00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:13.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
OK, everything is set up again, it's just takes longer and longer these days to build up a good morning. Welcome back. I'm happy to see you all after reading week. Hope you've had some time off or time to catch up on reading as opposed.

00:00:13.890 --> 00:00:43.860  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, and yeah, welcome back. Just before I start I actually just an interesting seminar this evening at Pasar. It's online and there's a presentation by John Byrne Murdoch, who is one of the Financial Times data editors. All the Financial Times, graphs and stuff. He's one of the senior ones. It's it's free. You can sign up and it's probably under cars or what websites somewhere? So if you're interested, might be. Might be nice to to actually attend so it's just a.

00:00:44.860 --> 00:01:14.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Small, small little tap and it could be quite interesting. He's he's been doing quite some some cool work. A lot of the Financial Times kovetz raids visualizations had been made by influencers and you really dives into there, so I'm assuming you will be talking a lot about that and I think even Financial Times one after the first ones in the past couple of years that actually hired somebody specifically to do data visualization in communication of news articles and stories with with data and how you.

00:01:20.790 --> 00:01:35.240  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Anyhow, for us today, so last week, well last week that we that we would be here we talked a little bit at all grid MC governance where Jane of this custom examples on.

00:01:35.590 --> 00:01:43.790  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, using data and algorithms for for from work for a government perspective and some some caveats to it so.

00:01:45.100 --> 00:02:03.200  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Well, we had. So now we're gonna move to more of a bit of a more practical, practical element of to module where we're going to talk a little bit about it regulations in governance. So we've talked about different types of data, biases, representation, different type of theories to to look into power relationships, and understand.

00:02:04.390 --> 00:02:15.220  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Just data and from different different perspectives. And now it's a bit more of a practical approach. So OK, now we know all of this, but what's been done in in practice? How how was.

00:02:16.210 --> 00:02:27.660  
Van Dijk, Justin  
States are regulated if you may so first going to talk a little bit about privacy and confidentiality, then we're going to talk about the current data protection legislation, especially in EU.

00:02:28.920 --> 00:02:30.540  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And also the UK even though.

00:02:30.880 --> 00:02:42.580  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, and that's fishy part of it anymore, so that's the GDPR General Data Protection Regulation and the Data Protection Act and and some of the repercussions of the GDPR in the information age.

00:02:42.630 --> 00:02:42.890  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Which.

00:02:45.600 --> 00:03:13.190  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So first, what is what is the idea of data protection? And these are some some some elements that are also in your on your reading list, so data protection refers to a set of legal rules that aims to protect the rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, and specifically on those individuals whose personal data or somehow collected stored there are processed used in what way whatsoever? So when whenever there is data protection that normally applies these type of.

00:03:13.250 --> 00:03:19.610  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Data and the ultimate objective of data protection in general is to ensure some type of fairness.

00:03:20.020 --> 00:03:27.330  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, in terms of outcomes and in terms of processing and what what is exactly means, we will get into it.

00:03:28.520 --> 00:03:29.230  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:03:29.870 --> 00:03:39.520  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So maybe the first question would be why are we worried about data? Well we we have had some reasons that we could be worried about it 'cause we've been talking about this for the past couple of weeks.

00:03:41.290 --> 00:04:10.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But our data are being used in all kinds of ways, so even if you go to a website, little cookies, they trace your behavior and there's different types of cookies you got your functional cookies, which actually you know you go through website and click on a setting. The next time we go to the website, it remembers your setting. How does it know that? Well, the mood first time you load it up, it plays like a tiny little text file into your browser history so it recognized like oh every time we go here and I I want dark mode. Just start after the standard walk. So those are your functional cookies.

00:04:11.160 --> 00:04:41.470  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then you have to ease tracking cookies, which would actually try to get user information. They might recognize your browser and your operating system and that combination, maybe with some other sites you visit they can build a profile. So yeah, we should be probably a bit worried about it for the main reason is that not just theirs, but also the contact tracing apps and all the other other type of companies and things we talked about over the past past couple of weeks is that we give these personal data out.

00:04:42.030 --> 00:05:10.740  
Van Dijk, Justin  
In return for some service or extensive boots, but we have little or no control how this data actually being useful. She act, we don't, and that's why we're slowly moving into the legislation area. Well before we got that, privacy is actually yeah, defined as a human right, and there's another reason of why it's important that there was already included in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where privacy is actually highlighted as this. This is, this is a human right. People have the right to privacy.

00:05:12.130 --> 00:05:12.980  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:05:14.810 --> 00:05:44.930  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Which raised under question. OK, that's also it's important for us as persons with why is this also of particular interest for us as cells as being research as well. Main reason is that the IT is kind of a balancing act between because in especially in that in human geography social sciences side we are interested in human subjects who have then individual privacy rights, but at the same time we try to balance those against the social benefits of research in terms of.

00:05:44.980 --> 00:05:59.650  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Access to these data and utility of the research. Of course, now this this becomes the difficult part. How? How does this balancing act work? And who decides on which which which way the scale tips whether your individual rights way more than the other.

00:06:00.460 --> 00:06:03.720  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Then the social benefits of research, taxes, and utility, for instance.

00:06:04.610 --> 00:06:25.620  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, so that that brings a bit more into the idea of OK, what what, what, what do you mean with the terms? So the utility and it sends the data utility is kind of the value that resulting from a data use, right? So for research is that there's some kind of research project that you can execute by having access to the data and there might be some form of a public public interest or public.

00:06:26.110 --> 00:06:37.280  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, public benefit from it because you know, we do research project on. I don't know all the cards and and why people travel by Cuban. It could be used to improve services.

00:06:39.420 --> 00:06:53.030  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Privacy is the idea is to the right famous right through be left alone or the idea of keeping your personal matters to oneself. But importantly, it's also the ability to share information selectively did not publicly.

00:06:53.470 --> 00:07:25.360  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And what this means we problem coming through in a in in a second. But privacy doesn't just mean you have to keep everything yourself, but to the right of privacy. Also means that I can share certain types of bits and information with persons or organizations that I trust you. I want to share that information with. That's still a privacy matter and that's why you're moving the AF. Confidentiality is that the moment that other person would share, sell, or whatever you want to data, you actually are breach of confidentiality, so that's when there's unauthorized.

00:07:25.520 --> 00:07:40.870  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And there are restrictions on the OR the data you share because I'm I'm telling you something and I'm telling you this in private. But the moment you will be sharing on that information, that's where you breach confidentiality. So these firms are quite important when you talk about legislation.

00:07:41.940 --> 00:08:08.160  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I'm an interesting take on it and so I put in article in the reading list for Helen. Nissenbaum was a UM came up with the theory where she defines privacy or something. She calls contextual integrity so this is a different way of thinking about privacy. Privacy in itself is very if you wanted those concepts, everybody knows what it is and at the same time nobody knows what it is. There's all kinds of definitions, but it's in a way, but they can. It's difficult to assess.

00:08:09.140 --> 00:08:13.000  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So she actually qualifies it as.

00:08:13.600 --> 00:08:37.920  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Contextual targeting is so privacy it's preserved when information flow is generated by an action or practice conform to the legitimate contextual information nodes. So I'll go through what this actually means, but the idea is that it's actually a privacy is a flexible context dependent framework to think about flows of information. So he said that she says privacy is some type of the flow of information.

00:08:39.860 --> 00:08:40.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And.

00:08:41.460 --> 00:08:45.410  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Privacy is an appropriate flow of personal information in this case, so.

00:08:46.110 --> 00:09:15.130  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, if I share some some information that is the first thing. And how do you measure? It's appropriate. That depends on the context. So for instance I go to doctor, get some diagnosis, then the doctor decides to share that with another physician and maybe with the lab that is considered inappropriate flow of personal information because of the context in which this happens, there's no risk to the person. It's not just shared like that, but there's an appropriate flow.

00:09:15.490 --> 00:09:26.210  
Van Dijk, Justin  
From the doctor to maybe not a medical expert who actually need to have access to that information in order to to perform their job, nobody would really question.

00:09:26.590 --> 00:09:57.260  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I am going to a GP in a GPS say like OK, I'm going to send you your blood data to the lab now. We will have no no no no. That's that's I only wanted to share it with you nobody. So that's a contextual information. So this is a very clear cut example. In the end you have got all these Gray areas of course, and these flows that are defined by this contextual information or norms. So it's accepted that this information is sent to the lab. It's accepted that this personal data is shared to another member of hospital staff.

00:09:57.310 --> 00:10:10.800  
Van Dijk, Justin  
For instance, and those type of things depending on what is the subject that sounded recipient information type and the transmission principle like, is it a revokable sent, or how is the information sent?

00:10:11.380 --> 00:10:37.070  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, and the moment some new type of information comes up, you have to kind of evaluate this new type of information. That's the how well norms come into place against these first three principles. So think about this idea of patient doctor confidentiality. There could be an argument to be made saying like OK, but if we aggregate all these data, we might get more insight and actually prevent a whole lot of diseases.

00:10:37.520 --> 00:10:40.970  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, even paste patients might be maybe comfortable with that.

00:10:42.040 --> 00:10:51.860  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But in this case it will be very specific to the healthcare contact, so this contextual information is very important because if these personal.

00:10:52.210 --> 00:11:15.880  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, information related to Health gets 2 private companies. For instance, you might patients getting like OK, they're getting afraid for the information being shared with the wrong persons. They might stop going to a doctor. They might stop, or you know are not comfortable telling what. But but what they want to tell and that can actually interned and also recreate wrong wrong analytics in this sense so.

00:11:16.920 --> 00:11:47.490  
Van Dijk, Justin  
In the end, I think it's very helpful for think about privacy and the way that the flows work at the same time. It's not really a very clear cut case on. OK, this is what needs to be done, but it's kind of a framework to assess what is an appropriate flow of information that can be used to assess when is something still privatized? Because privacy is actually flow of information, it shouldn't be that everything is is not shared, because that won't work. But at the same time.

00:11:47.590 --> 00:11:56.480  
Van Dijk, Justin  
How does that relate to the contract? So this theory of privacy is complex to integrity. Is A is a clear pathway of thinking about these flows of information in the appropriate context?

00:11:59.280 --> 00:12:13.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Actually, that that makes it makes you think a little bit. So maybe do some we're gonna raise hand. So think about who? If you share personal data with, but I'm going to show you some some some pictures of some companies or institutions or whatever and.

00:12:14.740 --> 00:12:18.340  
Van Dijk, Justin  
It's just raise your hand. If you would trust them with your data.

00:12:19.370 --> 00:12:23.260  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So let's say the home offers we trust the Home Office, which is personal data.

00:12:24.650 --> 00:12:30.960  
Van Dijk, Justin  
OK, got 5050. It's into. It's also interesting 'cause in this case there's of course some power relationship. If you want the visa and visa.

00:12:31.020 --> 00:12:38.980  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, I have to share that information otherwise, well, I wouldn't be standing here so it's a bit of a tricky one. Do you trust them with your information?

00:12:39.030 --> 00:12:52.460  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, OK, uhm, another one, uh, you share which was? You shared information? I mean I don't have stakes in this so you can send it OK. Most people will trust you. Sure. OK, interesting, but that's about. So let's say University of Oxford.

00:12:54.280 --> 00:12:55.250  
Van Dijk, Justin  
OK, let's let's.

00:12:56.990 --> 00:13:05.280  
Van Dijk, Justin  
There's less people which is interesting 'cause you're at. UCL but Oxford is less OK. Another one, but it would trust the University of Zimbabwe.

00:13:08.850 --> 00:13:13.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, it's kinda though it's it's not just just just some question. What's about University of Tilburg?

00:13:14.940 --> 00:13:16.450  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Probably many people wonder heard of it.

00:13:18.200 --> 00:13:29.650  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And this university, and actually, but it's interesting how we start to think about who we share information with. But there's some idea of power, maybe reputation, maybe some two more examples than Sainsbury's.

00:13:31.550 --> 00:13:35.810  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Nobody trusts a breeze. OK, fair enough, last one.

00:13:37.050 --> 00:13:41.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Very first time with you. If you would like, never tried, never share your information with Foxtons don't.

00:13:43.130 --> 00:13:55.240  
Van Dijk, Justin  
If you want to go, if you want to keep on getting getting phone calls every other day then then I then I actually to do it. But it's an interesting dynamic on like who do you trust with your data and to what extent?

00:13:57.990 --> 00:14:01.450  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So that brings you a bit of the idea of DD ethics surrounding data so.

00:14:01.910 --> 00:14:07.280  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I am at the same time. The one hand you have to use of personal data with very useful for research.

00:14:08.730 --> 00:14:14.730  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And you know, for companies they also needed to to to deliver their their services, that product and so on and so forth.

00:14:15.210 --> 00:14:27.930  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, but at the same time you noticed at risk of of your privacy being being breached. Their confidentiality of your personal data being breached, for instance because data can be linked with other datasets, and all of a sudden you become.

00:14:29.080 --> 00:14:58.260  
Van Dijk, Justin  
From an anonymous, you become personal data data points. You become identifiable in the data set, so again that brings us to DS idea of a useful way of thinking about maintaining privacy as these appropriate flow of information. So that's the the article idea about the data and now moves you too regulations. So why is it that important to bring some form of regulations? Well, there's a risk of data leakage. Leakage is so regulations in place through.

00:14:59.420 --> 00:15:13.230  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Minimize the risk of data being leaked somewhere. Mr Risk identification. Lots of other data can be combined and that example of the cell phones we've seen with billions of data points, but you can actually identify individuals anthropomorphic space and time.

00:15:13.990 --> 00:15:17.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, let's could lead to re notification and breach of privacy rights.

00:15:17.950 --> 00:15:20.600  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, risk of harm, UM.

00:15:21.660 --> 00:15:29.760  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Urban risk of demo discrimination. So there's there needs to be some form of regulation in place to mitigate these type of risks.

00:15:32.570 --> 00:15:40.890  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And that's actually when the GDPR came into play, and I think that this is in the EU at least and also the UK is the most important.

00:15:41.550 --> 00:15:42.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:15:43.290 --> 00:15:46.370  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Piece of legislation. The general Data Protection Regulation.

00:15:46.610 --> 00:15:59.910  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And that this came into existence 2016 and is one of the most. It's the most important regulation when it comes to personal data in the EU, as well as any UK because it came into.

00:16:00.420 --> 00:16:01.010  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:16:01.600 --> 00:16:09.690  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Have you gotten actors in 2018 under the data Protection Data Protection Act, and that one is still in play? Yes.

00:16:09.800 --> 00:16:10.960  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But they're good movies.

00:16:12.080 --> 00:16:35.040  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, not at this scale. 'cause I I'm not at this scale and as far as I'm aware so and now the US have some certain privacy regulations. But this is one of the the bigger one covering multiple multiple countries actually. And is there some some interesting stuff around? It's actually related to that will come to in a second. While I think this makes it quite a unique piece of legislation.

00:16:35.530 --> 00:17:06.100  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, and the design of the GDP? Or it's the idea is to protect individuals personal information in an era of mass digital data you so kind of with the whole idea of big data. This is why they came up with this and said like OK we need to new ways of thinking about the use of personal data. And it imposes much tougher restrictions than previously on how to use personal data. And this is not the interesting part is that it applies to organizations we use personal data.

00:17:06.280 --> 00:17:10.580  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Of individuals and residents in the EU, but there's also applies to.

00:17:11.450 --> 00:17:15.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, it. It actually applies to everybody. So let's say I'm.

00:17:16.920 --> 00:17:47.530  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I'm in the UK. I go to shop and buy something. I I fill out my details. That company has to be. My details are protected under GDPR, but if you are in the US and you order online, you are, your details are still protected under the same GDPR rules, so it doesn't matter where you're based, it's where your data are being kept. Any data being processed or controlled. That's the main important part, and I think there's there's been a bit of confusion, especially in GDPR. Just came into power. There's all kinds of news websites in the USA.

00:17:47.840 --> 00:17:51.640  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Just blocking all traffic from the youth 'cause they're like. We don't know how to deal with this.

00:17:52.100 --> 00:18:14.150  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, we we we we apparently we're not allowed to use tracking competes anymore. It's I think it's a bit of an unfortunate bodies. Cookie Walls is one of the most visible things with the GDP, I suppose. But they didn't know how to deal with but anyhow, so it it does apply for if your customers in a way are basically you, you still have to make sure that you comply with these type of this type of legislation.

00:18:16.360 --> 00:18:24.370  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And what is the GDPR concerned with? Well, any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual.

00:18:25.330 --> 00:18:46.320  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And similar to that, the theory of contextual integrity the the focus is on potential harm of of information being shared, but not whether a piece of information is shared. So there is some focus on the flow is also written GDPR. It is allowed to share control process and so on different pieces of information and personal data as well.

00:18:47.090 --> 00:18:47.860  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:18:48.720 --> 00:18:53.800  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And actually it applies to almost all organizations, 'cause even if you have company records.

00:18:55.640 --> 00:19:02.270  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Email addresses personal email addresses. If I were to send an email out to everybody here with.

00:19:02.330 --> 00:19:21.370  
Van Dijk, Justin  
It's up to your personal email addresses, but I don't don't do it in the post cross copy. I actually quite a big problem because I'm actually sharing some personal data or view two other people without you having given, for instance, consent 'cause there are ways in which I would be allowed to to share this.

00:19:23.390 --> 00:19:39.570  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So main point is it is concerned with personal data, so the main examples are address and contact details. Credit scoring history corresponds to and from an individual. So all those things are covered by the GDP or any form of data that relates to a person.

00:19:40.490 --> 00:19:49.330  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, I suppose why I never started studying laws because in a way it's also quite vague. Have any data that related to a person. It can be a lot of things.

00:19:50.340 --> 00:20:20.210  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then there are some special categories as well. So sensitive data have a higher status of being having to share form to being used friends to be collected or to be processed. So sexlife sexual orientation, any data on genetics, biometrics, racial or ethnic Wharton data. Political opinions, malicious believes, trade union membership, or any any any medical type of data. So those haven't.

00:20:20.370 --> 00:20:30.220  
Van Dijk, Justin  
An extra protection and are considered highly sensitive personal data. You can't just collect and process these type of these types of datasets.

00:20:33.360 --> 00:21:02.590  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm bots. There are some exemptions at mentioned, so personal data can be processed and used if at least one of the following conditions or the lawful basis maps. So I we are allowed to use some personal data to other collected processed if consent has been given. So I'm explicitly say like no, I'm I'm signing like yes you can use my data for this specific purpose is important by the way that it's only used for that specific purpose. And the GDPR you cannot.

00:21:03.170 --> 00:21:33.140  
Van Dijk, Justin  
If it consent has been given like yes, you can do this research. You're going to publish a paper on this and all of a sudden you're going to use it in a different piece of research that's not allowed, because that would fall under. The constant has been consent, has been given to specific purpose, or then personal data can be processed. If there is a contract. So for instance, I entered data sharing or license agreement in some way, or you sign a contract in which it's necessary. But again, it's related to consent in a way, because you you knowingly no.

00:21:33.200 --> 00:21:54.370  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Why you share this particular information or by some wade information is required by law. There's of course well rule and your privacy and GDPR related data protection of an individual's vital interest. If I hold the piece of personal information that could save somebody's life, I would be in in the right to actually share that.

00:21:55.090 --> 00:21:59.460  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then he sings of substantial public interest or public task.

00:21:59.950 --> 00:22:11.930  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, there's a bit of a generic big category, but most stuff that you'll find for research purposes would fall under this argument. Leading utility of using personal data.

00:22:11.990 --> 00:22:16.890  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But UM, can be can be used in a in a public interest.

00:22:17.970 --> 00:22:28.090  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And the other one is a legitimate interest, so that could be UCL collecting your your your home address for instance because they needed to to.

00:22:28.880 --> 00:22:41.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And I was sent to your admission letter and whatever, so did this. They they need that as a legitimate interest in order for their business, or in this case a university to run to function and needed information without it is not possible.

00:22:43.370 --> 00:22:44.090  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:22:45.190 --> 00:23:04.870  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So just on the terminology down. So if you data subject, that's the individual to which the personal data pertains, and then there are two two important players in a way. So every data controller. So that's the the person or entity that determines the purpose and means of the processing of personal data. So kind of.

00:23:05.830 --> 00:23:20.430  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Holster, personal data and they have the processor which is the person will processes personal data on behalf of the control off and these can be the same thing. So UCL they collect your data so the controller they determine within which.

00:23:20.870 --> 00:23:41.450  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, how we ask? They can use it. So let's say your home address and email address. And then they also promised to send by let's say using those email addresses. That would be a form of processing. A different example would be I don't know. I hold a printing company and somebody sends me their client list because they need to.

00:23:42.210 --> 00:23:48.080  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I need to client list with the dressers 'cause I need to print something and send it to them so the controller is then.

00:23:48.430 --> 00:23:56.340  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And the person sending, at least to me. Then I become a processor because I process these data to send out whatever I needed to plan to them.

00:23:57.180 --> 00:24:01.030  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Right, so that's the the the kind of the terminology here and.

00:24:02.440 --> 00:24:32.760  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Well, this important is that the data subject under the GDPR, they have certain rights, so it's not just saying OK. Companies have to do this, it has to be protected. Personal information flows have to go sit in search. There are sensitive categories. But also we actually as any anybody holding data we have to write to access the personal data. So actually talking about Sainsbury's earlier you can actually requests Sainsbury's to give you all your data. So if you have like an optical into something you can actually get.

00:24:32.820 --> 00:24:54.200  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So your next card purchases, and because that's the information they hold on you that you that you collected, so you can't get it from somebody else. Of course, you have to write a rectification if somebody has a data on you and that's incorrect, you have to write to get it fixed. You have to right to erasure. I mean there are some limits. 20 colleges. OK, I don't want to be in the, I don't know.

00:24:55.080 --> 00:24:58.490  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I want to erase my data from the the Tax revenue services.

00:24:59.620 --> 00:25:28.190  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But then in certain cases you like, for instance, if you say even Facebook, you you have to write to be completely erased from from their platform which is shoot also theory be possible because they operating here sticking of processing 'cause he could say OK, I'm happy for you to use my data for this purpose, but I did not happy for you to use it for marketing purposes for instance. So your stricted processing you can restrict data portability. That's means like OK.

00:25:28.840 --> 00:25:36.600  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I'm happy for you to have it again, so it's a way of sharing it, but only under certain circumstances and in certain ways can be moved.

00:25:37.130 --> 00:25:40.090  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, I can actually say do not process my date at all.

00:25:40.500 --> 00:26:01.740  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, object to automated decisions. What's an interesting one that kind of relates to the the algoritmic governments idea where algorithms may decisional data. You can actually make an objection, say like no, I don't want to be involved, or am I personally cannot be used in automated decisions and you have to right to be informed so anytime somebody is going to use your personal data.

00:26:01.790 --> 00:26:19.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
What do you you it doesn't mean that you always get the pen flat saying like this is what we do, but there's a way where over is like a privacy notice, for instance, or there's something whereas specified. This is what we do in Witcher data, so you'll see that in any any form of well, any company, interact with or any anything interacting with.

00:26:21.180 --> 00:26:52.960  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, and there's also relates to the idea that the GDPR is also designed with the idea of protection by designing default. So previously it was more like, OK, we're collecting some data. OK, let's make sure it's secure and protected. Now anytime organization starts to collect personal data, they have to start thinking directly with. OK. How can we make sure privacy is respected? How can we minimize personal data? Because.

00:26:53.020 --> 00:26:57.770  
Van Dijk, Justin  
OK, I'm writing two name and surname, but do we really need an address or is that extra information?

00:26:58.260 --> 00:27:06.620  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I am trying to anonymize or possible do we actually need to name an address or do we only need some characteristics to do what we what we doing?

00:27:07.070 --> 00:27:28.730  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, and encrypt wherever possible, so it became there was there is a bit of a technical technological focus here to actually also use privacy. Announcing technologies, for instance that personal data should be encrypted when it's transferred to a different machine or only be accessed through through through special terminals and so on and so forth. So this is all part of the GDPR.

00:27:29.420 --> 00:27:37.260  
Van Dijk, Justin  
You can't hold an Excel file on an unprotected computer where you got personal details anymore. It has to be by design and default.

00:27:38.140 --> 00:27:39.600  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, protected.

00:27:40.360 --> 00:27:41.040  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:27:42.820 --> 00:28:06.600  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Which then also means that for organizations they, it comes with a whole new set of of task. Actually because they have to document their data processing activities. So it has to be all transparent to say like, OK, this is what we're doing is and they have to provide evidence of how personal data is protected. OK, we we have a secure secure machine which is not not attached to the Internet.

00:28:07.870 --> 00:28:11.750  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And again they have to have that legal basis of processing data, which could be that.

00:28:12.120 --> 00:28:22.290  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh consent has been given for you to collect the data, or it could be that public interest to be used, but that legal basis needs to be there. Without that, you're not allowed to do it.

00:28:23.310 --> 00:28:23.990  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:28:25.450 --> 00:28:56.200  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And also with the similar anadys relates to it as opposed is when you processing your data. It also has the following principles. So it has two within the within the purpose in which you collected the data. You have to minimize it so it relates kind of those tasks that any company has to do with the idea of the the security and privacy by design and default it has to be accurate. The storage limitation. OK, how long do you need to keep the data for? Maybe you'll get your customers, maybe keep the data for six months if they're not returning.

00:28:56.300 --> 00:29:00.830  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Maybe it's time to to to race their their records because you don't really need it anymore.

00:29:01.450 --> 00:29:06.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, transistor processing can only happens when certain with these principles in mind.

00:29:08.310 --> 00:29:13.100  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So maybe some some examples from UCL, for instance means that.

00:29:14.980 --> 00:29:21.660  
Van Dijk, Justin  
What they do is they should privacy. Notice were actually they specify before you sign up on the surfaces or.

00:29:23.350 --> 00:29:35.590  
Van Dijk, Justin  
How data is being processed and also with lawful basis is being used and then which purposes? So the purpose limitation is being used for how long the data being kept and so on and so forth.

00:29:37.230 --> 00:30:00.320  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But it is works a second thing, 'cause I suppose most people will see a privacy notice, say accept all and then read it. But you do have to divide that right to be informed is actually there. You can always look up the privacy notice to see like actually what do they do with the data and then if you decide you don't agree with that, you actually have to write you object or array. Sure there are some.

00:30:01.340 --> 00:30:11.200  
Van Dijk, Justin  
There are some different stages between that, so for different legal purposes the the rights you have can differ, so it's for public interest, i.e., research.

00:30:11.740 --> 00:30:17.170  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, it becomes difficult for the right of erasure because there might be copy somewhere so that one becomes a bit.

00:30:17.250 --> 00:30:24.470  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, difficult, but still you will have that and you can find out everything that's been done with your data.

00:30:25.100 --> 00:30:25.790  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:30:26.510 --> 00:30:27.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then.

00:30:29.320 --> 00:30:44.880  
Van Dijk, Justin  
The yeah in in the the lawfulness of processing of personal data for additional research. In general. That's the public task and we we we can use personal data for teaching and learning so that there's also this communicating with you guys and ethical research.

00:30:45.290 --> 00:31:12.050  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, and other functions that just support UCL. So this stuff I mentioned earlier. However, if you want to use data that fall under one of those special categories like the religious believe, organicity and so on and so forth, you need a second lawful basis to actually collected process this data which UCL can't do under consent because there's this power relationship, so they they do it on the legitimate interest cycle stuff.

00:31:12.400 --> 00:31:34.350  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, so I I don't know if you apply for jobs UCL you you feel lonely details, but they're also ask questions on your actually do are scratches on Edna city and religious belief, but that will fall under legitimate interest. Would you can still say I don't want to answer that, but there has to be a second lawful basis in order to use these special category of data.

00:31:35.660 --> 00:31:44.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, and it is actually, you know, when there's a breach, it actually gets quite serious quite quickly, and I I'm sure procedures differ between companies, but give or take.

00:31:44.880 --> 00:31:45.140  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Right?

00:31:45.990 --> 00:31:50.290  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Not that needs to be kept. All staff affected needs to be informed about a breach.

00:31:50.610 --> 00:31:51.350  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:31:52.700 --> 00:32:07.630  
Van Dijk, Justin  
You shall information security needs to be informed when so many hours, and there will be a data protection officer will then follow up with the GDPR toretti to to actually say OK, we we had a breach. What do you want us to do with this minor? Can we, just you know.

00:32:08.670 --> 00:32:25.970  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Apologize, make sure everything is is is is sorted out as good as we can or is. This actually needs to be escalated and legal action could be taken and actually compare failure to comply with GDPR can get quite expensive actually, so it's up to €10 million.

00:32:26.440 --> 00:32:27.250  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:32:28.240 --> 00:32:39.220  
Van Dijk, Justin  
If it's, if if if if you if you mess up or some cases depending on the type of violation up to €20 million or or 4% of the global income if you have been in.

00:32:40.120 --> 00:32:40.830  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:32:41.460 --> 00:32:46.670  
Van Dijk, Justin  
In brief, so failure to comply with GDPR and on top of that authority is taken.

00:32:47.520 --> 00:32:50.880  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Can give you additional UM.

00:32:51.750 --> 00:33:04.470  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Additional measurements like OK, we're going to know all that your company we're gonna actually order to comply. And if you don't, you know you may have to get out of business, for instance, so you can't collect your data anymore. Well, if you depend on that.

00:33:04.880 --> 00:33:25.730  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, well, tough luck you you didn't comply with GDPR so it is. It is quite a. The idea is really to make personal data and data protection a very important issue. Don't just share it, it is important. That's what the GDPR in the end is all about. So just to add a little break about the the dryer dryer stuff. Let's see if you've played a little bit of attention.

00:33:26.900 --> 00:33:27.480  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So.

00:33:28.650 --> 00:33:38.390  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Let's see if you go to on your phone or on your computer to mentally.com and use the code 5075236.

00:33:47.030 --> 00:33:49.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Let's do a little quick so.

00:33:50.890 --> 00:34:08.000  
Van Dijk, Justin  
The answer should also be on your. So which of the following are examples of the special categories of personal data under the new data protection legislation? So all the answers are on your on your screen, so you can browse and select and then submit our way to to a few of you have.

00:34:08.550 --> 00:34:09.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm on search.

00:34:26.620 --> 00:34:29.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Currently I think most of you have submits its.

00:34:32.780 --> 00:34:33.760  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Alright, let's see.

00:34:37.910 --> 00:34:39.300  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah so.

00:34:40.050 --> 00:35:07.500  
Van Dijk, Justin  
It does show up. It's not as clear as I wanted it to be. Everyone kind of wanted to pop out anyhow. Located at any. Also all but the email address is considered a special categories of personal data, so email addresses personal data but not the Super sensitive. And you need two legal basis to to process it. So I suppose in a way if you if you if you share data on religious believe you're much more trouble than you would you would by accident. Sharing an email address.

00:35:08.800 --> 00:35:09.590  
Van Dijk, Justin  
OK, second one.

00:35:10.280 --> 00:35:10.960  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:35:11.860 --> 00:35:18.590  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So you apply for programs study at UCL and what rights we have fun with the new data protection legislation.

00:35:19.250 --> 00:35:24.380  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And new ways of bidding big quotation marks 'cause of course it's been around now for a couple of years.

00:35:48.890 --> 00:35:52.740  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Alright, think again, most of you have clicked.

00:35:54.350 --> 00:36:25.460  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And actually the only one is the right to access the personal data UCL holds about you and the right to that the data has been held is is rectified. If it were to be inaccurate, however, you do not have any rights to to to find out that somebody else is in your program, nor if somebody provides confidential references on your behalf. You don't have to write to see those 'cause that's a personal thing that's done on your behalf, but you do not have right to actually access.

00:36:25.520 --> 00:36:40.310  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Jones and say, OK, I ask this professor to send me a reference letter. Why did you write about me? I mean, they can choose to share that to you, but there was no ride for you to actually actually getting it. It's a bit unfortunate sometimes you don't know you know what somebody said.

00:36:41.100 --> 00:36:50.410  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, another one. So what are the two pieces of legislation that are designed to regulate the processing of personal data on it's stupid easy one this pose?

00:37:08.680 --> 00:37:09.570  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah so.

00:37:10.480 --> 00:37:26.170  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Technically it's the European Union Data Protection regulation and Data Protection Directive or whatever. The sorry that should be the GDPR, because the GDPR is still the piece of legislation but it got enacted by the Parliament in the UK with that Data Protection Act. So the Data Protection Act is.

00:37:26.950 --> 00:37:38.590  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I would say kind of the same same thing. It's just saying like OK, we accept this piece of legislation and they. I mean, I'm I'm. I'm not a very much into the legal side of things, but I do suspect that because of that.

00:37:39.120 --> 00:37:46.210  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, from the GDPR and in its current form, is still active after Brexit because it's also put in London, UK.

00:37:46.270 --> 00:37:51.210  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Right, uh, but otherwise he probably would have had some type of UM.

00:37:52.250 --> 00:37:57.610  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Class about how to deal with this in the Withdrawal Agreement or something like that.

00:37:59.490 --> 00:38:01.190  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Alright UM.

00:38:02.240 --> 00:38:13.170  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, which of the following individual rights have been introduced? And then the new data protection legislation in certain or limited circumstances and not sure if actually covered this and thinking might as well.

00:38:32.440 --> 00:38:39.480  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So yeah, it's the only new router racer I started to to to select the right to the right to select the data process, but you don't. You don't have that so.

00:38:40.200 --> 00:38:51.360  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I'm on in a way. I mean you you can decide to to use a a task or club part instead of an app called dispose and but, but you can't go to Sainsbury's and say like, OK, you you can.

00:38:53.210 --> 00:39:08.430  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And select a data provider. You can only use them. Or you can ask for specific purposes, but you can't say I only want this this company to be to be to be used and you have to would love to limit and I call it the the purpose or.

00:39:08.550 --> 00:39:09.950  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, they.

00:39:11.240 --> 00:39:13.310  
Van Dijk, Justin  
It's the other one, the.

00:39:14.470 --> 00:39:17.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Slip I might might come up OK.

00:39:18.620 --> 00:39:25.640  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, maximum fine that can be imposed. Even organization breeds is the new data protection legislation. Think it's almost the last one.

00:39:38.990 --> 00:39:48.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, so the maximum fine is 20 million, but it's under circumstances that 10 million so supposed to the boat around. So it depends a little bit on the type of breeds and their their specific.

00:39:49.370 --> 00:39:58.550  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, I mean it's legislation is this many many, many pages in in ways. And you know how it's specified, what clapping, what counts and what not. And so on and so forth.

00:40:01.920 --> 00:40:06.450  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I think we can kind last one, then what's the data protection legislation?

00:40:33.860 --> 00:40:40.460  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, so these these these similar correct? So the only thing it doesn't apply to his anonymous data?

00:40:40.510 --> 00:41:02.220  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, UM, which is what this comes without an appointment as long as it needs to be personal data about a person or persons can be identified and identify this bit of it's tricky one because technically there's mobile phone data could be considered anonymous data. Actually so identifiable is a bit of an arbitrary or difficult to measure term, and actually.

00:41:04.030 --> 00:41:08.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
OK, I think I'm just gonna continue. Otherwise you're gonna run out of town. I spoke, I think I don't want last question but.

00:41:13.320 --> 00:41:43.150  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Because this brings us to the question, is there's enough? The GDPR, right? So one of the issues. And this is another short article on the reading list is that the focus really on the data collection and on processing and like whether legal ways of processing. But there are no real afterwards affect in terms of it ignores the potential for unforeseen threats to privacy that can arise after collection onto inferential analytics. So processing your cell phone data for instance.

00:41:43.900 --> 00:41:49.210  
Van Dijk, Justin  
That is fine. You can analyze even process, but then all of a sudden you could identify somebody from there.

00:41:49.650 --> 00:41:51.600  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And there was no real.

00:41:51.910 --> 00:42:12.910  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm Larson. OK, What what happens in that case? So on top of that, GDPR is a very broad piece of legislation, so it doesn't regulate how and according to its parameters, the data is assessed and evaluated. So it is. It is kind of difficult. Lot there's a bit of guesswork, I suppose, involved, and I think a lot of fun.

00:42:13.640 --> 00:42:25.330  
Van Dijk, Justin  
You know four phases will still come up over the years, so for when it wasn't bredeson wanderlust, the legal thing to get some some legal track record on how absolutely the law will work.

00:42:28.450 --> 00:42:46.970  
Van Dijk, Justin  
But then also the GDPR doesn't apply to anonymized data. But what about this re identification risk? And so if you have anonymous data, technically you don't have to comply with any GDPR regulations and it is currently not. Still not clear whether influences fall under the definition of personal data. So if I would say.

00:42:47.290 --> 00:43:00.150  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, there's a tricky one, but I would infer some some details about a person, even though it's anonymous and there is some personal inferences in that. Maybe I'm for gender or religious belief because of I don't know.

00:43:00.550 --> 00:43:06.390  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, based on browsing history, 'cause you go to bible.com or whatever?

00:43:06.700 --> 00:43:29.590  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, it's unclear whether an inference like that actually classify as personal data, because technically, it's it's. It's not collected because it's it's inferred from different types. And then after then called it, everything is potentially sensitive data. We just do not know it yet. So these are the some of the critiques actually on on on the GDPR, and I've been I've been done.

00:43:30.260 --> 00:44:01.230  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And this is kind of a difference with previous right when you talk about data collections and national statistic. Wait, is it collecting personal data for specific purposes and they have the capacity and a mandate to actually make these decisions, but also understanding of the risk that's are involved to put measures in place and their legal legal experts to to say, OK, this is this is the way to protect confidentiality. We have experts in base for statistical companies, will collect personal data, don't have that.

00:44:01.520 --> 00:44:04.220  
Van Dijk, Justin  
In that sense, well hopefully to do on the certain extent, but.

00:44:04.830 --> 00:44:15.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, we normally don't. Small small companies. Will you know coffee shop around the corner still needs to have their GDPR. They haven't highly doubted there, but the legal expert.

00:44:15.860 --> 00:44:21.820  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I am selling them OK this is the way to provide to protect the confidentiality of the the personal data of employees.

00:44:23.240 --> 00:44:23.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:44:25.310 --> 00:44:27.100  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, uhm?

00:44:28.720 --> 00:44:34.560  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, also previously available. This resource would minimize the risk and data collection by anonymizing and asking for consent.

00:44:35.010 --> 00:44:35.800  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:44:36.720 --> 00:44:42.870  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Which is which is the that was the status scroll that disturbed way of of collecting data from personal?

00:44:43.240 --> 00:45:13.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, my personal data or just about individuals. However, due to big data, some of this became obsolete because just the human large scale human generated data sets can be used, but there is no alternative framework that's been proposed. Like OK, previously we do it like this and this, but how are we doing it now? And GDPR doesn't give you an answer to that and so on. The one hand, it's interesting 'cause it's being proposed and so this is the way of dealing with personal data in the era of big data and large large scale human generated data set. But at the same time.

00:45:13.790 --> 00:45:17.720  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Josh doesn't have proper answer either onto OK.

00:45:18.460 --> 00:45:22.990  
Van Dijk, Justin  
We control certain information flows, but then after that it's kind of a a free for all.

00:45:23.040 --> 00:45:27.530  
Van Dijk, Justin  
All UM which which makes it difficult difficult thing.

00:45:29.330 --> 00:45:59.740  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then the last thing I think important like firstly larger amount of data increase. Also risk of identification as soon as Richard detail more people having access but also think about what is the legal framework of the ownership of the data is unclear. So let's say I make a phone call who owns their personal data on that or the the the just the data concerning this phone call do do? Is it my data? Because I placed the call? Is it the recipient? We took the call? Is it the the company?

00:46:01.050 --> 00:46:12.670  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Is it all of them and and how does it work if I call from here to the US or South Africa? Who who said that the legal framework that who owns the data?

00:46:13.440 --> 00:46:32.940  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I don't know. I'm so. And also there's no answer to death within a GDPR and it I suppose he's also wear. Lots of companies kind of bank or nobody kind of owns the data in that sense or technically as opposed to spin off in case the Cdr data owns at the cell phone companies, but it's very difficult to to to assess that.

00:46:34.760 --> 00:46:39.060  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then, for science is also an interesting thought. So at the same time.

00:46:39.510 --> 00:46:40.350  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:46:42.200 --> 00:46:55.400  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Lot of push towards open side with open methodology. Open source, open data, Open Access, open peer review, open resources but it kind of goes against the idea of the data protection because I would like to make my datasets available.

00:47:27.580 --> 00:47:38.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, one that it doesn't cover everything, but also some some ideas from the research side of things. OK, how do we deal with the open signs for instance? Well, she want to make everything openly available.

00:47:39.690 --> 00:47:44.510  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So yeah, in conclusion, talked a lot today. General Data protection regulation.

00:47:45.040 --> 00:47:52.030  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, and how it came into contact with any UK, at least in a Data Protection Act. So we have these.

00:47:52.820 --> 00:48:05.670  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Special categories and their personal data. How can we still research for them? That's where we're going to talk about a little bit more about next week. So can we do safe inserts with sensitive data and with personal data with other?

00:48:05.980 --> 00:48:28.500  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, it's actually a bit more even more practical supposed, and this was like, so how is is it being done and not putting in a judgment when it's the right way or the wrong way, but how it's currently being done with either the ways of mitigating the risk of privacy and confidentiality in case of dealing with personal data for specifically research purposes?

00:48:29.950 --> 00:48:43.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then lastly didn't really mention this, but also the GDPR talks about data collection and processing, but the various types of biases we we talked about in the first couple of weeks. With this module they there is no.

00:48:44.560 --> 00:48:54.790  
Van Dijk, Justin  
They don't have a place in the legal framework, but it's not like OK, your data have to be unbiased or something, and it's again, it's incredibly difficult to measure response, but so the.

00:48:55.610 --> 00:49:05.830  
Van Dijk, Justin  
The data collection on like if if the data set is unbiased and so far that's inspired, it's possible and how they're being used and how the algorithms are being designed at this. Still up to the individual.

00:49:05.880 --> 00:49:16.290  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Folks and researchers, or ethical committees or whoever we're using. The date in algorithms and also the GDPR. There does not have any any any saying.

00:49:17.700 --> 00:49:19.220  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, yeah.

00:49:19.960 --> 00:49:34.080  
Van Dijk, Justin  
So for this seminar we actually Louise is back this Friday and we're going to talk a bit about how. How would you actually think about designing an ethical or regulatory framework? And it comes to app based data collection.

00:49:34.470 --> 00:49:47.690  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And so the two other articles to reads in preparation. Those are on Cdr called DT Records, but there might be some information can be transferable. So by not and Louise actually our own PD research is using app based.

00:49:48.040 --> 00:49:57.150  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, location information, so that should be an interesting thought experience like how could this be? Could this be done?

00:49:58.820 --> 00:50:07.460  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And then I did upload the coursework assignment. If you you should have received an email I I hope otherwise.

00:50:08.750 --> 00:50:29.380  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Anyhow, so I just started briefly mention it so it's a 3000 piece coursework so NSA and like to write your comment and commentary article and it's so it's and it's not not pass a research article where you get the data set and you start analyzing it, but it's more your comments using different sources of income.

00:50:30.190 --> 00:50:31.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, pieces of research so.

00:50:32.250 --> 00:50:41.050  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, they're grounded in previous research, so it's not really a literature review, but it's a. It's an opinionated literature review, so it could be identifying issue.

00:50:41.410 --> 00:50:57.490  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, I mean rent this quite brought in this sense, but it could relate to the stuff we talked in the first couple of weeks and I wouldn't governments and the the usefulness and identifying some clear issues for now. In the future. Even GDPR is it enough.

00:50:57.920 --> 00:50:58.670  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:50:59.320 --> 00:51:14.420  
Van Dijk, Justin  
The in weeks eight and nine can talk about volunteer geographic information system and crowdsourcing ID star ternative. So based on the kind of building up an argument based on stuff we've covered covered here on a specific topic of your choice.

00:51:14.480 --> 00:51:14.740  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yes.

00:51:15.090 --> 00:51:15.720  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:51:17.170 --> 00:51:26.990  
Van Dijk, Justin  
And general team is a devolved your graphical thinking in its widest sense of words. And I'm not not specifically looking. It has to be geography, but it's like thinking about.

00:51:27.340 --> 00:51:52.090  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, questions that get raised ethical, political, technical, theoretical questions raised by data science and analytics of personal data. For instance large scale geographic asocial datasets. And there are some example commentary articles on Moodle. Just got an idea what do we mean with commentary, article and so there is one on a different field. But just to get you a bit of an idea what what?

00:51:53.630 --> 00:52:01.200  
Van Dijk, Justin  
How, how, how how would article like that would look like and there's two articles and they often like that again in nature and science. They would do quite a few things.

00:52:02.400 --> 00:52:14.990  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Or in the more human geography, solid progress in human geography. As these status reports where they say OK, these are the big issues in in the field. Don't want you to do that, but it's smaller, but that's the type of idea.

00:52:15.040 --> 00:52:21.200  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Like, uh, if if you're really unsure about your topic, let me know. We can have a quick chat about it, of course.

00:52:22.910 --> 00:52:32.620  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah, then some last housekeeping announcements. So in the week eight and nine seminars will be held online. We have to guest lecture on Wednesday.

00:52:33.010 --> 00:52:38.900  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uh, by Artemis up on those two weeks and the seminars are being run by two of her.

00:52:39.290 --> 00:52:55.810  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, PhD students who actually doing research in the Citizen Science group and and the crowd sourcing and volunteer Geographic Information Science side of things and and they will be running this seminar on lines. There will be instructions on where to go and how to join.

00:52:56.140 --> 00:53:08.070  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm, I don't think it's very useful to set up a live stream here or in the in the thing. So I think you can do it from wherever you want to do it from and there will be no seminar in Week 10 and.

00:53:08.800 --> 00:53:10.870  
Van Dijk, Justin  
That is also because on that day.

00:53:11.560 --> 00:53:22.290  
Van Dijk, Justin  
I'm not sure if it's already officially confirmed right. It's supposed to be your pass R005 exam, which falls at the same time slot, so uhm.

00:53:23.420 --> 00:53:26.580  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Yeah no. Someone in week 10, so that's good.

00:53:27.350 --> 00:53:28.120  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Uhm?

00:53:28.730 --> 00:53:31.860  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Well, almost time any any questions?

00:53:34.550 --> 00:53:34.890  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Sorry.

00:53:36.970 --> 00:53:39.260  
Van Dijk, Justin  
Alright, well thank you very much.