

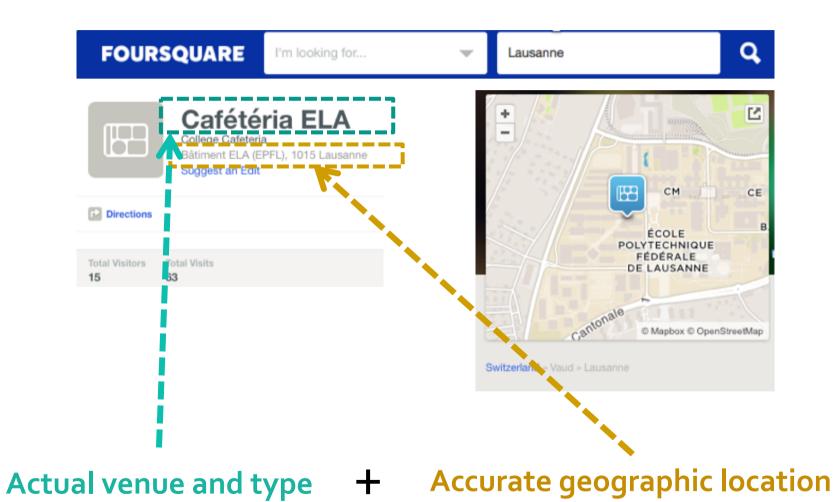


Predicting Users' Motivations Behind Location Check-Ins and Utility Implications of Privacy Protection Mechanisms

NDSS 2015 February 10

Igor Bilogrevic, Google, Switzerland (work done while at EPFL)
Kévin Huguenin, LAAS-CNRS, France (work done while at EPFL)
Stefan Mihaila, EPFL, Switzerland
Reza Shokri, University of Texas (Austin), USA (work done while at ETH Zurich)
Jean-Pierre Hubaux, EPFL, Switzerland

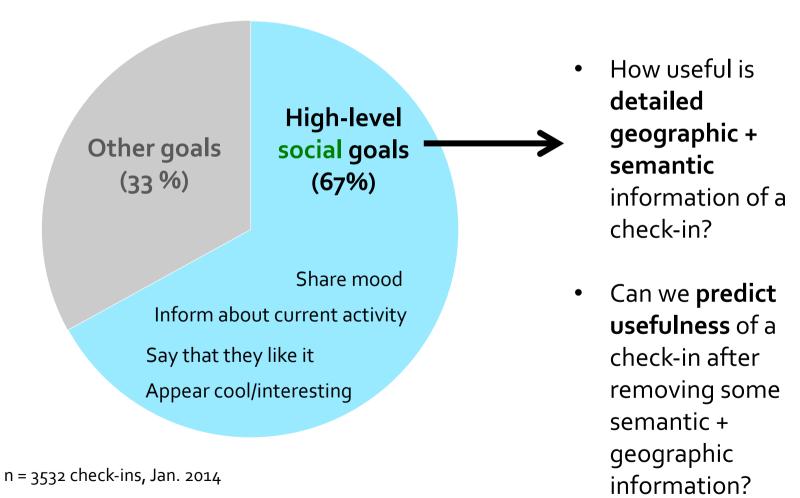
Location Check-in



2

Location Check-in

• Why do people check in to places?



Contributions

- Study purpose of individual location check-ins
- Design inference system to predict purpose of location check-ins
- Evaluate perceived loss of utility due to location obfuscation
 - Based on users' perception

Outline

- 1. Related Work
- 2. Methodology and Data Collection
- 3. Results
 - Check-in Purpose and Inference
 - 2. Utility of Check-ins
- 4. Summary and Future Work

1. Related Work

Motivation for checkins

- Desire to connect with other and project interesting image of oneself [27,28]
- Impression management [12,21]

Utility of check-ins

- Importance of audience of check-ins
 [5]
- Perception of checkins by social circle

Location obfuscation

- Well-studied topic in mobile networks
- Users lack awareness of long-term threats
 [3]
- Limited effect on application functionality [23]

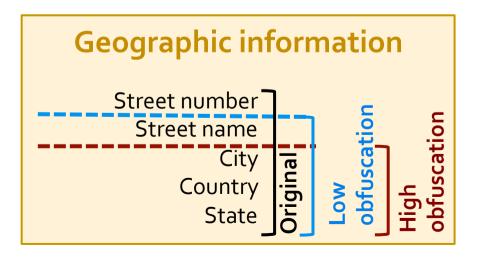
Lack of user-centric utility functions for location check-ins

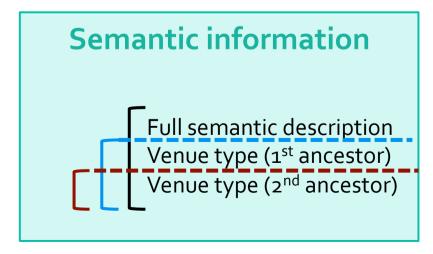
- Most prior works focus on the application dimension [15,23]
 - (e.g., fraction of restaurants that are missed, error of traffic information, etc.)
- We focus on the user, by predicting utility loss based on users' perception

2. Methodology and Data Collection

- Personalized survey about Foursquare check-ins
 - Deployed over Mechanical Turk & ad-hoc Foursquare app
 - Provides ground-truth about
 - Purpose of actual check-ins
 - Utility of check-ins if "some" location information is obfuscated

Location obfuscation through generalization







Original check-in



Purpose of check-in

C Say that I like it
C Appear cool/interesting
C Share mood
C Keep track of the places I visit
C Wish people to join me
C Inform about people around me
C Inform about activity
C Inform about location
C Inform about venue
C Inform about location + venue
C Recommend it
C Participate in a game/competition
C Get a reward

Other (write the purpose in the comment box)



Utility of check-in

On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "not at all" and 5 is "perfectly", to what extent would your purposes
be met if the precise venue information was replaced by the following:

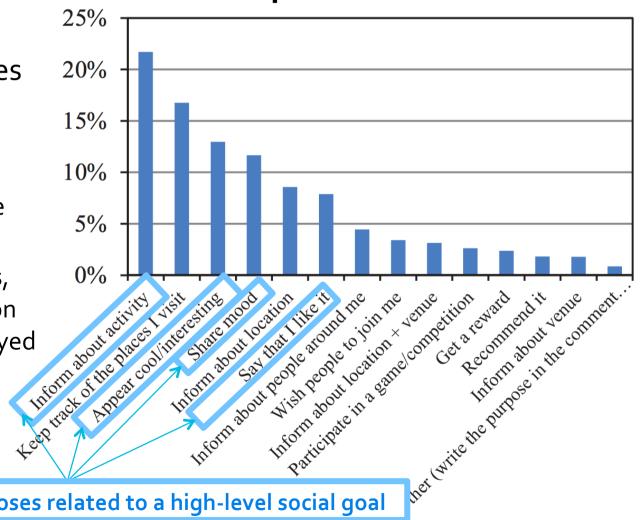
	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Perfectly 5
At an electronics store, at E Dixon Blvd (Shelby 28152, NC, US)	0	0	0	0	0
At a shop and service, at E Dixon Blvd (Shelby 28152, NC, US)	0	0	0	0	0
At an electronics store, in Shelby (NC, US)	0	0	0	0	0
At a shop and service, in Shelby (NC, US)	0	0	0	0	0

3. Results

Participants

- 77 valid questionnaires
 - 43% male, avg. age 29 $(\pm 6 y.),$ 96% from the US
 - 14% students, 12% education 7% unemployed

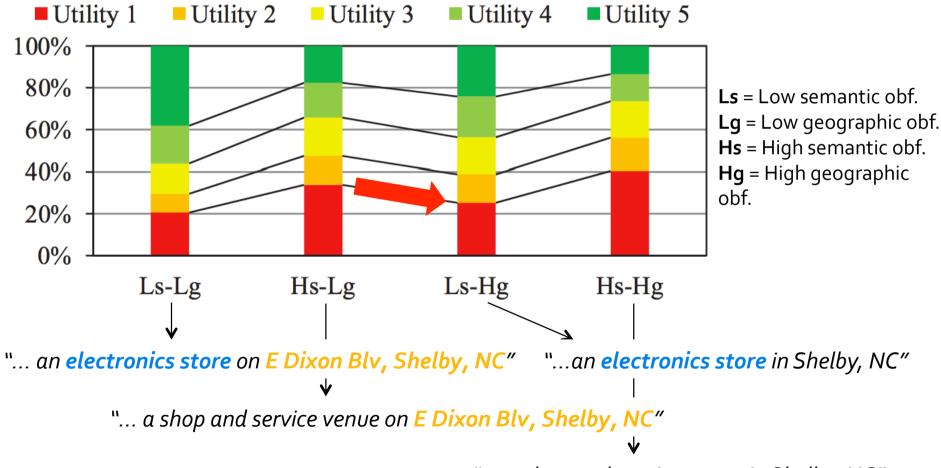
Purposes of Check-ins



67% of all check-ins' purposes related to a high-level social goal

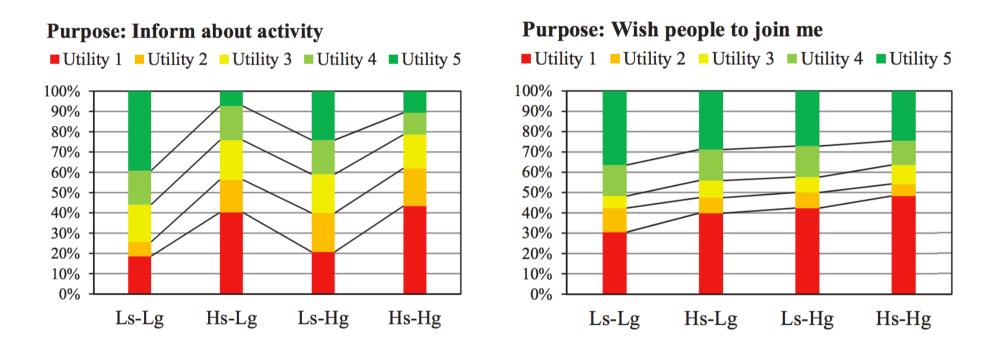
Utility vs. Obfuscation Levels

• "On a scale from 1 to 5 (...), to what extent would your purpose be met, if the precise venue information (...) was replaced by (...)"



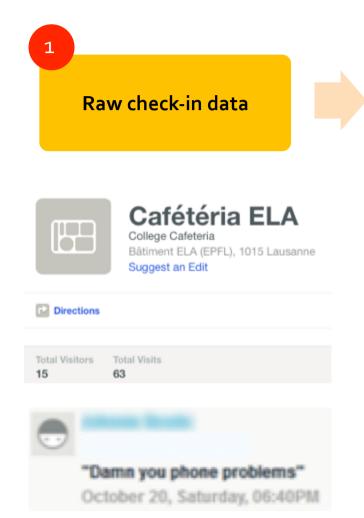
Utility vs. Obfuscation Levels

Utility changes depending on the actual purpose of check-ins



 For socially-oriented goals, semantic obfuscation is worse than geographic obfuscation (across different purposes)

Inference of a Check-in's Purpose



Feature extraction

- Structured venue features
- Unstructured text features
- User features
- Hybrid features
- Venue name, type
- # of check-ins
- Complete address
- > Sentiment
- > Emotion
- Ancestors in semantic hierarchy

3

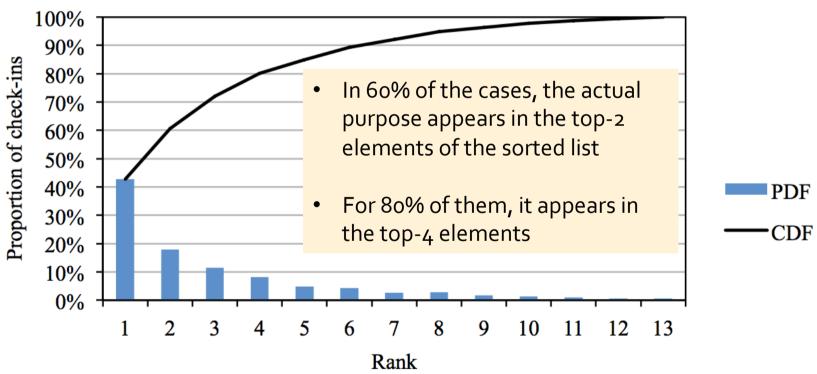
Inference and evaluation

- Purpose inference
- Correct classification rate
- Obfuscation utility prediction
 - Utility as a function of checkin features, purpose and obfuscation levels
- Purpose inference (WEKA)
 - > SVM
 - > Random forests
 - Logistic regression
- Utility prediction
 - Linear regression (R)
 - ➤ M₅P tree (WEKA)

Purpose Inference

13-class purpose classifier

Random Forest, 10-fold cross-validation



(in the sorted list of purposes returned by the classifier)

Modeling Utility vs. Obfuscation

- We can infer the purpose of a check-in
- How accurately can we estimate the utility of a check-in, after obfuscating it?
 - By taking into account the inferred purpose of the check-in and other information publicly accessible to the user

Results

- Linear model: $R^2 = 0.21$, mean error 1.18 over range [1,5] (p < .01)
 - Semantic obfuscation coefficient (-0.73) has a 82% more negative effect on utility as compared to geographic obfuscation (-0.4)
- Non-linear model (M5P model tree technique): mean error o.66
 (-56% as compared to the linear model), corr. coeff. o.8
 - 2x better than linear model

Summary and Future Work

- We propose an automated check-in purpose inference model, and evaluate loss of utility due to data obfuscation
- Purposes of check-ins mediate the perceived loss of utility due to obfuscation
 - Obfuscating check-ins' data produces only limited effects on their perceived utility
 - For 60% of check-ins, some obfuscation causes no loss of utility
 - Semantic obfuscation is 2x worse than geographic obfuscation, in terms of utility for the users
- Possible to implement privacy-preserving features for locationsharing services, with minimal effect on usability
 - Propose by default optimal obfuscation level for given check-in
 - New purpose-specific features: "directions to venue" vs. "share picture"
 - More appropriate way of presenting location histories to the users

Future work

- Explore differences across Location-Based Social Networks
- Run a trial with a mobile application