Privacy in a Networked World

Antonio R. Nicolosi

nicolosi@cs.stevens.edu
Group Reading & Term Project

- Small groups (two/three people)
- Book reading: Deliverables (due mid-semester)
  - Running “reading log” on Canvas (“quote of the week”)
  - Summary (5–7 pages)
  - Presentation (10 minutes)
- Term project: Deliverables (last two classes)
  - Term paper (10–15 pages)
  - Presentation (15 minutes)
Book Reading & Term Project Timeline

- **Sep 4**: Group formation and book assignments
- **Oct 2**: Book summary (**10 pts**)
- **Oct 2**: Book presentations (**10 pts**)
- **Oct 23**: One-par project proposal (**3 pts**)
- **Nov 27/Dec 4**: Final presentations (**10 pts**)
- **Dec 4**: Final report (**12 pts**)
Group Reading Options (1)

i. Nothing to Hide: The False Tradeoff between Privacy and Security. D.Solove

ii. The Future of Reputation. D.Solove

iii. Understanding Privacy. D.Solove

iv. The Digital Person. D.Solove
Group Reading Options (2)

v. Privacy in Context. H. Nissenbaum
vi. The Limits of Privacy. A. Etzioni
vii. Code 2.0. L. Lessig
viii. The Future of the Internet and How to Stop It. J. Zittrain
Group Reading Options (3)

ix. **Privacy and Freedom.** A. Westin

x. **Privacy Lost.** D. Holtzman

xi. **Federal Trade Commission Privacy Law and Policy.** C. Hoofnagle

xii. *(Other books are also possible. Please talk to me.)*
Dimensions of Privacy

- Informational privacy
- Bodily privacy
  - Biometrics
- Privacy of communication
- Territorial privacy
  - Privacy in the workplace
Informational Privacy

The Lifecycle of Personal Information

- Gathering
- Processing/Analysis
- Enhancement/Maintenance
- Dissemination

DB
Privacy as an Individual Right

- **S. Warren and L. Brandeis**
  - Privacy as “the right to be let alone”
  - Privacy “[..] a part of the more general right [..] to one’s personality”

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 1948)
  - “Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against [..] arbitrary interference with his privacy”
Constitutional Protections of Privacy

Amendment IV

“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”
Privacy and the IV Amendment

The “reasonable expectation of privacy” legal test

- The individual has exhibited an actual (subjective) expectation of privacy
- The expectation is one that society is prepared to recognize as (objectively) reasonable
### Notable IV Amendment Cases (1)

**Katz vs. United States (1967)**

- Illegal gambling bets placed from public phone
- Reasonable expectation of privacy test:
  - Shutting the door in a telephone booth demonstrated Katz’s expectation of privacy
  - Most people would agree that it is reasonable to expect privacy of what is said in a closed phone booth
Smith vs. Maryland (1979)

- Data vs. metadata
  - Does the reasonable expectation of privacy in phone calls extend to its associated information? **No!**
  - “[We] doubt that people in general entertain any actual expectation of privacy in the numbers they dial. All telephone users realize that they must convey phone numbers to the telephone company, since it is through telephone company switching equipment that their calls are completed”