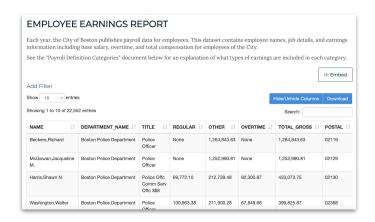
LEGAL & ETHICAL ANALYSIS OF RE-IDENTIFICATION IN OPEN DATASETS

City of Boston's Annual Employee Earnings Report

Ferdous Alam, Sissie Cui, Kelly Nguyen



THE DATASET



Employee Earnings Report 2021

One of the open datasets hosted on Analyze Boston, Boston's Open Data Hub

REFRESHED ANNUALLY

Each year, the City of Boston **publishes payroll data** including employee names, job details, and earnings information including base salary, overtime, and total compensation for employees of the City

12 KEY COLUMNS

NAME, DEPARTMENT_NAME, TITLE, REGULAR, RETRO, OTHER, OVERTIME, INJURED, DETAIL, QUINN_EDUCATION_INCENTIVE, TOTAL_GROSS, POSTAL

PUBLISHED BY ANALYZE BOSTON

This new open data platform is a part of the city of Boston's **Open Data to Open Knowledge project**

OUR RE-IDENTIFICATION RESULTS

Name	Title	Address	Total Compensation	Home Value	Phone
	Police Offc Comm Serv	27 Sanders Dr. Saugus, MA 01906	\$218,896.36	\$822,827	781-558-5150
	Captain/Academy Instructor	74 Ridge Hill Dr, Hanover, MA 02339	\$291,315.37	\$536,000	781-982-9466
-	Police Captain/DDC	60 Cliftondale St, Roslindale,MA 02131	\$336,410.11	\$975,600	617-962-4865
	Head Trainer	28 Wilcock St; Dorchester Center, MA 02124	\$110,454.96	\$429,900	617-436-0487
	Police Lieutenant	10 Clover Cir Melrose, MA 02176	\$305,741.24	\$983,500	617 593-0814

PRIVACY ANALYSIS

Taxonomy and Contextual Integrity

Context

- A major purpose of the Public Records Law is to enable taxpayers to monitor government activities, expenditures and employees.
- Disclosing detailed personal information seems to be understandable despite concerns about invasion of privacy

How is the data collected, processed and disseminated?



A data subject(police officer) provides data on a continuous basis, either proactively or passively.





Information Dissemination



The disclosure of personnel information may enable the public to monitor the government's effort in realizing transparency, but raises serious concerns about the invasion of privacy

As the recipient of the information, the Boston government processes the data and share it publicly on an annual basis.

PRIVACY ANALYSIS

Mulligan et al.'s analytic



Data openness and privacy are fundamentally contrast concepts



Due to the Public Record Law, as an employer, the Boston government has no **mechanism** to protect its employee, the police officer's privacy



Privacy is not **justified** because personal identifiable information is disclosed to the public and more personal information such as home address could be further identified



A full disclosure of detailed personal information seems to be a social practice in the context of government transparency



Potential harms include physical safety and financial fraud and scams (i.e. credit card related fraud)



The employee records of the past 10 years are still available today. **Data minimization** and **data retention** practices need to be reviewed to avoid unnecessary disclosure

ETHICAL & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

First Name & Last Name



IT'S A KEY IDENTIFIER

First and Last Name is the key identifier for multiple online databases, social media, government look-ups (criminal history, sexual offenders)



ARE WE DOOMED TO REPEAT HISTORY?

An ethical dilemma exists: Sensitive data may adversely affect one's reputation. Just because a crime has been committed, it is not indicative of all future actions

Zip Code



PAIR NAME + ZIP TO GET EVEN MORE INFORMATION

Pairing the two will get almost exact location, eventually homeowner, tax information, etc.



POLICE OFFICERS ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE

Criminals may behave vindictively, actively trying to re-identify the open dataset in order to invade privacy or cause bodily harm

CURRENT LAW AND OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC RECORDS LAW

- Every government record in Massachusetts is presumed to be public unless there is an exemption
- → Anyone may request records directly from a Records Access Officer (RAO)



OPEN DATA DOES NOT ABIDE BY THE SAME LAW

- → There is **only vague guidance** for the open datasets in Boston's *Open and Protected Data Policy*
- → Open data is especially sensitive because anyone can access at any time and there is no request record



STEPS TO IMPROVE

- → Open Data should ideally be governed by **stricter** Code of Conduct
- → Take smaller steps to improving privacy: (1) learning the potential positions of harm (2) create a request form as a way to create a moderate barrier to entry to deter malicious intents
- → Data minimization and perturbing to the data is recommended

THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS ?