

Course: Data and Information Literacy

Lecture: 6 Answers to Self-Assessment Questions

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1. Ethical considerations in collecting personal data and ensuring informed consent:

Ethical considerations in collecting personal data include transparency, purpose specification, and ensuring consent. Organizations should inform individuals about what data is being collected, how it will be used, and who will have access to it. To ensure informed consent, organizations should use clear language, provide options for consent withdrawal, and avoid coercive practices. Additionally, they should adhere to privacy laws and regulations such as GDPR or CCPA, which mandate informed consent practices.

2. Ethical responsibilities of organizations in data accuracy and integrity, and addressing errors:

Organizations have a responsibility to maintain accurate and reliable data to avoid harm and misinformation. They should implement data quality assurance processes, including validation checks and regular audits. When errors are identified, organizations should promptly correct them, notify affected parties when necessary, and implement measures to prevent recurrence. Transparency about data accuracy and integrity builds trust and credibility with stakeholders.

3. Balancing data sharing, transparency, and ethical obligations:

Organizations must balance the benefits of data sharing and transparency with ethical obligations to protect individual rights. They can achieve this by implementing data anonymization and encryption techniques to minimize privacy risks. Clear policies and protocols should govern data access and use, ensuring that information is shared only for legitimate purposes and with appropriate safeguards. Regular audits and compliance checks help maintain accountability and prevent misuse. Engaging stakeholders in decision-making processes enhances transparency and ensures that data practices align with ethical standards and legal requirements.

