

## **Data governance and ethics (2): ethical guidelines for statistical practice. Introduction to GDPR**

### **What should professional integrity and accountability of an ethical statistician include?**

- The ethical statistician uses relevant and appropriate data
- The ethical statistician does not knowingly accept work for which he/she is not sufficiently qualified
- It is essential that statisticians treat others with respect
- The ethical statistician should be candid about any known or suspected limitations, defects or biases in the data
- Objective and valid interpretation of the results requires that the underlying analysis recognizes and acknowledges the degree of reliability and integrity of the data.

### **What are the responsibilities of an ethical statistician to other statisticians or statistic practitioners?**

- The ethical statistician promotes sharing of data and methods as much as possible and as appropriate without compromising propriety. Makes documentation suitable for replicate analyses, metadata studies, and other research by qualified investigators.
- The ethical statistician helps strengthen the work of others through appropriate peer review; in peer review, respects differences of opinion and assesses methods, not individuals. Strives to complete review assignments thoroughly, thoughtfully, and promptly.
- The ethical statistician instills in students and non-statisticians an appreciation for the practical value of the concepts and methods they are learning or using.
- The ethical statistician uses professional qualifications and contributions as the basis for decisions regarding statistical practitioners' hiring, firing, promotion, work assignments, publications and presentations, candidacy for offices and awards, funding or approval of research, and other professional matters.

### **What are the responsibilities of an ethical statistician to their research team colleagues?**

- The ethical statistician should recognize that other professions have standards and obligations, research practices and standards can differ across disciplines, and statisticians do not have obligations to standards of other professions that conflict with these guidelines.
- The ethical statistician should ensure all discussion and reporting of statistical design and analysis is consistent with these guidelines.
- The ethical statistician should avoid compromising scientific validity for expediency.
- The ethical statistician should strive to promote transparency in design, execution, and reporting or presenting of all analyses.

## **GDPR**

### **3b.**

#### **What can you do to protect your data?**

You can't prevent companies from getting your data, but by educating yourself about how and where your data is used, you can limit the amount of data you create. A few examples that were mentioned are:

- Stop signing up to "free" services
- Check which permission apps have in settings and turn off the unnecessary ones

#### **What was the main point of this TED talk?**

The talk begins with small little seemingly unimportant details about her life but slowly the more details she gives, the more you start to know about her and her daily life. The point of this talk is to show you how much data you actually produce and how companies can use it to their advantage. While you might think that the small amount of data that an app collects from you is insignificant, it adds up. Everything that you do on a daily basis, different apps and websites collects data from it and sells it to third parties. All this data together is who you are as a person, they know every bit about you just not your name.

### **3d.**

#### **What is the idea behind GDPR?**

- The GDPR grants EU citizens over when and how their personal data is used and processed and covers things that can identify us such as, name , contact details, computer location, race and sexual orientation.

#### **For what type of data do companies need consent from people?**

- Stored data, companies would have to be much more upfront regarding asking permission for storing your personal data

#### **Which organization can hold your data without "a right to be forgotten"?**

- Hospitals
- Government agencies
- Journalists

### **3f.**

#### **Should a controller provide the details of a data protection officer?**

#### **What are the principles related to processing personal data?**

Personal data should be:

- Processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject.
- Collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes
- Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed
- Accurate and when necessary up to date
- Kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than necessary for which the personal data are processed

- processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorized or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organizational measures

**What are the conditions for consent?**

- Where processing is based on consent, the controller should be able to demonstrate that the data subject has consented to the processing of his or her personal data
- If the data subject's consent is given in the context of a written declaration which also concerns other matters, the request for consent shall be presented in a manner which is clearly distinguishable from the other matters, in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language
- When assessing whether consent is freely given, utmost account shall be taken of whether, inter alia, the performance of a contract, including the provision of a service, is conditional on consent to the processing of personal data that is not necessary for the performance of that contract.
- The data subject should have the right to withdraw his or her consent at any time

**What does right to data portability mean?**

- It means that the data subject has the right to have their personal data transmitted from one controller to another, when technically feasible