# Anonymization of longitudinal demographic data

### Jiří Novák



- University of Zürich
- University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland
- Swiss Data Anonymization Competence Center

BACKGROUND: Longitudinal data analysis, which involves repeated observations of individuals, is valuable source of information, but limited by data protection laws.

Techniques like Statistical Disclosure Control and Synthetic data generation are essential for safe data use. However, there's a notable research gap for longitudinal data, particularly in fields like health and mobile traffic, where data must often be detailed for meaningful analysis.

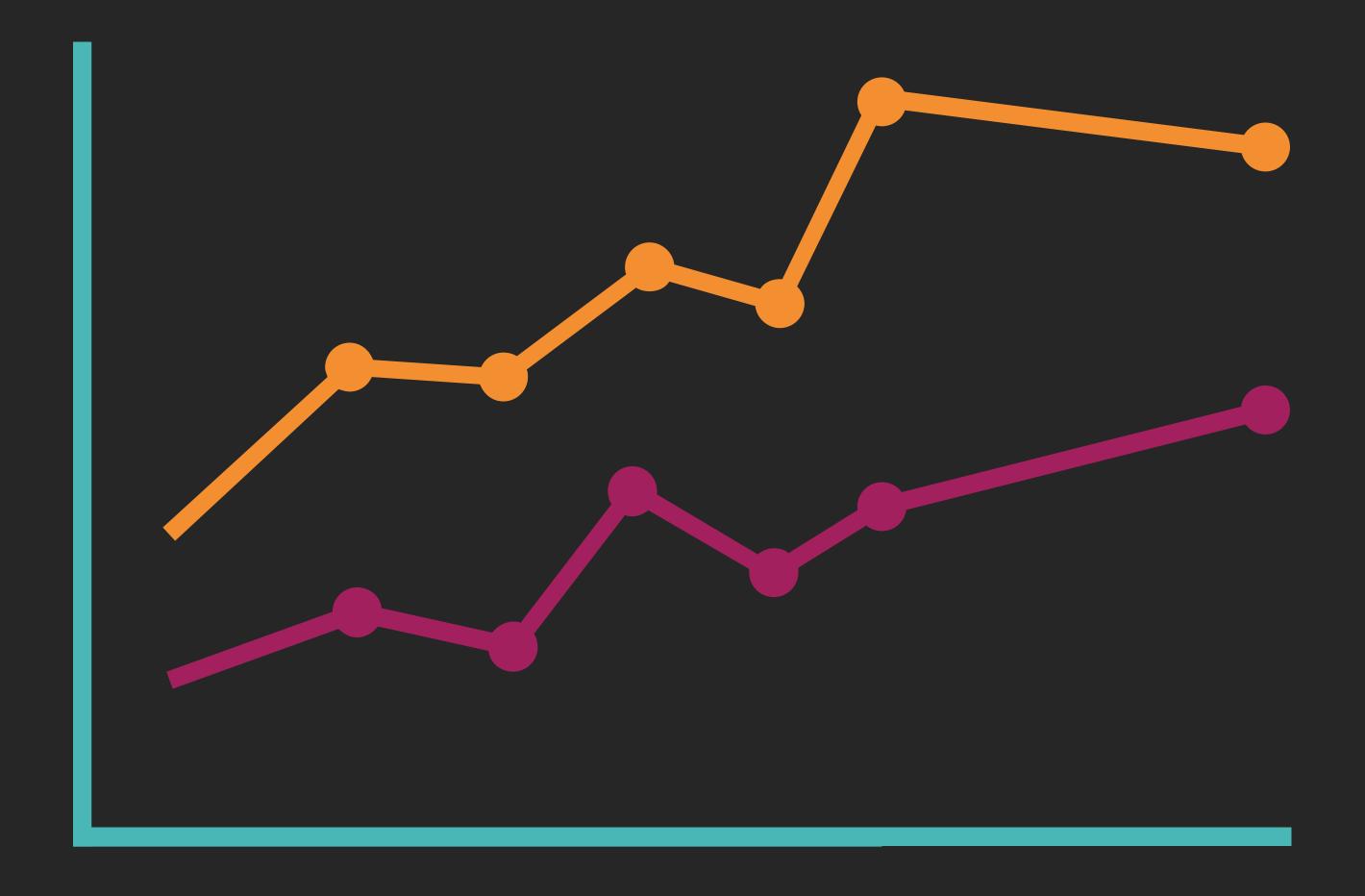
#### **METHODS**

- 1. Collected [what] from [population]
- 2. Tested it with X process.
- 3. Illustrate your methods if you can.
- 4. Try a flowchart!

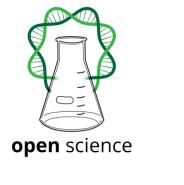
#### **RESULTS**

- Graph/table with essential results only.
- All the other correlations in the ammo bar.

Main finding goes here, translated into plain English. Emphasize the important words.



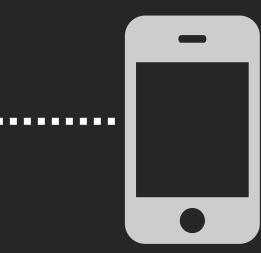
Visualize your findings with an image, graphic, or a key figure.



#### Open Science, Open Access, Open Data

- Research data that results from publicly funded research should be
- findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable ('FAIR principles')
- > therefore replicable, transparent, trustworthy
- > as open as possible, as closed as necessary
- Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/790 on access to and preservation of scientific information





Take a picture to download

## **AMMO BAR**

# Delete this and replace it with your...

- Extra Graphs
- Extra Correlation tables
- Extra Figures
- Extra nuance that you're worried about leaving out.
- Keep it messy! This section is just for you.

#### Acknowledgments

• This work was funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation with grant number 211751: "Harnessing event and longitudinal data in industry and health sector through privacy preserving technologies".





