

New York City College of Technology
English Department
ENG 1101 Final Examination: Form B

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Oct. 4, 2014

The New York Times

We Want Privacy, but Can't Stop Sharing

By Kate Murphy

IMAGINE a world suddenly devoid of doors. None in your home, on dressing rooms, on the entrance to the local pub or even on restroom stalls at concert halls. The controlling authorities say if you aren't doing anything wrong, then you shouldn't mind.

Well, that's essentially the state of affairs on the Internet. There is no privacy. If those creepy targeted ads on Google hadn't tipped you off, then surely Edward J. Snowden's revelations, or, more recently, Jennifer Lawrence's nude selfies, made your vulnerability to cybersnooping abundantly clear.

You need only read George Orwell's 1984 or watch the film Minority Report to understand how surveillance is incompatible with a free society. And increasingly, people are coming to understand how their online data might be used against them. You might not get a job, a loan or a date because of an indiscreet tweet or if your address on Google Street View shows your brother-in-law's clunker in the driveway. But less obvious is the psychic toll of the current data free-for-all.

"With all the focus on the legal aspects of privacy and the impact on global trade there's been little discussion of why you want privacy and why it's intrinsically important to you as an individual," said Adam Joinson, professor of behavior change at the University of the West of England in Bristol, who coined the term "digital crowding" to describe excessive social contact and loss of personal space online.

Perhaps that's because there is no agreement over what constitutes private information. It varies among cultures, genders and individuals. Moreover, it's hard to argue for the value of privacy when people eagerly share so much aching personal information on social media.

But the history of privacy (loosely defined as freedom from being observed) is one of status. Those who are institutionalized for criminal behavior or ill health, children and the impoverished have less privacy than those who are upstanding, healthy, mature and wealthy. Think of crowded tenements versus mansions behind high hedges.

"The implication is that if you don't have it, you haven't earned the right or aren't capable or trustworthy," said Christena Nippert-Eng, professor of sociology at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago and author of Islands of Privacy.

So it's not surprising that privacy research in both online and offline environments has shown that just the perception, let alone the reality, of being watched results in feelings of low self-esteem, depression and

anxiety. Whether observed by a supervisor at work or Facebook friends, people are inclined to conform and demonstrate less individuality and creativity. Their performance of tasks suffers and they have elevated pulse rates and levels of stress hormones.

An analogy in the psychological literature is that privacy is like sleep. Just as being unconscious for a portion of the day is restorative, so is being unselfconscious. The arousal associated with being observed and the implicit judgment drain cognitive resources. We worry about how we are perceived, which inhibits our ability to explore our thoughts and feelings so we can develop as individuals.

“There’s also this idea in our society that if I just embarrass myself enough I can be the next Snooki or Kardashian,” said Anita L. Allen, author of Unpopular Privacy: What Must We Hide? and professor of law and philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. “There’s a real financial incentive to not care and give it all up.”

The problem is that if you reveal everything about yourself or it’s discoverable with a Google search, you may be diminished in your capacity for intimacy. This goes back to social penetration theory, one of the most cited and experimentally validated explanations of human connection. Developed by Irwin Altman and Dalmas A. Taylor in the 1970s, the theory holds that relationships develop through gradual and mutual self-disclosure of increasingly private and sensitive personal information.

Thought of another way, information about yourself is like currency. The amount you spend on a person signifies how much you value the relationship. And that person compensates you in kind. That’s why it feels like theft when someone tells your secrets or data miners piece together your personal history — using your browsing habits, online purchases and social networks — and sell it. And it’s also why if you’re profligate with information about yourself, you have precious little to offer someone really special.

Congress has so far been disinclined to protect citizens from their digital promiscuity or halt the data grabs perpetrated by Internet companies. States have made some moves such as California’s law to allow minors to erase social media posts, but legal scholars including Professor Allen say these measures are far from sufficient. And while the European Union is pressing to allow its citizens the “right to be forgotten,” it’s questionable how that will be accomplished.

But privacy researchers said they are starting to see signs of a backlash. People are beginning to exercise a bit more reserve online or are otherwise engaging in subversive tactics to thwart data miners. Such small acts of defiance might include setting up multiple fake identities, using a virtual private network to shield their browsing behavior and not “liking” anything on Facebook or following anyone on Twitter, making their social networks and preferences harder to track.

“When people want privacy there’s often this idea that, ‘Oh, they are hiding something dirty,’ but they are really just trying to hold onto themselves,” Professor Nippert-Eng said. She gives the example of a 65-year-old man who in his youth harbored the fantasy of being a rock star and still spends hours blissfully practicing his guitar in his basement: “He doesn’t want anyone to know, because he doesn’t want anyone to wreck it for him.”

Kate Murphy is a journalist in Houston who writes frequently for The New York Times.

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Choose A or B and write a well-developed essay of about five paragraphs.

- A. In the article “We Want Privacy, but Can’t Stop Sharing,” Kate Murphy refers to a behavioral theory made popular by two psychologists in the 1970’s. The theory explains that personal relationships develop by slowly exchanging private information until an intimate connection is formed. Write an essay in which you discuss whether or not you think this (pre-internet) theory applies to today’s “over-sharing” society. Do you think that revealing an abundance of personal information too quickly (particularly on-line, where it can be viewed instantly by a multitude of people) reduces a person’s ability to create meaningful relationships, or do you think society has adapted to a new way of interacting and forming bonds? Use examples from your personal experience to support your thesis. You may also use examples from something you’ve read or viewed to support your ideas. In the course of writing your essay, you must refer to the article “We Want Privacy, but Can’t Stop Sharing” and its ideas.
- B. The evaluation process (at work or school) is intended to inform people about the quality of their work and to help them improve their performance. However, in the article “We Want Privacy, but Can’t Stop Sharing,” Kate Murphy considers an opposite point of view: “being watched” results in high stress levels and “less individuality and creativity.” Write an essay in which you discuss the act of being observed or evaluated and the effects you think this type of assessment has on an individual’s performance or self-esteem. Use examples from your own life (either on or off-line) to support your thesis. You may also use examples from something you’ve read or viewed to illustrate your ideas. In the course of writing your essay, you must refer to the article “We Want Privacy, but Can’t Stop Sharing” and its ideas.