security and energy-saving.

In context, a smart city offers several facilities like efficient transport, infrastructure, crime prevention, traffic control, power, and water distribution (Peters et al., 2018). These services require capturing, storing, and processing personally identifiable data, which raises privacy issues. Ignoring privacy concerns will lead to technology rejection and eventually make unhappy users (Curumsing et al., 2019; Thielke et al., 2012). Hence it is important to consider privacy requirements to make smart communities more acceptable, specifically among older adults.

Privacy is both social and legal issue that holds significant importance. In modern society, privacy is an enabler of monitoring and searching information (Thomas et al., 2014). The modern society in this context is characterized by several individuals having to share personal information with different

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organizations, institutions, web services providers, and online social networks (OSN). An example of such an institution is the healthcare system that is information-intensive, process- and service-oriented (Gambo et al., 2011; Gambo et al., 2014; Gambo and Soriyan, 2017).

On the one hand, eliciting privacy requirements, for example, in older adults' smart homes, can be challenging from a requirement engineering (RE) perspective. In particular, designing standard techniques for eliciting privacy requirements is considered not to be straightforward and crystal clear because of the following reasons. First, understanding the user perspectives about sharing data differs from each other, e.g., social media updates are highly sensitive data for some people while others are less concerned about sharing it with others.

Secondly, privacy requirements are difficult to express due to the nature of people. In most cases, people are unclear when expressing their privacy, especially during the RE process. Therefore, it is challenging for requirements engineers to recommend standard techniques for eliciting privacy requirements. Thirdly, in the context of smart cities, many ubiquitous information technologies are involved, e.g., clouds, wearable devices, sensors, and smartphones. They all have contextual factors because standard techniques could not be effective.

On the other hand, people's social behavior could influence eliciting software privacy requirements. People usually have different behavior and individual privacy policies, but what happens when individuals join groups like social groups, family groups, academic groups, etc. Usually, in groups, people are not much concerned about what they have shared, knowing who can see it. When people join a group, they will have to follow the policies and rules of that group. To understand this, we introduced the notion of privacy dynamics to understand group dynamics, especially on how people behaved in groups and tried to use the individual privacy policy of people to learn and improve the collective privacy awareness of the group. For this purpose, we formulate two research questions:

**RQ1:** *How can we build an approach that captures learning new privacy dynamics within a specified system boundary and context?*

**RQ2:** *How can we use individual privacy to learn and improve the group's collective privacy awareness?*

The RQ1 and RQ2 are answered empirically in Sections 3 and 4, respectively, but the contribution

is defined as a step-by-step method, not its application. In answering RQ1, a framework is proposed to capture privacy requirements. We considered a hypothetical scenario of an older adult using the smart e-healthcare domain and modeled its whole information flow, analyzed the privacy problem, and captured the privacy requirements as reflected in Section 4. To answer RQ2, we proposed creating an information database and sharing recommendation generator, which suggests to the user whether to share or not share data with a specific member within a group based on his actions performed in history. The proposed framework is discussed in section 3 and illustrated via an example in section 4 by extending the same scenario used for RQ1. Summing up, the following are the main contributions made in this paper:

- We propose a strategy for eliciting privacy requirements from different contextual perspectives, considering that smart cities have other application domains that deal with the environment. For this purpose, we developed a framework to elicit privacy requirements for smart city domains and learn how individuals' privacy in a group can affect the collective privacy awareness of the group.
- We propose a framework to identify privacy threats and dimensions to derive privacy requirements by modeling the information flow for the system. We also identified other harms that privacy violations could produce.
- We propose a framework to provide privacy awareness by understanding group dynamics and user social behavior by suggesting sharing recommendation generator followed by information gathering.

The rest of this paper is arranged as follows. Section 2 discusses some related work and its limitations. Section 3 presents our proposed approach. Section 4 illustrates an example of a case study to describe how our approach can be used. Section 5 states the conclusion and future work.

## 2 RELATED WORK

The literature has proved that privacy issues have a long history dated far back to 1890. In particular, it is "the right to be left alone" (Brandeis and Warren, 1890) and "the right to select what personal information about me is known to what people" (Westin, 1968). Also, in the modern world of mobile, ubiquitous, adaptive, service-oriented, and human-centered

systems, the literature on privacy concern has provided to a great extent some levels of satisfaction for the business and social needs of users and enterprises.

Thus, Omoronyia et al. (2013) observed that these applications enable users to form localized, short and long lived groups or communities to achieve their common objectives. The behavioral nature of these applications will involve the collection, dissemination, and even disclosure of sensitive information, which threatens users' privacy when exposed in an unregulated manner (Langheinrich, 2002; Omoronyia et al., 2013). This is the reason behind the failure of systems that cannot provide satisfactory privacy awareness requirements.

Further, the concept of adaptive privacy as a system's ability to preserve privacy in the presence of context changes was introduced in (Schaub et al., 2012) to cater for group dynamics. These changes could be due to several expectations from users in a group, which changes all the time, and the predominant behavior of users that enforces the change. However, the notion of a group is quite fundamental to how privacy is being managed. For example, groups have some knowledge or wisdom that can be exploited. So, trying to understand the group property of privacy is essential.

Calikli et al. (2016) presented a privacy dynamics architecture inspired by social identity theory. The research was based on a formal model with the concepts of group membership information, represented as social identity maps, and privacy norms, represented as a set of conflicts. Also, the research used the Inductive Logic Programming (ILP) to learn a user's privacy norms through examples of their sharing behavior (Calikli et al., 2016). However, Calikli et al.'s (2016) work was based on assumptions, and the ILP was subjected to learning user's privacy norms as real users sharing behavior were not used.

Additionally, few studies are available on eliciting smart cities' privacy requirements. For example, (Miller et al., 2012) used interviews and questionnaires but found it challenging to capture the actual privacy concern. Also, (Taveter et al., 2019) used the motivational goal modeling approach to capture stakeholders goals, including some privacy concern. Their specific focus was on the healthcare domain that was based on two case studies related to the e-health sector in Estonia and Australia. Unfortunately, multidisciplinary skill sets are required to use it for their proposed approach.

Moreover, Taveter et al. (2019) had blended a top-down approach with a bottom-up approach which could create a problem regarding viewpoint decision, especially on determining which viewpoint is right or

wrong. A 2x2 framework is proposed to gather privacy concerns for smart cities in (Van Zoonen, 2016). One dimension shows people's more sensitive data than others, whereas the other dimension shows people's privacy concerns regarding the purpose of data being collected.

The author in (Van Zoonen, 2016) showed the applicability of the proposed framework and gave clear directions for doing empirical research about privacy concern in smart cities. (McNeill et al., 2017) focused on the importance of privacy concerns of older adults in the healthcare domain. They used thematic analysis to identify six reasons older adults need privacy and concluded that the designer should incorporate privacy goals at the beginning of the designing phase but did not discuss the design solution with their participants whether the solutions are plausible or not.

Worthy of mention is the work by (Martínez-Ballesté et al., 2013) on smart cities that defined five dimensions of the privacy model. Still, traditional techniques for eliciting privacy requirements are not effective for the following reasons.

1. There is limited knowledge on capturing privacy requirements and incorporating them in the software design as every domain in smart cities has dynamic characteristics, user involvement, heterogeneity, and scalability. Therefore, it is necessary to be aware of privacy threats and concerns when designing a new system or extending the current system.
2. User behavior varies based on the scenario. For example, a user may want to share his mobile screen with his friend while sitting in a cafe. Still, he will not be comfortable sharing it with the passenger sitting next to him in a bus, or he may share his photos with friends but with no teachers in his university social group.

To fill this gap, we proposed a framework that could be effective for any smart city domain to elicit privacy threats and concerns by modeling its information flow and making the user aware by providing suggestions on whether to share information with a particular individual in a group or not.

### 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We employed the qualitative and deductive approaches in SE (Runeson et al., 2012) to address the research questions. These approaches are descriptive and explanatory, using a hypothetical older adult smart homes scenario. To address RQ1, we formulated a framework called Privacy Requirements and

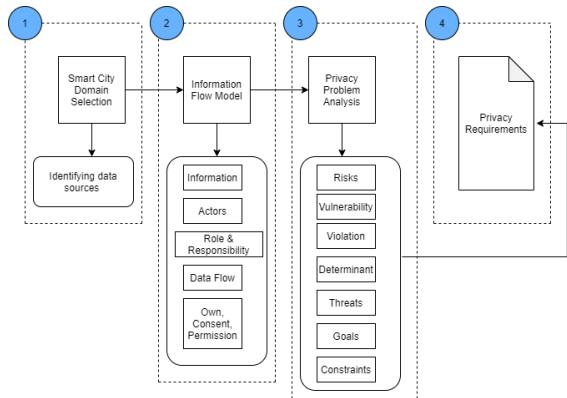


Figure 1: Framework for Privacy Requirements.

Awareness (PRA) in a few steps, as shown in Figure 1.

As Figure 1 reflects, our framework consists of four phases: (i) *Smart City Domains*, which provides smart solutions across all sectors, so we categorized smart city sectors in smart mobility, buildings, environment, governance, economy, health care defines the different domain of the smart city. (ii) *Modelling Information Flow*. In particular, as information flows between different users and have different flow path with a different purpose, we modeled the information flow to identify roles, relations, and flow of information between actors. (iii) *Analyzing Privacy Problem*. This phase identifies privacy threats and concerns in the flow of information. (iv) *User Privacy Requirements* - To capture and categorize user privacy needs.

### 3.1 Smart City Domains

Smart city domains refer to different systems like smart transport systems, smart health care systems, smart buildings, etc. "Here, we noted that ascertaining privacy solutions for smart cities is a difficult and error-prone task because their heterogeneity and complexity have limited the traditional requirements engineering methodologies to elicit or capture stakeholders' privacy expectations". As observed in (Thomas et al., 2014), using traditional means to elicit privacy requirements is hard and incredibly impractical for mobile, ubiquitous, service-oriented, and human-centered systems. Remarkably, smart city domains are highly context-dependent, and privacy requirements change from domain to domain and from an end-user perspective. For example, in the healthcare domain, the goal of smart health is to educate patients about their medical status and keep them health aware. The kind of data in this domain includes patient health data and survey data. We focus more on the older adults' privacy requirements for this research. Other smart city domains are Smart Mobility, Smart Utilities, Smart Buildings, Smart Environment,

Smart Traffic Systems, Smart Governance, and Smart Economy.

### 3.2 Information Flow Model

In this phase, the flow of information in the smart city domain must be identified, and how it is disseminated to other users should be established. For that, we identified four facets:

1. **Information Facet:** The information facet entails categorizing the type of information, the purpose of use, and the subscriber who can receive the information. This is to model what type of information is involved and to whom it is disseminated to other users, and the purpose of using the information.

- (a) **Type of Information:** Type of Information: The focus is on knowing whether the information is personal or confidential. For that, the information can be a **sensitive information**, which can be user-related information, such as date of birth, medical records, mobile number, civic data, age, etc. This information cannot be made public without the consent of the owner. On the other hand, the information can be **insensitive information**, user-related information, such as name, gender, or other information that can be made public with its owner's consent.
- (b) **Purpose:** The focus is to identify for what purpose data is being collected and how these data pieces are used. As described in (Bhatta and Breaux, 2017), the purpose of data can be for: **a) Service**, which includes any purpose for which a company uses users' data to improve their services, e.g., search results, advertisements, or location-based services. **b) Legal purpose**, which includes any legal purpose regarding following the court notifications or any other litigation. **c) Communication purpose** that includes any purpose regarding communication with users to address different purposes, e.g., products, product updates, and services, etc., **d) Protection purpose** that includes any purpose related to fraud, data manipulation, protection, and misuse e.g., to detect fraud in financial services like credit cards. **e) Merger purpose** that includes any purpose regarding mergers or transferring control and property to others. **f) Vague purpose** that includes any purpose whose reason and consequences are unclear or any purpose which is not covered by other mentioned purposes above.



- (c) **Subscriber:** The emphasis is on whom information need to be shared with, and to ascertain:
  - i. Whether others could see or receive personal information or activities about users, thereby informing users who can see their information.
  - ii. What is the medium used for data collection? Is data collected manually by end-users or by computer automation?
- 2. **Actor Facet:** Identifying users with whom the system interacts. For example, in the context of the health care system, patients and doctors are actors.
- 3. **Role and Responsibility Facet:** Identifying the roles and responsibilities of actors (sender, receiver, and subject) holds significant importance to ensure privacy. For example, in the taxi system, the details of pickup and destination location of a passenger may be required by the driver. So both the driver and passenger with their relationship and responsibility should be defined clearly.
- 4. **Data Flow Facet:** It is important to know how data flow between actors to examine the privacy requirements. The following question can be used to elicit privacy factors.
  - (a) Is there any system and third party involved who are recipients of information?—Determines the information flow to a third party who can exploit data.
  - (b) To identify the relationship between subjects and system and third party?
  - (c) How subject feel in relation to software which they are using i.e. trust relationship.
- 5. **Owner, Consent and Permission:** To identify that who can control the use of sensitive information? **Owns:** An actor who is legal owner of data, **Permission:** An actor has full control to use the information which he owns. **Consent:** is a legal agreement between subject and another actor, who can use the information with specific purpose of use shown in agreement.

### 3.3 Privacy Problem Analysis

There are eight types of privacy according to study (Friedewald et al., 2013) which include: Privacy by person (genetic code, bio metric codes) Location (traces, spatial-temporal data), Media (audio, image, video), Behavior, and action (hobbies, purchases, habits), Social life (interactions, contacts) State of mind and body (thought, health opinion) association (group privacy), communication (email, phones).

For analysis purposes of privacy requirements and for sake of simplicity, first a generic architecture for the flow of information between sender and receivers was considered so that we can identify different parameters involved in information flow to elicit privacy requirements. Usually, the information flows in three steps as follows (Doyle, 2011): Firstly, the sender sends information to a service provider and service provider stores it. Secondly, receivers requests the data from a service provider. At last, Upon request, the service provider sends information to receiver. In above mentioned information flow, following parameters contributed in order to elicit privacy requirements:

1. **Risk Dimension:** A potential incident which can cause negative impact on overall software e.g threats and vulnerability which can exploit user information.
2. **Vulnerability:** A weakness of a system which can be exploited by a threat actor i.e to perform unauthorized actions.
3. **Privacy Violation:** It occurs when any information flow causes harm to user. Harmful activities could occur in Loss of (Reputation, Freedom, Finance, Anonymity, Relationship, Emotional Harm, Embarrassment, Discrimination, Blackmailing, Criminal Offence etc).
4. **Privacy Determinants:** To Identify component which affects privacy in information flow.
5. **Privacy Threats:** To map the path of information flow in software from where users can suffer harm and identify the gaps in the requirement model of current software. According to (Solove, 2005) there are four basic groups of infraction flow which can cause harmful activities. 1)Information collection, 2)information processing, 3)Information dissemination, 4)Invasion. Few examples of threats could be related to Surveillance, Interrogation, Aggregation, Identification, Insecurity, Proximal access, Secondary use, Breach of Trust, Misinformation, Power Imbalance, Interference, and Cross Contextual Information.
6. **Privacy Goal:** To counter threats in order to make information protected and secured.
7. **Privacy Constraint:** To introduce restriction in design of software to achieve privacy goals. It is achieved by introducing privacy policy (actions of actors which are allowed or prohibited to do) and privacy mechanism (technique to implement to achieve privacy goals).

### 3.4 Privacy Requirements

To address privacy threats and violations by providing feedback and control facilities so that user can have better control over the information flow and thus improve the privacy requirements of the software. According to (Dritsas et al., 2006; Gharib et al., 2021), privacy requirements are further refined into eight concepts:

- (a) **Confidentiality:** It means to incorporate all necessary actions to keep user information in accessible in case of any threat.
- (b) **Authentication:** It means to incorporate mechanisms to verify who is accessing subject's information.
- (c) **Authorization:** It means to incorporate mechanism to verify whether actors have permission to access the subject's information with their credentials.
- (d) **Notice:** To send data notice to subject when its information has been collected. Also a violation notice should be send in case the subject does not permits to do so.
- (e) **Anonymity:** To keep the activities without disclosing the user identity of subject i.e. to remove identifiers like name , address, etc.
- (f) **Unlinkable:** To make subjects unable to associate information to its subject or to determine whether the same user caused certain specific operations in the system.
- (g) **Unobservant:** It requires that subjects cannot determine whether an activity or operation is being performed.
- (h) **Accountability:** It requires that company who collect or use personal data take responsibility for its protection and appropriate use.

To address RQ2, we divide our proposed approach in two parts:

1. **Information Database:** In this step, we aim to develop a repository that contains user names, names of other group members (friends, colleagues, family) sharing objects like (images, status, reports) and user sharing history and conflict. For example user shared his photos with friends but not with his class teacher in classroom group.
2. **Recommendation Generation:** After gathering the whole information a recommendation generator will maps conflicts by analysing history of user and will send sharing recommendation to user every time when user is going to share something on group. Figure 2 shows block diagram for proposed approach.

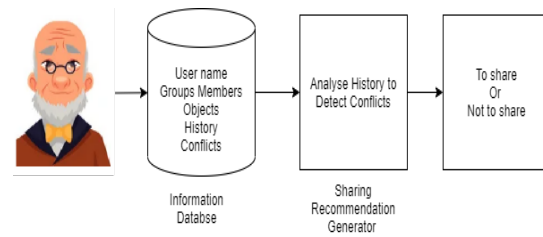


Figure 2: Group Dynamics to Make Privacy Awareness.

## 4 ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICABILITY OF THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

In this section, we illustrated a hypothetical scenario of independent old adult in healthcare domain. Due to the age factor, older adults become weak mentally and physically, thus dependent on others. However, they want to live in their homes independently. For this purpose, they used smart technology regarding health domains like a smartwatch, bed, auto-generated alarms, etc. They can be monitored continuously by health experts without face-to-face interaction. In a smart health care system, health experts will take appropriate measures if older people show abnormal signs in their activities or behavior. We describe a hypothetical scenario of Alice, who is 65 years old and suffers from pains in the knees and wrist and a recent heart attack which his family does not know. Alice relies on different body sensors, which collect information by monitoring his motion, Location, blood pressure, glucose level, ECG, and pain levels. A nearby health center has a nurse, "Ava" who can also monitor all information using the system shown in Figure 3. Ava can call the required doctor if Alice's condition deteriorates. He shared his auto-generated medical reports with a group consisting of doctors and family, but the last time he got a cardiac attack, he shared the reports with doctors and not with family. Also, Alice is concerned about his privacy and wants to know which information is shared with others and its purpose.

The following describes how the privacy requirements present in the hypothetical scenario can be specified using our proposed framework.

**Domain of Smart City:** Smart Health Care System.

**Information Facet:** Personal Information (Name, age, profession, telephone, address and affiliation) and Personal health data: Alice's cardiology data.

**Actor Facet:** Alice, Ava, James

**Relationship Facet:** (Alice relationship with Ava: Alice - Nurse), (Ava relationship with system: Ava - system), (Alice's relationship with James: Alice -

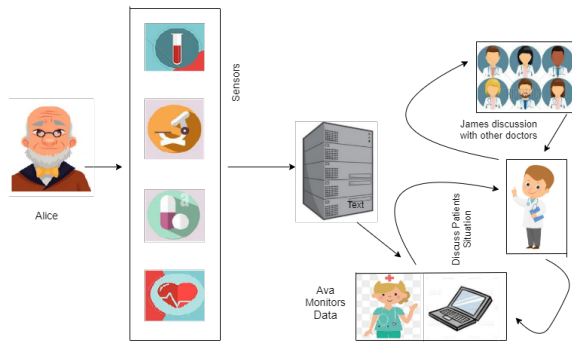


Figure 3: Alice Data Monitoring using Smart Technologies.

James), (James relationship with the Institute: James - Institution)

**Trust Relationship:** (Alice trust Ava that they will not reveal his information to family), (Alice trust James that they will not reveal his information to family), (Alice trusts the James that he will share his information with other colleagues/doctors only when needed), (James trusts his colleagues by allowing the sharing of Alice health personal data).

**Data Flow Facet:** (Alice information flows to system), (System sends notification to Ava), (Ava sends information to doctor).

**Owner, Consent and Permission:** Alice is owner, Granting permission to Ava to float his data to James to doctor and if his condition deteriorates and may required any major procedure then Ava can inform his family.

**Risk Dimension:** Alice information is disclosed.

**Vulnerability:** Someone else access or shared Alice data.

**Privacy Violation:** (Intrusion may cause embarrassment), (Disclosing Alice personal data may cause worries problem at home).

**Privacy Determinants:** (Data leakage threats), (Unauthorized access to system), (Human Mistakes)

**Privacy Threats:** Disclosing Alice information caused threats i.e. Exclusion and Interference which cause harms like Embarrassment

**Privacy Goal:** To make Alice data Confidential.

**Privacy Constraint:** (Alice should share data temporarily), (James and Ava may not share the data without permission of Alice).

**Information Database:** (Alice is user and group members are Alice, James, Ava and family members whereas reports are sharing object), (Reports not sharing with family last time is conflict and history).

Alice’s privacy depends on Ava, James, and System. If there is no undue access to his sensitive data, he will not be embarrassed, nor will his family be worried. Figure 4 shows privacy is insured if there is no unauthorized access to his confidential data.

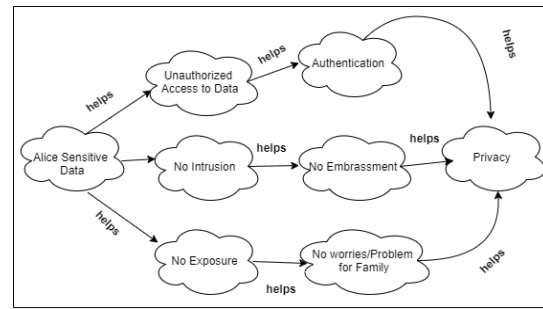


Figure 4: Scenario Modelling.

## 5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This paper introduced a systematic approach to analyse privacy requirements in smart cities from a requirements engineering via software flow by which software analysts can take advantage. Also, we provided a framework to improve individual privacy in social groups. We considered a hypothetical scenario of older adults in the health care system for eliciting privacy requirements. For now, our framework is yet to be evaluated with real-life data, as we plan to consider that for future work. Also, we aim to demonstrate our proposed framework on the E-health sector and get it evaluated by domain experts. Furthermore, we intend to incorporate older adults’ emotional concerns into the current proposed approach by leveraging psychological theories and suggest a strategy for managing conflicts in emotional goals based on our earlier framework in (Gambo and Taveter, 2021) and (Gambo and Taveter, 2022).

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