CIFe lows 2020-2021

Computing Innovation Fellows



Data Minimization Could Increase Unfairness!

Defining Data Minimization in Personalized Systems, Applying it through Active Learning, and Studying its Trade-off with Fairness

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Data Minimization, a legal obligation.

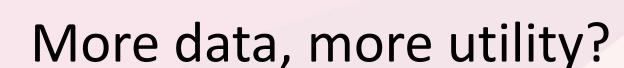




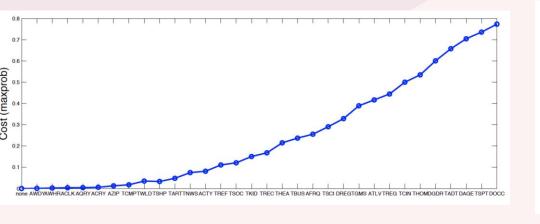








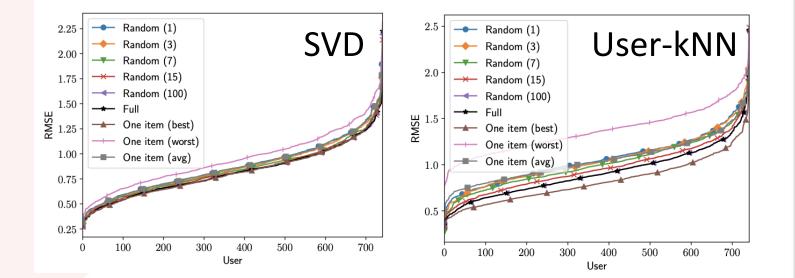
Utility-theoretic methods that balance the costs of sharing personal data with online services in return for the benefits of personalization



Utility (average click entropy reduction) according to a greedy ordering of attributes in order of minimum incremental cost

Cost Comparison according to greedy ordering

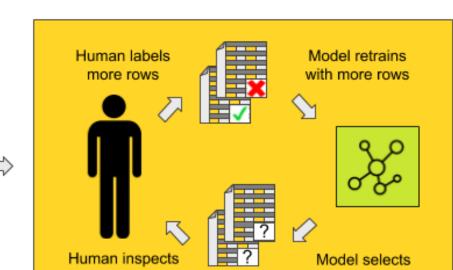
Data Minimization incurs only minimal quality loss!



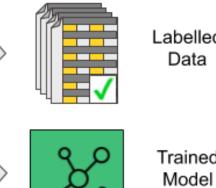
The overall loss incurred by minimization is relatively low when compared to the variation of error across users. The differences are statistically insignificant.

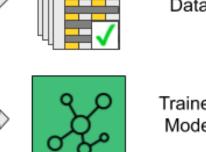
Active Learning General Framework



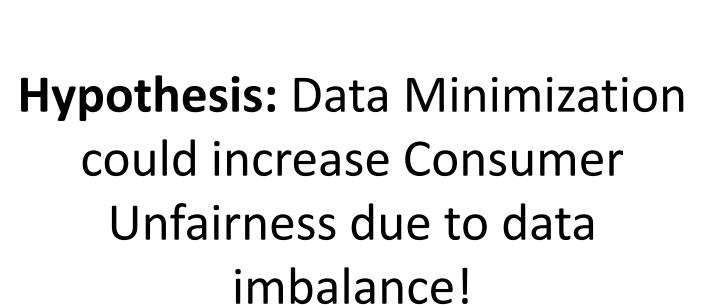


Active Learning

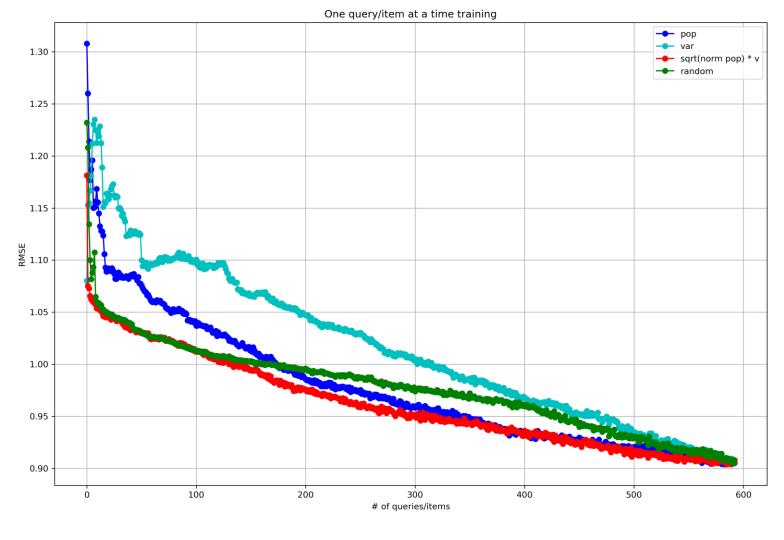


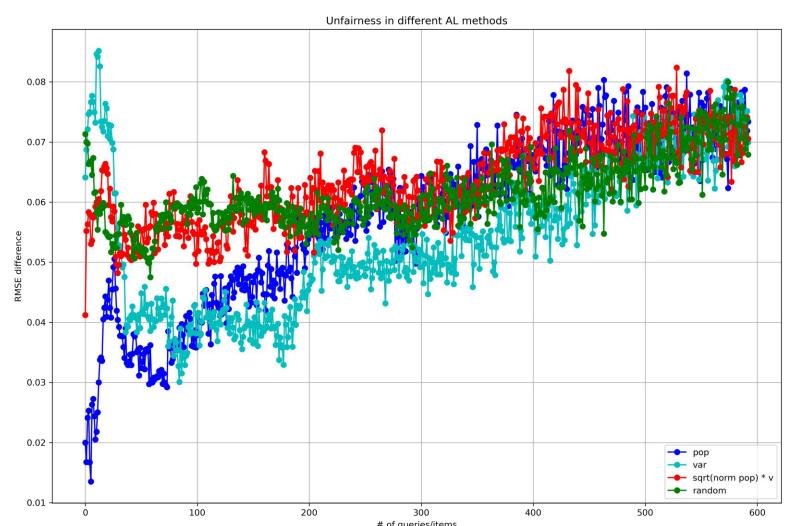


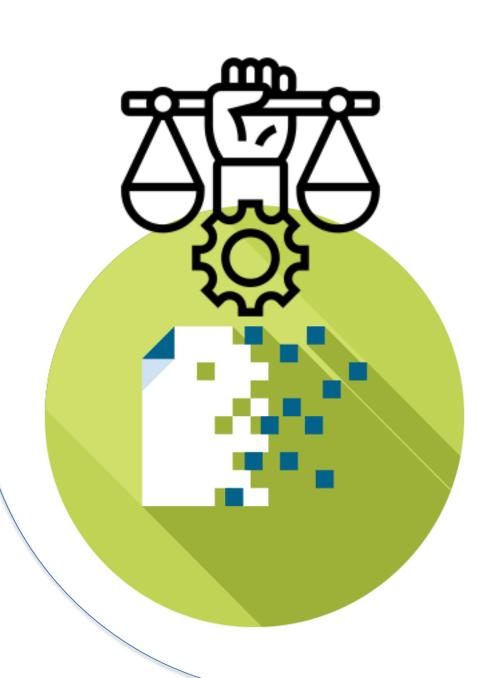
Active Learning as a means of operationalizing Data Minimization



Initial Result: Consumer Unfairness in Active Learning methods







Goal: Designing Active Learning strategies to operationalize the Data Minimization principle in personalized systems while preserving accuracy and preventing/decreasing Unfairness.

Computing Research





School of Engineering

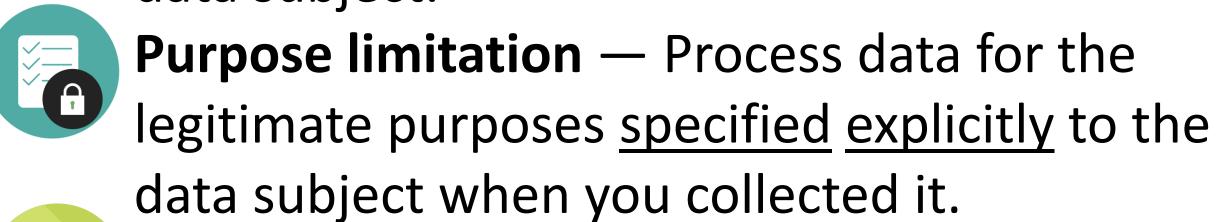


References

The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) mandates



Fairness — Processing must be fair to the data subject.



Data minimization — Collect and process only as much data as necessary for the purposes specified.



US Data Privacy laws such as Massachusetts Information Privacy Act (MIPA), Colorado Privacy Act (ColoPA), California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA), Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act (VCDPA), Utah Consumer Privacy Act (UCPA)

