

CO-CREATING AUTONOMY

Group data protection and individual self-determination within a data commons

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THE DATA PROTECTION DIVIDE

Data subjects are powerless against the increasingly sizeable and international data controllers in our data-driven society



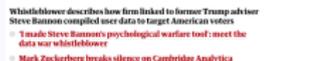
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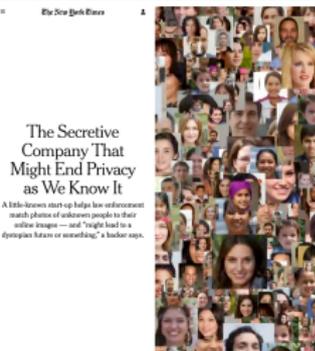


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Whistleblower describes how firm linked to former Trump adviser Steve Bannon compiled user data to target American voters

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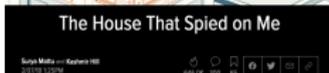
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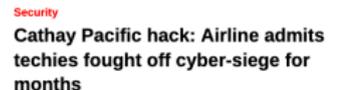
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Why Big Tech Wants Access to Your Medical Records

Tech giants like Amazon and Apple are expanding their businesses to include electronic health records — which contain data on diagnoses, prescriptions and other medical information. That's creating both opportunities and squaring privacy concerns. Here's what to know. Photo Composite: 'Heather Seidel' / The Wall Street Journal

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- **Law:** provide data subjects with rights
 - General Data Protection Regulation
 - California Consumer Privacy Act
- **Legal Frameworks:** facilitate data stewardship
 - Data trusts
 - Data Collaboratives
- **Privacy tools:** granular control for data subjects
 - Databox
 - Solid
- **Data reuse with privacy-by-design:** support data controllers
 - Data Transfer Project
 - OpenGDPR
 - Jumbo Privacy

- Existing solutions rely on data subjects having a **high level of understanding** of both the law and technological resources available for individual redress, often *after* data collection
 - Cambridge Analytica: academic tensions, broad reaching data collection, and wider implications on democracy
- **Responsibilisation** of the data protection process from data controllers to data subjects
 - Data subjects cannot access Apple's Siri recordings of them (Veale et al., 2018)
- **Heavy reliance on under-resourced data protection authorities** to enforce data protection laws and act on breaches
 - Irish Data Protection Commission was given 27% of its requested increase by the Government despite increased responsibilities post-GDPR (The Irish Times, 2019)

DATA SUBJECT DATA PROTECTION DRAWBACKS

- Existing solutions rely on data subjects having a **high level of understanding** of both the law and technological resources available for individual redress, often *after* data collection
 - Cambridge Analytica: academic tensions, broad reaching data collection, and wider implications on democracy
- **Responsibility** Data subjects lack a meaningful voice in creating solutions that involve protecting their own personal data
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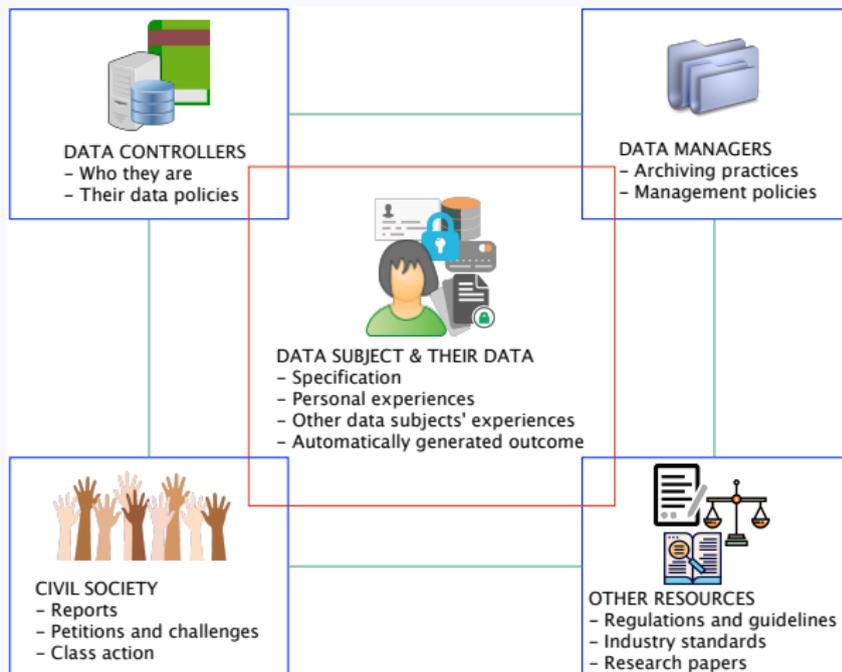
- Based on Elinor Ostrom's work on the commons (1990):
 - **Boundary setting:** Communities can set and enforce rules of the use of a common-pool resource (CPR)
 - Transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and management effectiveness
 - **Bottom-up norms:** Autonomous human decisions and activities following community rules
 - **Polycentricity:** A complex form of governance with multiple centres of decision-making, each of which operates semi-autonomously and collectively
 - **Design principles:** Govern the limitations of the commons and allow for iterative changes to regulate the CPR

- **Collaboration and co-creation with data subjects** can limit the harms from mass data collection, processing, and sharing
- A **data protection-focused commons** allows data subjects to collectively curate, inform, and protect each other
 - Common property is personal data from data subjects
 - Contextualise privacy beyond control
 - Collective exercise of data protection rights
 - Create new norms using shared knowledge
 - Identify accountability to stakeholders
 - Data controllers, data managers, researchers, civil society

- The data subject specifies **to what extent** they would like their data to be protected
- **No prior knowledge** of law, policies, or tech required
- The data subject's data protection outcome is **automatically generated** from the system based on their specification and stakeholder information
 - E.g. An airline is decided for the data subject based on their privacy policies and any recent scandals
- **Data subject decisions may override** existing preferences, policies, or standards set by stakeholders
 - E.g. Data subjects can request their data be kept in research papers even though it may be deleted online
- Data subjects can review their outcome, add their experiences, and **participate in the co-creation process**

DATA COMMONS SET UP

The data subject and their personal data are the most important. Other stakeholders are considered in context of the data subject's data protection.



DATA COMMONS FOR DATA CURATION - USE CASE

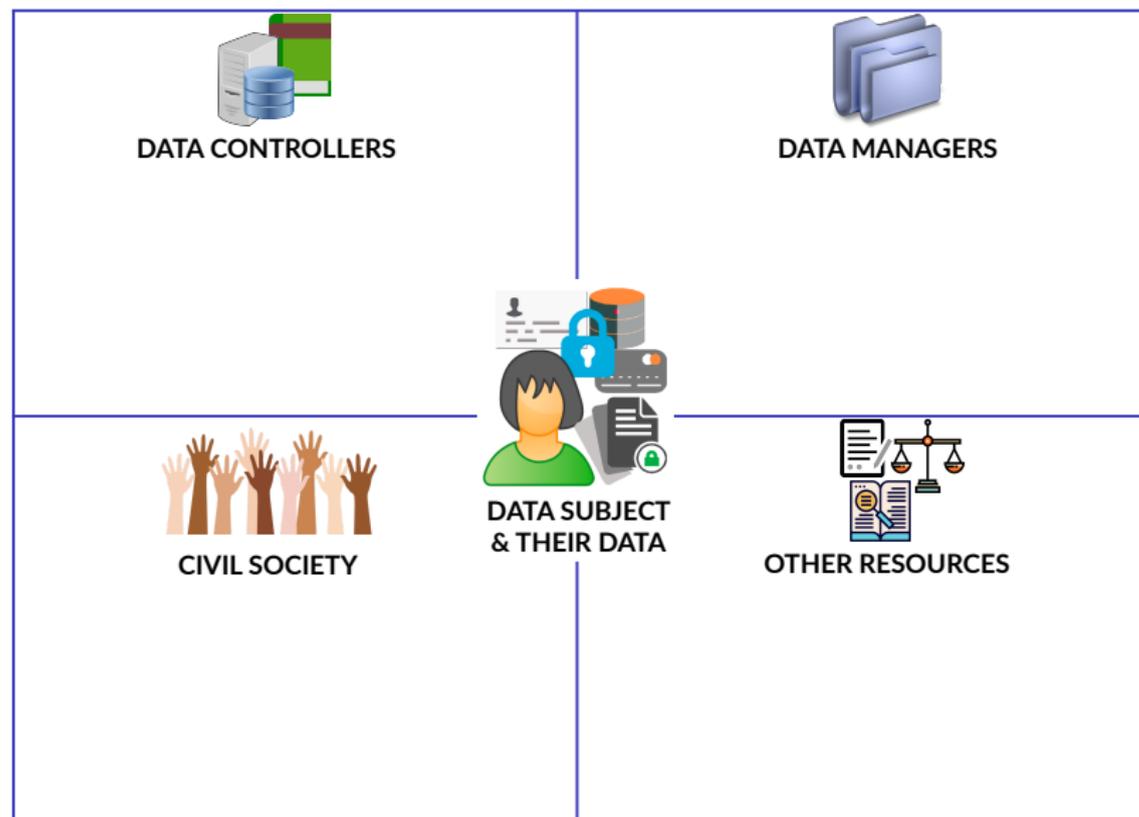
The 2014 Hong Kong Umbrella Movement, where curated data in public domains could have wider ramifications due to socio-political sensitivities (Tromble and Stockmann, 2017).



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- Organising on public platforms could result in **crackdown by authorities and government** due to its political nature
- Researchers can **scrape online platforms to curate data** for research without the consent of data subjects
- Data subjects may **not be aware of what research has been done** based on their public domain data

DATA COMMONS FOR DATA CURATION - MAPPING





DATA CONTROLLERS

- Data controllers available
- Data controller policies on data, research, and archiving for data curation
- If, for example, Twitter suffered from a data breach, it can be addressed by automatically supporting data subjects in exercising the rights to erasure and sending notifications to data controllers to request their data be removed



**DATA SUBJECT
& THEIR DATA**



DATA MANAGERS

- Allow data subjects to identify the most applicable data commons by keywords used by data managers' data and metadata
- Provide further advice on how data subject personal data can be best protected through existing data management mechanisms





CIVIL SOCIETY

- Expert reports from civil society on the rights of individuals and past problems in data curation
- Class actions in place for collective action on any issues that may arise as a result of data protection issues
- Information on relevant cases pertaining to other data subjects' or organisations' actions and contact details for support and redress





OTHER RESOURCES

- Other data subject's experiences and outcomes from exercising their data subject and information rights
- Recent news and scandals on data controllers
- Update the data commons with any new regulatory changes, policy amendment and calls for consultations on data curation
- Relevant researcher findings from their work





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- Interviewing experts and participants of existing commons frameworks on identifying and understanding challenges in the commons development process
 - If this is you, please get in touch!
- Creating a prototype of the data protection-focused data commons based on expert and participant experience
- Testing the prototype with data subjects to measure how data subjects find the data commons in terms of its use and whether they find a participatory and co-creation data protection process useful

- Ostrom, E. (1990). *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- The Irish Times (2019). Is Ireland breaching EU rules by underfunding data regulator? Accessed from <https://www.irishtimes.com/business/technology/is-ireland-breaching-eu-rules-by-underfunding-data-regulator-1.4047897>, 15 February 2020.
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- Tromble, R. and Stockmann, D. (2017). Lost Umbrellas: Bias and the Right to Be Forgotten in Social Media Research. In *Internet Research Ethics for the Social Age: New Challenges, Cases, and Contexts*. 75-94. Oxford, UK: Peter Lang. doi:10.3726/b11077
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- Data sharing must be carefully managed and regulated to prevent data misuse
- Data protection law, legal frameworks, and technological solutions tend to focus on controller responsibilities as opposed to protecting data subjects from the beginning of the data collection process
- Using data curation as a use case, we propose that a co-created data commons can protect individual autonomy over personal data through collective curation and rebalance power between data subjects and controllers



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