

TITLE: Globalization of Personal Data
GROUP #: G1, Beijing, China – Workers & Travellers
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PARTICIPANTS:

- Peng
- Wanqing
- Ying
- Jing
- Chunling
- Jingchun
- Fengming
- Haijing
- Jinshan
- Liwen
- Xichun
- Xia
- Jun
- Huiming

R: My name is -----. I'm working in an international company.

R: My name is -----. I am working in a trading company. My job is to set up the air conditioning for different entity, and here it's a little bit too hot.

R: I am working for (sounds like) Logesty and my name is -----.

R: I am working in an international company. It's a clothing workshop. My name is -----.

R: My name is -----. I am working in a freight company.

R: My name is -----. I am working as a human resource. I am working at a human resource company.

R: My name is -----. I'm working in a commercial company.

R: I am working with stereos. My name is -----.

R: I am working in a property company, and I am working after sales service.

R: I am working in a Japanese company.

M: If I mention the word, privacy, what first of all comes into your mind. Please don't answer me first. You have a piece of paper in front of you. Please write down the first thing that comes into your mind. When I say privacy, what comes into your mind? Do not discuss first. So now, when you hear, security, what first of all comes into your mind? What did you write?

R: Personal secrecy, and the thing that you do not want to be known by the other people. A personal secret.

M: Do we have any other points of view?

R: I said, the only thing shared by yourself.

R: Because they have already said that, so I cannot say it.

M: Do you think they are different from the other people?

R: Well, I have yet a different understanding. The first thing coming to my mind is that...

M: You see that I want all kinds of opinion.

R: I think that is a sexual relationship. The sexual relationship is very private.

M: So a personal secret, and a personal affair, and a sexual relationship, and what's more coming into your mind?

R: A word.

M: So first of all it's a wording, and what is the wording?

R: It just is privacy. And I think it's not only limited to be a personal thing. I think that everything you do not want to speak out can be related to privacy. For example, the benefit, the interest of the company and also, can be privacy.

M: Okay, what's more supplement, and to the knowledge about privacy, and what's more coming to your mind?

R: The other secret, the other people's secret. The other people's secret you do not want to speak out.

M: What about security?

R: I said stationery, and I said, stationery, reliability.

R: The credibility of the life.

R: The security of the life, and not dangerous.

M: What's more?

R: You feel sure, you feel sure about your life.

R: The public security.

R: The social security.

R: The social safe.

R: The personal space, space of freedom.

M: So somebody treats freedom as a value, and what do you think value is? So the term of value, what do you think of it? You do not have to write it down. In term of value, what do you think of it? Somebody said, like freedom, equality, all kind...sort of value, and what do you think of value?

R: Well, value, it's recognised by the other people. I mean, in terms of your capability, your ability.

M: What do you think that value is?

R: Well, I think that the more important is recognised by yourself, proved by yourself.

R: It's a very abstract word.

R: It can be something about yourself.

M: And the quality of this person? For example, economic value and the value of the quality of the people. So, if privacy is also a kind of a value, what do you think it is?

R: Something happened in the society and I think too, with certain people of the society, and a very small group of people, and they have the privacy. For example, they will be exposed to magazines and the newspapers.

M: Exposure, you mentioned, right?

R: Yes, that's right. And there's a value about that.

M: So you think that a value of privacy and exposure related to (inaudible words)?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: And for the celebrity or the politics?

R: Value of privacy, it's more important to them. And something that not happened in the public, and the negative ones.

R: I don't think that it has only the negative value, but also has some positive value. For example, like, kind of the press and which can expose the value of a product, so I think that it has both positive sides and negative sides. It is a female writer, she wrote a book and it is specially telling about the privacy of the different people. But I think that these kind of values is not moral enough, morality enough.

R: I think that the value should be a point of view of yourself. And if you think it is valuable, it is valuable. If you don't think it's very valuable, it's not valuable. For example, somebody who sings very well, if you think that she is really a good singer, she is valuable, but if you don't think that she sings well, that's not valuable.

M: What about the other people?

R: Privacy to value, I think, can rise the other's interest. The privacy can cause the interest of the other people. That means that that's valuable privacy. If privacy cannot any of the interest from the other people, that means it's not valuable.

R: If you relate value and privacy together, if it is related to business I don't think that is moral enough.

M: So different people have different points of view. If you think about daily life, do you think that, compared to five years ago, your privacy had less? Compared to five years ago, what do you think of your privacy, more or less?

R: We have more privacy.

M: What about the rest of the people? Do you have more privacy?

R: Yes.

R: I also think that I have more privacy compared to five years ago.

M: Why do you have this feeling?

R: Because, like I am 25 years old, and five years ago I am only 20 years old. I have no privacy at all, and I just have the things happen at school, but not I have more experience in terms of both work and life. I am older and I began to work, so I have more things that I do not want to share with the other people, so I have more privacy compared to five years ago.

M: What about the other people? Why do you think you have more privacy compared to five years ago?

R: Because, now the transport is more developed.

M: What do you think? You see the way of you asking me the question and I have this thinking, and I do not know which way you understand about it, and why do you think that you have more privacy than before?

- R: Because, according to the time passed by, you have more pursuits, and I have a lot of things. I have more things stored in my mind, and I have more experience compared to before.
- M: So both of you mean...and actually they think that the more, and because the time passed by and because they have more background, so in that case they have more privacy than before. What do you think of it?
- R: I think that it doesn't matter...less or more. It's something probably they are privacy in my mind, but you probably will speak to the other people too, but your relationship with the other people will be as close as before. So more or less, I cannot tell you very obviously.
- M: So if we rephrase it, and if you have a similar amount of privacy compared to five years ago, do you think that now you have more privacy or less privacy?
- R: I think that I do not know if I have more or less privacy, but I think that I have less and less space for privacy.
- M: Compared to five years ago, do you think that you have more privacy or not?
- R: I think that the privacy is kind of a right, and if you think about in terms of these points, and I think that in terms of a right, now I have more right about privacy than five years ago, so that's why I have more privacy than before, because the privacy is my own things. And just like that lady said, you see that you have more space to keep your privacy, but if you can really keep the privacy or not, that's another sort of thing. But in terms of the right of privacy, I think that I have more than five years ago.
- R: I think that for the privacy, it's according to the time and the space passing forward and change. Because you have more and more background and 10 years year ago you think that something you didn't want to share with the other people, but now you think it's not a big deal and you can share it with the other people.

M: So your points of views changed?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: Why do you say that?

R: Because something, according to the time passed by, and your buddy has already been over quite a few...almost a lifetime, and you can talk to them, anything, while you are drinking the wine and tell the jokes.

M: I would like to ask all of you if, compared to five years ago, if you have the same amount of privacy, but because of the environment, of social change, do you think that you will have more or less privacy compared to five years ago?

R: I think that I have more privacy.

M: Why do you think that you have more privacy?

R: Because you have more experience, but you have the same experience, and just you are in the same kind of social environment.

R: Because the society is advanced and you see that, only if you have not anything to change by yourself, but because of the society is changing and you must have more privacy.

M: What about you? What do you think?

R: I think that you are just trying to tempt me to say that I have more privacy, and actually you see that, because now it's more technology in terms of the society, so have more and more privacy.

- M: Actually, I do not have the (inaudible words) I just want to know, in terms of you, do you have more or less privacy?
- R: I think that because now, the technology has already been more and more developed and we have the mental satellite, and you see that you will have lots of privacy because you can not keep them.
- R: I agree with him. You see that some time in the evening, and you see that five years ago you can pass by the traffic only if there is no cop standing there, but now you can't because there is a surveillance camera there.
- M: So just give me an example, like the traffic lights, the electronic ones, and before you didn't have it, so, which occasion, which environment? You can keep the privacy but now you have to be exposed. I will give the other people to share their point of views first. Do you have any examples?
- R: Before there wasn't any of the surveillance cameras at work, but now there are more and more surveillance cameras.
- R: And in the computer, the computer also have the surveillance camera.
- M: So office and computer and traffic lights.
- R: In the hotel.
- R: And in the bank.
- R: And in the office building.
- R: And in the community, in the lift of the community.

R: You see that almost all the public spaces have the surveillance. For example, here we have a surveillance camera.

M: This one I have already told you, because we do not have enough time to take the recorder, to record what you say, so that's why we make the video. So, for the time being, do you have the concern that your privacy will be exposed?

R: I do not have too much concern about my privacy.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I have the concern about my privacy, because of your own asset, your own property. If that part shown to the public, that must be a threat to your security.

M: So, your own property exposed to the outside world and you will lose security?

R: Yes, that's why.

R: For example, if your personal account is exposed to the other people, that could be a privacy to you. And if you're exposed to the other people, you will be under threat.

R: For example, I have the concern of using the ATM machine.

M: I would like to ask you first. You said you do not have too much concern about your privacy and you, more or less, are concerned a little bit, and what about the rest of you?

R: I am not concerned.

R: I am not concerned.

M: What about you?

R: In public I don't think that I have concern about my privacy. If you have the concern you just try your best to avoid.

M: So basically you do not have much concern about privacy, except some of you. What do you do to protect your privacy?

R: She gets the money from the ATM and she will not tell the other people her account.

M: What about the rest of you, doing things to protect you?

R: When you are making the call and you just try to speak in a quiet place, not being heard by the other people.

R: I think that a concern and not concern, it's in the case of, you know it or not know it. For example, in America 70% of the calling through the phone will be supervised. If it was a celebrity you will be supervised, but sometimes you probably just do not know.

M: He told you the reason when he feel concerned?

R: I have a friend.

R: And all the important companies through the mail and the fax, and all of them will be screened.

M: Do you think that you are not concerned about it?

R: Also, that depends on your resolve. If you are average people and you do not have any concern about it because it you just use the fax machine, and you are just using the telephone. So, he felt that because that he is average people, and you said that in terms of the celebrities, so I just don't know.

M: What more do you do to protect your privacy?

R: For example, to change passwords very often and be careful to make the phone calls. Do not tell the other people about your bank account.

M: And what's more?

R: Because we are recruiting the employees and we need them to give us their identity number, then to keep the material to me. Because this material we not give back to them.

M: Why?

R: You see, actually, that's not safe enough, because the copy of the identity card is me, it's with me, and if I am not responsible enough I will just throw it everywhere and that will be got by some of the criminals, and they will do something with that identity number.

M: This is a topic we are finished here. Because we have the different background for your work, for your career, so we have different points of view, and I know that my point of view is different from all of you, so I know what you think about it anyway. What do you do to protect your privacy or you do nothing to protect your privacy?

R: I do nothing to protect my privacy.

M: Okay, so let them speak first because they do not speak very often.

R: Just stay at home and to protect yourself more, and when you are in public you just stick to the rules, for example, and stick to the traffic rules.

M: What about the rest of you? What do you do to protect your secret?

R: For example, to get the money, I basically get the money from the bank instead of from the ATM. I'm afraid that sometime something will happen.

M: What about you?

R: I almost do the same.

M: What about you? What do you do to protect your privacy, or you do nothing?

R: I'm just like them.

M: Can you tell me directly what do you do?

R: You just try to do things to protect your home, and when you're going out to stick to the public rules.

M: From where do you get the information about privacy?

R: Like the schools, in terms of the building rent, and they will come to me, but actually, I do not have any contact with them.

R: Also, I get the tickets, I get the information about the tickets, air tickets, so in that case your cell phone will be careless, be taken by the other people, and probably they do not know me. They just by chance are dialling my number. So, in that case, this is very complicated, and you see that when you take a call from the person you didn't know and it's really very big trouble.

R: You see that there are some people, they specifically find out the number and if, when they get to know the number and if they would really like to know what a person is like, then they can, no matter in which way, they can get to know the person.

M: Have you ever considered about yourself and when you consider about your privacy, which occasion you will think about your privacy?

R: For example, in the department store and in the account...there's a credit card you use for the account, in the bank.

M: Which other occasions would you think about privacy?

R: For example, when you go to a web site and when you are making calls to the other people.

M: Generally, do you talk about privacy with your families?

R: Very seldom.

R: Very seldom, because it is a privacy, so you do not like to share it with the other people.

M: With people here or with the people in your family?

R: You just pull down the drape of your home to keep the privacy.

M: In the past five years have you ever changed your view about the privacy?

R: According to my age of growing up, because I have already done more and more, so I am more and more thinking about the privacy. I more and more consider about the privacy.

M: What about you?

R: I think that five years ago I considered about the privacy more, but now I think that less and less I consider about privacy, because there are some things you thought the privacy before, but now become transparent.

M: Like what, for example?

R: For example, if my child is not good at studying, before I was waiting to tell to the other people, but now I don't think it's a big deal.

M: Why don't you think it's a big deal now? Why do you think you can share it with the other people that your child is not good at work?

R: Because I have already been accustomed to my child is not always a failure at school work, and the other thing is that, because my child is already growing older, and he has already been not too much care about that.

M: So both of you get used to it?

R: That's right.

M: You said that you have different change of view, that you have a stronger view of the privacy?

R: Well, because, when I was at a school and I was young I didn't have too much privacy. I like to share, to keep in my mind. I didn't think of the things in a complicated way. But now, because I began to work and I keep more things stored in my mind, so I will consider if this thing is supposed to be shared with the other people.

M: What led you to have this concern, to have this new consideration? What is the reason to keep more things in your mind?

R: I think that, because of my work and because of my friends.

M: What about the rest of you? Have you changed your view in terms of privacy in the past five years?

R: I think that now it's more and more complicated, and my boss is from Japan and you see that he didn't like...because I worked with a Japanese boss and I know him from different ways, I think that I am more and more open minded than five years ago. Something I think that it was not that convenient for me to share with the other people, but now I think that I feel more and more comfortable to share with the other people.

M: Why?

R: Because it's developed and there are a lot of things discussed through the media.

M: So from the media and also you talked with your friends, so you became more and more open minded?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: You see that to your friends, to the people you know, you have no privacy, and for the stranger you can keep the privacy more.

R: There are a lot of promotion in the media and you think that you have already got used to more and more about something and which you thought privacy, but now not more.

M: What about the rest of you? Do you think that you will be influenced by the media?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: In which way?

R: The news, the messages from the information, the newspaper will in a period of time influence your point of view.

R: Yes, I agree with him

R: That will lead you to how to see the world.

M: Do you think that things become more and more private because of the change of the (inaudible word) or what?

R: I think that, according to the time pass by, and your own points of view they change, and something five years ago, it's a privacy to you, but today, after five years it's not privacy any more.

M: Yes, but how do we know?

R: The society changes, so I think that.

M: How has the society changed?

R: Because of the (inaudible word) case of the society, because of the public wheel. So to the wheel of privacy.

M: Do you think that will be related to something, to some main things?

R: No, I don't think that they are closely related to each other.

M: They do not closely relate to each other, so have any of you been seriously invaded in terms of your privacy?

R: No.

R: Probably slightly, but not seriously.

M: Have you ever been invaded to your privacy?

R: Slightly.

R: During the past few years I think that it happens all the time.

M: Can you tell me?

R: I think that you see that the communication, it's very convenient now and you can be found at any time and sometimes you really were allowed to stay alone.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: My identity number before, and I think it was not a big deal, and later I worked with a person from out of town, and they used my identity number and I think that time I began to more and more care about my identity number and never sharing it with the other people.

M: So, you more and more care about it. Have any of you been invaded about your privacy?

R: No.

R: I worked in another company before and in that company I was an after sales person and each of us had a computer and each of the computers had a password, and at that time, because we keep it from the other people, we always take the password with us if we do not switch on the computer. But now, because people has already got better known to each other and we began to share the password with the other people. But you see, sometimes your password be stolen by the other people, and it happened, but you even didn't know who got them.

M: What about you?

R: The company had already checked out the identity number for each of us. You see, this one is really very rarely to be seen.

R: Your identity is everywhere.

R: For example, where you are, sort of, against the rule in the street and the old lady there will just let you to take out your identity number.

R: You see that this kind of thing has already been happening for so often, you would get used to it.

M: For the daily life, privacy and work privacy, have you ever been invaded by the government in privacy...the privacy being invaded by government?

R: Well, in terms of privacy only, being invaded by government, I don't think that happened very often, but of course a citizen's rights and being invaded by the government, that probably happened.

M: This is a topic we will talk about later. Just for the privacy, have you very been invaded by the government?

R: This is something you might experience at the police station and they take introduction matter to my place, workplace, to make their survey.

M: From what time to what time to make their course?

R: And I think that this is kind of...I think that this is kind of an invasion by the government, but probably they are just doing their own business.

M: So one way, your privacy really offered to the other people, but also that you agree that they are doing it because they doing the correct work. So this is something you can accept, even though your privacy is being invaded?

R: Yes, that's right, because this is public security station of the government.

M: What kind of case you cannot accept?

R: You see that if you go to the bank and if you're living in the hotel they also need to check out your identity number.

M: And these things you can accept?

R: Well, for example, if I go out on business...I went to (inaudible word) one day and that was the SARS period and everybody came from Beijing and they never allowed them to go in there.

M: So talking about privacy.

R: We lived in hotel and you have to show your identity card to the other people.

M: Do you think this one you can accept?

R: Although it's not very clear, but I think that the legislation department of the government must have some relationship with the hotel, so for example, the behaviour of our company and they check out the identity number of yours, and because they just want to make sure that it's yourself coming here, but not come here by the other people.

R: Yes, better for the hotel and for the bank and probably we want to check out the identity card.

M: And you just use the identity card to make the registration?

R: Yes, and sometimes they really want you to identify your identity and use your credit card and use your identity card.

M: Do you think you can accept it?

R: Well, I think that before you come here and they notified you to take your identity card with you, you can accept it because you know it, for the registration and that's a rule from the public security office in the hotel, and it also follows the rule.

R: If they would like to search a criminal they will tell everybody, all the public facilities to check out the identity card to see if this person will come to the hotel to (inaudible word) and avoid the traffic officer.

R: And before the vacation and they will by chance check out their identity card and stop by everybody with no regulation at all. And also, when they will copy down....

END OF SIDE ONE, TAPE ONE

R: The technology today has already been quite developed and advanced, and you can use another way to check it out. You don't have to just stop the people. It's really not necessary for you to stop the people to check out the registration number. In that case, they are doing something good behaviour, but in terms of why, it's not humanity enough.

R: Yes, that's right.

R: And also, that wastes your time.

M: You mentioned a hotel. In which case do you think that you can accept, even though it's a kind of invasion of privacy?

R: You see that you have already accustomed to that so I think that I have already been used to being checked out by the identity number.

M: With the identity number?

R: Yes.

M: What kind of other privacy?

R: For example, you go to the hospital and the people ask you about your disease and you can accept it because they are just trying to heal you.

M: What's more?

R: For example, if it is something that I already know will happen the previous few days I had, and I can accept. For example, Mr. Chin said, where you are in the evening and the surveillance. It's watching your registration number plate.

M: Do you think that you can accept it?

R: I think that I can accept because they are controlling if everybody is following the rule.

M: Is there a type of people who are more easy to be invaded to their privacy?

R: Wealthy people.

R: Celebrities.

R: People with a lot of money.

R: I think that the poorest people, the most poor people, it's most easily to be invaded.

M: What about the rest of the people?

R: I think that the people who have money, who have a lot of money will be easy to be invaded, in terms of the privacy, and also the celebrities.

M: Why?

R: Because they are the spot of the media.

M: Why do you think that the poor are easy to be invaded?

R: I can give you an example. For example, my father-in-law, 19 years old already, and after a car accident and became cripple, and a few days later he has already been and being received by the government.

M: Why?

R: Actually we have already get the green card for the mate who helped my father-in-law. He has already been taken...who just taken by the security department of the office of the government.

M: Why?

R: Well, because as I said, she is a person from the outside of the town and they tear off her living card, her temporary identity card. You see that for the people that lived in Beijing I don't think that we will be teared off and get by the security department of the government.

So that's why I think that the poorest of people will be most easily to be attacked in terms of their privacy.

M: Do you think that in the future five years your personal privacy, how likely will be invaded?

R: I would think that even being invaded is not a big deal because I just try to protect everything in my mind, for example, my identity card and my account number.

R: Even being known by the other people, it doesn't matter. They will just keep the secret of your own credit card and your privacy and your identity card and your asset of your three people at home.

R: Yes, that's right.

M: What about the rest of you? How likely do you think that your privacy will be invaded in the next five years?

R: I don't think so. I don't think that my privacy will be invaded.

M: What about the other people?

R: It's really hard to say.

M: In terms of five years, what do you think of it?

R: Well, for example, if you buy a car and your car was stolen. Also, probably your passport will be checked by the other people.

R: And your bank.

M: So we think that there will be more ways to check out your privacy.

R: I think that there are a lot of things that could happen in the shopping area because you buy things more and more from the internet. So probably your account will be stolen by the other people. For the public, I think.

R: And for the bank system and probably that will happen.

M: So from now to ten years, how likely do you think that it will be invaded in terms of your privacy, more and more or less and less?

R: I think that it will be more and more.

M: So it's possible, more and more. Okay, what about the rest of you?

R: I think that more and more your privacy will be invaded because you have more and more money and your background become richer and richer, and also because the technology has already become more and more advanced and the communication become more and more advanced.

M: What supplement do you have and do you agree that you will be more and more likely to be invaded in terms of your privacy?

R: Yes, but I think that the main thing is just to try to be a good person, just try to be an honest person.

R: Yes, because the technology will become more and more developed, and so something even cannot be controlled by the surveillance, and cannot be restricted by the government.

R: Or what the government do you can only accept. So you cannot change the world. The only thing you can do is just try to be honest and try to be a good citizen.

R: I also agree that there will be more and more likely to be invaded.

M: In the future, what information do you think that will no longer be that kind of private. Like, the information that you think is quite private, but in the future could no longer be private that much. What can be this kind of information...some information that is quite personal, quite private, but in the future you will think that it will be not private any more?

R: I think probably the sexual relationship.

M: What more?

R: For example, something that cannot be done by the other people and you can do by yourself.

M: In terms of technology, you think that can be less and less private?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: What's more?

R: In terms of different angles, you think could be personally owned, but can share to the other people in the future.

M: I would like you to pick up one thing, and in the future what is the biggest threat to your privacy?

R: I think that high technology and I think that the surveillance camera, surveillance system.

M: Why do you say that?

R: Because these are all kinds of device and they will threat your personal privacy. Before the devices are falling behind and they will be more and more developed. Like a stolen heard you on the surveillance and they will be more and more developed. And when they are more and more developed, you can less and less get away from it.

R For yourself, you can never, ever avoid it.

M: For the electronic and computer and facilities, how much do you depend on them at work or at home? Do you use a lot of the computer?

R: Yes, I a lot of the computer.

M: What about the rest of you? Do you use a lot of electronic devices or computer, at home or at work?

R: I use it every day.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: Quite much.

R: I use it a lot at work.

R: I use it a lot at work and at home.

M: Please tell me, and do not let me to ask you one by one, otherwise I do not know. Do you use the computer every day?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: To you, do you think that this computer will influence your personal privacy?

R: The net.

M: The internet will influence your privacy. What about the others?

R: The computer, there will have the record in the computer so the computer itself will expose your privacy.

R: Yes, that's right.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I agree, the other computer will expose your privacy.

M: Do you have the confident that you know that the computer will influence your privacy?

R: Well, because sometimes when we are working outside of the office some of the young people will go the sexual web sites very often and very easily and we can know that all at once.

R: The server manager can control it and can check it out.

M: You mentioned about the internet, you can check it all at once, and what kind of web site you have already been to. What about the email?

R: Some of the virus that when you click it open, that will wreck your password, and your password will be transferred to those people who sent you this virus email message.

R: Yes, that's right.

R: We agree.

R: If you open it your password will be to him.

R: When you are sending the information they will not only send this information, but also the other information will also be sent out. So that's a problem of virus.

R: Yes, that's right.

M: So email is also not safe enough?

R: Yes, that's right.

R: So now talking about security, the first word coming into my mind is email, and we are on the net all day long. We have a lot of email and sometimes they are really not that safe.

M: So you are on the net every day, and I do not know if everybody is doing like this or you just use the computer once a week. Which case is yours? You're all the same...eight hours a day and the internet, hooked up to the internet.

R: It depends. Sometimes I just read the news in the evening or read the information.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I am not as much as they are, but I went to the internet every day.

R: I am on the internet 24 hours a day.

M: What about you?

R: I am like him, all day long on the internet, because I use the internet every day.

M: So some of you are on the internet eight hours a day and some 24 hours a day, and some of you just go to the net occasionally. When you are on the net do you know you will do something to protect your privacy?

R: I do not know.

R: Because I do not have this awareness.

M: Do you know what you need to do to protect your privacy?

R: You delete your recording and to set of some of the software and set up a password.

M: What's more you need to do to protect your privacy?

R: Do you see that some of the web sites, they need you to register and some information you can share and some of the information you cannot share. If there is something you must fill you just use a fake one.

M: What do you mean by a fake one?

R: You can use a fake name and do not use your real name.

M: So basically you use a fake name?

R: No, I always use a real name, because sometimes you need the registration and you do not need to always use a real name.

R: It depends, because some of the web sites can be very safe.

M: So that's something you'll do to protect your privacy?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: There are a lot of devices here like the surveillance and this or like what, and do you think that in the workplace or in the government, in terms of the surveillance, the technology developed more and more. When they are using this technology do you think they are using more and more of this technology or less and less?

R: More and more.

R: They are using the technology more and more.

R: For example, the company, they have the surveillance camera. Before we just had a certain of the departments that had the surveillance camera in a big room of 50 to 60 people, because they are afraid that people will eat a snack or are playing the computer game. But now, almost all the departments have a camera, a surveillance camera.

M: Why?

R: Because we have a lot of people in my company and there are a lot of sales people, and sometimes they are in the company and sometimes they are not in the company, and also they will bring the new people coming in, so there are a lot of people coming in and out, and also during the weekend, the other departments do not work, but some of the departments need to have their people being there.

M: So your company needs to use a surveillance camera to control and restrict the behaviour of the employees?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: What about the rest of you, thinking of that?

R: Just enormously sad with that example about her company.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I am using the new identity number and that's one of the ways to protect my privacy. And after 10 years, like Mr. Lu said, you see that even the credit card for your bank use, you can also put that into.

M: Why?

R: Well, because life becomes more and more convenient.

M: To you, is there any way to let you protect your privacy?

R: No, no better way.

R: I think that's that. Just try to be careful.

R: There are limited ways to protect your privacy.

M: Is there any kind of laws to protect the privacy?

R: I don't think that there is a kind of a law.

R: If you give a loan, a car loan, an apartment, probably you need to fill in a lot of law documents, but that lets you to expose more privacy.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I think that for the personal privacy, they are relatively to the interest of the other company and are just like he said, you're one to the bank, and they, because they want you to care about their company interest, so they just let you to fill out more and more registration.

M: So in that case, you have a limited way to protect your privacy?

R: Yes, that's right.

R: But you see that, your space you have more and more privacy, but you have less and less space to protect your privacy.

M: What about the rest of you? Do you think there is any law to protect your privacy?

R: I don't think so.

R: I don't think there is any.

R: I think that probably there is, but it not means that everybody can use it.

R: You see that even though they know that there is legislation right for the privacy outside of China, but I don't think that they will use it, according to the time passed by and the society become more and more advanced.

R: More or less we know that privacy is a kind of a right, the right of your personal privacy, so in terms of the legislation for example and the concern about your own privacy. I can require the court not open the court, so in that case there is something the laws are doing to protect the privacy.

R: Yes, that's right.

- R: If it will be passed by the government it's another story, but at least you can require the court delay or not open the court if it involves your privacy.
- R: If you ask how to control the privacy in your hand, except the government, and it's really very hard for the personal individual to protect your privacy.
- M: Do you know that the government, in terms of using the personal information and sharing it, had strict restrictions. Do you know about that?
- R: There is a thing and out of the information industry bureau, and you think that you're supposed to have one. Not supposed to have one, but it has one.
- M: What about the rest of you?
- R: I have no idea about that.
- M: Do you think that to these laws that how the government department uses the personal information or shares the information with the other people, do you think that kind of law can protect the privacy?
- R: I think if they even have that rule, it cannot protect the privacy.
- M: Why?
- R: Well, because, according to the time passed by you have no way, and according to the reality you cannot protect your privacy.
- M: Being protected by what?

R: Being protected by the workplace, by a group or by government. Even if they set up a new law to restrict the government or restrict the workplace to share the information, they will be doing it from the other way to share the information.

R: For example, recruiting employees to work in my company, must ask you to offer 20 of your personal information, and if you just offer 18 of them but not 20, the company cannot use you, cannot employ you. But for the company nobody will just go to say that he is wrong.

R: It is because of the quality of the people who use this law and because you see that they always think about their own interest.

R: You see that, for me, now I am 40 years old and I just know this privacy of right, so I'm different from the others and I have to accept it little by little, and before you see that in the past 20 years I have no awareness at all.

M: For you, what time you began to know the concept of privacy?

R: About five to six years.

R: I think that I began to know many things in the 1980s.

R: I began to know things just the past few years.

R: I just know about it during the past few years.

R: You know the idea of privacy longer, but as a right closely related to you, what need you say and what you cannot say, and you just began to know it very closely years back.

M: For the government, they have the laws about the privacy. Do you know that there is a law to restrict the company to use private information? Just now we talked about the

government. What about the company and the use of the information? Have you ever heard about it?

R: No, we haven't heard about it.

M: If there is a law like that, do you think that can restrict and protect your privacy?

R: I think so, that more or less, your privacy can be protected.

M: If there is a law in the company to restrict the private information do you think that it will help?

R: It depends on who will implement this law.

R: If they really were against this law, they can.

R: Briefly speaking, there are a lot of laws, like the law of labour, but actually see who implements that and to me.

R: So in terms of security, sometimes you have to sacrifice some of the privacy.

M: What do you think of it?

R: For example, that your identity or your credit card, credit information.

M: What do you think of it, in terms of the security and you have to sacrifice some of the privacy? Is it normal?

R: Yes, it's normal.

R: For example, if I got a disease and when I got to the doctor, probably this privacy to me, I do not feel comfortable to talk to the other people, but if I do not talk to the other people and to the doctor I cannot be healed.

M: Can you give me some of the examples? What kind of security facility will influence your privacy? Can you give me an example?

R: For example, the check, the safe check in the airport.

R: For example, the underground of the surveillance.

R: The surveillance of the lift.

M: Okay, the surveillance camera in the lift. What's more?

R: There are a lot of them.

M: You give me some examples. Which are you more sensitive to?

R: For example, like our financial section and they also have the surveillance camera.

R: For example, if I said that I have a market research company and I have to survey the females between 25 and 35 years old, that means you have to tell me how old you are. It is actually a privacy.

M: Just now we talk about security and to sacrifice some of the privacy, like the lift and the underground and the safety check in the airport, and those are the privacy needs to be sacrificed for the security, in terms of security. Do you think that they can be acceptable?

R: Yes, that's right.

R: Sure.

R: It's normal.

M: In the future, do you hope that this kind of balance should be more leaning to security or more leaning to privacy?

R: I think it should be security and private.

M: In the future you prefer security more or you prefer privacy more? Which one do you more prefer?

R: Security.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I prefer privacy more, because it's a human right and we always talk about it, and I think that it has already guaranteed the security.

R: I think that we should be more leaning to the privacy.

M: What about you?

R: I think that security is the security of your life.

M: When we talk about security that means the security of life?

R: I think that security is the number one and then the privacy is the second, because if you died you cannot talk anything about privacy. But if it is information security and privacy compared to each other, I think that the privacy is the number one. But life security is better than privacy, but information security is lower than privacy.

M: In terms of different things, she has a different leaning, so now I have two parts we'd like to talk to you. For the first topic I would like to talk to them, and the other topic I would like to talk to you, so now you can have a rest. Because every day you go to work, so I would like to ask you, do you know that in your workplace, have you ever met kind of the tracking activities...the companies in the workplace tracking the employees?

R: No, we do not have it.

R: We do not have it

R: Because the surveillance camera is just in the hall of the office building.

M: In the workplace, do you have any tracking activity to follow the behaviour of the employees?

R: Yes, that's right, we have them.

R: You mean after work?

M: No, just in the work hours.

R: Yes, sure, they must have.

M: What about you?

R: No, in my company we do not have, because our company it's not like what they said just now, that have the people working and playing computer games. We do not have our people playing games, and we do not have the surveillance cameras.

M: How come you are so sure?

R: That's because it's related to the working environment.

M: What kind of work environment?

R: We work in (sounds like) side kick and we have the surveillance camera, but it is a surveillance camera for the side kick building instead of for me, for the company. In my company there isn't the tracking activity to the employees.

M: Is that because of the surveillance camera in the building of side kick?

R: No, they are supervising, in terms of the security reason.

M: Do you think that your company will restrict the people going to the internet?

R: No.

R: No.

R: No.

M: Will you review the web site of the people?

R: We know it, because if we can know it from the server, so from the server you'll know what kind of web site the people go.

R: Yes, that's right.

M: What about you?

R: Just like he said, you see that each of the computers must have a password for yourself, because if your computer has a problem and then the server manager will go there to deal with it. If your computer is quite clean you cannot just set up any password.

M: What I meant is, your company will know what web sites the employees are going to?

R: No, basically they do not know.

M: The company supervises the email of the employees?

R: No.

R: No.

M: Do you think that they are supposed to do that, to supervise the employees going to the internet and receiving what kind of email?

R: No, I don't think that you're supposed to, because if they are doing so I think that the leader in the company is too narrow minded.

M: Just in terms of ourselves, to yourself, do you think that the company is supposed to supervise the employees that are going to the internet or checking the mail? Do you think they are supposed to do so?

R: Actually, it's really speaking from, in terms of the different sites and in terms of the employees. They are not supposed to do it, but in terms of the leading rank and they are supposed to do something, more or less.

R: Because if it is actually...I think that if it is involved in confidential things it probably should be supervised a little bit. But if it is not confidential they're okay.

M: So in terms of the company the people should be supervised, but in terms of the clerk themselves, the people were not supposed to supervise.

R: To me, I think that a company is supposed to supervise the employees.

M: But why?

R: The companies do not do it because they totally believe the clerk, and if you can do your job well, and if they can get some free space to the employees, that's good. Because if you just watch all the employees and you let them do not have any kind of personal space, they will to the company or to the work not be very happy, and that will influence their outcome of their work. And of course, you are not allowed to do your own thing and you are not allowed to write your own book. You see that, if I read a private book the other people will see me, but if I type something in my computer the other people will not find it out. So sometimes I will point out something. But if all the things have already been supervised and that means I cannot do it at work, I can only do it at home.

R: But you see that I have a lot of things to do at work, and probably if you supervise me everything I probably will not do my work as positively, as actively as before.

M: If they are too strict with you, that will influence your working attitude?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: What do you think in the workplace is personal information and what is not personal information? Can you give me an example of what can be private information in the workplace and what can be public information in the workplace.

R: You'll probably be supervised, and probably your computer will be recorded, and what you do, and during the surveillance will be seen.

- M: In the workplace what can be your personal information and what is not personal information?
- R: Well, it depends on which industry you are working in. For example, like the consulting company, and do not know through what way to work. In one way it's through the internet and through the net, when you are sending the email, so that we have kind of a survey.
- R: Actually it's not easy to separate, which is personal information and which is public information.
- R: Yes, that's right.
- R: It's not very easy to distinguish personal information from the public information.
- M: What do you think of it?
- R: Sometimes in the work I send out some of the personal emails that is not related to the work and that means it's personal information.
- R: Yes, totally.
- M: What about the rest of you? In the workplace, what is personal information and what is not personal information?
- R: I think that, to me, when you are receiving a personal email, that is personal information. That totally does not have any kind of a relationship with work. That's clear to say that's personal information.
- M: So in the workplace it's kind of a surveillance camera and you have the server manager who will know what web site you're going to, and in this approach and tracking the

activities. To you, what do you think of it? When you know that the companies are doing this kind of thing, what do you think of it?

R: I think that, in our company we do not have this kind of thing happen, but if it happens I will feel very bad. For example, just like today, when you are sitting here even your position, your poster will be seen by the other people. This one is not a big deal, but if, while you were at work, and if you can be supervised by your manager all the time, you will feel very uncomfortable.

M: What about the rest of you? If your email and your history of going to the internet is being seen by the others, what do you think of it?

R: I think that, while you are at work you do not have the personal thing happened. If, like that, you can totally do nothing about the private work, but do your own work.

R: You see that now while you are working, that it is on the base of the employees and just like that lady said over here...

M: You can please tell me your point of view.

R: I think that I am just on the contrary, and I think that it's very uncomfortable if there is...if I'm being supervised by, and how I move and what I speak being supervised by the other people or through a device. I feel that's very uncomfortable. I don't know that is anything I can enjoy about the work.

M: What do you think of it?

R: I agree with him and I can never, ever accept it. I think that, for the company now, in terms of the management, it's more on the basis of human rights and they do not care much about what you do in your work.

M: Just in terms of your own point of view.

R: I do not accept it. I don't think that I'm quite happy to be supervised.

R: Because we have our own boss, we have our own company.

M: Do you think the managers are supposed to tell you that we are using the surveillance camera or the other kind of supervisor?

R: Yes, I think that they are supposed to tell you, because if you can accept it you come to work. If you cannot accept it you can just quit this job.

M: So you think that they are supposed to tell you that they are using a certain of supervising way for the surveillance?

R: Yes, that's right.

M: Do you think that the supervisor should...the managers, the employers should supervise equally to each of the people or supervise the people in different ways?

R: I think that they should supervisor equally in terms of the different groups.

M: Do you have any other opinions?

R: No, I haven't experienced it before so I do not know. I have no idea about that.

M: Now you have a rest and I will have another topic with the other group. You have a lot of experience going out by plane. Do you think that, compared to the people who do not travel very often, do you think that you will have more privacy concern?

R: Yes, I think so.

M: Why, and what is the difference between you and the people not very often travelling?

R: There are the surveillance camera in the destiny and in the place you take off. They all have the surveillance camera.

R: I have the same thinking as he does. You see that there must be the surveillance camera. I like us to be supervised.

M: You hope him to supervise you?

R: And through the phone, and then I will not lose contact with the people. Otherwise they will not know where I am.

M: So you hope that you keep contact more often with your boss when you are on the way?

R: Yes, that's right.

R: Because if you lose contact with your colleague or your boss and then probably there will be something happened.

M: Do you think that international travelling and national travelling, when they are facing the privacy, are the same or not? Internal travelling and international travelling, are they the same in terms of privacy when you go out of town?

R: You do not have the barrier of language when you are locally travelling, but it's different if you go out of town.

M: In terms of the privacy, what's the difference?

R: I think that locally, relatively speaking, I think that you are more under threat in your own country, but in the other country, except the hotel and the airport, I don't think that there are a lot of privacy threats.

M: You think that they are not too much different?

R: No, I don't think so. I think there are more being under threat of privacy in the local.

R: I think that you have to consider more when you are going out of town. For example, the government, but when you are in your own country you do not have to consider too much because you have different information and you have a different situation.

R: With a different country, for example, I am going out of town and I need to talk through a translator and what they say you do not understand. So you see that when you are going out of the country you have a stronger sense of keeping your privacy.

R: Yes, that's right.

M: But you don't think it's a big deal when you are in the country?

END OF SIDE TWO, TAPE ONE

R: ...in the other country and your government will go there to take care of you, to save you.

M: So in terms of going out and coming in for the citizens, they will collect some information. Do you think that the information they collect should share with the other government or with the other country?

R: No, I don't think that they are supposed to do it.

R: Because where I want to go, for example, I would like to go...if I am going to the UK and how come that will be known by the friends.

M: Yes, but what if you go to the UK and your passport number and that is probably known by your own country and do you think that can be shared by the other country?

R: Well, I think that my schedule on the way, some of them can be shared with the other country, but some of them probably not. For example, my travelling agenda, if that is shared with the other country and that can keep my safety more.

M: What about the other thing?

R: The other thing is not necessary to be known by the government of the other country, because it's not necessary for them to know. For example, America, they collect the information of the people going abroad.

M: Do you know that they have the requirements that the information of the traveller will be previously sent to the destination and do you accept?

R: Yes, I think that I can accept, because probably they will not allow you to get in.

M: What do you think of it?

R: I think that they do it because of to make sure of the safety, and to make sure of the security.

M: You all agree with that?

R: I think that if it's out of the security reason, it's okay.

- R: For example, some of the information is really not necessary to be shared to them.
- R: You see that before I got the visa I even didn't know if I will go to that country or not. So it was really not necessary for you to send my information to them previously, so I think that if you have already got the visa and then you fax the information to the destination it's more acceptable. Otherwise, if I didn't get the visa and I cannot go, so it wasn't necessary for you to send my information to them.
- M: Is it to send your information to America, but America have these requirements so China must give your information to America to tell you what kind of person will come to you. Do you know that this is a requirement?
- R: I do not know.
- R: I don't think there is a requirement like that.
- M: But if there is a requirement what do you think of it?
- R: I just do not want to go any more.
- M: Why do you think that you do not want to go any more?
- R: Because to a person, I do not know what about the other people think. You have your own pride and you see that, I don't think that it respects my pride enough if I give my information or my personal passport number being transported to the other...to the destination country, because actually, China also doesn't have the choice. But for the person travelling, it's a kind of an invasion to the pride.
- M: What about the rest of you?

R: I think that it's not that big a deal. If they really send the information after they have already got my passport. I have already got my visa, I don't think it's a big deal.

M: What about the rest of you?

R: I think it's okay if they give my information to them.

R: But I think that, to me, if it is a personal travelling, I think that I can go to the other country. If it's business travelling I think it's okay.

R: To me, I think that I never know that there is quite a stricter rule like that.

M: So most of you have more or less concern about that, right?

R: Yes, that's right.

R: But to me, I don't think it's a big deal. It doesn't matter. If you really want to go it's according to what purpose you were going there. You see that if you want to go there and, no matter what will happen you will go. And if you do not want to go and you will just find any reason to stop yourself from going.

M: Please get a sheet for each of you and write your name and gender and the date. There is only two questions here. Some of the privacy...they divide them into four different types. There are four different types of privacy, one is bodily privacy, communication privacy, information privacy, and territory privacy. (Moderator explains meaning for each.) In terms of importance, please rank these four types of privacy. Please rank which type of privacy is most important to you and which is the least important. The second question is...still to these four different types of privacy, in terms of under threat for you, which one is the most difficult to be threatened and which is the least possible to be threatened? Please give me back the sheets. Before we close, do you have any points of view that you would like to share with me or if you have any questions you can ask me. At the very

beginning we started, this is a university from Canada and they are making a search of personal data globalization, so they are... I must pass my information to them.

R: No matter personally travelling or business travelling, I will just select to not going, but I don't think it's good.

M: What more questions or points of view you would like to share? We have already said a lot. Just now you see that he was very interested in your topic, so he couldn't help tell me his points of view.

R: You see privacy more and more and security less and less.

M: How do we think about the topic?

R: I never think that privacy could be a topic for us to discuss.

R: So in terms of privacy, security and value in the territory of China from my way of thinking, I really think that privacy is not really that much for me to consider daily.

M: Also, when we talk about the detail things like the automobile or cell phone or the cosmetic product or the clothes or the advertising, today this is also routine topic. We just would like to know which way you are thinking about privacy. This is one of the content for the survey. Just to know what the examples or I can accept, because they are all very close to life, but this one is quite far away from real life. You see that, even to the protection of the human rights is very less, and how can they protect the privacy, so when you raise this so many times to talk about privacy, so I think that it's also led me to get to know something. It's good, but in terms of value, this topic with the value of your company relative to each other, and actually you see that we have a broad range of making survey and this is only one of the things for way to make research, and now I know that we are not thinking enough for the privacy in China. You see that this kind of awareness has already been built up in our mind little by little, and in the future that it will be stronger and stronger. I see

that we talked little about privacy, but because I am working in a market research company in terms of the survey, I think that it's very normal because we, not only make the research of the object, but also this kind of big things, the intangible things, so I thank you very much to give me so many valuable impressions, points of view. This is the end of our focus group.

Y