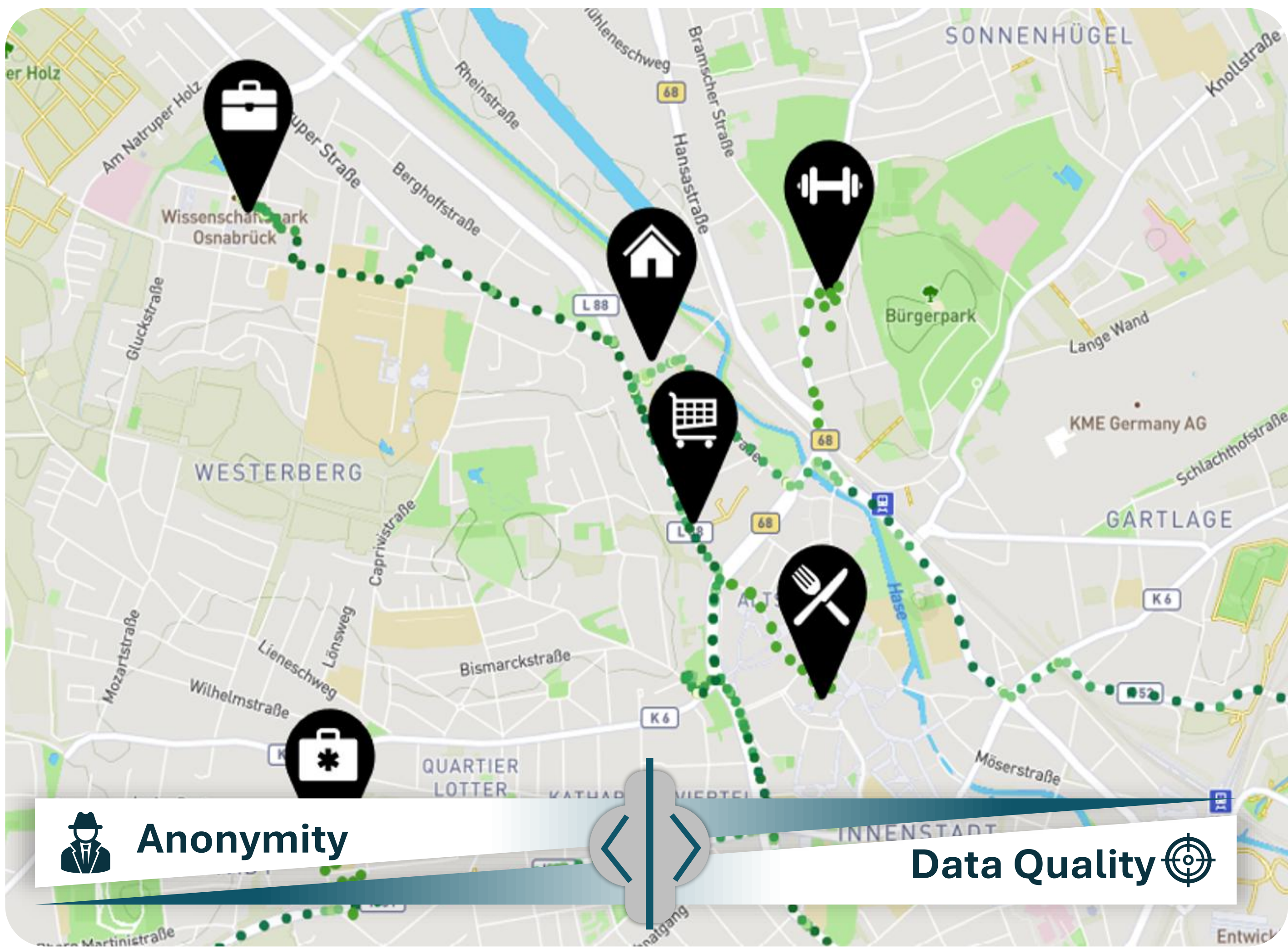


# Modularized Anonymization of Mobility Data



## Privacy and Mobility Data

### A Trip is Worth a 1000 Words

- Personal movement data contains sensitive information that is not relevant for traffic analysis, such as :
- Place of residence and work
  - Places of residence of acquaintances, friends, and relatives
  - Shopping behavior
  - Means of transportation
  - Doctor visits (medical history)
- This is why purpose-specific data reduction and anonymization are necessary. This provides results such as :
- ten people traveled from origin A to destination B



While data reduction strengthens anonymity, it can also significantly degrade data quality and, in some cases, render the data unusable. Managing this trade-off is essential.

## Anonymization Toolkit Enabling Modular Usage

### Problem

- Anonymization depends on the use case and can be diverse and multi-stage
- Processes are often complex, opaque and hidden in algorithms
- Mobility data (“trips”/“trajectories”) should be anonymized close to the source

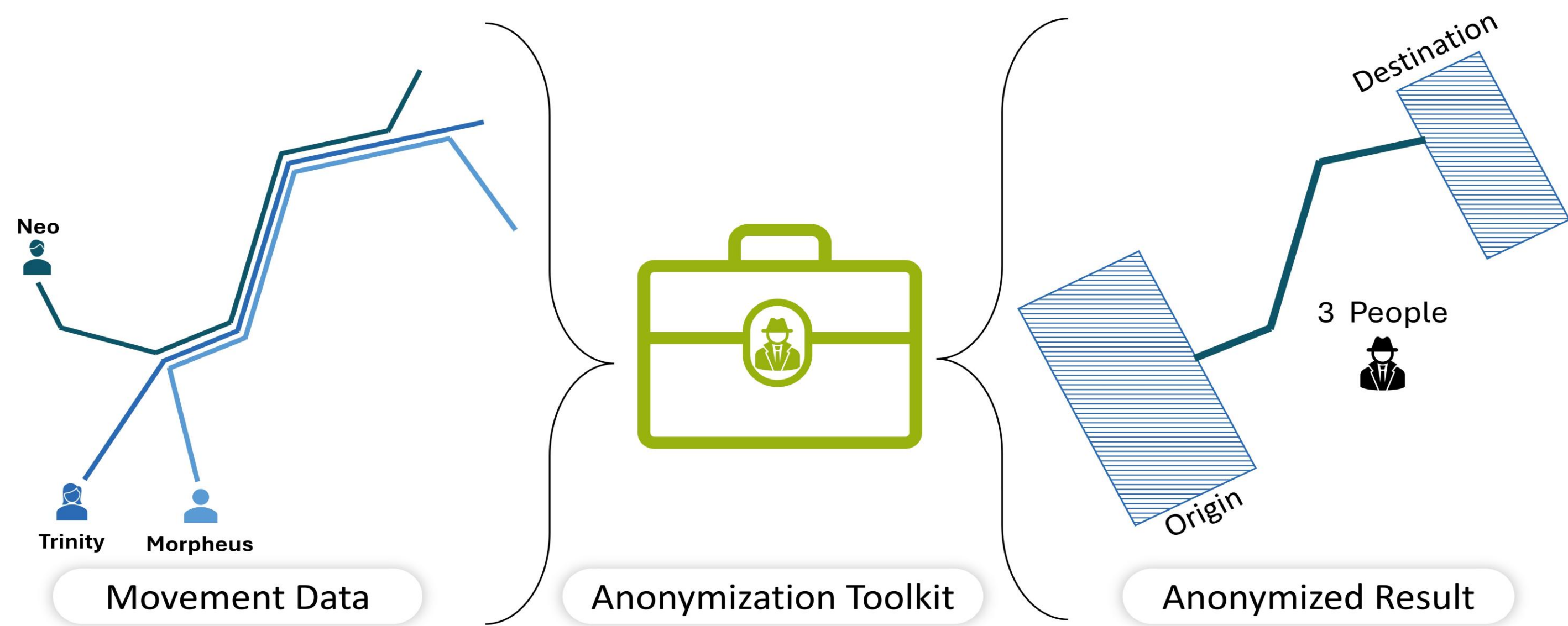
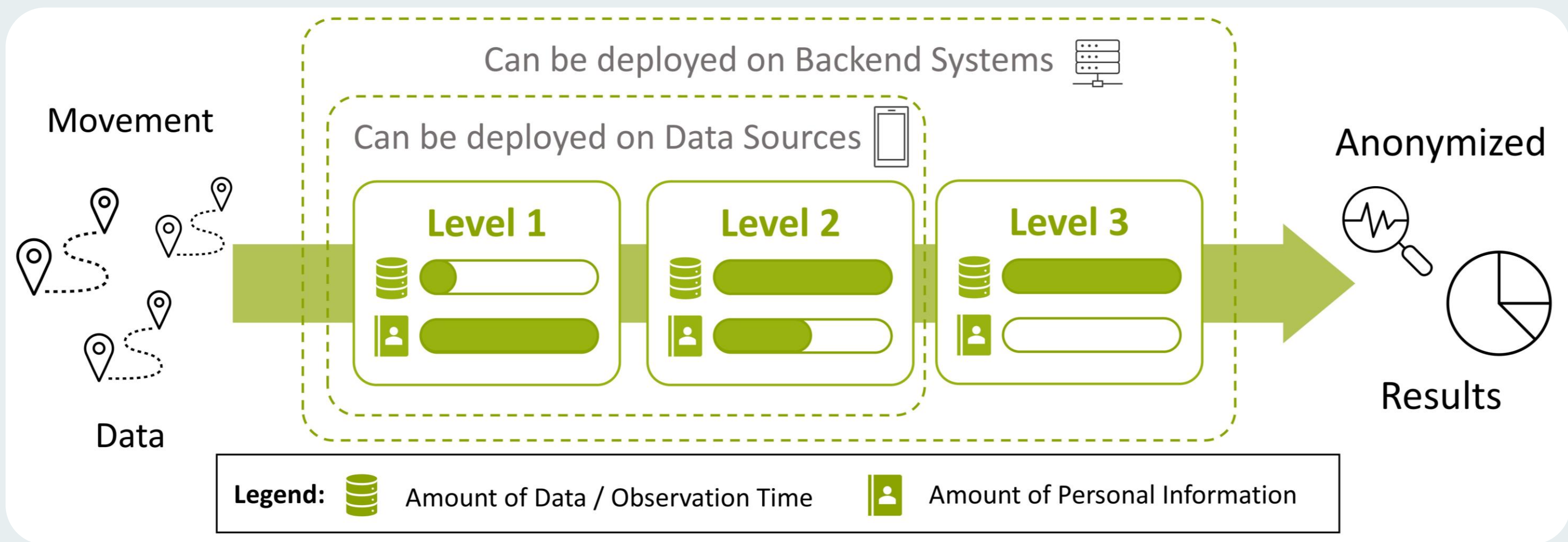
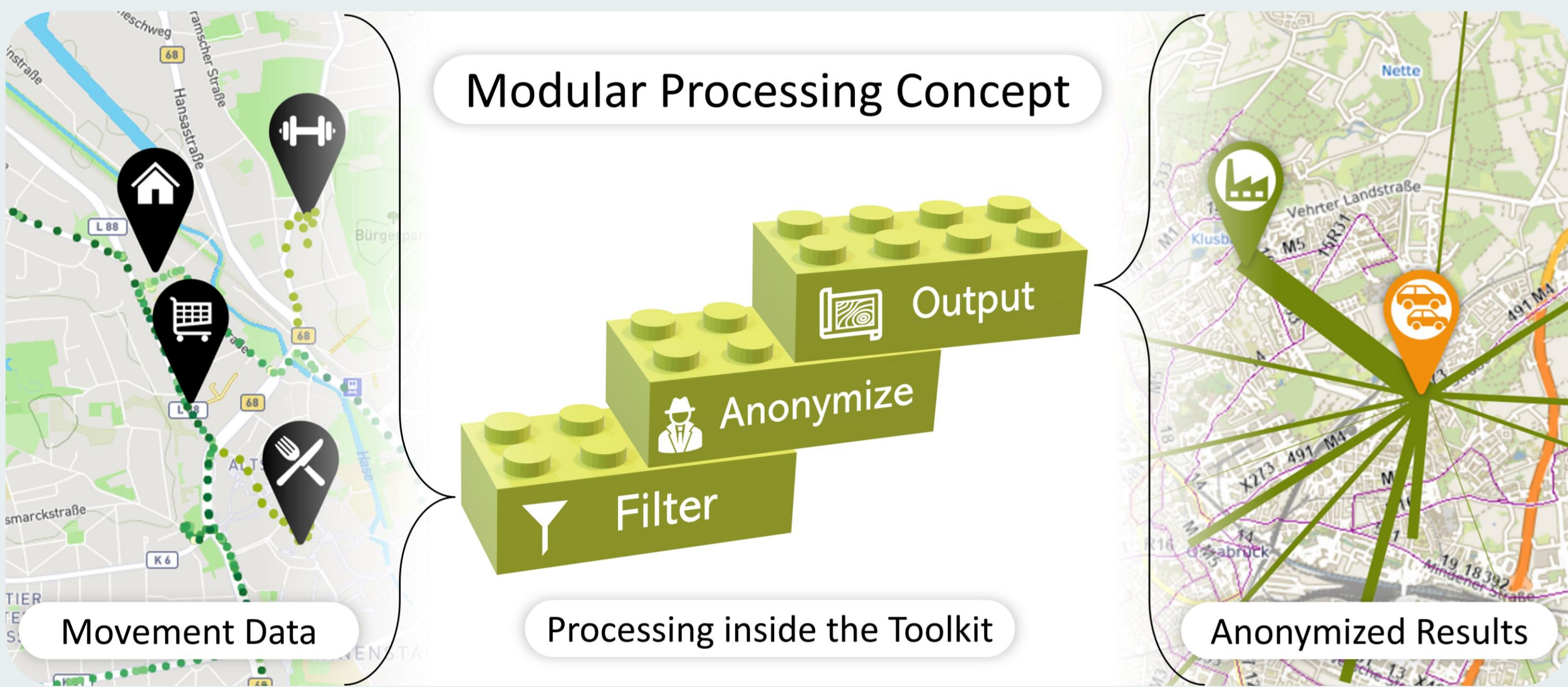
### Solution

- Modular Anonymization Toolkit
- Tools and evaluation methods as modules for recurring anonymization techniques

### Architecture

- Module coupling concept enables uniform, system- and language-independent communication
- Modules are portable and can be used on different platforms
- Complexity level model defines the application levels of the modules.

- Level 1:** Single-trip operations (e.g., filtering)
- Level 2:** Multiple trips by a single person (e.g., pattern analysis)
- Level 3:** Multiple trips by multiple people (e.g., k-anonymization)
- Modules of levels 1 and 2 can be deployed on the edge to be applied close to the data source before any data transfer.
- Modules of Level 3 group and aggregate data to generate anonymized datasets.



## Processing in Modular Flows Step by Step, Modular per Use Case

- The anonymization of data is a complex, multi-step process that requires combining different methods depending on the use case
- The Anonymization toolkit is built for users with varying levels of technical knowledge and designed to be as transparent and understandable as possible
- Graphical flow editor based on the low-code tool Node-RED
  - Anonymization methods as individual building blocks
  - Users can select, string together, and connect them
  - The result is a so-called “flow”→ a sequence of anonymization steps
- Modules generate an intermediate datasets for before-and-after analysis in geodata visualization tools
  - Simplified parameterization of individual modules
  - Increased comprehensibility of the effects of individual modules on the data at hand
- Additional traffic-specific modules:
  - District Mapping
  - Time Slot Mapping
  - Common Places Analysis/Filtering
  - Differential Privacy
  - K-Anonymity
  - ...

**Publications**

- Christian Fries, Jan Kettler, Thorsten Paßfeld, Ralf Tönjes and Christian Kray, „Quantifying the Impact of k-Anonymizing Trajectory Data on Common Traffic Management Use Cases“, 33<sup>rd</sup> ACM SIGSPATIAL, Minneapolis, USA, 2025 (accepted)

