

Data suppression standard

Example 2: Student course data (rule of 10)

Course enrolments are an example of individual non-demographic data. The rule of 10 is applied to the data.

Base data

Table: Students enrolled across different subjects for a particular school for Year 10, counts and percentage

| Subject Name | Count | Percentage |
|---|-------|------------|
| Science | 8 | 4% |
| Personal Development, Health and Physical Education (PDHPE) | 8 | 4% |
| Mathematics | 50 | 25% |
| English | 30 | 15% |
| Creative Arts | 9 | 4.5% |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 95 | 47.5% |

With treatment using rule of 10

| Subject Name | Count | Percentage |
|---|-------|------------|
| Science | <10 | np |
| Personal Development, Health and Physical Education (PDHPE) | <10 | np |
| Mathematics | 50 | 25% |
| English | 30 | 15% |
| Creative Arts | <10 | np |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 95 | 47.5% |

Using the rule of 10, any category with fewer than 10 individuals has been suppressed.

Notes:

- **Suppression method:**
 - Subject categories “Science”, “Personal Development, Health and Physical Education (PDHPE)”, “Creative Arts” have counts less than 10 and are therefore suppressed (not provided).
 - The percentages are omitted to avoid indirect disclosure.
- <10 format: “<10” is a common notation indicating suppressed values without specifying exact numbers. It should only be used when the suppression is of a value less than 10.

This approach ensures compliance with the rule of 10 while maintaining the usability of aggregated data.