Companies that collect data from people online often know their most sensitive health information.

从网上收集数据的公司通常知道人们最敏感的健康信息。

They can find that information through web searches and tracking programs.

他们可以通过网络搜索和跟踪程序找到这些信息。

Privacy experts now fear this information could be used to spy on pregnant women if the U.S. Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade--the court's 1973 ruling protecting the right to end a pregnancy.

隐私专家现在担心，如果美国最高法院推翻罗诉韦德案——该法院1973年做出的保护女性终止妊娠权利的裁决——这些信息可能会被用来监视孕妇。

For now, the data is mostly used to target advertising, like baby products shown to pregnant women.

目前，这些数据主要用于定向广告，比如向孕妇展示婴儿产品。

But the information could become evidence in a criminal case.

但这些信息可能会成为刑事案件的证据。

And it is something that worries those who support a woman's right to end a pregnancy, or abortion.

这也让那些支持女性终止妊娠(即堕胎)权利的人感到担忧。

"The value of these tools for law enforcement is for how they really get to peek into the soul," said Cynthia Conti-Cook.

辛西娅·康蒂-库克说：“这些工具对执法的价值在于,它们如何真正窥视人们的灵魂。”

She is a Ford Foundation technology expert.

她是福特基金会的技术专家。

In public, there are security cameras, license plate readers and other tools to record people's movements.

在公共场所，有安全摄像头、车牌识别器等工具来记录人们的活动。

And the technology has gotten far ahead of the laws that govern them.

技术已经远远领先于法律。

Laws in the U.S. are far behind those passed in Europe in 2018.

美国的法律远远落后于欧洲在2018年通过的法律。

Vice News found that until this month, anyone could get data on clients at more than 600 Planned Parenthood offices around the country for as little as $160.

Vice新闻发现，直到本月，任何人都可以以160美元的价格在全国600多个“计划生育”办公室获得客户数据。

Planned Parenthood is a non-profit provider of healthcare including abortions.

“计划生育”是一家非营利性组织，提供包括堕胎在内的医疗卫生服务。

The information included probable patient addresses, earning levels, time spent at the health provider, and the top places people visited before and afterward.

这些信息包括可能的患者地址、收入水平、在医疗机构停留的时间、以及她们在之前和之后最常去的地方。

That is possible because the current law protects privacy in the doctor's office but not information that mobile devices and tech companies collect.

这是有可能的，因为目前的法律保护的是医生办公室的隐私，而不是移动设备和科技公司收集的信息。

Some American states are starting to push back, setting limits on tools that gather this information.

美国一些州开始反击，对收集这些信息的工具进行限制。

The state of Massachusetts, through a legal settlement, stopped a Boston company from sending anti-abortion advertising to women inside health offices that offer abortion services.

马萨诸塞州通过一项法律协议,阻止了波士顿一家公司向提供堕胎服务的卫生所内的女性发送反堕胎广告。

In Michigan, voters changed the state constitution to require police to get a warrant before searching someone's data.

在密歇根州，选民修改了州宪法，要求警察在搜查某人的数据之前必须获得搜查令。

And in California, voters passed a digital privacy law that lets people delete the data that companies collect about them.

在加利福尼亚州，选民通过了一项数字隐私法，允许人们删除公司收集的关于他们的数据。

Still, the responsibility to protect one's privacy lies mainly with the user who must understand complex data agreements and policies.

不过，保护个人隐私的责任主要在于用户，他们必须了解复杂的数据协议和政策。

The rising concerns have forced Apple, Google and other tech companies to add measures limiting the sale of consumer data.

日益加剧的担忧迫使苹果、谷歌等科技公司增加了限制销售消费者数据的措施。

That includes Apple's launch of its App Tracking Transparency feature, which lets users block apps from tracking them.

其中包括苹果推出的应用程序跟踪透明度功能，该功能允许用户阻止应用程序跟踪他们。

Abortion rights activists suggest that people in conservative states leave their phones at home or turn off location services when seeking health care.

堕胎权活动人士建议，在保守的州，人们在寻求医疗卫生服务时，最好将手机留在家中或关闭定位服务。

They also advise studying the privacy policies of health apps they use.

他们还建议研究所使用的健康应用程序的隐私政策。

Nathan Freed Wessler is with the ACLU's Speech, Privacy, and Technology Project.

内森·弗里德·韦斯勒是美国公民自由联盟演讲、隐私和技术项目的成员。

He said there are "very, very few people who have the savvy to do everything" needed to protect themselves.

他说，只有“非常、非常少的人有头脑去做”保护自己所需的一切事情。

I'm Dan Novak.

丹·诺瓦克报道。