

# Statistically Valid Inferences from Privacy Protected Data

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<sup>1</sup>[GaryKing.org/privacy](http://GaryKing.org/privacy). Based on APSR/AJPS/PA articles with subsets of {Georgie Evans, Meg Schwenzfeier, Adam D. Smith, Abhradeep Thakurta}

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- **How? Solving political problems technologically**
- I.e., everyone gets what they want, without balancing.

# Solving Political Problems Technologically

Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

The Algorithm in Practice

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- **New Problem**: **Sharing data without it leaving Facebook**

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    - *unknown statistical properties (usually **biased**)*

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  - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method  $\rightsquigarrow$  noisy answer, a limited number of times
  - **Goal:** **impossible** to violate individual privacy; & **possible** to discover population level patterns
  - $\approx$  **differential privacy** (seems to satisfy regulators et al.)
  - **New Problem:** Most DP algorithms are **statistically invalid!**
    - *unknown* statistical properties (usually *biased*)
    - *no* uncertainty estimates

Solving Political Problems Technologically

## Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

The Algorithm in Practice

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

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# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population

---

:

Michael

Claudia

Michelle

Courtney

Neha

Monica

Alan

Mark Hugo

Katerina Eva

Kim

---

Mean  
income:

\$48

Quantity  
of Interest

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

| Population   | Sample |
|--------------|--------|
| ⋮            | ✗      |
| Michael      | ✓      |
| Claudia      | ✓      |
| Michelle     | ✓      |
| Courtney     | ✓      |
| Neha         | ✓      |
| Monica       | ✓      |
| Alan         | ✓      |
| Mark Hugo    | ✓      |
| Katerina Eva | ✓      |
| Kim          | ✓      |
| Mean income: | \$48   |

Quantity  
of Interest

# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

| Population   | Sample       | \$  |
|--------------|--------------|-----|
| :            | <del>X</del> | ?   |
| Michael      | ✓            | 122 |
| Claudia      | ✓            | 76  |
| Michelle     | ✓            | 145 |
| Courtney     | ✓            | 96  |
| Neha         | ✓            | 86  |
| Monica       | ✓            | 127 |
| Alan         | ✓            | 72  |
| Mark Hugo    | ✓            | 132 |
| Katerina Eva | ✓            | 95  |
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Classical  
Inference

\$108

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# Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

| Population   | Sample       | \$  | +Privacy          |
|--------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|
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| Michael      | ✓            | 122 | Noise & Censoring |
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| Michelle     | ✓            | 145 |                   |
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|--------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| :            | <del>X</del> | ?   |                   |       |
| Michael      | ✓            | 122 | Noise & Censoring | 85    |
| Claudia      | ✓            | 76  |                   | 103   |
| Michelle     | ✓            | 145 |                   | 75    |
| Courtney     | ✓            | 96  |                   | 113   |
| Neha         | ✓            | 86  |                   | 125   |
| Monica       | ✓            | 127 |                   | 97    |
| Alan         | ✓            | 72  |                   | 101   |
| Mark Hugo    | ✓            | 132 |                   | 128   |
| Katerina Eva | ✓            | 95  |                   | 83    |
| Kim          | ✓            | 134 |                   | 201   |

Mean income:

\$48

Classical Inference

\$108

Query-Response

\$111

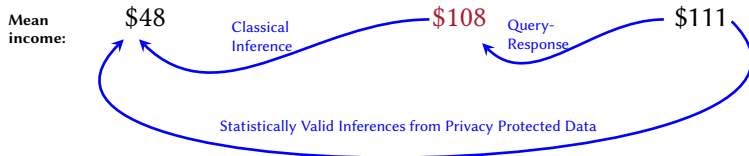
Quantity of Interest

Usually no direct relevance

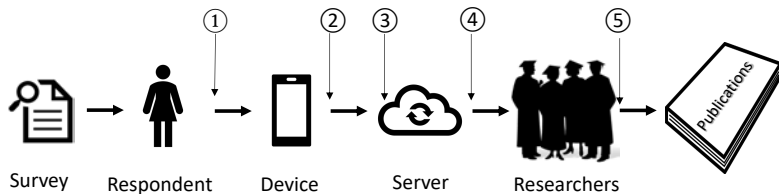
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# Protecting Survey Data



# Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

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  - Including ( $D$ ) or excluding ( $D'$ ) you doesn't change conclusions

$$\frac{\Pr[M(s, D) = m]}{\Pr[M(s, D') = m]} \in 1 \pm \epsilon$$

for all  $D, D', m$

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- Or: mess with gradients,  $X_i' X_i$ , data, QOIs, etc.

- **Statistical properties:** usually biased, no uncertainty estimates

Solving Political Problems Technologically

Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

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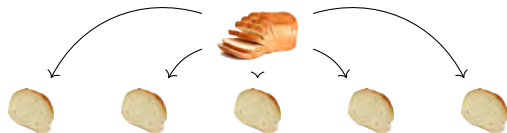
# A *Generic* Differentially Private Estimator

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Private data

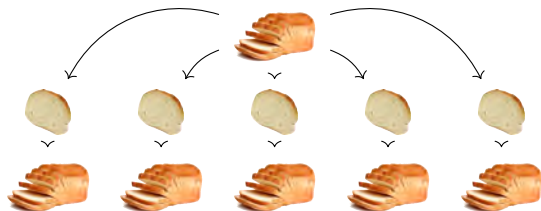
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Private data

Partition

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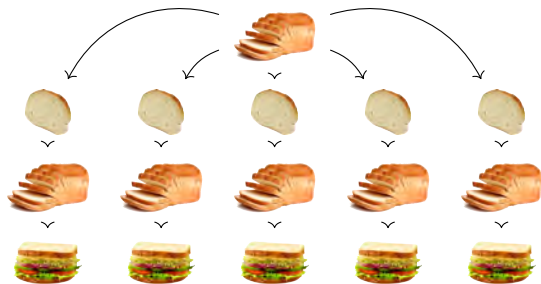


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Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

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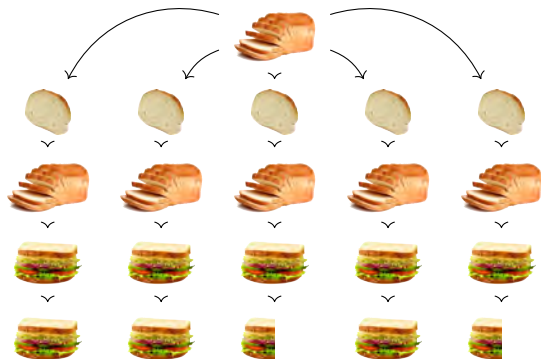
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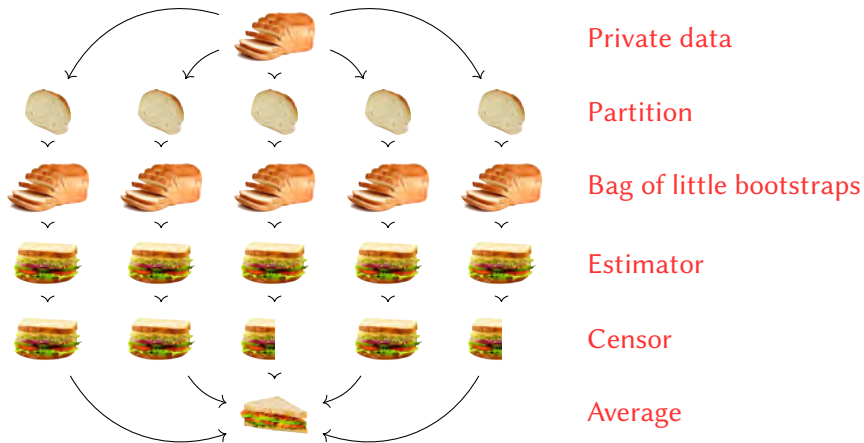
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Censor

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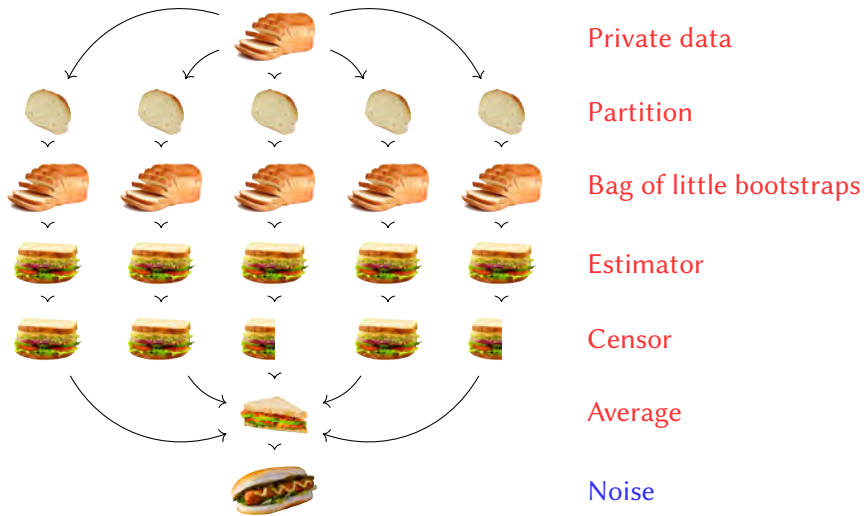
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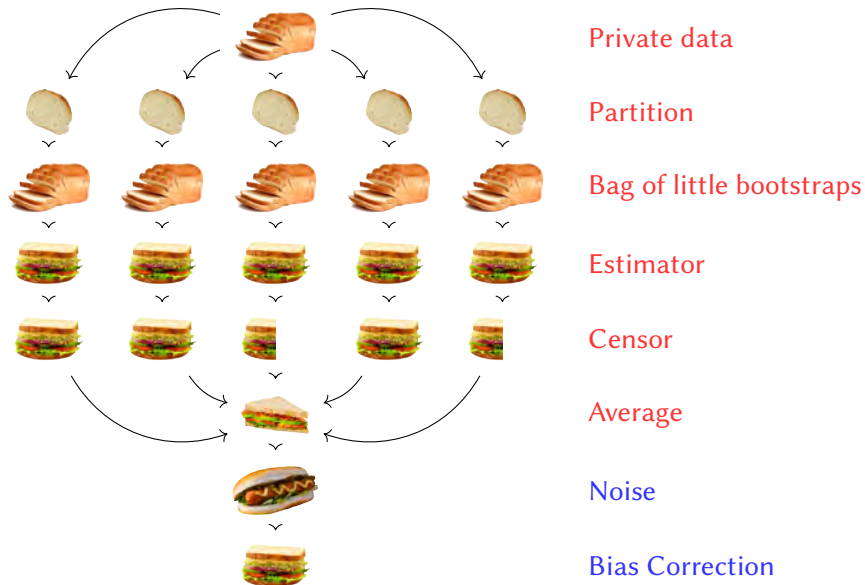
Censor

Average

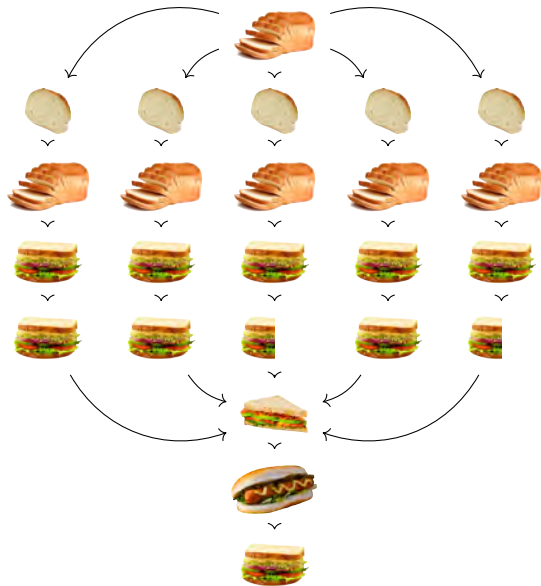
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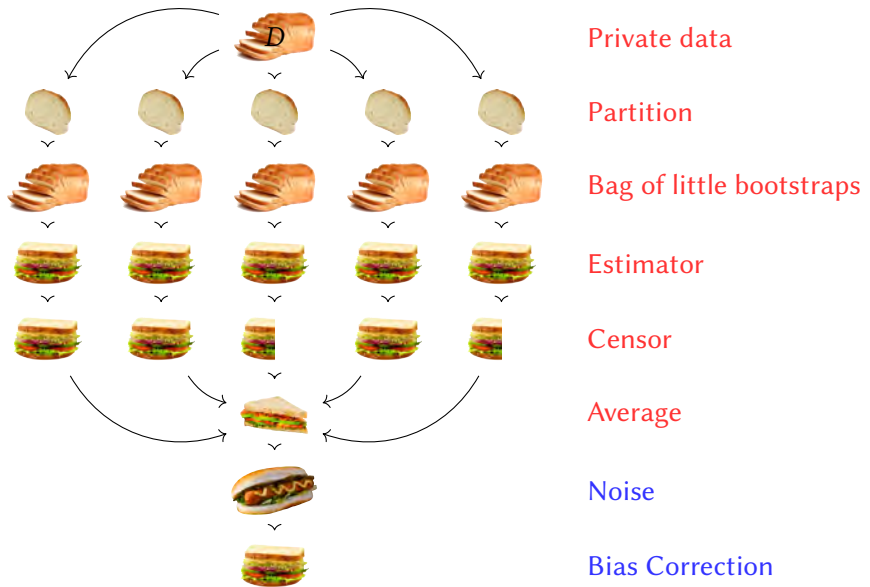
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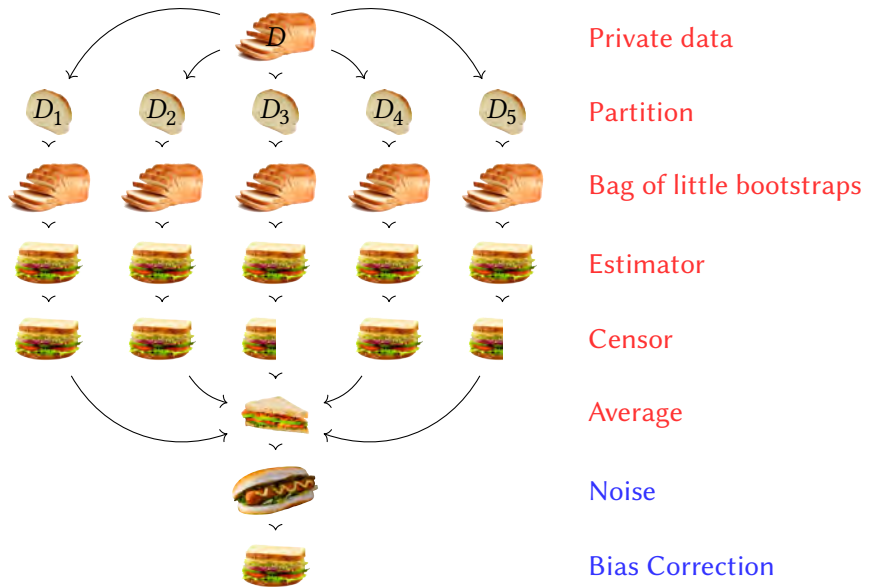
Noise

Bias Correction  
(& variance estimation)

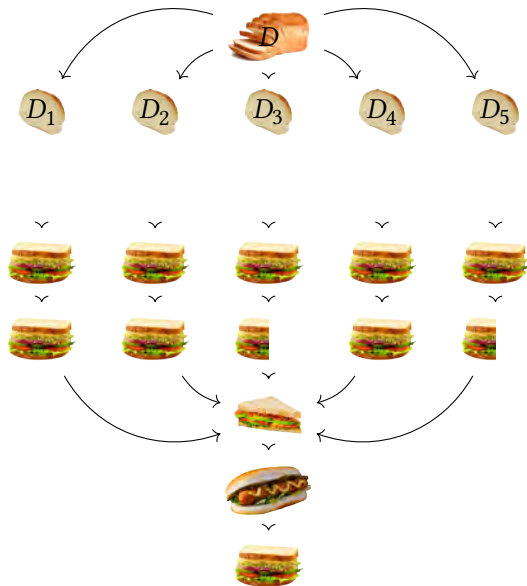
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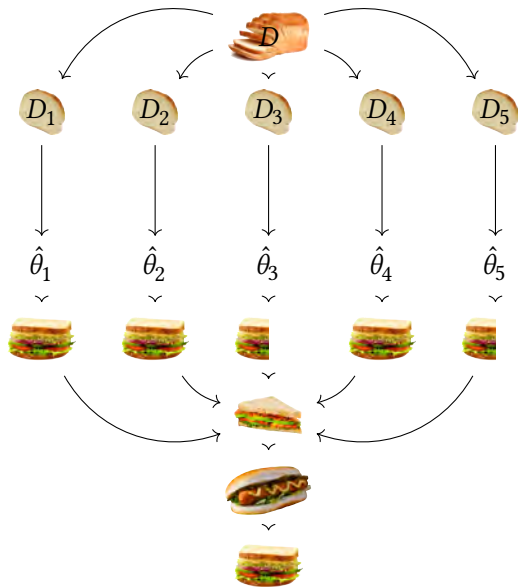
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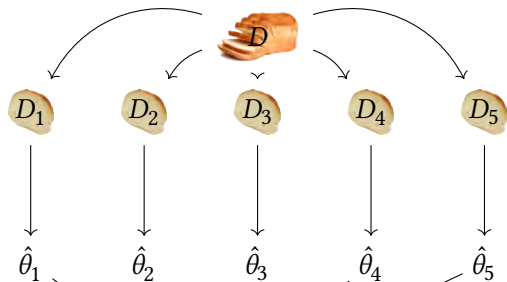
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Private data

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Estimator

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Delta) + N\left(0, \frac{\Delta}{P\epsilon}\right)$$

Censor

Average

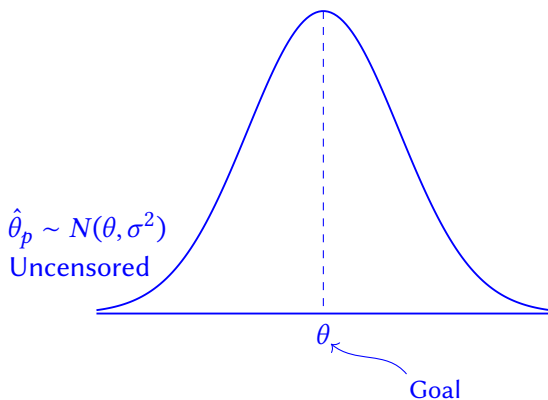
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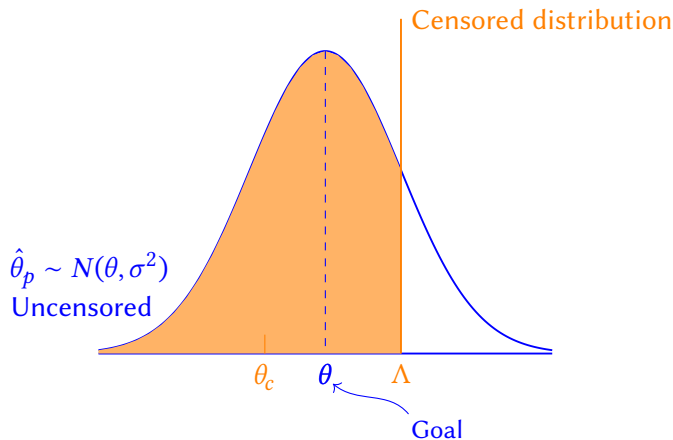
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Bias Correction of:  $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Delta) + N\left(0, \frac{\Delta}{P\epsilon}\right)$  ( $\Delta, P, \epsilon$  known)

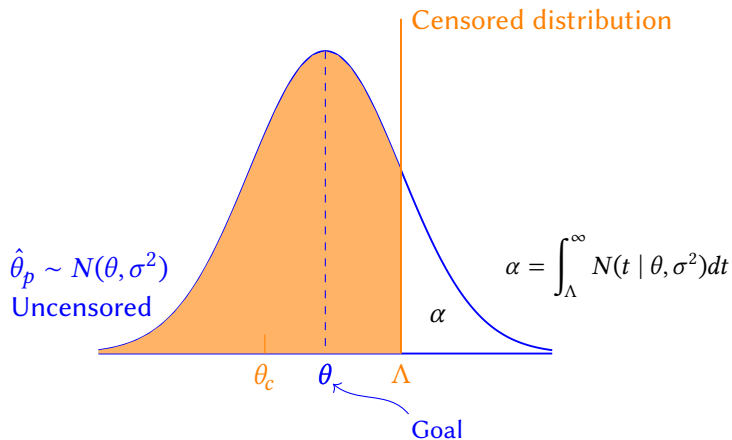
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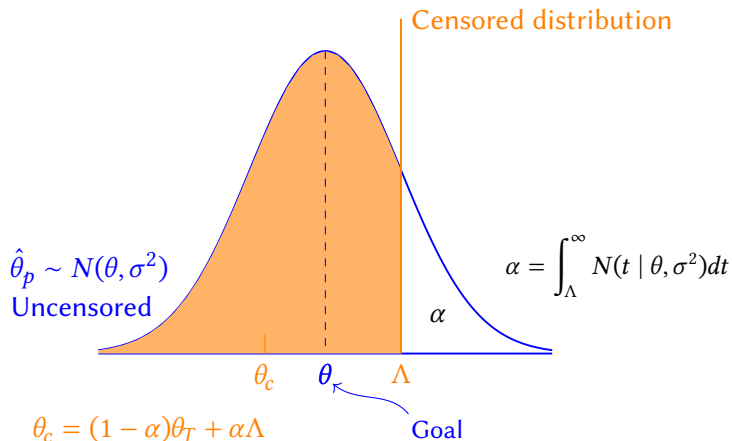
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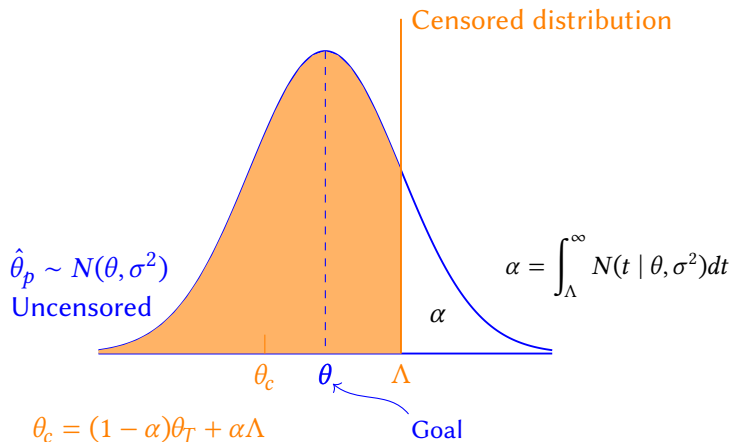
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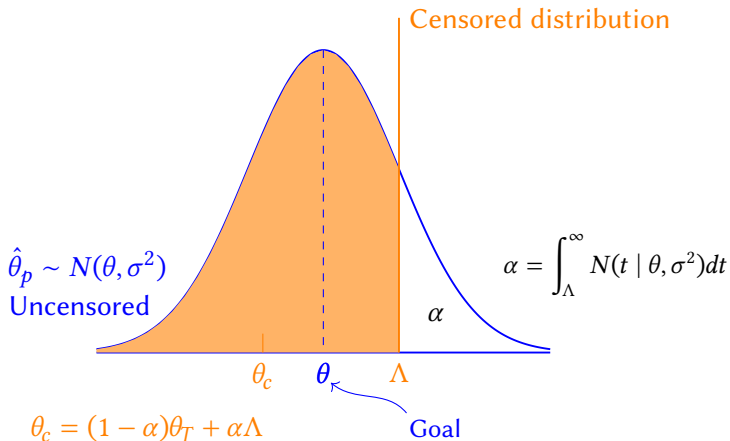


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Equations: 2

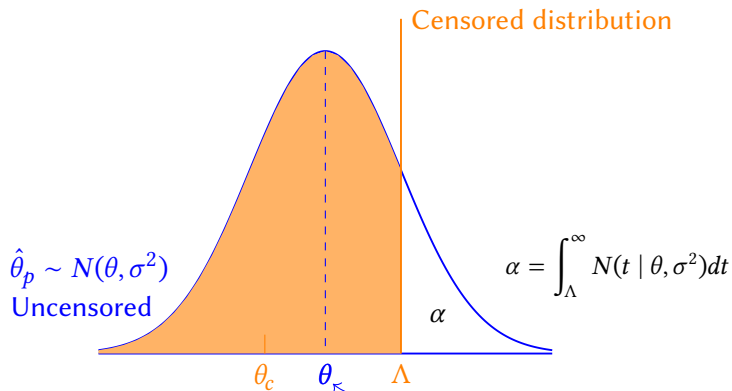
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Equations: 2

Unknowns:  $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha, \theta_c$

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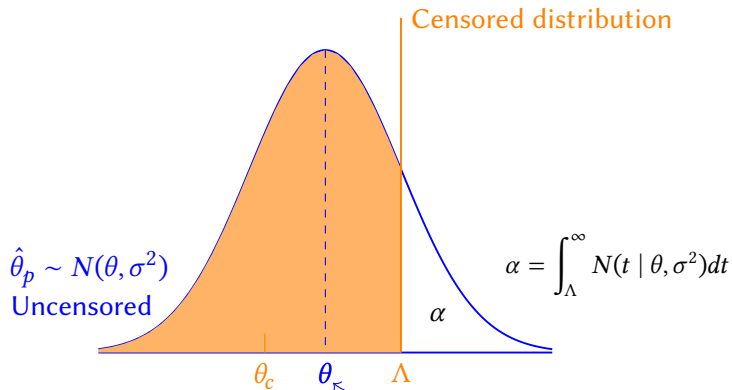
$$\theta_c = (1 - \alpha)\theta_T + \alpha\Lambda$$

Disclose:  $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}$

Equations: 2

Unknowns:  $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha, \theta_c$

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Disclose:  $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\text{dp}}$

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Unknowns:  $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha, \theta_c$

# Variance Estimation

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- Simulate estimates via standard (Clarify) procedures:

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\text{dp}} \sim N \left( \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}^{\text{dp}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}^{\text{dp}}) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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Functions of disclosed params

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Functions of disclosed params

- Bias correct simulated params:

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- Bias correction: reduces bias *and* variance

Solving Political Problems Technologically

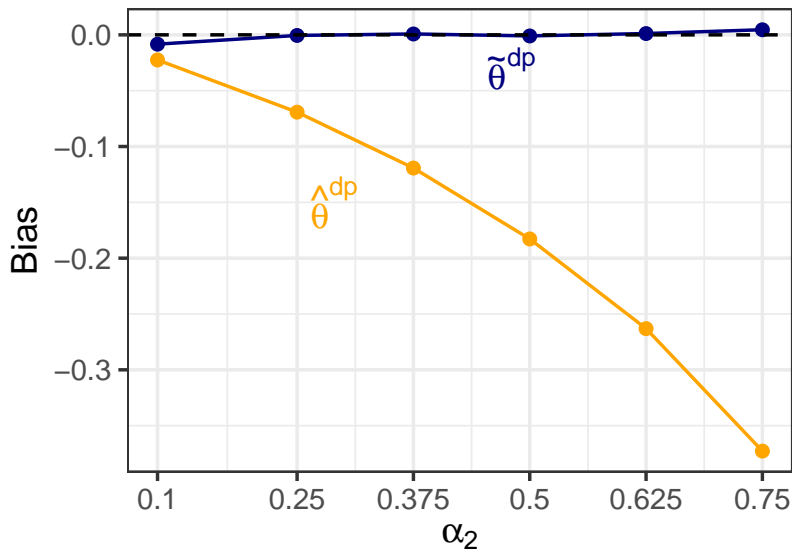
Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

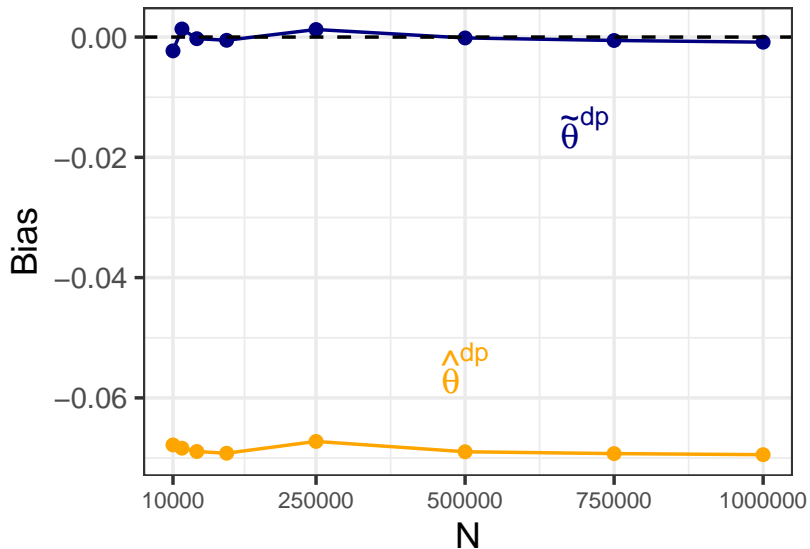
**The Algorithm in Practice**

# Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation

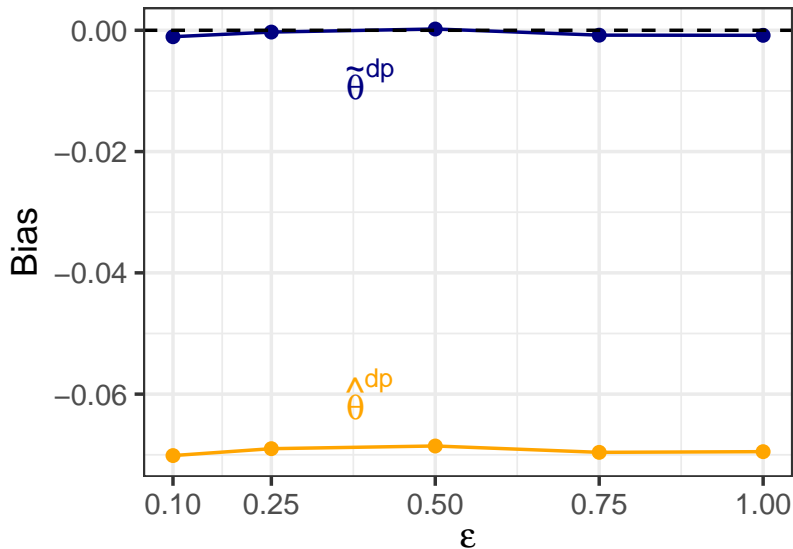
## Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



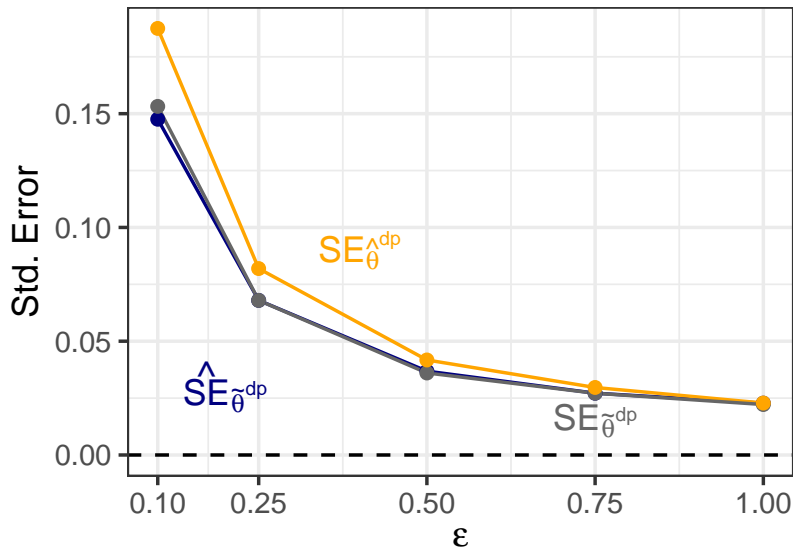
# Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



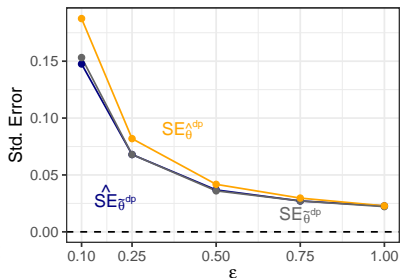
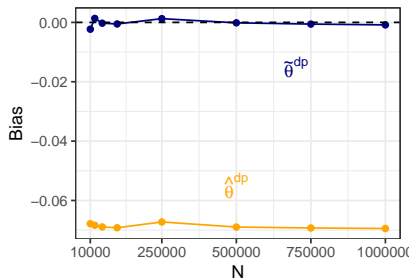
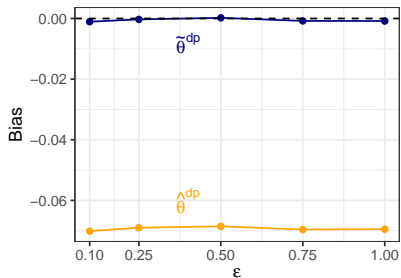
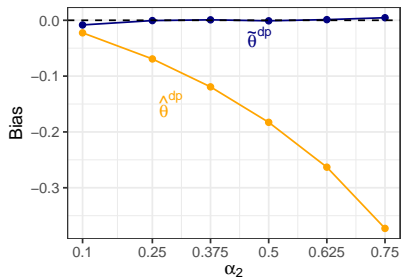
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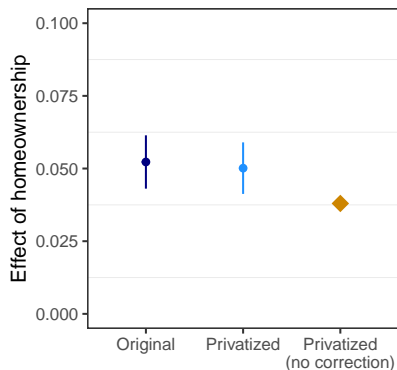
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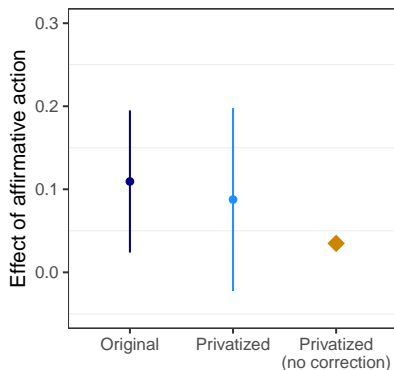
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## Similar Empirical Results, Larger CIs



(a) Yoder (APSR, 2020)



(b) Bhavnani and Lee (AJPS, 2019)

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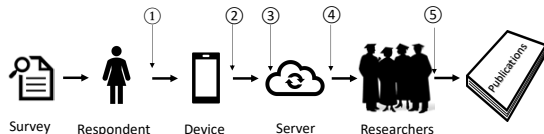
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Articles, software, slides, videos: [GaryKing.org/privacy](http://GaryKing.org/privacy)

- Georgina Evans, Gary King, Margaret Schwenzfeier, and Abhradeep Thakurta. “[Statistically Valid Inferences from Privacy Protected Data](#)” *American Political Science Review*

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# Appendix

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