



# The Five Safes (plus Two)



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## Partners



# Acknowledgement of Country



I acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land on which this training is taking place, the land of the Yuggera, Turrbal and Jagera, and pay my respect to their Elders past, present and emerging. I also acknowledge that I join you from the land of the Ngunnawal and Ngambri people.

# Schedule

Aim: For you to understand the Five Safes (+ 2) and their application

1. Getting to know you. Are you safe?
2. CADRE Project
3. Impacts on sharing data
4. Five Safes
5. Two additional safes: Organisations + Groups
6. Applying the Five Safes in CADRE
7. Applying the Five Safes at QCIF

# Polling



Respond at [PollEv.com/cadre](https://PollEv.com/cadre)

Text **CADRE** to **+61 427 541 357** once to join, then **A, B, C, or D**

## Which best describes you?

HDR student

**A**

Academic

**B**

Professional

**C**

Other

**D**

# Polling



 SCAN ME

🌐 When poll is active, respond at **PolleEv.com/cadre**

📱 Text **CADRE** to **+61 427 541 357** once to join

## My level of understanding of the Five Safes is

Boss level. I can help facilitate if you need.

I've heard of it somewhere. Refresh my memory.

Am I in the right workshop? This isn't a locksmiths convention, is it?

non-existent.

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📱 Text **CADRE** to **+61 427 541 357** once to join

## Choose which statement best reflects you for Research Data Management (RDM) training:

I have completed RDM training within the last 5 years

I have never completed RDM training

It has been more than 5 years since I last completed RDM training



# Polling



🌐 When poll is active, respond at [PollEv.com/cadre](https://PollEv.com/cadre)

📱 Text **CADRE** to **+61 427 541 357** once to join

**Choose which statement that best applies to you in regards to ethics:**

I've completed ethics training in the last 5 years

I've never completed ethics training

It has been more than 5 years since I completed ethics training

I have submitted an ethics application before

I have never submitted an ethics application



# Polling



**Do you have an ORCID?**

Yes

No



# CADRE

A SYSTEM TO	BY MEANS OF	IN ORDER TO
<p>Increase the speed at which social sciences and related disciplines get access to sensitive data.</p> <p>Decrease the risk, time and costs associated with providing access to data (for data holders) and accessing data (for researchers)</p>	<p>The development of a shared and distributed sensitive data management platform using the <b>Five Safes</b> framework and common accreditation and information exchange protocols.</p>	<p>Enable data owners and users to address the core concerns around governance, creation, management and sharing of sensitive data for research.</p> <p>Share and move sensitive data safely between higher education, national research and government facilities and services.</p>

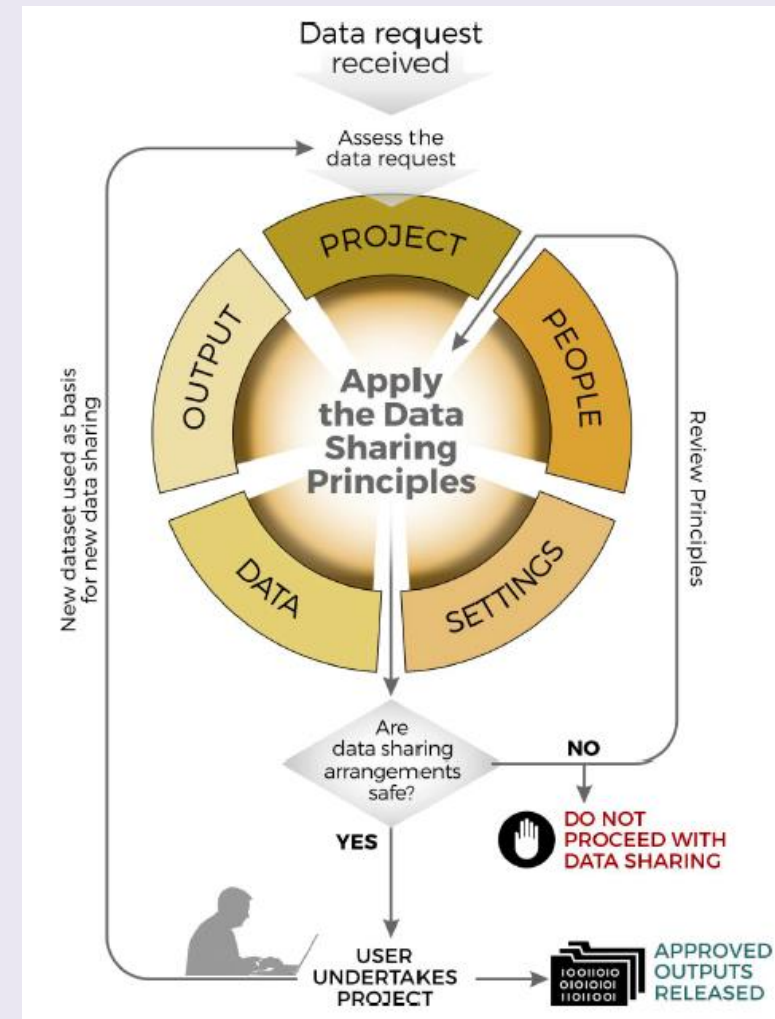
# Frameworks for data sharing

Academic:

- FAIR data

Government:

- DATA Scheme (from the DAT Act)
- Equivalent state schemes (e.g. South Australia)
- Agency-specific frameworks (e.g. ABS)



Source: ONDC (2019)

# Protection vs. utility

- Custodians have a responsibility to minimise disclosure risk
  - Domain of “statistical disclosure control” established to support this
- Utility of data considers how usable and fit-for-purpose the data is for the analysis task at hand
- Trade-off between utility and protection – higher protections generally result in lower utility
- Application of the Five Safes – allows for management of these trade-offs across multiple dimensions of risk

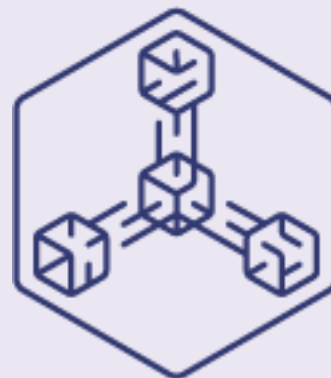
# The Five Safes



Safe Project



Safe Person



Safe Data



Safe Setting

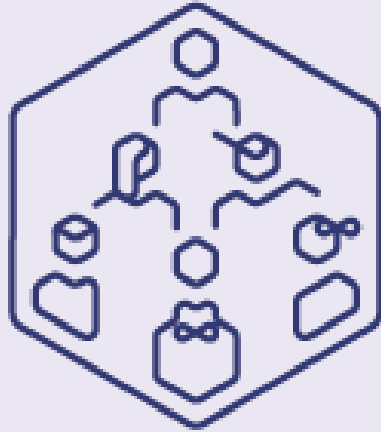


Safe Output

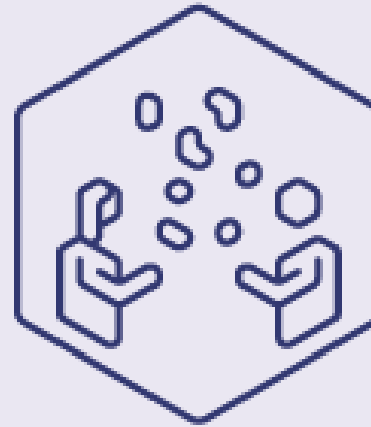
# What are the Five Safes?

Safe dimension	Ritchie et al. assessment	ONDC Principle
Safe projects	Is this use of the data appropriate?	Data is shared for an appropriate purpose that delivers a public benefit
Safe people	Can the researchers be trusted to use it in an appropriate manner?	The user has the appropriate authority to access the data
Safe data	Is there a disclosure risk in the data itself?	Appropriate and proportionate protections are applied to the data
Safe settings	Does the access facility limit unauthorised use?	The environment in which the data is shared minimises the risk of unauthorised use or disclosure
Safe outputs	Are the statistical results non-disclosive?	The output from the data sharing arrangement is appropriately safeguarded before any further sharing or release

# Two Additional Safes



**Organisations**



**Groups**

# Safe Organisations + Groups

## Organisations

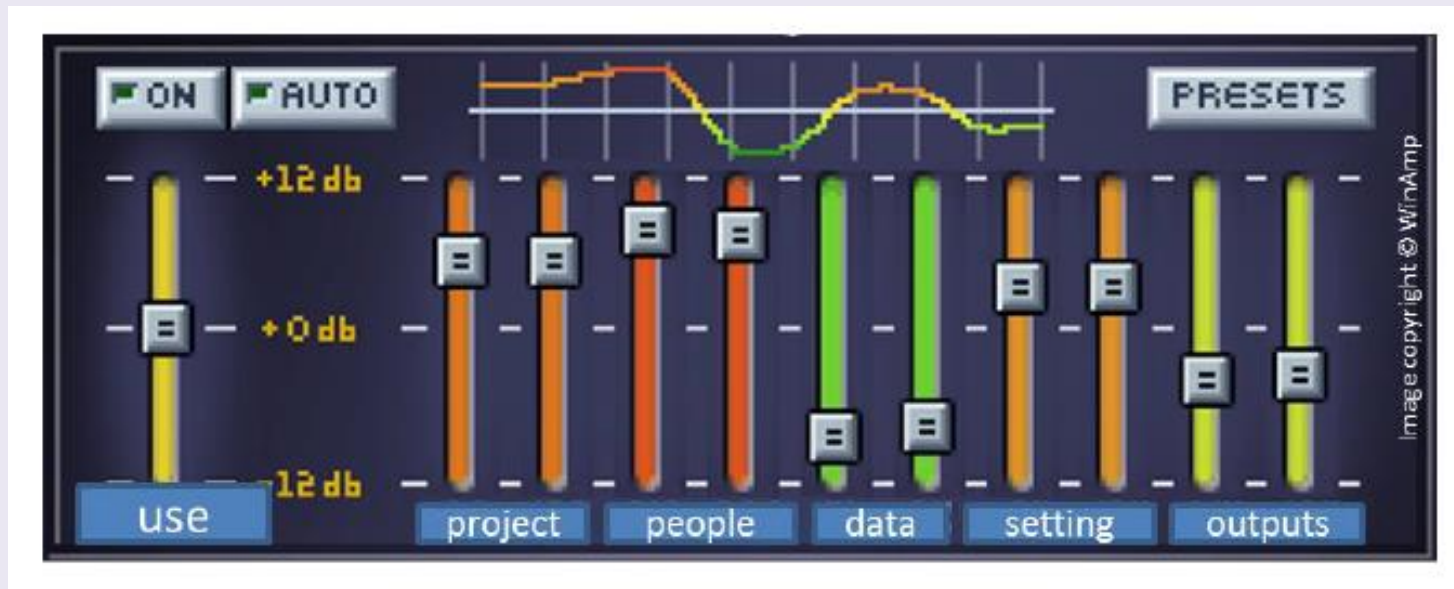
- Legal implications
- Resources and infrastructure
- Legal and ethical controls
- Data sharing

## Groups

Five Safes Dimension	Grouping
Safe people	People working in Research teams
Safe Projects	Projects completed as part of larger Work Programs
Safe Data	A linked dataset resulting from linkage or integration of multiple upstream Datasets
Safe Settings	Use of data from multiple sources, located in multiple settings
Safe Outputs	Multiple publications outputs resulting from a completed analysis

# Joint and severable

- Dimensions are designed so that each can be evaluated independently of the others, as far as possible.
- All five dimensions need to be considered jointly to evaluate whether a data access system can provide an 'acceptable' solution.



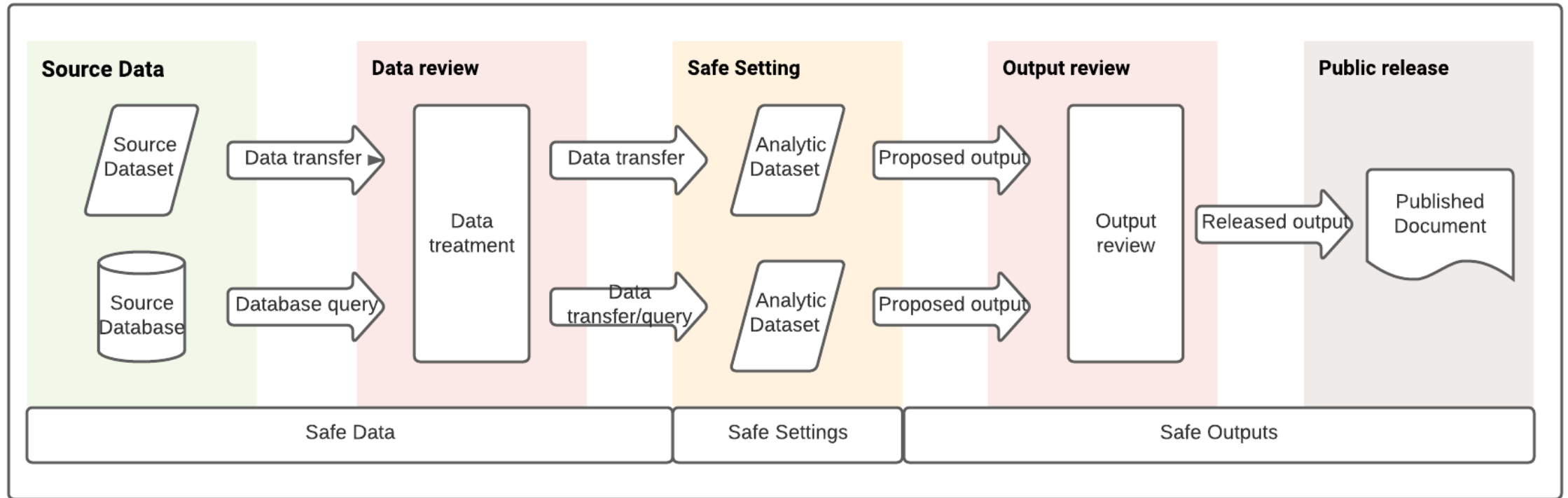


# Part Two: Applying the 5 Safes in CADRE

# Five Safes Video

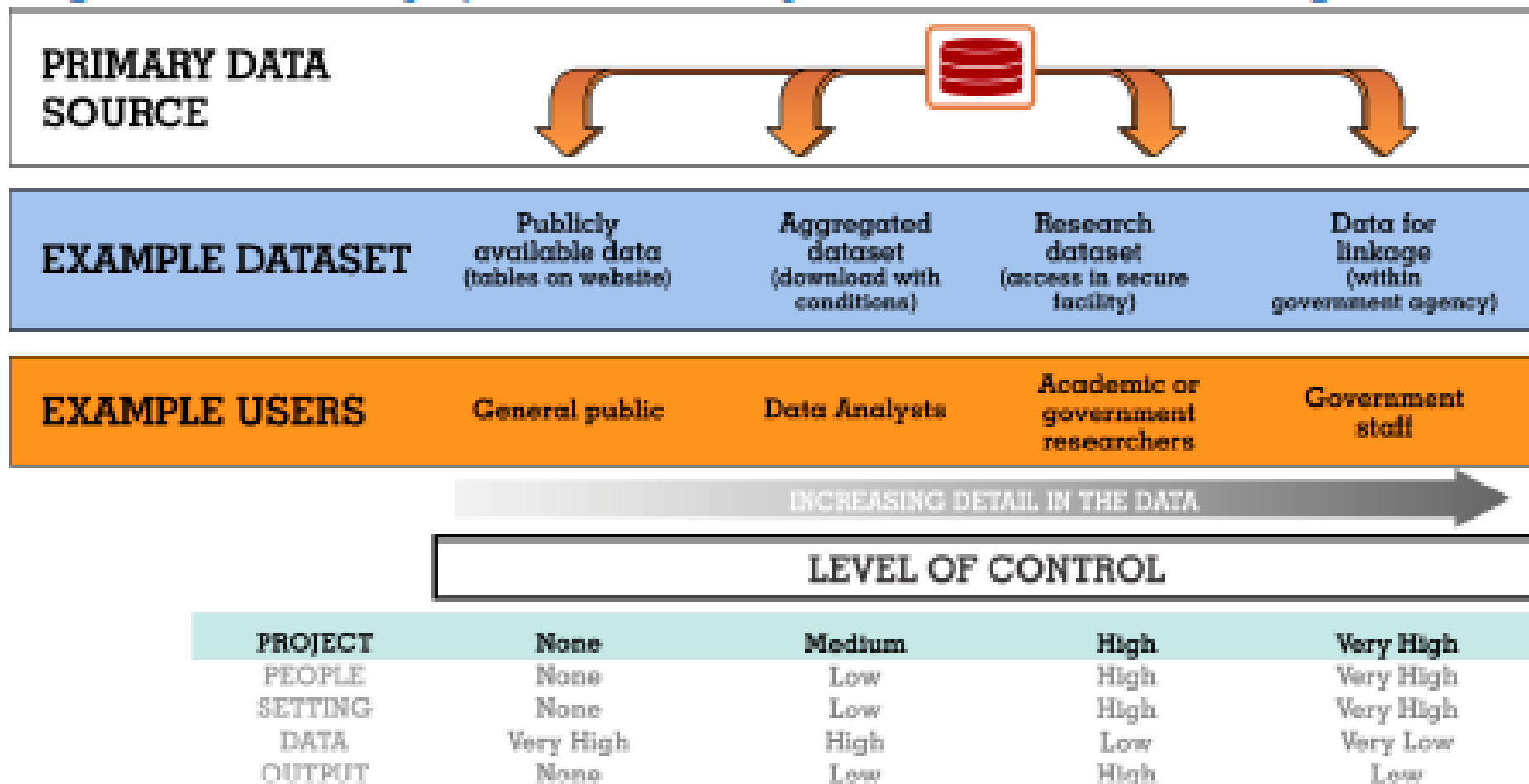
- <https://youtu.be/VeHDtSGEaJQ>

# Safe data, settings and outputs



# Applying the Five Safes model

Diagram 2: the level of project control will depend on the level of detail being shared



# Example: Applying the Five Safes across data types



Safe	Census aggregates	ANU Poll unit record files	MADIP
Data	Aggregate count files at ASGS levels	Confidentialised unit record files	Deidentified administrative records
Projects	None required	Specified in application	Specified in application
People	None	User information provided and validated	User information provided and validated, data sharing agreement signed
Settings	ABS website – open access, download	ADA Dataverse – restricted access, download	ABS Lab
Outputs	None	None	Output checking before release

# Why does this matter?

- ❖ Researchers/Academics are experts in their fields but not necessarily in all things data.
- ❖ Five Safes provides guidance on how sensitive data accessed safely.
- ❖ Builds confidence & trust among the whole community – data users, data owners, data custodians and the public.
- ❖ Upskilling and supporting those who use sensitive data.

# Part Two: Applying the 5 Safes at QCIF

Welcome Mark Hoffmann



Next Steps



Thank You

# Data Availability and Transparency Act Scheme



**Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022**  
Provides a legislative authorisation and override with appropriate safeguards



**National Data Commissioner**



**National Data Advisory Council**

## DATA Scheme Safeguards

### Data Sharing Purposes

Sharing of Australian Government data must be in the public interest and for one of three purposes:

- Government service delivery
- Informing government policy and programs
- Research & development.

Data can not be shared for the purpose of enforcement or compliance.

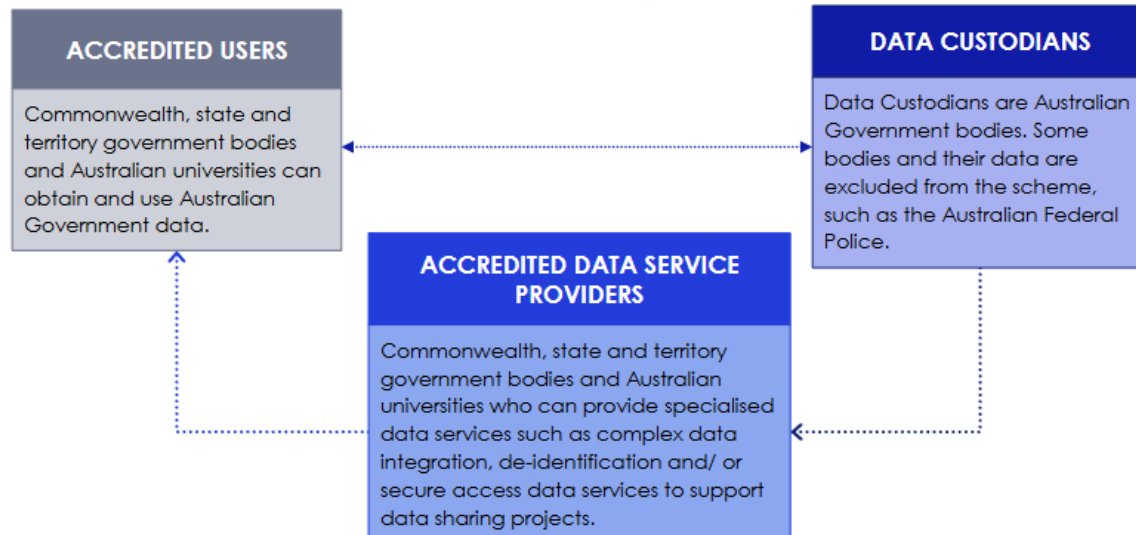
### Accreditation

- Commonwealth, state and territory government bodies and Australian universities can be an Accredited User or Accredited Data Service Provider.
- The Minister or National Data Commissioner may grant accreditation.

### Data Requests

- Data Custodians have no duty to share, but must provide reasons to Accredited Users if refusing a data sharing request.

## DATA Scheme Operation



### Data Sharing Principles

- Data Sharing Principles must be applied to all data sharing.
- The Principles manage data sharing risk by applying controls on the project, people, setting, data and output.

### Privacy protections

- The DATA Scheme works with the *Privacy Act 1988* to protect personal information.
- The privacy protections minimise the sharing of personal information, prohibit the re-identification and storage of data or access of personal information outside Australia.
- Express consent is always required to share biometric data.

## DATA Scheme Safeguards

### Regulation and compliance

- National Data Commissioner handles complaints conducts monitoring and assessment activities and investigations.
- National Data Commissioner can issue directions and seek civil and/or criminal penalties.

### Transparency and reporting

National Data Commissioner must:

- keep public registers of Data Sharing Agreements, Accredited Users and Accredited Data Service Providers.
- prepare an Annual Report on participation and operation of the DATA Scheme.

### Data Sharing Agreements

- Arrangements, including the application of the data sharing principles, must be documented in a Data Sharing Agreement.
- Agreements that meet scheme requirements must be registered by the National Data Commissioner to take effect.



### Data Discovery

Supporting agencies to develop data inventories and build an Australian Government Data Catalogue to help users find data



### Dataplace

A digital platform for scheme participants and others to manage data requests and support administration of the DATA Scheme