


MODELS OF PRIVACY NORMS

Values Based Frameworks		Harms Based Frameworks		
Hartzog	Westin	Prosser	Calo	Solove
Pillars of Privacy	States of Privacy	Common Law Privacy Torts	Subjective and Objective Harms	Taxonomy of Privacy
<p>Autonomy: freedom to develop reliable and sustainable relationships of trust and create and maintain zones of obscurity: (freedom from external interference)</p>	<p>Overlapping models should be read left to right. For example non-participation in information use falls under Hartzog's Autonomy, Calo's Objective Harms and Solove's Exclusion.</p> 			<p>INVASION: Decisional Interference Intruding into a person's decision making regarding their private affairs.</p>
<p>Trust: willingness to become vulnerable to the actions of another.</p>		<p>Intimacy is a "close relaxed and frank relationship between two or more individuals" that results from the seclusion of a pair or small group of individuals.</p>		<p>Objective Unanticipated or coerced use of information.</p>
<p>Obscurity when information and people are hard or unlikely to be found or understand, people are relatively safe and rely on that risk calculus.</p>	<p>Reserve is the "creation of a psychological barrier against unwanted intrusion"; this creation of a psychological barrier requires others to respect an individual's need or desire to restrict communication of information concerning him or herself.</p>	<p>Public Disclosure of embarrassing private facts.</p>		
		<p>Appropriation of name or likeness</p>		<p>INFORMATION PROCESSING: Secondary Use Using personal information for a purpose other than that for which it was collected.</p>
	<p>Solitude is a physical separation from others.</p>	<p>Intrusion upon seclusion or solitude, or into private affairs.</p>	<p>Subjective Perception of unwanted observation (using a liberal definition of observation).</p>	<p>INFORMATION PROCESSING: Insecurity Failing to protect information.</p>
	<p>Anonymity is the "desire of individuals for times of 'public privacy'."</p>			<p>INFORMATION DISSEMINATION: Disclosure Revealing truthful information about a person that impacts their security or the way others judge their character.</p>
				<p>INFORMATION DISSEMINATION: Exposure Revealing a person's nudity, grief, or bodily functions.</p>
				<p>INFORMATION DISSEMINATION: Appropriation Using an individual's identity to serve the aims and interests of another.</p>
				<p>COLLECTION: Surveillance Watching, listening to, or recording of a person's activities.</p>
				<p>COLLECTION: Interrogation Questioning or probing for personal information.</p>
				<p>INVASION: Intrusion Disturbing a person's tranquility or solitude.</p>
				<p>INFORMATION PROCESSING: Identification Linking of information to an individual. [Sometimes called 'singling out']</p>
				<p>INFORMATION PROCESSING: Aggregation Combining various pieces of personal information.</p>
				<p>INFORMATION DISSEMINATION: Increased Accessibility Amplifying the accessibility of personal information.</p>
<p>Another Example: Prosser's False Light tort is similar to Solove's Distortion harm.</p>		<p>Publicity which places a person in a false light in the public eye.</p>		<p>INFORMATION DISSEMINATION: Distortion Disseminating false or misleading information about a person.</p>

While this table represents a significant portion of the overlap between the various models, it is not comprehensive of every pairwise comparison between any two models