

Statistically Valid Inferences from Privacy Protected Data¹

Gary King²

Institute for Quantitative Social Science
Harvard University

University of Chicago, 11/8/2019

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

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- Gary visits Facebook to persuade them to make data available
- In my hotel room packing, email arrives: “Hey what do we do about [this](#)?”

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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](#).

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 3 days later: “Could you do a study of the 2016 election?”

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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:

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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)

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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)

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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 \rightsquigarrow agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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 \rightsquigarrow agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook
- [Just one issue](#):

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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 \rightsquigarrow agreements, announcements, funding, 30+ people assigned at Facebook
- [Just one issue](#): Facebook’s implementation plan was **illegal!**

Convincing Facebook to Make Data Available

Solving a Political Problem Technologically (via “constitutional design”)

- 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! Time to go home.)
- 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 \rightsquigarrow 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**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow Data Access Regime

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow Data Access Regime

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow Data Access Regime

Solving Another Political Problem Technologically (via CS & Statistics)

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

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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!

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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,

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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 Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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,

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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,

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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,

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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,

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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.

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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.!).

- **Data Access Regime**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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 \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - Trusted server holds data;

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method \rightsquigarrow noisy answer,

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method \rightsquigarrow noisy answer, a limited number of times

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - Trusted server holds data; researchers as adversaries, can run any method \rightsquigarrow noisy answer, a limited number of times
 - **Goal:**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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.)

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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:**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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!**

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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*)

Data Sharing Regime \rightsquigarrow 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**
 - 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

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population

⋮

Mary

Andrey

Georgie

Gary

Meg

Abhradeep

Ella

Anya

Greg

Max

Mean
income:

\$48

Quantity
of Interest

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample
:	X
Mary	✓
Andrey	✓
Georgie	✓
Gary	✓
Meg	✓
Abhradeep	✓
Ella	✓
Anya	✓
Greg	✓
Max	✓

Mean
income:

\$48

Quantity
of Interest

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$
:	X	
Mary	✓	76
Andrey	✓	96
Georgie	✓	145
Gary	✓	122
Meg	✓	86
Abhradeep	✓	127
Ella	✓	72
Anya	✓	132
Greg	✓	95
Max	✓	134

Mean
income:

\$48

Classical
Inference

\$108

Quantity
of Interest

Usually
no direct
relevance

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$
:	X	
Mary	✓	76
Andrey	✓	96
Georgie	✓	145
Gary	✓	122
Meg	✓	86
Abhradeep	✓	127
Ella	✓	72
Anya	✓	132
Greg	✓	95
Max	✓	134

Mean
income:

\$48

Classical
Inference

\$108

Quantity
of Interest

Usually
no direct
relevance

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy
:	X		
Mary	✓	76	Noise & Censoring
Andrey	✓	96	
Georgie	✓	145	
Gary	✓	122	
Meg	✓	86	
Abhradeep	✓	127	
Ella	✓	72	
Anya	✓	132	
Greg	✓	95	
Max	✓	134	

Mean
income:

\$48

Classical
Inference

\$108

Quantity
of Interest

Usually
no direct
relevance

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy	=dp\$
:	X			
Mary	✓	76	Noise & Censoring	85
Andrey	✓	96		103
Georgie	✓	145		75
Gary	✓	122		113
Meg	✓	86		125
Abhradeep	✓	127		97
Ella	✓	72		101
Anya	✓	132		128
Greg	✓	95		83
Max	✓	134		201

Mean income:

\$48

Classical Inference

\$108

Query-Response

\$111

Quantity of Interest

Usually no direct relevance

No direct relevance

Theories of Inference: Statistics vs. CS

Population	Sample	\$	+Privacy	=dp\$
⋮	X			
Mary	✓	76	Noise & Censoring	85
Andrey	✓	96		103
Georgie	✓	145		75
Gary	✓	122		113
Meg	✓	86		125
Abhradeep	✓	127		97
Ella	✓	72		101
Anya	✓	132		128
Greg	✓	95		83
Max	✓	134		201

Mean income:



Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- Estimators

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- Estimators

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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

- 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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

- 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

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

- 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

- $M(\text{mean}, D) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c(y_i, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{n\epsilon}\right)$

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

- 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

- $M(\text{mean}, D) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c(y_i, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{n\epsilon}\right)$
- Or: mess with gradients, $X_i' X_i$, data, QOIs, etc.

Differential Privacy and its Inferential Challenges

- 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

- 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

- $M(\text{mean}, D) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c(y_i, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{n\epsilon}\right)$
- 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 $f[M(s, D)]$

Properties of Differential Privacy

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

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss
- **Privacy risk quantified** (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss
- **Privacy risk quantified** (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
- **Risk for small groups** (k) drops linearly, $k\epsilon$

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss
- **Privacy risk quantified** (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
- **Risk for small groups** (k) drops linearly, $k\epsilon$
- **Composition:** ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss
- **Privacy risk quantified** (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
- **Risk for small groups** (k) drops linearly, $k\epsilon$
- **Composition:** ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
- **Privacy Budget**

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss
- **Privacy risk quantified** (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
- **Risk for small groups** (k) drops linearly, $k\epsilon$
- **Composition:** ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
- **Privacy Budget**
 - Can sum and limit risks across analyses & researchers

Properties of Differential Privacy

- **Post-processing:** if $M(s, D)$ is DP, so is $f[M(s, D)]$
 - Useful for bias corrections
- **Average privacy loss** \ll maximum privacy loss
- **Privacy risk quantified** (ϵ), instead of 0/1 for re-ID
- **Risk for small groups** (k) drops linearly, $k\epsilon$
- **Composition:** ϵ_1 -DP and ϵ_2 -DP is $(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ -DP
- **Privacy Budget**
 - Can sum and limit risks across analyses & researchers
 - When the budget is used, **no new analyses can ever be run**

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - Data problems

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - Data problems
 - Researcher biases

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases**

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery
 - Higher probability of being fooled by data

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery
 - Higher probability of being fooled by data
 - **Must plan data analyses carefully!**

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery
 - Higher probability of being fooled by data
 - **Must plan data analyses carefully!**
- **Risks**

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery
 - Higher probability of being fooled by data
 - **Must plan data analyses carefully!**
- **Risks**
 - **No differential privacy:** no data access or **privacy at risk**

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery
 - Higher probability of being fooled by data
 - **Must plan data analyses carefully!**
- **Risks**
 - **No differential privacy:** no data access or **privacy at risk**
 - **No inferential validity:** incorrect scientific conclusions, medical & policy advice; **society and individuals at risk**

DP: Completely Changes Statistical Best Practices

- Normally we try to avoid being fooled by:
 - **Data problems** — by running every possible diagnostic, data exploration and visualization, and conducting numerous statistical checks
 - **Researcher biases** — avoiding p-hacking via preregistration or “multiple comparison” corrections
- **With DP:** tips the scales
 - p-hacking avoided almost automatically
 - Little opportunity to explore data, run diagnostics, etc.
 - Lower probability of serendipitous discovery
 - Higher probability of being fooled by data
 - **Must plan data analyses carefully!**
- **Risks**
 - **No differential privacy:** no data access or **privacy at risk**
 - **No inferential validity:** incorrect scientific conclusions, medical & policy advice; **society and individuals at risk**
 - \rightsquigarrow **We need both DP and inferential validity**

Solving Political Problems Technologically

Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

The Algorithm in Practice

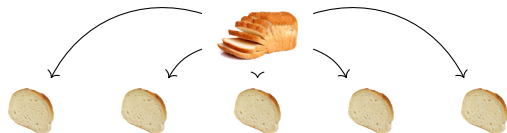
A Differentially Private Estimator

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

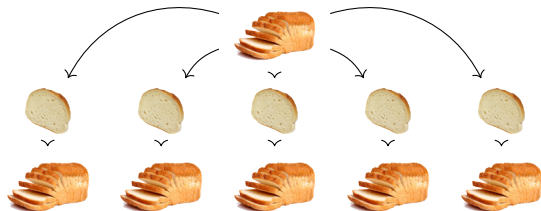
A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

A Differentially Private Estimator

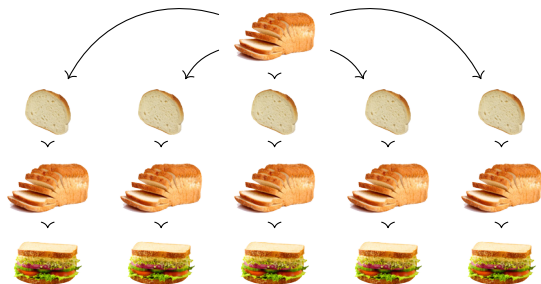


Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

A Differentially Private Estimator



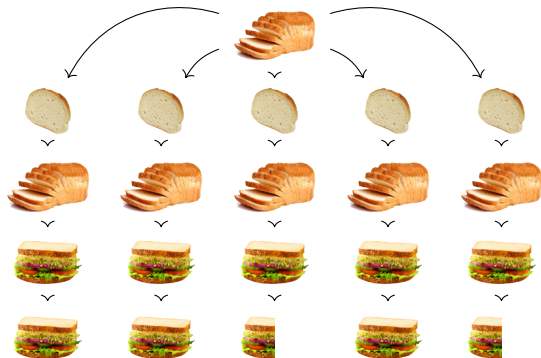
Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

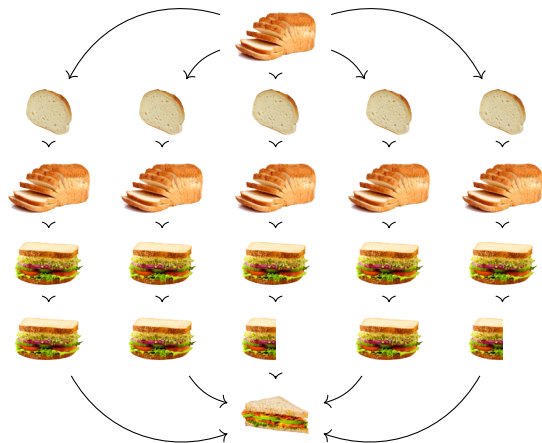
Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

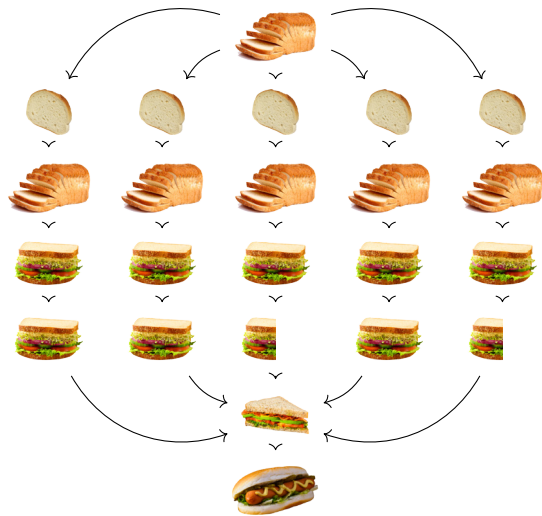
Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

Censor

Average

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

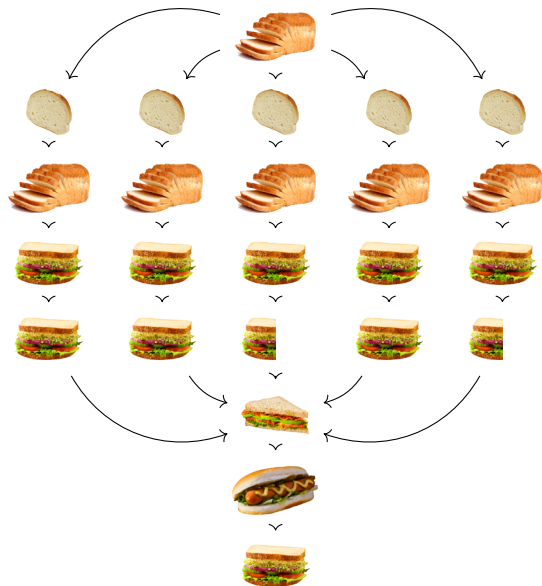
Estimator

Censor

Average

Noise

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

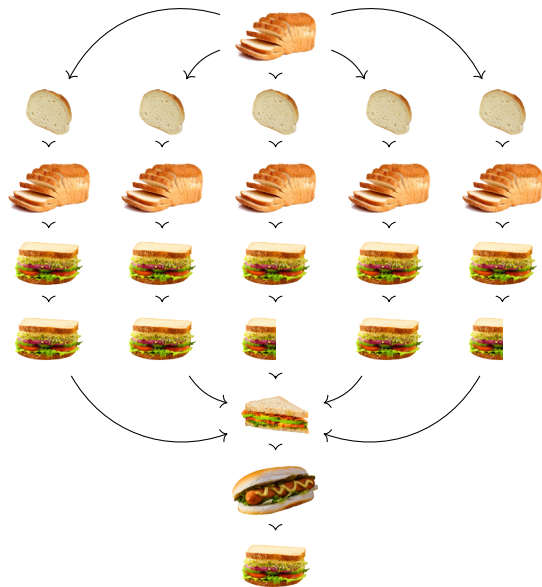
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

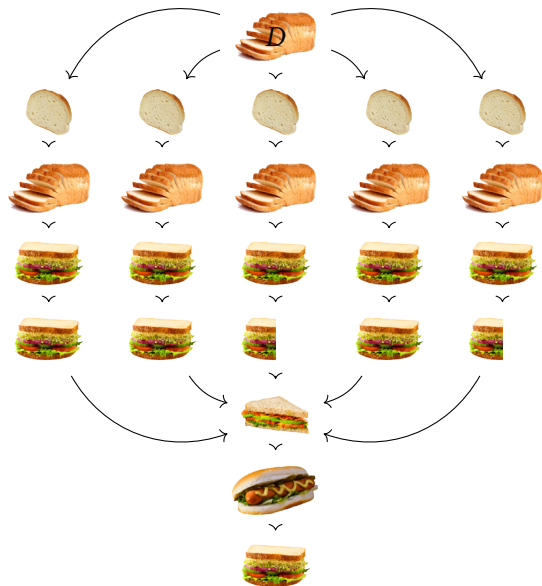
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction
(& variance estimation)

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

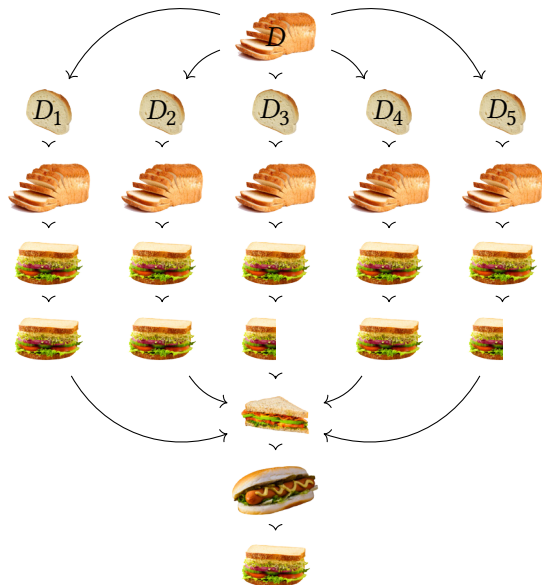
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction
(& variance estimation)

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

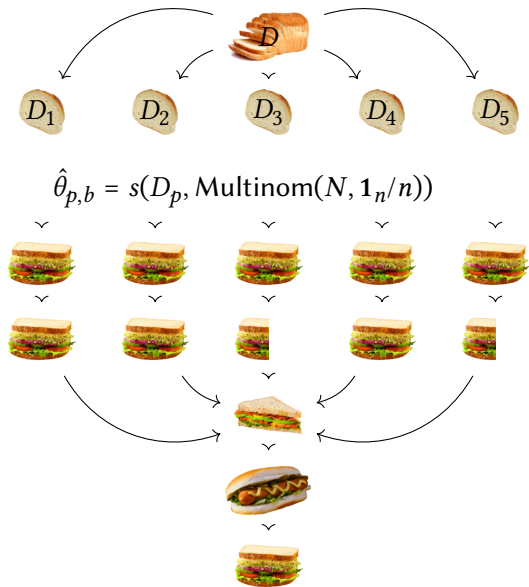
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction
(& variance estimation)

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

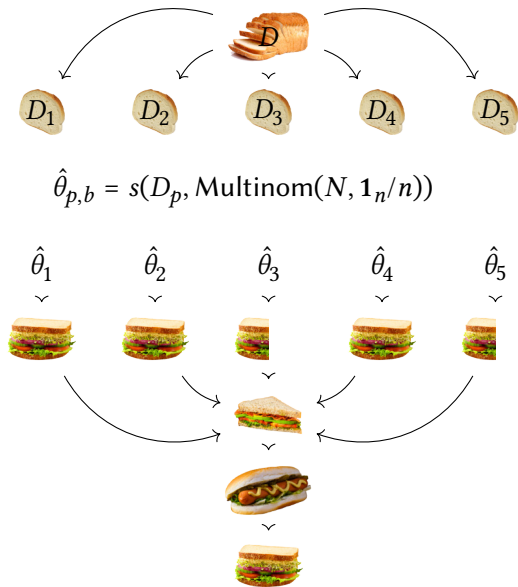
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction
(& variance estimation)

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

Bag of little bootstraps

Estimator

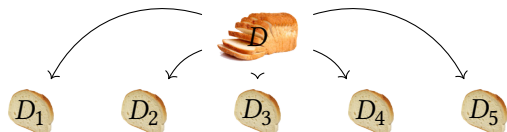
Censor

Average

Noise

Bias Correction
(& variance estimation)

A Differentially Private Estimator



Private data

Partition

$$\hat{\theta}_{p,b} = s(D_p, \text{Multinom}(N, \mathbf{1}_n/n))$$

Bag of little bootstraps

$$\hat{\theta}_1 \quad \hat{\theta}_2 \quad \hat{\theta}_3 \quad \hat{\theta}_4 \quad \hat{\theta}_5$$

Estimator

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Delta) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Delta}{\epsilon P}\right)$$

Censor

Average

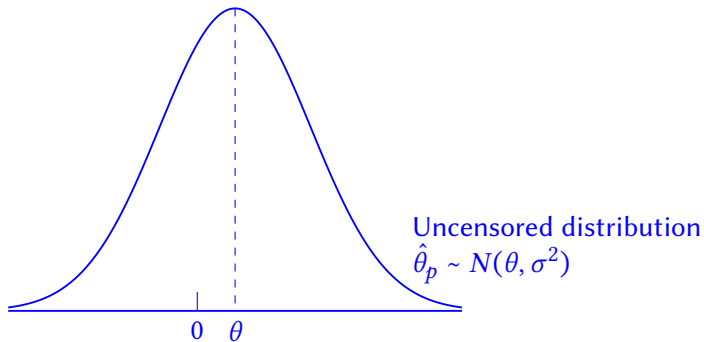
Noise



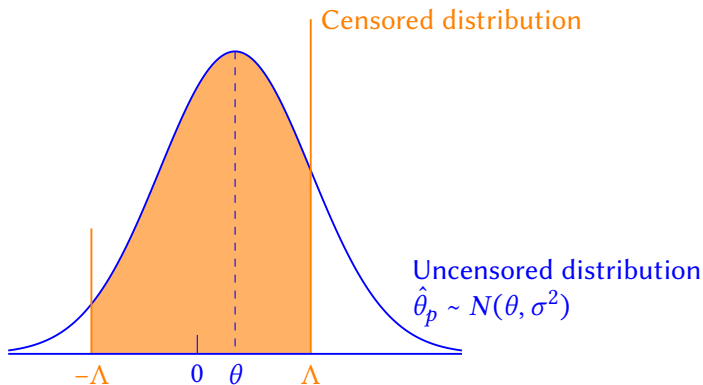
Bias Correction
(& variance estimation)

Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Delta) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Delta}{\epsilon P}\right)$

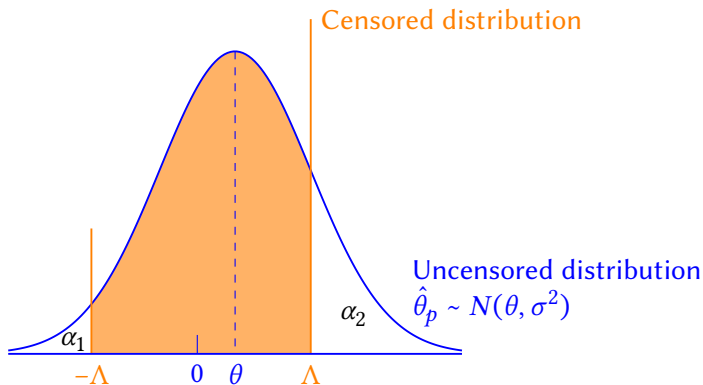
Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Delta) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Delta}{\epsilon P}\right)$



Bias Correction of:
$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$$



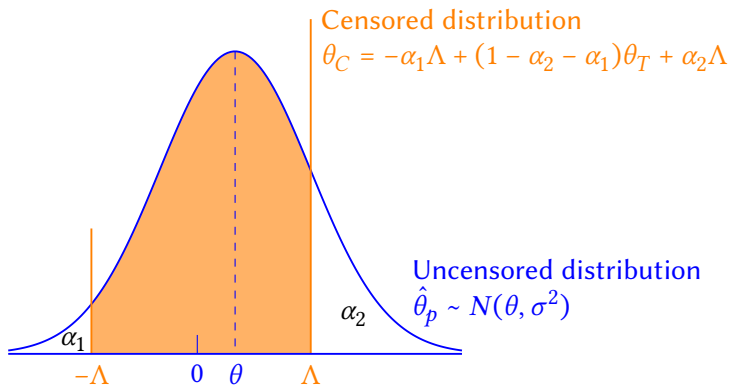
Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

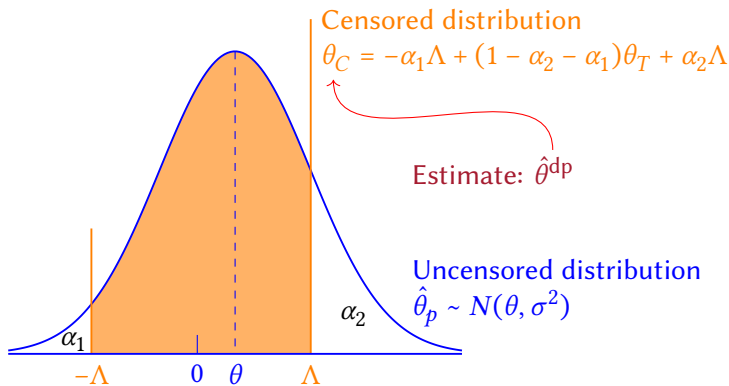
Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

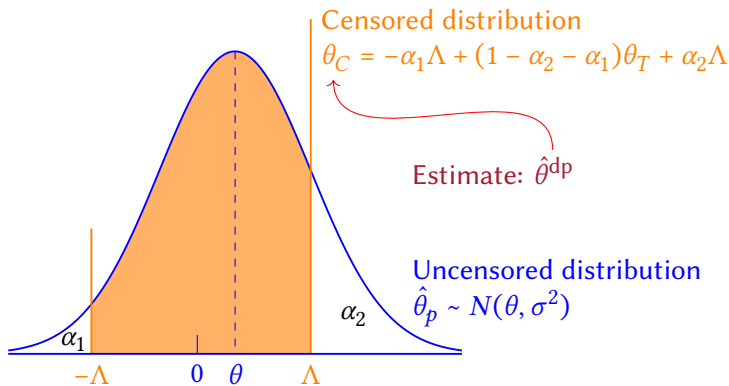
Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$

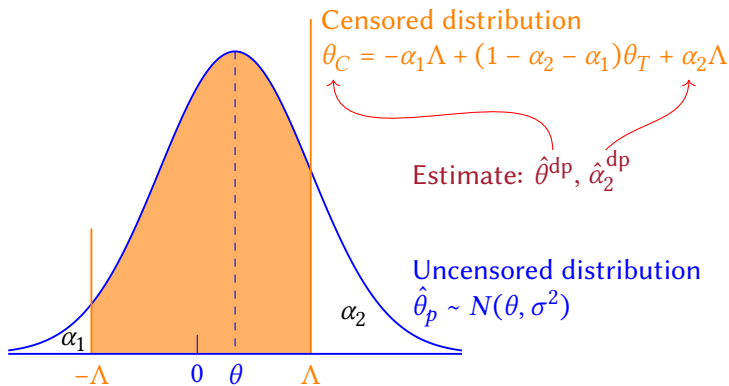


$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

3 eqns, 4 unknowns $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$

Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$

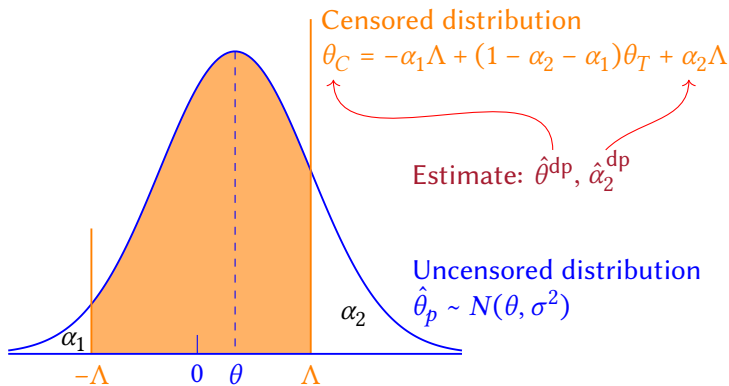


$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

3 eqns, 4 unknowns $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$

Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$

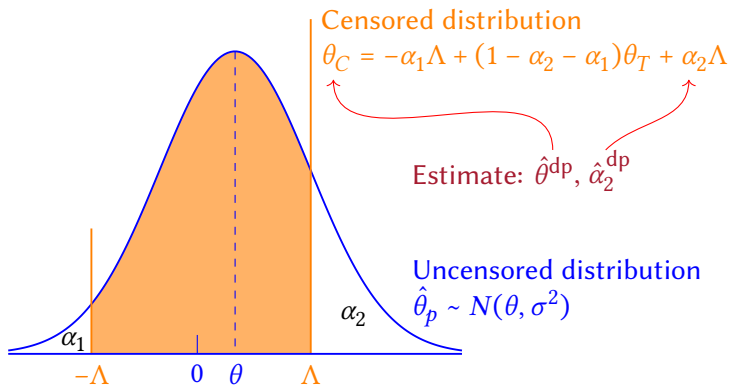


$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

~~3 eqns, 4 unknowns $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$~~

Bias Correction of: $\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c(\hat{\theta}_p, \Lambda) + N\left(0, \frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\Lambda} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} N(t | \theta, \sigma^2) dt$$

~~3 eqns, 4 unknowns $\theta, \sigma^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$~~
 Solve for θ (and σ^2, α_1)

Variance Estimation

Variance Estimation

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

Variance Estimation

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

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Variance Estimation

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

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Functions of disclosed params

Variance Estimation

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

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Functions of disclosed params

- Bias correct simulated params:

$$\{\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_1^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2(i)\} = \text{BiasCorrect} \left[\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \right]$$

Variance Estimation

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

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Functions of disclosed params

- Bias correct simulated params:

$$\{\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_1^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2(i)\} = \text{BiasCorrect} \left[\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \right]$$

- Standard error, $\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})$: Standard deviation of $\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i)$ over i

Variance Estimation

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

$$\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}} \\ \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) \\ \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}, \hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) & \hat{V}(\hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Functions of disclosed params

- Bias correct simulated params:

$$\{\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_1^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2(i)\} = \text{BiasCorrect} \left[\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i), \hat{\alpha}_2^{\text{dp}}(i) \right]$$

- Standard error, $\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})$: Standard deviation of $\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}}(i)$ over i
- Bias correction (usually) reduces bias *and* variance:

$$V(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}})$$

Solving Political Problems Technologically

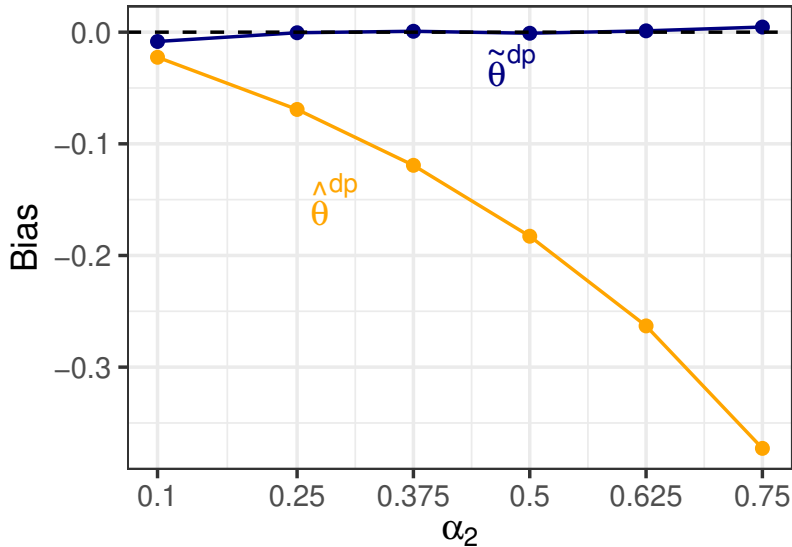
Differential Privacy & Inferential Validity

A General Purpose, Statistically Valid DP Algorithm

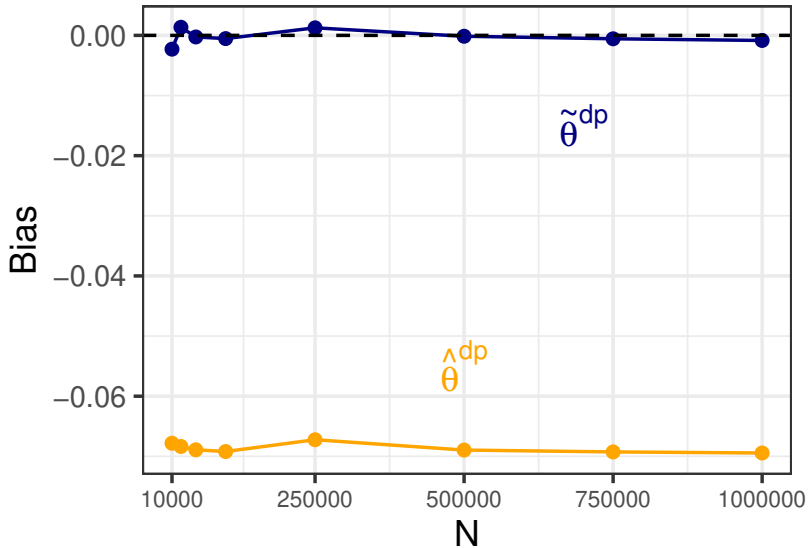
The Algorithm in Practice

Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation

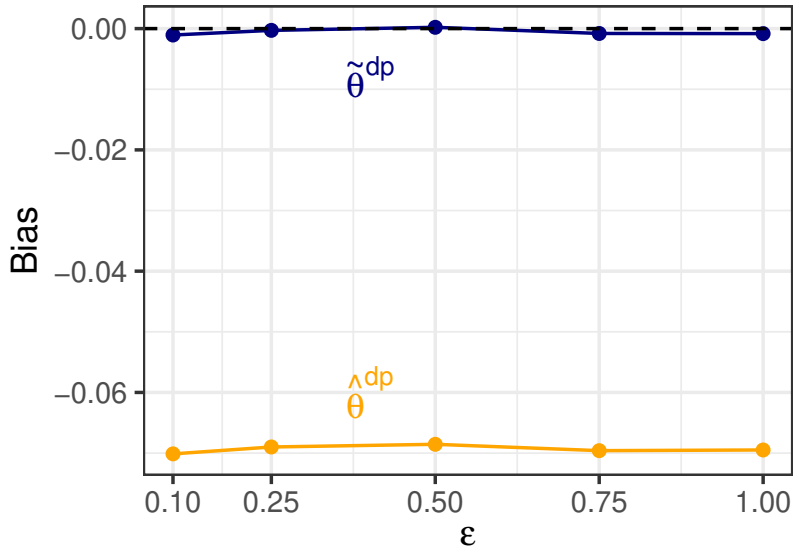
Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



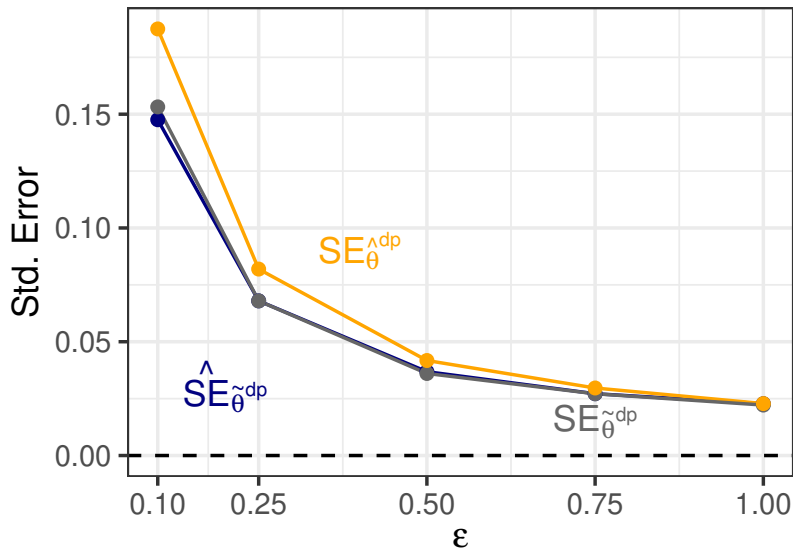
Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



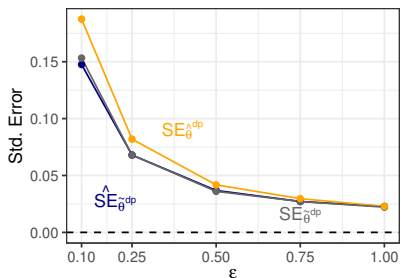
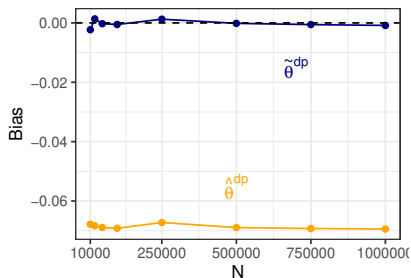
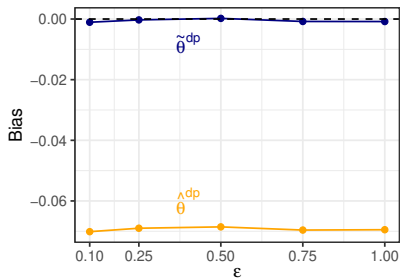
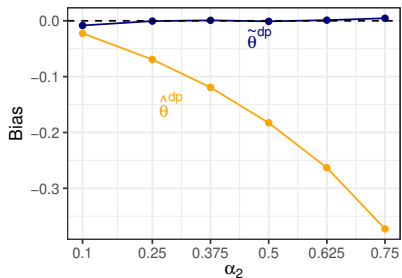
Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



Simulations: Finite Sample Evaluation



Theory and Practice

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ

- Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ
 - **Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!
 - **With bias correction:** Keep $\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 0.6$

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ
 - **Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!
 - **With bias correction:** Keep $\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 0.6$
- Privacy Policies:

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ
 - **Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!
 - **With bias correction:** Keep $\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 0.6$
- Privacy Policies:
 - Science informs, but does not determine, policy

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ
 - **Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!
 - **With bias correction:** Keep $\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 0.6$
- Privacy Policies:
 - Science informs, but does not determine, policy
 - Few if any implementations exactly meet DP standards

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2/P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ
 - **Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!
 - **With bias correction:** Keep $\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 0.6$
- Privacy Policies:
 - Science informs, but does not determine, policy
 - Few if any implementations exactly meet DP standards
 - Most use larger ϵ and no budget, but with other protections

Theory and Practice

- Reducing DP's Societal Risks. Report:

$$\text{Effective reduction in } N = 1 - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{dp}}^2 / P}{\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})}$$

- Choosing ϵ (like a power calculation):

$$\text{SE}(\tilde{\theta}^{\text{dp}})^2 < V(\hat{\theta}^{\text{dp}}) + \left(\frac{4\Lambda}{\epsilon P}\right)^2$$

- Choosing Λ

- **Without bias correction:** choose more censoring or more noise!
- **With bias correction:** Keep $\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 0.6$

- Privacy Policies:

- Science informs, but does not determine, policy
- Few if any implementations exactly meet DP standards
- Most use larger ϵ and no budget, but with other protections
- It's safer: de-identification + noise and censoring

Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remarks

- Data sharing \rightsquigarrow data access

Concluding Remarks

- Data sharing \rightsquigarrow data access
 - DP protects individual privacy

Concluding Remarks

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

Concluding Remarks

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

Concluding Remarks

- Data sharing \rightsquigarrow 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

Concluding Remarks

- Data sharing \rightsquigarrow 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

Concluding Remarks

- Data sharing \rightsquigarrow 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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty

Concluding Remarks

- Data sharing \rightsquigarrow 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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates

Concluding Remarks

- **Data sharing** \rightsquigarrow **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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates
- **Proposed algorithm**

Concluding Remarks

- **Data sharing** \rightsquigarrow **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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates
- **Proposed algorithm**
 - **Generic:** almost any statistical method or quantity of interest

Concluding Remarks

- **Data sharing** \rightsquigarrow **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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates
- **Proposed algorithm**
 - **Generic**: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically **unbiased** (if estimator is), **lower variance**

Concluding Remarks

- **Data sharing** \rightsquigarrow **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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates
- **Proposed algorithm**
 - **Generic**: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically **unbiased** (if estimator is), **lower variance**
 - Valid **uncertainty estimates**

Concluding Remarks

- **Data sharing** \rightsquigarrow **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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates
- **Proposed algorithm**
 - **Generic**: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically **unbiased** (if estimator is), **lower variance**
 - Valid **uncertainty estimates**
 - **Computationally efficient**

Concluding Remarks

- **Data sharing** \rightsquigarrow **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 is not one that is correct; it is one that comes with an appropriate degree of uncertainty
 - Utility requires known statistical properties and valid uncertainty estimates
- **Proposed algorithm**
 - **Generic**: almost any statistical method or quantity of interest
 - Statistically **unbiased** (if estimator is), **lower variance**
 - Valid **uncertainty estimates**
 - **Computationally efficient**
 - **Easy to implement**

For more information



Georgina-Evans.com



GaryKing.org



MegSchwenzfeier.com



bit.ly/AbhradeepThakurta

Paper, software, slides: GaryKing.org/dp