

The Nature of the Digital Persona and Its Implications for Data Protection Law

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[{.html,.pdf}](http://www.rogerclarke.com/ID/DP14)

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20 January 2014

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The Nature of the Digital Persona and Its Implications for Data Protection Law

Agenda

- The Construct
- Its Significance
- Its Context
- The Significance of the Context
- Implications for Data Protection Law

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The Digital Persona

A model of an individual's public personality
based on data and maintained by transactions
and intended for use as a proxy for the individual

<http://www.rogerclarke.com/DV/CFP93.html> (Feb 1993)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/DV/DigPersona.html> (Jun 1994)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/DV/HumanID.html> (Dec 1994)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/ID/DP12.html> (Sep 2014)

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The Digital Persona

A model of an individual's public personality
based on data and maintained by transactions
and intended for use as a proxy for the individual

data shadow, virtual identity, epers
construct; recorded personality, partial, ghost, copy, ditto

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The Digital Persona

A model of an individual's public personality based on data and maintained by transactions and intended for use as a proxy for the individual

data shadow, virtual identity, epers construct; recorded personality, partial, ghost, copy, ditto

Anima: the inner personality, turned towards the unconscious

Persona: the public personality that is presented to the world

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Category	Description
informal persona	a persona based on human perceptions
formal persona	a persona constructed on the basis of accumulations of structured data
projected persona	a persona controlled by the individual it is associated with
imposed persona	a persona controlled by someone other than the individual it is associated with
passive persona	a persona that comprises data alone
active persona	a persona that has some capacity to act, on behalf of, or in substitution for, the individual it is associated with, cf. a software agent
public persona	a persona that presents a commonly-held, composite image of a person who is presumed to be well-known (e.g. Marilyn Monroe, Marshall McLuhan) or of an archetype (e.g. 'action man', 'drug mule', 'psychopath')

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<http://www.rogerclarke.com/DV/DigPersona.html> (Jun 1994)

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The Digital Revolution 1985-2005

- Convenient, Inexpensive Creation ('Born Digital')**

Desktop publishing, graphic design tools, digital music generators, animation, digital-image and digital-video cameras

- Convenient Conversion ('Digitisation')**

Scanners, OCR, audio analogue-to-digital converters, digital cameras

- Near-costless Replication**

Disk-to-disk copying, screen-grabbers, CD/DVD-burners, networks

- Very Rapid, Very Cheap Transmission**

Modems, CDs/DVDs in the mail, emailed attachments, FTP, Web

- Inexpensive and Widespread Access**

PCs, PDAs, public kiosks, Internet cafes, mobile phones, tablets

- Computer-Based Data Analysis**

Data-matching, profiling, data-mining, pattern-recognition

- Convenient Data Manipulation**

Word-processors, sound, image and video-processing tools

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Category	Description
open or overt persona	a persona whose existence, content and use are known to the individual who is associated with it
covert or hidden persona	a persona whose existence, content and/or use is/are not known to the individual associated with it

composite
persona

a persona that combines data from multiple individuals

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<http://www.rogerclarke.com/ID/DP12.html> (Sep 2014)

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Epidemiological and Memetic Analysis

- The primary transmission vectors have been published journal papers, conference presentations
- The main articles have achieved c. 200 citations, and related articles have received only c. 200 citations
- Many citing publications have relatively few citations
- There has been limited complementary commercial activity such as workshops and consultancies
- There has been neither direct (Darwinian) copying nor performative / co-optive (Lamarckian) copying
- The idea has lacked virulence

The Digital Persona Construct needed to be projected as part of **A Comprehensive Theory of (Id)entification and Authentication**

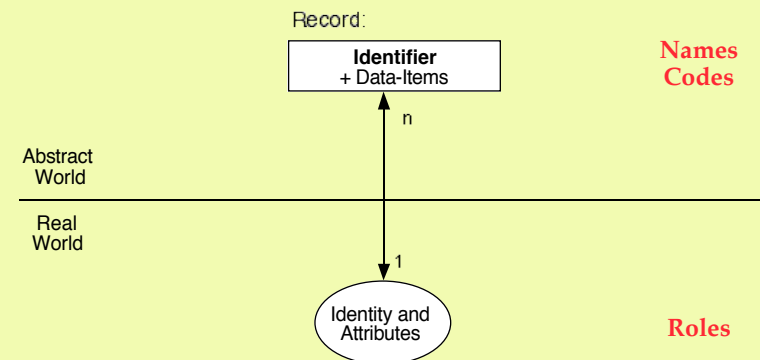
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/DV/HumanID.html> (1994)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/DV/UIPP99.html> (1999)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/II/ECIS2001.html> (2001)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/EC/AuthModel.html> (2001)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/EC/ACSeAuth.html> (2003)
<http://www.xamax.com.au/EC/IdMngt.html> (2004)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/EC/IdMngt-0804.html> (2008)
<http://www.rogerclarke.com/ID/IdModel-1002.html> (2009-10)

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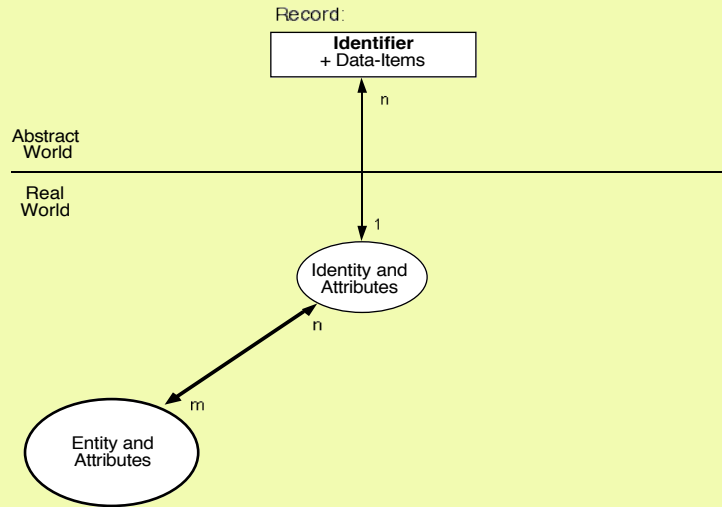
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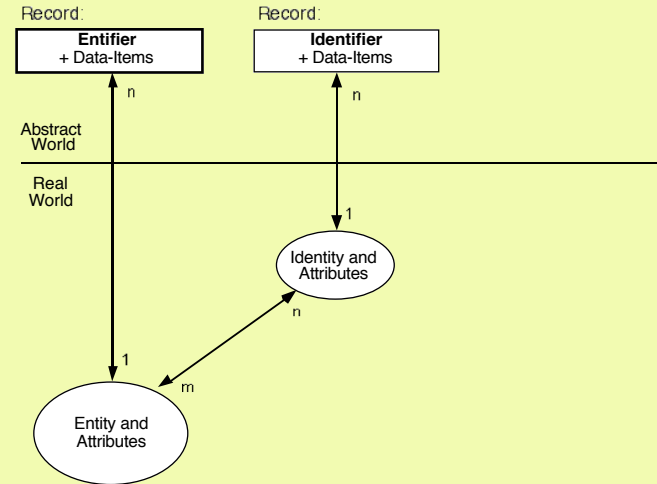
Identity and Identifier



The Entity/ies underlying an Identity



Entity and Entifier



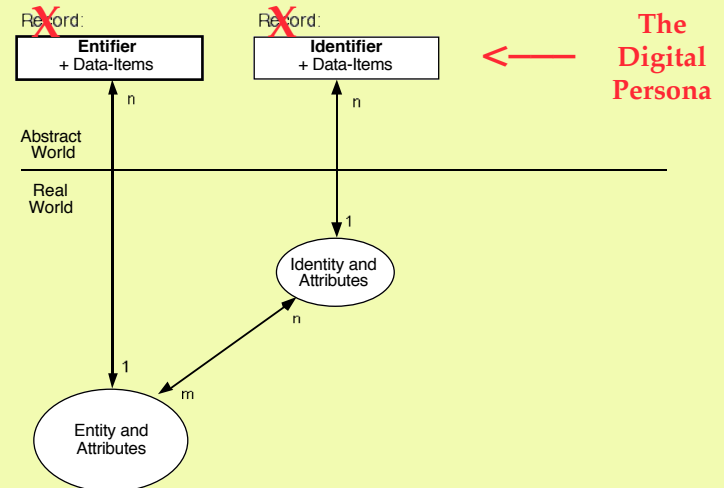
The Digital Persona

A model of an individual's public personality based on data and maintained by transactions and intended for use as a proxy for the individual

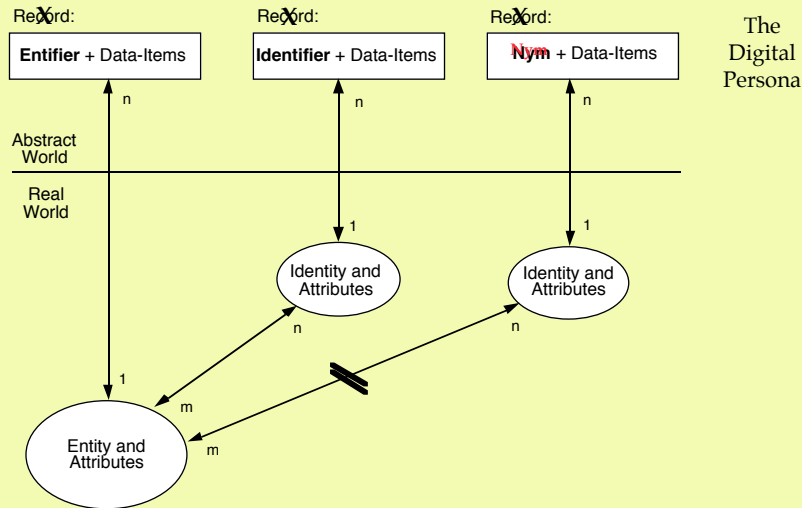
A group of data items that together form a simplified representation of an identity

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Entity and Entifier



Nymity



Nym

A Digital Persona

i.e. a set of attributes of an Identity
that is sufficient to distinguish that Identity
from other instances of its class

but

**that is not sufficient to enable
association with a specific Entity**

Pseudonym – association is not made, but is possible

Anonym – association is not possible

Nymality is Normality

aka ('also-known-as'), alias, avatar, character,
nickname, *nom de guerre*, *nom de plume*,
manifestation, moniker,
personality, profile, pseudonym,
pseudo-identifier, sobriquet, stage-name

Cyberpace has adopted those
and spawned more:

account, avatar, handle, nick, persona, ...

Common Nymous Transactions

- Barter transactions
- Visits to Enquiry Counters in government agencies
- Telephone Enquiries
- Inspection of publications on library premises
- Access to Public Documents by electronic means, at a kiosk or over the Internet
- Cash Transactions, incl. the myriad daily payments for inexpensive goods and services, gambling, road-tolls
- Voting in secret ballots
- Treatment at discreet clinics, e.g. for sexually transmitted diseases

Applications of Pseudonymity

- Epidemiological Research (HIV / AIDS)
- Financial Exchanges, including dealing in commodities, stocks, shares, derivatives, and foreign currencies
- Nominee Trading and Ownership
- Banking Secrecy, incl. 'Swiss bank accounts'
- Political Speech
- Artistic Speech
- Call Centres
- Counselling
- Phone-calls with CLI
- Internet Transactions
- 'Anonymous' re-mailers
- Chaumian eCash™ and Bitcoin?

(Id)entification

- **Identification**

The **process** of associating a Digital Persona with a particular Identity, by acquiring an Identifier for the Identity

(Id)entification

- **Identification**

The **process** of associating a Digital Persona with a particular Identity, by acquiring an Identifier for the Identity

- **Entification**

The **process** of associating a Digital Persona with a particular Entity, by acquiring an Entifier for the Entity

(Id)entification

- **Identification**

The **process** of associating a Digital Persona with a particular Identity, by acquiring an Identifier for the Identity

- **Entification**

The **process** of associating a Digital Persona with a particular Entity, by acquiring an Entifier for the Entity

- **Token**

A recording medium for an (Id)entifier

- **Identity Silo**

A restricted-purpose Identity, and associated Identifier(s)

Authentication of Assertions

- **Authentication:** A process that establishes a level of confidence in an Assertion
- **Assertion:** a proposition ..
... of some kind ... made by some party
-

Authentication of Assertions

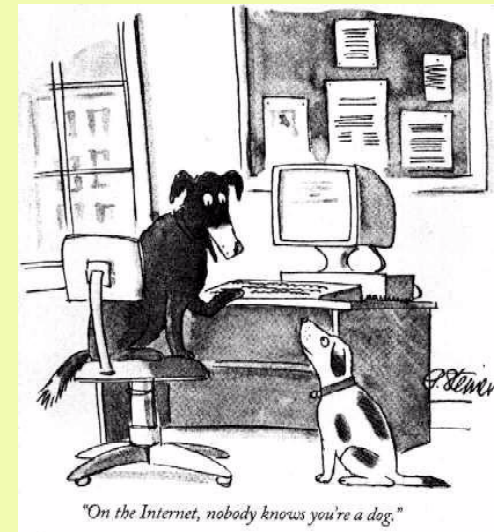
- **Authentication:** A process that establishes a level of confidence in an Assertion
- **Assertion:** a proposition ..
... of some kind ... made by some party
- **Authenticator:** evidence relating to an Assertion
- **Credential:** a physical or digital Authenticator
- **EOI:** an Authenticator for Identity Assertions

Categories of Assertions Relevant to eBusiness

- About Real-World Facts
- About Data Quality
(accuracy, timeliness, ...)
- About Value
- About Location
- About Documents
- About Attributes
- About
Principal-Agent
Relationships
- About Identities
- About Entities

A Defining Aphorism of Cyberspace

The New Yorker
5 July 1993



Value Assertion

Value is transferred to/from an (Id)entity or Nym

'This bone's been aged in loam for three months'

Value Assertion

Value is transferred to/from an (Id)entity or Nym

'This bone's been aged in loam for three months'

Authentication of Value Assertions

For Goods

- Inspect them
- Get them put into Escrow, for release by the Agent only when all conditions have been fulfilled

For Cash

Release the Goods only:

- For Cash On Delivery
- After Clearing the Cheque
- Against a Credit-Card Authorisation
- After a Debit-Card Transaction

Attribute Assertion

- **An Identity or Nym has a particular Attribute:**
 - Age / DoB before or after some Threshold
 - Disability, Health Condition, War Service
 - Professional, Trade (or Dog) Qualification

Authentication of Attribute Assertions

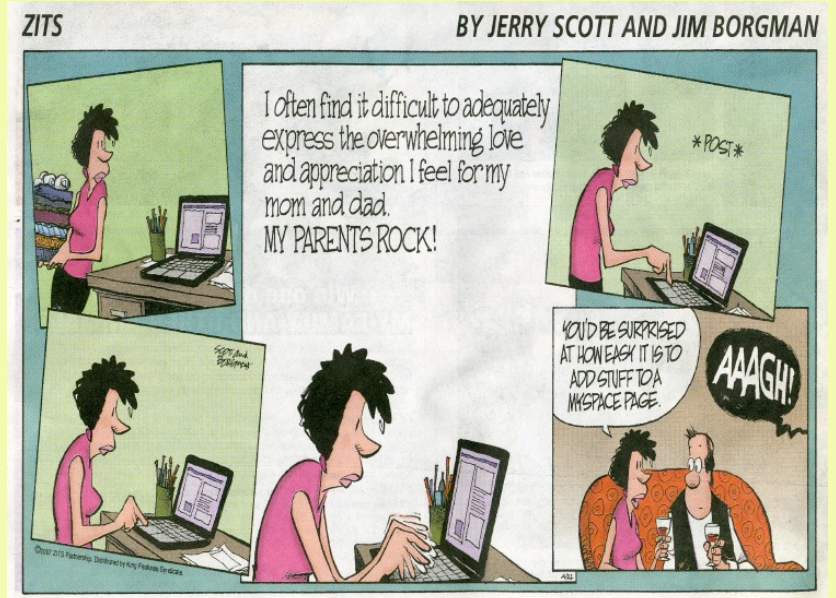
- ID-Card and DoB (may or may not record ID)
- Bearer Credential (ticket, disabled-driver sticker)
- Attribute Certificates (with or without ID)

Which Assertions Matter?

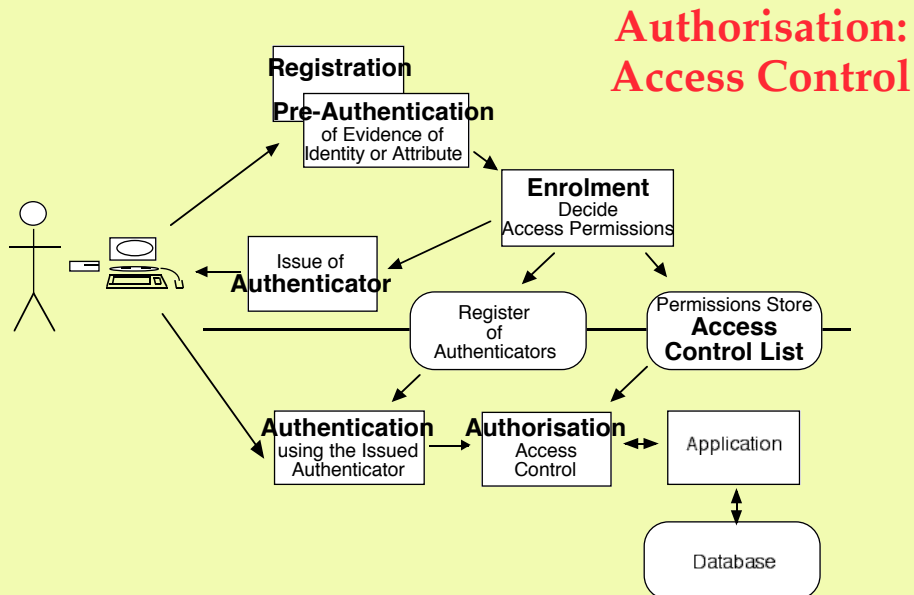
- Utilise Risk Assessment techniques to determine:
 - Which Assertions?
 - What level/strength of Authentication?

eVoting Assertions That Need Authenticating

1. That's me on the Electoral Register ('smell this!')
2. Your vote was recorded, as follows ...
... by disclosing to the voter the details of the vote that was recorded; but in such a way that:
 - the voter can use it as evidence of malfunction if the voter chooses to do so; and
 - a person other than the voter can only know what the vote was if the voter discloses it
3. Your vote was counted



Authentication and Authorisation / Privileges



Human Identification

- **Identification Generally**
The process of associating a Digital Persona with a particular Identity, by acquiring an Identifier for the Identity
- **Human Identification in Particular**
 - Acquisition of a Human Identifier (Commonly a Name or a Code)
 - High-Reliability Lookup in a Database (1-with-many comparison, a single confident result)

Human Intity Authentication

- **What the Person Knows**
e.g. mother's maiden name, Password, PIN
- **What the Person Has ('Credentials')**
e.g. a Token, such as an 'ID-Card', a Ticket
e.g. a Digital Token such as
"a Digital Signature consistent with the
Public Key attested to by a Digital Certificate"

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Public Key attested to by a Digital Certificate"

Human Entity Authentication

- **What the Person Does** (Dynamic Biometrics)
- **What the Person Is** (Static Biometrics)
- **What the Person Is Now** (Imposed Biometrics)

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Implications for Data Protection Law Use & Disclosure of Personal Data

- **Use Personal Data Carefully**, because:
 - data are rebuttable propositions, not facts
 - data is a digital persona
 - not a person
 - not the person
 - decisions about a persona made by algorithms are inevitably dubious decisions, and resented
- **Disclose Personal Data Even More Carefully**, because:
 - all of the above
 - the data has moved beyond its original context

Implications for Data Protection Law

Authentication of Assertions of Fact

- Collect evidence to support assertions
- Ensure the evidence relates to the key quality factors, incl. relevance, accuracy, precision, timeliness, completeness
- The more serious the decision(s), the stronger the obligations
- Retain the evidence as long as the data

Implications for Data Protection Law

Quality Factors in the Digital Personae

- **Projected Personae** involve individuals:
 - painting themselves in a good light
 - omitting data they perceive to be harmful
 - misleading others
 - cheating others
- **Imposed Personae** involve organisations:
 - exploiting personal data
 - exploiting persons
 - misleading data subjects
 - manipulating the behaviour of data subjects

Implications for Data Protection Law

Authentication of Assertions of Identity

- It's expensive, unreliable, error-prone, vulnerable
- Decision-makers must not assume data quality
- Composite Personae arise from m:n Mappings
- The subject must have an opportunity to contest
- The organisation has an obligation to justify

Implications for Data Protection Law

Nymity

- It's vital for individuals, as a basis for:
 - personal safety
 - freedom of thought and speech
 - whistleblowing
- It's vital for organisations, to enable:
 - modelling of identity fraud
 - modelling of actions by agents
 - whistleblowing

Implications for Data Protection Law

Authentication of Assertions of Entity

- Depends on an Entifier / Biometric
 - Is highly intrusive, and is an exercise in power, so it invites countermeasures by the public
 - Is expensive, unreliable, error-prone, vulnerable
- There are scores of quality factors in biometrics

Quality Challenges in Biometric Applications

Dimensions of Quality

- Reference-Measure
- Association
- Test-Measure
- Comparison
- Result-Computation

Other Aspects of Quality

- Vulnerabilities
- Quality Measures
- Counter-Measures
- Spiralling Complexity
- Consequences

Implications for Data Protection Law

Administrative Fairness and Justice

- A Persona must be contestable
- The organisation must be accountable
- A Covert Persona can't be rebutted
- Declaration of the data relied upon is essential

Implications for Data Protection Law

Authentication of Users

- Access Control
 - requires Authentication
 - involves Authorisation / Privileges
- Privileges must reflect needs
- Corporations are routinely mis-designing and/or mis-deploying their Access Control
- The NSA is just as bad, perhaps worse

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DRILL-DOWN SLIDES

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Applications of the Model

- Goods
- Packaging
- Animals
- Vehicles
- Devices
- Software
- Organisations
- Humans

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Applications to Humans and Proxies for Humans

- Goods
- Packaging
- Animals
- Vehicles
- Devices
- Software
- Organisations
- **Humans**
- Personal Goods
- Pets
- Personal Vehicles
- Personal Devices
- Reg-Codes, IP-Addresses
- Organisational Roles
- Biometrics,
Embedded Chips

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A Sample Personal Device – The Mobile Phone

- **Entifier for the Product** – model-name, model-number

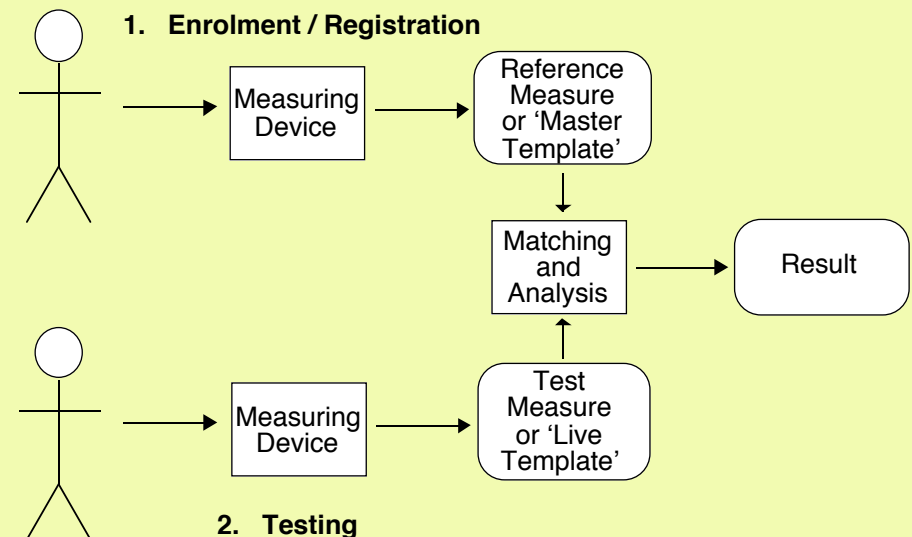
A Sample Personal Device – The Mobile Phone

- **Entifier for the Product** – model-name, model-number
- **Entifier for the Handset** – Serial-Number of the device
 - Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) – GSM / UMTS
 - Electronic Serial Number (ESN) or Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) – CDMA

A Sample Personal Device – The Mobile Phone

- **Entifier for the Product** – model-name, model-number
- **Entifier for the Handset** – Serial-Number of the device
 - Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) – GSM / UMTS
 - Electronic Serial Number (ESN) or Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) – CDMA
- **Identifier for the Persona** – Serial-Number of a chip, the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)
 - Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) – GSM / UMTS
 - Removable User Identity Module (R-UIM) or CDMA Subscriber Identity Module (CSIM) – CDMA
 - Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM) – 3G
- **Proxy-(Id)entifier** – MAC Address / NICId, or IP-Address

The Biometric Process



Human Entification

- Acquisition of a Human Entifier
- High-Reliability Lookup in a Database (1-with-many comparison, a single confident result)

Human Entity Authentication

- Formation of an Entity Assertion ('This is the person who has a specific biometric')
- Acquisition of a Human Entifier
- High-Reliability Comparison with a Prior Measure (1-with-1 comparison, a confident Yes or No)

Some Mythologies of the 'Identity Management' Industry

- That the assertions that need to be authenticated are assertions of identity (cf. fact, value, attribute, agency and location)
 - That individuals only have one identity
 - That identity and entity are the same thing
- That biometric identification:
- works
 - is inevitable
 - doesn't threaten freedoms
 - will help much
 - will help at all in counter-terrorism

C2K Policy Imperatives

- Maximise the use of anonymous transactions (tx)
- Where anonymity is not an effective option, maximise the use of pseudonymous tx
- Resist, and reverse, conversion of nymous to identified tx
- Preclude identified transactions except where functionally necessary, or meaningful, informed consent exists
- Enable multiple identities for multiple roles
- Enable the authentication of pseudonyms
- Provide legal, organisational and technical protections for the link between a pseudonym and the person behind it
- Resist, and reverse, multiple usage of identifiers
- Resist, and reverse, the correlation of identifiers

Design Factors using Chip-Cards Privacy-Sensitive and Cost-Effective

- 'Electronic Signature Cards' rather than 'Id Cards'
- No central storage of biometrics
- Two-way device authentication
- Attribute / Eligibility Authentication as the norm, identity auth'n as fallback, entity auth'n as rarity
- Nymous transactions unless (id)entity is justified
- Multiple Single-Purpose Ids, not multi-purpose ids
- Multi-Function Chips with secure zone-separation
- Role-Ids as the norm, Person-Ids as the exception

Reference-Measure Quality

- The Person's Feature ('Enrolment')
- The Acquisition Device
- The Environmental Conditions
- The Manual Procedures
- The Interaction between Subject and Device
- The Automated Processes

Association Quality

- Depends on a Pre-Authentication Process
- Subject to the Entry-Point Paradox
- Associates data with the 'Person Presenting' and hence entrenches criminal IDs
- Risk of an Artefact Substituted for, or Interpolated over, the Feature

Test-Measure Quality

- The Person's Feature ('Acquisition')
- The Acquisition Device
- The Environmental Conditions
- The Manual Procedures
- The Interaction between Subject and Device
- The Automated Processes

Comparison Quality

- **Feature Uniqueness**
- **Feature Change:**
 - Permanent
 - Temporary
- **Ethnic/Cultural Bias**

"Our understanding of the demographic factors affecting biometric system performance is ... poor" (Mansfield & Wayman, 2002)
- **Material Differences in:**
 - the Processes
 - the Devices
 - the Environment
 - the Interactions
- **An Artefact:**
 - Substituted
 - Interpolated

'Factors Affecting Performance'

(Mansfield & Wayman, 2002)

- **Demographics** (youth, aged, ethnic origin, gender, occupation)
- **Template Age**
- **Physiology** (hair, disability, illness, injury, height, features, time of day)
- **Appearance** (clothing, cosmetics, tattoos, adornments, hair-style, glasses, contact lenses, bandages)
- **Behaviour** (language, accent, intonation, expression, concentration, movement, pose, positioning, motivation, nervousness, distractions)
- **Environment** (background, stability, sound, lighting, temperature, humidity, rain)
- **Device** (wear, damage, dirt)
- **Use** (interface design, training, familiarity, supervision, assistance)

Result-Computation Quality

- Print Filtering and Compression:
 - Arbitrary cf. Purpose-Built
- The Result-Generation Process
- The Threshold Setting:
 - Arbitrary? Rational?
 - Empirical? Pragmatic?
- Exception-Handling Procedures:
 - Non-Enrolment
 - Non-Acquisition
 - 'Hits'

Consequences of Quality Problems

- A Tolerance Range has to be allowed
- 'False Positives' / 'False Acceptances' arise
- 'False Negatives' / 'False Rejections' arise
- Tighter Tolerances (to reduce False Negatives) increase the rate of False Positives; and vice versa
- The Scheme Sponsor sets (and re-sets) the Tolerances
- Frequent exceptions are mostly processed cursorily
- Occasional 'scares' slow everything, annoy everyone

Design Factors Using Biometrics Privacy-Sensitive and Cost-Effective

Technologies and Products

- A Privacy Strategy
- Privacy-Protective Architecture
- Open Information
- Independent Testing using Published Guidelines
- Publication of Test Results

Application Design Features

- No Central Storage
- Reference Measures only on Each Person's Own Device
- No Storage of Test-Measures
- No Transmission of Test-Measures
- Devices Closed and Secure, with Design Standards and Certification
- Two-Way Device Authentication

Application Design Processes

- Consultation with the Affected Public from project commencement onwards
- Explicit Public Justification for privacy-invasive features
- PIAs conducted openly, and published
- Metricated pilot schemes

Laws, to require compliance with the above

Laws, to preclude:

- Retention of biometric data
- Secondary use of biometric data
- Application of biometrics absent strong and clear justification
- Manufacture, import, installation, use of non-compliant biometric devices
- Creation, maintenance, use of a database of biometrics

Defined Terms in the Model

- entity, identity, anonymity, pseudonymity, nymity, attributes
- record, data item, digital persona, data silo
- (id)entifier, (id)entification, token, nym, anonym, pseudonym, identity silo, multi-purpose / general-purpose identifier
- authentication, authentication strength, assertion, assertion categories, authenticator, credential, (id)entity authentication, evidence of (id)entity, (id)entity credential
- authorisation / permission / privilege, user, loginid / userid / username, account, access control, registration, pre-authentication, enrolment, single sign-on, simplified sign-on, identity management