



Why Asking the Right Questions is Better than Having All the Answers

Neal Sample

Chief Information Officer, Walgreens Boots Alliance

#1

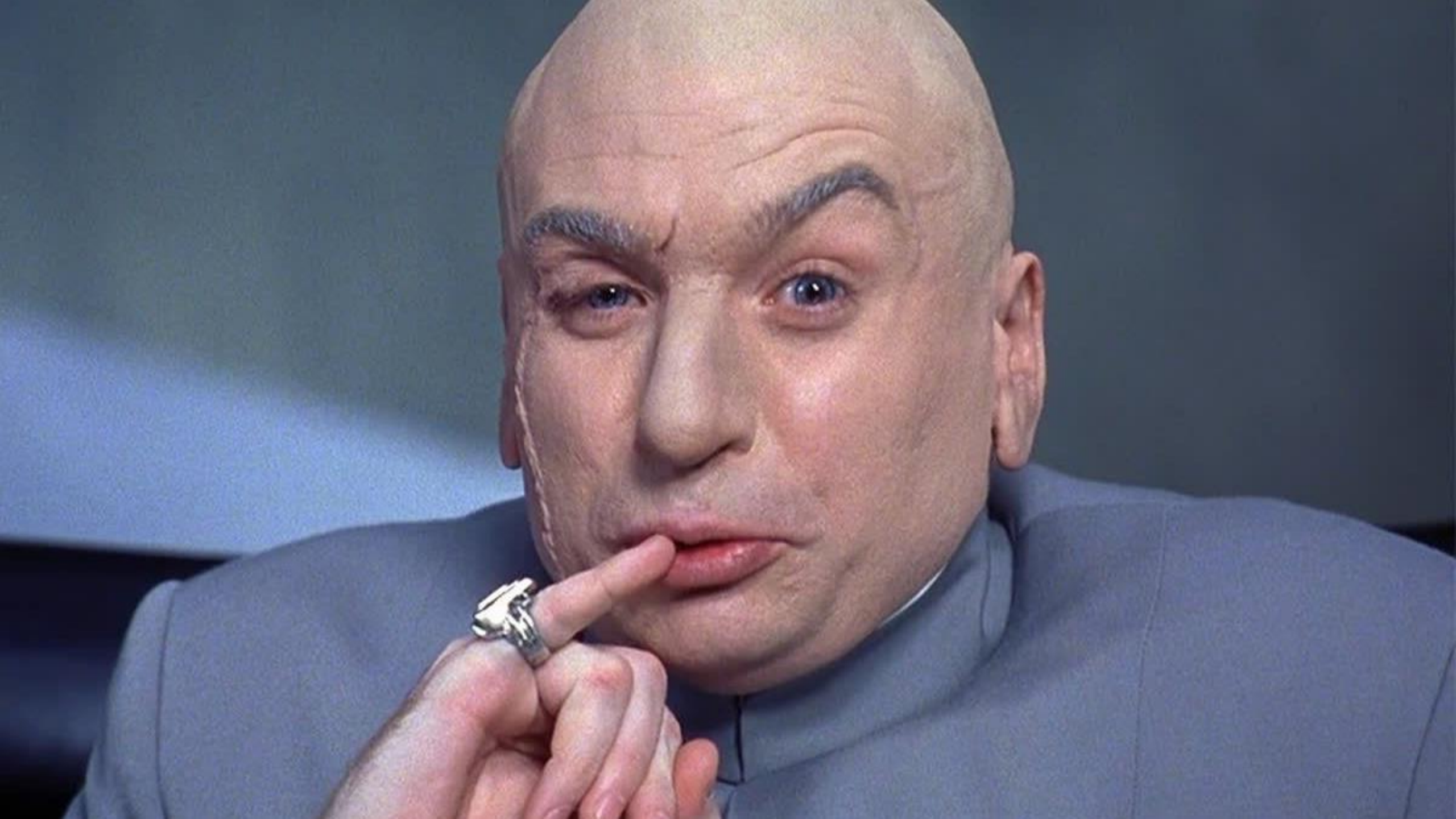
What was going on when the data was created?

N

NETFLIX

The Netflix





100,480,507 ratings

480,189 users

17,770 movies

<user #, movie #, date of rating, rating>



<user #, movie #, date of rating, rating>



2009

NETFLIX

PAY TO THE ORDER OF: BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos

DATE: 09-21-09

AMOUNT: ONE MILLION 00/100

FOR: The Netflix Prize Reed Hastings

\$ 1,000,000 00

#2

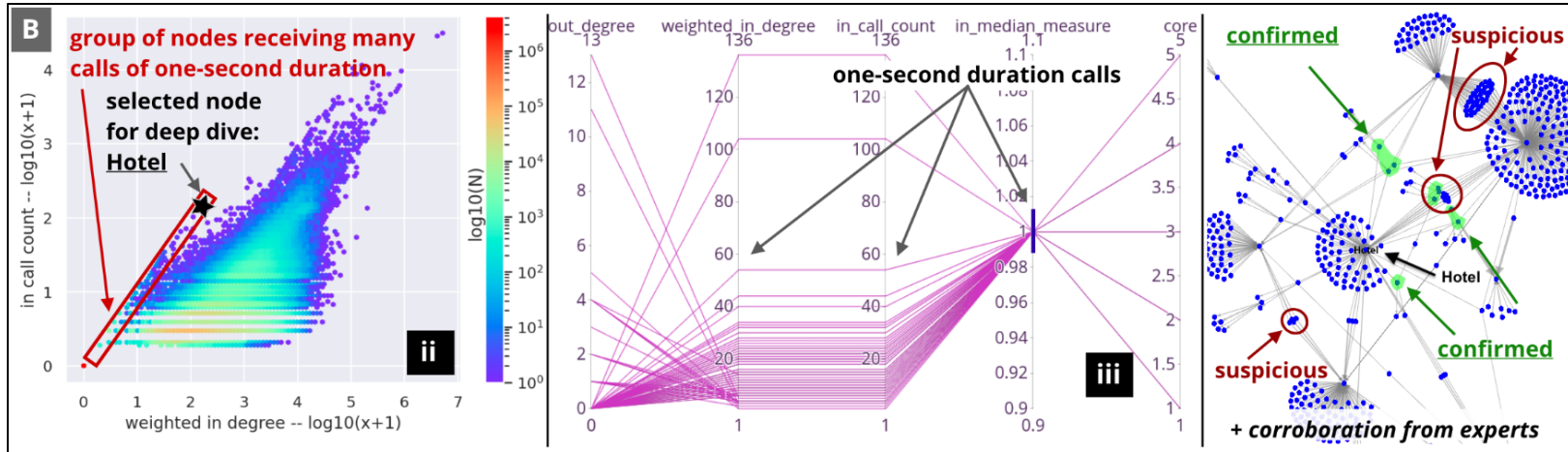
What information can we mix in?





Caller SIM	Callee SIM	Outgoing BTS	Incoming BTS	Timestamp	Call duration (sec)
0458685984	0488595496	12	365	2018-01-18 15:22:12	456
0458685984	0458685984	12	25	2018-01-18 22:24:12	35
0469875254	0498563201	879	567	2018-01-19 08:47:10	125
(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)

Short Calls Burners





Drugs Spam

Diversity Connectedness



Fraud Terrorism

Dynamic Network Anomaly Modeling of Cell-Phone Call Detail Records for Infectious Disease Surveillance

Authors:  [Carl Yang](#),  [Hongwen Song](#),  [Mingyue Tang](#),  [Leon Danon](#),  [Ymir Vigfusson](#) [Authors Info & Claims](#)

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Faster outbreak detection when phone calls are monitored: Pär Bjelkmar

[P Bjelkmar](#), [E van Straten](#), [L Brouwers](#)

European Journal of Public Health, Volume 26, Issue suppl_1, November 2016, ckw166.072,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw166.072>

Published: 02 November 2016

Cell-phone traces reveal infection-associated behavioral change

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Edited by Nils Chr. Stenseth, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, and approved December 16, 2020 (received for review March 19, 2020)



Evaluating the privacy properties of telephone metadata

[Jonathan Mayer](#) ✉, [Patrick Mutchler](#), and [John C. Mitchell](#) [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Edited by Cynthia Dwork, Microsoft Research Silicon Valley, Mountain View, CA, and approved March 1, 2016 (received for review April 27, 2015)

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\$19.95 + 70min = 82%

Demographics

Psychographics



- **Participant B** received a long phone call from the cardiology group at a regional medical center, talked briefly with a **medical laboratory**, answered several short calls from a local drugstore, and made brief calls to a self-reporting hotline for a cardiac arrhythmia monitoring device.
- **Participant C** placed frequent calls to a local firearm dealer that prominently advertises a specialty in the **AR semiautomatic rifle platform**. He also placed lengthy calls to the customer support hotline for a major firearm manufacturer; the manufacturer produces a popular AR line of rifles.
- **Participant D** placed calls to a **hardware outlet, locksmiths, a hydroponics store, and a head shop** in under 3 weeks.
- **Participant E** made a lengthy phone call to her sister early one morning. Then, 2 days later, she called a nearby **Planned Parenthood** clinic several times. Two weeks later, she placed brief additional calls to Planned Parenthood, and she placed another short call 1 month after.

“Using public sources, we were able to confirm that participant B **had a cardiac arrhythmia** and participant C **owned an AR rifle.**”

#3

What are people thinking about in this context?

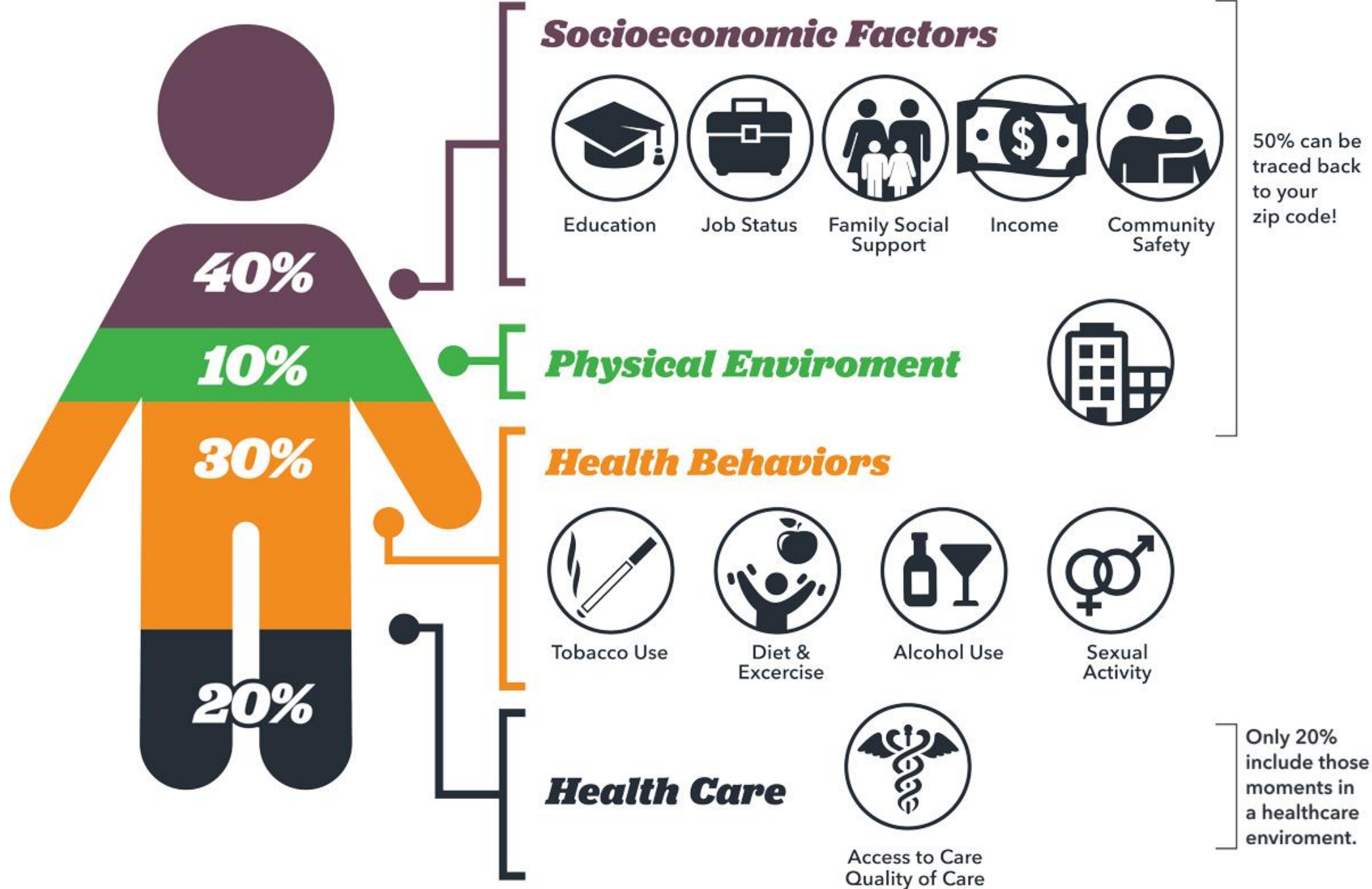


EXPRESS SCRIPTS®

1 Express Way

Why aren't people taking their medication?



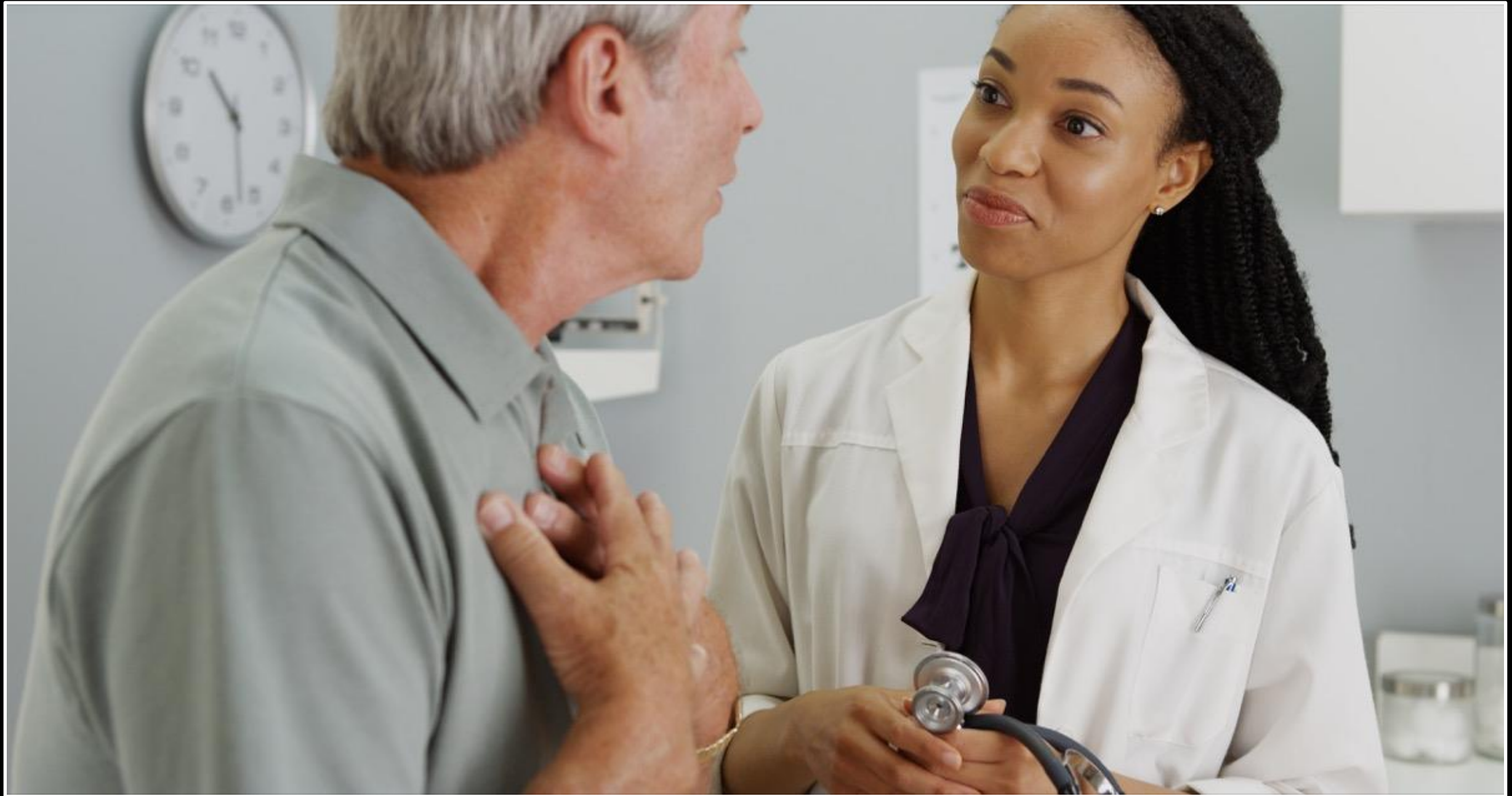


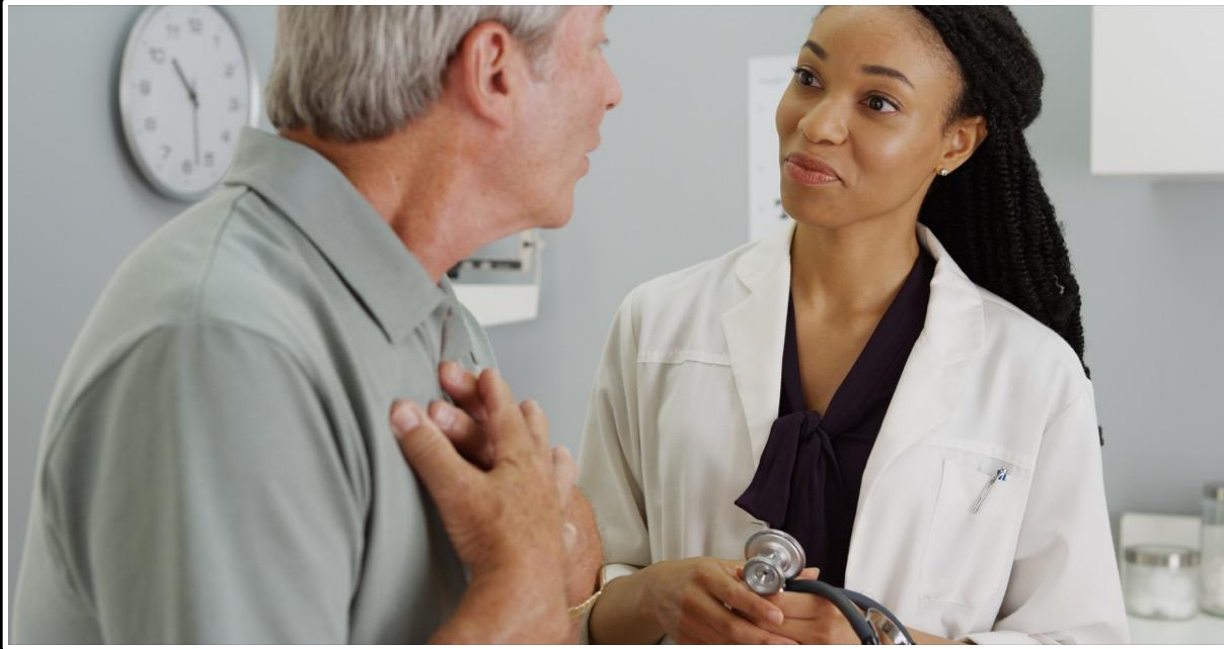
STRESS!

**IT'S ALL
IN YOUR
HEAD**

AWARENESS

Illness
vs
Disease





Male patient

> 40 years age

70 bps

Female Physician

Some questions to improve answers:

1. What was going on when the data was created?
2. What information can we mix in?
3. What are people thinking about in this context?



Some questions to improve answers:

1. What was going on when the data was created?

<user #, movie #, date of rating, rating>

2. What information can we mix in?

Internet Movie Database (IMDB)

3. What are people thinking about in this context?

Find out their politics, beliefs, and secrets



Robust De-anonymization of Large Sparse Datasets

Arvind Narayanan and Vitaly Shmatikov

The University of Texas at Austin

We apply our de-anonymization methodology to the **Netflix Prize dataset**, which contains anonymous movie ratings of 500,000 subscribers of Netflix, the world's largest online movie rental service. We demonstrate that an adversary who knows only a little bit about an individual subscriber can easily identify this subscriber's record in the dataset. Using the **Internet Movie Database** as the source of background knowledge, we successfully identified the Netflix records of known users, uncovering their **apparent political preferences** and other **potentially sensitive information**.



NetFlix Cancels Recommendation Contest After Privacy Lawsuit

Those fears were highlighted in December, when **an in-the-closet lesbian mother sued Netflix for privacy invasion**, alleging the movie-rental company made it possible for her to be outed when it disclosed insufficiently anonymous information about nearly half-a-million customers as part of its \$1 million contest.

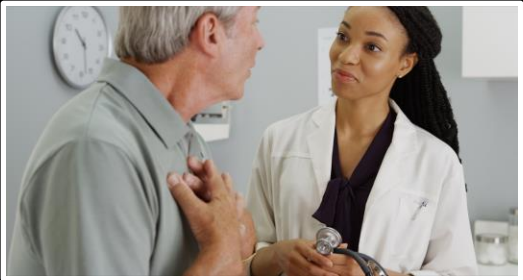


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Thank
You!

