

**Article Review:**  
**Concerns of Privacy in Close Relationships**

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Cybersecurity 201s: Cybersecurity and Social Science

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17 November 2024

### **How did the Article Relates to the Principles of Social Science**

The article's reading is followed by a discussion of the close resemblance between intimate threats and a specific type of privacy invasion that takes place in interpersonal interactions, as well as the close connection between the two and the social science notion. The dynamics of authority, trust, and power—the most crucial elements of interpersonal interactions—have been highlighted because of extensive research on the risks. It highlights how societal norms and expectations, as well as individuals' cultural origins, will typically influence how privacy is perceived and managed. One example is the assumption that shared electronic devices and information are accessible and represent broader social conceptions of romantic and familial connections. A further illustration of this would be making assumptions on societal responsibilities.

### **Research Question and Hypothesis**

The purpose of this article is to gain a knowledge of intimate threats, which are a category of privacy violations that occur within personal relationships and explore ways to handle them. It is identifying and distinguishing intimate threat by demonstrating how the threats will differ from traditional exterior privacy risks by merely focusing on the characteristics of personal relationships where emotional, trust, connection, and power imbalances play a big role. In other words, it is demonstrating how the threats will be different from traditional threats. Through the monitoring of behaviors by a spouse, which may be harmless at first, but has the potential to develop into coercive control. In addition, the investigation of sociotechnical interventions led to the hypothesis that the addressing of intimate dangers will call for one-of-a-kind design considerations that will go beyond the conventional security measures. It is of the

opinion that solutions should be able to accommodate a variety of relationship situations while still protecting individual agency.

### **Types of Research Methods Used**

A sociotechnical analysis is utilized in this article, which conducts research in the form of surveys, case studies, and even reviews to uncover answers. As an example, the report mentioned that 31% of people have admitted to peeking through the phone of another individual without first obtaining their permission. An all-encompassing perspective of the intimate threat is established by the writers through the integration of the data pieces.

### **Types of Data and Analysis Done**

A poll conducted by Pew on parental monitoring activities or responses from those who have been on their significant other's cell phone were used as the basis for the study that was carried out. Several studies have demonstrated that it has also investigated the patterns of coercion and control that are present in abusive relationships to determine the consequences that are associated with the invasions of intimate privacy. It was also shown in the study that 85 percent of people who had survived abuse reported having experienced some form of online harassment and intimidation.

### **How Concepts from the PowerPoint Relates to the Article**

The article is about looking at the connection between private, dynamic, and personal encounters, which is what it says it wants to do. This made me think of sociological paradigm systems. With this method, which is called symbolic interactionism, the meanings and interactions that people make within the structure of social ties are given more attention. It discusses how habits such as password sharing and monitoring each other's safety can foster intimacy and trust among individuals. Certain concepts from conflict theory are examined,

particularly regarding the emergence of power disparities in intimate relationships, such as those involving aggressive family members or partners.

### **How the Article Relates to the Challenges, Concerns, and Contributions of Marginalized Groups**

It is true that vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, women, and people with disabilities, are affected by the violation of their private privacy. It demonstrates how the norms of society, which are based on patriarchal notions about the roles that families should perform, contribute to the risks. Additionally, the frameworks place a higher priority on the privacy of the family than they do on the private of the individual members of the family, leaving victims of intimate threats without adequate protection.

### **Overall Contributions of the Studies to Society**

The article contributes to our understanding of privacy in modern society by drawing attention to the common but understudied problem of personal threats. The group expects designers, academics, and policymakers to reevaluate privacy regulations and develop technology based on complex social interactions. The multidisciplinary approach promotes the incorporation of sociological, ethical, and technical perspectives by embracing advances that enhance the protection of society's most vulnerable individuals. This is achieved through the implementation of innovative concepts. When privacy is examined via a sociotechnical lens, the domain of cybersecurity will broaden to include the broader society, particularly persons in marginalized situations.

### **Conclusion**

After all, intimate threats provide insight into how privacy infractions can occur inside your closest relationships. The intersection of power imbalances, technology capabilities, and

societal norms enables invasive activities that disproportionately impact vulnerable populations.

The paper emphasized the necessity of developing technologies and regulations that safeguard individual autonomy.

### **References**

- Levy, K., & Schneier, B. (2020). Privacy threats in intimate relationships. *Journal of Cybersecurity*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1093/cybsec/tyaa006>