Why Privacy Matters

Alessandro Acquisti Carnegie Mellon University

Cybersecurity and You – University of Maryland, Baltimore – April 2016

privacy

economics

behavioral decision research

data mining



SAYBRAIA

ONE MORE TIME

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Big data will be an economic win-win

Privacy and security are antithetical

People don't really care about privacy

We can balance analytics and privacy via transparency and control

Big data will be an economic win-win

"Targeting is not only good for consumers [...] it's a rare win for everyone. [...] It ensures that ad placements display content that you might be interested in rather than ads that are irrelevant and uninteresting. [...] Advertisers achieve [...] a greater chance of selling the product. Publishers also win as [...] behavioral targeting increases the value of the ad placements."

"The Economics of Privacy," Acquisti, Taylor, and Wagman,

Journal of Economic Literature, 2016 (forthcoming)





"An Experiment in Hiring Discrimination via Online Social Networks," Alessandro Acquisti and Christina Fong, ongoing



Curriculum Vitae

John Doe, M.D., Ph.D.

Date: Month, year

Office Address: 1234 Maloney Building

Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, PA 19104-4283

If you are not a U.S. citizen please indicate the type of visa you have:

(If applicable)

Visa type or Permanent Resident status

Education:

1988 B.S. Yale University (English) 1992 M.D. University of Pennsylvania

1994 Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania (Physiology)

Postgraduate Training and Fellowship Appointments:

1994-1995 Intern in Medicine, Temple Hospital, Philadelphia

1995-1996 Resident in Medicine, Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia
 1997-1999 Fellowship, Pulmonary Diseases, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia

Military Service:

1996-1997 U.S. Public Health Service, Tuberculosis Control Section, Philadelphia

Faculty Appointments:

1999-2008 Assistant Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

2008- present Associate Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

Hospital and Administrative Appointments:

1999-present Assistant Chief, Pulmonary Division, Department of Medicine,

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

2001-2005 Chief, Pulmonary Function Laboratory, Department of Medicine,

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

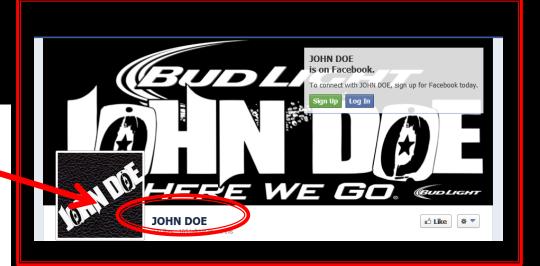
2005-present Director, Inhalation Therapy, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

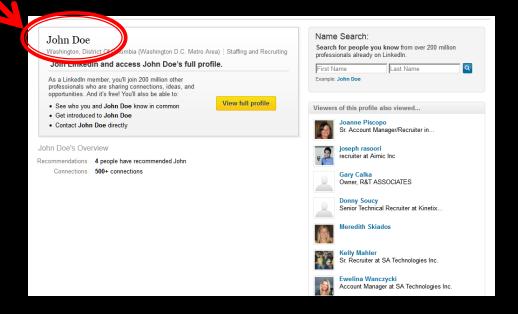
Other Appointments:

1999-present Senior Fellow, Leonard Davis Institute, University of Pennsylvania School of

Medicine

1999-present Faculty Member, Cell and Molecular Biology Graduate Group, University of





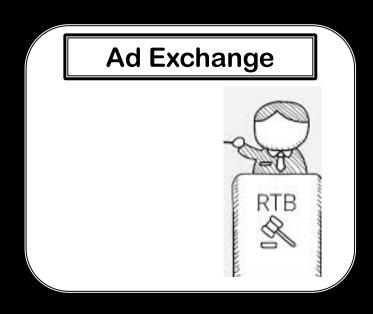


The Empirics of Health Privacy Economics

- Privacy reduces technology adoption/innovation
 - Miller and Tucker, 2009
- Privacy increases technology adoption/innovation
 - Adjerid, Acquisti, Padman, and Telang, 2015

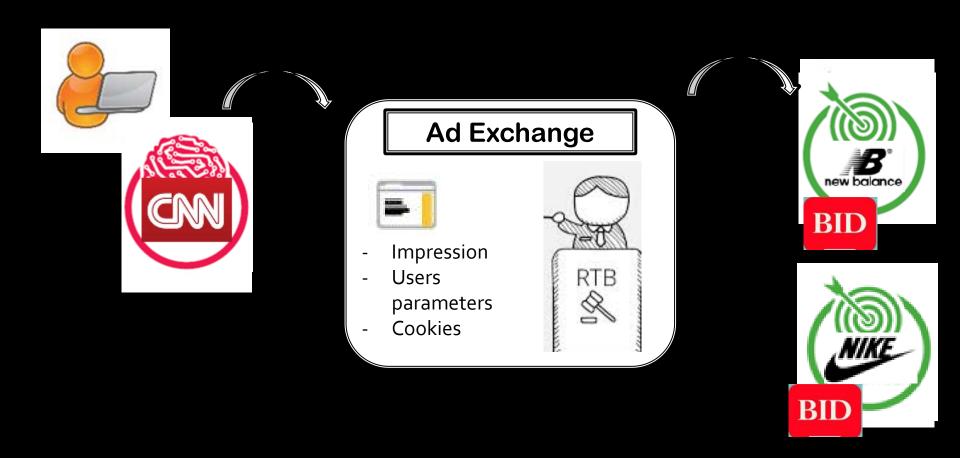
Real Time Bidding (RTB)

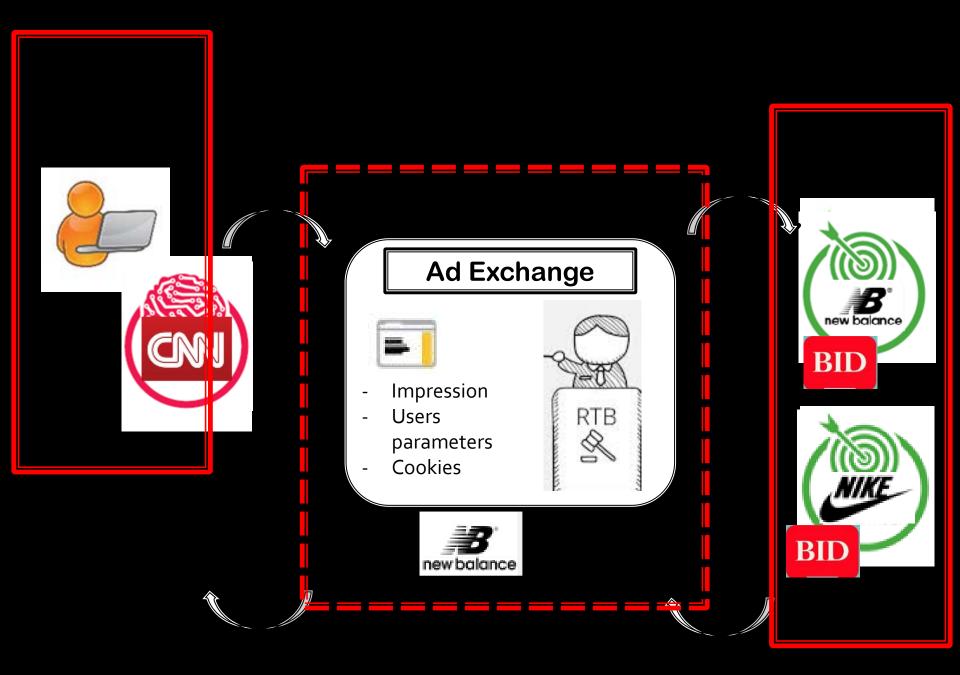












"Consumers at Auction," Veronica Marotta, Alessandro Acquisti, and Kaifu Zhang, ICIS 2015

Welfare analysis



Big data will be an economic win-win

Privacy and security are antithetical

- In 2000, 100 billion photos were shot worldwide
- In 2010, 2.5 billion photos per month were uploaded by Facebook users alone
- In 2014, 1.8 billion photos per day uploaded and shared online

- In 1997, the best face recognizer in FERET program scored error rate of 0.54 (false reject rate at false accept rate of 1 in 1000)
- In 2006, the best recognizer scored 0.01 (almost two order of magnitudes better)
- In 2010, the best recognizer scored 0.003



Heinz College foyer

Facebook

"Faces of Facebook: Privacy and Face Recognition in the Age of Augmented Reality," Alessandro Acquisti, Ralph Gross, and Fred Stutzman, *Journal of Privacy and Confidentiality*, 2014.

1 out of 3 subjects identified





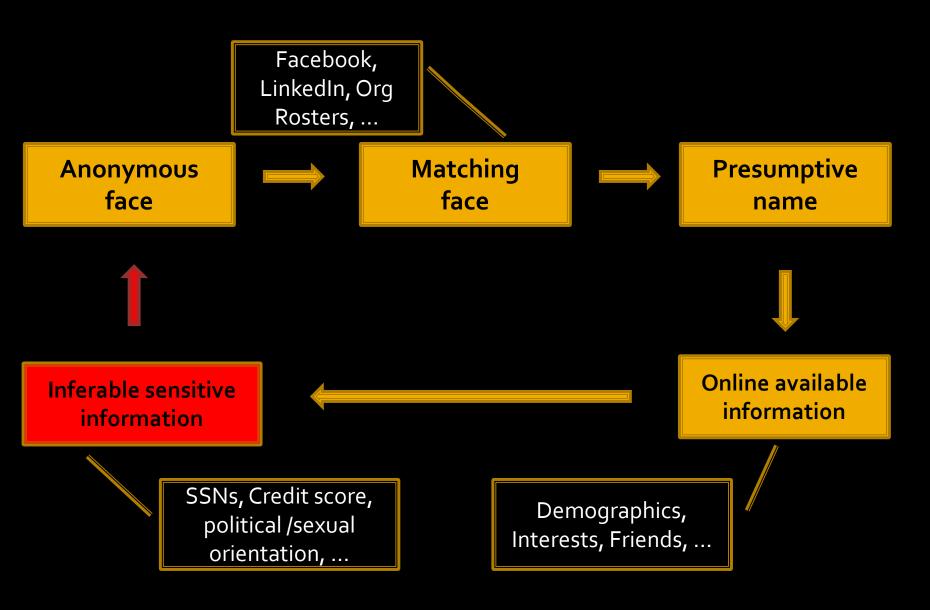
= SSN

Can you do 1+1?

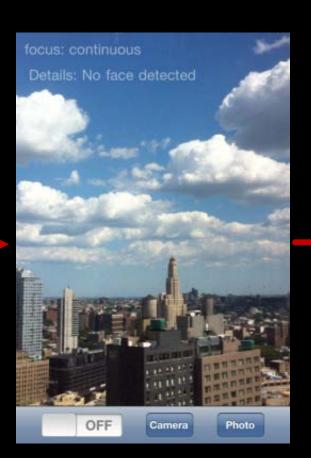


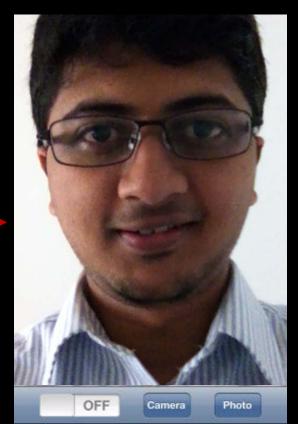
27% of subjects' first 5 SSN digits identified (with 4 attempts)

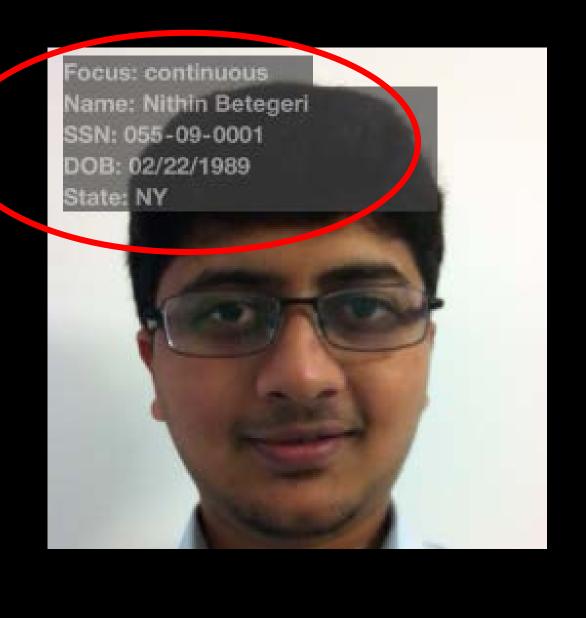
Data "accretion"











Privacy and security are antithetical

People don't really care about privacy

HOME

BUSINESS V

MARKETS

WORLD ~

POLITICS *

TECH ~

OPINION

BREAKINGVIEWS

MO

Analysis & Opinion | Anthony De Rosa

Most people don't care about their digital privacy

By Anthony De Rosa December 17, 2012



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Tags: FACEBOOK | INSTAGRAM | SOCIAL NETWORKS

Most of us simply don't care about our digital privacy. Sure, you see people citing their displeasure every time Facebook changes their terms of service, but with more than a billion users, few actually leave. Today, Instagram took a chance on its own privacy policy, betting that people will treat its service the same way. Instagram now will feature advertising on its mobile application that uses your name, likeness and content, tracks your location and shares the data with Facebook.

The geek chorus is again warming up its pipes. However, I doubt that many will bother to stop taking fauxstalgically filtered photos of every waking moment.

Here are the key additions from Instagram:



Got a tip? Let us know.

cîti Easy, convenient shopping everywhere Citi Wallet Learn More MasterPass is accepted. citi

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Chromecast Finally Gets That Kind-Of-Magic...



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Doctors Can Now Successfully 3D



An Open Letter To Tim Cook About Game



Yahoo Starts Prompting Chrome Users...

Google's Cerf Says "Privacy May Be An Anomaly". Historically, He's Right.

Posted Nov 20, 2013 by Gregory Ferenstein (@ferenstein





















One of the original architects of the Internet wants to remind us that privacy is a relatively new concept. "Privacy is something which has emerged out of the urban boom coming from the industrial revolution," said Google's Chief Internet Evangelist and a lead engineer on the Army's early 1970's Internet prototype, ARPANET. As a result, 'privacy may actually be an anomaly," he told a gathering of the Federal Trade Commission.

Looking back at history, Cerf is mostly right.

Up until the 19th century, most houses had few or no internal walls. Bathing was a public act. For most of the post-Roman era, the very concept of "solitude" was limited to clergy, who dedicated their lives to private worship. "Intercourse, birth, death, just about every aspect of the life cycle plays out with some sort of audience," architectural historian Bernard Herman explained to me.



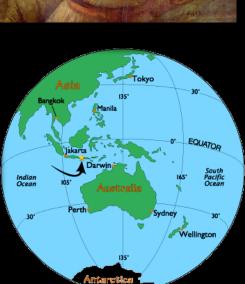
Tech Champs Vs. Threats

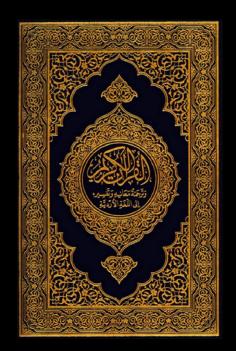




"Privacy and Human Behavior in the Age of Information", Acquisti, Brandimarte, and Loewenstein, *Science*, 2015

















Privacy norms, desires, expectations, and behaviors take profoundly different forms across cultures and societies

And yet, evidence of privacy seeking behavior seems to be found in all cultures across time and space

Altman (1977): Privacy is simultaneously culturally universal and culturally specific

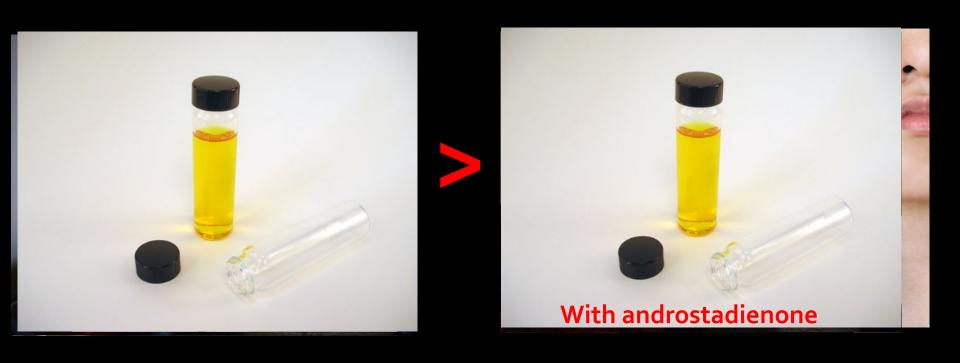
Ok, but why?

An evolutionary conjecture (Acquisti, Brandimarte, Hancock, 2015)

Our responses to threats in the physical world may be sensitive to sensorial stimuli (physical, auditory, visual, olfactory, ...) signaling proximous, 'extraneous' presences, and which we have evolved to use as cues of potential risk

So-called privacy concerns may be evolutionary byproducts of those visceral responses Four sets of lab experiments (N > 800) manipulating ability to detect physical presence of a stranger via sensorial stimuli

- Proximity stimulus
- Visual stimulus
- Auditory stimulus
- Olfactory stimulus



We found evidence that **offline sensorial cues** affected **online privacy behavior**

However: those cues we evolved to use to detect threats are absent, subdued, or even manipulated, in cyberspace

This may help explain...

- Why it is so hard to protect privacy online...
- Why privacy is very much contextual and privacy behaviors at times seemingly paradoxical
- Why the design of privacy (and security) technologies may need to consider visceral interventions...

"Online Self-Disclosure and Offline Threat Detection," Alessandro Acquisti, Laura Brandimarte, and Jeff Hancock, WEIS, 2015.

People don't really care about privacy

We can balance analytics and privacy via transparency and control



Email or Phone

Password

Log In

Keep me logged in

Forgot your password?

Delivering More Control and Transparency

By Matt Hicks on Thursday, August 27, 2009 at 7:08am 🚷

This morning, we announced plans to give you more control over your information and to help you make more informed choices about privacy. We'll be making a series of improvements that include notifications and information about privacy settings and practices, additions to Facebook's privacy policy, and technical changes designed to give people more transparency and control over the information they provide to third-party applications.

These planned changes are a result of collaborative discussions we've had with the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, which has spent more than a year reviewing Facebook's privacy policies and controls. You can read more about their announcement here. If you are a developer, you can read more about the potential impact for applications here.

The improvements we announced today are in addition to the tests we began in July of simpler privacy settings and tools for migrating people to the new controls. Those tests continue and we hope to roll them out to more of you in the coming months.



Notes by Facebook

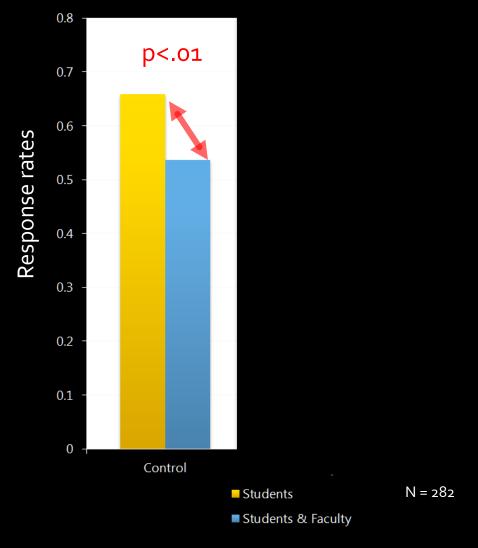
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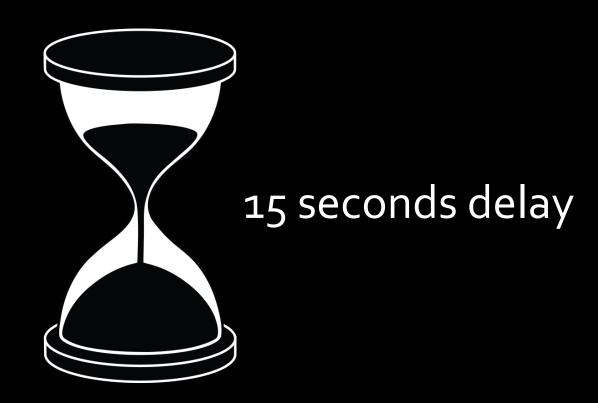


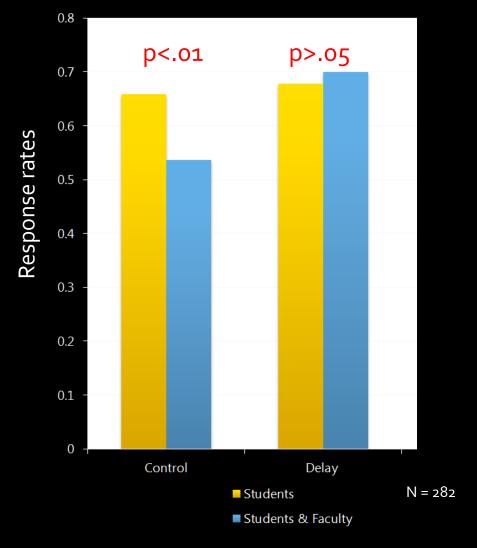
"Sleight of Privacy," Idris Adjerid, Alessandro Acquisti, Laura Brandimarte, and George Loewenstein. SOUPS, 2013











"Sleight of Privacy," Idris Adjerid, Alessandro Acquisti, Laura Brandimarte, and George Loewenstein. SOUPS, 2013

Privacy and paradox of Control

Control :: Privacy



Privacy and paradox of Control

Control :: Privacy



Study on Ethical Behavior

IMPORTANT: All answers are voluntary. By answering a question, you agree to give the researchers permission to publish your answer.

	Yes	No
1. Are you married?	0	0
2. Have you ever been fired by your employer?	С	0
3. Have you ever stolen anything (e.g.: from a shop, a person)?	С	0
4. Have you ever used drugs of any kind (e.g.: weed, heroin, crack)?	С	O
5. Have you ever lied about your age?	С	O
6. Have you ever had cosmetic surgery?	0	C
7. Have you ever done any kind of voluntary service?	C	O
8. Have you ever had sex in a public venue (e.g.: restroom of a club, airplane)?	0	C
9. Have you ever made a donation to a non-profit organization?	0	0
10. Do you have any permanent tatoos?	0	0

Close



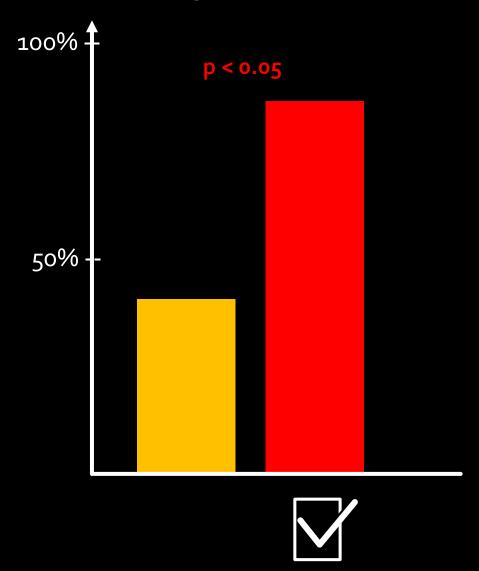
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Study on Ethical Behavior

IMPORTANT: All answers are voluntary. In order to give the researchers position to publish your answer to a question, please check the corresponding box.

	Publication permission	Yes	No
1. Are you married?		0	O
2. Have you ever been fired by your employer?		0	0
3. Have you ever stolen anything (e.g.: from a shop, a person)?		0	0
4. Have you ever used drugs of any kind (e.g.: weed, heroin, crack)?		0	О
5. Have you ever lied about your age?		O	O
6. Have you ever had cosmetic surgery?		0	0
7. Have you ever done any kind of voluntary service?		0	O
8. Have you ever had sex in a public venue (e.g.: restroom of a club, airplane)?		0	0
9. Have you ever made a donation to a non-profit organization?		0	0
10. Do you have any permanent tatoos?		0	0

Response rates



"Misplaced confidences: Privacy and the control paradox," Laura Brandimarte, Alessandro Acquisti, and George Loewenstein. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2013





Visceral targeting

We can balance analytics and privacy via transparency and control Big data will be an economic win-win

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(Lack of) privacy is redistributive

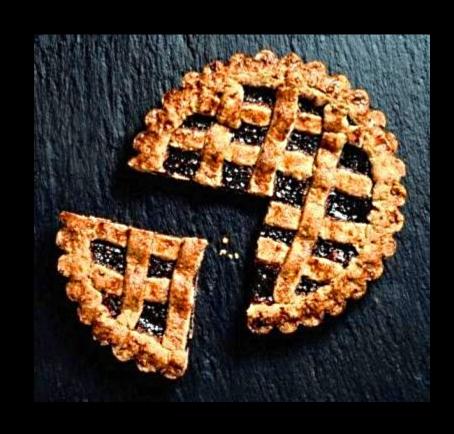
Any personal information can be sensitive

People value both sharing and protecting information

Privacy is about protection from control

What "big data" do we want?





For more information

- Google/Bing: economics privacy
- Visit: http://www.heinz.cmu.edu/~acquisti/economicsprivacy.htm
- Email: <u>acquisti@andrew.cmu.edu</u>

PETs

PETs

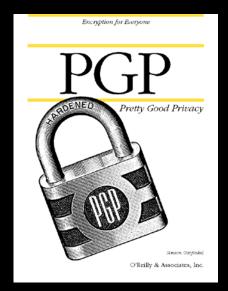
- Privacy Enhancing Technologies allow, among other things ...
 - Authentication without identification...
 - Private information retrieval...
 - Searches in encrypted spaces...
 - Operations on encrypted spaces...
 - Privacy-preserving data mining, collaborative filtering, targeted advertising...





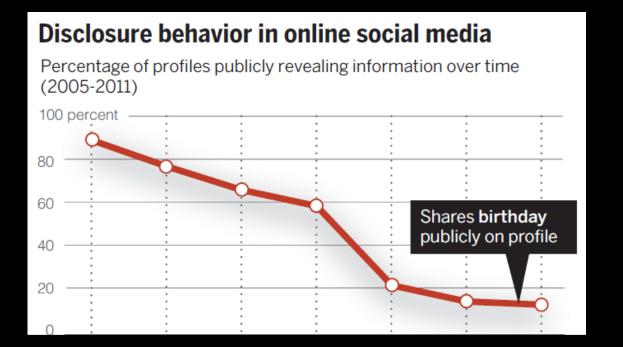






Possible role of regulation:

Promoting the development and the adoption of those privacy enhancing ("balancing"?) technologies





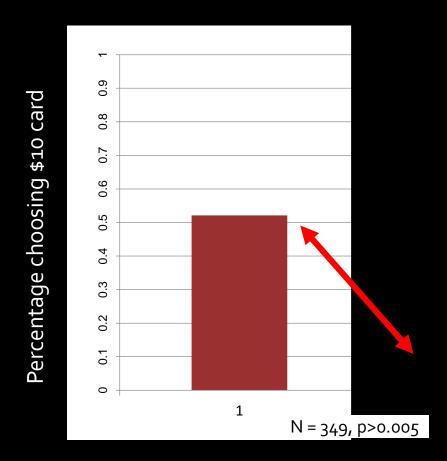




\$10 Anonymous

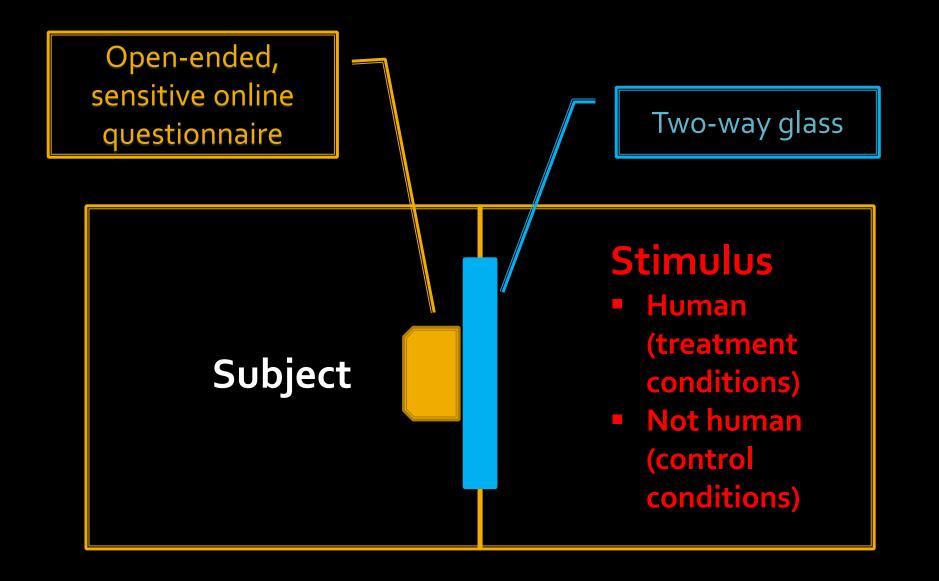
 \leftarrow

\$12 Tracked



"What is Privacy Worth?," Alessandro Acquisti, Leslie John, and George Loewenstein.

Journal of Legal Studies, 2013.



Room 1 Room 2

"Online Self-Disclosure and Offline Threat Detection," Alessandro Acquisti, Laura Brandimarte, and Jeff Hancock, WEIS, 2015.