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Circle of trust

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Concept of “circle of trust”
3. Measures to gain trust
4. Outlook



1. Introduction

for sharing international microdata services like

- providing access to confidential microdata to third parties
- exchange of (anonymized) microdata
- building a common infrastructure
- administrative work to organize processes

a concept for basic requirements is necessary



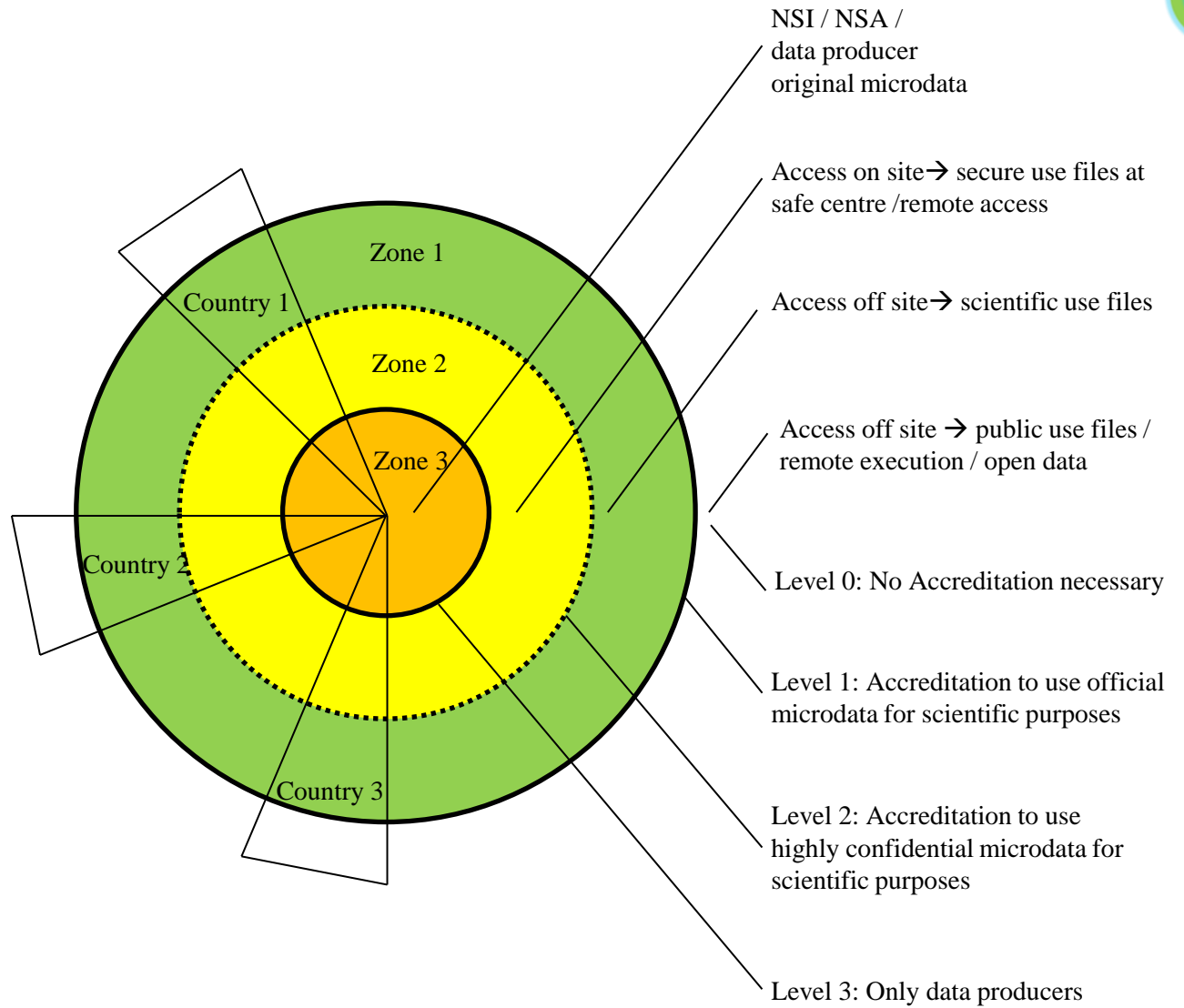
2. Concept of “circle of trust”

- each member is accepted according to the same rules and conditions that are approved by all members
- confidentiality rules and security standards, but also to competence and legal aspects
- requirement for the institution itself or for technology that is providing the access



2. Concept of “circle of trust”

- the circle may contain different zones of trust whereas the inner circle is very sensitive
- trust building mechanisms
- agreement on rules and standards for joining the “circle of trust”
- common understanding which parties are expected to be in the inner or outer circle





2. Concept of “circle of trust”

- trust, but verify
- for establishing trust, the control about the data is important for data providers
- an international legal framework would be helpful
- in line with national statistical law
- low barriers for data providers to join



3. Measures to gain trust

These measures can be:

- share best practices
- collection and documentation of rules and protocols for transparency
- cooperation agreement
- harmonised contracts for microdata access
- guidelines for the treatment of microdata requests
- catalogue of rules to check which institution is approved to access microdata

3. Measures to gain trust”



- security concept and accreditation guidelines for safe centres
- list of security and user demands for a remote access system
- anonymisation concept for scientific use files
- rules and protocols for the transmission and safekeeping of microdata
- guidelines for statistical disclosure methods and output checking
- common understanding of responsibilities and similarities

4. Outlook



- in terms of trust it is important to consider what already exists and to build on that
 - good example in the European Statistical System is access to EU microdata
- use existing infrastructure and technology
- development of gaining trust, experience and competences – vision and “final” goals must be clear
- institutionalisation



Thank you for your attention

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