



Universiteit Leiden

The Netherlands

The risk of identity disclosure through network structure

Anecdotal evidence from a hackathon

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Agenda

Problem

Hackathon set-up

Results

Conclusions for SDC



Problem



Research problem

Statistics Netherlands recently developed population scale network (van der Laan et al, 2022)

- 5 types of links: family, neighbours, household members, colleagues, schoolmates
- Every person in the Netherlands

Anonymity measure developed with assumption of certain knowledge from attacker (de Jong et al, 2023a,b)

How likely is this prior knowledge?



Why a hackathon?

Online social networks (OSN) exhaustive source for finding sensitive data (Alipdrandi et al, 2014), (Koot et al, 2015)

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) takes advantage of online data

Research done into what is available, not how much is available

Hackathon reflects what is available, what information is harder/easier to find



Hackathon set-up



Hackathon organisation

22 students from Faculty of Science (Leiden University), split into 11 groups

Each group given 7 volunteers, asked to give as many links as possible

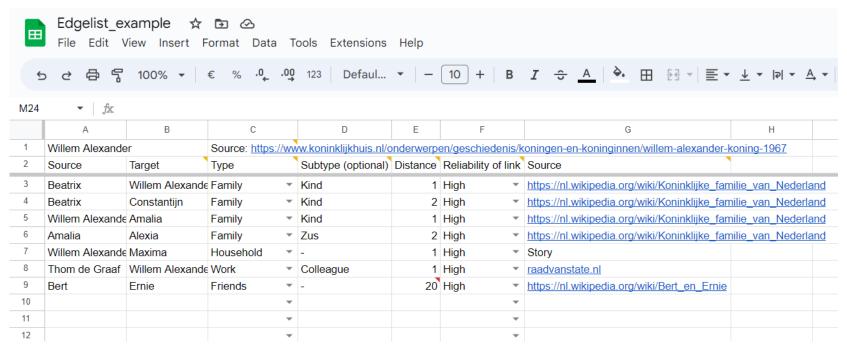
26 volunteers from CBS, Leiden University, other companies

4 hours, keeping a log

Volunteers were asked to assess validity found links



Recorded data

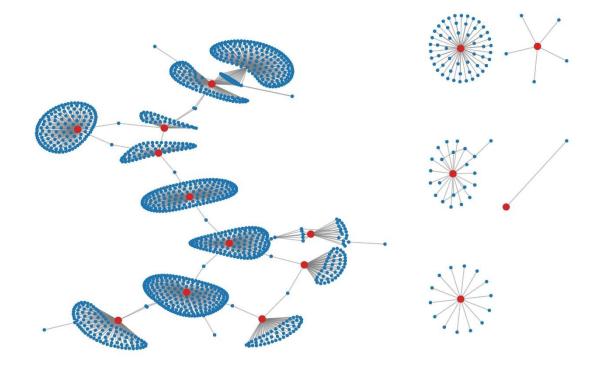




Results



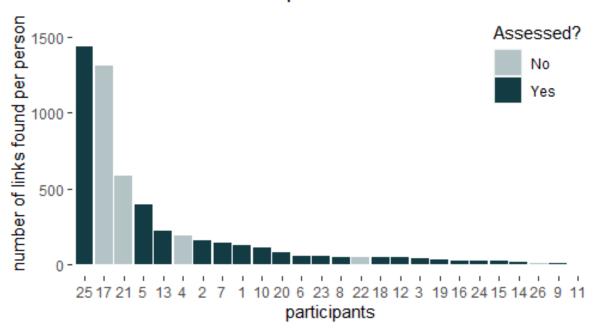
Networks found for all volunteers





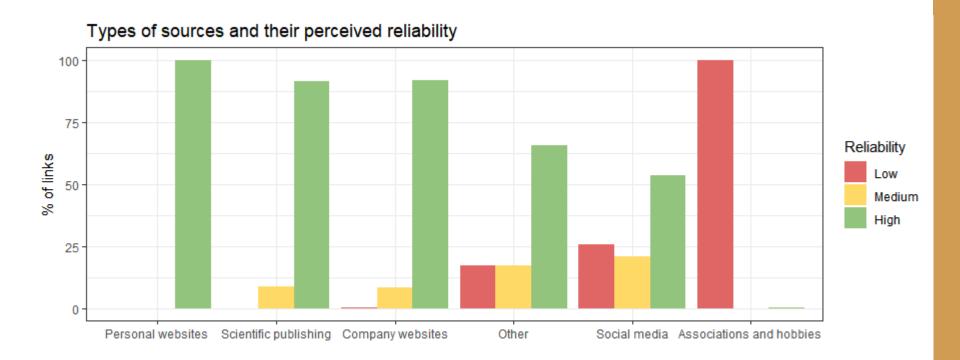
Big differences between volunteers

Number of links found per volunteer

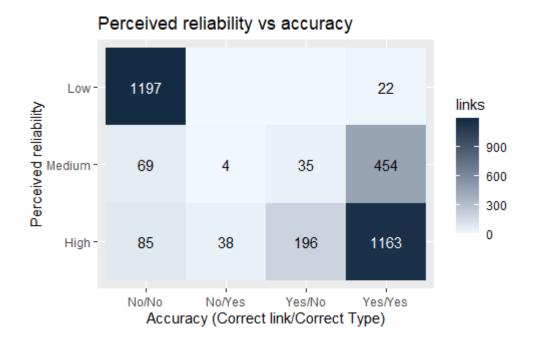




Social media deemed relatively unreliable

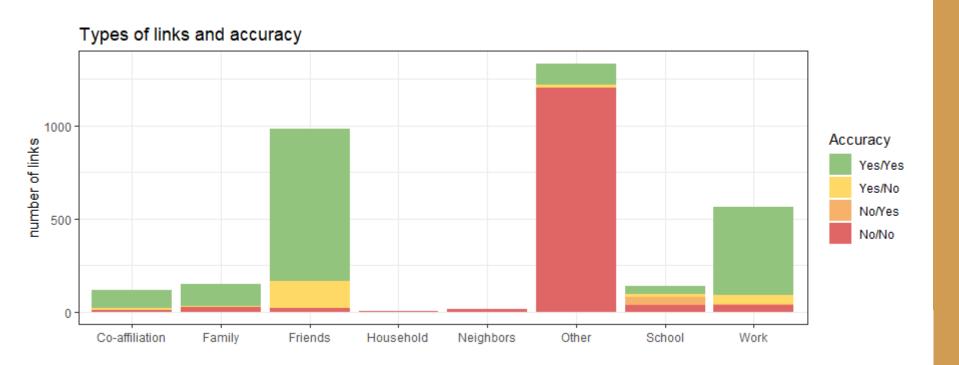


Correct assessment of validity





Differences between categories of links



Conclusions for Statistical Disclosure Control

Friends and colleagues easy to find and often correctly inferred

 Household members and neighbours difficult to find and often incorrect, regardless of perceived reliability

Perceived reliability often matched accuracy

 Higher order relationships were found far less, either due to assignment or due to difficulty



Open questions

More research needed on online availability

Further development of anonymity measures in networks

How to include outside sources and public information

- More generic approach for assessing risk needed:
 - Assess vulnerabilities in the attacker scenarios
 - Assess likelihood of these scenarios themselves.





125 years reliable statistics

References

- 1 van der Laan, J., E. de Jonge, M. Das, S. Te Riele, and T. Emery (2022). A whole population network and its application for the social sciences. *European Sociological Review* 39(1), 145–160.
- 2 de Jong, R. G., M. P. J. van der Loo, and F. W. Takes (2023a, jun). Algorithms for efficiently computing structural anonymity in complex networks. *ACM J. Exp. Algorithmics*.
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- 4 Aliprandi, C., J. Irujo, M. Cuadros, S. Maier, F. Melero, and M. Raffaelli (2014, 06). Caper: Collaborative information, acquisition, processing, exploitation and reporting for the prevention of organised crime. Volume 434.
- 5 Koot, G., M. Huis in 't Veld, J. Hendricksen, R. Kaptein, A. Vries, and E. van den Broek (2014, September). Foraging online social networks. In M. den Hengst, M. Israël, D. Zeng, C. Veenman, and A. Wang (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 2014 IEEE Joint Intelligence and Security Informatics Conference (JISIC2014)*, pp. 312–315. IEEE. 10.1109/JISIC.2014.62; Conference date: 24-09-2014 Through 26-09-2014.

