























# Data Privacy and Pluralistic Ignorance

Dr. Emilee Rader

emilee@msu.edu | ejrader2@wisc.edu Michigan State University | University of Wisconsin-Madison

This presentation is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. CNS-1524296.

























### Some Background...

- SOUPS 2022 interview study
- Interview participants were concerned about data privacy
- But also judged others negatively for taking steps to limit data collection



























### Pluralistic Ignorance

- Social norms-based phenomenon
- Results from incorrect assumptions about others' beliefs
- People comply with a norm they privately disagree with
- Social norms are powerful influences on behavior!



Photo by Thomas Bresson, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons



Photo by Sara Kurfeß on Unsplash





Photo by Steve Garfield on Flickr

























### Three characteristics of pluralistic ignorance:

- 1. Believing that using the app or platform is common among other people (empirical expectation - belief about what others do)
- 2. Believing others would disapprove if you don't use the app or platform (normative expectation - belief about what others believe)
- 3. Feeling privately uncomfortable with or disliking using the app or platform (personal belief about the behavior)























# **Experiment Design**

- Online experiment using short vignettes
- Three independent variables
  - Context (Alarm, Cookbook) or Location)
  - Empirical Expectation (High vs. Low)
  - Normative Expectation (High vs. Low)

Somebody like you lives in a very similar area of the country. **Most / Few** [empirical expectation residents are using their mobile device as their wake-up alarm, which means it is possible for the system to detect how often they snooze or sleep through the alarm. **Most / Few** [normative expectation residents also believe that it is OK for people to use their mobile device as their wake-up alarm.

























## **Participants**

- 746 participants recruited using Qualtrics panel service
- Quotas for age and gender based on the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau **Current Population Survey**
- Important! Norms are specific to a social group, community, culture
- Full factorial, between-subjects, random assignment

# N per condition

#### **Normative Expectations**

cal tions	Alarm	Low	High
ipiri cta	Low	72	62
Expe	High	54	62

#### **Normative Expectations**

	<u>()</u>			
cal	Cookbook	Low	High	
	cta	Low	63	72
	=xpe	High	61	60

#### Normative Expectations

	S	Trofffiative Expediations		
ca	tion	Location	Low	High
Empirica	cta	Low	67	57
E	Expe	High	55	61























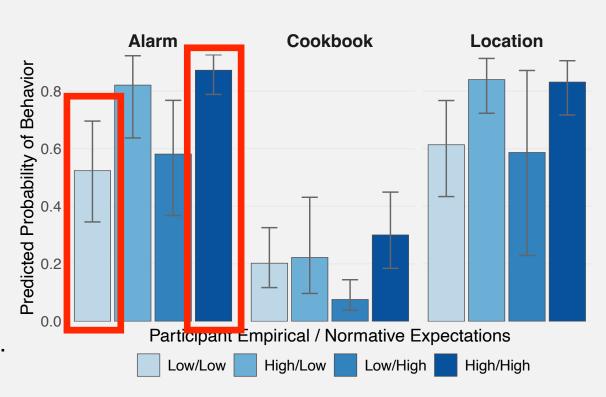
#### RQ1: Is there a relationship between self-reported empirical and/or normative expectations and using a technology that has privacy implications?

#### **Perceived Expectations**

	Empirical (M)	Normative (M)
Alarm	57%	69%
Cookbook	33%	62%
Location	52%	50%

Empirical Expectation: Please estimate the **percentage** of fellow residents in your area who...

Normative Expectation: Please estimate the percentage of fellow residents in your area who believe it is OK for people to...



















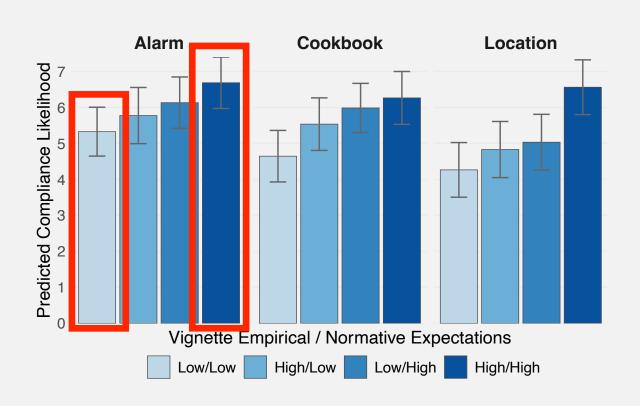






#### RQ2: Do empirical and normative expectations affect likelihood of compliance with a behavior that produces potentially invasive, unwanted inferences?

- Vignettes manipulated the strength of social norms
- DV was the likelihood of the main character in the vignette complying with the norm
- High empirical and normative expectations caused an increase in compliance likelihood

















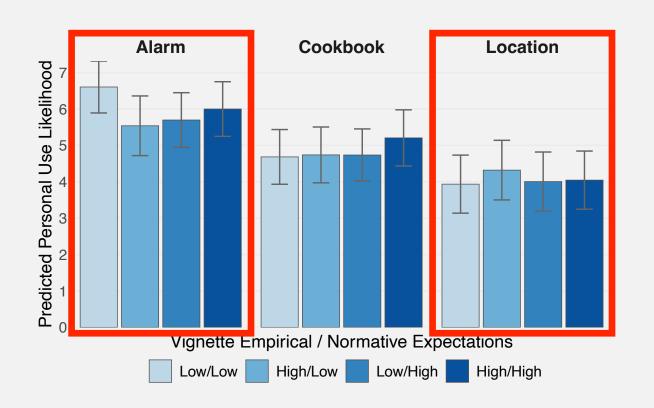






### RQ3: Is there a relationship between the technology use context, including possible inferences, and behavioral intentions?

- Participants self-reported how likely they would be to do what the vignette described
- As inferences became more invasive, people were less willing to do use their mobile phones in that way

























### The three characteristics of pluralistic ignorance were all present in the data.

What does this mean for privacy??

- Awareness interventions (education, privacy policies, etc.) may not work
- Sharing best practices may reinforce existing norms



Photo by Marvin Esteve on Unsplash



- No easy solutions to lessening social influence and changing social norms...
- End users need to become more aware of others' true beliefs!
- Don't ignore social influences on data privacy choices and behaviors.
- Replication materials: https://osf.io/b7dyn/



Photo by James Cridland on Flickr























# Thank You!

### Data Privacy and Pluralistic Ignorance

#### Dr. Emilee Rader

emilee@msu.edu | ejrader2@wisc.edu Michigan State University | University of Wisconsin-Madison

This presentation is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. CNS-1524296.