Privacy and Transparency for Decision Making



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Content

- Profiling, Big Data & Decision Making Privacy Challenges
- Peer Profiling & Privacy in Smart Society
- Transparency-enhancing Tools (TETs)
- v. Conclusions



I. Profiling, Big Data & Decision Making: Privacy Risks & Challenges of Big Data

- The sheer scale of data collection, tracking, profiling & detail of the data, from many different sources
- Security of data
- Transparency
- Inaccuracy, discrimination, exclusion & economic imbalance
- Increased possibilities of government surveillance



(Art. 29 WP - Opinion 03/2013 on purpose limitation)



New types of derived data

Private traits and attributes are predictable from digital records of human behavior

Michal Kosinski^{a,1}, David Stillwell^a, and Thore Graepel^b

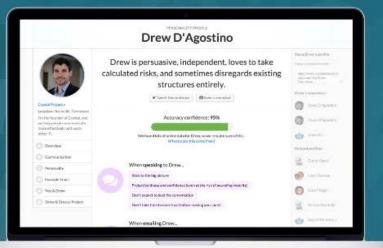
Author Affiliations *

Edited by Kenneth Wachter, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and approved February 12, 2013 (received for review October 29, 2012)

Abstract

We show that easily accessible digital records of behavior, Facebook Likes, can be used to automatically and accurately predict a range of highly sensitive personal attributes including: sexual orientation, ethnicity, religious and political views, personality traits, intelligence, happiness, use of addictive substances, parental separation, age, and gender. The analysis presented is based on a dataset of over 58,000 volunteers and provided their Facebook Likes, detailed demographic profiles, and the results of several payanometric tests. The proposed model uses dimensionality reduction for preprocessing the Likes data, which are then entered into logistic/linear regression to predict individual psychodemographic profiles from Likes. The model correctly discriminates between homosexual and heterosexual men in 88% of cases, African Americans and Caucasian Americans in 95% of cases, and between Democrat and Republican in 85% of cases. For the personality trait "Openness," prediction accuracy is close to the test–retest accuracy of a standard personality test. We give examples of associations between attributes and Likes and discuss implications for online personalization and privacy.

Communicate with anyone ? based on personality.



Crystal shows you the best way to communicate with any coworker, prospect, or customer based on their unique personality.

Click here to try Crystal »

You'll get unlimited access to millions of personality profiles and all two-week free trial of Crystal for Gmail. No credit card required.



?

"If there was an award for the app that has the biggest positive impact on my work, it would go to Crystal."

Richard Banfield, CEO of Fresh Tilled Soil

What's the difference between a bad communicator and a good one? **Empathy.**

Crystal creates unique personality profiles for every person with an online presence, preparing you to speak or write in someone else's natural communication style.



Personal Discrimination in Online Ad Delivery



Ads by Google

Ebony Bookman Truth

Looking for Ebony Bookman? Check Ebony Bookman's Arrests.

www.instantcheckmate.com/

We Found Ebony Bookman

1) Get Ebony's Background Report 2) Contact Info & More

- Try Free!

www.peoplesmart.com/

We Found Ebony Bookman

Current Address, Phone and Age. Find **Ebony bookman**, Anywhere.

www.peoplefinders.com/

M.S. Howard University, 1999 Ph.D. Howard University, 2001

Price Discrimination

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

- oogle

Google Pursuing
a Return to China



Startups Dash
Into Hot DataStorage Sector

Politics Economy



How to Buy a Xiaomi in Two Short Months

Business **Tech** Markets Opinion Arts Life



TECH

On Orbitz, Mac Users Steered to Pricier Hotels



Orbitz has found that Apple users spend as much as 30% more a night on hotels, so the online travel site is starting to show them different, and sometimes costlier, options than Windows visitors see. Dana Mattioli has details on The News Hub. Photo: Bloomberg.



What makes the further use of personal data for analytics compatible? (Art. 29 WP - Opinion 03/2013 on purpose limitation)

- If big data is analysed to detect general trends:
 - Functional separation, security & confidentiality
- If processing of big data affects individuals:
 - Opt-in consent
 - Data subject rights (transparency & intervenability) in regard to profiles and algorithms
 - Purpose limitation
 - Data minimisation

. .



II. Smart Society & Privacy(EU FP7 FET IP)ICT and society today



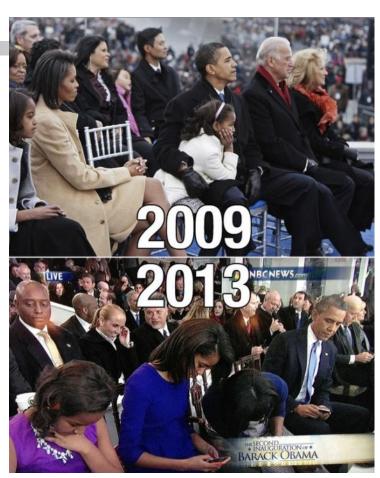
An ongoing accelerating deep integration

- Exponential increase in number of devices (sensors, PDAs, tablets, iWatch, ...)
- Machines and humans interacting more and more closely
- Physical and virtual dimensions of life are more and more intertwined

Lots of ad-hoc solutions and systems

- Social networking platforms (eg., Facebook)
- Chat systems (eg., Whatsapp)
- Mobile services anywhere anytime
- ...
- Smart city applications (!!!)

What about building a smarter society?



From: When Mobile is opposite of Social





The Smart Society vision



- Computers are great at storing, processing and communicating data
- People are great at interpreting context (semantics), interpersonal relationships and social norms
- Can we combine the best of both worlds to build a "smarter society" via hybrid social computation decentralized through society?

An holistic approach, with the goal of building hybrid social systems, capable of handling, exploiting and *composing*, *as social computations*, human and machine *diverse* actions, towards a smarter society





- Recommendation system
- Different profiles, dynamically changing
- o Privacy,
- Provenance, trust and reputation
- Sensing and context recognition
- Effective communication among agents
- Coordinate actors
- 0 ...

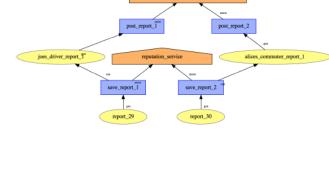
[...] With economic pressures pushing travelers to share resources whenever possible (and various online services making that ever easier), I wondered how this was possible. Did I do something wrong? Were the sites inadequate? Or were there simply not enough people out there looking for such a ride? The answer turned out to be a bit of each. Ride-sharing's move from campus bulletin board to Internet had been less successful than expected [New York Times – September 17, 2013]





Privacy Challenges

- Peer Profiling and Search
- Provenance, Trust and Reputation
- Incentives and decision making *
- Entangled Data who has control?
- Privacy of Collectives





Privacy by information abstraction smertsociety and sticky policies



Peer's Information

Name: Mario Rossi; Marito;

Mario

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 1991-05-12 Address: Via Piave 5, Trento

Age: 33

Position: 46.064199,

11.127730 Smoker: No.

Background: Artificial

Intelligence

Communication channels:

[<Skype, m.rossi>,

<email, mr123@gmail.com>,

<cell phone, +39 3480070998>1

Peer's Profiles

ABS

User: Marito

Age range: between 25 and

35

ABS

Neighborhood: Villazzano,

Trento

Smoker: No.

Communication channels:

[<cell phone>]

Agreed Requirements: ...

User: Marito

Age range: between 25

and 35

City: Trento Smoker: No. Communication

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Agreed Requirements:

www.smart-society-project.eu, Source: Alethia Hume



Privacy by information abstraction and sticky policies

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Background: Computer Science

Communication channels: [<cell phone>]

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Abstraction function:

- Drop attributes
- Obfuscate attribute names
- Obfuscate attribute values

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Privacy-aware Search

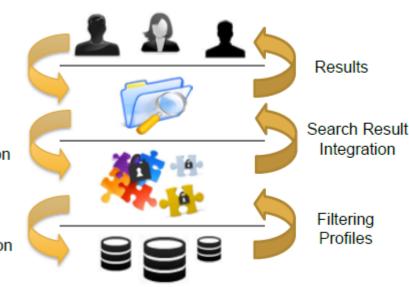
Data minimisation: Search is performed on peer's profiles (i.e. on partial or obfuscated data)

Query

Purpose

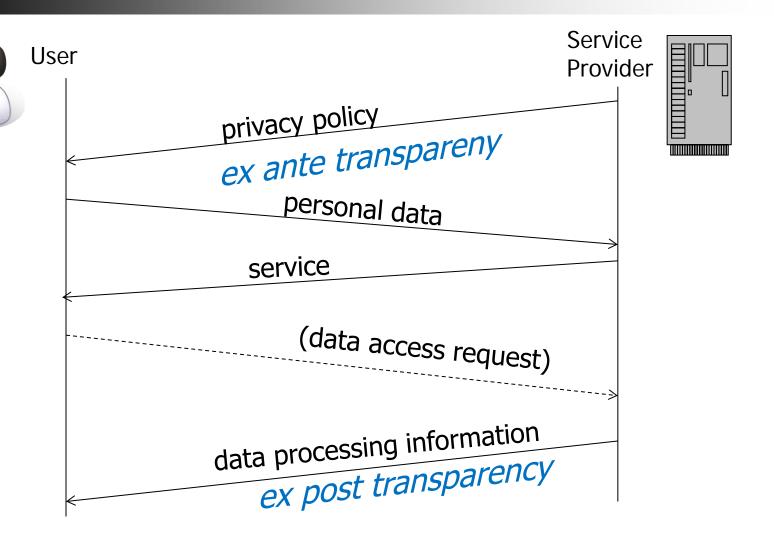
Search

Purpose binding: Decision Specification on what profile information can be included in the Computation search for what purposes it can be used is regulated by sticky policies





III. Transparency Enhancing Tools (TETs)





Transparency & Intervenability

Legal privacy principles

- EU Data Protection Directive:
 - Informed consent
 - Rights to information, notification
 - Right to access to data & logics involved in automatic processing (algorithm, decision criteria, source of data)
 - Rights to correction/blocking/deletion
 - Right not to be subject to automated decisions
- Proposed EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
 - Right to object to profiling, data breach notification, exercising data subject rights electronically
- Swedish Data Patient Act:
 - Rights to access health records and log information

Social Trust Factors

 Increased trust in applications if procedures are clear, transparent and reversible





Transparency vs. Confidentiality **Examples**



Log files in eHealth – privacy issues:

- Information about who (e.g., psychi accessed EHR is sensitive for
- Monitoring of performar



profi Requirements:

Privacy Preserving

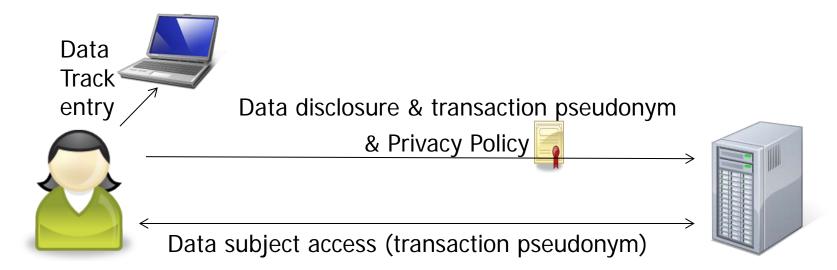
(cf. R. Tradeoff with Business Secrets

Tradeoff with Business Secrets

otection Directive)

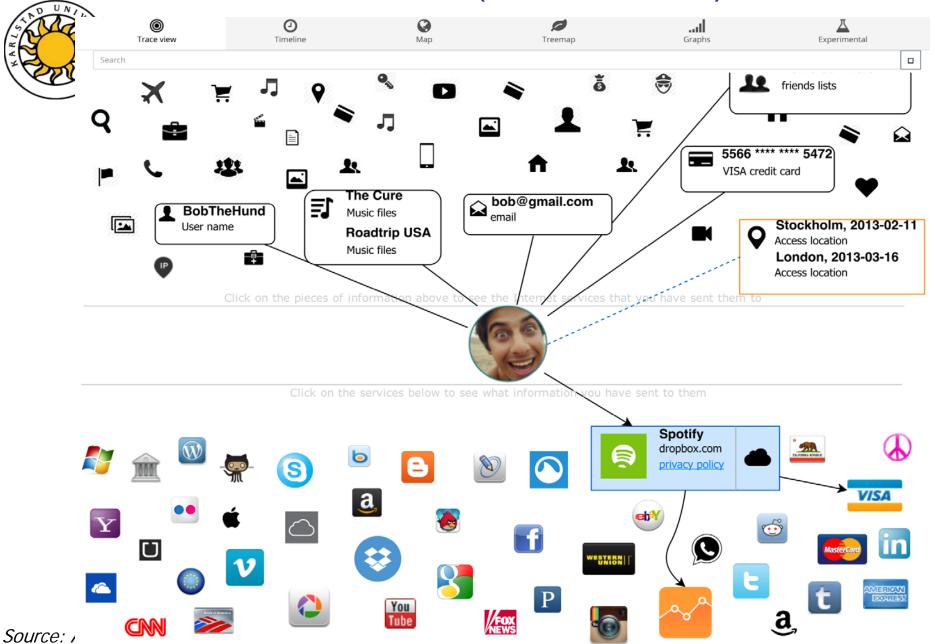


Ex post TETs: Data Track



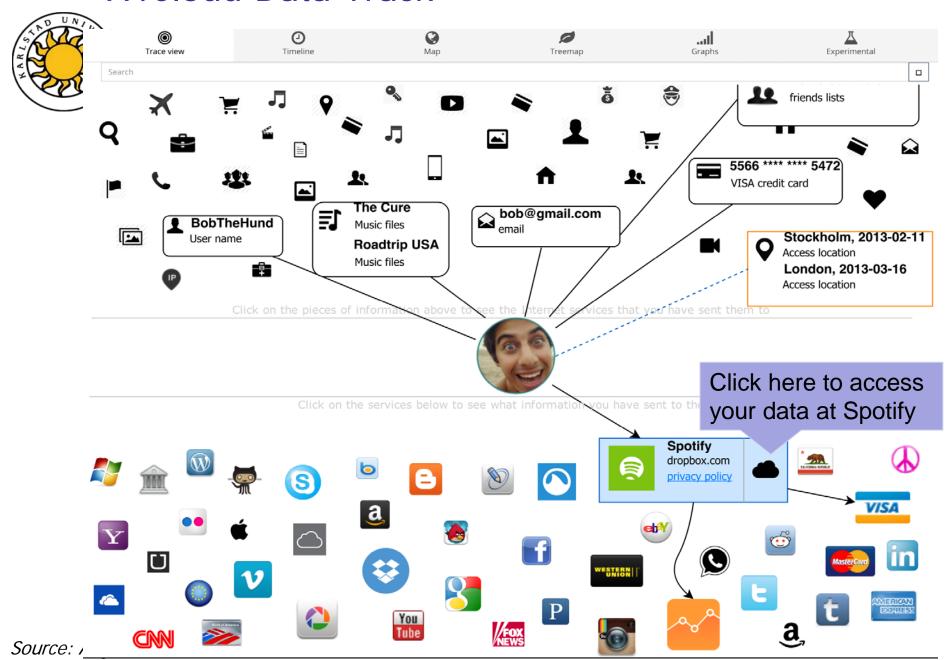
A4Cloud Data Track (3rd Iteration)





A4Cloud Data Track

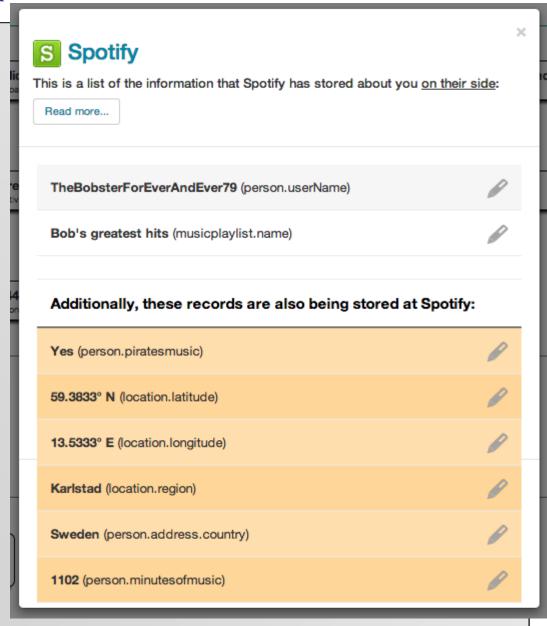




A4Cloud Data Track









User evaluations

- Do users find the trace view of the Data Track intuitive and comprehensible?
- Do users appreciate the functionality of the Data Track?
- Do users understand that there are **two different views** (data records stored under
 the users' control (locally or in a privacyfriendly cloud infrastructure) and data records
 stored at the service provider)



Usability test results

Where are the Data Track records stored?	Frequency	Percent
On the DataTrack program (on a cloud/Internet storage)	9	52.9
On the DataTrack program (locally in computer)	4	23.5
On the Internet somewhere	1	5.9
On the services that I have given information to	3	17.6

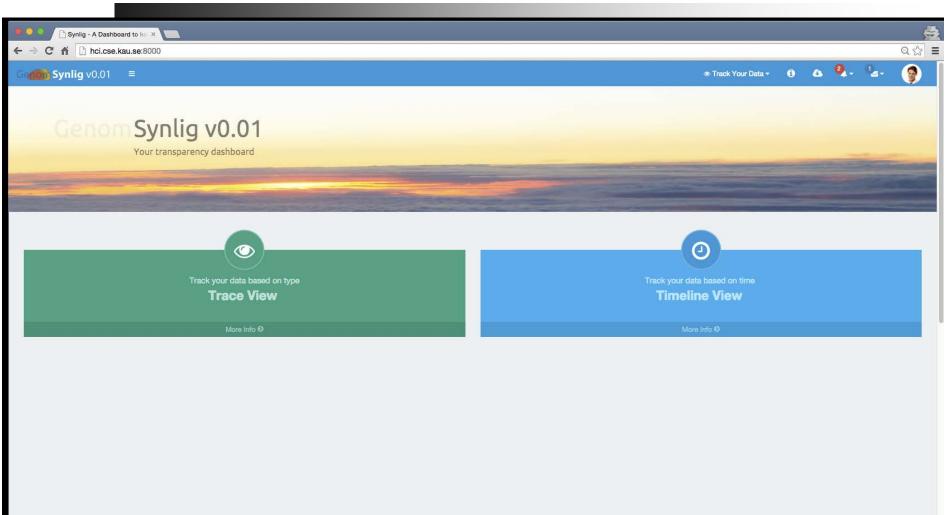


How often do you think you would have the program turned on so that it tracks the information you give to Internet services?		
Never tracking (-0% of the time)	2	
Rarely tracking (25% of the time)	3	
Often tracking (75% of the time)	5	
Always tracking (100% of the time)	7	

How often do you believe you would use the DataTrack program?	
Very rarely (almost never or never)	1
Rarely (a few times per year)	1
Sometimes (a few times per month)	7
Often (around two to four times per week)	4
Very often (almost always)	4

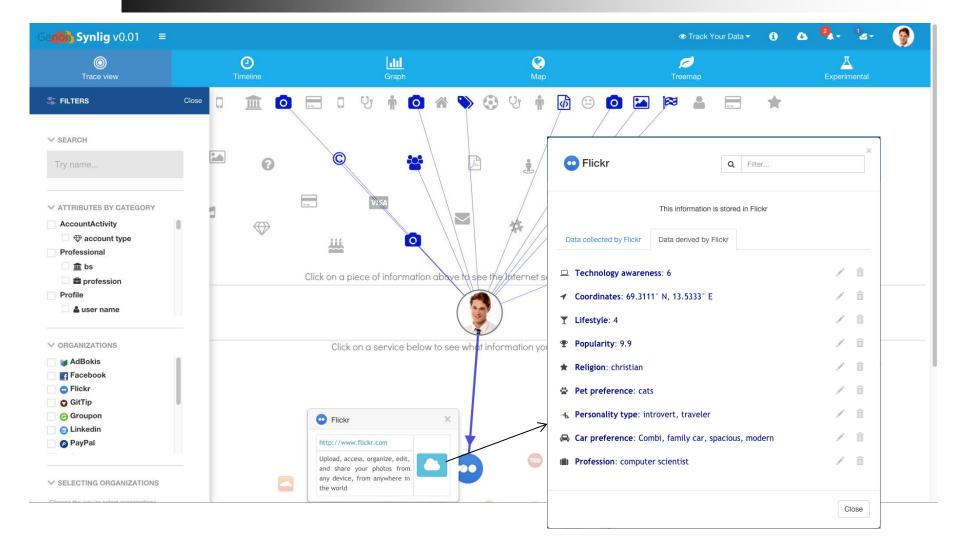


4th Iteration – Data Track "GenomSynlig" Dashboard

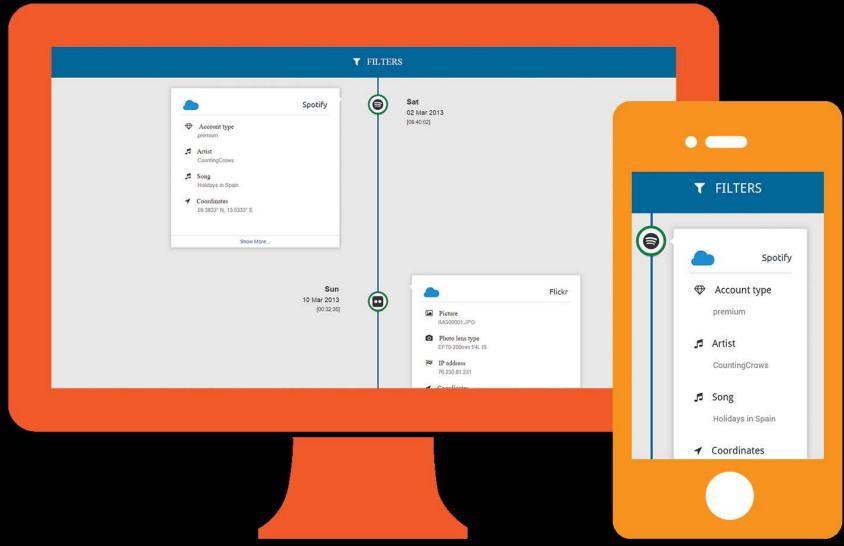




Trace View

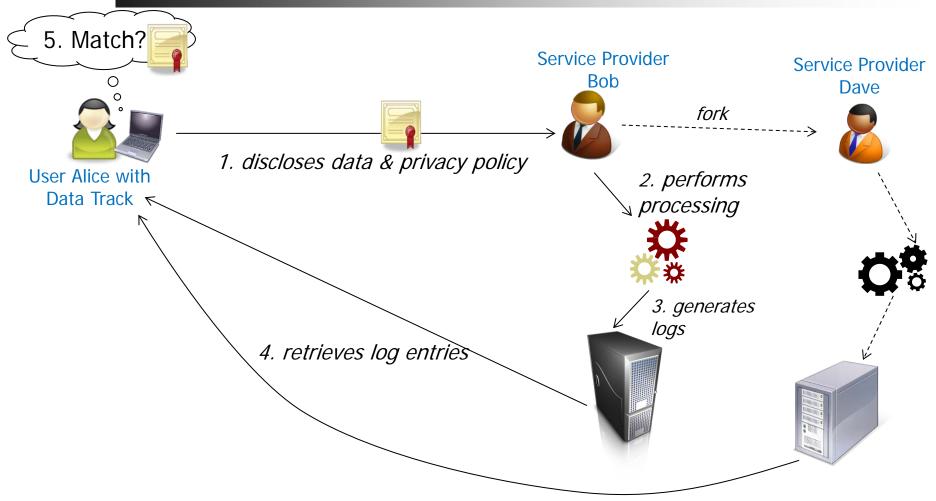


Timeline View





Distributed Transparency Logging



Source: T. Pulls et al., Privacy-Preserving Transparency Logging, WPES 2013



Distributed Privacy-Preserving Transparency Logging – Security Properties

- Integrity: no undetectable modifications to logged data (committed prior to compromise)
- Secrecy: only the data subject (or auditor) can read the data logged for him
- Unlinkability of log entries and user identifiers accross data processors



IV. Conclusions

- Privacy principles for Profiling can be enforced by PETs:
 - Anonymisation & Obfuscation
 - Sticky policies for purpose limitation
 - TETs
 - •
- TETs need to address privacy/Confidentiality requirements
- HCI Requirements for TETs important, e.g.:
 - Make difference between locally and remotely stored data obvious;
 - Provide transparency also for implicitly obtained or derived data;
 - Provide users with help (e.g., via tooltips or introductory tutorials) for understanding how control functions can be activated.

(see also: Angulo, Fischer-Hübner, et.al., CHI 2015 – Proceedings, Work in Progress Session ACM).



Questions?

http://www.cs.kau.se/~simone/



