

Data Privilege:

Inequality/inequity + Ethics of Data Breaches

—

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Inequality:

The quality of being unequal or uneven: (as)

a : lack of evenness

b : social disparity

c : disparity of distribution or opportunity

d : the condition of being variable

Inequity:

Injustice,
unfairness



...with respect to data and information science.

Inequality/inequity

Return to a prior moment that discusses data in terms of privilege (*who has access to what*, regulated in various manners by which governments/institutions)

- *What areas of regulations* can/should be changed [normative ethical theory]
- *Who has power* in this system (who makes the decisions?)



- Notable site: <http://ourworldindata.org/>

Our World in Data

▼ TOPICS

Our World In Data

This web publication presents the data visualisations and empirical research that tell you how and why living conditions around the world are changing.

About Our World In Data

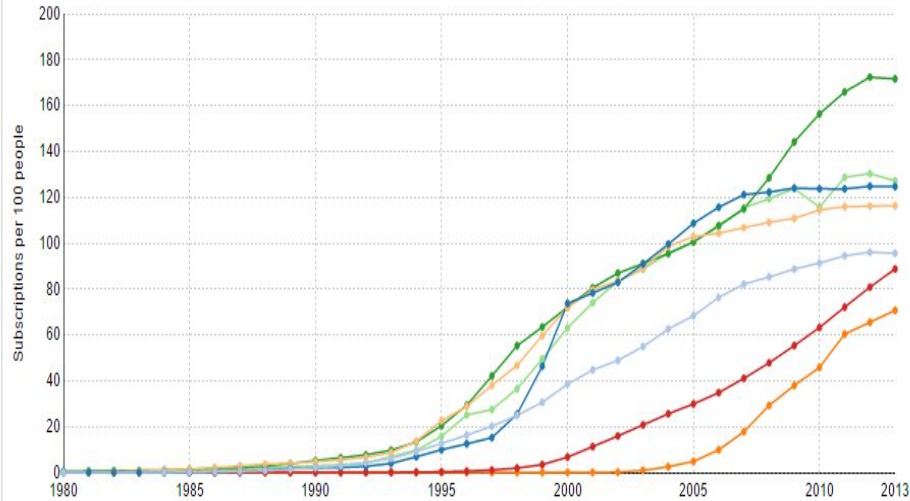
Mobile cellular subscriptions by country, 1980 to 2013

Subscriptions per 100 people.

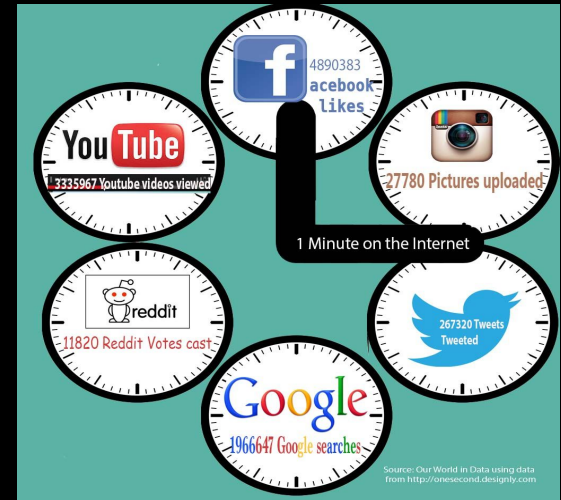


CHART DATA MAP SOURCES

Afghanistan China Denmark Finland Norway United Kingdom United States + Add country



- The [global] digital divide
 - Internet usage/availability
 - Power-knowledge hegemonies



Source: Our World in Data using data from <http://www.second.designity.com>



Bridging the digital divide

What causes this gap?



Understanding the www2012 topics

World Digital Solidarity *Web everywhere... how to reduce digital divide*

Gaining Perspective...

What are some examples that show how this Digital Divide can be detrimental?



- Ecuadorians from all over the country are coming together in parks, plazas and shopping centers to gather food, clothing, water and other necessities for people who have suffered the effects of Saturday night's earthquake.
- Cuba, Venezuela, México, Bolivia, Perú, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Spain and Palestine have also sent rescue teams, medics and supplies to help with relief efforts.



EL COMERCIO

Cifra oficial:
Hora 08:00, martes 19 de abril

443 fallecidos
231 desaparecidos
4 027 heridos

Ecuador Earthquake vs. Paris terror attacks

- Media Coverage
- Facebook
- Aid



Here's how you can support those affected by Saturday's earthquake.
#FuerzaEcuador



How To Help Ecuador Earthquake Victims

Organizations are helping thousands who have been injured or left homeless.

HUFFINGTONPOST.COM

Like Comment Share



SOURCES: The Telegraph; CNN; The Guardian.

BUSINESS INSIDER

Obstacles to overcoming Global Divide

**Financial
Access-cost**

**Physical Access-
transportation**

**Political
Access-Regimes**

**Cognitive
Access-literacy**

**Socio-economic
Access-Lack of
resources**

**Cultural
Access-langauge**

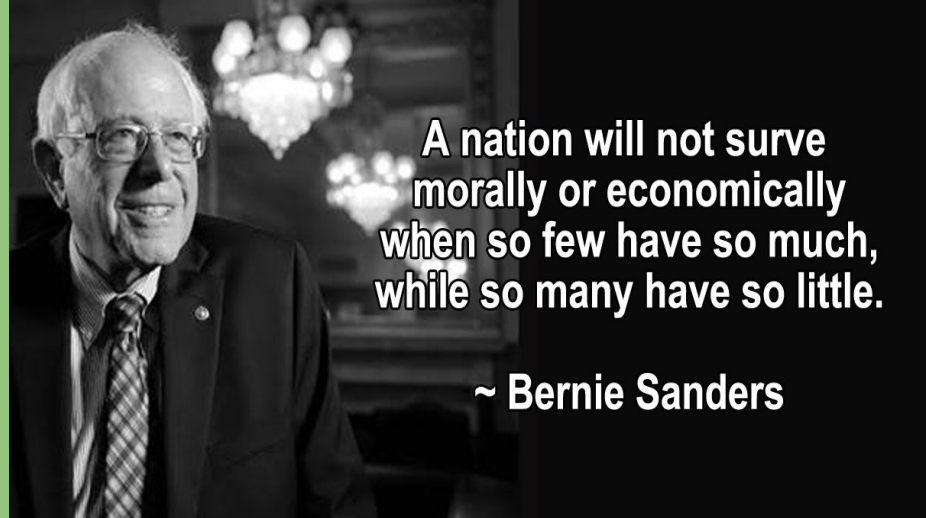
**Design
Access**

**Institutional
Access-schools**

Reasons to seek Global Divide solutions

1. Economic equality

Internet is regarded by some as a basic component of civil life that developed countries ought to guarantee for their citizens.



**A nation will not survive
morally or economically
when so few have so much,
while so many have so little.**

~ Bernie Sanders

2. Social Mobility

Important to development and success

Reasons to seek Global Divide solutions

3. Democracy



**ECONOMIC
GROWTH DOESN'T
MEAN ANYTHING
IF IT LEAVES
PEOPLE OUT.
JACK KEMP**

#GlobalGoals

4. Economic Growth

Branching off...

Module 9

- potholes in poorer segments of cities
- omissions, limitations, 'off the grid cities'

Modules 7 & 8

- companies access data from smartphone apps/trackers in potentially unethical ways
- *Atlantic article*
- 'cheaper' smartphones having more 'bloatware' that may infringe on privacy rights
- connection to: power/wealth/gender imbalances



Are certain demographics (gender, race, age) targeted more than others?

Who is making the decisions and pulling the lever in the 'trolley dilemma', or controlling the 'autonomous car'?



Inequality/inequity: Case Study & Articles

- *Smartphone Bloatware & Implications*
- *Encryption, Law Enforcement, & Surveillance*

JUL 30, 2015 @ 01:03 PM 2,558 VIEWS

It's Time To Put An End To Smartphone Bloatware

**Seth Porges**, CONTRIBUTOR*I write about the tech of culture and the culture of tech.*[FOLLOW ON FORBES \(73\)](#)

Opinions expressed by Forbes Contributors are their own.

FULL BIO ▾

It's time to put an end to smartphone bloatware.

It's become standard practice for smartphone manufacturers to modify the look, feel, and features of Android. And while these Android skins are often given snazzy names and touted as differentiating features that often feature heavily in smartphone marketing, the truth is that they are rarely beneficial to the end user. From a code-level perspective, modified versions of Android tend to be heavier, forcing a phone's processor to work harder, which drains the battery and slows down overall performance. These skins are loaded with bloatware, which is software that is pre-installed on a phone but is not useful to the user. This bloatware is often used to promote the manufacturer's own services or to collect user data. In some cases, the bloatware is simply there to make the phone look more like a high-end device. But in most cases, it's just there to slow down the phone and drain the battery. It's time to put an end to smartphone bloatware.

Smartphone Bloatware & Implications

- Many manufacturers ‘skin’ the Android OS on their devices with bloatware to increase revenues → reduces performance of phone, track user activity
 - Could infringe on user privacy
 - “Clean” version of Android seen as market innovation
 - Ethics of doing so? (profits > users?)
- Consequences for low-income users
 - Android devices much cheaper than their Apple counterparts - more likely to own these devices rather than high-end iPhones
 - Some rely on their smartphone as their only way to access the Internet (“U.S. Smartphone Use in 2015”, PEW Research Center)
 - Possible trade off between privacy and cost e.g. selling data for money, paying for privacy (“Would You Let Companies Monitor You For Money?”, *The Atlantic*)
 - More susceptible to surveillance by law enforcement

CNET > Security > Encryption bill would force companies to surrender user data

Encryption bill would force companies to surrender user data

A peek at draft legislation shows senators want no pushback from tech companies when law enforcement needs technical assistance or decrypted data.

Security

April 8, 2016
12:06 PM PDT



by **Laura Hautala**

[@lhautala](#)



If two US senators get their way, Apple will be legally required to help law enforcement agencies break into its customers' encrypted iPhones, no arguments allowed.

That's according to an unofficial draft of a new bill that would force companies to hand over unencrypted data to government investigators. If they can't do that, the companies will have to provide "technical assistance" to retrieve the information. That's exactly what the US Department of Justice is trying to get Apple



Enlarge Image

Encryption, Law Enforcement, & Surveillance

- Encryption bill/laws for smartphones in the works that would force companies to surrender user data to law enforcement in the wake of Apple-FBI case over unlocking San Bernardino shooter's iPhone
 - Undermine efforts to improve digital security
 - Risking individual privacy for the good of many? (Consequentialism/Utilitarianism)
- However, encryption is largely a luxury feature limited to Apple devices and Google's own Nexus phone - most cheap Android devices do not have the processing power to handle continuous encryption ("Encryption is a Luxury", *The Atlantic*)
 - "The groups most likely to use Androids—low-income people and African-Americans—are also the groups that are under the most daily government surveillance" (Ibid.)
 - "Data gathered from those sources can end up feeding back into police systems, leading to a cycle of surveillance" ("How Big Data Harms Poor Communities", *The Atlantic*)

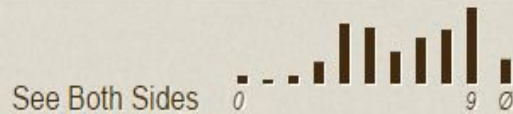
Encryption, Law Enforcement, & Surveillance (cont'd)

- Relate to Module 5 discussion on privacy, surveillance, and power
 - relationship between surveillance and the surveilled is a dialectical one - each one informs/shapes the other
 - how that data is collected, organized, and used also helps define the sites/practices where the data was collected

<http://opinion.berkeley.edu/privacy>

Security and Privacy

The green arrows shows how you compare with others.



Next

Security and Privacy

In the future, should Apple cooperate with FBI requests for personal data?



So:

Groups that are the most surveilled use devices that are the most vulnerable to surveillance → their data most likely to be breached

What happens when those on top (who have sophisticated privacy and security measures at their disposal) have their data breached?

Data Breaches

Data Breach:

a case where personal/private information is accessed without authorization, often through means of hacking.

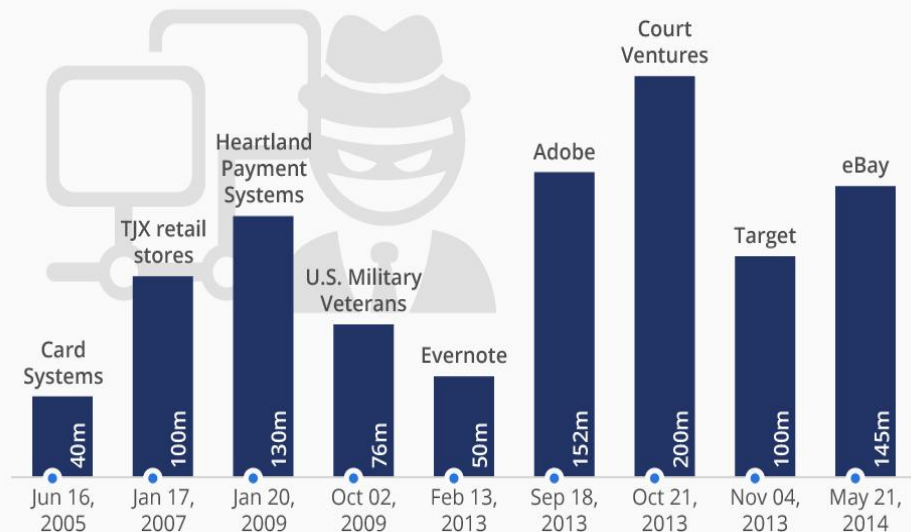
Targets include:

- government agencies
- retail companies
- universities
- credit card companies
- Individuals

...For example, the Anonymous group attacking Donald Trump by accessing and releasing his personal information (is this justified?).

The Largest Data Breaches in U.S. History

Data breaches in the United States (in million records)



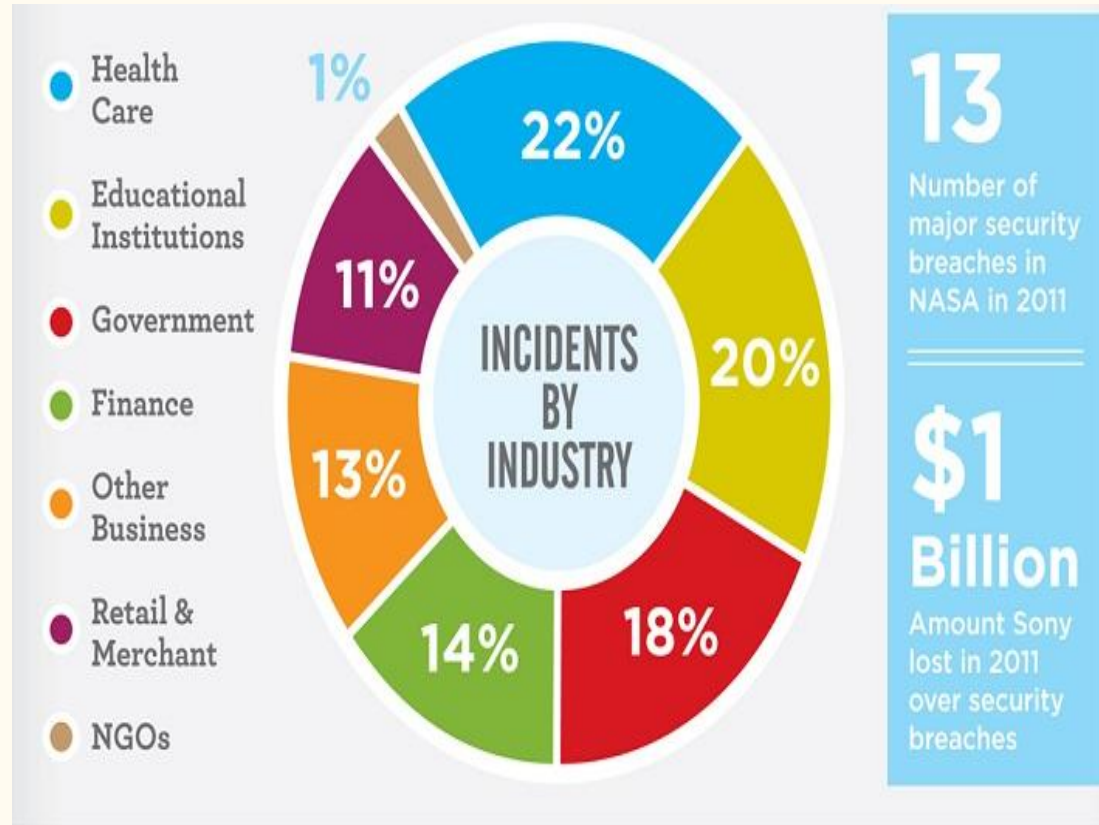
Sources: Bloomberg, Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, Breach Level Index

Forbes statista

Some institutions are more targeted than others...

Health Care and **Educational Institutions** are ranked highest for amount of data breaches. (Does this make certain groups of people more vulnerable than others to having their information taken?)

-Kimberly Peretti, *Data Breaches: What the Underground World of Carding Reveals*



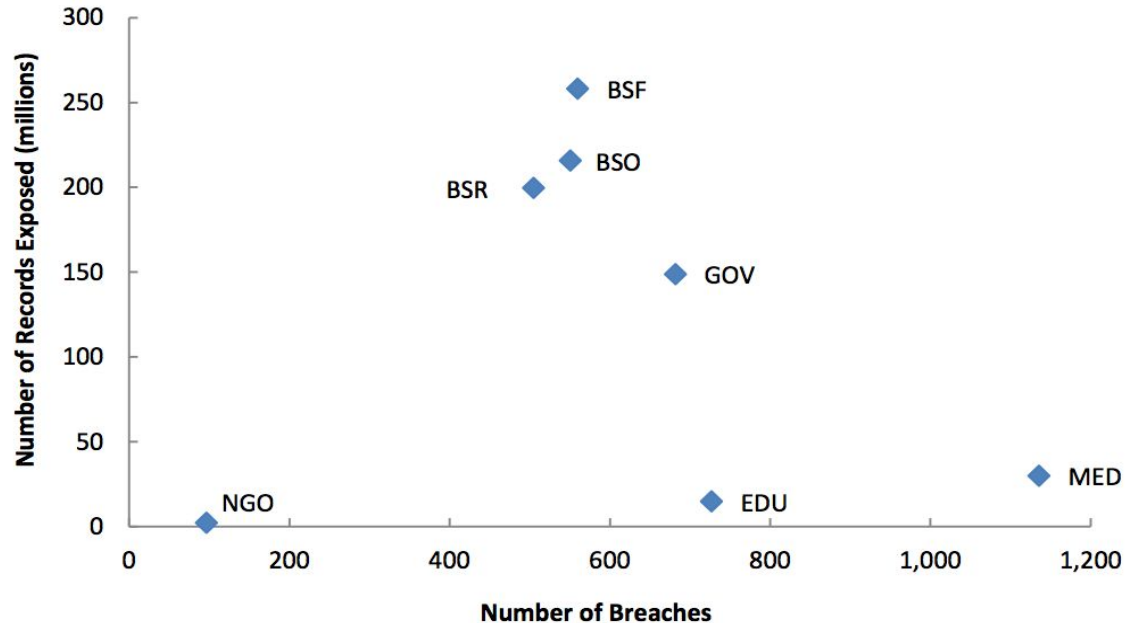
Who gains and Who loses from Data Breaches?

In the case of healthcare data breaches:

The HIPAA law passed in 1996 was written to protect patients from having their information stolen, but there has been no noticeable improvement seen in patient information security.

So who should be held responsible?

- Institutions for not having security
- Consumers for giving up their information



Case Study: Panama Papers

Tax Evasion

- Tax shelters
 - Legal, but can conceal illegal behavior
- Tax Justice Network estimates 21-31 trillion in global tax shelters
- Inheritance Tax

Panama Papers

- 11.5 million documents connected to Mossack Fonseca
- Uncovered by *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, worked on by them + International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ)



What is Mossack Fonseca saying?



On Monday, the firm released a statement:

"Our industry is not particularly well understood by the public, and unfortunately this series of articles will only serve to deepen that confusion. The facts are these: while we may have been the victim of a data breach, nothing we've seen in this illegally obtained cache of documents suggests we've done anything illegal, and that's very much in keeping with the global reputation we've built over the past 40 years of doing business the right way, right here in Panama.

"Obviously, no one likes to have their property stolen, and we intend to do whatever we can to ensure the guilty parties are brought to justice.



"But in the meantime, our plan is to continue to serve our clients, stand behind our people, and support the local communities in which we have the privilege to work all over the world, just as we've done for nearly four decades."

Firm co-founder Ramon Fonseca Mora told CNN earlier

204/14,086

Seychelles corporate identities known

Source:

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/04/04/world/panama-papers-explainer/>

Discussion:

Please take out a smartphone/laptop and connect to:

<https://kahoot.it>

Work Cited:

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