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Lecture Notes in Computer Science

Commenced Publication in 1973
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Privacy in Statistical Databases

UNESCO Chair in Data Privacy International Conference, PSD 2008 Istanbul, Turkey, September 24-26, 2008 Proceedings



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Library of Congress Control Number: 2008934858

CR Subject Classification (1998): D.4.6, G.3, H.2.8, K.4.1

LNCS Sublibrary: SL 3 – Information Systems and Application, incl. Internet/Web and HCI

ISSN 0302-9743

ISBN-10 3-540-87470-4 Springer Berlin Heidelberg New York ISBN-13 978-3-540-87470-6 Springer Berlin Heidelberg New York

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Typesetting: Camera-ready by author, data conversion by Scientific Publishing Services, Chennai, India Printed on acid-free paper SPIN: 12521944 06/3180 5 4 3 2 1 0

Preface

Privacy in statistical databases is a discipline whose purpose is to provide solutions to the tension between the increasing social, political and economical demand of accurate information, and the legal and ethical obligation to protect the privacy of the various parties involved. Those parties are the respondents (the individuals and enterprises to which the database records refer), the data owners (those organizations spending money in data collection) and the users (the ones querying the database, who would like their queries to stay confidential). Beyond law and ethics, there are also practical reasons for data collecting agencies to invest in respondent privacy: if individual respondents feel their privacy guaranteed, they are likely to provide more accurate responses. Data owner privacy is primarily motivated by practical considerations: if an enterprise collects data at its own expense, it may wish to minimize leakage of those data to other enterprises (even to those with whom joint data exploitation is planned). Finally, user privacy results in increased user satisfaction, even if it may curtail the ability of the database owner to profile users.

There are at least two traditions in statistical database privacy, both of which started in the 1970s: one stems from official statistics, where the discipline is also known as statistical disclosure control (SDC), and the other originates from computer science and database technology. In official statistics, the basic concern is respondent privacy. In computer science, one started with respondent privacy but, from 2000 onwards, growing attention has been devoted to owner privacy (privacy-preserving data mining) and user privacy (private information retrieval). In the last few years, the interest and the achievements of computer scientists in the topic have substantially increased.

Privacy in Statistical Databases 2008 (PSD 2008) was held under the sponsorship of the UNESCO Chair in Data Privacy, which intends to act as a stable umbrella for the PSD biennial conference series from now on. PSD 2008 was a successor of PSD 2006, the final conference of the Eurostat-funded CENEX-SDC project, held in Rome in 2006, and PSD 2004, the final conference of the EU FP5 CASC project (IST-2000-25069), held in Barcelona in 2004. Proceedings of PSD 2006 and PSD 2004 were published by Springer in LNCS 4302 and LNCS 3050, respectively. The three PSD conferences held so far are a follow-up of a series of high-quality technical conferences on SDC which started one decade ago with "Statistical Data Protection-SDP 1998", held in Lisbon in 1998 and with proceedings published by OPOCE, and continued with the AMRADS project SDC Workshop, held in Luxemburg in 2001 and with proceedings published by Springer in LNCS 2316.

For PSD 2008, the Program Committee accepted 27 papers out of 37 submissions from 16 different countries in five different continents. Each submitted paper received at least two reviews. These proceedings contain the revised versions of

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the accepted papers, which are a fine blend of contributions from the areas of official statistics and computer science. Covered topics include tabular data protection, methods and case studies for microdata protection, disclosure risk assessment in microdata protection, on-line databases and remote access, privacy-preserving data mining, private information retrieval and legal issues.

We are indebted to many people. First, to the Government of Catalonia for financial support of the UNESCO Chair in Data Privacy, which enabled the latter to sponsor PSD 2008. Also, to the Organizing Committee for making the conference possible and especially to Jesús Manjón, who helped with these proceedings. In evaluating the papers we were assisted by the Program Committee and the following external reviewers: Javier Herranz, Marlow Lemons, Thomas B. Pedersen, Adam Persing and Elizabeth Ransom.

We also wish to thank all the authors of submitted papers and apologize for possible omissions.

July 2008

Josep Domingo-Ferrer Yücel Saygın

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