Privacy in an age of information abundance

Betsy Masiello October 1, 2009

Princeton University Center for Information Technology Policy Malcom Gladwell: The Enron story is more important now than 10 years ago. It was the canary in the coal mine.*

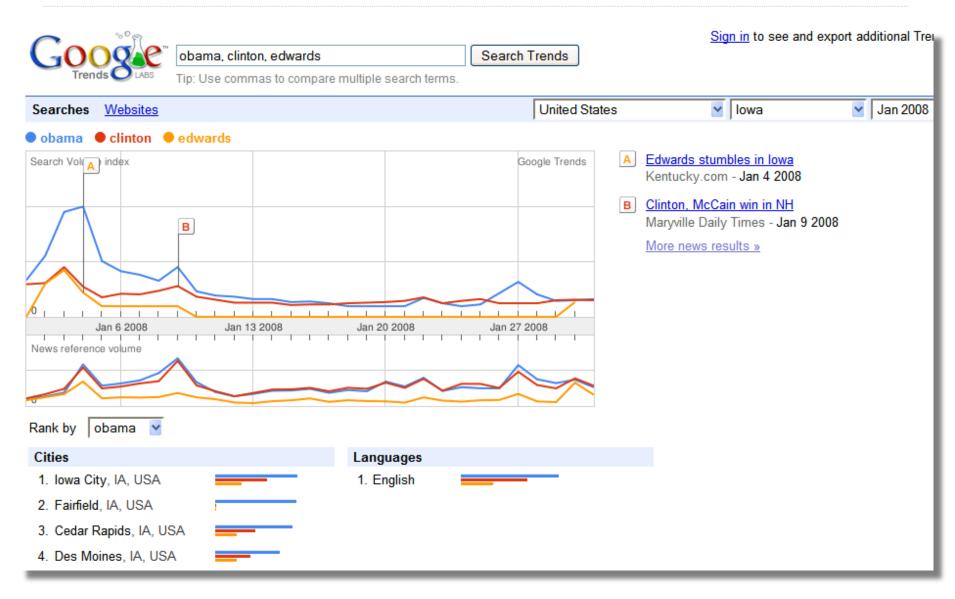
- Fifty years ago, uncovering the unknown solved problems
- Solving today's problems requires making sense of large amounts of known information

When fixing the world involves analyzing information about *people*...how does privacy fit in?

21st century problems

- Medicine
 - Pandemic prevention
 - Recognizing local outbreaks quickly
 - Virus identification
 - Climate-sensitive disease prediction
- Environment
 - Managing electric power demand
 - Understanding climate change
- Predicting financial crises
- Uncovering corrupt governance
- Crop planning

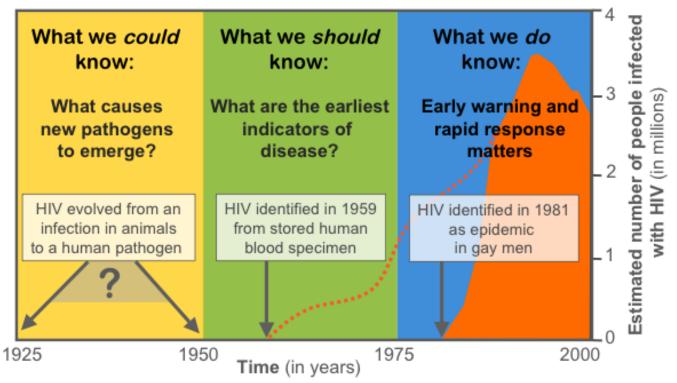
Can Search information help solve some of these problems?



Predicting and preventing the next pandemic

1-2 new diseases have emerged every year for the last three decades, examples include HIV, SARS, and bird flu (H5N1)

75% of these new and re-emerging diseases are zoonosis, i.e., they spread from animals to humans



Google Flu Trends

google.org Flu Trends

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Google.org home Explore flu trends across the U.S. Flu Trends We've found that certain search terms are good indicators of flu activity. Google Flu Trends uses aggregated Google search data to estimate flu activity in your state up to two weeks faster than traditional systems. Read more » How does this Entire United States 🔻 United States flu activity: Low • 2008-2009 • Past years Moderate High Intense Minimal Low Download raw Nov Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr Mav

First step: flu vaccine

CDC recommends a yearly flu vaccine as the first and most important step in protecting against influenza. The flu vaccine protects against the three main flu strains that research indicates will cause the most illness during the flu season. And, the vaccine can protect against illness from similar flu viruses.



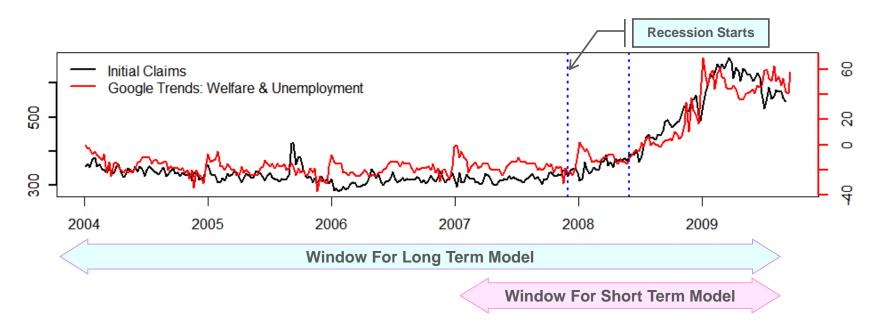
Flu shot locator



Source: American Lung Association

Flu in the news

Predicting unemployment



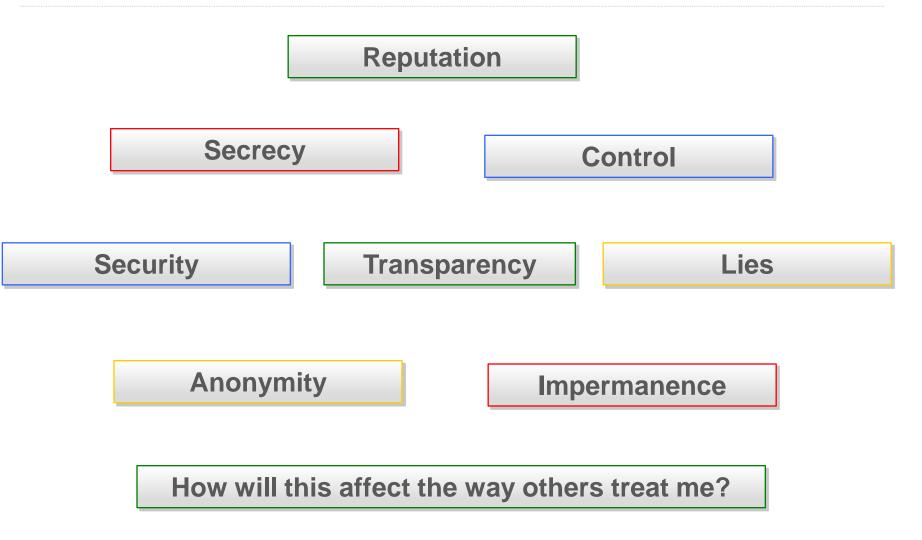
- According to the NBER, the current recession started December 2007.
- National unemployment rate passed 5% in mid 2008 and search queries on [Welfare and Unemployment] also increased at same time.

	Week	5/24/09 -	5/31/09 -	6/7/09 -	6/14/09 -	6/21/09 -	6/28/09 -
		5/30/09	6/6/09	6/13/09	6/20/09	6/27/09	7/4/09
US Dept	Initial Claims(K)	625	605	612	630	617	Release at
of Labor	Continued Claims(MN)	8.84	6.71	6.76	6.72	6.90	7/9/09
Trends	Jobs	-1%	-1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%
	Recruitment & Staffing	-33%	-30%	-27%	-28%	-29%	-37%
	Welfare & Unemployment	38%	41%	39%	43%	44%	44%

So what about privacy?

- Innovation historically has inspired new privacy frameworks
 - Novelty of the camera in the late 19th century
 - Telephony and wiretapping in the early 20th century
 - Databases in the mid-20th century
 - The Internet in the late 20th century
- Where is today's innovation leading us...?
 - Very cheap data processing
 - Crowd-sourcing
 - Social Web
 - Mobile everything
 - ...Information Abundance that can solve modern problems

How should we think about privacy in this context?



One commonly discussed philosophy of privacy

- Data is personal if directly linkable to an individual
- People should be able to access and correct personal data
- Personal data should only be collected / retained / used for a clearly communicated purpose
- Personal data should only be collected with the individual's consent

• Engineer solutions that enable users to protect their privacy without negating the possibility of useful aggregate analysis

• Rigorously discuss the more difficult questions

 Should people have a right to obscure the linkage between themselves and data?

- o Should we enable lying?
- o ... under which circumstances?

How to support access and control to personal data that isn't authenticated?

How to inform users about both authenticated and unauthenticated personal data?

How to balance giving users control over data collection versus detecting and stopping abuse?

How to give users fine-grained control over their data without overwhelming them with options?

How to link sequential actions while preventing them from being linkable to a person?

How to make the benefits of aggregate data analysis apparent to the user?

How to avoid or detect inadvertent recording of data that can be linked to an individual?

Questions?