

Webinar UN Regional Hub for Africa

Leveraging Mobile Phone Big Data for Information Society Statistics

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Leveraging mobile phone data for policy – an introduction

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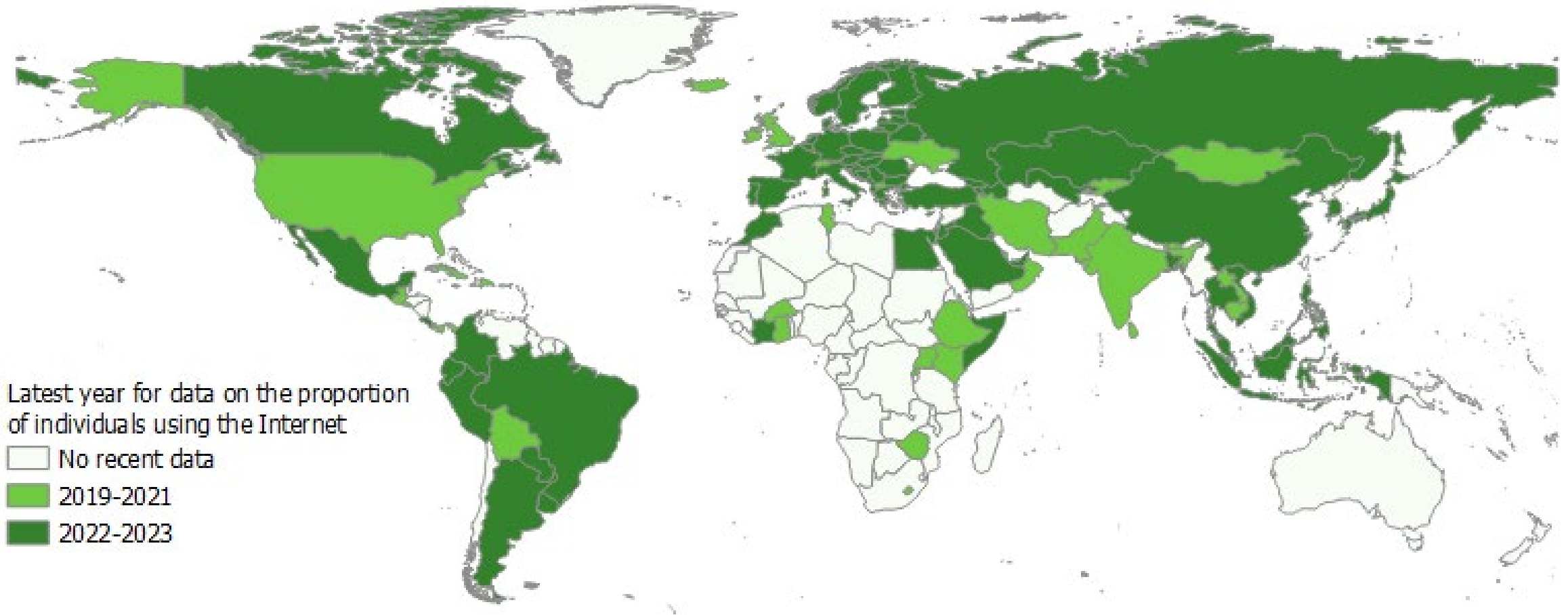


Outline

1. Leveraging mobile phone data for policy
2. Technical environment and processing models
3. Data quality checks and reference data
4. Practical considerations

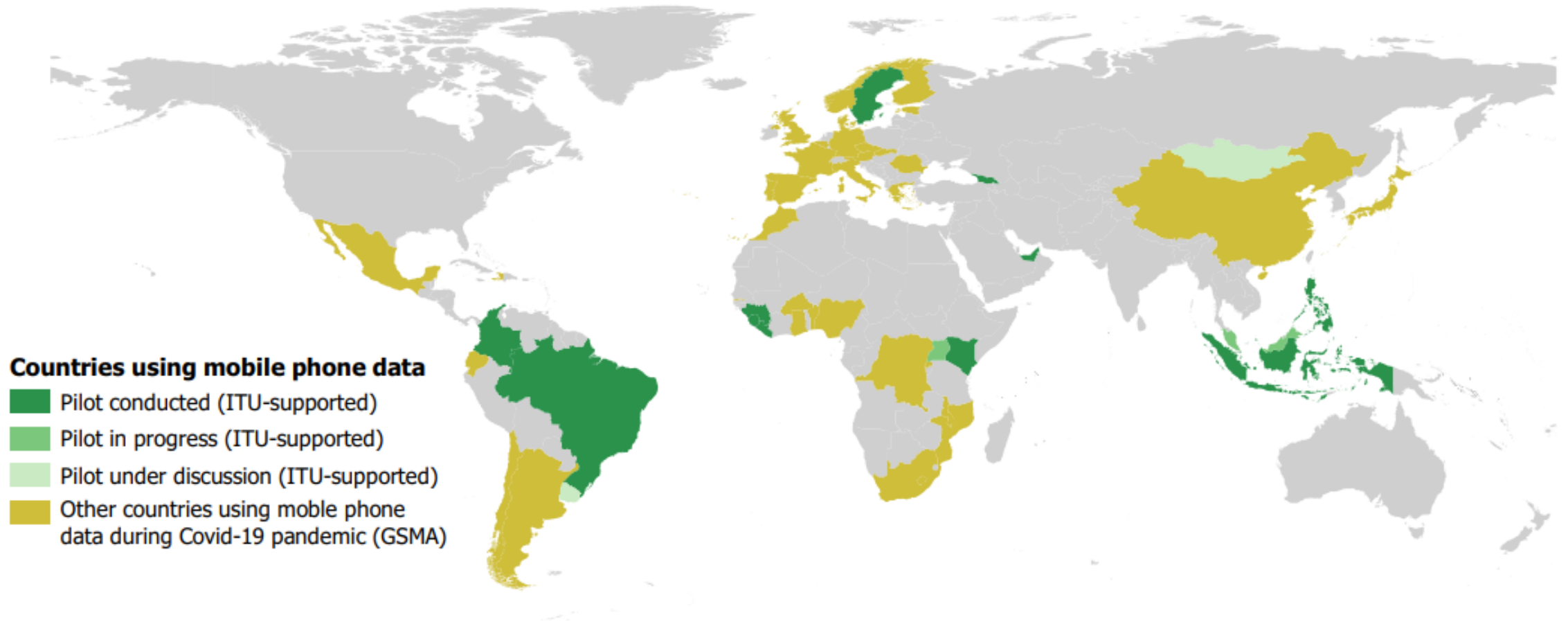
1. Leveraging mobile phone data for policy

Data on connectivity is scarce – especially in Africa



1. Leveraging mobile phone data for policy

Mobile phone data is increasingly used across the world



ITU-supported pilots include:

Conducted: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (2015); Colombia, Georgia, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden and United Arab Emirates (2016-2017), Brazil and Indonesia (2019-2021)

In progress: Malaysia and Uganda

Under discussion: Mongolia and Uruguay

1. Leveraging mobile phone data for policy

Mobile phone data can be used across a variety of domains

| Policy area | Use |
|--|--|
| ICT | Network development / optimization |
| Transport | Optimize transport routes |
| Tourism | Tourist origin / movement |
| Migration / dynamic population mapping | Commuting / refugees resource planning |
| Disaster preparedness / monitoring | Early warning systems / displacement of people |



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2. Technical environment and processing models

What is mobile phone data?

Call detail records / IP detail records

- Already collected by MNOs for billing
- Limited to events (Calls, SMS, data)
- Actual data includes
 - Time (and duration) of events
 - Cell tower location of events

Mobile positioning data

- Regular monitoring of data flows between network entities (passive)
- More details but larger data volume

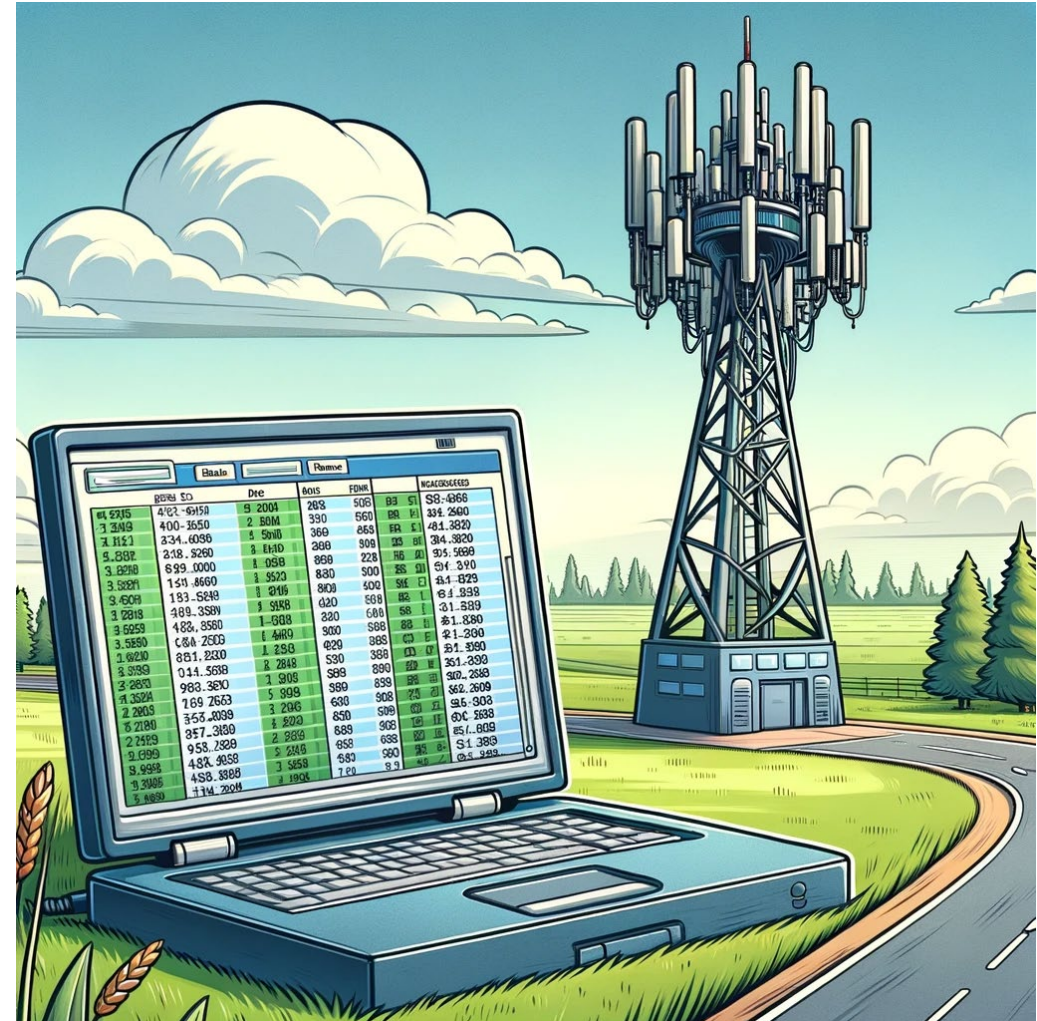


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2. Technical environment and processing data

No one-size-fits all for working with mobile phone data

- **Three processing methods**
 - Operator-led
 - Agency-led
 - Public-private partnership
- **Big data infrastructure and skills needed**

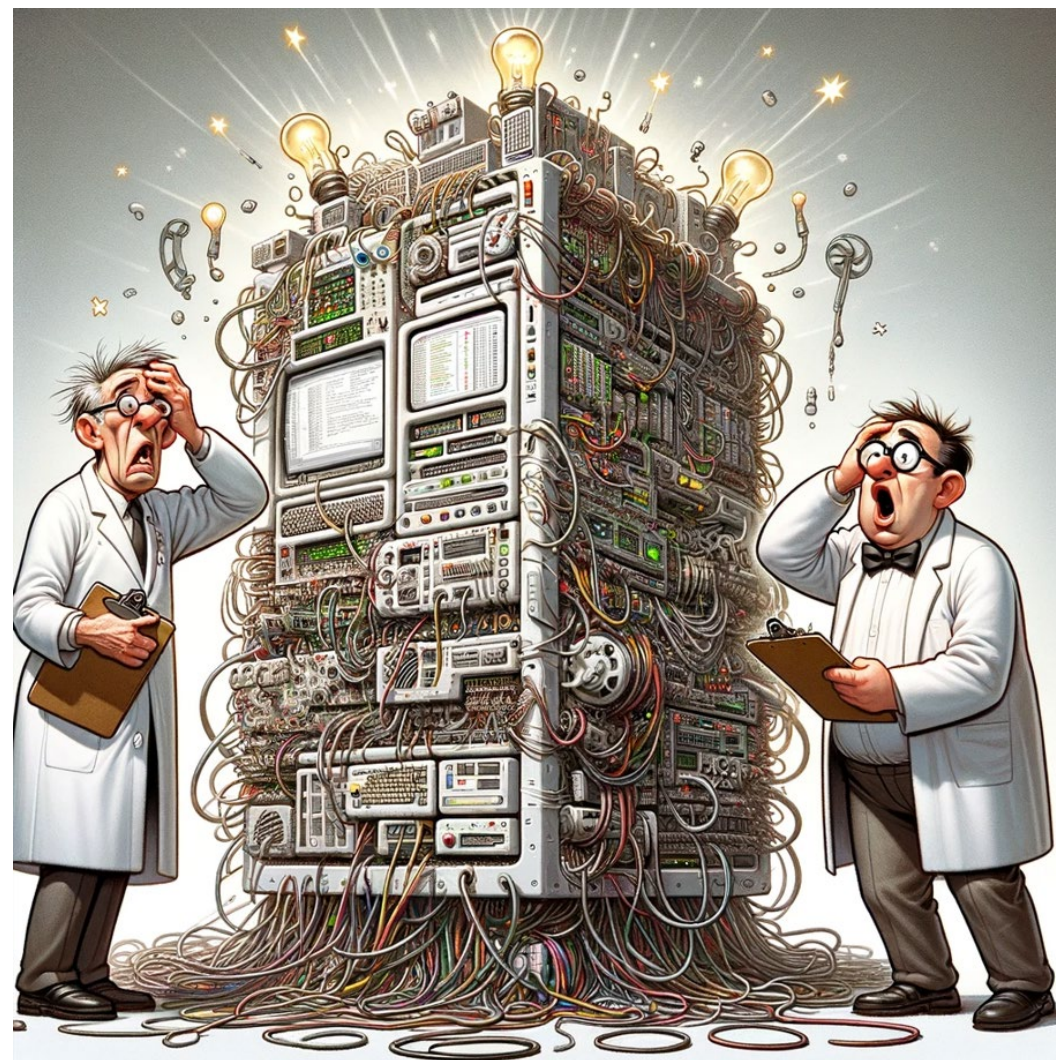
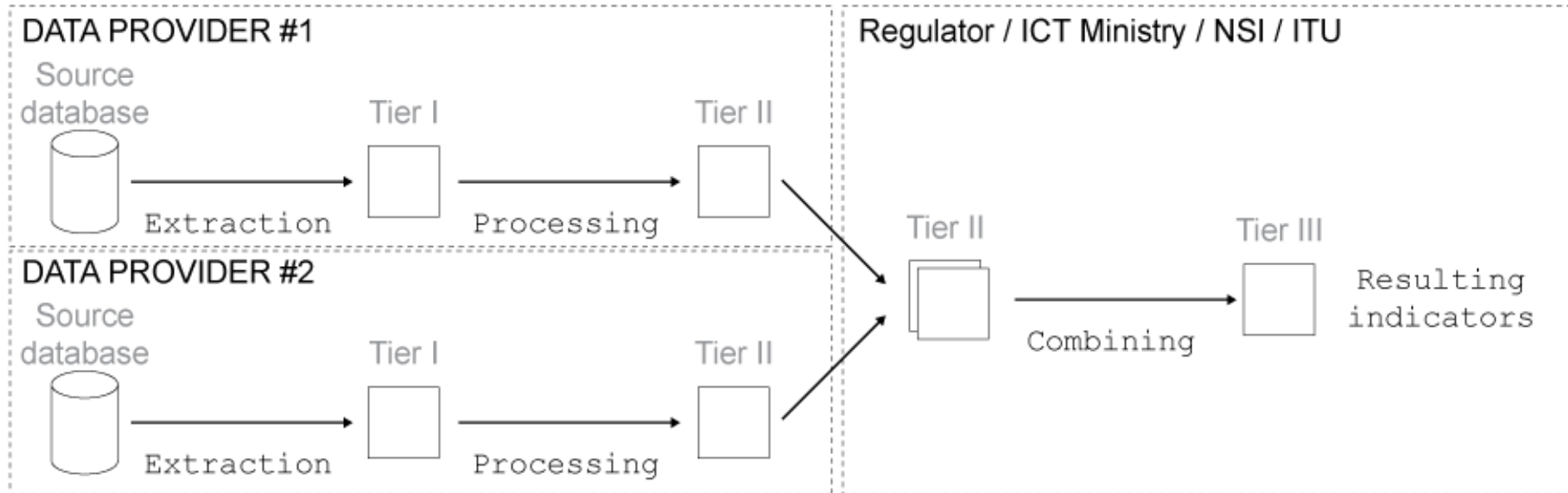


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2. Technical environment and processing data

Option 1: Operator-led processing

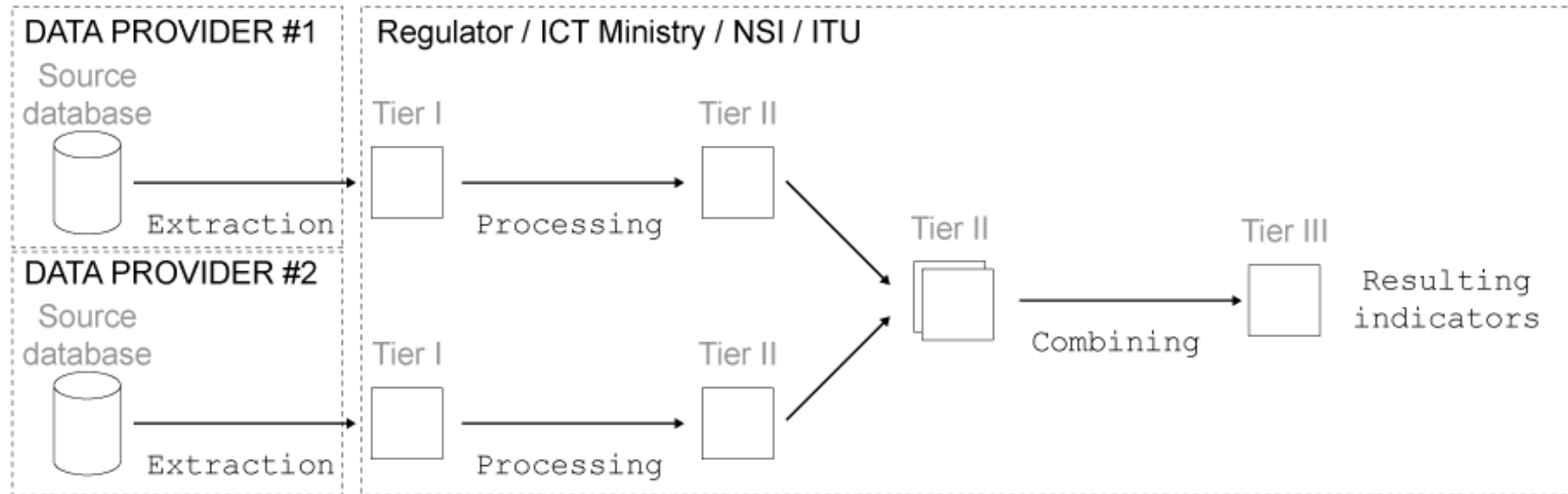


Tier I: Raw or anonymized data
Tier II: aggregated data
Tier III: final indicators

- Higher workload for **operators** - need clear commitment and resources
- **Less control and granularity** - training required for operators

2. Technical environment and processing data

Option 2: Agency-led processing

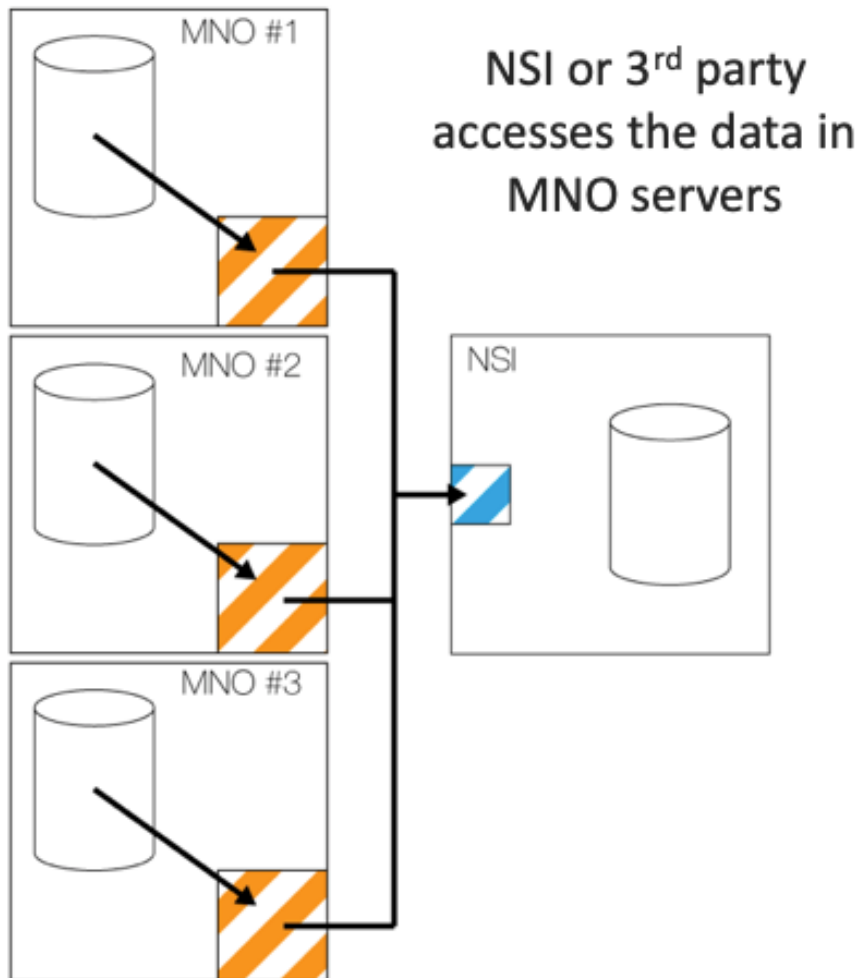


Tier I: Raw or anonymized data
Tier II: aggregated data
Tier III: final indicators

- Higher workload for **regulator / government agency**
- **More control and granularity**, but need own human/technical resources
- **Sensitive data transfer** - more emphasis on privacy protection methods

2. Technical environment and processing data

Option 3: Public-Private Partnership



- High workload for both operator and agency
- Higher control for both operator and agency
- Greater data security / Lower risk of (accidental) disclosure
- More complex environment and higher cost - suitable for long-term engagement

2. Technical environment and processing data

Big data technical environment

- Fast evolution from Hadoop to Spark -
 - > myriad of options
- On-premise vs. cloud?
- Factors to consider:
 - Current technical environment
 - Technical skills / IT support
 - Financial resource
 - Security / control
 - Legal restrictions / requirements
 - Real-time needs vs batch



3. Data quality checks and reference data

Data processing and quality checks

- Data pre-processing and merging with other datasets, e.g. CRM
- Anonymization / pseudonymization (done by operator)
- Data aggregation
- Data quality checks on:
 - Duplicated / missing values
 - Outliers
 - Events / Activity over time
 - Events per subscriber ("robots?")
 - Realistic cell location activity?



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3. Data quality checks and reference data

Reference data is key to turn mobile phone data into indicators

- Local Administrative Units (geodata of administrative borders)
- Granular population estimates
- Location of cell towers
- Geographic elevation
- Household or other official data (for validation)



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3. Data quality checks and reference data

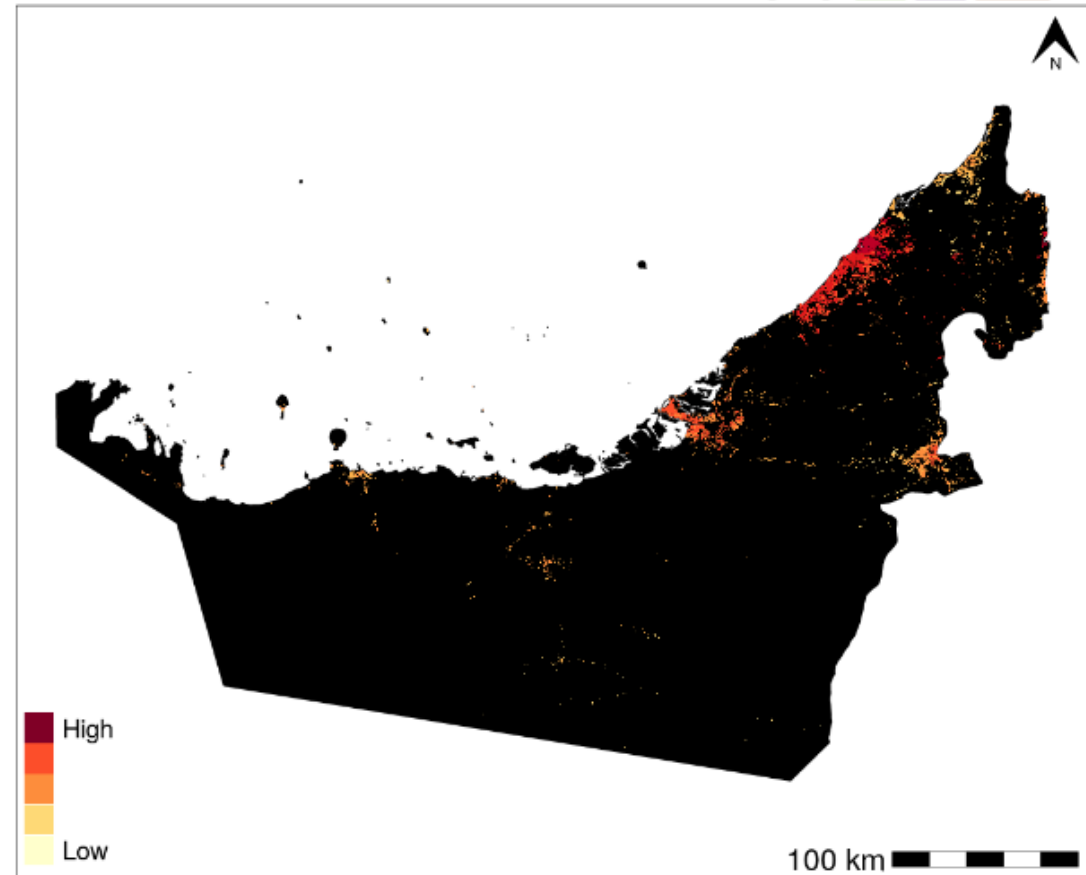
Example: Detailed population data

Granular population estimates can come from:

- National Statistics Offices
- [WorldPop](#)
- [High Density Population Maps \(Meta\)](#)

United Arab Emirates population 2020

Estimated total number of people per grid-cell at a resolution of 3 arc seconds (approximately 100m at the equator)



WorldPop (worldpop.org - School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton)
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4. Practical consideration

Tips of how to get started ?

- Think of MPD as any new data
- Assess the current situation
 - Legislation
 - Business models
 - Available resources (human, technical financial)
- Contact / invite all stakeholders
 - Discuss / agree on all elements of the project
- Set realistic timeline
- Start with sample data



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Additional resources

- [UN Big data task team on mobile phone data](#)
- [ITU Big Data pilots](#)
- [FlowGeek knowledge center](#)
- [Online training course on mobile phone data](#)
- [Five principles for maintaining public trust](#)

Or contact us at: indicators@itu.int

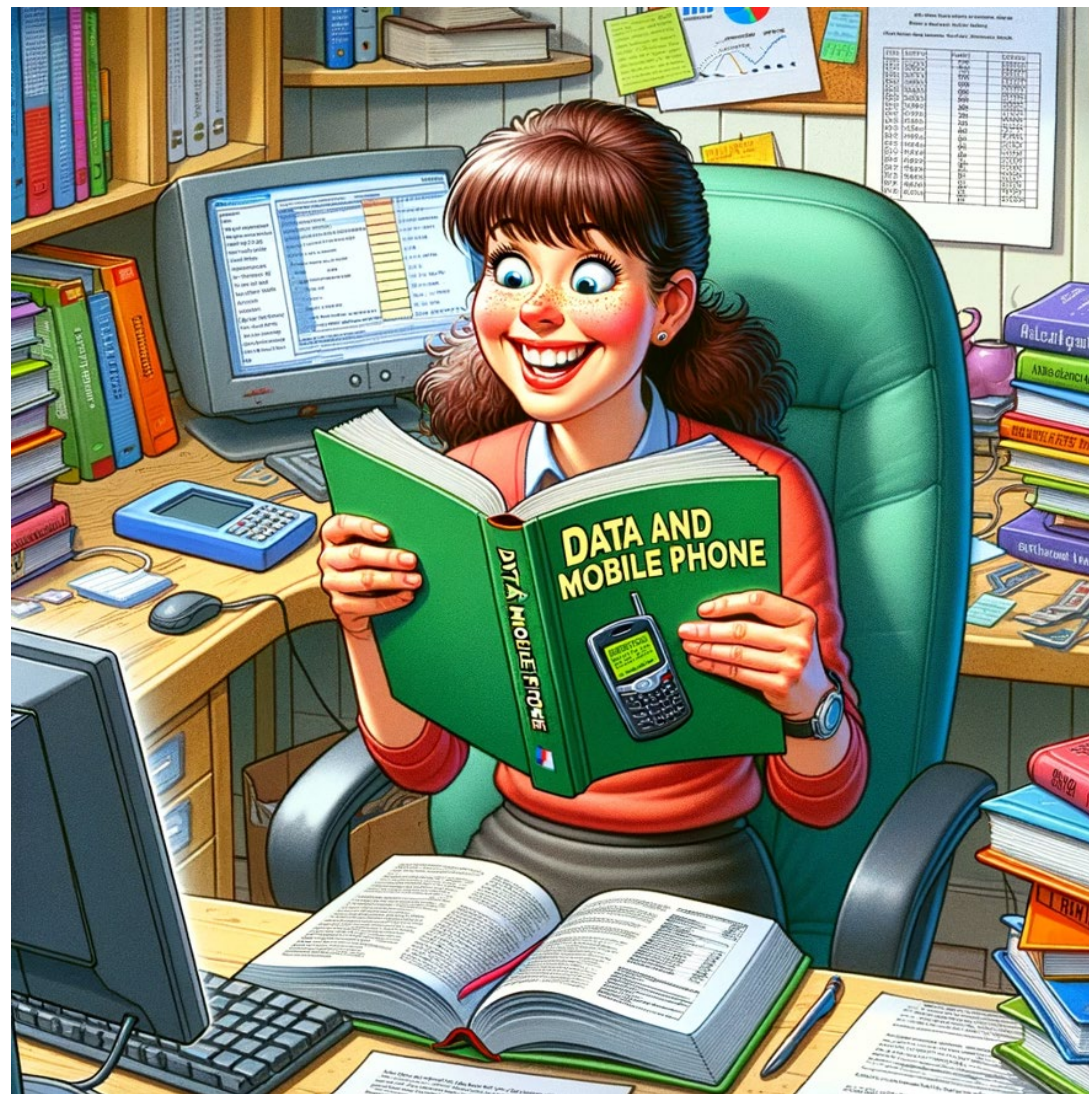


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Thank you!

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