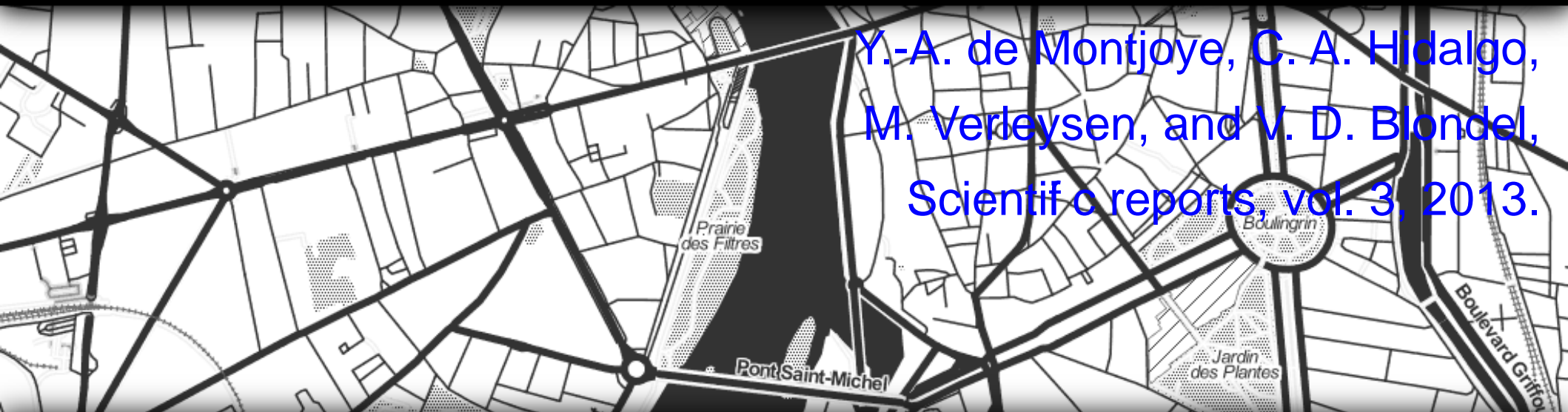




Unique in the Crowd

The privacy bounds of human mobility



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Summary

- Modern technology is challenging individual privacy.
- Examined data containing human location traces
- Defining uniqueness of human mobility : the number of points ρ needed to uniquely identify the mobility trace of an individual

Summary

A grayscale map of Paris, France, showing a dense network of streets. The map is partially obscured by a dark horizontal band at the top and a semi-transparent white box containing text. Street names visible include Boulevard, Rue de Sébastopol, Jardin de Compans-Cafarelli, Honoré Serres, Rue Matabiau, Rue de Bayard, Allée de Barcelonne, Pont Saint-Michel, des Plantes, and Grifon.

- Most people do not have the same pattern of movement
- Four random points could identify 95 % of the traces, making human mobility highly unique
- Outside data could be linked to an individual



Summary

- Uniqueness remains high in lower temporal resolution
- Uniqueness remains high in lower spatial resolution
- Data in anonymity is not really anonymous

Appreciation



- Laid strong foundation for future work
- Quantitative approach used. Stated a clear definition of uniqueness and specified how factors that matters contribute to the results.
- Definition and finding can be used in future work and real world projects

Appreciation



- Not stopping in the current dataset ; discussed what if we have a dataset with lower resolution
- Thus, answering the question that if it is possible to make it less unique by collecting data in a less accurate way – probably not

Drawback – about the dataset

- They did not provide the details of the dataset
- Failed to specify how to tell different users : are they recording each user's number ?
- This is rather important, for example, in an internet dataset we may distinguish users by ip address ; however, different users may share the same ip address

Drawback – about the dataset

- Only one dataset used. No compare, no contrast
- It would be better to show the results from other sorts of dataset, such as mobile internet
- What about other western countries ? And less developed countries ?



Question

- Now that we know human mobility is rather unique, is there a new way to collect data that significantly decrease the uniqueness of individual moving trace ? If there is, how shall we make us less likely to be tracked ?



The End

Thank you !