

Measuring patterns of human behaviour through large-scale mobile phone data

Defence of Dr.philos, 22.02.2017

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Pål Sundsøy

Members of committee: Prof. Kåre Synnes, Prof. Zbigniew Smoreda, Prof. Petter Nielsen

Motivation

- One of the most promising rich Big Data sources is mobile phone data
- Mobile phone data can give us new insight into human sociology
- Traditionally mobile phone data has mostly been used for billing the customers and network maintenance.
- Untapped potential

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Billions of data points collected each day

A number - Caller

B number –
Receiving party

Type: Call, SMS,
Data, etc

Date & time

Data volume

Cell_ID: Location

IMSI: SIM card

TAC: Handset

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Key contributions

Socioeconomics



Illiteracy



Income



Poverty

Disasters



Terror attack



Cyclone disaster

Product uptake



Product spreading



Data-driven marketing

Research objective

Apart from providing basic communication services, what kinds of positive impacts can we create for society or individuals using large-scale mobile phone datasets?

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Main methodology

Descriptive

Prediction

Research challenges



Illiteracy



Income



Poverty

- Lacking official statistics in developing countries
- Evaluate if mobile phone data can complement official statistics
- Evaluate different metrics and methods

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Main methodology

Prediction

Predicting illiteracy

Mobile phone input features

Social



Financial



Mobility



Approach



+



70.1%
Accuracy

Survey

Mobile
data

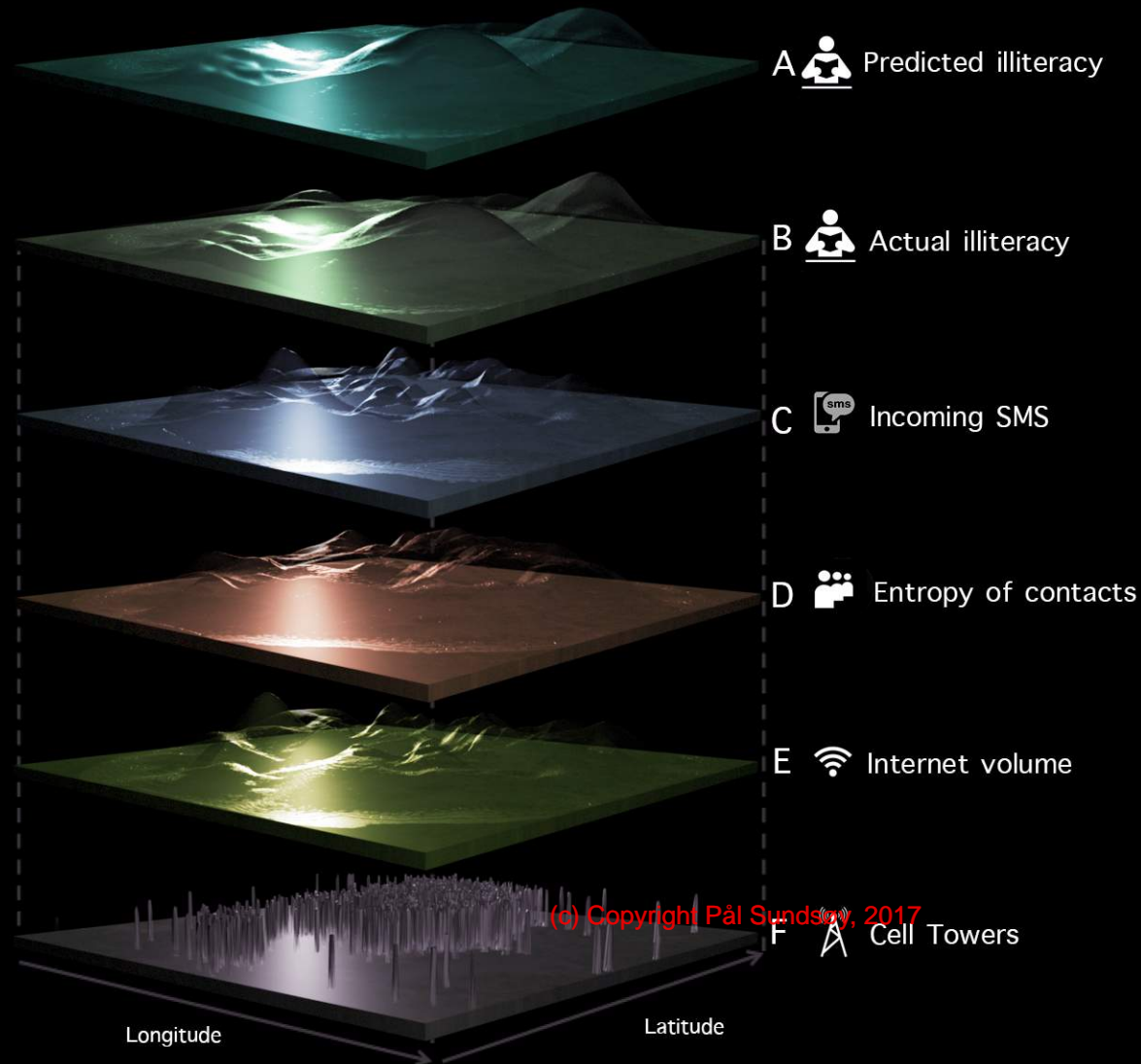
Prediction

Algorithm

Gradient Boosted Trees

Top illiteracy predictors

1. Location
2. Incoming SMS
3. Entropy of contacts
4. Internet volume
5. Number of places
6. Interactions per contact
7. Recharge amount per transaction



Predicting poverty



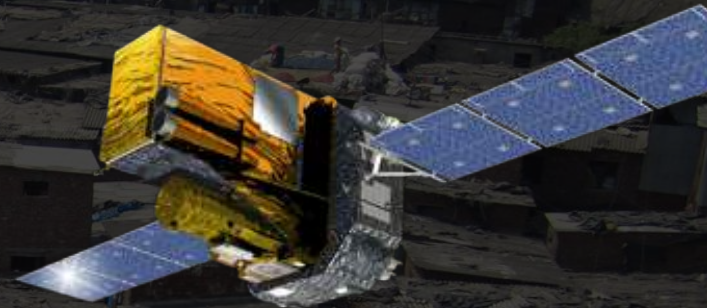
Survey data

- Income survey
- DHS
- PPI



Mobile phone data

- Aggregated anonymized non-personal information
- E.g. average recharge amount per tower



Satellite layers

- Population
- Aridity index
- Evapotranspiration
- Various animal densities
- Night time lights
- Elevation
- Vegetation
- Distance to roads/waterways
- Urban/Rural
- Land cover
- Pregnancy data
- Births
- Ethnicity
- Precipitation
- Annual temperature

PREDICTION

- Poverty levels
- Prediction maps

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Global human settlement layer



Socioeconomics

Disasters

Product uptake

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Cyclone

Product spreading

Data-driven marketing

 = Poorest areas (Wealth index)

Models employing a combination of satellite and mobile phone variables provide the highest predictive power with lowest uncertainty with **$R^2=0.78$**

Algorithms

- General linear models (GLM)
- Hierarchical Bayesian geostatistical models (BGM)

Top predictors

Satellite

- Nighttime lights
- Enhanced Vegetation index
- (c) Elevation **Pål Sundsøy, 2017**
- Transport time to closest urban settlement

Mobile phone

- Recharge average per tower
- Percent nocturnal calls
- Outgoing internet sessions
- count incoming VAS
- Recharge amount per transaction
- Count incoming texts
- Weekly recharge amount

Research challenges

- Evaluate if mobile phone data can give better insight into social patterns during disasters
- Evaluate if behavioral signals may provide insights into damages and where the vulnerable population is located



Terror attack

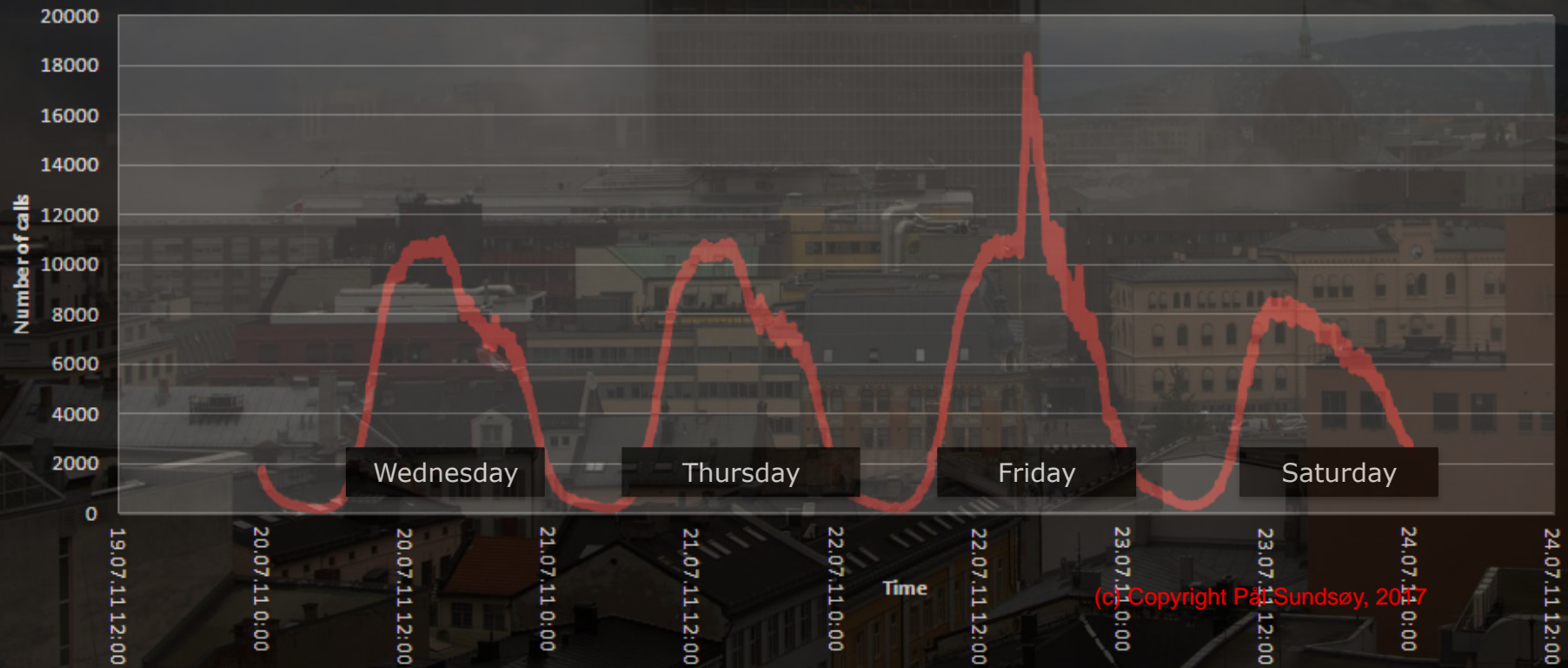


Cyclone disaster

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Voice calls minute by minute

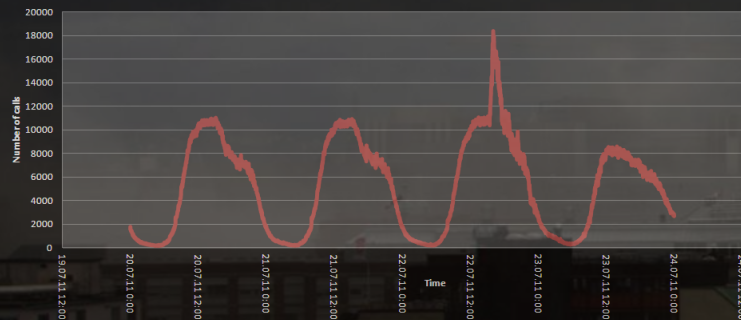
Oslo terror attack, 22nd July 2011



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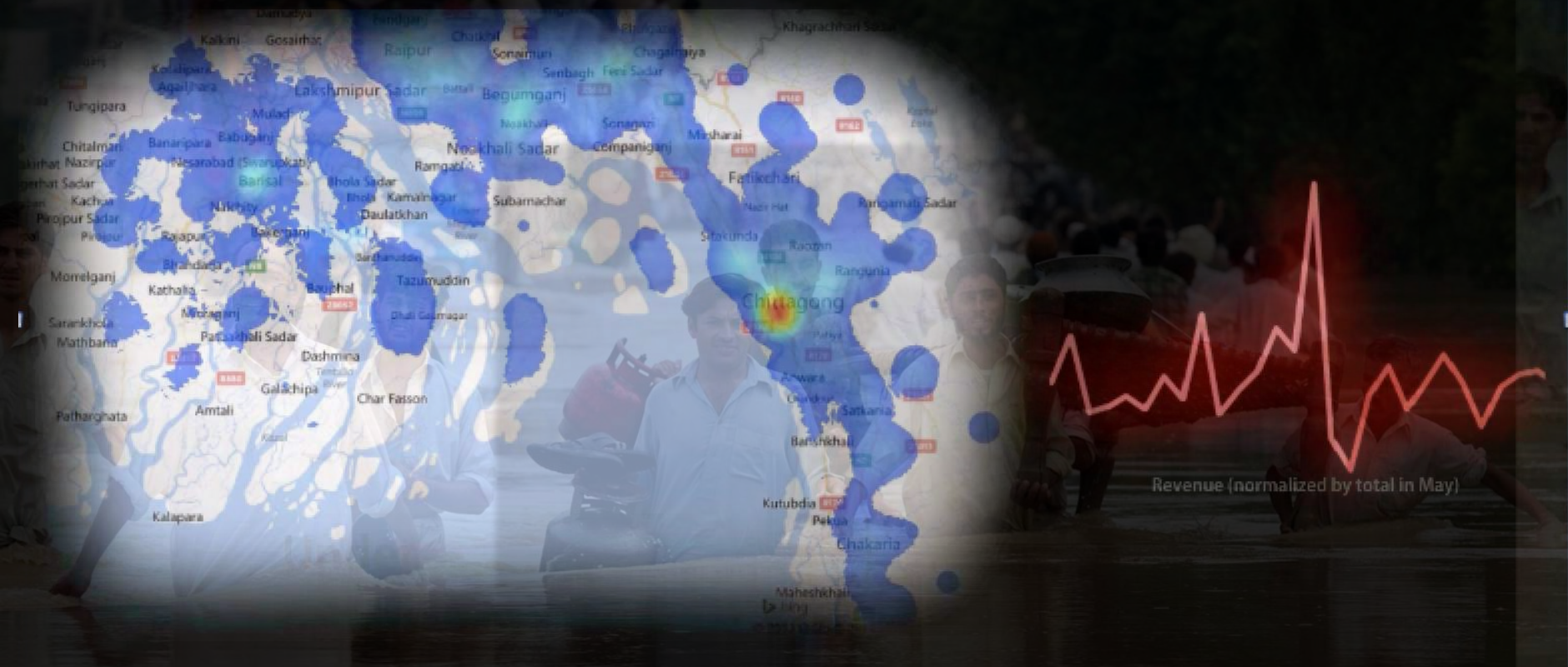
Voice calls minute by minute

Oslo terror attack, 22nd July 2011



Financial Activity in May

Revenue per retailer location
Normalized by total revenue in May (per retailer location)



16.05

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■ = Normal top-up activity

Research challenges

- Evaluate if mobile phone data can be used to understand how products spread over large-scale social networks
- Evaluate if product uptake can be increased by incorporating social effects
- Evaluate how data-driven marketing benchmark against marketers' gut-feeling



Product spreading



Data-driven marketing

Main methodology

Descriptive

Prediction

Socioeconomics

Disasters

Product uptake

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Income

Poverty

Terror attack

Cyclone

Product spreading

Data-driven marketing



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(built from traffic data)

Research on human interactions: By analyzing anonymized CDR-data we can map out a proxy for the social network among our customers

Socioeconomics

Disasters

Product uptake

Illiteracy

Income

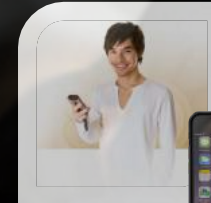
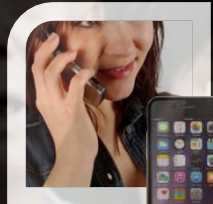
Poverty

Terror attack

Cyclone

Product spreading

Data-driven marketing



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Research on human interactions: By analyzing anonymized CDR-data we can map out a proxy for the social network among our customers

Q307

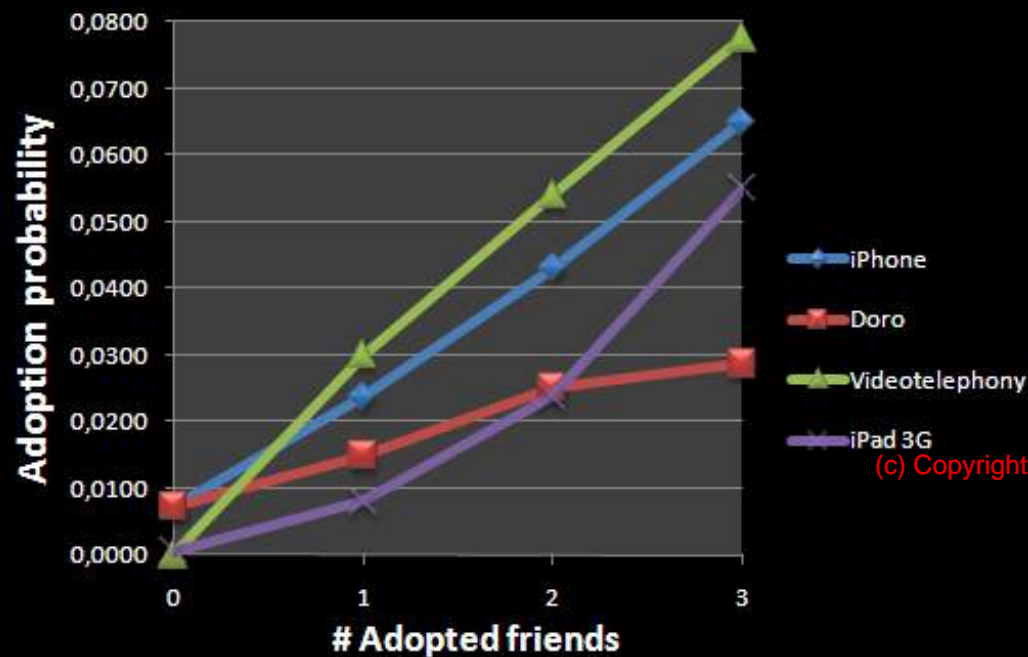
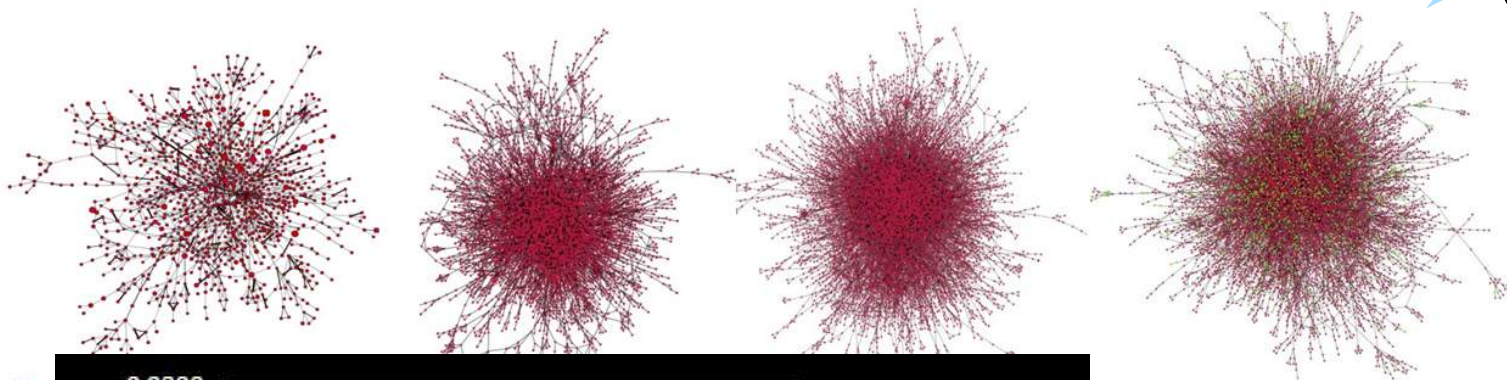
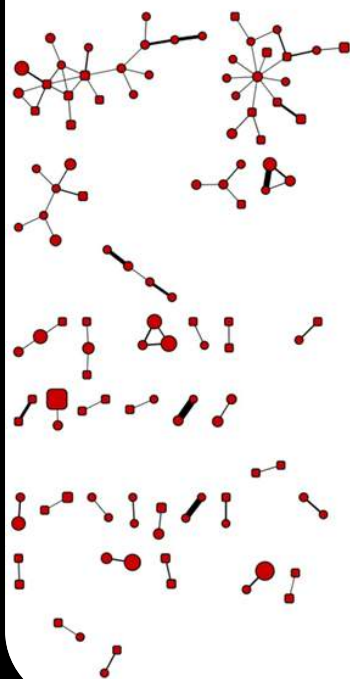
Q407

Q108

Q208

Q308

2G release in US



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Data-driven approach: Who are most profitable targets for SMS campaign?

Non-convertors
'negatives'

Natural Data
Convertors
'positives'



Create model

Find patterns
identifying the data
convertors based on
historic data

300 variables
40M customers

2-6 months back: Use Historical data

Today: Present time data



Non Data
Customers
today



Model deployment

Use the patterns to
identify likely adopters

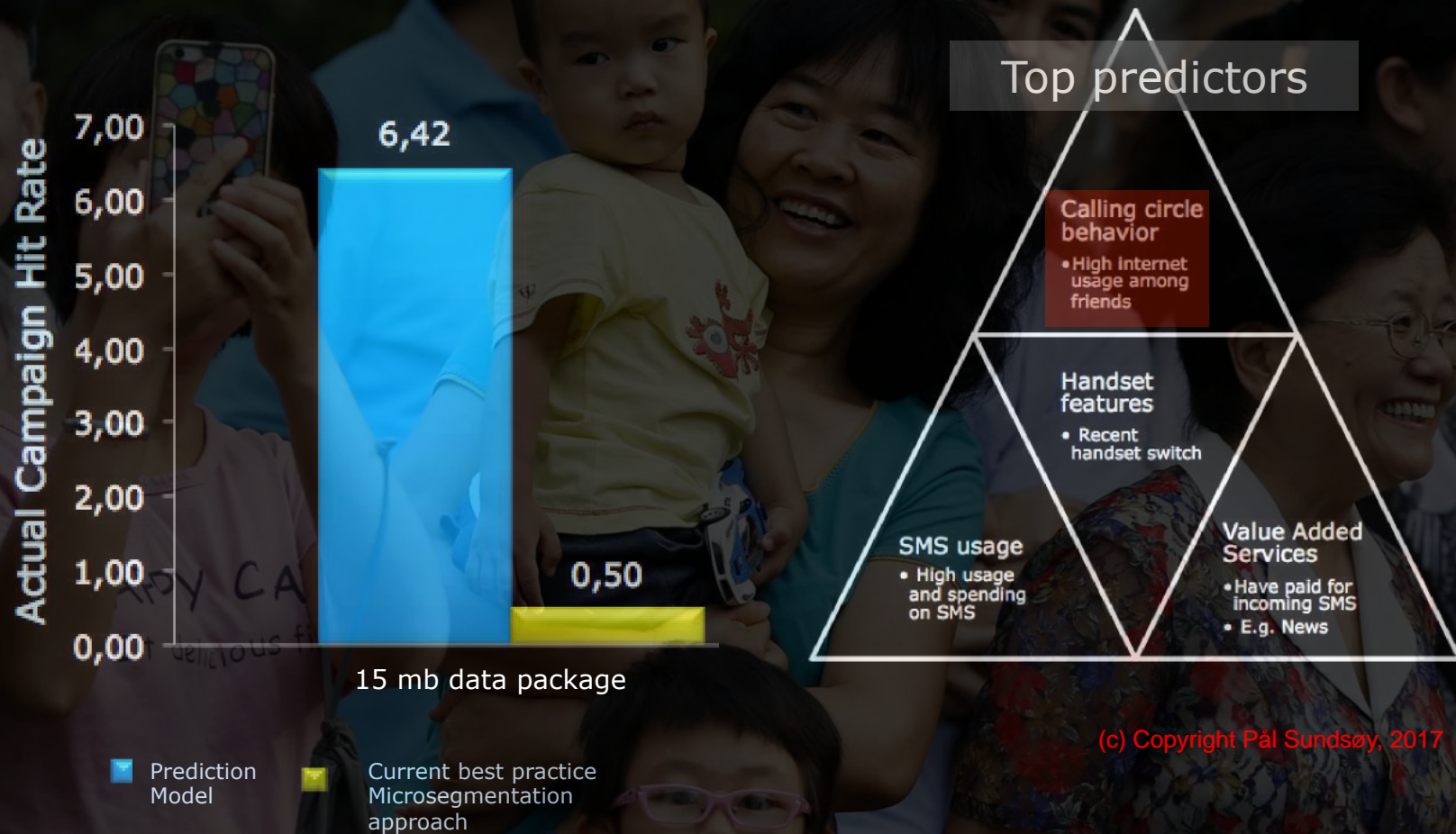


Identify and run
campaign on
200k most likely
adopters

The predictive model learns from existing cases of data conversion

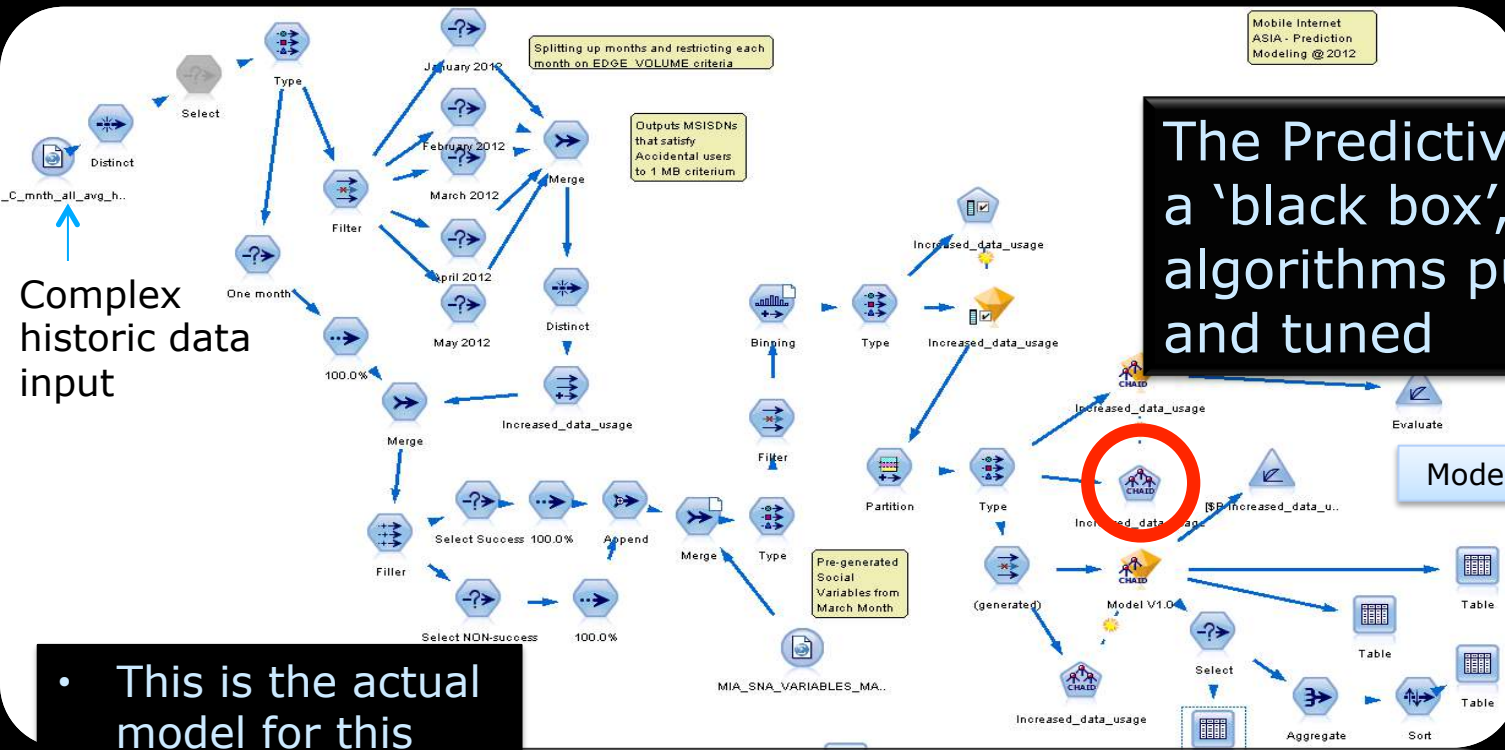
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The prediction model outperforms existing best practice approach with **13 times** better performance



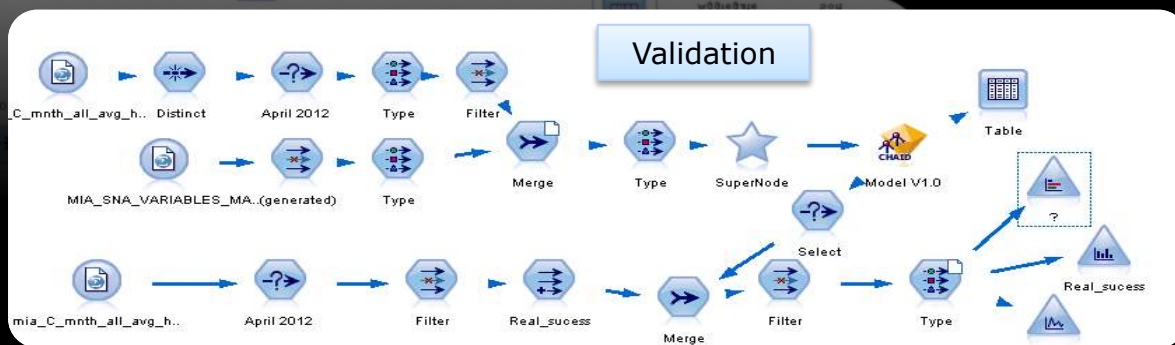
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99% Renewal– the algorithm is optimized to avoid 'freeriders'

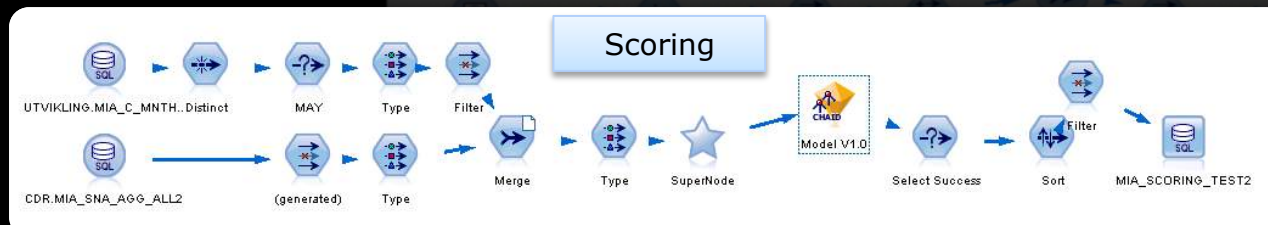


The Predictive Model is not a 'black box', but algorithms put together and tuned

- This is the actual model for this pilot
- All the boxes are model interaction points
- 80% of the work is data preparation



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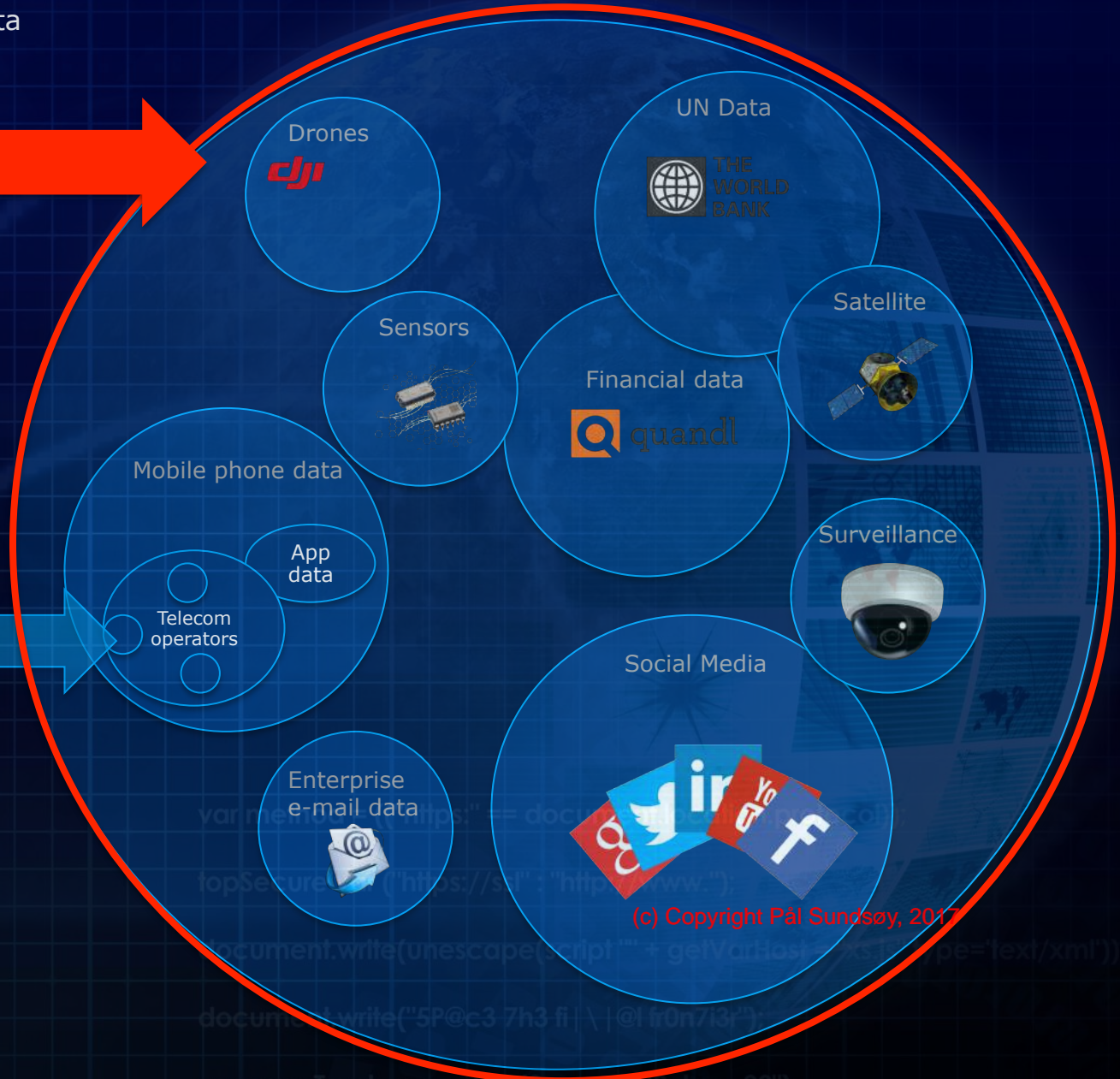


Final Output

The greater 'Big Data' perspective

Sources of behavioral data

Privacy is important!



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Conclusion

Mobile phone data is useful to :

1. Inform socially beneficial policies
2. Provide insights into human behavior, with the aim of gaining:
 - I. A better understanding of human behavior and interactions
 - II. Better insights into human behavior to improve marketing

Thank you



1. Can mobile usage predict illiteracy in a developing country?

Preprint available at [arXiv:1607.01337](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.01337) [cs.AI]. 2016.



2. Deep learning applied to mobile phone data for Individual income classification

Joint work with Bjelland, J., Reme B.A., Iqbal A. and Jahani, E.

Published in *International conference on Artificial Intelligence: Technologies and Applications* (ICAITA). Atlantic Press. 2016.



3. Mapping Poverty using mobile phone and satellite data

Joint work with Steele, J.E., Pezzulo, C., Alegana, V., Bird, T., Blumenstock, J., Bjelland J., Engø-Monsen, K., de Montjoye, Y.A., Iqbal, A., Hadiuzzaman, K., Lu, X., Wetter, E., Tatem, A. and Bengtsson, L.

Published in *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* 17. 2017



4. The activation of core social networks in the wake of the 22 July Oslo bombing

Joint work with Ling, R., Engø-Monsen, K., Bjelland, J. and Canright, G.

Published in *Social Networks Analysis and Mining* ASONAM (pp. 586-590). 2012.



5. Detecting climate adaptation with mobile network data: Anomalies in communication, mobility and consumption patterns during Cyclone Mahasen

Joint work with Lu, X., Wrathall, D., Nadiruzzaman, M., Wetter, E., Iqbal, A., Qureshi, T., Tatem, A., Canright, G., Engø-Monsen, K. and Bengtsson, L.

Published in *Climatic Change*, 138(3-4), pp.505-519. 2016.



6. Comparing and visualizing the social spreading of products on a large-scale social network

Joint work with Bjelland, J., Engø-Monsen, K., Canright, G. and Ling, R.

Published in *Influence on Technology on Social Network Analysis and Mining*, Tanel Ozyer et. al. Springer International Publishing. 2012.



7. Big Data-Driven Marketing: How Machine Learning outperforms marketers' gut-feeling

Joint work with Bjelland, J., Iqbal, A., Pentland, A. and de Montjoye, Y.A. Published in

International Conference on Social Computing, Behavioral-Cultural Modeling, and Prediction (pp. 367-374). Springer International Publishing. 2014.

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