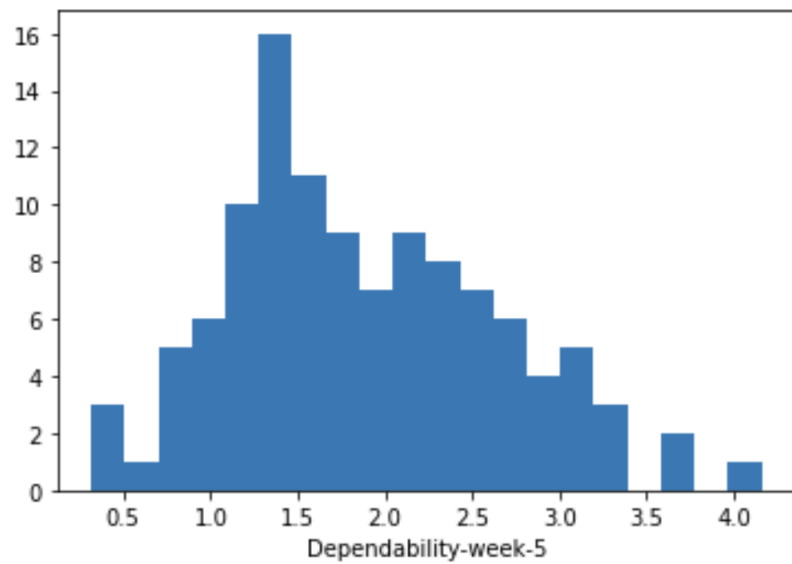


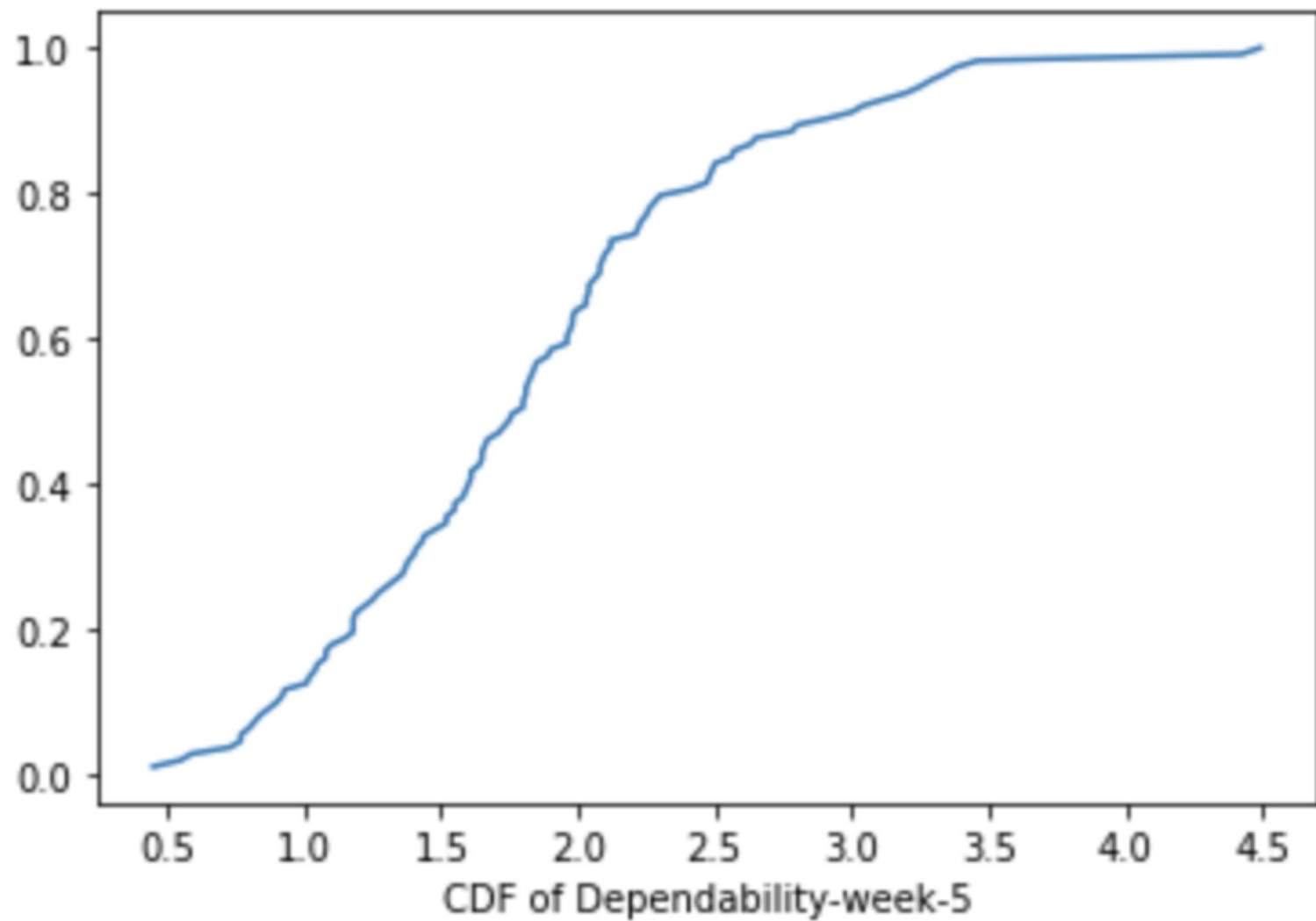
Privacy

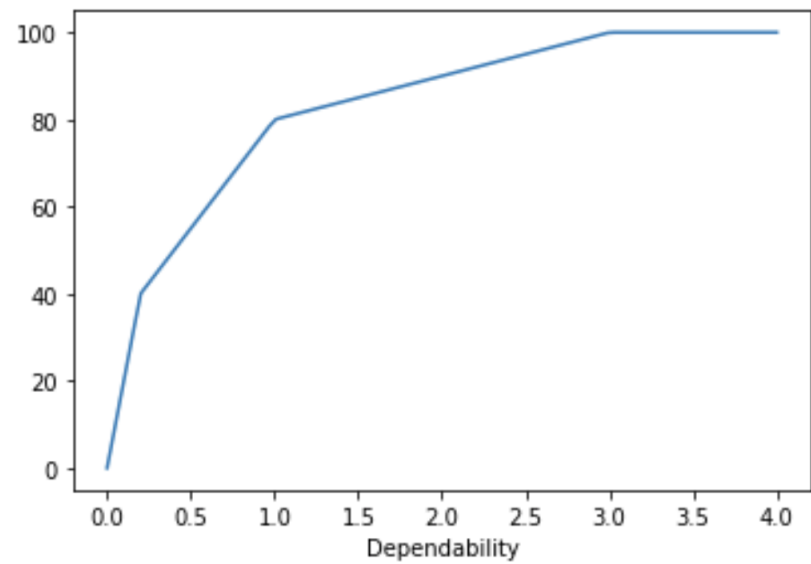
Lecture 5-1

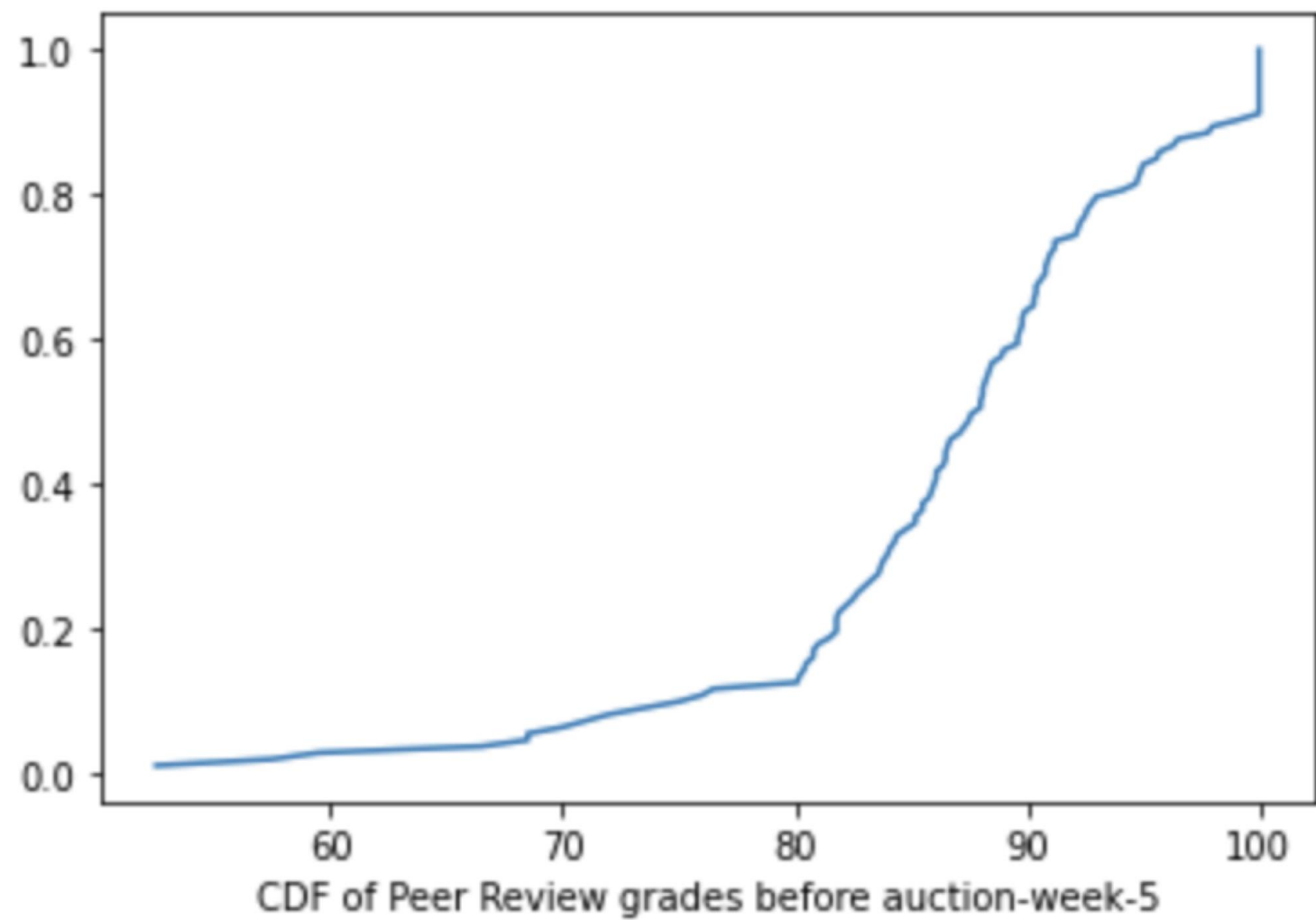
Computers & Society (CPSC 430)

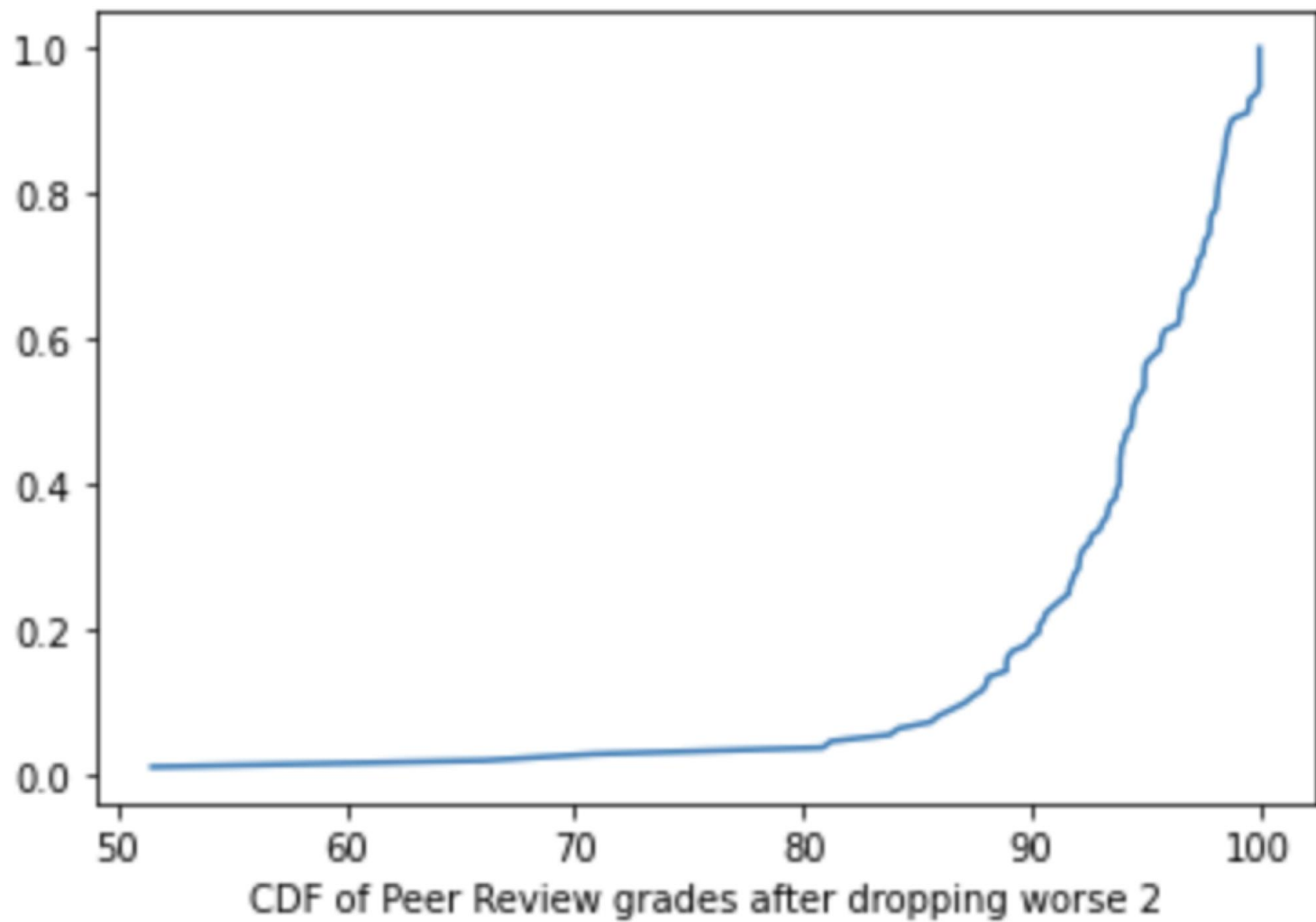
Kevin Leyton-Brown











Getting Started with Privacy

- What is Privacy?

- Work in a group.
- Come up with the best definition of the term you can.
- Try to think of
 - The example least like privacy that is still captured by your definition
 - The example most like privacy that fails your definition
- (We're not worried at this point about whether privacy ought to be a right; that's our next topic)

Defining Privacy

- Privacy is related to the notion of access
 - Physical proximity to you
 - Knowledge about you
- Byrne: Privacy is a “zone of inaccessibility”
 - your ability to deny others access to you
- Bloustein: Privacy violations are an affront to human dignity
- Too much individual privacy can harm society
 - *Can you think of examples?*
- Key question: Where to draw the line?

Benefits and Harms

- Harms of Privacy

- Cover for illegal or immoral activities
- Burden on the nuclear family
 - With less privacy comes more broadly shared responsibility
 - Relatedly, allows dysfunctional families to remain hidden
- Ignored people on society's fringes
 - cursed with too much privacy

- Benefits of Privacy

- Individual growth & responsibility
 - Individuation, a key psychological stage, requires privacy
 - Without privacy, you can't be considered free, hence held responsible
- Freedom to be yourself
 - not having to act as though others are watching, maintain a public persona
 - Focus your thoughts on a creative (or religious) task without interruption
- Development of loving, trusting, caring, intimate relationships
 - inconceivable without the "moral capital" of privacy