Avoiding Genetic Racial Profiling in Criminal DNA Profile Databases

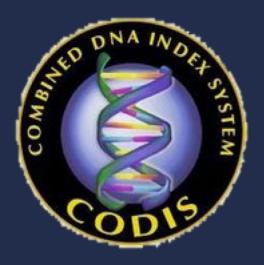
Jacob Blindenbach, Karthik Jagadeesh, Gill Bejerano, and David Wu



CODIS DNA Profiling



Check for match



FBI Criminal Database

The New Hork Times

How Commandos Could Quickly Confirm
They Got Their Target

American officials identified the body of the Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi swiftly, even after he blew himself up.

New York Times, October 27th, 2019

"On April 21, 2021, [...] the 20 millionth DNA profile was contributed to the national DNA database via the CODIS software [...] This remarkable crimesolving tool has aided over 545,000 investigations"

FBI.gov, April 21th, 2021

CODIS DNA Profiling



Check **§** for match



FBI Criminal Database

After query:



Added to database

Regardless of match result



FBI Criminal Database

Introduction – **Background** – Methods – Results – Conclusion

What is the Problem?

N.Y.P.D. Detectives Gave a Boy, 12, a Soda. He Landed in a DNA Database.

The city has 82,473 people in its database. Many of them have no idea their genetic information is there.

New York Times, August 15th, 2019

The New York Times

'Race-Biased Dragnet': DNA From 360 Black Men Was Collected to Solve Vetrano Murder, Defense Lawyers Say

New York Times, March 31st, 2019

The Post's View · Opinion
You need a good reason to curb privacy. None exists for collecting DNA at the border.

Washington Post, January 11th, 2020

NYPD's 'Knock-and-Spit' DNA Database Makes You a Permanent Suspect

Newsweek, Febuary 11th, 2019

Approach

- Privacy preserving cryptographic protocol
 - Protects privacy of collected DNA profile
 - Protects privacy of DNA profiles in database
 - Works in the field (does not take hours)



- 🙎 🛾 only sees match result 🏻 🍑
- 🙎 does not learn what is in 🌘
- does not learn what is

Protocol Overview

- Private DNA Matching → private evaluation of Finite State Machines (FSM)
 - Evaluating equality
 - Evaluating number of matching components
- Obliviously evaluate FSM with Oblivious Transfers (OT)
- Iterative protocol that uses problem's structure
 - Unlike Yao / FHE / Private Equality Testing

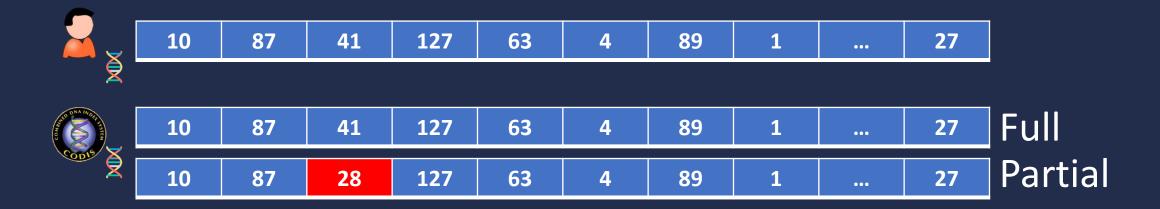
Introduction – Background – Methods – Results – Conclusion

STR Profiles

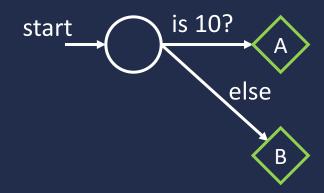
Short Tandem Repeats (STR)



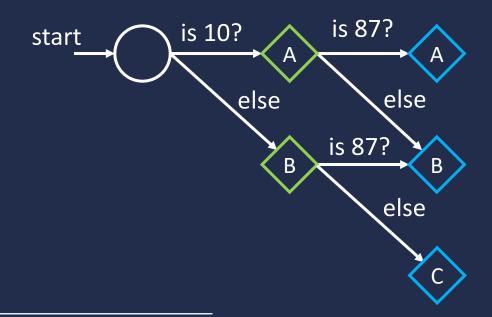
STR Profiles



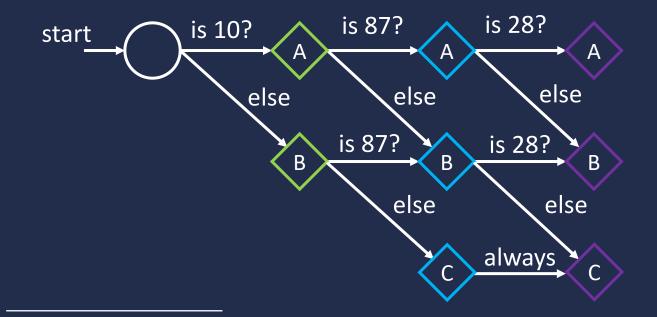




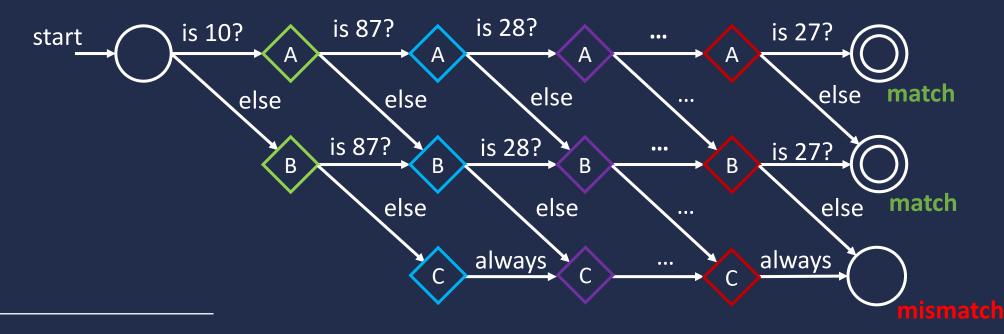


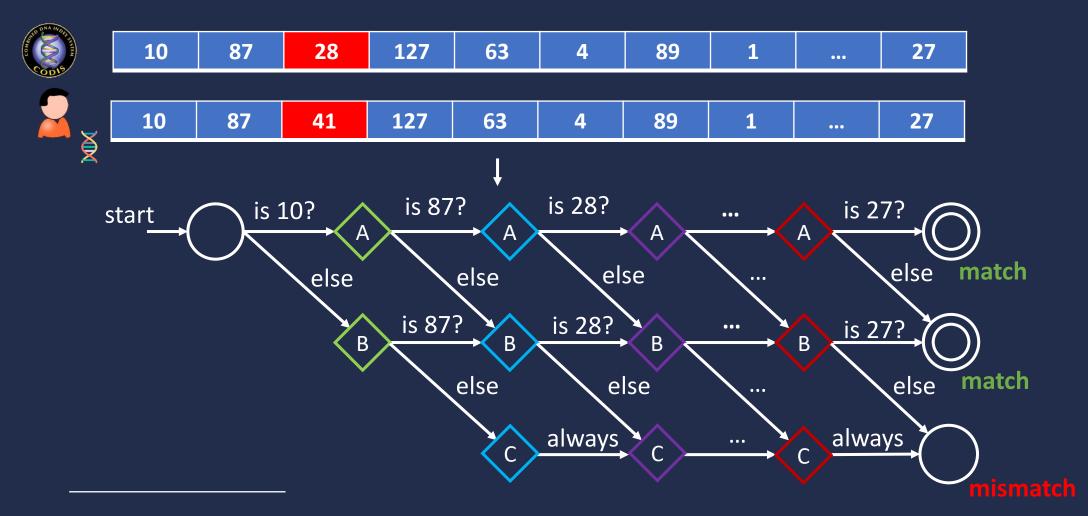


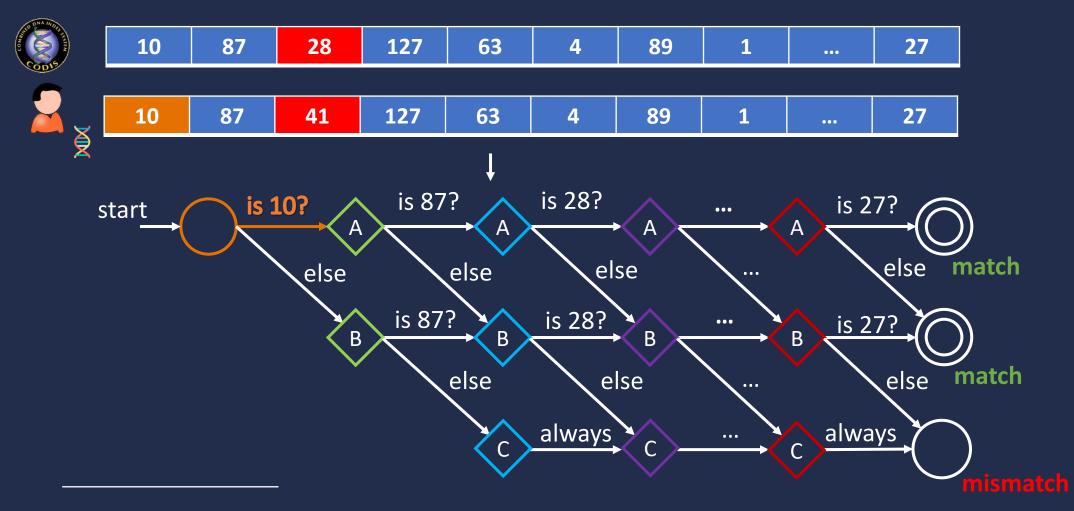


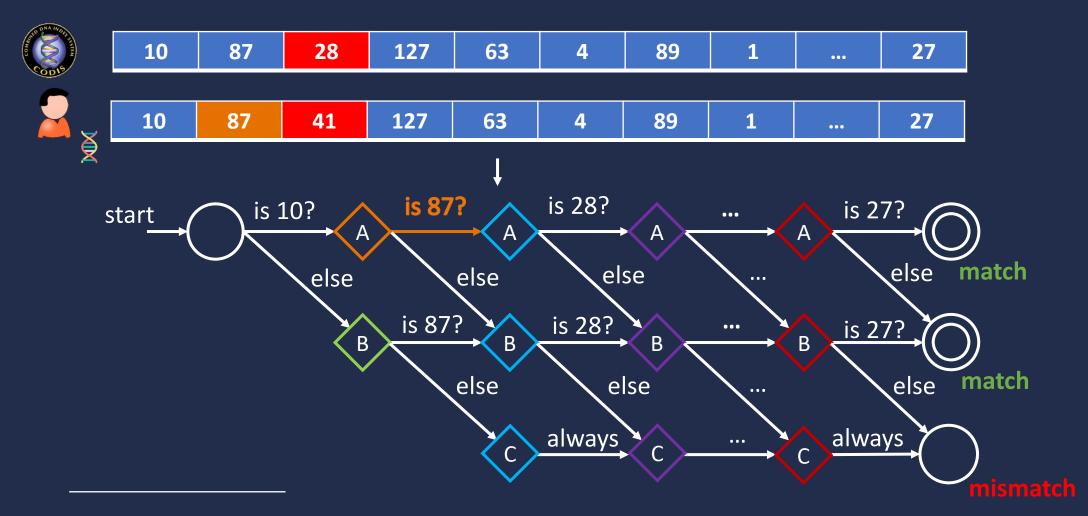




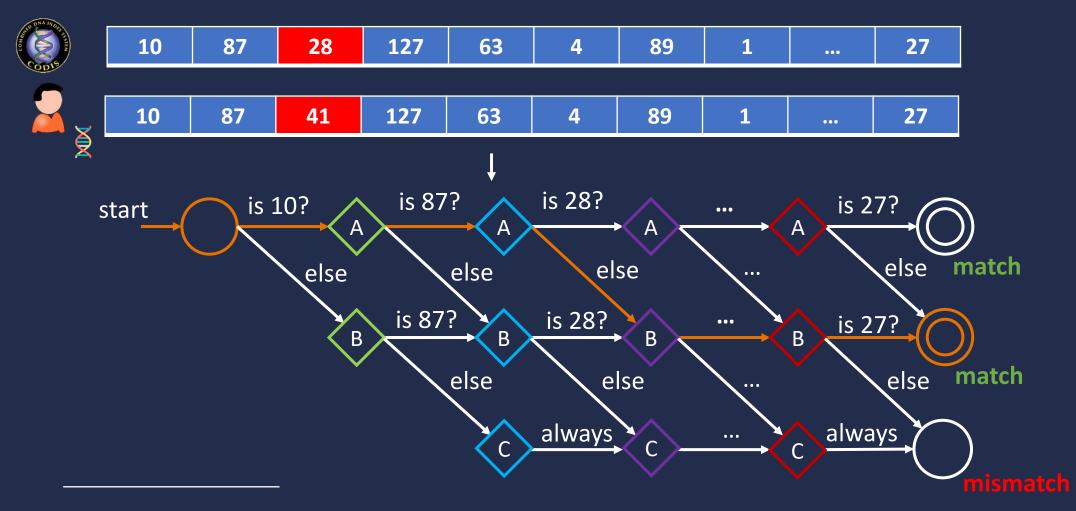




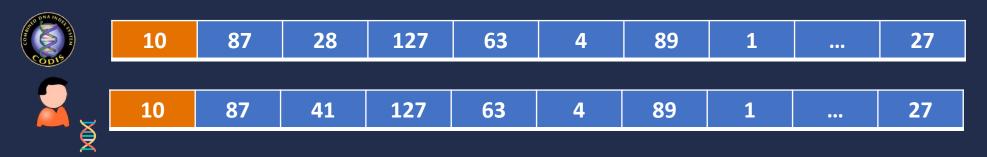




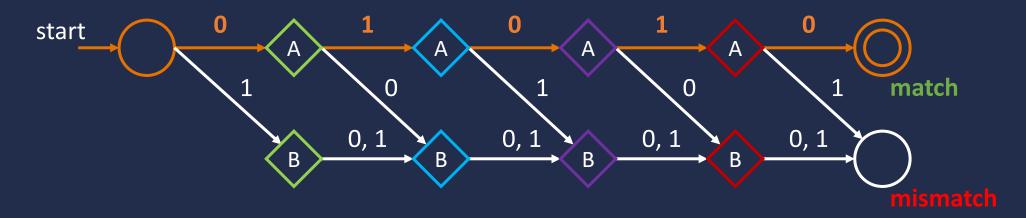




Equality FSM



Send query through FSM to get match result



Oblivious Transfer (1 out of k)



Receiver

 m_c

Start: $c \in \{0, 1, ..., k-1\}$

Finish:

←

CODIS

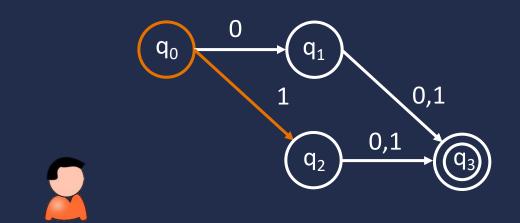
Sender

m₀, m₁, ... , m_{k-1}

Nothing

Introduction – Background – **Methods** – Results – Conclusion

FSM Transition with Oblivious Transfer





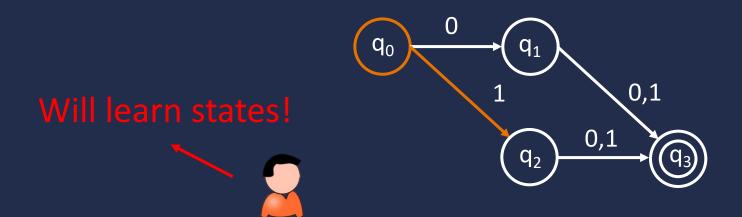
Server

c = (current state, transition)
$c = (q_0, 1) = q_2$

Client

	0 transition	1 transition
q_0	$M_{(q0,0)} = q_1$	$M_{(q0,1)} = q_2$
q_1	$M_{(q1,0)} = q_3$	$M_{(q1,1)} = q_3$
q_2	$M_{(q2,0)} = q_3$	$M_{(q2,1)} = q_3$
q_3	$M_{(q3,0)} = end$	M _(q3,1) = end

FSM Transition with Oblivious Transfer





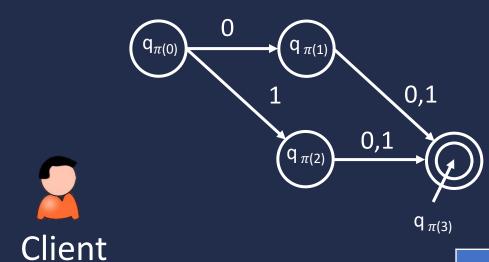
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FSM Transition with Oblivious Transfer



Permute States!

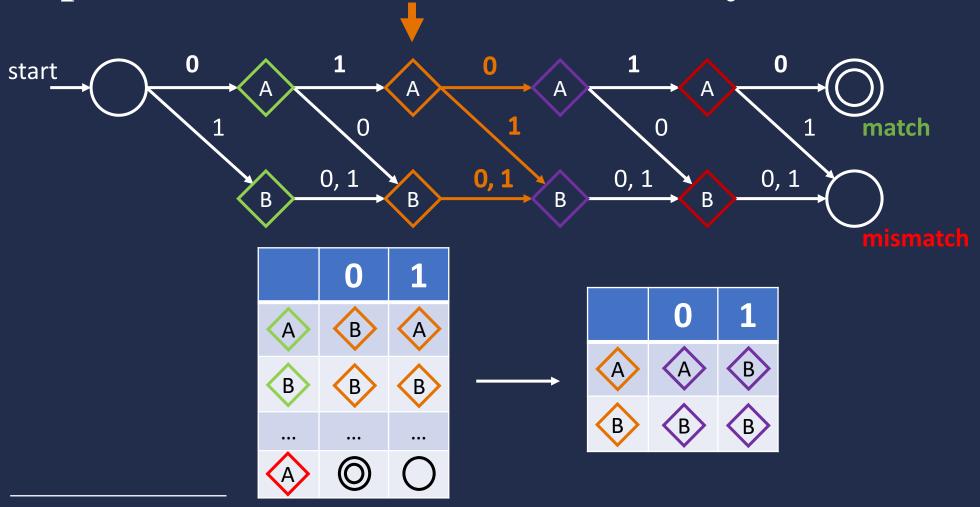


Server

c = (current state, transition)

	0 transition	1 transition
$\pi(q_0)$	$M_{(\pi(q0),0)} = \pi(q_1)$	$M_{(\pi(q0),1)} = \pi(q_2)$
$\pi(q_1)$	$M_{(\pi(q1),0)} = \pi(q_3)$	$M_{(\pi(q_1),1)} = \pi(q_3)$
$\pi(q_2)$	$M_{(\pi(q^2),0)} = \pi(q_3)$	$M_{(\pi(q^2),1)} = \pi(q_3)$
$\pi(q_3)$	$M_{(\pi(q3),0)}$ = end	$M_{(\pi(q3),1)}$ = end

Optimize Communication with Layered FSM

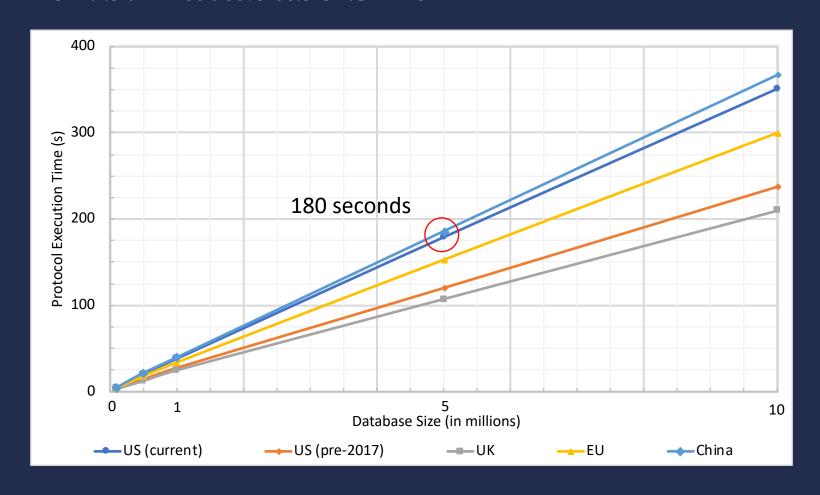


Implementation

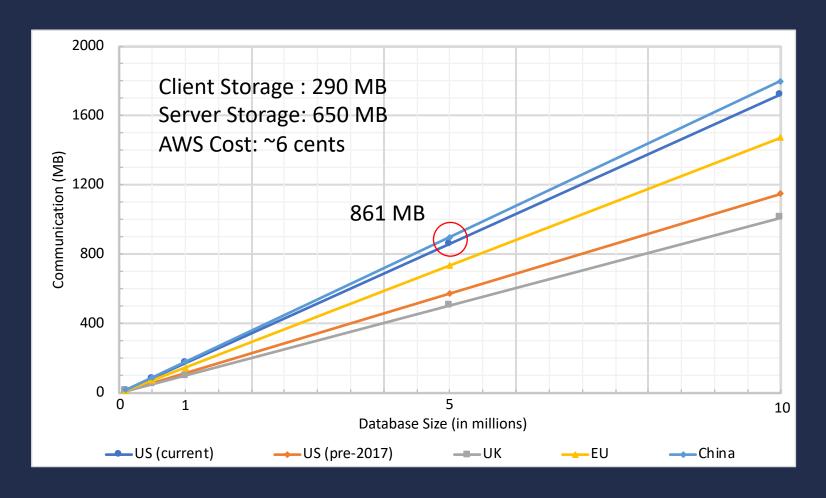
- Precomputed OT correlations
 - OTs require only symmetric operations
- Ran protocol in parallel for all simulated database entries
- Used different STR profile types for countries that use CODIS like systems
- Benchmarked on AWS

Introduction – Background – Methods – Results – Conclusion

Time vs. Database Size



Communication vs. Database Size



Summary

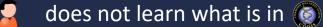
- Performs privacy preserving matching
 - Privacy for suspect and database
- Operates efficiently
 - 3 minutes for five million database entries
- Feasible on mobile device
 - Moderate end-to-end communication cost (860 MB)
 - Low client side storage requirement. (290 MB)













does not learn what is



Conclusion

- Generic search for various genomic data
 - Low stringency matching
 - 23 and Me genomic data



The New York Times

Genealogy Sites Have Helped Identify Suspects. Now They've Helped Convict One.

A new forensic technique sailed through its first test in court, leading to a guilty verdict. But beyond the courtroom, a battle over privacy is intensifying.

New York Times, July 1st, 2019

Questions

- Email: jab7dq@virginia.edu
- Code: https://github.com/jBlinden/private-codis
- Paper (Nature Computational Science): https://rdcu.be/cjq70