## **Intruder Testing**



# Census 2021 England and Wales Risk and Utility in the Create a Custom Dataset System

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## **Background**

- Key <u>Census 2021 White Paper</u> promise 'Every person's identity will be protected, not only through secure handling and storage of their data, but also by ensuring that our statistical publications do not identify individuals'
- Since 2011, there has been exponential growth in information publicly available about individuals
- There is an all new customizable system for Census 2021
- Census 2021 has new methods protecting the data

## Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) methods

- Targeted Record Swapping identifying people and Households that stand out in the data, swapping them with a similar record in a nearby area.
- Cell Key Perturbation this adds noise to the figures, making slight changes to cell counts
- Disclosure rules automated rule-based checks run by the system, which decide if there is a low enough disclosure risk to allow the release of a dataset.

How do we check these have done enough?

## **Intruder Testing**

- Intruder testing is where 'friendly' intruders try to identify people in the data to check the risk level
- Census 2011 outputs were <u>intruder tested</u> before release
- It is a practical check to see if the methods worked
- The point of the exercise is to try and find out if it is possible to identify individuals in the data

## Legal Standard for outputs

- There must be 'sufficient uncertainty' about any identification from a small count
- Identifications made with publicly available information in combination with the data are included
- Testers do not need to be specialist hackers
- Methods must cover the 'means likely reasonably to be used'

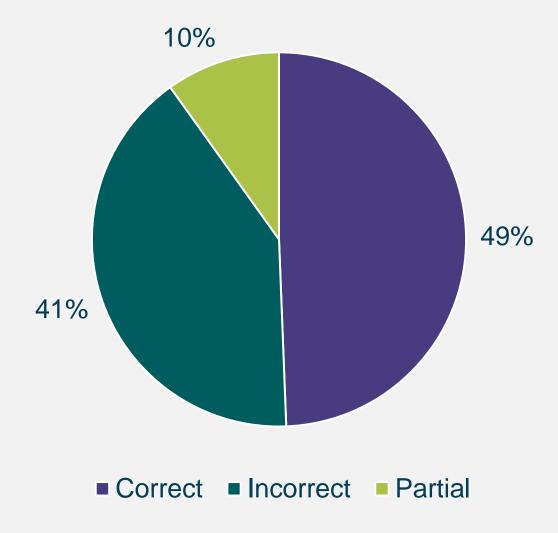
#### **Method**

- Recruit intruders ONS people only
- Consent intruders
- Train them and advise of the disclosure control methods
- Get the data on a secure pre-release system
- Intruders try to identify individuals in the data
- Collate results including feedback
- Analyse in Excel

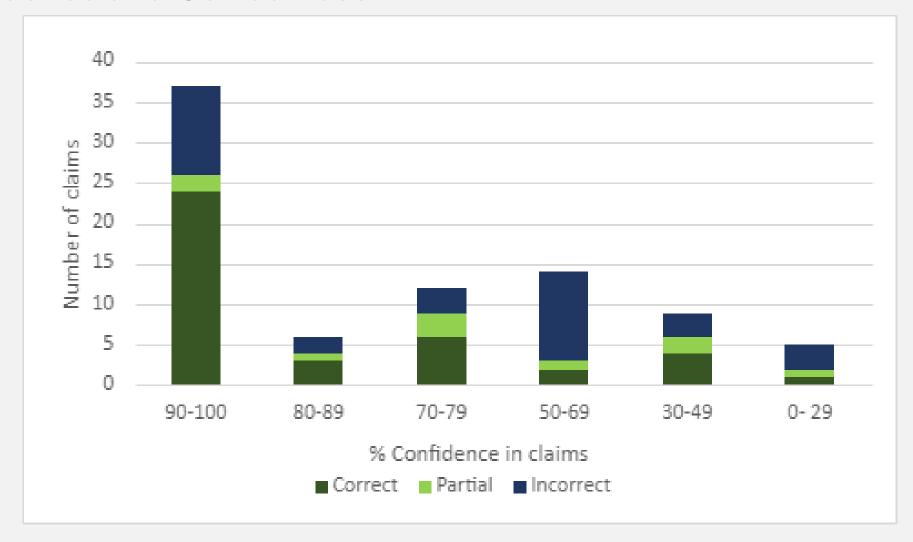
#### Results

- 51 Intruders recruited
- 30 confirmed as working on the project
- 24 intruders made claims
- 81 Claims made (excluding duplicates)

#### **Claims**



#### **Confidence and Correctness**



#### **Variables Used**

	Correct	All	% Correct
Age	21	35	60%
Age Multi	12	29	41%
Occupation	2	2 8	25%
Other	5	9	56%
	40	81	49%

#### **Cell Counts**

	Correct	AII	% Correct
0-49	2	9	22%
50-99	3	9	33%
100-149	9	20	45%
150-199	6	9	67%
200+	20	34	59%
Total	40	81	

## **Options**

Remove detailed classifications from the Create Your Own Dataset system

- Loss of useful classifications at higher geography
- There may be other classifications not tried that also pose a risk

Limit max number of Cells

Loss of useful functionality at higher geography

Specify Max cells specific to geography for univariates

Would prevent the main risk

## Limit max cells by Geography?

- The majority of datasets used for claims and correct claims used would not be available
- Might need to apply to LSOA too as some OA claims could equally have been successful at LSOA
- MSOA claims were already likely to be unsuccessful

#### **Conclusions**

- Detail available at low geography was a risk that was addressed in the live release system
- Some variables carry higher risk than others
- Changes to rules effectively blocked the main risks identified
- Automated rules in the <u>Create a Custom dataset</u> system worked to make claims harder to arrive at

#### **Actions**

- Limit detail available at low geography
- Keep detailed topic summaries at MSOA level geography
- Releases could take place as planned

## User Experience

We asked the intruders their opinions of the new system

#### Ease of use



**Choosing Variables** 

Choosing Classifications

Data was clear

## **Questions and comments please**

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## **Speakers**

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