

## Biometrics and Privacy Issues

**Problems and Promises** 





### Security vs. Privacy

- Accountable to Management
- Risk based assessment. (how likely is it?)
- Access and use controls defined by the system owner.
- Focused on protecting against outsiders.

**Encryption Helps**When is it decrypted?

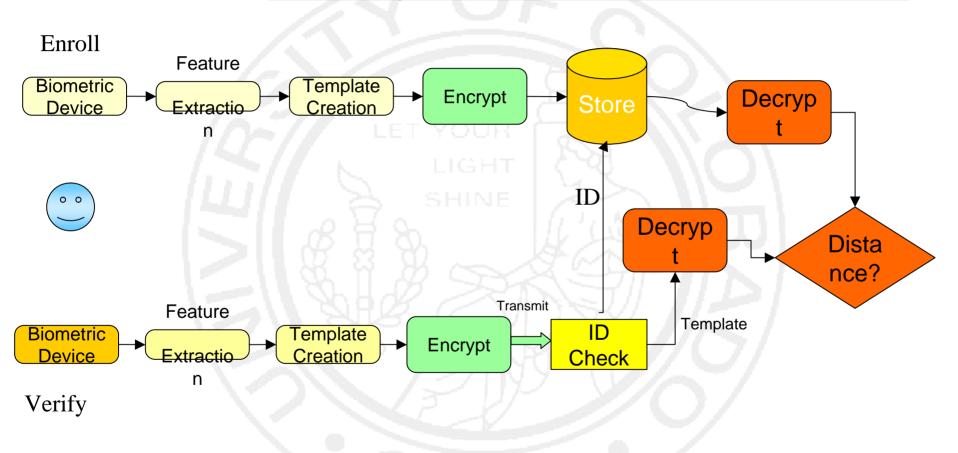
- > Accountable to the person.
- Capabilities based assessment.(is it possible?)
- > Access and use controls defined by use limitation and consent of subject, and legislation.
- Protecting against outsiders, insiders and system owner.

Who has the keys? When is it decrypted?





## Traditional Encrypted Biometric Privacy Vulnerabilities "Levels"







### **Revocable Biometrics?**

### The Key Issue with Biometrics

- The biggest problem with biometrics
  - If someone steals a token, IT issues a replacement
  - If someone gets your private key, you can revoke the matching certificate and make that key useless
    - A new certificate is created with the new public key
- What do you do when someone steals your template or spoofs your biometric?
  - The concept of a revocable credential does not exist in single-factor biometric solutions



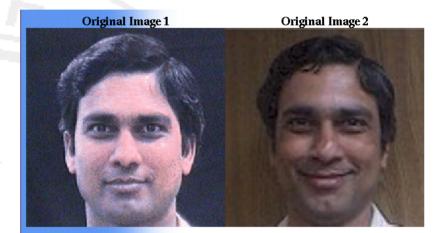
From talk by Chris Miller RSA security Feb 2002





# Early Revocable or Cancelable Biometrics

- IBM's work: Distortion or mixed image:
  - Invertible given transform
  - Distorts "distance"
  - Can be used for "identification"
  - + Cancel by changing transform
  - + Different transforms for different applications



Intentional Distortion

Same Distortion Applied

#### Selected publications:

Enhancing security and privacy in biometrics-based authentication systems N. Ratha, J. Connell, R. Bolle IBM Systems Journal, vol. 40, no. 3, 2001, pp. 614-634.



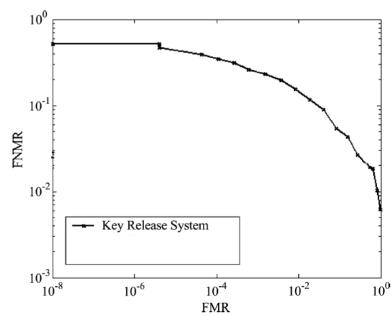


## Revocable "hashes" A.k.a. Biometric "keys"

- Hash biometric data to form identity key.
  - Cannot compute "distance" hence need exact match which means it must truncate biometric data to "stable" region

 Must add forward error correction to address errors/lost features.

- Truncation increasesFMR and FNMR
- FMR/FNMR tradeoff fixed by hash, cannot vary by application or site





### Biometric key "conclusions"

"While researchers have proposed many interesting and clever ideas of generation or binding of biometric keys, we believe many critical problems peculiar to the biometric domain have not been satisfactorily solved."

•Ulugdag, Pankanti, Prabhakar & Jain, Proc. of IEEE, June 2004.





## Revocable biometrics with robust distance measure

Outlier region

- Revocable and supports different non-linkable transforms for different applications (i.e. private)
- > Not invertible, even given transform parameters
- Variations using incorporating passcode and/or smart-card can be configured to support verification without supporting identification.
- ► Includes both a "Hash" and other fields that are needed for distance computation. Penalty Penalty
- Supports a robust distance measure while encoded!
- Practical to implement :-)



Least-squares  $p = c d^2$ 

**Robust** 

d=Raw distance of item from model



## "Don't be too quick to strike a balance between privacy and security. As Americans, we are entitled to a full measure of both"

 Admiral James Loy, Head, Transportation Security Agency USA, 9th Annual Privacy & American Business Conference, March 2003

