Swipe Left for Identity Theft

An Analysis of User Data Privacy Risks on Location-based Dating Apps

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sky news

Finding love online: More than half of couples set to meet via the internet

(1) Wednesday 27 November 2019 03:42, UK



Activity on dating apps has surged during the pandemic

BY FORTUNE EDITORS

February 12, 2021 at 5:30 PM GMT+1



How singles are meeting up on dating apps like Tinder, Bumble, Hinge during coronavirus pandemic

PUBLISHED TUE, MAR 24 2020-12:14 PM EDT | UPDATED TUE, MAR 31 2020-10:42 AM EDT

Cameron Costa

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Bloomberg

A Record Number of Americans Used Dating Apps in July

By Akayla Gardner +Follow 3 augustus 2021 om 19:15 CEST

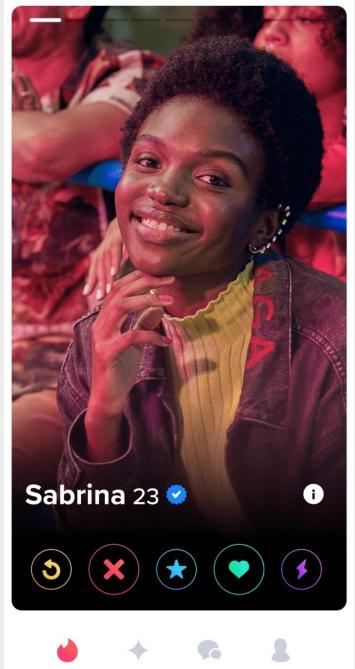


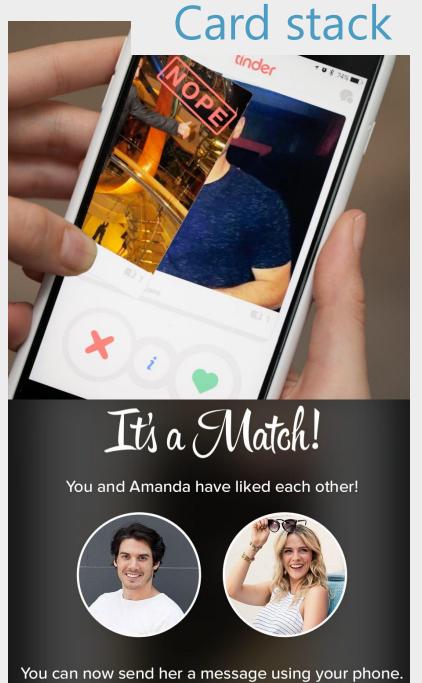
Tinder: More pay for dating app despite cost-of-living crisis

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By Noor Nanji

Business reporter, BBC News







LBD apps elicit peculiar privacy behavior

- Users willingly share
 highly personal and sensitive data
 (including exact locations)
- Users expect others to share data
- Users share data with strangers

Sufficient (self-)disclosure ↔ Maintaining privacy

What are the privacy risks in sharing personal data with other users?

Social privacy (↔ institutional privacy)

Our adversary focuses on collecting <u>personal</u> data about <u>one or more other users</u> of the LBD app using only <u>client-side</u> interactions as a <u>regular</u> user

Adversaries can have diverse malicious intentions

WINEWS

A quick scan of your dating profile could provide a scammer with exactly what they want. Here's how to keep your personal details safe

yahoo!news

Rape, stalking and blackmail: the dark side of dating apps revealed

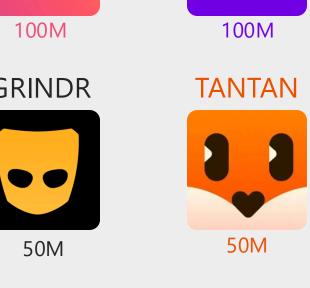


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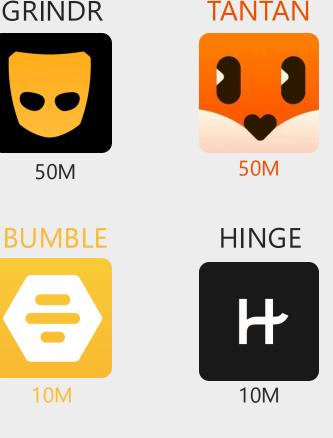
Egypt police 'using dating apps' to find and imprison LGBT+ people

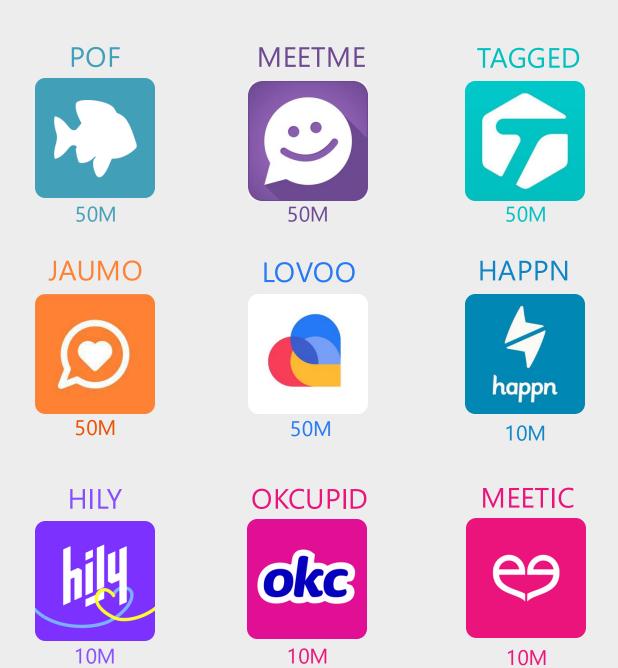
What is the extent of data exposure & leaks in LBD apps?





BADOO





First name Last name

Gender

Age
Date of birth

Education

Employment

Languages spoken

Nationality

Place of residence

Hometown

Relationship status

Marital status

Having children

Having siblings

Email address

Phone number

Other platforms

Photos

Interests

Income

Personal data

Racial or ethnic origin

Political opinions Religious/philos. beliefs

Health data

Height

Weight

Figure

Fitness

Diet

Eye color

Hair color

Smoking

Alcohol

Recreational drugs

(COVID) vaccination

HIV status

Sexual orientation

Sex life

Sensitive data (GDPR art. 9)

Other has liked you
Other has disliked you
Popularity score
Number of likes/dislikes

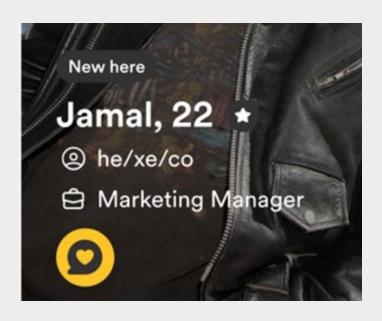
Other was recently active Last activity time Account creation time

Relationship type sought Wanting children Filters

profiles per API request
Card stack
Grid
Permanent profile access
See profiles while paused

App usage data

Three modes of data exposure & leaks



UI Exposure readily visible in the *UI*

Intended sharing

Three modes of data exposure & leaks



UI Exposure readily visible in the *UI*

Traffic leak automatically sent in *API* network traffic **Exfiltration leak** sent after *altering* traffic or behavior

Intended sharing

Inadvertent sharing

Highlights across 15 LBD apps

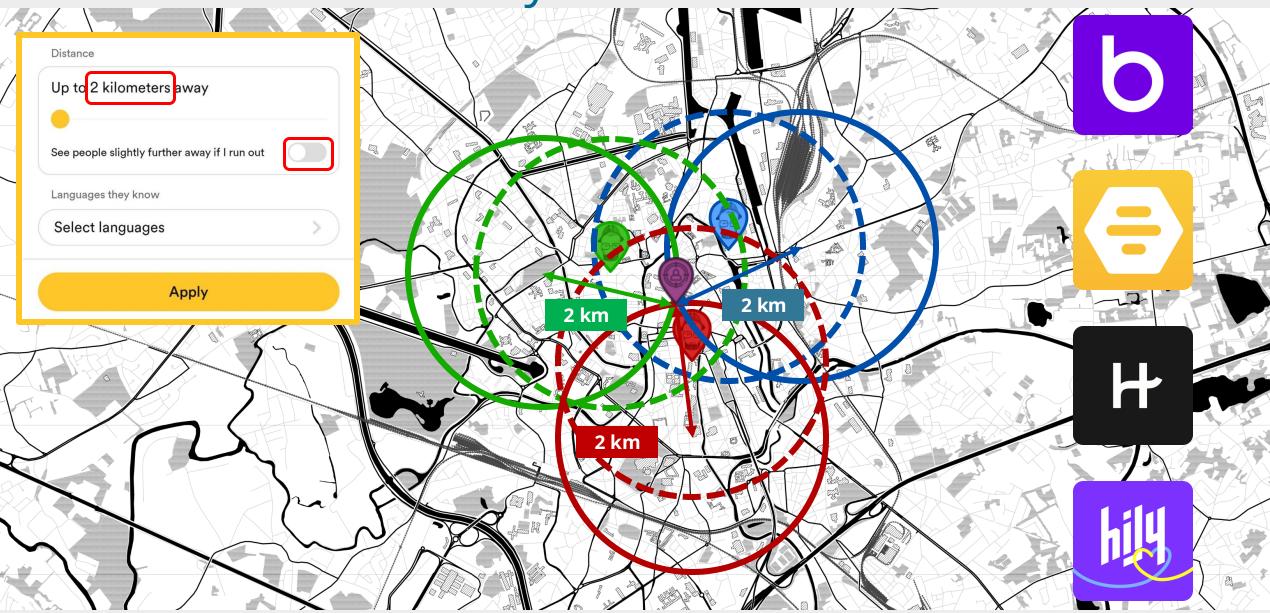
Highlights across 15 LBD apps

- Intended sharing: broad differences: $9 \leftrightarrow 23$ fields
 - >> Grindr: 13 fields but very sensitive (HIV status, sexual preference)
 - seen as beneficial | all fields optional > risk of stealthy adversary
 - » POF, Hily, Badoo: requiring fields optional in other apps
 - others might still expect disclosure, reducing agency

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- > Intended sharing: broad differences: $9 \leftrightarrow 23$ fields
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- > Inadvertent sharing: APIs leak data for all apps
 - >> All apps: 99 leaks: app usage data, gender, sexual orientation
 - >> *All apps:* reciprocity nearly always fails (hidden attributes/profiles)
 - » 6 apps: leak exact user **locations** through trilateration

Trilateration: Proximity Oracle



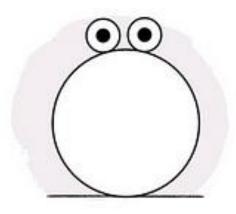
Bulk account creation enables large-scale, long-term, stealthy tracking

Privacy policies of LBD apps fall short in giving control

LBD apps should give users control, choice, agency

- Avoid nudging users to share data
- Inform users properly about sharing
- > Hide profile data by default
 - » Make data sharing a conscious decision
- Request location update explicitly
 - » Give option to share approximate location

The more you share, the better your matches will be.



Continue

LBD apps should *protect* user data

- > Fix inadvertent **API** leaks
 - » Match UI and API: avoid unnecessary extra data in API responses
- Prevent **location** inference
 - >> Implement solutions such as spatial cloaking (rounding coordinates)
- > Avoid having data in the first place (data minimization)
- > **Tinder** has fewer sensitive fields, rounds coordinates

Conclusion

- LBD apps harbor a sensitive privacy context
 - >> Users feel compelled to share data, but **social privacy** is important
- > (Intended) data **exposure** varies significantly between apps
- Inadvertent leaks/inference reveal hidden data/locations
 - » APIs are an important cause of privacy breaches
- Apps put burden of protecting privacy on users
 - » Need for **technical audits** of UI and API, compared with privacy policy

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Full paper:

