

# Privacy Implications of Smart Wearable Devices

Gautam Worah  
gworah@ncsu.edu  
North Carolina State University

Jubeen Shah  
jnshah2@ncsu.edu  
North Carolina State University

Sujal  
ssujal@ncsu.edu  
North Carolina State University

## ABSTRACT

Wearable Technology refers to the category of gadgets worn by the user to provide user-specific information to the device it pairs. Wearables have become popular in several high-impact domains such as healthcare, security, and entertainment.

Wearables are essentially sensor nodes collecting data for the master server (the smartphone). Smartwatches, glasses, clothing, and even jewelry are some of the examples. On the one hand, they provide the opportunity to enhance efficiency across industries by continuously monitoring human activity. However, they also pose security concerns in comparison to other computing devices, because these wearable technologies are so much more personal. The amount and type of data collected by these devices may be used to reveal one's identity, and therefore security challenges are critical to their usage. Thus, the primary goal of this project is to identify what are the privacy concerns of users, how they perceive the data collection, and what is their level of awareness with regards to the data usage and privacy policies of these devices.

We will be studying the implications caused by a broad category of these devices, in terms of security and privacy vulnerabilities. We will also discuss the various types of data collected, frequency of data collection, and the privacy risks posed depending by them based on the type of wearable used.

## KEYWORDS

Privacy, Wearable computing, Wearable devices, Form factors, Privacy concerns, User studies, Human factors

## 1 DESCRIPTION AND MOTIVATION

As noted in the abstract The ability of smart wearables to ubiquitously and continuously collect and transmit data to their sister devices (smartphones, other IoT devices) poses many privacy risks [8]. Their sensitive nature accentuates these privacy risks as they can often reveal vital information about an individual's health, their daily routine, and the people they interact with. Moreover, since the mass adoption of these devices is recent, most users are still unaware of the potential implications of continuous monitoring, storage, profiling, and analysis of health and personal data [7].

The answers to the questions regarding user awareness, privacy concerns and perception on data collection methodologies will help us understand what the current mentality of users in the context of smart wearable privacy is, what is their level of understanding concerning the types and extent of data that can be collected and what would be the best means to educate them to protect their sensitive information.

In section 2 we will discuss about the literature reviewed, followed by the approach we followed in section 3. Then we will proceed to describing the study design in brief in section 4. We would then discuss the results from survey in section 5.1, 5.2, and

5.3. Finally we describe the limitations and future work of the project in Section 6.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Privacy and security concerns have been discussed for a long time, but the implications concerning wearable devices are still relatively new [6]. In general, smart devices continuously collect data via sensors, and their intricate designs accrue various challenges in providing user privacy. Although many studies have been focused on mobile devices, applications, etc., there is still a vast scope in understanding the privacy behaviors of wearable technology [11][3]. This is mainly because these sensors can store and process the user's sensitive information. And this information could infer potential risks, especially when combined with any kind of auxiliary data from other sources [9].

In [1][4], the authors have determined some critical psychological factors that affect the adoption of smartwatches, and we leverage the analysis from the paper to underscore the fact that privacy concerns are not key amongst the people adopting smartwatches, or smart wearable devices. We have referred to the respective privacy policies for the products that we would be studying, namely, Apple Watch [2], Snap Spectacles [10], and Levi's Tucker Jacket [13].

By using this data, we will be working towards the hypothesis that if given enough information, consumers would change their mind about adopting new smart wearable devices, if there are any privacy concerns.

## 3 APPROACH

For this study, we divided the wearable smart devices space into three broad categories:

- Watches and Trackers
- Glasses
- Clothing

Each category is unique because of the various types of data collected (such as smart glasses collect data about location and images, whereas smartwatches collect more data on health metrics, usage patterns, frequent services used).

For each of these categories and their related products, we studied their privacy policies to understand the information collected by the respective devices, at the same time, also realizing if the data collected is in line with the product category. We also looked for possible vulnerabilities in their policies, which might compromise the user's identity in some scenarios. Additionally, we created a user study [5] covering the various aspects of the policies and how the data collected could be used by brands for their businesses. The user study included user awareness and acceptance of data sharing and storage practices, anonymization steps, sensitive data encryption measures, and transmission security. We also analyzed how easy it is for users to be able to modify or opt-out of these

settings. We understood the relevance of the information collected by the devices and verified their importance under their respective scopes. The analysis included activities to determine whether an application needs permission for a particular feature and are users aware of these “hidden” features.

Finally, we designed user surveys in correspondence with the results of our study of their privacy policies. For example: First, we will be describing the product and ask the user if they will buy it or not. Next, we uncovered some information to the user taking the survey, from the privacy documents for the chosen products, closing by describing its implications (if any) and asked the same question again. We hypothesized that once the users are aware, their outlook might change, change their minds about buying a particular product, which also gave us useful responses to gauge user awareness as well.

## 4 STUDY DESIGN

We designed a Google survey that helped us collect the relevant data that we will need to perform the user study. The flow chart for the survey is shown in Figure 1q. We asked the participant for their desired products and presented the questions accordingly. For each product, we asked the participant what they think about the product’s privacy options and implications. Once the participant has answered the questions, we present the participant with the information from each of the privacy policies. We ask whether knowing the privacy concerns (if any) changes their perspective about the product and consequently change their decision to own/not own a product. At the end of the survey, about 44 people had responded. We hypothesized that once the user is aware of the privacy implications regarding any particular product, their decision would change from their initial assumption.

We have focused on specific areas and topics from each product’s privacy policy and the questions are designed in a way that addresses all major privacy concerns. For example, the set of questions for Apple Watch focuses more on the mobile application, and health data privacy. The set of questions for Snap Spectacles focuses more on location, and image data privacy. The set of questions for Levi’s jacket focuses more on personal, location, and health data being exposed. The options for the questions are designed such that not all options are correct for each product. Some options are incorrect, and hence, if a user submits them, once they reach the next information section, they will know which all options were correct.

In total we received 51 responses including the people who reviewed multiple categories counted separately. 58.8% being for Apple Watch, 15.6% being for Snapchat Glasses, and the remainder for Levi’s Tucker Smart Jacket. Each category was reviewed by different people, in general, and hence needed to be reviewed as so.

## 5 ANALYSIS

In this section we will discuss the various insights that were revealed upon analysis of the data. (REQUIRES EDITING) // put at the end instead of here, analysis should come in the end after all data has been discussed - gg

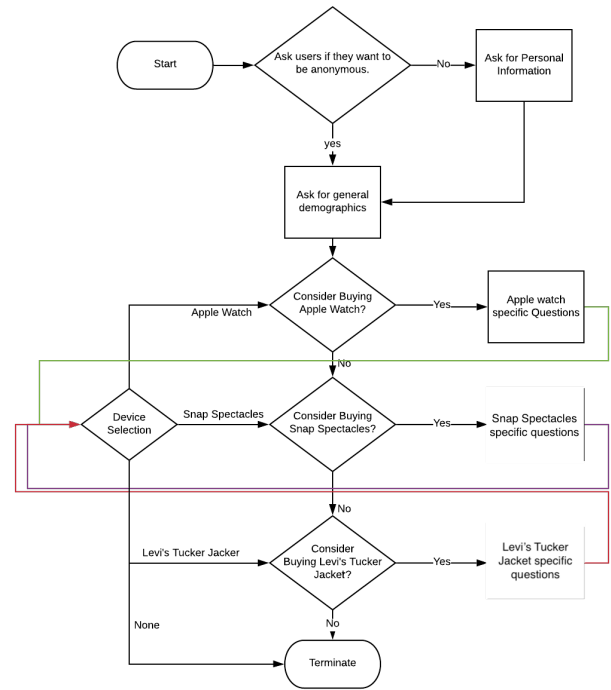


Figure 1: Survey Design Flowchart

### 5.1 Apple

The majority of the responses were for Apple Watch, around 30 people responded for this part of the survey. There were a total of five questions that were designed to gauge the privacy awareness level amongst the participants. The questions were linked directly to Apple’s privacy policy. Few topics that the questions covered were about whether the participant thinks they can permanently delete their data, or reset their digital fingerprint, or limit ad-tracking, or do the participants think Apple can profile users based on the data they collect. We now discuss the responses for the questions in brief.

For the question “Do you think you can ask Apple to permanently delete the data collected from you?”, about 26% of the participants thought they could. Whereas Apple, provides easy steps delete all the data that was collected from the devices. This information though explicitly mentioned in the Privacy policy, is never shown during the initial setup of the Apple Watch, or for that matter any Apple product. If the users are aware of this information they can decide for themselves how to control the data.

For the question “Do you think Apple provides a way to limit ad-tracking for Apple Watch?”, around 40% of the participants thought they can. We hypothesize the increase in awareness for this question because Apple gives this option in the Privacy settings of the Watch, iPhone, and other Apple products. Participants are more likely to find information that they have easy access to, rather than the information they have to search for like the previous question.

User Responses for some questions

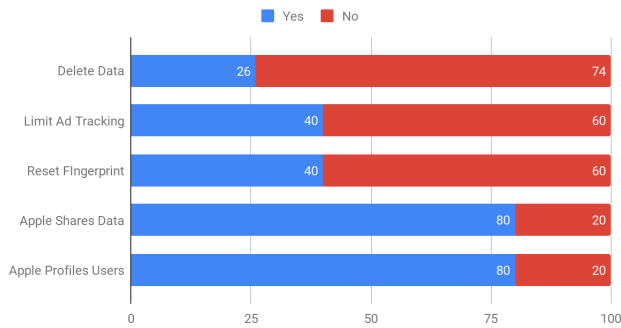


Figure 2: User Responses

For the question “Do you think you can reset your digital fingerprint generated for your Apple Watch?”, roughly 40% of the participants answered in the affirmative. The number is similar to the previous question as the two options are on the same page, so we hypothesize that the people answered in the positive for the previous question are the same people who answered this question correctly.

Finally we asked two questions that asked about the participants perspective on whether Apple shares the user’s data for marketing purposes or uses the data to profile the users. Around 80% of the participants answered in the positive. According to the privacy policy, Apple doesn’t. We hypothesize this high positive response is because of the general norm that companies usually follow about data sharing practices. We say the general norm because 60% of the participants out of the 60% had not taken the privacy course with us.

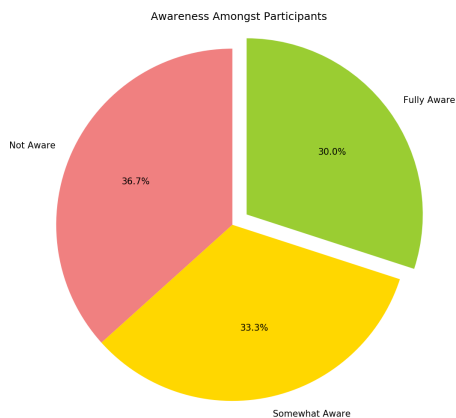


Figure 3: Participant Awareness

Amongst our participants 50% already owned an Apple watch. So we first focus on the remainder of the 50% participants. At the beginning of the study we hypothesized that knowing with increase in user awareness, people might change their perspective about buying a product. According to our survey, our hypothesis was true.

Around 73% of the participants changed their perspective from not buying to buying. Whereas the remaining 27% did not change their perspective. Of the people who already owned an Apple watch, 60% participants stated that they did not change their perspective, where as 40% participants stated that they changed their opinion about owning an Apple Watch. From the data available we cannot make any conclusive statement as to what they would be doing with their apple watch. Around 90% of the participants thought the information provided in the survey was useful, and that they would better use this information to protect themselves in the future.

In Fig 4 on page 3, we see a correlation matrix we see that for the questions for which we had the least user awareness, are the questions for which we see a higher correlation between that question and the reason for change in perspective. The questions that are highlighted are the questions for profiling users, and apple sharing users data for marketing purpose. We see a little to no correlation for the question which involved limiting ad tracking and resetting digital fingerprint, though there is some correlation, we hypothesize that is because almost 60% of the users cumulatively were aware of that feature, or thought that it was possible. Although, correlation is not causation in all cases, the data in this case does tip the scale in the other direction.

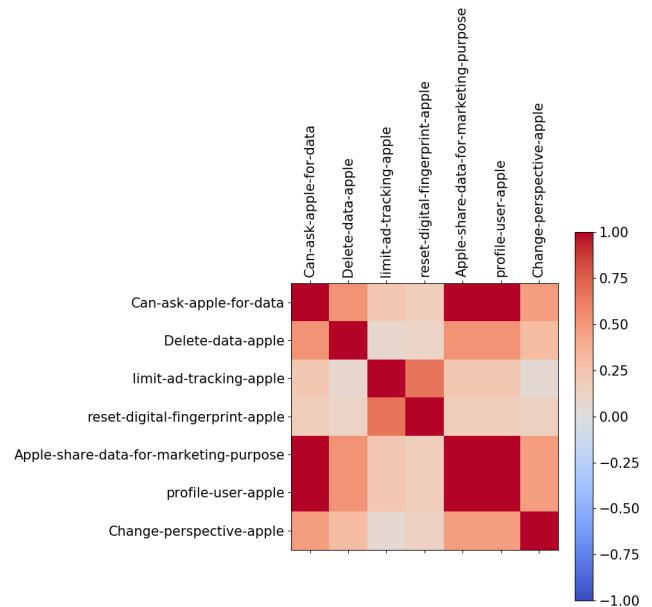


Figure 4: Correlation matrix for change of perspective

In Fig 5 on page 4, we see a similar trend, as in the previous one. The categories for Call-logs, Photos, and Videos have a slightly positive correlation because majority of the participants thought those data-points are collected whereas according to the privacy policy, Apple does not collect these information. So absence of it is taken as a positive aspect leading to change in the perspective of the participants from not buying an Apple watch to buying it. For both Location and Voice Recording only 50% of the people thought those information are collected, hence we see the slight

negative correlation, as people who care more about their privacy, would change their opinion on seeing that Voice recordings and Location information are being collected. However, this is negated by the fact that Apple claims it does not share this information with third parties. Hence we see the overall increase in the change of opinion which stems from the awareness of fact. We see a positive correlation for the fact that Health and Fitness data is collected. This is because, people assume that since its health tracking device, it is justified that Apple collects this data. Moreover, it is later made aware to the users that the Health Data is not shared with Apple until explicitly shared with Apple via either the Health App or the Research App.

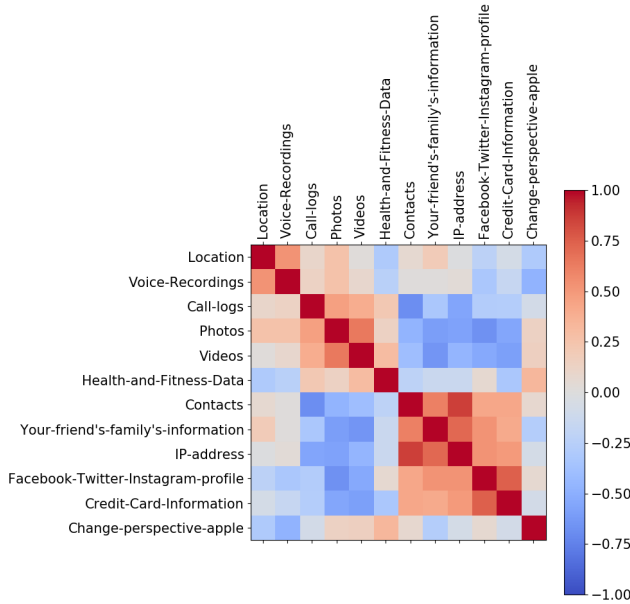


Figure 5: Correlation matrix for change of perspective

We also carried out another survey that gauged people into different categories according to Westin's index. While deciding which questions to ask in the survey, we wanted to revolve around the theme of the Westin's survey and thus asked questions that had a "Linear-Scale" in which people could answer. Moreover, having read the Apple's privacy policy, we had noticed that many businesses do not provide a way to delete they data collected, so we wanted to gather user sentiment on that aspect as well. We also wanted to understand whether different users have different outlook towards sharing data with health care institutions, that use health data for health studies and advertisers, that use the data for digital marketing.

15 people replied to the survey. **60%** of which do not own a fitness tracker. **60%** of the participants that own a fitness tracker were concerned that the fitness trackers track locations, and the data can be harnessed for targeted advertisements. **40%** of the people who don't own a fitness trackers suggest that they don't find it justifiable for the businesses to store health data.

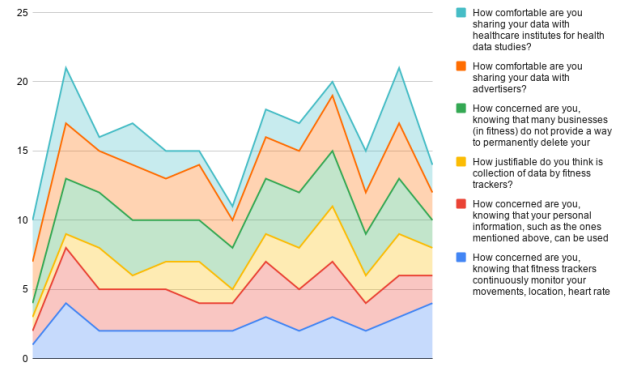


Figure 6: Responses from second survey

**80%** of the people are concerned that businesses don't provide a way to permanently delete user's data. And **85%** of the participants are uncomfortable sharing their data with advertisers but **60%** are comfortable sharing with health institutions for health data studies.

From the data that was collected approximately **40%** were fundamentalist, **33%** were pragmatists and **27%** of the participants were unconcerned. We believe the number of the unconcerned participants is relatively low because of the age of the participants which was relatively young.

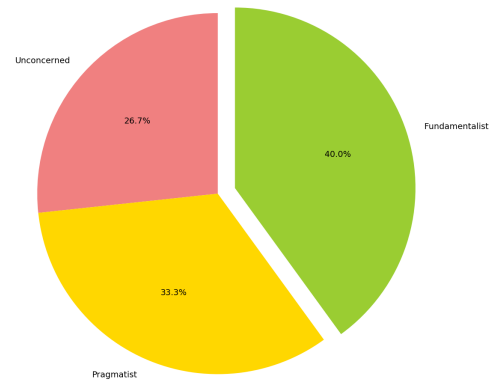
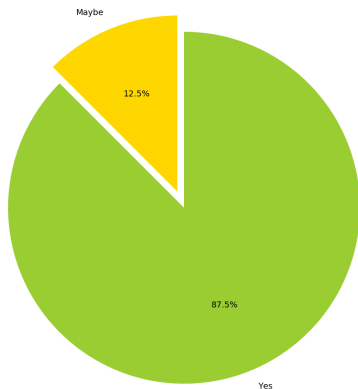


Figure 7: Classifying users into group

## 5.2 Snap Spectacles

Snap Spectacles are spectacles that allow the user to record short bursts of video, click images, apply filters and share them with their social network via the Snap application on their smartphone. They also display a ring of light while recording to indicate to other users that the wearer is currently recording a video. This line of products is relatively new and hence most users were not aware of the features of this product, the privacy risks posed by it, the types and manner in which data was being collected etc. This section of the survey specifically received 8 responses. The questions in this section of the survey covered topics such as data collection and

sharing policies, privacy and encryption policies, user knowledge about what types of data could be collected at what times, data deletion policies etc.



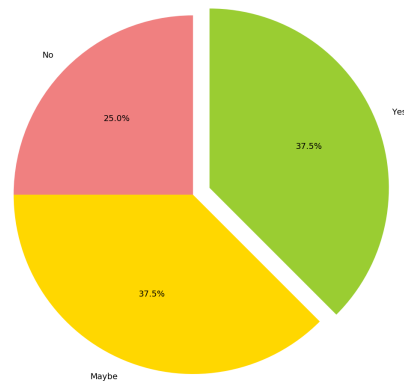
**Figure 8: Do you think Snap collects data from your Spectacles?**

For the first question in the Snap section of the survey, "Do you think Snap collects data from your Spectacles?", an overwhelming **88%** users thought in the affirmative. This shows that respondents of the survey are acutely aware of data collection by the company in some form, and understand that there might be some form of privacy risk associated with it. It is also important to note that, the remaining **12%** users answered the question as "Maybe" instead of "No". Thus, there was no user who thought that the product did not collect or share any data at all. This might also be indicative of low trust in social media companies due to current events.

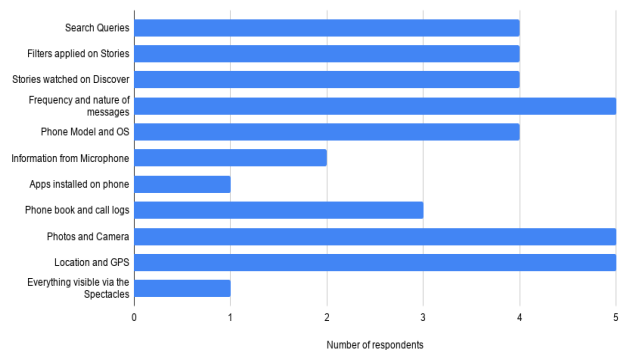
There was also an additional question along the same lines as the previous one. This question asked whether users knew that they could ask Snap to view and download their data. About **75%** users answered in the affirmative which confirms our understanding that respondents were aware about the fact that Snap was collecting data and that they could choose to download and view it. One of the conclusions that can be derived from these two questions is that users were generally aware that Spectacles collect user data and all data collected by Snap was accessible to the user if needed.

Another question in the survey that revealed some important findings was the question "Do you think Snap stores your information even after you've deleted your account?". Although respondents' opinions were divided in this survey, a majority of them, namely **62.5%** users thought that Snap either did not store information after account deletion or were unsure. This was in alignment with the official policy [10]. The Snap privacy policy [10] also does not clearly explain the steps that will be taken to erase the data for an account that has been deleted.

For the question "What types of data do you think Snap collects?", a large number of respondents (greater than five) were able to correctly answer the most commonly collected types of data such as photos and video, location services and the frequency and nature of messages with friends. However, only one respondent knew that they were also collecting information on how many and which



**Figure 9: Do you think Snap stores your information even after you've deleted your account?**



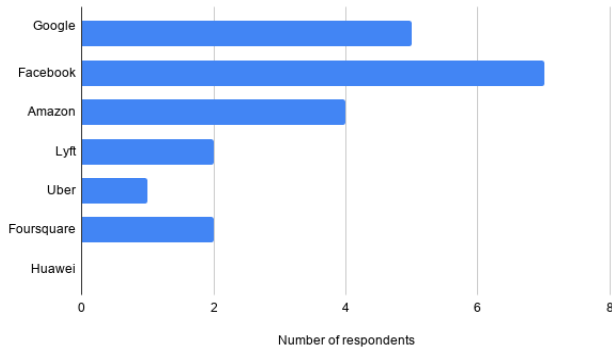
**Figure 10: Types of data collected by Snap**

apps are installed on a particular user's phone. It is also surprising that only two respondents knew that Snap could also collect data from their microphone despite it primarily being a videos oriented app. Some of the respondents knew that Snap was also collecting information on phone contacts and logs, user search queries, filters applied on Stories, and the model of the smartphone used by them. In general, we can say that while users were aware of common data collection practices, they were acutely unaware of many auxiliary ways in which Spectacles were collecting data.

Additionally, there were two other questions that further strengthened our analysis that users had low awareness about data storage and privacy policies of Snap. In a question that asked whether the respondents knew if they could reset their digital fingerprint with Snap, **50%** users answered in the negative and an additional **12.5%** users were unsure. In stark contrast to user understanding, this is achievable via the Snap privacy center. In another question that asked whether users thought that it was possible for Snap to record image data even when the wearer was not actively recording, **62.5%** users answered either in the affirmative or were unsure. This is clearly not possible as the Spectacles only record images from the camera when the wearer is actively recording a Story. It is also



visible to the people in the vicinity of the wearer as a ring of light is visible in the rim of the Spectacles whenever images or videos are being captured.



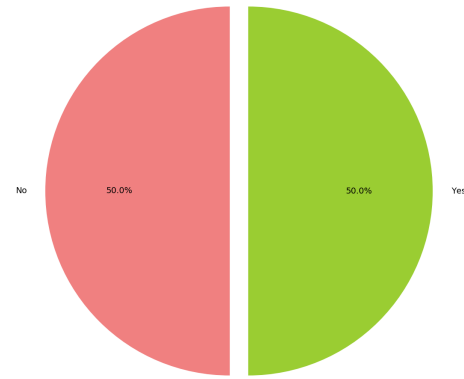
**Figure 11: Companies which can access data through services offered by Snap according to respondents**

Since the goal of our study was to analyze whether user perspective would change if they knew more about the data collection policies of a particular product, we decided to test our respondents knowledge of the data sharing practices adopted by Snap and then inform them of the correct policies. One of our questions asked respondents to mark all companies who they thought had access to their Spectacles data. **87.5%** users thought that Snap shared data with Facebook, and **62.5%** users thought Snap also shared data with Google. According to Snap's privacy policy [10], they do not share data with Facebook, but they do share location and advertisement data with Google. These results are not surprising as a lot of their previously unknown data collection policies have been highlighted [12] in the media in recent days. Thus users could have speculated that Facebook also has access to advertisement data via Snap, among other sources. On the other hand, only **12.5%** users thought that Snap shared its location data with Uber Inc and another **25%** thought that they shared location data with Lyft. According to the privacy policy of Snap [10], both of these are true. Thus, we can see that users were ill informed about the data sharing practices adopted by Snap, and had little knowledge of which specific companies had access to what type of data via the Snapchat app.

At the end of the Snap Spectacles section, we asked the respondent if knowing the information that they had just learnt changed their mind towards buying the product. **50%** users responded in the affirmative to this question. This signifies that a medium to high volume of users changed their perspective towards buying the Snap Spectacles after they were introduced to all the data collection, storage and sharing practices adopted by Snap. These users were unaware about the specific companies that had access to their data, the "hidden" types of data that were being collected, and the amount of time for which their information was stored even after they had deleted their account.

### 5.3 Levi's

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi malesuada, quam in pulvinar varius, metus nunc fermentum urna,



**Figure 12: Does knowing this information change your mind about buying Snap spectacles?**

id sollicitudin purus odio sit amet enim. Aliquam ullamcorper eu ipsum vel mollis. Curabitur quis dictum nisl. Phasellus vel semper risus, et lacinia dolor. Integer ultricies commodo sem nec semper.

## 6 LIMITATION AND FUTURE WORK

A limitation of the study was that we never created any Personas for the people who could potentially be part of the survey. The survey could have been more focused. The current study gives some correlation between the variables collected, as shown in section 5.1 on page 4. To provide a stronger correlation between the different variables, additional information would be needed. The additional information would be to map the factors responsible for influencing the decision of the users.

Using this additional information a focus group can be used to understand if a product with all the variables with the highest correlation when put together would be a product that would be preferred over other products.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Apurva Adapa, Fiona Fui-Hoon Nah, Richard H. Hall, Keng Siau, and Samuel N. Smith. 2018. Factors Influencing the Adoption of Smart Wearable Devices. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction* 34, 5 (2018), 399–409. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2017.1357902> arXiv:<https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2017.1357902>
- [2] Apple. 2019. Apple Privacy Policy. <https://www.apple.com/legal/privacy/en-ww/>
- [3] Roberto Hoyle, Robert Templeman, Steven Armes, Denise Anthony, David Crandall, and Apu Kapadia. 2014. Privacy Behaviors of Lifeloggers Using Wearable Cameras. In *Proceedings of the 2014 ACM International Joint Conference on Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing (UbiComp '14)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 571–582. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2632048.2632079>
- [4] Kim Ki Joon and Shin Dong-Hee. 2015. An acceptance model for smart watches: Implications for the adoption of future wearable technology. 25, 4 (2019/12/06 2015), 527–541. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IntR-05-2014-0126>
- [5] Sujal Jubeen Shah, Gautam Worah. 2019. <https://forms.gle/FLgtoGPHycNXKU8K7>
- [6] Clara Mancini, Keerthi Thomas, Yvonne Rogers, Blaine A. Price, Lukasz Jedrzejczyk, Arosha K. Bandara, Adam N. Joinson, and Bashar Nuseibeh. 2009. From Spaces to Places: Emerging Contexts in Mobile Privacy. In *Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Ubiquitous Computing (UbiComp '09)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1620545.1620547>
- [7] Vivian Genaro Motti and Kelly Caine. 2015. Users' Privacy Concerns About Wearables. In *Financial Cryptography and Data Security*, Michael Brenner, Nicolas Christin, Benjamin Johnson, and Kurt Rohloff (Eds.). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, 231–244.

- [8] Greig Paul and James Irvine. 2014. Privacy Implications of Wearable Health Devices. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Security of Information and Networks (SIN '14)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, Article 117, 5 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2659651.2659683>
- [9] Andrew Raij, Animikh Ghosh, Santosh Kumar, and Mani Srivastava. 2011. Privacy Risks Emerging from the Adoption of Innocuous Wearable Sensors in the Mobile Environment. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '11)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1978942.1978945>
- [10] Snapchat. 2019. Snapchat Privacy Policy. <https://www.snap.com/en-US/privacy/privacy-policy/>
- [11] Charlotte; DOURISH Paul TROSHYNSKI, Emily; LEE. 2011. Accountabilities of Presence: Reframing Location-Based Systems : Technologies, Droit et Justice. *Droit et cultures* (2011).
- [12] Zack Whittaker. 2019. <https://techcrunch.com/2019/06/12/facebook-project-atlas-research-apple-banned/>
- [13] Levi's Commuter x Jacquard (Google Levi's). 2019. Levi's Privacy Policy. [https://www.levi.com/US/en\\_US/cms/privacy\\_policy](https://www.levi.com/US/en_US/cms/privacy_policy)