**T3 2020: ICT303 Professional Ethics in Computing**

**Tutorial 6**

**Topic: Information Privacy**

**Submission: Save your work. Submit the answers to Tutorial 6 submission link by Sunday midnight of this week.**

Answer the following questions:

**Is privacy a negative right or a positive right, explain?**

Right to privacy is a negative right as it is a right that protect some form of human freedom or liberty. These rights are called negative rights because such rights are a claim by one person that imposes a negative duty on all others. the duty not to interfere with a person's activities in a certain area. The right to privacy, for example, imposes on us the duty not to intrude into the private activities of a person.

**Provide an example of a situation where people must disclose personal information to a private organization to get something they want.**

When we go to seek medical help from any hospital or medical center, we must give our personal information.

**Do you agree with Scott McNealy’s statement that people have “zero privacy” and should just get over it?**

Yes, I do agree with Scott McNealy’s statement that people have “zero privacy” and should just get over it because we post most of our future and all the things, we did online be it on blogs or social media by ourselves. This means the more people will know about our personal life and is publicly accessible.

Critics of grocery club cards give examples of card-member prices being equal to the regular product price at stores without customer loyalty programs. In other words, customers who want to get food at the regular price must use the card. Customers pay extra if they do not want to use the card. Is it fair for a store to charge us more if we do not want to use its loyalty card? Explain your reasoning.

Yes, it is fair for the store to charge the customer more if they do not use want to use the loyalty card since its their own store policy. A user has choice either to abide by their Terms of Service or buy from another store that do not have such policy.

**If you voluntarily have your body scanned at a department store, who should own that information, you, or the store? Should the store have the right to sell your body measurements to other businesses? Explain your reasoning.**

If we voluntarily have our body scanned at a department store, only the store should own the information as their system can then help suggest the items as per our body measurement to assist us better. Similarly, they cannot sell our body measurements to other businesses because that would be killing one’s privacy and we do not provide consent to it be sold/shared with any other parties that the store.

**While the cost of automobile insurance varies from person to person, based on the driving record of everyone, health insurance premiums are typically uniform across groups of people, such as all the employees of a company. However, most health care costs are incurred by a minority of the population.**

Even though only a minority of the population incur the health care costs, health insurance premiums are typically uniform across the groups of people because in group insurance policy, the premium is dependent to the sum insured allowed in the policy, age of the employees and volume of employees participating in the policy.

**Today it is possible to take a blood sample from a person and to extract a genetic profile that reveals the person’s disposition to certain diseases? Debate the proposition that health insurance rates should be tailored to reflect everyone’s propensity to illness.**

Since with the evolution of mankind, we have been developing resistance towards the diseases even though they were fatal for our genes in our ancestors. So since genetic profile alone is not sufficient to give concrete answer if the person is sure to have certain diseases and hence health insurance rates should not be tailored to reflect everyone’s propensity to illness.

**Give an example of a piece of information that a person should not have to reveal to anyone else. Give an example of a piece of information that society should be able to demand that a person reveal.**

One example of information that a person should not have to reveal to anyone else is the full details of their credit card number. Similarly, an example of a piece of information that society should be able to demand that a person reveal is their residence address.

Reflection Exercise:

**Identify the main topics learnt in this tutorial. (Write in bullet points.)**

In this tutorial, we learned the following things.

* Privacy perspective
* Disclosure of the information
* Data mining