On Valuing and Procuring Personal Data



Bo Waggoner Microsoft Research, NYC \rightarrow U. Colorado, Boulder

Berkeley, CA May 2019

Part 1: Background (manifesto)

- What does it mean to own personal data?
- How might people and firms value personal data?

Part 2: Research on valuing and procuring data efficiently

- Active-learning based (with Jake Abernethy, Yiling Chen, C.J. Ho)
- Prediction-market based (with Raf Frongillo; Jake Abernethy; Justin Harris)

Part 3: Discussion (screed)

1 What does it mean to **own**, **buy**, **sell** personal data? *for physical objects: ownership* ≈ *possession*

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do **people** value their personal data?

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do **people** value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess)

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do people value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess) ... enter differential privacy! (note: centralized model may not be credible)

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do people value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess)
... enter differential privacy! (note: centralized model may not be credible)
(2) possible profit available from selling/renting rights

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do people value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess)
... enter differential privacy! (note: centralized model may not be credible)
(2) possible profit available from selling/renting rights
modeled as willingness to sell accesss

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do people value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess)
... enter differential privacy! (note: centralized model may not be credible)
(2) possible profit available from selling/renting rights
modeled as willingness to sell accesss

3 How does a firm value personal data?

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do people value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess)
... enter differential privacy! (note: centralized model may not be credible)
(2) possible profit available from selling/renting rights
modeled as willingness to sell accesss

3 How does a firm value personal data?

in general: information derives value from improvement to decisionmaking

for physical objects: ownership \approx possession generally: ownership = power of (exclusive) control for information: control is governed by legal frameworks, e.g. copyright owning data = control over it; purchasing data = purchasing rights to use it example: company rents the right to use data for limited purposes and durations

2 How do people value their personal data?

(1) possible harms incurred due to revelation (often difficult to assess)
... enter differential privacy! (note: centralized model may not be credible)
(2) possible profit available from selling/renting rights
modeled as willingness to sell accesss

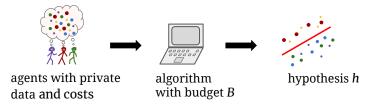
3 How does a firm value personal data?

in general: information derives value from improvement to decisionmaking proxy: loss function measures performance, data improves loss

Research #1: An Active-Learning Approach

Low-Cost Learning via Active Data Procurement. Abernethy, Chen, Ho, **Waggoner**. EC 2015.

Problem: How to model and achieve procurement of personal data?



Related approaches: Purchase data to estimate population statistics, especially

- Roth, Schoenebeck. EC 2012.
- Chen, Immorlica, Lucier, Syrgkanis, Ziani. EC 2018. extends RS12
- Ghosh, Roth. EC 2011. studies cost for privacy
- Ligett, Roth. WINE 2012.

ditto

Related approaches: Purchase data to estimate population statistics, especially

- Roth, Schoenebeck. EC 2012.
- Chen, Immorlica, Lucier, Syrgkanis, Ziani. EC 2018. extends RS12
- Ghosh, Roth. EC 2011. studies cost for privacy
- Ligett, Roth. WINE 2012.

Challenge: data can be correlated with willingness to sell

ditto

Related approaches: Purchase data to estimate population statistics, especially

- Roth, Schoenebeck. EC 2012.
- Chen, Immorlica, Lucier, Syrgkanis, Ziani. EC 2018. extends RS12
- Ghosh, Roth. EC 2011. studies cost for privacy
- Ligett, Roth. WINE 2012.

Challenge: data can be correlated with willingness to sell

Drawbacks: specialized to statistics; not data efficient

ditto

For t = 1, ..., T:

1 Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices
- **3** Agent t arrives with secret data

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices
- 3 Agent t arrives with secret data
- 4 If agent agrees to sell:

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices
- 3 Agent t arrives with secret data
- 4 If agent agrees to sell:
 - Mechanism receives data, pays menu price

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices
- 3 Agent t arrives with secret data
- 4 If agent agrees to sell:
 - Mechanism receives data, pays menu price
- 5 Mechanism updates to new hypothesis h_t

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices
- **3** Agent t arrives with secret data, **cost** in [0, 1]
- 4 If $cost \le menu(data)$, agent agrees to sell:
 - Mechanism receives data, pays menu price
- 5 Mechanism updates to new hypothesis h_t

For t = 1, ..., T:

- **1** Mechanism has hypothesis h_{t-1}
- 2 Mechanism posts menu of prices
- 3 Agent t arrives with secret data, **cost** in [0, 1]
- 4 If cost ≤ menu(data), agent agrees to sell:
 - Mechanism receives data, pays menu price
- 5 Mechanism updates to new hypothesis h_t

Key idea: base prices on value of data to the learning algorithm

Results: regret bounds $T\sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{B}}$ (online setting) and generalization bounds $\sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{B}}$ (i.i.d. data)

Research #2: A Markets-Based Approach

A Market Framework for Eliciting Private Data. Waggoner, Frongillo, Abernethy. NeurIPS 2015.

Goal: use a "market" to procure data privately and with good incentives!

See also:

- A Collaborative Mechanism for Crowdsourcing Prediction Problems (NeurIPS 2011). Abernethy, Frongillo.
- The Possibilities and Limitations of Private Prediction Markets (EC 2016). Cummings, Pennock, Wortman Vaughan.
- An Axiomatic Study of Scoring Rule Markets (ITCS 2018). Frongillo, Waggoner.
- Bounded-Loss Private Prediction Markets (NeurIPS 2018). Frongillo, Waggoner.

Providing Phase:

- **1** Mechanism has current hypothesis h_{t-1} .
- 2 Agent t arrives, provides data
- 3 Mechanism updates to hypothesis h_t

Providing Phase:

For t = 1, ..., T:

- **1** Mechanism has current hypothesis h_{t-1} .
- 2 Agent t arrives, provides data
- 3 Mechanism updates to hypothesis h_t

Payment Phase:

- **1** Mechanism reveals test dataset D
- **2** Each agent t receives Loss (h_{t-1}, D) Loss (h_t, D)

Providing Phase:

For t = 1, ..., T:

- **1** Mechanism has current hypothesis h_{t-1} .
- 2 Agent t arrives, provides data
- 3 Mechanism updates to hypothesis h_t

Payment Phase:

- **1** Mechanism reveals test dataset D
- **2** Each agent t receives Loss (h_{t-1}, D) Loss (h_t, D)

Key ideas:

- Aligned incentives, bounded budget
- Opt-in for users
- Pay only for useful data
- Can add differential privacy

Part 3: Discussion

(Apologies in advance)

Why (perhaps) markets for personal data?

Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital

despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be **exploitative** (even GDPR)

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital

despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be **exploitative** (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts)

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)
- Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control

Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value

Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses

Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses libertarian objection: exerts control over rights of others

 Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses libertarian objection: exerts control over rights of others socialist objection: privatizes the commons

 Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses libertarian objection: exerts control over rights of others socialist objection: privatizes the commons pragmatic objections: implementation, censorship, ...

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)
- Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses libertarian objection: exerts control over rights of others socialist objection: privatizes the commons pragmatic objections: implementation, censorship, ...
- Technical approaches to control; freedom-respecting software

- Why (perhaps) markets for personal data? route data efficiently; social welfare; possibly egalitarian
- Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)
- Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses libertarian objection: exerts control over rights of others socialist objection: privatizes the commons pragmatic objections: implementation, censorship, ...
- Technical approaches to control; freedom-respecting software principle: software should respect and empower its users ... not exploit them!

 Data is capital despite Arrieta-Ibarra, Goff, Hernández, Lanier, Weyl 2017 important because: one-time fees may be exploitative (even GDPR)

Arguments around "purchasing data" (data rights, renting, contracts) ethical argument: right to privacy/control ethical argument: right to capture some value economics argument: leads to efficient allocations/uses libertarian objection: exerts control over rights of others socialist objection: privatizes the commons pragmatic objections: implementation, censorship, ...

Technical approaches to control; freedom-respecting software principle: software should respect and empower its users ... not exploit them! in particular: control over what information is revealed about you

Summary

- "Ownership:" data rights
- Value for data: "willingness to sell", loss function proxy
- Research: active-learning style, prediction-markets style
- Why markets? economic role of data
- Technical solutions? libre software



Thank you!