

Encryption and Privacy

Embedded Ethics Lecture

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WHO?

WHAT?

WHERE?

Limiting surveillance by whom?

Restricting access of what?

Protecting in public or private space?

Privacy involves...

- a. limiting surveillance
- b. restricting access
- c. protecting personal places

Helen Nissenbaum: Privacy as Contextual Integrity (2004)

Principles on privacy

Who collects our info?

- scammers trying to steal credit card info?
- companies trying to profit?
- gov't trying to quell resistance?

What info collected?

- SMS
- call logs
- phone number
- location

Where info collected?

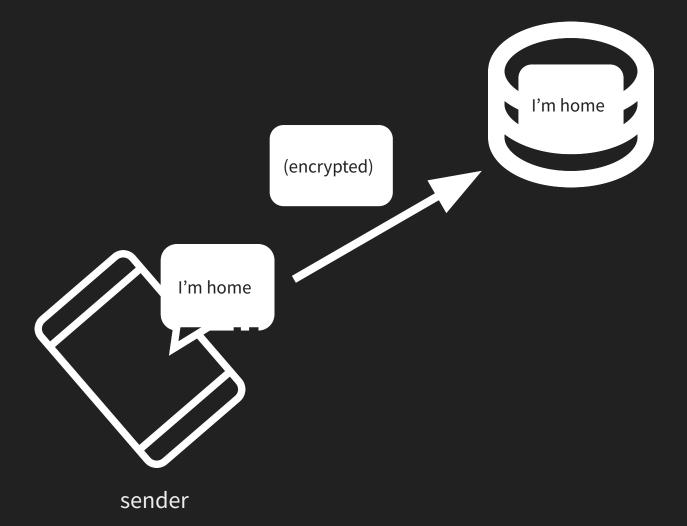
- physical space: at home, at work, in public, in which nation
- digital space: in group message, DM



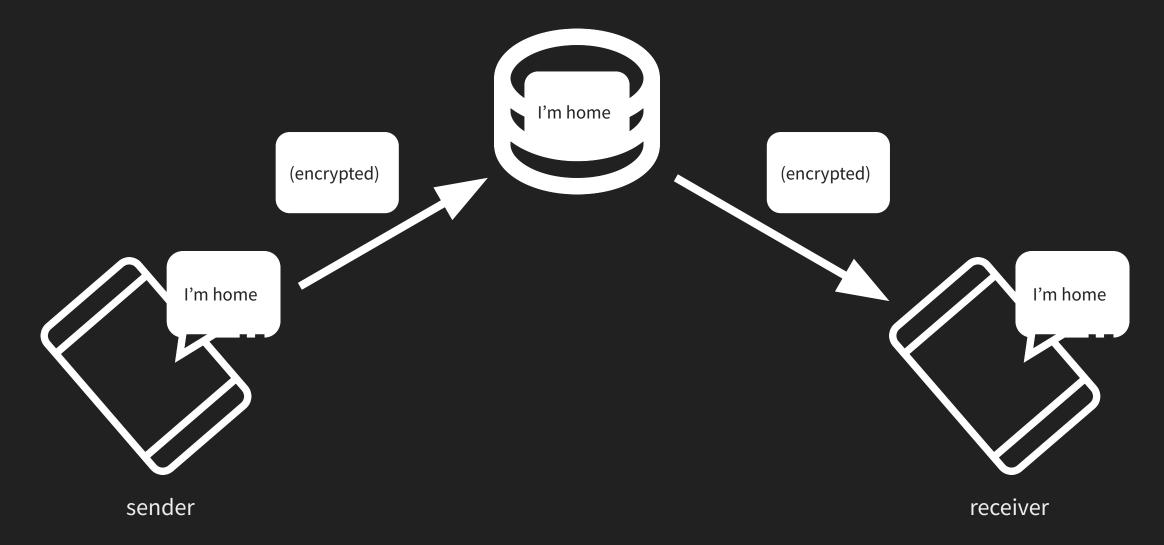
US gov't may have used cell-site simulators to identify protesters at Standing Rock (2016)



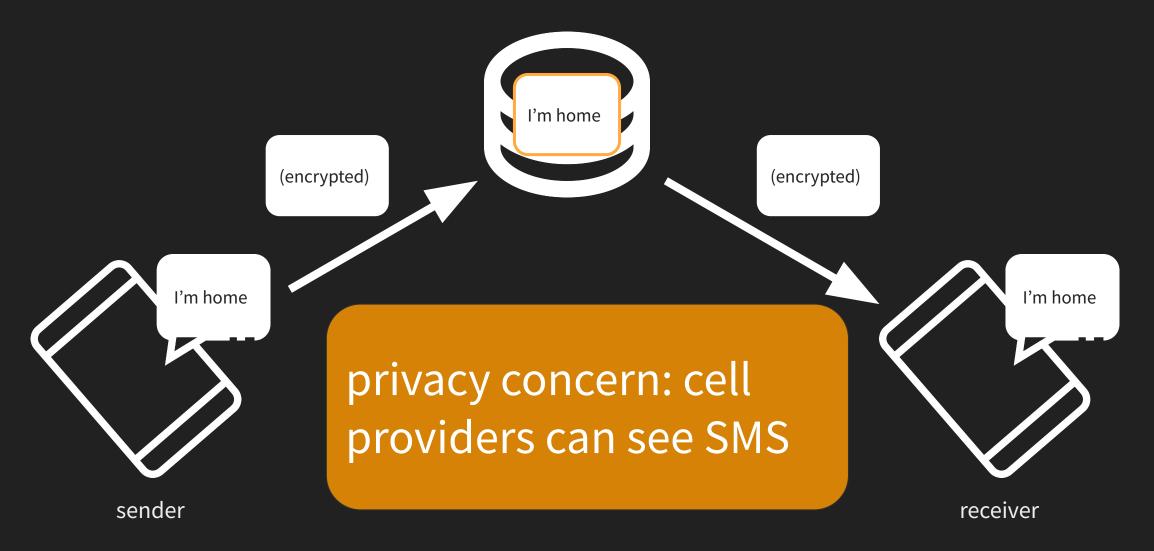
cell provider



cell provider



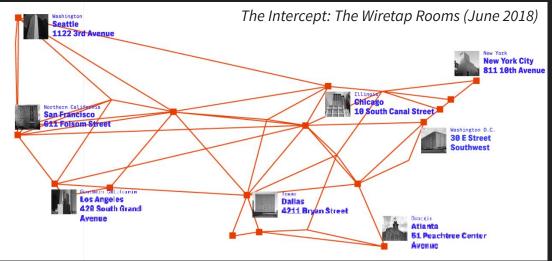
cell provider



Cell providers share data with gov. Privacy concern?

Who has access and under what conditions?

- a. warrants may request SMS data (2013: Verizon received 14,500)
- b. AT&T shared SMS data w/ NSA for surveillance of US citizens
- c. Verizon required to collect phone records of customers for NSA





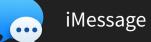
Sending an end to end encrypted (E2EE) text

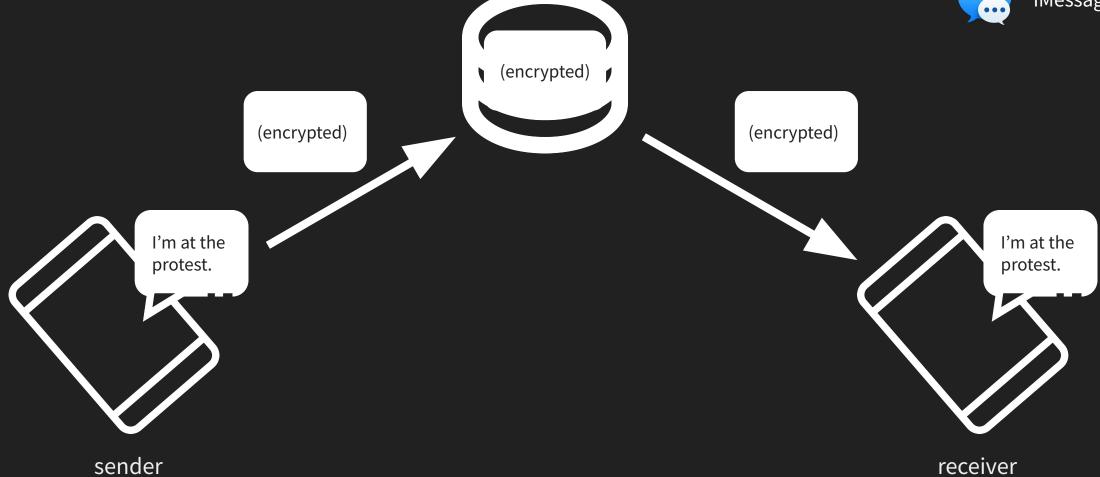
service provider





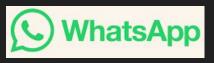






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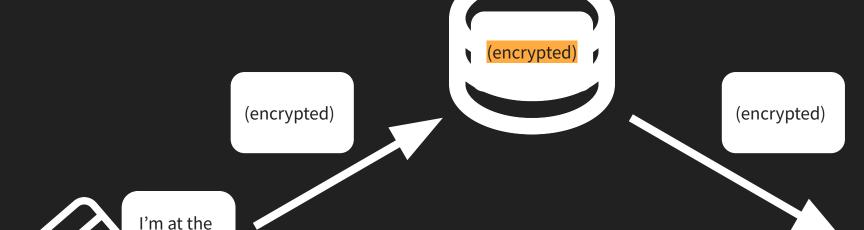
service provider







iMessage



only users can decrypt to see message

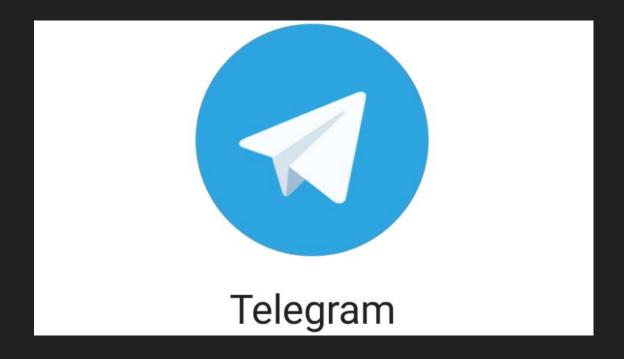


receiver

protest.

E2EE doesn't solve privacy

- ends (phones) are vulnerable
- metadata (call logs, phone number) could still be collected
- limitations to apps
- all encryption is vulnerable





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Helen Nissenbaum: Privacy as Contextual Integrity (2004)

Privacy involves...

- a. limiting surveillance
- b. restricting access
- c. protecting personal places
- d. consideration of context

Helen Nissenbaum: Privacy as Contextual Integrity (2004)

