X OLD INFORMATION BELOW

1.1.1 Antithesis

covered

1.1.2 Use cases

For a cost framework.

Provide awareness on the value of customers data.

Companies can buy verified data from the users at a reasonable price.

1.1.3 Why do people still provide data for free?

covered

1.2 The classes of data

Elaborate somewhere?

(3 classes, can only regulate first 2)

1.2.1 Personal data

1.2.2 Commercial data

1.2.3 Inferred data

1.3 The risks of providing data

covered

1.4 The rewards of providing data

Covered (Why do people still provide data today for free)

goal: protectionist policy for users and their data. Why?

policy is a stand on an issue - carrying out the policy of moving towards the desired price

4.1 Users download data

Users can download their own data → commodification, fair competition (users can sell their own data) somewhat reduces the risk???

4.2 Regulate intercompany transactions

tax/toll?

cannot stop intercompany transactions completely

4.3 Introduce a crypto-data framework

Framework is the implementation of a policy

Can do anything without storage of information (only for some sites)

introduce non-transferability of data (only can buy from individuals from themselves)

Centralised framework with individual (users can download their own data)

Individual can sell their data again and again at the same price

Is there a way to train a model on data from a centralised node without storing it? → Youtube video

Old assumptions

The price at which people pay for to perfectly reserve a data breach.

This is the price people would pay to sell their data to an unknown individual.

The relationship is assumed to be the one described later.

The notion of risk.

(statements that the MSC and WSC are true)

Additional assumption for the model is preempted here. “Companies are reputable and act reputably, which may be false.”

2.1 Assumptions and constraints

(describe and justify assumptions)

“Price regulators, and specific data that should never be sold”

2.1.1 The economics of data

2.1.1.1 demand-supply factors

2.1.1.2 Market failure, etc.

2.2 Model

“Base model to consider how tradeoff and risk of keeping data protected”

(describe basic model)

(net worth + income) x risk => as base model?

Modifier w.r.t the social position of the individual?

2.2.1 Principles behind model

2.2.2 Justification of parameters

Characteristics of individual

* (from different subgroups - generational, cultural difference)

Characteristics of data

* (domains - social media, financial institutions, health/medical records - is some worth more than the others)

2.3 Examples + tuning of model

2.4 Comparing our model to the real world, price points

2.5 Fine-tuning based on market externalities

2.5.1 supply-based, based on individual

2.5.2 Based on consumers

(security, welfare, anti-suicide, etc.)

2.5.3 Network effects of data

(seniority, etc.)

2.6 Data breach

Suggested report structure (DONT EDIT HERE ANYMORE)  
Summary  
Content page  
Introduction  
Should data even be priced (why do we even care)  
(consider antithesis: we can’t stop companies, people don’t care) consider use cases  
Why do people still provide data for free?  
The types of data (3 types, can only regulate first 2)  
The risks of providing data  
The reward of providing data (Why do people still provide data today for free)  
Modelling the ideal price of the data  
Assumptions (describe and justify assumptions)  
The economics of data  
demand-supply factors  
Market failure, etc.  
Model (describe basic model)  
Principles behind model  
Justification of parameters  
Examples + tuning of model (use prices from different areas)  
Comparing our model to the real world, price points  
Fine-tuning based on market externalities  
supply-based, based on individual  
Based on consumers (security, welfare, anti-suicide, etc.)  
Network effects of data (seniority, etc.)  
Analysis  
Strength and Weaknesses  
Sensitivity analysis  
Real world application (massive data breach)  
Past and future analysis  
Policies (goal: protectionist policy for users and their data) why? (policy is a stand on an issue - carrying out the policy of moving towards the desired price)  
Users download data → commodification, fair competition (users can sell their own data)  
Regulate inter-company transactions (tax?) → cannot stop completely  
Introduce a crypto-data framework - introduce non-transferability of data (only can buy from individuals themselves) somewhat reduces the risk.  
Two page memo  
Conclusion  
Summary Sheet