Official statistics and mobile network operators: a business model for partnerships

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Overview

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Context: big data and the third data revolution

Data explosion: big data

- Immense increase in volume, velocity, variety (complexity)
- 'Digital footprint' of persons and 'things'
- Relevant to statistics: real time, objective, new possibilities

The third data revolution in official statistics

- Early 19th- late 20th century: (almost) exclusively surveys
- ✤ Late 20th century-....: (also) administrative data
- ✤ Early 21st century-....: (mainly) big data
- Specifically: mobile phone data

- Byproduct of operating mobile networks
- Owned by mobile network operators: private & profit-oriented
- Considerable investment needed to 'prepare' them

Who needs mobile phone data? I Statistical institutes

- Reducing response burden
- Reducing cost
- Faster or even real-time results
- Objective, no response bias
- Complete coverage
- Last but not least: new possibilities!
 - New statistics (e.g., real as opposed to registered population)
 - Testing concepts and definitions (e.g., short vs. long-term migrant)
 - Validation of survey or administrative data
 - Detail previously impossible (e.g., commuting per weekday,
 - weather conditions, ...)

An illustration ...



Belgium: population density per km² based on mobile phone data (left) and 2011 Census (right).

And another one



Weekday TACS identified as 'work', 'residential' or 'commuting', with mapping.



Who needs mobile phone data? I Statistical institutes cont.

However ...

- No data ownership
- No experience with data
- No IT infrastructure to store and handle them
- No legal arrangements (yet) ...
- ... and investment to exploit too large to impose



Who needs mobile phone data? Il Mobile network operators

- Private companies, profit-oriented
- Telecommunication = common commodity, mobile data = extra high-added-value business!
- Some use cases:
 - Tracking people for 'footfall', event attendance, crowd management, shop location, …
 - Traffic, mobility, transport studies and management
 - ✤ Mobile marketing, 'geo-fencing', targetings ads, …

Potential clients:

Retail (shops, chains, shopping mails), national or local tourist organisations, public authorities, consultancy firms, ...

Who needs mobile phone data? Il Mobile network operators cont.

However ...

- Considerable investment to exploit
- Lack of experience to turn data into accurate & valid information
- And it's only mobile phone data ...



Basic requirements for a partnership

- Needs are complementary & non-competing
 - Official statistics at general level

versus

specific, topical business cases

- Borderline cases can be arbitrated
- Partners able to solve each other's problems
 - ✤ Lack of data access, metadata, infrastructure

versus

lack of data treatment & domain expertise and of additional data



Partners' contributions I Mobile network operators

- Mobile phone data!
- Metadata
- IT infrastructure for storing and treating
- Technical expertise
- Use cases



Partners' contributions II Statistical institutes

- Geocoded statistical datasets
- Statistical & methodological expertise, data science
- Expertise on data warehousing and IT tools
- Domain and subject expertise
- National and international network
- Data summation and integration for benchmarking
- 'Official' quality stamp

CSR opportunity for mobile network operators

The business model: characteristics

- Joint exploration and exploitation
- Aimed at distinct non-competing outcomes
- Pooling of resources
- Division of labour and investment
- In principle long-term and stable over time
- Formalised in written agreement



The business model: alternatives

With flaws and shortcomings ...

- Going solo: no or suboptimal outcomes
 - Statistical institutes have no data, IT infrastructure
 - Mobile network have insufficient data and lack expertise
- External integrator: risk for official statistics
 Statistical function but without impartiality and other quality safeguards
- Legal obligation: not (yet) feasible
 - Investment for exploitation can hardly be imposed
 - What data to ask for?

- Enforced compliance lowers data quality
- Only feasible in the long term, and data need is now …

A user's guide for statistical institutes - based on experiences so far ...

Talk to the right people Business development, not research or marketing

- Get across the benefits you can provide
 Operators, beset by ignorance/arrogance, often have no clue
- Guarantee absolute confidentiality and build trust
 Operators must be sure their data won't end up with competitors
- Be attentive to legal issues, especially privacy
- Invest in geocoded datasets = bargaining chips
- Start low-threshold quick-result exploration project
 - Find (international) partners in statistics, academia

References

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Questions? Feedback? Comments?

