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## Introduction

Third-party tracking occurs online when a website you intentionally visit collects your data, and then shares or sells it with other sites you did *not* visit. According to The California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and other laws, people have a legal right to opt out from the sharing/selling of their data. However, **there remains to be a lack of practical mechanisms for people to exercise their legal right to privacy on the internet.**

The obvious solution to this problem is to develop a **useable, neutrally-worded privacy choice mechanism that provides users with an active choice.** To further break it down:

- **Usability:** The mechanism should not be disruptive to the user's online experience, and must be simple enough for anybody to understand with little background knowledge
- **Neutrality:** The mechanism should not pressure or bias the user to make one decision over another
- **Active Choice:** With use of the mechanism, users should feel that they have adequate control over who obtains their data

In order to develop a privacy choice mechanism that best fulfills these requirements, we are conducting a research study that analyzes how people respond to different privacy choice mechanisms that vary in levels of **personalization** versus **generalization**. That is, to what extent people must make specific privacy decisions site-by-site. These mechanisms work by sending **Global Privacy Control (GPC)** signals, a specification that tells sites if a user does not want to be tracked. Although we are currently conducting the study, early results suggest that **although people will voice that they prefer personalization, when given both options they will instead make a generalized privacy choice.**

## Current Findings

Early findings support the initial hypothesis that users will say that they desire personalization, but ultimately use generalized settings.

Scheme 2

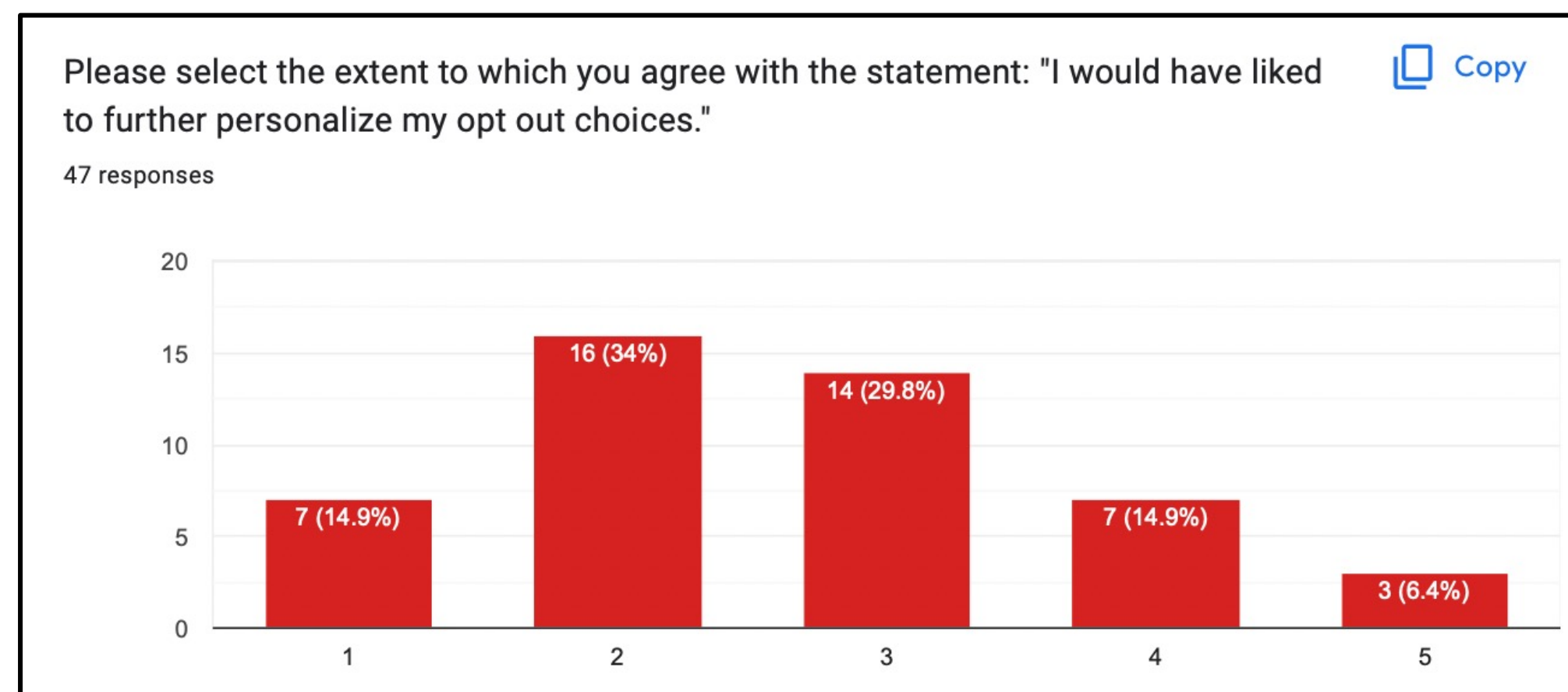


Figure 1

Scheme 4

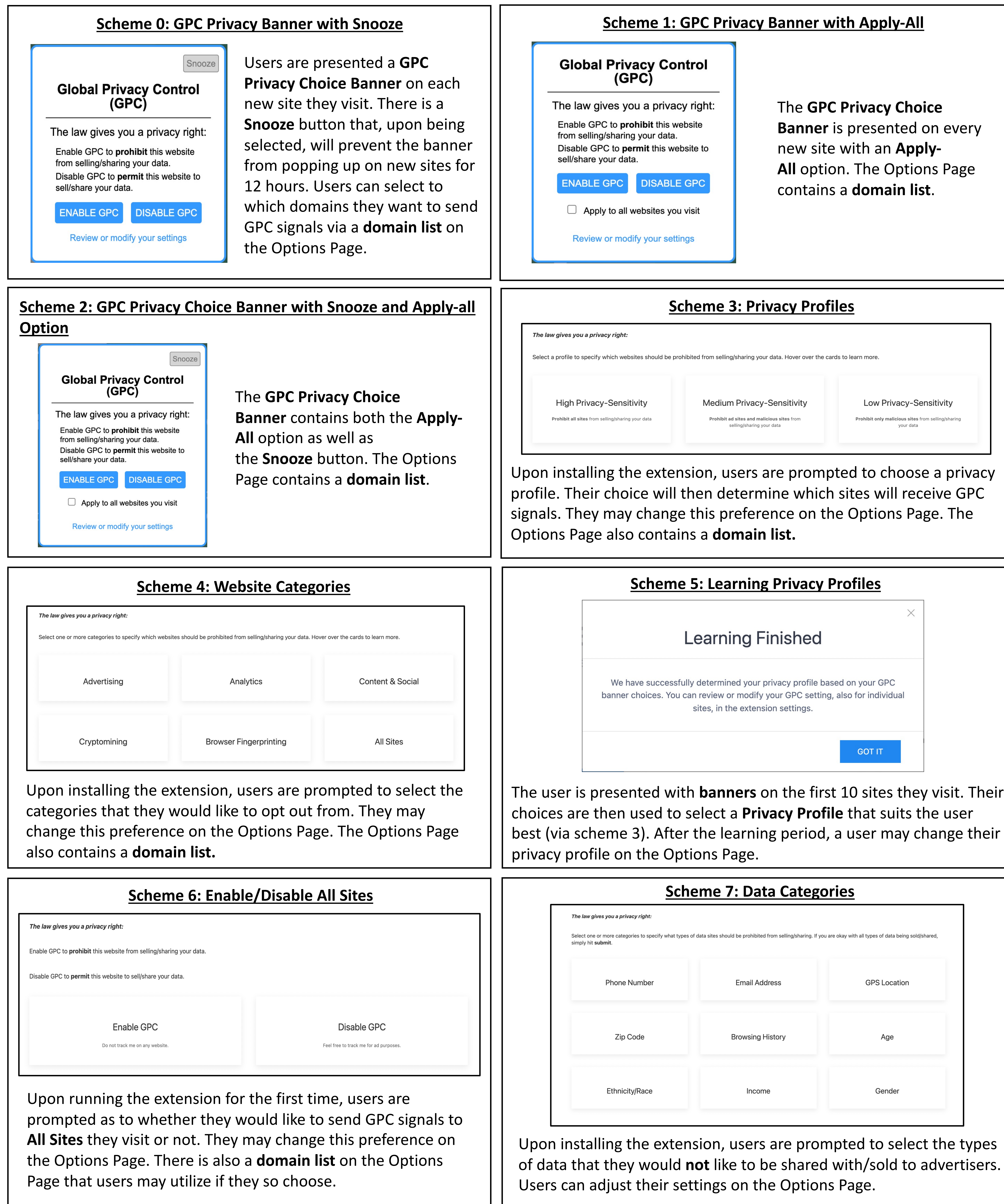


Figure 2

Note that scheme 2 is a banner scheme (that appears on all sites unless configured otherwise) and scheme 4 is a category scheme. Although users have the *same amount of personalization* available to them (via the domain list) in either scheme, according to Figures 1 and 2, there is a higher percentage of users reporting to have liked more personalization options in scheme 4 than in scheme 2.

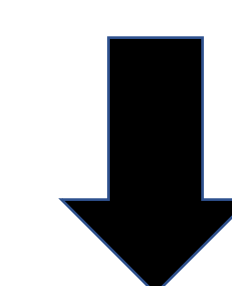
Moreover, Figure 3 shows that over half of scheme 4's users made a generalized 'All Sites' decision when they first installed the browser extension, indicating a preference for generalization; this presents a contradiction of sorts.

## Privacy Choice Schemes

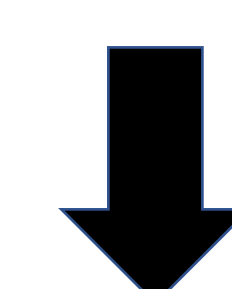
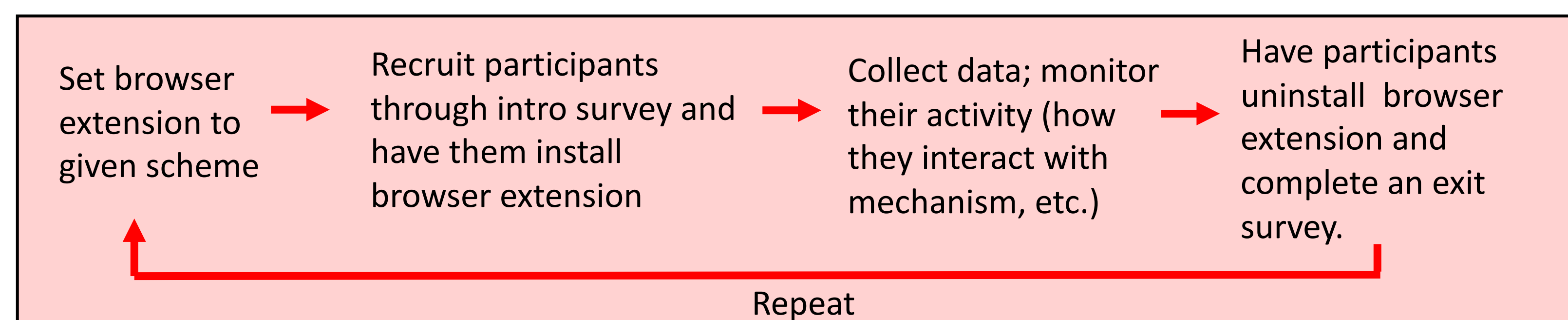


## Research Methodology

### Development of Browser Extension



### Data Collection



### Data Analysis/Visualization