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From Discovery to Innovation...

Building Usable Privacy Protection

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User's Concerns About the Net

- **2002 study from U Washington** [Friedman et al., CHI2002 Conference]
- **72 detailed interviews with consumers from rural, suburban, high-tech communities**
- **93% concerned** about risks or harms
 - most felt strongly that something should be done about it
- **areas of concern:**
 - 75% -- **information security**: security & privacy
 - 42% -- **users**: experiences, children
 - 38% -- **systems**: threats to computer
- **little concern about trust, online identities, online interactions, information quality, content**

Usable Privacy

- an “**engineering psychology**” approach: use knowledge of cognitive processes to inform system design
- context is European and Canadian approaches to privacy protection, with emphasis on generalizability
- work with privacy **principles** and EU Privacy Directive
 - goal is to support “**usable compliance**” with privacy requirements
- translate **legislative causes** into **human factors** implications and **design** specifications

Ten Privacy Principles

| Principle | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Reporting the processing | All non-exempt processing must be reported in advance to the National Data Protection Authority. |
| Transparent processing | The Data Subject must be able to see who is processing his personal data and for what purpose. The Controller must keep track of all processing performed by it and the data Processors and make it available to the user. |
| Finality & Purpose Limitation | Personal data may only be collected for specific, explicit, legitimate purposes and not further processed in a way that is incompatible with those purposes. |
| Lawful basis for data processing | Personal data processing must be based on what is legally specified for the type of data involved, which varies depending on the type of personal data. |
| Data quality | Personal data must be as correct and as accurate as possible. The Controller must allow the citizen to examine and modify all data attributable to that person. |
| Rights | The Data Subject has the right to acknowledge and to improve their data as well as the right to raise certain objections. |
| Data traffic outside EU | Exchange of personal data to a country outside the EU is permitted only if that country offers adequate protection. If personal data is distributed outside the EU then the Controller ensures appropriate measures in that locality. |
| Processor processing | If data processing is outsourced from Controller to Processor, controllability must be arranged. |
| Security | Protection against loss and unlawful processing |

Human Factors Requirements

Consciousness

Comprehension

Consent

Control



Comprehension

Requirements

- **comprehend** how PII is handled
- **know** who is processing PII and for what purposes
- **understand** the limits of processing transparency
- **understand** the limitations on objecting to processing
- **be truly informed** when giving consent to processing
- **comprehend** when a contract is being formed and its implications
- **understand** data protection rights and limitations

Possible Solutions

- training
- documentation
- user agreements
- help
- tutorials
- **mental models**
- **metaphors**
- layout
- feedback

Comprehension

| Requirements | Possible Solutions |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• comprehend how PII is handled• know who is processing PII and for what | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• training |
| <p><u>Privacy Comprehension Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• how much information• words, phrases, reading level, knowledge• privacy jargon• Internet technology (e.g., cookies)• complexity (e.g., P3P has over 36,000 combinations) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• comprehend when a contract is being formed and its implications• understand data protection rights and limitations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• layout• feedback |

Consciousness

Requirements

- be **aware** of transparency options
- be **informed when** PII is processed
- be **aware** of what happens to PII when retention periods expire
- be **conscious** of rights to examine and modify PII
- be **aware when** information may be collected automatically

Possible Solutions

- messages
- pop-up windows
- assistants
- **layout**
- **highlight by appearance**
- alarms

Consciousness

Requirements

Possible Solutions

- | Requirements | Possible Solutions |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be• be• bew• bean | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• e.g., Cranor et al. (2002): reading privacy policies<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29% never• 49% occasionally• 20% most when sharing personal info• 2% most/all |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be aware when information may be collected automatically | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• alarms |

Control

Requirements

- **control** how PII is handled
- **be able to** object to processing
- **control** how long PII is stored
- **be able to** exercise the rights to examine and correct PII

Possible Solutions

- **affordances**
- **obviousness**
- **mapping**
- **analogy**

Control

Requirements

- **control** how PII is handled

• be

• CC

• be

ex

Possible Solutions

- **affordances**

Privacy Control Challenges

- opt-in/out controls that can be found & used
- difficulty expressing preferences and trade-offs
- explicit/implicit gathering of preferences
- reasonable default settings

Consent

Requirements

- give **informed consent** to the processing of PII
- give **explicit consent** for a Controller to perform the services being contracted for
- give **specific, unambiguous consent** to the processing of sensitive data
- give **special consent** when information will not be editable
- **consent** to the automatic collection and processing of information

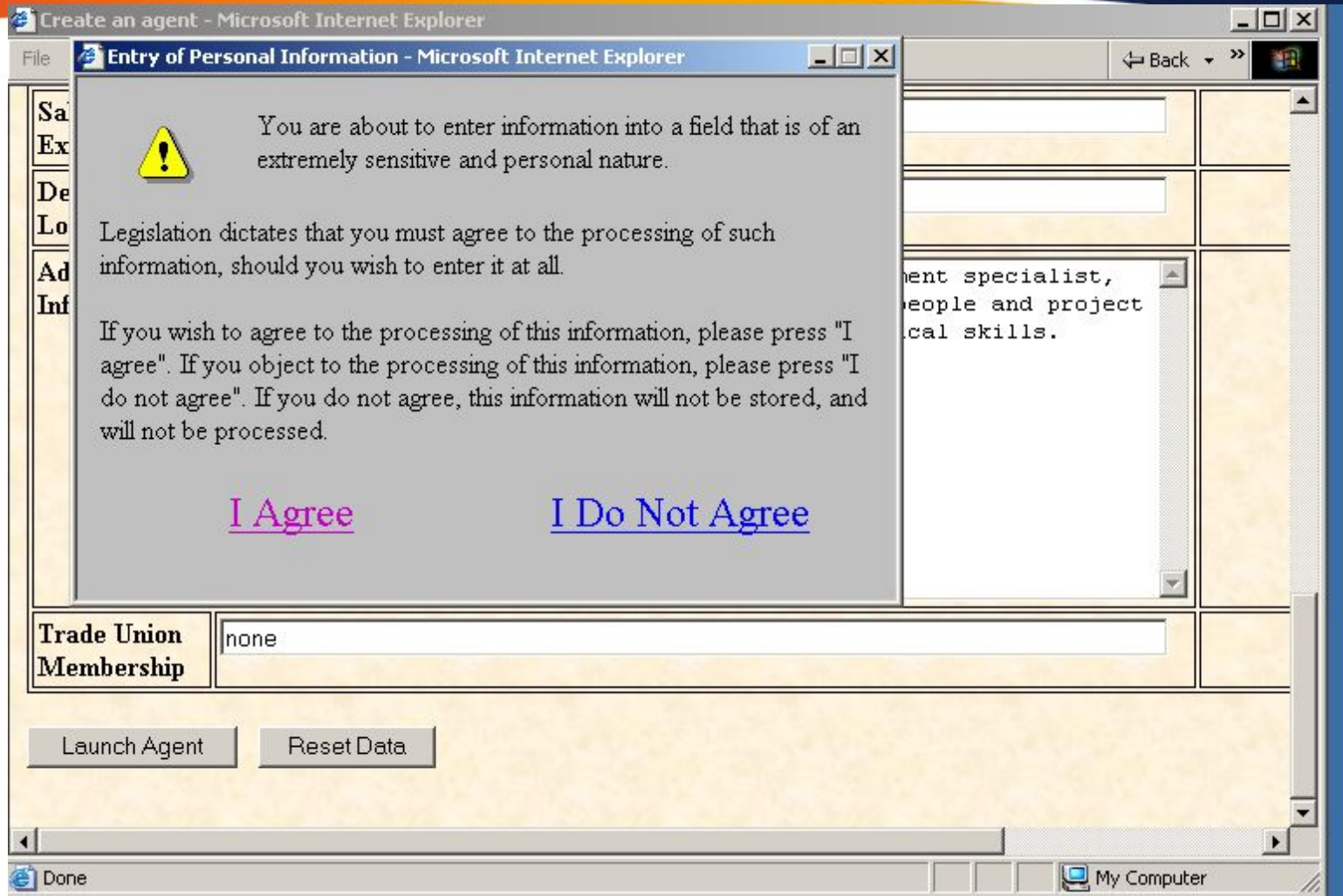
Possible Solutions

- user agreement
- click-through agreement
- “**Just-In-Time Click-Through Agreements**”

Consent

| Requirements | Possible Solutions |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• give informed consent to the processing of PII | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• user agreement |
| <p><u>Privacy Consent Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ignoring click-through agreements• global consent not appropriate for multiple contexts• tracking specific agreements | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• give consent to the processing of sensitive data• give special consent when information will not be editable• consent to the automatic collection and processing of information | <p>Agreements</p> |

Just-in-Time Click-Through Agreements



Summary

- the 5 “Cs” for building usable privacy-protecting systems
 - comprehension
 - consciousness
 - control
 - consent
 - (context)

More Information?
www.andrewpatrick.ca