

PII/Privacy in the Open Dataset Inventory

PII stands for Personally Identifiable Information. In 2016, Seattle's Chief Privacy Officer, Susan Goodman, is leading a data inventory project to identify all the City's information assets that are likely to contain PII. To ensure that the Open Dataset Inventory aligns and integrates with the Citywide data inventory, we ask that Open Data Champions mark any dataset that may contain PII in the data inventory template.

PII includes but is not limited to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and initials in any combination• Identification numbers (e.g., Social Security)• Birthdate• Age• Gender• Home address• Home telephone number• Personal cellular, mobile or wireless number• Personal e-mail address• Drivers' license number• Information on medical or health conditions• Financial information (credit cards, billing info, account info)• Health information• Student information• Minor/Youth information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marital status• Nationality• Sexual behavior or sexual preference• Physical characteristics• Racial or ethnic origin• Religious, philosophical or political beliefs• Trade union membership• Biometric data• Household information• Consumer purchase or billing history• Unique device identifiers (IP/ MAC addresses)• Location (e.g., GPS) info (including that provided by mobile devices)• Criminal information• Civil justice information
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It is also possible for data to be aggregated to form PII. For example, if one dataset has the names of everyone who works in a department, and another dataset shows that 100 percent of that department's eligible staff are members of a trade union, you could conclude that each of those people is a member of a trade union. If this kind of concern is present, please mark "yes" under the "Privacy/PII" column.

As a City, we are committed to protecting PII to the greatest possible extent. The Open Data Program recommends that PII not be published via the open data portal, even if data must be made public because of other laws (e.g. the Public Records Act). Exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis, weighing both the risks and the benefits of publication. All datasets will be reviewed for privacy prior to publication.