Blinding Identity Taxonomy

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**Editors:** Paul Knowles, John Wunderlich, Ken Klingenstein

**Contributors:**  See section 6.1Participants

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**Abstract:**

The BIT is a taxonomy of data fields to be blinded for the purpose of removing identity data from a dataset.

**IPR Option: Non-Assertion Covenant**

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NOTICE



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IPR Option: Non-Assertion Covenant

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Contents

1 Executive Summary 4

2 Introduction 5

2.1 How thE BIT came to be 5

3 Blinding Identity Taxonomy 6

3.1 Scope 6

3.2 Definitions 6

4 Profiles and Schemas 8

4.1 Profiles 8

4.2 Schemas 8

5 Conclusion 9

6 Appendices 10

6.1 Participants 10

6.2 References and Useful Links 10

6.3 BIT Fields & Notes 11

Tables

[Table 1 Participant List 10](#_Toc41470019)

[Table 2 References and Useful Links 10](#_Toc41470020)

[Table 3 Blinding Identity Taxonomy 15](#_Toc41470021)

# Executive Summary

Identifiers and attributes are the payloads that are exchanged in the identity landscape. Identifiers are assumed to have some correspondence with the entity they refer to. Attributes are generally seen to be characteristics possessed by multiple entities. When entities have a business requirement to process information they may or may not require identifies or identifying attributes. From a privacy perspective, processing or sharing fewer identifiers or identify attributes reduces risk. Unauthorized access or use to a dataset exposes identifiers and hence identities. Correlation attacks attempt to use multiple attributes of an end-entity to identify an individual. Meta-data about a dataset can be mined to infer personal information.

The purpose of BIT is to provide a defensive tool against re-identification attacks against a dataset AND to make Datasets more useful for a range of purposes. The Blinding Identity Taxonomy (BIT) outlined in this Kantara Report is therefore intended to be a practical tool for practitioners whose organization have custody or control of a dataset that contains identifiable information about entities. These entities may be, but are not necessarily, natural persons. The purpose of the tool is to provide the ability of an organizations that wants to store, use or share Datasets with a reasonable claim that the dataset does not contain identifying information about entities. A reasonable claim may depend on the use of additional controls in addition to the application of the BIT, such as contracts or security controls. These additional controls are out of scope of this report.

The BIT is a list of field and categories of fields that may be contained in a dataset. Where a real-world instance of a dataset contains these fields, they will be blinded by being encrypted or excluded from the ‘blinded’ dataset in such a way that the resulting dataset no longer contains readable data in any of the defined fields. See BIT Fields & Notes on page 11 for details on the BIT.

The Kantara Initiative is publishing this report as a service to the identity community to provide another tool for identity practitioners looking for practicable methods to reduce risk and meet business goals. We hope that practitioners that can use this taxonomy are able to share their experiences with the community to be able to identify common profiles and schemas to facilitate adoption of the BIT. Version 1.0 of the report includes a high-level view of profiles and schemas that practitioners can use for their particular use cases.

# Introduction

The Blinding Identity Taxonomy (BIT) was first created in 2018 with the aim of providing a common reference or practice to enable the protection of identities. For the purposes of this report identity refers to the attributes of a natural person or organization or a device with signing capabilities that make that entity uniquely identifiable[[1]](#footnote-2). BIT can be used to flag a list of elements which require cryptographic encoding to reduce the risk of identifying a data principal. When those elements have been removed or encrypted, the dataset is ‘blinded’. For the purposes of this report, a dataset may be said to be successfully ‘blinded’ when an adversary with access to the dataset cannot identify a significant number of the data principals contained in the dataset[[2]](#footnote-3). This recognizes that no blinding effort is risk free and allows blinding organizations to determine the level of risk of unblinding that is appropriate for their contexts.

This report is being published by the Kantara Initiative as a resource to the identity and information sharing community to assist policy makers and technologists to make decisions about where and how to apply blinding techniques to Datasets with identity attributes. The authors hope that real world use cases, profiles and schemas will be contributed to future versions.

# Blinding Identity Taxonomy

## Scope

This report provides a description of the Blinding Identity Taxonomy (BIT), to be used for the purpose of blinding datasets by removing or encrypting fields containing identifying information about data principals. The report assumes that an entity has custody or control of a dataset that contains identifying information about entities. The goal of entities that choose to use the BIT will be to process that dataset, or a copy of it, with the ability to make a reasonable claim that it does not contain identifying information about data principals. A ‘reasonable’ claim may depend on other controls, such as administrative, physical or technical controls that are out of scope of this report.

## Definitions

For the purpose of this report the following definitions apply. Where possible existing standard definitions are referenced[[3]](#footnote-4).

| Term | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| Aggregated data | Data representing a group of data principals, such as a collection of statistical properties of that group. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018, 3.2 |
| Attribute | Inherent characteristic. Source: ISO9241-302:2008, 3.4.2 |
| Blinded | A dataset from which identifiers and quasi-identifiers have been removed or altered to reduce the risk that records can be associated with the entity referred to by that record in a given operational context.  Note: Determining the amount of risk reduction that is acceptable in a given context is out of scope of this report. |
| Blinding | A technique that results in a blinded dataset. |
| Data Principal | The entity to which data relates. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018, 3.4 |
| Dataset | Collection of data. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018, 3.5 |
| Direct Identifier | An attribute that alone enables the unique identification of a data principal within a specific operational context |
| Equivalence class | A set of records in a dataset that have the same values for a specified subset of attributes. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018, 3.11 |
| Identifier | A set of attributes in a dataset that enable unique identification of a data principal within a specific operational context. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018, 3.13 |
| Identifying attribute | An attribute in a dataset that can contribute to uniquely identifying a data principal with a specific operational context. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018, 3.14 |
| Indirect identifier | An attribute that, together with other attributes that can be in a dataset or external to it, enable unique identification of a data principal within a specific operational context. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.16 |
| Pseudonym | A unique identifier created for a data principal to replace the commonly used identifier or identifiers for that data principal. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.26 |
| Pseudonymization | A de-identification technique that replaces an identifier or identifiers for a data principal with a pseudonym to order to hide the identity of that data principal. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.27 |
| Quasi-identifier | An attribute in a dataset that, when considered in conjunction with other attributes in the dataset, singles out a data principal. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.28 |
| Record | A set of attributes concerning a single data principal. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.30 |
| Sensitive attribute[[4]](#footnote-5) | An attribute in a dataset that, depending on the application context, merits specific, high-level protection against re-identification attacks enabling disclosure of its values, its existence, or association with any of the data principals. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.34 |
| Single out | To isolate records belonging to a data principal in the dataset by observing a set of characteristics known to uniquely identity this data principal. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.35 |
| Unique identifier | An attribute in a dataset that alone singles out a data principal in the dataset. Source: ISO/IEC 20889:2018 3.39 |

# Profiles and Schemas

The Blinding Identity Taxonomy (BIT) can be used to select the fields that should be encrypted except where those fields are in use and unblinding is required for the use. In this context the BIT can determine what should be encrypted at rest and in motion. Another use of the BIT is to use profiles and schemas to enable identity safe uses of data.

A typical use case that might lead to a profile is this. A medical researcher wants to do a chart review for a research study. As part of their ethical review process they determine that they can use blinded data because they are only interested in clinical data, not identifying data. The researcher reviews the data dictionary or fields available to them in charts (the field definitions, not the contents) resulting in a description of the fields that they would like to ‘pull’ for their chart review. They then review the fields against the Blinding Identity Taxonomy and determine if they want to use a field that should be blinded. They can then choose a number of options for blinding that field, including format preserving encryption or by combining a set of attributes into a single attribute (replacing full date of birth with age at start of study period, for example). Once the blinding process has been identified it can be applied to the original data set to produce the blinded data set for review.

Should the process prove useful, this blinding process can then be generalized and captured in a profile that defines the fields that will be extracted and a description of the blinding process on a field by field basis. Where the extract is in a defined structured format like JSON or JSON-LD, a schema for that data export can also be attached. By using profiles and schemas practitioners may be able to automate the application of the BIT and produce multiple blinded datasets relatively easily.

## Profiles

Profiles are subsets of available data. A profile will typically be a list of fields, with a specification of each field type and its characteristics for inclusion in the destination dataset. For fields that are listed above as part of the taxonomy and that will be included in the destination dataset, the profile may recommend a type of encryption.

When data is collected or captured a profile will be used to select and or transform the data that is added to a dataset or database. In some contexts, profiles can be used as a form of data minimization to ensure that the only data that will be entered into a dataset or database is data that is necessary for the purpose for which the dataset or database was created. In all cases, profiles will enable more effective ETL[[5]](#footnote-6) routines.

In a medical research or clinical assessment context for example, a profile sets out the elements of a patient’s health record that are required for a research project or assessment. To the extent feasible in the context this may also converting free form text fields to defined content fields to better enable machine processing using schemas. An example would be the conversion of a text diagnosis to its corresponding ICD code[[6]](#footnote-7).

Profiles will, if shared, enable blinded data interoperability between organizations.

## Schemas

A schema is a machine-readable definition of the semantics of a data structure. A well-defined schema will contain a group of related attributes that, when amalgamated, provide concise context which can summarised and captured in the metadata block of the object.

# Conclusion

The Blinding Identity Taxonomy is a tool to enable implementers to safeguard their data from unauthorized or inappropriate uses. The use of BIT as a de-identification technique will enable implementers to provide stakeholder assurances about their datasets. We hope that this will prove to be useful and practical guidance for implementers.

# Appendices

## How thE BIT came to be

The Blinding Identity Taxonomy (BIT) was conceived on April 4th, 2018 on the second day of the 26th edition of the Internet Identity Workshop (IIW) at the Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California during a private conversation between Paul Knowles, then Innovation and Emerging Technology Lead at Dativa, and Elizabeth M. Renieris, then Global Policy Council at Evernym, regarding the technical limitations of the EU’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which was due to be enforced the following month on May 25th.

The first draft of listed elements was produced by Paul Knowles, Jan Lindquist (then OTT Analytics Specialist, Dativa) and Tom Weiss (CTO and Chief Data Scientist, Dativa) following blanket review from various members of the Identity and Big Data communities and was subsequently published as a Dativa blog post titled “The blinding identity taxonomy initiative” on September 6th, 2018[[7]](#footnote-8) which was authored by Paul Knowles.

The intellectual property rights for the BIT were transferred to Kantara Initiative’s Consent Information Sharing work group (CIS-WG) in December 2018 and re-contributed to the newly formed Information Sharing Interoperability work group (ISI-WG) by Paul Knowles[[8]](#footnote-9) and Jan Lindquist[[9]](#footnote-10) on January 22nd, 2020.

## Participants

The following individuals participated in the creation of this document:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Individual | Organization |
| Colin Wallis | Kantara Initiative |
| Iain Henderson | Individual Contributor |
| Jim Pasquale | Digi.me |
| John Wunderlich | Individual Contributor |
| Kenneth Klingenstein | Internet2 |
| Lisa | Individual Contributor |
| Mary Hodder | Individual Contributor |
| Paul Knowles | The Human Colossus Foundation |
| Salvatore | Individual contributor |

Table 1 Participant List

## References and Useful Links

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Document/Reference | Short URL Link |
| ISO/IEC 20889 Privacy enhancing data de-identification terminology and classification of techniques | <https://bit.ly/3cEk0T2> |
| ISO/IEC 27000 Information technology – Security techniques – Information security management systems – Overview and vocabulary | <https://bit.ly/2ZbArT4> |
| ISO/IEC 29100 Information technology – Security techniques – Privacy framework | <https://bit.ly/364mqb7> |
| International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems | <https://bit.ly/2X6BRLG> |

Table 2 References and Useful Links

## BIT Fields & Notes

The field(s) below may be represented by single or multiple fields in your application. The overall suggested approach is to be conservative. When reviewing the contents of your dataset against the taxonomy, you should encrypt if the taxonomy might apply, rather than taking a narrow approach. You may find that a field in your dataset might fall within more than one category. That is to be expected as the definitions are somewhat, and intentionally, fuzzy. More precise or prescriptive definitions are the purview of profiles and schemas, where the population of possible field categories can be prescribed or defined more precisely.

| # | Field Categories | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Names | This includes, but is not restricted to: First Names, Last Names, Full Names, and Entity Names. |
| 2 | Physical Address(es) |  |
| 3 | E-mail Address(es) |  |
| 4 | Telephone Number(s) |  |
| 5 | Postal Code(s) | May be included with Physical Address. |
| 6 | Personal Software Application Handles | This is a variant on Name. Example sources include Skype, Slack, RocketChat, etc. |
| 7 | Profile Pages |  |
| 8 | Passport Numbers |  |
| 9 | Social Security Numbers |  |
| 10 | National Insurance Numbers |  |
| 11 | Driving License Numbers |  |
| 12 | Vehicle Registration Numbers |  |
| 13 | Bank Account Numbers |  |
| 14 | Financial Institution Card Numbers | This includes but is not restricted to credit or debit card numbers. |
| 15 | Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) |  |
| 16 | Private Keys / Master Keys |  |
| 17 | Symmetric Keys |  |
| 18 | Public Keys |  |
| 19 | Link Secrets |  |
| 20 | Decentralized Identifiers (DIDs) | See <https://w3c.github.io/did-core/> |
| 21 | Employee Identifiers | This may include identifiers from benefits providers like pension plans. |
| 22 | Account Identifiers |  |
| 23 | Government Identifiers | Numbers, cards or other artefacts issued by a government to a natural person or entity. |
| 24 | Membership Identifiers | Examples include but are not restricted to membership in a political party, trade union, fraternal order, survivors groups, or email lists. |
| 25 | Institutional Identifiers | Examples include private health care providers, private clubs, and so on. |
| 26 | Case Identifiers | Examples include Case ID Numbers, Benefit Plan Participation Identifiers, and so on. |
| 27 | User Identifiers | Examples include User IDs, logins, and so on. |
| 28 | Passwords |  |
| 29 | Signatures | Analog or Digital |
| 30 | Digital Certificates | Even where a certificate is published and publicly available. |
| 31 | Photos | When encrypting files, examine whether the file name should also be encrypted. |
| 32 | Videos | When encrypting files, examine whether the file name should also be encrypted. |
| 33 | Images | When encrypting files, examine whether the file name should also be encrypted. |
| 34 | Vocal Sound Bites | When encrypting files, examine whether the file name should also be encrypted. |
| 35 | Dates and timestamps[[10]](#footnote-11) | Examples include Date of Birth[[11]](#footnote-12), transaction dates, and so on. |
| 36 | Genetic Identifiers | This includes but is not restricted to chromosomal, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) data. |
| 37 | Biometric Identifiers | This includes but is not restricted to voiceprints, iris scans, facial imaging and dactyloscopic (fingerprint) data. |
| 38 | Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses |  |
| 39 | Media Access Control (MAC) Addresses |  |
| 40 | Service Set Identifiers (SSID) | This includes local WiFi SSIDs. |
| 41 | Bluetooth Device Addresses (BD\_ADDR) |  |
| 42 | Locational Information | This includes Global Positioning System (GPS) or other coordinates, 3-word addresses, and so on. |
| 43 | Cookie Browser Identifiers |  |
| 44 | Radio Frequency Identifiers |  |
| 45 | IoT Identifiers (incl. smart meter data) |  |
| 46 | International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) |  |
| 47 | International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) |  |
| 48 | Social media posts and comments | This kind of field may need to be parsed and/or tokenized as part of the blinding process |
| 49 | Free-Form Text Fields / Unstructured Data[[12]](#footnote-13) | This kind of field may need to be parsed and/or tokenized as part of the blinding process |

Table 3 Blinding Identity Taxonomy

1. ISO 20889 refers to this as a data principal [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. See ISO/IEC 20889 in section 4.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. For ISO terms and definitions, check out their online browsing platform at https://www.iso.org/obp/ui and select "Terms and Definitions." [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. This should be distinguished from sensitive in a regulatory sense relating to the psychological or other impacts on the data principal. Sensitivity here relates to re-identification risk. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Export, Translate, Load [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. At the time of writing ICD-10 is used by WHO member states for reporting, while ICD-11 has been released for preparatory purposes. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. https://www.dativa.com/blogs/blinding-identity-taxonomy/ [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. https://kantarainitiative.org/confluence/display/WGISI/Re-contributions+from+WG-CIS+to+WG-ISI?preview=/123339734/125468773/Paul%20Knowles%20Re-contributions.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. https://kantarainitiative.org/confluence/display/WGISI/Re-contributions+from+WG-CIS+to+WG-ISI?preview=/123339734/125468772/Jan%20Lindquist%20Re-Contributions.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Not all captured dates will reveal a person or entity’s identity but some will so, if in doubt, encrypt. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. In some use cases this can be avoided by using only the Month, or Month/Year of birth, but only if this can be validated. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Text which does not have a given structure, nor which is entered in any specific format. Note: All free-form text fields should be encrypted. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)