



Lecture 15

Privacy

Addison-Wesley
is an imprint of

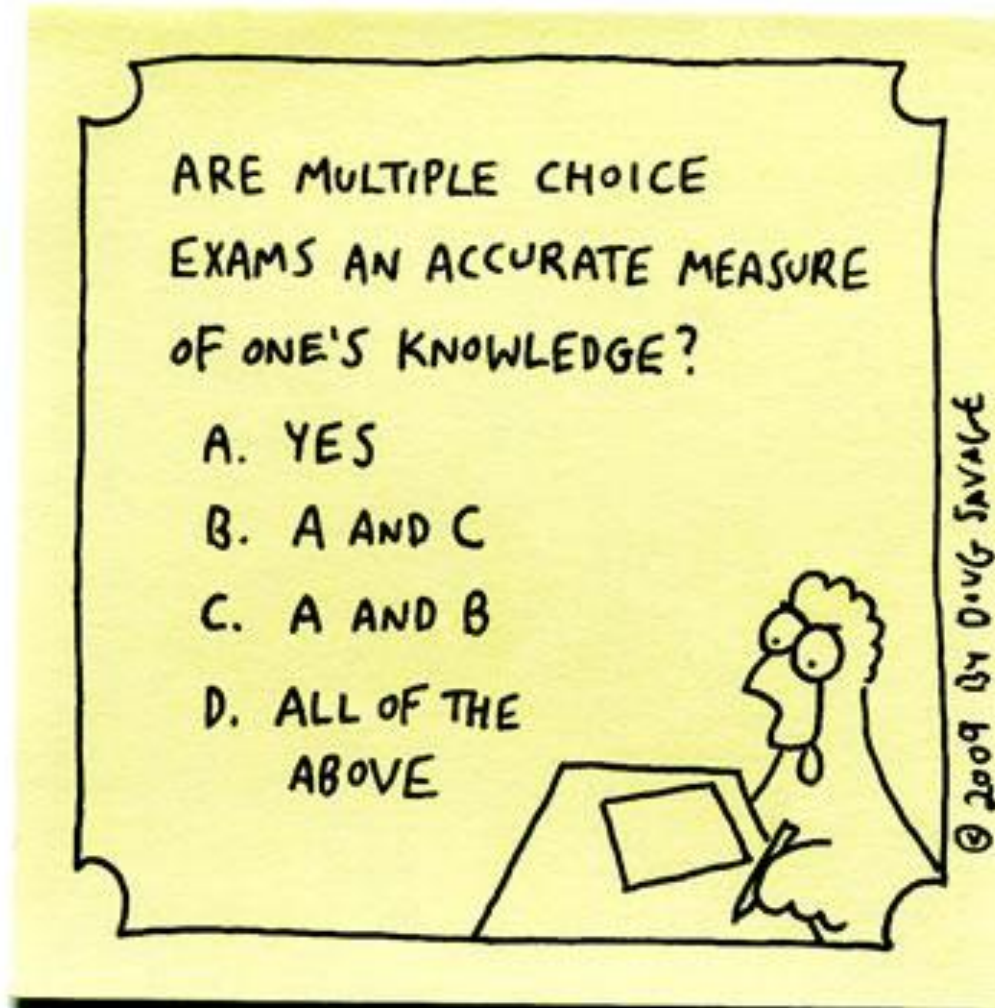
PEARSON

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Participation Quiz

Savage Chickens

by Doug Savage



www.savagechickens.com

Privacy and Trust

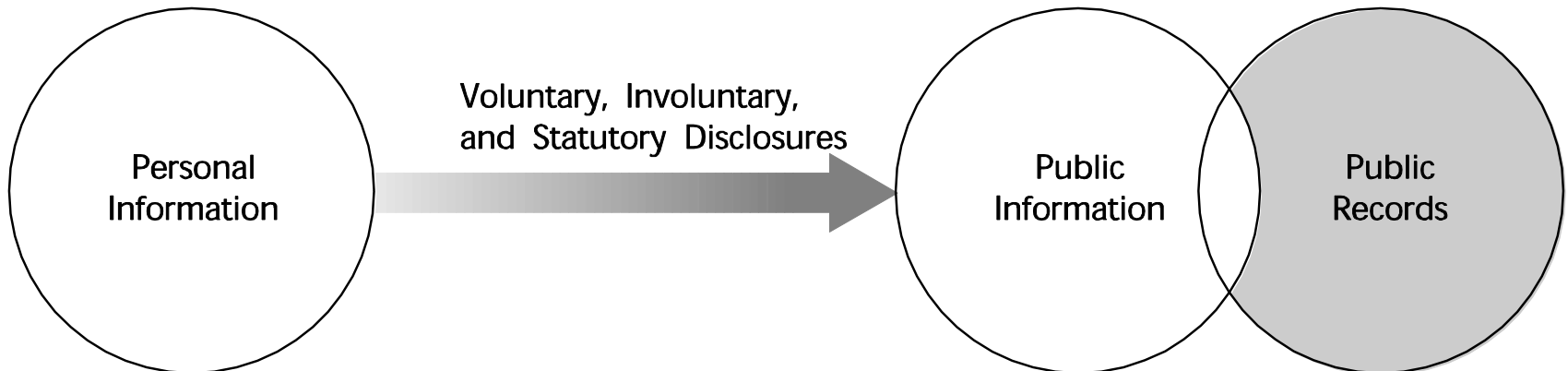
- Modern life more private
- Challenge: living among strangers
- Remedy: establishing reputations
 - Ordeal, such as lie detector test or drug test
 - Credential, such as driver's license, key, ID card, college degree
- Establishing reputation is done at the cost of reducing privacy

Solove's Taxonomy of Privacy

- Privacy can become an issue in four different ways:
 - Information collection: gathering personal information
 - “How much information do I have to give to rent a car?”
 - Information processing: storing, manipulating, and using information that has been collected
 - “Should Google use the content of my emails to target ads to me?”
 - Information dissemination: spreading personal information
 - “Is it wrong to forward an email that was sent to me?”
 - Invasion: intruding upon a person's daily life
 - “Is it a good idea to email professors you might be interested in working with in grad school? How many: 2, 10, 100, 1000?”

Disclosing Information

- Public record: information available for public access
- Public information: information revealed to an organization that has right to share it
- Personal information: undisclosed information
- Information becomes public when it is disclosed
 - Voluntarily
 - Involuntarily
 - For statutory reasons



Ways Information Becomes Public

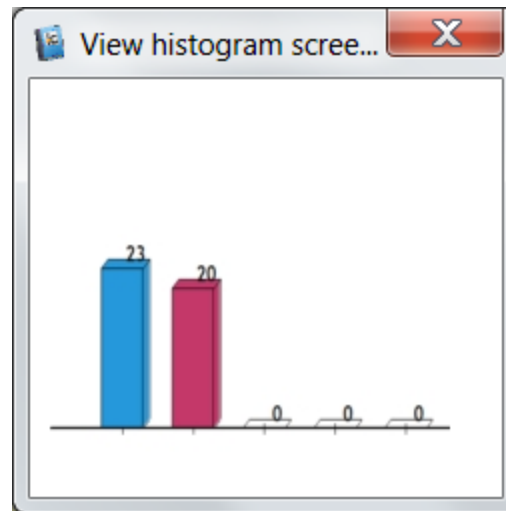
- Rewards or loyalty programs
- Body scanners
- Digital video recorders
- Automobile “black boxes”
- Enhanced 911 service
- RFIDs
- Implanted chips
- Cookies
- Spyware

...can you think of others?



Privacy

“The Vancouver Police should use Facebook posts to prosecute alleged participants in the 2011 Stanley Cup riot.”



Public Records: Statutory Disclosures

- Census
 - Purpose: ensure that seats in Parliament are apportioned correctly
 - Worry: this data may also be used for other purposes
 - Concern over the long-form census
- Revenue Canada
 - Intentional disclosure (rogue employees)
 - Unintentional disclosure (lost laptops)
- Crime prevention
 - E.g., long gun registry

...how worried should we be about the existence of such records?

Wiretapping in the Digital Age

- Carnivore Surveillance System
 - Created by FBI in late 1990s
 - Monitored Internet traffic, including email exchanges
 - Captured packets going to/from a particular IP address
 - Used about 25 times between 1998 and 2000
- Post 9/11:
 - Bush authorized new, secret, intelligence-gathering operations inside United States
 - OK for NSA to intercept international phone calls & emails initiated by people inside U.S.; no search warrant required
 - Monitored ~500 people inside U.S.; 5000-7000 people outside
 - Two al-Qaeda plots foiled
 - Plot to take down Brooklyn bridge
 - Plot to bomb British pubs and train stations

USA PATRIOT Act (2001; 2006)

- Provisions
 - Greater authority for intelligence agencies to monitor communications within USA
 - Greater powers to regulate banks to prevent money laundering, particularly involving foreigners
 - Greater border controls
 - New crimes and penalties for terrorist activity, including indefinite detention of foreigners
 - Terrorism redefined to include domestic terrorism
- Critics say Act undermines 4th Amendment rights
 - Searches (of phone, internet, financial records) and seizures without warrants
 - Warrants issued without need for showing probable cause

Wiretapping

- Law enforcement argues that it's necessary to have the ability to listen in to conversations, record IP traffic on the internet, in order to catch criminals.
- *What do you think?*