

Staring Down the Database Reconstruction Theorem

John M. Abowd

Chief Scientist and Associate Director for Research and Methodology
U.S. Census Bureau

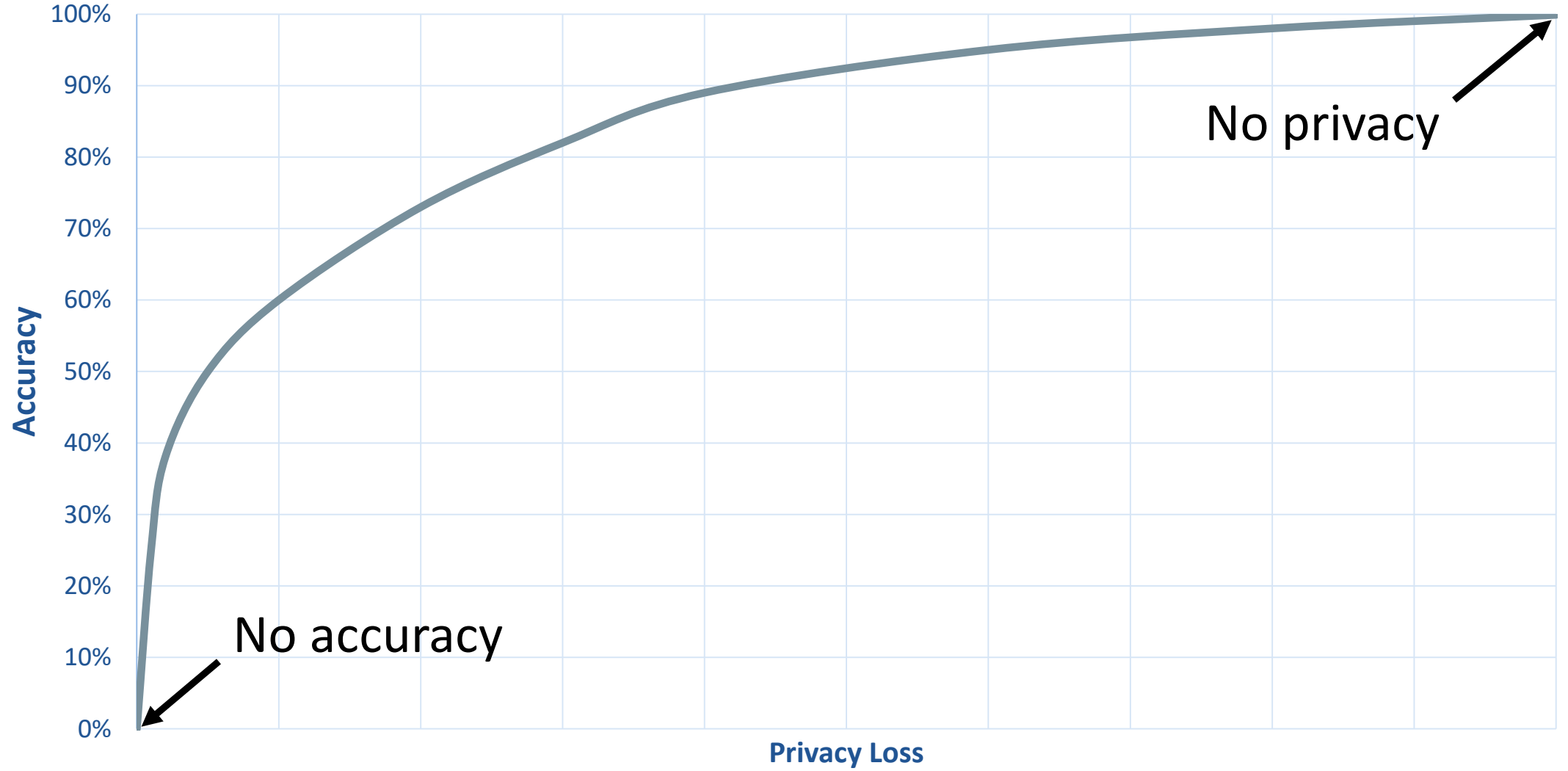
American Association for the Advancement of Science
Annual Meeting Saturday, February 16, 2019 3:30-5:00

The challenges of a census:

1. collect all of the data necessary to underpin our democracy;
2. protect the privacy of individual data to ensure trust and prevent abuse.

- Too many statistics
- Noise infusion is necessary
- Transparency about methods helps rather than harms

Fundamental Tradeoff between Accuracy and Privacy Loss



Good science and privacy protection are partners

OnTheMap

[LEHD Home Help and Documentation Reload Text-Only](#)

Start Base Map Selection Results

Distance/Direction Analysis

Work to Home

▼ Display Settings

Labor Market Segment Filter: **All Workers**

Year: **2015**

▼ Map Controls

Color Key: Blue

Thermal Overlay:

Point Overlay:

Selection Outline:

Identify: Zoom to Selection:

Clear Overlays: Animate Overlays:

▼ Report/Map Outputs

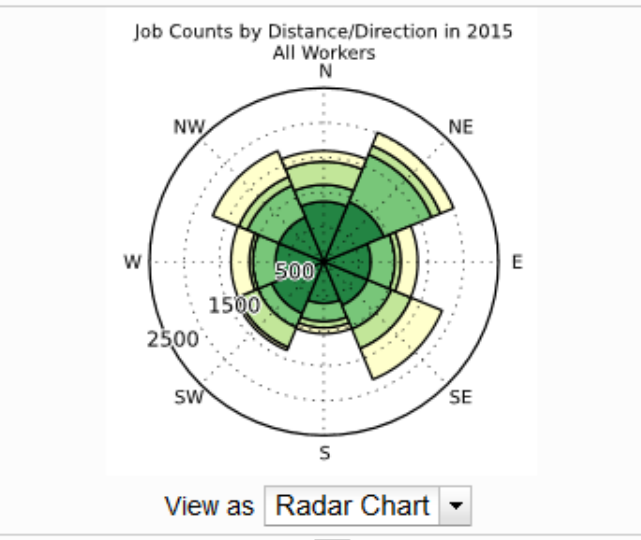
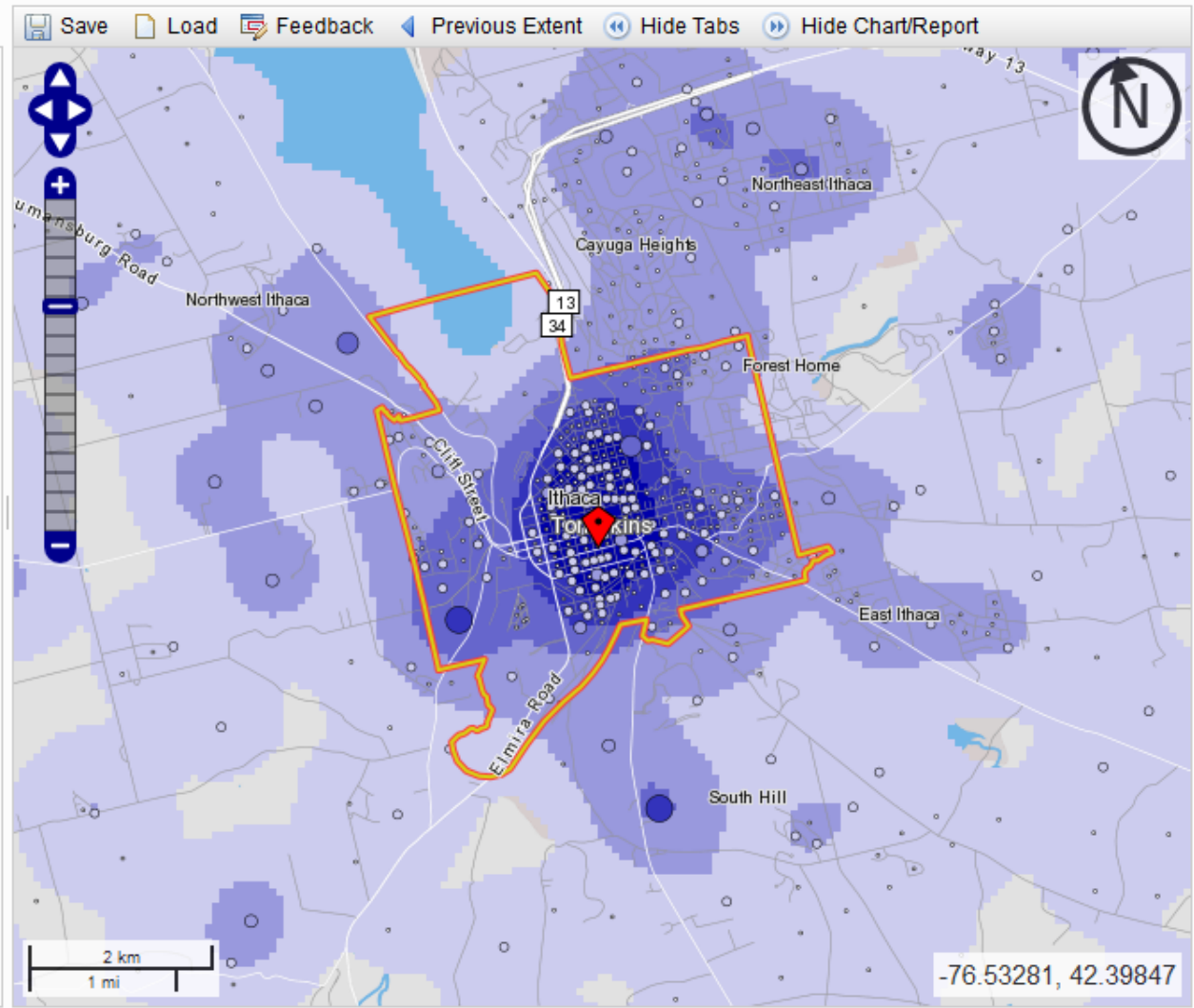
Detailed Report:

Export Geography:

Print Chart/Map:

▼ Legends

[Change Settings](#)



Jobs by Distance - Work Census Block to Home Census Block

	2015	
	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	12,260	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	5,949	48.5%
10 to 24 miles	2,987	24.4%
25 to 50 miles	1,451	11.8%
Greater than 50 miles	1,873	15.3%

What we did

- Database reconstruction for all 308,745,538 people in 2010 Census
- Link reconstructed records to commercial databases: acquire PII
- Successful linkage to commercial data: putative re-identification
- Compare putative re-identifications to confidential data
- Successful linkage to confidential data: confirmed re-identification
- Harm: attacker can learn self-response race and ethnicity

What we found

- Census block correctly reconstructed in all 6,207,027 inhabited blocks
- Block, sex, age, race, ethnicity reconstructed
 - Exactly: 46% of population (142 million of 308,745,538)
 - Allowing age +/- one year: 71% of population (219 million of 308,745,538)
- Block, sex, age linked to commercial data to acquire PII
 - Putative re-identifications: 45% of population (138 million of 308,745,538)
- Name, block, sex, age, race, ethnicity compared to confidential data
 - Confirmed re-identifications: 38% of putative (52 million; 17% of population)
- For the confirmed re-identifications, race and ethnicity are learned exactly, not statistically

We fixed this for the 2020 Census by implementing differential privacy

Acknowledgments

- The Census Bureau's 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System incorporates work by Daniel Kifer (Scientific Lead), Simson Garfinkel (Senior Scientist for Confidentiality and Data Access), Rob Sienkiewicz (ACC Disclosure Avoidance, Center for Enterprise Dissemination), Tamara Adams, Robert Ashmead, Michael Bentley, Stephen Clark, Craig Corl, Aref Dajani, Nathan Goldschlag, Michael Hay, Cynthia Hollingsworth, Michael Ikeda, Philip Leclerc, Ashwin Machanavajjhala, Christian Martindale, Gerome Miklau, Brett Moran, Edward Porter, Sarah Powazek, Anne Ross, Ian Schmutte, William Sexton, Lars Vilhuber, Cecil Washington, and Pavel Zhuralev

Thank you.

John.Maron.Abowd@census.gov

More Background on the 2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance System

- September 14, 2017 CSAC (overall design)
<https://www2.census.gov/cac/sac/meetings/2017-09/garfinkel-modernizing-disclosure-avoidance.pdf?#>
- August, 2018 KDD'18 (top-down v. block-by-block)
<https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/ldi/49/>
- October, 2018 WPES (implementation issues)
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.02201>
- October, 2018 [ACMQueue](https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/ldi/50/) (understanding database reconstruction)
<https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/ldi/50/> or
<https://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=3295691>
- December 6, 2010 CSAC (detailed discussion of algorithms and choices)
<https://www2.census.gov/cac/sac/meetings/2018-12/abowd-disclosure-avoidance.pdf?#>

Selected References

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