

Network user security and privacy solutions in the new era of artificial intelligence and GDPR

User Privacy in Mobility Data

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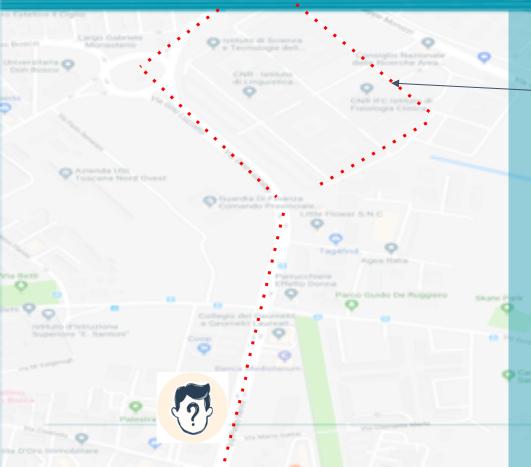
We are tracked everywhere and everytime



ESOF2020



Trajectories



Our movements are captured by location devices as trajectories

A **trajectory** is a temporal sequence of location points. For GPS they are in the form *(lat, long, time)* (43.7188461, 10.4228362, 27-Sett-2019 18:00.00)

We call **mobility data** the collections of trajectories of moving objects (e.g. persons, vessels, cars, trucks, animals etc) as collected by the service provider (e.g. phone company, app provider)

Mobility data analysis: benefits for the society

- + Climate Change: analyse transport data to reduce emissions
- + Health: monitoring and containing the outbreak.
- + Socio-economic and behavioural research
- + Support tourism monitoring and recommendation
- + Urban Planning: security, traffic control, public transportation management
- + many others!!



Mobility Data and Privacy

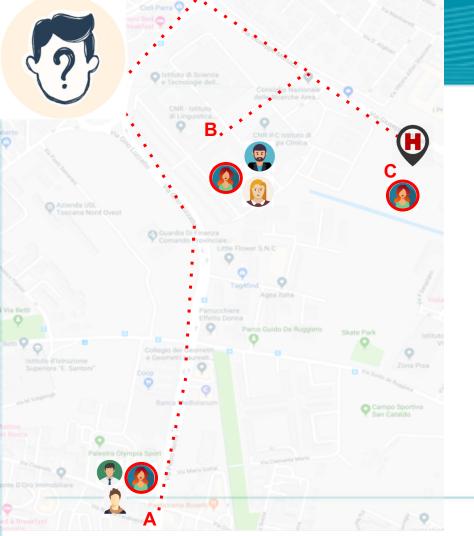
According to **GDPR**, location data are personal data (Article 4).

Location data become sensitive data when, from the analysis of movement, we can infer **sensitive information** like religious preferences or health status.



From location data, *even when de-identified*, it is **sometimes possible to infer** the identity of the person: **our tracks identify us**.

It has been shown that 4 spatio-temporal locations are sufficient to identify the 95% of mobile phone individuals individuals. Two points are sufficient to identify 50% of users(*)...20



De-identifying trajectories is not enough to protect privacy!

Linking location data with publicly available sources makes it possible to **re-identify the person!**



Re-identification case

FROM de-identified dataset of NY City Taxi TO identification of travellers using only public data

De-identified NY City Taxi rides released (pick-up, dropoff, time, fare amount, tips)

Someone mapped the information using public images of celebrities getting in or out of taxis.

They used this information to isolate journey details for Bradley Cooper and Jessica Alba.

BRADLEY COOPER

JULY 8, 2013 • 7:34 PM - 7:44 PM 376 GREENWICH ST. TO 13 BANK ST. \$9.00 FARE • CASH; UNKNOWN TIP • @SPLASH People can do the same for a relative or a colleague with a small amount of auxiliary knowledge, allowing anyone to figure out the locations to which a given individual has travelled.

→ We know the tips given and where they stopped

The data de-identification sometimes is not enough!



https://gawker.com/the-public-nyc-taxicab-database-that-accidentally-track-1646724546

We live in a world with highly interlinked data



Multiple Aspects Trajectory Management and Analysis H2020-MSCA-RISE-17 GA 777695

We study methods for analysing trajectory data linked to several additional aspects (e.g. social media, weather, traffic conditions, news, etc).

We consider a privacy - by - design approach where new anonymization methods need to be developed for highly linked data

We are assisted by an Independent Ethics Advisor - Prof. Bettina Berendt - to support us on ethics issues related to the analysis of these data



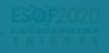
This project has received funding from the European Commission's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement N. 777695. The content of this presentation reflects only the author's view and the Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

Privacy - by - design



New mobility data anonymization methods that preserve the privacy Under some conditions, from the anonymized dataset it is not possible to re-identify the individual.

- K-anonymity/I-diversity/t-closeness
- Obfuscation
- Differential Privacy
- ... many others



The privacy debate

Should we renounce to our privacy for the public good (e.g. COVID)?



Put in other words, which is a good trade off between privacy and data utility?

In many cases we can **preserve the privacy of the individuals** while still benefiting the society, thanks to new privacy preserving technologies, algorithms and analysis methods

The role of the new technologies and the advancements of research

new technologies increase the privacy preservation

new technologies increase the reidentification risk



Collect as little data as possible



COVID -19: tracing apps use the Bluetooth Exposure Notification \rightarrow no trajectories, no location, no personal data, encrypted IDs, only information about a possible exposure to positive individuals.

This is the minimum information we need for the objective of COVID contact tracing.

Sometimes we just need to apply a kind of Occam razor

concept to data collection and analysis!



Creating Trust circle



We need to create trust in technology: positive circle!



Ethics: in the law and beyond the law (*)



The laws that protect data (such as the GDPR) embody many ethical principles

 \rightarrow giving users access to their data, deleting data on request, respecting consent and purpose limitation

.... but just because something is legal, doesn't mean it's ethical!

 \rightarrow you may get consent from data subjects for a processing of data with a deeply unethical goal.

We need to look at the bigger picture of the goals and methods of mobility data analysis. -- "Ethics by design?" --



(*) Thanks to the contribution of our IEA Prof. Bettina Berendt



Check out MASTER next events!

Data Science for Mobility summer school

To be held in Santorini in April 2021 (.... depending on the COVID restrictions...)

with an interesting panel on Emerging issues on mobility data science (including Privacy and Ethics)

http://master-school.isti.cnr.it



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