Privacy



Image courtesy of: http://www.truste.com/blog/2011/12/05/what-companies-can-learn-from-ftc-privacy-cases-in-2011/

Coverage of Privacy so far

- Some discussion with respect to data breach
- Several Federal government laws
 - HIPAA, FERPA, USA PATRIOT

From last week

- Chinese cybersecurity laws
- http://blogs.wsj.com/chinarealtime/2016/06/03/untanglingchinas-cybersecurity-laws/

• "Many of these measures involve the concept of 'secure and controllable' technology, a loosely defined term that involves government security checks and data storage within the country."

Chinese Cyber laws (2)

- Generally a requirement for vendors to share source code
- Ask companies for help in decryption
- Legislation
 - National Security Law (7/2015)
 - Counterterrorism Law (12/2015)
 - Banking Sector IT guidelines (1/2015, but suspended)
 - Insurance Sector IT Guidelines (currently draft)

Anonymity versus privacy

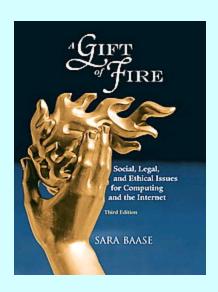
- What is the difference between privacy and anonymity?
- How are they related?

What is privacy?

And what does it include

Three aspects of privacy

- Freedom from intrusion
- Control of information about oneself
- Freedom from surveillance



Sara Baase, 2008. A Gift of Fire. Pearson

Legal origins of privacy

4th Amendment

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Image from: http://mediacriminaljustice.blogspot.com/2011/05/4th-amendment-is-on-life-support.html

Early Legal Writing about Privacy

- Justices Warren and Brandeis
 - "The Right to Privacy"
 - -1890
 - Concerned about the impact of photography

The need for laws

- Typical progression (in the US)
 - Technology erodes personal/public barriers
 - Civil libertarians and privacy academics grumble
 - Absent case law or legislation, commercial and government consumers of technology push the limits of what is acceptable
 - Until something catastrophic happens...
 - Congress responds

 How government handles data in information systems is primarily due to one man: How government handles data in information systems is primarily due to one man:

- Richard Nixon



Image courtesy of: http://ghostsofdc.org/2012/01/13/nixon-i-am-not-a-crook/

Federal legislation

- Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs)
 - Notice/awareness
 - Choice/consent
 - Access/participation
 - Integrity/security
 - Enforcement/redress
- The Church Committee report

FIPPs

- Privacy Act of 1974
- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act 1974
- Right to Financial Privacy Act 1978
- Electronic Communications Privacy Act 1986
- Video Privacy Protection Act 1988
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

FIPPs Problems

- Trying to fit information systems into the filing cabinet paradigm (government paper records)
- Laws largely unchanged since the 70s and 80s

Why discuss privacy as part of computer ethics? PRIVACY IN CONTEXT

"Information technology is considered a major threat to privacy because it enables pervasive surveillance, massive databases, and lightning-speed distribution of information across the globe"



Speaking at Stanford, 3/2011

- The Google maps street view vans
- Tracking customers' click streams
- Photograph tagging

Technology: Tracking and monitoring

- CCTV
- Chemical sensors
- RFID
- Dataveillance
- Mobile phones
- "Black boxes" in cars
- GPS systems
- Airport body scanners
- License plate readers

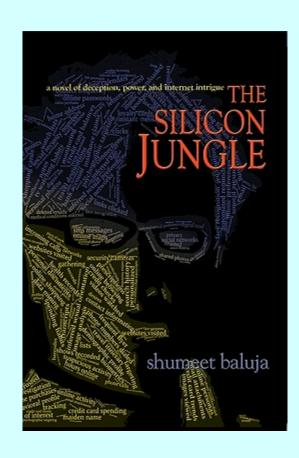
- Online
 - Transactions
 - Clicks
 - Cookies
 - Search queries

Technology: Aggregation and analysis

- Democratization of database technologies
 - Information mobility
 - Information aggregation
 - Contributions of AI
 - Omnibus information providers
 - E.g. Axicom, ChoicePoint, FirstAdvantage

Information Aggregation: A novel?

- The story of several summer interns at Ubatoo (Google) and what they learn about individuals through data mining
- How much can Google do now? Or in the near future?



Technology: Dissemination and publication

- Public records online
- Social networks
 - Self-reporting
 - Reporting information about others
 - Monitoring/tracking

Societal challenges to privacy

- Credit cards
- EZ Pass
- Discount shoppers cards
- Caller ID
- Traceable search engines
- Media exhibitionism

International challenges

- Differing countries have differing rules concerning each of the aspects of privacy
 - E.g. CCTV
 - E.g. data mining
- In an increasingly "flat" world, this poses yet another series of challenges

My own data mining story

• Insurers pose a particular problem

Solutions

- Creating theoretical models for privacy
- Technical solutions
 - Anonymity, Do not track, encryption
- Policy
 - A right to be forgotten?
- Regulation/legislation