

"What are they gonna do with my data?"

Privacy Expectations, Concerns, and Behaviors in Virtual Reality

Abhinaya S.B., Abhishri Agrawal, Yaxing Yao, Yixin Zou, Anupam Das

North Carolina State University

UNC Chapel Hill

Johns Hopkins University

Max Planck Institute for Security and Privacy

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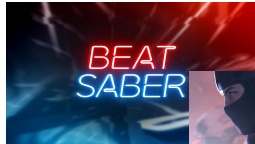


Socializing

bigscreen

YouTube VR

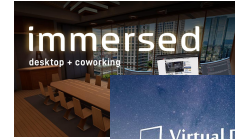
Streaming



Gaming



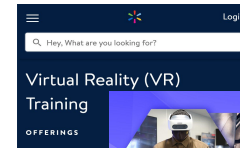
360-degree immersive experiences



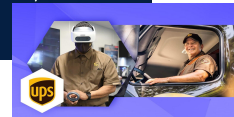
Productivity



3D design & modeling



Virtual training



Privacy Risks Aplenty!

- User identification from motion, biometric data, and usage patterns with high accuracy
- Sensitive inferences about user attributes such as physical/mental conditions, emotions and personality
- Usage patterns used to influence purchase decisions
- Extraction of sensitive data such as passwords through keystroke inference attacks and remote keylogging attacks



VR User Privacy: Then Vs Now

VR User Concerns in 2018 (Adams et al., SOUPS 2018):

- Well-being (physical, psychological, etc.)
- Privacy:
 - Data collection from camera/microphone sensors
 - Reputation of headset manufacturer

VR landscape now:

- Growth in market, user base, affordable headsets
- New VR use cases such as virtual desktops, erotic role-play



VR User Privacy: A Re-evaluation

Semi-structured
interviews



Active users of VR
applications

- **RQ1:** What are VR users' **expectations** of privacy and data practices in VR?
- **RQ2:** What are VR users' privacy **concerns** and reasons for not having concerns?
- **RQ3:** What are VR users' **practices to manage their privacy** in VR and reasons for not having privacy-protective practices?

Study Design

125 valid responses to screening survey; 20 completed interviews

Recruitment

- VR-specific subreddits
- Facebook groups
- Discord servers
- Snowball sampling

Requirements

- At least 18 years old
- Residing in the US
- Current user of at least one VR application

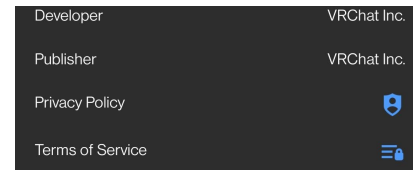
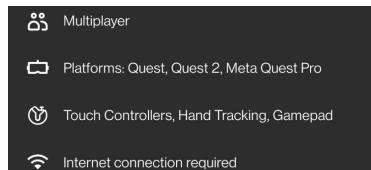
Screening survey questions

- VR usage: frequency, duration, headsets used, activities performed
- Demographics

Participants verified to be VR users by checking their headsets through webcam before interview

Study Design: Interviews

- Presented screenshots containing data collection information in VR apps used by participants
- Showed logos & branding of popular VR products to elicit participant perception about them



RQI:VR Users' Privacy Expectations

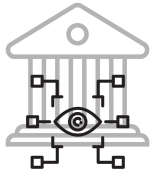
A Few Expectations of Data Collection and Usage

- Monetization of biometric data
- Demographic information collection for targeted VR app development
- User interests collected for targeted advertising within or outside VR
- Speculations about developers having access to the feed of users' personal living space

Understanding of Data Practices (Screenshot activity)

- Reactions varied; some data collection was expected and rationalized based on functionality
- Participants were confused/surprised when they couldn't identify a reasonable use case for certain data collection

RQ2:VR Users' Privacy Concerns



Institutional Privacy Concerns

- Platform & App Surveillance
- Sale and sharing of data
- Perceived lack of regulations
- Trust and concern levels depending on company size, reputation and past privacy-violating practices



Social Privacy Concerns

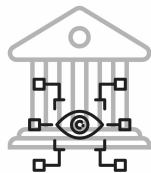
- Eavesdropping and unauthorized recording by other users
- Impersonation: particularly of children/hard-of-hearing individuals
- Doxxing
- Cross-platform inferences based on linked social media



Device-related Privacy Concerns

- Leakage of confidential work data while using virtual desktop
- Leakage of sensitive data (e.g., passwords) while livestreaming
- Access to sensory data

RQ2: Reasons for Lacking Privacy Concerns



Institutional
Privacy Concerns



Social
Privacy Concerns



Device-related
Privacy Concerns

- **Awareness** of data practices
- **Willingness** to share data for improving VR
- **Trust** in various entities of the VR ecosystem
- **Lack of perceived harm**

“ Even if they knew all of my usage data on [device], what are they gonna do with it? ”

RQ3:VR Users' Privacy-protective Behaviors



Device-oriented Measures

- Purchase “privacy-friendly” VR headsets
- Minimizing device access to sensitive data



App-oriented Measures

- Checking data practices before app use
- Minimizing cross-platform inferences



Interaction-oriented Measures

- Avoiding disclosure of PII
- Limiting certain types of interactions

RQ3: Reasons for Lacking Privacy-protective Behaviors



Device-oriented
Measures



App-oriented
Measures



Interaction-oriented
Measures

- **Lack of concern** and **limited awareness** of privacy implications
- **Economic considerations** in switching VR headsets
- Desire to continue **enjoying VR**

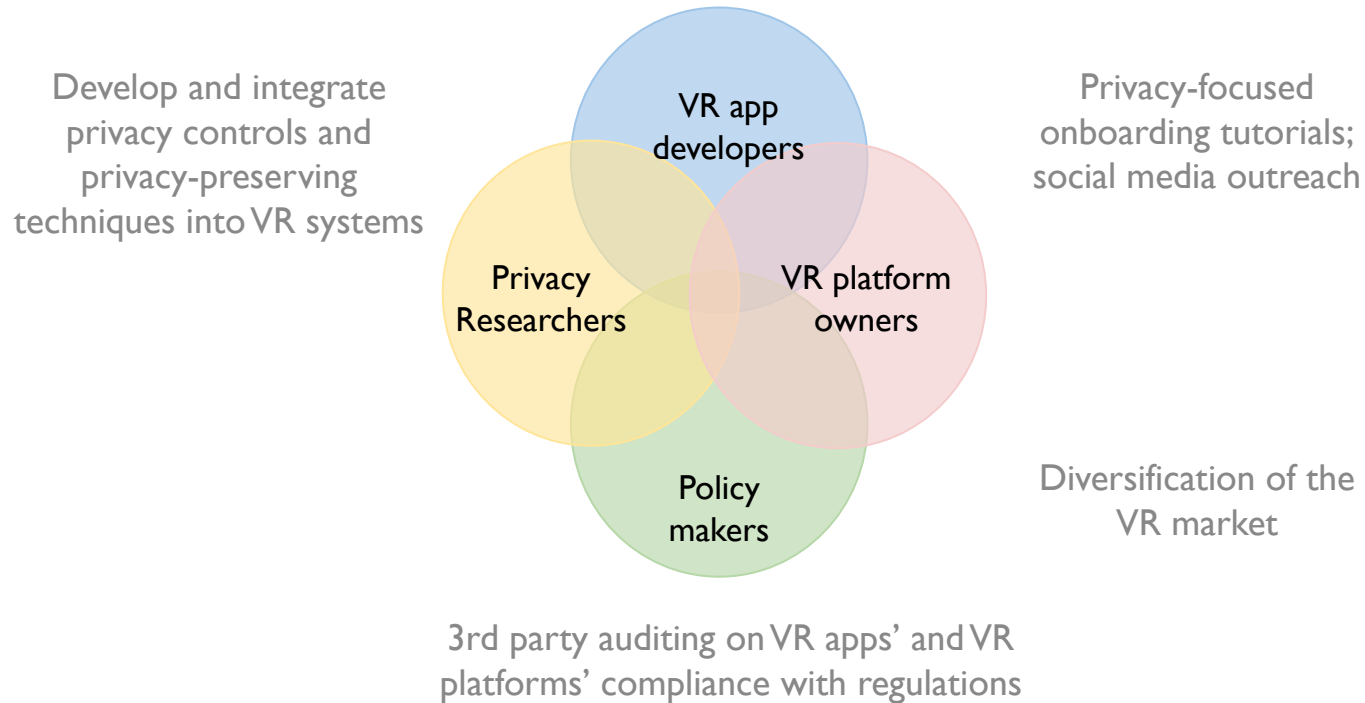
“ *It's mildly embarrassing, but I usually continue to use the app... what am I going to do, make my own?* ”

VR User Privacy: Misconceptions

- Underestimation of the types of sensitive data collected and their privacy implications
- Lack of awareness about advanced attacks (e.g., keystroke inference, remote keylogging)
- Misplaced concerns about "lack of regulations" for non-US VR products



Recommendations



Thank You

Key Takeaways:

- VR users' privacy expectations reveal *misconceptions*
- VR users have several *institutional, social* and *device-related* privacy concerns
- They protect their privacy using *device-oriented*, *app-oriented* and *interaction-oriented* measures

Call to Action for stakeholders in the VR ecosystem:

- Reduce users' misconceptions about VR privacy through social media outreach and privacy-focused tutorials
- Conduct third-party auditing on VR apps' and platforms' compliance with regulations
- Develop privacy controls into VR systems
- Diversify the VR market to provide consumers with more choice for their privacy



Read our paper



Access our study
materials

Contact:

asrivid@ncsu.edu

anupam.das@ncsu.edu