

Measuring Privacy

July 21, 2022



Today's outline

- I. Why measure privacy
- II. Challenges and obstacles
- III. Potential privacy metrics
- IV. Considerations for defining and implementing

O
P
D
P

Why measure privacy?

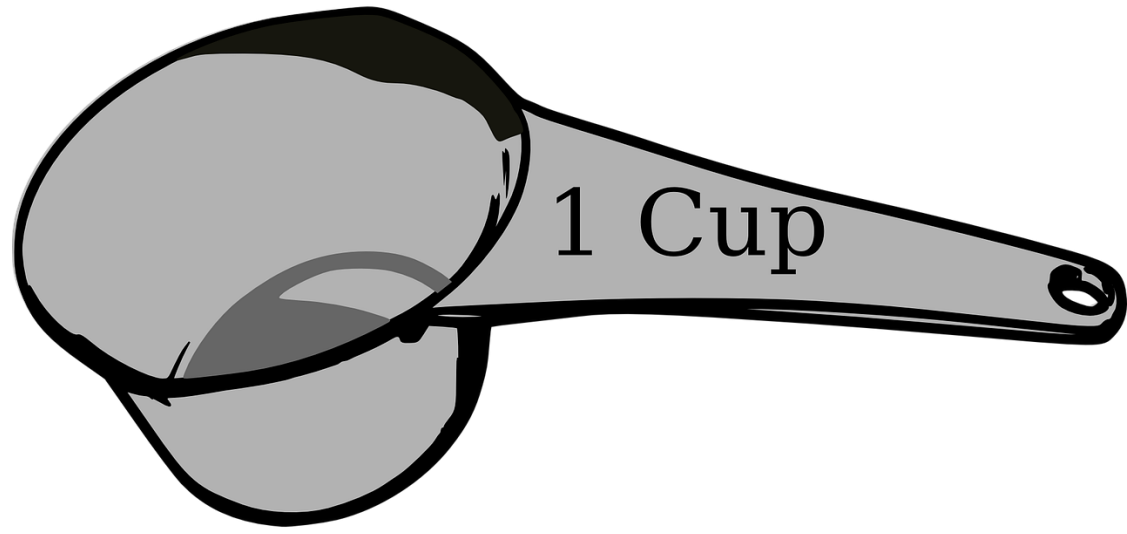
O
P
D
P

Metric – A quantifiable measurement of a business activity that allows you to measure the success or failure of that activity

KPI – A metric or combination of metrics that shows the success or failure of meeting a strategic goal or objective

KRI – A metric or combination of metrics that identifies when an acceptable level risk is exceeded

What gets measured gets managed. . . .

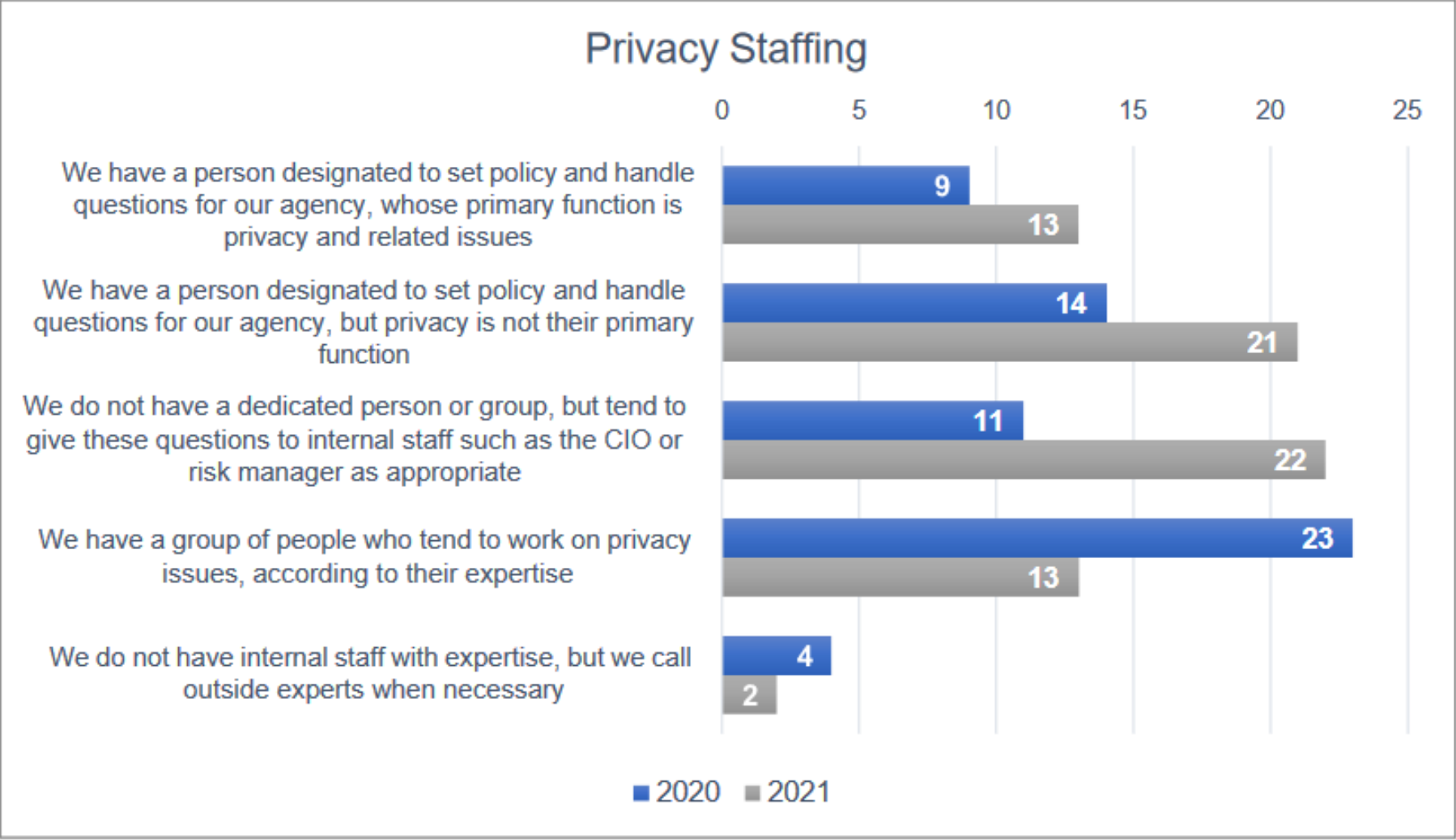


O
P
D
P



Ensure accountability for adherence to these principles, any applicable privacy laws, and the public's expectations for the appropriate use of personal information. Accountability includes creating and maintaining policies and other records to demonstrate compliance and appropriate information handling. It also includes processes for monitoring or auditing, receiving and responding to complaints, and redress for harmed individuals.

O
P
D
P



O
P
D
P

Challenges in measuring privacy

O
P
D
P

What gets measured gets managed. . . . even when it's pointless to measure and manage it, and even if it harms the purpose of the organisation to do so.

- *Simon Caulkin*



O
P
D
P

Image by [Steve Buissinne](#) from [Pixabay](#)

Measurement dangers

- Overfocus on things that can be reduced to numbers, without consideration of the unknown or unknowable
- Choosing the wrong measures (often by choosing things that are easier to measure)
- Managing exclusively to the measure, even when it's the wrong measure

O
P
D
P

Case study

- UK health care competition efforts promoted reduced waiting times for emergency room admissions
- Result – Reduced waiting times. And increased mortality rates.
- Takeaway – “Hospitals in competitive markets reduced unmeasured and unobserved quality in order to improve measured and observed waiting times.”

What gets measured matters

O
P
D
P

How do you
measure trust?



O
P
D
P

- Limited scale and maturity at agency level

- Easier to measure negative outcomes (e.g., incidents) than successful avoidance (e.g., incidents prevented or avoided)

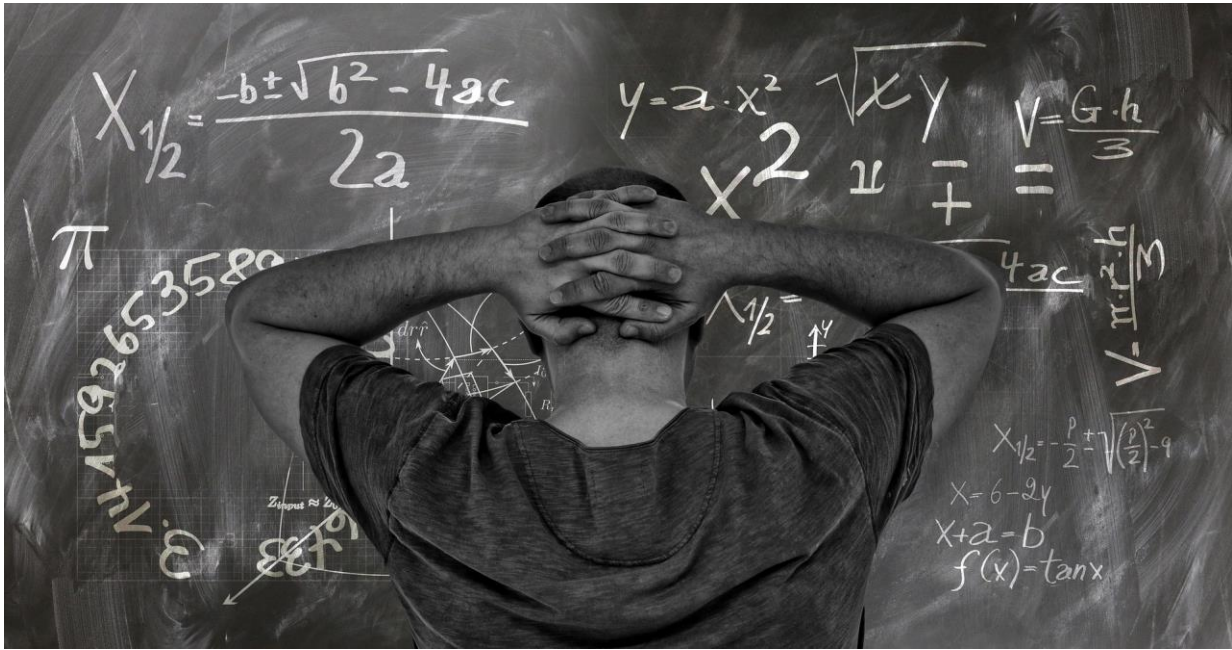


Image by [Gerd Altmann](#) from [Pixabay](#)

- Known numerator but unknown denominator

O
P
D
P

Cross-disciplinary nature of privacy



O
P
D
P

Potential privacy metrics

O
P
D
P

Data minimization

Collection and use

- Privacy impact assessments completed
- Personal information elements in data inventory
- Purged information; records retention compliance

Disclosure

- Data requests reviewed/modified/denied



O
P
D
P

Lawful, fair & responsible use

Lawful, fair, &
responsible use

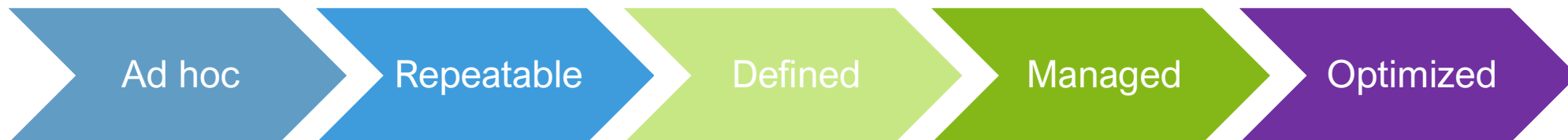


- Privacy impact assessments completed
- Number of assessment requiring significant remediation/mitigation
- Timeframe for completion
- Identified risks mitigated after prescribed time

O
P
D
P

Lawful, fair & responsible use

- Documented standards and guidance
- Age of privacy documents
- Privacy framework or maturity model adoption



O
P
D
P

Purpose limitation

Privacy impact assessments;
periodic review

Data mapping, data catalogs or
inventories

- # of applications catalogued
- # of applications that need to be catalogued



O
P
D
P

Transparency & accountability



Notices provided
Accuracy of contact information
Age of notices

O
P
D
P

Privacy spend



O
P
D
P

Transparency & accountability

Complaints from individuals
Inquiries from regulators
Response/success rate of each

O
P
D
P

Transparency & accountability

Incidents

- # of incidents by type/program
- # of breaches requiring notification
- # of individuals impacted by incidents/breaches
- Time from occurrence to discovery
- Time from discovery to escalation
- Time from discovery to determination/notification



O
P
D
P

Transparency & accountability

employees who complete training on time

Training scores

Time from onboarding to initial training completion

Privacy engagement

O
P
D
P

Due diligence

- Data requests reviewed
- Initial vendor assessments
- Permissible use audits
- Third party incidents – discovery and management
- Non-disclosure agreements
- Certificates of destruction
- DSA implementation/review



Individual participation

of requests received, closed, in progress (to access PI, to send PI to third party, to modify PI, to restrict use or to delete)

Time to respond to each

Outcomes for each



O
P
D
P

Individual participation

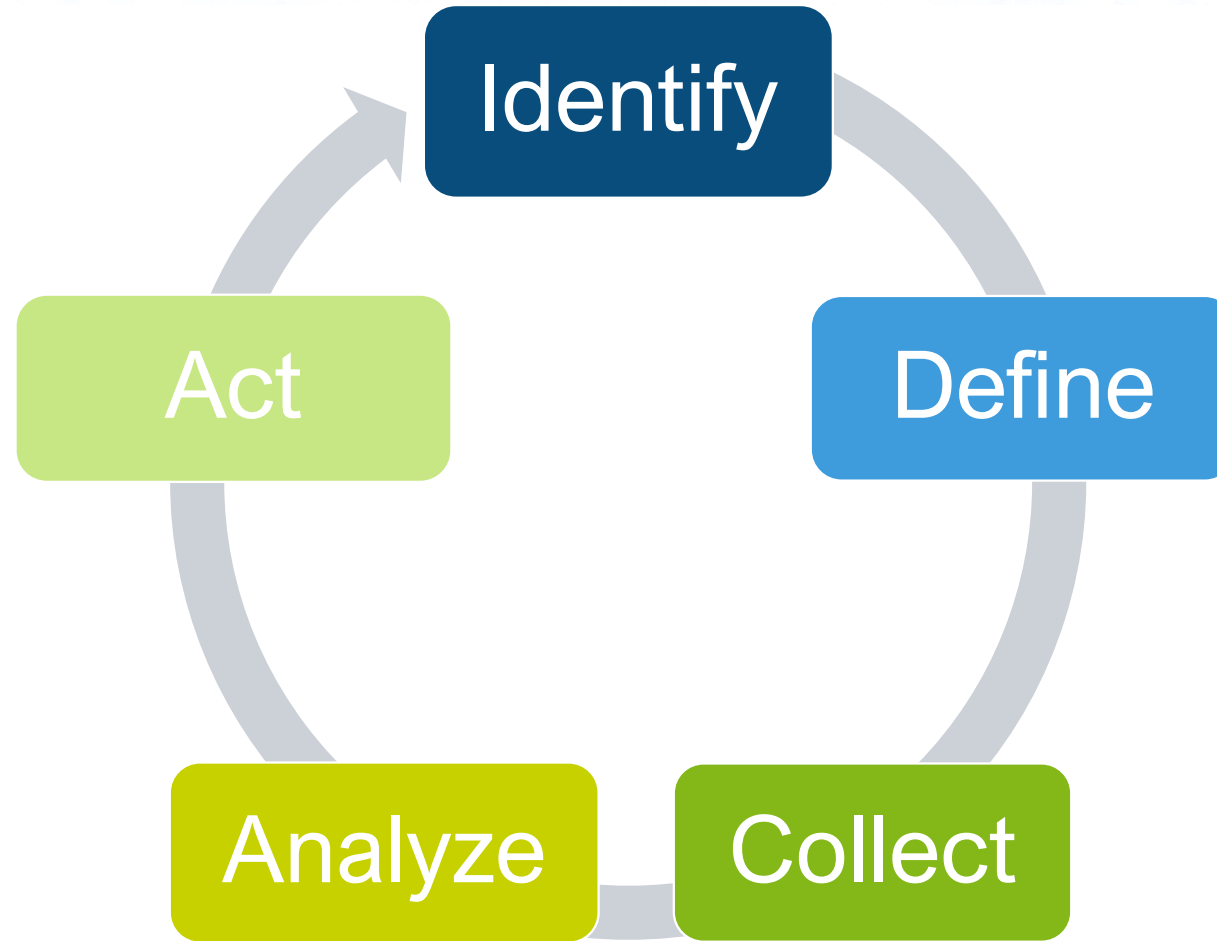
- Consent received (data sharing, processing)
- Opt-in or opt-outs for emails, cookies
- Consent withdrawn



O
P
D
P

Considerations for development and implementation

O
P
D
P



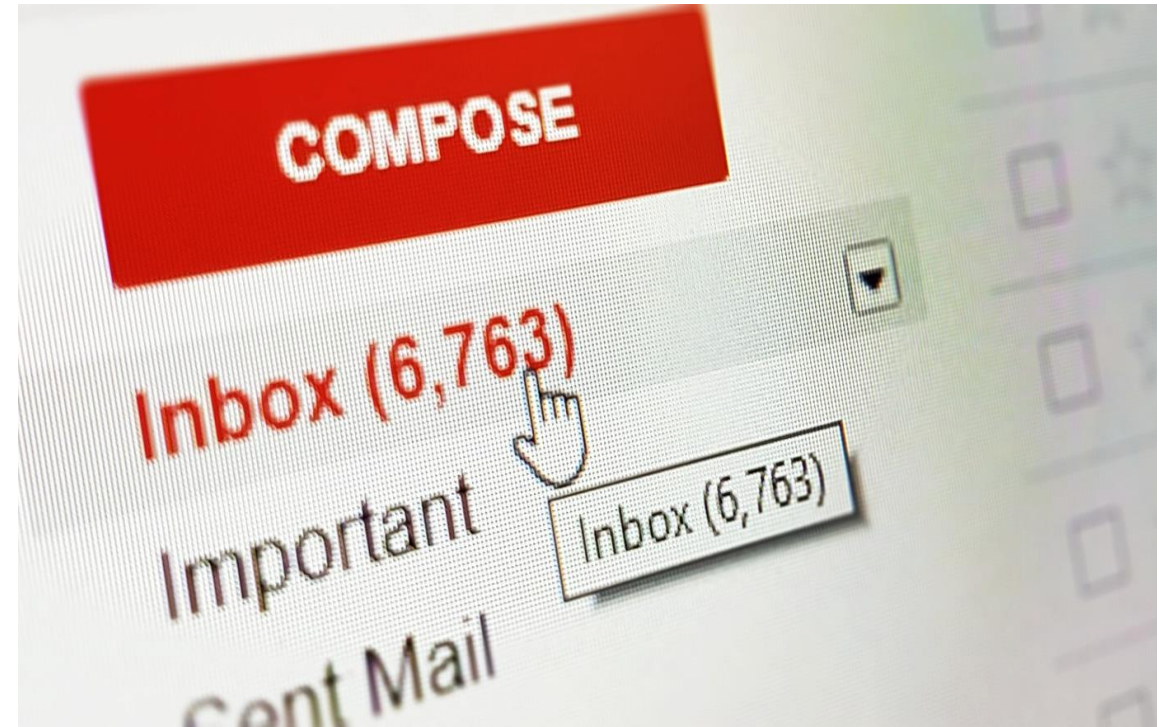
O
P
D
P



O
P
D
P

Potential audience - leadership

- Limited access and time
- Key performance indicators
- What matters to leadership?
- What matters to you?



O
P
D
P

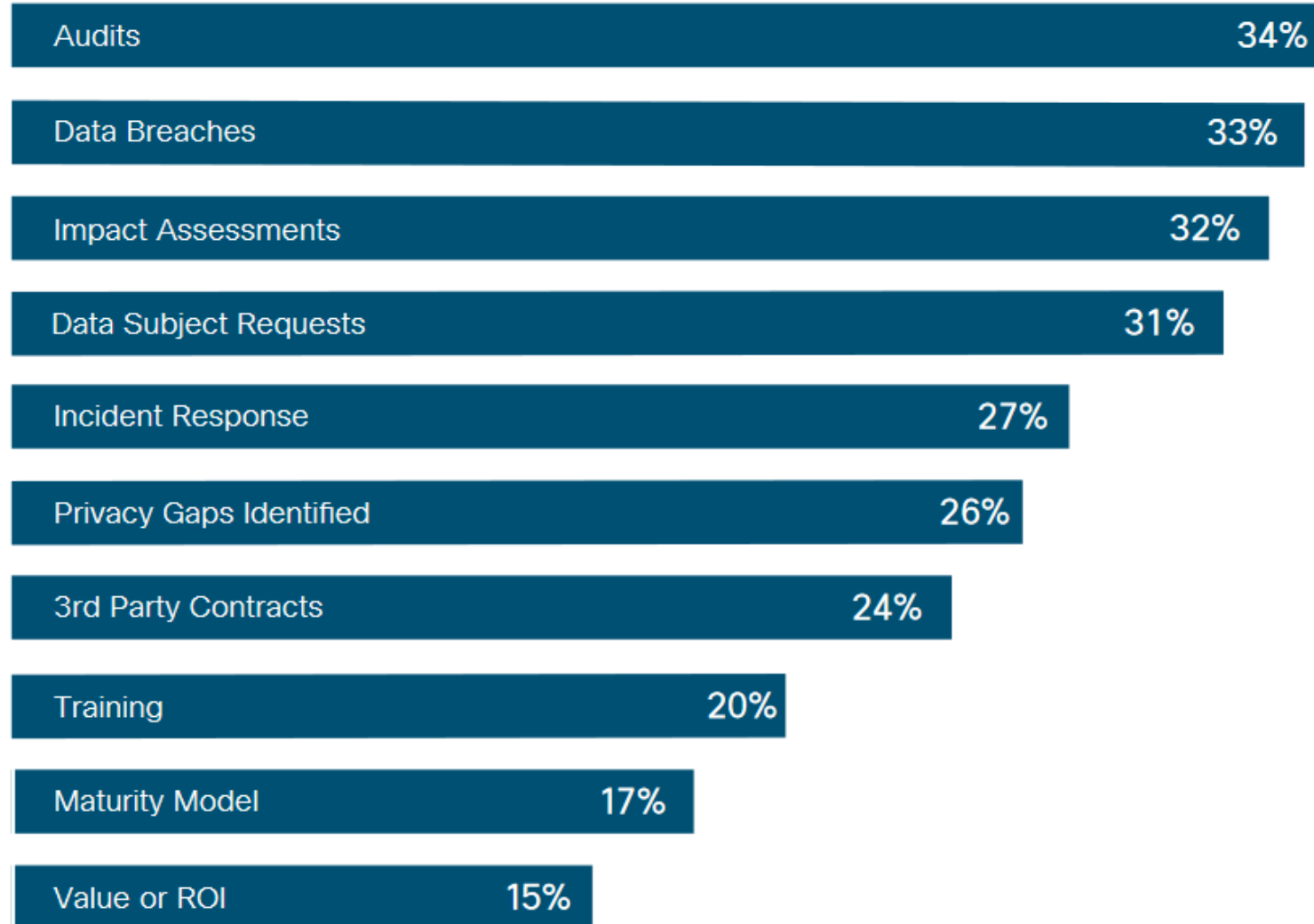
Potential audience - leadership

- 94% report one or more metrics to board of directors
- Some report as many as 10 privacy metrics
- Most report between 1 and 3

[Cisco 2022 Data Privacy Benchmark Study](#)



Potential audience - leadership



O
P
D
P

Potential audience – management peers

- Broader audience than either leadership or your team
- Measurements that peers can influence
- Caution re: oversharing

O
P
D
P

Potential audience – privacy team



Photo by [Marvin Meyer](#) on [Unsplash](#)

- Operational focus
- Less important to limit number of metrics (but care still needed!)
- Dashboards

O
P
D
P

Potential audience – other external parties

- Regulators
- Public records requests
- Authorizing environment
- Other agencies



O
P
D
P

Key attribute - quantifiable

Metrics must measure things capable of being measured

Quantitative – objective, numeric values (counts, time)

Qualitative – subjective, quality and experience-based

CIRCULAR REASONING BECAUSE WORKS

O
P
D
P

Call center performance

of calls

Average call time

Average wait time

Abandonment rate

Surveys

- Satisfaction
- Promoter score
- Open-ended

O
P
D
P

Activity – The level of activity

Trends – The level of an activity or occurrence over a period of time

Outcome – The measure of activity compared to some qualitative goal

SMART metrics

Specific – Does it clearly define objective and goals?

Measurable – Is success capable of being measured?

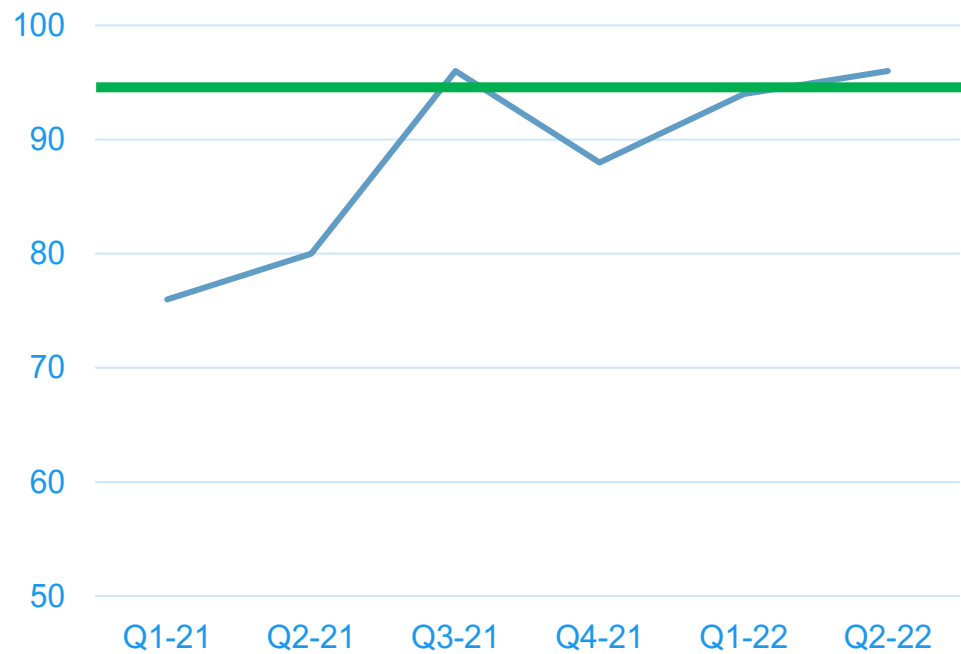
Achievable – Is success possible?

Relevant – Does measurement fit within overall goals?

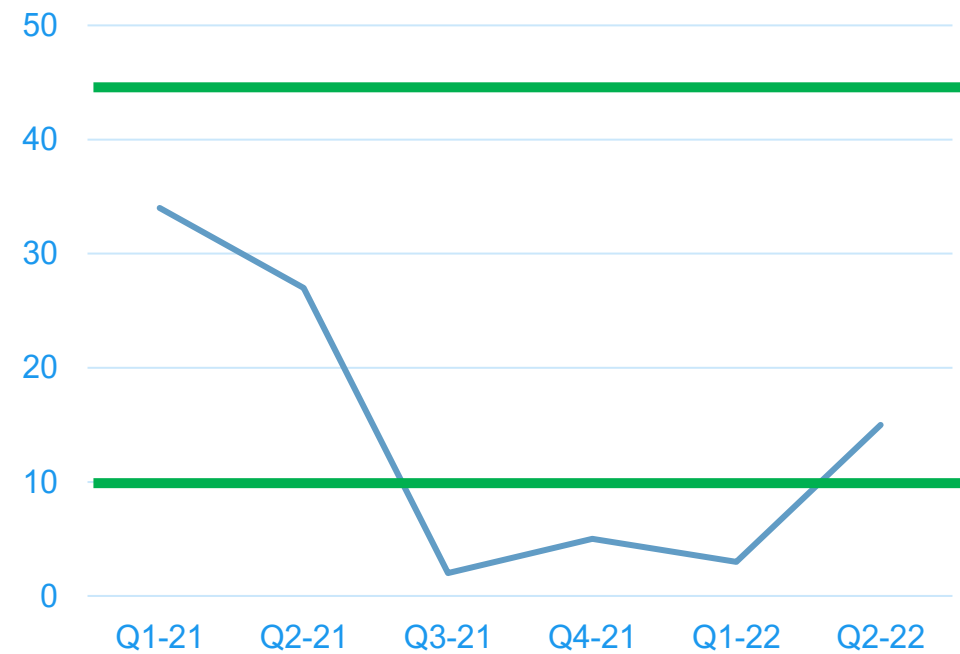
Time-bound – Is there a relevant timeline for measurement?

Thresholds for success

A count without a goal or risk level is likely of little value



Goal



Range

O
P
D
P

Thresholds for success

- Industry benchmarks
- Other agencies
- Other metrics in your own agency
- Applicable regulations
- Your own commitments, frameworks or maturity models
- Your own experience over time

It's worth spending the time to fully define before putting into use.

- Consistency helps you evaluate over time
- Avoid analysis delays
- Doesn't mean you can't revisit (especially goals)



O
P
D
P

Collection considerations



Repeatable and consistent

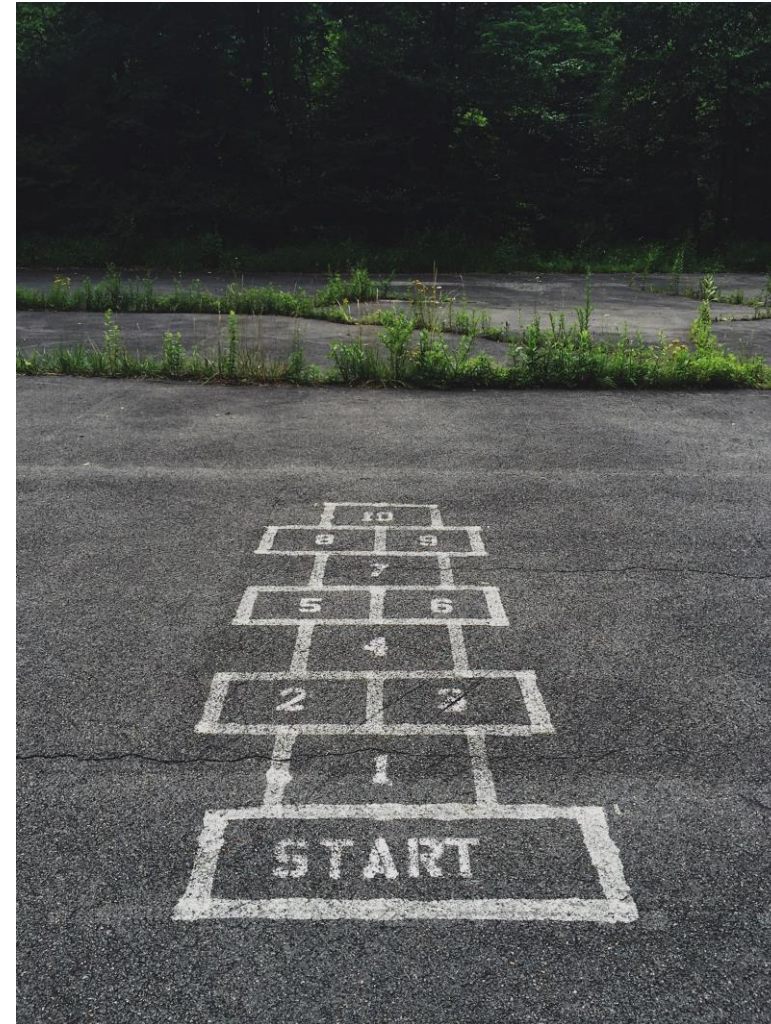
Embed early

Leverage other processes

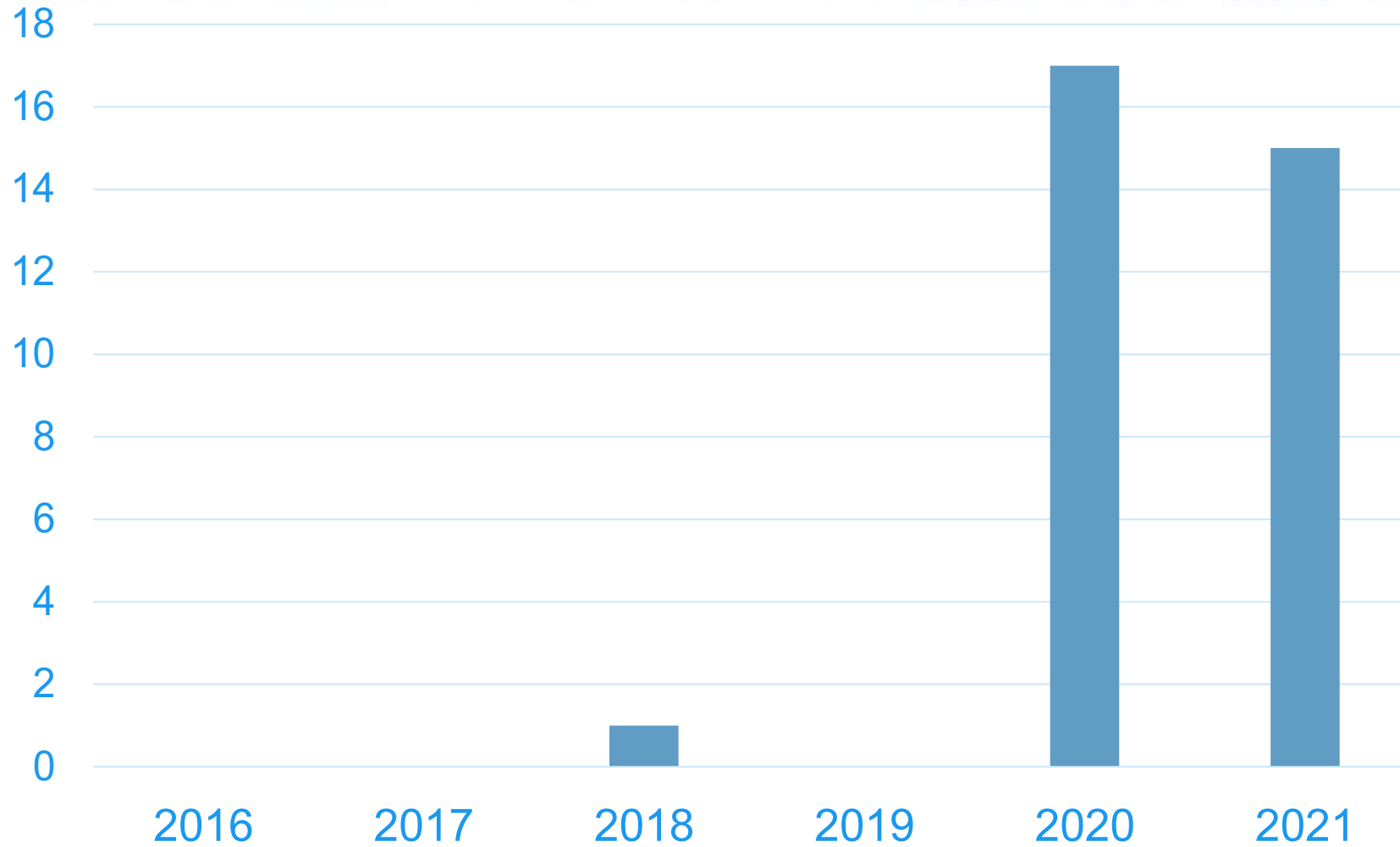
Cost shouldn't exceed value

O
P
D
P

- Carefully consider overall story – don't jump to conclusions
- Even when carefully defined, the measurements are the start

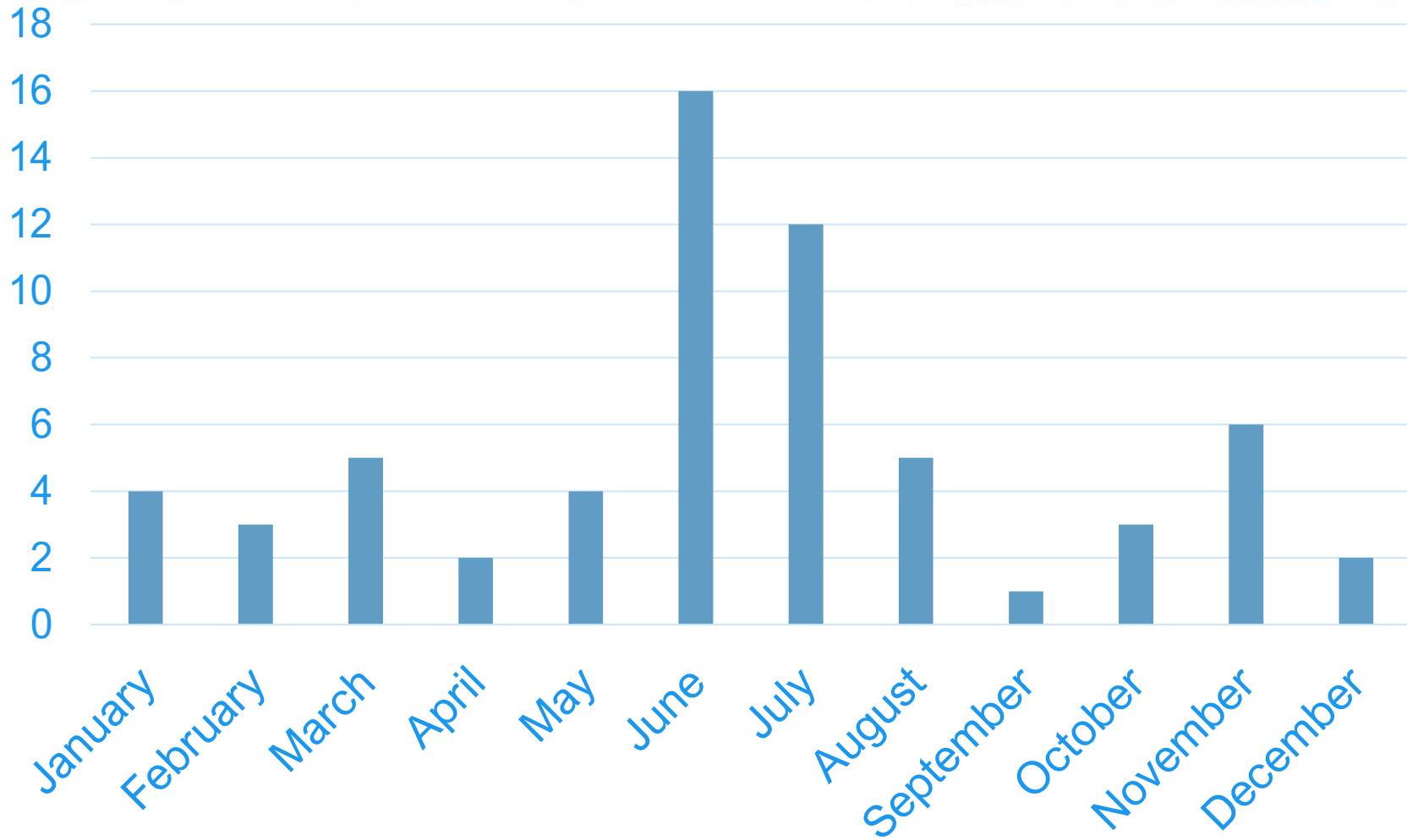


Incidents by Year



O
P
D
P

Incidents by Month



O
P
D
P

Good metrics drive change.



O
P
D
P

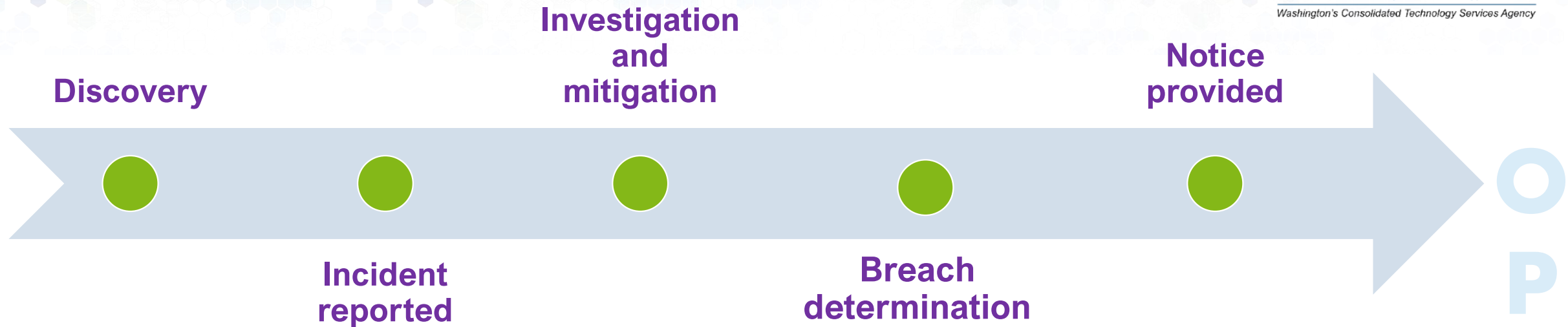
Requirement – Agencies must provide notice of breach to affected individuals within 30 days of discovery

Measure – Average time from discovery to notification

Goal – 25 days

Results – Missed target 9 out of last 12 months





Lag in reporting – insufficient training and awareness

Lag in investigation – possibly insufficient privacy resources or lack of cooperation from business units

Lag in determination – possibly insufficient privacy resources or poor relationship with attorneys or leadership

Lag in providing notification – possibly insufficient privacy resources, lack of cooperation or other challenges like translation

How will it be communicated?

- Reporting mechanisms and communication channels
 - Existing processes?
 - Required formats?
 - New relationships needed?
- Dashboards, slides, narrative reports

- Metrics should be quantifiable, relevant and actionable
- Consider intended audiences and how they will be used
- Think outside the box (and early) about data collection opportunities
- Take the time to understand and tell the story behind the data

Other resources

[RadarFirst – How to Use Privacy Metrics for](#)

[Program Improvement and to Prove ROI](#)

[Cisco 2022 Data Privacy Benchmark Study](#)

[FPF Privacy Metrics Report](#)

[Aaron Weller Importance of Metrics](#)

[NIST Privacy Framework](#)

[AICPA Privacy Management Framework](#)



Questions?

privacy@watech.wa.gov
watech.wa.gov/privacy

O
P
D
P