Protection of the European Census 2021

An overview of used methods



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Agenda

- STACE project
- Survey Results
- Some Perspectives
- Issues of Connected Tables
- Summary and Outlook

STACE project

WP2 in project "Statistical methods and tools for time series, seasonal adjustment and statistical disclosure control"

- User support for and maintenance of SDC tools
- Support to producers on implementation and use of the tools
- Provide guidance (guidelines) on SDC methodology



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STACE project current work

Some deliverables

- Guidelines on SDC for geo-referenced data
- Update general ESSnet handbook SDC
- Guidelines on SDC for population statistics, after Census 2021

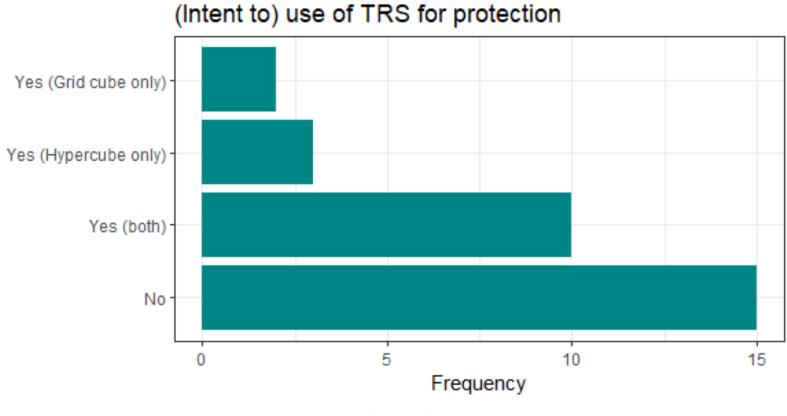
Workshop organized on Census Data protection, May 23rd 2023

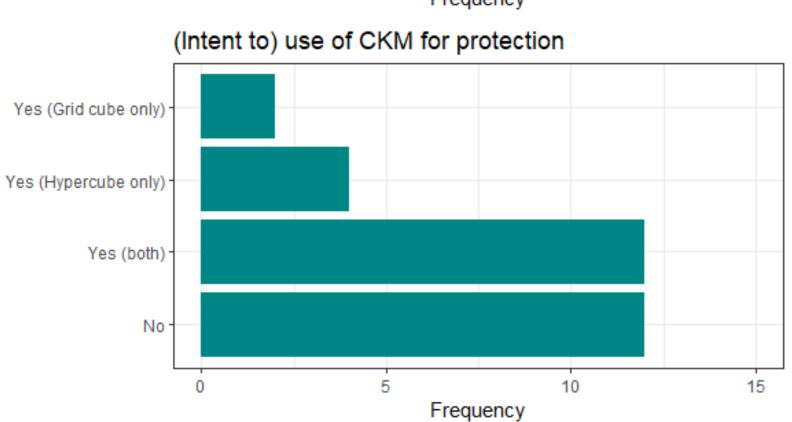
- Countries were asked to present their approach for protecting 2021 census
- Presentations by France, Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia, Romania
- Survey on protection of the census sent out to all countries before meeting

Online Survey

- Sent out before workshop.
- Completed by 30 countries.
- Questions on:
 - methods,
 - communication,
 - differences in national publication, and
 - challenges during implementation.







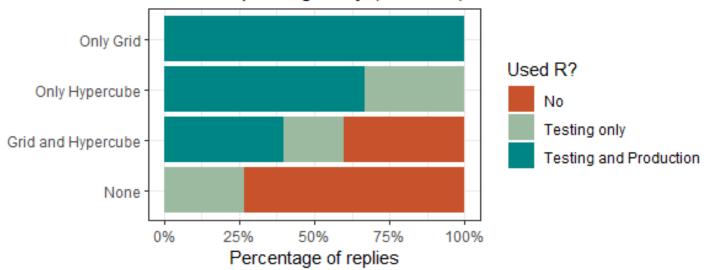
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Results

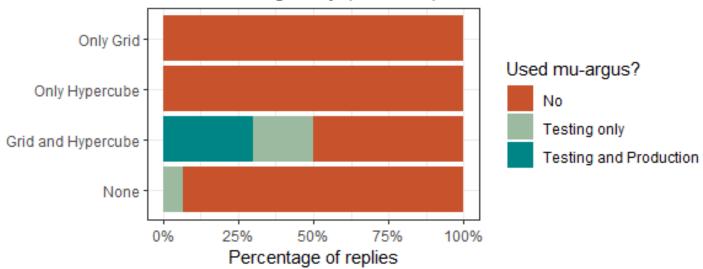
Use of CKM more popular than TRS

- TRS applied by 50%, CKM by 60%. Combination of TRS and CKM only 33%.
- Other methods include:
 - Specific methodology designed by NSI
 - SDC methods imposed by law

Use of R-packages by (intent to) use TRS



Use of mu-argus by (intent to) use TRS



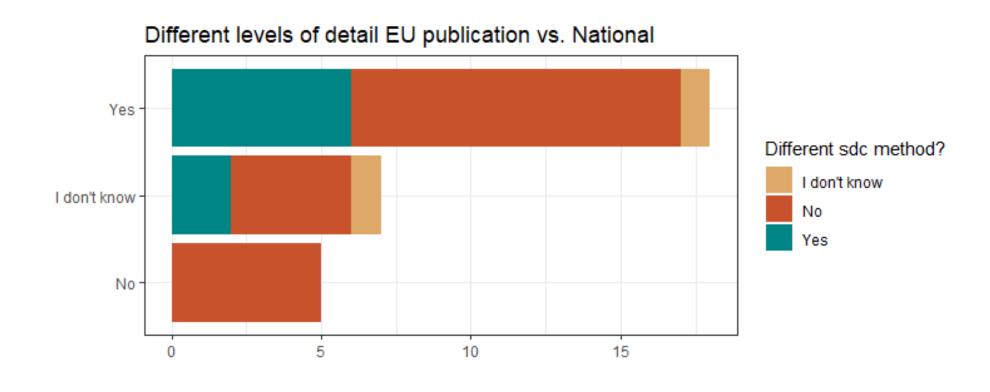
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Results

R-packages more popular than muargus or tau-argus

- Other methods include:
 - Implementation of TRS or a comparable method using SAS,
 - Building own R scripts and packages for CKM.

Results



Majority of countries have different level of detail between publications

- Different sdc methods for EU vs national:
 - Cell suppression,
 - Aggregation levels suppressed
- 11 countries experience consistency issues between publications, including demographic data. Only six solved.

Some perspectives

- Perspectives of France, Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia, Germany,
 - CKM: Slovenia, Germany
 - TRS: France, Ireland, Portugal
- Partially CKM and TRS are combined with additional SDC methods.
 - Coarsening
 - Cell Suppression
- Even if two countries use the same method, implementation may be different.
 - Swapping individuals (France) vs. Swapping households (Ireland).
 - Applying CKM to all data (Germany) vs. applying CKM to grid data and Census hypercubes only.

Pros and cons for both methods that influenced their choices

	CKM	TRS
Maintain additivity	-	+
Evaluation easy/not costly	-	+
Deviation controllable	+	_
Protection on highest aggregation level	+	_

Issue: Connection between Tables

- Overlapping of national annual demographic tables and census tables.
- SDC methods for annual demographic tables might differ from methods for census data.
 - → Issues concerning disclosure risk possible.
- Theoretical Example:
 - Demographic tables: Coarsening
 - Census data: perturbative disclosure control method
- If same combinations occur in both tables \rightarrow Attacker could disclose other values

Two real cases

Slovenia (SURS)

- Hypercubes for Eurostat not yet protected.
 - Very detailed.
 - Overlapping with other publications that use Cell Suppression or no protection at all (due to low level of detail).
- Tests showed: CKM only not sufficient.

Germany (Destatis)

- SDC method for National demographic tables not yet decided.
 - Overlapping with Census publications, which use CKM.

Recommendation of Eurostat

- Usage of both TRS and CKM.
- For consistency: impute the overlapping cell values from the annual tables into the census hypercubes.

Summary and Outlook

- Advised SDC methods for Census 2021: TRS and CKM
- Survey showed:
 - TRS: Used on at least one of the Census data products by 50% of 30 respondents
 - CKM: Used on at least one of the Census data products by 60% of 30 respondents
- First time that so many European countries apply these techniques.
- Method and code development the most challenging part.
- Intended guidelines on 'SDC for population statistics' should discuss the lessons learned.
- Discuss whether the new techniques and experiences can also be used for other statistics
- Continue the current work in the future ESOP* (combines census and demography)
- Consistency issues regarding demography data released for the exact same reference date.
- Guidelines how to apply the new protection methods might be helpful.

Thank you!