# Communicating Privacy to the Public

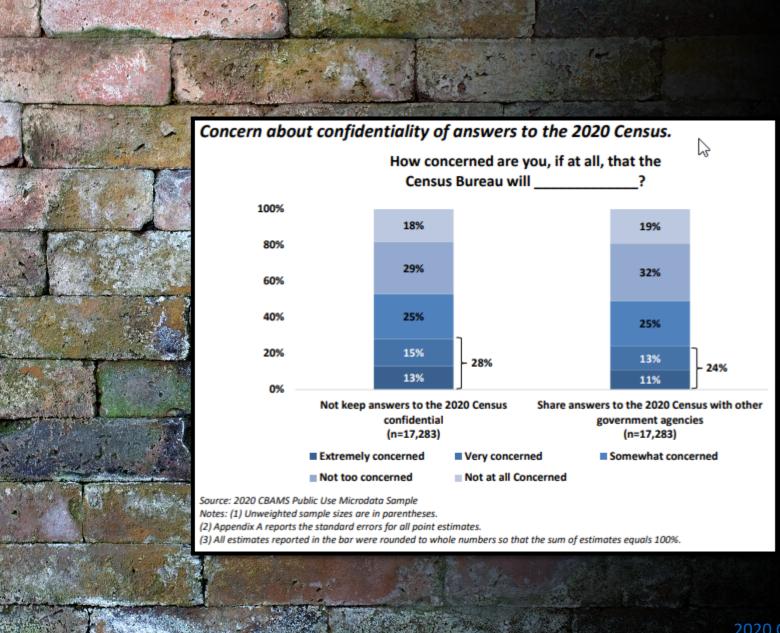
CNSTAT Workshop on Approaches to Sharing Blended Data in a 21st Century Data Infrastructure

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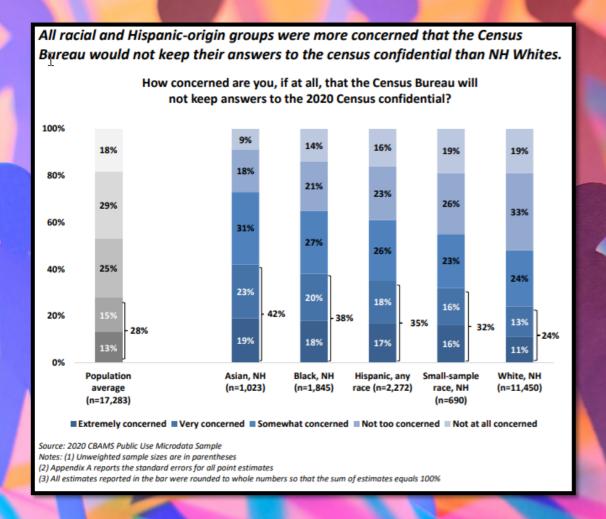
Privacy attitudes are a barrier to survey participation

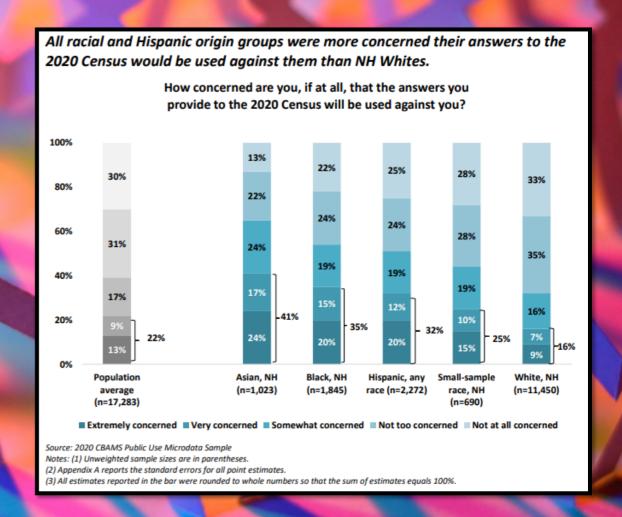
53% of respondents were "somewhat," "very," or "extremely" concerned about the Census Bureau's ability to protect the confidentiality of their data.

49% thought the Census Bureau would share their information with other government agencies.

2020 Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Study Survey Report

### Privacy attitudes vary by demographic group





# Privacy attitudes are contextual

- Individuals supply data within a particular social, institutional, or administrative context
- Expectations and concerns about privacy will vary widely across contexts (even for the same data element)



### Privacy attitudes are transactional

Fears about privacy "...do not translate into a universal yearning for anonymity. In fact, almost two-thirds of [survey respondents] are comfortable with disclosing information under the terms of the basic Information Age bargain: 'I give you a piece of information about me in return for something of value from you."

-Lee Rainie, Pew Internet & American Life Project



# Privacy attitudes are difficult to anticipate

"...privacy [is] a 'landmine issue' because it is something which may blow up in the faces of people who are not expecting it. They are not aware that it is there as an issue until it blows up.

When we ask people to tell us what issues are important to them spontaneously, they very rarely mention privacy. It is not usually a top-of-the-mind issue. But whenever we ask people about the importance of privacy, they almost invariably tell us that it is important or very important."

-<u>Humphrey Taylor, The Harris Poll</u>





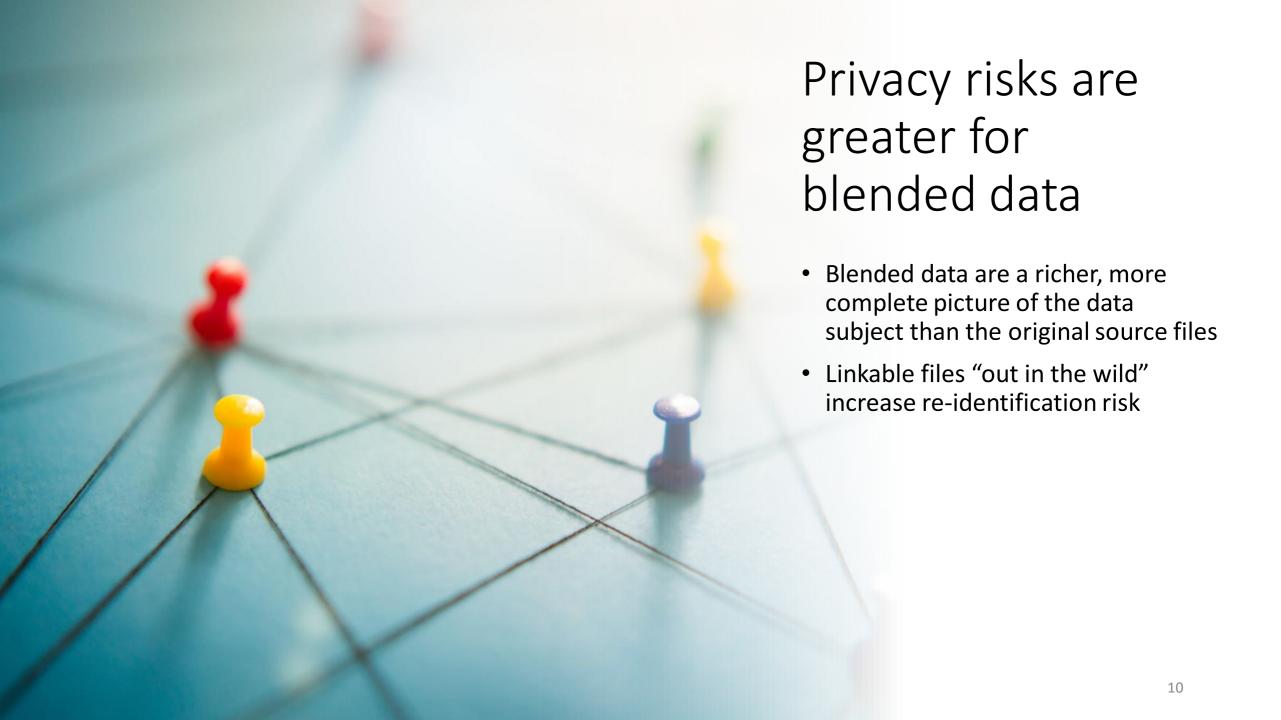
## Messaging about data protections may hurt rather than help

 "...respondents will extract information about the nature of a survey from the confidentiality assurances given to them. If these assurances are very elaborate, respondents are likely to infer that the survey is sensitive and that they will be asked a number of questions that may be unpleasant, embarrassing, or incriminating." -Singer, Hippler, and Schwarz (1992)

#### <u>Landreth, Gerber, and DeMaio (2008)</u> also note:

- Messaging about "confidentiality," "statistical purposes," and linkage to administrative records is often misunderstood, or seen as vague or open-ended
- Messaging about legal protections and penalties for unauthorized disclosure was variously interpreted as "legalese," the "fine print," or "over the top"

What does this mean in the context of blended data?

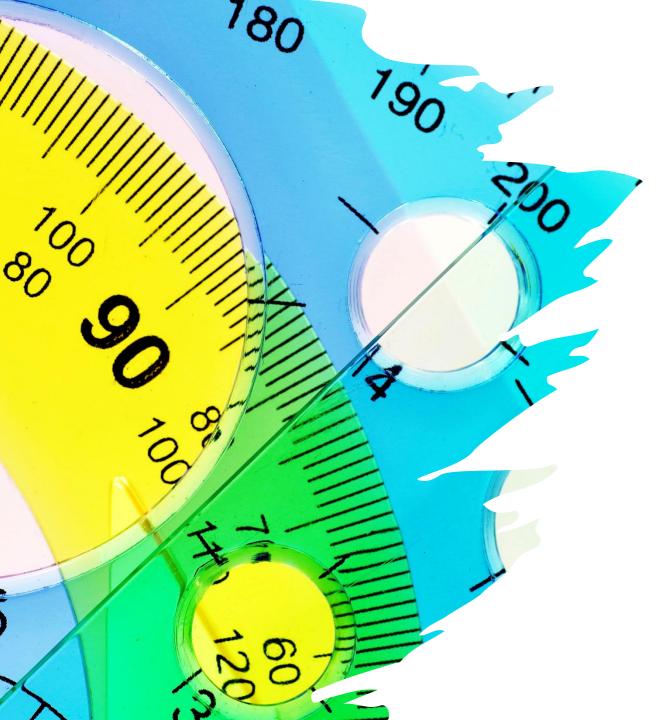


Privacy is contextual, but the context of privacy in re-purposed (blended) data is very different than the context in which the data were originally collected



Informed consent notices or statements may not foresee the types of future uses

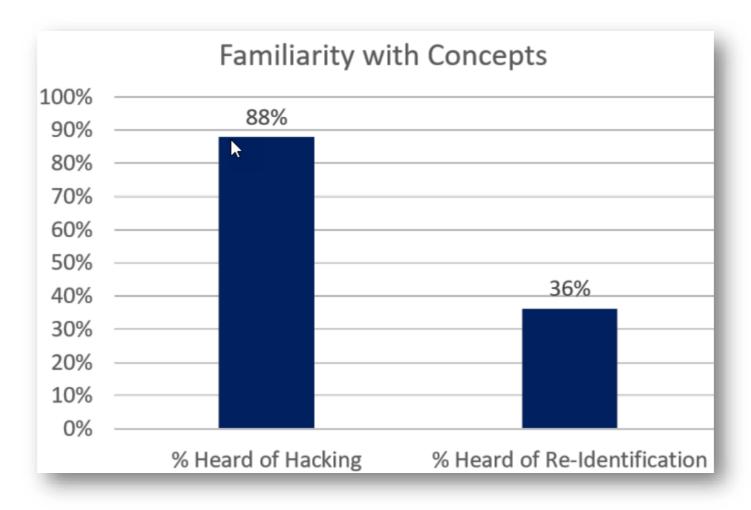




# Privacy protections are harder to quantify

- Sequential data releases by each data curator are not (typically) coordinated
- Hence, disclosure controls employed by the data curators may not be composable, undermining efforts to effectively assess and mitigate disclosure risk.

#### Privacy protections are harder to communicate





Measuring Privacy and Accuracy Concerns for 2020 Census Data Dissemination (Hunter-Childs, et al 2020)



What can we do about it?

Don't attempt to explain everything to everyone

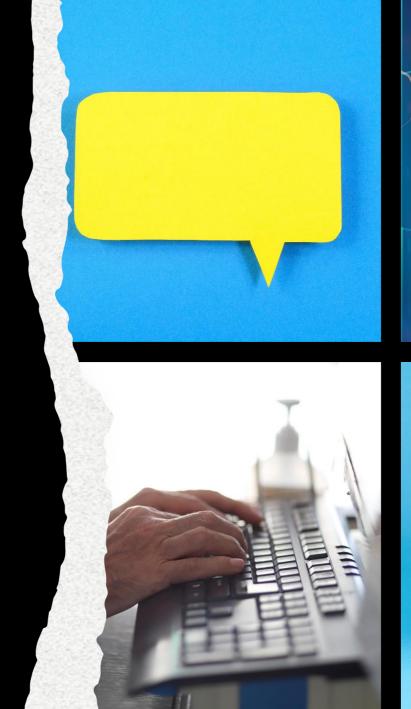




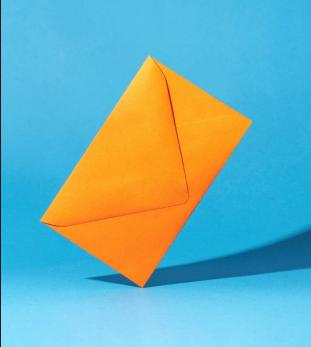
Consider audience-specific messaging when appropriate

Use multi-layered communications strategies

Customize privacy messaging and level of legal/technical detail by communications method and audience







Regularly engage with trusted partners

Invest in educating and engaging with trusted intermediaries and civil society groups

They can also alert you to audience-specific privacy concerns and changes in privacy attitudes over time



## Be transparent

"Increased transparency will enable the public to be informed about how data are being used to improve their government, even as data are being stringently protected."

"Government also can dramatically improve transparency about its collection and use of data, improving the American public's ability to hold the government accountable. Adhering to the highest possible standards with respect to privacy and accountability is an important part of earning the public's trust."

-Commission on Evidence-based Policymaking (2017)



Continue to research and track evolving public attitudes about privacy

