

Private Private Information

Kevin He (UPenn) **Fedor Sandomirskiy** (Caltech) Omer Tamuz (Caltech)
EC'22

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**
 - s_i may carry info about s_j : public signals is a particular case
 - private information may not be private

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**
 - s_i may carry info about s_j : public signals is a particular case
 - private information may not be private

Definition

A joint distribution \mathbb{P} over $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is a **private private information structure** if (s_1, \dots, s_n) are independent

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**
 - s_i may carry info about s_j : public signals is a particular case
 - private information may not be private

Definition

A joint distribution \mathbb{P} over $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is a **private private information structure** if (s_1, \dots, s_n) are independent

- Private private signals contain info about ω , not about each other

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**
 - s_i may carry info about s_j : public signals is a particular case
 - private information may not be private

Definition

A joint distribution \mathbb{P} over $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is a **private private information structure** if (s_1, \dots, s_n) are independent

- Private private signals contain info about ω , not about each other
- Can everyone get **informative** private private signals?

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**
 - s_i may carry info about s_j : public signals is a particular case
 - private information may not be private

Definition

A joint distribution \mathbb{P} over $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is a **private private information structure** if (s_1, \dots, s_n) are independent

- Private private signals contain info about ω , not about each other
- Can everyone get **informative** private private signals?
 - Paradoxical: s_1 informative about ω , ω correlated with s_2 , yet P1 learns nothing about s_2 ?

Our question: how to disclose information optimally if constrained by privacy?

- Agents $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- A **binary state** $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$, common prior $\mathbb{P}[\omega = h] = p$
- Agent i gets signal $s_i \in \mathcal{S}_i$ about ω , her **private information**
 - s_i may carry info about s_j : public signals is a particular case
 - private information may not be private

Definition

A joint distribution \mathbb{P} over $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is a **private private information structure** if (s_1, \dots, s_n) are independent

- Private private signals contain info about ω , not about each other
- Can everyone get **informative** private private signals?
 - Paradoxical: s_1 informative about ω , ω correlated with s_2 , yet P1 learns nothing about s_2 ?
- It is possible! We study tension between informativeness and privacy

How to compare informativeness?

- What does it mean that a signal s is more informative about ω than s' ?

How to compare informativeness?

- What does it mean that a signal s is more informative about ω than s' ?
- Denote $p(s) = \mathbb{P}[\omega = h \mid s]$ the posterior belief induced by s

How to compare informativeness?

- What does it mean that a signal s is more informative about ω than s' ?
- Denote $p(s) = \mathbb{P}[\omega = h \mid s]$ the posterior belief induced by s

Definition

A signal s **Blackwell dominates** s' if for any convex φ on $[0, 1]$

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(p(s))] \geq \mathbb{E}[\varphi(p'(s'))].$$

How to compare informativeness?

- What does it mean that a signal s is more informative about ω than s' ?
- Denote $p(s) = \mathbb{P}[\omega = h \mid s]$ the posterior belief induced by s

Definition

A signal s **Blackwell dominates** s' if for any convex φ on $[0, 1]$

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(p(s))] \geq \mathbb{E}[\varphi(p'(s'))].$$

- **Equivalent definition:**
 - in any decision problem s gives higher expected utility than s'

How to compare informativeness?

- What does it mean that a signal s is more informative about ω than s' ?
- Denote $p(s) = \mathbb{P}[\omega = h \mid s]$ the posterior belief induced by s

Definition

A signal s **Blackwell dominates** s' if for any convex φ on $[0, 1]$

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(p(s))] \geq \mathbb{E}[\varphi(p'(s'))].$$

- **Equivalent definition:**
 - in any decision problem s gives higher expected utility than s'

Definition

An information structure $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ **Blackwell dominates** $(\omega, s'_1, \dots, s'_n)$ if each agent's signal s_i dominates s'_i .

How to compare informativeness?

- What does it mean that a signal s is more informative about ω than s' ?
- Denote $p(s) = \mathbb{P}[\omega = h \mid s]$ the posterior belief induced by s

Definition

A signal s **Blackwell dominates** s' if for any convex φ on $[0, 1]$

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(p(s))] \geq \mathbb{E}[\varphi(p'(s'))].$$

- **Equivalent definition:**
 - in any decision problem s gives higher expected utility than s'

Definition

An information structure $(\omega, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ **Blackwell dominates** $(\omega, s'_1, \dots, s'_n)$ if each agent's signal s_i dominates s'_i .

A private information structure is **Pareto optimal** if it is not dominated by another private information structure.

Characterization of Pareto Optimality for $n = 2$

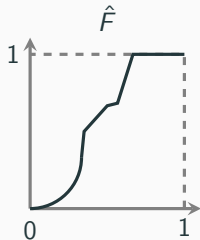
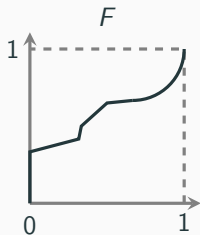
- Let F be a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p

Characterization of Pareto Optimality for $n = 2$

- Let F be a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p
- Denote $\hat{F}(x) = 1 - F^{-1}(1 - x)$

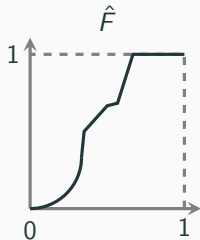
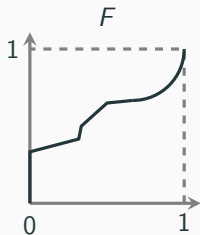
Characterization of Pareto Optimality for $n = 2$

- Let F be a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p
- Denote $\hat{F}(x) = 1 - F^{-1}(1 - x)$
- Then \hat{F} is also a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p , obtained by reflecting F around the anti-diagonal



Characterization of Pareto Optimality for $n = 2$

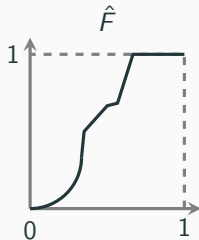
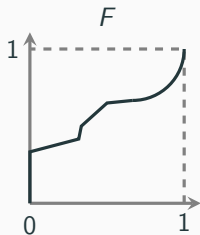
- Let F be a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p
- Denote $\hat{F}(x) = 1 - F^{-1}(1 - x)$
- Then \hat{F} is also a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p , obtained by reflecting F around the anti-diagonal



- Call F and \hat{F} **conjugates**

Characterization of Pareto Optimality for $n = 2$

- Let F be a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p
- Denote $\hat{F}(x) = 1 - F^{-1}(1 - x)$
- Then \hat{F} is also a cdf of a distribution on $[0, 1]$ with mean p , obtained by reflecting F around the anti-diagonal



- Call F and \hat{F} **conjugates**

Theorem 1

For $n = 2$, a private private info structure is Pareto optimal if and only if the belief distributions induced by s_1 and s_2 are conjugates.

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{l, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{l, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{l, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω
- rating agency knows ω and s_1

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{l, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω
- rating agency knows ω and s_1
- sends a signal s_2 about the borrower's creditworthiness

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω
- rating agency knows ω and s_1
- sends a signal s_2 about the borrower's creditworthiness
- regulations / privacy laws may require s_2 to be independent of s_1 (demographic parity)

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω
- rating agency knows ω and s_1
- sends a signal s_2 about the borrower's creditworthiness
- regulations / privacy laws may require s_2 to be independent of s_1 (demographic parity)
- **Observation:** finding the most informative s_2 independent of $s_1 \Leftrightarrow$ finding a Pareto optimal (ω, s_1, s_2) with the given (ω, s_1) marginal

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω
- rating agency knows ω and s_1
- sends a signal s_2 about the borrower's creditworthiness
- regulations / privacy laws may require s_2 to be independent of s_1 (demographic parity)
- **Observation:** finding the most informative s_2 independent of $s_1 \Leftrightarrow$ finding a Pareto optimal (ω, s_1, s_2) with the given (ω, s_1) marginal

Corollary

For given (ω, s_1) , optimal s_2 is **unique**, i.e., s_2 dominates any other s_2' independent of s_1 . Belief distributions induced by s_1 and s_2 are conjugates.

Application: fairness, equity, and privacy in rating design

- $\omega \in \{\ell, h\}$ is borrower's creditworthiness
- s_1 is a private or legally protected trait, correlated with ω
- rating agency knows ω and s_1
- sends a signal s_2 about the borrower's creditworthiness
- regulations / privacy laws may require s_2 to be independent of s_1 (demographic parity)
- **Observation:** finding the most informative s_2 independent of $s_1 \Leftrightarrow$ finding a Pareto optimal (ω, s_1, s_2) with the given (ω, s_1) marginal

Corollary

For given (ω, s_1) , optimal s_2 is **unique**, i.e., s_2 dominates any other s_2' independent of s_1 . Belief distributions induced by s_1 and s_2 are conjugates.

- for ≥ 3 states ω , there may be a continuum of optimal s_2

Canonical representation of private private info structures

- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p

Canonical representation of private private info structures

- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :

Canonical representation of private private info structures

- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A

Canonical representation of private private info structures

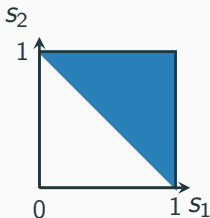
- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A
 - When $\omega = \ell$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from $[0, 1]^n \setminus A$

Canonical representation of private private info structures

- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A
 - When $\omega = \ell$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from $[0, 1]^n \setminus A$
 - Signals are uniform on $[0, 1]^n$, hence, private private

Canonical representation of private private info structures

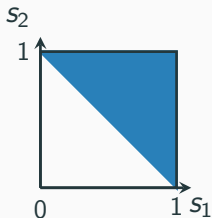
- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A
 - When $\omega = \ell$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from $[0, 1]^n \setminus A$
 - Signals are uniform on $[0, 1]^n$, hence, private private



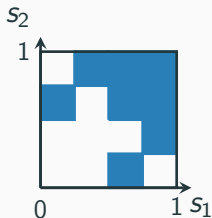
beliefs:
uniform on $[0, 1]$

Canonical representation of private private info structures

- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A
 - When $\omega = \ell$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from $[0, 1]^n \setminus A$
 - Signals are uniform on $[0, 1]^n$, hence, private private



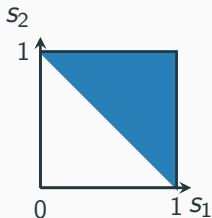
beliefs:
uniform on $[0, 1]$



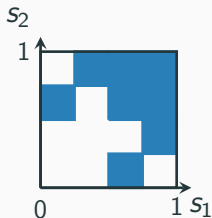
beliefs:
 $1/4$ and $3/4$

Canonical representation of private private info structures

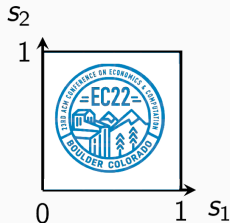
- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A
 - When $\omega = \ell$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from $[0, 1]^n \setminus A$
 - Signals are uniform on $[0, 1]^n$, hence, private private



beliefs:
uniform on $[0, 1]$

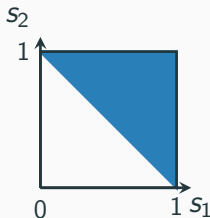


beliefs:
 $1/4$ and $3/4$

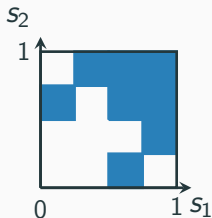


Canonical representation of private private info structures

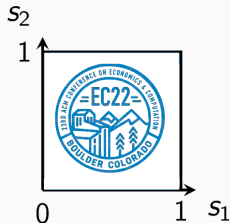
- Fix $A \subset [0, 1]^n$ with measure p
- Define a **private private structure associated with A** :
 - When $\omega = h$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from A
 - When $\omega = \ell$, choose (s_1, \dots, s_n) uniformly from $[0, 1]^n \setminus A$
 - Signals are uniform on $[0, 1]^n$, hence, private private



beliefs:
uniform on $[0, 1]$



beliefs:
 $1/4$ and $3/4$

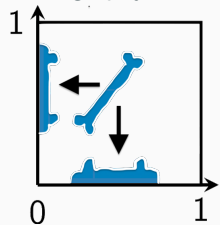


Proposition

Any private private info structure is equivalent to a structure associated with some $A \subseteq [0, 1]^n$

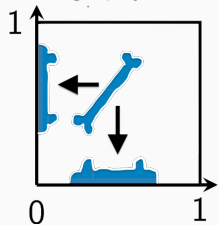
Pareto optimality and tomography

Tomography reconstructs objects from lower-dimensional projections



Pareto optimality and tomography

Tomography reconstructs objects from lower-dimensional projections



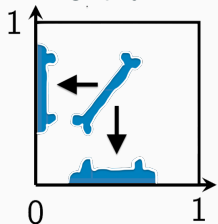
We need a concept from math tomography:

Definition

$A \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ is a **set of uniqueness** if its n projections to n coordinate axes suffice to reconstruct A

Pareto optimality and tomography

Tomography reconstructs objects from lower-dimensional projections



We need a concept from math tomography:

Definition

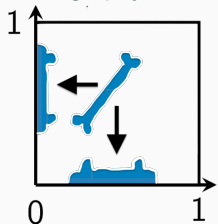
$A \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ is a **set of uniqueness** if its n projections to n coordinate axes suffice to reconstruct A

Theorem 2

A private private info structure is Pareto optimal \iff equivalent to a structure associated with a set of uniqueness

Pareto optimality and tomography

Tomography reconstructs objects from lower-dimensional projections



We need a concept from math tomography:

Definition

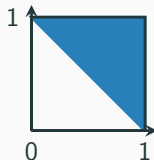
$A \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ is a **set of uniqueness** if its n projections to n coordinate axes suffice to reconstruct A

Theorem 2

A private private info structure is Pareto optimal \iff equivalent to a structure associated with a set of uniqueness

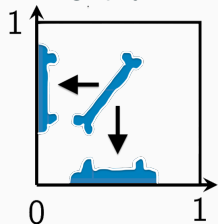
Fishburn, Lagarias, Reeds, Shepp 1990

For $n = 2$, A is a set of uniqueness \iff upward-closed up to a measure-preserving transformations of axes



Pareto optimality and tomography

Tomography reconstructs objects from lower-dimensional projections



We need a concept from math tomography:

Definition

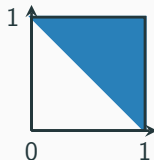
$A \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ is a **set of uniqueness** if its n projections to n coordinate axes suffice to reconstruct A

Theorem 2

A private private info structure is Pareto optimal \iff equivalent to a structure associated with a set of uniqueness

Fishburn, Lagarias, Reeds, Shepp 1990

For $n = 2$, A is a set of uniqueness \iff upward-closed up to a measure-preserving transformations of axes



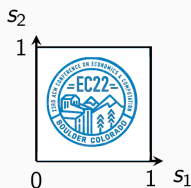
Corollary: characterization of Pareto Optimality via conjugates (Th 1)

Summary

- **Private private information structures:**
signals of different agents (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) are unconditionally independent

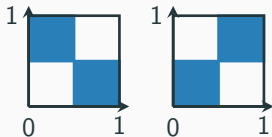
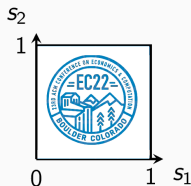
Summary

- **Private private information structures:** signals of different agents (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) are unconditionally independent
- Can **represent** all such info structures as subsets of $[0, 1]^n$

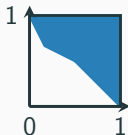


Summary

- **Private private information structures:** signals of different agents (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) are unconditionally independent
- Can **represent** all such info structures as subsets of $[0, 1]^n$
- Pareto optimal private private info structures are associated with **sets of uniqueness**



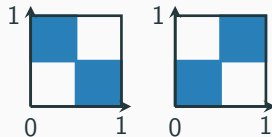
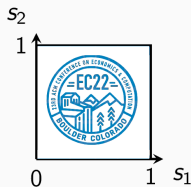
(not Pareto optimal)



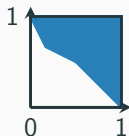
(Pareto optimal)

Summary

- **Private private information structures:** signals of different agents (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) are unconditionally independent
- Can **represent** all such info structures as subsets of $[0, 1]^n$
- Pareto optimal private private info structures are associated with **sets of uniqueness**
 - For $n = 2$, a simple criterion of Pareto optimality: distributions of posteriors must be conjugate



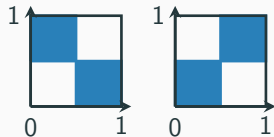
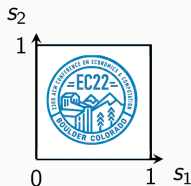
(not Pareto optimal)



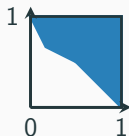
(Pareto optimal)

Summary

- **Private private information structures:** signals of different agents (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) are unconditionally independent
- Can **represent** all such info structures as subsets of $[0, 1]^n$
- Pareto optimal private private info structures are associated with **sets of uniqueness**
 - For $n = 2$, a simple criterion of Pareto optimality: distributions of posteriors must be conjugate



(not Pareto optimal)



(Pareto optimal)

Thank you!

Other occurrences of private private signals

- Worst-case information structures in robust mechanism design:
 - Bergemann, Brooks, Morris *First-price auctions with general information structures: Implications for bidding and revenue* Econometrica 2017
 - Brooks and Du *Optimal auction design with common values: An informationally robust approach* Econometrica 2021

Other occurrences of private private signals

- Worst-case information structures in robust mechanism design:
 - Bergemann, Brooks, Morris *First-price auctions with general information structures: Implications for bidding and revenue* Econometrica 2017
 - Brooks and Du *Optimal auction design with common values: An informationally robust approach* Econometrica 2021
- Counterexamples to information aggregation in exchange economies
 - Ostrovsky *Information aggregation in dynamic markets with strategic traders* Econometrica 2012

Other occurrences of private private signals

- Worst-case information structures in robust mechanism design:
 - Bergemann, Brooks, Morris *First-price auctions with general information structures: Implications for bidding and revenue* Econometrica 2017
 - Brooks and Du *Optimal auction design with common values: An informationally robust approach* Econometrica 2021
- Counterexamples to information aggregation in exchange economies
 - Ostrovsky *Information aggregation in dynamic markets with strategic traders* Econometrica 2012
- Feasible joint distributions of posterior beliefs
 - Arieli, Babichenko, Sandomirskiy, Tamuz *Feasible joint posterior beliefs* Journal of Political Economy 2021