Privacy economics, attitudes, and behavior

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8-533 / 8-733 / 19-608 / 95-818: Privacy Policy, Law, and Technology Carnegie Mellon University CyLab

institute for SOFTWARE RESEARCH

Engineering & Public Policy



Human subjects research

Institutional Review Board

- Reviews human subjects research to make sure it is ethical and human subjects are protected
- Takes time and lots of paperwork
- Before submitting paperwork to IRB, you must complete human subjects training
- <u>http://www.cmu.edu/research-compliance/</u> <u>human-subject-research/</u>

IRB approval

- Research involving human subjects requires IRB approval
- Surveys are exempt, but you must ask IRB for exemption
- Exempt and low-risk IRB approval usually happens within 2 weeks
- High risk usually takes about a month, but may be longer
- Whenever possible, design study so participants sign informed consent form up front
 - You will have to convince IRB that there is a good reason not to
- Submit your IRB form as early as possible
 - You can submit an amendment later

Ethical considerations

- Sometimes tests can be distressing

 users have left in tears
- You have a responsibility to alleviate
 - make voluntary with informed consent
 - avoid pressure to participate
 - let them know they can stop at any time
 - stress that you are testing the system, not them
 - make collected data as anonymous as possible

Privacy attitudes

Consumer surveys

- Westin/Harris surveys
 - Privacy fundamentalist, pragmatist, unconcerned (marginally concerned)
- TRUSTe surveys
 - <u>http://www.truste.com/us-mobile-privacy-</u> index-2013/
- Academic research
- Does it matter what consumers think?

Privacy concerns seem inconsistent with behavior

- People say they want privacy, but don't always take steps to protect it
- Many possible explanations
 - They don't really care that much about privacy
 - They prefer immediate gratification to privacy protections that they won't benefit from until later
 - They don't understand the privacy implications of their behavior
 - The cost of privacy protection (including figuring out how to protect their privacy) is too high

Smart, Useful, Scary, Creepy: Perceptions of Behavioral Advertising

Blase Ur, Pedro G. Leon, Lorrie Faith Cranor, Richard Shay, and Yang Wang SOUPS 2012

Research goals

- Gain insight into what users think about online behavioral advertising (OBA)
- Identify how participants' mental models correspond with notice and choice mechanisms

Methodology

- 48 participants
- Recruited from the Pittsburgh, PA region
 - Non-technologists
 - Interested in testing privacy tools
- Combination semi-structured interview and usability study
- Part way through interview showed WSJ video to inform participants about OBA

Participants unaware of OBA

 Participants believed ads were tailored, but only based on context or on a single site

amazon	Blase's Amazon.com Today's Deals Gift Cards Help						
Shop by Department 🔻	Search						Go
Your Amazon.com	Your Browsing History	Recommended For You	Amazon Betterizer	Improve Your Recommendations	Your Profile	Learn More	

Your Amazon.com



New Release Elixir Strings Acoust... \$31.98 \$12.67 Why recommended?



New Release Kyser 6 String Capo,... \$24.95 **\$15.16** Why recommended?







Elixir Strings Electr...

Why recommended?

********** (34)

\$22.00 \$8.64

3



\$39.00 **\$11.20** Why recommended?

See all recommendations in Musical Instruments

Participants unaware of OBA

• Participants believed ads were tailored, but only based on context or on a single site

- Thought it was only hypothetical
 - "I guess if they were monitoring what I did on the Internet...But I'd hope they weren't..."

Didn't recognize OBA icon

- Not sure what would happen if they clicked on icon
 - Express interest in product
 - Purchase your own ads
 - Go to product's website
 - See related ads

Connected Profitable Productive

A business

Mixed opinion about OBA

- Recognized benefits
 - Advertisers can reach consumers interested in their products
 - Consumers find things they're interested in and don't get ads for things they're not interested in
- Concerned about privacy

Beliefs about OBA

- Advertisers collect information including name, financial information, and address
- This information, along with browsing history, is stored in cookies

Participants' impressions: available choice mechanisms

- Deleting cookies
- No options
- Antivirus software suites
- Web browser







Familiarity and trust are important



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Takeaways

- Opinions about OBA mixed both useful and creepy
- Participants did not understand OBA technologies
- Some of the worst fears based on misconceptions
- Participants did not know how to effectively exercise choice

Economics of privacy

Transactions

- Buyer and seller example [Varian 1996]
 - Buyers want sellers to know what they want so they can reduce their search costs
 - Buyers do not want sellers to know their maximum willingness to pay
 - Buyers don't want to be annoyed by sellers and don't want to spend time hearing about products they don't want (excess search costs)
 - Sellers don't want to waste time pitching products to people who don't want them

Externality

• The actions of a mailing list buyer impose costs on individuals on that list, but the seller of the list ignores those costs

- Costs could be mitigated through choice

Incentives

 Sometimes it is not to buyer's advantage to reveal personal characteristics (health insurance example)

Contracts and markets for info

- What if we had property rights in information about ourselves?
 - We could contract to allow information to be used for only specified purposes
 - We could buy and sell these property rights
 - National Information Market [Laudon 1996]
 - What about transaction costs?

Public interest in personal information

- Public records
 - Court records
 - Tax assessments
 - Salaries of public officials
- What happens when information goes online and transaction costs approach zero?



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