



WORLD STATISTICS
CONGRESS

2025

THE HAGUE



isi International
Statistical
Institute

CPS 65

Empowering data access while protecting privacy:
The Brazilian NSO perspective on privacy enhancing technologies

Ms Patricia Zamprogno Tavares
IBGE - Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
Wednesday 8 October, 4 p.m. - 5 p.m.

TEAM

RESEARCH GROUP

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IT SUPPORT

Carlos Menandro

CONTEXT

In the production of official statistics:

DEMAND FOR DATA

Faster access to more **detailed** information
Reduce **costs** without compromising **quality**

TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Alternative **data sources**
Guarantee **quality** and **confidentiality**

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Developing, implementing and monitoring **public policies**
Transparency and reliable data to fight **misinformation**

Restrict data access as an obstacle to scientific development statistics production public policies.

Researchers must access high-quality, detailed, and up-to-date data.

**Data is often private
for a very good reason.**

**Safe and ethical ways
for statistical production.**

UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

1. Relevance, Impartiality, and Equal Access
2. Professional Standards, Scientific Principles, and Professional Ethics
3. Accountability and Transparency
4. Prevention of Misuse
5. Sources of Official Statistics
6. Confidentiality
7. Legislation
8. National Coordination
9. Use of International Standards
10. International Cooperation

unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx

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1. Relevance, Impartiality, and Equal Access

Statistics must be shared openly to society

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx

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6. Confidentiality

Data cannot be shared in a way that risks personal or sensitive information

- Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Data shared openly to society



Privacy is a fundamental right

Legislation does not prevent access to sensitive data.

Encourages the development of safe methods.

- Technology
- Respects rights
- Promotes transparency and security



2018 Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados Pessoais
(General Data Protection Law - Brazil)

2022 Personal data protection as a fundamental right

Responsible use of data.

Not just legally compliant,
but ethical, legitimate and fair.

Data Privacy, Ethics and Protection: Guidance Note
on Big Data for Achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

unsdg.un.org/resources/data-privacy-ethics-and-protection-guidance-note-big-data-achievement-2030-agenda



Methods of information extraction

for external users

Secure Access Facility

1

- In-person in the location
- Advanced users
- Identified data
- Maximum utility

Cross-tabulations

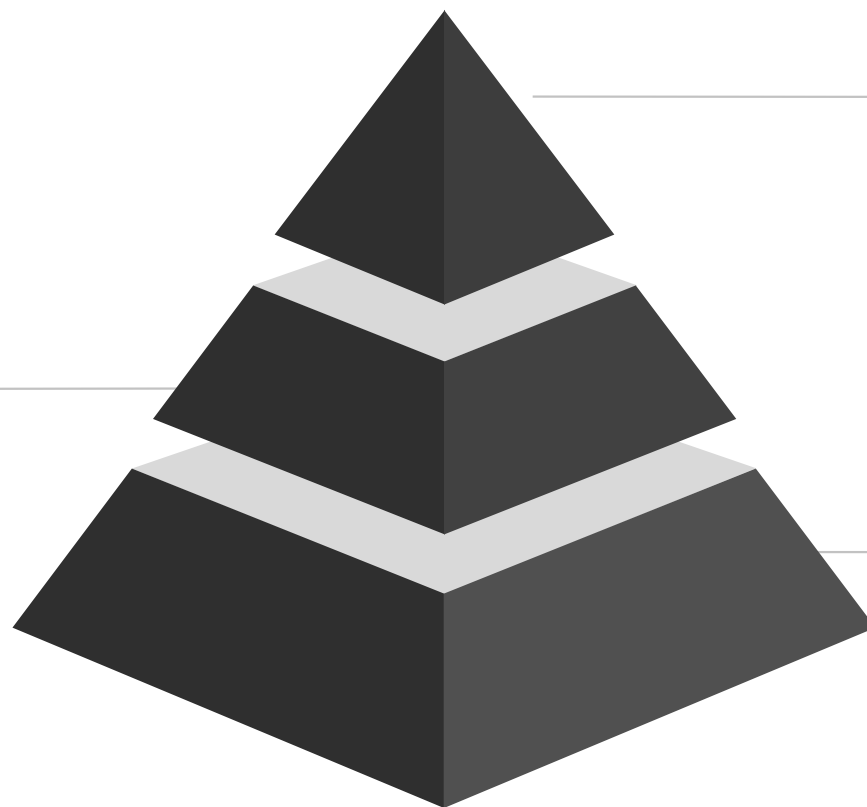
3

- Remote access
- Public data
- No statistical skills
- Traditional SDC methods
- Limited utility

Microdata

2

- Remote access
- Public data by FTP
- Some statistical skills is required
- Traditional SDC methods
- Intermediate utility



Methods of information extraction

for external users

Secure Access Facility

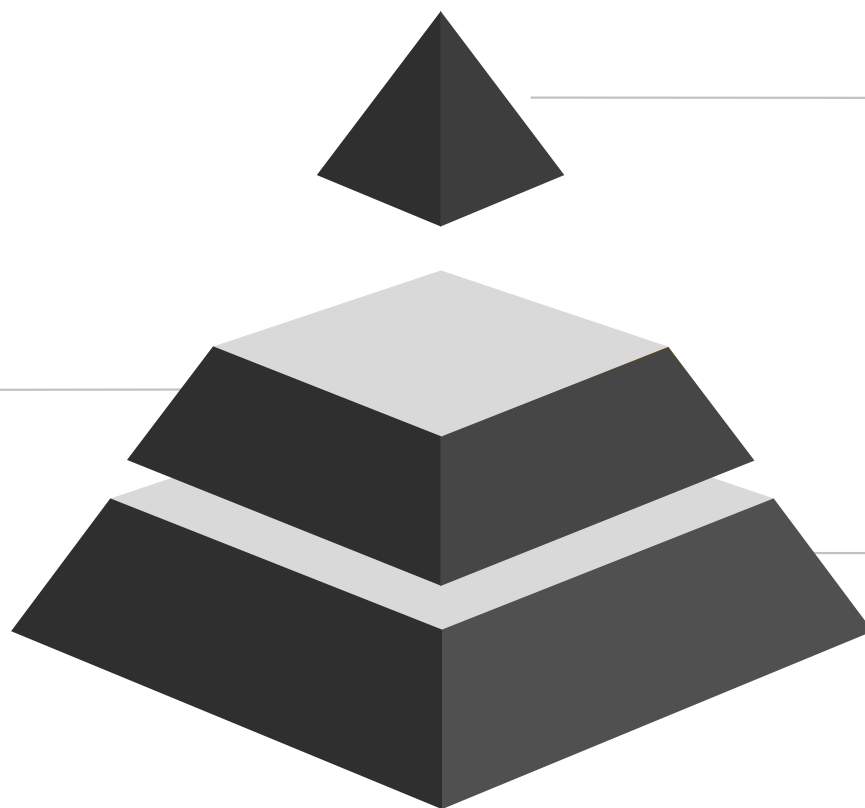
- 1
 - Local and highly restricted access
 - Knowledge of specific analysis tools is required
 - Identified data
 - Maximum utility

Microdata

- 2
 - Remote access
 - Publicly available
 - Knowledge of an analysis tool is required
 - Traditional SDC methods
 - Intermediate utility

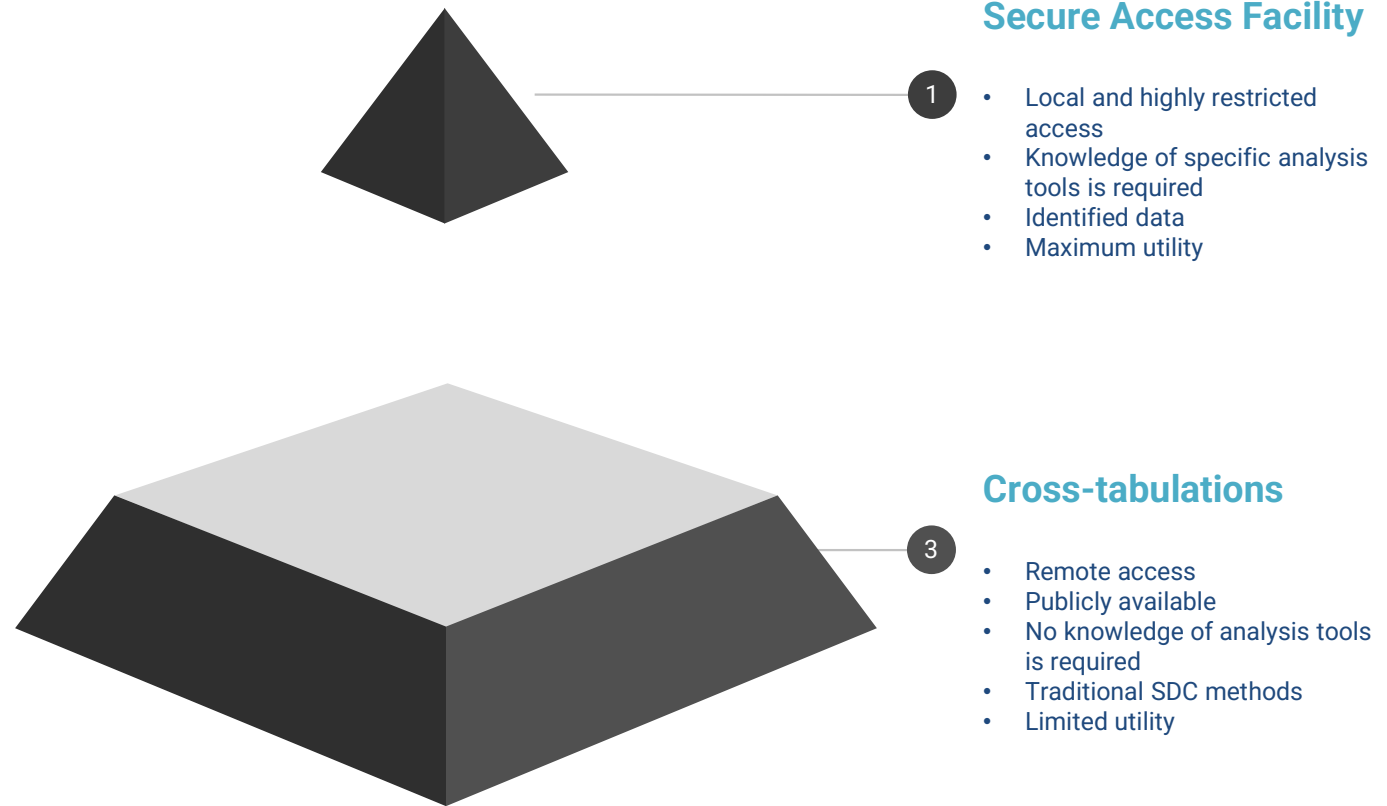
Cross-tabulations

- 3
 - Remote access
 - Publicly available
 - No knowledge of analysis tools is required
 - Traditional SDC methods
 - Limited utility



Methods of information extraction

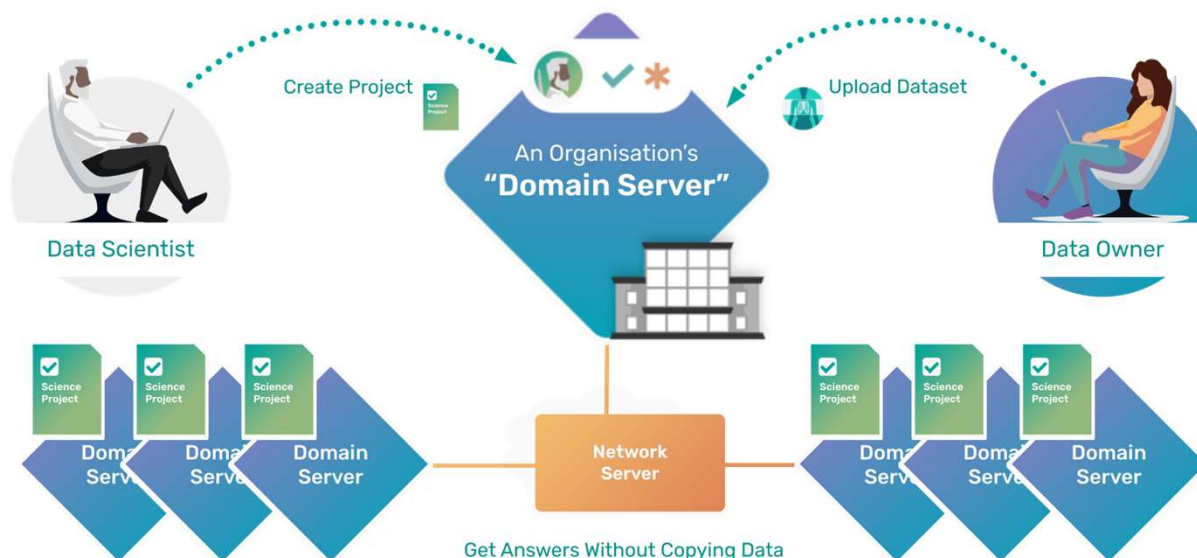
for external users



Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs)

Extract relevant information from sensitive data, preserving the privacy of the individuals represented therein.

Privacy-Preserving Data Science



Methods of information extraction

for external users

Secure Access Facility

1

- Local and highly restricted access
- Knowledge of specific analysis tools is required
- Identified data
- Maximum utility

Cross-tabulations

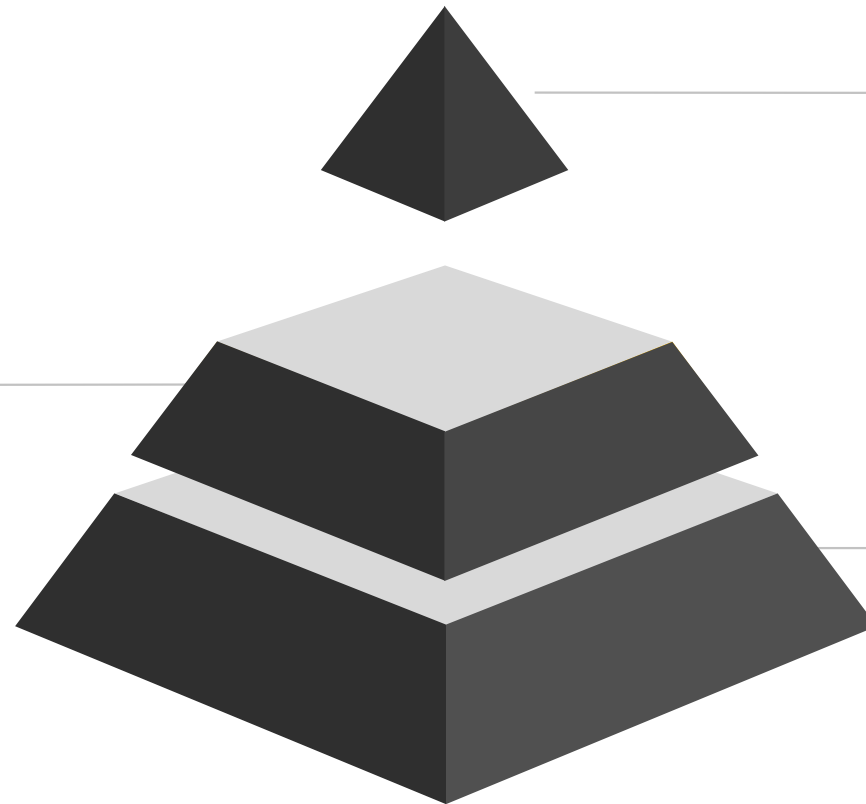
3

- Remote access
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Microdata

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- Remote access
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Methods of information extraction

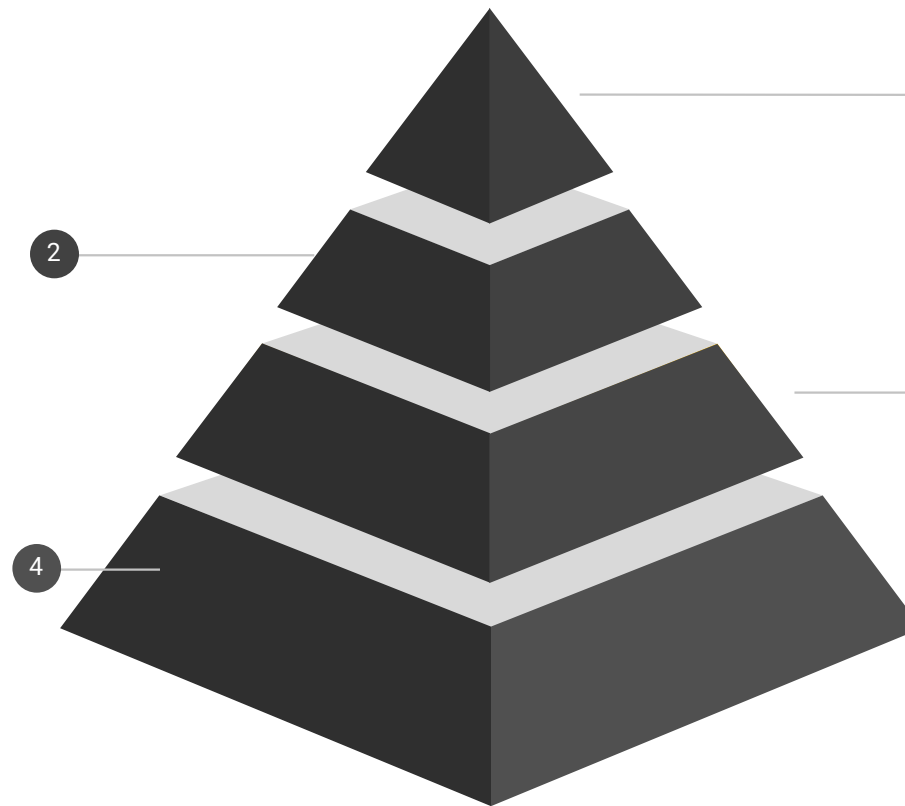
for external users

Privacy-Preserving Data Science

- Remote access
- Knowledge of specific analysis tools is required
- SDC + PETs
- High utility
- Multiple data sources integration

Cross-tabulations

- Remote access
- Publicly available
- No knowledge of analysis tools is required
- Traditional SDC methods
- Limited utility

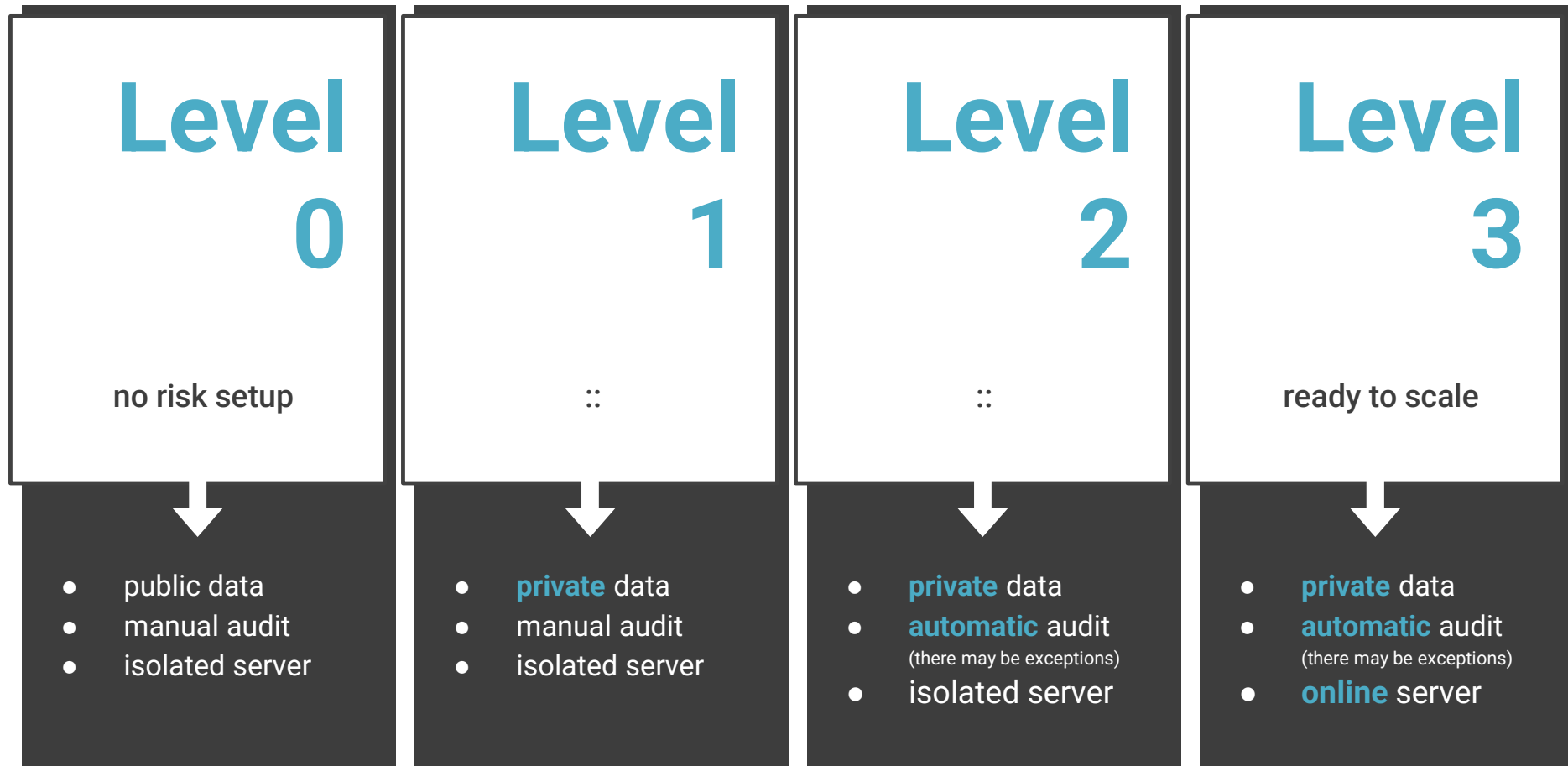


Secure Access Facility

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Microdata

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Proof of Concept (PoC)

2017 Brazilian Agricultural Census Data

censoagro2017.ibge.gov.br

- Conducted since 1920
- It is the most comprehensive statistical and territorial investigation of Brazilian agricultural production
- Gross value around US\$215 billion (R\$1.14 trillion) in 2023
- Environmental and climate issues
- No publicly available microdata

Proof of Concept (PoC)

Women from rural areas

<https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/50779965/mapa-embrapa-e-ibge-apresentam-os-dados-sobre-mulheres-rurais>

- 1) Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)
- 2) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)
- 3) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

- Term of commitment
- Special cross-tabulations
- 2+ months



INSIGHTS

PROS

Optimization: data utility and data privacy

Benefits for external users (bureaucracy)

Simplify processes for internal teams

CONS

Python knowledge

Adapt current infrastructure

Adapt current internal processes

THANK YOU!

Patricia Zamprogno Tavares

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