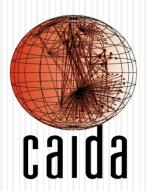
Can Network Science Help Re-Write the Privacy Playbook?

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Gameplan

- Incumbent playbook
- Problems with playbook
- Playbook fractures exposed
- Evolved playbook: Scale-free Privacy 101
- Validating the new playbook
- Operationalizing the new playbook
- Definition
 - PIA = personal information artifact
 - PC = PIA controller
 - REP = reasonable expectation of privacy
 - Control = law, regulation, policy, standard, contract
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TAKEAWAY

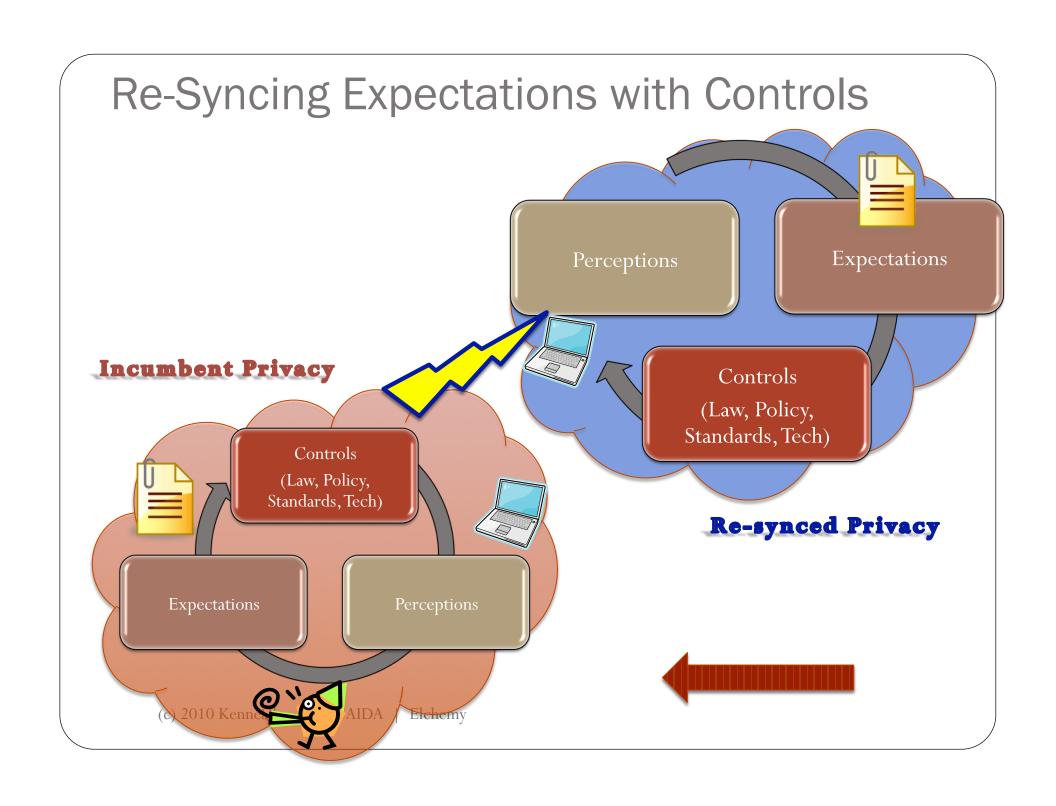
- Privacy inflection point
- Cognitive dissonance over its meaning and measurement
- Need to re-sync 3-legged stool
 - Perceptions → Expectations → Controls
- Can network science enable this phase shift?

NETWORK SCIENCE CAN DESCRIBE PRIVACY EXPECTATIONS & RISKS AS A SCALE-FREE NETWORK ... To what end?

MORE EMPIRICALLY DESCRIBE REASONABLE EXPECTATIONS OF PRIVACY AND APPLY PRIVACY CONTROLS

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Incumbent Playbook

- GenI purpose of privacy controls balance competing interests
- REP principle underpins many privacy controls
 - 4th A.: subj & obj. EOP
 - Tort: obj EOP via consent & control elements
 - K: "public" info exceptions in NDAs
 - FOIA
 - Industry self-regulations/best practices
 - Civil discovery rules
- REP draws boundaries (implemented often via public-private doctrine)
- Mechanisms for proving (current)
 - Public opinion/survey
 - Observational data
- We've got issues: What is REP/Public-Private in network playing field?
 - Offline = Visible to public; communicated to public; occur in public
 - Online = boundary sentience very different



Problems with Current Playbook:

- Incumbent REP presumes a scaled network model contoured around privacy perceptions
- But, privacy in networked context is different in perceived risks and threats, and resembles a scale-free network
- So what?
 - incongruous awareness and protection of rights
 - circular paradigm: privacy controls apply REP by what is deemed "private", vice versa, but what does that mean in network playing field?

Why We Need New Privacy Playbook

Network Playing Field

- PIA dynamic, temporary
- PC differentiated
- Relationships between PC matter
- Disclosures carry different relative risks
- Privacy threat model:
 - < awareness & understanding of technology underpinning PIA location and movement
 - PIA is continuous, privacy choices more intricate
 - Referential boundaries (virtual): privacy risk more opaque

Offline Playing Field

- PIA static & ~permanent
- PIA controllers (PC) equivalent
- Unit of risk was PIA itself
- PIA disclosures to all 3rd parties ~identical
- Privacy threat model:
 - Knowledge of PIA ~ known
 - Privacy-relevant data discrete
 & linear
 - Boundaries that inherently define privacy sentient : Privacy risks ~ transparent

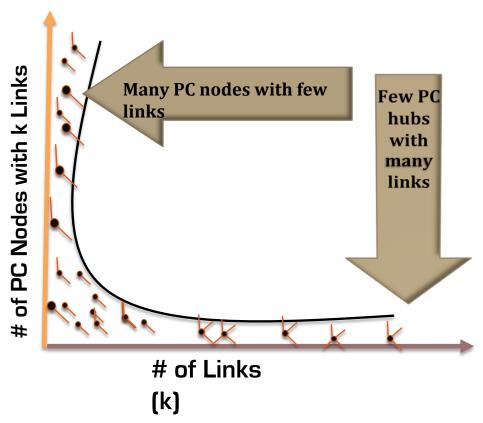
Playbook Fractures Manifest

- Industry Self-Reg / 'standards'
 - Notice & consent inadequate
 - Too coarse
 - Capability ≠ actuality
 - "Partner" catch-all (LBS, advertiser, app developer, ____)
 - 'Trust-Us' privacy policy is a shill
 - Awareness & enforcement challenges
- Location-based surveillance
 - 3 US App. Cts split
 - public movement ≠ no REP; public movement across time = REP (?)

Google Streetview

- 8 class actions claiming privacy violations
- Unencrypted data from unsecured network routers = REP(?)
- ECPA no prohibit collection of data from networks "accessible to the public"
- Social Networking data
 - Is wall posting public? REP?
 - Crispin crt remand to determine if privacy settings render messages public and outside stored communication protections
- FOIA & exceptions
 - anonymized PIA that can be reidentified = REP(?)
 - No exempt data found on DL, but, what if same data in Internet ecosystem

Modeling Privacy As Scale-Free Network



- 1. <u>Distribution</u> of nodes approximates a power law
 → few nodes have many links (aka, hubs) and most nodes have few links.
- 2. Network <u>evolves</u> and is dynamic → nodes added & removed throughout time.
 - 3. Links exhibit <u>preferential</u> <u>attachment</u> ('the rich get richer') → new links added to nodes based # of existing links or node fitness.

Albert-Laszlo Barabasi; http://www.macs.hw.ac.uk/~pdw/topology/

Validating the New Playbook

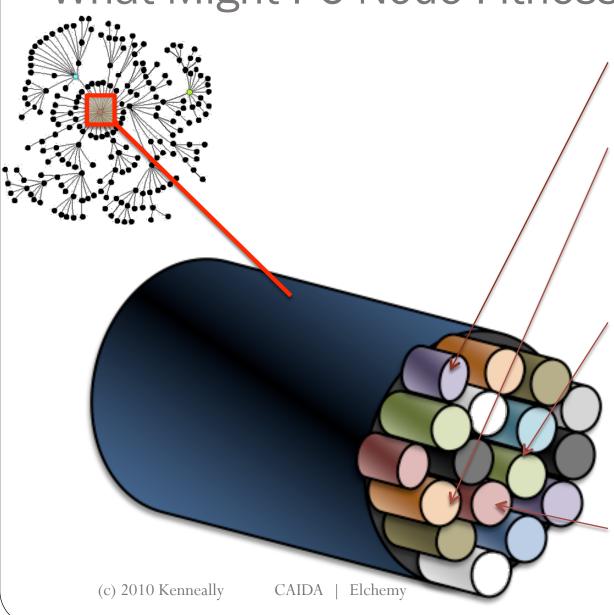
- <u>Is information privacy a scale-free network?</u>
- Is PIA network structure and relationships (flow dynamics) similar to commodities?
 - If so, what does it mean for describing and prescribing REP?
 - E.g., what are the possible normative implications for information privacy law, such as whether PIA exposure to 3rd parties is a de facto poor indicator of greater threat to privacy?
 - How might knowledge of PIA flows either eliminate the use of public-private standard for measuring REP; or, can it be used to re-define what we mean by public-private space with a fidelity that is more aligned with the reality of information flows?
 - How well are certain PC integrated with the whole system, such as data aggregators or online advertising networks?
 - How closely does the geo-location of PC hubs correspond to traditional public-private and 3rd party doctrines?
- How should we apply a scale-free model to privacy controls?
 - E.g., does knowing how PC ages enhance our understanding of how privacy evolves with time?
 - Can the PC churn rate help us understand how quickly PC accumulate links and determine the rate of collection/disclosure of PIA?
 - Should the size of PC clusters and their proliferation establish living REP or indicate failure of privacy controls?
- Is there congruence between collection/disclosure topology and the semantic topology of PIA?
 - E.g., do the clusters of PC link based on shared meaning of the value of a particular PIA for price discrimination or some other economic use?

? Empiricizing Scale-Free REP?

- 1) Node Fitness
- 2) Structure of the PIA network (links)
- 3) PIA content
 - behavior, location, health, physical, financial, communication, other data
- 4) Relationships between PCs







- * Purpose of collection (functional, advertising)
- •Subject's awareness of C/U/D
- Optional or compulsory collection
- Identify or verify
- C/U/D time: fixed or indefinite
- •Where, how long PIA stored
- Who possesses the PIA
- •Who accesses the PIA
- What are disclosure restrictions
- •Security of PIA storage
- Security of PIA format
- •Security of PIA transmission
- Type of analysis done on PIA (eg, mathematical, interpretive/inference-laden)
- Derived or original
- Sensitivity to cultural constraints (moral, legal constraints)

Operationalizing Scale-free Privacy Playbook:

- Inform evidence-based policymaking
 - ensure that choice and control of the c/u/d of PIA is based on empirical reality of how it flows throughout networks;
 - inform default privacy presumptions for efficient K rules, e.g., should we impose implied nondisclosure obligations on certain PC for certain categories PIA? Or, should privacy settings or ToS establish default REP in web communications?
 - Can knowing structure and dynamics help traceback derivative data to origins in privacy/data protection litigation? Understand match-link risks for data protection standards (e.g., HIPPA standards for anonymization)

- Enable better privacy risk management for both individuals asserting privacy rights and entities handling PIA – the entities with countervailing interests through more predictable outcomes, more certainty about REP determinations, and lower liability risk.
- Advocate common definitional semantics to harmonize reasonable expectations across privacy controls-
 - industry-specific and data-specific laws,
 - geopolitical authorities responsible for enforcing privacy controls
 - between and among privacy selfregulated industries.
- Refute or validate non-institutionalized intuitions about REP norms.
- Devise more sophisticated justifications for our intuitions about privacy (e.g., autonomy, seclusion, property).

Questions & Answers Welcome

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