Does Big Data Change the Privacy Landscape?

Collaboration as Big Data Ethics September 19, 2016

Sallie Keller Professor of Statistics & Director



https://www.bi.vt.edu/sdal



Biocomplexity Institute of Virginia Tech

- The study of life and environment as a complex system
- Understanding biology in the context of ecosystems and human-created systems
- Transdisciplinary team science

"From molecules to policy"



Problem-Driven Science

Our information biology approach is putting research to work in the real world, breaking down barriers between science and policy.

Social and Decision Analytics Lab

The Social and Decision Analytics Laboratory brings together statisticians and social and behavioral scientists to embrace today's data revolution, developing evidence-based research and quantitative methods to inform policy decision-making.

- Science of ALL Data
- Community Analytics
 - Education and Labor Force Analytics
 - Health Measurement Analytics
 - Industrial Innovation Analytics
 - Information Diffusion Analytics

Does Big Data Change the Privacy Landscape: A Review of the Issues Sallie Ann Keller Stephanie Shipp Aaron Schroeder



ANNUAL REVIEW OF STATISTICS AND ITS APPLICATION VOLUME 3, 2016

Let's begin with the bottom line upfront

- The *all* data revolution is changing the focus of the privacy discussion from the masking and suppression of data in order to maintain confidentiality, to trust, policy, and governance
- This is in itself a revolution in thinking about privacy

Privacy, confidentiality, and security

- Privacy refers to the amount of personal information individuals allow others to access about themselves
- Confidentiality is the process that data producers and researchers follow to keep individuals' data private
- Security applies to data storage and transport

Data definition circa 1993

- "Data is the term used to describe the various representations that have been developed to characterize the world and the ways in which communication can occur between its individuals."
- "One frequently thinks of data as numbers representing some measurements, but data should also be thought of as the relationships between those measurements"



Today's ALL data revolution



Social and behavioral data flows

Infrastructure



- Condition
- Operations
- Resilience
- Sustainability

Environment



- Climate
- Pollution
- Noise
- Flora/ Fauna

People



- Relationships
- Location
- Economic Condition
- Communication
- Activities
 - Health

ALL Data-The new lens for social observing



- Data collected faster, while individuals are in the act of behaving in real life situation
- Adapt methods to make the best use of these data
- New data streams produce new discoveries but should not be allowed to degrade the scientific approach

The privacy journey through U.S. legislation

- Constitution, Article 1, Section 2 (1787)
- Census Act (1790)
- Title 13 U.S. Code (1954, 1962, 1990)
- Freedom of Information Act of 1966
- Privacy Act of 1974.
- Title 26 U.S. Code (1986) of Internal Revenue Code (1939, 1954)
- The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002

Research community joins privacy journey

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Cr and	Journal of the American Statistical Association
	Journal of Business & Economic Statistics

- Disclosure-limited data dissemination, 1986
 - Duncan and Lambert
 - J. Am. Stat. Assoc.
- The risk of disclosure for microdata, 1989
 - Duncan and Lambert
 - J. Bus. Econ. Stat



Foundation based on Data Risk-Utility maps



Introduce sequential query remote access



 Novel idea for "Official Statistics," 1998

• Research supported by:



Census Bureau

and



National Security Agency

World Economic Forum 2012 and 2013



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WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

> IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

Industry Agenda

Unlocking the Value of Personal Data: From Collection to Usage

Prepared in collaboration with The Boston Consulting Group



World Economic Forum 2013

Past

- Definition of personal data is predetermined and binary
- Individual provides legal consent but not truly engaged
- Policy framework focuses on minimizing risk to individual

Future

- Definition of personal data is contextual and dependent on social norms
- Individual engaged and understands how data is used and value created
- Policy needs to focus on balancing protection with innovation and economic growth

Research foundation is being challenged



Need a paradigm shift

Indeed, there is hardly any part of one's life that does not emit some sort of "data exhaust" as a byproduct. And it has become virtually impossible for someone to know exactly how much of his data is out there or where it is stored. . . . The time has come for a new approach: shifting the focus from limiting the collection and retention of data to controlling data at the most important point - the moment when it is used.

Craig Mundie 2014

This is not the end: What about data quality?

Traditional Approach

- Control over measurement processes
- Control over collection processes
 - Optimization
 - Information maximization
- Clear and controlled ownership

Problems repurposing ALL data

 Someone else has designed measurement, controls collection, and owns the data



Trust & governance preserving infrastructure



NER

A. Schroeder, 2016, VT Social and Decision Analytics Laboratory

Moving to a trust centric approach

- What should government be responsible for?
- How should non-government data influence government data development and reporting?
- What alliances need to be shaped and built
 - Why should the private sector "openly" participate?
- Transparency and information sharing critical
- Data reuse and reproducibility of research

Trust – Technology – Governance

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