





Roger Clarke

Xamax Consultancy, Canberra Visiting Professor in the Research School of Computer Science, ANU

and in the Allens Hub for Technology, Law and Innovation, UNSW Law

Geolocation and Dataveillance, Sousveillance and Uberveillance AAG Geoethics Series – 11 August 2021

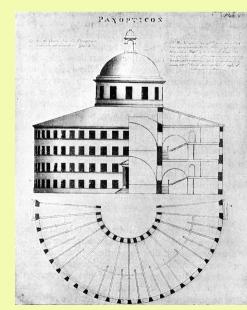
http://rogerclarke.com/DV/DV21 {.html, .pdf}





Surveillance Visual and Spatial

- Veiller
 Observe, <u>watch</u> (out for), ...
- Sur-On, about, to, <u>over</u>, ...
- Surveillance
 Watching over, supervision
- France 1790s
- UK 1810s
- France 1970s
- Spain 2010s









Extensions Geo-Spatial and Beyond

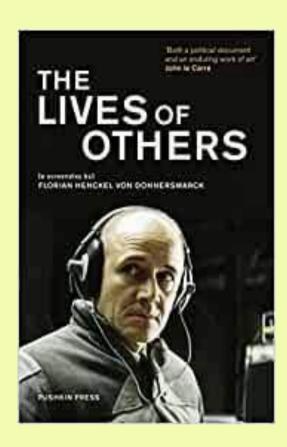
Aural

• Tele-



Retrospective

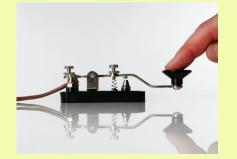




Electronic







Surveillance

The systematic investigation or monitoring of the actions or communications of one person ('personal surveillance') or many people ('mass surveillance')

Surveillance

• The systematic investigation or monitoring of the actions or communications of one person ('personal surveillance') or many people ('mass surveillance')

Dataveillance

The consolidation of personal data from multiple sources, and the use of information technologies to exploit that data



Surveillance

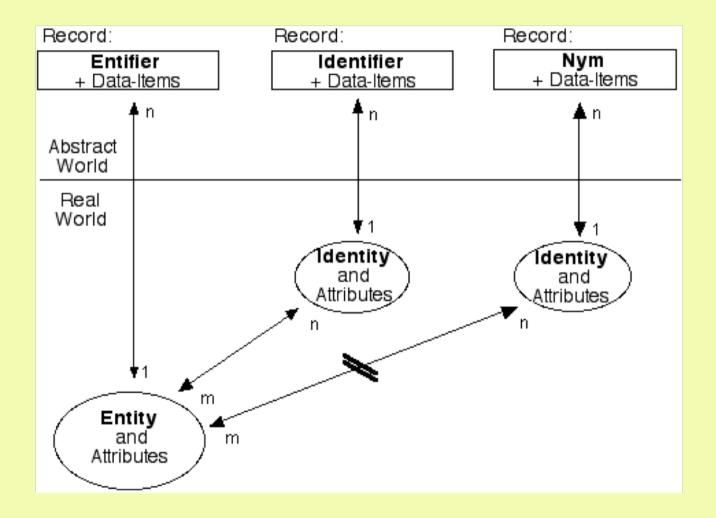
• The systematic investigation or monitoring of the actions or communications of one person ('personal surveillance') or many people ('mass surveillance')

Dataveillance

- The consolidation of personal data from multiple sources, and the use of information technologies to exploit that data
- Less expensive. Even in 1986 nearly as good More efficient watching of more people More efficient behaviour-influence and control



(Id)Entity, (Id)Entifiers, Nyms

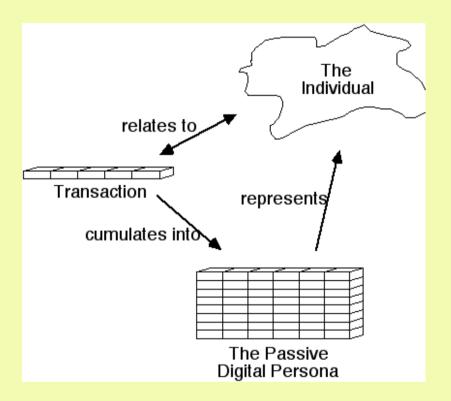






The Digital Persona

A <u>model</u> of a human entity, or of one of their identities, based on data, maintained by transactions, and intended for use as <u>a proxy for the individual</u>







Location

An entity's proximity to known reference points, within a defined space, at a defined point in time

- Physical Space ('Geo-Location')
- Network Space
- Intellectual Space

Tracking

The entitity's sequence of locations over a period of time

Temporality

Retrospective / Contemporaneous / Real-Time / Prospective

Risks

Correct Inferences re Actions, Attitudes, Intentions, Associates
Incorrect Inferences about <ditto>
Interception





Location and Tracking

Digitalisation

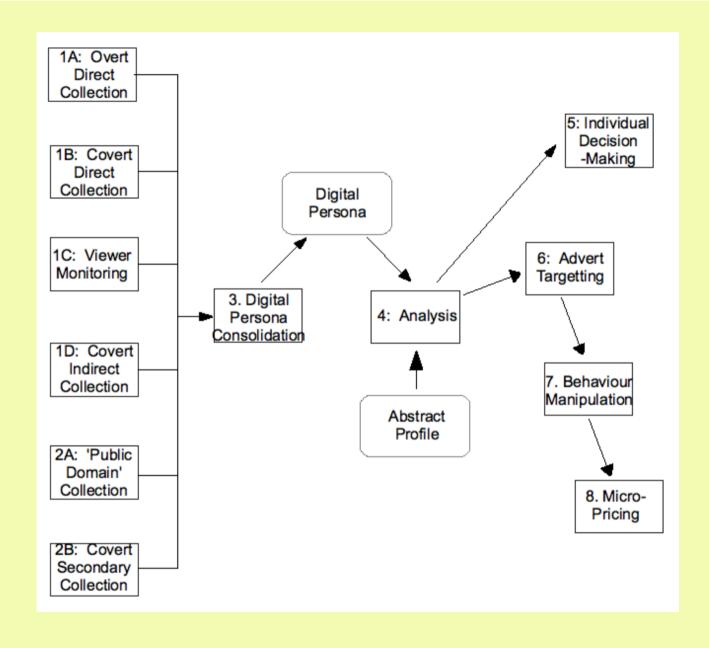
The adaptation of organisational processes to take full advantage of Digitisation

- Interactions are with Digital Personae, not people Each human, and their identities, can be largely ignored
- Organisations reduce their costs and their risks No wet-chem emotions, ambiguity, tolerance, compassion, ...
- Web 2.0 technologies (2005-)
- The Privacy of Personal Experience has been shredded Access to live events, text, data, image and video switched from mostly-anonymous analogue to mostly-identified digital forms

Business Processes

in the

Digital
Surveillance
Economy













Roger Clarke

Xamax Consultancy, Canberra Visiting Professor in the Research School of Computer Science, ANU and in the Allens Hub for Technology, Law and Innovation, UNSW Law

Geolocation and Dataveillance, Sousveillance and Uberveillance AAG Geoethics Series - 11 August 2021

http://rogerclarke.com/DV/DV21 {.html, .pdf}





Categories of 'Persons-at-Risk'

Social Contexts

- Celebrities and notorieties at risk of extortion, kidnap, burglary
- Short-term celebrities such as lottery-winners, victims of crime
- Victims of domestic violence
- Victims of harassment, stalking
- Individuals subject to significant discriminatory behaviour
- People seeking to leave a former association, e.g. ex-gang-members

Political Contexts

- Whistleblowers
- Dissidents
- Human Rights Activists

Organisational Contexts

- Corporate executives
- Government executives
- Undercover operatives
- Law enforcement and prison staff
- Mental health care prof'ls, counsellors

Legal Contexts

- Judges, lawyers and jurors, particularly in highly-charged cases
- Witnesses, especially people in protected witness programs
- Ex-prisoners re-integrating with society





Privacy Needs of a Contrarian

		Solitude	Intimacy	Secrecy	Inconspicuousness
Freedom To		Intellectual Privacy	Decisional Privacy	Associational Privacy	(Public) Behavioural Privacy
	Experience	Discover	Fly a Kite	Debate	Receive Critique
	Behaviour	Conceive	Articulate	Cross-Fertilise	Contend
	Communications	-	Carefully Expose	Test	Publish



Privacy Needs of a Contrarian

		<u>Solitude</u>	Intimacy	Secrecy	Inconspicuousness
Freedom From		Bodily Privacy	Spatial Privacy	Communicational Privacy	Proprietary Privacy
	Experience	Censorship	Pressure on Family	Inbound Censorship	Denial of Anonymous Reading, Viewing
	Behaviour	Imprisonment Torture	Pressure on Family	Outbound Censorship	Denial of Secure Storage
	Communications	-	Message Censorship	Message Monitoring	Denial of Secure Messaging



The Key Things to Obfuscate and Falsify

Data

If a person's stored data could result in some organisation constraining their or any other person's freedom or privacy, the content of the stored data may need to be hidden

Messages

Re a person's communications

Identities

Re visibility of the identity under which a person performs acts

Locations

Re visibility of the location at which a person performs acts

Social Networks

Re the associations that a person has with others



Categorisation of Surveillance

(1) Of What? Person, Object, Space

(2) For Whom? Person, Involved Party, Third Party

(3) By Whom? Person, Involved Party, Third Party

(4) Why? Wellbeing, Evidence, Deterrence

(5) How? Physical (visual, aural, at distance,

auto-surveillance); Dataveillance

(retrospective, real-time, predictive);

Communications / Experience

Personal / Mass surveillance

(6) Where? Physical, Virtual, Intellectual

(7) When? Once, Recurrent, Scattered, Continuous



