*Attempt to find a way to narrow down my research, such as a specific country or a specific organization that is trying to solve this problem

Step 1: Pick an issue
- The right to privacy in the digital age

Step 2: Research Questions
- 4-5 research questions
    - *What does it mean to have digital privacy?*
    - Privacy is having control over who has access to your personal information. Privacy is becoming an issue digitally due to our growing lack of control. In a 2015 survey held by Microsoft, it was learned that most people still don't recognize that they leave a digital trail. Due to our lack of awareness, January 28th is now "Data Privacy Day" which is primarily meant to raise our recognition and embrace the importance of protecting our information.
        - https://www.identityguard.com/news/what-is-digital-privacy
            - March 24th, 2019
            - No author
            - Increase worry of identity theft
            - "January 28th is "Data Privacy Day" meant to raise awareness about the importance of protecting personal information" "with an emphasis of selective sharing"
            - Microsoft 2015 survey discovered that most people still don't recognize they leave a digital trail, intentionally or not
            - One component is a "cookie" which was originally used for convenience but has since become creepy for combined information can create a full visual of the user
            - Aim to make digital privacy a basic right
            - Propaganda!!!
                - "In a data-driven age, digital privacy is more important than ever. Although it is challenging to predict exactly how collected data will be used, it's important to think proactively about how best to secure personal data. That's where Identity Guard can help. By leveraging IBM Watson technology, Identity Guard can help you monitor billions of data points for potential risks to your identity. Learn more about how you can get protected today!"
        - http://www.ncsl.org/research/telecommunications-and-information-technology/telecom-it-privacy-security.aspx
            - Growing concerns
            - 8/13/19
            - No author
            - Privacy is controlling who has access to personal information

- - "This category also includes some sector-specific requirements, like those related to event data recorders in cars or automated license plate reader information"
  - Data security and Cybersecurity is "protecting information from unauthorized access"
  - "Computer Crime is prohibitions against those who hack into systems without authorization"
- *How is our privacy being disturbed?*
- A prime example of how our privacy is being disturbed is when Erik Geidl was placed with charges against him and his company, Goldenshores Technologies, for false privacy policies. "The defendants also will be required to delete any personal information collected from consumers through the Brightest Flashlight app." There were an estimated amount of 8.4 billion devices in 2017 and is suspected to increase to 20.4 billion by 2020. With this said, as there is an increase of devices and the number of people that use these devices, it can be predicted that the number of apps will increase creating more possibilities for information to be leaked the same way the flashlight app took the information.
  - https://www.forbes.com/sites/quora/2019/01/15/as-technology-advances-what-will-happen-with-online-privacy/#4fe91a841c45
    - Marc Groman
      - Former senior advisor for privacy in the white house
      - Co-host of "Their Own Devices" podcast
      - Reliable!
    - "This Internet of Things is expected to expand from an estimated 8.4 billion devices in 2017 to a projected 20.4 billion in 2020"
    - "Internet access and use of new digital technologies will be necessary for employment, education, access to benefits, and full participation in economic and civic life"
      - Seen first hand in college/scholarship applications. Where my social media was requested
    - "So what happens to our personal data, identity, reputation, and privacy in this digital, connected world? Unclear"
      - What follows after this statement because very opinionated
    - "New privacy laws in Europe and California are advancing this debate, and new technologies are being developed to help individuals better protect their privacy."
      - Such as
    - *Agree* "As we debate privacy, we also shouldn't forget that all of this new tech produces enormous benefits for our society - from curing diseases to easing traffic and reducing pollution."
  - https://www.forbes.com/sites/ktorpey/2019/02/28/if-you-dont-care-about-online-privacy-you-should-read-this/#1c48f1a73886
    - Written by Kyle Torpey

- Bitcoin writer and researcher since 2014
- How does this make the author more reliable?
- "It's not just comments on social media that could trigger someone and lead to the target you with some kind of physical attack"
- Not much more for such a long article
- https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2014/04/ftc-approves-final-order-settling-charges-against-flashlight-app
  - "charges against Goldenshores Technologies, LLC, and its owner, Erik Geidl"
  - Flashlight app with false privacy policies
  - "The defendants also will be required to delete any personal information collected from consumers through the Brightest Flashlight app."
- *How has our right to privacy changed since technology began advancing?*
- As of the summer of 2018, "IBM estimates we are generating quintillions of bytes of digital information every day." With such an extreme amount, it should be no surprise that "all 50 states now have laws requiring notification of data breaches." The same author that brought this to light also went on to say that we need a more adaptable law for our changing technology use, the systems simply can't keep up. In order to do this, he suggests that trust is the building block of sustainable digital use. Our information is being too easily collected, disseminated, processed, and preserved, this simple access has made big changes to personal reputation.
  - https://www.brookings.edu/research/why-protecting-privacy-is-a-losing-game-today-and-how-to-change-the-game/
    - July 12th, 2018
    - The author led the Obama administration task force that developed the consumer privacy bill of rights
    - Tech companies, Facebook claims "I'm not sure we shouldn't be regulated" therefore, Profit > basic rights (privacy)
    - IBM estimates we are generating quintillions of bytes of digital information every day
    - "It is time for a more comprehensive and ambitious approach" due to "this system cannot keep pace with eh explosion of digital information"
    - "All 50 states now have laws requiring notification of data breaches"
    - "People have said privacy is dead"
    - "It is unrealistic to read through privacy policies"
    - "We need a fair game" in order to keep our privacy we should not feel the need to take extreme measures similarly to Julia Angwin who created a fake identity in order to use a credit card.
    - The bill of rights articulated seven basic principles

- Individual control
- Transparency
- Respect for the context in which the data was obtained
- Access and accuracy
- Focused collection
- Security
- Accountability
      - We need "a more common law approach adaptable to changes in technology"
      - "/such trust is an essential building block of a sustainable digital world"
  - http://www.i-r-i-e.net/inhalt/019/019-full.pdf#page=41
      - 4 ways we've changed
          - "Digital reputation becomes the prevailing form of personal reputation"
          - "Traditional reputational networks have been updated to online networks
          - "Individuals to establish, maintain and defend reputations are altered in the new environment"
          - Social functions "have been challenged by the development of digital reputation"
      - Our information is being collected, disseminated, processed, and preserved
      - The easy access has made big changes to personal reputation
      - Networks increase life efficiency, to the point universities feel obligated to participate for better outreach
      - "Inner personal networks are still a psychological necessity
      - Online information is no censored and it open to corrections
      - 3 ways our perception of reputation has developed in our daily lives
          - Digital reputation more or less represents the social status of an individual
          - "The internet is not only a major information source but also one that we trust more"
          - "Digital reputation is somehow reflected in our ill judgment that is not well justified"
      - "Status on the internet can bring economic income"
      - "Online defamation and cyberbullying are more popular threats to individuals
- *Is there any work being done to protect our privacy?*
- There are plenty of websites and programs out there that are attempting to protect our information. With mission statements along the lines of building trust, non-profits, up to date on laws, and to educate. All of the websites that were

found made it clear that they simply want to support the public and promote human rights regarding privacy.

- All of the following is copied from… there are 11 organizations provided http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=26341
    - Online Privacy Alliance
    - http://www.privacyalliance.org
        - "The Alliance will:
        - identify and advance effective online privacy policies across the private sector
        - support and foster the development and use of self-regulatory enforcement mechanisms and activities, as well as user empowerment technology tools, designed to protect individuals' privacy
        - support compliance with and strong enforcement of applicable laws and regulations
        - support and foster the development and use of practices and policies that protect the privacy of children
        - promote broad awareness of and participation in Alliance initiatives by businesses, non-profits, policymakers, and consumers
        - seek input and support for Alliance initiatives from consumer, business, academic, advocacy and other organizations that share its commitment to privacy protection."
    - BBBOnline
    - http://www.bbbonline.org
        - BBBOnline is a subsidiary of the Council of Better Business Bureaus. Its mission is to "promote trust and confidence on the Internet through the BBBOnline Reliability and BBBOnline Privacy programs." BBBOnline has three certification programs called the Reliability Seal Program, Kids Privacy Seal Program, and Privacy Seal Program. A Web site can get these seals to show that they promote privacy initiatives and give consumers some form of confidence that the site is trustworthy. This is a self-regulatory program for Web sites. Several of the criteria for a Web site getting the Seal include
    - TRUSTe
    - http://www.truste.org
        - TRUSTe is an endeavor similar to BBBOnline. Its goal is to promote Internet privacy and provide a seal of approval to sites that meet its requirements. It has a number of sponsors and contributor companies that help promote the

seals. Like BBBOnline, it is also an information repository for privacy initiatives. To be approved for the Privacy Seal (see Figure

- Electronic Information Privacy Organization
- http://www.epic.org
    - The Electronic Information Privacy Organization (EPIC) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to serving the public's civil liberties and privacy. EPIC is involved with other private organizations such as Privacy International (http://www.privacyinternational.org), the Global Internet Liberty Campaign (http://www.gilc.org), the Internet Free Expression Alliance (http://www.ifea.net), the Internet Privacy Coalition (http://www.crypto.org), the Internet Democracy Project (http://www.internetdemocracyproject.org), and the Trans Atlantic Consumer Dialogue (http://www.tacd.org). EPIC is actively pursuing government legislation and fighting laws that would compromise consumer privacy. The Web site provides a wealth of private information and keeps up-to-date with the latest laws being passed and that are being proposed. EPIC is funded by consumers and corporations who want to promote the fight for privacy.
- Federal Trade Commission
- http://www.ftc.gov
    - The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is one of the few government organizations that has been actively involved with the privacy concerns of consumers. The Internet has led to an enlargement of the scope of the FTC's activities. No longer are they just concerned with communications mediums such as telephone, radio, and TV. The Internet has posed new challenges for the power and enforcement capabilities of the FTC. One of the main functions of the FTC Web site is to educate consumers about laws and privacy initiatives.
- Privacy International
- http://www.privacyinternational.org
    - Privacy International (PI) is a human rights group formed in 1990 as a watchdog on surveillance by governments and corporations. It is based in London, England, and has an office in Washington, D.C. PI has conducted campaigns throughout the world on issues ranging from wiretapping and national security activities to ID cards, video surveillance, data matching, police information systems,

and medical privacy. This information portal does not have any authority or government powers and serves only as a consumer education site.
- Privacy.org
- http://www.privacy.org/
    - Privacy.org is the site for daily news, information, and initiatives on privacy, striving to educate consumers about the actions of companies and governments to compromise their privacy. The Web site is a joint project of EPIC and Privacy International. On this site are a number of links and resources to further information to protect consumer privacy.
- Internet Free Expression Alliance
- http://www.ifea.net
    - The Internet Free Expression Alliance (IFEA) is another informational site that seeks to educate consumers on privacy issues with an emphasis on freedom of expression. The IFEA seeks to protect the privacy of such entities as Internet users, online publishers, libraries, and academic groups. A number of organizations belong to the IFEA to promote free speech issues.
- Electronic Frontier Foundation
- http://www.eff.org
    - The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that is member supported. The organization seeks to protect civil liberties, including privacy and freedom of expression on the Internet. EFF was founded in 1990 and is based in San Francisco, California. Like other sites such as PI and IFEA, the EFF is a strong advocate for consumer freedom. The EFF speaks to law enforcement organizations, state attorney bar associations, conferences and summits, and university classes and takes an active role in pursuing legal action and helping victims of privacy invasion and freedom of speech restrictions. The EFF has taken active roles in many cases, including the following:
- Global Internet Liberty Campaign
- http://www.gilc.org
    - Another education and information dissemination organization, the Global Internet Liberty Campaign (GILC), was formed by members of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, Human Rights Watch, the Internet Society, Privacy International,

the Association des Utilisateurs d'Internet, and other civil liberties and human rights organizations. GILC members speak out against laws and initiatives that can infringe on consumer privacy. Several statements released by the GILC include opposition to stealth blocking, which is the practice of some Internet service providers (ISPs) to block Internet access to particular hosts without the knowledge of end users and opposing the DVD Copy Control Association's (CCA) suit against people who have posted information about the DVD Content Scrambling System (CSS).

- Junkbusters
- http://www.junkbusters.com
    - This site provides a great deal of information about removing yourself from mass mailing and e-mailing lists. The site mission is "to get rid of any junk mail, telemarketing calls, junk faxes, junk pages, junk e-mail, unwanted banner ads, and any other solicitations" you do not want. As we have seen so far, this is a major undertaking. The site provides educational information on such things as cookies, Web bugs, and how to reply to marketers to get your name off mailing lists.

Possible sources: None of these were used/reviewed
Source #1 - Right to Privacy in the Digital Age
Source #2 - Privacy
Source #3 - Privacy
Source #4 - InfoSecurity on Privacy
Source #5 - Online Privacy Fears are Real

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