# Article information:

Big Data’s End Run around Anonymity and Consent (Chapter 2) - Privacy, Big Data, and the Public Good  
<https://www-cambridge-org.ezproxy.st-andrews.ac.uk/core/books/privacy-big-data-and-the-public-good/big-datas-end-run-around-anonymity-and-consent/0BAA038A4550C729DAA24DFC7D69946C>

# Article summary:

1. Big data poses a threat to fundamental values, including privacy, autonomy, fairness, justice, due process, property and solidarity.

2. Anonymity and informed consent are popular tools for relieving tensions between big data and privacy concerns.

3. There is a need for a principled stance on privacy that offers flexibility while respecting important values that privacy promotes.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Big Data’s End Run around Anonymity and Consent (Chapter 2) - Privacy, Big Data, and the Public Good" discusses the tension between big data's potential benefits and its impact on privacy. The authors argue that attempts to deal with this tension often rely on anonymity and informed consent as tools to mitigate conflicts. However, they suggest that these tools may not be sufficient to address the ethical and political values at stake.

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the issues surrounding big data and privacy. It cites various sources to support its claims, including academic papers, news articles, and reports from government agencies. The authors acknowledge the genuine concerns about privacy but also recognize the potential benefits of big data.

One potential bias in the article is that it seems to lean towards a more cautious approach to big data. While acknowledging its benefits, the authors focus more on the risks associated with it. They suggest that anonymity and informed consent may not be enough to protect privacy in the age of big data.

However, there are some unsupported claims in the article. For example, it suggests that some people have thrown caution (and privacy) to the wind in their embrace of big data without providing evidence for this claim. Additionally, while discussing potential risks associated with big data, such as profiling and discrimination, there is no mention of how these risks can be mitigated or addressed.

The article also does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on how best to balance privacy concerns with the benefits of big data. It presents only one side of the argument without considering other viewpoints.

Overall, while providing a comprehensive overview of issues related to big data and privacy, this article has some biases towards a more cautious approach to big data without fully exploring alternative perspectives or addressing potential solutions for mitigating risks associated with it.

# Topics for further research:

* Mitigating risks associated with big data
* Balancing privacy concerns with the benefits of big data
* Alternative perspectives on big data and privacy
* Ethical and political values in big data
* Addressing profiling and discrimination in big data
* Best practices for handling big data and privacy concerns

# Report location:

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