1.	Record Nr.	UNISA996465941003316
	Titolo	Privacy in Statistical Databases [[electronic resource]] : UNESCO Chair in Data Privacy, International Conference, PSD 2010, Corfu, Greece, September 22-24, 2010, Proceedings / / edited by Josep Domingo-Ferrer, Emmanouil Magkos
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2010
	ISBN	3-642-15838-2
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2010.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XI, 297 p. 47 illus.)
	Collana	Information Systems and Applications, incl. Internet/Web, and HCI ; ; 6344
	Disciplina	005.8
	Soggetti	Database management
		Computer communication systems
		Computer security
		Data encryption (Computer science)
		Data structures (Computer science)
		Database Management
		Computer Communication Networks
		Systems and Data Security
		Cryptology
		Data Structures
		Data Structures and Information Theory
		Kongress
		Kerkira <2010>
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Sommario/riassunto	Privacy in statistical databases is a discipline whose purpose is to provide so- tionstothetensionbetweenthesocial,political, economicandcorporatedemand for accurate information, and the legal and ethical obligation to protect the p- vacy of the various parties involved. Those parties are the respondents (the individuals and

enterprises to which the database records refer), the data o- ers (those organizations spending money in data collection) and the users (the ones querying the database or the search engine, who would like their queries to stay con?dential). Beyond law and ethics, there are also practical reasons for data-collecting agencies and corporations to invest in respondent privacy: if individual respondents feel their privacy guaranteed, they are likely to provide moreaccurateresponses. Data ownerprivacyis primarilymotivatedbypractical 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 increaseduser satisfaction, even if it may curtail the ability of the database owner to pro?le users.

Thereareatleasttwotraditionsinstatisticaldatabaseprivacy,bothofwhich started in the 1970s: the ?rst one stems from o?cial statistics, where the dis- pline is also known as statistical disclosure control (SDC), and the second one originates from computer science and database technology. In o?cial statistics, the basic concern is respondent privacy. In computer science, the initial mo- vation was also respondent privacy but, from 2000 onwards, growing attention has been devoted to owner privacy (privacy-preserving data mining) and user privacy (private informationretrieval).