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Correcting for biases in mobility indicators
derived from Call Detail Records

 UN Big Data Regional Hub for Africa

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Outline

- Why
 - Inferences from CDR data
 - Differences in phone use
 - Differences in mobility
- How
 - Proposed method for bias adjustment & scaling
 - Formula
 - Data sources
- What
 - Country examples
 - Next steps

The promise of Big Data

Using mobile network operator (MNO) data for the public good



Compared to survey and census data, MNO data have **several advantages**:

- Automated data collection by MNOs for billing purposes
- No primary data collection required
- Once access to data is set up, low maintenance costs
- **Very high temporal granularity**
- **High spatial granularity**
- **Recency/timeliness**: data become available within a few days

MNO source data

MSISDN | DATETIME | CELLID

e.g. Jan 2020 - Dec 2023

Cell geolocation



But also **disadvantages**

- Setting up partnerships can be a lengthy process
- High set-up costs
- Lack of rigorous validation data
- **How to quantify uncertainty?**
- **Selectivity and biases of MNO data**

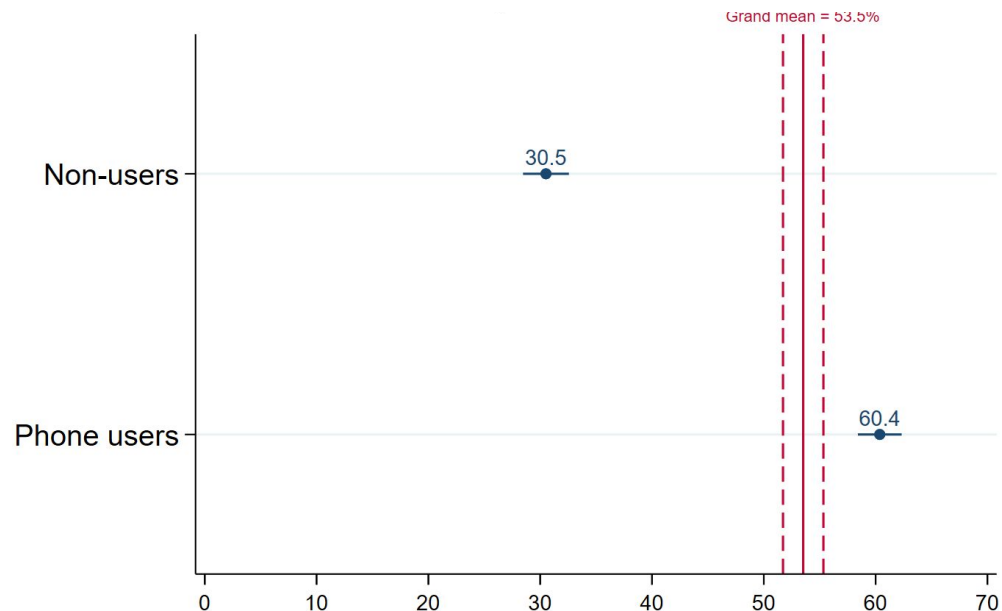
Biases due to mobility differentials

Firstly, **mobility is often different** between mobile phone users and **non-users**

- With mobile phone users showing **higher mobility**, on average, **than non-users**
- Mobility estimates based on phone user data alone often **overestimate** (at times: underestimate) **mobility**
- Not all mobility indicators, however, show such large differences between these two groups

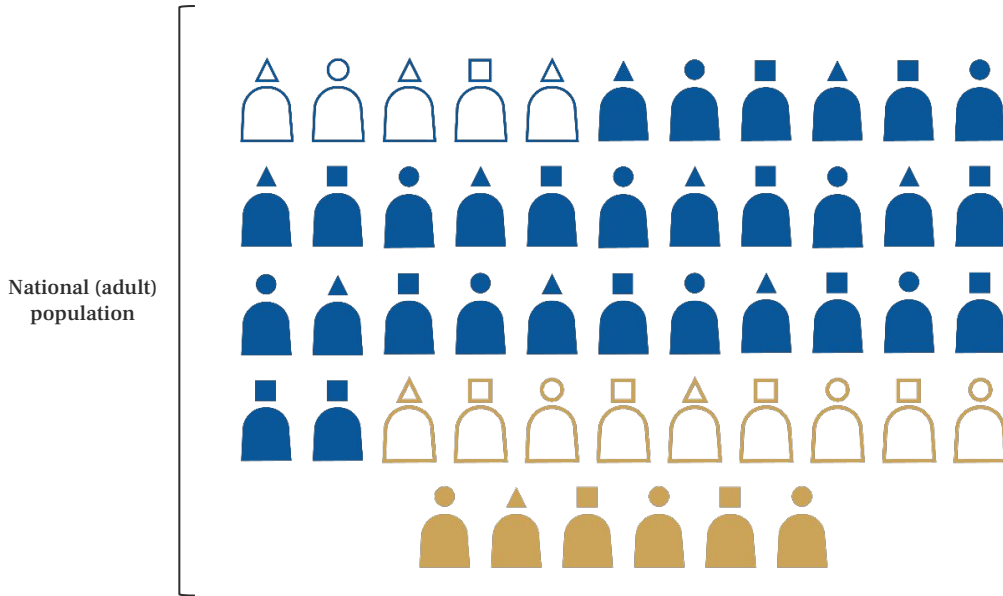
Ghana: % of population who did a 5+km trip in past 3 months

n=30,928



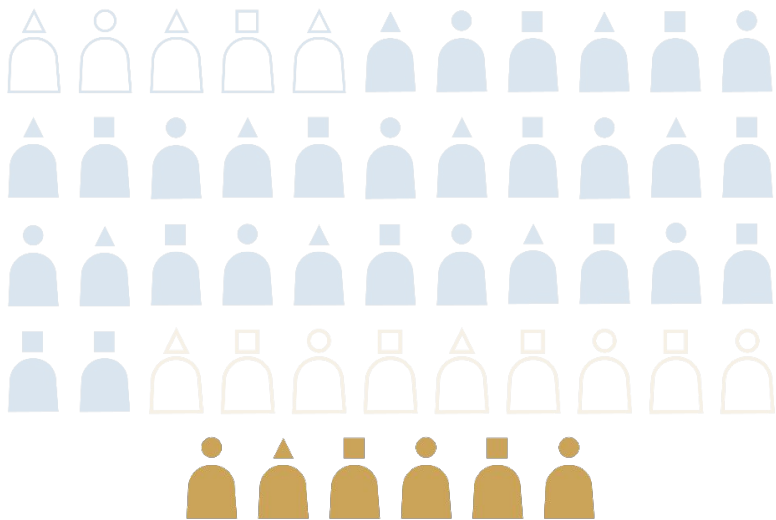
Source: AHIES 2022, Q3, weighted (pop_weight)

Not-so-big data: the issue of bias



- No mobile subscription
- Subscribers to other mobile network operators (MNOs)
- "Inactive" subscribers of participating MNO
- "Active" subscribers of participating MNO

Not-so-big data: the issue of bias



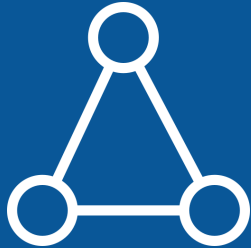
- No mobile subscription
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* Non-random 'sample' available for analysis

Additional data on demographics, phone use and mobility from field and phone surveys can help to **address biases** and therefore to **get the most out of CDR data.**

MNO subscribers are
not a random sample of the
population, nor can be assumed to be.

The need for data triangulation (data fusion)



CDR aggregates alone are not sufficient for

- Estimates on **population counts** (stocks) or **population density**
- Estimates on **population change** (births/deaths, immigration/emigration) or population density change
- **Extrapolation outside coverage areas** of CDR data

Survey (and census) data can and should be used!

Flowminder has recently developed estimation methods to **adjust for representation biases** & provide **population-scaled estimates** for

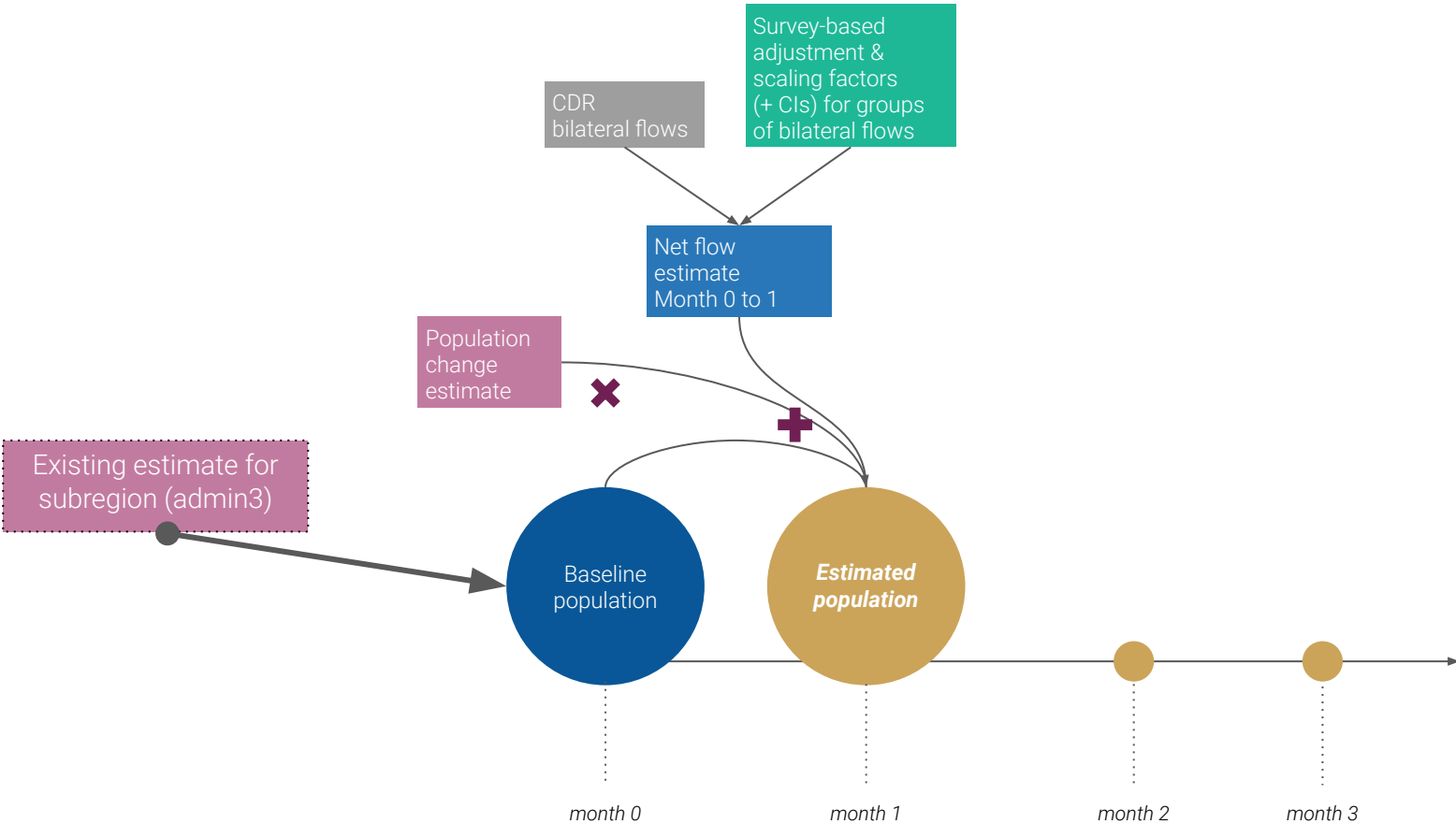
- **Relocations** from sub-region to sub-region, per month
- **Residents** per sub-region, per month

Bias-adjusted and population-scaled (weighted) estimates

These estimates are based on

- CDR aggregates
- Primary & secondary survey data
- Existing population estimates

Method for monthly residents' estimates



Method for relocations estimates

- Relocations from area a to area b between month m and month n can be estimated from CDR aggregates of relocations (cdr_flow_{abmn}) between those areas and months, and from a flow **adjustment factor** and a flow **scaling factor**
- Flows are adjusted for the number of SIMs per user (sims_{ab}). The flow scaling factor is the inverse of the share of MNO users (mno_share_{ab}) in the flows:

$$\text{est_flow}_{abmn} = \text{cdr_flow}_{abmn} * (1/\text{sims}_{ab}) * (1/\text{mno_share}_{ab})$$

- Note: Parameters for the subset of mobile households/individuals only available at admin1 by admin1 level

Method for monthly residents' estimates

- The estimate of residents in area a for month n ($est_residents_{an}$) is calculated as the sum of the baseline population for that area ($est_base_pop_a$) and by iteratively adding the cumulative sum of all net arrivals ($est_netflow_{amn}$) for all months between the baseline month and the current month, and by applying an area-specific rate of natural population growth ($growthrate_a$) to each monthly sum:

$$est_residents_{a1} = est_base_pop_a \quad (\text{Month 1 (baseline), } m=0, n=1)$$

$$est_residents_{a2} = (est_residents_{a1} + est_netflow_{a12}) * changerate_a \quad (\text{Month 2, } m=1, n=2)$$

$$est_residents_{a3} = (est_residents_{a2} + est_netflow_{a23}) * changerate_a \quad (\text{Month 3, } m=2, n=3)$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

$$est_residents_{an} = (est_residents_{am} + est_netflow_{amn}) * changerate_a$$

- where the net flow estimate for area a between months m and n is the sum of all estimated inflows to that area minus all estimated outflows from that area:

$$est_netflow_{amn} = est_inflow_{amn} - est_outflow_{amn}$$

Data sources



Democratic Republic of the Congo

WorldPop 2020: gridded population estimates

Micro-census 2021: covering 7 provinces, phone users and non-users (led by FM)

Phone survey 2021, targeting phone users across the country from all MNOs (commissioned by FM)



Ghana

Annual Household Income and Expenditures Survey (AHIES) 2022: phone users and non-users (GSS)

Census 2021: phone users and non-users, population estimates (GSS)

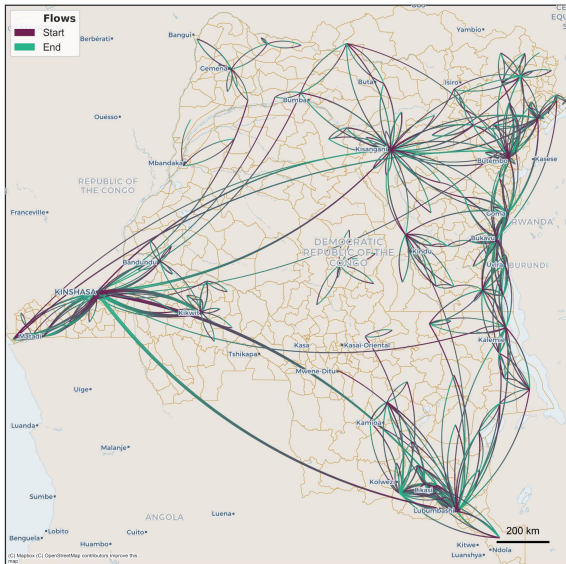
Phone survey 2022: targeting phone users across the country from all MNOs (commissioned by FM, conducted by GSS)



Producing monthly
mobility & population
estimates

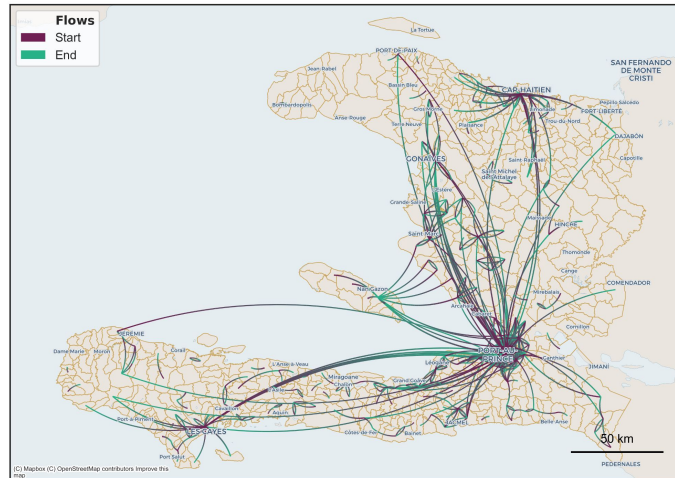
Monthly relocations between sub-regions

DRC



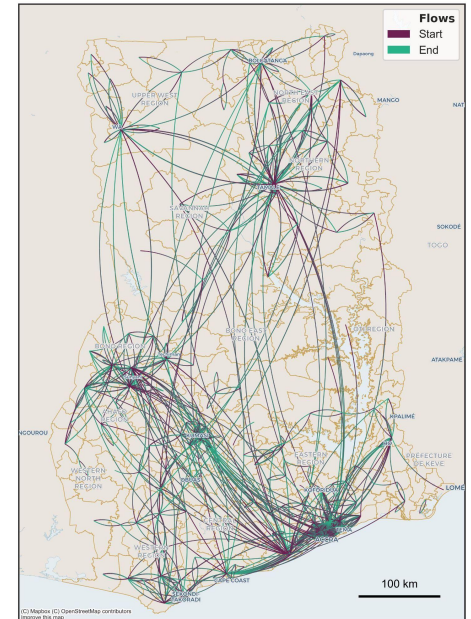
Note: estimated top 1,000 flows between health zones, median, Nov 2021 - Dec 2022

Haiti



Note: top 500 flows between communal sections, median, Feb 2020 - Feb 2022

Ghana



Note: unscaled top 1,000 flows between districts, median, Jan - July 2021

Next steps



Ensure regular updates to parameters (i.e. pop. change %, mobility, phone use) and **onboarding additional MNOs**



Refinement of adjustment and scaling factors (in progress)



Testing estimations with **validation** data



Paper forthcoming!



Thank you!

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