Balancing Respondents' Confidentiality and Data User Needs

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Consumer Expenditure Surveys

Microdata Users Workshop

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What is the Issue?

- Conflicting goals
 - Maximize data access
 - Protect respondents identity





Why is Confidentiality Important?

- Ensure trust of respondents for their cooperation
- It's the law





How Could Microdata Reveal Respondents' Identity?

Unique data points

- Names
- Extreme income





How to Protect Respondents' Confidentiality?

Conceal revealing information

- Census removes direct identifiers, e.g. names
- BLS suppressesindirect identifiers,e.g. high income





How to Conceal Indirect Identifiers?

- **Topcode**: Average numerical values above threshold
- Recode: Change item or CU characteristics
- **Suppress**: Delete numerical value or delete entire record

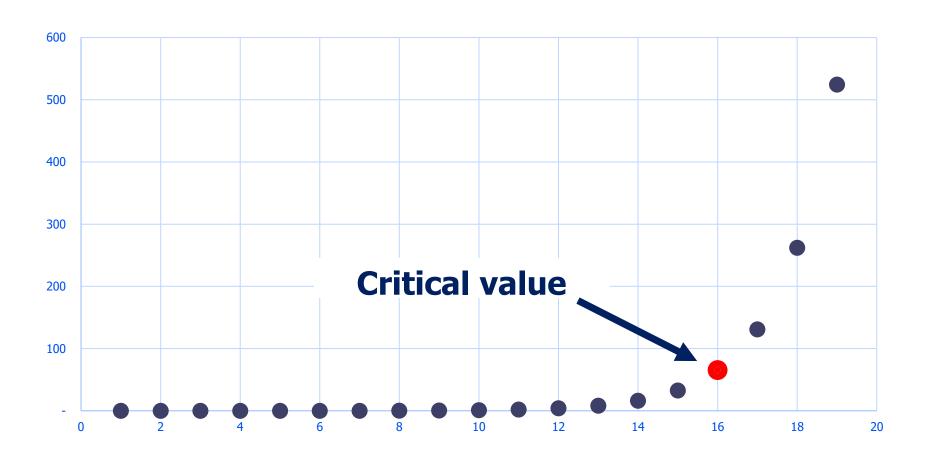


How do we Topcode?

- Determine critical value
- Average values exceeding critical value
- Replace exceeding values with topcoded values

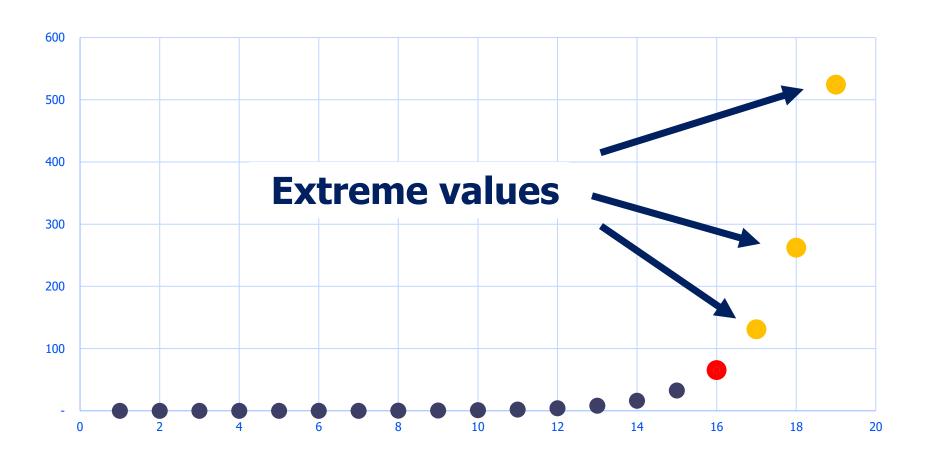


Topcoding Example



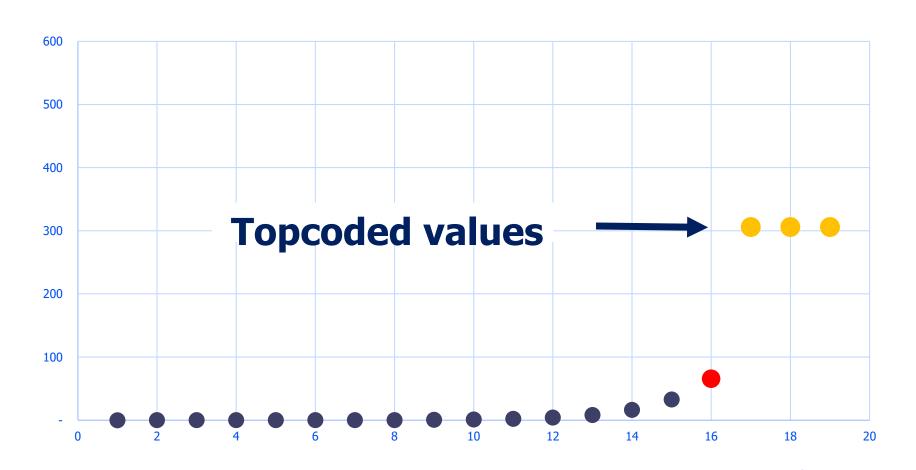


Topcoding Example





Topcoding Example





How to Determine Critical Values?

Critical value is any value by a consumer unit above the specified percentiles:

Expenditures: 99.5 %

► Income: 97.0 %



How do we Recode?

- Find revealing metadata
- Determine method:
 - Generalize information
 - Change information
- Replace original metadata with recoded metadata



Re-coding: Generalize Information

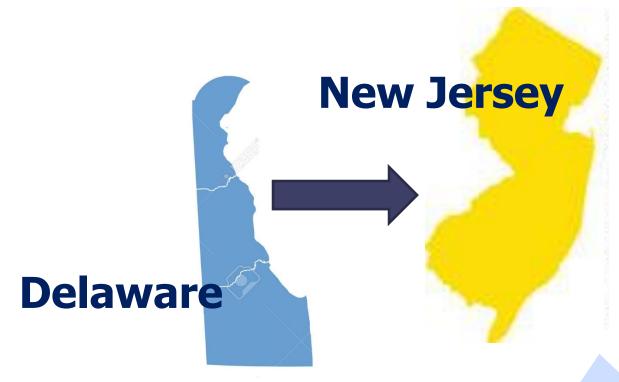
- From Toyota Corolla 1999
- ► To Toyota 1990s





Re-coding: Change information

Change states to comparable states





Suppression

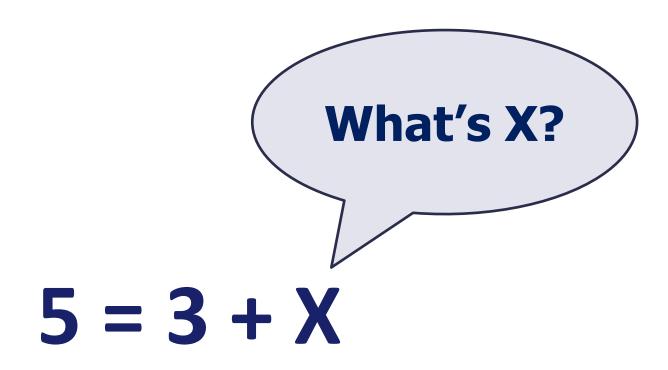
- Erase aspect of the record
 - Example: State suppression
 - Example: Boat purchase

- Exclude entire record
 - Example: Airplane purchase





Reverse Engineering





How to Prevent Reverse Engineering?

Prevent users to deduce protected information within files and across files

- Find protected values
- 2. Protect them in all locations
- Protect related values



Reverse Engineering: Within File

■ Income = Wages + taxes

■ 1000 = 800 + 200

1000 = 750

■ 950 = 750 + 200

Critical value: 700

■ Topcode value: 750

Wages
exceeds
the critical
value



Reverse Engineering: Within File

■ Income = Wages + taxes **1**000 = 800 +200**1000** = 750 + 200 Wages 950 = 750 match the topcoded Critical value: 700 value ■ Topcoded value: 750



Reverse Engineering: Within File

- Income = Wages + taxes
- **■** 1000 = 800 + 200
- **■** 1000 = 750 + 200
- **950 = 750 + 200**

- Critical value: 700
- Topcode value: 750

Wages and taxes match the income



Reverse Engineering: Across Files

- Income: Topcoded income in FMLI
 - ► Topcode associated UCCs in ITBI

- Expenditure: Topcoded expenditures in EXPN and FMLI
 - ► Topcode associated UCCs in MTBI

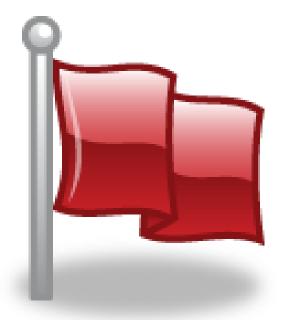


How Do We Document?

Flag values

T: Topcoded value

▶ **D**: Valid value, unadjusted





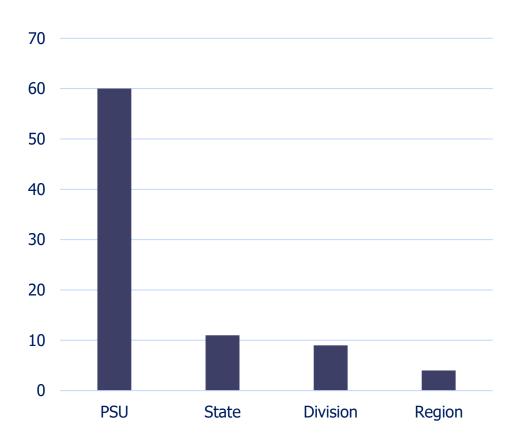
Impact of topcoding

- CE topcodes few observations
- Most affected data slices:
 - ► Geographic data non-self representing cities
 - Income for high earners



Impact of suppression of geographic variables, Percent

- 60 % ofPSUsuppressed
- 4 % of regionssuppressed



Source: FMLI and FMLD files for 2018.



Need More Data?

- Visiting researcher program
 - Access to pre-topcoded CE microdata
 - Requires application process
 - www.bls.gov/rda/home.htm



Additional Information

- Protection of respondent confidentiality (<u>www.bls.gov/cex/pumd_disclosure.htm</u>)
- PUMD Getting Started Guide (<u>www.bls.gov/cex/pumd-getting-started-guide.htm</u>)
- Title 13
 (www.census.gov/history/www/reference/privacy c
 onfidentiality/title 13 us code.html)



Thank you!

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