Advancing Youth Privacy in AI: Privacy-Ethics Alignment in AI (PEA-AI)

Presenter: Dr. Ajay Shrestha

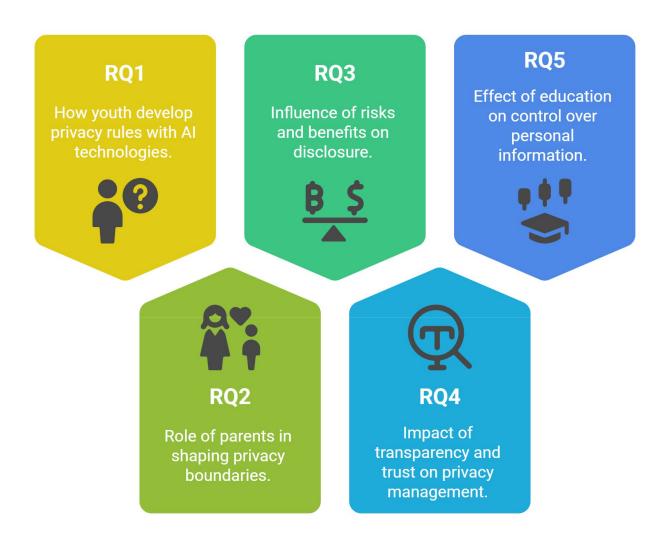
Introduction

 Topic: Youth privacy in AI systems (social media, educational tech, gaming, recommendation algorithms)

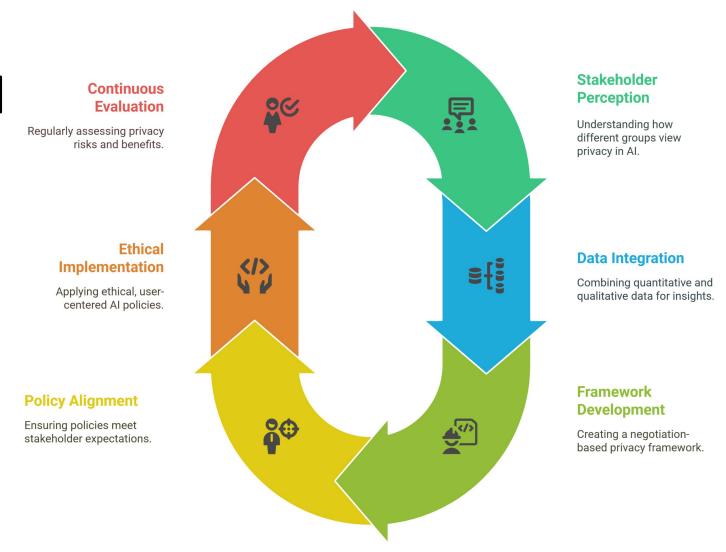
 Objective: Examine privacy concerns and propose actionable insights for ethical AI design

 Research: Funded by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (OPC)

Research Questions

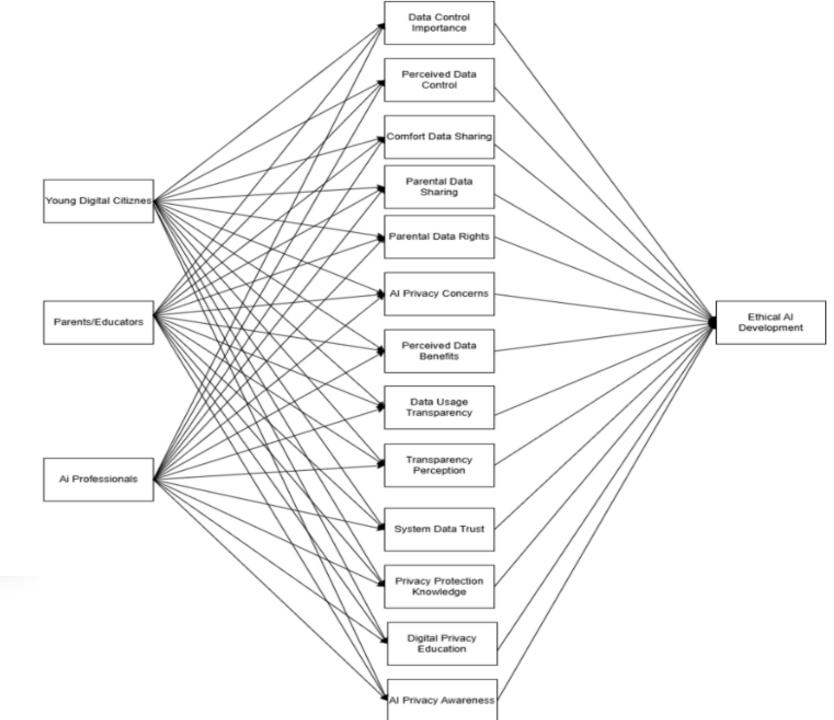


Building PEA-Al Model



Privacy-Ethics Alignment in AI (PEA-AI) Model Privacy Governance

PEA-AI Model



Stakeholder Perspectives Leading to Ethical AI Development

Research Design

CONSTRUCTS AND ITEMS

Construct	Items
Data Ownership and Control (DOC)	doc1: Importance of users having control over their personal data. doc2: Frequency of considering user data control in work. doc3: Feasibility of implementing data control mechanisms.
Parental Data Sharing (PDS)	pds1: Handling data shared by parents on behalf of children. pds2: Importance of obtaining consent from young users.
Perceived Risks and Benefits (PRB)	prb1: Concern about ethical implications. prb4: Significance of benefits in justifying data use. Qpen-Ended Question: Primary risks associated with personal data use. Qpen-Ended Question: Benefits AI systems provide by using personal data.
Transparency and Trust (TT)	tt1: Importance of transparency about data usage. tt2: Perception of transparency in current AI systems. tt3: Belief that increasing transparency improves user trust.
Education and Awareness (EA)	ea1: Knowledge about privacy issues related to AI systems. ea2: Belief that users receive adequate training on privacy. ea3: Importance of being educated on privacy and ethical issues.

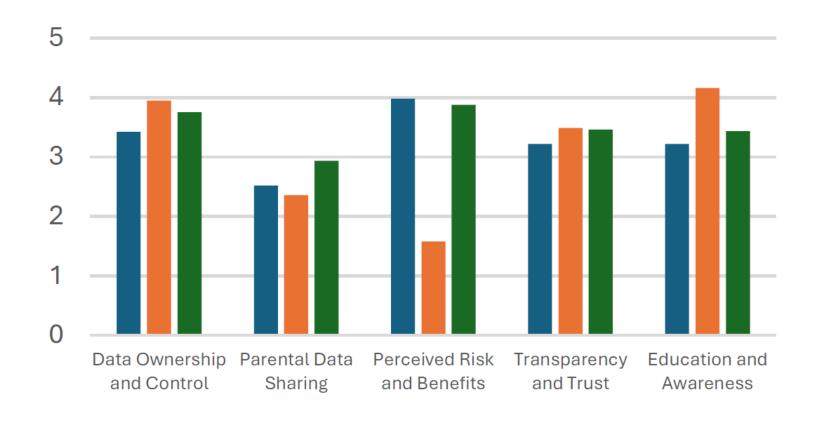
Methodology

• Ethics-approved survey-based study

• **Participants**: 461 surveyed, 127 parents/educators, 146 AI professionals, 151 youths included after cleaning, 12 interviews and 2 focus groups

• **Tools**: Descriptive statistics, PLS-SEM for quantitative analysis, thematic coding for qualitative data

Results



- Young Digital Citizens(16-19 years) AI Researchers/Developers
- Educators/Parents

Fig. Descriptive Statistics

Results

Stakeholder Perspectives on Al Privacy: A Heatmap Analysis

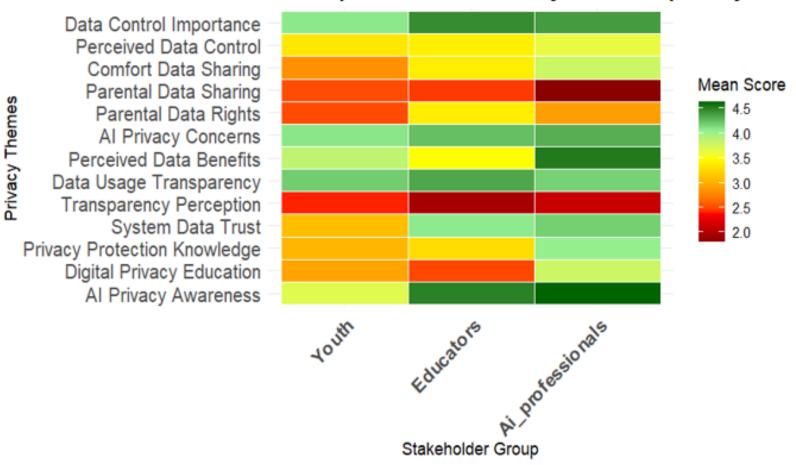


Fig. Heatmap Analysis

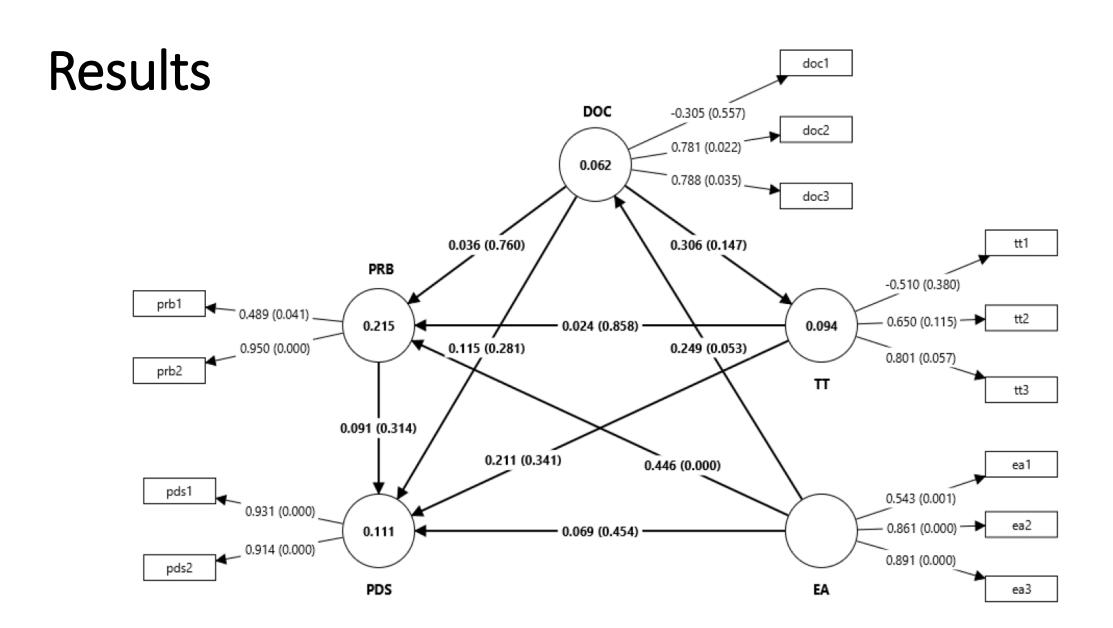


Fig. Structural model for Young Digital Citizens

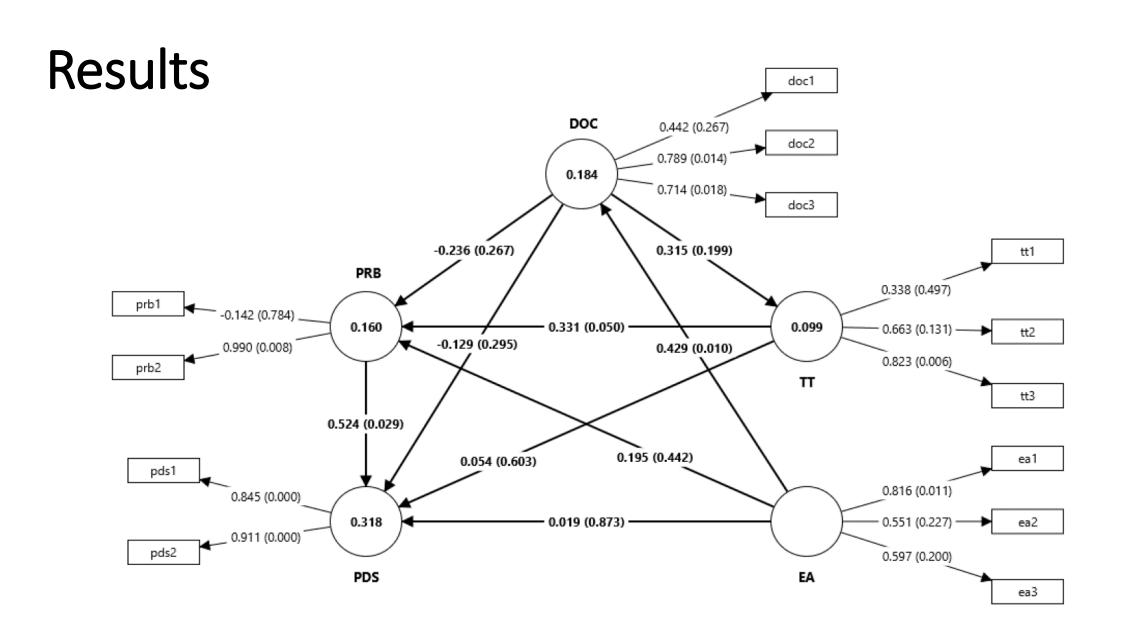


Fig. Structural model for Parents & Educators

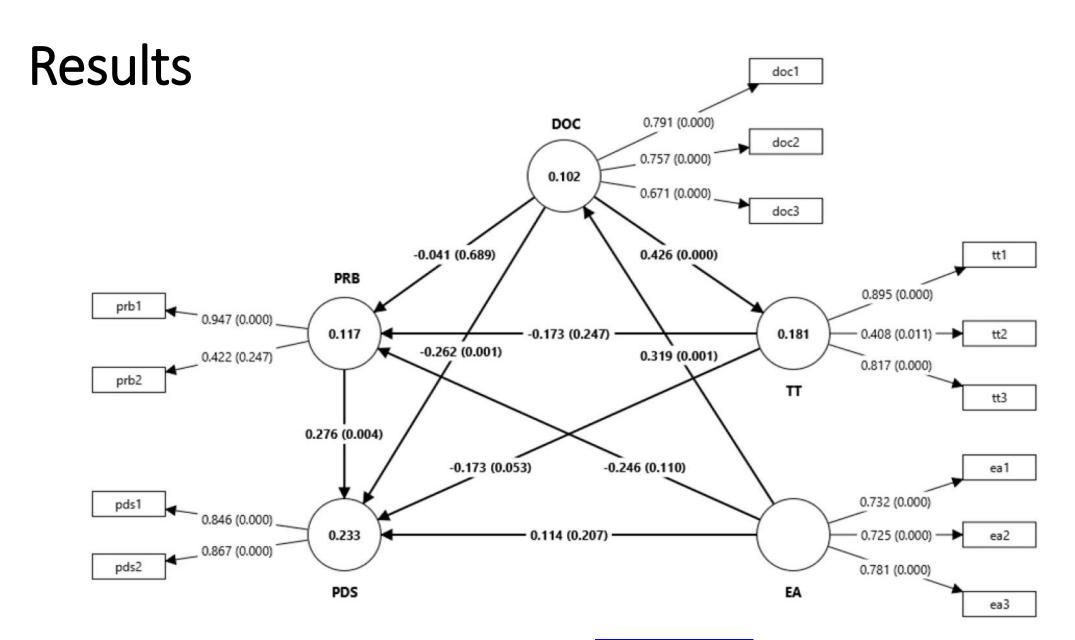


Fig. Structural model for AI Professionals

Qualitative Insights

Navigating Data Ethics

Benefits

Personalization, improved services, and educational advancements.

Concerns

Excessive data collection, lack of transparency and profiling

Risks

Privacy breaches, data misuse, lack of consent and ethical concernse.



Solutions

Transparency, selective data use, anonymization, and user empowerment.

Conclusion

• For AI Developers & Policymakers:

- Strengthen privacy-by-design principles by enhancing data control mechanisms.
- Improve AI transparency efforts to foster trust and informed decision-making.

For Educators & Parents:

- Increase AI literacy to bridge knowledge gaps and build risk awareness.
- Implement structured parental consent mechanisms that align with youth data-sharing preferences.

For Youth and End-Users:

- Advocate for AI systems with user-friendly privacy controls.
- Enhance awareness campaigns focusing on AI risks, benefits, and ethical trade-offs



Privacy Aware AI - Research Team

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Thank you

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