

Cross-Cultural Privacy Prediction

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Motivation:

- Previous privacy research focuses on narrow population from a single country;
- As organizations run their business globally, they need to customize their data collection strategies to match the privacy preferences of users from different cultural backgrounds.

Research Questions:

1. Will the addition of culture-related features improve the privacy predictions?
2. Which measurement of culture yields better prediction accuracy: country of residence, native language, or Hofstede's cultural dimensions?
3. Do contextual or attitudinal factors influence users' privacy decisions differently in different culture?

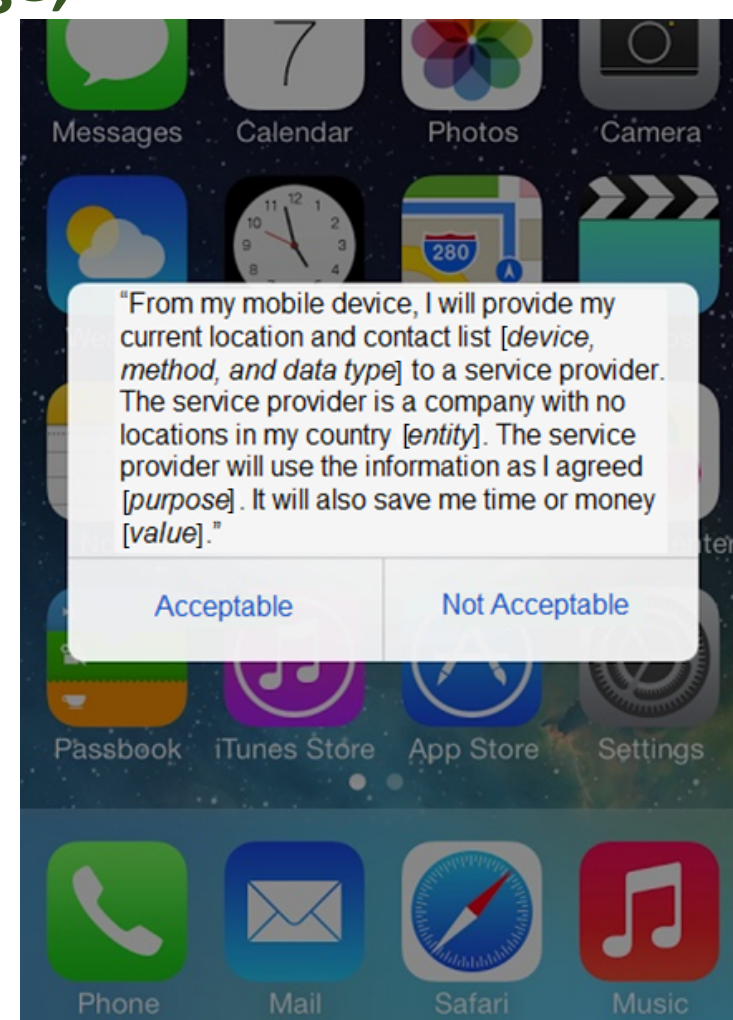
Accuracies and F measures from Decision Trees				Top 9 most relevant features from feature selection	
Baseline Feature	Culture-Related Feature	Acc. (%)	F	IG	Feature Name
demographic + contextual + attitudinal		76.1580	0.722	0.043	device, method, and data type
	+country	76.3545	0.730	0.042	language
	+language	76.5286	0.731	0.042	uncertainty avoidance
	+Hofstede	76.7978	0.741	0.042	country
	+country+language	76.5333	0.731	0.042	individualism
	+country+Hofstede	76.7978	0.741	0.042	indulgence
	+language +Hofstede	76.7978	0.741	0.041	power distance
demographic + contextual + attitudinal	+country+language+ Hofstede	76.7978	0.741	0.034	importance of notice and control
	+power distance	76.7394	0.740	0.033	pragmatism
	+individualism	76.7978	0.741		
	+masculinity	76.1641	0.721		
	+uncertainty avoidance	76.5861	0.729		
demographic + contextual + attitudinal	+pragmatism	76.6104	0.734		
	+indulgence	76.7978	0.741		

• Cultural features can aid in privacy prediction.
• Cultural values are better than language and country in predicting.
• Individualism and indulgence outperform other cultural values.

Data Collection:

9625 online survey responses from eight countries, which collect:

1. Participants' **demographics, country, language,** and **attitudes** wrt. information privacy.
2. Participants' **disclosure intent** in 6 different scenarios, each containing a permutation of 6 contextual variables:
 - **Type of personal data being collected**
 - **Collection method**
 - **Device from which data is collected**
 - **Entity that is collecting the data**
 - **Usage purpose of the data**
 - **Value exchange from data collection**



Cultural dimensions for countries (Geert Hofstede)

- **Power Distance**
- **Individualism**
- **Uncertainty Avoidance**
- **Indulgence**
- **Masculinity**
- **Pragmatism**

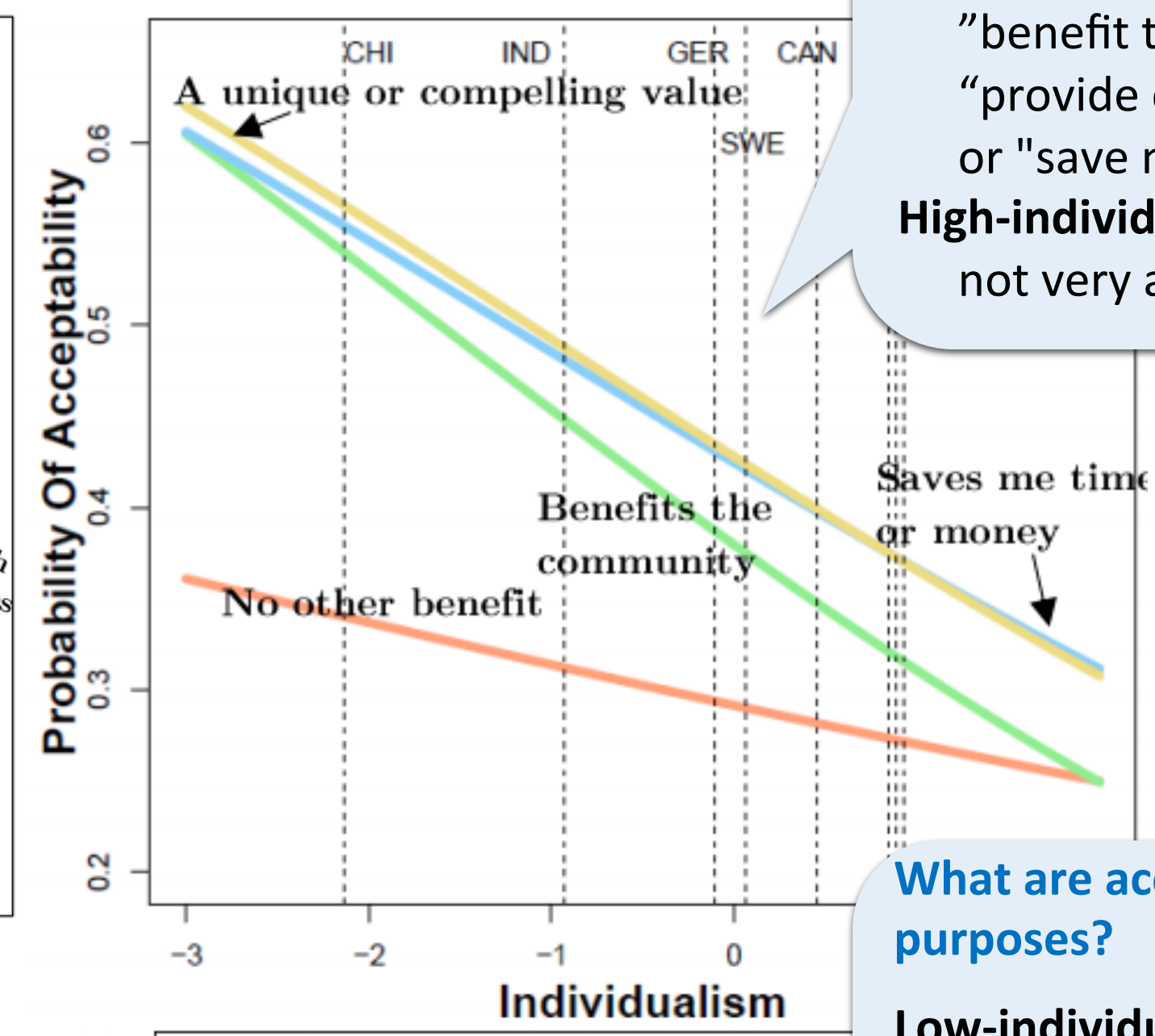
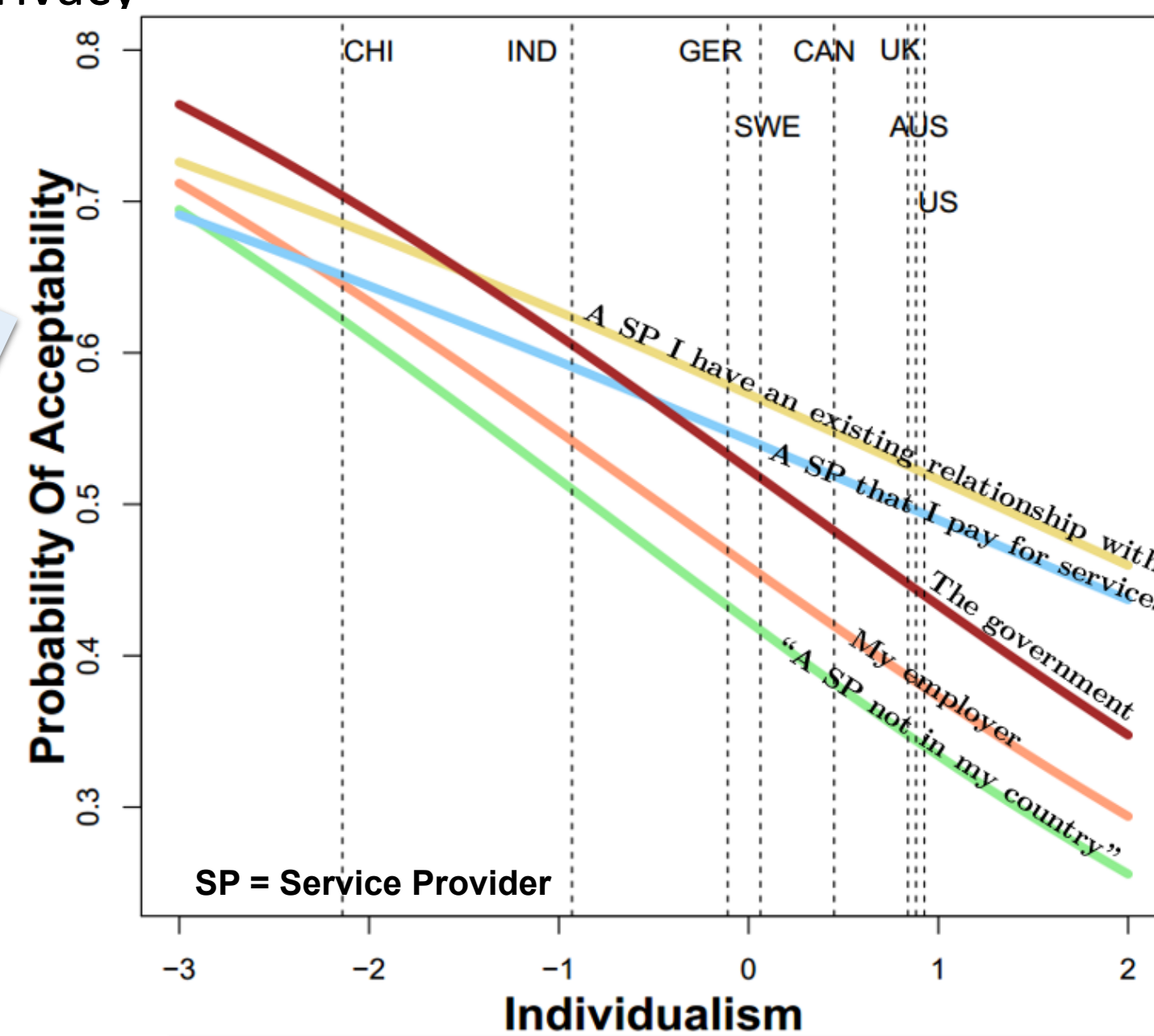
Independent Variables
Dependent Variable

Who are acceptable data collectors?

Low-individualism countries:
government, employer, foreign service provider
High-individualism countries:
service providers "that I pay for" or "have an existing relationship with"

When users believe a third party is accountable for data collection:

Low-individualism countries
tend not to disclose
High-individualism countries
tend to disclose

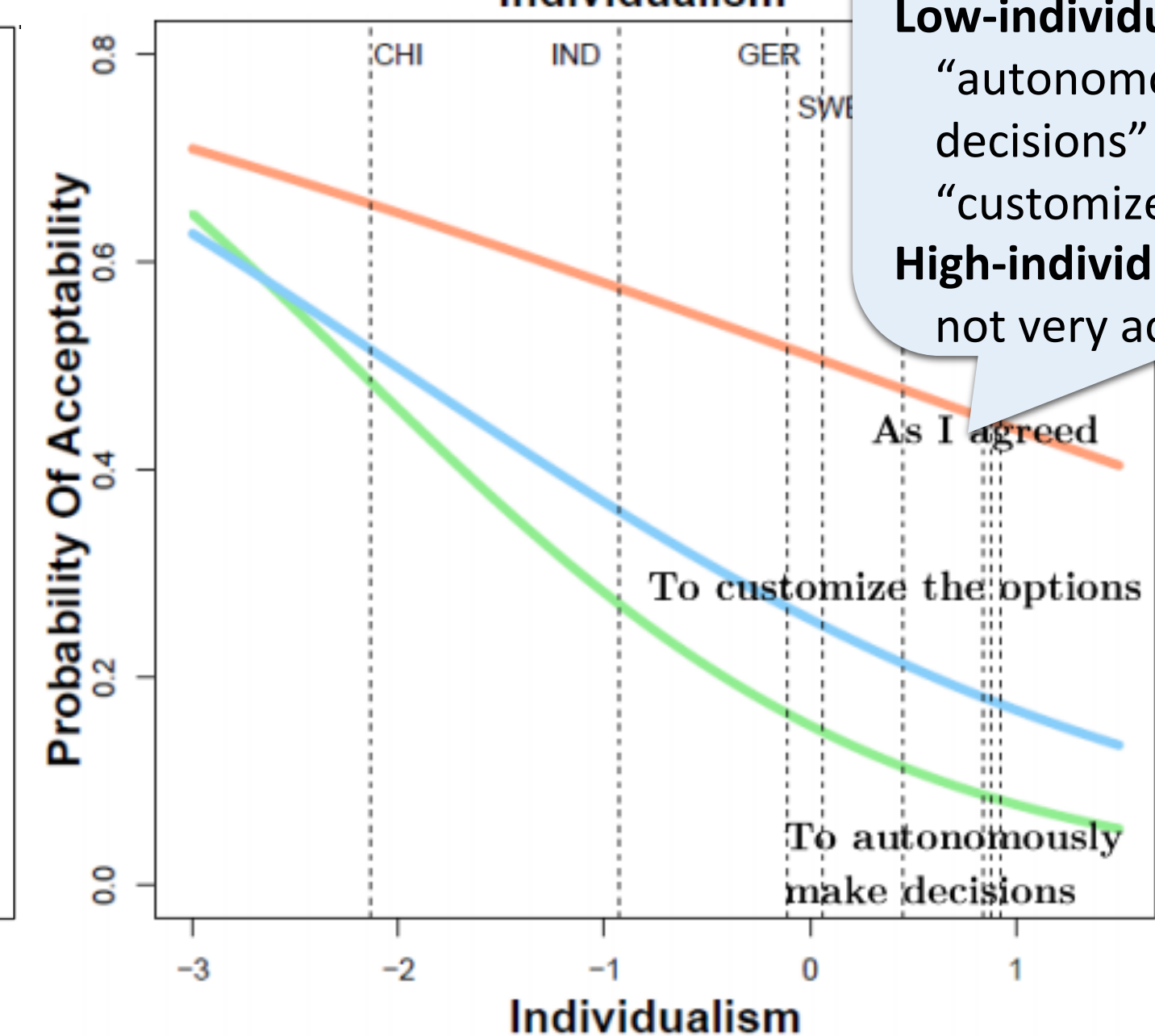
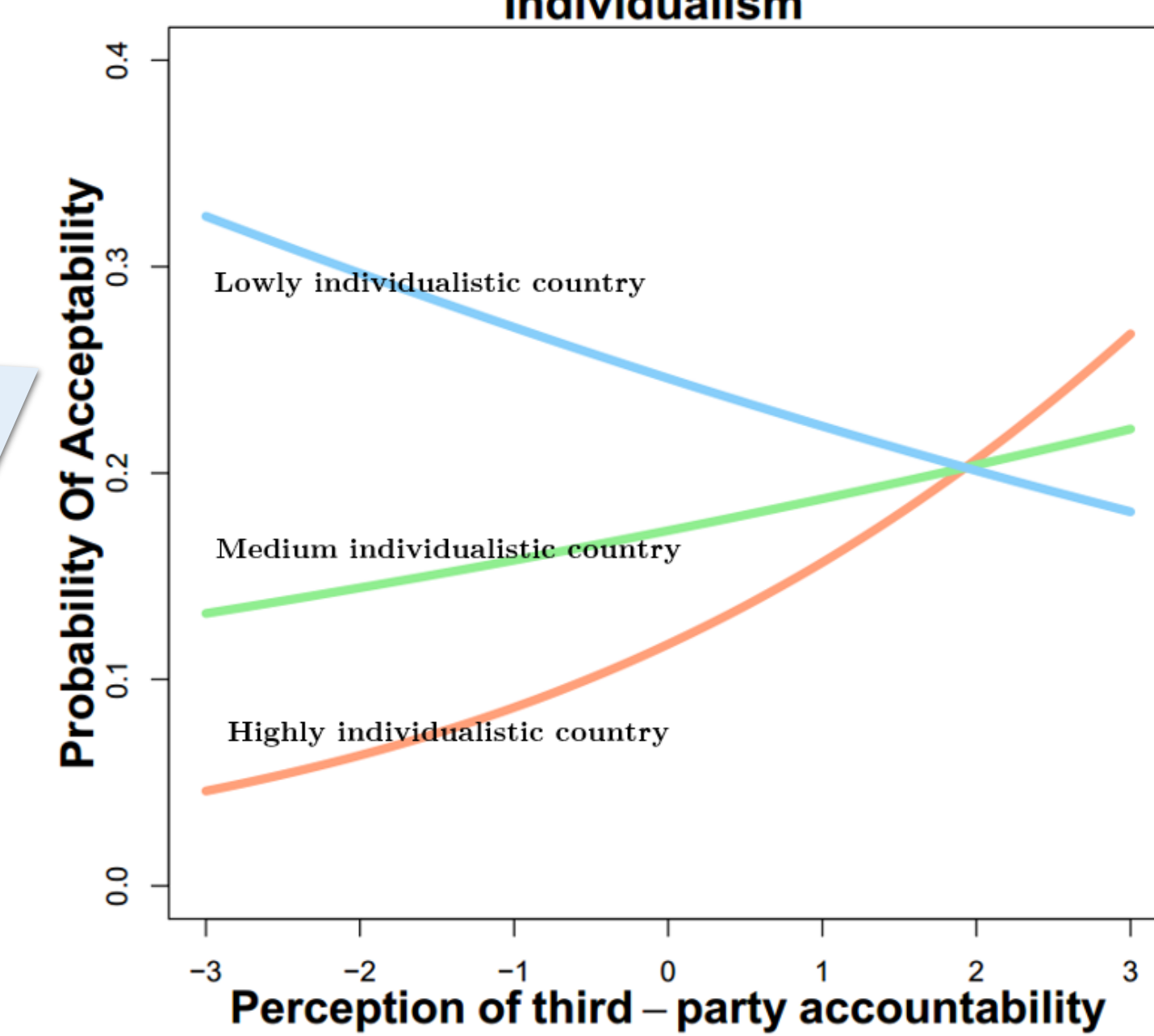


What are acceptable value exchanges?

Low-individualism countries:
"benefit the community",
"provide compelling value"
or "save me time or money"
High-individualism countries:
not very acceptable

What are acceptable purposes?

Low-individualism countries:
"autonomously make decisions" or
"customize the options"
High-individualism countries:
not very acceptable



Methods:

- Supervised Machine Learning with Decision Trees
- Generalized Linear Mixed-Effects Regression