Data, Data Everywhere – The Need for BIG Privacy – in a World of Big Data

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May 20, 2014



Presentation Outline

- 1. Privacy = Personal Control
- 2. Positive-Sum: The Power of "And"
- 3. Privacy by Design: The Gold Standard
- 4. Why Big Data Needs Big Privacy
- 5. Beware of the Backlash!
- 6. SmartData: PbD 2.0
- 7. Concluding Thoughts



Privacy = Control



Privacy = Personal Control

- User control is critical
- Freedom of choice
- Informational self-determination

Context is key!



Fair Information Practices

- OECD Guidelines 1980, revised 2013
 Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs)
- U.S. Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)
 Congressional Advisory Committee 1973
 First Fair Information Practice Principles



Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Fair Information Practices

- 1973 HEW drafted the first code of Fair Information Practices;
- "... there must be a way for an individual to prevent information about him or her obtained for one purpose, from being used or made available for other purposes, without consent."



The Decade of Privacy by Design



www.privacybydesign.ca



Adoption of "Privacy by Design" as an International Standard

Landmark Resolution Passed to Preserve the Future of Privacy

By Anna Ohlden - October 29th 2010 - http://www.science20.com/newswire/landmark_resolution_passed_preserve_future_privacy

JERUSALEM, October 29, 2010 – A landmark Resolution by Ontario's Information and Privacy Commissioner, Dr. Ann Cavoukian, was approved by international Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners in Jerusalem today at their annual conference. The resolution recognizes Commissioner Cavoukian's concept of Privacy by Design - which ensures that privacy is embedded into new technologies and business practices, right from the outset - as an essential component of fundamental privacy protection.

Full Article:

http://www.science20.com/newswire/landmark resolution passed preserve future privacy



Privacy by Design:Proactive in 36 Languages!

1. English	13. Arabic	25. Polish
2. French	14. Armenian	26. Turkish
3. German	15. Ukrainian	27. Malaysian
4. Spanish	16. Korean	28. Indonesian
5. Italian	17. Russian	29. Danish
6. Czech	18. Romanian	30. Hungarian
7. Dutch	19. Portuguese	31. Norwegian
8. Estonian	20. Maltese	32. Serbian
9. Hebrew	21. Greek	33. Lithuanian
10.Hindi	22. Macedonian	34. Farsi
11.Chinese	23. Bulgarian	35. Finnish
12.Japanese	24. Croatian	36. Albanian

Privacy by Design's Greatest Strength – Positive-Sum: The Power of "And"

Change the paradigm from the dated zero-sum (win/lose) to a "positive-sum" model:
Create a win/win scenario, not an either/or (vs.) involving unnecessary trade-offs and false dichotomies ...

replace "vs." with "and"



Privacy by Design: The 7 Foundational Principles

- Proactive not Reactive:
 Preventative, not Remedial;
- 2. Privacy as the **Default** setting;
- 3. Privacy *Embedded* into Design;
- 4. Full Functionality: Positive-Sum, not Zero-Sum;
- End-to-End Security:Full Lifecycle Protection;
- 6. Visibility **and** Transparency: Keep it **Open**;
- 7. Respect for User Privacy: Keep it **User-Centric**.



Privacy by Design

The 7 Foundational Principles

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Privacy by Design is a concept I developed back in the 90's, to address the ever-growing and systemic effects of Information and Communication Technologies, and of large-scale networked data systems.

Privacy by Design advances the view that the future of privacy cannot be assured solely by compliance with regulatory frameworks; rather, privacy assurance must ideally become an organization's default mode of operation.

Initially, deploying Privacy-Enhancing Technologies (PETs) was seen as the solution. Today, we realize that a more substantial approach is required — extending the use of PETs to PETS Plus — taking a positive-sum (full functionality) approach, not zero-sum. That's the "Plus" in PETS Plus: positive-sum, not the either/or of zero-sum (a false dichotomy).

Privacy by Design extends to a "Trilogy" of encompassing applications: 1) IT systems; 2) accountable business practices; and 3) physical design and networked infrastructure.

Principles of Privacy by Design may be applied to all types of personal information, but should be applied with special vigour to sensitive data such as medical information and financial data. The strength of privacy measures tends to be commensurate with the sensitivity of the data.

The objectives of Privacy by Design — ensuring privacy and gaining personal control over one's information and, for organizations, gaining a sustainable competitive advantage — may be accomplished by practicing the following 7 Foundational Principles (see over page):



Big Data



Big Data

- 90% of all data was created within the last 2 years;
- **Big Data** analysis and data analytics promise new opportunities to gain valuable insights and benefits
 - new predictive modes of analysis;
- But, it will also enable expanded surveillance, increasing the risk of unauthorized use and disclosure, on a scale previously unimaginable.



First, the Honeymoon Phase:

- Big Data will rule the world!
- Everything else (including privacy) must step aside;
- Forget causality; correlation is enough.



Then, the Honeymoon Ends



Some People are Now Asking: Is Big Data a Big Mistake?

- The Big Data that interests many companies is what we might call "found data" – the digital exhaust of web searches, credit card payments and mobiles pinging the nearest phone mast;
- Such data sets are cheap to collect relative to their size – a messy collage of data-points, collected for disparate purposes;
- So, how good is the data?

— <u>www.ft.com</u> April 7, 2014



Big Data is moving from its inflated expectations phase to a trough of disillusionment.

— Gartner Hype Cycle,April, 2014



March Issue of Science Google Flu Trends: "Under Attack"

- 2009, Google researchers announced "Google Flu" could track the spread of influenza across the United States, faster than the Centers for Disease Control (CDC);
- Google was faster because it was tracking the outbreak by finding correlations between what people searched for online;
- Yet, several years later Google Flu lost its edge it became less accurate than the CDC at estimating the spread of the flu;
- Google's engineers weren't interested in context they were selecting statistical patterns in the data (correlation over causation)
 - a common assumption in big data analysis).
 _ www.ft.com
 April 7, 2014



MIT Big Data Expert Calls for Privacy

"MIT Professor Alex Pentland has proposed a 'New Deal on Data,' which calls for individuals to own their data and control how it is used and distributed."

Measuring Idea Flows to Accelerate Innovation,
 New York Times, April 15, 2014.



Quantity Does Not Equal Quality

"But while big data promise much to scientists, entrepreneurs and governments, they are doomed to disappoint us if we ignore some very familiar statistical lessons. There are a lot of small data problems that occur in big data. They don't disappear because you've got lots of the stuff ... they get worse!" - David Spiegelhalter,

— David Spiegeinaiter, Winton Professor, Cambridge University

— <u>Big data: are we making a big mistake?</u> FT Magazine, March 2014.



"Forget Big Data ... what is needed is Good Data"

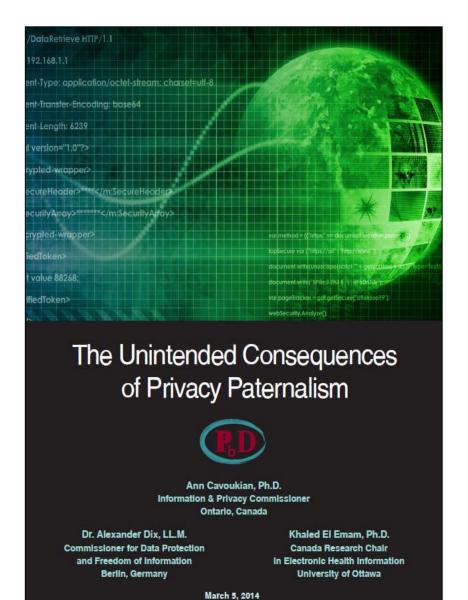
— Barrie McKenna, <u>The serious economic cost of Canada's data deficit</u>, Globe and Mail, May 12, 2014



Context is Key

- Performing data analytics on context-free data will only yield correlations (which at times, will be spurious);
- By adding context as a feature in the analytics, we may be able to impute causality – which has the potential to be invaluable in our analyses.







Don't Be Fooled

"Once businesses have amassed the [personal] information, it can be hard, if not impossible, for individuals to know how it will be used in the future."

— <u>A Long Way to Privacy Safeguards</u>, New York Times Editorial, May 11, 2014.



Beware of the Backlash!



Majority Mask Digital Footprints Online

- September 2013 a Pew Research <u>survey</u>
 reported that 86% of Americans had taken steps
 to remove or mask their digital footprints online;
- 68% believed current laws are not strong enough to protect them.

— <u>A Second Front in the Privacy Wars</u>, New York Times Editorial, February 23, 2014.



Financial Implications of NSA Revelations: U.S. Businesses to Lose Billions

"There are discussions now that the NSA revelations will bring about losses to the U.S. IT industry of upwards of \$200 billion. These are major impacts on an industry that is directly traceable to the concerns that non-U.S. citizens, governments, and industry have over whether they can trust U.S.-based companies."

Professor Ron Deibert,
 September 13, 2013.

— Reza Akhlaghi,

<u>A Candid Discussion with Ron Deibert</u>,

Foreign Policy Association, September 13, 2013.



Target CEO is the Latest Casualty



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Best Cities For Jobs



Clare O'Connor, Forbes Staff

The consumer economy: retail, and the people reinventing it.

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5/05/2014 @ 8:20AM | 8,719 views

Target CEO Gregg Steinhafel Resigns In Data Breach Fallout



The Public Wants Privacy

"More than **60**% of respondents to an Associated-Press poll said they valued their privacy more than anti-terror protections."

— Eileen Sullivan, <u>AP-GfK poll: Americans value privacy over security</u>, January 27, 2014



The Bottom Line

Privacy should be viewed as a business issue, not just a compliance issue

Think strategically and transform privacy into a competitive business advantage



Cost of Taking a Reactive Approach to Privacy Breaches

Proactive





Loss of Consumer Confidence and Trust

Gain a Privacy Payoff

When you protect your customers' privacy, and secure their personal data, you in turn, gain their trust <u>and</u> protect your brand – win/win

Get proactive – Get ahead of the harm!



Here's What's Coming: Innovation



SmartData: Embedding User Control

It's All About Context:

 A new approach to Artificial Intelligence: evolving virtual cognitive agents that can act as your proxy, to protect your personally identifiable data;

Intelligent software agents will be evolved to:

- Protect and secure your personal information;
- Disclose your information only when your personal criteria for release have been met;
- Put the *user* firmly in control –
 Big Privacy, Personal Control!



"Too many individuals and organizations are resigned to large-scale computer based surveillance, invasion, and expropriation. The purpose of this paper is to explain why we believe that resignation to be unwarranted."

Commissioner Cavoukian

Freedom and Control: Engineering a New Paradigm for the Digital World



May 8, 2014

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Concluding Thoughts

- Privacy risks are best managed by proactively embedding the principles of *Privacy by Design* – prevent the harm from arising;
- Focus on prevention: It is easier and far more costeffective to build in privacy, up-front, rather than bolting it on after-the-fact;
- Abandon zero-sum thinking embrace doubly-enabling win/win systems: Big Data and Big Privacy;
- Get smart lead with Privacy by Design, not privacy by chance or, worse, Privacy by Disaster!



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