

Considerations to deal with the frozen cell problem in τ -Argus Modular

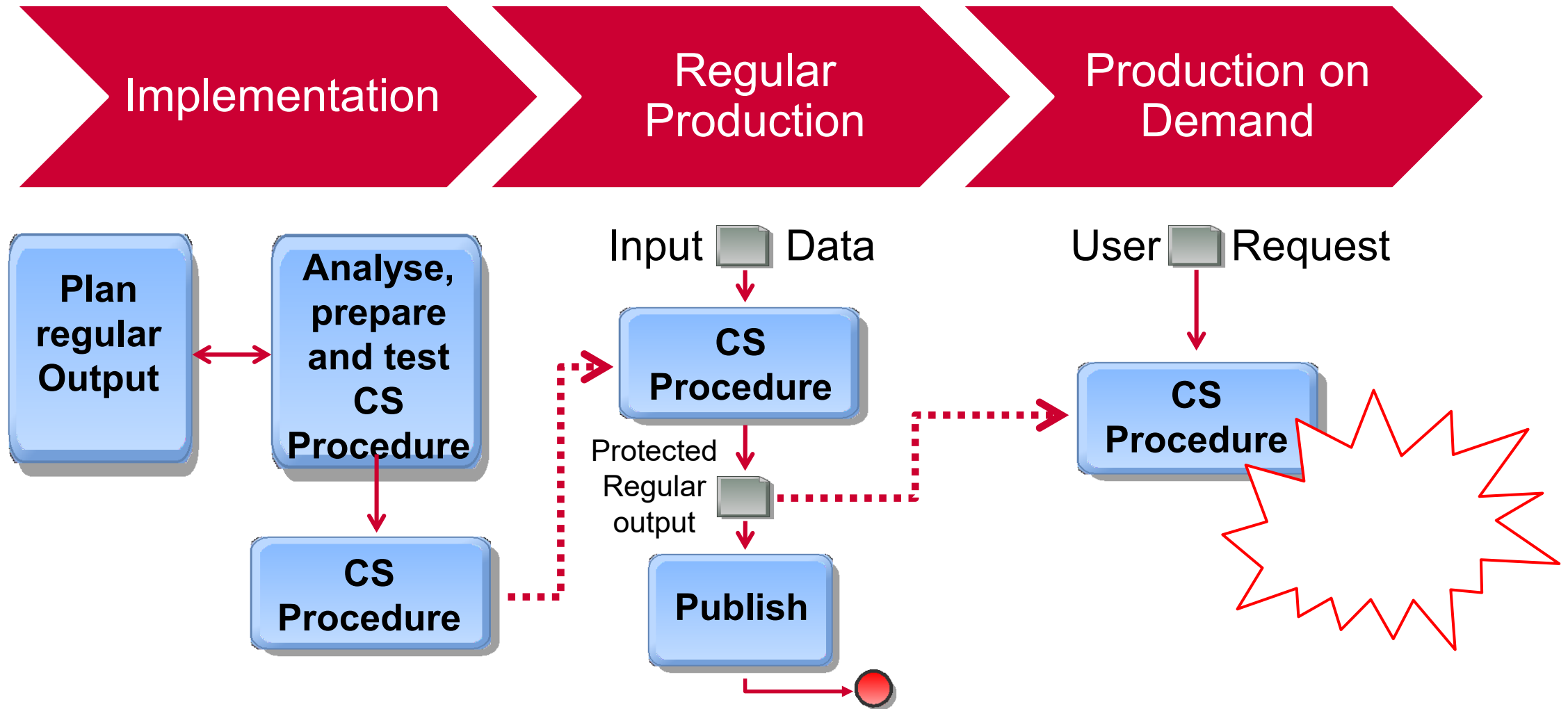
**Joint UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Statistical Data Confidentiality
1 to 3 December 2021, Poznań**

Sarah GIESSING*, Peter-Paul de Wolf, Michel Reiffert*, Felix Geyer***

* Destatis

** CBS

Cell Suppression (CS) – Process Model



„Frozen“ cells can lead to infeasible instances

Example

- » **Margin cells** published and must not be suppressed
- » **Unsafe interior cell**
- » **Option A: Set margin cells to „protected“**
 - » **Modular quits with error**

| Region x NACE | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| | - A | A1 | A2 |
| - R1 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 1A | 4 | - | 4 |
| 1B | 14 | 10 | 4 |

Fig. 1 Simple table, infeasible due to frozen cells

„Frozen“ cells can lead to infeasible instances

Example

- » **Margin cells** published and must not be suppressed
- » **Unsafe interior cell**
- » **Option A: Set margin cells to „protected“**
 - » Modular quits with error
- » **Option B: Assign penalty cost to margin cells**
 - » Modular will suppress them anyway
 - » → Inconsistent to published table → unsafe

| Region x NACE | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| | - A | A1 | A2 |
| - R1 | 18 | X | X |
| 1A | 4 | - | 4 |
| 1B | 14 | X | X |

Fig. 1 Simple table, infeasible due to frozen cells

Need pragmatic solution...

...for hierarchical / linked tables

- » Accept hidden risks from phase 2
 - » i.e. suppress all interior cells of an infeasible subtable, including the zero cells

| Region x NACE | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| | - A | A1 | A2 |
| - R1 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 1A | 4 | X | X |
| 1B | 14 | X | X |

Fig. 1 Simple table, infeasible due to frozen cells

- » Identify subtables that can be released safely, or to
 - » somewhat relaxed protection standards

Need pragmatic solution...

...for hierarchical / linked tables

- » Identify subtables that can be released safely, or to
 - » somewhat relaxed protection standards

Example:

- » Subtable with **temporary primary unsafe** cells

If pl > 5 →
Infeasibility

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------|----|------|----|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 1000 | 50 |
| C21 | 995 | | 995 | - |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | 5 | 50 |

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

Example: Heuristic protection levels of temporary primary cells in Modular

primary with pl := 4

primary with pl := 20

Max pl = 20

| | BC | I | A | O |
|----|------|----|------|-----|
| R | 1645 | 90 | 1000 | 555 |
| P1 | 550 | 50 | - | 500 |
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 1000 | 50 |
| P3 | 15 | 10 | - | 5 |

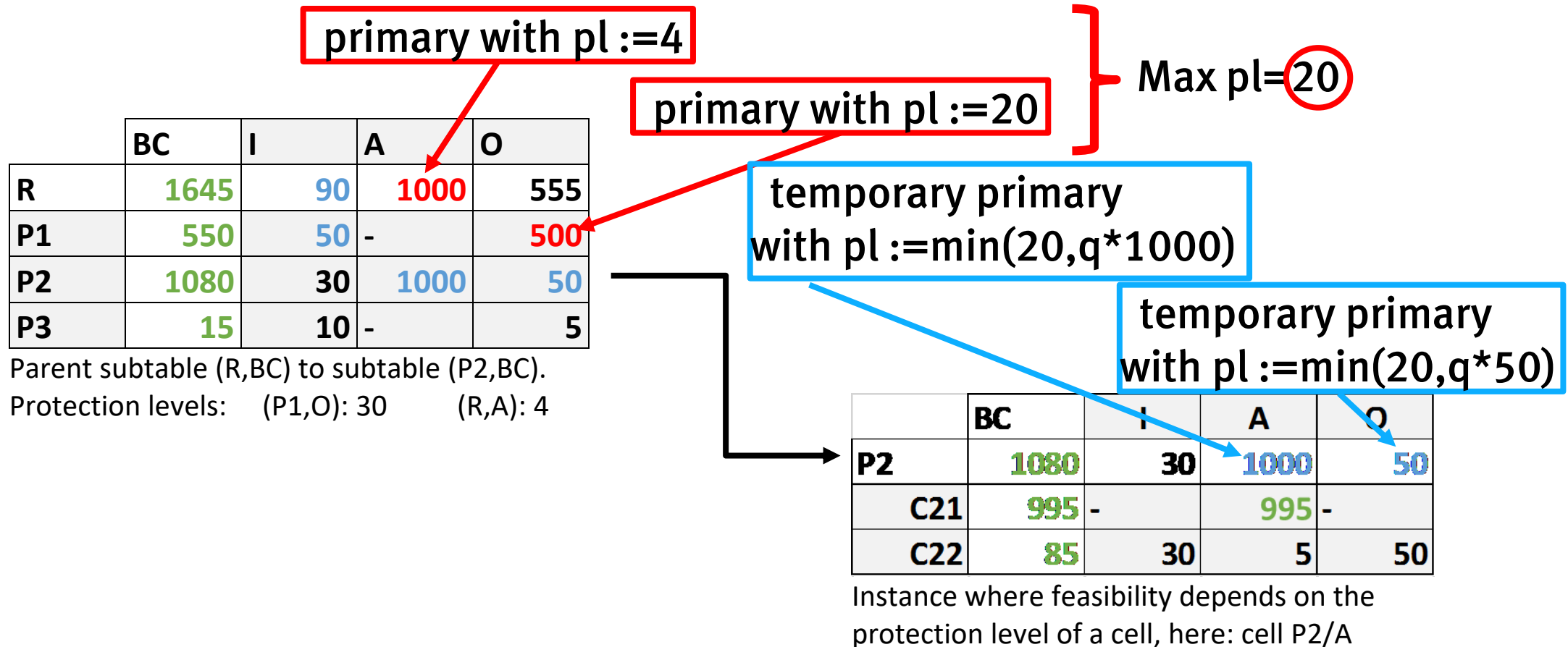
Parent subtable (R,BC) to subtable (P2,BC).

Protection levels: (P1,O): 30 (R,A): 4

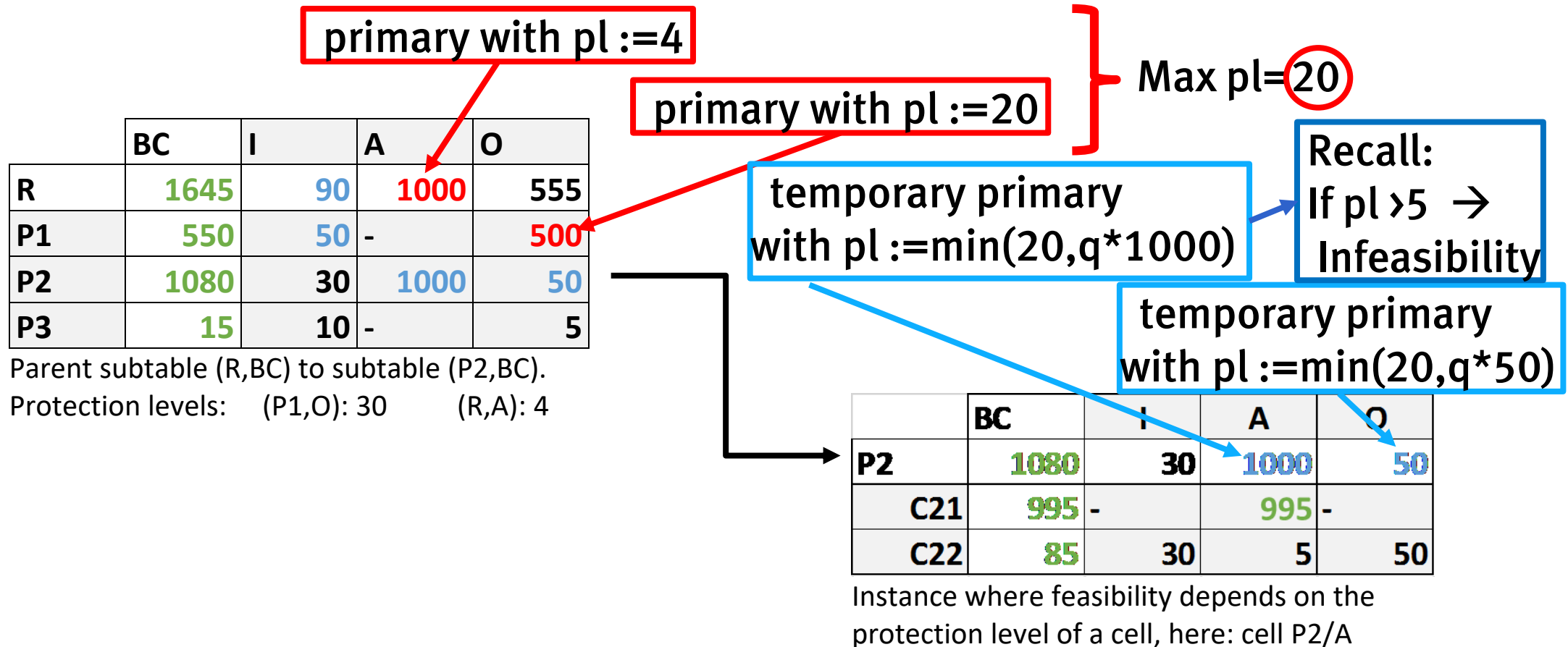
| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------|----|------|----|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 1000 | 50 |
| C21 | 995 | - | 995 | - |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | 5 | 50 |

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

Example: Heuristic protection levels of temporary primary cells in Modular



Example: Heuristic protection levels of temporary primary cells in Modular



Example: Checks for unclear instances

- » Preprocess: Cells logically identical → Status identical (viz. „protected“)
- » Suppress all unprotected, non-zero cells

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 10X0 | 90 |
| C21 | 995 - | | 995 - | |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | X | 90 |

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

- » Checks:
 - » Either 0 or at least 2 suppressions in any row or column relation? ✓
 - » At least 3 suppressions in relations with ≥ 2 „singletons“? ✓
 - » Any primary suppression protected „sufficiently“ within its relations? ✓
- How about temporary primaries?
- » Subtable Audit: Feasibility intervals satisfy „relaxed“ protection levels?


Example: Checks for unclear instances

Recall:
pl > 5

- » Preprocess: Cells logically identical → Status identical (viz. „protected“)
- » Suppress all unprotected non-zero cells

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 10 0 | 90 |
| C21 | 995 | - | 995 | - |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | X 5 | 90 |

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

- » Checks:
 - » Either 0 or at least 2 suppressions in any row or column relation? ✓
 - » At least 3 suppressions in relations with ≥ 2 „singletons“? ✓
 - » Any primary suppression protected „sufficiently“ within its relations? ✓
 - How about temporary primaries?  ?
 - » Subtable Audit: Feasibility intervals satisfy „relaxed“ protection levels?

Example: Relaxed Checks re. temporary primary's protection levels

Set protection level of temporary primaries to „almost 0“

- » Either 0 or at least 2 suppressions in any row or column relation? ✓
- » At least 3 suppressions in relations with ≥ 2 „singletons“? ✓
- » Any primary suppression protected „sufficiently“ within its relations? ✓
How about temporary primaries? ✓
- » Subtable Audit: Feasibility intervals satisfy „relaxed“ protection levels? ✓

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 10 0 | 50 |
| C21 | 995 | - | 995 | - |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | X | 50 |

Example: Relaxed Checks re. temporary primary's protection levels

...Solves the problem in the particular example:

primary with pl :=4

primary with pl :=20

| | BC | I | A | O |
|----|------|----|------|-----|
| R | 1645 | 90 | 1000 | 555 |
| P1 | 550 | 50 | - | 500 |
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 1000 | 50 |
| P3 | 15 | 10 | - | 5 |

Parent subtable (R,BC) to subtable (P2,BC).

Protection levels: (P1,O): 30 (R,A): 4

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 90 | 1000 | 50 |
| C21 | 995 | - | 995 | - |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | X | 50 |

protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

Example: Alternative approach

Step I. Assign penalty costs to „frozen“ cells

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------------------|----|------------------|---------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| C21 | 9 5 - | | 9 5 - | |
| C22 | 9 5 | 30 | 5 | 90 |

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

 Frozen cells get suppressed 

Example: Alternative approach

Step I. Assign penalty costs to „frozen“ cells

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------------------|----|------------------|----------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| C21 | 9 5 - | | 9 5 - | |
| C22 | 9 5 | 30 | 5 | 9 0 |

 Frozen cells get suppressed

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

Step II. Assign penalty costs to „frozen“ cells **and** set protection level of temporary primaries to „almost 0“

| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|-------|----|-----------------|----------------|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| C21 | 995 - | | 995 - | |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | 9 5 | 9 0 |

 Tolerate underprotection risk and proceed

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

Last resort: Skip infeasible subtables

When would we skip an infeasible subtable?

» Examples

- » I. If reducing protection levels is not a (selected) option, or
- » II. Cases of infeasibility corresponding to exact disclosure

| Region x NACE | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| | - A | A1 | A2 |
| - R1 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 1A | 4 | - | 4 |
| 1B | 14 | 10 | 4 |

Fig. 1 Simple table, infeasible due to frozen cells

Recall: When protecting sets of linked tables T_1, \dots, T_N contained in a joint „cover table“, Modular processes the cover table skipping all subtables not contained in any of the T_1, \dots, T_N tables.

Last resort: Skip infeasible subtables

What happens to skipped subtables?

- » All interior cells (including zero cells) must be suppressed

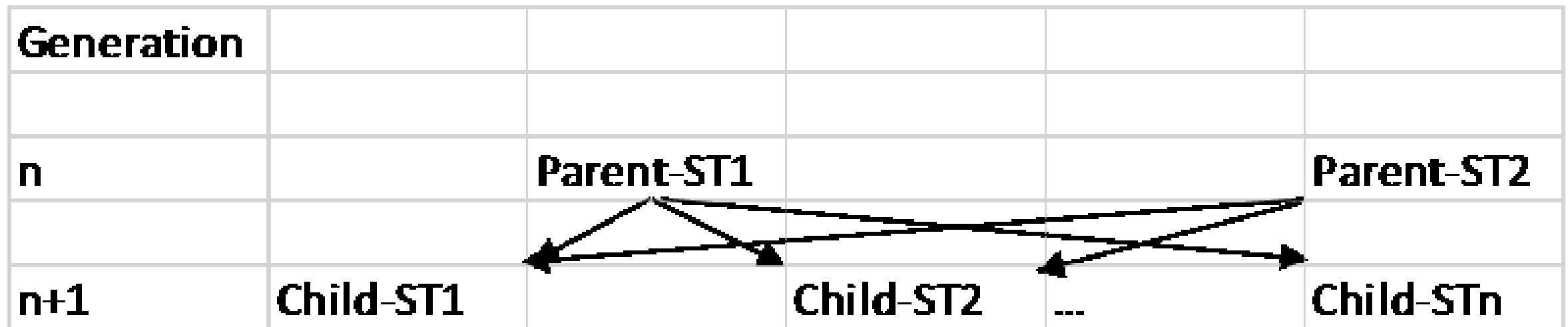
| Region x NACE | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| | - A | A1 | A2 |
| - R1 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 1A | 4 | X- | X |
| 1B | 14 | X0 | X |

Fig. 1 Simple table, infeasible due to frozen cells

Which subtables to skip?

- » Infeasible subtables, and...
 - » any subtable *descending directly or indirectly* from an infeasible subtable

Subtable Descendancy



Subtable Descendancy

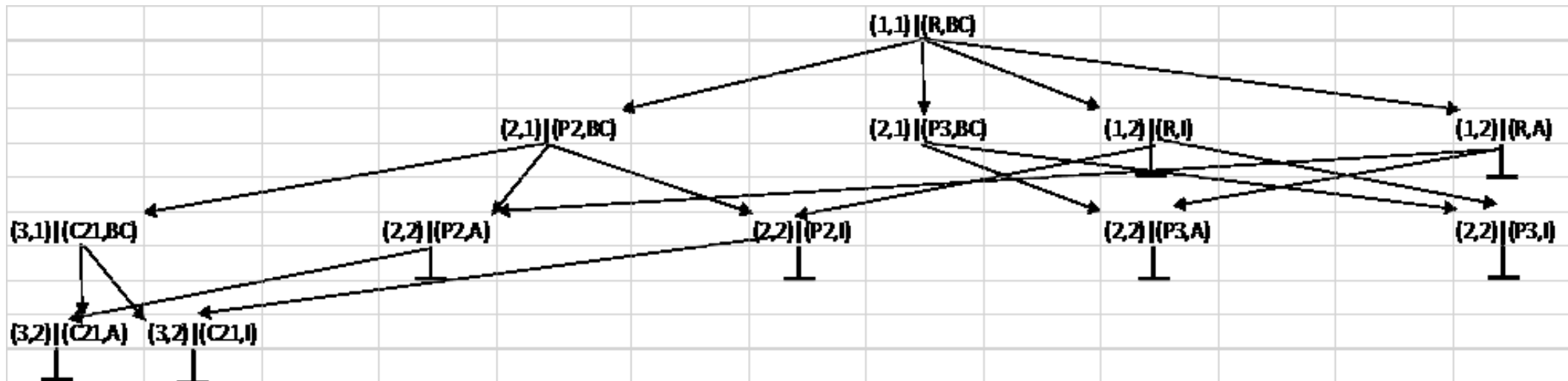
Recall hierarchical structure of the example (c.f. De Wolf, 2002)

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| R | |
| P1 | |
| P2 | |
| | C21 |
| | D211 |
| | D212 |
| | C22 |
| P3 | |
| | C31 |
| | C32 |

| BC | I | | | | A | | | O |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | LI | MI | SI | | LA | SA | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Subtable Descendancy

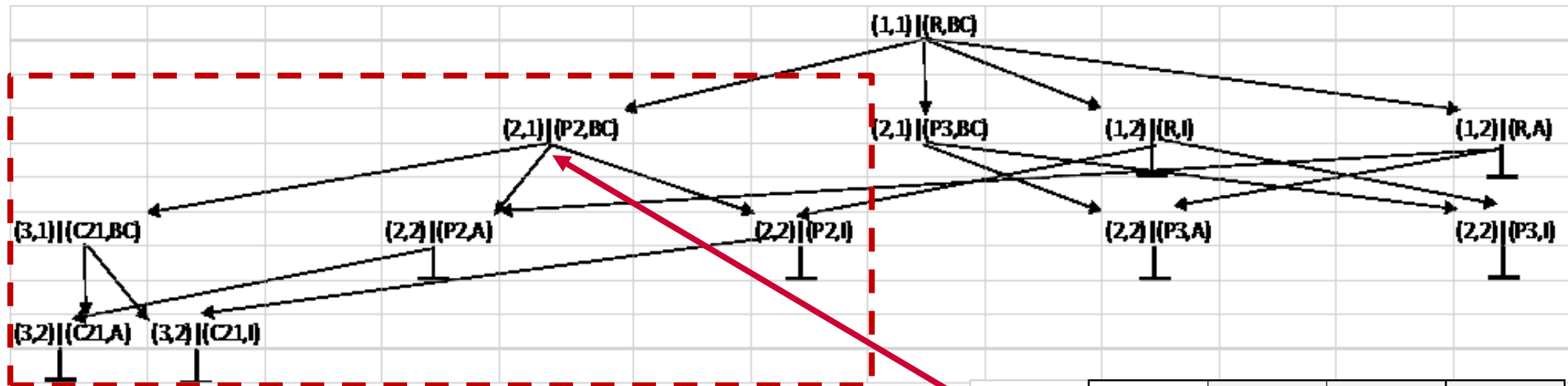
Descendancy tree of the example *)



*) Non-degenerate subtables, only

Subtable Descendancy

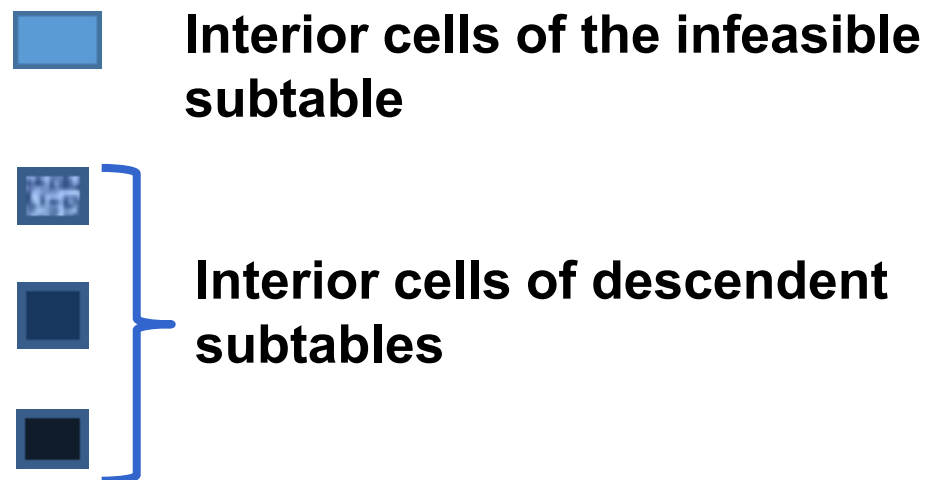
Example: Skipped descendant subtables of the infeasible subtable



| | BC | I | A | O |
|-----|------|----|------|----|
| P2 | 1080 | 30 | 1000 | 50 |
| C21 | 995 | - | 995 | - |
| C22 | 85 | 30 | 5 | 50 |

Instance where feasibility depends on the protection level of a cell, here: cell P2/A

Example with skipped subtables



| R x BC | | - BC | - I | LI | MI | SI | - A | LA | SA | O |
|--------|------|------|-----|----|----|------|-----|----|-----|---|
| -R | 1645 | 90 | 80 | 5 | 5 | 1000 | 995 | 5 | 555 | |
| P1 | 550 | 50 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | |
| -P2 | 1080 | 30 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 1000 | 995 | 5 | 50 | |
| -C21 | 995 | | | | | | | | | |
| D211 | 105 | | | | | | | | | |
| D212 | 890 | | | | | | | | | |
| C22 | 85 | | | | | | | | | |
| -P3 | 15 | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | |
| C31 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | |
| C32 | 10 | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Fig. 5 Table $R \times BC$, shaded bars covering interior cells of six skipped subtables

Summary / Conclusion

- » **τ -Argus Modular should offer a pragmatic solution for hierarchical tables with infeasible subtables due to the presence of protected cells.**
- » **It should identify subtables that can be released safely**
 - » **...or to somewhat relaxed protection standards (due to reduced protection levels of temporary primaries)**
- » **It should skip infeasible subtables,**
 - » **„hidden risks“ of previously released output to be accepted**

Summary / Conclusion

Our Aim, after all:

- » Offer practical alternative to current „bad“ practice...
 - » ...tending to ignore risks of exact disclosure resulting from suppression of cells released in an earlier publication

References

- » De Wolf, P.P. (2002), 'HiTaS: A Heuristic Approach to Cell Suppression in Hierarchical Tables', In: 'Inference Control in Statistical Databases' Domingo-Ferrer (Ed.), Springer (Lecture notes in computer science; Vol. 2316)