



# SENIOR

*SOCIAL ETHICAL AND PRIVACY NEEDS IN ICT FOR OLDER PEOPLE: A DIALOGUE ROADMAP*

**Emilio Mordini, M.D.**

# Social Ethical and privacy Needs in ICT for Older People: a dialogue Roadmap

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**SENIOR** is a 24 month support action which aims to provide a systematic assessment of the social, ethical, and privacy issues involved in ICT and Ageing, to understand what lessons should be learned from current technological trends, and to plan strategies for governing future trends.



# SENIOR

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LIST OF BENEFICIARIES					
Beneficiary Number *	Beneficiary name	Beneficiary short name	Country	Date enter project**	Date exit project**
1(coordinator)	Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship	CSSC	IT	1	24
2	European Business Associates	EBA	IT	1	24
3	Global Security Intelligence	GSI	UK	1	24
4	Inclusion Alliance for Europe	IAE	RO	1	24
5	In-JeT ApS	In-JeT	DK	1	24
6	International Forum for Biophilosophy	IFB	BE	1	24
7	Trilateral Research & Consulting LLP	TRI	UK	1	24
8	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	VUB	BE	1	24



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## The first EU Initiative

**Various technology assessment boards and institutes across Europe have addressed both the issue of pervasive computing and the issue of ICT for ageing population (e.g., the EPTA European Parliamentary Technology Assessment)**

# Social Needs

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Euro  
Barometer  
2007



## Health and long-term care in the European Union

Fieldwork: May – June 2007

Publication: December 2007

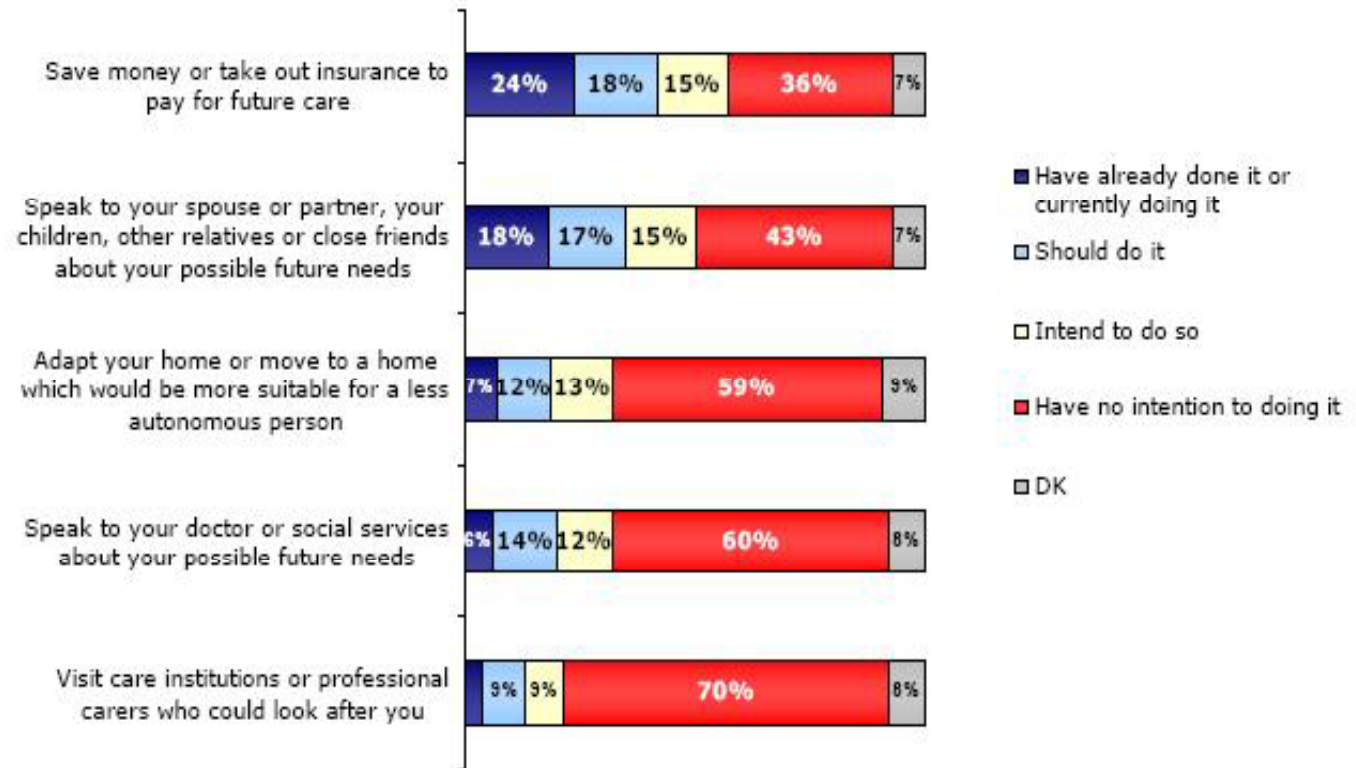
Report

# Money and Social Network

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Most Europeans think that ageing implies a lost of economical power and social contacts

QA28 For each of the following measures, please tell me whether you think that you should do it, you intend to do so in the future, you have already done it or are currently doing so, or have no intention of doing it - % EU27



# Empowering the older

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Improving financial conditions



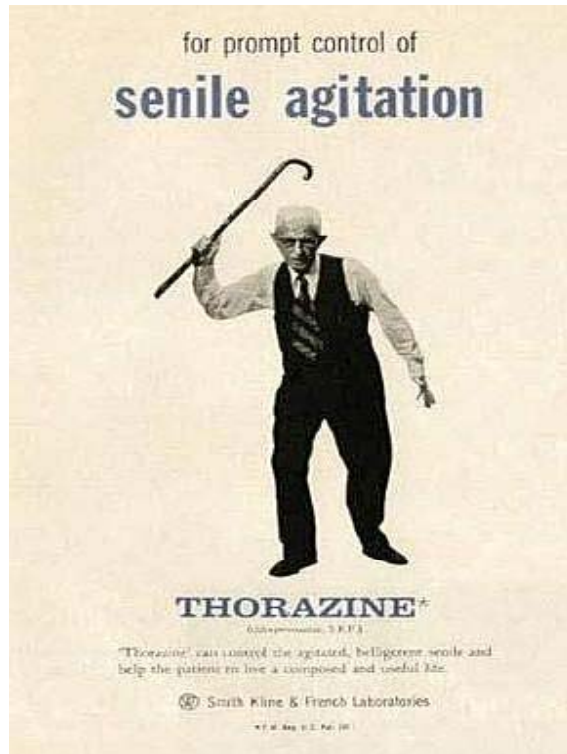
Improving the Social network



# ICT may help to reach such goals

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By reducing marginalisation



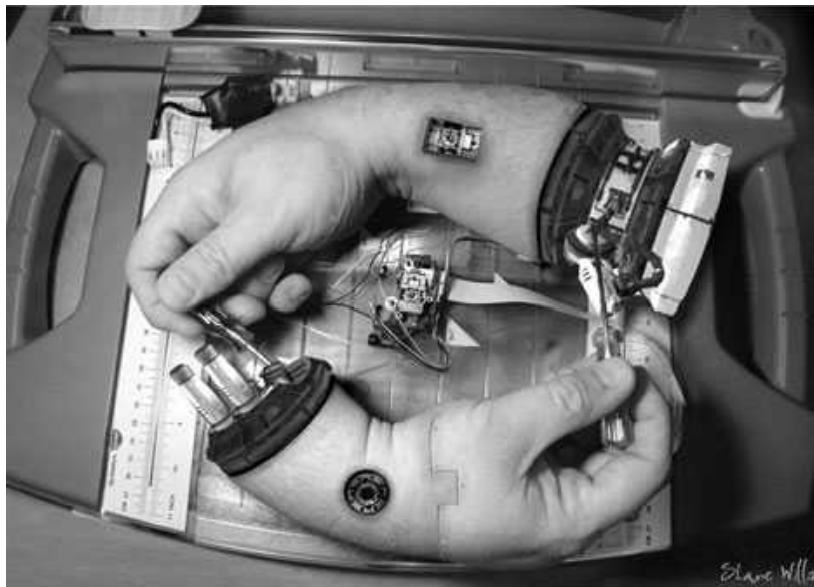
By connecting people



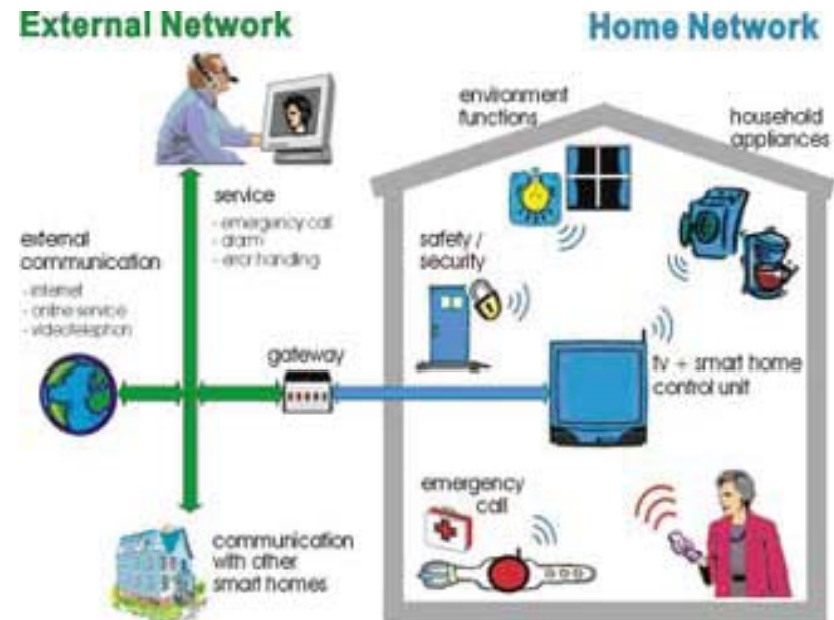
# ICT may help to reach such goals

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By addressing disabilities



By prolonging living at home



# Privacy Needs

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## SOMATIC SURVEILLANCE



## SOLITUDE



# Ethical Needs

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## HUMAN ENHANCEMENT



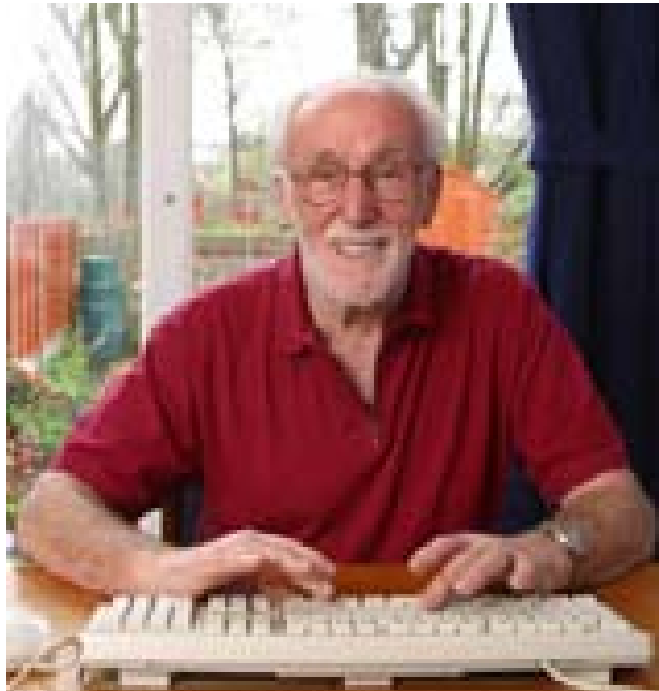
## IMMORTALIZATION



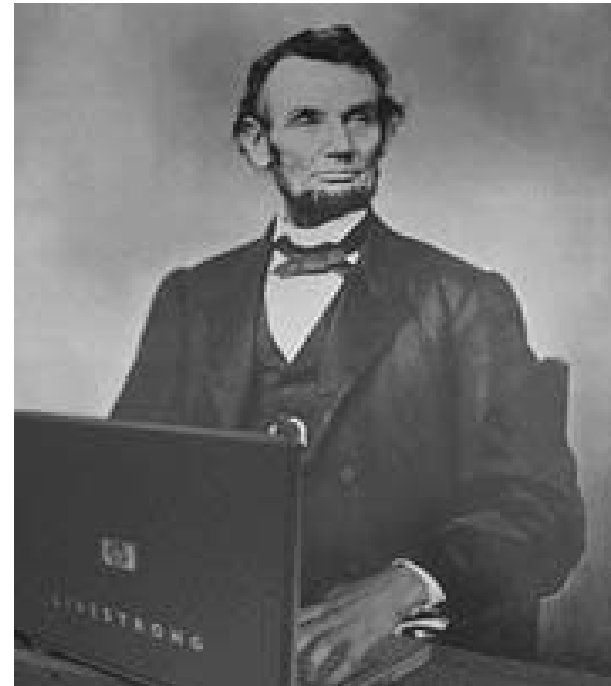
# Ethical Needs

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**JUSTICE / FAIRNESS**



**RIGHTS / LIBERTY & CLAIM**



# Ethical Needs

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DIGNITY



DIGNITY



# Three main ideas led the SENIOR project

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**INCLUSION IS THE  
GOAL**

**DIALOGUE IS THE  
INSTRUMENT**

**DESIGN IS THE  
TARGET**



# INCLUSION IS THE GOAL

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Most older people in the west do not suffer from any specific disease or severe disability at least till when they enter in the group of the “oldest old”, 85+. For them the greatest risk is loss of social contact and exclusion.

**If we see ICT for ageing as mere assistive technologies, kind of sophisticated electronic prosthesis, we miss the key point. ICTs for ageing should chiefly provide services for aging well, above all by providing a means for keeping in contact with others.**



# DIALOGUE IS THE INSTRUMENT

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Good technology is not just about making something better; it is about doing something different and consequently making people think and communicate differently.

**Research on ethics and privacy of ICT must be bottom-up and based on dialogue, there are no top-down ethical recipes to be adopted.**



# DESIGN IS THE TARGET

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We should abandon the “application fallacy”

Application is hardly a critical moment in technology life

It is when instruments are “thought”, that meanings and values are embedded in technology

**Privacy and ethics should be built into the design stage from the outset.**



# Project Structure

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Environmental Scanning

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graph TD; A[Environmental Scanning] --> B[Expert Groups]; B --> C[Roadmap]; C --> D[Action Plan & Conference];
```

Expert Groups

Roadmap

Action Plan & Conference



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## **Socio anthropological workshop: 2-3 June**

**Human-ICT Interaction in Ageing context**

**Techno-animism**

**Homeliness**



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## EXPERT MEETINGS

**Technology trends;**  
**Different ethical and privacy approaches;**  
**Tradeoffs between privacy, ethics and technological innovation.**



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Expert Group on “Ubiquitous Computing”

**8 Sept 2008**

## Expert Group on “Ubiquitous Computing”, (GSI)

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Ubiquitous computing means integration of microprocessors into everyday objects like furniture, clothing, white goods, even paint. This is made possible by the development of powerful and cheap processors.

Ubiquitous computing also depends on the development of more powerful memory, that provides the relevant data required by microprocessors. Microprocessors form part of a supportive context-aware service and react in a different ways depending on the specific parameters of the environment.



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Expert Group on “Ubiquitous Communication”

**22 Sept 2008**

## Expert Group on “Ubiquitous Communication”, (In-JeT)

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Ubiquitous communication enables technological agents to communicate with each other and to make decisions that take account of the information and decisions of other microprocessors in the same area.

Microprocessors that together determine the conditions offered to a specific user are grouped in PANs (Personal Area Networks) or BANs (Body Area Networks). The organisation of PANs and BANs rely on the availability of wireless communication



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Expert Group on “Intelligent User Interface”

**6 Oct 2008**

## Expert Group on “Intelligent User Interface”, (VUB):

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- Intelligent user Interfaces enable inhabitants of the assisted environment to control and interact with the environment in a natural (voice, gestures) and personalised (preferences, context) way.



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Expert Group on “Assistive Technology”

**20 Oct 2008**

## Expert Group on “Assistive Technology”, (IAE):

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- A great deal of the technologies for ageing are focused upon monitoring the ongoing health to ensure interventions take place to avoid catastrophic health failures (monitoring diabetes-related metrics, monitoring gait to pre-empt potential falling accidents, etc.). ICTs for ageing should provide services for ageing well, above all by providing a means for keeping in contact with others. ICT's main goal is connecting people, breaking the wall of exclusion, promoting new social ties.



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Expert Group on “Adaptive Software”

8 Dic 2008

## *Expert Group on “Adaptive Software”, (GSI)*

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Adaptive software ensures that the co-operation within a network of microprocessors can offer intelligent, context-aware services. The software is organised to allow intelligent tools to make their own decisions, without the need for humans to do much of the programming or monitoring. Intelligent tools can find out for themselves how they have to work. The software will also proactively develop data mining processes to discover relationships and trends in the available.

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## Contacts

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