



Universiteit Leiden

The Netherlands

Population-Scale Networks in Official Statistics Use Cases and Privacy Implications

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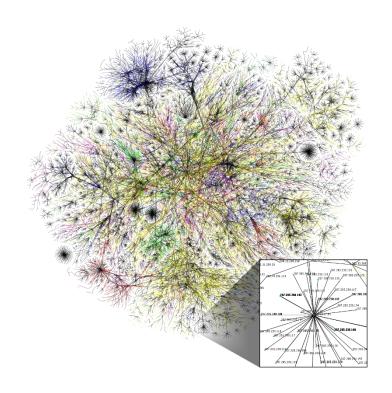


Network Science



Network Science

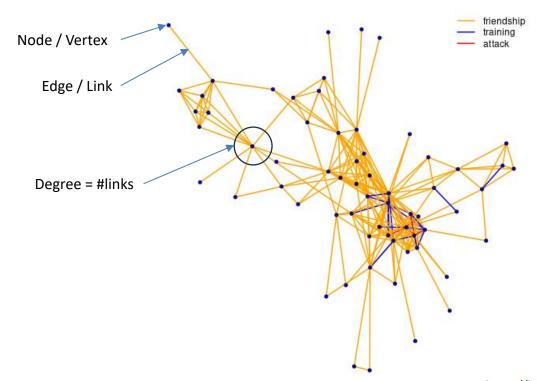
The study of phenomena emerging from relations between entities.





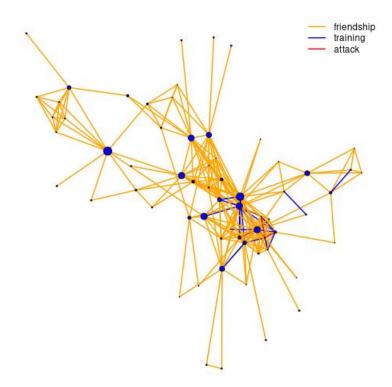


Example: the Moreno Terrorist Network



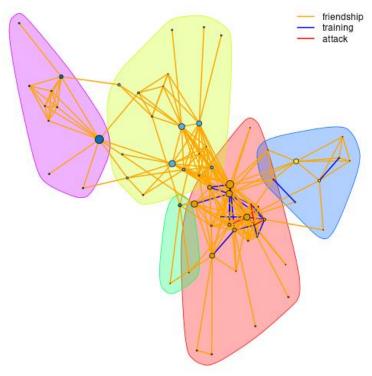


Importance of nodes: centrality



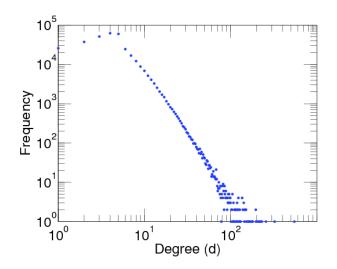


Clustering of nodes

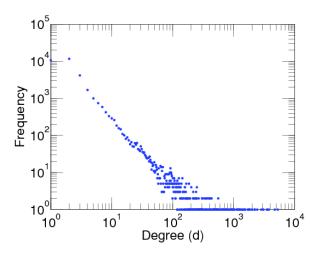




Network models and universal behaviour



Amazon product co-buying



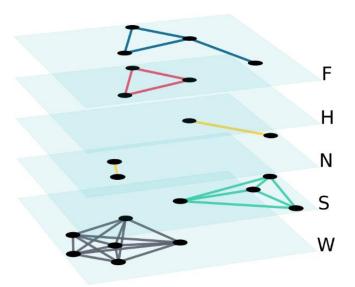
Internet server connections



Population Scale Social Network



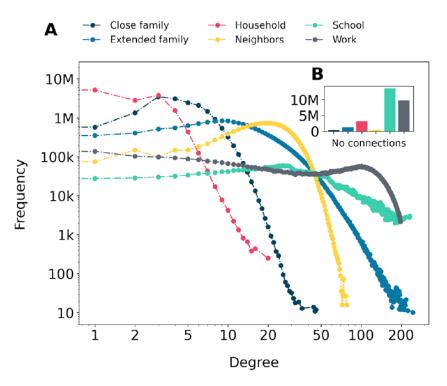
A Population-Scale Social Network Based on Administrative Data



Family
Household
Neighbours
School
Work



Some properties



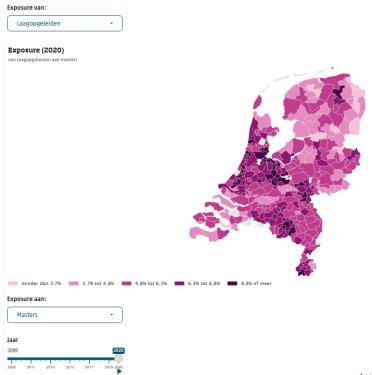
17 Mn nodes

1.4 Bn links

Network as *contact opportunity structure* (social capital)



Educational Seggregation

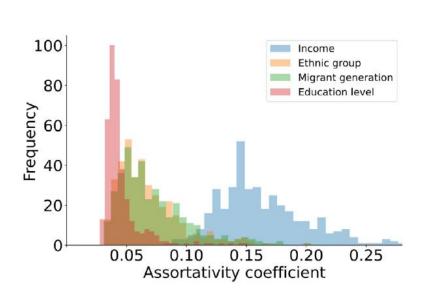


Exposure of educational level A to B:

Percentage of B in the network surroundings of A

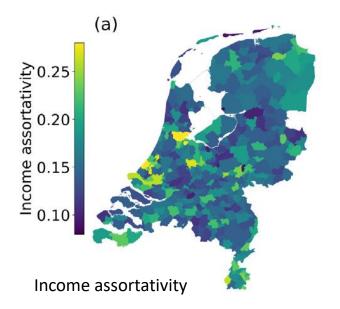


Socio-economic seggregation



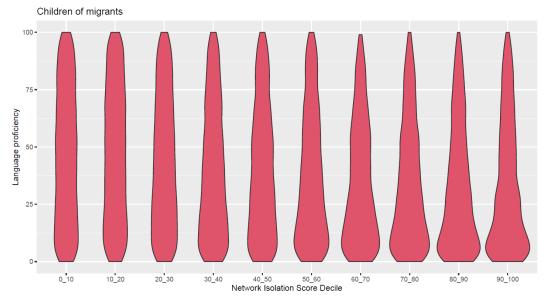
Assortativity:

The tendency of similar nodes to be interlinked.

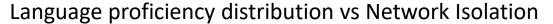




Dutch Language Skills of Migrant's Children



Network Isolation: weighted fraction of persons with same migration background in network surroundings of child.

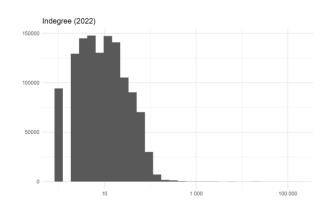


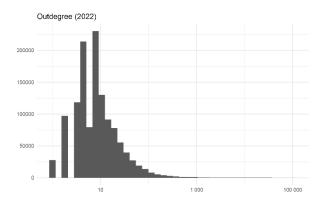


Population Scale Business Network



The Dutch Production Network





Estimation of trading network

10⁶ Businesses

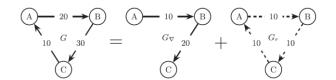
1.6·10⁷ Transactions

523 Commodity groups

Links are estimated

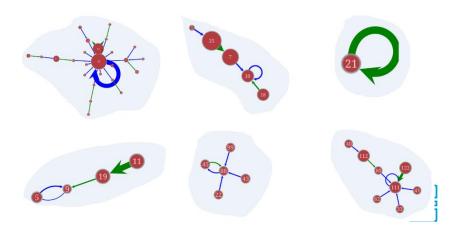


Detection of Production Chains



suinul 10⁴ To a suinul 10⁴

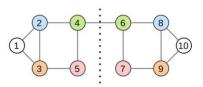
Restricted Gradient Graph Algorithm Splits a graph into cycles and paths.



Privacy and Anonymity in Social Networks



Anonymity in Complex Networks



ANO-NET













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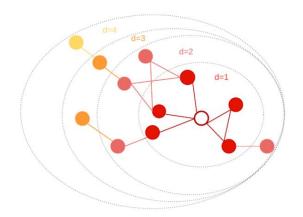
Research questions

- (1) How does **network structure** affect risk of disclosure?
- Identity
- Attributes
- (2) How can we mitigate disclosure risks?
- Utility



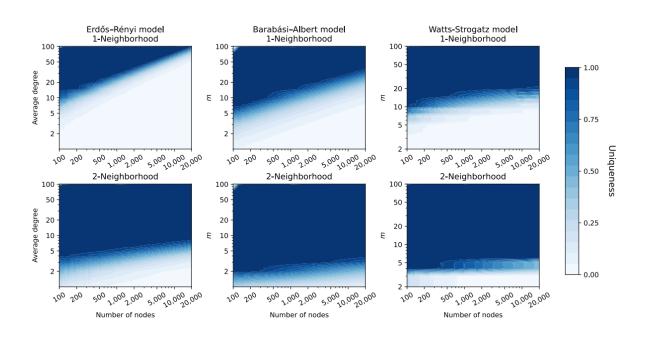
Graded k-anonymity: d-k anonymity

- Attacker knows full network structure surrounding a node, up to and including distance d
- A node is k-anonymous if there are k-1 nodes with the same neighbourhood.





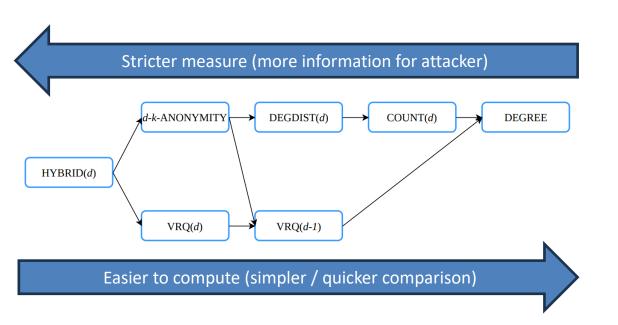
d-k anonymity



Most nodes reidentified: If surrounding structure upto d ≤ 2 is known exactly



Approximating *d-k* anonymity



A→B: A is stricter than B

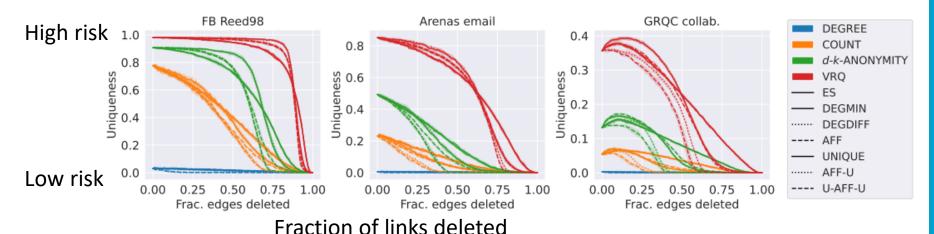
Stricter means that the attacker is assumed to have more knowledge.

Incomplete information over larger distance poses
more risk than complete
information close by.

COUNT(*d*) is a good approximation for *d-k* anonymity and faster at d=1



Experimenting with anonymization



Traction of links actete

- Link deletion is better than adding or swapping
- Targeted deletion works much better than random deletion



Take-home messages



Network data is highly interesting for Statistical Institutes, which often have unique data to construct them.

There already are interesting use cases, **but we** are just scratcing the surface!

We are working on **measuring and mitigating disclosure risk** when sharing network data



Thank you!



computationalnetworkscience.org Computational Network Science at Leiden University



