

The privacy economics of voluntary over-disclosure in Web forms

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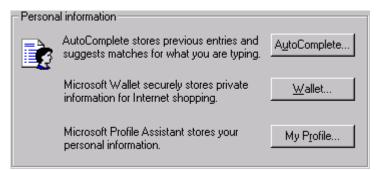


25th June 2012

Web forms: ubiquitous, versatile, est. 1995

- Primary mechanism for explicit data collection
- Considered a nuisance (time, effort, distraction) Inconclusive user experience advice

Technical easing of form-filling



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Stacy Stan	
Stella	
Steve Stu	

Online questionnaires vs. transactional Web forms

	could you start working within the next tv	_				
	Yes	No				
17.	Have you actively looked for work within the last four weeks?					
	Yes	No Skip to question 19!				
18.	Have you received a voucher "Vermittlungsgutschein", and if so what was the value?					
	Yes□⊂> value: No	euros				
19.	19. There are different reasons for being employed. Which is for youthe main reason: to earn money or are other reasons important?					
	Eam money					
	Other reasons					
	Both about the sam e					
20.	0. Would you like to work in your current / past profession or in the area of your education /training, or would you rather do something new? Or does it not matter to you?					
	In my current/past profession or area of education/training					
	Something new	Does not apply,				
	Doesn't matter	do not have a job (yet)				
21.	How likely is it that one or more of the following occupational changes will take place in your life within the <u>next two years</u> ?					
Please estimate the probability of such a change according to a scale from 0 to 100. 0 means that such a change will definitely not take place. 100 means that such a change definitely will take place. All the values in between can be used for differentiation.						
		Definitely not	Definitely			
	 Start paid work 		-0-0			
	 Become self-employed or work on a free-lance basis 	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	90 100			
	 Receive further education or training 	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	90 100			
	 Receive further education or training by means of courses or seminars 		90 100			
	Skip to question 73!					
		0.7				

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Object of assessment and methodology



Users' behaviour when providing optional personal information on a Web form

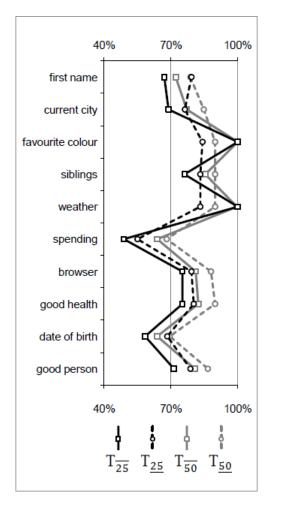
- Field experiment on mTurk: 1500 participants (US)
- Web form with 10 optional + 2 check questions
- No input checks; participants always paid

Apparatus, treatments, sample size

About yourself	
Please provide some information about yourself. Questions 5 and 6 ar All other fields are optional. There is no bonus for this HIT.	re mandatory.
1. What is your first name?	
2. Which city are you in now?	
3. What is your favorite color?	
4. Do you have any siblings?	
5. Which of these questions are mandatory?	
6. Do you expect a bonus for this HIT?	
7. Is it sunny outside?	
8. When did you last spend more than \$100?	
9. Which browser are you using?	
10. Are you in good health?	
11. What is your date of birth?	_
12. Are you a good person?	
finish and submit HIT	chł

	compensation		
data req.	\$.25	\$.50	
low chk	202	216	
high chk, col, sun	209	445	
bonus chk, [col, sun]	181		

Revelation ratios by data item and treatment



- Date of birth disclosed least often: 57% (partial DOB: 68%)
- Weather, favourite colour disclosed most: 87%
- Most recent browser used: 66%
- Browser correctly named: 96%

Significant prevalence of voluntary over-disclosure

- Mandatory / optional response drop (p < 0.0001)
- Wide-spread voluntary over-disclosure (p < 0.0001)</p> All vs. none optional fields: 10× as often
- Significantly over-detailed responses
 - - 6% give weather details "No. It's currently cloudy and rainy"
 - 14% give purpose of spending (on top of date)
 "4 days ago getting groceries"

Over-disclosure by accident – but not only!

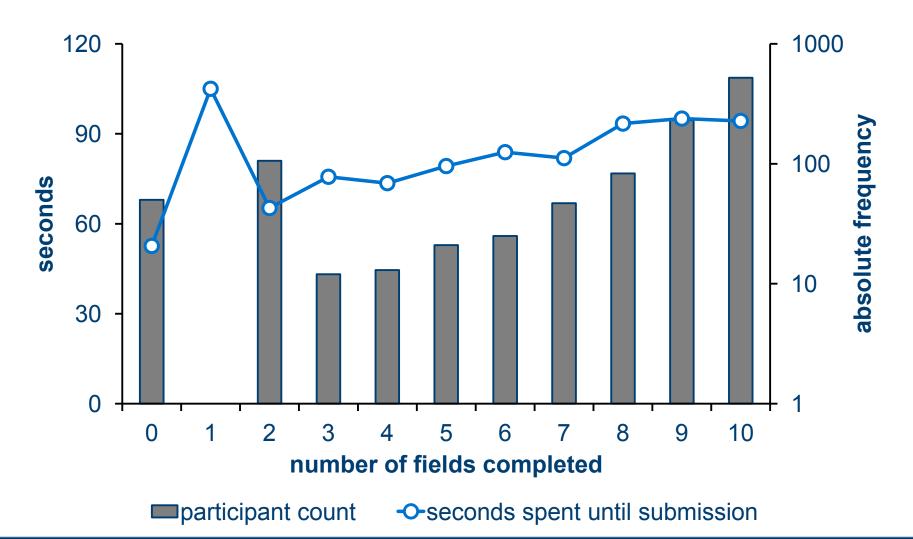
O/D more prevalent when instructions not read

- Date of birth: 67% vs. 87%, p < 0.0001
- **Good person**: 81% vs. 90%, p = 0.0001
 - 93% recalled that questions optional

Retrospectively personal information

- Personal data: 62%
- Personal and sensitive: 8% (who disclosed DOB, p < 0.05)
- Privacy costs of over-disclosure

Non-privacy costs of over-disclosure



Chilling effects of mandating fields

- Weather and favourite colour (least sensitive fields) made mandatory: disclosing behaviour reduced
 - for remaining medium sensitivity good person ↘ (p < 0.04)
 - _ for remaining high sensitivity
 - date of birth rightarrow (p < 0.02)

Even if mandatory items were provided anyway

- average 1.3 fields less provided (p < 0.0001)
- _ date of birth ↘ (p < 0.0001)

Higher base reward may increase disclosure ratio

- Comparing treatments with high vs. low reward
- Effect of higher rewards by data item sensitivity:
 - Low sensitivity: weather 7, fav. colour 7 (p = 0.001)
 - Medium sensitivity: good person 7 (p = 0.003)
 - _ High sensitivity: date of birth: no effect (not significant)
- No moderating effect of reciprocal personality

Crowding-in of incentivised disclosure

- Extra \$.25 for disclosing weather and fav. colour
- Highly effective for increasing disclosure (p < 0.0001; as effective as mandatoriness)
- Spillover to non-incentivised data items
 - _ good person ↗ (p = 0.002)
 - _ date of birth ↗ (p < 0.001)

Motivation to participate

- For the money: 54%
- Looked easy: 30%
- Joy: 15%
 - "It looked interesting, fun and easy to do"
- Help research: 8%
 - "Any help I can be for research, I am glad to do"

- Interesting: 25%
- Articulate opinions: 3%
 - "my information goes towards creating a change in something"
 - "the opportunity to present an underrepresented demographic (conservatives, mothers) in surveys"

Plausible motives for voluntary over-disclosure

- By accident
- Limit disclosure too costly
- Personality
 - Reciprocity ×
 - _ Benevolence
 - Extroversion
 - Completionist 🗸

- Speculating on return
 - Social capital build-up 🗸
 - Monetary bonus 🗸
 - Non-monetary returns
 - (e.g., personalisation)
 - Infrastructure improvements ✓
 - Opinion shaping 🗸

Take-home messages



- Web users incur costs from highly prevalent, voluntary over-disclosure: time, effort, privacy loss.
- Incentives create positive spillover towards higher disclosure.
- Mandating some fields reduces voluntary disclosure for the remaining.