

Step 1: Count value frequencies.

 \mathbf{f}_n

	Gender	Age (Mode)	Age (Value)	Income (Mode)	Income (Value)	Education
value 1	(M)158	80	66	12	153	(C) 88
value 2	(F) 113	191	135	88	55	(HS) 99
value 3	-	-	70	171	63	(PhD) 84

Step 2: Modify frequencies for weights.

 Perform logarithmic transformation by $f(x)=\log(x+1)$
 $\tilde{\mathbf{f}}_n$

	Gender	Age (Mode)	Age (Value)	Income (Mode)	Income (Value)	Education
value 1	5.069	4.394	4.205	2.565	5.037	4.489
value 2	4.736	5.257	4.913	4.489	4.025	4.605
value 3	-	-	4.263	5.147	4.159	4.443

Step 3: Normalize weights.

1. scale the above by the sum in each column \rightarrow pmf per value
2. divide by the matrix in step 1 \rightarrow pmf per row with the value

$$\mathbf{p}_n = \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_n / \|\tilde{\mathbf{f}}_n\|_1$$

$$w_{ij} = p_{nk} / f_{nk}$$

 pmf matrix
for training
dataset (in
 10^{-3})

 \mathcal{W}

	Gender	Age (Mode)	Age (Value)	Income (Mode)	Income (Value)	Education
(M) 3.27	(1) 5.69	(2) 2.72	(2) 4.18	(2) 5.54	(C) 3.77	
(F) 4.27	(2) 2.85	(3) 4.55	(1) 17.52	(1) 2.49	(C) 3.77	
(F) 4.27	(1) 5.69	(1) 4.76	(3) 2.47	(3) 4.99	(HS) 3.44	
(M) 3.27	(2) 2.85	(2) 2.72	(1) 17.52	(1) 2.49	(PhD) 3.91	

 Figure 8: *Weight matrix* calculation explained with the example.

Step 1: Sample number of components.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
0.408	0.204	0.136	0.102	0.082	0.068	\leftarrow number of components
						\leftarrow probabilities

Step 2: Sample components.

 $\mathbf{m} = (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)$

Gender	Age (Mode)	Age (Value)	Income (Mode)	Income (Value)	Education	
						two components \leftarrow selected

 $\|\mathbf{m}\|_1 = 2$

Step 3: Calculate row probabilities by dot product.

 (in 10^{-3})

Gender	Age (Mode)	Age (Value)	Income (Mode)	Income (Value)	Education	Dot product
(M) 3.27	(1) 5.69	(2) 2.72	(2) 4.18	(2) 5.54	(C) 3.77	4.73
(F) 4.27	(2) 2.85	(3) 4.55	(1) 17.52	(1) 2.49	(C) 3.77	3.31
(F) 4.27	(1) 5.69	(1) 4.76	(3) 2.47	(3) 4.99	(HS) 3.44	4.57
(M) 3.27	(2) 2.85	(2) 2.72	(1) 17.52	(1) 2.49	(PhD) 3.91	3.38

Step 4: Sample a row by probabilities.

 $\rho = \mathcal{W} \cdot (\mathbf{m} / \|\mathbf{m}\|_1)$

Gender	Age (Mode)	Age (Value)	Income (Mode)	Income (Value)	Education	Dot product
M	mode0	-0.53	mode1	0.10	C	4.73
F	mode1	0.84	mode0	-0.32	C	3.31
F	mode0	-1.38	mode2	0.55	HS	4.57
M	mode1	-0.22	mode0	-0.11	PhD	3.38

 Figure 9: Multivariate data sampling using *weight matrix* explained with the example.

Appendix A. Details of TAEGAN

Algorithm 4 TAEGAN Generation Algorithm

Data: Training table \mathcal{T} , generator parameters θ_G
Result: Generated row \mathbf{x}'

- 8 $\sigma \leftarrow$ randomly generated order (permutation of $[1, 2, \dots, C]$ with first D_d being categorical indices)
- 9 $\mathbf{m} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1} \leftarrow 1$; /* Initial mask with one selected only */
- 10 $\mathbf{x}' \leftarrow$ randomly sampled γ with the current \mathbf{m}
- 11 **for** i **in** $2, 3, \dots, C$ **do**
- 12 $\gamma \leftarrow \mu^T \cdot \mathbf{x}'$ with μ constructed based on \mathbf{m}
- 13 Generate $\mathbf{x}' \leftarrow G(\mathbf{m}, \gamma, \mathbf{z})$ based on noise \mathbf{z} from latent space
- 14 $\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_i} \leftarrow 1$; /* Update mask with an additional component */

The notations related to the construction of *conditional vectors* introduced in Section 3.2 are summarized in Table 8.

The TAEGAN gener-

ation process described in Section 4.1 and visualized in Fig. 6 can be formally described as the pseudocode in Algorithm 4.

 Table 8: Summary of the notations related to *conditional vectors*.

component α	\mathbf{m}_α	μ_α	γ_α
maintained after mask	(1)	$\mathbf{1} \in \{0, 1\}^{D_\alpha}$	\mathbf{x}_α (\mathbf{c}_n or \mathbf{d}_n)
not maintained after mask	(0)	$\mathbf{0} \in \{0, 1\}^{D_\alpha}$	$\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^{D_\alpha}$
empty / disallowed in condition	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ

Fig. 8-9 provides an illustrative example with actual values of *weight matrix* calculation (Algorithm 2) and data sampling based on it (Algorithm 3) described in Appendix 4.2. This Fig. aims to aid understanding of the process of data sampling based on logarithmic frequency during training.

Appendix B. Proof of Proposition 1

In CTGAN, $\mathbb{P}(\gamma|\mathbf{m})$ is derived from \mathbf{p} of Algorithm 2 (recall Section 3.3), based on the value in the selected component by \mathbf{m} .

In TAEGAN,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbb{P}(\gamma|\mathbf{m}) \\
 &= \mathbb{P}(\gamma = \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \cdot \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{m}) \\
 &= \mathbb{P}(\text{a row with } \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} = \gamma \text{ is sampled}) \cdot (\text{number of rows with } \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} = \gamma) \\
 &= \tilde{\mathbf{p}}^T \cdot \mathbf{f} \text{ from Algorithm 2 mapped to each row's value} \\
 &= \mathbf{p} \text{ from Algorithm 2 mapped to each row's value}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Therefore, these two $\mathbb{P}(\gamma|\mathbf{m})$ values are identical.

Appendix C. Experiment Setup

C.1. Datasets

Table 9 summarizes the 8 datasets used. All datasets are classification datasets for easiness of benchmarking. Datasets are downloaded by `sklearn.datasets.fetch_openml` with the dataset name as input.

C.2. Baselines Implementation

We use the Synthcity (Qian et al., 2023) implementation for ARF (Watson et al., 2023), CTGAN (Xu et al., 2019), GReaT (Borisov et al., 2023), TabDDPM (Kotelnikov et al., 2023), and TVAE (Xu et al., 2019). We also include CTAB-GAN+ (Zhao et al., 2024) and TabSyn (Zhang et al., 2024) using their official code on GitHub.

C.3. TAEGAN Configuration

Model dimensions and lay-

ers. The dimension of \mathbf{z} is set to 100, among which 50 are discrete and 50 are continuous.

Table 9: Datasets used in experiments. #R, #F, #N, #D, and #C represent the number of rows, features (including target column), numeric features, discrete (i.e., categorical) features, and classes respectively. Aliases in brackets show the names used in this paper.

Name (Alias)	#R	#F	#N	#D	#C
adult	48842	15	2	13	2
bank-marketing (bank)	45211	17	7	10	2
breast-w (breast)	699	10	9	1	2
credit-g (credit)	1000	21	7	14	2
diabetes	768	9	8	1	2
iris	150	5	4	1	3
qsar-biodeg (qsar)	1055	42	41	1	2
wdbc	569	31	30	1	2

The encoder (of the generator), decoder (of the generator), and discriminator are all MLPs with 6 layers and a hidden dimension of 128. Each layer consists of a batch normalization (Ioffe and Szegedy, 2015) and is activated by ReLU except for the last layer. The encoded dimension of the generator (i.e., output of encoder) is 256. All MLPs are trained with a dropout rate of 0.1.

Training. In each step, the discriminator is updated three times instead of once as shown in Algorithm 1, which is aimed for higher-level illustration. Updating the discriminator more frequently than generator is a common practice for GANs trained with WGAN-GP (Gulrajani et al., 2017). Usually, the discriminator is updated five times in each step for WGAN-GP, but we have a stronger warmed up masked auto-encoder as the generator, so we reduces this value. During training, we apply a weight decay of 1×10^{-5} and gradient norm of 5.

Other hyperparameters. We set $\lambda_1 = 0.1, \lambda_2 = 1, \alpha_1 = 1$. The *outer product* is symmetric, and we use it for correlation, so it suffices to use the upper triangular only for the loss calculation. Both the mean loss and interaction loss’s weight are the inverse of their dimensions (e.g., $\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{C}$).

C.4. MLE Details

Hyperparameters of downstream tasks using random forest and XGBoost are tuned by Optuna (Akiba et al., 2019) in 30 trials.

The hyperparameter space explored for random forest is

- **Number of Estimators:** Integers in $[100, 300]$ step 50;
- **Maximum Depth:** Integers in $[5, 20]$ step 5;
- **Minimum Samples Split:** Integers in $[2, 10]$ step 2;
- **Minimum Size per Leaf:** Integers $[1, 5]$;
- **Maximum Features:** Value in “sqrt”, “log2”, and NULL;
- **Bootstramp:** Enabled or disabled.

The hyperparameter space explored for XGBoost is:

- **Learning Rate:** Logarithmic scale float in $[0.01, 0.3]$;
- **Number of Estimators:** Integers in $[100, 300]$ step 50;
- **Maximum Depth:** Integers in $[3, 10]$;
- **Minimum Child Weight:** Logarithmic scale float in $[1.0, 10.0]$;
- **Minimum Split Loss Gamma:** Float in $[0.0, 0.5]$;
- **Subsample Ratio:** Float in $[0.5, 1.0]$;
- **Subsample Ratio of Columns by Tree:** Float in $[0.5, 1.0]$;

- **L1 Regularization:** Float in $[0.0, 10.0]$.

For all models, numeric values are standardized using standard scaling. Categorical values are one-hot encoded for logistic regression and label-encoded for random forest and XGBoost. To simplify the experiments, rows with missing values are excluded, as handling missing data is not the focus of this paper.

C.5. RSD Details

The training data for the RSD task consists of the real training set combined with a synthetic dataset of the same size as the real training set. The test data comprises the real test set combined with another synthetic dataset of the same size as the real test set. The implementation of ML tasks follow from the MLE implementation.

C.6. Fidelity Details

Fidelity metrics are calculated using SDMetrics (Dat, 2023)’s public SDK, where MD is evaluated by “Shape” and DC is evaluated by “Trend” scores.

C.7. DCR Details

Let the real training dataset be \mathbf{X} , real hold-out test set be $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$, and a synthetic dataset of the same size be \mathbf{X}' . We compare the DCR of $(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{X}})$ and $(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}')$. The synthetic data is deemed privacy-preserving if the former values are not smaller than the latter. This is tested using the Mann-Whitney U Test (Mann and Whitney, 1947), where the null hypothesis H_0 states that the distance between $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ and \mathbf{X} is greater than or equal to the distance between \mathbf{X}' and \mathbf{X} . If the p -value is below 0.05, it indicates that \mathbf{X}' is closer to \mathbf{X} than $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$, suggesting a potential risk of privacy leakage.

For distance calculations, the data is preprocessed by standard scaling numeric features and applying one-hot encoding to categorical features. Cosine distance is employed to measure the distance between records. As a baseline, we calculate the cosine distances between the $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ and the \mathbf{X} , recording the minimum distance for each record in $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$. Similarly, we compute the cosine distances between the \mathbf{X}' and \mathbf{X} , also extracting the minimum distances. These distances are then compared to the baseline values to evaluate the similarity and privacy-preserving properties of the synthetic data.

C.8. Efficiency Details

The time records for training and generation are computed from the recorded start and end times of the operations.

C.9. Ablation Experiment Setup

For experiment efficiency, we run ablation experiments on only 3 datasets: `adult`, `credit`, and `diabetes`. The ablation experiments’ configurations are shown in Table 10. More settings are provided than the main paper.

Table 10: Ablation experiments setup.

Short form	Description
w/o warmup	No warmup, warmup epochs are changed to main training epochs
gen. in 2 steps	Generating data in 2 steps instead of one component per step (C steps)
w/o log. freq.	Data sampling during training by uniform sampling per row instead of using logarithmic frequency
$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$	Uniform weight for different mask ratio
w/o discrete noise	Discrete noise dimensions are set to continuous
w/o pac	Training without PacGAN framework, i.e., pac size is 1
w/o info. loss	Weights of all components of information loss set to 0
w/o interac. loss	Weights of interaction loss set to 0

Table 11: Raw MLE scores in each dataset. All values indicate better performance when the score is higher, except for RE (relative error), which is better when the score is lower. The best scores are highlighted in bold and underscore, and the second best scores are highlighted in bold.

Dataset	ML	real	ARF	CTAB+	CTGAN	TDDPM	GReaT	TabSyn	TVAE	TAEGAN
adult	LG	0.914	0.907 \pm 0.000	0.904 \pm 0.001	0.886 \pm 0.009	0.908 \pm 0.000	0.911 \pm 0.000	0.910 \pm 0.002	0.893 \pm 0.001	0.907 \pm 0.001
	RF	0.910	0.903 \pm 0.001	0.902 \pm 0.002	0.884 \pm 0.003	0.904 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.000	0.905 \pm 0.003	0.892 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.002
	XGB	0.914	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.001	0.886 \pm 0.002	0.908 \pm 0.000	0.911 \pm 0.000	0.910 \pm 0.003	0.895 \pm 0.001	0.909 \pm 0.001
bank	LG	0.907	0.895 \pm 0.002	0.901 \pm 0.003	0.887 \pm 0.003	0.900 \pm 0.002	0.907 \pm 0.000	0.900 \pm 0.005	0.890 \pm 0.005	0.899 \pm 0.000
	RF	0.930	0.900 \pm 0.001	0.902 \pm 0.002	0.882 \pm 0.002	0.908 \pm 0.001	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.907 \pm 0.006	0.884 \pm 0.002	0.914 \pm 0.001
	XGB	0.936	0.903 \pm 0.005	0.906 \pm 0.000	0.884 \pm 0.002	0.912 \pm 0.001	0.910 \pm 0.001	0.913 \pm 0.007	0.885 \pm 0.001	0.920 \pm 0.001
breast	LG	0.985	0.984 \pm 0.005	0.913 \pm 0.091	0.978 \pm 0.006	0.985 \pm 0.002	0.985 \pm 0.000	0.987 \pm 0.001	0.930 \pm 0.009	0.990 \pm 0.001
	RF	0.985	0.982 \pm 0.003	0.968 \pm 0.012	0.985 \pm 0.003	0.981 \pm 0.002	0.979 \pm 0.004	0.981 \pm 0.002	0.976 \pm 0.007	0.985 \pm 0.003
	XGB	0.984	0.979 \pm 0.001	0.958 \pm 0.025	0.984 \pm 0.002	0.981 \pm 0.001	0.982 \pm 0.002	0.987 \pm 0.001	0.981 \pm 0.005	0.983 \pm 0.001
credit	LG	0.836	0.773 \pm 0.064	0.538 \pm 0.093	0.814 \pm 0.012	0.781 \pm 0.018	0.665 \pm 0.000	0.780 \pm 0.017	0.702 \pm 0.042	0.820 \pm 0.015
	RF	0.837	0.769 \pm 0.030	0.505 \pm 0.097	0.782 \pm 0.033	0.755 \pm 0.013	0.722 \pm 0.014	0.791 \pm 0.007	0.746 \pm 0.057	0.819 \pm 0.025
	XGB	0.844	0.788 \pm 0.019	0.509 \pm 0.088	0.788 \pm 0.023	0.748 \pm 0.026	0.739 \pm 0.006	0.795 \pm 0.014	0.759 \pm 0.048	0.833 \pm 0.014
diabetes	LG	0.884	0.854 \pm 0.014	0.817 \pm 0.028	0.864 \pm 0.017	0.753 \pm 0.032	0.858 \pm 0.000	0.883 \pm 0.006	0.863 \pm 0.008	0.874 \pm 0.010
	RF	0.869	0.818 \pm 0.023	0.802 \pm 0.014	0.818 \pm 0.008	0.838 \pm 0.024	0.824 \pm 0.012	0.844 \pm 0.012	0.817 \pm 0.020	0.860 \pm 0.021
	XGB	0.867	0.838 \pm 0.012	0.811 \pm 0.005	0.807 \pm 0.005	0.832 \pm 0.017	0.831 \pm 0.003	0.847 \pm 0.009	0.820 \pm 0.020	0.855 \pm 0.010
iris	LG	1.000	0.997 \pm 0.005	0.272 \pm 0.068	0.886 \pm 0.025	0.983 \pm 0.015	0.985 \pm 0.000	0.999 \pm 0.002	0.937 \pm 0.030	0.971 \pm 0.015
	RF	1.000	0.998 \pm 0.002	0.396 \pm 0.099	0.936 \pm 0.018	0.934 \pm 0.058	1.000 \pm 0.000	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.995 \pm 0.004	0.997 \pm 0.003
	XGB	1.000	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.211 \pm 0.042	0.971 \pm 0.009	0.817 \pm 0.203	1.000 \pm 0.000	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.986 \pm 0.004	0.997 \pm 0.004
qsar	LG	0.906	0.888 \pm 0.011	0.716 \pm 0.085	0.869 \pm 0.019	0.783 \pm 0.057	0.673 \pm 0.000	0.867 \pm 0.012	0.862 \pm 0.015	0.864 \pm 0.016
	RF	0.936	0.877 \pm 0.021	0.648 \pm 0.036	0.874 \pm 0.020	0.714 \pm 0.080	0.616 \pm 0.009	0.882 \pm 0.006	0.850 \pm 0.026	0.882 \pm 0.008
	XGB	0.921	0.872 \pm 0.011	0.731 \pm 0.020	0.874 \pm 0.010	0.713 \pm 0.056	0.602 \pm 0.020	0.860 \pm 0.016	0.856 \pm 0.022	0.869 \pm 0.010
wdbc	LG	0.993	0.979 \pm 0.006	0.929 \pm 0.053	0.983 \pm 0.007	0.946 \pm 0.028	0.979 \pm 0.000	0.992 \pm 0.001	0.979 \pm 0.013	0.989 \pm 0.002
	RF	0.976	0.972 \pm 0.002	0.919 \pm 0.024	0.974 \pm 0.004	0.894 \pm 0.051	0.976 \pm 0.003	0.984 \pm 0.004	0.976 \pm 0.001	0.984 \pm 0.002
	XGB	0.990	0.979 \pm 0.001	0.930 \pm 0.021	0.974 \pm 0.008	0.512 \pm 0.082	0.973 \pm 0.003	0.986 \pm 0.002	0.977 \pm 0.006	0.987 \pm 0.006
Avg.	All	0.930	0.907	0.750	0.895	0.850	0.868	0.913	0.890	0.917
	RE (\downarrow)	-	2.632%	19.217%	3.873%	8.604%	6.897%	1.951%	4.511%	1.422%
	LG	0.928	0.909	0.749	0.896	0.880	0.870	0.915	0.882	0.914
	RF	0.930	0.903	0.755	0.892	0.866	0.866	0.912	0.892	0.918
	XGB	0.932	0.908	0.745	0.896	0.803	0.869	0.912	0.895	0.919

Table 12: Raw RSD scores in each dataset. All values indicate better performance when the score is lower (capped at 0.5). The best scores are highlighted in bold and underscore, and the second best scores are highlighted in bold.

Dataset	ML	ARF	CTAB+	CTGAN	TDDPM	GReaT	TabSyn	TVAE	TAEGAN
adult	LG	0.794 \pm 0.006	0.632 \pm 0.016	0.946 \pm 0.005	<u>0.585</u> \pm 0.005	0.714 \pm 0.000	0.614 \pm 0.031	0.945 \pm 0.003	0.619 \pm 0.005
	RF	0.877 \pm 0.003	0.711 \pm 0.010	0.983 \pm 0.007	0.739 \pm 0.002	0.741 \pm 0.001	0.691 \pm 0.067	0.978 \pm 0.005	<u>0.670</u> \pm 0.001
	XGB	0.902 \pm 0.003	0.734 \pm 0.011	0.989 \pm 0.004	0.762 \pm 0.002	0.758 \pm 0.001	0.714 \pm 0.068	0.985 \pm 0.003	<u>0.695</u> \pm 0.003
bank	LG	0.736 \pm 0.004	0.607 \pm 0.013	0.818 \pm 0.013	0.581 \pm 0.004	0.700 \pm 0.000	0.588 \pm 0.025	0.826 \pm 0.021	<u>0.573</u> \pm 0.006
	RF	0.869 \pm 0.014	0.745 \pm 0.007	0.961 \pm 0.006	0.783 \pm 0.003	0.824 \pm 0.000	0.742 \pm 0.060	0.968 \pm 0.006	<u>0.657</u> \pm 0.002
	XGB	0.901 \pm 0.008	0.795 \pm 0.008	0.980 \pm 0.002	0.821 \pm 0.007	0.842 \pm 0.001	0.784 \pm 0.038	0.983 \pm 0.002	<u>0.703</u> \pm 0.004
breast	LG	<u>0.605</u> \pm 0.006	0.723 \pm 0.014	0.690 \pm 0.040	0.619 \pm 0.013	0.685 \pm 0.000	0.695 \pm 0.032	0.702 \pm 0.046	0.682 \pm 0.034
	RF	<u>0.615</u> \pm 0.014	0.921 \pm 0.041	0.743 \pm 0.021	0.623 \pm 0.006	0.668 \pm 0.001	0.670 \pm 0.019	0.823 \pm 0.012	0.661 \pm 0.023
	XGB	<u>0.604</u> \pm 0.011	0.922 \pm 0.041	0.751 \pm 0.026	0.611 \pm 0.005	0.652 \pm 0.017	0.700 \pm 0.018	0.850 \pm 0.017	0.674 \pm 0.039
credit	LG	<u>0.505</u> \pm 0.007	0.634 \pm 0.066	0.654 \pm 0.035	0.663 \pm 0.013	0.708 \pm 0.000	0.812 \pm 0.034	0.688 \pm 0.027	<u>0.564</u> \pm 0.009
	RF	0.858 \pm 0.003	0.910 \pm 0.074	0.917 \pm 0.017	0.794 \pm 0.026	0.816 \pm 0.001	0.785 \pm 0.038	0.921 \pm 0.011	<u>0.608</u> \pm 0.028
	XGB	0.866 \pm 0.004	0.920 \pm 0.083	0.927 \pm 0.013	0.799 \pm 0.021	0.835 \pm 0.005	0.856 \pm 0.017	0.942 \pm 0.008	<u>0.640</u> \pm 0.032
diabetes	LG	0.547 \pm 0.009	0.629 \pm 0.045	0.767 \pm 0.026	0.714 \pm 0.012	0.727 \pm 0.000	0.469 \pm 0.021	0.573 \pm 0.018	<u>0.524</u> \pm 0.029
	RF	0.725 \pm 0.021	0.845 \pm 0.016	0.924 \pm 0.038	0.865 \pm 0.017	0.811 \pm 0.001	0.603 \pm 0.022	0.953 \pm 0.009	<u>0.677</u> \pm 0.009
	XGB	0.754 \pm 0.018	0.844 \pm 0.014	0.948 \pm 0.019	0.868 \pm 0.011	0.814 \pm 0.003	0.706 \pm 0.012	0.977 \pm 0.009	<u>0.707</u> \pm 0.022
iris	LG	0.518 \pm 0.077	0.796 \pm 0.040	0.867 \pm 0.002	0.806 \pm 0.111	0.534 \pm 0.000	0.485 \pm 0.081	0.510 \pm 0.055	0.541 \pm 0.096
	RF	0.877 \pm 0.023	0.989 \pm 0.008	0.969 \pm 0.007	0.999 \pm 0.002	0.628 \pm 0.029	0.896 \pm 0.067	0.954 \pm 0.014	0.665 \pm 0.024
	XGB	0.931 \pm 0.037	0.984 \pm 0.010	0.944 \pm 0.003	0.998 \pm 0.003	0.570 \pm 0.009	0.896 \pm 0.052	0.975 \pm 0.006	0.871 \pm 0.015
qsar	LG	<u>0.659</u> \pm 0.025	0.838 \pm 0.031	0.930 \pm 0.013	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.821 \pm 0.000	0.770 \pm 0.016	0.801 \pm 0.034	0.693 \pm 0.002
	RF	0.972 \pm 0.006	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.999 \pm 0.001	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.979 \pm 0.001	0.946 \pm 0.018	0.998 \pm 0.001	<u>0.838</u> \pm 0.019
	XGB	0.984 \pm 0.007	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.999 \pm 0.000	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.989 \pm 0.002	0.975 \pm 0.003	0.998 \pm 0.001	<u>0.869</u> \pm 0.009
wdbc	LG	0.517 \pm 0.008	0.832 \pm 0.049	0.961 \pm 0.020	0.994 \pm 0.004	0.675 \pm 0.000	0.658 \pm 0.018	0.743 \pm 0.024	<u>0.510</u> \pm 0.037
	RF	0.948 \pm 0.007	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.993 \pm 0.006	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.965 \pm 0.003	0.616 \pm 0.057	0.989 \pm 0.001	0.633 \pm 0.050
	XGB	0.939 \pm 0.006	0.999 \pm 0.000	0.990 \pm 0.008	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.968 \pm 0.004	0.677 \pm 0.065	0.994 \pm 0.001	0.698 \pm 0.018
Avg.	All	0.771	0.834	0.902	0.818	0.768	0.723	0.878	<u>0.666</u>
	LG	0.610	0.711	0.829	0.745	0.696	0.636	0.724	<u>0.588</u>
	RF	0.843	0.890	0.936	0.850	0.804	0.743	0.948	<u>0.676</u>
	XGB	0.860	0.900	0.941	0.857	0.803	0.789	0.963	<u>0.732</u>

Appendix D. Detailed Experiment Results

D.1. Baseline Comparison

Table 11 shows the raw scores of MLE comparing different baseline models with TAEGAN. TAEGAN is better than all baseline models in general. In particular, TAEGAN is significantly better than baseline GAN models.

Table 12 shows the raw scores of RSD comparing different baseline models with TAEGAN. TAEGAN demonstrates wins over all baseline models by a great margin.

Table 13 shows the raw scores of MD and CR for fidelity comparing different baseline models with TAEGAN. TAEGAN is not the best among all experimented models but generally maintains a comparable performance with the state-of-the-art models, and is the best GAN model.

Table 14 shows the raw p -values indicating the risk of privacy leakage computed based on DCR. TAEGAN and many good-performing baseline models do not suffer from outstanding privacy leakage risk.

Table 15 shows the raw computation time on each dataset. Results show that GANs are generally more efficient.

TAEGAN

Table 13: Raw fidelity scores in each dataset. All values indicate better performance when the score is higher. The best scores are highlighted in bold and underscore, and the second best scores are highlighted in bold. The best scores among GANs are highlighted with superscript *.

Dataset	Metric	ARF	CTAB+	CTGAN	TDDPM	GReaT	TabSyn	TVAE	TAEGAN
adult	MD	0.942 \pm 0.001	0.964* \pm 0.005	0.881 \pm 0.008	<u>0.983</u> \pm 0.001	0.929 \pm 0.000	0.977 \pm 0.011	0.877 \pm 0.004	0.958 \pm 0.002
	CR	0.876 \pm 0.004	0.915 \pm 0.004	0.760 \pm 0.005	<u>0.953</u> \pm 0.006	0.882 \pm 0.000	0.955 \pm 0.018	0.726 \pm 0.002	0.919* \pm 0.002
bank	MD	0.947 \pm 0.000	0.965 \pm 0.002	0.891 \pm 0.001	<u>0.983</u> \pm 0.001	0.915 \pm 0.000	0.983 \pm 0.005	0.894 \pm 0.003	0.966* \pm 0.002
	CR	0.885 \pm 0.019	0.884* \pm 0.003	0.870 \pm 0.009	<u>0.932</u> \pm 0.030	0.903 \pm 0.000	0.967 \pm 0.008	0.870 \pm 0.011	0.877 \pm 0.014
breast	MD	0.854 \pm 0.005	0.775 \pm 0.024	0.832 \pm 0.019	0.838 \pm 0.001	0.728 \pm 0.000	0.813 \pm 0.005	0.900 \pm 0.013	0.833* \pm 0.009
	CR	0.767 \pm 0.006	0.616 \pm 0.063	0.709 \pm 0.015	0.767 \pm 0.000	0.636 \pm 0.000	0.709 \pm 0.006	0.781 \pm 0.010	0.747* \pm 0.004
credit	MD	0.971 \pm 0.003	0.937 \pm 0.013	0.944 \pm 0.003	0.926 \pm 0.007	0.932 \pm 0.000	0.932 \pm 0.007	0.931 \pm 0.004	0.968 \pm 0.003
	CR	0.925 \pm 0.004	0.862 \pm 0.030	0.894 \pm 0.005	0.864 \pm 0.007	0.861 \pm 0.000	0.862 \pm 0.008	0.848 \pm 0.004	0.934 \pm 0.007
diabetes	MD	0.898 \pm 0.004	0.923 \pm 0.006	0.793 \pm 0.042	0.769 \pm 0.017	0.881 \pm 0.000	0.955 \pm 0.007	0.824 \pm 0.012	0.929 \pm 0.008
	CR	0.949 \pm 0.007	0.898 \pm 0.004	0.913 \pm 0.001	0.875 \pm 0.003	0.921 \pm 0.000	0.964 \pm 0.002	0.858 \pm 0.008	0.946* \pm 0.001
iris	MD	0.893 \pm 0.011	0.822 \pm 0.022	0.762 \pm 0.040	0.553 \pm 0.024	0.870 \pm 0.000	0.893 \pm 0.003	0.809 \pm 0.004	0.872* \pm 0.007
	CR	0.897 \pm 0.007	0.590 \pm 0.019	0.793 \pm 0.047	0.506 \pm 0.036	0.899 \pm 0.000	0.917 \pm 0.007	0.783 \pm 0.017	0.874* \pm 0.010
qsar	MD	0.931 \pm 0.004	0.917* \pm 0.003	0.891 \pm 0.001	0.602 \pm 0.005	0.887 \pm 0.000	0.930 \pm 0.005	0.873 \pm 0.007	0.898 \pm 0.001
	CR	0.911 \pm 0.009	0.863 \pm 0.007	0.887* \pm 0.010	0.605 \pm 0.001	0.855 \pm 0.000	0.914 \pm 0.009	0.849 \pm 0.012	0.874 \pm 0.006
wdbc	MD	0.923 \pm 0.003	0.861 \pm 0.005	0.824 \pm 0.031	0.395 \pm 0.017	0.873 \pm 0.000	0.946 \pm 0.004	0.749 \pm 0.026	0.928 \pm 0.005
	CR	0.939 \pm 0.001	0.866 \pm 0.007	0.934 \pm 0.003	0.772 \pm 0.010	0.896 \pm 0.000	0.976 \pm 0.002	0.907 \pm 0.017	0.951 \pm 0.002
Avg.	MD	0.925	0.898	0.852	0.751	0.881	0.931	0.860	0.906*
	CR	0.904	0.825	0.857	0.783	0.867	0.919	0.839	0.892*

Table 14: Raw p -values of DCR values indicating risk of privacy leakage. Values smaller than 0.05 are risky, which are highlighted in red.

	ARF	CTAB+	CTGAN	TDDPM	GReaT	TabSyn	TVAE	TAEGAN
adult	0.486 \pm 0.077	0.691 \pm 0.424	0.687 \pm 0.272	0.440 \pm 0.125	0.000\pm0.000	0.654 \pm 0.149	0.003\pm0.004	0.938 \pm 0.036
bank	0.999 \pm 0.000	0.849 \pm 0.093	0.996 \pm 0.003	0.873 \pm 0.077	0.040\pm0.000	0.938 \pm 0.027	0.709 \pm 0.377	0.729 \pm 0.182
breast	0.071 \pm 0.060	0.333 \pm 0.468	0.595 \pm 0.415	0.039\pm0.026	0.005\pm0.000	0.357 \pm 0.256	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.220 \pm 0.116
credit	0.197 \pm 0.068	0.161 \pm 0.124	0.462 \pm 0.131	0.725 \pm 0.261	0.990 \pm 0.000	0.689 \pm 0.246	0.581 \pm 0.194	0.442 \pm 0.134
diabetes	0.698 \pm 0.230	0.890 \pm 0.036	0.835 \pm 0.187	0.990 \pm 0.005	0.971 \pm 0.000	0.825 \pm 0.093	0.909 \pm 0.049	0.840 \pm 0.176
iris	0.796 \pm 0.127	0.970 \pm 0.039	0.932 \pm 0.032	0.972 \pm 0.038	0.187 \pm 0.000	0.765 \pm 0.149	0.770 \pm 0.118	0.677 \pm 0.229
qsar	0.668 \pm 0.231	0.546 \pm 0.193	0.669 \pm 0.186	0.485 \pm 0.306	0.063 \pm 0.000	0.664 \pm 0.238	0.351 \pm 0.160	0.865 \pm 0.100
wdbc	0.821 \pm 0.029	0.647 \pm 0.283	0.909 \pm 0.068	1.000 \pm 0.000	0.591 \pm 0.000	0.853 \pm 0.096	0.307 \pm 0.170	0.935 \pm 0.036
# vio.	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0

D.2. Ablation Study

Table 16 shows the raw results of the ablation study on MLE. Original TAEGAN setting has the best score compared to all the other ablation settings, which are TAEGAN with one design component removed. The advantage is more obvious with more complicated downstream task (XGB).

Table 17 shows the raw results of the ablation study on fidelity metrics. Note that when uniform sampling instead of data sampling following logarithmic frequency is used, all fidelity metrics in all datasets are improved.

Table 15: Time used for training and generation respectively in seconds of different models on each dataset.

Dataset	Action	ARF	CTAB+	CTGAN	TDDPM	GReaT	TabSyn	TVAE	TAEGAN
adult	Train	258.758 \pm 55.030	787.379 \pm 3.334	753.259 \pm 104.080	285.153 \pm 0.410	10397.040 \pm 9.203	1199.823 \pm 146.744	1111.927 \pm 2.790	758.236 \pm 1.879
	Generate	41.029 \pm 0.363	0.429 \pm 0.001	0.112 \pm 0.001	63.388 \pm 0.083	138.023 \pm 0.205	2.409 \pm 0.010	0.357 \pm 0.005	2.204 \pm 0.079
bank	Train	121.480 \pm 39.164	737.314 \pm 0.138	544.578 \pm 62.697	252.016 \pm 0.266	10295.769 \pm 21.720	1865.473 \pm 418.665	878.170 \pm 122.998	832.752 \pm 0.931
	Generate	42.208 \pm 5.408	1.126 \pm 0.006	0.733 \pm 0.001	55.038 \pm 0.077	149.872 \pm 0.104	3.009 \pm 0.063	0.975 \pm 0.003	2.782 \pm 0.006
breast	Train	0.585 \pm 0.015	8.479 \pm 0.026	13.571 \pm 2.035	6.136 \pm 0.099	153.352 \pm 0.134	1037.126 \pm 281.166	6.340 \pm 0.925	37.559 \pm 0.480
	Generate	0.876 \pm 0.013	0.056 \pm 0.008	0.051 \pm 0.000	3.123 \pm 0.007	3.434 \pm 0.016	0.249 \pm 0.003	0.055 \pm 0.000	0.090 \pm 0.000
credit	Train	2.262 \pm 0.089	8.400 \pm 0.035	32.463 \pm 8.548	8.102 \pm 0.215	277.555 \pm 0.388	726.006 \pm 67.662	13.246 \pm 1.809	68.799 \pm 1.766
	Generate	2.198 \pm 0.088	0.043 \pm 0.000	0.035 \pm 0.000	4.526 \pm 0.007	5.845 \pm 0.008	0.167 \pm 0.003	0.041 \pm 0.000	0.133 \pm 0.001
diabetes	Train	1.100 \pm 0.094	8.524 \pm 0.407	20.414 \pm 2.831	5.799 \pm 1.191	130.793 \pm 0.077	758.140 \pm 41.333	7.944 \pm 1.272	54.576 \pm 0.720
	Generate	0.943 \pm 0.047	0.047 \pm 0.001	0.036 \pm 0.000	2.329 \pm 0.822	1.496 \pm 0.008	0.139 \pm 0.000	0.039 \pm 0.000	0.096 \pm 0.001
iris	Train	0.153 \pm 0.002	7.267 \pm 0.021	6.538 \pm 0.504	3.485 \pm 0.210	24.975 \pm 0.018	620.864 \pm 35.603	2.811 \pm 0.518	13.702 \pm 0.040
	Generate	0.690 \pm 0.010	0.033 \pm 0.006	0.016 \pm 0.000	6.208 \pm 2.124	0.360 \pm 0.015	0.098 \pm 0.002	0.016 \pm 0.001	0.039 \pm 0.000
qsar	Train	18.992 \pm 1.985	18.389 \pm 0.217	64.331 \pm 11.582	7.369 \pm 0.156	566.658 \pm 23.451	694.890 \pm 76.489	23.013 \pm 2.183	209.272 \pm 3.010
	Generate	2.842 \pm 0.012	0.206 \pm 0.006	0.192 \pm 0.000	2.825 \pm 0.826	46.712 \pm 3.062	0.336 \pm 0.005	0.203 \pm 0.001	0.506 \pm 0.070
wdbc	Train	5.344 \pm 0.860	10.795 \pm 0.089	24.175 \pm 7.507	4.249 \pm 0.056	265.340 \pm 2.411	631.546 \pm 68.070	9.356 \pm 1.236	109.288 \pm 0.061
	Generate	1.410 \pm 0.007	0.159 \pm 0.001	0.154 \pm 0.002	1.934 \pm 0.010	65.821 \pm 1.106	0.276 \pm 0.005	0.159 \pm 0.000	0.302 \pm 0.002
Avg.	Train	51.933	187.517	178.590	67.330	2660.705	1023.474	226.858	254.823
	Generate	10.147	0.302	0.208	15.776	47.157	0.952	0.270	0.798

Table 16: Results of ablation study on MLE.

ML	adult			credit			diabetes			Avg.			
	LG	RF	XGB	LG	RF	XGB	LG	RF	XGB	LG	RF	XGB	All
TAEGAN	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.002	0.909 \pm 0.001	0.820 \pm 0.015	0.819 \pm 0.025	0.833 \pm 0.014	0.874 \pm 0.010	0.860 \pm 0.021	0.855 \pm 0.010	0.867	0.861	0.866	0.865
w/o warmup	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.002	0.910 \pm 0.001	0.814 \pm 0.007	0.801 \pm 0.016	0.821 \pm 0.011	0.863 \pm 0.016	0.837 \pm 0.037	0.838 \pm 0.029	0.861	0.848	0.857	0.855
gen. in 2 steps	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.001	0.910 \pm 0.000	0.820 \pm 0.015	0.818 \pm 0.024	0.830 \pm 0.015	0.874 \pm 0.010	0.855 \pm 0.022	0.854 \pm 0.022	0.867	0.859	0.864	0.864
w/o log. freq.	0.906 \pm 0.001	0.904 \pm 0.002	0.910 \pm 0.001	0.822 \pm 0.023	0.817 \pm 0.014	0.817 \pm 0.025	0.876 \pm 0.009	0.856 \pm 0.012	0.851 \pm 0.004	0.868	0.859	0.859	0.862
$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$	0.905 \pm 0.001	0.903 \pm 0.001	0.909 \pm 0.001	0.804 \pm 0.008	0.809 \pm 0.032	0.798 \pm 0.042	0.870 \pm 0.010	0.863 \pm 0.014	0.850 \pm 0.012	0.859	0.858	0.852	0.857
w/o discrete noise	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.002	0.910 \pm 0.001	0.807 \pm 0.014	0.816 \pm 0.027	0.830 \pm 0.025	0.876 \pm 0.008	0.856 \pm 0.006	0.853 \pm 0.011	0.864	0.859	0.864	0.862
w/o pac	0.906 \pm 0.001	0.904 \pm 0.001	0.909 \pm 0.001	0.816 \pm 0.019	0.803 \pm 0.022	0.828 \pm 0.003	0.869 \pm 0.014	0.854 \pm 0.003	0.851 \pm 0.003	0.864	0.854	0.862	0.860
w/o info. loss	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.905 \pm 0.001	0.910 \pm 0.000	0.819 \pm 0.014	0.821 \pm 0.020	0.819 \pm 0.029	0.874 \pm 0.009	0.857 \pm 0.016	0.855 \pm 0.012	0.867	0.861	0.861	0.863
w/o interac. loss	0.907 \pm 0.001	0.904 \pm 0.003	0.909 \pm 0.001	0.819 \pm 0.016	0.819 \pm 0.016	0.833 \pm 0.017	0.873 \pm 0.009	0.860 \pm 0.019	0.852 \pm 0.014	0.866	0.861	0.865	0.864

Table 17: Results of ablation study on fidelity.

Metric	adult		credit		diabetes		Avg.	
	MD	CR	MD	CR	MD	CR	MD	CR
TAEGAN	0.958 \pm 0.002	0.919 \pm 0.002	0.968 \pm 0.003	0.934 \pm 0.007	0.929 \pm 0.008	0.946 \pm 0.001	0.952	0.933
w/o warmup	0.959 \pm 0.003	0.919 \pm 0.005	0.969 \pm 0.002	0.918 \pm 0.006	0.933 \pm 0.004	0.948 \pm 0.003	0.954	0.928
gen. in 2 steps	0.958 \pm 0.002	0.919 \pm 0.002	0.968 \pm 0.003	0.934 \pm 0.007	0.929 \pm 0.008	0.946 \pm 0.001	0.952	0.933
w/o log. freq.	0.968 \pm 0.000	0.932 \pm 0.000	0.970 \pm 0.004	0.935 \pm 0.007	0.932 \pm 0.007	0.948 \pm 0.001	0.957	0.938
$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$	0.963 \pm 0.002	0.922 \pm 0.003	0.967 \pm 0.004	0.931 \pm 0.007	0.931 \pm 0.011	0.945 \pm 0.002	0.953	0.933
w/o discrete noise	0.960 \pm 0.001	0.920 \pm 0.001	0.966 \pm 0.004	0.922 \pm 0.015	0.929 \pm 0.008	0.945 \pm 0.004	0.952	0.929
w/o pac	0.959 \pm 0.001	0.919 \pm 0.003	0.965 \pm 0.002	0.913 \pm 0.005	0.929 \pm 0.001	0.946 \pm 0.002	0.951	0.926
w/o info. loss	0.958 \pm 0.001	0.918 \pm 0.002	0.968 \pm 0.004	0.934 \pm 0.008	0.930 \pm 0.008	0.946 \pm 0.002	0.952	0.933
w/o interac. loss	0.958 \pm 0.002	0.919 \pm 0.002	0.968 \pm 0.003	0.934 \pm 0.007	0.929 \pm 0.009	0.946 \pm 0.002	0.952	0.933

TAEGAN