



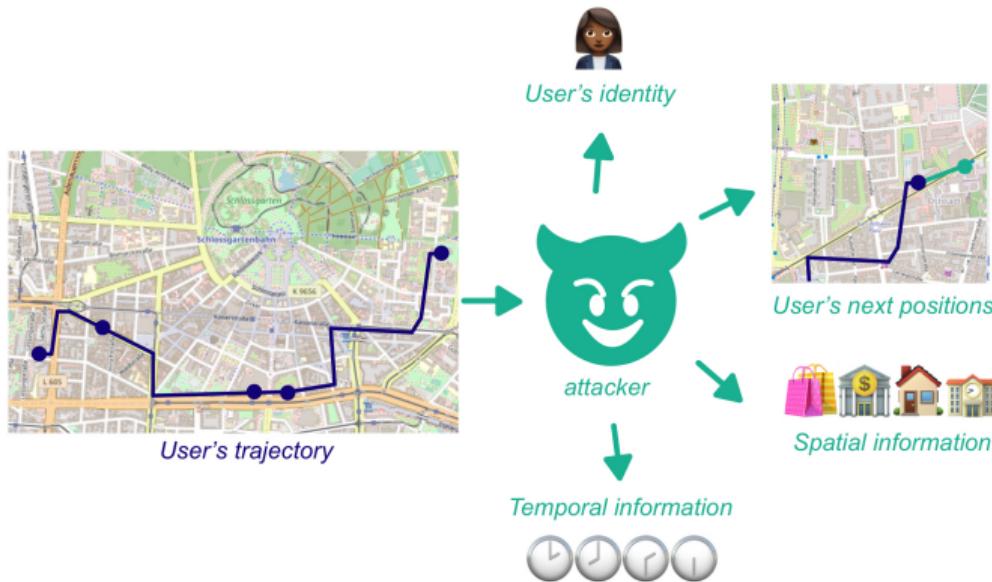
Publishing Trajectories: A Study on Privacy Protection

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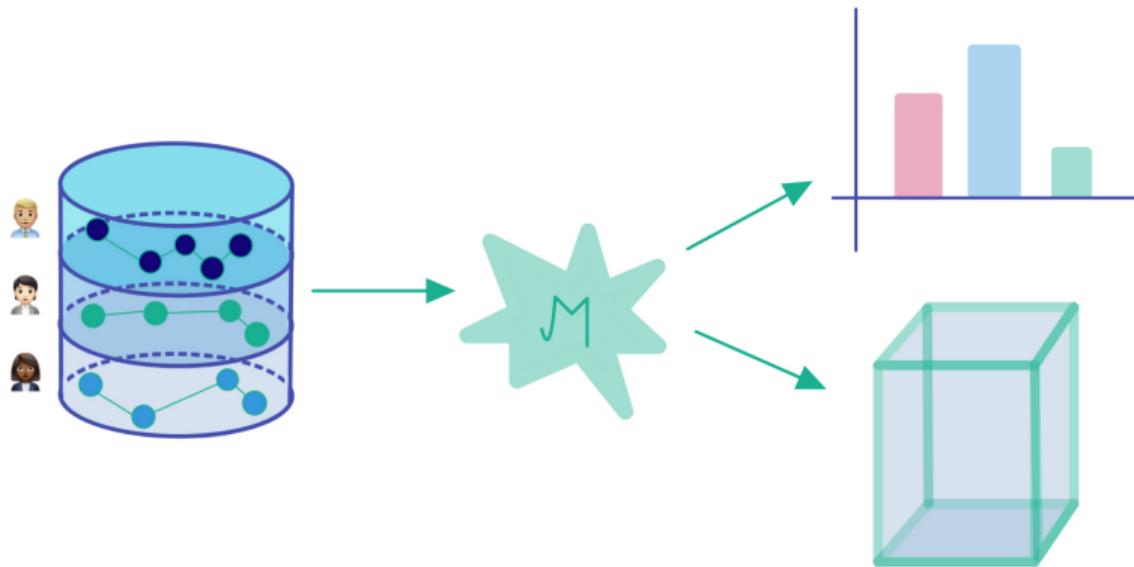
October 14, 2025

Motivation

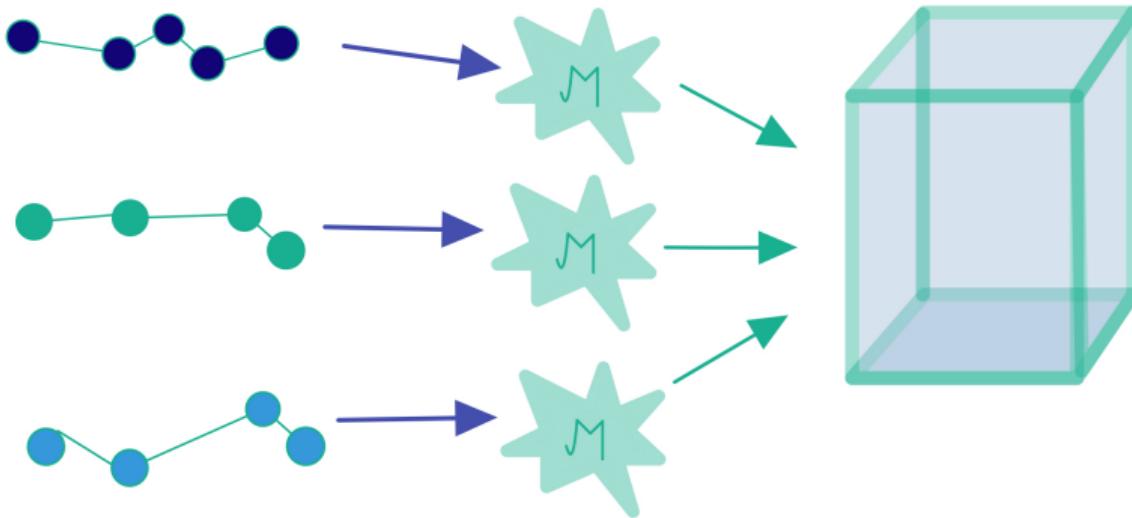
“Privacy is one the biggest problems in this new electronic age”- Andy Grove (former INTEL Ceo)



Statistical Disclosure Control



Statistical Disclosure Control



Model

Trajectories

Raw Trajectories



Semantic Trajectories



$$T = (x_1, y_1, t_1) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (x_n, y_n, t_n)$$

POI

Properties



Easy re-identification

Diversity & Uniqueness

$$\Delta(f) := \max_{\|D, D'\|_1=1} \|f(D) - f(D')\|_1$$

$$D = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} T_1 : & p_1^{(1)} & p_2^{(1)} & \dots & p_{m_1}^{(1)} \\ T_2 : & p_1^{(2)} & p_2^{(2)} & \dots & p_{m_2}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ T_r : & p_1^{(r)} & p_2^{(r)} & \dots & p_{m_r}^{(r)} \end{array} \right),$$

High dimensional

Scalability problems

Correlation



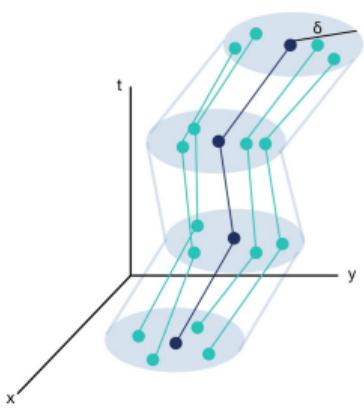
Streaming context



Privacy Notions in SDC

Syntactic Notions

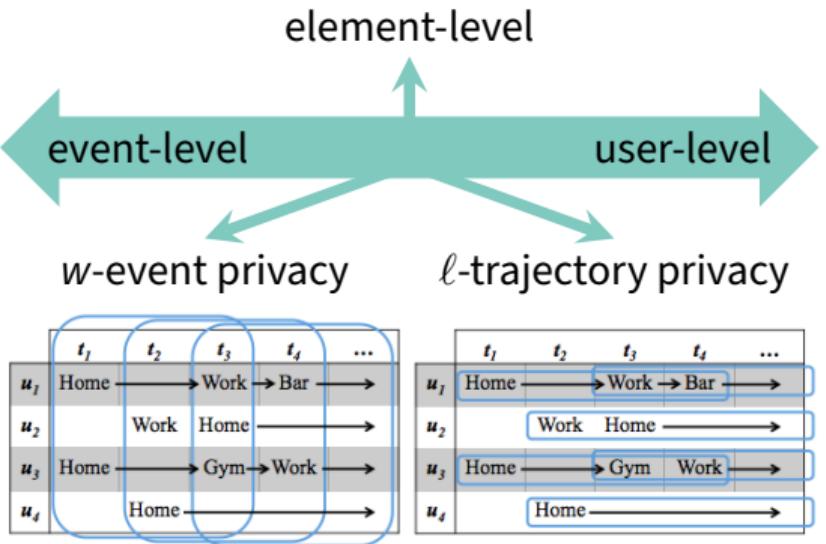
Database properties



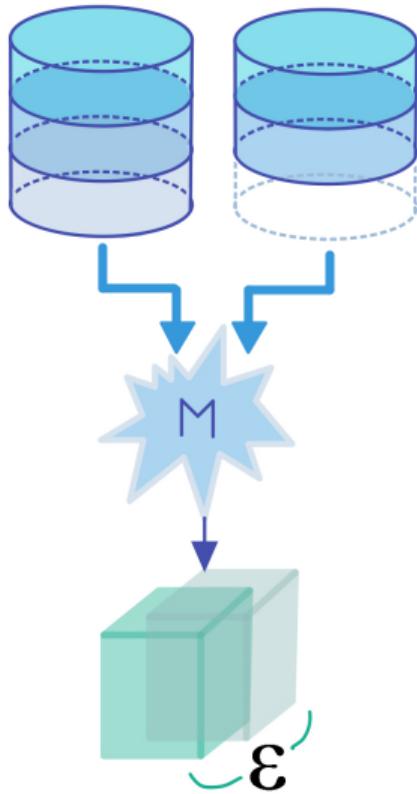
- k -anonymity
- l -diversity
- t -closeness
- Attribute Privacy

Semantic Notions

ϵ -differential privacy



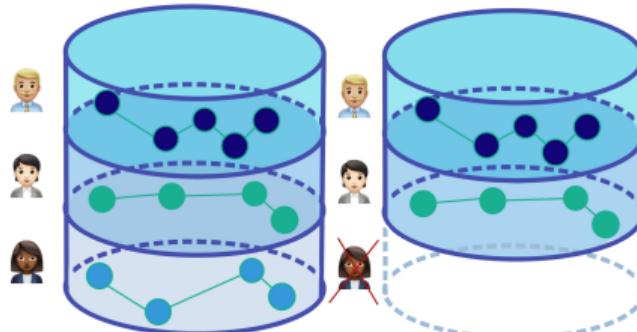
Differential Privacy



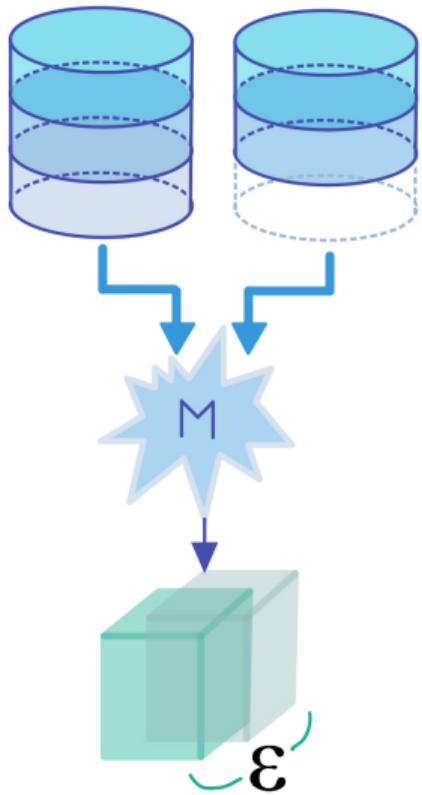
ϵ -Differential Privacy

A randomized algorithm M is said to be ϵ -differentially private if for all neighboring databases D, D' and all $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \text{Range}(M)$,

$$\mathbb{P}\{M(D) \in \mathcal{S}\} \leq e^\epsilon \mathbb{P}\{M(D') \in \mathcal{S}\}.$$

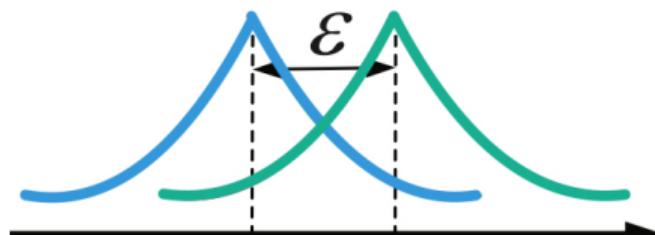


Differential Privacy



Privacy Loss (by observing r)

$$\mathcal{L}_{M(D)||M(D')}^r = \ln \left(\frac{\mathbb{P}(M(D) = r)}{\mathbb{P}(M(D') = r)} \right)$$



Sensitivity

ℓ_1 -sensitivity

The ℓ_1 -sensitivity of a function $f: \mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{X}|} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is:

$$\Delta(f) := \max_{\|D, D'\|_1=1} \|f(D) - f(D')\|_1$$

UNBOUNDED SENSITIVITIES!!

outliers and huge noise

S-O-T-A analysis

Privacy Notion	Classification	Ref.	Correct DP notion		Properties		Utility Metrics		Realism assurance							
			Mech.	Laplace	Exponential	Unb. loc. univ.	Realism	Total data preserv.	SM: Euclidean	SM: Hausdorff	SM: Other	Other	Loc. visit counts	Freq. seq.	Spatial density	Other
ϵ -DP*	Exploration tree	[107]	•	○	✗	✓	✗	•	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
		[15, 16]	•	○	✗	✗	✗	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
		[30]	•	○	✗	✗	✗	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
	Sequence tree	[123]	✗	●	○	✗	✗	✗	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
		[121]	✗	●	○	✗	✗	✗	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
		[117]	✗	●	○	✗	✗	✗	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Trajectory count	[120]	✗	●	○	✗	✓	✓	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
	Tree + Markov Random centroid	[10]	✗	●	○	✗	✓	✗	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	○
		[19, 57]	✗	●	●	✗	✓	✗	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
	k -means	[70]	✗	●	●	✗	✓	✗	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
$(0, \delta)$ -DP	Hilbert curves	[54]	✗	●	●	✗	✓	✗	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○
	Universal clustering	[122]	✗	●	○	✗	✓	✗	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Sampling + interpolation	[91]	○	○	✗	✓	✗	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
ϵ -LDP	Perturbation	[24]	○	●	✓	✓	✓	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○

Privacy Limitations

Inherent properties of trajectory data

Correlation
leads to
filtering attacks
&
physical models
attacks
&
fake trajectory
detection

Problems of current proposals

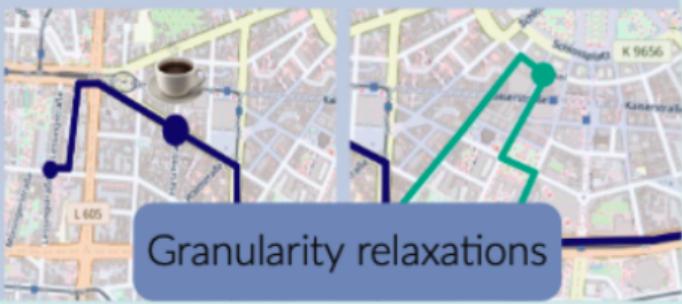
streaming context

Bayesian
inference

not all dimensions
are
protected

Wrong proofs
& sensitivities

Granularity relaxations



Utility limitations

Inherent properties
of trajectory data

Sparseness
leads to
Unavoidable
data lost
&
high sensitivities

High
dimensionality

Problems of current proposals

Impossible
trajectories

Small universe
of locations

Ignoring
the temporal
dimension

Weird trajectory
patterns

Utility metrics
are not
representative



Conclusions and Future Research

