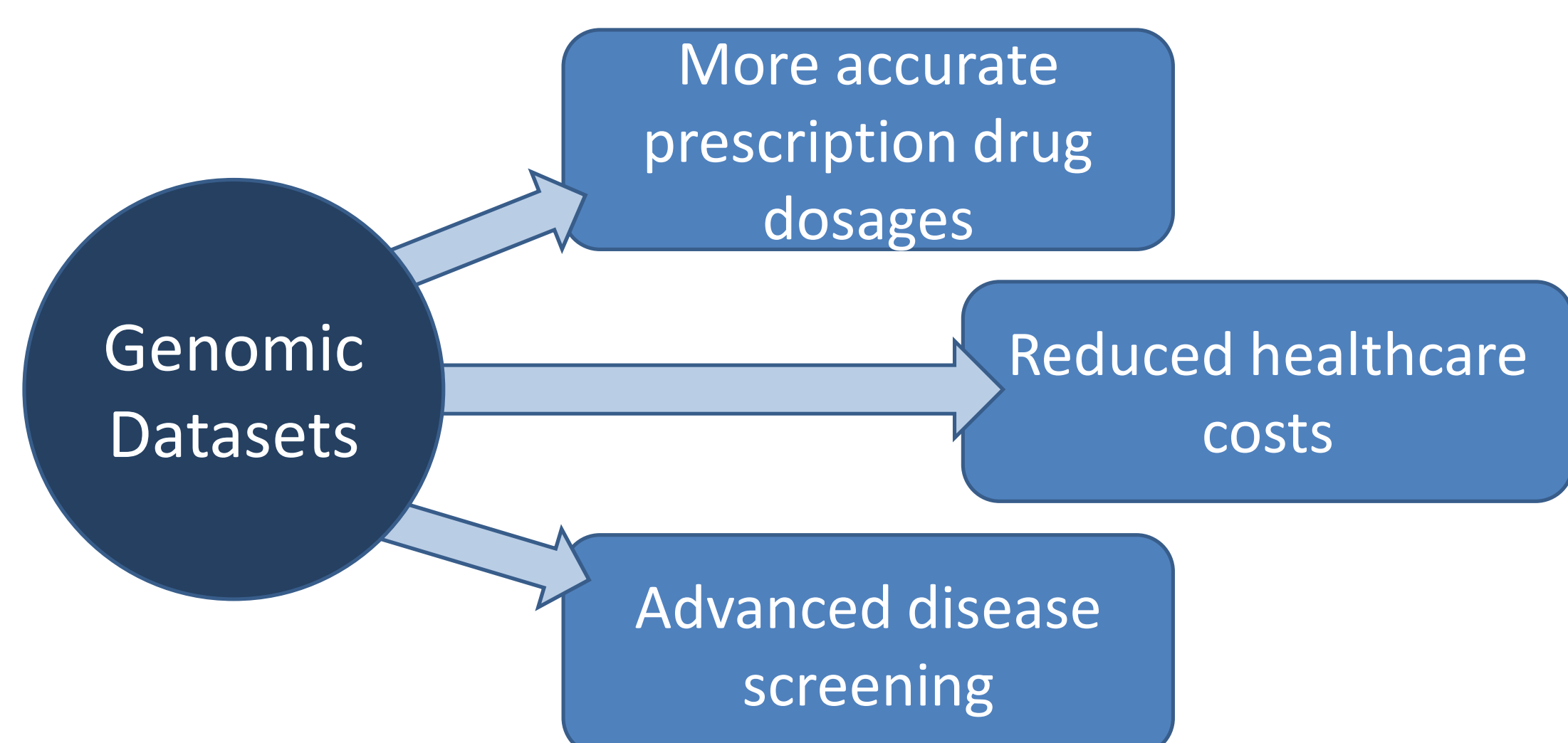


Anonymity and Security in Genomic Datasets

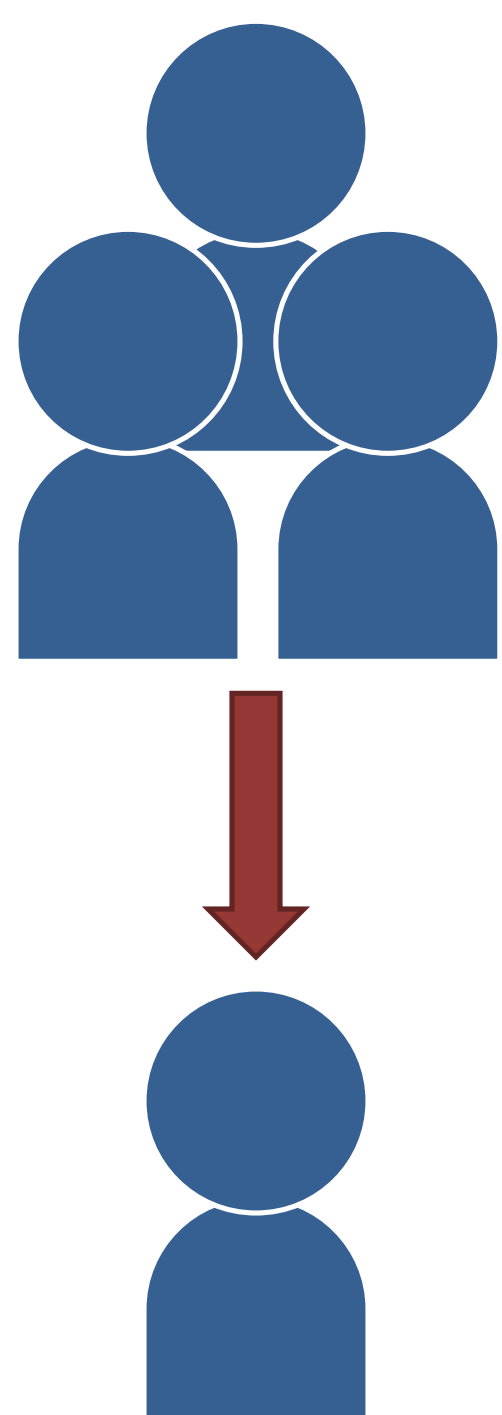
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Introduction

The purpose of this research is to define best practices for preserving anonymity and security in genomic datasets from currently existing privacy methods.

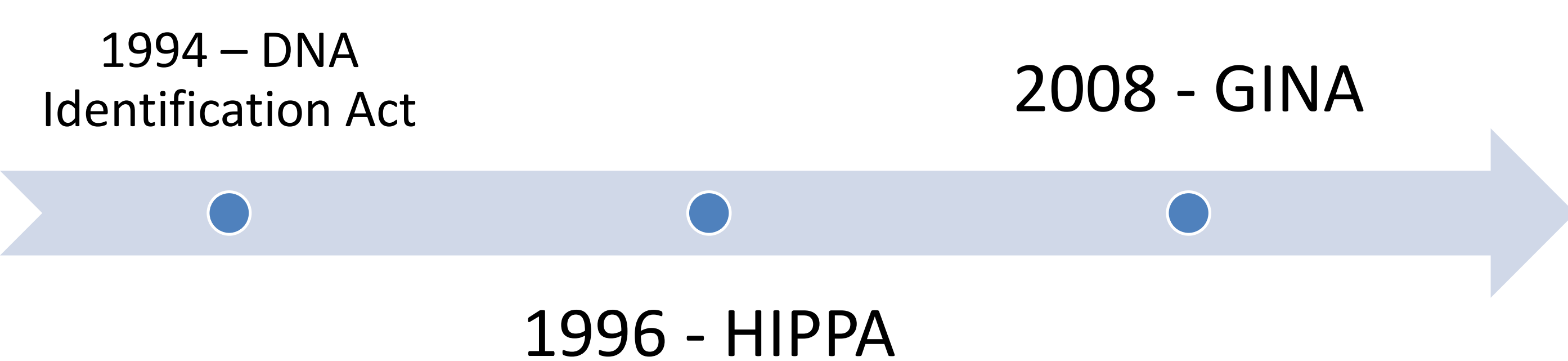


Threat



- Denial of health coverage
- Negatively affect consideration for employment
- Increased healthcare costs

Policy Response



De-Identification Methods

k-Anonymity

Records are arranged into equivalence classes with at least $k-1$ other records

k -Anonymity alone does not sufficiently protect against attribute disclosure

Gender	Age	DNA
Female	<25	CTGA
Female	<25	CTGA
Male	<25	ACTG
Male	<25	TCGA

l-Diversity

Each equivalence class represents as least l distinct sensitive attributes

l -Diversity can misrepresent the occurrence of an attribute in the population

Gender	Age	DNA
Male	<25	CTGA
Male	<25	CTGA
Male	<25	ACTG
Male	<25	CTGA

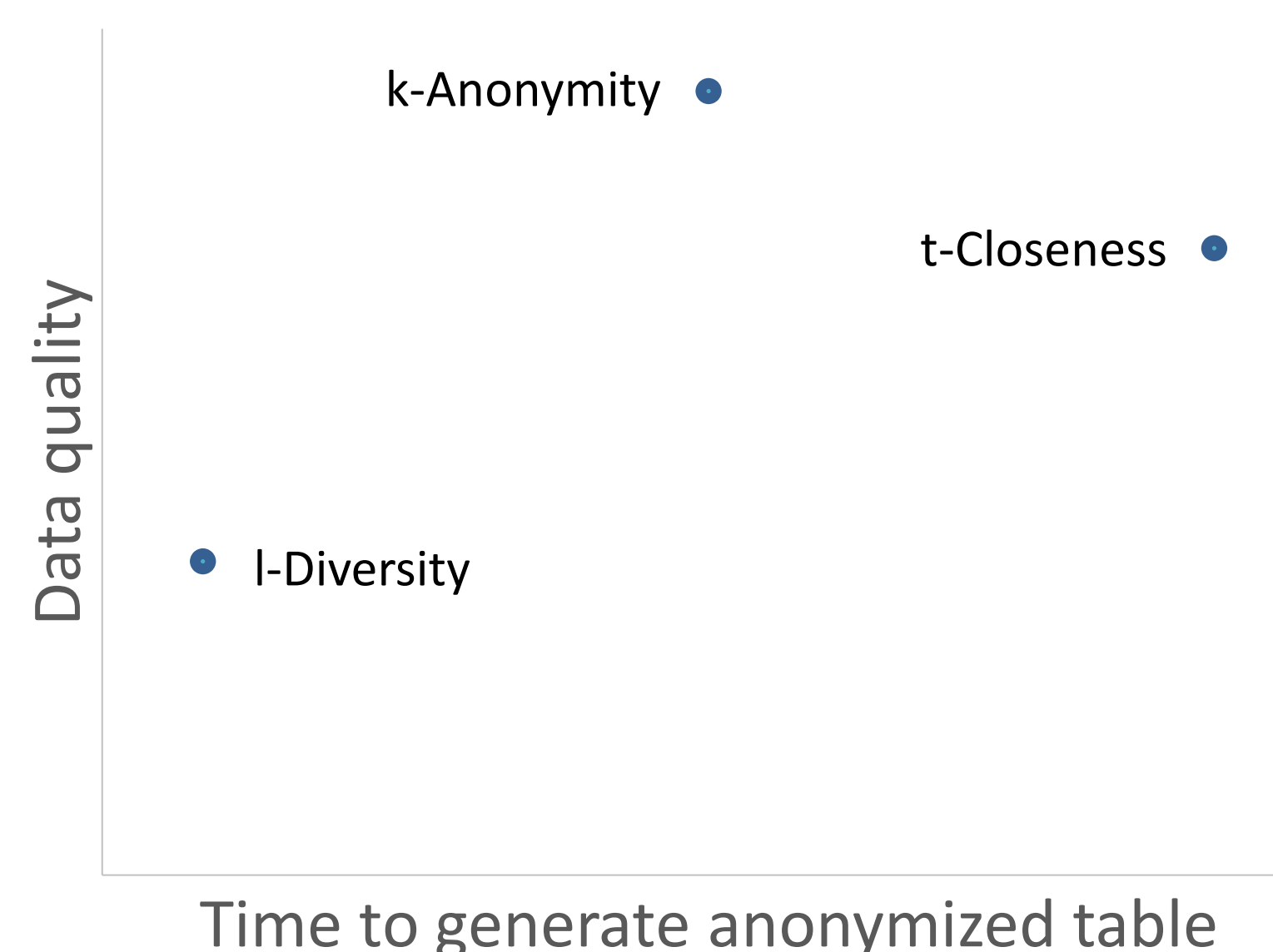
t-Closeness

The distribution of sensitive attributes in each equivalence class is within a threshold t of the overall distribution

t -Closeness releases data which is close in distribution to the overall population

Gender	Age	DNA
Female	>25	CTGA
Female	>25	GTAC
Female	>25	ACTG
Female	>25	CGTA

Time vs. Quality



Both k -Anonymity and t -Closeness require longer running times to generate anonymized tables.

However, l -Diversity produces lower data quality.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under grant #1062970. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation