

Review of Scenarios: the Analytical Framework

Elena Vildjiounaite, Petteri Alahuhta



Contents

- Aspects of privacy
- Privacy protecting borders
- Why Aml can cause threats to privacy
- Dimensions for scenario analysis
- Summary



Aspects of Privacy

- Empowerment: persons' control over the information about themselves
- Utility: "The right to be left alone", free to do whatever desirable and free from disturbance
- Dignity:
 - being free from unsubstantiated suspicion (e.g. free from wire tap)
 - having equilibrium of information available between two sides
- Regulating Agent: laws and moral norms which rule behaviours
- 3 principles of public deliberation are concerned with:
 - limiting surveillance of citizens by government
 - restricting access to intimate, sensitive or confidential information
 - curtailing intrusions into private spaces
- What is private depends on context: on a person, on a culture, on behaviour rules, on a company



Privacy Protecting Borders

- Natural Borders: physical borders of observability (walls, doors, clothing, darkness, seals, facial expressions)
- Social Borders: expectations with regard to confidentiality as regulated by ethics and laws
- Spatial or Temporal Borders: expectations that different parts of a person's live can exist in isolation from other parts, temporally and spatially, e.g., an obedient husband at home can be a demanding superior at work
- Borders due to Ephemeral or Transitory Effects: expectations that some information simply passes away unnoticed or forgotten.

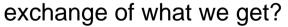






Reading Scenarios

- Many of science fiction scenarios are implemented: submarines, smart dust
- If nowadays scenarios are implemented, problems can be caused by:
 - malfunctioning of technology
 - predictable privacy threats:
 - malicious use, Orwell: 1984
 - unpredictable privacy threats
 - creative use of new technologies
 - unforeseen life situations
 - changes in society due to long-term usage of new technologies
 - U.S. Supreme Court: air surveillance is a common part of life
 - thermal imaging is not a common part, thus, it is a search
 - other changes, e.g., in skills, human relations: what we lose in



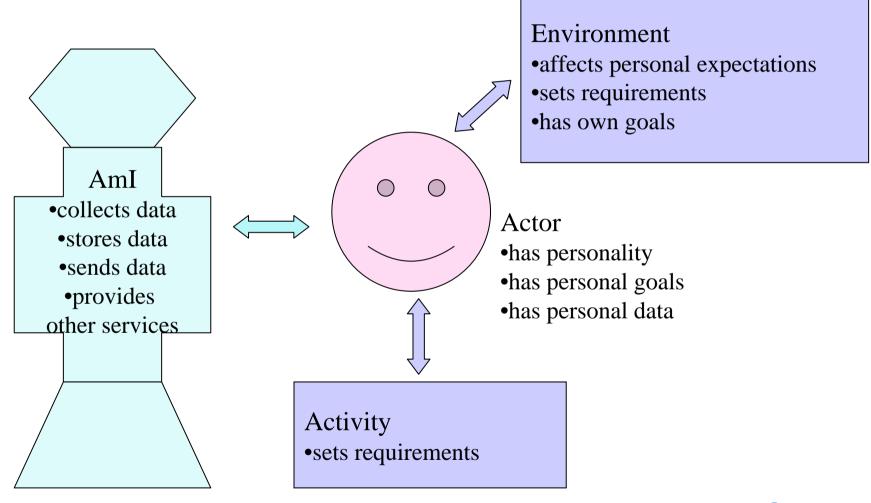






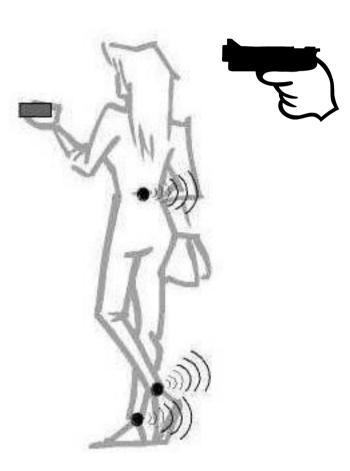








- Actors
 - wide coverage of diverse social groups vs. narrow
 - technology acceptance (early vs. everybody)
 - age (babies vs. teenagers; elderly are willing to sacrifice some privacy)
 - health (sensitive data, might be willing to sacrifice some privacy for help)
 - education and profession (most of online courses are currently in English; engineer probably can configure privacy policy; if politician uses new technology, it is safe!)
 - social status (married, children, single)





- Environment
 - private vs. public
 - semi-private or semi-public
 - home? office? wild nature?
- Activity
 - work, learning, health care, travel, entertainment, shopping, social
- Does the scenario changes the place towards more public? (people adapt slowly)
 - information flow, disturbances
- Accompanying activities (what else people do there?)
 - e.g. at work people chat, call to doctors
- Who controls environment?
 - Home, work, travel, shops







- Information flow
 - system purpose
 - information sensitivity
 - information stored
 - information transmitted
 - symmetry of information flow
 - relations with security requirements
- In Japan: bidding for name, street address, telephone number, email address, and Yahoo Japan ID gave a highest bid of more than 10000 euros!

- Scenario: automated party recordings, proposed by users
- •Who protects privacy of guests?



- Aml control level vs. person's control level
 - high: Aml acts on behalf of a person
 - acceptability
 - relations (mobile workers say to computer "no" easier than to a human)
 - medium: advices and proactive suggestions
 - disturbances
 - low: executes person's command
- Aml mistakes
- Who controls AmI?
- Dependability on AmI





- Enabling Technology
 - which privacy-protecting borders are violated
 - physical borders (walls, darkness)
 - physical borders (heart rate, facial expressions)
 - spatial and temporal (everything is linked)
 - transitory (nothing forgotten)
 - trade-off between privacy and efficiency, security, low cost
 - limits of technology
 - detection of sensitive information







Summary

- Problem to solve: system purpose
- Target group: everybody vs. special groups
- Environment: public/ private expectations and shift
- Activities: standard and accompanying
- Aml control level and who controls Aml
- Information sensitivity, storage, transmission
- Technology: limits
- Which privacy-protecting borders are violated?
- Privacy threats associated with information flow in both directions
- Threats of long-term usage of Aml

