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# Privacy on Facebook and Interdependency

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## Summary



## **Acknowledgement**



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## Introduction



# Chapter 1

## Related Work

### 1.1 Social Network Services

A social network service (SNS), is a platform used to establish social networks of different people. These people often share a common interest or activity [10].

Online social networks (OSNs) is a large part of the social network services. From online social networks was first introduced until today, the popularity and complexity has grown drastically, with a hundreds of millions active users [9]. OSNs have a peer-to-peer architecture, and therefore makes it easy for members to initiate communication with whom they want, given that they are also connected to the network. OSNs also enables the possibility for people to easily publish and retrieve information about subjects of interest [1].

The internet has caused the creation of several information sharing systems [19]. Among these systems are the Web and OSNs. As mentioned before, the popularity of OSNs has grown drastically, and have become among the most popular sites on the Web. With this change, there has also been a change in what is centralized and in focus. The Web is to a large extent organized around content, while OSNs on the other hand are organized around users. This change has lead to the importance of understanding user behaviour. A user is often represented with a profile on OSNs. To obtain a profile the user, in most cases, must register the site. When a user is given a profile, it is normal for the user to provide information about themselves. This information could for example be date of birth, home town, sex, name (or pseudonym) and maybe a profile picture. The social network is formed when users start connecting with each other. The reason for these connections are numerous; real-life friends, real-life acquaintances, colleagues, share an interest/activity or if you are interested in the information contributed by the other user.

Since Facebook was introduced to the public in 2006, it has grown to be the largest online social network (OSN) in the world. The growth of Facebook has made it necessary to introduce new ways to manage privacy and ensure a secure online environment. The privacy embedded in the program/app etc. is not enough to ensure such an environment, due to

the interdependent privacy issues. Your privacy is to a large extent affected by the privacy decision of others. We will elaborate these privacy issues later in our report.

## 1.2 Interdependent Privacy

In today's society Internet is no longer a privilege, it is a human right. With the evolvement of the online social networks (OSN) the incentive to share personal information has grown drastically. People creates profiles at different OSNs and share personal information, pictures and comments with each other. With the enormous data sharing privacy concerns arise. The privacy of an individual users is bound to be affected by the decisions of others, and therefore out of the individuals control. This phenomenon goes under the term *interdependent privacy* [3].

**Privacy** Roger Clarke defines privacy as the interest that individuals have in sustaining a 'personal space', free from interference by other people and organisations [6]. Clarke divides it into multiple levels; bodily, personal behaviour, information privacy.

**Interdependent privacy** There is not much research done on this specific topic, a topic that has grown with the introduction of social networks such as Facebooks.

Facebook applications, where third party persons or companies creates applications that are embedded in Facebook.

- "Third party apps on Facebook: Privacy or an illusion of control"

The article "Third-party Apps on Facebook: Privacy and the Illusion of Control" was written in the end of 2011 and looks at the privacy threats with the use of third-party apps on Facebook [21]. In this paper the authors look at what information the third-party applications request when you install them, and how easy it is for an application to retrieve more information from a user than what the user initially want to. There has not been done any other studies on this topic before, the time this article was written. Their aim is to increase user control of the apps' data control and alert the users when the apps violate your initial privacy setting. When a user wants to add an application, the application is required to ask for permission to access certain information, like your "basic information", which includes name, profile picture, gender, networks, list of friends and other information that a user has publicly available to everyone. Other frequently permissions that apps frequently ask for is "post to my wall", "send me email" and "access my profile information". You can later go to your settings and change what information you share with the apps. But by this time you may already have shared information that you initially wanted to keep private. As an example say that a user, we call her Alice would like to keep her birthday private and have stated this in her privacy settings. Alice then install an app called "Happy Calendar", that lets her keep track of friends birthdays. When installing the app, they asked for permission to

access hers and her friends birthdays in addition to her basic information. Alice allows the app premission, to later find out that "Happy Calendar" has created an album with a calendar image showing the profile pictures to all her friends including herself. This album was posted on her wall and Alices' friends receives notifications about the album. The birthday that Alice initially wanted to keep private is no longer private. The article states that there should be more evident to the user when the app asks for information that is in conflict with the users privacy settings. In the article two new designs of the approval page are presented, and tested. From the tests it was clear that users was not always aware of what they share, and that a more extensive and informative permission-page would be necessary. It is important that the users understand what they are sharing and that apps often ask for information that you do not want others to see.

- "Interdependent privacy: Let me share your data"

### 1.3 The History of Facebook

When Mark Zuckerberg enrolled at Harvard in 2002, he had decided to major in psychology "I just think people are the most interesting thing—other people," he said. "What it comes down to, for me, is that people want to do what will make them happy, but in order to understand that they really have to understand their world and what is going on around them" [5]. He showed an interest and passion to connect people together and crate Harvard more open.



**Figure 1.1:** The Facebook Icon

4

It all started in October 2003 when the Harvard sophomore Mark Zuckerberg and three of his classmates created the web page facesmash. Zuckenberg hacked into the administrative database to extract the ID photos of all the students of the different houses. The web page presented two and two photos creating a "hot or not" game for his fellow students. The votes were counted and created a top-ten list of the cutest poeple in each house. Within the first hour facesmash had 450 visitors and 22 000 photo-views. After numerous complaints from professors and fellow students, Harvard administration shut down Zuckerbegs Internet

connection after a few days. Harvard charged Zuckerberg for violating individual privacy, violating privacy and breach of security for stealing the photos. Zuckerberg agreed to take the web page down and got away with just a warning.

After facesmash Zuckerberg was known around campus as a programming prodigy. Harvard seniors Tyler and Cameron Winklevoss and Divya Narendra had since 2002 been working on a social networking page - HarvardConnection, where students could create a profile, and though that share some personal information and post pictures and share this with large and small communities that one could be part off. They wanted Zuckerbergs help to finalize their project so that the page could be up and running before they graduated. Zuckerberg agreed to help at the same time as presuing his own projects. Harvard offers a class directory to all freshman's, this directory is also known as the "facebook". This "facebook" contains a picture of all the students, name, date of birth, home town and high school. This so that the freshman's could get to know each other. Harvard's plan was to eventually get this online. Since Harvard had not gotten to it yet, Zuckerberg decided to to the job himself. He wanted to create a page where people signed up and created their own profiles, and in that way could post some personal information about themselves, and have control over what was posted. After ten days of intensive work Zuckerberg almost finished the cite. The cite was kept simple and intuitive, and everybody with a Harvard e-mail address could create a profile. The profile consisted of a profile picture, name and some personal information such as taste in books, music, films and favourite quotes. Users could link to their friend's profiles and by using a "poke" button let others know that you have visited their profile. Thefacebook went public February 4, 2004, and to get the word spread they sent it out on the Kirkland house mailing list, that contained over 300 students. it did not take long until the other houses heard and within twenty-four hours close to fifteen hundred people ha registered. "I think it's kind of silly that it would take the university a couple of years to get around to it," he said. "I can do it better than they can, and I can do it in a week." [5]. Later the same year the three founders of HarvardConnection -now called ConnectU, files a lawsuit against Zuckerberg. Stating that he broke their oral contract, stole their idea, and delayed working on their site to be able to finish his own site, Thefacebook, first. Zuckerberg denied doing anything wrong, and stated that he had proof that he did not steal the idea from the HarvardConnection. Just a few months later Facebook filed a countersuit. Facebook accused ConnectU with defamation. The case have been going on for years. In 2011 the Winklevoss brothers dropped the lawsuit and accepted a 65 million settlement [20].

There was already similar pages out there, like Friendster and myspace.com. Especially on myspace.com people played roles, giving themselves out to be someone else. Teenage girls pretending to be older and grown men giving themselves out to be young girls. There is nowhere to validate that the person really is who they give themselves out to be. This limits to what extent people posts personal information. With Thefacebook.com you have to sign up with a valid Harvard e-mail address, in that way you know that they are actual people,

and mostly students. This made it easier to post more personal information like cell-phone number, home address and even sexual orientation. The concern was not about security but more about wasting time, it became an addictive pleasure.

It didn't take long before Mark Zuckerberg began to receive e-mails from other colleges, requesting to get Thefacebook at their schools. The site was easily scalable, the concern rather laid in how to maintain the intimacy and the clubby appeal. When Thefacebook expanded to Colombia, Yale and Stanford, students were only able to search and see people from their respective college. Only with permission from a student from an other college could you add the person to your friend list. This is a key factor to Facebook's success. Zuckerberg wanted people to post personal information and create a more open school community.

In June 2004, when the school year was over, Thefacebook had expanded to over forty schools, with a 150 000 users. With the rapid expansion, the need for investors and more capacity increased. Zuckerberg moved his base to California and removed the "the" from the name. Thefacebook became just Facebook.

October 2005 Facebook expanded to universities in England, Mexico and Puerto Rico, and in September 2005 a high school version was available [28]. This was a big step for Facebook. All high school members need an invitation to be able to join. Zuckerberg launched the possibility for all users to see the profiles and send friend request to everyone in the network, the older users had strong objections. College students did not like the idea of high school kids looking at their profiles and being able to befriend them. But with the rapid expansion Facebook was forced to make the site more open and knock down some of the walls dividing the users. Facebook made it possible for employees at different companies like Apple and Microsoft could join the network. At the end of 2005 Facebook was used at over 2000 colleges and at over 25 000 high schools in United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland.

Up to this point you had to be a student at a college or high school, or employee at a certain company to be able to join the network. After September 2006 everyone over the age of thirteen, with a valid e-mail address, could join. The site was no longer restricted to schools and was now open to the whole world.

By 2009 Facebook had 200 million active users, and was finally getting more users than Myspace, becoming the world's biggest social network [13]. With the release of iPhone in 2007, and the launch of Facebook's mobile application in 2008 a new way of sharing became reality. The mobile application enabled Facebook users to send pictures, status updates and comments in real-time. Facebook introduced the "like" button in 2010, together with the growing application and gaming platform.

The movie "The Social Network" directed by David Fincher and Aaron Sorkin came out in October 2010. An american drama movie based on the early days of Facebook's history. The popular movie has received many awards among them 3 Oscars [14].

The Facebook timeline was introduced in December 2011 [23]. The new interface makes the the entire history of the users visible, all photos, links, pager you have liked, comments and other things that you have shared on Facebook.

In April 2012 Facebook announces that they are buying the photo sharing application Instagram for \$1 billion . This was the biggest acquisition that Facebook has done [12]. Instagram just finished a great year with the launching of the android application and a huge growth, with more than 30 million users. Just a month later Facebook goes public, another big step for Facebook. Each stock were sold for \$38 dollas, giving the company a market value of \$104,2 billion dollas, becoming the highest valued company in history. Facebooks market value was almost 4 times higher than Google in 2004 [23].

- Graph search - Hashtags

## 1.4 Facebook Privacy

There exists numerous articles and papers written on the development of Facebook privacy, and many researchers have tried to map the human behaviour in regard to Facebook through for example the use of surveys. One of these papers is "Facebook privacy settings; Who cares?" by danah boyd and Eszter Hargittai [7]. They conducted a survey on a cohort of 18- and 19-year-olds in 2009 and in 2010. The survey focused on their attitude and practice when it came to Facebook privacy settings. During this period, between 2009 and 2010, Facebook conducted many changes to their privacy settings. This was a turbulent period in Facebook history, with a lot of attention in media. We are now going to present the highlights of their research survey. Later on we will draw comparisons between this survey and our own.

The demographics collected in the survey was sex, age, race and ethnicity and parents' highest level of education. The ladder was used as a "measure" for socio-economic status. The demographics showed a diversity in the people taking the survey. The other data collected consisted of information within these topics: "Internet experience", "Use of Facebook", "Engagement in certain activities on social network sites among Facebook users" and "Experience with Facebook's privacy settings". Based on their discussion and conclusion we have picked out a some of their interesting analysis to highlight:

- Majority of young adults using Facebook have to some degree checked their privacy settings. Number of people who had checked increased from 2009 to 2010. One reason for this may have been the media attention Facebook received as mentioned above.



Det under her er ikke ferdig:

- The relationship between adjusting privacy settings and frequency of use as well as skill suggests that technological familiarity matters when it comes to how people approach the privacy settings of their Facebook accounts. This is particularly significant when we consider the role of default settings. This suggests that the vulnerability of the least skilled population is magnified by how companies choose to set or adjust default privacy settings.
- No gender differences among the majority of the users when it comes to confidence in changing privacy settings on Facebook.
- Based on the findings of their paper regarding the widespread practice of changing privacy settings among a group of diverse young adults, it may appear that all is fine regarding related issues on Facebook since many young adult users are actively managing their profile's public access.

danah boyd and Eszter Hargittai concludes that it is important to recognize that experience and skill matter when it comes to how people approach their Facebook privacy settings. Assumptions that all users have a uniform approach to the site and how their accounts are set up are incorrect and may leave certain user populations especially vulnerable. And that it is imperative that companies and policy makers consider how default privacy settings and changes in these settings affect populations differently.

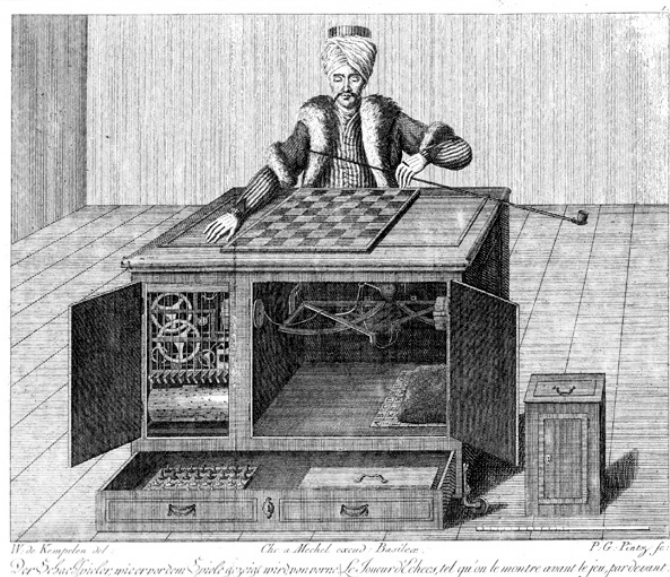
- "Facebook privacy setting; Who cares?" - "Analyzing Facebook privacy settings: User expectations vs. Reality" ( - "Imagined Communities: Awareness, Information Sharing, And Privacy on Facebook)

## 1.5 Amazon Mechanical Turk

The growth of the Internet have made it easier to conduct studies, surveys and so on. One commonly used technique for conducting these studies and surveys are called *crowdsourcing*. Crowdsourcing is a technique where you outsource a job to a undefined group of people. The beneficial aspects with crowdsourcing is that you are provided access to a large set of people who are willing to do the tasks you want done, for low pay [16].

Amazon Mechanical Turk is a good example of a crowdsourcing site. Amazon Mechanical Turk is a Internet marketplace where human intelligence is utilized to perform various tasks [2]. The people using Mechanical Turk are separated into two groups. You have the *requesters* that post jobs/tasks, and the *workers* who can choose from these jobs/tasks, and execute them for pay [16].

**The Turk** The name "Mechanical Turk" comes from a chess-playing automaton from the late 18th century. The Turk, as it was called, was a construction made to seem like a automatic chess-playing machine. In reality there was a chess-pro inside the machine, that steered the arms of the doll that was on the other side of the chess-board. The Turk was constructed in 1770 by the Austro-Hungarian Wolfgang von Kempelen. The reason for this construction was that von Kempelen wanted to impress the Empress Maria Theresia of Austria. The Turk toured around Europe and in America for decades, without anyone knowing the secret of the machine. The chess-pro that operated the construction played and defeated many, including Benjamin Franklin and Napoleon Bonaparte. Although many suspected that the Turk was steered by a hidden human, the trick was not exposed before 1820. The Turk was ruined in a fire in 1854 [27].



**Figure 1.2:** Engraving of the Turk. This shows the Turk with open doors and the different parts inside of the Turk. Wolfgang von Kempelen may have drawn this picture himself, since he was a talented engraver [27].

**Advantages with Amazon Mechanical Turk** There are several advantages of using AMT for conducting behavioural research surveys. Amazon Mechanical Turk enables the opportunity to reach out to a wide audience, since it provides access to a large subject pool [16]. When conducting a survey or other research for example in connection with school projects etc., you seldom have access to a large subject pool. Usually you may get your friends to contribute, and maybe some other people going to the same school or a few people living in the same place. The results of this survey or research will most likely be reflected by lack of diversity. If you use Amazon Mechanical Turk instead, you get yet another advantage;

subject pool diversity. The workers on Mechanical Turk are spread all over the world, and have different backgrounds. They have different religions, ethnicity, languages, different positions in society (economical), and age. The one last advantage with Mechanical Turk worth mentioning is that you get access to all the aspects mentioned above at a low cost. The workers are willing to take jobs and perform task for relatively low pay [16].

**Financial Incentives** Some concerns regarding the financial incentives are brought up in connection with Mechanical Turk (MTurk). One question is whether or not lower pay result in lower quality in the work conducted by the workers. It is important to have knowledge about the relationship between how good the workers perform, and the financial incentives given to them [17]. Research done by Horton and Chilton [11] shows that the least amount of pay a worker is willing to accept for a task on MTurk is \$1.38 per hour, and they refer to this amount as the *reservation wage*.

The article "Analyzing the Amazon Mechanical Turk Marketplace" [15] written by Panagiotis G. Ipeirotis in December 2010 shows that the effective hourly wage on MTurk is \$4.80. This is calculated based on some observations, and also on some assumptions. What they observed was that the median arrival rate was \$1.040 per day, and that the median completion rate was \$1.155 per day. They then assumed that MTurk acts like an M/M/1 queuing system. Based on these observations and assumptions they used basic queuing theory and calculated that a task worth \$1 is completed with an average of 12.5 minutes. Like mentioned earlier, this results in an effective hourly wage of \$4.80.

Winter and Mason [17] conclude that if you increase the pay, the quantity of participants increases, but the quality of the work done does not increase. They think the reason for this is the *anchoring effect*. The anchoring effect describes that it is common for humans to depend too much on the first information given to them when making decisions [26]. In the case Winter and Mason presents: the workers who get more pay, also assume that the work they are about to conduct is more extensive, and therefore do not get more motivated to perform the work.

## 1.6 SurveyMonkey



# Chapter 2

## Methodology



# Chapter 3

## Default Privacy Settings

### 3.1 Default Privacy Settings

- utviklingen av privacy settingsene over tid - analysere denne utviklingen

In this chapter we are going to look into the history of Facebook's privacy settings, and map the development from 2006 until today.

Facebook has evolved from being a networking site for students attending Harvard to becoming a global phenomenon. Facebook's user interface has gone through several changes over the years, which has brought both joy and frustration to the users. When these changes have been made, there has also been adjustments to the default privacy settings as well [4]. At the beginning, in 2005, when Facebook first was applied outside of Harvard University, the users personal information was only accessible to a users Facebook friends and to people connected to the same network on Facebook [18].

The changes to the default privacy settings are emphasized in Table 3.1.

### 3.2 Facebook privacy

Zuckerberg said this in a one of his meetings; "I mean, one way to look at the goal of the site is to increase people's understanding of the world around them, to increase their information supply," he said. "The way you do that best is by having people share as much information as they are comfortable with. The way you make people comfortable is by giving them control over exactly who can see what" [5].

User control became a hot topic i 2006. There had been reported that sex- offenders was using social networks to pick out their victims. MySpace found out that several teenagers had

**Table 3.1:** Changes in the default privacy settings on Facebook from 2005 until today. [18, 22]

Year	Default Privacy Settings
2005	Personal information (e.g., name and profile picture) is only visible to specific groups specified in your privacy settings.
2006	The only information displayed in your profile is your school and specified local area.
2007	Name, name of school (network) and profile picture (thumbnail) is available to all Facebook users.
November 2009	Name, profile picture and demographics is available and searchable to the entire Internet. In addition to this, list of friends are visible to all Facebook users.
December 2009	Your name, profile picture, list of friends, pages you are fan of, demographics and likes are available for the entire Internet.
April 2010	The entire Internet can see everything, except wall posts that are limited to friends and photos that are limited to your network.
2011	
2012	
2013	

been assaulted by people they meet at the site. Facebook also received some negative mention in the press. Numerous times the campus police had to shut down big parties announced on Facebook. In 2005 a student a Fisher college was expelled after posting this comment about the schools police officer "needs to be eliminated" [5]. In general the privacy settings and restrictions that Facebook has have protected the users. They can easily change the setting and decide who can see what.

"I think that understanding that there might not be any difference between what people are doing online and offline is something really important," Zuckerberg said firmly. "People are online because it is a more efficient way of doing things." A man in the audience asked Zuckerberg about some pictures of students drinking at an East Coast college, which, he claimed, had appeared on Facebook and had led to the expulsion of several students. "First of all, it's pretty stupid if you put up pictures of you doing drugs on Facebook," Zuckerberg said. "I think that that's just sort of the deviant behavior on the very far end of the distribution. . . . I bet that those kids do not post pictures of them doing drugs on Facebook anymore." He went on, "Obviously that's a pretty shitty way to learn that, like, you're not supposed to post pictures like that on Facebook, but, I mean, the fact that everyone here hears this and is kind of shocked means that more than just those few people learn from that mistake, right? And the system is going to reach an equilibrium that makes sense" [5].



"Somehow we missed this point with News Feed and Mini-Feed and we didn't build in the proper privacy controls right away. This was a big mistake on our part, and I'm sorry for it." [13]

Mark Zuckerberg wrote this in a letter to possible investors [24];

*Facebook was not originally created to be a company. It was built to accomplish a social mission - to make the world more open and connected.*

*People sharing more - even if just with their close friends or families - creates a more open culture and leads to a better understanding of the lives and perspectives of others. We believe that this creates a greater number of stronger relationships between people, and that it helps people get exposed to a greater number of diverse perspectives.*

*By helping people form these connections, we hope to rewire the way people spread and consume information. We think the world's information infrastructure should resemble the social graph - a network built from the bottom up or peer-to-peer, rather than the monolithic, top-down structure that has existed to date. We also believe that giving people control over what they share is a fundamental principle of this rewiring.*

*We think a more open and connected world will help create a stronger economy with more authentic businesses that build better products and services.*

### **3.3 Facebook Features**

#### **3.3.1 Beacon**

-Det må fylles ut mer her!

At the end of 2007 Facebook launched the feature called Beacon. Beacon was created to help users easily share their information with their friends. Beacon was part of an advertisement system that Facebook used. It tracked people's activity on the web and made it possible for users to share this with their friends. When Beacon was launched it had 44 partner sites, and these sites had the possibility to post a user's activity on the user's newsfeed [8]. Beacon was a central element in Facebook's ad system created to connect businesses with users, and making it easier for the businesses to target the advertising.

In a blog post, Mark Zuckerberg apologized for the way the feature was created and for the handling of the complaints in hindsight. [29]

### **3.3.2 Graph search**

#### **3.3.3 Facebook removes search privacy setting**

Facebook announced October 11 that they will remove the setting that has made it possible for Facebooks users to hide from the ability to be looked up on the Internet[25]. It was only the users that have not used the setting "who can look up my timeline by name" in December by last year that was affected by the change. Facebook explains the removal of the feature by it being outdated, and that there are several others ways to find a persons time line. They argue that it can be confusing for the user when they try to look up someone and do not find them. Mark Zuckerberg said that a users should do things they want to keep secret.

(sånn jeg ser det så er det jo fult mulig å søke opp hvem som helt på faceboko sin egen søkefunksjon, det betyr jo ikke ta jeg ønsker å være søkbar på google.

# Chapter 4

## **Amazon Mechanical Turk Survey**



## Discussion



## Conclusion





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