Open Data, Privacy, and Fair Information Principles

Frederik Borgesius, Mireille van Eechoud, Jonathan Gray

Berkeley, BCLT/BTLJ Symposium 17 April 2015

Open Data, Privacy, and Fair Information Principles

From the perspective of the FIPs,

how can privacy and related interests be respected,

while not unduly hampering benefits of data disclosure?

Open Data

“Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose”

www.opendefinition.org

Fair Information Principles

- Purpose specification principle
    - Collect data for specified purposes
    - No use for incompatible purposes

Fair Information Principles

- Purpose specification principle
    - Collect data for specified purposes
    - No use for incompatible purposes

- Versus open data:
    - No re-use restrictions

Four data types

(i) Raw personal data

(ii) Pseudonymized data

(iii) Anonymized data

(iv) Non-personal data

- Different risks
- Fuzzy boundaries

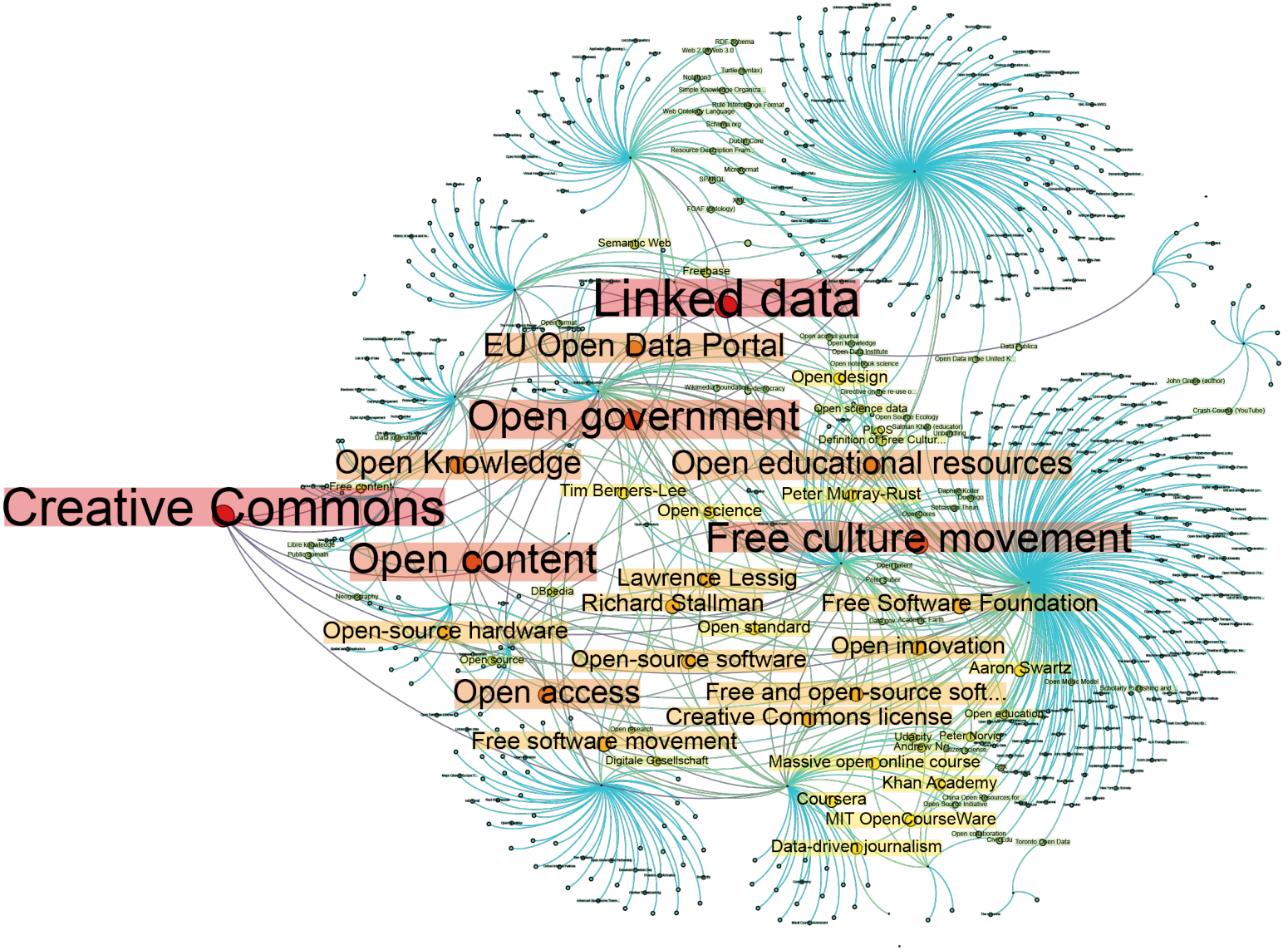
Balancing privacy & benefits data disclosure

Even when “open data” is not feasible,

data can sometimes be disclosed with restrictions.

E.g.

- Disclosure, access restrictions
- Disclosure, use restrictions



Mapping open data and privacy on digital media

Thank you!

Frederik Borgesius, Mireille van Eechoud, Jonathan Gray

www.ivir.nl