**Introduction**

Information and communication technologies permeate everyday life in modern society as increasing numbers of individuals become highly reliant on the services provided by continually evolving systems and services. M**assive amounts of information and data are being generated every day** on the Internet; Every minute YouTube users upload 48 hours of video, Facebook users share 684,478 pieces of content, Instagram users share 3,600 new photos, and Tumblr sees 27,778 new posts published.**[1]**

Increasing failures in privacy and security can often be attributed to failures in the user interface of a system. In 2012, Facebook reviewed its privacy settings to resolve an issue with poor design in their user interface. This was to ensure users were aware that their Facebook timeline has always been public and changes were being made to allow new control of post visibility on timelines.**[2]**

Usable privacy and security draws on ideas from HCI, computer security, and many other fields, to develop human-centered systems for managing security and privacy that are effective in practice. In this paper, we discuss our research, experiences investigating useable privacy and security with elderly participants, and the implementation and testing of our findings.

**[1] Visual News**

**http://www.visualnews.com/2012/06/19/how-much-data-created-every-minute/**

**[2] Facebook Privacy Issues**

**http://news.cnet.com/8301-1009\_3-57558638-83/facebook-voting-is-gone-but-privacy-issues-just-get-worse/**

**[3] Facebook Graph Search**

**http://www.digitaltrends.com/social-media/what-privacy-advocates-think-of-facebooks-new-graph-search/**

**containing personal information privacy and security is now becoming a key issue as**

The prototype had two majour purposes. The first was to identify

* + privacy concerns by making it accessible
  + adhering to HCI standards.

**Methods**

* Survey

An Initial perspective into older generations using technology and a comparison against younger generations.

Using online survey and online statics to boost our findings

* Focus Group

Discussed initial idea

Discrepancies between user groups and findings however small user group

* Paper Prototyping

Identified issues with accessible content and making information accessible.

Results about yellow/black text contrast and W3 standards.

Difficulties in doing both contrasts.

* User Testing

Identified issues with security and privacy

A/B Testing with CSS/No CSS - Identified issues in using only client side validation.

Procedure

Fittzlaw

**Results**

Survey - Reference

Differences between the two surveys should be noted

Hiding content and making a register page behind the login page proved to be useful

**Discussion**

Important findings -

**Conclusions**

Usable privacy and security needs more attention from the HCI community.

Privacy options that can be accessed with no to minimal css/js proved to be useful in supporting multiple browsers and slow connections.

The use of single button privacy settings will not eradicate the time needed to configure privacy settings but makes minor changes simple.

Alternating Buttons are effective in decreasing the complexity of privacy settings, however deeper compexity is needed for larger groups to initially configure a group.

Provided some confirmation for our earlier work that suggested a default privacy setting option should be established. Further work is required before the optimal solution can be found.