



THE PROMISE AND CHALLENGES OF

"DATA COLLABORATIVES" ON MIGRATION

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WORKSHOP

Big Data and Alternative Data Sources on Migration

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DATA COLLABORATIVES

NCEL, Nepal's largest mobile operator, shared anonymized mobile phone data with the non-profit Swedish organization Flowminder. With this data, Flowminder mapped where and how people moved in the wake of the disaster, and shared this information with government and UN agencies to assist their relief efforts.

The Data Collaborative between NCEL and Flowminder allowed humanitarian organizations to better target aid to affected communities - saving hundreds if not thousands of lives.

CHALLENGE

IMPROVING DISASTER RELIEF BY EXCHANGING MOBILE PHONE DATA

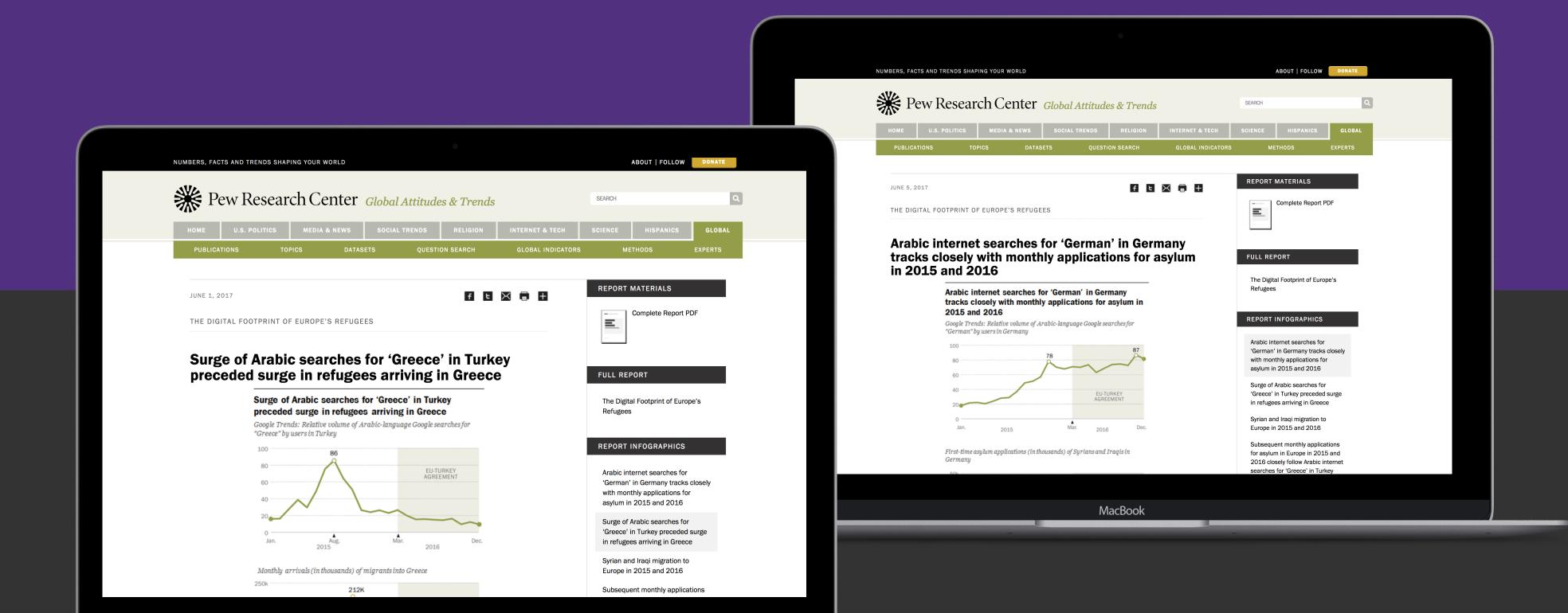
On April 25th, 2015, a violent earthquake hit Nepal—the worst of its kind since 1934. The damage left hundreds of thousands of people homeless and flattened entire villages. Ultimately, the Gorkha earthquake killed nearly 9,000 people and injured nearly 22,000.

Yet, the death toll could have been much worse.





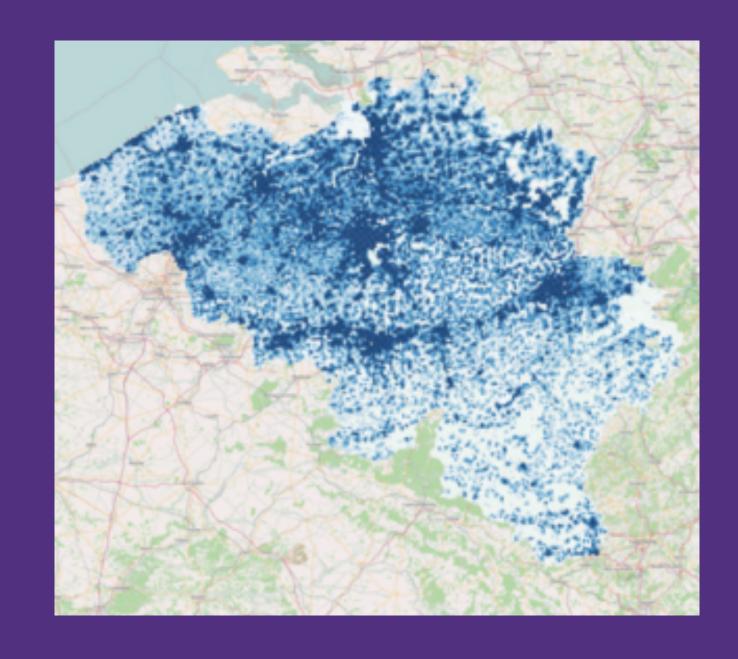
GOOGLE SEARCHES AND REFUGEES



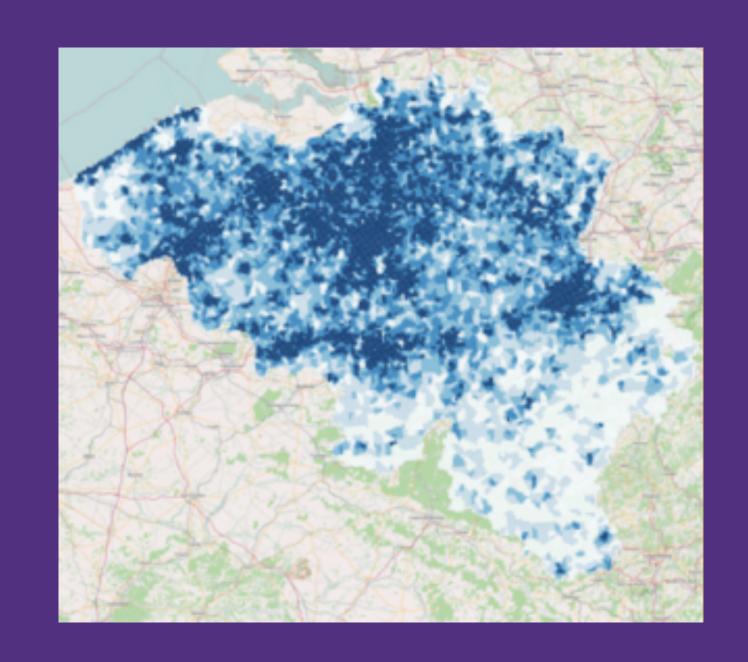
MacBook



POPULATION ESTIMATES THROUGH MOBILE PHONE DATA IN BELGIUM



BASED ON 2011 CENSUS



BASED ON MOBILE PHONE DATA



PRIVATE DATA NEW DATA SOURCES







Social Media



Telecom Data



Sensor and
Geospatial Data



Commercial Transactions
Scanner Data
Credit Card Data



ADVANCES IN AI, DATA AND COMPUTING SCIENCE

SENTIMENT NATURAL LANGUAGE SCRAPING CDR ANALYTICS ANALYSIS PROCESSING MACHINE PREDICTIVE DATA MINING ETC. LEARNING ANALYTICS

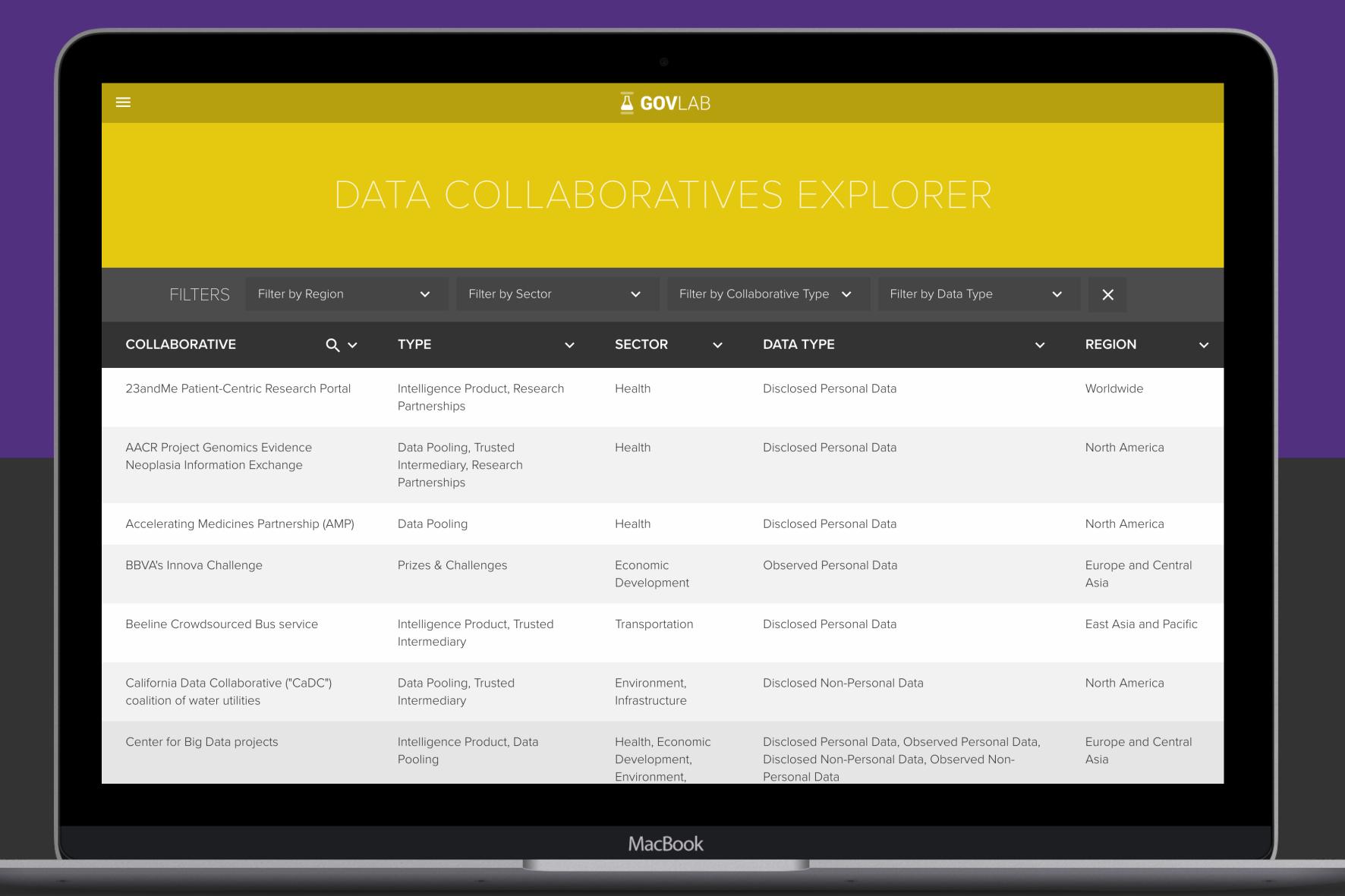


PRIVATE DATA FOR PUBLIC POLICY

NEW PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR A DATA AGE

DATA COLLABORATIVES







FIVE WAYS PRIVATE DATA CAN INFORM PUBLIC POLICY

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND RESPONSE

A greater understanding and ability to track conditions on the ground can improve interventions, including especially during emerging situations like crisis relief.

PUBLIC SERVICE DESIGN AND DELIVERY

Access to previously inaccessible datasets can enable more accurate modelling of public service design and guide service delivery in a targeted, evidence-based manner

KNOWLEDGE CREATION AND TRANSFER

Bringing more and more diverse datasets to bear can fill knowledge gaps and ensure that those responsible for solving problems have the most useful information at hand.

PREDICTION AND FORECASTING

New predictive capabilities enabled by access to datasets can help institutions be more proactive, putting in place mechanisms based on sound evidence that mitigate problems or avert crises before they occur.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Access to additional datasets can help institutions monitor and evaluate the real-world impacts of policies and inform iteration.



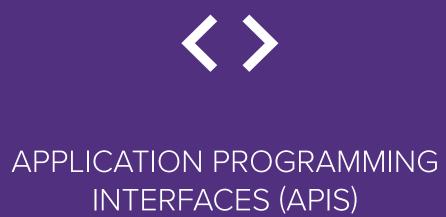
SIX TYPES OF DATA COLLABORATIVES







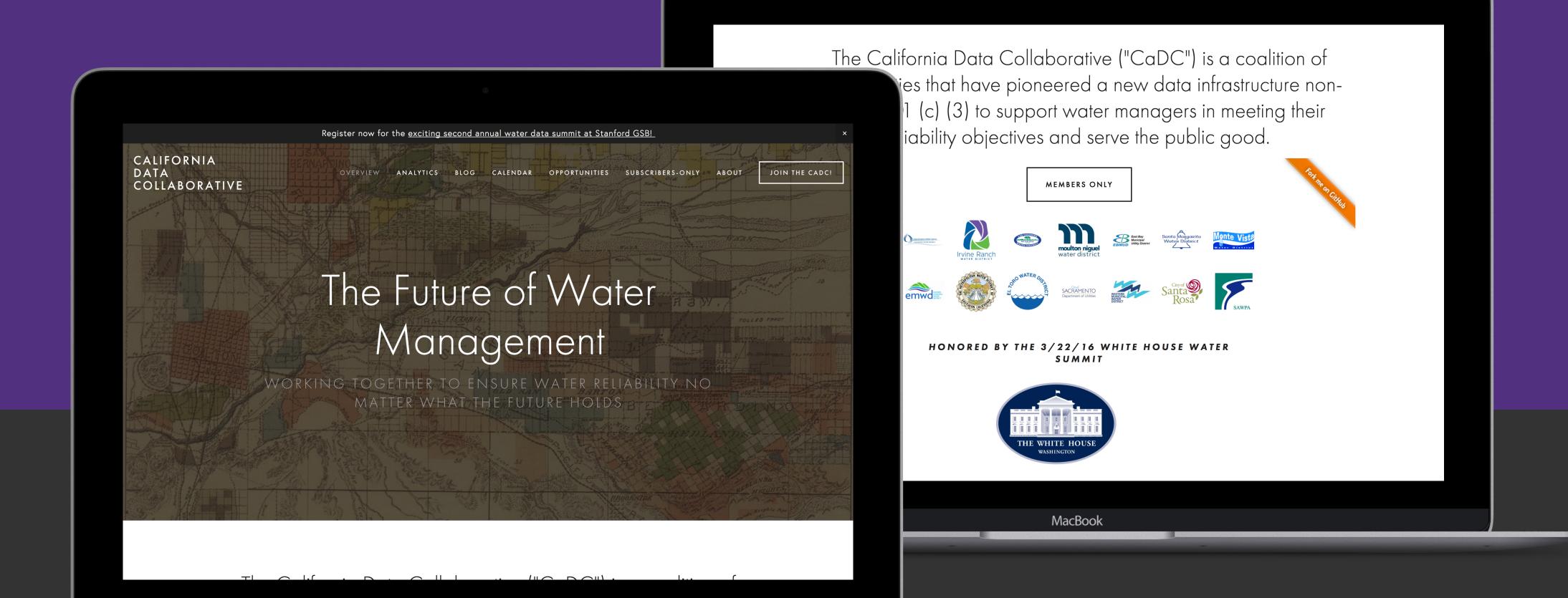








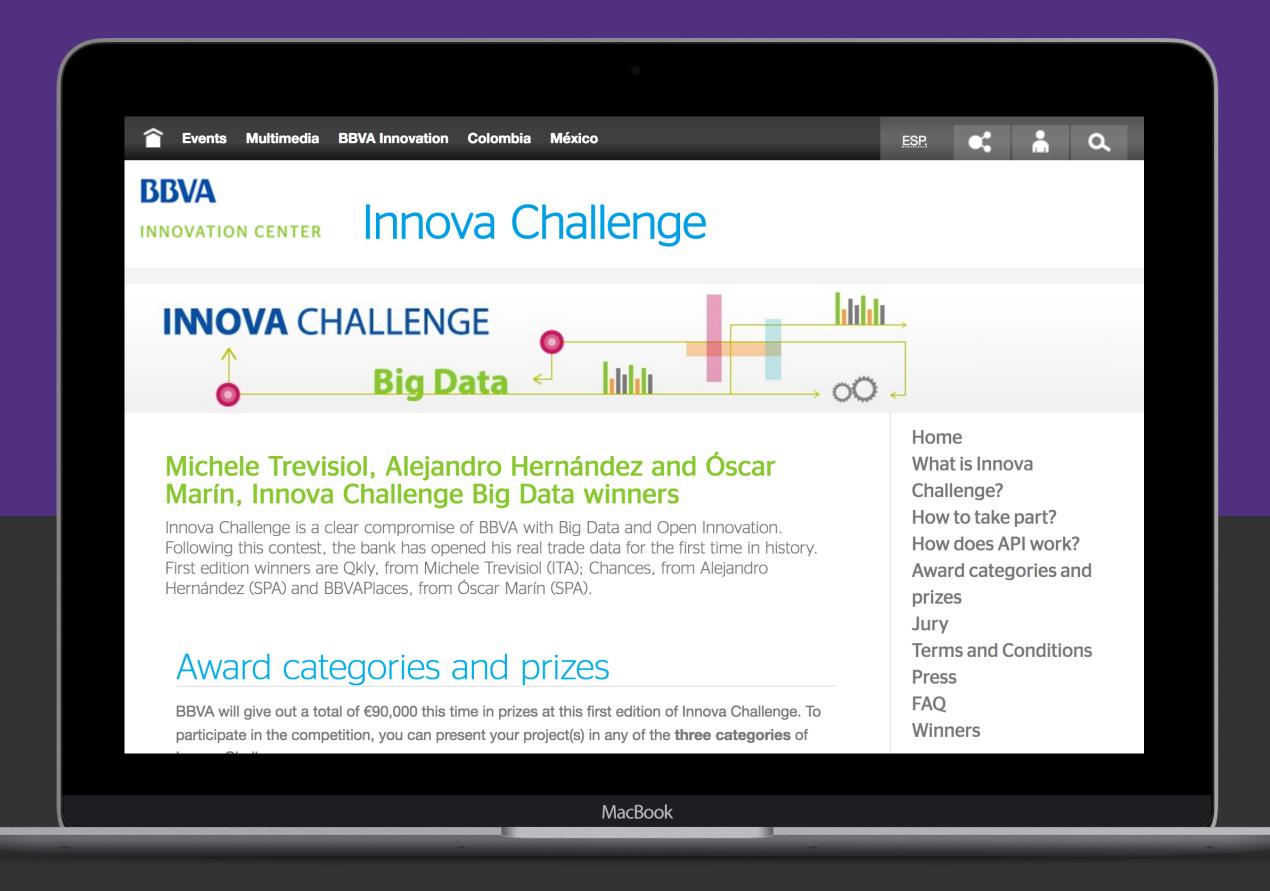
DATA POOLING



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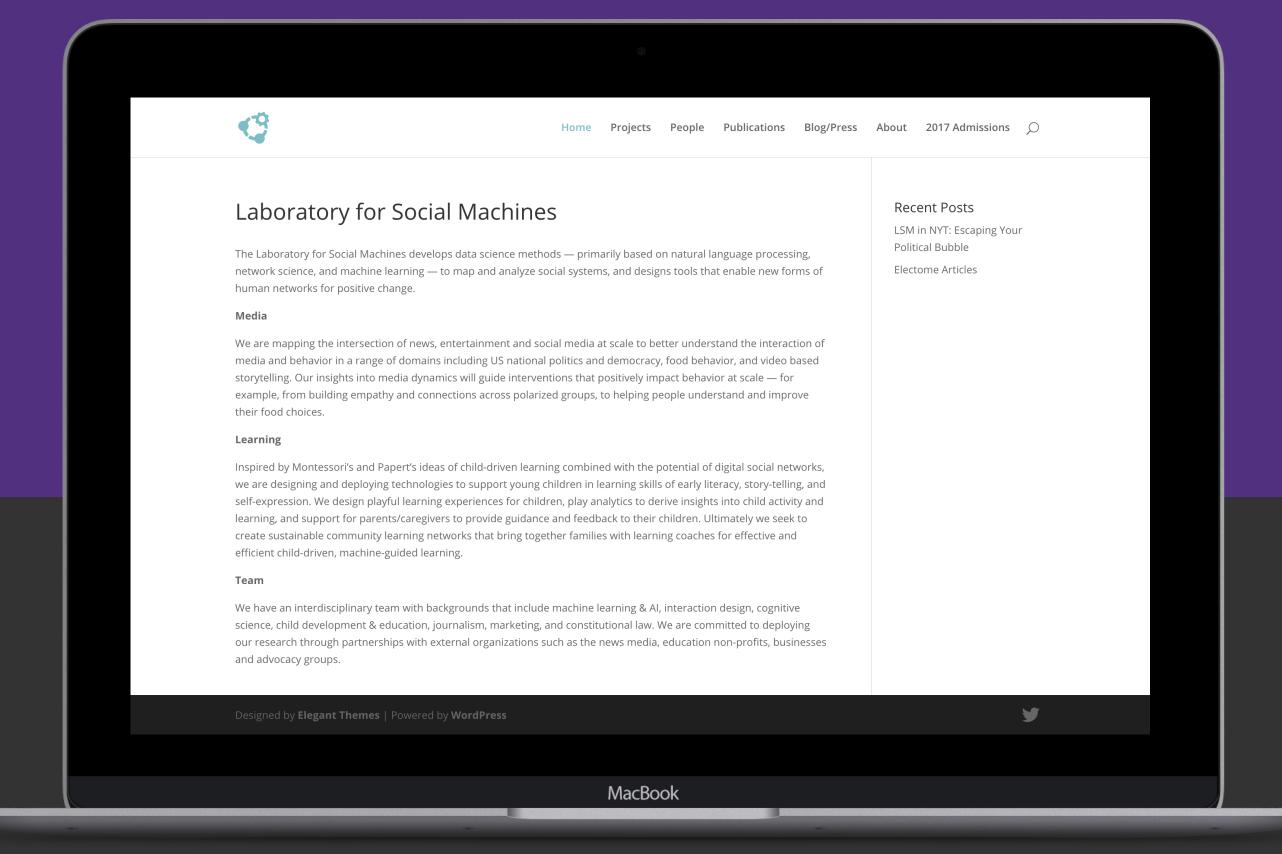


PRIZES AND CHALLENGES



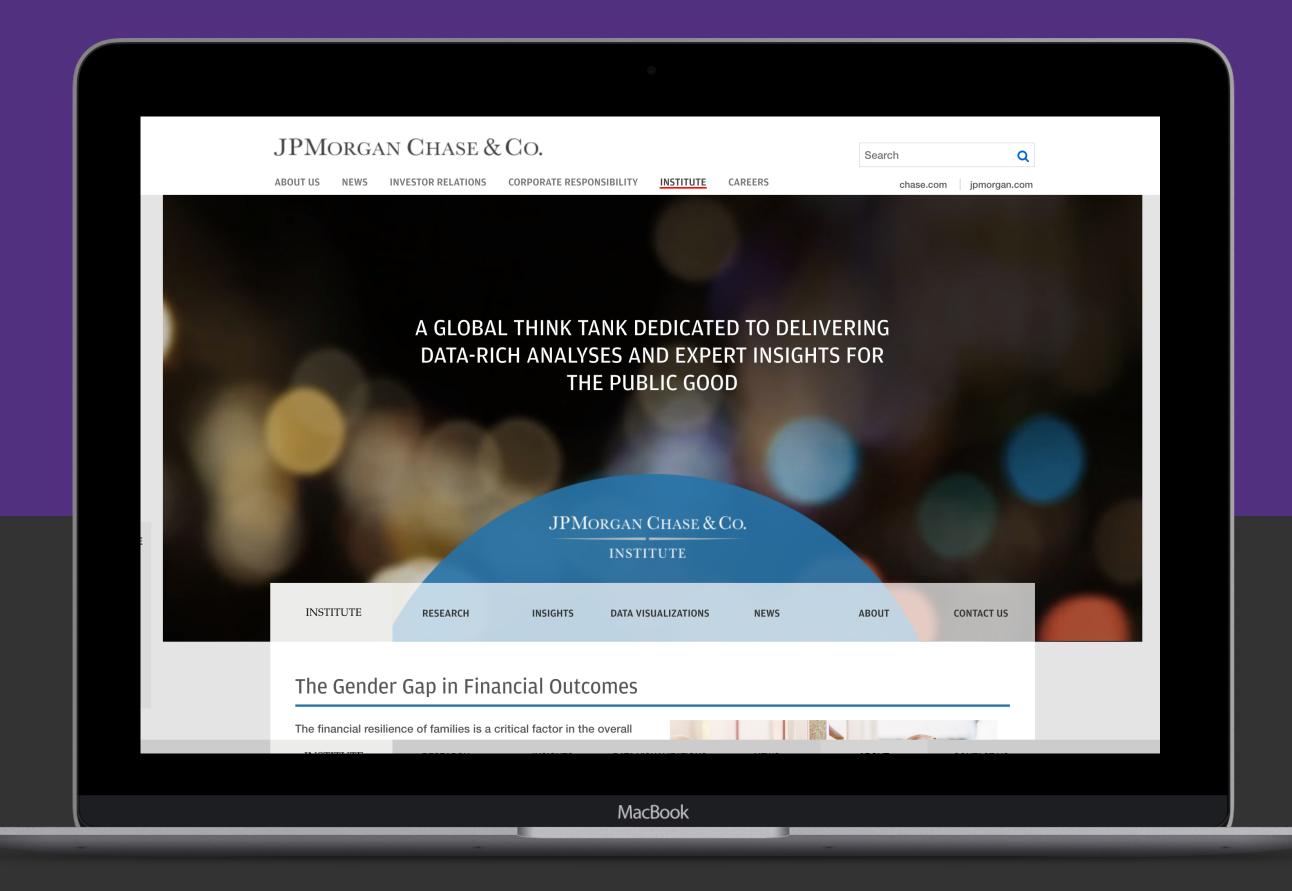


RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS



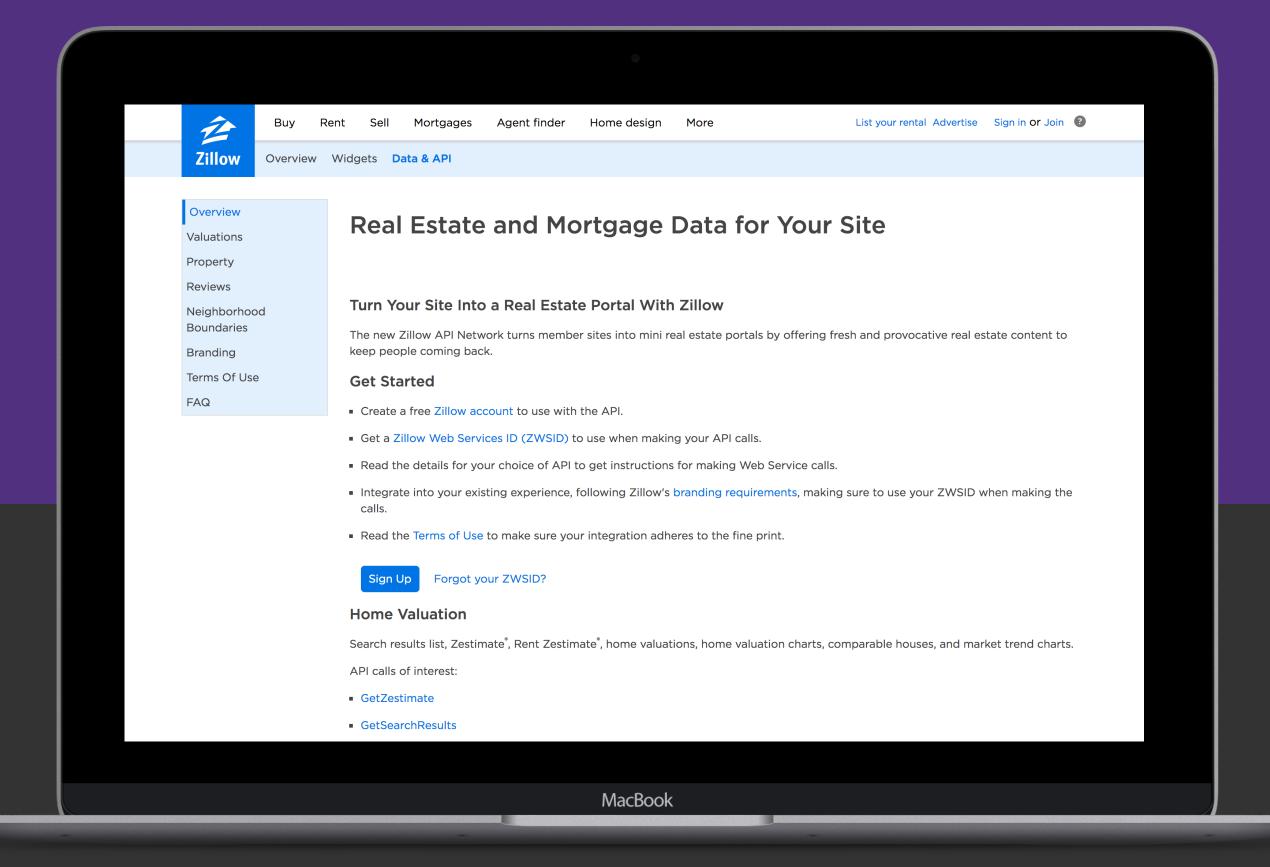


INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS



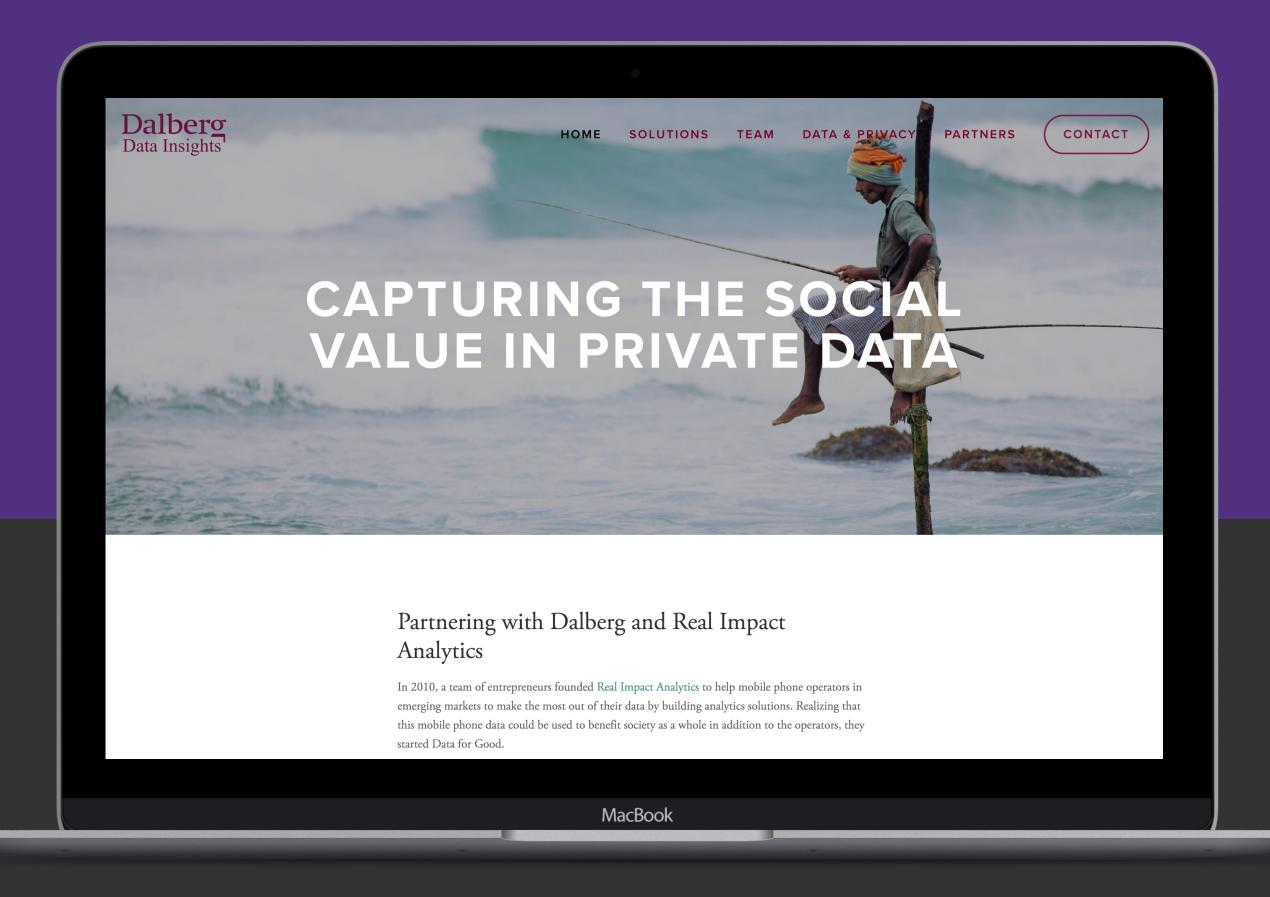


API





TRUSTED INTERMEDIARY





MOTIVATIONS TO SHARE: THE SIX Rs BEHIND CORPORATE DATA SHARING





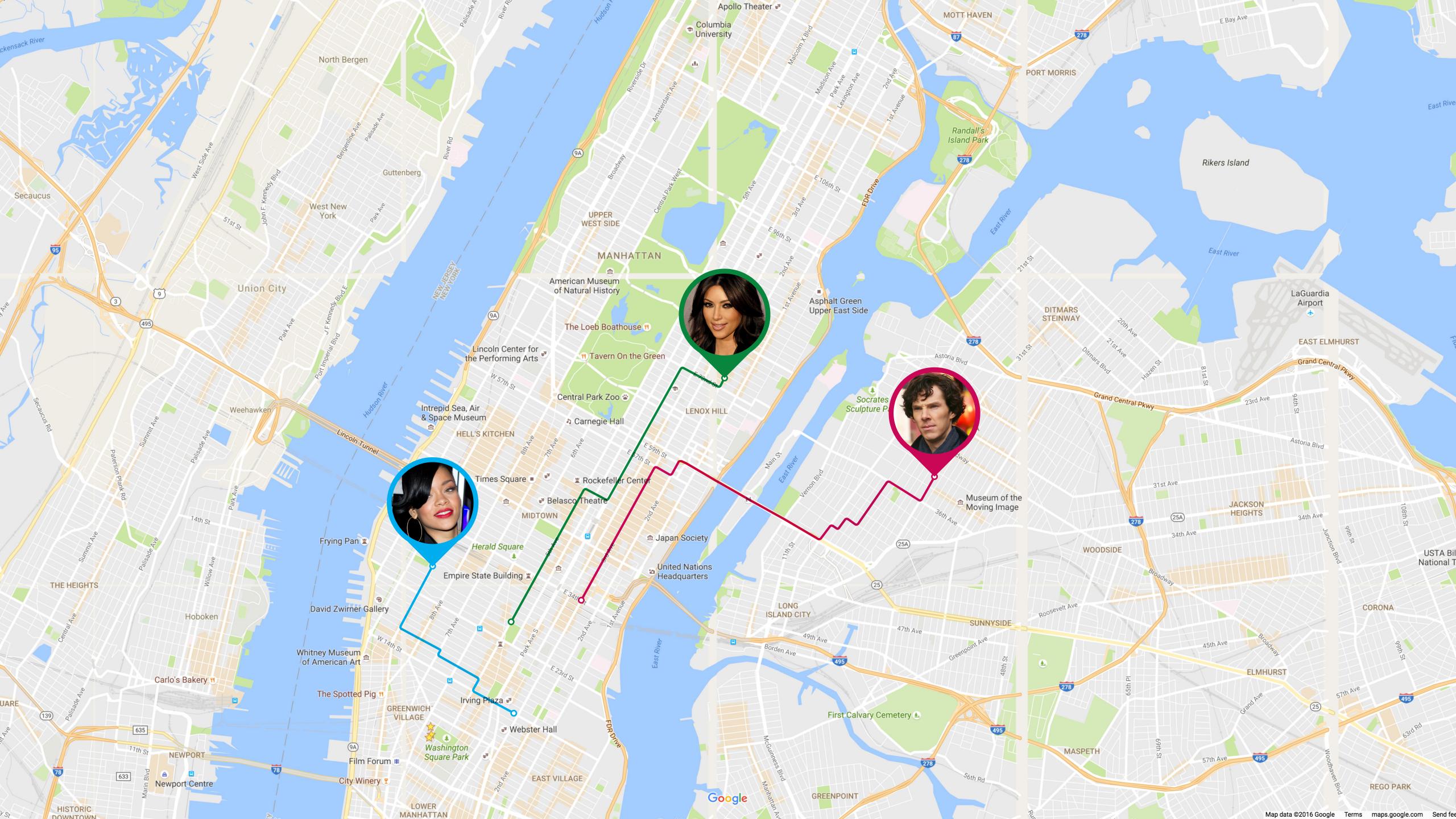




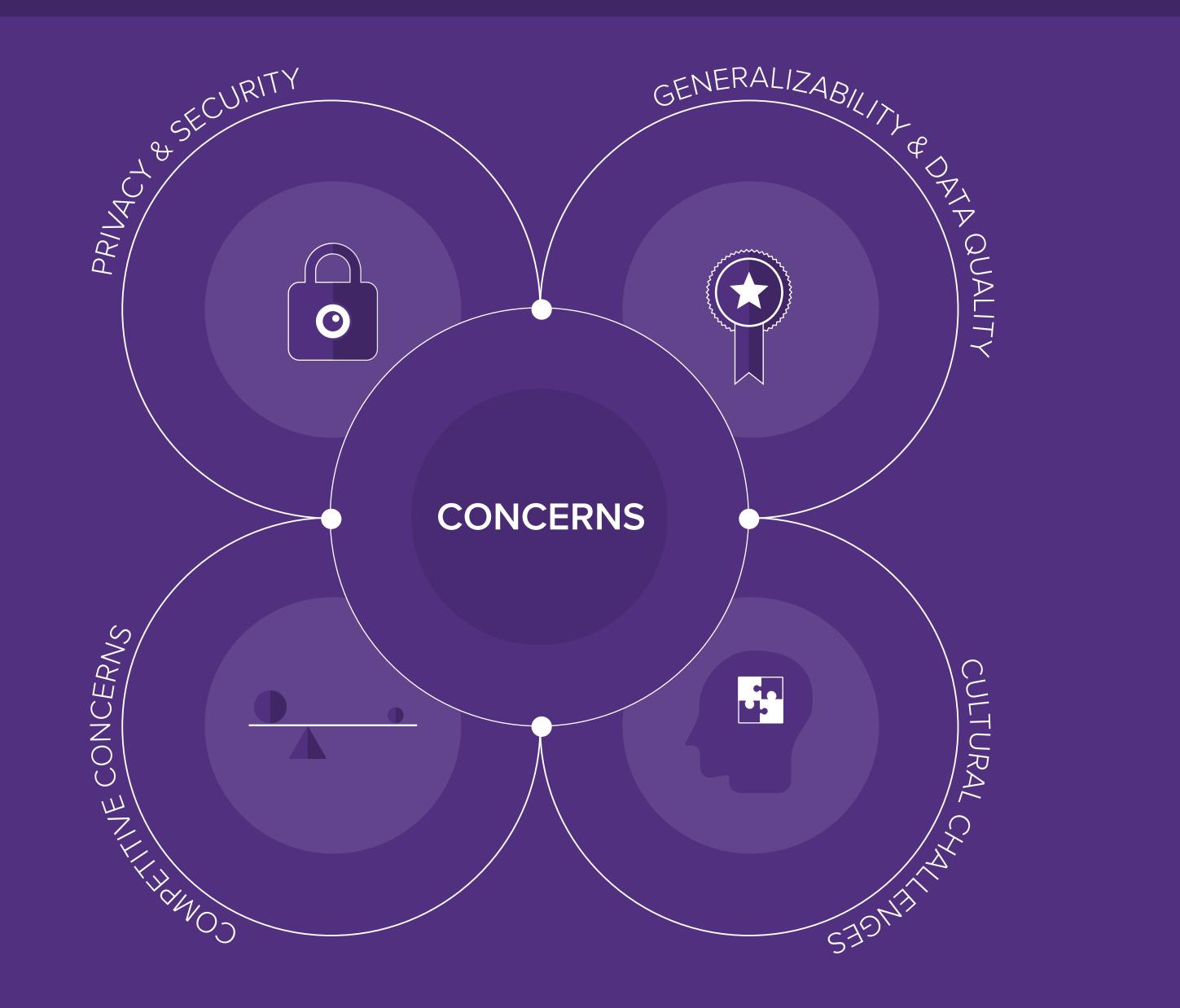






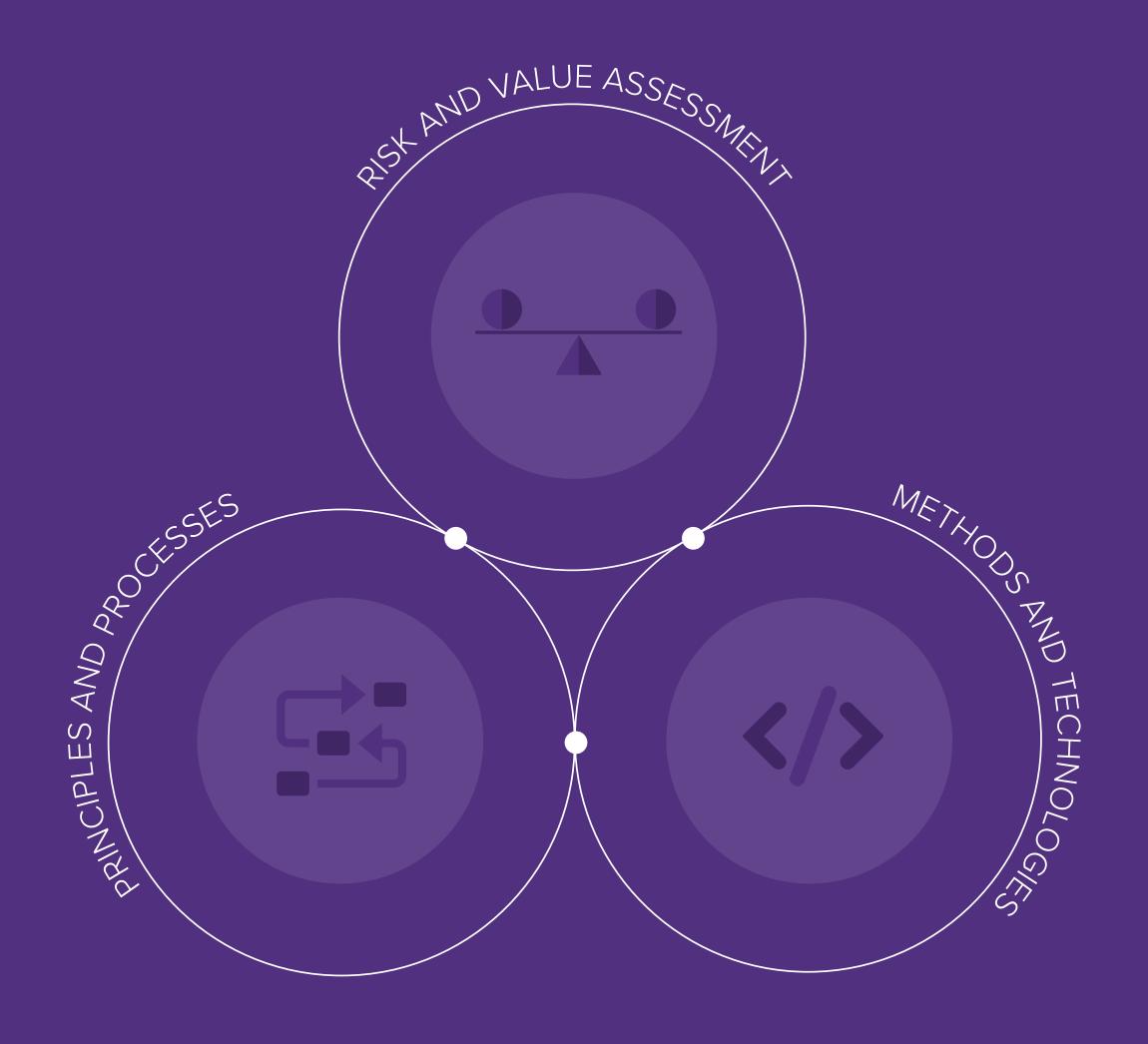








TOWARD DATA RESPONSIBILITY





TOWARD DATA RESPONSIBILITY

VALUE AND RISK ASSESSMENT



Collecting inaccurate, old or "dirty" data affecting data quality and ability draw meaningful insights

Unauthorized or intrusive data collection potentially leading to privacy harms;

Insufficient, outdated or inflexible security provisions creating the potential for data vulnerabilities or breaches;

Lack of interoperable cultural and institutional norms and expectations, creating a difficult environment to collaborate toward mutual benefit;

Lack of data stewardship at both ends to ensure the responsible use of personally identifiable information as it travels across use cases and sectors; Poor problem definition or research design, potentially leading to data being analyzed in a way that does not add value toward the ultimate objective When data is ultimately put to use, risks emerge especially from collaborative organizations using shared data controversially or incongruously in relation to the original objective for its collection and/ or the original consent provided by the data subject (if any). Such risks can have negative results like the misinterpretation of data, the re-identification of individual data subjects, and decisional interference

COLLECTION

PROCESSING

SHARING

ANALYZING

USING

Incomplete or non-representative sampling of the universe – e.g., ignoring "data invisibles," or population segments with a limited data footprint – potentially leading to non-inclusive or unrepresentative approaches or interventions.

Aggregation and correlation of incompatible datasets can create 'apples and oranges' scenarios where the eventual sharing and analysis of commingled datasets are doomed for failure.

Improper or unauthorized access to shared data as it passes between entities, whether by unsanctioned actors inside or outside of collaborating organizations;

Conflicting legal jurisdictions and different levels of security within collaborating entities, making the eventual congruous data use difficult.

Inaccurate data modeling or use the of biased algorithms, which, like dirty data at the Collection stage, can lead to confidence in fundamentally flawed insights.

Additionally, at the Using stage, many of the risks from previous stages could yield true, identifiable harms for the first time – e.g., a negatively impactful policy decision being made based on faulty data from the Collection stage.



TOWARD DATA RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES



UPDATING FIPPS/IRB?

THE SIGNAL CODE

The Signal Code articulates five human rights to information during crisis:

THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION FROM HARM

THE RIGHT TO DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY

THE RIGHT TO DATA AGENCY

THE RIGHT TO REDRESS AND RECTIFICATION

EVOLVING THE IRB

Building Robust Review for Industry Research

Molly Jackman

Facebook

Lauri Kanerva

Facebook

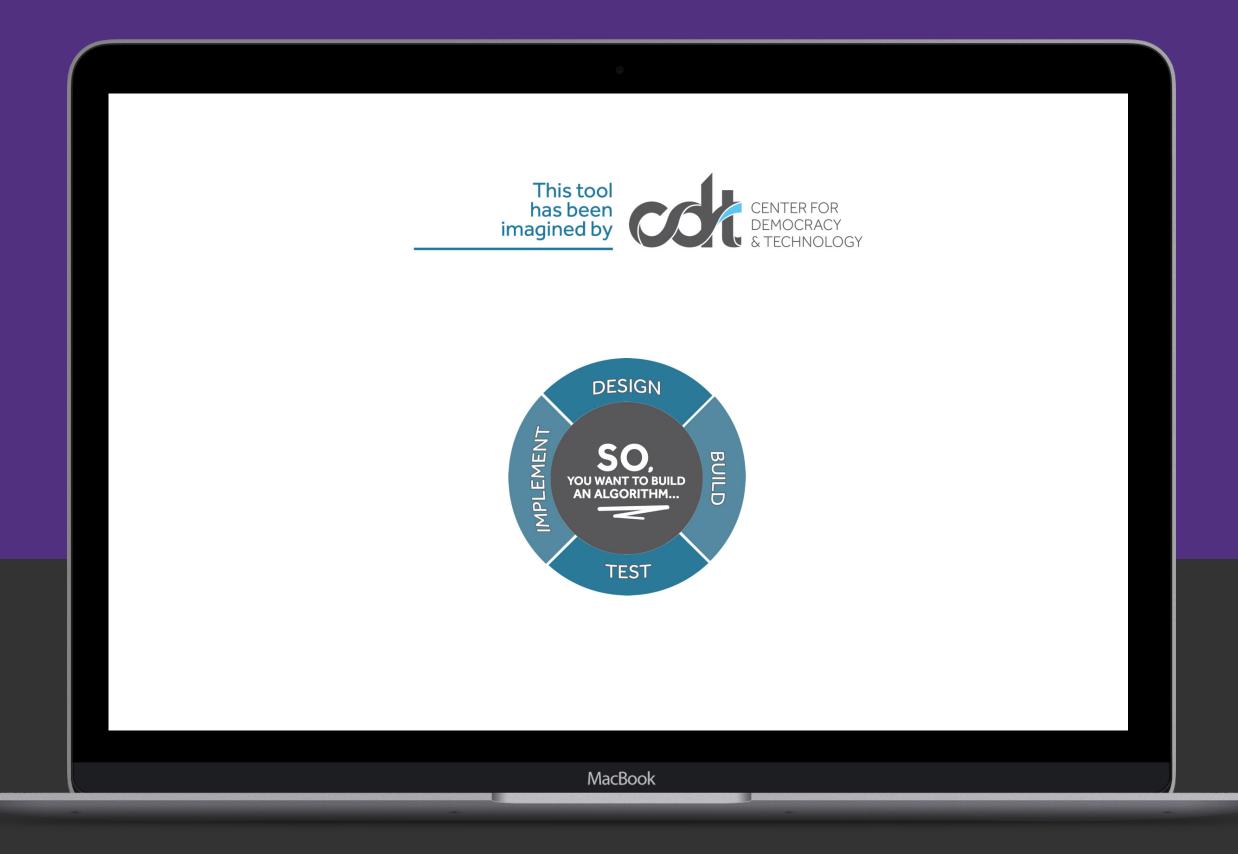


TOWARD DATA RESPONSIBILITY

METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES



NEW METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES DECISION TREES



Differential Privacy?



REALIZING THE POTENTIAL OF PRIVATE DATA 4 PUBLIC GOOD

STEWARDS

METHODS

EVIDENCE

MOVEMENT



THANK YOU

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