

NISS

Data Confidentiality and Statistical Disclosure Limitation: A Quick Overview

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DC from Multiple Perspectives

- Official statistics agencies must
 - Preserve confidentiality of data
 - Preserve privacy of data subjects
 - Maintain quality of data
 - Disseminate useful information
- Holders of proprietary data want to
 - Safeguard IP
 - Advance research to create new products
- Data subjects want protection from threats to
 - Privacy
 - Economic interests

Forms of Disclosure

- Identity disclosure
 - Record is associated with a particular subject, typically by *record linkage* to another database containing an ID
- Attribute disclosure
 - Value of sensitive attribute is disclosed
- Inferential disclosure
 - Identity or attribute disclosure on a statistical basis
- False positive
 - Intruder acts on basis of incorrect disclosure

How Easy is It?

- Most people can be identified by
 - Date of birth (MM/DD/YYYY)
 - Gender
 - 5-digit ZIP code
- Finding these items on the web is
 - Easy
 - Generally free (ChoicePoint, crooks and others charge)

An Experiment



NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS



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[CHECK YOUR VOTER
REGISTRATION HERE](#)

Voter Registration
Voting Information
Data and Statistics
Forms
Election Laws
SEIMS
Related Links

Voter Data Results From The NC Statewide Database

[Click Here to Search for Another Voter.](#)

Name:	KARR, ALAN FRANCIS
County Name:	ORANGE
Status:	ACTIVE
City:	CHAPEL HILL NC 27516
Race:	WHITE
Ethnicity:	NOT HISPANIC or NOT LATINO
Gender:	Male
Party:	



AnyBirthday.com

846 West St., New York, NY 10001

Born: Sep. 11, 1902

Smith, John R.

[Click here for Addresses and Phone Numbers of your search subject.](#)



Locateme.com

[Click here for a Name and Age Search](#)

[NEW! Anybirthday.com PLUS lists Addresses!](#)

Subject's Name

Birthday

Zip Code

ALAN

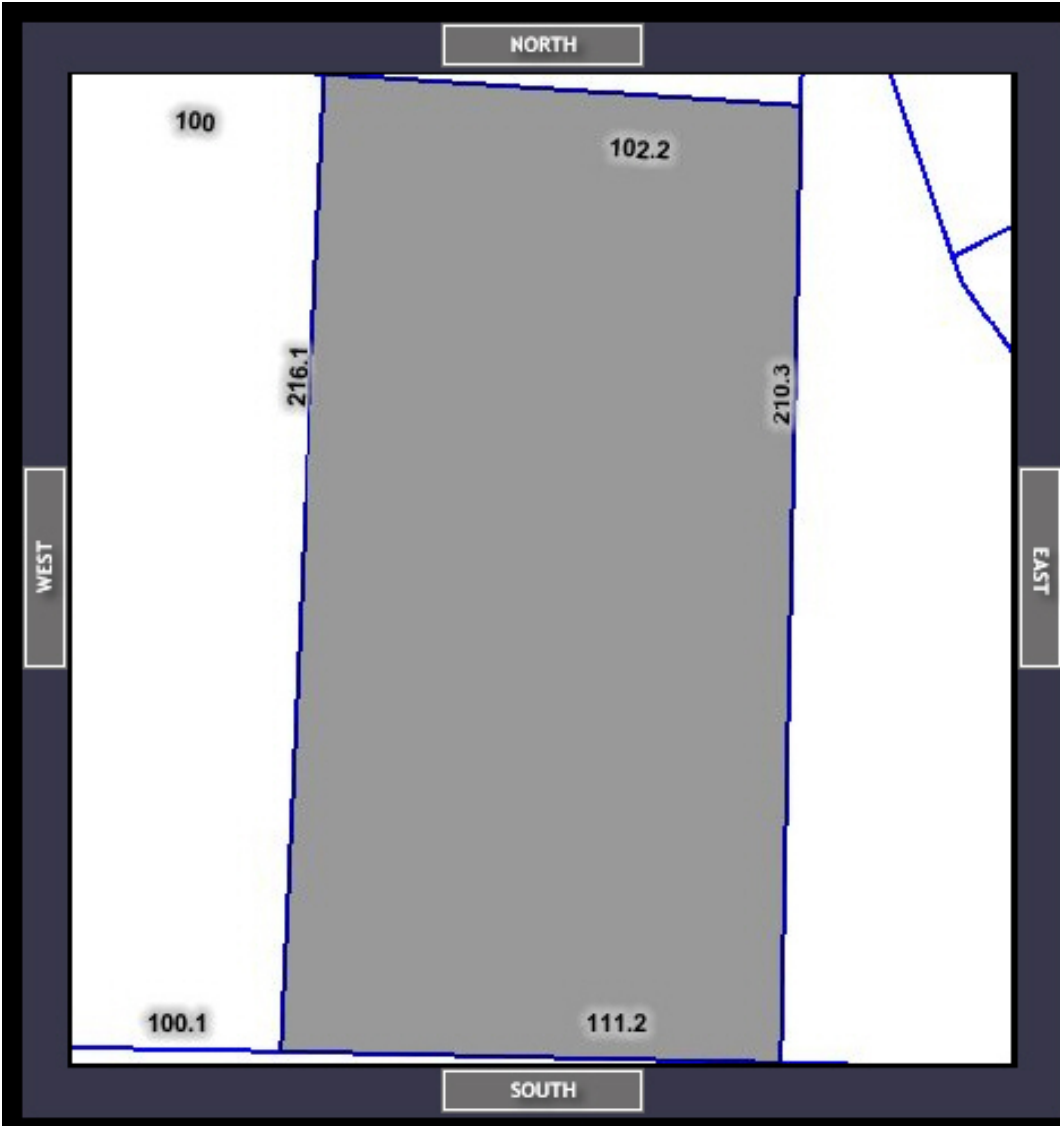
F KARR

27516

ADDRESS: * Included for *Plus* Users Only [Click for Anybirthday PLUS](#)

PIN NUMBER: 9777686888

PIN	9777686888
TMBL	7.121.8.14
OWNER	[REDACTED]
OWNER 2	[REDACTED]
MAILING ADDRESS	[REDACTED]
CITY	CHAPEL HILL
STATE	NC
ZIP	27516-[REDACTED]
DEED REFERENCE	1261/54
TRACT NUMBER	707429
2002 VALUATION	[REDACTED]
SIZE	L1
RATE CODE	04
DESCRIPTION	#6 WOODCREST



The Fundamental Issue: Tradeoffs Between

- Confidentiality protection
 - Mandated by law
 - Imposed by regulation
 - To maintain quality
- Data utility, to support
 - Policy formulation and evaluation
 - Research, especially statistical inference

Risk-Utility Formulations

- Components
 - Database \mathcal{D}
 - Set \mathcal{R} of *candidate releases* $\mathbf{R} = f(\mathcal{D})$
 - Disclosure risk function $\mathbf{DR}(\mathbf{R})$
 - Data utility function $\mathbf{DU}(\mathbf{R})$
- Goal: Select the “best release”
 - Maximize utility subject to constraint on risk
 - Select from risk-utility frontier

High-Level View of SDL

- Restricted access
 - To approved individuals, for approved analyses, at a restricted data center, at a cost, under additional restrictions
- Restricted data: “the truth but not the whole truth”
 - Drop attribute
 - Coarsen categories: Geographical aggregation, top-coding
- Altered data: not the truth
 - Microaggregation
 - Data swapping
 - Perturbation
 - Synthetic data

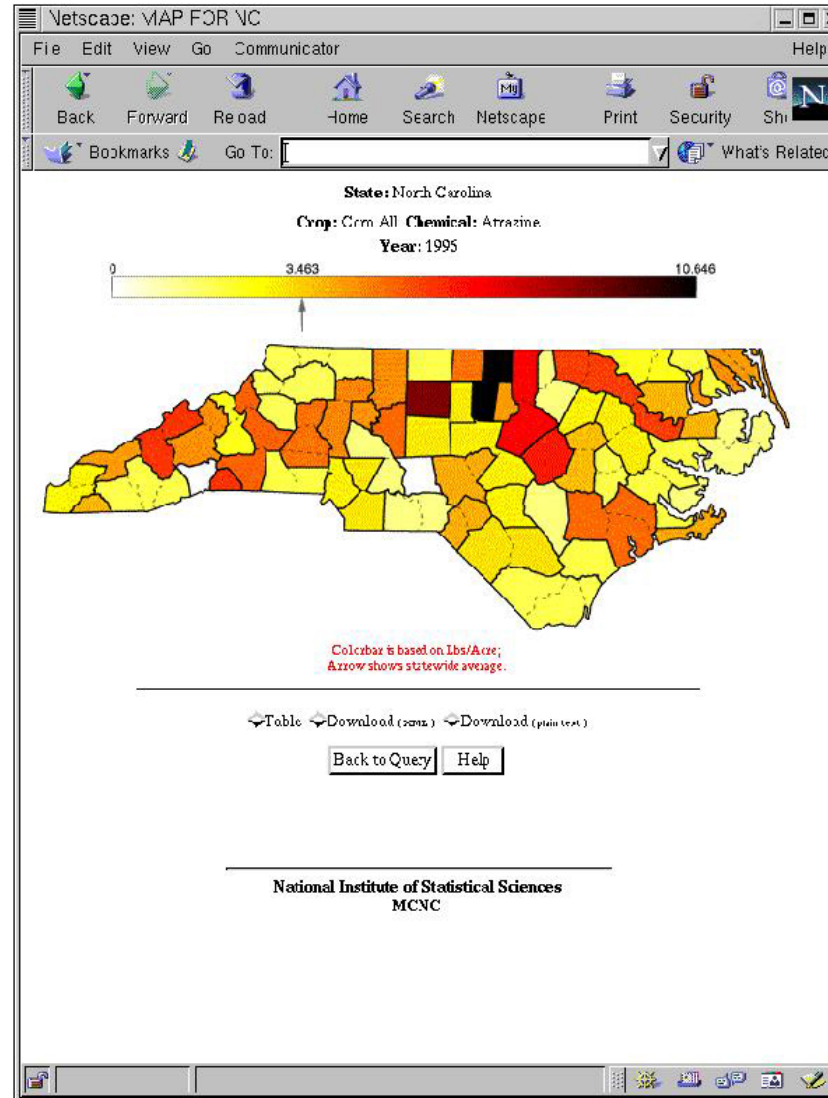
High-Level View of SDL—2

- Servers
 - Disseminate analyses rather than data
- Poor quality data = “the best defense” ?
- Hope to err on the side of confidentiality

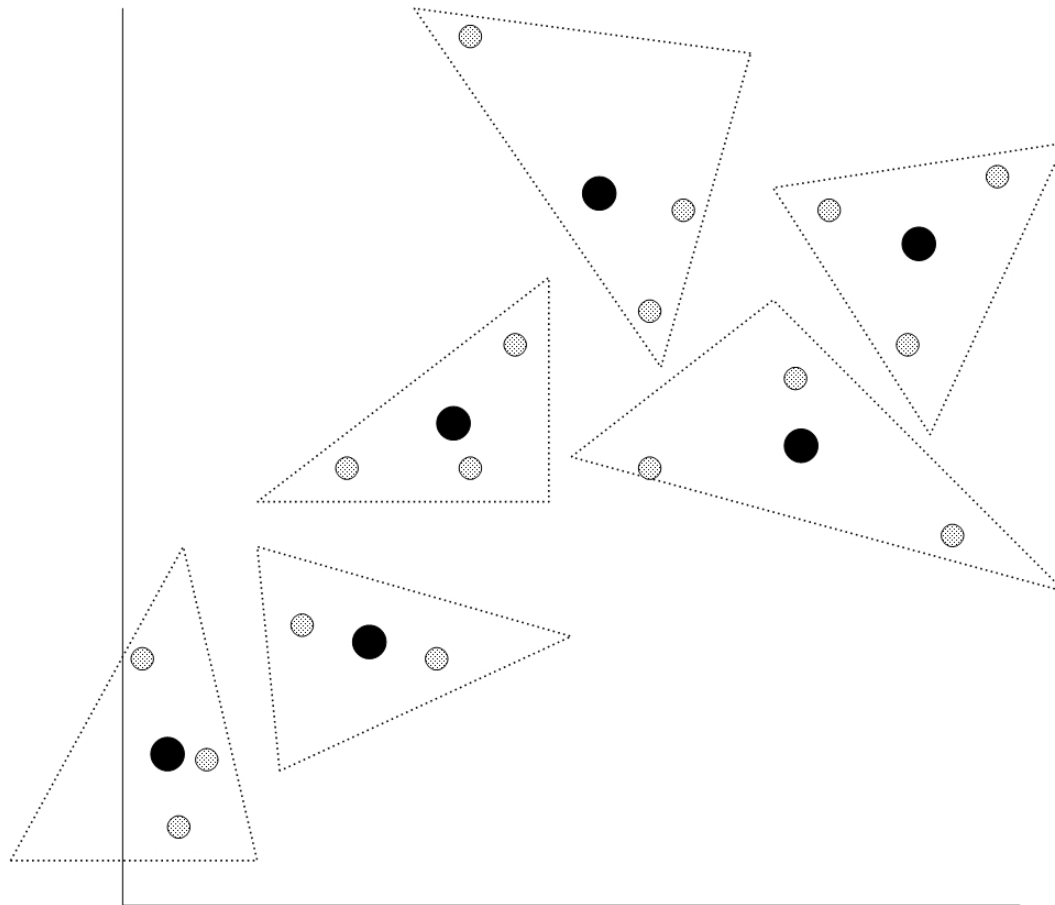
Sampler of SDL Techniques

- To be illustrated
 - Geographical aggregation
 - Microaggregation
 - Data swapping
 - Servers
- Others include
 - Sample from the data
 - Cell suppression for tabular data
 - Jittering

Geographical Aggregation



Microaggregation



Data Swapping (CPS data)

Record	Age	EmplType	Educ	MarStat	Race	Sex	AveHours	Salary
1	<25	Gov	HS	Marr	W	M	40	<\$50K
2	25-55	SE	Bach	Marr	NW	M	>40	<\$50K
3	25-55	Gov	Bach+	Unmarr	NW	F	>40	>\$50K
4	>55	Priv	Bach	Unmarr	W	F	>40	<\$50K
5	<25	Other	SomeColl	Marr	W	M	40	>\$50K
6	>55	Priv	Bach+	Marr	NW	F	40	>\$50K

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Synthetic Data

- Basic paradigm
 - Fit a statistical model to the confidential data
 - Use the model in Monte Carlo mode to synthesize a database of the same size as the original one
 - Disseminate the synthetic data
- Advantages
 - Risk low: records aren't real
- Disadvantages
 - Utility may be low: does analysis on synthetic data may not yield same result as on original data

Emerging Idea 1: Servers

- Web-based systems to which users submit queries for analyses of a confidential database
- Servers must
 - Assess risk, taking into account interactions with previously answered queries
 - Assess utility, accounting for queries that become unanswerable
 - Decide whether and how to respond, keeping in mind that a denial may be informative

Emerging Idea 2:

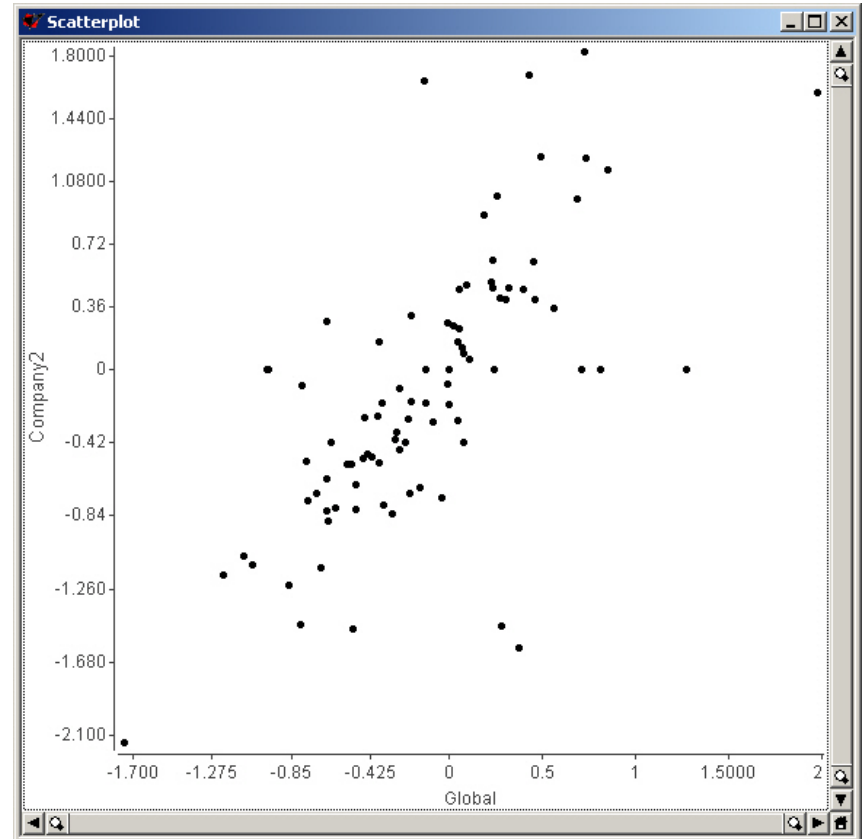
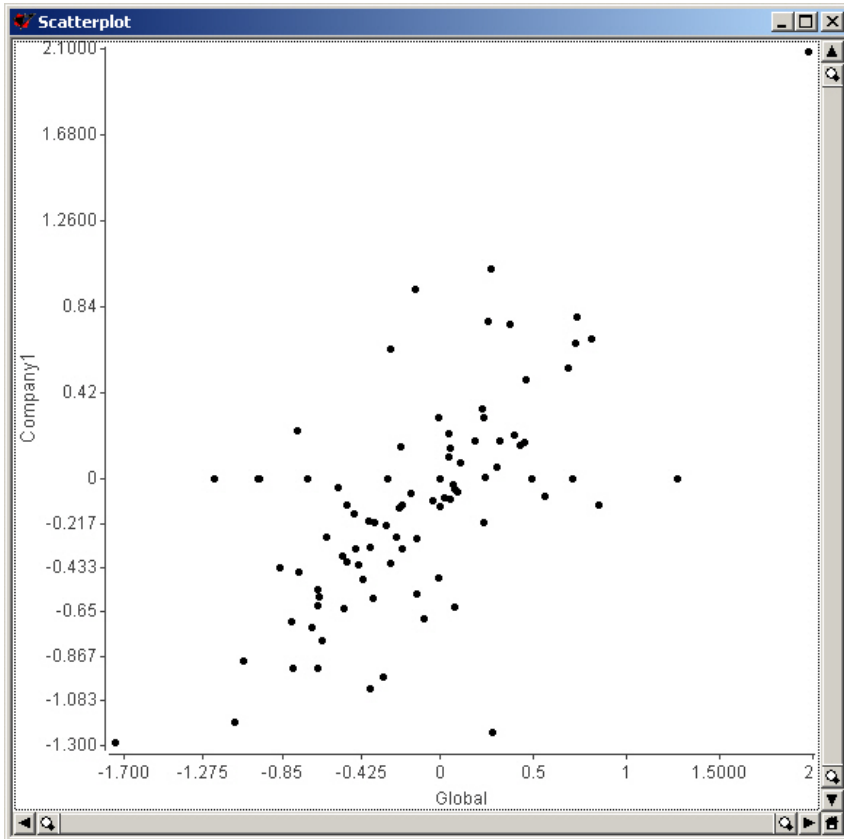
Secure Analysis of Distributed Data

- Related databases held by multiple “agencies”
 - Example: local employment data
- Agencies wish to perform sound statistical analyses on integrated data, but
 - Actual data integration impossible
 - Other constraints are present (no trusted third party)
- Approach: use secure multi-party computation to share data summaries that are sufficient to perform the analysis

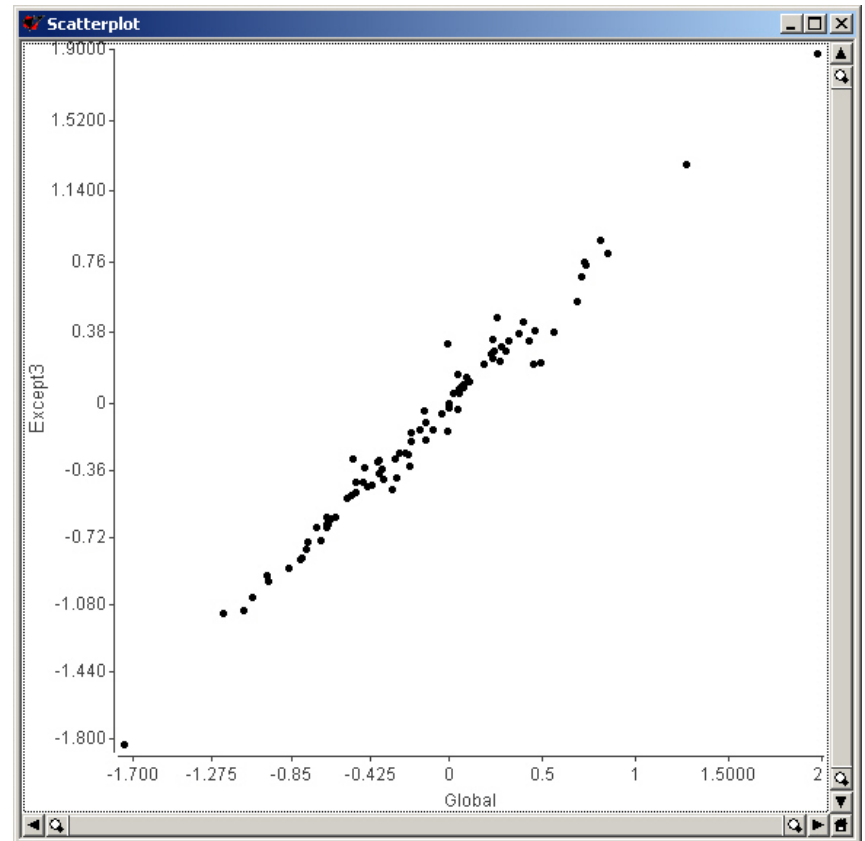
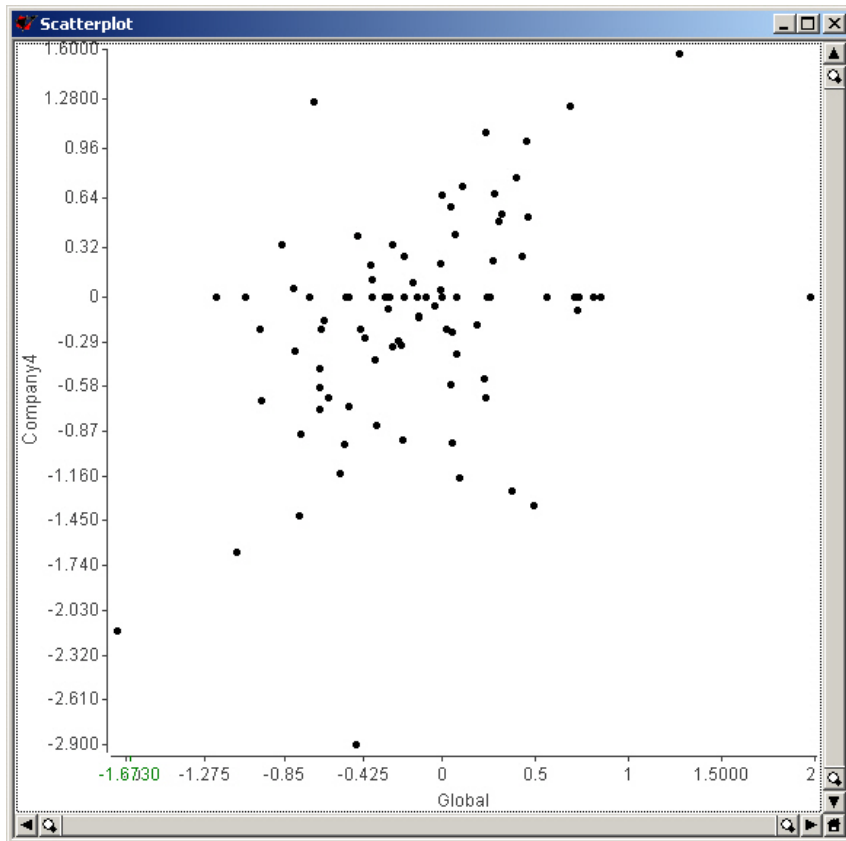
Example: Chemical Data from Multiple Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

- Data
 - 1318 molecules
 - Response: water solubility
 - Predictors: 90 molecular descriptors + constant
- 4 companies
 - Each company's data are relatively homogeneous, but with gaps!
 - Numbers of molecules = 499, 572, 16 (!), 231
- Analysis: linear regression

Results

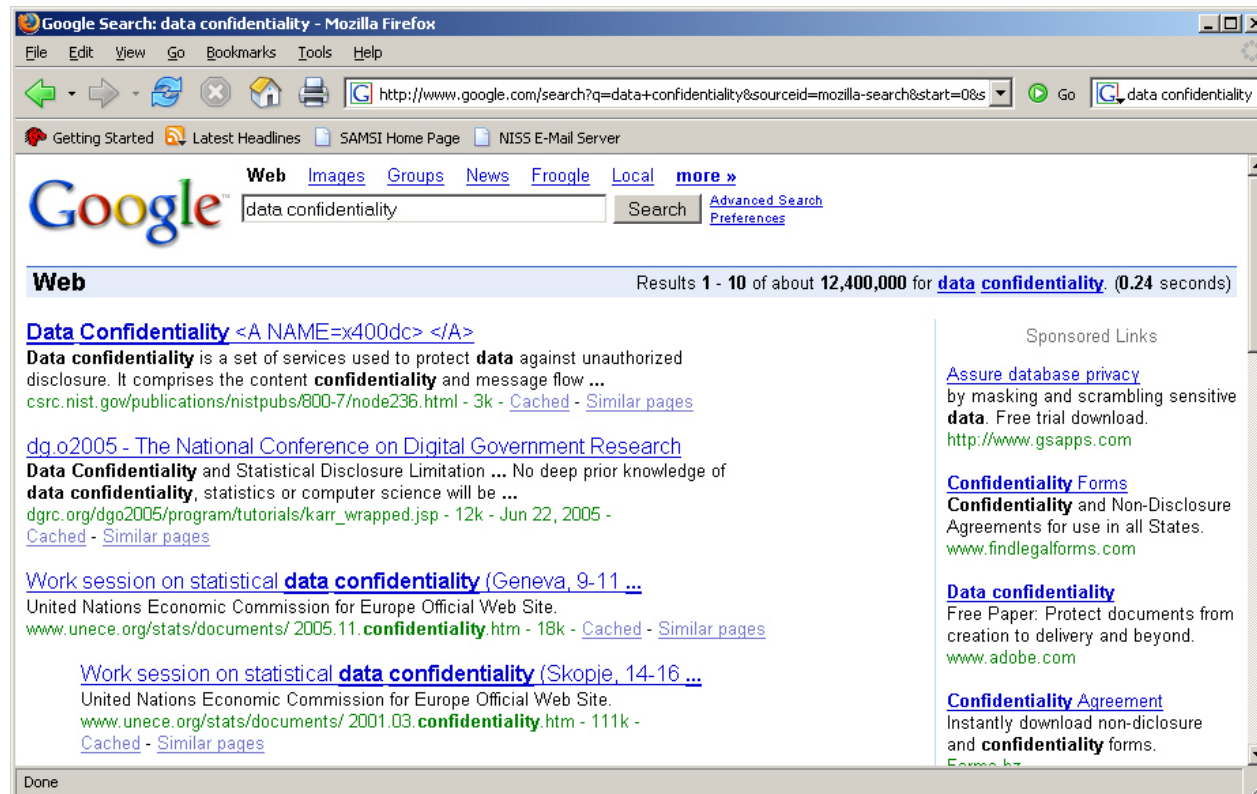


Results—2

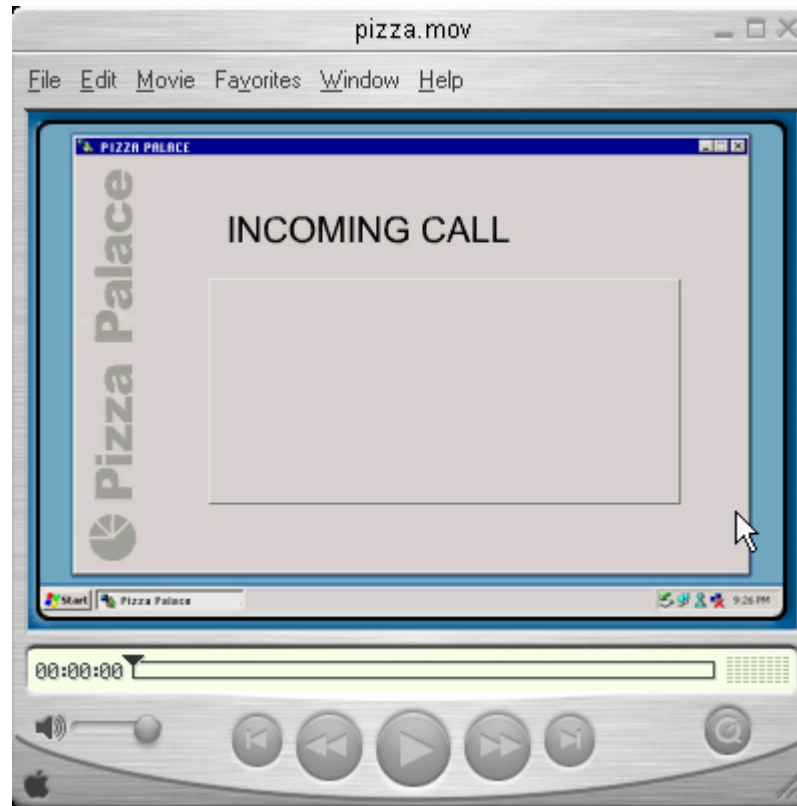


More Information

- NISS DG project web site: www.niss.org/dgii
- Google



What's the Future?



<http://www.aclu.org/pizza/index.html?orgid=EA071904&MX=1414&H=1>