# **Understanding The Role of Incentives in Consumer Privacy Preferences**



### THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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What's news—

What's news—

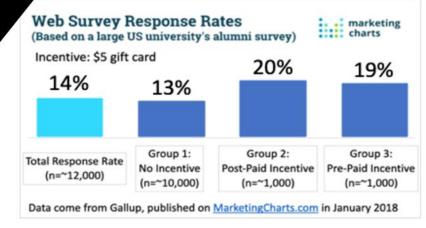
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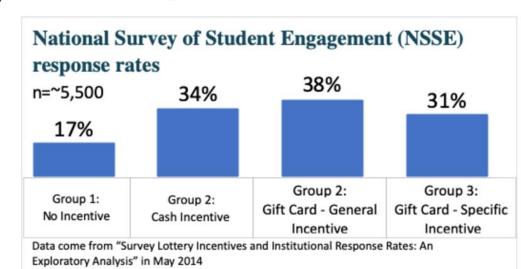
- More than 540 million records
- Up to 87 million people

### People care about privacy.



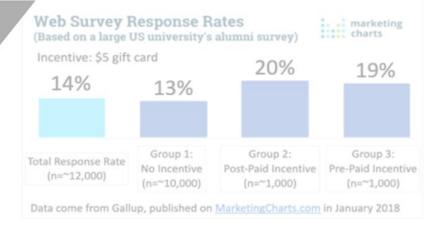


### People care about incentives.









### People care about incentives.

# Are incentives powerful enough to change the privacy mindset of people?





**Does Privacy Counseling Impact Privacy Trading Preferences in Society?** 

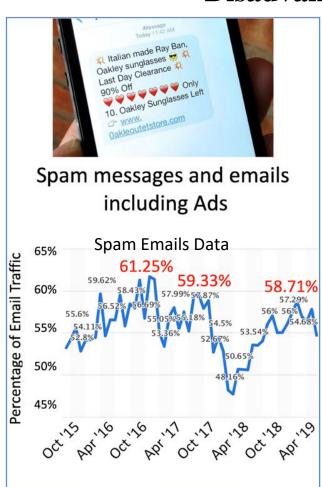




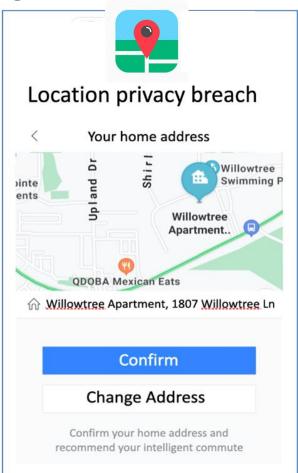
# **Privacy Awareness Training**



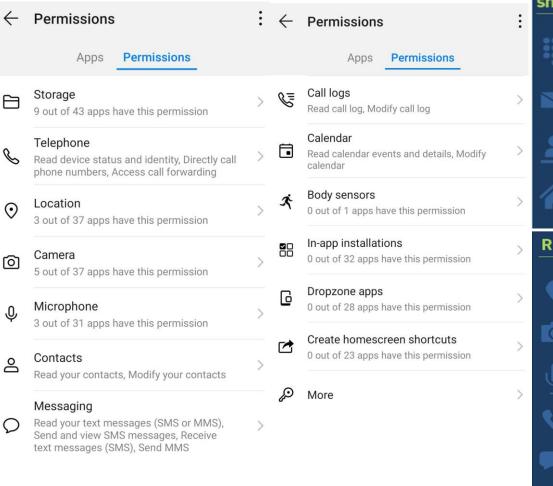
### **Disadvantages and Impact of Sharing Data**

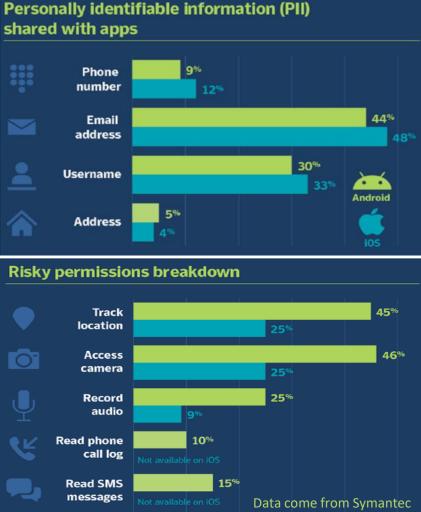






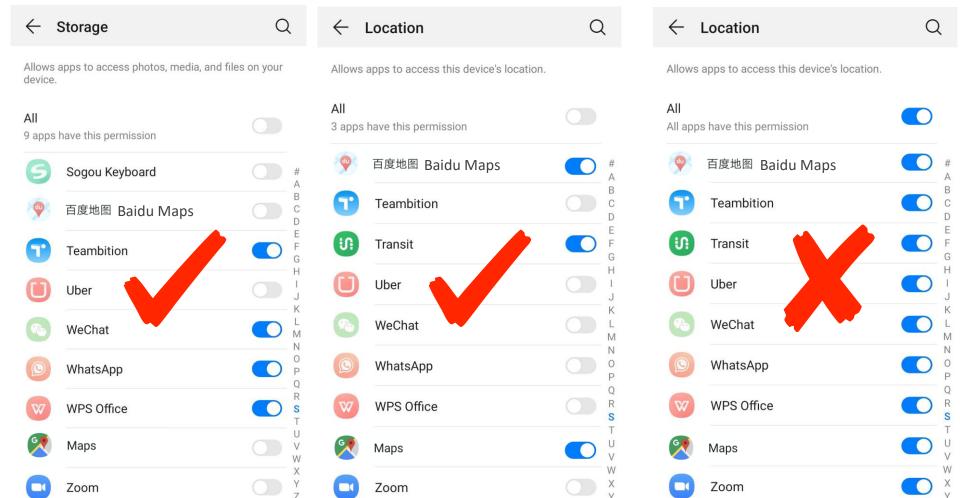
## **Risky Permissions on Phones**



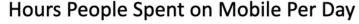


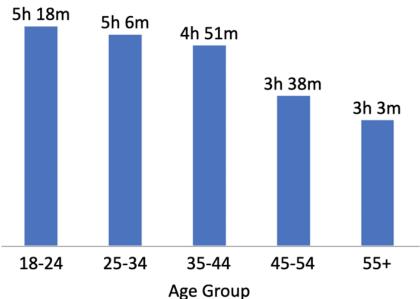
Analysis of top 100 apps on Google Play and iTunes\*

### Are all permissions necessary?



#### **More Secure with iPhone**

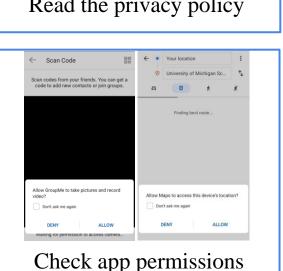


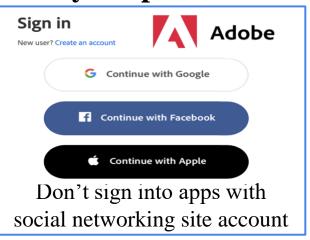


### Risky permissions Percentage of apps that request risky permissions by operating system **Android** iPhone 89% 39% iPhone 8 iPhone SE (2nd generation)~ iPhone 11 Starting at \$699 Starting at \$699 Starting at \$399 Buy Buy Buy

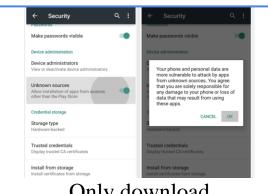


Read the privacy policy

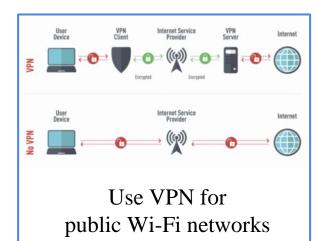


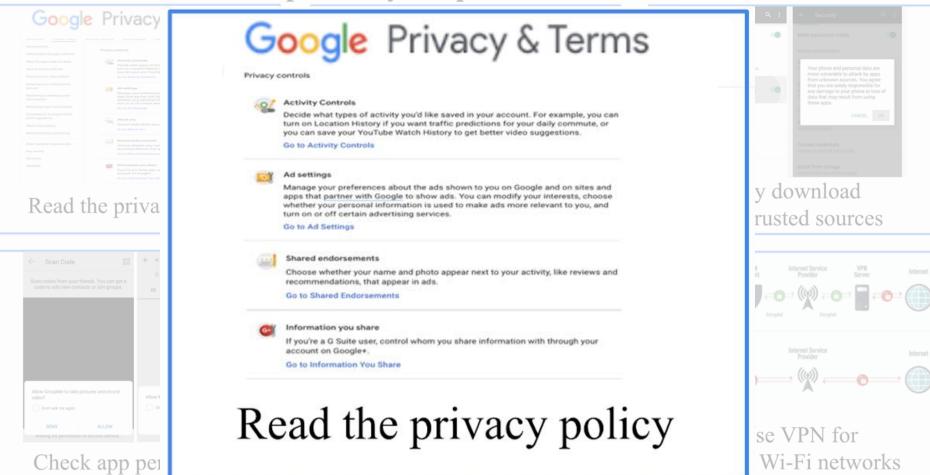


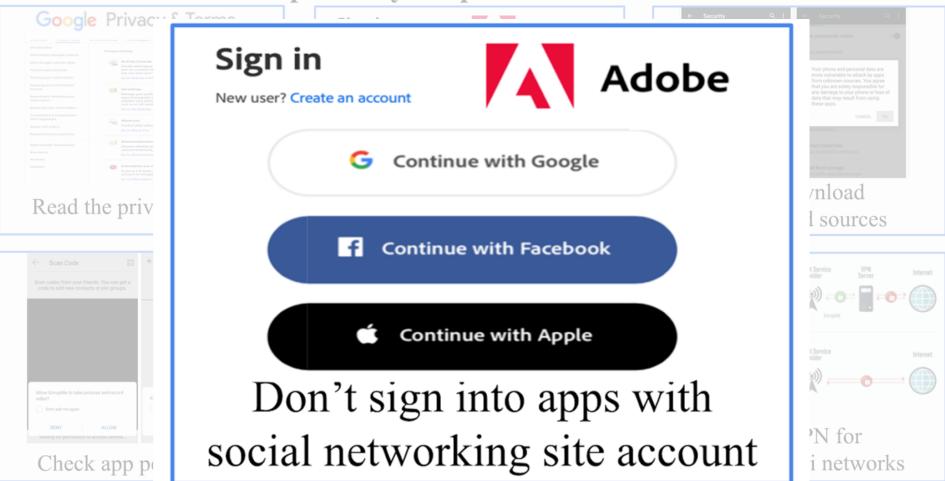




Only download from trusted sources







Lock screen

Screen lock type

Lock screen and security

Unknown sources

Installing from unknown sources may be harmful to your device and personal data. By tapping OK,

you agree that you are solely

responsible for any damage to

your device or loss of data that

may result from using these

applications.

Q :

Security

Make passwords visible

Device administration

Unknown sources

other than the Play Store

Device administrators

Allow installation of apps from sources

View or deactivate device administrators

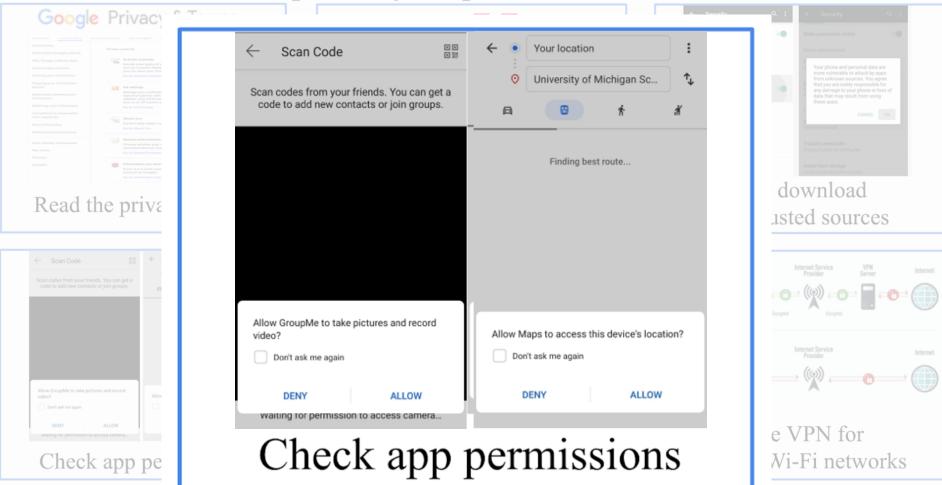


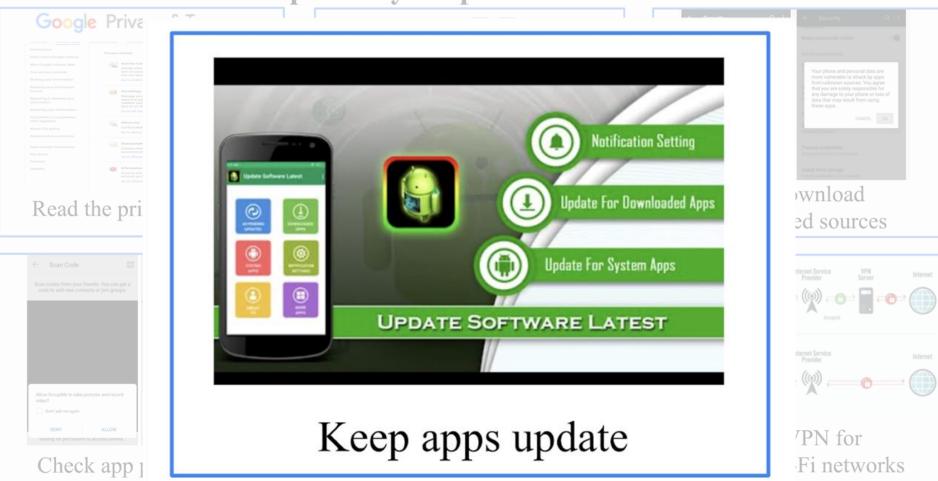
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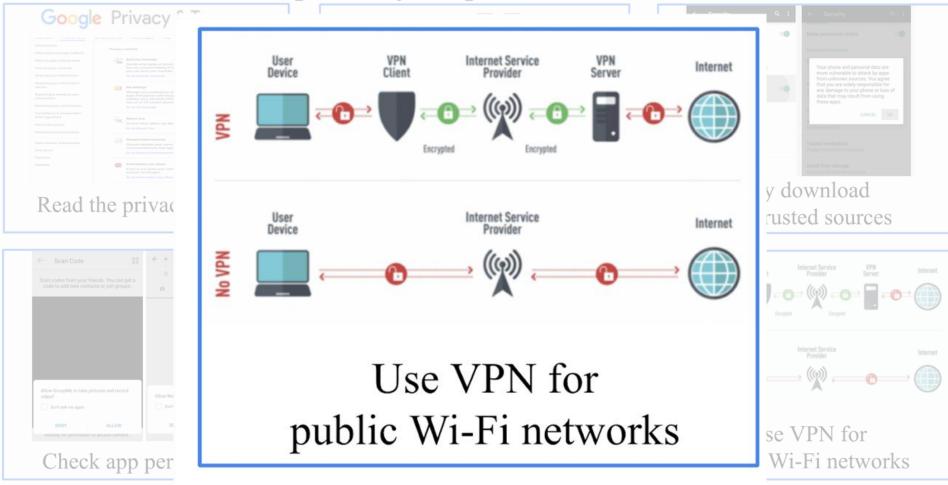










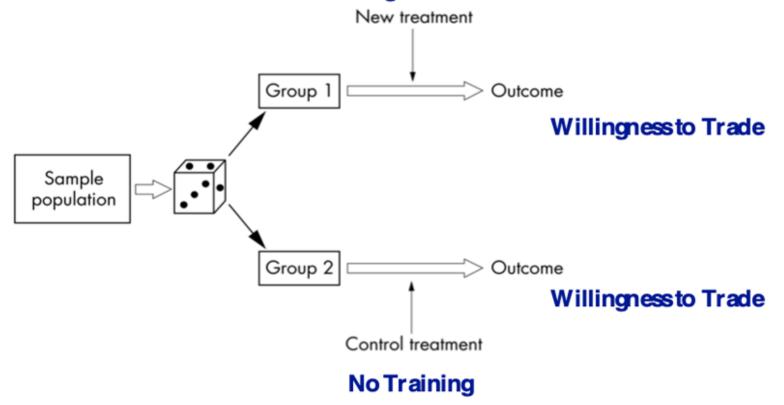


# **Experiment Methodology and Design**



# We Did Large Scale Field Experiments (2015-2019) Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)

#### Training on Awareness



Gender: (Male/Female/Other)

Profession: (Celebrity/Homemaker/University/Corporation/Local)

Zone: (Europe/North America/India/China)

Do You Usually Use Social Network Accounts to Access Apps? (Yes/No) Rate the following on a scale of 0 (not willing) to 10 (highly willing):

#### • 'Incentive' and 'Non-Incentive' Options

• 300,000 survey applicants

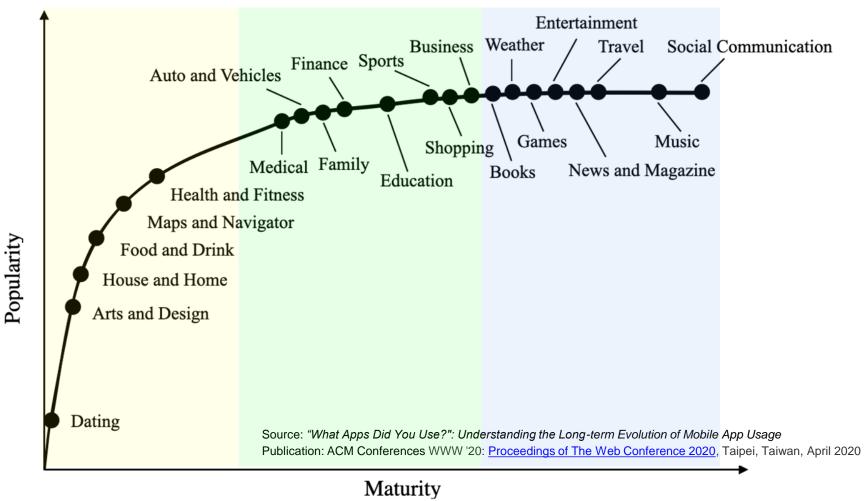


• Survey Q&A on 22 mobile app types

• 3 continents(North America, Europe, Asia)

App Category	Interest to trade	Interest to trade if	Interest to trade if	Interest to trade if
	without any	given few cents as	given \$1 as	given more than \$1
	incentive	incentive	incentive	as incentive
Dating			- C1	4 N
Arts and Design				
House and Home	No incentive	Few cents	\$1	>\$1
Food and Drink			· ·	· ·
Maps and Navigator		as incentives	as incentives	as incentives
Health and Fitness		- ARJ		
Auto/Vehicles				
Medical	C	A. De la		
Family	. 0	L		
Finance	1-01			
Education	Cho			
Shopping				
Sports	N.			
Business				
Books				
Weather				
Games				
Entertainment				
News/Magazine				
Travel				
Music				
Social Communication				

3.5 cents / unit data, Uncertainty, Ambiguity and Privacy, Submitted to WEIS 2005



### Saturation Level for Different Categories of Apps

# Six Steps to Conduct RCT "Correctly"

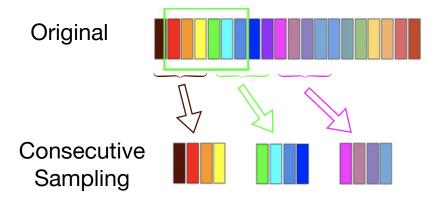
- 1. Large Enough Sample Size (via consecutive sampling)
- 3. Concealed (B/S)
  Randomization
  (alleviate confounding)
- KS-Hypothesis Testing to Measure statistical significance

- 2. Alleviated Bias Issue (blinding technique)
- 4. Experiments Ran for a Large Time Frame (training effects)
- 6. Fragility Index Testing (accounting changing preferences)

# 1. Large Enough Sample Size (via consecutive sampling)

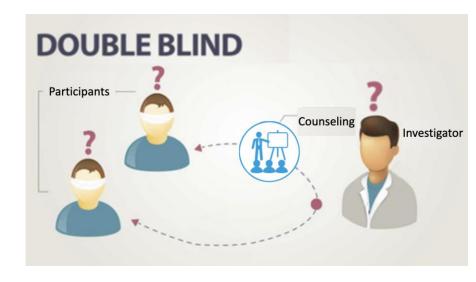
To mitigates chance error, when sampling

- Consecutive sampling for normal people
- Stratified sampling for celebrities



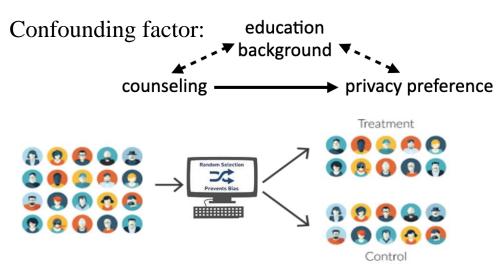
# 2. Alleviated Bias Issue (blinding technique)

- Selection Bias
- Observation Bias



# 3. Concealed (B/S) Randomization (alleviate confounding)

if (confounding factor is known)
 {Stratified randomization}
else (confounding factor not known)
 {Blocked Randomization}



### 4. Experiments Ran for a Large Time Frame (training effects)

If (some participants changed views towards a bad privacy preference) {we include them}

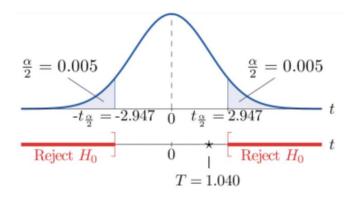


# 5. KS-Hypothesis Testing to Measure statistical significance

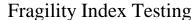
We rejected hypothesis that

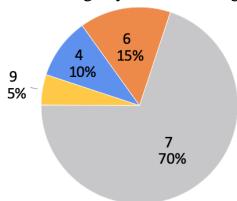
Given incentives, the training could have a major influence on trading preferences.

(change trading preferences > 10%)



# 6. Fragility Index Testing (accounting changing preferences)





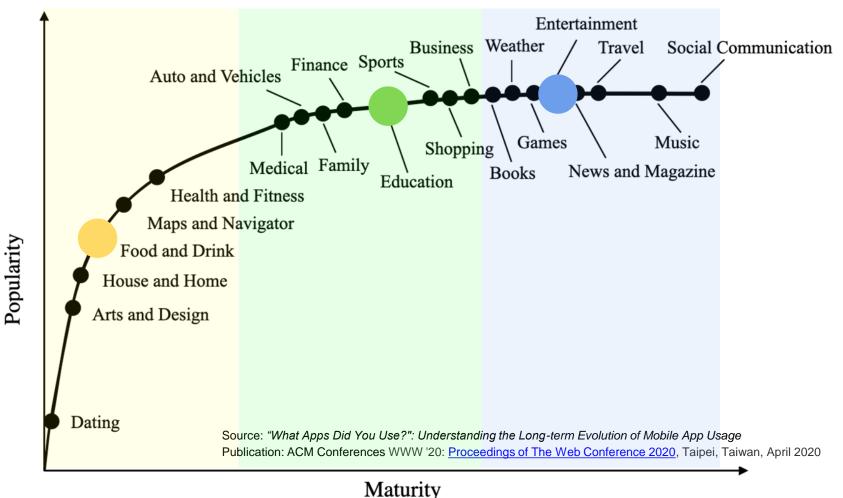
# Indicates: low degree of fragility

	Event	No Event
Treatment A	a	b
Treatment B	С	d

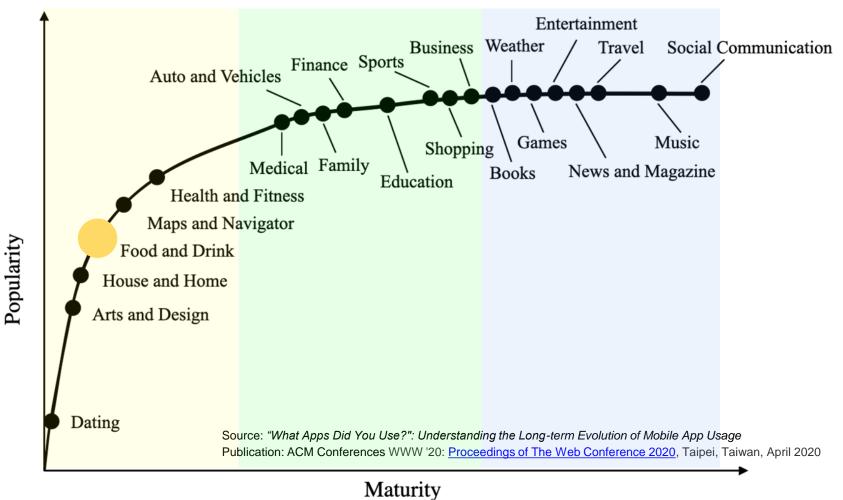
	Event	No Event
Treatmnt A	a+f	b-f
Treatment B	С	d

# **Results and Analysis**



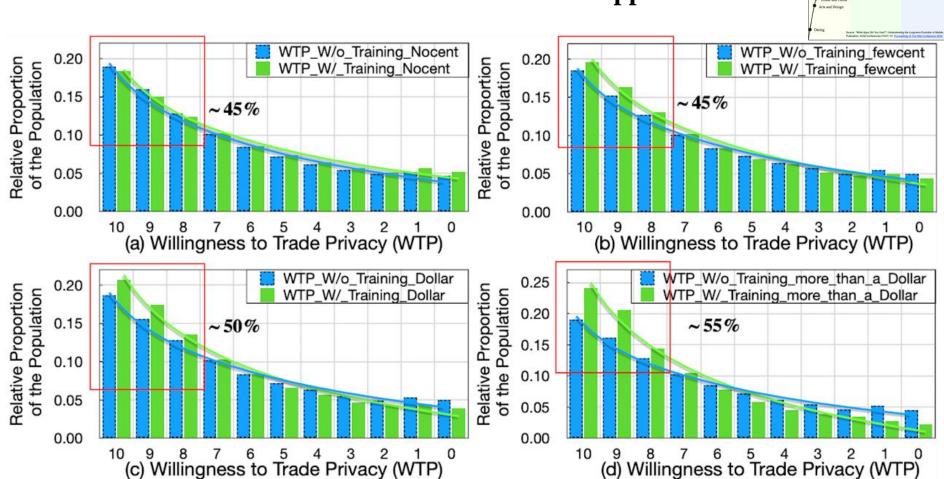


## Saturation Level for Different Categories of Apps



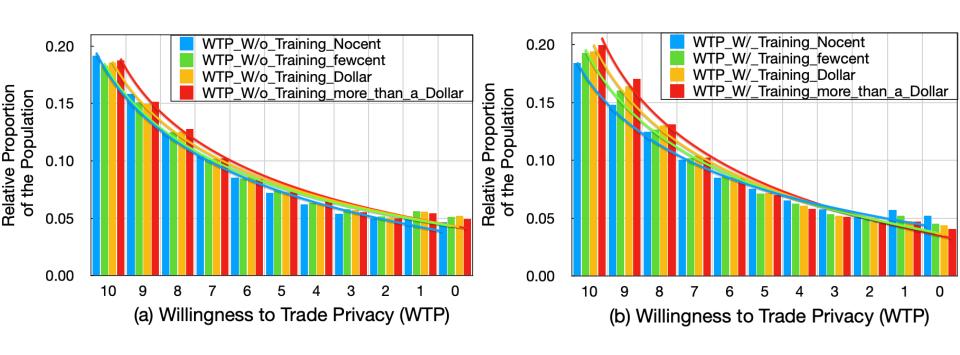
### Saturation Level for Different Categories of Apps

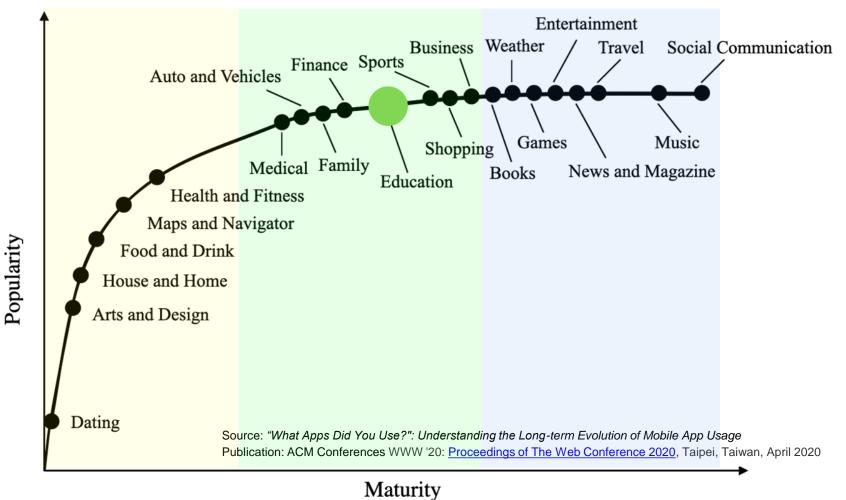
# WTP for Food and Drink Apps



#### WTP for Food and Drink Apps

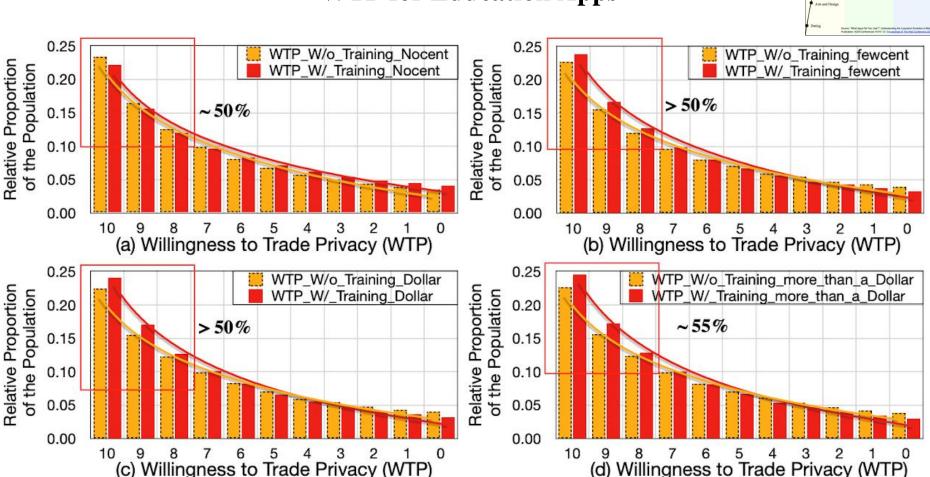


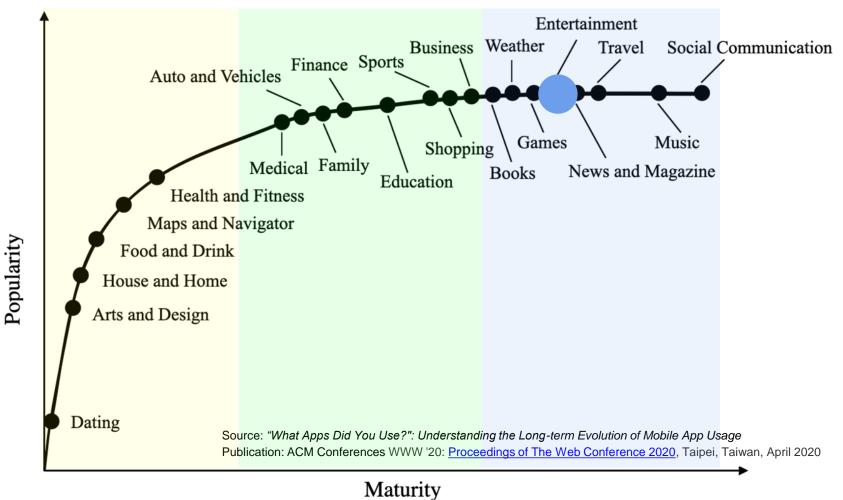




## Saturation Level for Different Categories of Apps

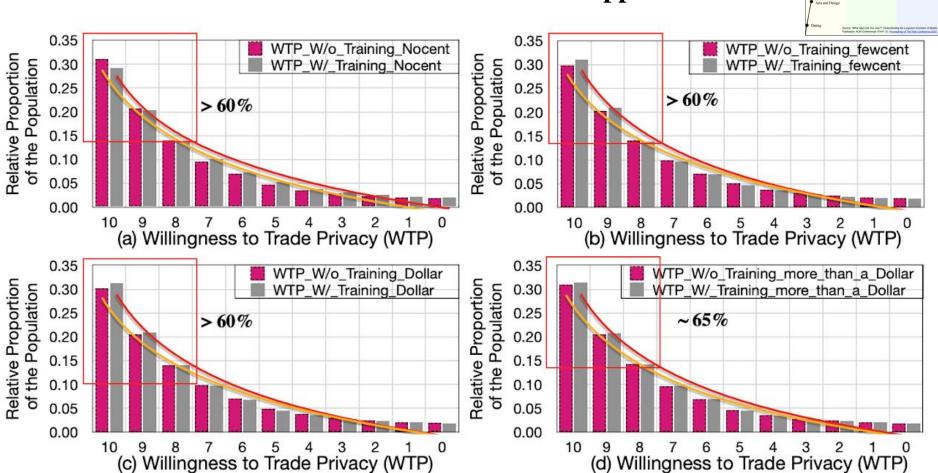
### WTP for Education Apps



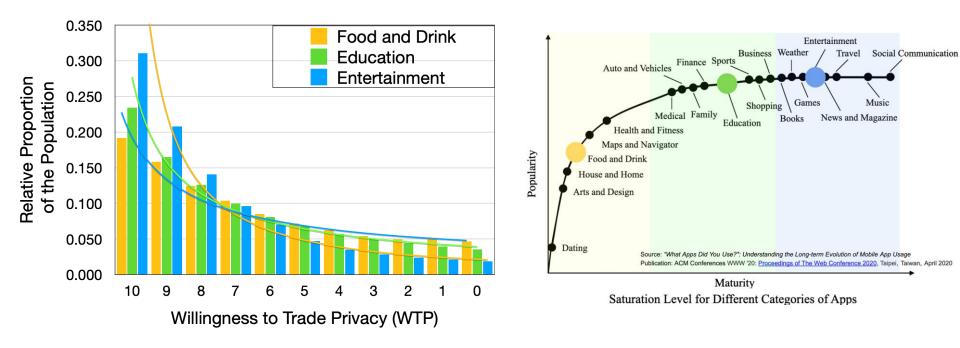


### Saturation Level for Different Categories of Apps

### **WTP for Entertainment Apps**

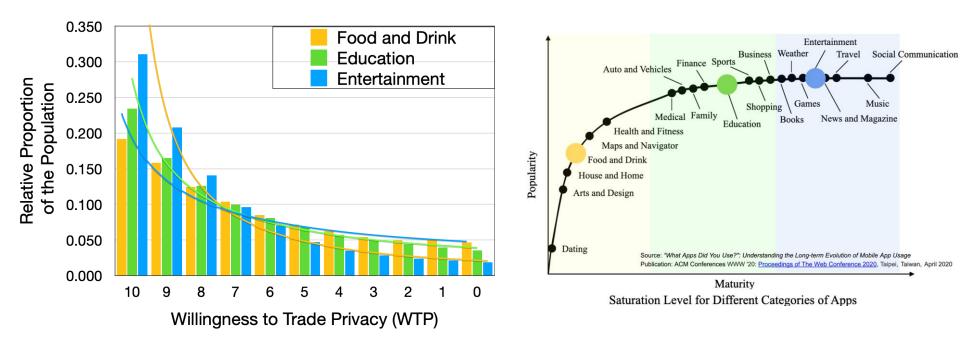


### WTP for 3 Apps



With incentive, nearly half of the users are willing to trade privacy.

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With incentive, nearly half of the users are willing to trade privacy.

Preference Structures are Heavy-Tailed and Weakly Scale Free at Best.

#### **How to Decide the Tail Structure?**

Step 1. Find Best Filling in Distribution UpperTail



Step 2. Evaluate Statistical Plausiblility using Goodness-of-Fit Test



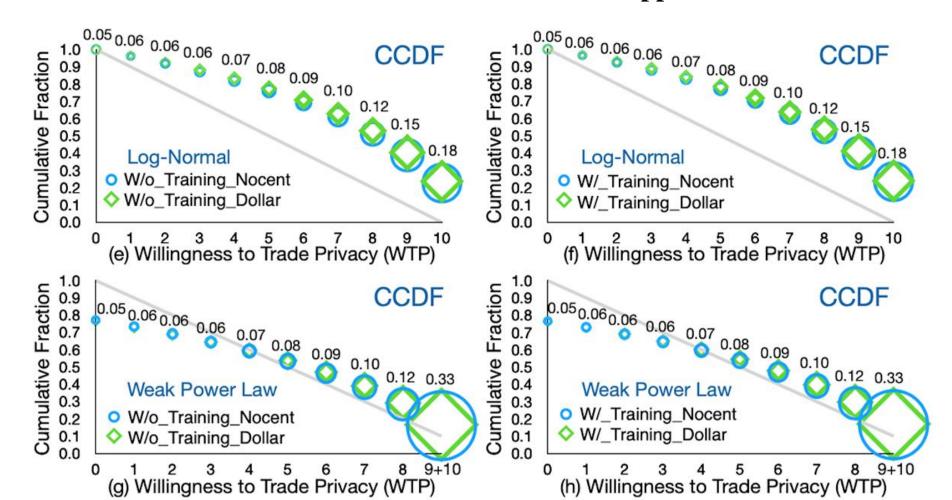
Step 3. Compare Plausibility to Alternative Distributions filled To same part of Upper Tail using Likelihood-Ratio Test



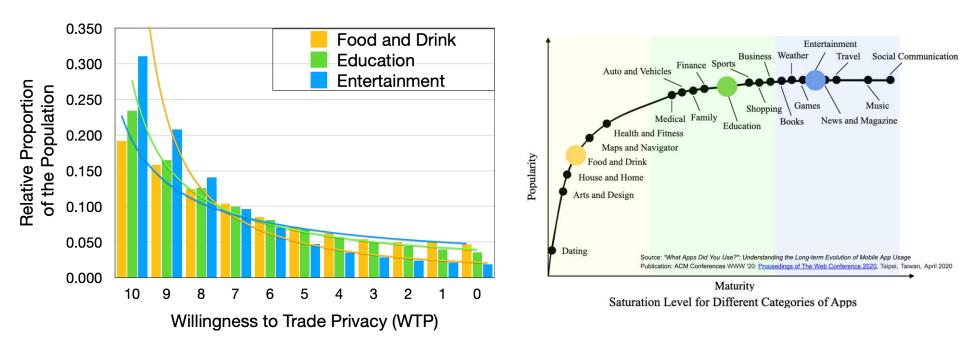
- -> Vuong Normalized Likelihood Ratio Test
- -> 3 distribution: Scale Free, Log-Normal, Exponential

**Step 4. Choose max Plausible structure** 

#### **CCDF-Plot for Food and Drink Apps**



### WTP for 3 Apps



With incentive, nearly half of the users are willing to trade privacy.

Preference Structures are Heavy-Tailed and Weakly Scale Free at Best.

## Thank you!



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Junhui Li (Umich)



**Xinlong Yin** (Umich)



Ranjan Pal (U. Michigan)



Mingyan Liu (U. Michigan)





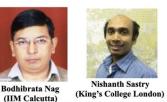




(U. Helsinki)







(IIT Delhi)





