Flexible dissemination software for the 2021 England & Wales Census

15th April 2022





The Sensible Code Company



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Introduction



The development, over the last five years, of a flexible dissemination service to support the publication of results from the 2021 England and Wales census, in partnership with the Office for National Statistics.



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DataBaker is a Python library that helps you wrangle complex spreadsheets into clean, normalised data tables

Get the code

Read the tutorials

How it works



DataBaker is built to integrate with Jupyter and Pandas. It allows users to iteratively build up intuitive recipes that describe the structure of a spreadsheet. These recipes translate the spreadsheet into flat tables of data that can be used by Pandas and other data analysis libraries or saved as CSVs.



Examples



New! Public demo • We've republished the 1911 Irish census using Cantabular \rightarrow

Real-time data publication with built-in privacy protection

Automate privacy protection and production of tabular data to ensure repeatability of outputs and enable flexible dissemination with our powerful API, Python tools and user interfaces.

Request a demo \rightarrow

Get in touch \rightarrow



Blog

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Why Cantabular?

Statistical disclosure control at speed and scale

Unlock the value of your data by publishing it faster

Significantly reduce the delay between data collection and publication with fast, automated privacy protection and tabulation.

Increase productivity through automation and repeatability

Free up your statisticians' time by automating tasks with our API and Python tools and speeding up testing of outputs and privacy methods.

Keep control of your own data and privacy approaches

Use our flexible configuration options and Disclosure Rules Language to fully control privacy techniques.

Background

Drivers for change

Growing user demand for data

Increase in volume of data

Relentless advances in technical capabilities



Challenges for delivery

Security and privacy requirements

Legacy systems and software

Governance and existing processes



ONS vision for 2021 Census

- Flexible: users will be able to define their own, more detailed outputs
- **Timely:** automation of cross-tabulation and statistical disclosure controls will allow results to be published sooner
- Accessible: census data will all be accessible from one location





- 1000s of static tables
- Limited customisation of tables
- Manual review of every table released
- 4-5 years to release all outputs



- Hundreds of millions of possible tables
- Build your own table from scratch
- Automated table checks
- 18-24 months to release all outputs

Technical challenges & solutions

Challenges

- Automating perturbation algorithms in real-time
- Giving ONS control of automated disclosure checks
- Helping users build their own tables
- Flexible metadata to complement data
- Bringing together everything into a single API

Challenge #1

Automating perturbation algorithms in real-time



Build cross-tabulations from confidential microdata and apply perturbation algorithms in real-time, in response to a user's query.



Perturbation approach

- Cell-key perturbation of frequency counts
- Independent **perturbation of zeros** in frequency counts
- Preservation of **structural zeros**

Note: Source data will already have been aggregated and row-swapped.



How it works





Technical approach

- Data changes infrequently: forgo complicated database software and implement our own algorithms and data structures, keeping things simpler and more easily scalable
- **Data is small:** 10GB of CSV can be stored in 1GB of RAM and scanned in place, eliminating slow operations like disk or network access

Results

- Query for Age by Sex by Output Area (low level geography)
 - o 60 million rows of input data
 - 3 million cells of output data
 - Takes ~0.5 seconds
- Outputs validated independently for correctness

Demo

Challenge #2

Giving ONS control of automated disclosure checks



Create the capability to allow disclosure checks to be specified and automated, and for new checks to be created without requiring software changes.



Illustrative disclosure checks

- Set maximum variables: block queries that will lead to overly sparse outputs before they are run
- Attribute disclosure: individual or group attribute disclosure in a table can be detected suppressed
- Identity disclosure: tables containing too many values of one can also be blocked



How it works



How it works: single software component





A domain specific language

- Simple imperative language for specifying disclosure rules as basic algorithms
- Limited syntax makes it easier to learn and read
- Rules can be created and modified independently
- Rules can be kept secret from software engineers

Example rule

```
querytest withinMaxVars(max)
```

```
if "OA" sourceof query.vars[0].name
```

// any geographic query

```
fail if (len query.vars) > (max + 1)
```

else

```
// non geographic query
fail if (len query.vars) > max
end
```

end



Results

- **Successfully implemented language:** ONS tested and confirmed results and ability to write their own rules
- **Mitigated any impact on performance:** system performance following implementation actually improved
- Facilitated use cases beyond initial design: ONS using rules to gradually open access to more queries



Demo

Challenge #3

Helping users build their own tables



Explore how to design a user interface that helps users build their own table from a microdata-based dataset.



Design constraints

- Lots of dimensions: hundreds of possible variables, some variables may have tens of classifications.
- **Disclosure control conditions:** the number of dimensions you can choose is limited, and choosing lower level geographies limits it still further.

How it works





Approach

- **Developed alternative prototypes** which ONS tested with their users and used in consultations.
- Implemented separate user interface service and continued to develop it as a product independent of ONS
- Now supporting ONS to develop their own user interface, using similar design patterns, built on top of our software





Demo

Challenge #4

Complementing data with flexible metadata



Develop a capability to allow multi-lingual reference metadata to be associated with flexibly created outputs.



Constraints

- **Unknown metadata schema:** at the time of its creation, the ONS metadata model had not been completed
- Schema/vocabulary agnostic: different organisations adopt different approaches so we needed a flexible solution



How it works



Technical approach

- **Minimal built-in schema:** simple hierarchical schema of Service > Dataset > Variable
- User-defined schema: allow specification of arbitrary fields to be associated with different built-in concepts, using a user-defined schema parsed at runtime
- **Simple data loading and storage:** all metadata is specified as JSON files and stored by the service in-memory



Demo

Challenge #5

Bringing everything together in a single API (application programming interface)



Provide an easy-to-use API that integrates data and metadata into a single combined interface for use in ONS digital products.



Technical approach

- **Single source of data & metadata:** combine data, structural metadata and reference metadata into one integrated API
- **Support multiple languages:** Census outputs need to be in English and Welsh; use metadata service to translate all metadata
- **GraphQL API for flexibility:** use a GraphQL rather than REST API to allow complete flexibility in what can be queried



How it works





Results

- Being used by ONS to power a range of different census products:
 - Dataset search and discovery
 - Custom table user interface
 - Geographic area profiles
 - Data visualisations
 - Data dictionary



Demo

Benefits of flexible dissemination

Benefits

- **Publish more data:** flexible dissemination means the range of possible outputs is huge and users can self-serve
- **Publish more quickly:** automation of SDC checks means time taken to release everything will be compressed
- Improve reliability and reproducibility: More automation reduces opportunities for human error to creep in
- **Multiple language support:** provide structural and reference metadata in multiple languages



What's next?

What's next?

- **Supporting flow data:** allowing cross-tabulation of migration and commuting patterns data, which are often very large tables
- **Supporting magnitude data:** extending disclosure control approaches to magnitude data (with NSI support on methodology)
- Adding visualisation tools: allowing some exploratory visualisation and mapping in the user interface



Any questions?



Thanks!

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