

Preserving the integrity of the Currency for Talent@: Using Double Factor Authentication to prevent counterfeiting

This 90-minute interactive workshop looks at different ways technology can assist in preventing fraud from de-stabilising the currency for talent and hence negating any advantage that may be gained from assessment in growing talent throughout Europe.

The problem

Imposters taking high-stakes examinations remain an issue. Taking two examples;

Example 1

On the 23rd June 2007 the BBC reported, *"Tens of thousands of people could be paying fraudsters to sit their driving test for them, the BBC has learned. The Driving Standards Agency (DSA) says impostors charge up to £500 and can have taken more than 200 tests each."*

And later.....The head of the DSA's fraud team, Andy Rice, said: *"It is quite common for them to do over 100, sometimes over 200 tests, before we're in a position to arrest them. It potentially could be into the tens of thousands"*.

For the full story see here: [Huge Driving Test Scam Uncovered](#)

Example 2

On 12th February 2007 the Daily Mail reported, *"Four men have been arrested by officers investigating potential corruption of the British Citizenship test"*.

And later.....*"In December we noticed pockets of activity that seemed irregular. We were aware that the pass rate at the Sheffield Centre was above the national average"*.

For the full story see here: [Four Held in Citizenship Fraud Probe](#)

Some solutions

The different types of double authentication to be explored during this workshop will be;

Username/password/authentication key: - the advantages of this method are that the responsibility is given to the candidate. It may not prevent fraud but will allow for:

- Easier identification of a fraud.
- Easier and quicker prosecution of fraudsters.
- Cost effective simple and transferable solution

Examples shown: [Yubikey](#) and [RSA encryption](#)

Data Forensics: - In example 2 (above), the measurement of the 'pockets of activity' and the comparisons with the 'norm' alerted the organisation concerned to the possibility of fraud. This may not prevent fraud but will allow for:

- Early identification of possible fraud.
- Automated alerts for 'suspicious' activity.
- In extreme cases, automated forced abandonment of exams.

Examples shown: Mean time per item - see slide 13 on the presentation

Biometrics: - Biometric identification such as fingerprinting, DNA sampling and iris scanning could also be used. Although possibly more costly than the other examples there is also a civil liberties issue surrounding this type of authentication and the subsequent retention of data. However, it allows for:

- Very accurate identification and tracking of individuals.
- Improved legal case for prosecution (denial or rebuttals of accusations are more difficult).

Examples shown: PIM and [How to fool a fingerprint security system](#)

Format of the workshop

We propose having three 30 minute sessions (90 minute workshop in total) covering each of the examples above. In each we will:

- Present the problem.
- Present an example of the solution.
- Provide a brief (15 minute) exercise showing participants how the solution can work in practice and getting them to solve a scenario-based problem.

If you would like more information on the examples shown please contact the Calibrand team on busdev@calibrand.com or +44 (0)1332 222680.

Presenters

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Denis is the Managing Director and Founder of Calibrand, the currency for talent®. He has worked in the assessment marketplace for over 15 years. Educated at Imperial College, London University and completing an MBA at the University of Bradford Management Centre, he has worked in Financial Services on government contracts and increasingly with Awarding Bodies.

Simon Wynne, Calibrand, the currency for talent®.

Simon is a Project Manager at Calibrand having implemented several large scale assessment projects over several years with major UK customers. He takes a lead on innovative technology with the company.