

Computing

Lesson 5: Privacy and surveillance

Impact of Technology

Irfan Amin



Task 1 - Privacy (1 of 2)

For each of the following statements, decide whether you agree or disagree, or both (in the 'opinion' column) and explain your opinions.

Statement	Opinion	Explain
It is the Government's responsibility to protect me from threats to my personal data.		
The Government shouldn't listen to my private telephone calls.		
If I have nothing to hide, law enforcement should have access to my password-protected phone.		



Task 1 - Privacy (2 of 2)

Statement	Opinion	Explain
I have the right to determine which digital services have access to my personal information.		
The Government should store information about its citizens indefinitely.		
Intelligence services should collect data on people in order to stop crimes before they happen.		
The Government should be able to read the encrypted messages of suspected criminals.		



Task 2 - Data privacy versus security concerns

(1 of 4)

Fill in the missing words using the word bank (on Slide 4).

A society can't guarantee _____ without also invading the _____ of its citizens; laws that allow the collection of _____ directly infringe upon individuals' _____. The ability to collect data for use in _____ is invaluable to police and other law enforcement agencies. The _____ has been used by police to monitor and collect data on the _____ and text messages of suspected _____. The Home Secretary has stated that communications data is used in _____ of criminal cases. The _____ allows agencies to safeguard _____ by collecting data from a huge range of sources. This data is used to _____ and to foil plots before they can cause harm to the citizens of the UK.



Task 2 - Data privacy versus security concerns (2 of 4)

There is an argument that guarding _____, especially around data, is a better way of stopping malicious individuals from inflicting harm. The _____ defined how organisations should handle personal data in the future. The Act tells organisations what sort of data they can hold, where they can hold it, and how long they need to keep it for. This could be seen as a move towards guarding _____ for individuals. Organisations and governments collect huge amounts of personal data, and this data is extremely _____. Its value applies not only to the organisations that collect it, but also to other malicious individuals such as _____ and rival governments. There is also no way to guarantee that the data is being used appropriately within the government, either. The _____ was implemented to end a culture of secrecy in government, in a move to avert concerns over government conduct.



Task 2 - Data privacy versus security concerns (3 of 4)

However, not all data collected is _____ to be requested via this Act.

Data collection allows law enforcement to investigate and _____ criminals they would not otherwise be able to. The use of communications data in investigations exemplifies this. The Telecommunications Act, while useful, also allows the _____ collection of very personal data about a country's citizens. This data is valuable to people outside the government, and so steps must be taken to ensure it is kept _____. Strong _____, firewalls, and careful monitoring of any _____ data are all steps that must be taken if the collection of data is to continue.



Task 2 - Data privacy versus security concerns

(4 of 4)

Word Bank

Use these words to fill in the blanks in the passage.

Identifying
Encryption
Secure
Mass
Individual privacy
Track threats
National security
95%
Criminals
Privacy
Data
Security

Convict
Available
Freedom of Information Act 2000
Hackers
Valuable
Data Protection Act 2018
Privacy
Investigatory Powers Act 2016
Phone calls
Telecommunications Act 1984
Investigations
Personal privacy



Task 3 - Match the technology with the privacy implication (1 of 2)

Match the technology below with the privacy implication.

Phone calls, web browsers, electronically tagging criminals, vehicle black boxes, mobile phones, CCTV cameras

Number	Technology	Privacy Issues
1		There are regulations determining what images and film can be used for, and members of the public should be warned of its presence. Businesses must register their details with the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO) and pay a data protection fee.
2		The use of GPS to ensure that criminals stick to a court-mandated curfew to be at a specific location at a specific time.



Task 3 - Match the technology with the privacy implication (2 of 2)

Number	Technology	Privacy Issues
3		This can be integral or added to cars to record eg speed, braking, belt usage, airbags, GPS usage. This information can be used in road traffic accident investigations.
4		These different groups may have access to the data on your personal device: service providers, advertisers, law enforcement, criminals.
5		History is recorded and may be used by: service providers, advertisers, law enforcement, criminals.
6		They are routinely recorded in the workplace and trends are tracked.

