Customer Privacy in a Multi-Vendor World

November 1, 2017



Presenters:

Jeanne Crisp, Sno-Isle Libraries Cindy Gibbon, Multnomah County Library Patrick Kennedy, BiblioCommons



Today's topics

- 1. How data is used and shared
- 2. How to work with vendors to maximize privacy
- 3. What a library privacy policy should include



Content & Logistics

- Overview
- Resources
- How it works
- Vendors
- Social media
- Library privacy policies
- Wrap up

Vendor Contracts

Cindy Gibbon



Resources for Vendor Contracts

American Library Association: Intellectual Freedom Committee, adopted June 24, 2016

- <u>Library Privacy Guidelines for Data Exchange Between Networked Devices and</u>
 <u>Services</u>
- Library Privacy Guidelines for Library Management Systems
- Library Privacy Guidelines for Library Websites, OPACs, and Discovery Services
- Library Privacy Guidelines for Public Access Computers and Networks

Protecting Patron Privacy: A LITA Guide, Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, c. 2017 by American Library Association

• Marden, William, "Third –Party Services in Libraries," pp 57-84.



Let's talk about the Integrated Library System (ILS)

- Hosted/Managed by the Library
- Hosted by the Library, Managed by the Vendor
- Software as a Service (SaaS)—Hosted and managed by the vendor



Understand your internal privacy situation

- IT security standards: network, servers, workstations (staff and public), encryption, passwords
- Library policies and procedures
- Staff training



Vendors:

Questions to Ask

Points to Negotiate



What patron data will the vendor collect?

How will patron data be used?

How will it be secured?

Will it be shared with third parties?



How good are the vendor's internal privacy practices?

What national/international standards do they meet?

- FedRAMP
- SOC 2
- PCI

- ISO 27001
- U.S. NIST SP 800-53



Will the vendor need access to your servers? Is their process secure?

Will all data transmitted among the vendor, the library and your patrons be encrypted?



Who owns your data?

What about the content your patrons create?

What happens to the data when the contract ends?



How will the vendor handle law enforcement requests?

What happens if there is a data breach?



Trends...



"Our decision also takes into consideration the protection of our patrons' privacy from third-party data mining. MDPLS Axis 360 service does not require you to create a separate account with a third party...You simply download the app, authenticate your library card number and PIN, and start reading or listening...In contrast, OverDrive requires you to create a separate account directly with them in addition to your library account."

Miami Dade Public Library System website, quoted in **Protecting Patron Privacy: A LITA Guide,** pp78-79



Changing State Privacy of Library Records Statutes

California, 2012; Missouri 2015

All patron use records of any library which is in whole or in part supported by public funds shall remain confidential and shall not be disclosed by a public agency, or private actor that maintains or stores patron use records on behalf of a public agency, to any person, local agency, or state agency.



Social Media

Jeanne Crisp Cindy Gibbon



In 2006, MCL patrons wanted:

- Ability to save a list of titles, rather than a list of searches
- More reading suggestions, including staff PICs
- A personal connection through technology (libraryelf.com, RLS feeds and go go Google gadget, RSS feeds mentioned)
- Ability to chat with people at their local library online; to make comments, respond to blogs, create reviews and see others' reviews and suggestions





E D N A Creole soul, southwestern spirit and ...

YOUR PERSONAL EXPERT



Custom reading suggestions

multcolib.org

LIBRARY





Privacy & Social Media Concerns

I recommend you warn your testers of the privacy issues. Perhaps they would like to read Data and Goliath before BiblioCommons gets their information. Perhaps they would like to view the movie Snowden, released on DVD this week, before handing over their information... I'd rather deal with Sno-Isle than with some corporation in Toronto. ****

Our personal information obviously has value if companies like AT&T can sell it, especially to advertisers who seek to understand our behavior and market products to us, with or without our consent. We should at least be allowed to profit from our own information ourselves! It's also becoming clear such information is being used in attempts to manipulate our opinions when it comes time to vote.

I don't like the idea of this being yet another social media site where I can keep up with what others are reading or recommending. This is where I look items up and reserve them at my library, not where I would come to be social.



Privacy & Social Media Concerns, continued

Our customers value the degree of privacy that is possible when using the SIL website resources. Privacy settings should not be wide open upon entering BiblioCommons, but set at highest level of privacy initially so that the customer can then opt to become more 'visible' when interacting with catalog, etc.

I do not like your new software at all. I have no social media outside of the library and I surely don't want any inside the library. Sharing my areas of interest or my profile? Really?... Unless you're doing that on purpose so as to cultivate the FaceBookish new flavor of your software by automatically increasing the level of "sharing" going on between all your users, you should immediately make all defaults in your entire system private. So now it leaves me wondering...what else is not private in your new software that I need to be aware of?



Key Points

Opt-in vs Opt-out

Users should be told, clearly and up front, about privacy settings

Privacy Policies

Jeanne Crisp, Cindy Gibbon



Privacy Policy Resources

- ALA Privacy Toolkit
 - Library Technology Reports, May/June 2016 "Issues and Technologies Related to Privacy and Security"
- <u>The Path to a Creating a New Privacy Policy:</u> <u>NYPL's story</u>

ALA Intellectual Freedom Blog, May 1, 2017

Library Privacy Policies

King County Library System

https://kcls.org/news/patron-confidentiality-and-privacypolicy/

Multnomah County Library

https://multcolib.org/privacy-and-confidentiality-libraryrecords

New York Public Library

https://www.nypl.org/help/about-nypl/legal-notices/privacypolicy

North Olympic Library System

http://local.nols.org/Docs/Policies/5-1-Privacy-Policy-08-25-16.pdf Puyallup Public Library

http://www.puyalluplibrary.org/DocumentCenter/View/2897

Seattle Public Library

https://www.spl.org/about-the-library/library-usepolicies/confidentiality-of-patron-information

Sno-Isle Libraries

https://www.sno-isle.org/privacy

Timberland Regional Library

http://www.trl.org/About/BoardPolicies/Confidentiality%20of %20Library%20Records%20Policy.pdf

Washington State Library

https://www.sos.wa.gov/office/privacy.aspx



Five Privacy Principles

- Notice / Awareness
- Choice / Consent
- Access / Participation
- Integrity / Security
- Enforcement / Redress

The Privacy Audit

- What records do we have?
- Where do we keep them?
- How do we use them?
- How often do we delete them?
- Who is responsible?
- How secure are they?
- Same questions for vendors



- Your state law
- Assistance from legal counsel
- Law enforcement and public
 - records requests
- Rule violations and criminal acts



Opting In versus Opting OutCookies

- •Server logs
- •IP addresses
- •Oh my



Third Party Vendors

- Your expectations
- Their privacy policies

New marketing tools

- Does your library use new tools like Savannah to understand patron behavior?
- Do you market library services to patrons based on aggregated data?
- Does your privacy policy address these uses of patron data?

Readability is an issue

Organization	Flesch Reading Ease	Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level
BiblioCommons	40.1	12.4
Hoopla	34.9	13.2
King County	33.5	13.6
Library System		
OverDrive	34.0	13.4
Multnomah	31.8	14.4
County Library		
New York Public	36.7	13.5
Library		
North Olympic	19.9	16.3
Library System		
Seattle Public	27.5	14.6
Library		
Sno-Isle Libraries	19.4	16.5
Tacoma Public	30.2	16.0
Library		
Washington State	29.5	14.7
Library		
Zinio (Recorded	40.9	12.9
Books)		

Flesch Reading Ease: The higher the score on the Reading Ease test, the easier the document is thought to be to read. If your document is at least 60, it should be relatively easy to read, although you can aim for higher scores if increased readability is important to you.

Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level: The grade level is equivalent to the reading level of students. An 8, for example, would mean that the material is appropriate for an 8th grader. If you hit somewhere between 7 and 8, it should be very readable for the majority of people.



Activity

Find a partner and evaluate a privacy policy of your choice based on the Five Privacy Principles.

Thank You!

jcrisp@sno-isle.org patrick@bibliocommons.com cindyg@multcolib.org



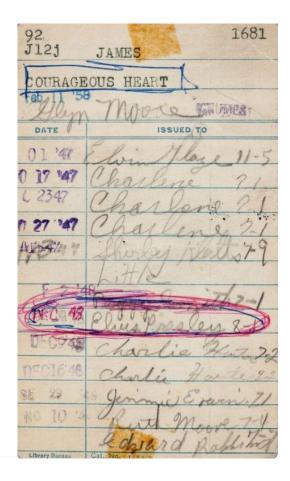
Data Flows

Themes

- Historical and community context for data transfers
- The library context: library values
- Privacy Principles for a connected Library
- Exploring data flow
- Privacy FAQs
- Privacy standards for library services?



Library services have always been powered by data





79% of online adults (68% of all Americans) use Facebook

% of online adults who use Facebook

All online adults	79%
Men	75
Women	83
18-29	88
30-49	84
50-64	72
65+	62
High school degree or less	77
Some college	82
College+	79
Less than \$30K/year	84
\$30K-\$49,999	80
\$50K-\$74,999	75
\$75,000+	77
Urban	81
Suburban	77
Rural	81

Note: Race/ethnicity breaks not shown due to sample size. Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 4, 2016. "Social Media Update 2016"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Increasingly, Americans are choosing to share data online



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ASSOCIATIO

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PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Increasingly, Americans are choosing to share data online. Especially the young And the poor.

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PEW RESEARCH CENTER

We know our patrons use these services



goodreads





How should libraries respond?



goodreads





Libraries have strong foundations







goodreads





Library Bill of Rights

"Privacy is essential to the exercise of free speech, free thought, and free association."

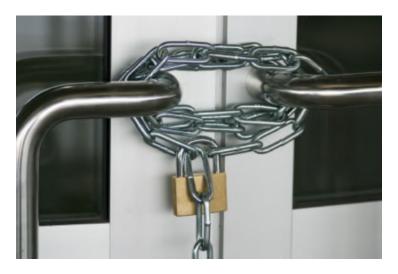


goodreads





The risk of a narrow interpretation



"Confidentiality exists when a library is in possession of personally identifiable information ... and **keeps that information private on their behalf**."

- from An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights





goodreads



One goal

• The right to choose what we share









One goal among many

- The right to choose what we share
- Free expression
- Motivating readers
- Meaning making
- Inclusion
- Community
- Digital literacy & privacy literacy



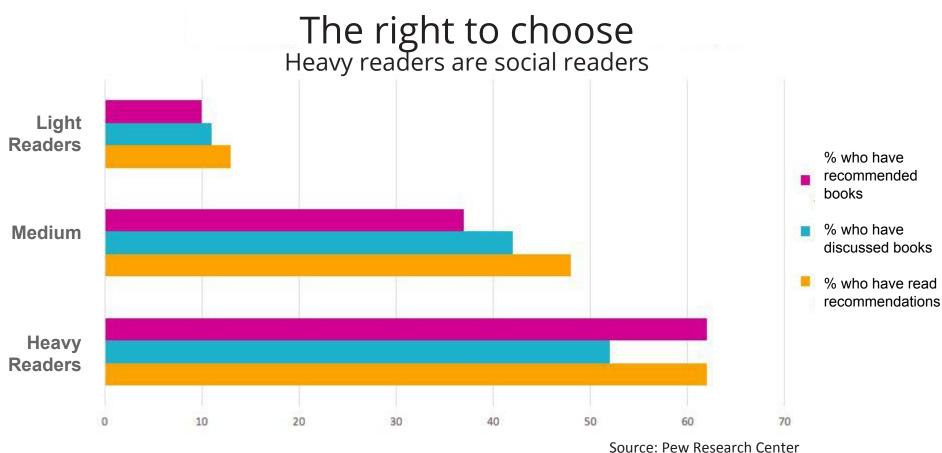




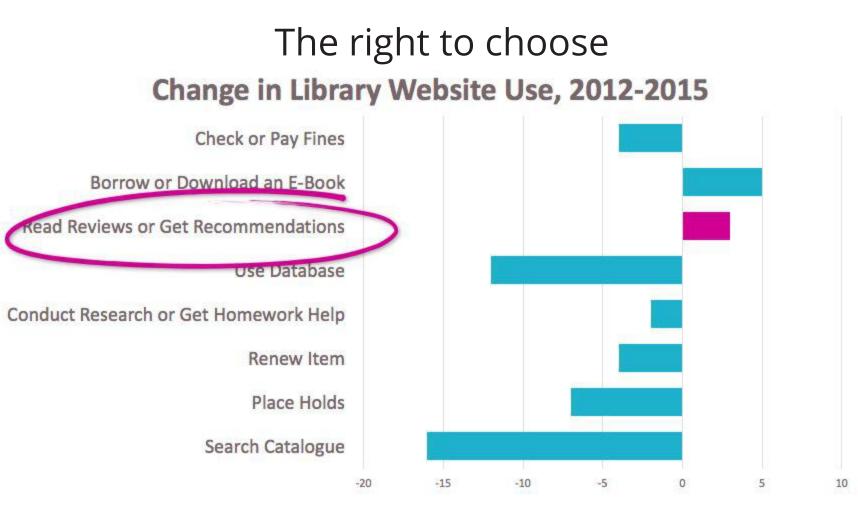


The library context

Delivering against library values







Source: Pew Research Center

The right to choose

"Letting" me share

As a voracious and well-educated reader just entering the twilight of my life, the **opportunity to share** hard won wisdom obtained through books and hard experience with younger adults and teens, makes life richer for me, and hopefully for others through me. Thank you for yet one more opportunity to communicate

> I would say this website is the best. It' **lets me share** my ideas. Thanks for making this possible

I love this new site. LOVE the community feature. So happy I'm actually tweeting you. But **booklovers love to share** and I've always wished I could leave comments for my fellow patrons. So very excited.

It's not about showing how smart or how witty you are. It's that if enough people say a book is good, maybe people will read it,' he explains. 'It really **feels like holy work**, **talking about good books**.



Motivating readers Peer affirmation is key

The perception of peer support is positively related with school outcomes and adjustment (Buhs & Ladd, 2001)

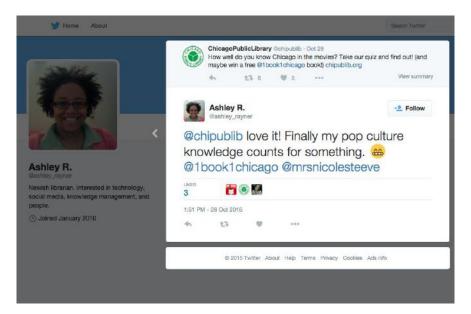
academic motivation

(Altermatt & Pomerantz, 2003; Furrer & Skinner, 2003; Wentzel, McNamara-Barry, & Caldwell, 2004)

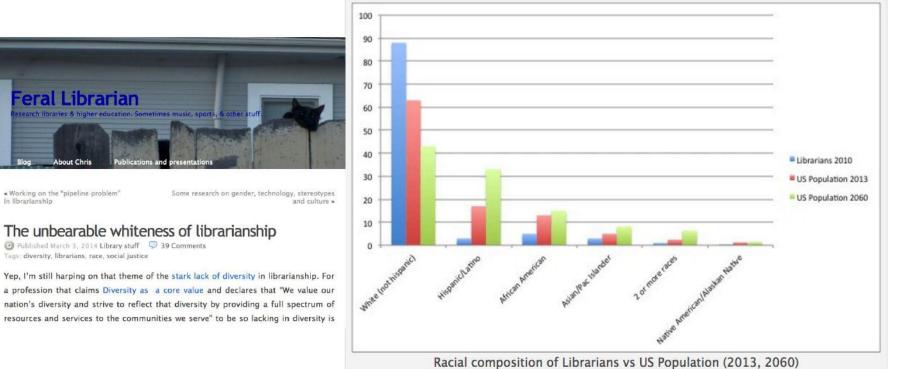
and prosocial behaviours (Wentzel, 2004) Young people who are encouraged to read by their friends a lot are nearly twice as likely to enjoy reading and are nearly three times more likely to say that they think reading is 'cool'.



Forming identity









Gender, Race, and Age of Librarians and Users Have an Impact on the Perceived Approachability of Librarians

Dominique Daniel

Abstract

Objective – To assess how the age, gender, and race characteristics of library users affect their perceptions of the approachability of reference librarians with similar or different demographic characteristics.

Design - Image rating survey.

Setting - Large, three-campus university system in the United States.

Subjects - There were 449 students, staff, and faculty of different ages, gender, and race.

Methods – In an online survey respondents were presented with images of hypothetical librarians and asked to evaluate their approachability, using a scale from 1 to 10. The images showed librarians with neutral emotional expressions against a standardized, neutral background. The librarians' age, gender, and race were systematically varied. Only White, African American, and Asian American librarians were shown. Afterwards respondents were asked to identify their own age, gender, race, and status.

Main Results – Respondents perceived female librarians as more approachable than male librarians, maybe due to expectations caused by the female librarian stereotype. They found librarians of their own age group more approachable. African American respondents scored African American librarians as more approachable, whereas Whites expressed no significant variation when rating the approachability of librarians of different races. Thus, African Americans demonstrated strong in-group bias but Whites manifested colour blindness – possibly a strategy to avoid the appearance of racial bias. Asian Americans rated African American librarians lower than White librarians.

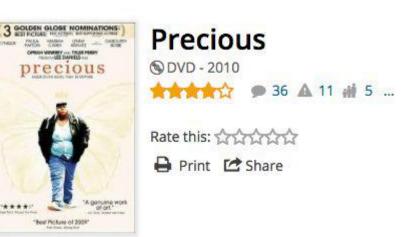
Conclusion – This study demonstrates that visible demographic characteristics matter in people's first impressions of librarians. Findings confirm that diversity initiatives are needed in academic libraries to ensure that all users feel welcome and are encouraged to approach librarians. Regarding gender, programs that deflate the female librarian stereotype may hel improve the approachability image of male librarians. Academic libraries should staff the reference desk with individuals covering a wide represented and are encouraged to approachability image of male librarians.

Sep 04, 2017

A A1Ima9

Wow! The movie was very powerful. Can't wait to read the bo the extras.

Aug 03, 2015 P papagator

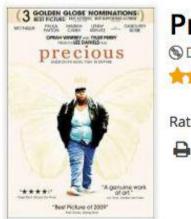


Magnificently disturbing! Powerful and maybe a bit predictable-nao the ability to laugh with the cast at times but shook my head at the unsettling dilemma this child had to endure. "Precious" is an overweight 16-year-old illiterate black girl that lives in Harlem with her welfare-dependent, abusive mother. She has one autistic daughter (who lives with her grandmother) and is pregnant with another child, both from her mother's boyfriend, who is also her father.



Stunning performances - great film.







オートー Jul 20, 2014 T TRANNY_CLONES

VLike P C



Digital Literacy



As an aging member, who is not a big fan of change, I complained when you redesigned your website. I am now applauding the change and am thoroughly embarrassed over my selfishness. I use the new site to its max, creating lists and following members lists for future viewing. In your earlier response to my original complaint, you said give it time, you'll get used to it. Truer words have been spoken, so thank you for that and I apologise for my ranting in the past

User data can help libraries improve service design

ASSOCIATIO

The Economist

MAY 6TH-12TH 2017

Crunch time in France Ten years on: banking after the crisis South Korea's unfinished revolution Biology, but without the cells

The world's most valuable resource



Library goals

- The right to choose what we share
- Free expression
- Motivating readers
- Meaning making
- Inclusion
- Community
- Digital literacy & privacy literacy
- Service analytics





We need principles that allow us to 1. Serve our patrons, and 2. Uphold library values

Privacy Principles for a Connected Library

Privacy Principles

- 1. **Purpose** -- articulate the purposes for which user data may be collected.
- 2. **Consent** -- gain user consent for the collection, use, or disclosure of user data.
- 3. **Choice** -- allow users to choose services they enable with their data.
- 4. **Control** -- give users the ability to view, correct and modify their personal data.
- 5. **Transparency** -- make specific information about the collection and handling of personal information and user-created content easy to access.
- 6. **Limiting Collection** -- the collection of personal information is limited to that which is necessary for the purposes identified.
- 7. **Limiting Disclosure** -- personal information is not used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was collected, except with the consent of the individual or as required by law.
- 8. **Security** -- security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the information are utilized.
- 9. **Responsiveness** -- users can expect a response from the designated Privacy Officer to questions regarding compliance with the above principles.
- 10. **Chain of Accountability** -- organizations must accept responsibility for personal information under their control, and require the same accountability from their service providers.



5 Foundational Principles

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Purpose

Patron data is for patron services:

- Direct services -- patronrequested services
- Indirect services -- service design and measurement

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Control

What and why

- No data required to enter and read
- Some data is needed to process basic transactions in the ILS
- More data allows patrons to keep personal records and share reviews

Control A spectrum of engagement is offered to the user



Little mediating technology

More mediating technology

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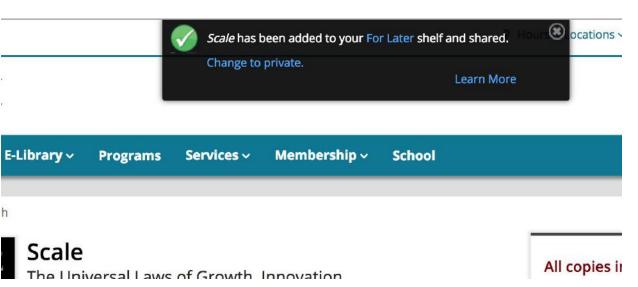
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Choice -- allow users to m Transparency



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Collection

Tailored to

- Purpose
- Consent

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Disclosure

Tailored to

- Purpose
- Consent

1. **Purpose** -- articulate the p

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4.4 Marketing.

Where it is in accordance with your marketing preferences, we may use your Personal Data to contact you in the future for our marketing and advertising purposes, including without limitation, to inform you about services or events we believe might be of interest to you, to develop promotional or marketing materials and provide those materials to you, and to display content and advertising on or off the Services that we believe might be of interest to you. In particular, Organizers should note that we may use information we receive or collect regarding Attendees (including without limitation via an Organizer's event registration page) in accordance with the terms of this Privacy Policy, including in the manner set forth above.

OverDrive also uses Google AdWords for remarketing. For more information on Google AdWords, please visit <u>https://www.google.com/adwords/</u>.



Data flows

What Data Affects Patron Privacy?

Personally-identifying information



What Data Affects Patron Privacy?

Personally-identifying information

+

Related activity



Data elements used by BiblioCommons

ILS data

name library barcode patron ID PIN email address day, month and year of birth mailing address phone number lending transactions recently returned titles Search queries Search results IP address



Data elements used by BiblioCommons

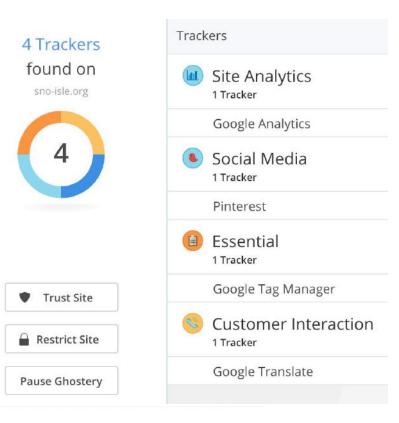
ILS data

ASSOCIATION

name library barcode patron ID PIN email address day, month and year of birth mailing address phone number lending transactions recently returned titles search queries search results IP address

Additional data created by BiblioCommons library affiliation BCID user name user content that is shared user content that is marked private

http://sno-isle.org





https://amazon.com

WASHINGTO

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

17 Trackers

found on

www.amazon.com

5.43 Seconds

Trust Site

Restrict Site

Pause Ghostery

Trackers
Advertising
15 Trackers
Google Adwords User Lists
Google Dynamic Remarketing

Index Exchange (Formerly ...

Krux Digital

OpenX

PubMatic

PulsePoint

SpotXchange



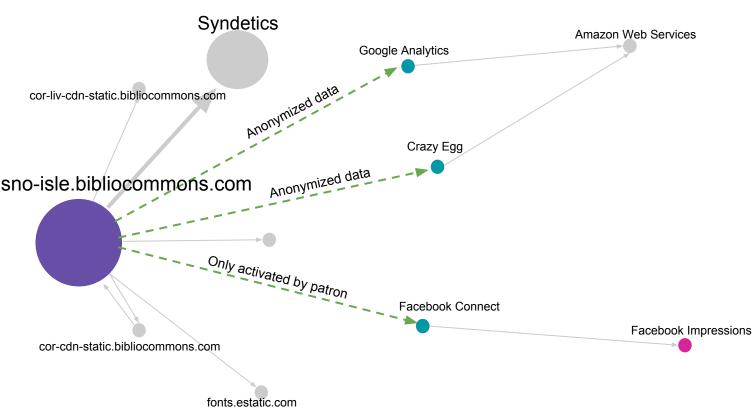
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https://sno-isle.bibliocommons.com/

Trackers 4 Trackers found on Site Analytics sno-isle.bibliocommons.com 2 Trackers Crazy Egg 4 **Google Analytics** Social Media 1 Tracker Facebook Connect 1.96 Seconds Advertising 1 Tracker **Trust Site** Facebook Impressions Restrict Site Pause Ghostery



The web of data https://sno-isle.bibliocommons.com



Privacy FAQs

Privacy FAQs

1) If I want to buy a new car and I search my library's online catalog for a book or article on the safest minivans, will I then get ads for cars when I'm on Facebook, doing my online Sudoku, etc.?

2) If the library collects IP data, doesn't that mean it can trace actions back to me, personally, based on the personal device I was using? What about if I was on a computer at the library, could someone figure out using that IP data, combined with the computer booking system data, what I was researching?

3) If there's a "like" or "share" link embedded on my library's website pages, and I share information to my Facebook account about an upcoming library program on knitting, does Facebook now know that I am interested in knitting so that I'll start seeing targeted ads?

4) How much of my personal information can content vendors "see." How can I be sure that one of these content vendors won't sell my personal information or use it for a purpose other than providing me library services?



Questions for Vendors

- 1. **Purpose** -- what personal data is collected and what is it used for?
- 2. **Consent** -- how is consent obtained?
- 3. **Choice** -- can users to make choices about the services that are enabled with their data?
- 4. **Control** -- can users view, correct and modify their personal data?
- 5. **Transparency** -- how will users find information about the collection and handling of personal information?
- 6. **Limiting Collection** -- is the collection of personal information is limited to that which is necessary for the purposes identified?
- 7. **Limiting Disclosure** -- is personal information used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was collected?
- 8. **Security** -- are security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the information utilized?
- 9. **Responsiveness** -- can users expect a response from the designated Privacy Officer to questions regarding compliance with the above principles?
- 10. **Chain of Accountability** -- does the vendor accept responsibility for personal information under their control, and require the same accountability from their service providers?



