

# New data sources and statistical methods for humanitarian action and development

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*Hammamet 14 November 2017*







Flowminder Foundation: Non-profit working with data providers and international/government agencies to operationalize and scale applications in support of vulnerable populations and sustainable development.

WorldPop Program: Research Program led by Prof. Tatem improving the spatial demographic evidence base for low and middle income countries

60 staff focused on data science and integration in spatial demography

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## Academic partners:



## Collaborators and donors:



Asian Development Bank





# All methods are open and published in peer reviewed journals for validation and transparency

70

## Spread of yellow fever in Democratic Republic of the Congo: a case-control study

by Moritz U G Kraemer, Nuno A G A Golding, Birgit Nikolay, Stephen J Valleron, Henrik Salje, Ousmane Faye, Freya M Shearer, Sarah C Hill, Prof Nuno Taveira, Heinrich Hens, Nsoesie, Nicholas R Murphy, John S Brownstein, Prof Andrew J Valleron, David L Smith, Amadou A Sissoko, and Simon Cauchemez

**The Lancet Infectious Diseases**

76

## Housing Improvements and Malaria Risk in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Multi-Country Analysis of Survey Data

by Lucy S. Tusting, Christian Bottomley, Harry Gibson, Immo Kleinschmidt, Andrew J. Tatem, Steve W. Lindsay, and Peter V. Bradley

**PloS Medicine**, Feb. 2017

75

## Mapping poverty using mobile phone and satellite data

by Jessica E. Steele, Pål Roe Sundsøy, Carla Pezzulo, Victor A. Alegana, Tomas J. Bird, Joshua Blumenstock, Johannes Bjelland, Kenth Engø-Monsen, Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye, Asif M. Iqbal, Khandakar N. Hadiuzzaman, Xin Lu, Erik Wetter, Andrew J. Tatem, and Linus Bengtsson

**Journal of the Royal Society Interface**, February 2017 Volume 14

74

## Changing Epidemiology of Human Brucellosis in China, 1955–2014

by Shengjie Lai, Hang Zhou, Weiye Xiong, Marius Gilbert, Zhuo Huang, Jianxing Yu, Wenwu Yin, Liping Wang, Qiulan Chen, Yu Mu, Lingjia Zeng, Xiang Ren, Mengjie Geng, Zike Zhang, Buyun Tiejing Li, Dali Wang, Zhongjie Li, Nicola A. Wardrop, Andrew J. Tatem, and Hongjie Yu

**Emerging Infectious Diseases**, Volume 23, Number 2 - Feb 2017

80

## Malaria in China, 2011–2015: an observational study

by Shengjie Lai, Zhongjie Li, Nicola A Wardrop, Junling Sun, Michael G Head, Zhuojie Huang, Sheng Zhou, Jianxing Yu, Zike Zhang, Shui-Sen Zhou, Zhigui Xia, Rubo Wang, Bin Zheng, Yao Ruan, Li Zhang, Xiao-Nong Zhou, Andrew J Tatem, and Hongjie Yu

**Bulletin of the World Health Organization**, May 2017

79

## Treatment-seeking behaviour in low- and middle-income countries estimated using a Bayesian model

by Victor A. Alegana, Jim Wright, Carla Pezzulo, Andrew J. Tatem, and Peter M. Atkinson

**BMC Medical Research Methodology**, Apr. 2017

78

## Virus genomes reveal factors that spread and sustained the Ebola epidemic

by Gytis Dudas, Luiz Max Carvalho, Trevor Bedford, Andrew J. Tatem, Guy Baele, Nuno R. Faria, Daniel J. Park, Jason T. Ladner, Armando Arias, Danny Asogun, Filip Bielejec, Sarah L. Caddy, Matthew Cotten, Jonathan D'Ambrozio, Simon Dellicour, Antonino Di Caro, Joseph W. Diclaro, Sophie Duraffour, Michael J. Elmore, Lawrence S. Fakoli, Ousmane Faye, Merle L. Gilbert, Sahr M. Geva, Stephen Gire, Adrienne Gladden-Young, and et al.

**Nature**, Apr. 2017

69

## Plasmodium falciparum transmission to China and its molecular epidemiology

by Shengjie Lai, Nicola A. Wardrop, Junling Sun, Tomas Bird, Amadou A Sissoko, Canjun Zheng, Zhongjie Li, and Hongjie Yu

**Scientific Reports**, December 2016



# Pioneered Anonymised Mobile Network Data for Infectious Disease (2008 Zanzibar, 2012 Haiti, 2013 Namibia, Indonesia) and Crisis Response (Haiti Earthquake and Cholera, Nepal Earthquake)



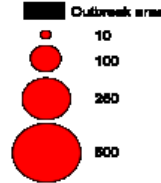
REPORT

## Quantifying the Impact of Human Mobility on Malaria

Amy Wesolowski<sup>1,2</sup>, Nathan Eagle<sup>3,4</sup>, Andrew J. Tatem<sup>5,6,7</sup>, David L. Smith<sup>6,8</sup>, Abdisalan M. Noor<sup>9,10</sup>, Robert W. Snow<sup>9,10</sup>, Caroline O. Buckee<sup>4,11,\*</sup>



Average daily numbers of sims that moved out from the communal sections surrounding Saint-Marc, Oct 16 to Oct 23, 9:00 am, 2010.

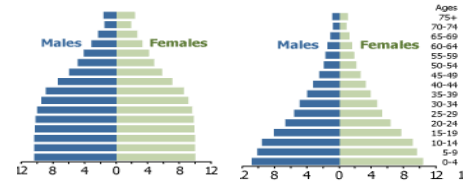




# Population data: Questions and applications

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- How many people in an area?
  - What is my health facility catchment size?
  - How many people are affected by conflict?
- How is the population structured?
  - How many children under 5 yrs in this area to vaccinate?
  - How many people are eligible to vote in this village?
- How does the population change?
  - How are healthcare demands changing in my area?
  - Where are extensions/upgrades to sanitation and electrification needed?





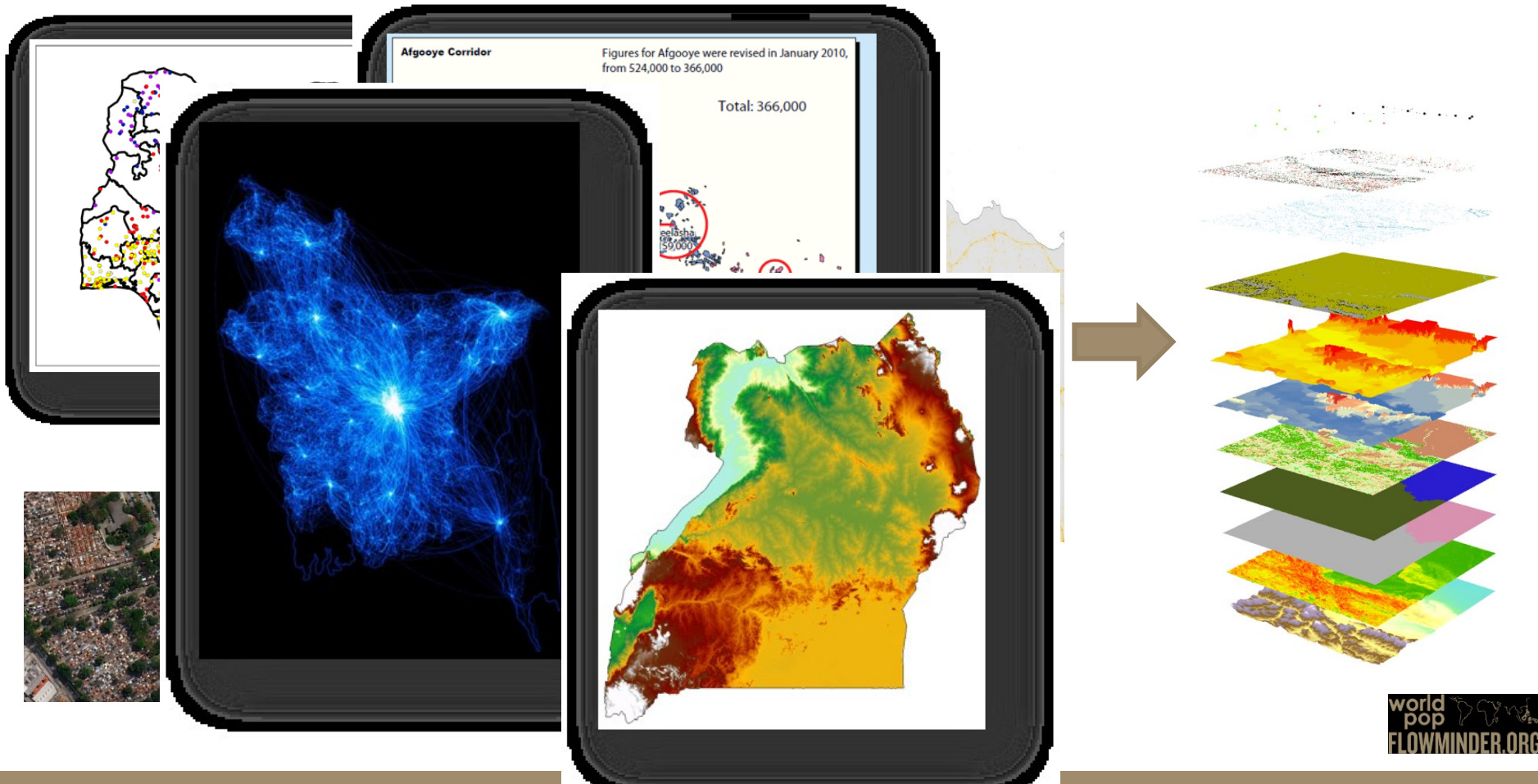


# Mapping Populations: **Distributions**





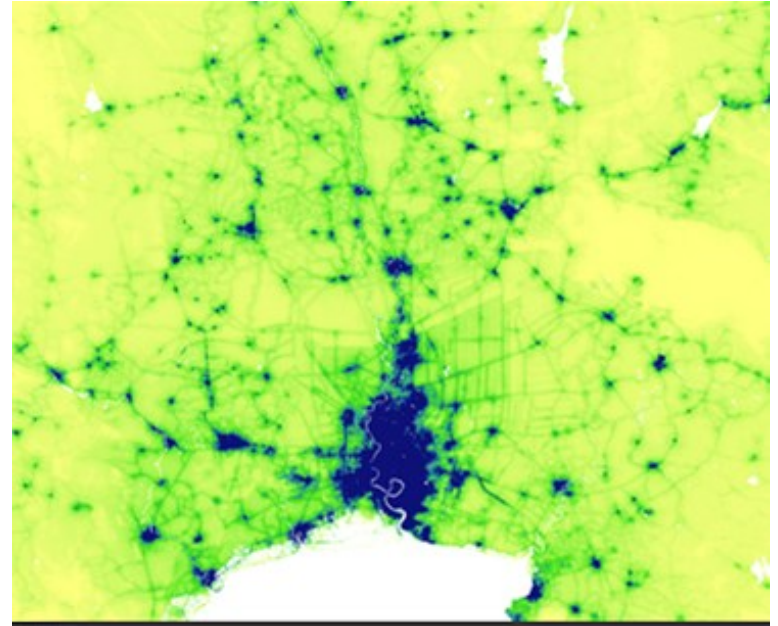
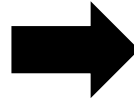
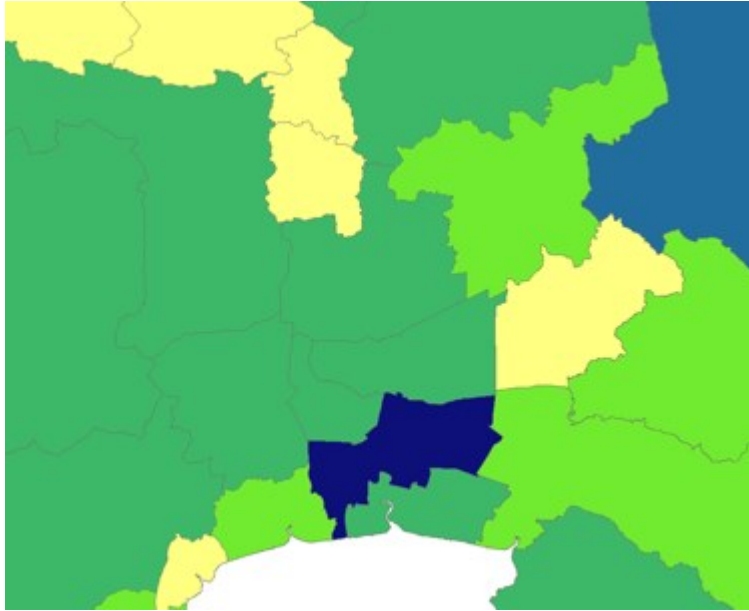
## 200+ geospatial layers



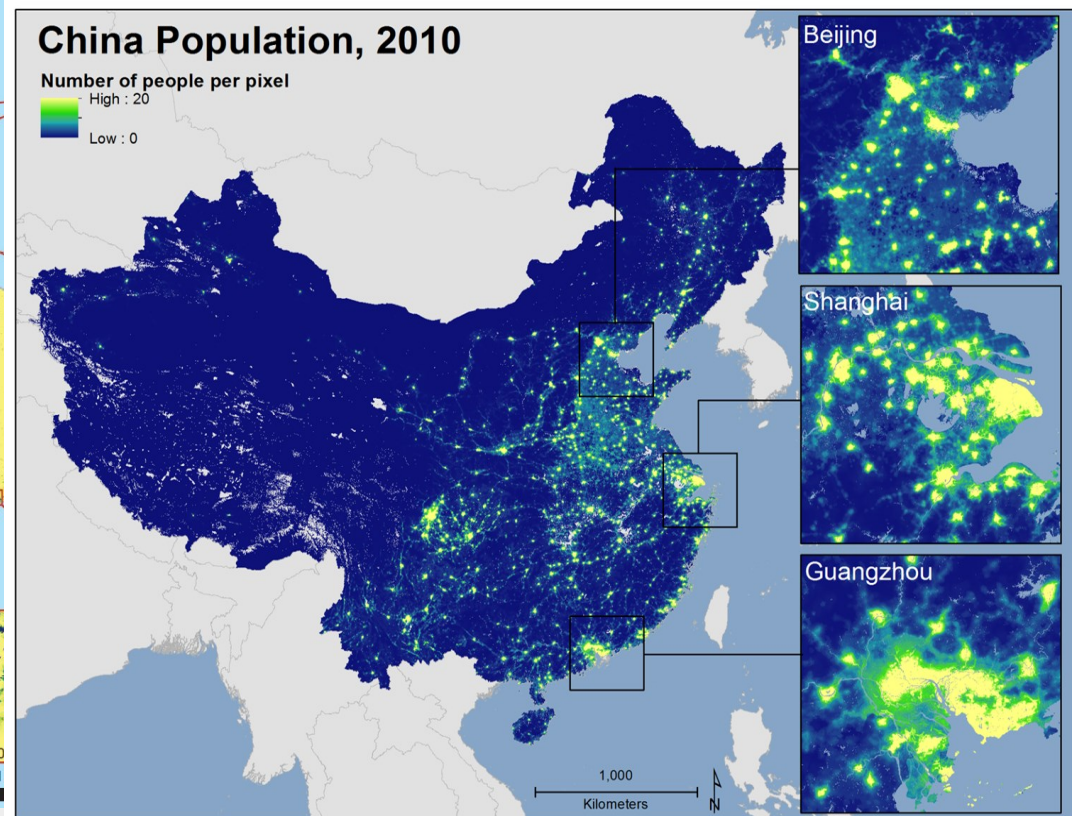
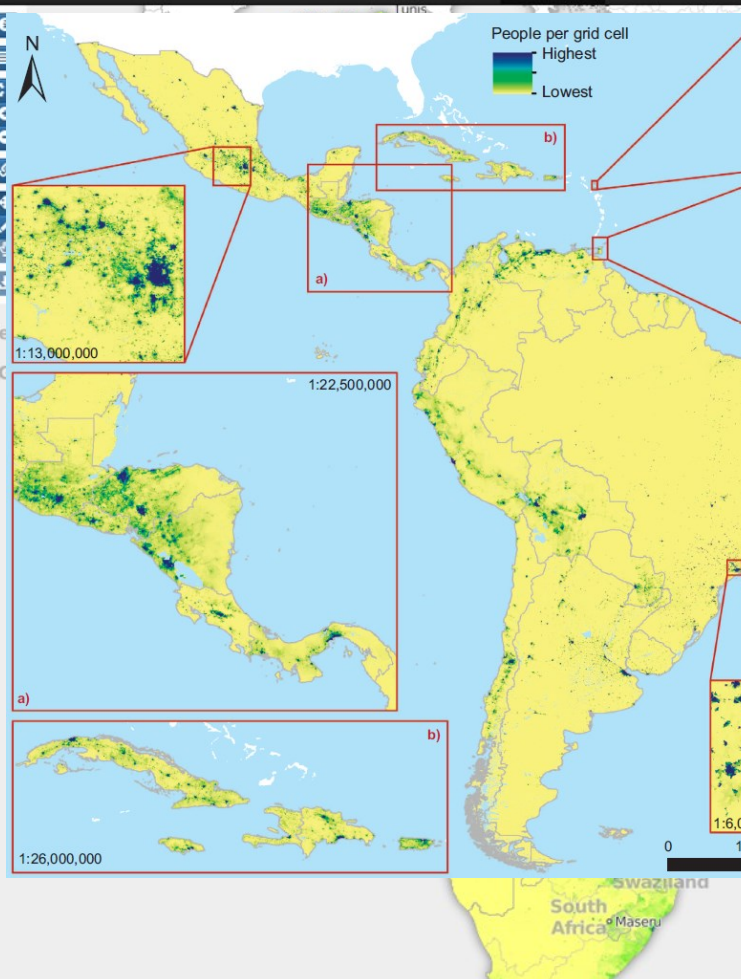


# Disaggregation of public census data using Random Forrest approach: 100x100m grid globally

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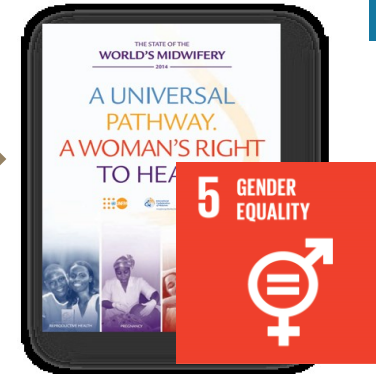
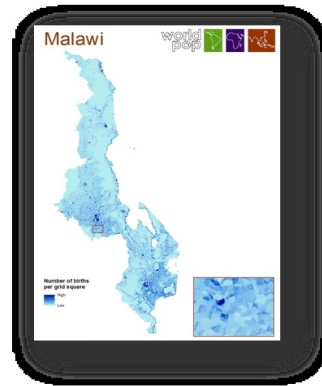
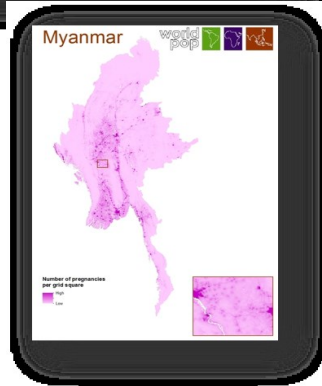
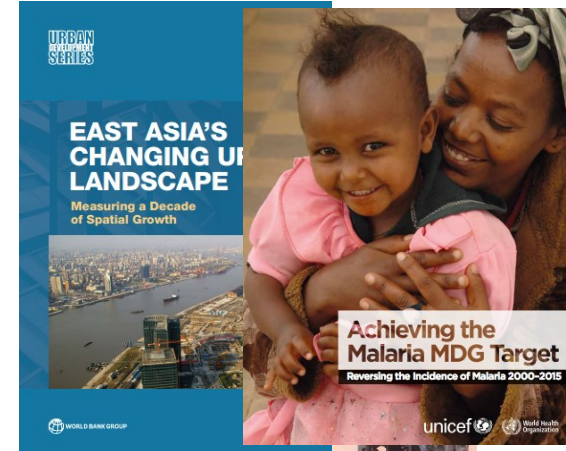
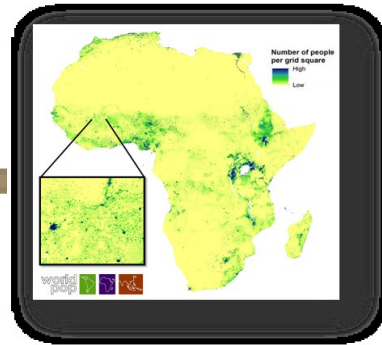
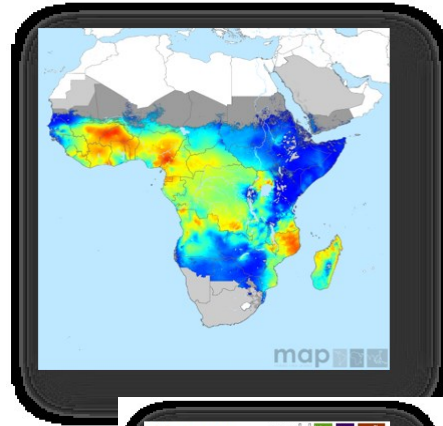








# Large-scale use of WorldPop data

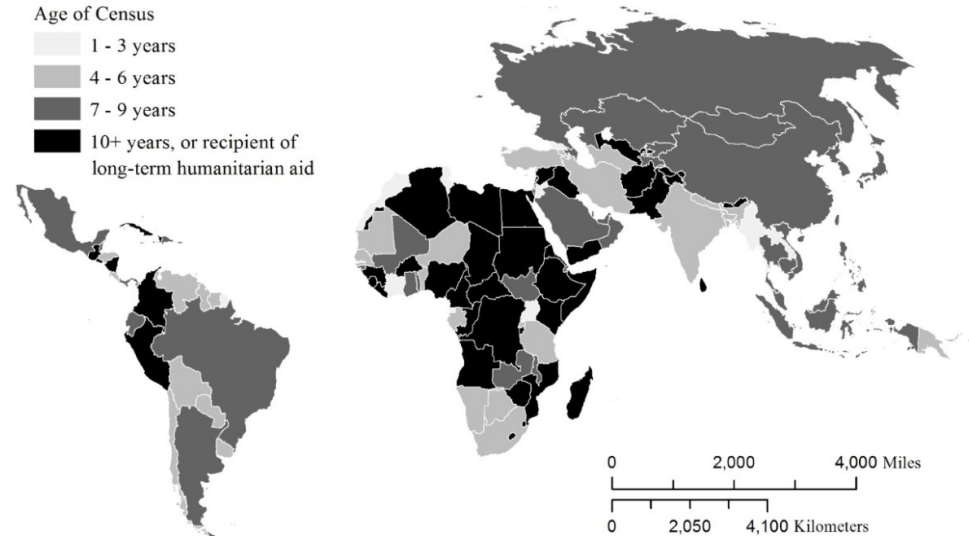




## But census data have problems

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- Collected once every ten years
- Released with delays
- Sometimes much older
- Sometimes manipulated
- Reality changes: migration, displacements, birth, deaths

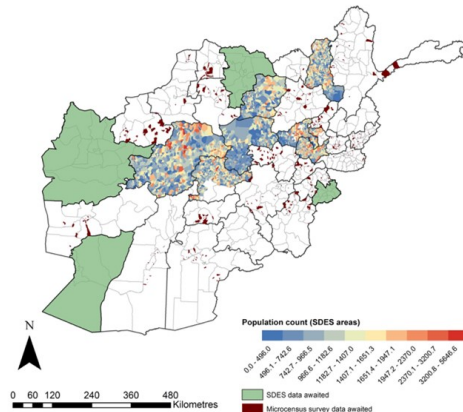
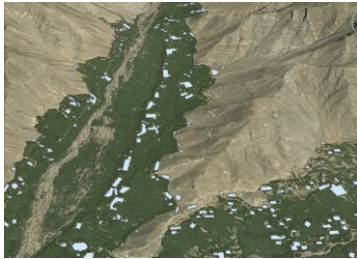




# Mapping Afghanistan

## Problem

- Last census conducted in 1979
- Exponential projections since then



## Solutions

- 99% cost saving compared with a census
- Can be used between censuses
- Close collaboration needed with the government: Critical for acceptance of estimates and understanding local conditions which can influence estimates (e.g. nomads)



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation



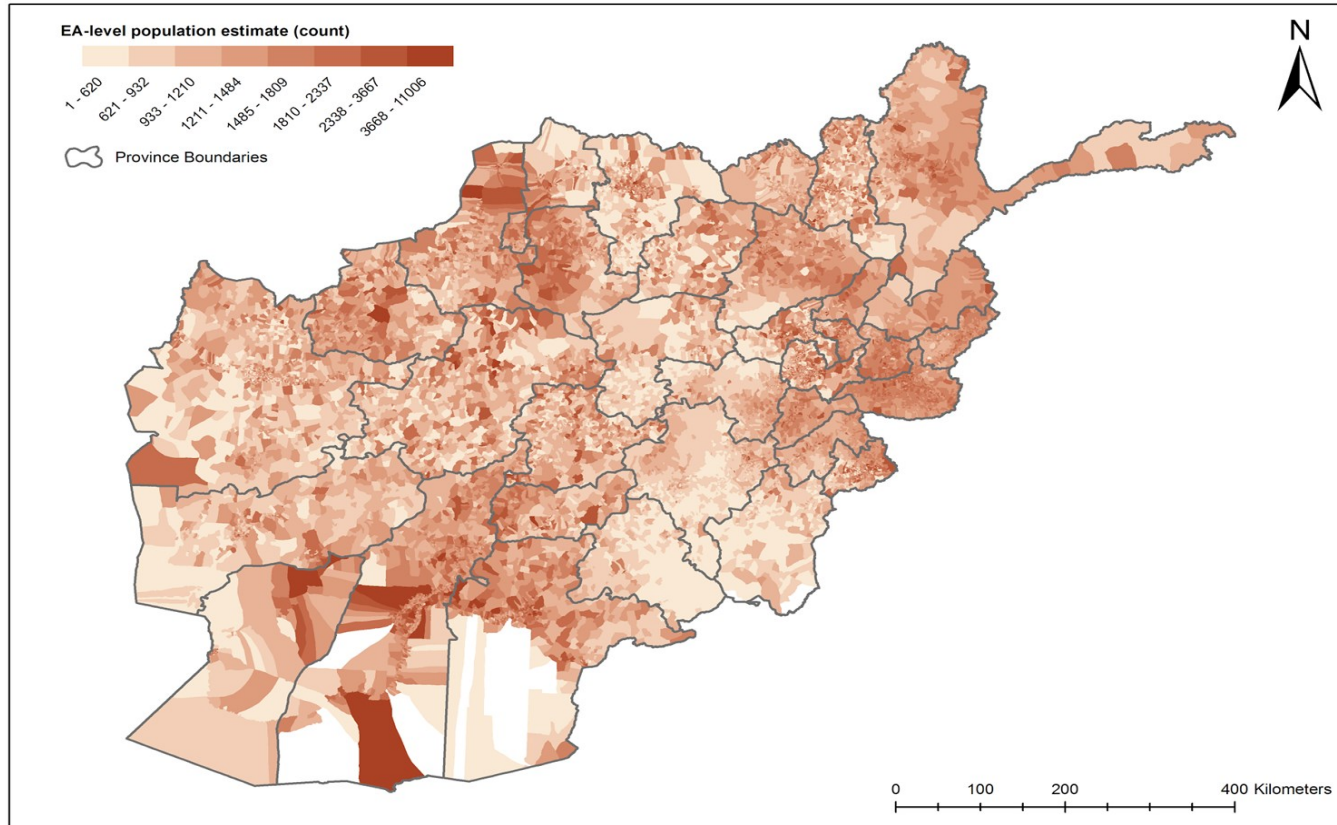


# Predicting population distribution



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation

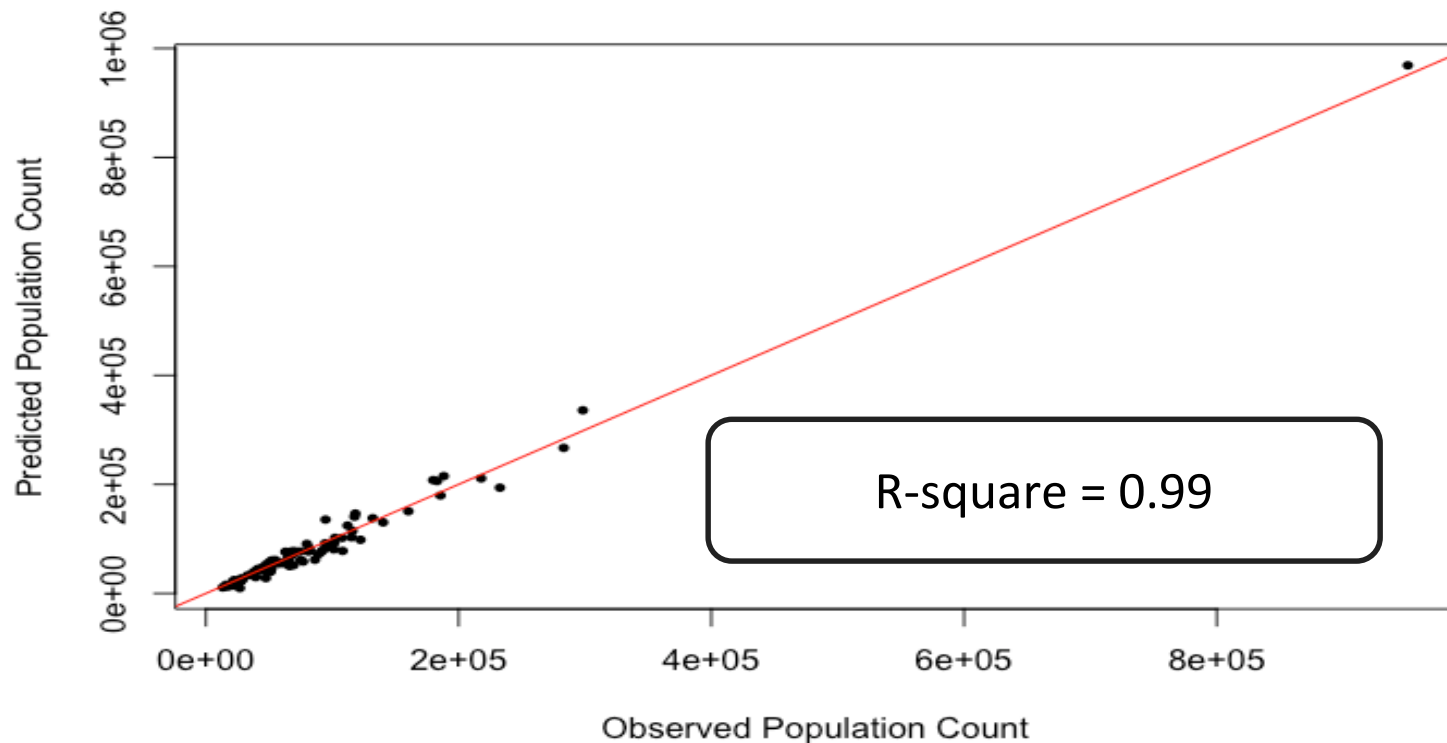
world  
pop  
FLOWMINDER.ORG





# Accuracy assessment

## District Aggregation





## Commissioned by the President: Country-led process

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# Mapping Populations: Characteristics





# Do all women have the same access to opportunities?

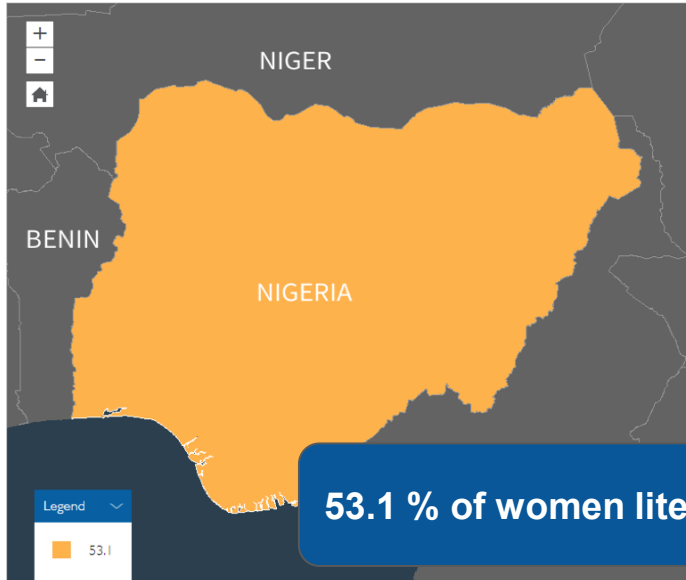


STATcompiler  
The DHS Program

BETA



Women who are literate ⓘ



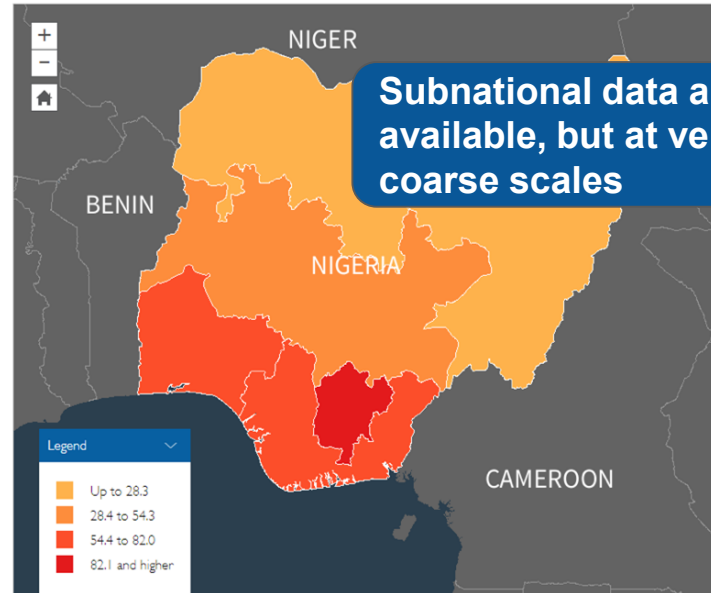
53.1 % of women literate...

STATcompiler  
The DHS Program

BETA



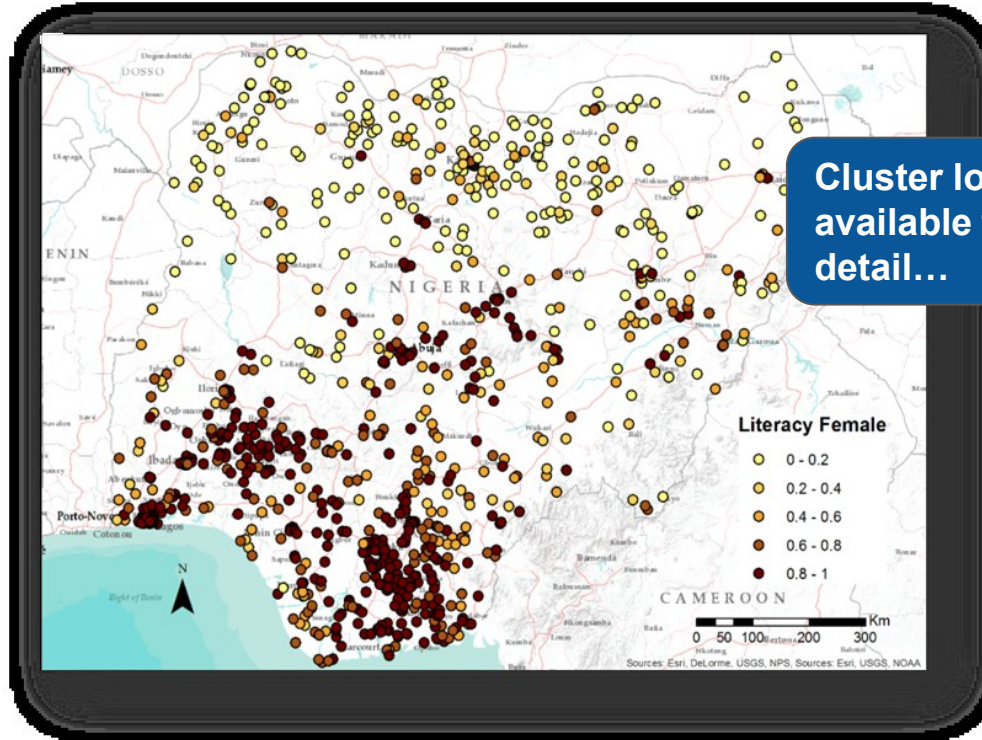
Women who are literate ⓘ



Subnational data are available, but at very coarse scales




# GPS locations of survey clusters available



Cluster location data are available to provide relevant detail...

...but no measurements in the unsampled locations – what can we do?

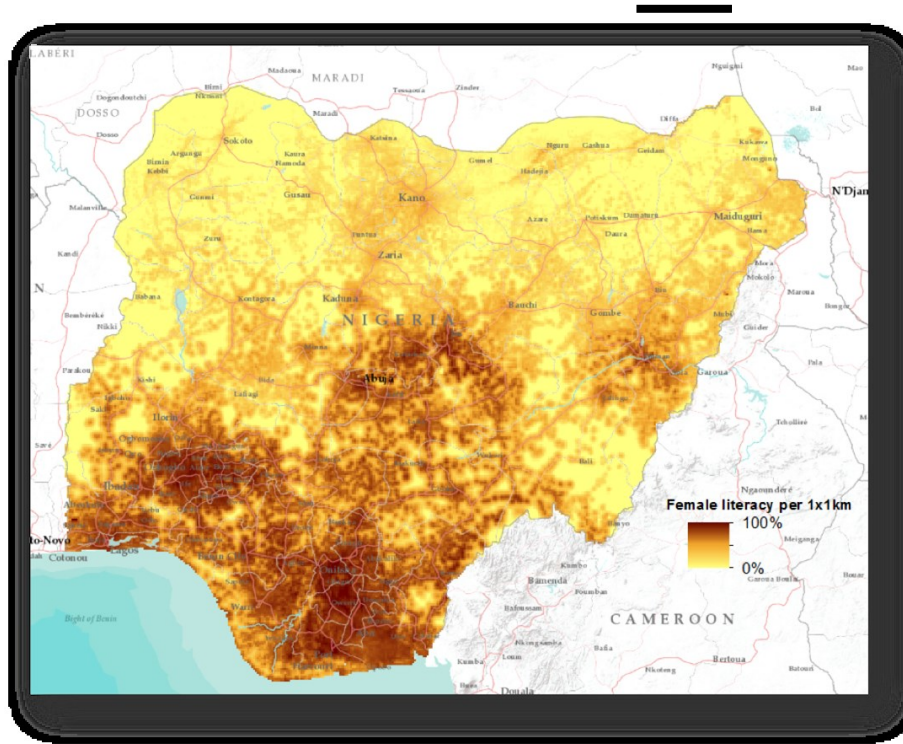


A satellite image of a mountainous region, likely in the Himalayas, showing a mix of green forested slopes and brown, rocky terrain. A blue text box is overlaid on the left side of the image. The text inside the box reads: "Satellite imagery can be processed to map factors known to correlated with human welfare".

Satellite imagery can be processed to map factors known to correlated with human welfare



# High resolution map of female literacy



**Nigeria: Proportion of females who are literate**

*Bosco et. al. Royal Soc. Int. 2017*



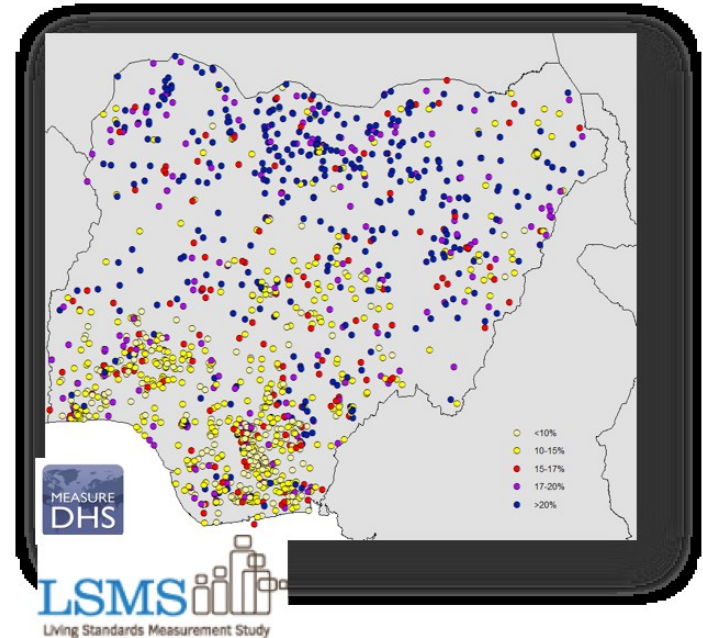
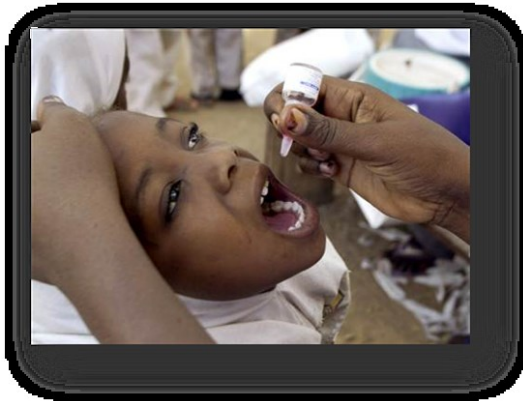
# How to Vaccinate Close to All Children Under 5?

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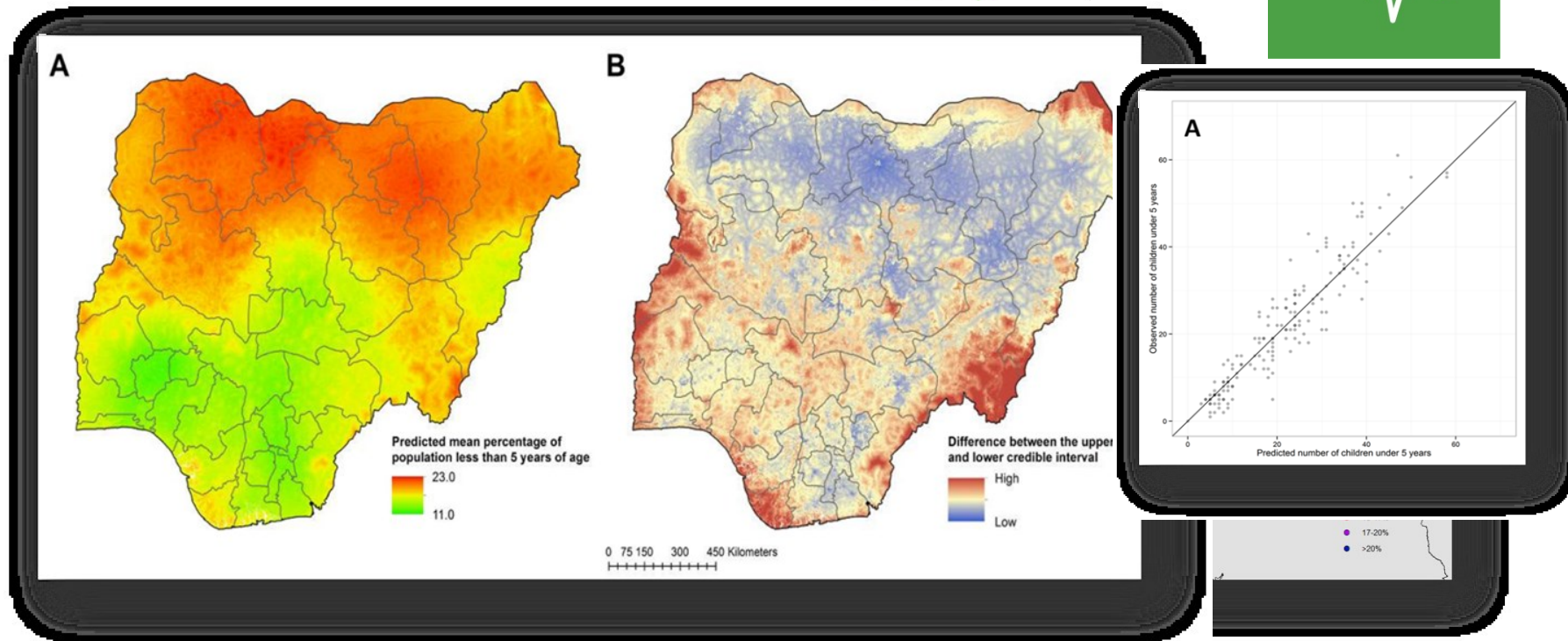
## Problem

- Vaccine availability
- Local vaccination needs, routes and logistics
- Outdated census





# How to Vaccinate Close to all Children under 5?

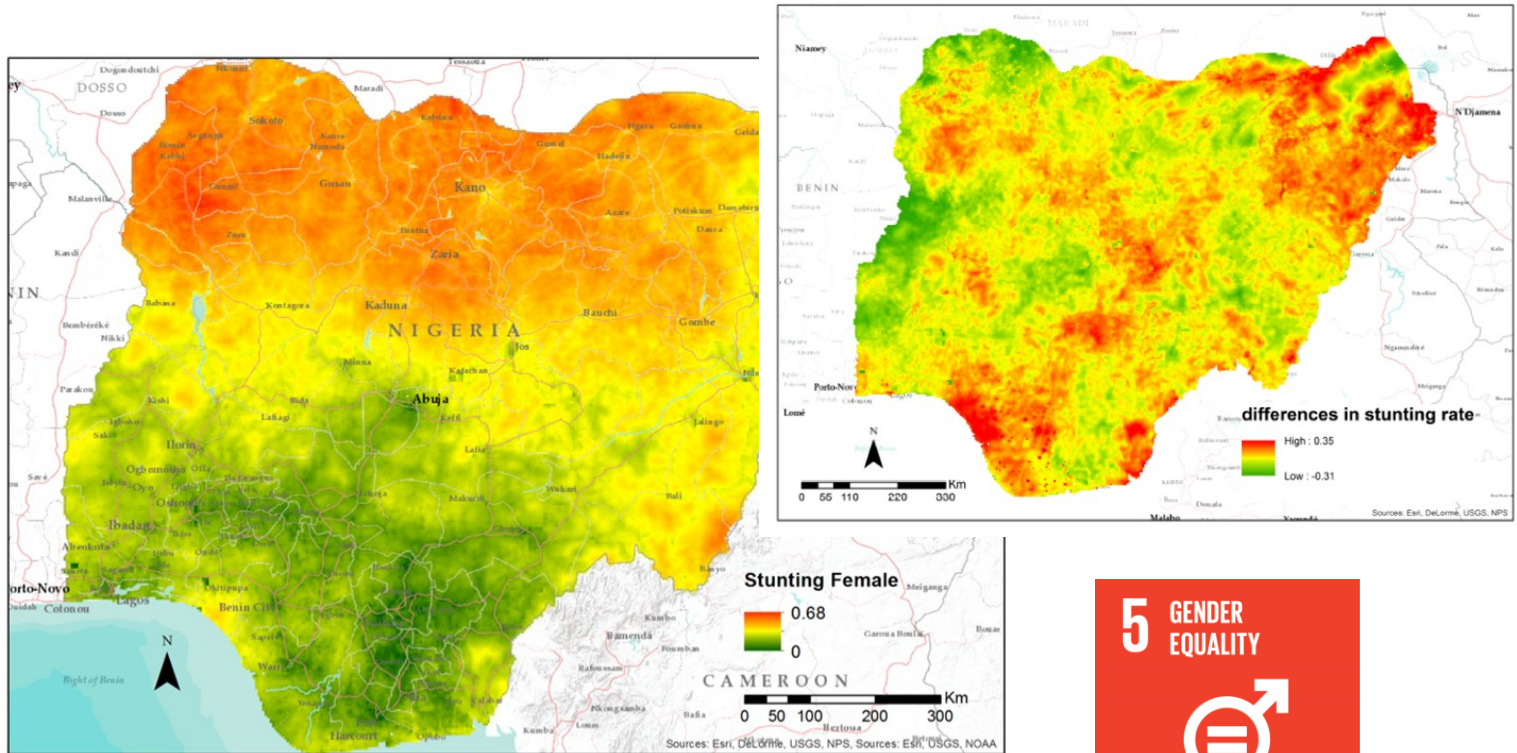


Living Standards Measurement Study

Alegana et. al. Royal Soc. Int. 2015



# Stunting Among Girls in Nigeria



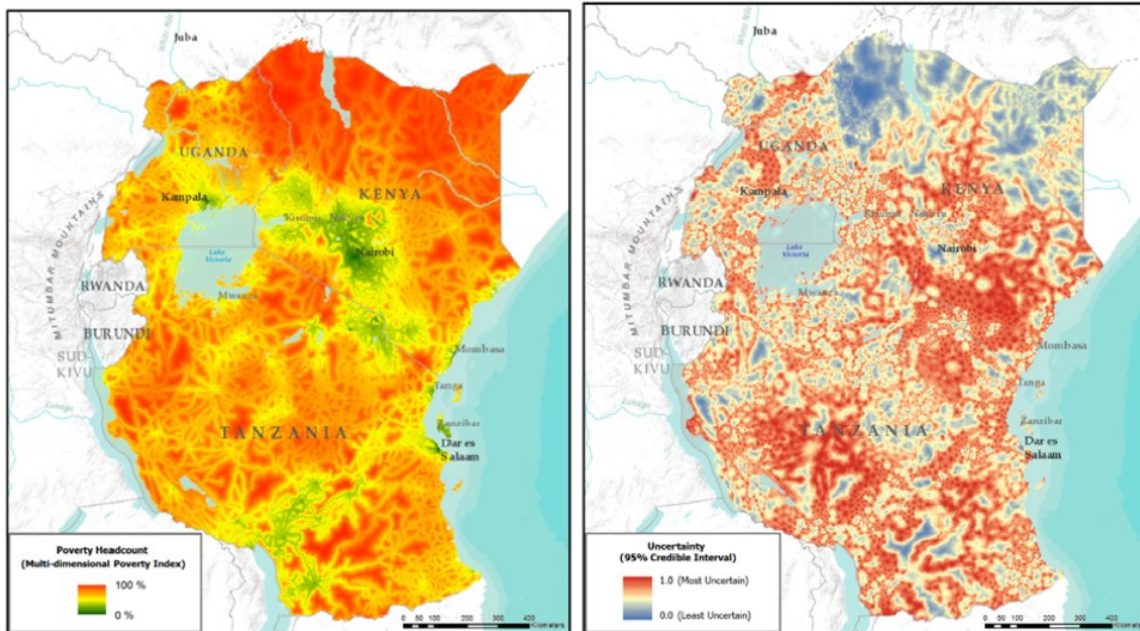
*Bosco et. al. Forthcoming Royal Soc. Int.*





# High-Resolution Poverty Maps

## Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)







# Mapping Population Dynamics

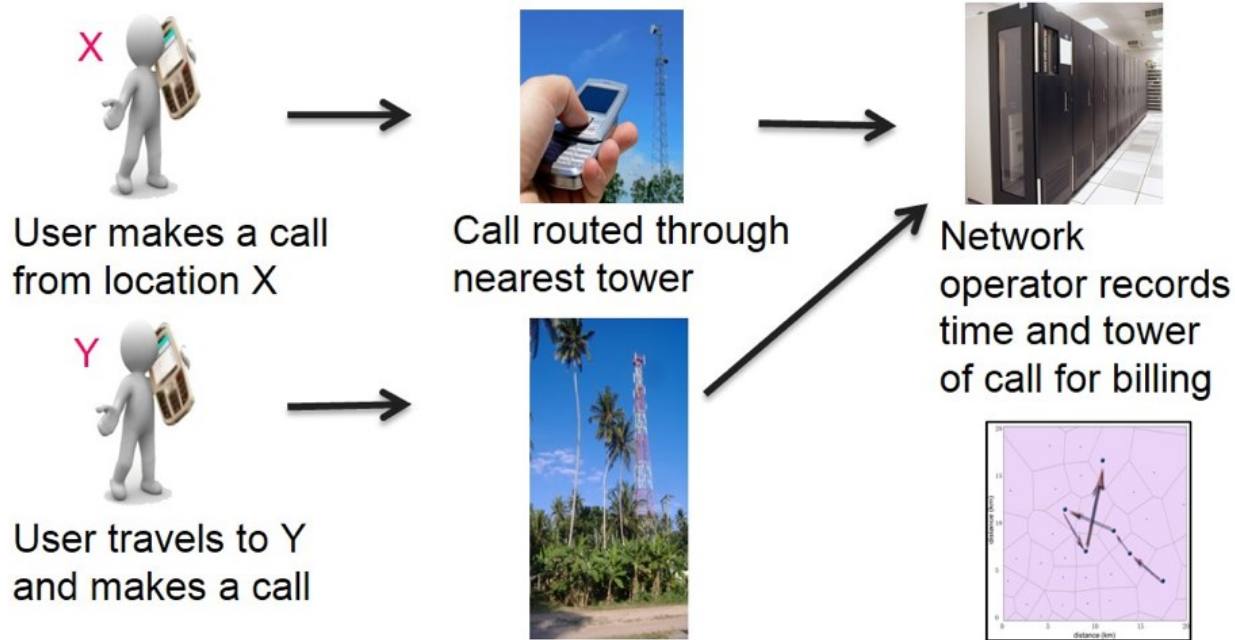




# Mapping Denominators: CDR Enhanced Datasets

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Aggregated call detail records (CDRs) + survey data + satellite/GIS data to model characteristics and mobility





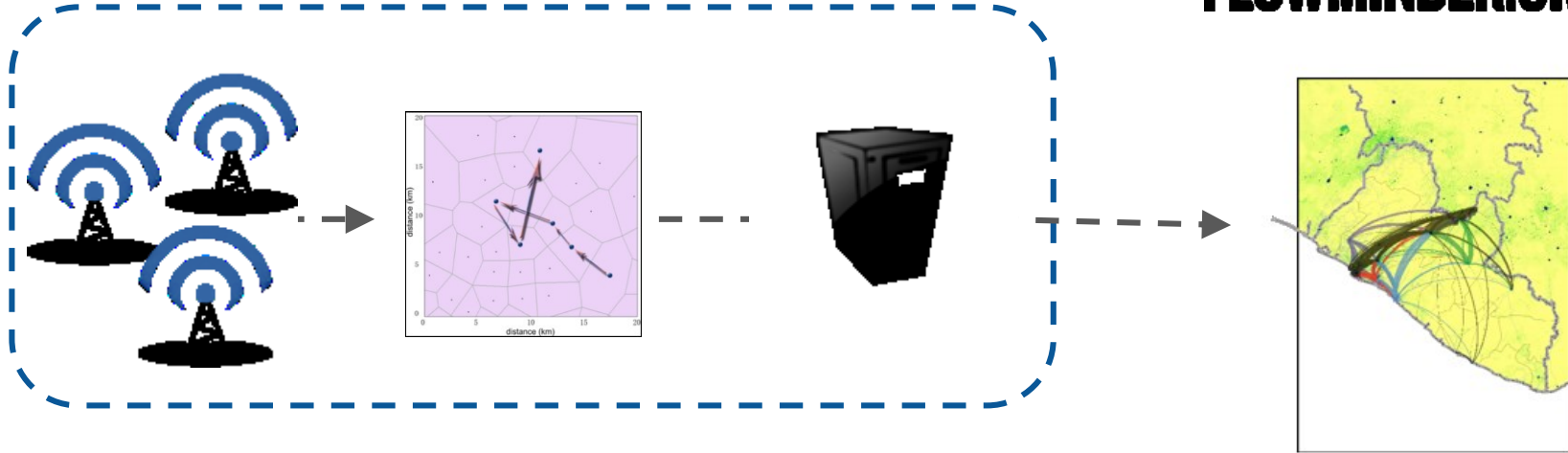
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# Preserving User's Privacy

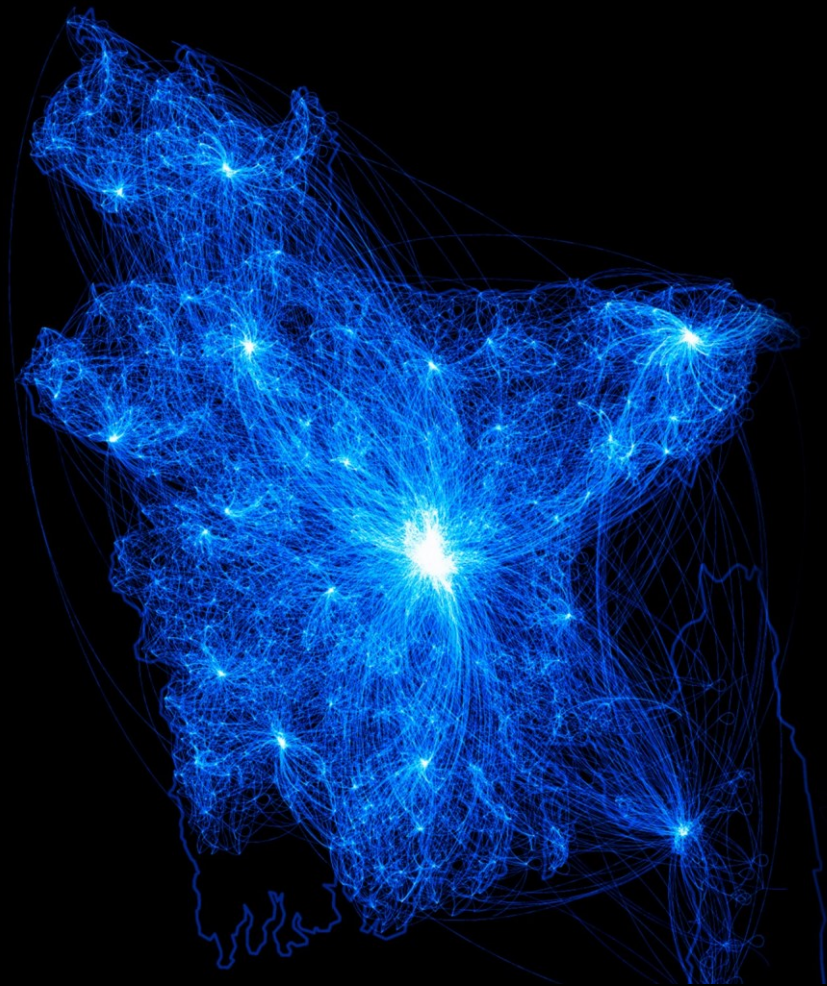
Compliance with GSMA data integrity guidelines: Data never leaves mobile operator's system to avoid any privacy, commercial concerns.

**FLOWMINDER.ORG**



**Mobile operator firewall**







# Dynamic population mapping using mobile phone data

Pierre Deville<sup>a,b,c,1</sup>, Catherine Linard<sup>c,d,1,2</sup>, Samuel Martin<sup>e</sup>, Marius Gilbert<sup>c,d</sup>, Forrest R. Stevens<sup>f</sup>, Andrea E. Gaughan<sup>f</sup>, Vincent D. Blondel<sup>a</sup>, and Andrew J. Tatem<sup>g,h,i</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Applied Mathematics, Université catholique de Louvain, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; <sup>b</sup>Center for Complex Network Research and Physics Department, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; <sup>c</sup>Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; <sup>d</sup>Biological Control and Spatial Ecology, Université Libre de Bruxelles, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; <sup>e</sup>Université de Lorraine CNRS, Centre de Recherche en Automatique de Nancy, UMR 7039, 54518 Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy, France <sup>f</sup>Department of Geography and Geosciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; <sup>g</sup>Department of Geography and Environment, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom; <sup>h</sup>Fogarty International MD 20892; and <sup>i</sup>Flowminder Foundation, 17177 Stockholm, Sweden

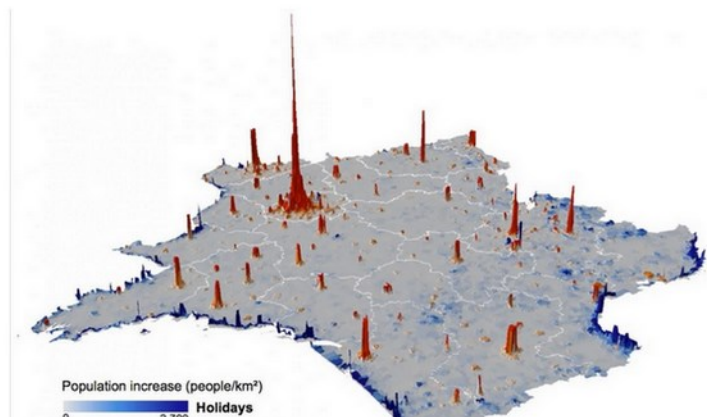
Edited by Michael F. Goodchild, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, and approved September 15



Washington Post  
@washingtonpost

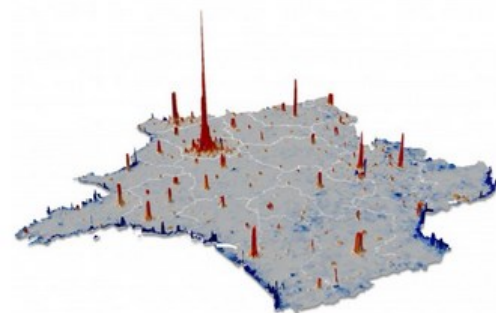
Follow

Mobile-phone mapping succeeds where national censuses fail [wapo.st/1E85oEj](https://wapo.st/1E85oEj)



News > Tech > Taking the census, with cellphones

## LATEST NEWS



CATHERINE LINARD

A population density map of France derived from more than 1 billion cellphone call records shows that people congregate in urban areas during working periods (indicated by orange spikes), and head for coastlines during holidays (indicated by the blue spikes).

## Taking the census, with cellphones

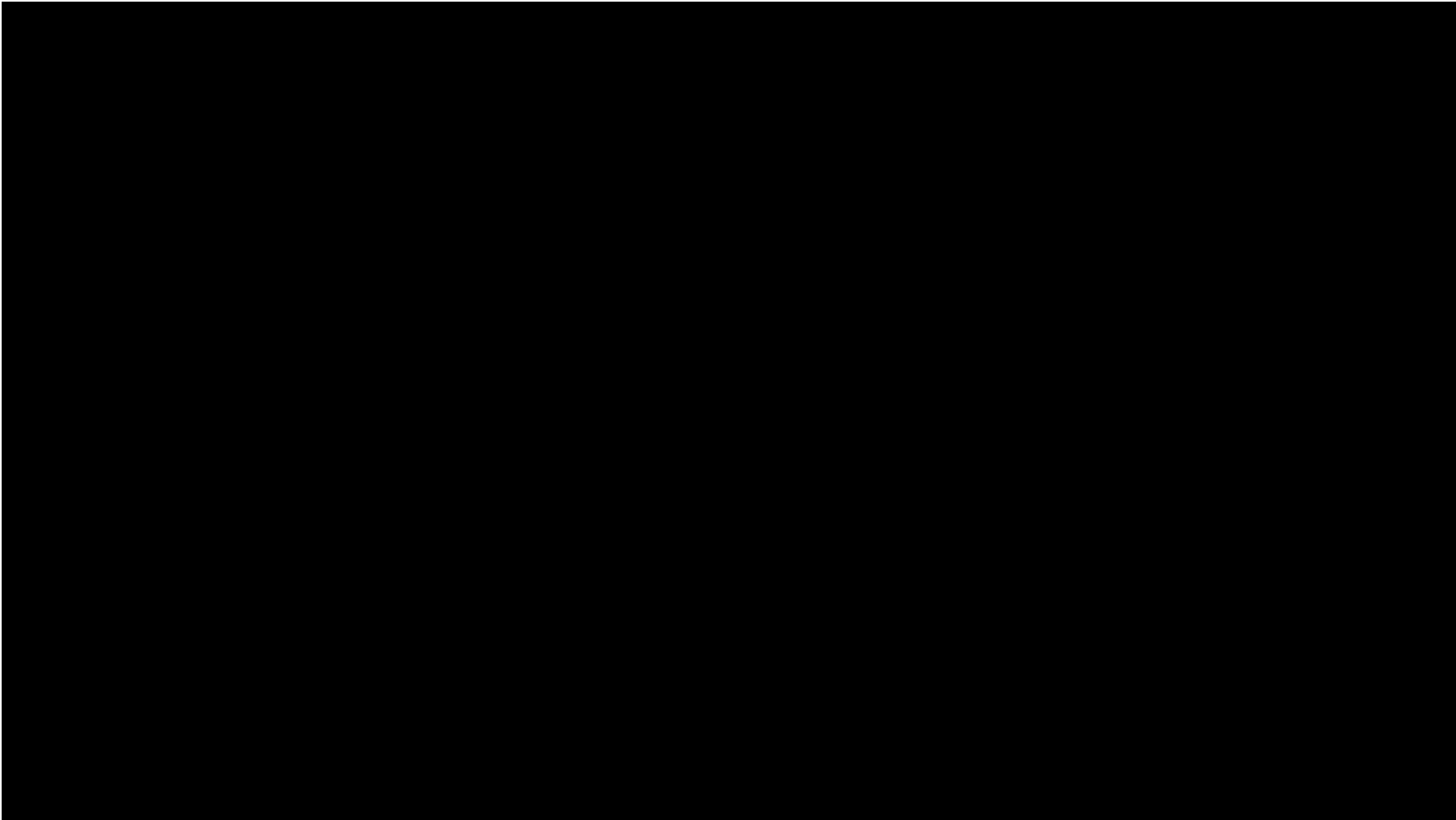
Twitter 1/5 Share 181 8.1 19



By Jia You | 27 October 2014 3:15 pm | 4 Comments

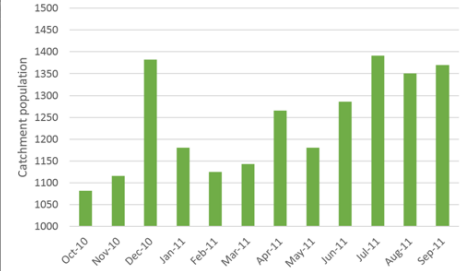
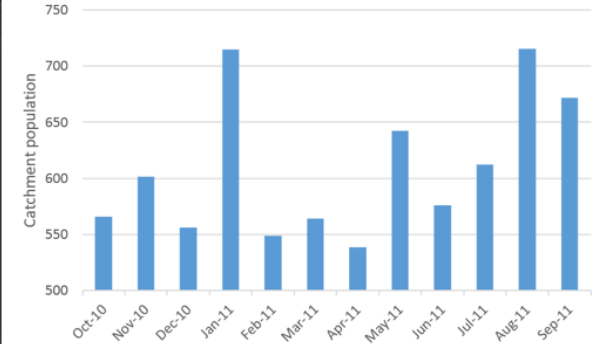
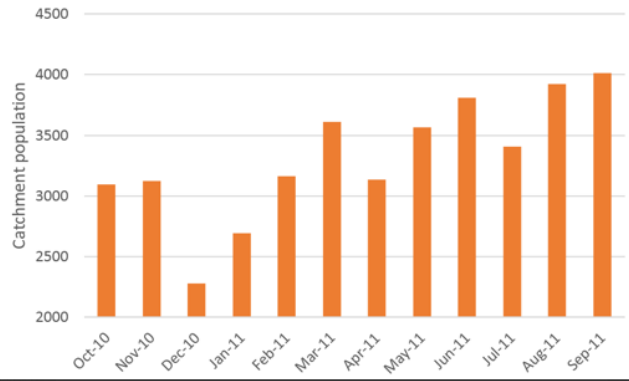
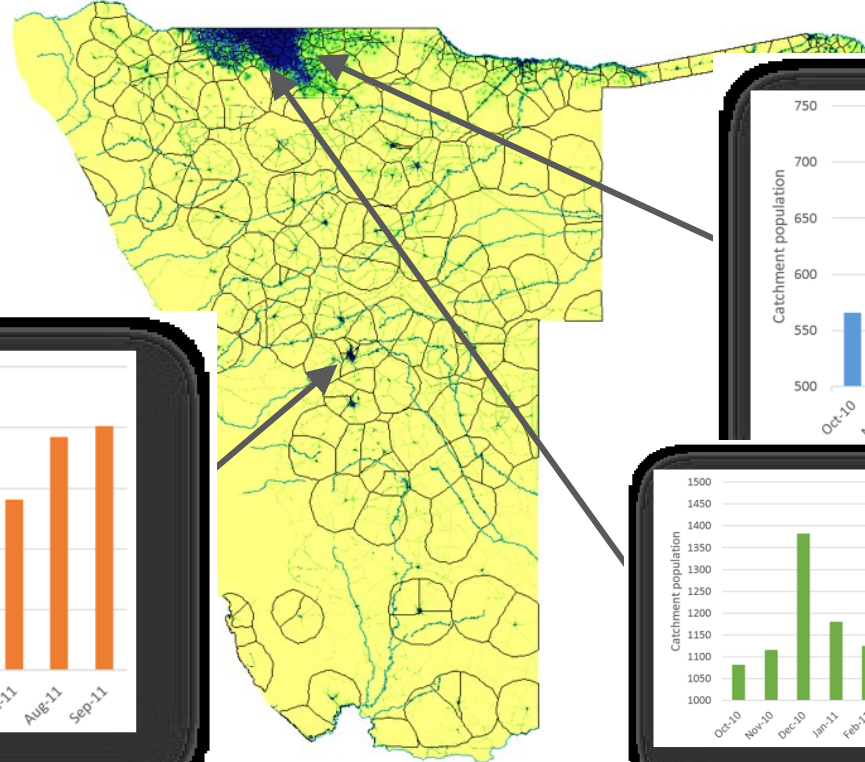
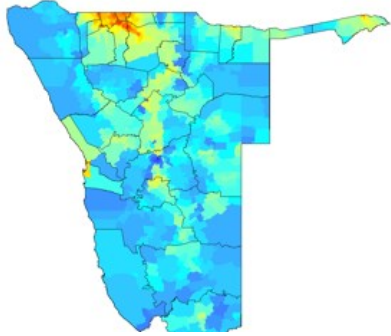
If you want to figure out how many people live in a particular part of your







# Dynamic Facility Catchment Populations



Population Health Metrics. ZL



# Disaster Causes Large-Scale Population Movements

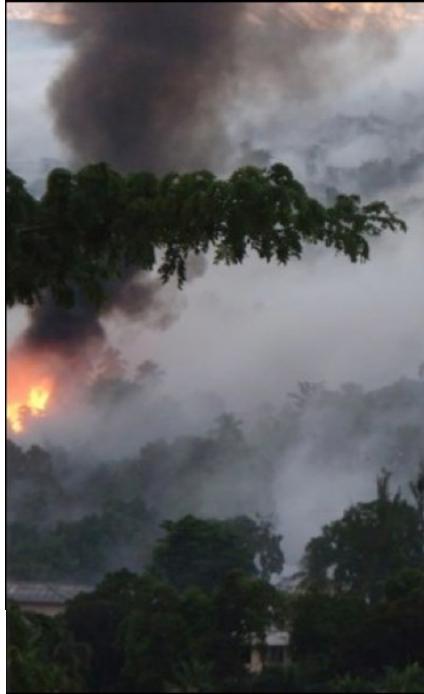
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13 CLIMATE ACTION

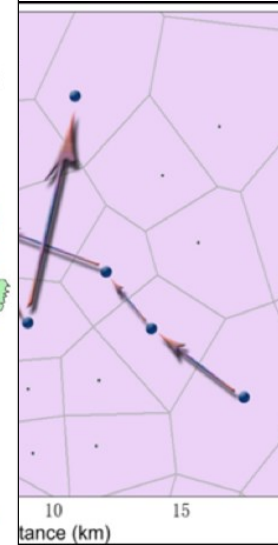
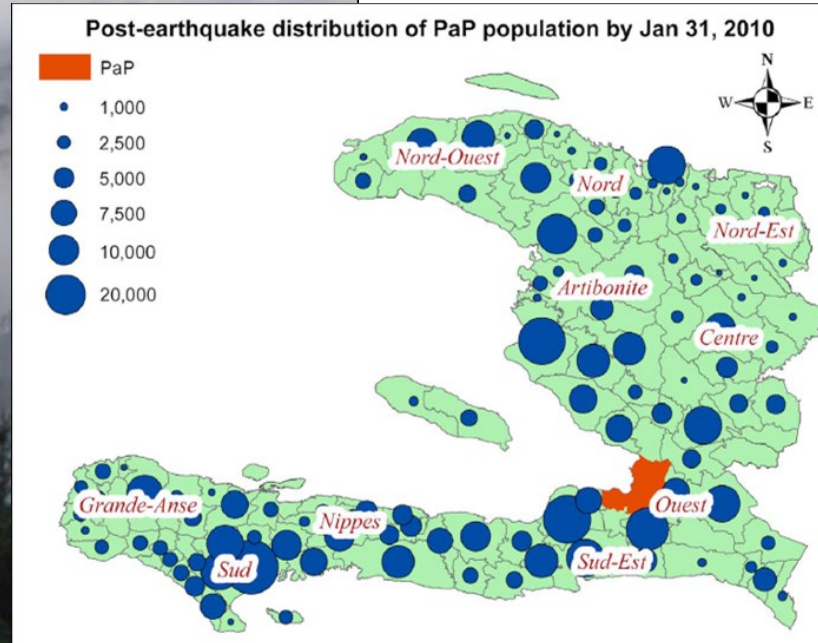




# Haiti Earthquake Response



Digicel  
haiti



Bengtsson et al. PLoS Medicine 2011



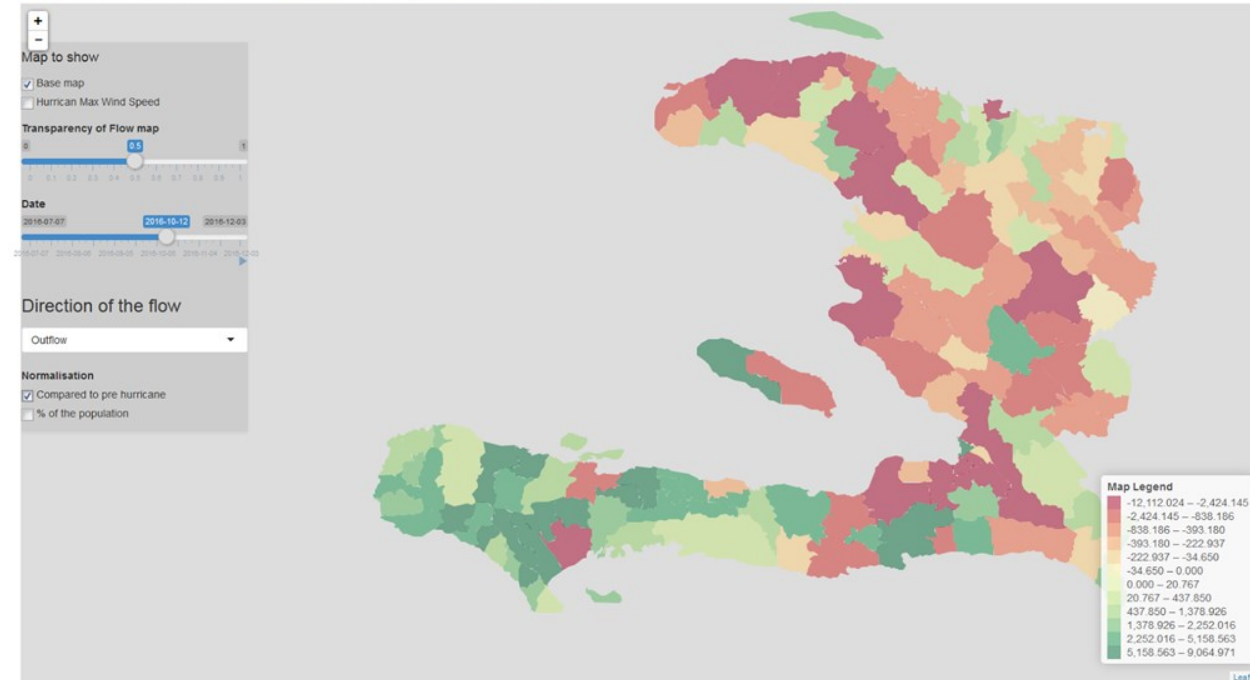
# Haiti Hurricane Matthew Response

Mobile phone data and population displacement following hurricane Matthew



tab-9316-1 tab-pane active tab-9316-2

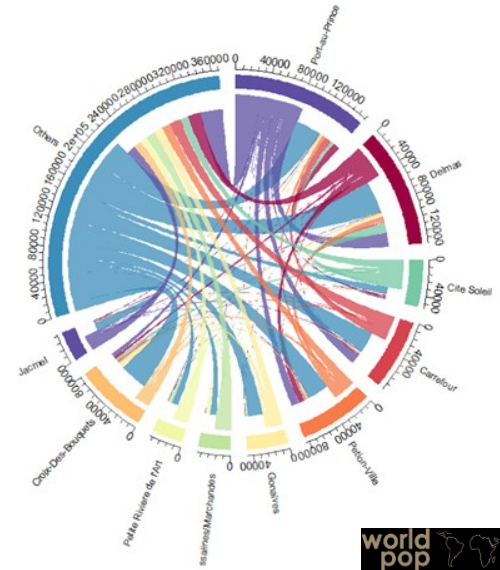
## Outflow of people : compared to pre-hurricane



## Top 10 flows in Haiti

☐ Only the peninsula ☐ Only top relations ☐ Show the locations on the map

Legend: The side of ribbon close to the ring is its origin, the one away is its destination





# Nepal Earthquake 2015



First insights within 14 days

## Nepal Population Estimates as of May 1, 2015

2.8m

+390,000  
(246,000~540,000)

-247,000  
(-155,000~-339,000)

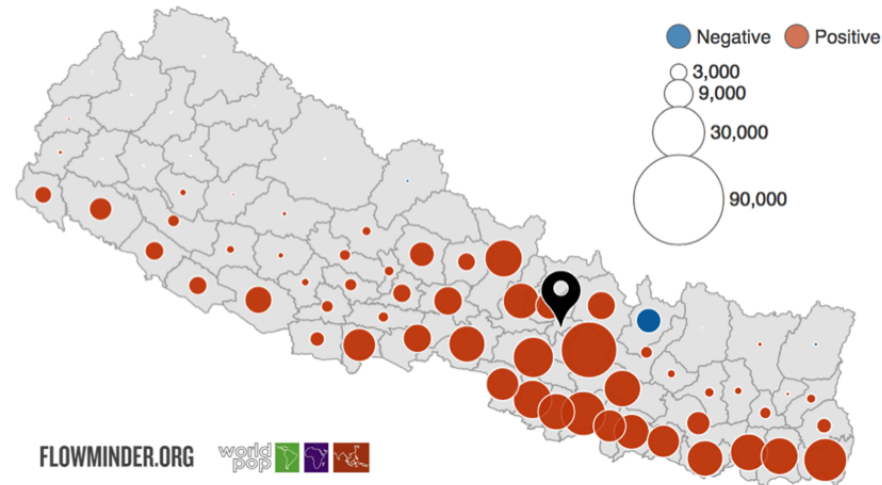
### 2. Kathmandu Valley

Kathmandu Valley is here defined as the districts Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur. Kathmandu Valley is one of the most densely populated areas in Nepal and home to ca 2.8 m people [1].

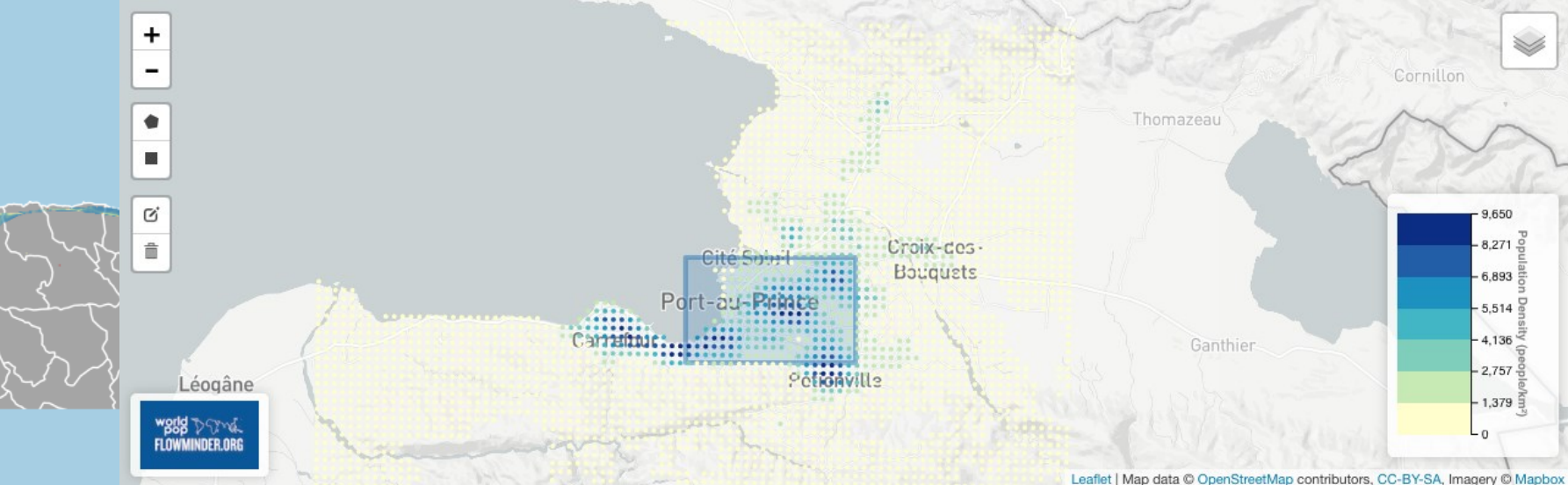
#### Key findings:

- An estimated 390,000 people more than normal had left the Kathmandu valley - comparing May 1 with the day before the earthquake April 24 (ratio to the population: 14%).
- An estimated 247,000 persons less than normal had come into the area during the same period (ratio to the population: 8.8%)
- People leaving Kathmandu Valley went to a large number of areas, notably the populous areas in the south and the Central and West Development Regions.

Above normal flows from Kathmandu Valley to other districts







Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA, Imagery © Mapbox

## Legend



### 2AndFro

--- Add region ---

Chart: Scatter Histogram

Flows: Origins Destinations

Show: All Commuters Proportion

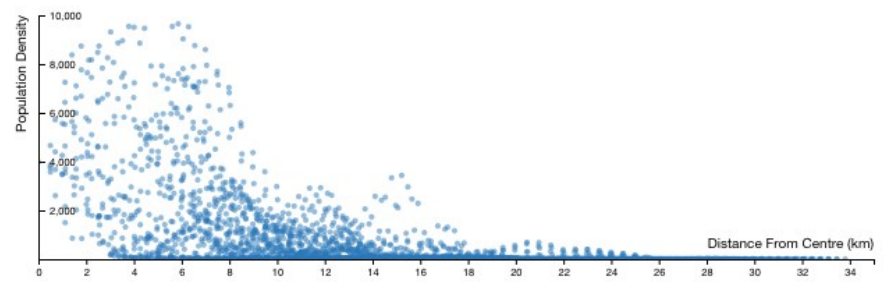
### Totals

Pop 3,400,834 / 100%  
Commuters 29%

Flow 1,621,547 / 48%  
Commuters 35%

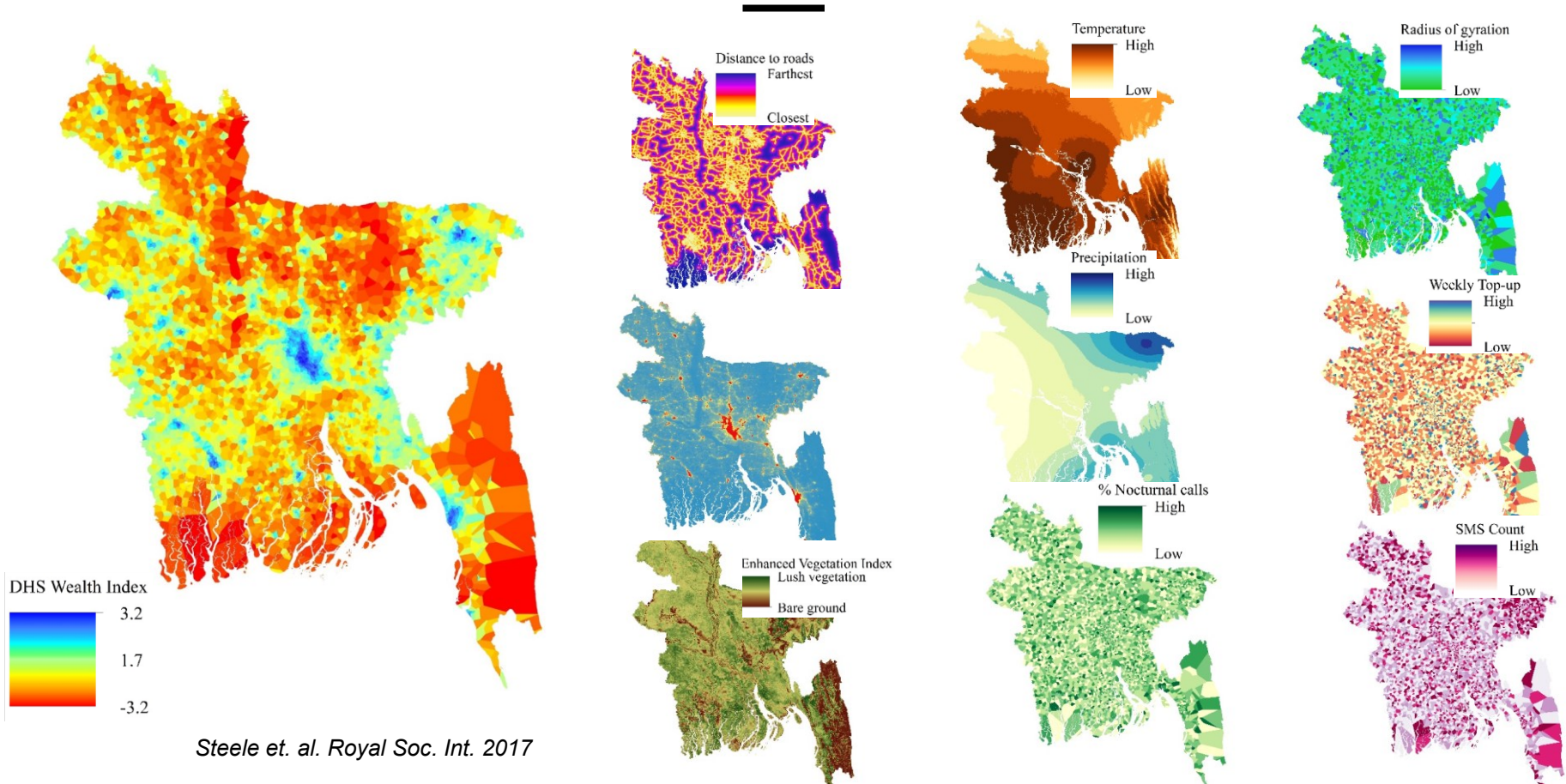
Focus 1,621,547 / 100%  
Commuters 35%

☐ Draw Focus Area





# Mobile data for mapping poverty: potential for ongoing monitoring









# The Star Trek Fallacy

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1. Data **is the tool, not the solution** – issue-driven vs. data-driven problem solving
2. Remote sensing data and analytics **can augment but not replace** traditional data (“ground truth”), eg. surveys
3. Few studies of bias
4. Bias include:
  - Mobile data is **heterogeneous** – market/operators.
  - Fundamental characteristics (subscribers) **constantly changing**
  - **Representativeness** – what does a SIM card represent?
  - **Real-time mobile data without validation = real-time mistakes**



# Summary

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- New data sources and statistical data have a profound impact on our ability to map **population distributions, characteristics and dynamics**
- We are seeing an explosion of high quality geospatial data, but every dataset has its biases and gaps: ***Data integration is key***
- Potential to rapidly scale the use of mobile operator data, but **accounting for bias is crucial**



