

Link 5.6 Answers to Exercise 5.1

1. What is corporate governance?
 - Corporate governance is the infrastructure of policy, structures and systems to direct, manage and monitor an organization, defining the boundaries of acceptable behaviour in an ethical and legal context.
2. What is the purpose of information governance?
 - Information governance establishes accountability for the processes relating to information throughout the information life cycle and seeks to encourage a culture of responsible behaviour.
3. How does a data owner differ from a data author?
 - A data owner has overall responsibility for agreeing the definition of a data item. A data author implements the data definitions and specifies coding systems.
4. How does the role of data author relate to data maintainers?
 - Data maintainers enter the values for attributes using the coding systems defined by data authors.
5. What type of intellectual property is protected by a patent?
 - A patent protects how an object or a process works.
6. What type of intellectual property legislation protects information published on a website?
 - Copyright protects information published on a website.
7. What is meant by right of privacy?
 - The right of privacy is the right of an individual to control who has access to data regarded as being personal to them.
8. What type of data is currently excluded from legislation relating to privacy?
 - Implicit information that can be generated from explicitly stored information using techniques such as data mining is excluded from privacy legislation.

9. What are ethics?

- Ethics refer to moral standards of behaviour expected by a community within in specific circumstances.

10. Why are ethics not universally agreed upon?

- People have different views of standards of acceptable behaviour therefore hold different views of what constitutes ethical behaviour.

11. What is the core question of information ethics?

- The core question of information ethics is 'who should have access to what information?'

12. Within privacy, what is meant by contextual integrity?

- Contextual integrity means that information given by a person on the understanding that it will be used for one purpose should not be used for another purpose for which consent has not been given.

13. List three dimensions of information privacy.

- Confidentiality relating to access, storage and destruction of the information.
- Consent for the use and disclosure of the information provided.
- Trust that the information will be accessed, stored, used and disclosed within the conditions agreed upon when the information was provided.

14. What barriers may prevent someone accessing information?

- Barriers to accessing information may include: lack of literacy skills, availability of libraries and IT, cost of technology and cost of information access.

15. What are the two roles of intellectual property?

- Intellectual property assigns ownership of ideas and regulates the use of those ideas.

16. Explain how a cookie is used.

- Cookies are files on an individual's computer that store data about their use of a specific website and the data that they have entered into the website. When the website is next visited, the website retrieves the information from the file on the computer. This allows organizations to capture information relating to an individual.

17. What is meant by the term *dataveillance*?

- Dataveillance refers to the use of technology to monitor and record data.

18. Why is historical data needed?

- Historical data are needed for legislative compliance, trend analysis and to provide examples of best practice.

19. What is a data breach?

- A data breach is the voluntary or involuntary disclosure of data to unauthorized personnel within, or external to, the organization responsible for maintaining the security of the data

20. What is a data classification framework?

- Classifications assigned to data refer to the actions that need to be taken to maintain security of the data.