Session 5: innovative methods for statistical data production Measuring the adoption of disruptive digital technologies by government, industry, and citizens

Mr. Ronald Jansen, Chief, Data Innovation and Capacity Branch, United Nations Statistics Division, New York

Overview

- 1. EXAMPLE: MOBILE PHONE DATA
- 2. UNCEBD AND UN GLOBAL PLATFORM
- **3.** PRIVACY PRESERVING TECHNIQUES
- 4. TRAINING & SKILLS
- 5. REGIONAL HUB IN BRAZIL
- 6. OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND DATA SCIENCE

Use of Mobile Phone Data for Official Statistics

Active Positioning

- Obtaining real-time location of the mobile device
- Usually requires consent from the phone owner



GPS precision (accuracy: ~10 m) and 3G MPS (~200 m using trilateration)

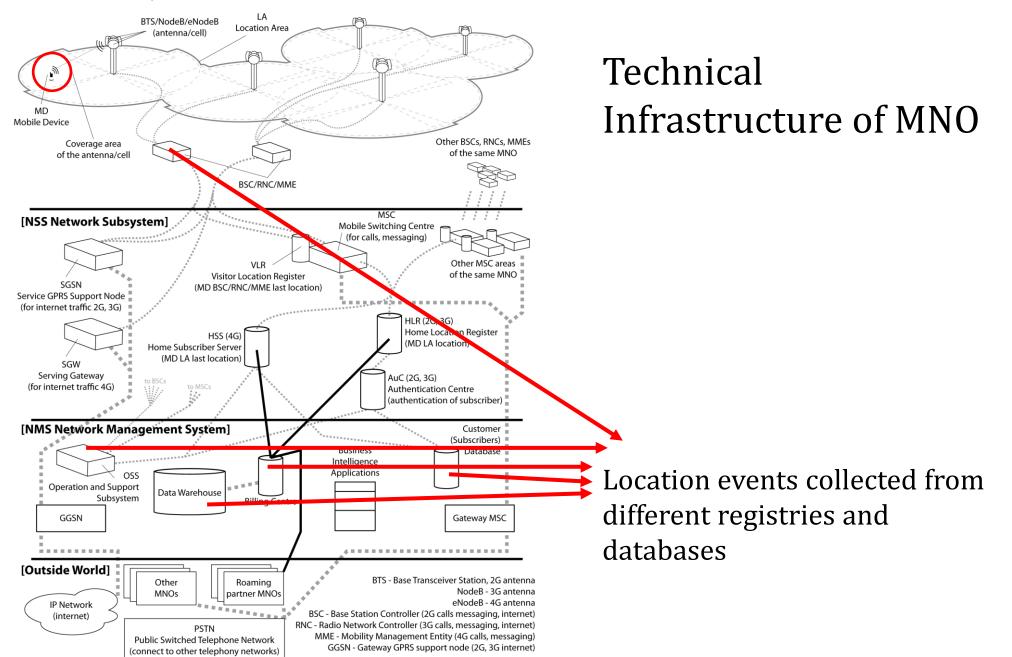
Passive Positioning

- Retrieving stored records of the activities of mobile devices from the mobile operator networks or app developers' databases
- Digital geographical footprint left by the mobile device users
 - CDR Call Detail Records:
 - Outgoing calls, messages (avg 2-3 CDR/subsc/day)
 - Incoming calls, messages (avg 2-3 CDR/subsc/day)
 - Roaming data the source for outbound data
 - Internet traffic (DDR/IPDR) (avg 150 DDR/subsc/day)

Location Area updates

Other network data (handover data, network probes, etc.)

[BSS Base Station Subsystem]



Forms of Passive Positioning Data

- Domestic data home subscribers
- Outbound roaming home subscribers abroad
- Inbound roaming foreign subscribers

Additional Data

- Geographic antennae reference data (needed for inbound roaming and domestic data)
- CRM data (demography, phone usage, customer value, average phone bill, etc.)
- Mobile banking (if SIM card connected to banking account)

Applications

Tourism statistics

- Number of trips & Number of unique travellers
- Duration of the visit in a destination country / in sub-regions
- Breakdown by the country of origin for foreign tourists

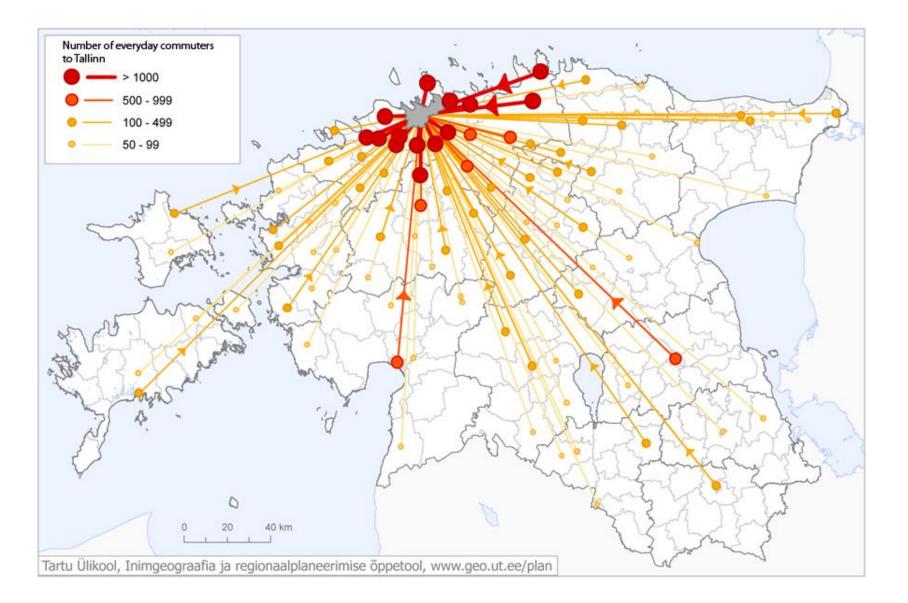
Transportation statistics

- Origin-destination matrices with hourly and daily travel numbers
- Identification of everyday commuting patterns
- Actual distance travelled

Population statistics

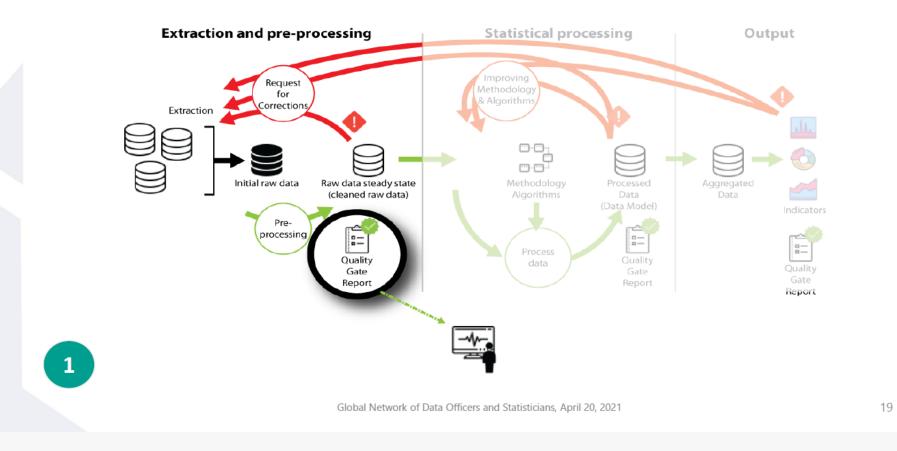
- Identification of workplace, school, secondary home, and other regular locations
- Internal migration based on the change of the residences within the country
- Temporary population (hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Commuters to Tallinn



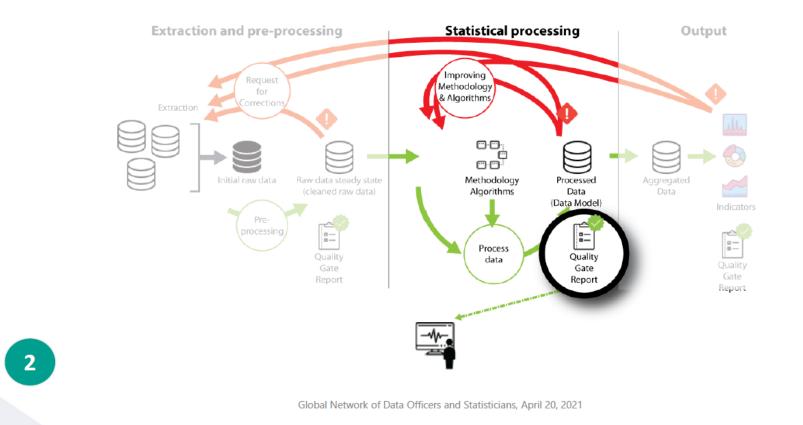


Quality Gate 1 – Raw Data



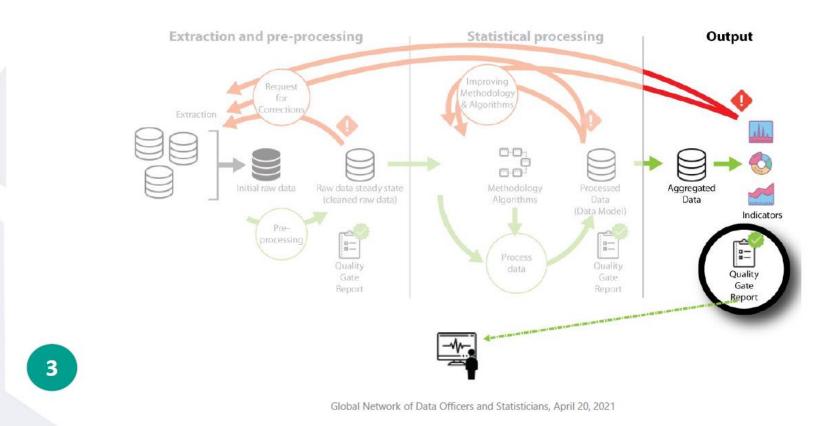


Quality Gate 2 – Modelled Data





Quality Gate 3 – Output Data





Guiding principles to maintain public trust in the use of mobile operator data for policy purposes

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¹ United Nations Statistics Division
² Positium
³ Statistics Estonia
⁴ Flowminder
⁵ GSMA
⁶ University of Tokyo

⁷ International Telecommunication Union

Partners in mobile phone data project

Mobile Network Operator Vodafone Telia, Elisa, Tele2 Government Mobile Network Regulator Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (the Gambia) National Data Protection Authority Ghanaian Data Protection Commission

Intermediary Service Provider

- Positium
- Flowminder
- University of Tokyo

National Statistical Office

- Statistics Estonia
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Gambia Bureau of Statistics

Five Principles to ensure trust

Following the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Necessity and proportionality (Fit-for-purpose)



Professional independence



Privacy protection



Commitment to quality



International comparability

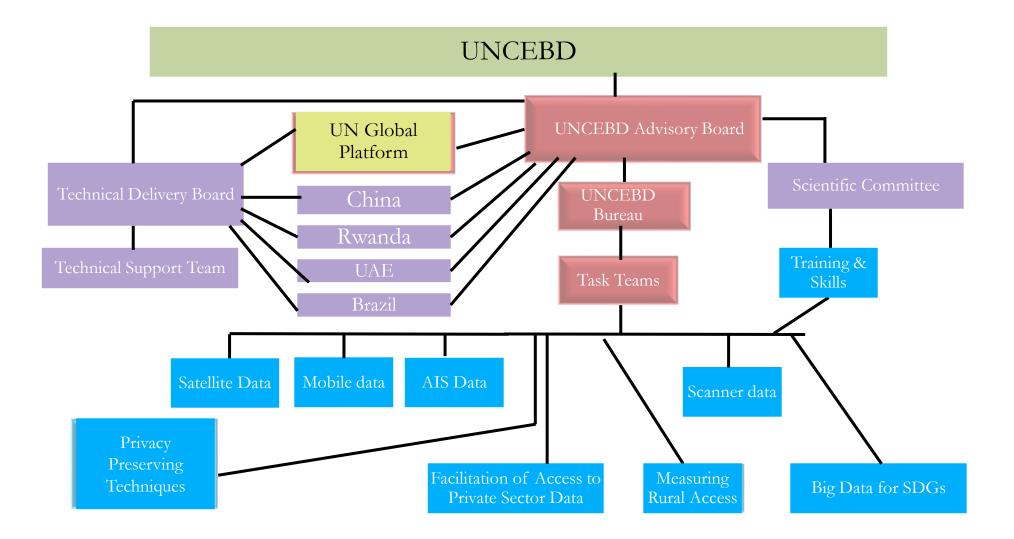
UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and data science for official statistics

- Created in March 2014 by the UN Statistical Commission
- Mandated to give direction to the use of Big Data for Official Statistics
- Inter-governmental body with 31 countries and 16 international organizations
- Collaboration of more than 300 experts from all stakeholder communities



21/11/2021

United Nations Statistics Division





Mobile Phone Data

Task Team of the UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics

Home > Task Teams > Mobile Phone Data

Introduction

The statistical community has the obligation of exploring the use of new data sources, such as Big Data, to meet the expectation of the society for enhanced products and improved and more efficient ways of working. Use of Big Data could also support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by improving timeliness, frequency, detail and relevance of indicators without compromising their impartiality and methodological soundness. The reports of the UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD) to the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2015/4, E/CN.3/2016/6, E/CN.3/2017/7, E/CN.3/2018/8 and E/CN.3/2019/27) provide additional background to the work of the task teams.

Mobile phones are used by large parts of the population in all parts of the world, and it is thus expected that Mobile Phone data could fill data gaps worldwide. In its 2018 "Moscuring the Information Society.

Publications

Handbook on the use of Mobile Phone data for Official Statistics

Events

Oman's Experience in Utilizing Mobile Positioning Data for Official Statistics Virtual Webinar
12 Apr 2021

Handbooks – areas of focus

1) Tourism	2) Migration	3) Dynamic
statistics	statistics	population
(lead: Indonesia)	(Lead: Georgia)	(lead: Positium)
 4) Transport and commuting statistics (lead: World Bank) 	5) Information society indicators (lead: ITU)	6) Displacement in disaster context (lead: University of Tokyo)

UNBigData

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Privacy Preserving Techniques

Task Team of the UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics

Home > Task Teams > Privacy Preserving Techniques

Introduction

The Privacy Preserving Techniques Task Team (PPTTT) is advising the UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD) on Big Data on developing the data policy framework for governance and information management of the global platform, specifically around supporting privacy preserving technique.

😁 Membership

Members have substantial experience and expertise in encryption techniques, algorithms and products/services. The membership will be reviewed annually.

Workstreams

The team's work spans multiple valuable workstreams:

1. UN Handbooks

(first published in 2018)

2. Exchange of Experience

(for example application of PPT in COVID-19 response activities in 2020)

3. Training Courses

(in partnership with openmined.org)

4. Experimentation

(UN GP infrastructure + PET technologies)

5. Promotion

(participation in events and other projects)

6. Building PPT Community of Practice in Official Statistics





The Balancing Act

We continually play the game of balancing data usability and security:

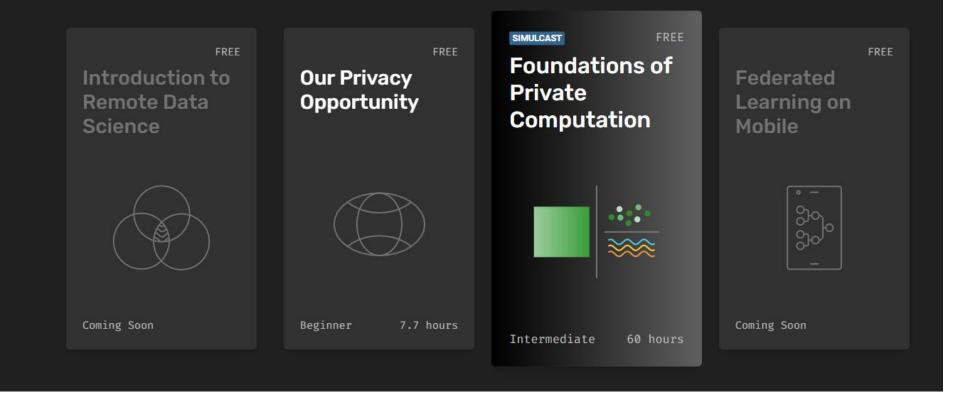
PPTs *do not solve* the balancing act of security, privacy and data use in and of themselves, but offer risk mitigation that may be the difference between a project nogo and go.





What You'll Learn

In this series of courses, you'll learn how privacy is impacting every industry and how to build real-world products with privacy-preserving AI technology.



Sign In Sign Up

Training, Competencies and Capacity Development

Task Team of the UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics

Home > Task Teams > Training, Competencies and Capacity Development

Introduction

The statistical community has the obligation of exploring the use of new data sources, such as Big Data, to meet the

🕒 Download Terms of Reference

expectation of the society for enhanced products and improved and more efficient ways of working. Big Data could also support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals by improving timeliness and relevance of indicators. This should go without compromising their impartiality and methodological soundness.

Big Data is by definition different from traditional data sources currently used by National Statistical Systems (NSSs) requiring the development of new methodologies. Big Data sources pose challenges regarding methodology, quality assurance, technology, security, privacy and legal matters. This means that new skill sets are necessary. Some of which could be hired temporarily, others will need to become an integral part of the institution. It is up to the senior management to decide what will be done by the institute itself and what will be outsourced. Most likely, the statistical institute will need to build long-term partnerships with private sector, academia.and Unified Nations Statistics Division research institutes to successfully work with new data sources and new technologies.

Recent Events

6th International Conference on Big Data

Session 10 - Training in use of new data sources and new technologies - Sep 2020

- Why teaching Big Data?
 Christophe Bontemps, SIAP
- Big Data training courses in STI Korea

Jeongran Kim, Jaemin Na, STI Korea

 Big Data Training in a Post-Covid Environment

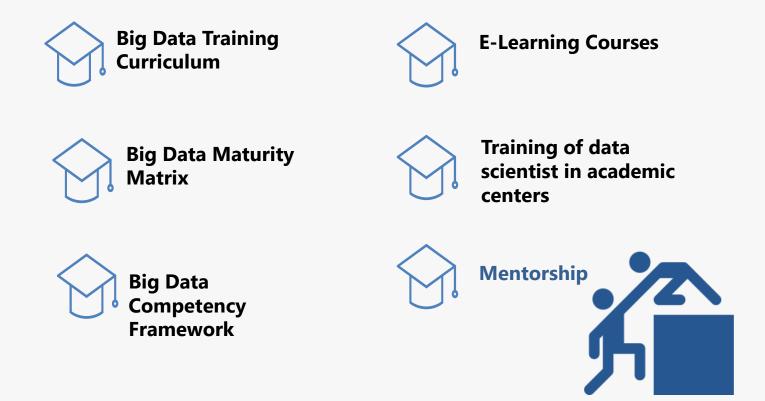
David Johnson, ONS UK

 UN Task Team on Training, Competencies and Capacity Development

Ceri Regan, ONS UK; Dominika Nowak, Statistics Poland

Training in Big Data and Data Science for official statistics





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UN Global Platform – Collaboration on projects with over 100 institutes worldwide











Producing crop statistics from Earth Observations and data pipelines



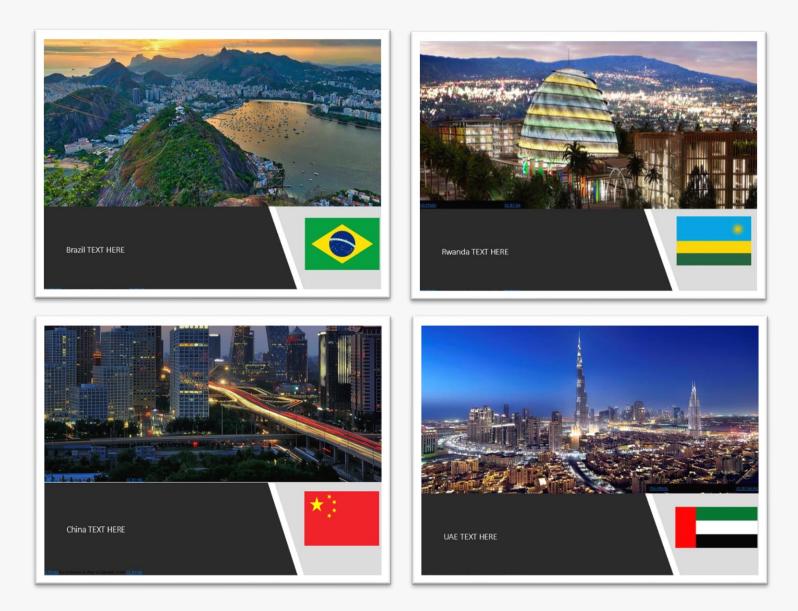
Producing tourism, migration, population and transport statistics using mobile phone data



Developing techniques to preserve the privacy of sensitive data

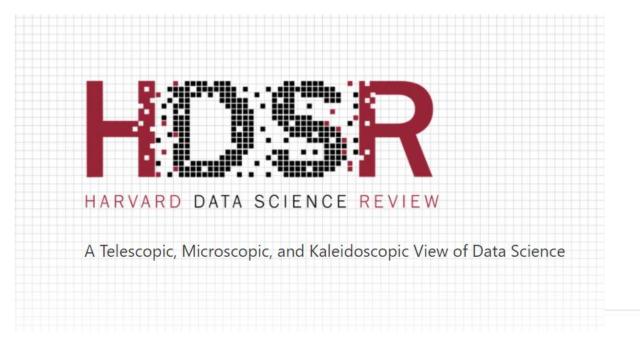
²⁶ Machine Learning projects

Activities of Regional hubs



Regional Hub for Big Data in Brazil Rio de Janeiro, ENCE / IBGE

- Strengthening ties and promoting cooperation between producers of official statistics in the Region
- Training and fostering the interest of young statisticians on the use of Big Data in Official Statistics
- Supporting research on the use of Big Data and Data Science
- Organizing and hosting seminars and conferences





Data Science and Official Statistics: Toward a New Data Culture

by Stefan Schweinfest and Ronald Jansen

Full article forthcoming in December

Toward a New Data Culture

NSO as Data Steward – making more data sources available to society	New data governance – fundamental principles for the whole data community	Data privacy by design
Data integration for a holistic approach to data and policies (statistics / geospatial information)	Publication of experimental data with appropriate communication	Training / labor force of statisticians and data scientists

References

- <u>Home UN-CEBD</u>
- Task Teams UN-CEBD
- <u>Mobile Phone Data Handbook</u>
- <u>Margus Tiru Mobile Positioning Data Paper</u>
- <u>Global Network Webinar: Oman's Experience in Utilizing Mobile Positioning</u> <u>Data for Official Statistics</u>
- <u>Guiding principles to maintain public trust in the use of mobile operator data</u> for policy purposes | Data & Policy | Cambridge Core
- <u>UN Handbook for Privacy-Preserving Techniques</u>
- Road to EXPO2020: Methods and applications
- Road to EXPO2020: UN Global Platform

Thank You

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