Statistically Valid Inferences from Privacy Protected Data¹

Gary King²

Institute for Quantitative Social Science Harvard University

Google, 3/20/2020

¹Joint work with Georgina Evans, Margaret Schwenzfeier, Abhradeep Thakurta.

²GaryKing.org/dp

Solving Political Problems Technologically

Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

The Algorithm in Practice

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via "constitutional design")

Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?"

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica.

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution
 - Outside academics: send proposals, no company veto

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution
 - · Outside academics: send proposals, no company veto
 - Trusted 3rd party: Commission at Social Science One signs NDAs, agree not to publish from the data, chooses datasets, makes final decisions; can report publicly if Facebook reneges

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution
 - Outside academics: send proposals, no company veto
 - Trusted 3rd party: Commission at Social Science One signs NDAs, agree not to publish from the data, chooses datasets, makes final decisions; can report publicly if Facebook reneges
- Problem solved, without balancing → agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution
 - Outside academics: send proposals, no company veto
 - Trusted 3rd party: Commission at Social Science One signs NDAs, agree not to publish from the data, chooses datasets, makes final decisions; can report publicly if Facebook reneges
- Problem solved, without balancing → agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook
- Just one issue:

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution
 - · Outside academics: send proposals, no company veto
 - Trusted 3rd party: Commission at Social Science One signs NDAs, agree not to publish from the data, chooses datasets, makes final decisions; can report publicly if Facebook reneges
- Problem solved, without balancing → agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook
- Just one issue: Facebook's implementation plan was illegal!

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: "Hey what do we do about this?" This was Cambridge Analytica. (The worst timed lobby effort in history!)
- 3 days later: "Could you do a study of the 2016 election?"
- I'd love to, but I need 2 things & you'll only give me 1:
 - Complete access to data, people, etc. (like employees)
 - No pre-publication approval (like NO employees ever)
- We iterate, and I propose a 2-part solution
 - Outside academics: send proposals, no company veto
 - Trusted 3rd party: Commission at Social Science One signs NDAs, agree not to publish from the data, chooses datasets, makes final decisions; can report publicly if Facebook reneges
- Problem solved, without balancing → agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook
- Just one issue: Facebook's implementation plan was illegal!
- New Problem: Sharing data without it leaving Facebook

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - · Increasing public concern with privacy

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - · Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - · Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - · Nor does aggregation,

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing,

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - · Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms,

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements,

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing,

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models,

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
- Data Access Regime

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - · Trusted server holds data;

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer,

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - · Goal:

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns
 - ≈ differential privacy

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns
 - ≈ differential privacy (seems to satisfy regulators et al.)

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns
 - ≈ differential privacy (seems to satisfy regulators et al.)
 - · New Problem:

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns
 - ≈ differential privacy (seems to satisfy regulators et al.)
 - · New Problem: Most DP algorithms are statistically invalid!

- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns
 - ≈ differential privacy (seems to satisfy regulators et al.)
 - · New Problem: Most DP algorithms are statistically invalid!
 - unknown statistical properties (usually biased)

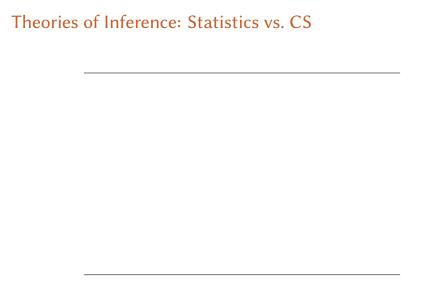
- Data Sharing Regime: I give you data (maybe you sign DUA)
 - · Venerable, but failing
 - Increasing public concern with privacy
 - · Scholars discovered: de-identification doesn't work!
 - Nor does aggregation, query auditing, data clean rooms, legal agreements, restricted viewing, paired programmer models, etc.
 - Trusting researchers fails spectacularly at times (C.A.!)
 - · Even trusting a researcher known to be trustworthy can fail
- Data Access Regime
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method → noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - Goal: impossible to violate individual privacy; & possible to discover population level patterns
 - ≈ differential privacy (seems to satisfy regulators et al.)
 - New Problem: Most DP algorithms are statistically invalid!
 - unknown statistical properties (usually biased)
 - no uncertainty estimates

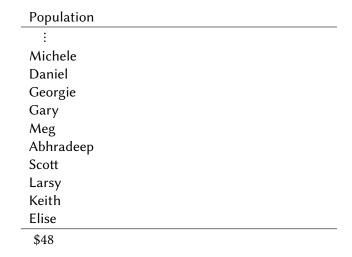
Solving Political Problems Technologically

Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

The Algorithm in Practice





Quantity of Interest

Mean

income:

Population	Sample	
:	X	
Michele	✓	
Daniel	✓	
Georgie	✓	
Gary	✓	
Meg	✓	
Abhradeep	✓	
Scott	✓	
Larsy	✓	
Keith	✓	
Elise	\checkmark	
\$48		

Mean income: \$48

Quantity of Interest

Population	Sample	\$	
:	X		
Michele	✓	76	
Daniel	✓	122	
Georgie	✓	145	
Gary	✓	96	
Meg	✓	86	
Abhradeep	✓	127	
Scott	✓	72	
Larsy	\checkmark	132	
Keith	\checkmark	95	
Elise	\checkmark	134	
\$48 Classi		- \$108	
Infere	nce		
Quantity of Interest		Usually no direct relevance	

Mean income:

Population	Sample	\$	
:	X		
Michele	✓	76	
Daniel	✓	122	
Georgie	✓	145	
Gary	✓	96	
Meg	✓	86	
Abhradeep	✓	127	
Scott	\checkmark	72	
Larsy	\checkmark	132	
Keith	\checkmark	95	
Elise	\checkmark	134	
\$48 Classi		- \$108	
Infere	nce		
Quantity of Interest		Usually no direct relevance	

Mean income:

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy
:	X		
Michele	✓	76	
Daniel	✓	122	
Georgie	✓	145	Noise
Gary	✓	96	
Meg	✓	86	&
Abhradeep	✓	127	Censoring
Scott	✓	72	ISOI
Larsy	✓	132	3ui.
Keith	✓	95	04
Elise	✓	134	
\$48 Classic		- \$108	
Infere	nce		
Quantity of Interest		Usually no direct relevance	ŧ

Mean income:

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy	=dp\$
:	X			
Michele	✓	76		85
Daniel	✓	122		103
Georgie	✓	145	Noise	75
Gary	✓	96		113
Meg	✓	86	∞	125
Abhradeep	✓	127	Censoring	97
Scott	✓	72	1801	101
Larsy	✓	132	ing Ting	128
Keith	✓	95	09	83
Elise	✓	134		201
\$48 Classic		- \$108	Query-	- \$111
Inferen	nce		Response	
Quantity of Interest		Usually no direc relevance		No direct relevance

Mean income:

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy	=dp\$
÷	X			
Michele	✓	76		85
Daniel	✓	122		103
Georgie	✓	145	Noise	75
Gary	✓	96		113
Meg	✓	86	∞	125
Abhradeep	✓	127	Censoring	97
Scott	✓	72	ISOI	101
Larsy	✓	132	ring	128
Keith	✓	95	09	83
Elise	✓	134		201
\$48 Classic		- \$108	Query-	- \$111、
Inferen	nce		Response)
Statistic	ally Valid Inference	es from Privacy I	Protected Data	

Mean income:

Estimators

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference
- The DP Standard (simplifying)

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference
- · The DP Standard (simplifying)
 - 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

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference
- · The DP Standard (simplifying)
 - 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

Examples all proven to protect the biggest possible outlier

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference
- · The DP Standard (simplifying)
 - 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

Examples all proven to protect the biggest possible outlier

•
$$M(\text{mean}, D) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c(y_i, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{n\epsilon}\right)$$
 $(\Lambda, n, \epsilon \text{ known})$

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference
- The DP Standard (simplifying)
 - 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

- Examples all proven to protect the biggest possible outlier
 - $M(\text{mean}, D) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c(y_i, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{n\epsilon}\right)$ $(\Lambda, n, \epsilon \text{ known})$
 - Or: mess with gradients, $X_i'X_i$, data, QOIs, etc.

- Estimators
 - Classical Statistics: Apply statistic s to dataset D, s(D)
 - DP Mechanism: M(s, D), with noise & censoring
 - Essential components of ensuring privacy
 - · Fundamental problems for statistical inference
- The DP Standard (simplifying)
 - 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

Examples all proven to protect the biggest possible outlier

•
$$M(\text{mean}, D) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c(y_i, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{n\epsilon}\right)$$
 $(\Lambda, n, \epsilon \text{ known})$

- Or: mess with gradients, $X_i'X_i$, data, QOIs, etc.
- Statistical properties: usually biased, no uncertainty estimates

Properties of Differential Privacy

Properties of Differential Privacy

• Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - Some flexibility for real applications

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- · Privacy Budget

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- · Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - Some flexibility for real applications
- Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
 - · Can limit maximum risks across analyses & researchers

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- · Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
 - · Can limit maximum risks across analyses & researchers
 - When the budget is used, no new analyses can ever be run

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
 - Can limit maximum risks across analyses & researchers
 - When the budget is used, no new analyses can ever be run
- Completely changes statistical best practices

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
 - · Can limit maximum risks across analyses & researchers
 - When the budget is used, no new analyses can ever be run
- Completely changes statistical best practices
 - Previously: balance not being fooled by the data and yourself

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- · Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
 - Can limit maximum risks across analyses & researchers
 - When the budget is used, no new analyses can ever be run
- Completely changes statistical best practices
 - Previously: balance not being fooled by the data and yourself
 - DP tips the scales: P-hacking avoided almost automatically, exploration and serendipity replaced by careful planning

- Post-processing: if M(s, D) is DP, so is f[M(s, D)]
 - · Useful for bias corrections
- Real privacy loss
 « maximum privacy loss
 - · Some flexibility for real applications
- Privacy Budget
 - Privacy risk quantified (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
 - Composition: ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
 - Can limit maximum risks across analyses & researchers
 - When the budget is used, no new analyses can ever be run
- Completely changes statistical best practices
 - Previously: balance not being fooled by the data and yourself
 - DP tips the scales: P-hacking avoided almost automatically, exploration and serendipity replaced by careful planning
 - Can address with: careful software design & education

Solving Political Problems Technologically

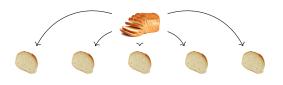
Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

The Algorithm in Practice

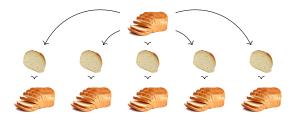


Private data



Private data

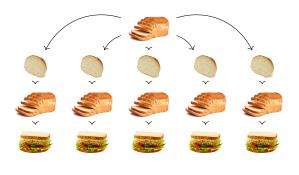
Partition



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

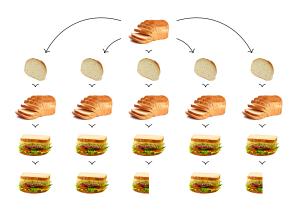


Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator



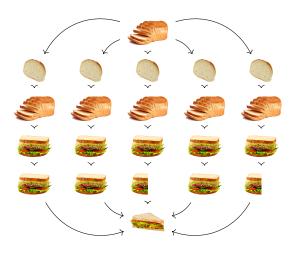
Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor



Private data

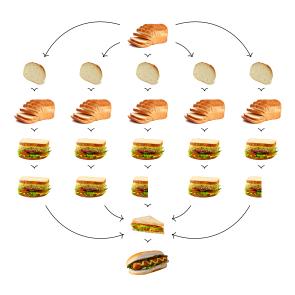
Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average



Private data

Partition

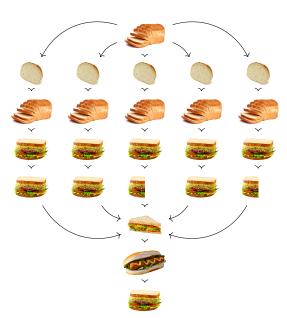
Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

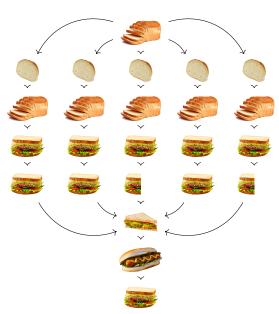
Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction



Private data

Partition

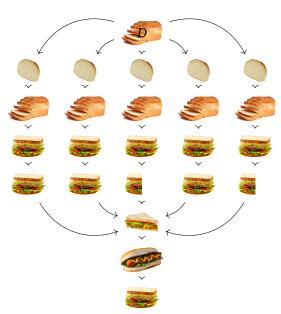
Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

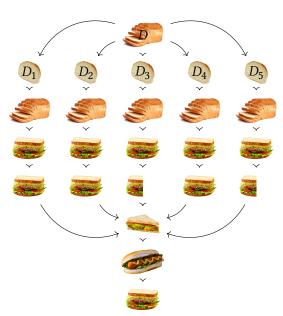
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction (& variance estimation)

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm



Private data

Partition

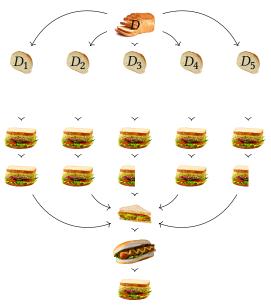
Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise



Private data

Partition

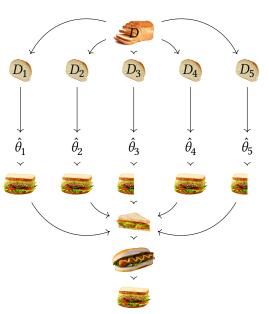
Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise



Private data

Partition

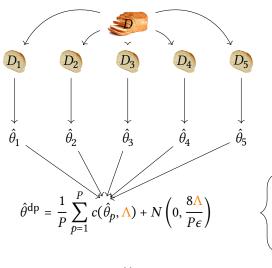
Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

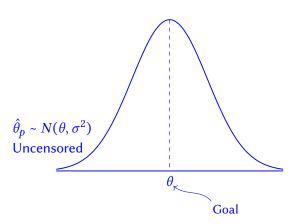
Average

Noise

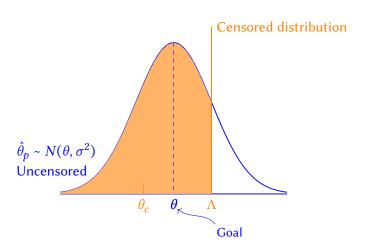


Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon})$ (Λ, P, ϵ known)

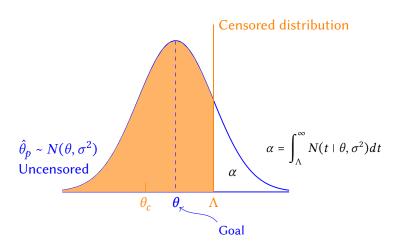
Bias Correction of:
$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right)$$
 (Λ, P, ϵ known)



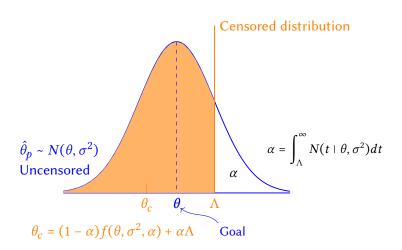
Bias Correction of:
$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right)$$
 (Λ, P, ϵ known)



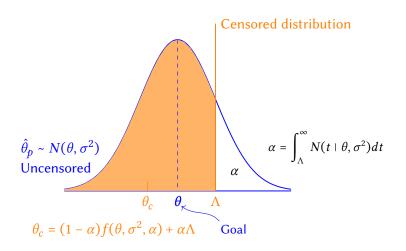
$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_{p}, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right) \qquad (\Lambda, P, \epsilon \text{ known})$$



$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_{p}, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right) \qquad (\Lambda, P, \epsilon \text{ known})$$

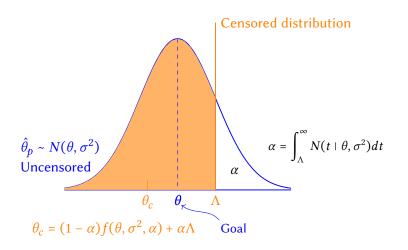


$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_{p}, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right) \qquad (\Lambda, P, \epsilon \text{ known})$$



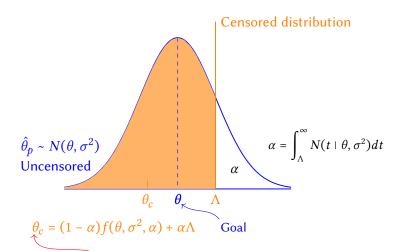
Equations: 2

$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_{p}, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right) \qquad (\Lambda, P, \epsilon \text{ known})$$



Unknowns: θ , σ^2 , α , θ_c

$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right) \qquad (\Lambda, P, \epsilon \text{ known})$$



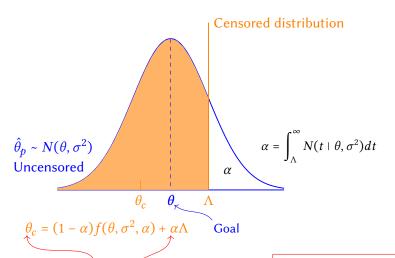
Disclose: $\hat{\theta}^{dp}$

Equations: 2

Unknowns: θ , σ^2 , α , κ

Bias Correction of:

of:
$$\hat{\theta}^{dp} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^{P} c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{8\Lambda}{P\epsilon}\right)$$
 (Λ, P, ϵ known)



Equations: 2

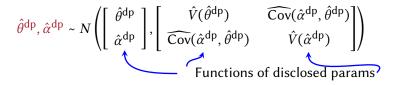
Unknowns: θ , σ^2 , **X**, **X**

• DP Variance is unhelpful: $V(\hat{\theta})^{dp} \neq V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$

- DP Variance is unhelpful: $V(\hat{\theta})^{dp} \neq V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$
- Simulate estimates via standard (Clarify) procedures:

$$\hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}} \sim N \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}) & \widehat{\mathsf{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\mathsf{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}}) \end{array} \right] \right)$$

- DP Variance is unhelpful: $V(\hat{\theta})^{dp} \neq V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$
- Simulate estimates via standard (Clarify) procedures:



- DP Variance is unhelpful: $V(\hat{\theta})^{dp} \neq V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$
- Simulate estimates via standard (Clarify) procedures:

$$\hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}} \sim N \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) & \widehat{\mathrm{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\mathrm{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}) \end{array} \right] \right)$$
Functions of disclosed params

Bias correct simulated params:

$$\{\tilde{\theta}^{\sf dp},\hat{\sigma}^2_{\sf dp}\} = {\sf BiasCorrect}\left[\hat{\theta}^{\sf dp},\hat{\alpha}^{\sf dp}\right]$$

- DP Variance is unhelpful: $V(\hat{\theta})^{dp} \neq V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$
- Simulate estimates via standard (Clarify) procedures:

$$\hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}} \sim N \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) & \widehat{\mathrm{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\mathrm{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}) \end{array} \right] \right)$$
Functions of disclosed params

Bias correct simulated params:

$$\{\tilde{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\sigma}_{\mathsf{dp}}^2\} = \mathsf{BiasCorrect}\left[\hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}}\right]$$

• Standard error: Standard deviation of $\tilde{\theta}^{dp}$ over simulations

- DP Variance is unhelpful: $V(\hat{\theta})^{dp} \neq V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$
- Simulate estimates via standard (Clarify) procedures:

$$\hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}} \sim N \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) & \widehat{\mathrm{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\mathrm{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\mathrm{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}^{\mathrm{dp}}) \end{array} \right] \right)$$
Functions of disclosed params

• Bias correct simulated params:

$$\{\tilde{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\sigma}_{\mathsf{dp}}^2\} = \mathsf{BiasCorrect}\left[\hat{\theta}^{\mathsf{dp}}, \hat{\alpha}^{\mathsf{dp}}\right]$$

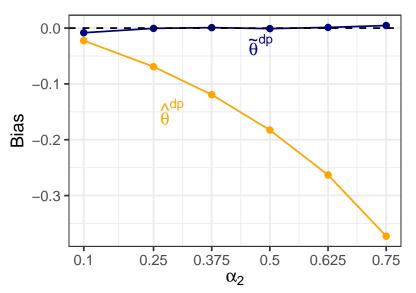
- Standard error: Standard deviation of $\tilde{\theta}^{dp}$ over simulations
- Bias correction: reduces bias and variance:

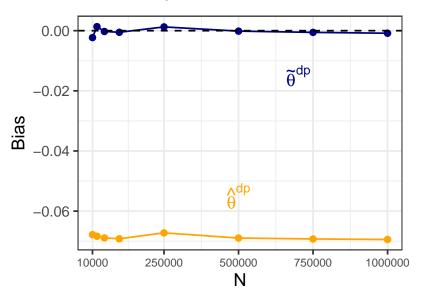
$$E(\tilde{\theta}^{dp}) \approx \theta, \qquad V(\tilde{\theta}^{dp}) \lesssim V(\hat{\theta}^{dp})$$

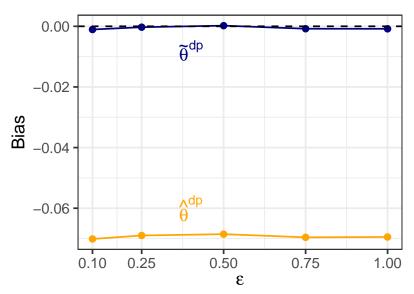
Solving Political Problems Technologically

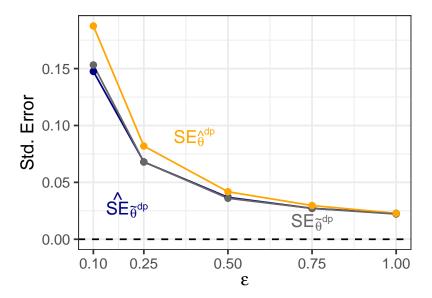
Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

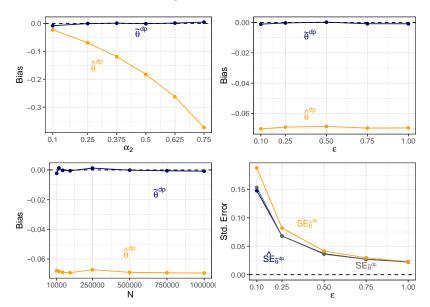
A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm











Data sharing → data access

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy

- Data sharing \sim data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population

- Data sharing → data access
 - · DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - · Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- · Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically unbiased, lower variance

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- · Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - · Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- · Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates
 - Computationally efficient

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- · Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- · Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates
 - · Computationally efficient
 - Solves political problems technologically

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates
 - Computationally efficient
 - · Solves political problems technologically
 - · Implementations in progress:

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates
 - · Computationally efficient
 - · Solves political problems technologically
 - · Implementations in progress:
 - · Facebook+Social Science One,

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- · Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - · Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates
 - · Computationally efficient
 - · Solves political problems technologically
 - · Implementations in progress:
 - Facebook+Social Science One, Microsoft+IQSS,

- Data sharing → data access
 - DP protects individual privacy
 - Enables inference to private database, not population
 - · Usually biased, no uncertainty estimates
 - Fails to protect society from fallacious scientific conclusions
- Inferential validity
 - · A scientific statement: not necessarily correct, but must have:
 - known statistical properties & valid uncertainty estimates
- Proposed algorithm
 - · Generic: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically unbiased, lower variance
 - Valid uncertainty estimates
 - Computationally efficient
 - · Solves political problems technologically
 - · Implementations in progress:
 - Facebook+Social Science One, Microsoft+IQSS, OpenDP

For more information



Georgina-Evans.com



GaryKing.org



MegSchwenzfeier.com



bit.ly/AbhradeepThakurta

Paper, software, slides: GaryKing.org/dp