An Efficient Local Differential Privacy Scheme Using Bayesian Ridge Regression

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Why is Privacy necessary?

- Sensitive information such as:
- Diagnoses
- Treatments
- Billing Records

Exposing this information:

- Éthical issues
- Financial issues
- Legal issues



Public release of medical data is subject to restrictions due to stringent privacy regulations*.

*General data protection regulation (GDPR) – official legal text, general data protection regulation (GDPR), 2021, https://gdpr-info.eu/ (accessed May 20, 2021).

What is LDP?

Local Differential Privacy



* Face images were taken from https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/



Sending to the Central Server



Central Server





Counting perturbed values



Central Server



Central Server



Proposal vs LoPub vs LoCop

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LoPub¹ LoCop² Ours User **Bloom Filters Bloom Filters** Bloom Filters Randomize Response Randomize Response Randomize Response **Central Server** LASSO LASSO Bayesian Ridge Regression Gaussian Copula

One/two-dimensional probability distributions can be efficiently estimated

1) Ren, Xuebin and Yu, Chia-Mu and Yu, Weiren and Yang, Shusen and Yang, Xinyu and McCann, Julie A. and Yu, Philip S., IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security, LoPub: High-Dimensional Crowdsourced Data Publication With Local Differential Privacy, 2018, doi=10.1109/TIFS.2018.2812146.

2) Wang, Teng and Yang, Xinyu and Ren, Xuebin and Yu, Wei and Yang, Shusen, Locally Private High-Dimensional Crowdsourced Data Release Based on Copula Functions, IEEE Transactions on Services Computing, 2022, 15, 2, 778-792.

LASSO VS Bayesian Ridge Regression

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LASSO often selects only one attribute from a group of highly correlated attributes³

BRR^{4,5} solves the problem of the evaluation of highly correlated attributes.

BRR has the ability to incorporate prior information about the parameters and to construct good prior distributions⁶.

Sambasivan⁷ applied BRR in the fields of sparse modeling and machine learning.

Assat⁸ shown that this approach can be effective in constructing good prior distributions.

3) Konstantin Posch, Maximilian Arbeiter, Juergen Pilz, A novel Bayesian approach for variable selection in linear regression models, Computational Statistics & Data Analysis, Volume 144, 2020, 106881, ISSN 0167-9473, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csda.2019.106881.

4) Michimae, H., Emura, T. Bayesian ridge estimators based on copula-based joint prior distributions for regression coefficients. Comput Stat 37, 2741–2769 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s00180-022-01213-8

Kennard RW (1970) Ridge biased nonorthogonal 12:55-67 Hoerl AE. regression: estimation problems. Technofor metrics 6) Van Wieringen WN (2021) Lecture notes on ridge regression. arXiv preprint https://arxiv.org/pdf/1509.09169

7) Sambasivan R, Das S, Sahu SK (2020) A Bayesian perspective of statistical machine learning for big data. Comput Stat 35:893–930

8) Assaf AG, Tsionas M, Tasiopoulos A (2019) Diagnosing and correcting the effects of multicollinearity: Bayesian implications of ridge regression. Tour Manag 71:1-8

Datasets

Dataset	Users	Attributes
Adult ⁹	45,223	8
Ms Fimu ¹⁰	88,936	5
Nursery ¹¹	12960	9

9)Adult, 1996, UCI Machine Learning Repository.

10)Arcolezi HH, Couchot JF, Al Bouna B, Xiao X (2021a) Random sampling plus fake data:

multidimensional frequency estimates with local differential privacy. Int Conf Inf Knowl Manag Proc. https://doi.org/10.1145/3459637.3482467

11)Rajkovic,Vladislav. (1997). Nursery. UCI Machine Learning Repository

K-way evaluation

We randomly selected k-way joint probabilities of attributes one hundred times. To measure accuracy, we used the distance metric AVD (average variant distance), to quantify the closeness between the probability distributions $P(\omega)$ and $Q(\omega)$.

$$AVD(P,Q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} |P(\omega) - Q(\omega)|$$

Accuracy K-way

A-II

B-II

LoPub k-wav=3

1.5

2.0

---- Br k-way=3

e

C-II

LoPub k-way=3

1.5 2.0

-Brk-way=3





B-I

LoPub k-wav=2

1.5

-Br k-way=2

1.0

e

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0

e

AVD

0.5

AVD



1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

0.5 10

AVD





10

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

0.5

C-III

AVD

A-III



B-IV

C-IV

A-IV



1.0

0.8 -

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0





2.0







2.0

Conclusions

- This work presents a Bayesian ridge regression approach of an LDP scheme for estimating joint probability.
- The results demonstrate that as the number of attributes k-way increases, the BRR outperforms LoPub and LoCop in terms of the AVD.
- In addition, the performance of the Bayesian ridge algorithm is less impacted by the increase in noise resulting from an increase in the number of users and attributes.
- These findings suggest the BRR can be an effective tool for privacy preservation in data publication
- Future work will involve creating synthetic datasets with varying user quantities, distributions, and cardinalities to evaluate how different element distributions affect the LDP scheme's performance.

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Thank You for Your Attention!



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