Information Privacy: Does It Really Matter?

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What is information privacy?

Information privacy, or data privacy (or data protection), is the relationship between collection and dissemination of data, technology, the public expectation of privacy, and the legal and political issues surrounding them.

Source: Wikipedia

Legal issues: USA

- Last major privacy law, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 1986
- The ECPA has been amended by the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) of 1994, the USA PATRIOT Act (2001), the USA PATRIOT reauthorization acts (2006), and the FISA Amendments Act (2008)
- New Email protection privacy act still in works?

Political issues: USA

 majority of Americans are not alarmed by the fact that the National Security Agency (NSA) is collecting all of our electronic communications, from phone conversations to email messages and internet searches.
Source: E.D. Cohen What would Aristotle do? In Psychology Today, Published on June 19, 2013

Workplace issues: USA

- A 2007 survey by the American Management Association and the ePolicy Institute found:
- two-thirds of employers monitor their employees' web site visits in order to prevent inappropriate surfing.
- 65% use software to block connections to web sites deemed off limits for employees. This is a 27% increase since 2001 when the survey was first conducted.
- Of the 43% of companies that monitor e-mail, nearly three-fourths use technology to automatically monitor e-mail. 28% of employers have fired workers for e-mail misuse.
- Close to half of employers track content, keystrokes, and time spent at the keyboard. 12% monitor blogs to see what is being written about the company. Another 10% monitor social networking sites.
- Almost half of the companies use video monitoring to counter theft, violence and sabotage. Of those, only 7% state they use video surveillance to track employees' on-the-job performance. Most employers notify employees of anti-theft video surveillance (78%) and performance-related video monitoring (89%).
- Source: <u>http://press.amanet.org/press-releases/177/2007-electronic-monitoring-surveillance-survey/</u> retrieved on Nov.1 2014

Technology issues: current

- Communication anonymizers hiding the real identity (email address, IP address, etc.) and replacing it with a non-traceable identity (disposable / one-time email address, random IP address of hosts participating in an anonymising network, pseudonym, etc.).
- Shared bogus online accounts.
- Access to personal data: The service provider's infrastructure allows users to inspect, correct or delete all their data stored at the service provider.

Technology issues: future

- Wallets of multiple virtual identities for the efficient and easy creation, management and usage of virtual identities.
- Anonymous credentials: asserted properties/ attributes or rights of the holder of the credential and that only reveal so much information as the holder of the credential is willing to disclose.
- Negotiation and enforcement of data handling conditions between a user and a provider
- Data transaction log hold by users for transperancy



Privacy Matters

Can we have Control and Confidentiality?

Do we have a right to privacy?

Geir M. Køien University of Agder, Norway



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Digital Privacy

Digital Privacy??

- No Such Thing (anymore)
- They know you're a dog
- They know your race
- They know you fur color
- They know your preferences



[&]quot;On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

• The Really Big Brothers (NSA and similar)

- Primary target is intelligence and tactical/strategic advantages
- Very resourceful organizations, "legal" interception in many ways
- The Quite Big Brothers (Google and other large multinational companies)
 - Very resourceful organizations, legal interception in the legalese sense
 - Primary target if money/control (long-term view on this)
- The Evil Big Brothers (organized crime)
 - Primary target iswhatever pays
 - Quite resourceful organizations, legality doesn't matter much
- The Big Bunch of Lesser Big Brothers
 - Anyone with an intent to eavesdrop on you and to invade your privacy
 - May or may not know/care about legal matters

Big Brothers







ST UNIVERSITY OF AGDER You and Your Privacy

Psychological factors

Unprepared and Unaware of it¹

- We are not all that prepared for privacy invasions
- We are not very skilled in assessing the likelihoods...
- ...this is likely to be true even if we are technically competent
- We are really not all that good at estimating the consequences either
- OK, we may have heard about phishing and may even understand it
- But, what about the long-term consequences of no privacy?

We need to be skilled and aware

1) An analogue is found in: Kruger, Justin; Dunning, David, "Unskilled and unaware of it: How difficulties in recognizing one's own incompetence lead to inflated self-assessments.", Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol 77(6), pp. 1121-1134, Dec 1999.

It really is up to you

- Are you willing to give up some convenience to get more privacy?
- Are you willing to configure your apps and programs to respect your privacy?
- Are you willing to complain to companies that don't respect your privacy?

Privacy by Default¹

- Need to get **Privacy-by-Default** implemented in our standard OSes, browsers, apps etc.
- YOU are the tech people you really ought to lead this process

As a professional

- ACM bylaws: "As an ACM member I will respect the privacy of others."
- IEEE code of conduct: "We will be respectful of the privacy of others and the protection of their personal information and data."

This is of course inspired by the Privacy by Design initiative. <u>http://www.privacybydesign.ca/</u>

Since WARDER Convenience & Privacy

Privacy functionality must be the "hassle-free" option

- This is a logical extension of Privacy-by-Default
- We really cannot expect the end-user to know about the technicalities of privacy
- Better technology & strong security will be needed
 - Better crypto for privacy-preserving functionality will help
 - All-encompassing use of data confidentiality will help too

Technology & security alone will not suffice

- It is hard to bolt-on privacy in a credible way
- Standalone PETs¹ may even hinder real and pervasive privacy
- Privacy Requirements must be technology neutral and be about rights

PETs – Privacy Enhancing Technologies

How much privacy does mobility need?

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Reiner Kriesten Institute of energy efficient mobility (IEEM) University of Applied Sciences, Germany





How much privacy does mobility need?

- Use cases for collection of private data and its result?
 - Multimodal aspects: "last mile" including billing to other mobility providers: movement profiles of individual persons / vehicles
 - Car-2-X applications:
 - Telediagnostics: movement profiles of individual persons / vehicles
 - Electrical charging: *billing informations*
 - Car-2-Smartphone: read/ write access to vehicle (diverse applications: trunk opening, radio control, HMI configuration)
 - Key entry systems: *authentification to vehicle (memory positioning: personalized data?)*





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Prof. Dr.-Ing. Reiner Kriesten, IEEM, UAS Kalsruhe

IEEM Institut für Energieeffiziente Mobilität

Information Privacy: Does It Really Matter?

Using Data Mining in different contexts

Information is required for pattern identification Without information, data mining is not possible

Results have to be interpreted



Two examples: From Science and Business

Learning in Games: A research question

Different player types in theory

Research Question: Is there any effect of player type on motivation or learning outcome?



Data Collection, Filtering & Pattern

Log file for monitoring behavior Questionnaires for motivation & learning outcome



	~ F ***					
11:46:55	Nehme/Drücke /Öffne	bekanntmachung				0001010
11:47:04	Spiel	Szene 4a wird geladen		•	=	1000101
11:47:25	Spiel	Szene 4b wird geladen				1101101
11:47:33	Kombiniere	ball mit hund				
11:47:56	Spiel	Szene 4a wird geladen				1010101
11:48:29	Spiel	Es wird die dritte Szene geladen				0101111
11:48:39	Nehme/Drücke /Öffne	tratschweiber				0101111
11:48:46	Dialog:	Junge			Db.	
11:49:25	Kasi:	Warum weinst du denn so?		and suit		
11:49:32	Kasi:	Vielleicht kann man ihn irgendwie	trösten?	an and a state of the		
11:49:35	Mann:	Ich muss erst den Kleinen trösten!		and the second s	1111	
11:49:43	Dialog:			Sold		
11:49:51	Kasi:	Warum liegt hier mitten auf der Sti	raße Stacheldraht?		6	
11-40-50	Granzaldat	Das is jetzt hier allet Grenze. Die da	a drüben sind unsere	Feinac, die		

2 Clusters Medoids Method											
		20 40 60 80 100		400 800 1200		20 30 40 50 60					
	Take/Press/Open										
20 40 60 80 100		Combine									
			Dialogs				15 25 36 46				
400 800 1200				Time of Dialogs							
					View		10 N N 10				
20 30 40 50 60						Scene Selection					
:	20 40 50 60 70 80		15 25 35 45		0 10 20 30 40		Game Time				

Context Unaware Profiling

Identifying different player groups Interpreting different groups

Classification of players is possible, but desired by players?



Buying chocolate @ Amazon

amazon... Mein Amazon Angebete Gutscheine Verkaufen Hilfe

14 M







Enkleicken Ste unsere Riesenauswahl an Adventskalendern - mit Schokolade, Bler, Kosme Ik, Schmuck, Spielzeug und vielem mehr. Alle Adventskalender finden Ste hier

Für eine größere Ansichliklicken Gie auf das Bild

Wird oft zusammen gekauft



The Transparent Customer

-Web analytics & Personal information

-Data Mining: Association rule learning

Customers who bought A also bought B

-Business: Cross-Selling, Up-Selling, promotions, loyalty programs, discount plans, store layout -Customer: New products & ideas, Registry or Wish list

Same information – other purpose

Increase of chocolate buys

Same data mining methods

 \rightarrow Increase of health risk





Contact Details

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Does Privacy Matter?

Ron Watro Cambridge MA USA Securware 2014

Does Information Privacy Matter ?

- For individual humans, social scientists say "yes!"
 - Needed to allow human development, experimentation, relaxation
 - To difficult to be always be "on your guard"
 - Even if you have nothing to hide ...
- And nation states desire privacy, especially for their security concerns
- So maybe the hard question are
 - Is information privacy even possible in the information age ?
 - What laws are needed? Limits on privacy? Protection for privacy?
 - Do privacy protection laws/culture hurt innovation and commerce?

Is Information Privacy Even Possible Today?

- My view privacy is still possible but comes at a cost
- Popular companies like Google offer free services in exchange for violating privacy (reading your emails)
 - Many Google/Facebook/etc users are young and/or naïve
 - They don't understand the deal that they've made
 - This should be fixed!
- National security concerns may interfere with individual privacy
 - This a political choice

What sort of laws are relevant?

Privacy Restricting

- Legal intercept
- Key escrow
- Key surrender
- Strong encryption prohibition
- Network interception laws

Privacy Protecting

- Rule on storage of personal data
- Rules on notification when data is shared
- Special rules for medical, financial, etc
- Rules on destroying data after need is gone

Does Privacy Protection Limit Innovation?

- Advertising is at the core of much commercial activity
- The ability to target advertisements is incredible valuable
- Private user data is a huge advantage for targeting

Conclusions

- Yes, we still need privacy
- Need flexible controls to allow individuals to opt in/out