Please note, a complete powerpoint file with images is available from mgm@uow.edu.au or katina@uow.edu.au

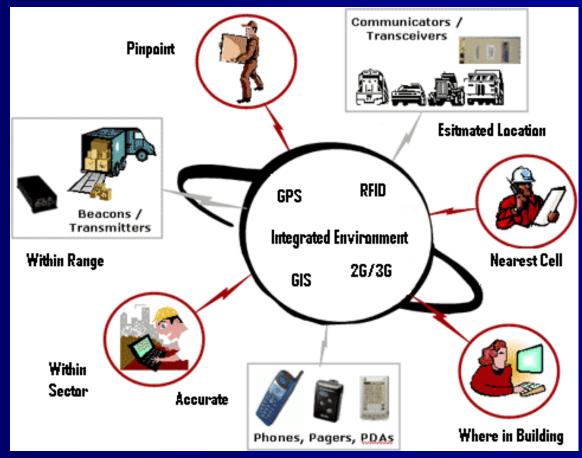


Überveillance: 24/7 x 365 People Tracking & Monitoring

LOCPRIV '08 • Sydney • Australia University of New South Wales, Australia

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The Current 'Mobile' Environment



Is Ubiquitous Tracking: Fact or Fiction?

- Ubiquitous tracking is here, NOW
 - E.g. Logistics providers tracking shipments
 - DHL-Asia claims 5 million daily parcel 'location fixes'
- Is people tracking ubiquitous?
 - Are you a criminal or terrorist suspect?
 - Law enforcement agencies can track anyone (warrant)
 - Are you a prison inmate or medical patient?
 - Minority groups are always early adopters (trialability)
- Balance needed between extreme viewpoints
 - <u>Industry</u> is promoting ubiquity to its customers
 - Civil libertarians are not always fully informed

Multimedia Clips

- Kevin Warwick Personalisation
- 2. IBM Commercial Supply Chain
- VeriChip VeriMed Application

The Case for RFID: An Emerging Technology

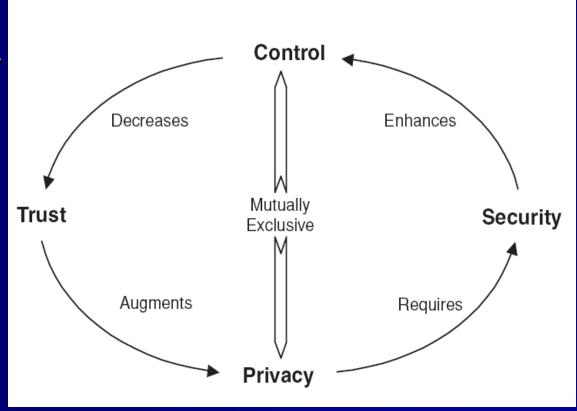
- Consumer education is important
 - In the case of RFID it cannot wait until after deployment
- Safeguards and support depend on usability context
 - One size does not fit all
 - E.g. tagging objects vs implanting people with transponders is different (even if voluntary subscription)
- The question **IS** whether RFID:
 - (A) Is a technology looking for a problem, pushed by vendors
 - (B) Is a valuable e-business investment for the future?
 - (C) Is another *interim* technology serving perceived needs?
 - (D) Is a vehicle for global object-to-subject surveillance?

The Rights of the Individual to Opt-Out of Being Tracked

- Is the individual "being tracked":
 - a minor, mentally ill or disabled, a citizen or alien, husband or wife, a leaseholder of a vehicle, a life insurance policy member, a medical patient, an employee of a company, a criminal etc.
- Informed personal consent vs third party (power of attorney)?
- Need to respect individual philosophies/beliefs held by citizens
- Required accessibility to services through multiple mechanisms
 - E.g. there are people who do not own a mobile phone, do not wish to have Internet access for banking, and do not believe in credit facilities (it is their right to do so; their right to be *let* alone)
- An individual should be aware of location frequency reporting
 - Daily, hourly, per minute/second, based on custom requirements
- Polling "transactions" must be transparent to the subscriber

Location Tracking Dilemmas

- Accuracy
- Accessibility
- Privacy
- Property
- Control
- Security
- Trust
- Cost



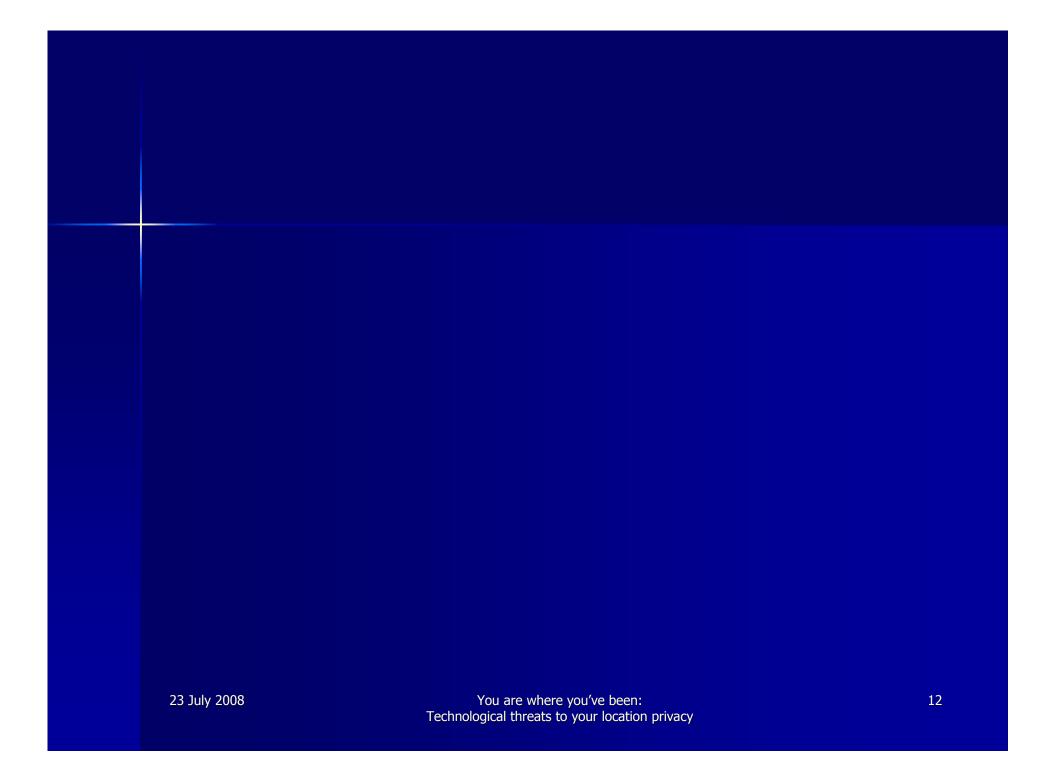
Defining Überveillance

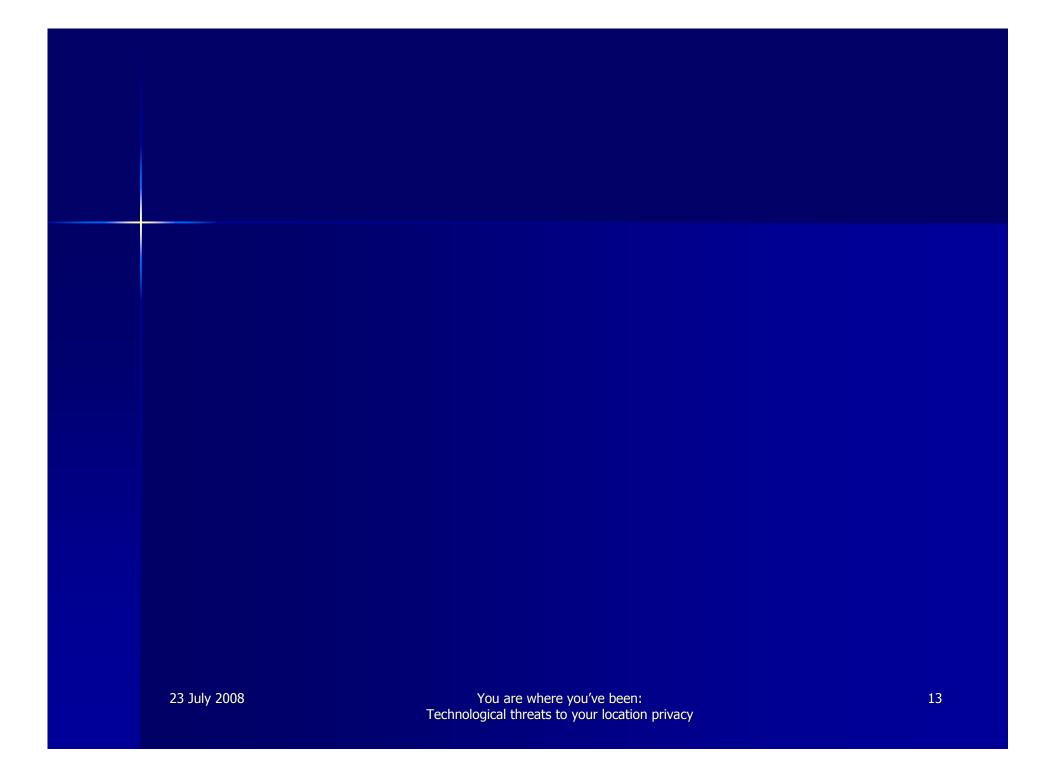
- Überveillance takes that which was static or discrete in the dataveillance world, and makes it constant and embedded.
- The ability to automatically locate AND identify.
- It has to do with the fundamental who (ID), where (location), when (time) questions in an attempt to derive why (motivation), what (result), and even how (method/plan/thought).
- Überveillance can be a predictive mechanism for one's expected behavior; or it can be based on historical fact, or something in between.

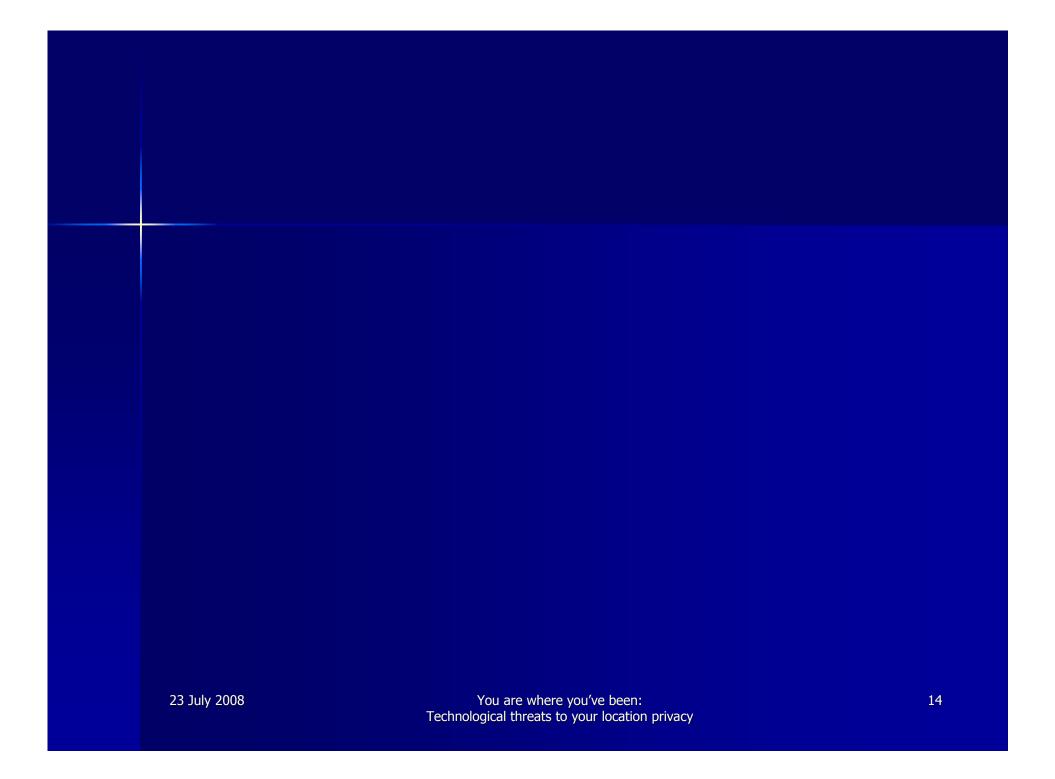
Q: Is this a Good Depiction of Überveillance? A: No, it is not.

Q: Is this a Good Depiction of Überveillance? A: Yes, it is.

Think of überveillance as *Big Brother*, on the inside looking out.







And what is Retail Überveillance Theory (RET)?

- "But Mr. Roberti, RFID Journal editor and conference convenor, dismisses the fear.
- More invasive technologies, such as GSM cell-phones or toll road transponders, perturb very few because the benefits outweigh the negatives, he says.
- He is also skeptical of the retail uberveillance theory. "What are the chances that competitive companies are going to share their customers' information?"

What are the Inherent Problems of Überveillance?

- Location intelligence can reveal a great deal about one's relationships, traits, likes and dislikes, mobility behaviour etc.
- Problem of any location service is the potential for:
 - Misinformation
 - Misinterpretation
 - Information Manipulation
- The inherent problem with überveillance is that facts do not always add up to truth (ie as in the case of an exclusive disjunction T+T=F), and predictions based on intelligence are not always correct.
- Location services can enhance national and personal security
 - But how much privacy are we willing to trade to increase security?
- Überveillance is here now- the above and beyond almost omnipresent 24/7 x 365 surveillance
- We must consider the trajectory of location services
 - Hierarchical positioning systems (converging services)
 - IP-based location services (location-aware devices)
 - The rise of the Electrophorus (the 'human' as a wireless node)

Practical Approaches to Gauging Social Impact and our Future Research Directions

- Before widespread diffusion of an innovation
 - Discourse and debate
 - Citizen and public/private sector involvement
 - Scenario-based planning
 - Historical method; learning from the lessons of the past
 - Best case/worse case and deconstruction/interpretation
 - Technology assessment & forecasting
 - Ask a universal panel of experts with diverse backgrounds
- After widespread diffusion of an innovation
 - Case law-based analysis
 - Technical standards, guidelines, protocol review
 - Evidence-based practice can fine-tune regulation/policy

Backup Slide

Stakeholder Relationships and Related Issues

