sdcLog

Toolkit for Output Control in Research Data Centres

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Who am I?

And why do I talk about sdcLog?

I work in the Bundesbank's Research Data and Service Centre.

What I do:

- Production of research data sets on securities transactions
- Data Production Pipelines
- R tools, which make the RDSC life easier

Disclaimer:

• No expert in Output Control. I just implemented functionality which we already have for Stata in R.

Motivation

Problem

- Researchers need to show that their output complies to our rules.
- That get's complicated quickly.
- It would be very time-consuming for the RDSC if we would have to check *how* a researcher proved that her output complies to RDSC rules.

Solution

• RDSC provides tools which help researchers to show that their output complies to the rules: **sdcLog**

Theory

Two simple rules:

- 1. Each result must be based on at least 5 distinct entities (distinct ID's).
- 2. The two largest entities must not account for more than 85% of a result (n,k-dominance).

Example

A researcher wants to publish the mean of a variable grouped by **sector**. To do so, she has to use **sdc_descriptives()** to show that the output complies to RDSC rules.

```
head(DT)

## id sector year val_1 val_2

## 1: A S1 2019 NA 9.477642

## 2: A S1 2020 94.174449 5.856641

## 3: B S1 2019 4.349115 3.697140

## 4: B S1 2020 2.589011 6.796527

## 5: C S1 2019 6.155680 7.213390

## 6: C S1 2020 7.183206 5.948330
```

```
# result
DT[, .(mean = mean(val_1, na.rm = TRUE)),
    by = "sector"]
## sector mean
## 1: S1 15.42511
## 2: S2 24.43726
```

```
# Proof, that the result complies to rules
sdc_descriptives(DT, id_var = "id", val_var = "val_1", by = "sector")
## OPTIONS: sdc.n_ids: 5 | sdc.n_ids_dominance: 2 | sdc.share_dominance: 0.85
## SETTINGS: id_var: id | val_var: val_1 | by: sector | zero_as_NA: FALSE
## Output complies to RDC rules.
```

Another example

This time, researches want to calculate the result grouped by **sector** and **year**.

```
sdc_descriptives(DT, id_var = "id", val_var = "val_1", by = c("sector", "year"))
## Warning: DISCLOSURE PROBLEM: Not enough distinct entities.
## Warning: DISCLOSURE PROBLEM: Dominant entities.
## OPTIONS: sdc.n ids: 5 | sdc.n ids dominance: 2 | sdc.share dominance: 0.85
## SETTINGS: id var: id | val var: val 1 | by: c("sector", "year") | zero as NA: FALSE
## Not enough distinct entities:
## sector year distinct ids
## 1: S1 2019
## 2: S1 2020
## 3: S2 2019
## 4: S2 2020
## Dominant entities:
## sector year value share
## 1: S2 2020 0.9056314
## 2: S1 2020 0.8776852
## 3: S1 2019 0.6815011
## 4: S2 2019 0.5506965
```

Minimum and maximum values

Now, researchers want to publish minimum and maximum values as well.

Problem

Minimum and maximum value are confidential micro data.

Solution

"Minimum" and "maximum" value as mean of **n** smallest / largest values using **sdc_min_max()**:

Output control for models

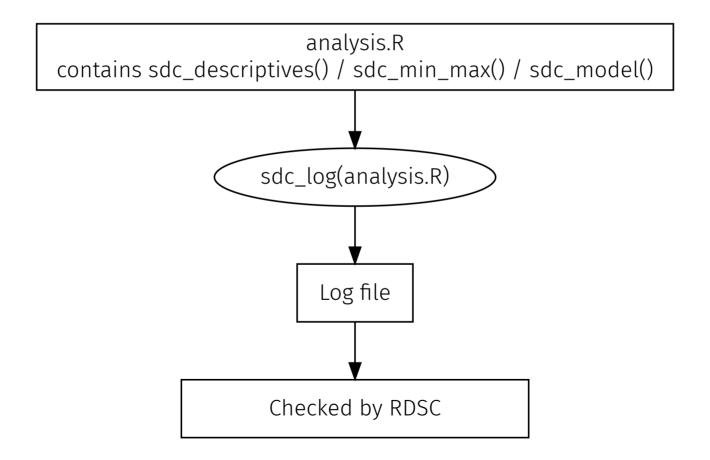
Researchers also want to publish results from a linear regression.

```
options(sdc.n_ids = 3)

# Estimate model
mod <- lm(val_1 ~ sector + year + val_2, data = DT)

# Check if model complies to rules
sdc_model(DT, model = mod, id_var = "id")
## OPTIONS: sdc.n_ids: 3 | sdc.n_ids_dominance: 2 | sdc.share_dominance: 0.85
## SETTINGS: id_var: id
## Output complies to RDC rules.</pre>
```

Why is it called sdcLog?



Installation und contact information

CRAN

install.packages("sdcLog")

GitHub

https://github.com/matthiasgomolka/sdcLog/issues

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