



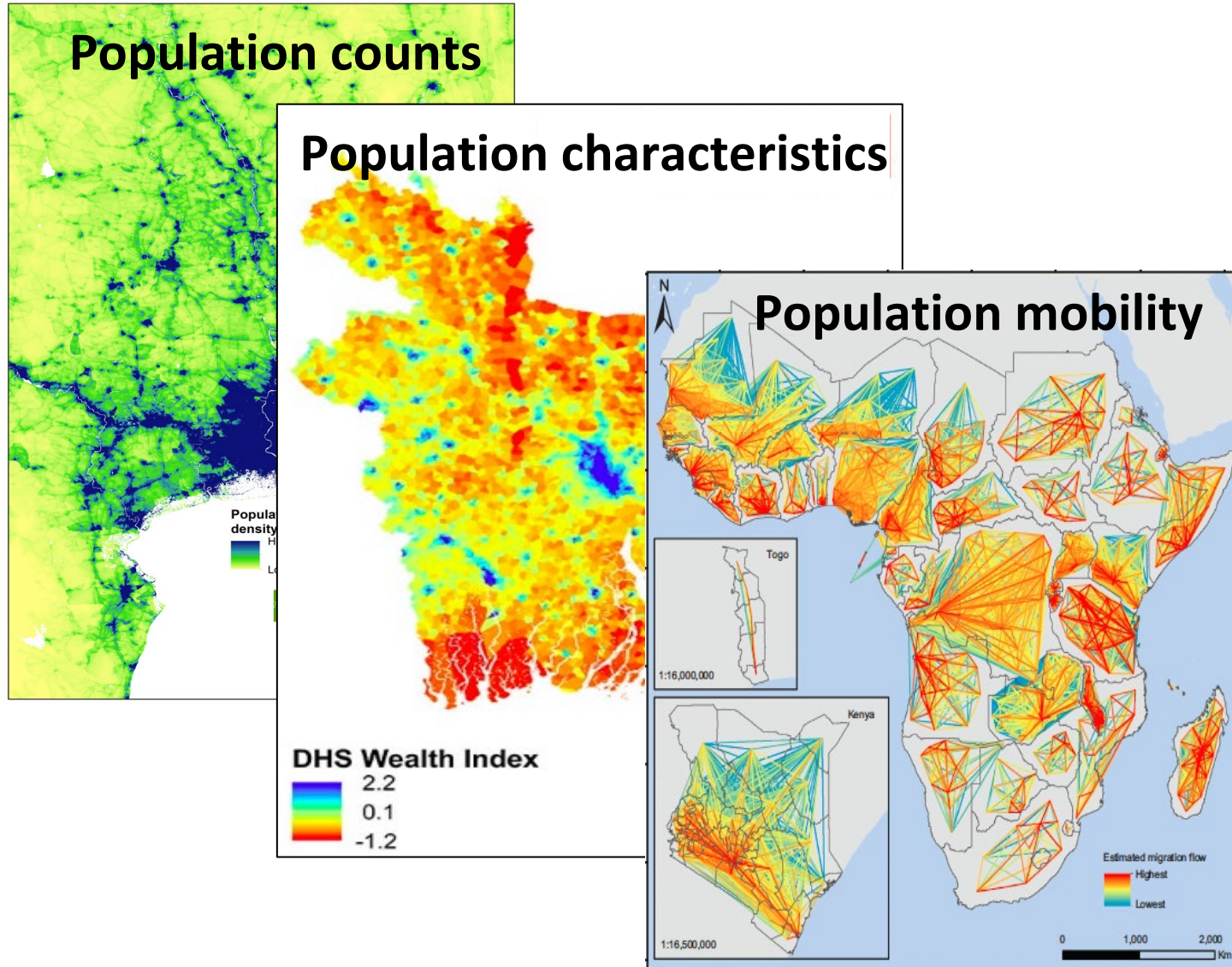
# Measuring population mobility using mobile phone data

**Shengjie Lai**

University of Southampton, UK

09/09/2024





Applied research and implementation group

40+ staff and students based at University of Southampton

Mapping small area demographics and health/development metrics for low and middle income countries

Open data, open peer-reviewed statistical methods, user engagement, capacity strengthening

Multiple partnerships with National Statistical Agencies, Ministries of Health, UN agencies



People don't stay still....

Air travel networks in 21<sup>st</sup> century



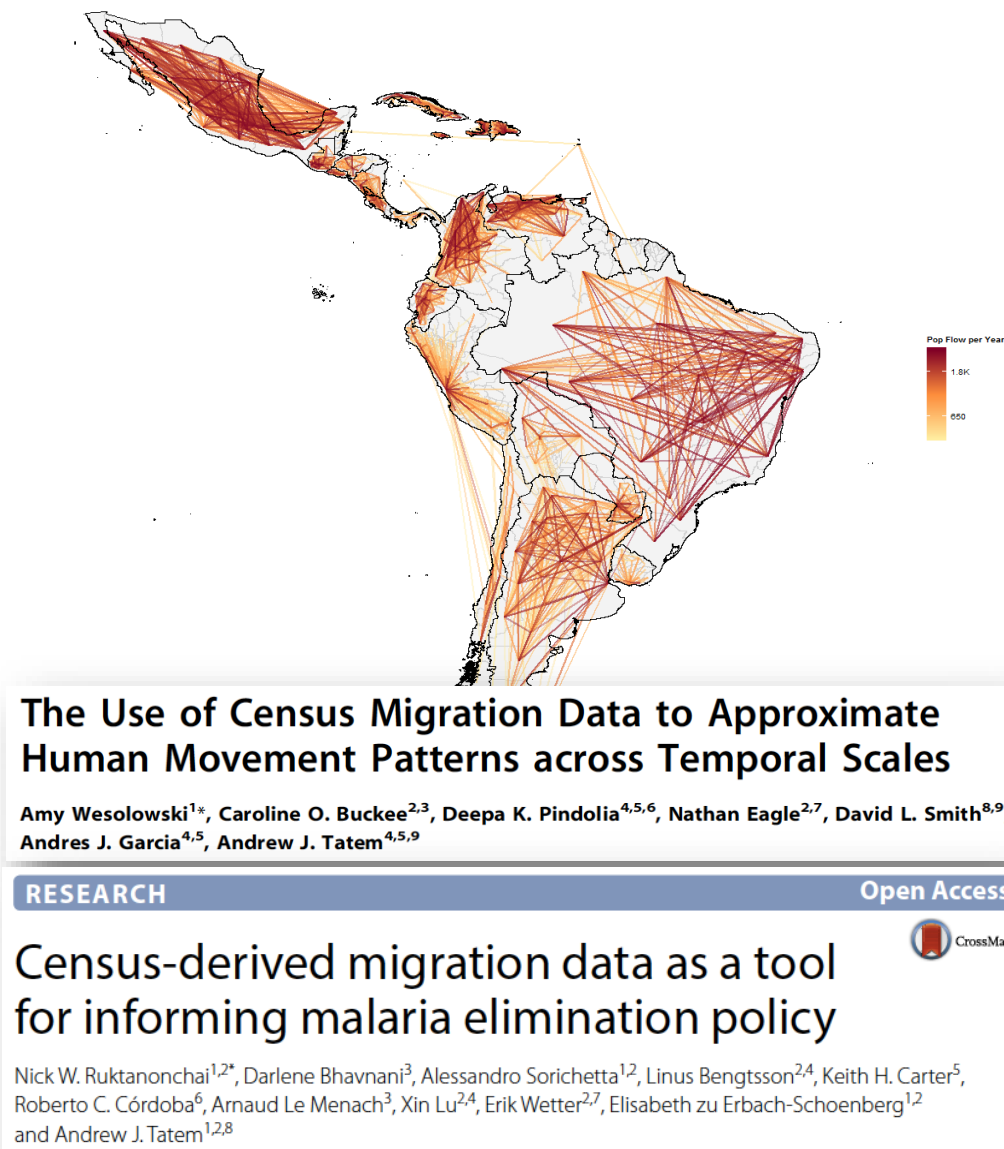
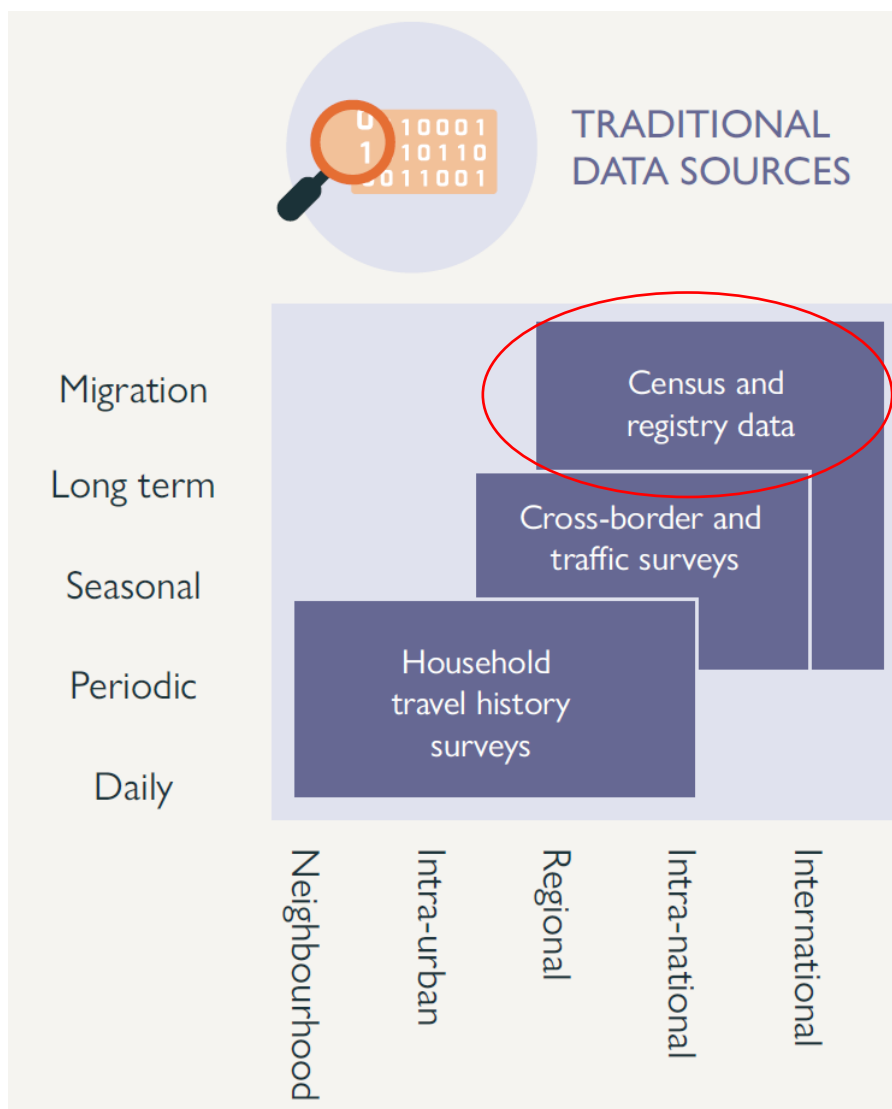




# Data sources for measuring population mobility

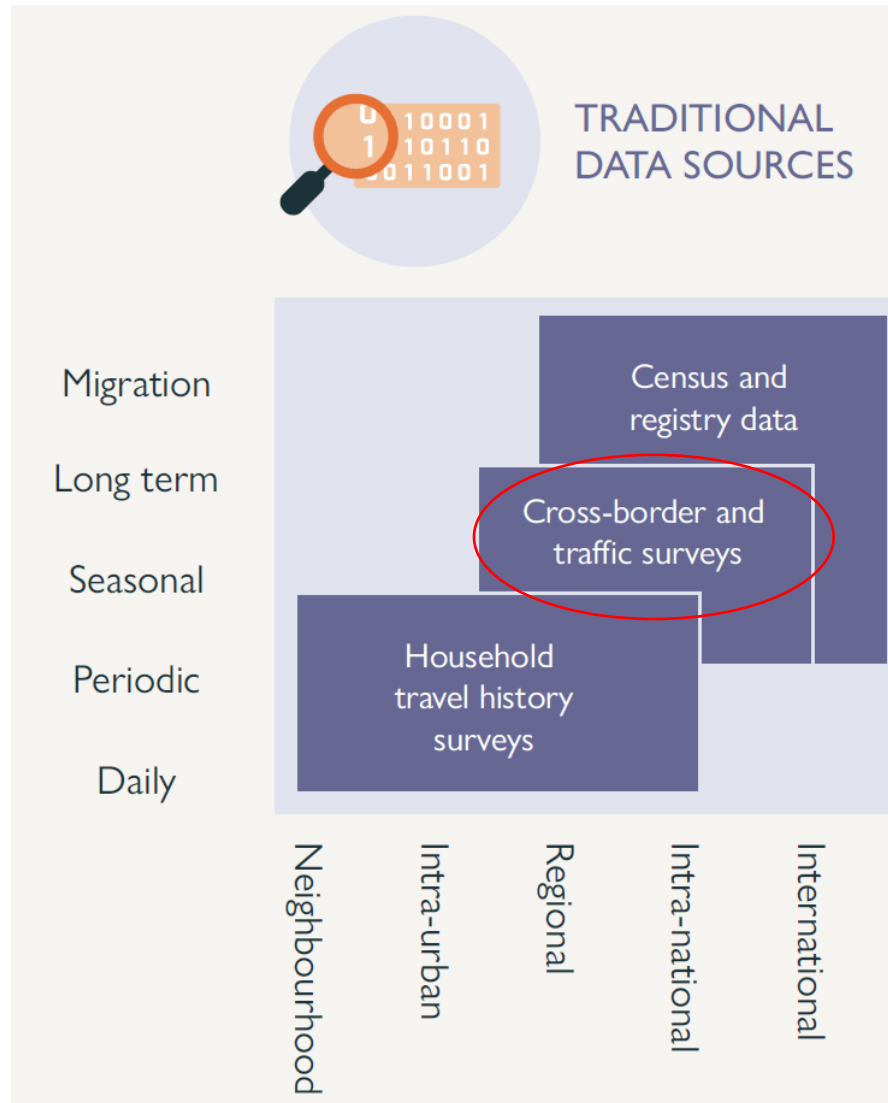


# Sources of data for measuring population mobility



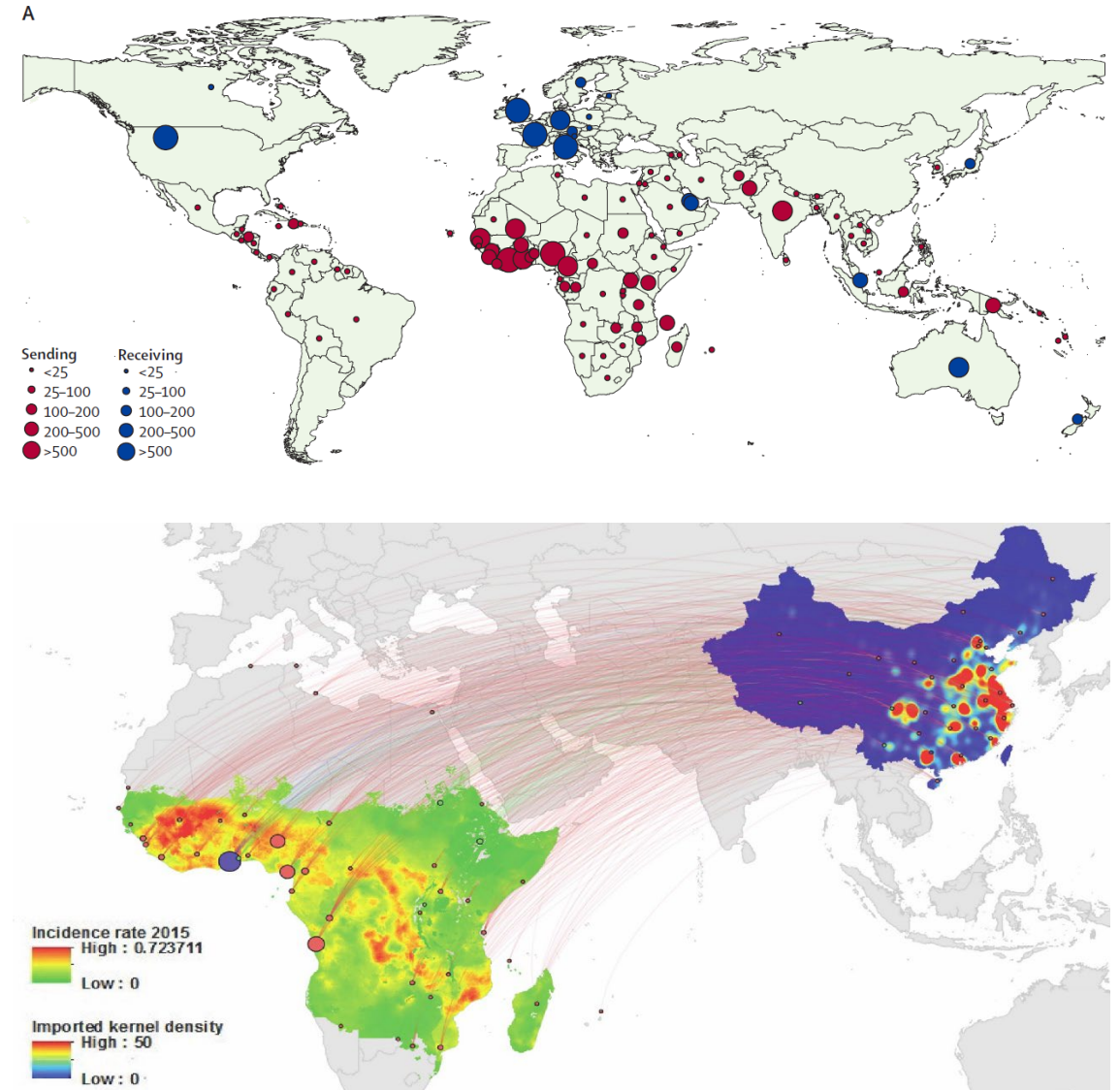
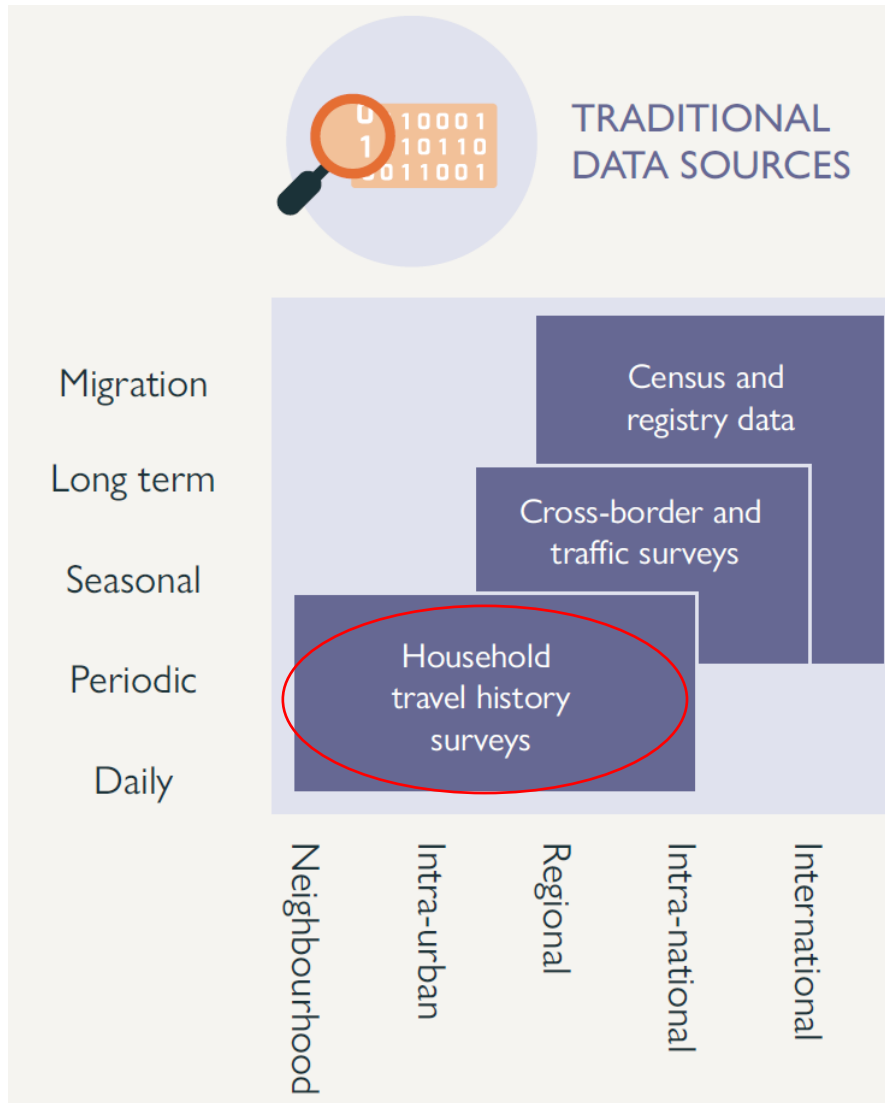


# Sources of data for measuring population mobility



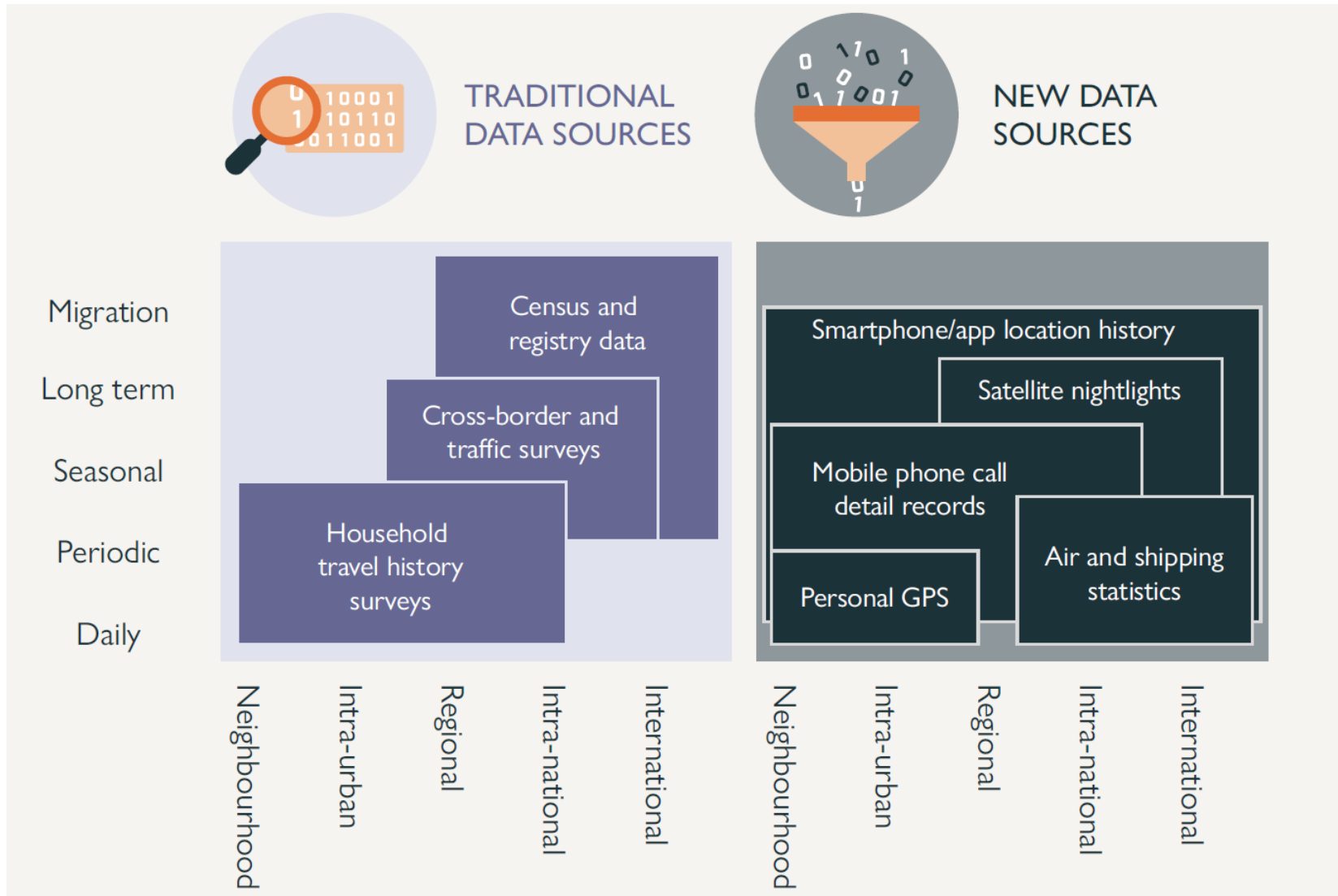


# Sources of data for measuring population mobility





# Sources of data for measuring population mobility





# Sources of data for measuring population mobility

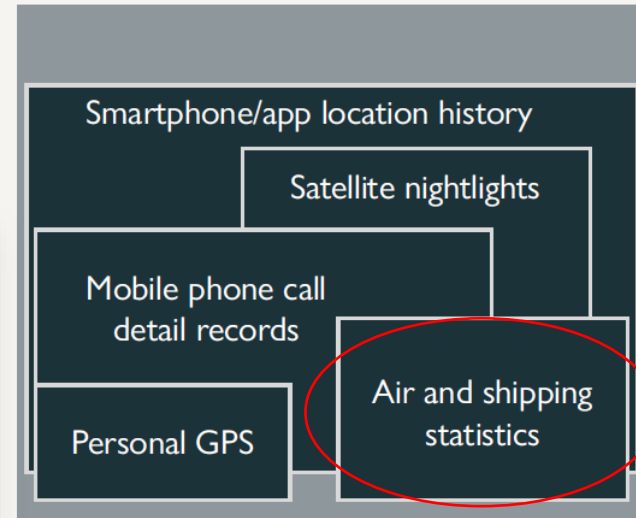


ONAL  
OURCES

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y data



NEW DATA  
SOURCES



Neighbourhood

Intra-urban

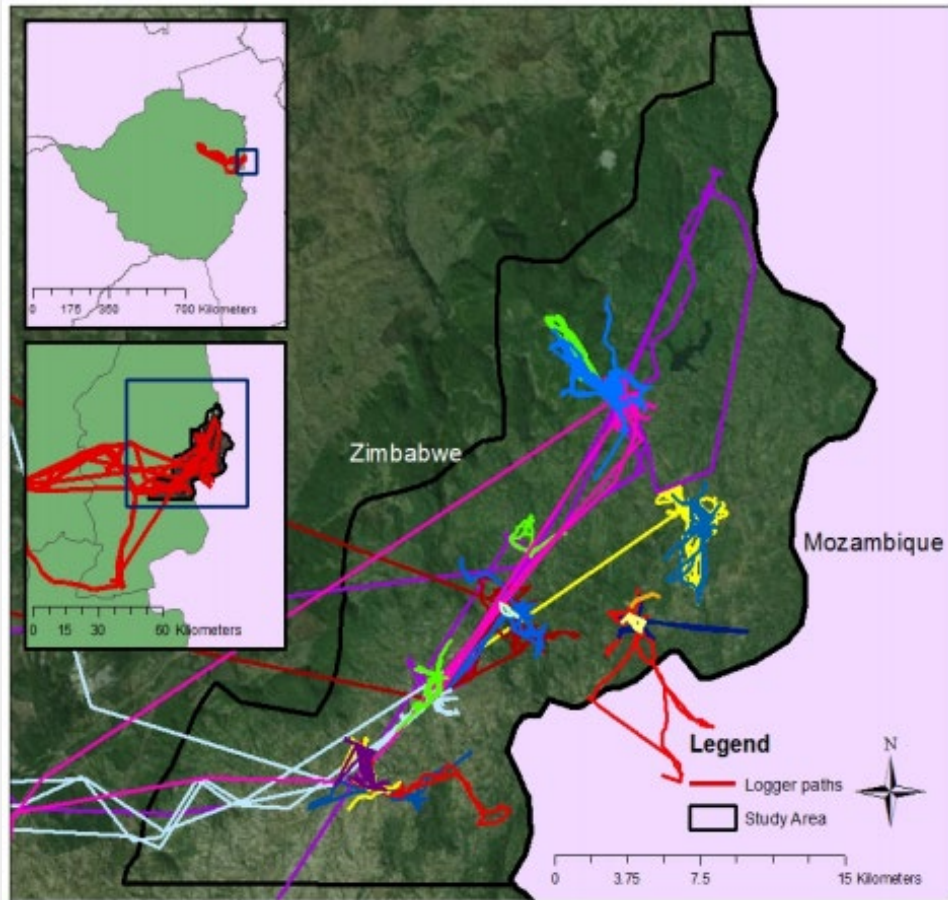
Regional

Intra-national

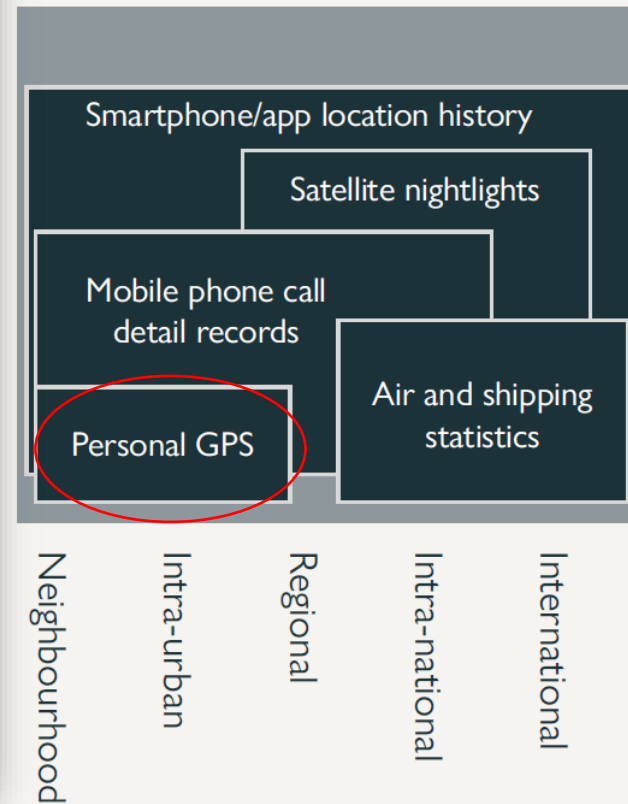
International

# Sources of data for measuring population mobility

GPS Data Logger Study August 2016, Mutasa District, Zimbabwe

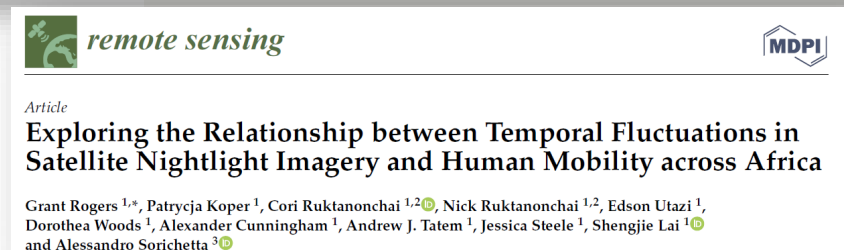
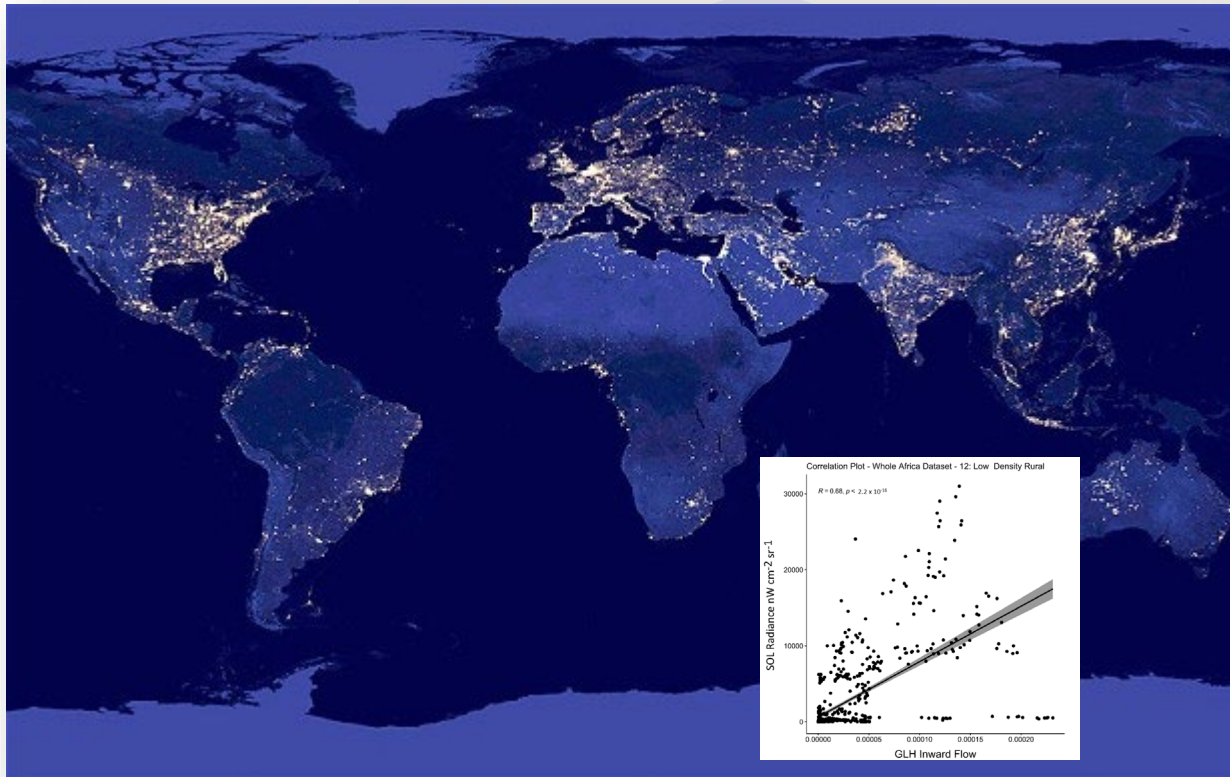


NEW DATA  
SOURCES

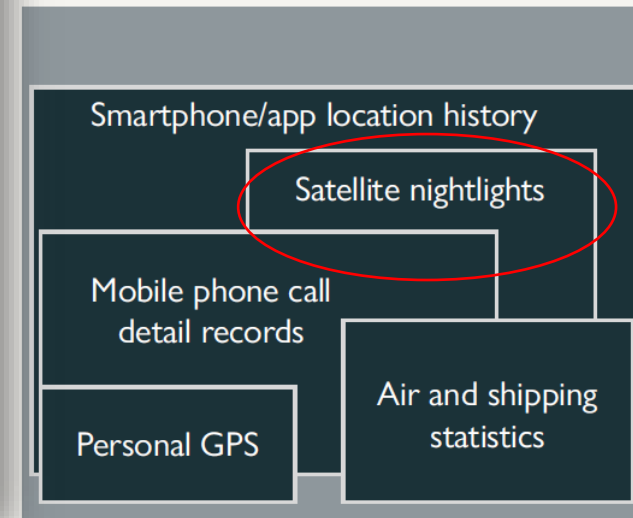




# Sources of data for measuring population mobility



NEW DATA  
SOURCES



International

Neighbourhood

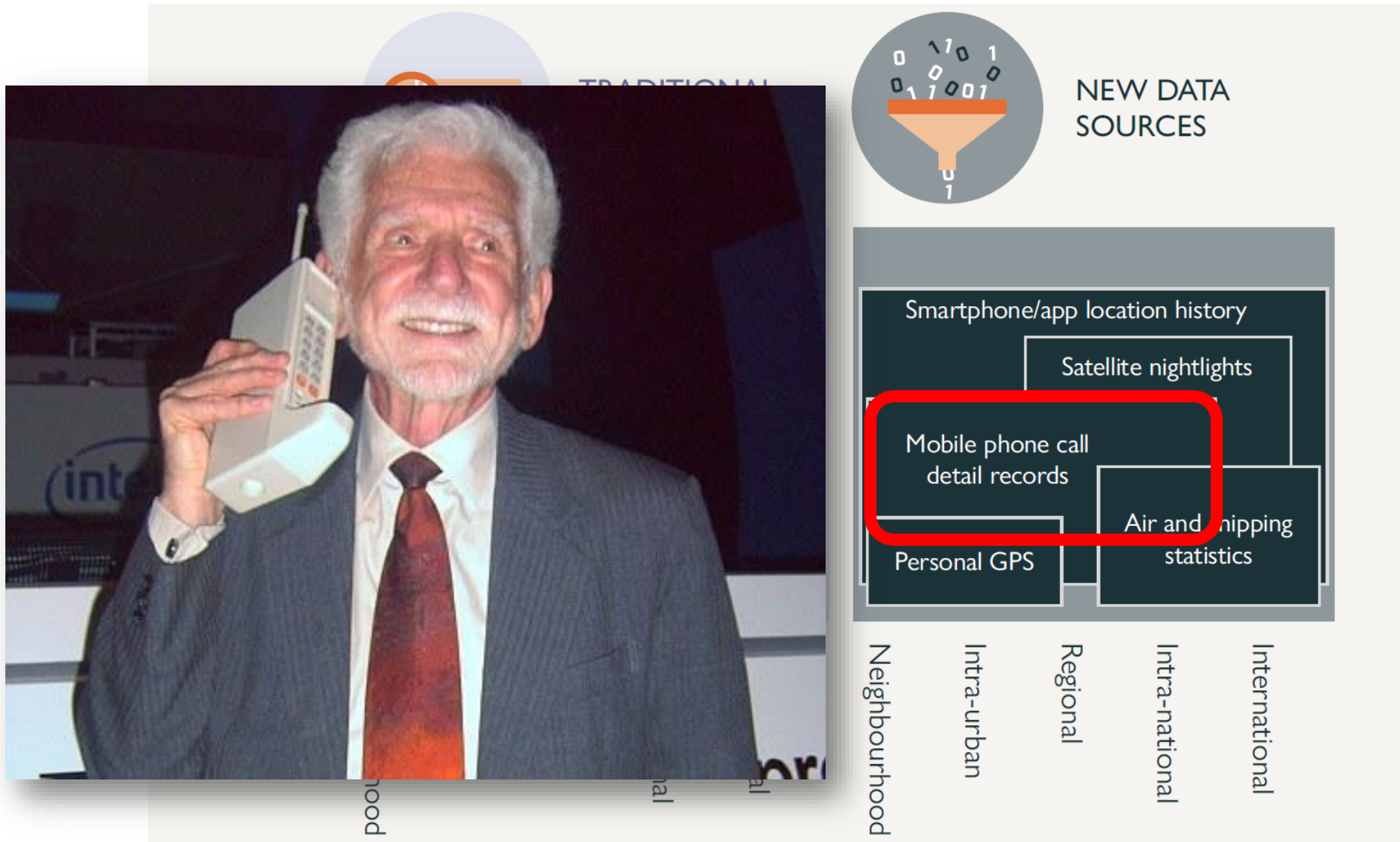
Intra-urban

Regional

Intra-national

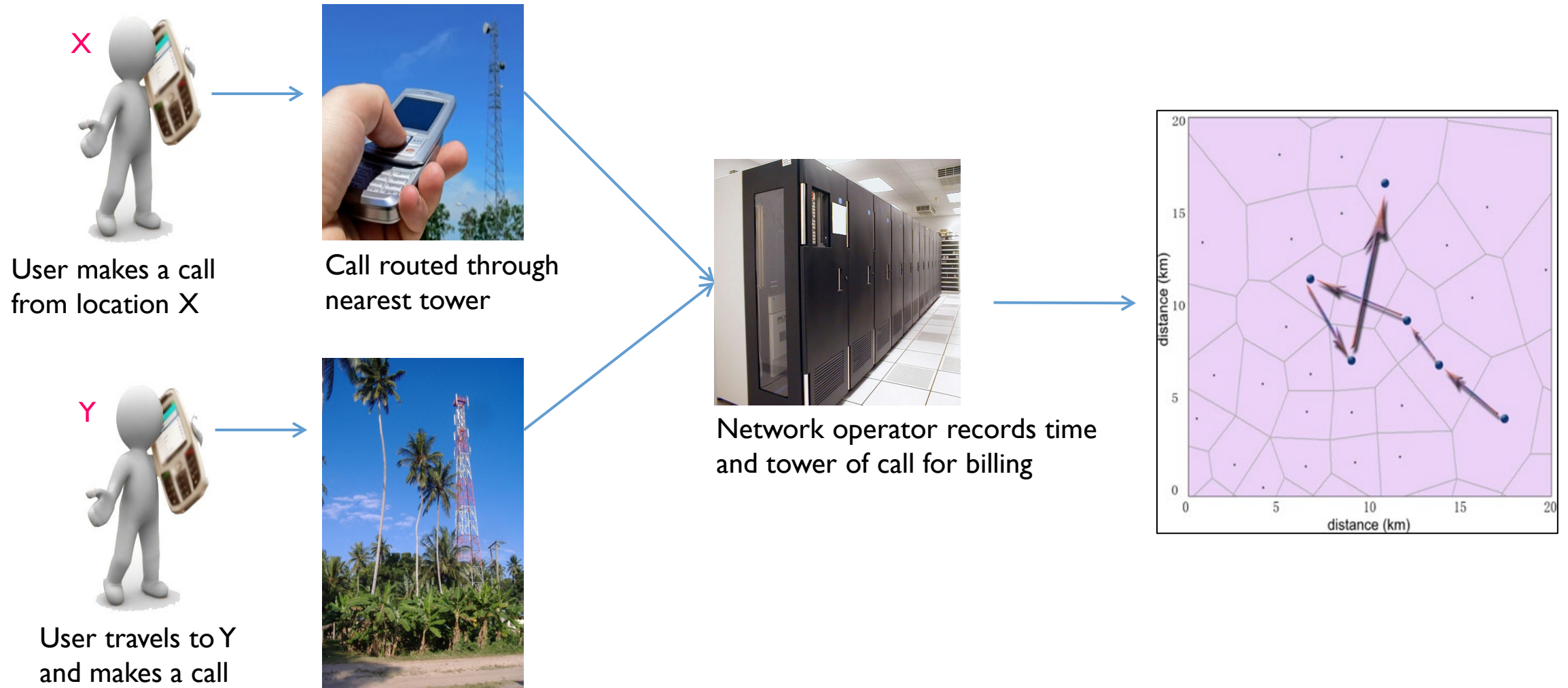
International

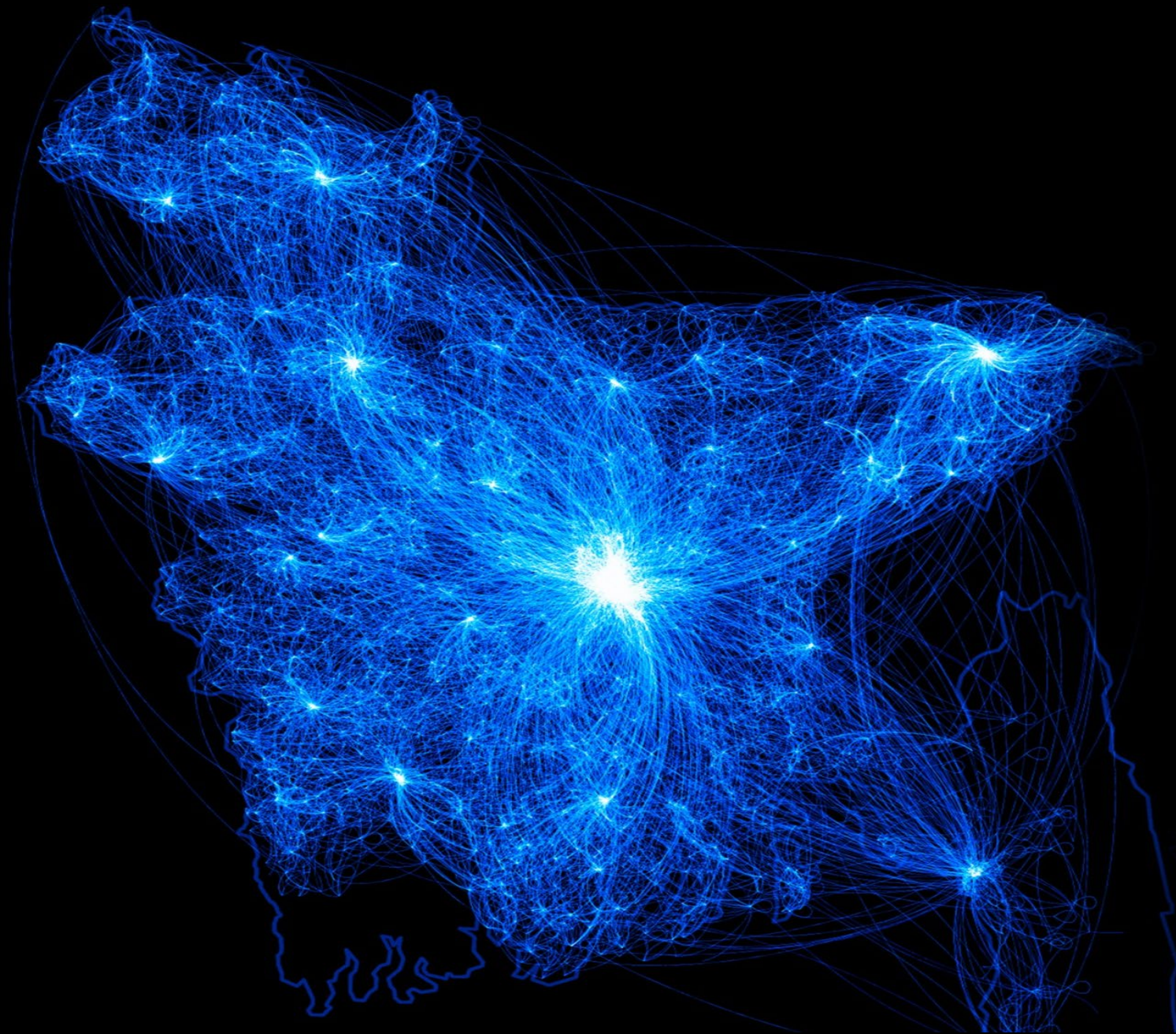
# Sources of data for measuring population mobility





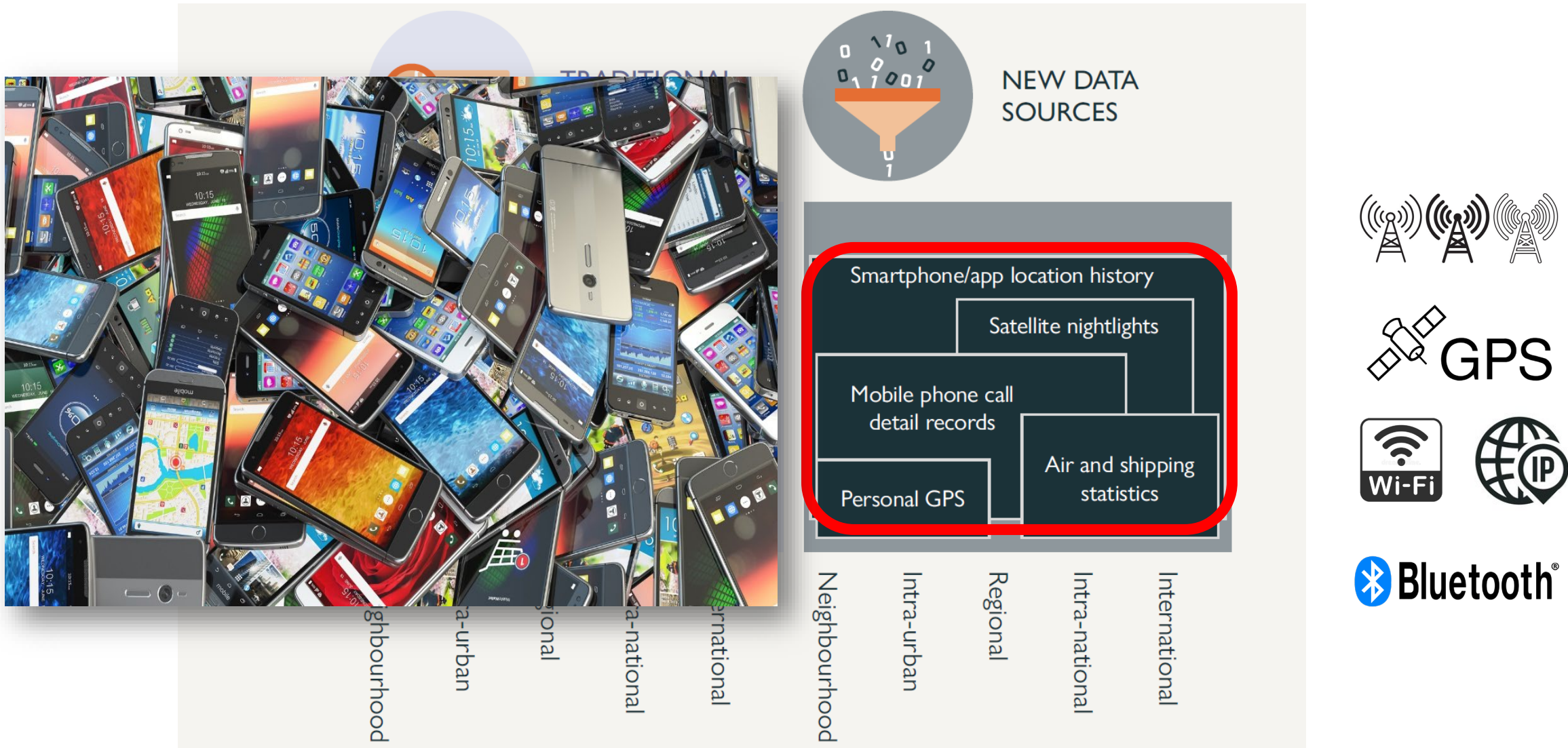
# Mobile phone call detail records (CDRs)





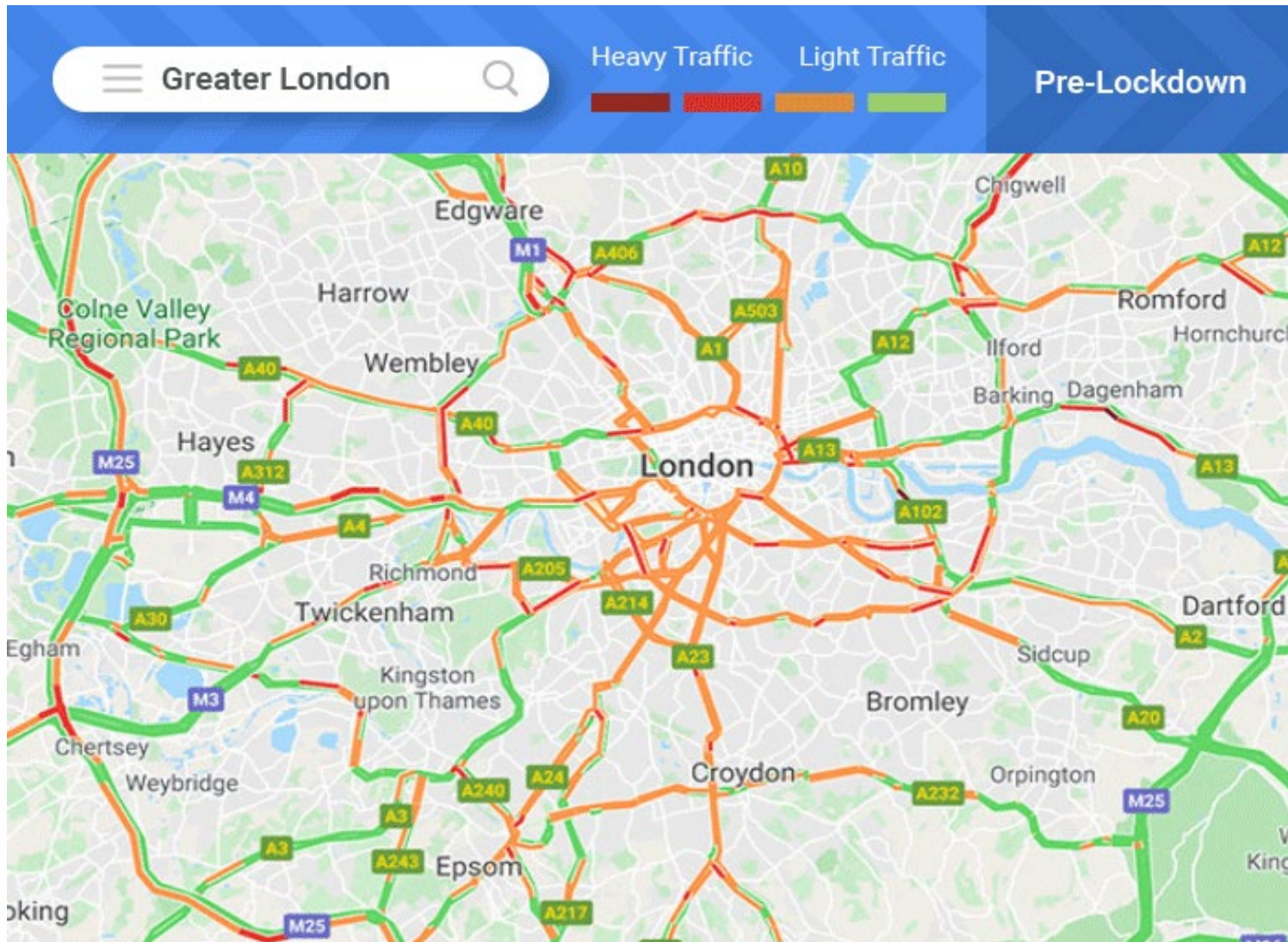


# Sources of data for measuring population mobility





# Smartphone/app location histories

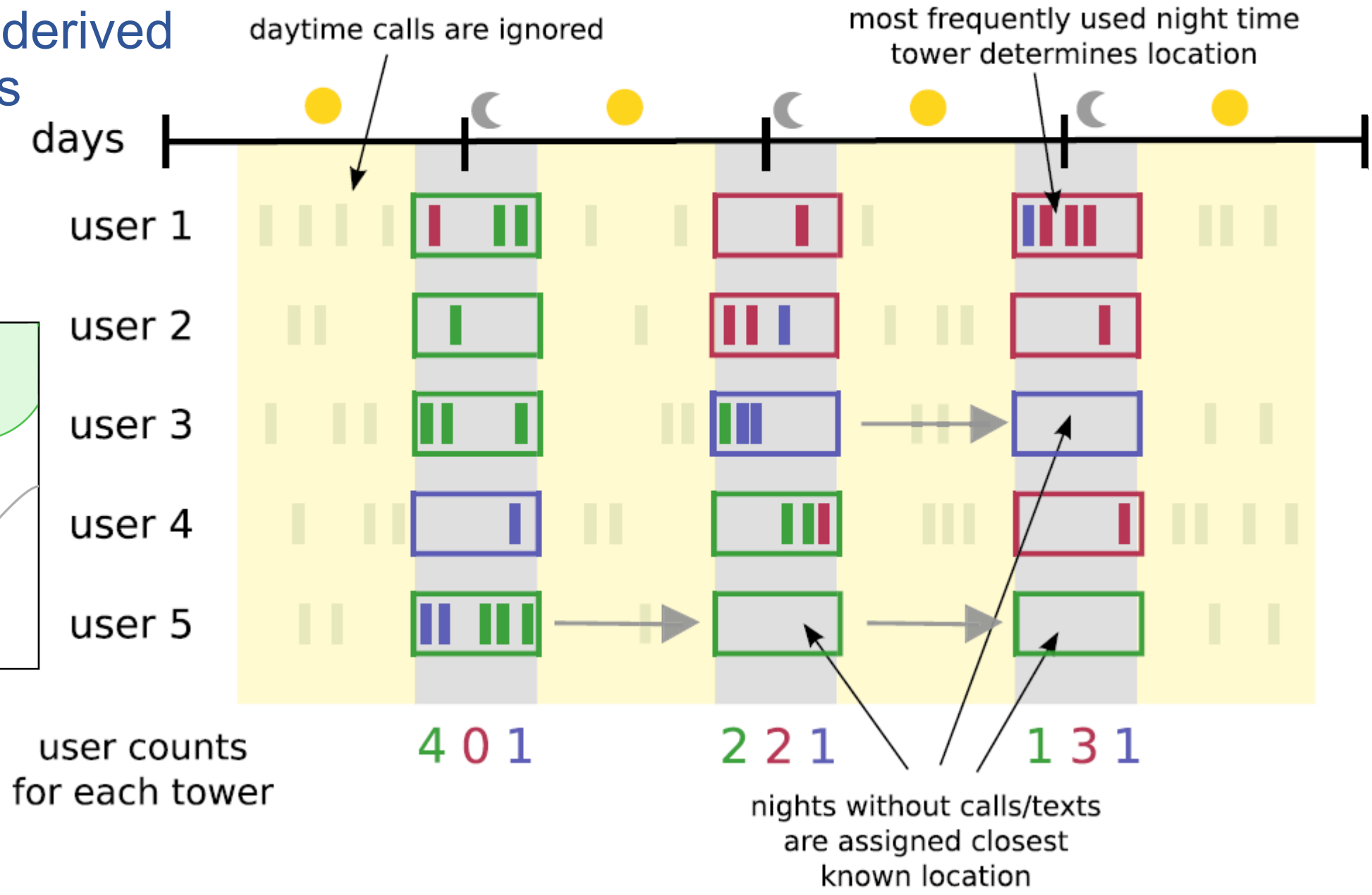
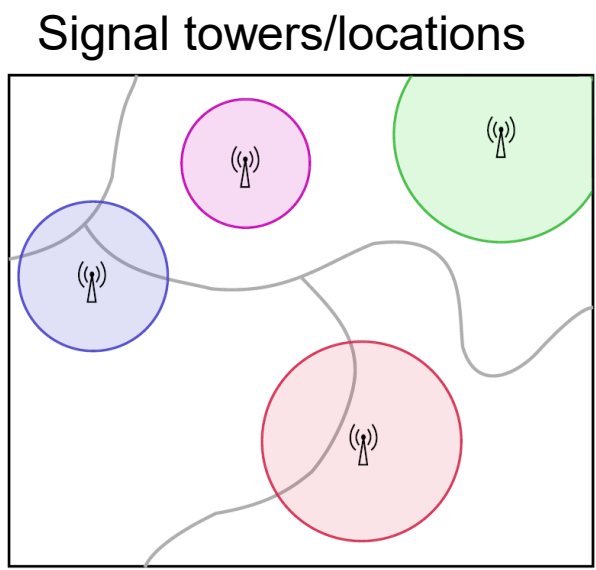






# Case studies: mobile phone data-based population and mobility mapping

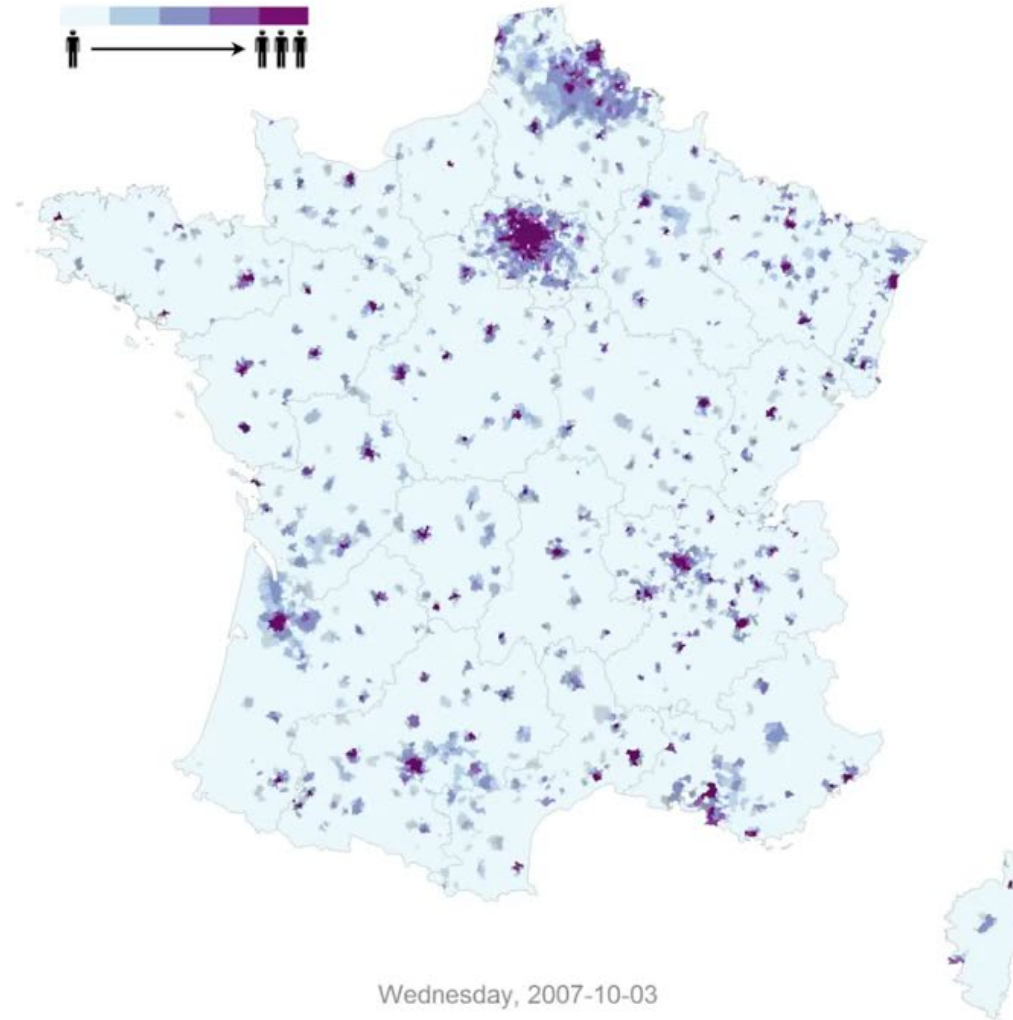
# Mobile phone-derived home locations





# Dynamic population mapping using mobile phone data

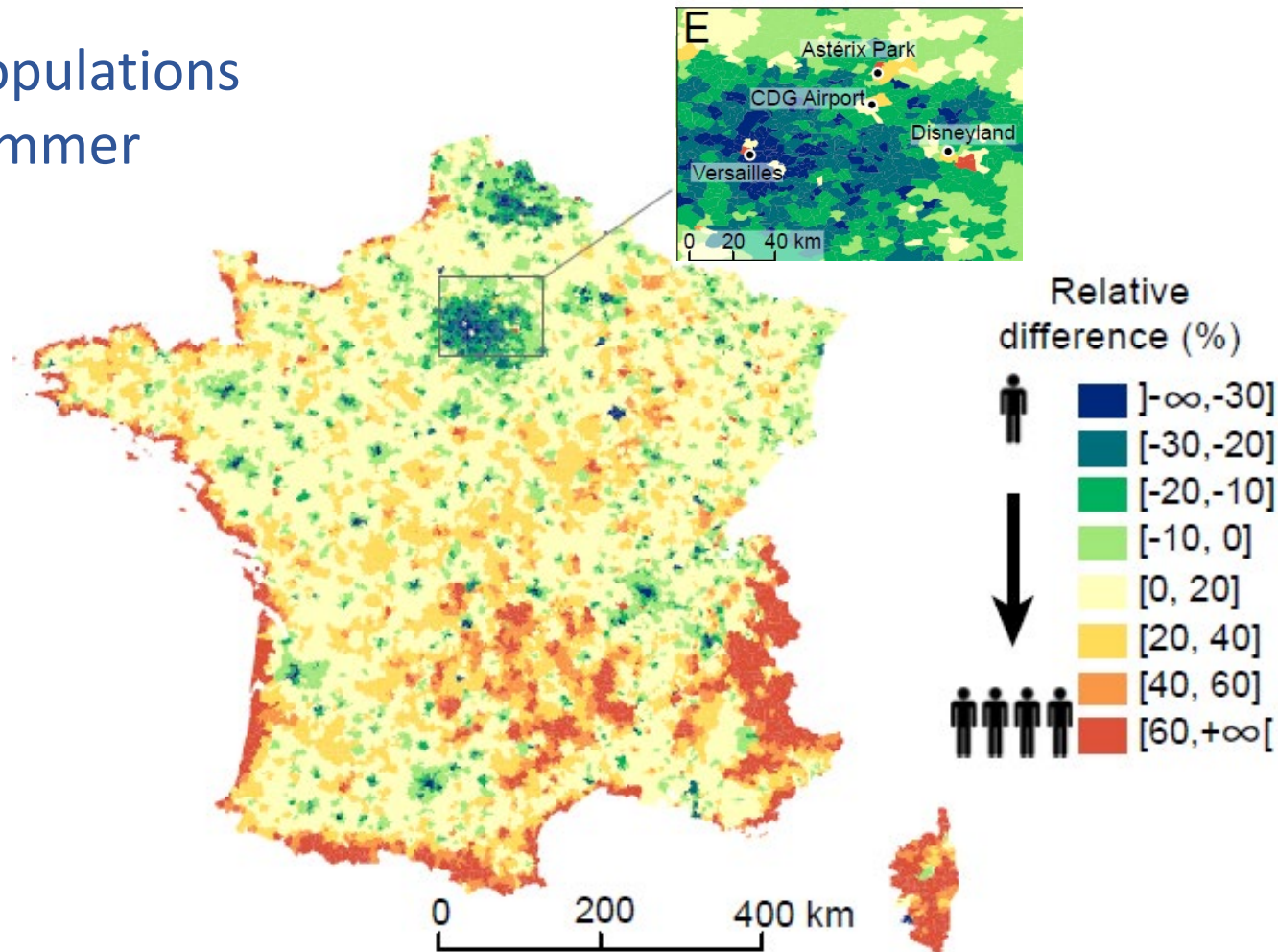
Pierre Deville<sup>a,b,c,1</sup>, Catherine Linard<sup>c,d,1,2</sup>, Samuel Martin<sup>e</sup>, Marius Gilbert<sup>c,d</sup>, Forrest R. Stevens<sup>f</sup>, Andrea E. Gaughan<sup>f</sup>, Vincent D. Blondel<sup>a</sup>, and Andrew J. Tatem<sup>g,h,i</sup>



# 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>

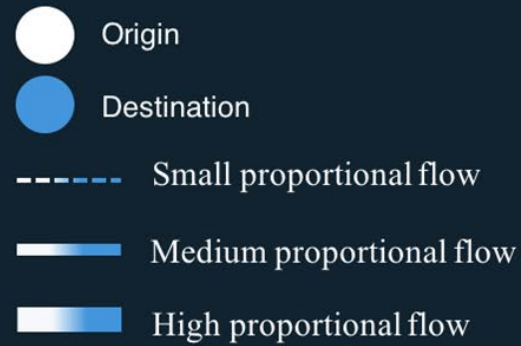
Changes in populations  
during the summer

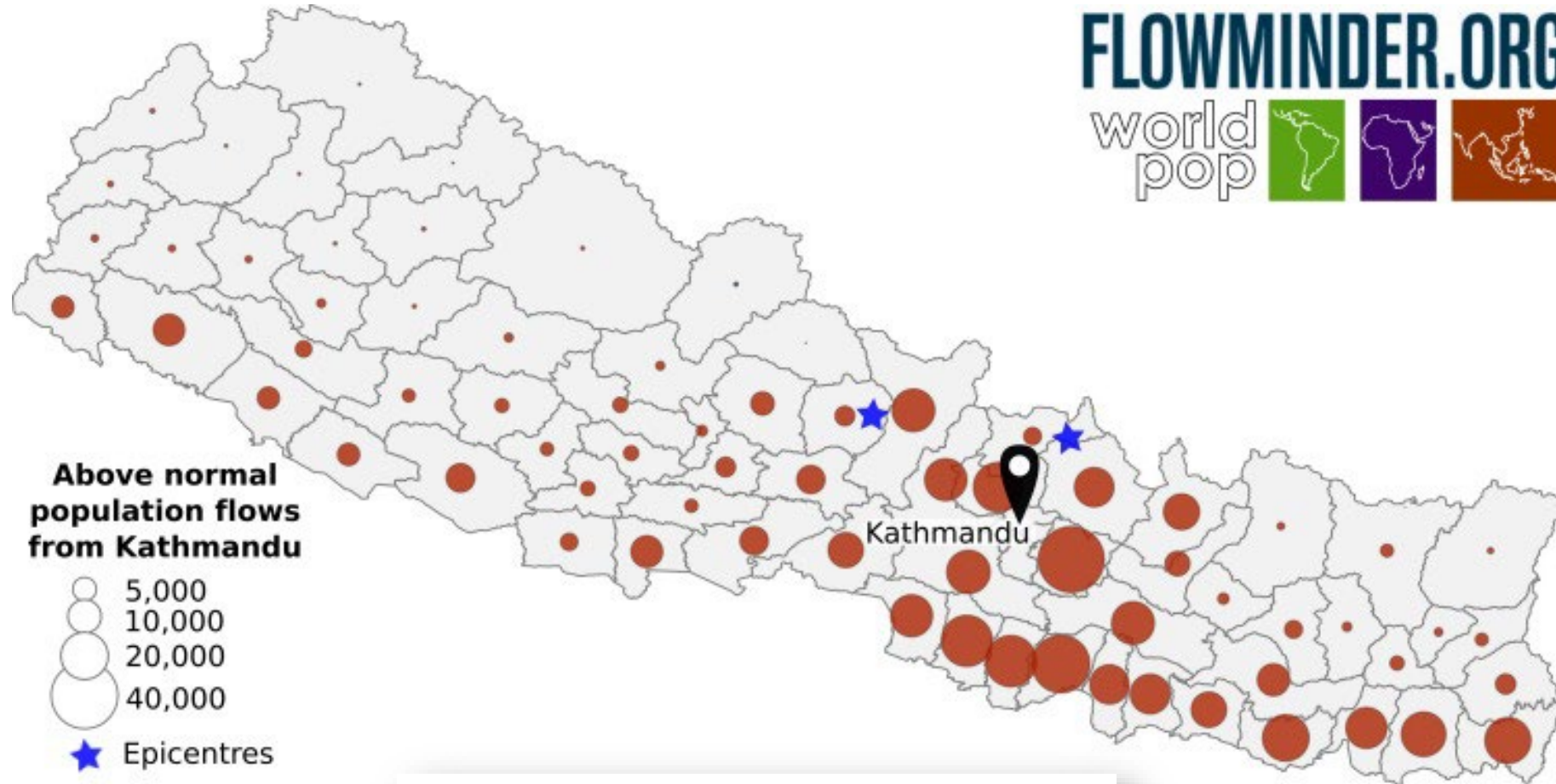




# Following the Haiti earthquake (2010)

And about 60% of displaced phone users remained within 10 km of their home (not shown).



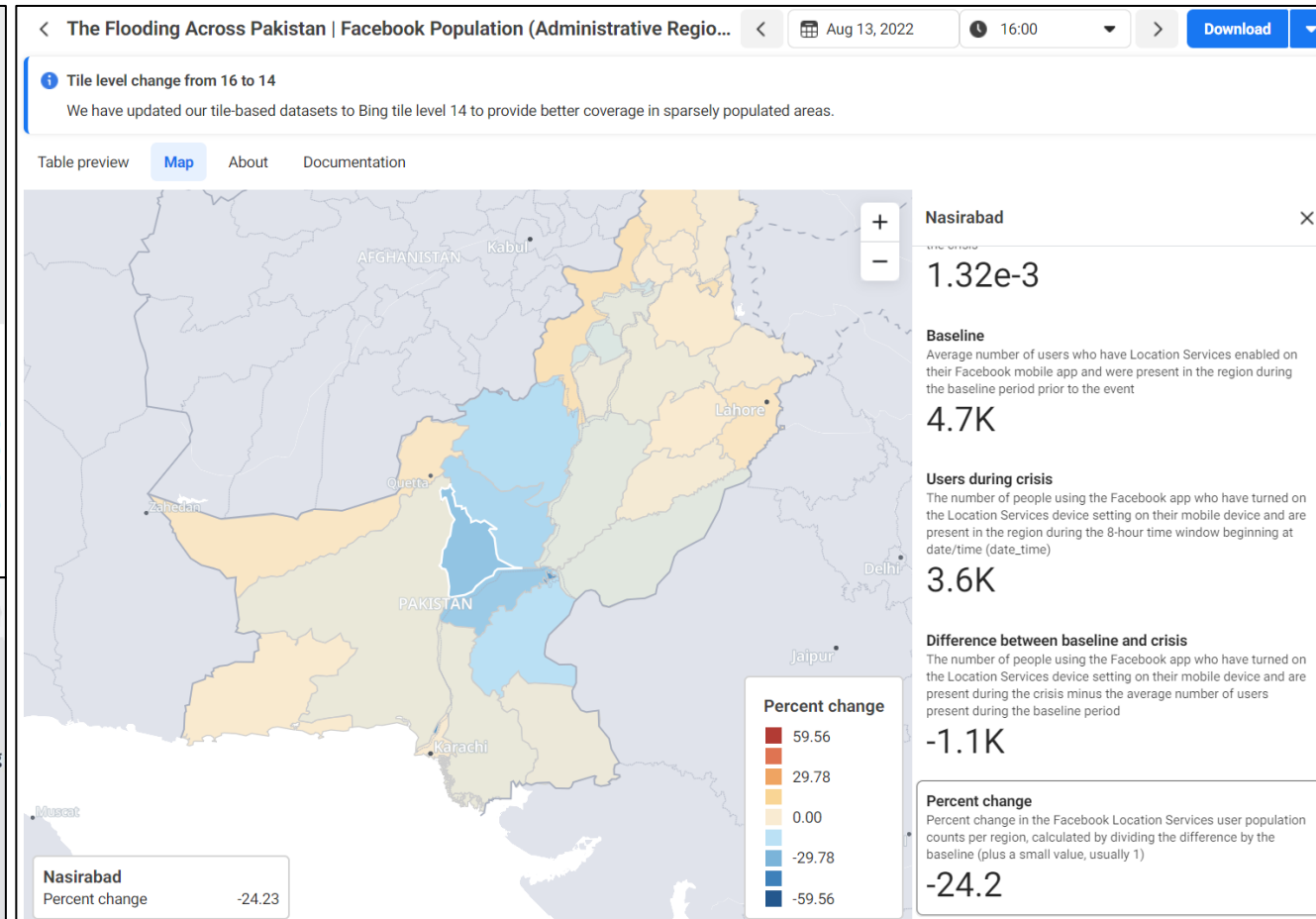
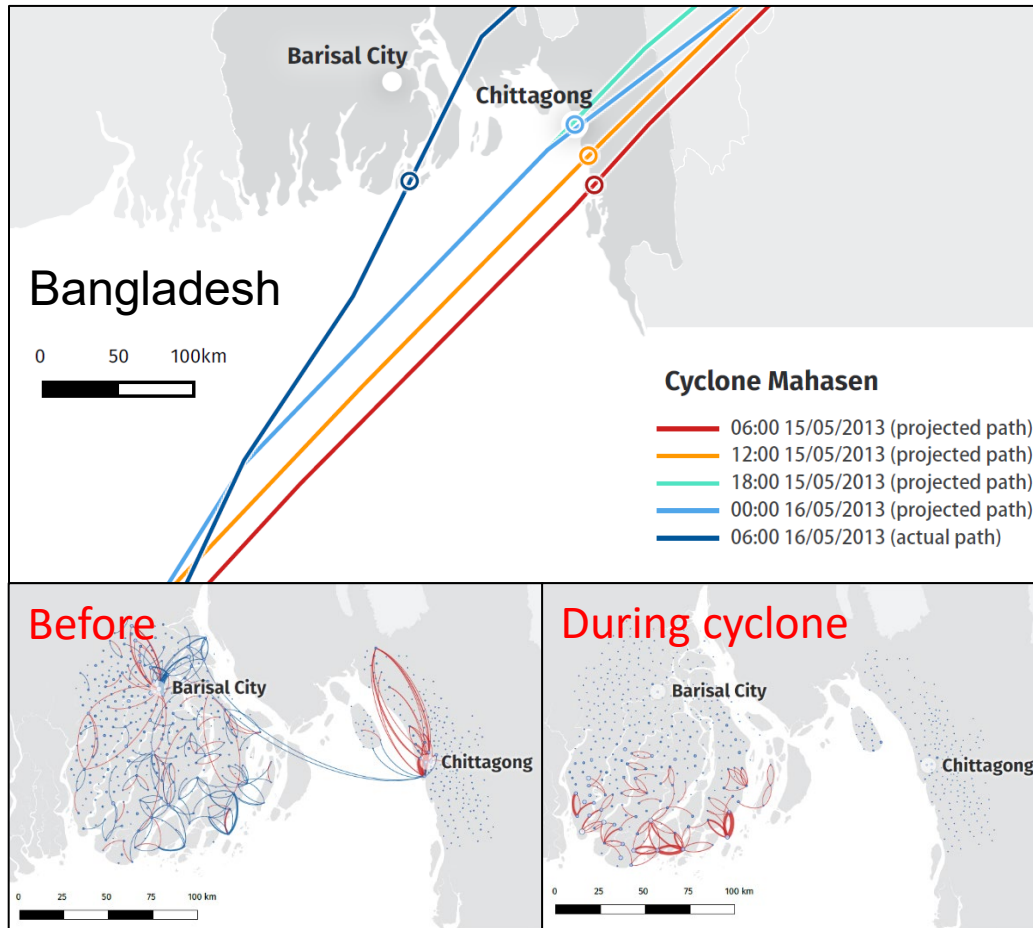


### Rapid and Near Real-Time Assessments of Population Displacement Using Mobile Phone Data Following Disasters: The 2015 Nepal Earthquake

Robin Wilson<sup>1</sup>, Elisabeth Zu Erbach-Schoenberg<sup>1</sup>, Maximilian Albert<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Power<sup>3</sup>, Simon Tudge<sup>3</sup>, Miguel Gonzalez<sup>3</sup>, Sam Guthrie<sup>4</sup>, Heather Chamberlain<sup>1</sup>, Christopher Brooks<sup>1</sup>, Christopher Hughes<sup>5</sup>, Lenka Pitonakova<sup>3</sup>, Caroline Buckee<sup>6</sup>, Xin Lu<sup>7</sup>, Erik Wetter<sup>8</sup>, Andrew Tatem<sup>1</sup>, Linus Bengtsson<sup>9</sup>



# Understanding mobility patterns in climate stressed regions



# Mobile phone data for migration statistics

ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-019-0242-9>

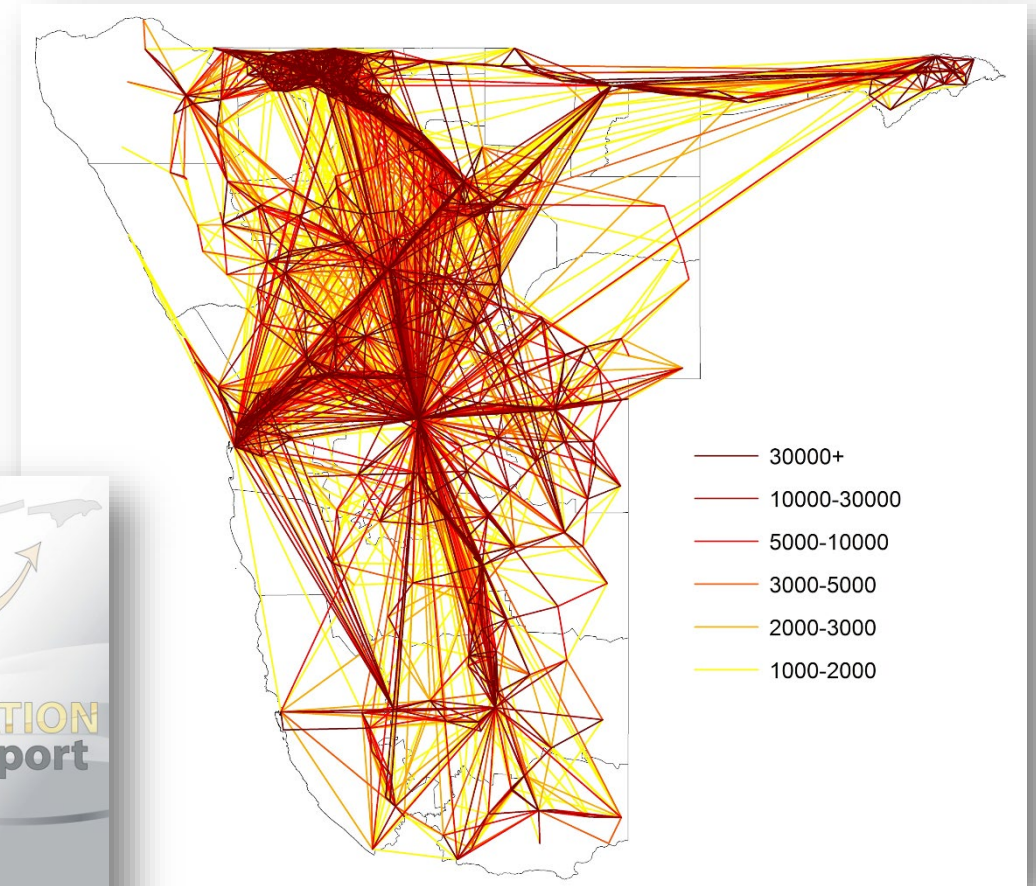
OPEN

## Exploring the use of mobile phone data for national migration statistics

Shengjie Lai<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Elisabeth zu Erbach-Schoenberg<sup>1,2</sup>, Carla Pezzulo<sup>1</sup>, Nick W. Ruktanonchai<sup>1,2</sup>, Alessandro Sorichetta<sup>1,2</sup>, Jessica Steele<sup>1</sup>, Tracey Li<sup>2</sup>, Claire A. Dooley<sup>1,2</sup> & Andrew J. Tatem<sup>1,2</sup>

### Mobile phone data:

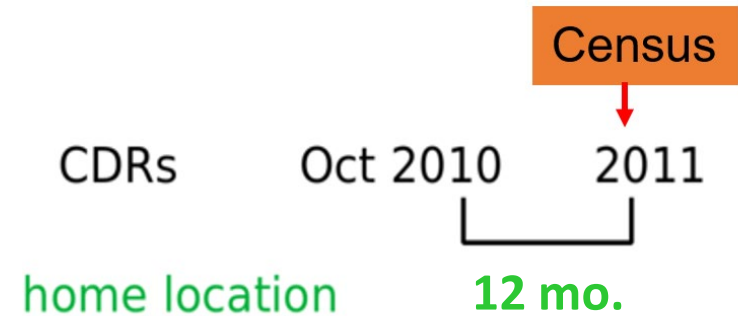
- Dataset of 72 billion anonymized CDRs between October 2010 and April 2014 from MTC, the leading network operator in Namibia with a 76% market share.
- Processed to match as closely as possible time period and categories/geography of census questions in 2011



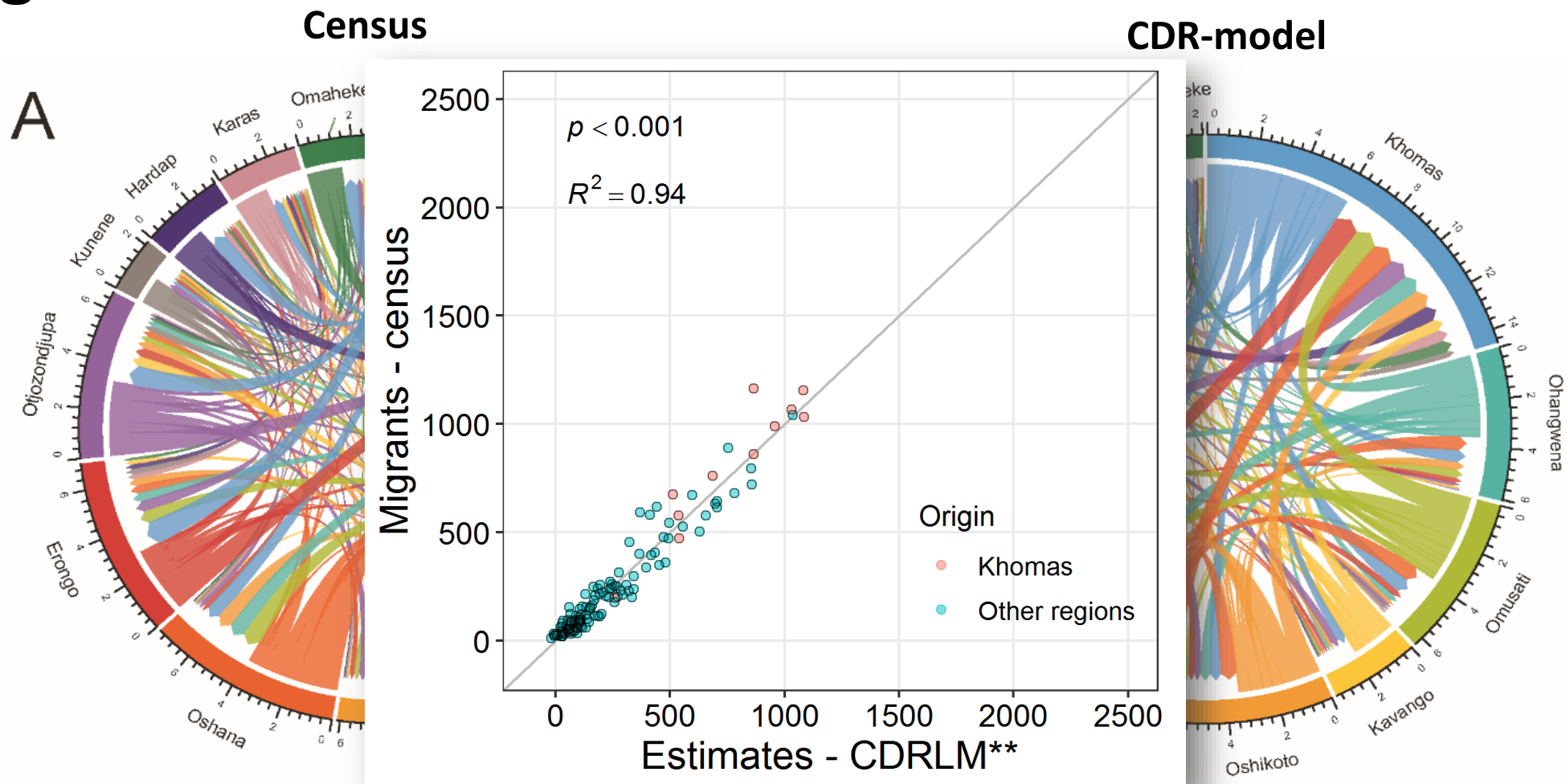


# CDR-derived user locations

- **Location** of a mobile/SIM user was defined by the location of the routing mobile phone tower, spatially aggregated to regional level to match the census migration data.
- **Home location:** defined as the region where the user was observed most frequently during 12 months at nighttime
- **Migrant user:** A mobile phone user changed home locations between two years.



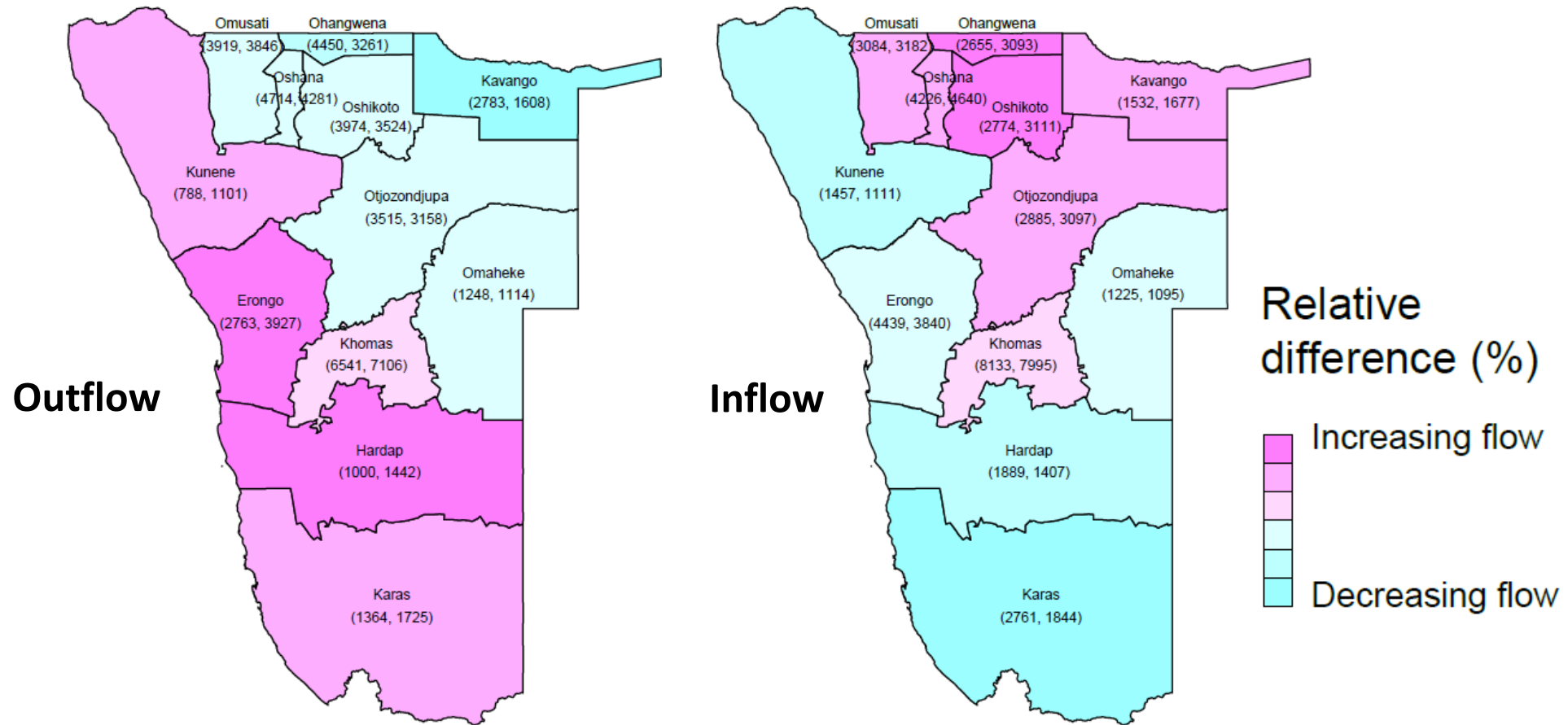
# Highly correlation between CDR and census-derived migrations



Note: The Zambezi region as an outlier is excluded.



# Updating migration statistics across years

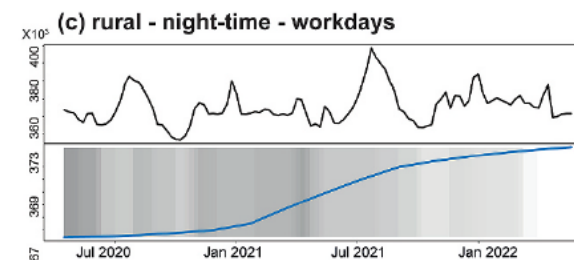
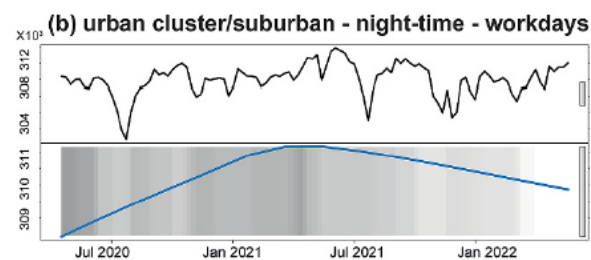
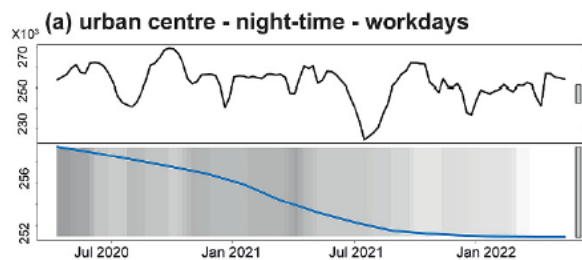
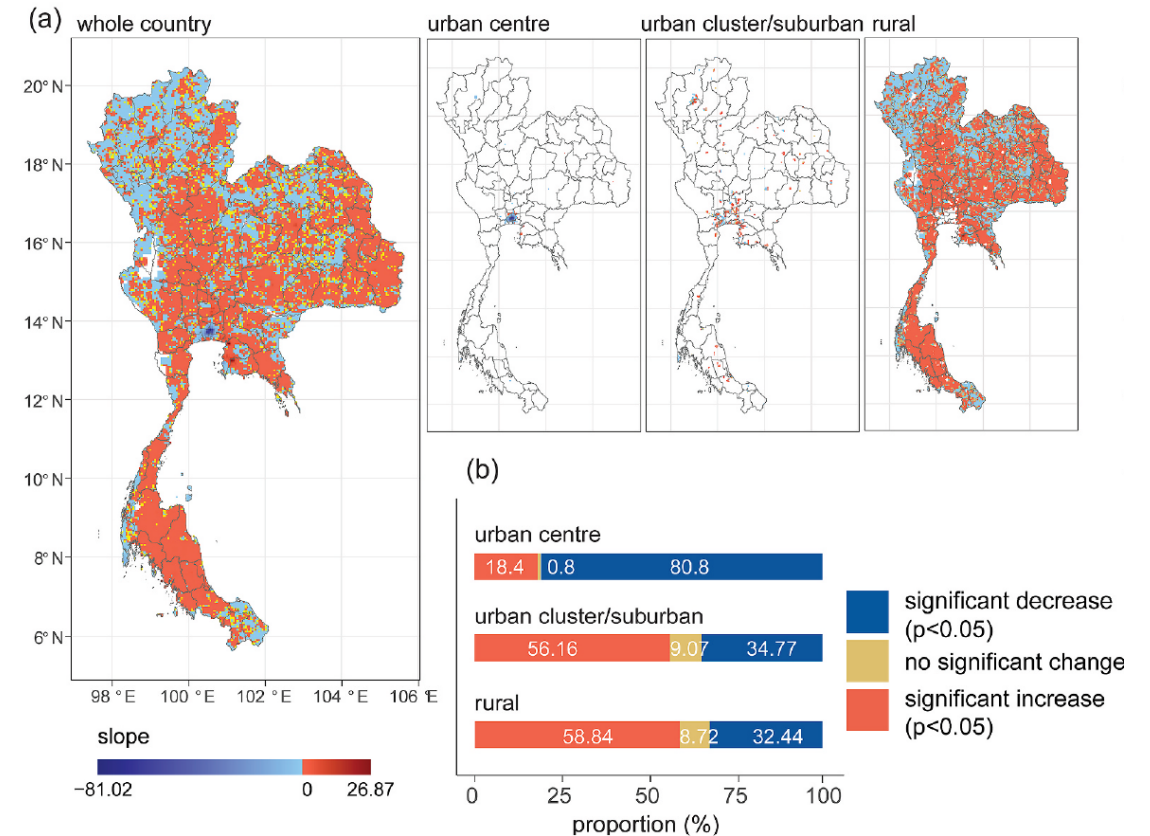
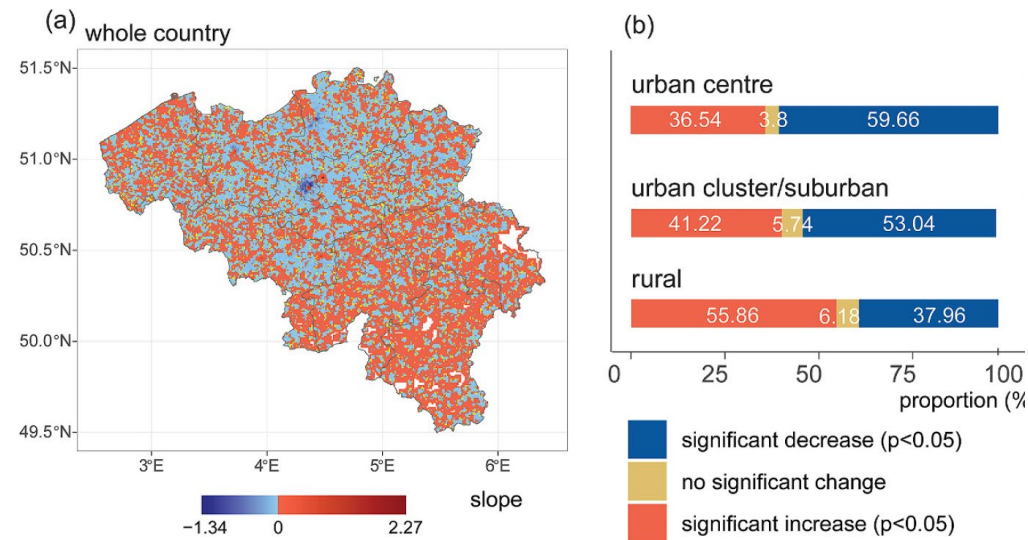


Migrants departing and arriving in 2012 compared to 2011

The Zambezi region as an outlier is excluded.

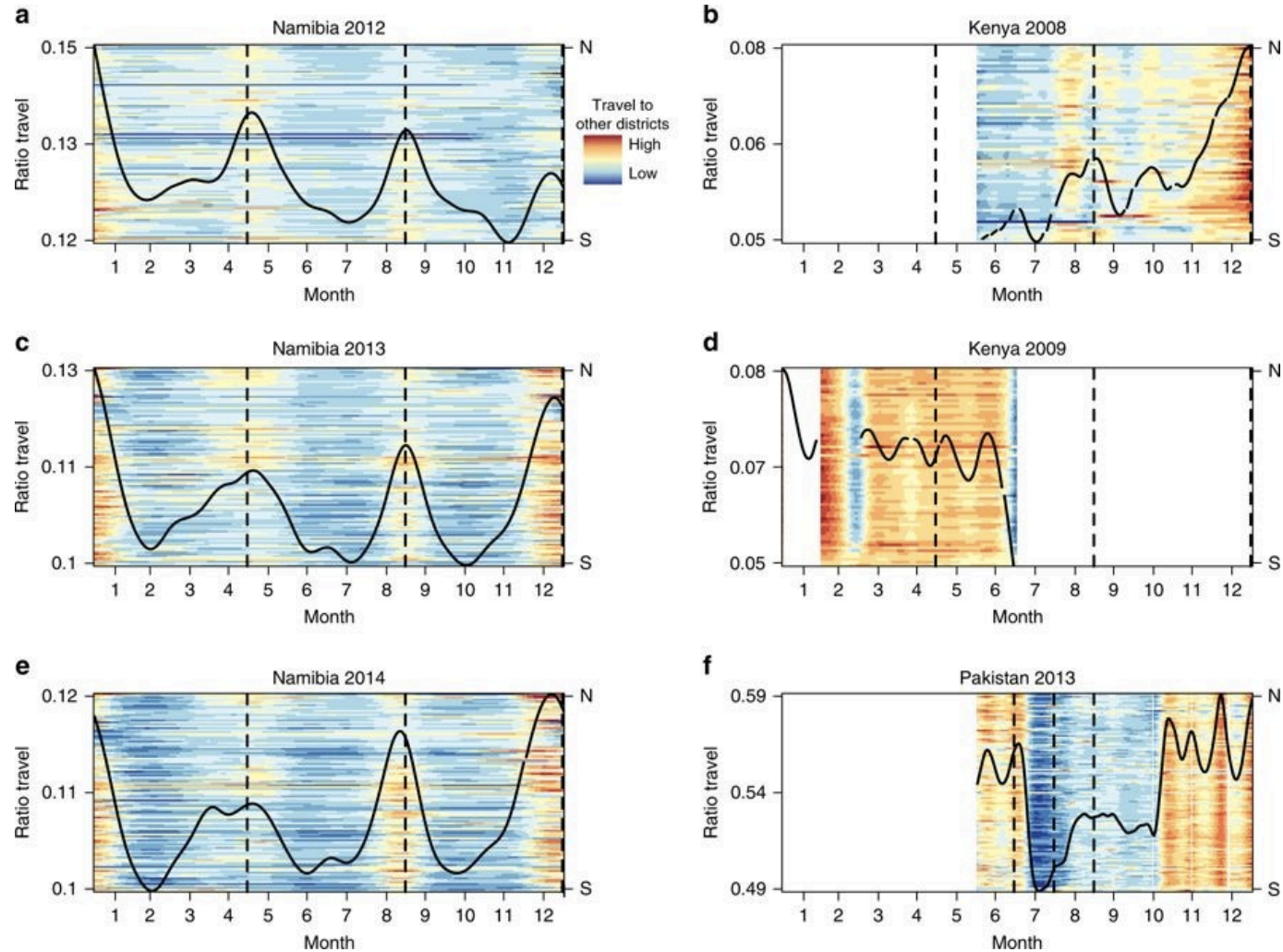
# Identifying counter-urbanisation using Facebook's user counts

In Belgium and Thailand, rural residents (night-time user counts) increased by 1.80% and 2.14%, respectively, from March 2020 to May 2022, while urban residents decreased by 3.08% and 5.04%. However, the counter-urbanisation in Thailand appears to be transitory.

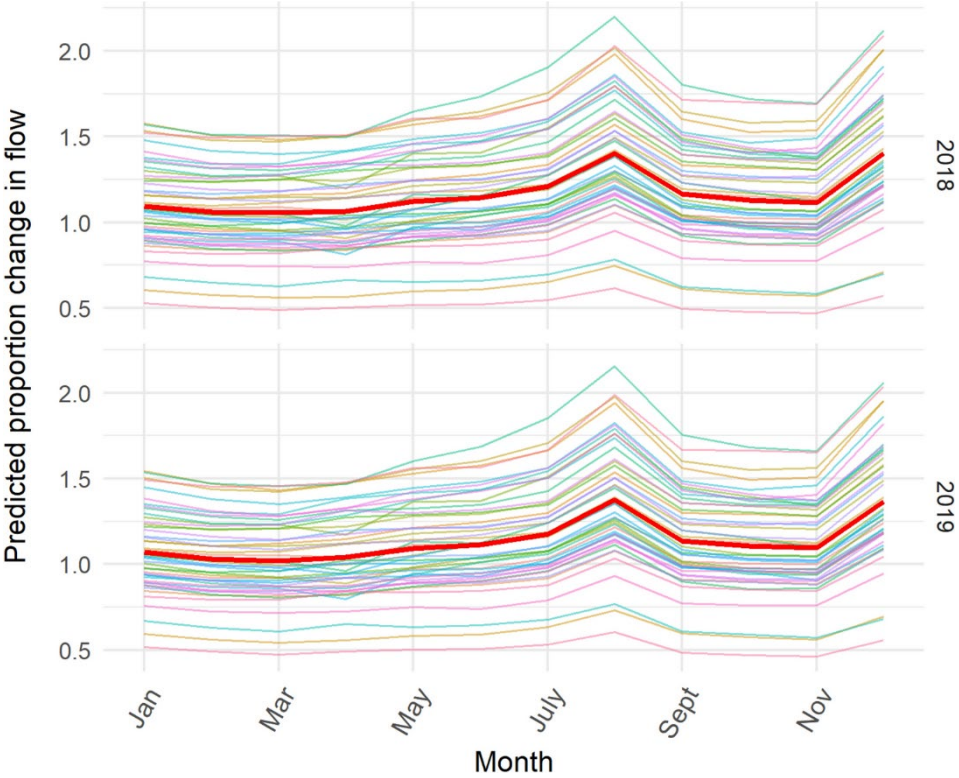
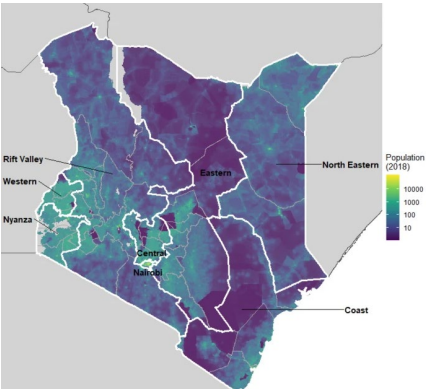




# Seasonal movements



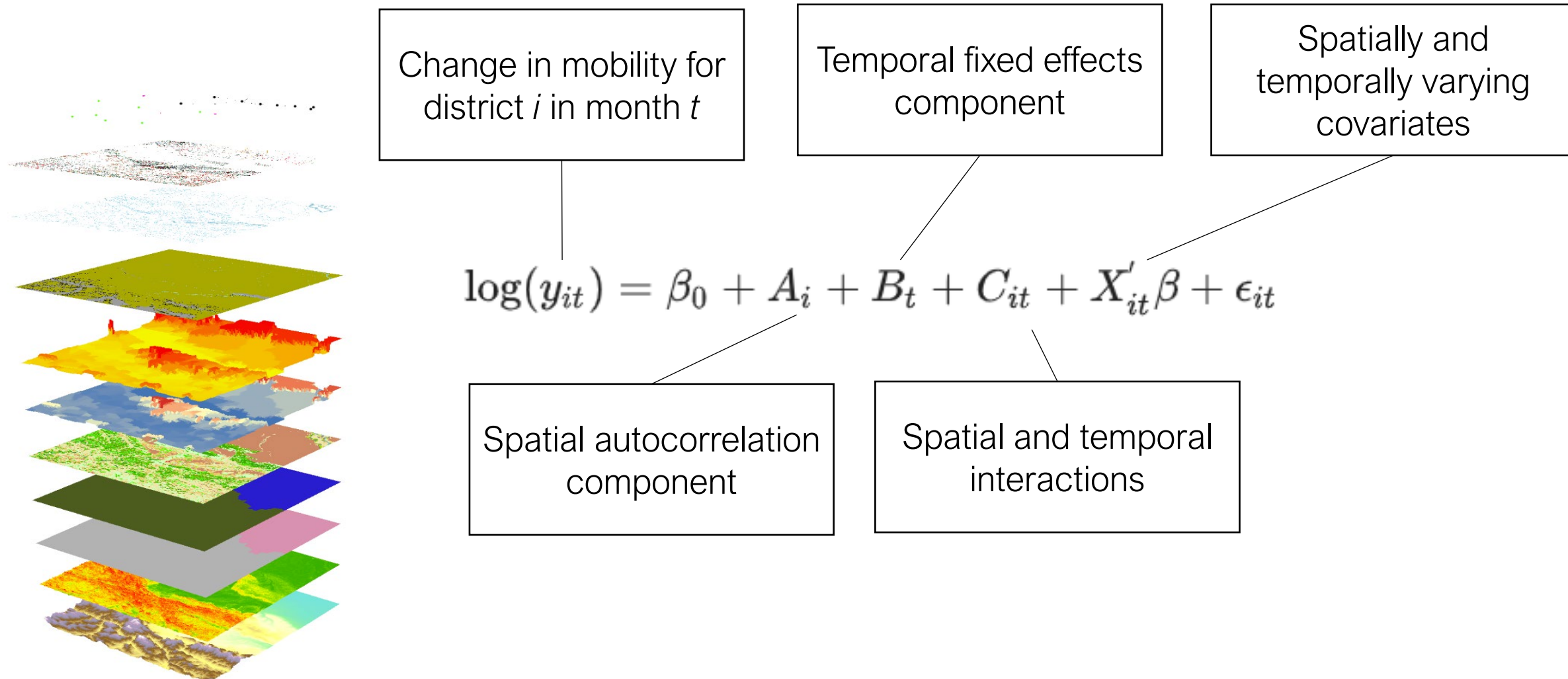
# Practical geospatial and sociodemographic predictors of human mobility



| Covariate  |
|--|
| % population living in urban extent                            |
| % people living in poverty <sup>1</sup>                        |
| % women with no primary education                              |
| Travel time (minutes) to the nearest urban centre <sup>2</sup> |
| # school holidays (days)                                       |
| Aridity index  |
| Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)                                |
| Precipitation (mm) <sup>3</sup>                                |
| Temperature (°C) <sup>3</sup>                                  |
| VIIRS Night-time lights  |




## Practical geospatial and sociodemographic predictors of human mobility

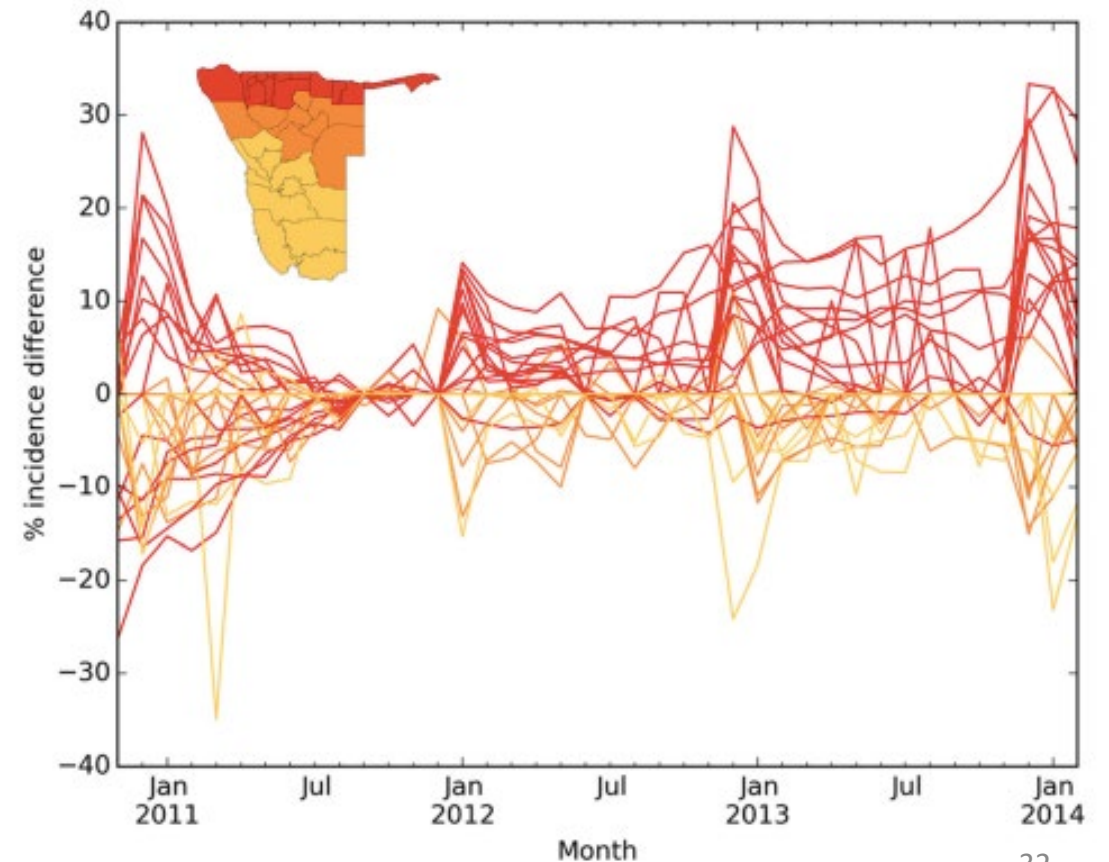
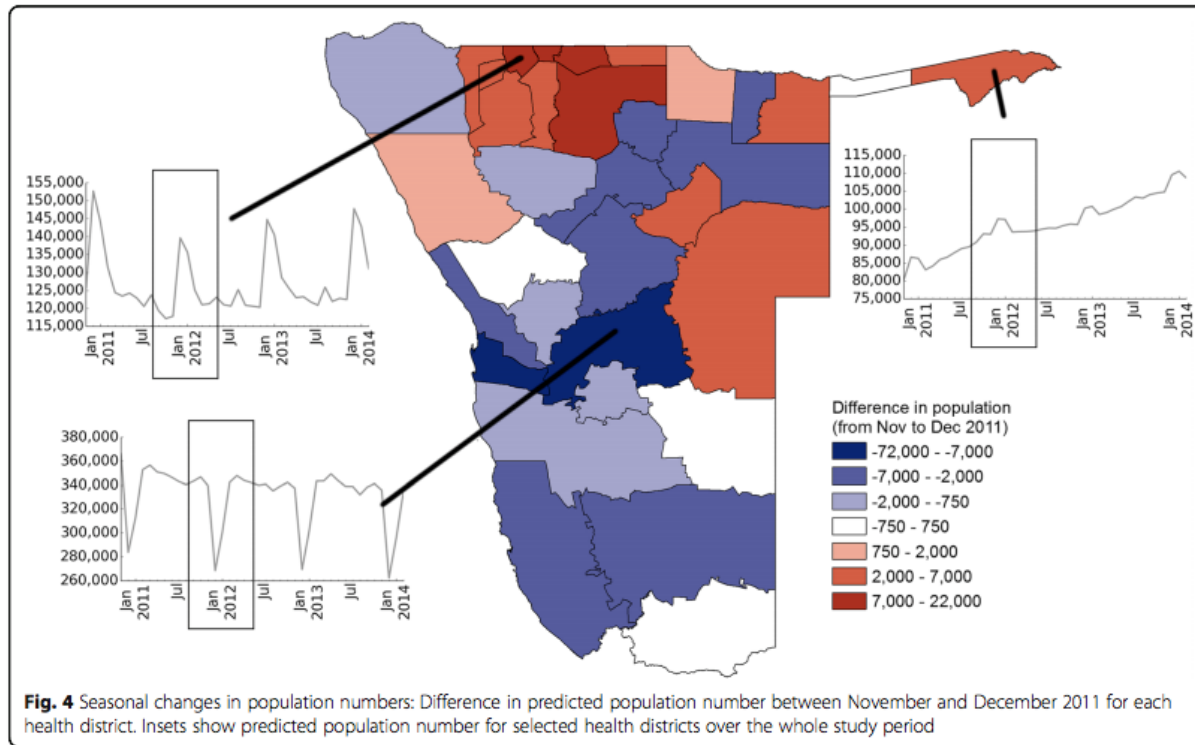


# Seasonal mobility's health impacts: Health metrics

## Dynamic denominators: the impact of seasonally varying population numbers on disease incidence estimates

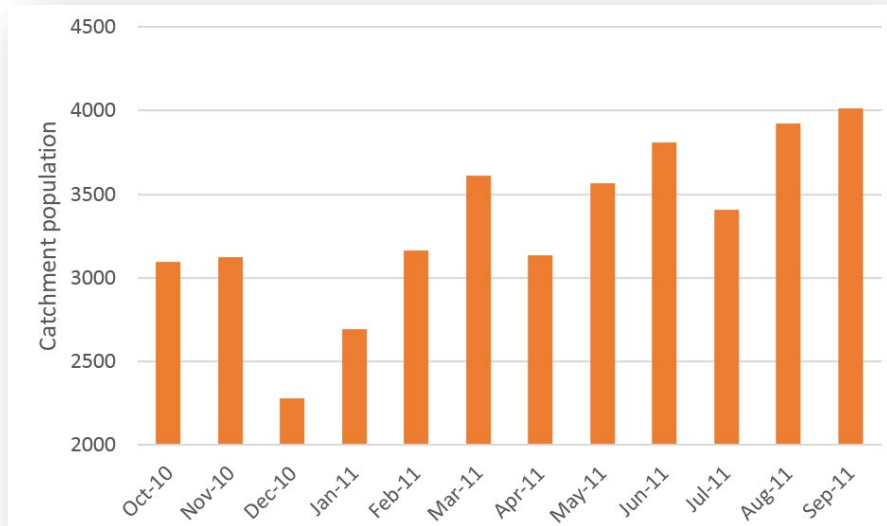
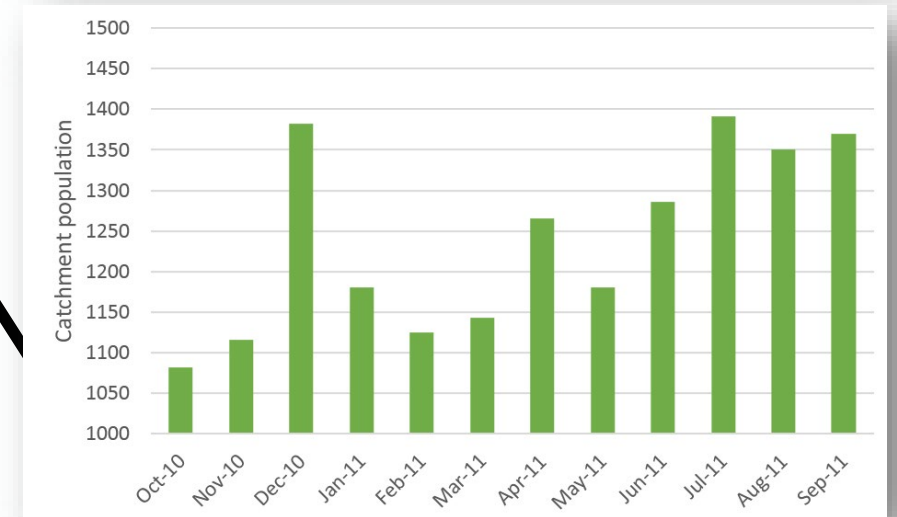
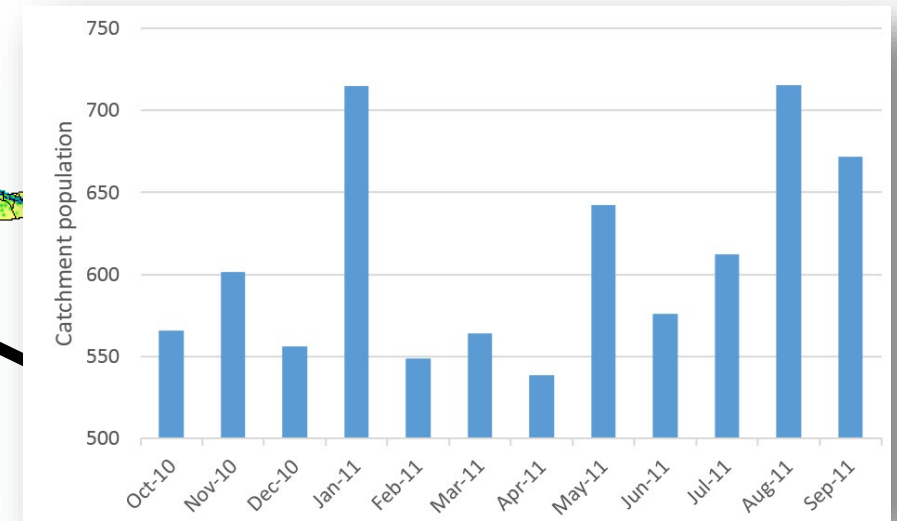
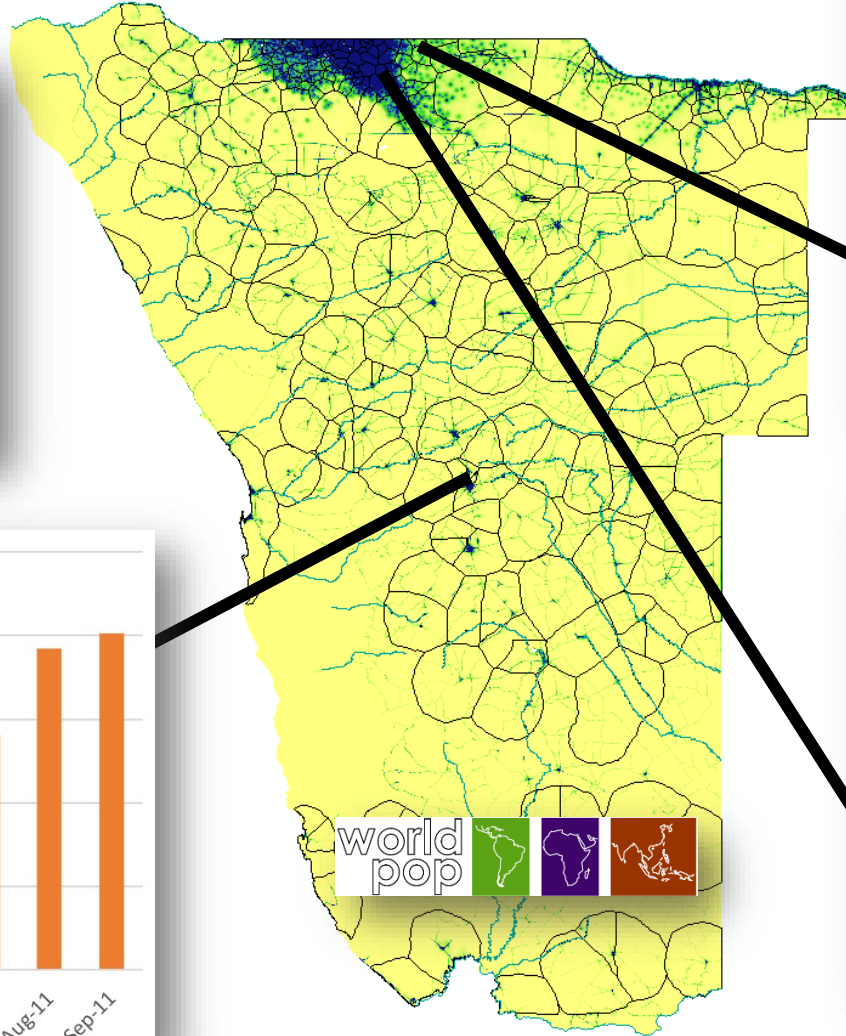
Elisabeth zu Erbach-Schoenberg<sup>1,2\*</sup> , Victor A. Alegana<sup>1,2</sup>, Alessandro Sorichetta<sup>1,2</sup>, Catherine Linard<sup>3,4</sup>, Christopher Lourenço<sup>1,5</sup>, Nick W. Ruktanonchai<sup>1,2</sup>, Bonita Graupe<sup>6</sup>, Tomas J. Bird<sup>1,2</sup>, Carla Pezzulo<sup>1,2</sup>, Amy Wesolowski<sup>2,7,8</sup> and Andrew J. Tatem<sup>1,2,9</sup>

### % incidence difference by district





# Seasonal mobility's health impacts: Intervention/Healthcare demands



*Erbach-Schoenberg et al (2016) Pop Health Metrics; Alegana et al (2012) IJHG*



# Case studies: Assessing the spread risk and intervention effects for emerging infectious diseases



# Spread of infectious diseases

nature

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04788-w>

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Climate change increases cross-species viral

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International Society  
of Travel Medicine  
Established 1991

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Volume 26, Issue 3  
2019

EDITOR'S CHOICE

## Measuring mobility, disease connectivity and individual risk: a review of using mobile phone data and mHealth for travel medicine FREE

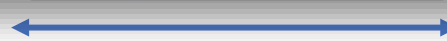
Shengjie Lai, MD PhD, Andrea Farnham, MPH PhD, Nick W Ruktanonchai, PhD,  
Andrew J Tatem, PhD

*Journal of Travel Medicine*, Volume 26, Issue 3, 2019, taz019,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taz019>

Published: 14 March 2019 [Article history ▼](#)

Host



Environment



<https://covid19.apple.com/mobility>

Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports

<https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/>



## Mobility Trends Reports

Learn about COVID-19 mobility trends. Reports are published daily and reflect requests for directions in Apple Maps. Privacy is one of our core values, so Maps doesn't associate your data with your Apple ID, and Apple doesn't keep a history of where you've been.



## See how your community is moving around differently due to COVID-19

As global communities respond to COVID-19, we've heard from public health officials that the same type of aggregated, anonymized insights we use in products such as Google Maps could be helpful as they make critical decisions to combat COVID-19.

These Community Mobility Reports aim to provide insights into what has changed in response to policies aimed at combating COVID-19. The reports chart movement trends over time by geography, across different categories of places such as retail and recreation, groceries and pharmacies, parks, transit stations, workplaces, and residential.

FACEBOOK Data for Good

Public Datasets

Tools for Nonprofits

Impact

Approach

<https://dataforgood.fb.com/>

We use data to address some of the world's greatest humanitarian issues.

Flattening the COVID-19 curve is a challenge that takes all of us. People are distancing to protect their communities, healthcare workers are saving lives on the front lines, and public health systems are looking to put the right guidelines in place. To do that, they need better information on whether preventive measures are working and how the virus may spread. We offer maps on population movement that researchers and nonprofits are already using to understand the coronavirus crisis, using aggregated data to protect people's privacy.



Watch Full Video



# Tencent

## China

January 25th, 2020 (Lunar New Year's Day)

## Preliminary risk analysis of 2019 novel coronavirus spread within and beyond China

Shengjie Lai<sup>1\*</sup>, Isaac I. Bogoch<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Watts<sup>3,4</sup>, Kamran Khan<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Andrew Tatem<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>WorldPop, School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton, UK

<sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

<sup>3</sup>Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada

<sup>4</sup>Bluedot, Toronto, Canada

\*Email: Shengjie.Lai@soton.ac.uk; A.J.Tatem@soton.ac.uk

Updated version on MedArxiv

Updated on February 5th, 2020

Download a PDF version in English

Download a PDF version in Chinese

Destinations of airline travellers from 18 high-risk cities in mainland China by continent or region

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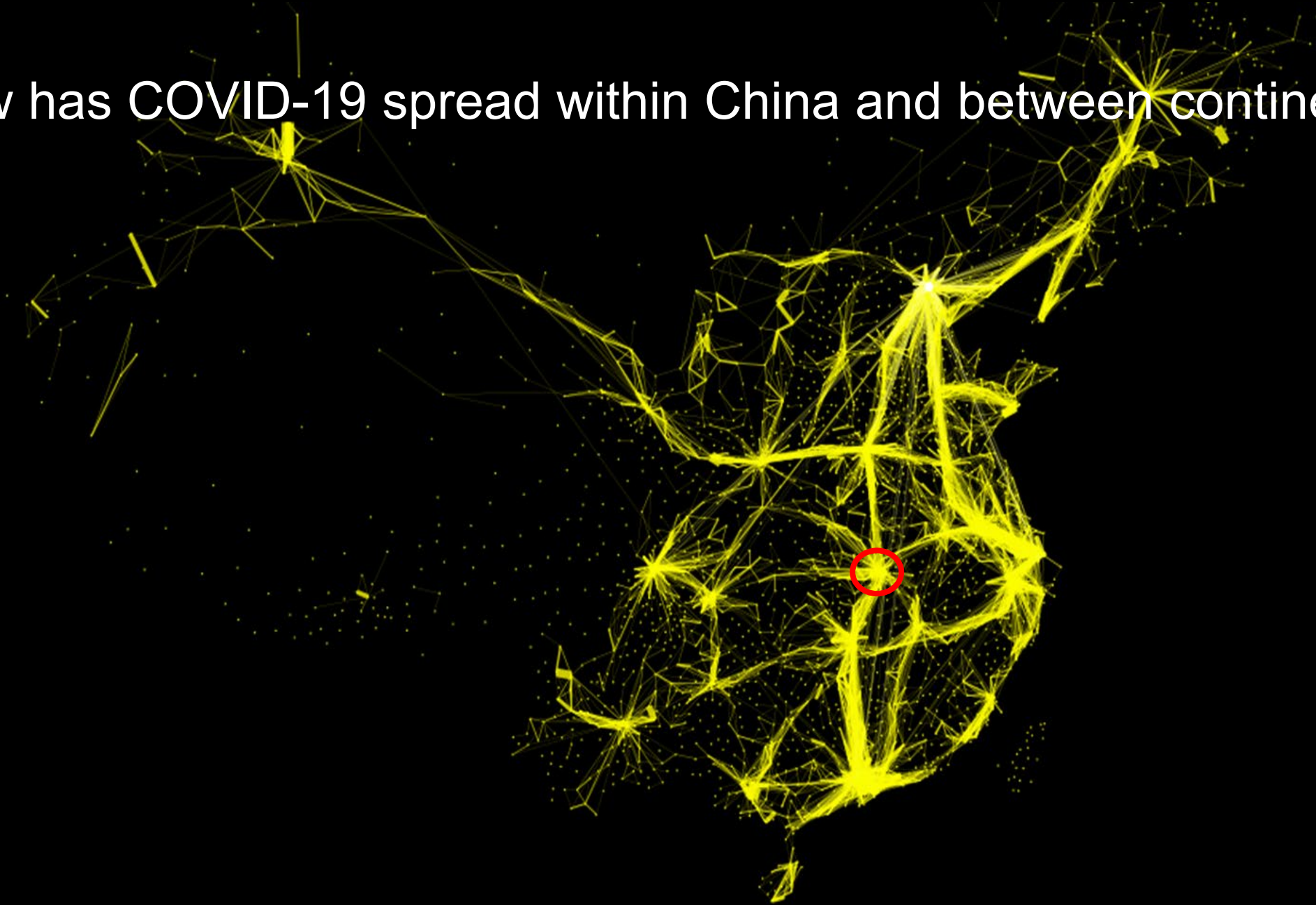
*JOURNAL of TRAVEL MEDICINE*

Uncovering two phases of early intercontinental  
COVID-19 transmission dynamics FREE





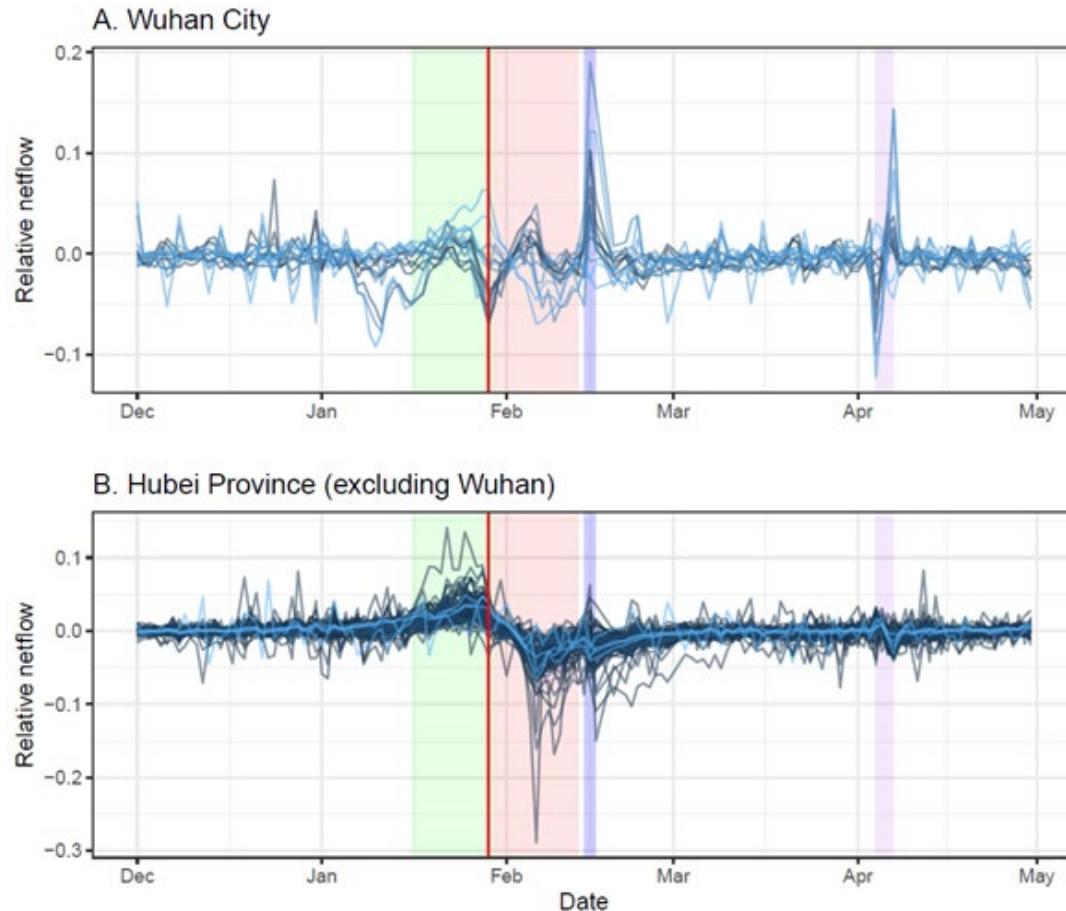
# How has COVID-19 spread within China and between continents?



*Based on Baidu LBS data, 2013.7-2014.3*

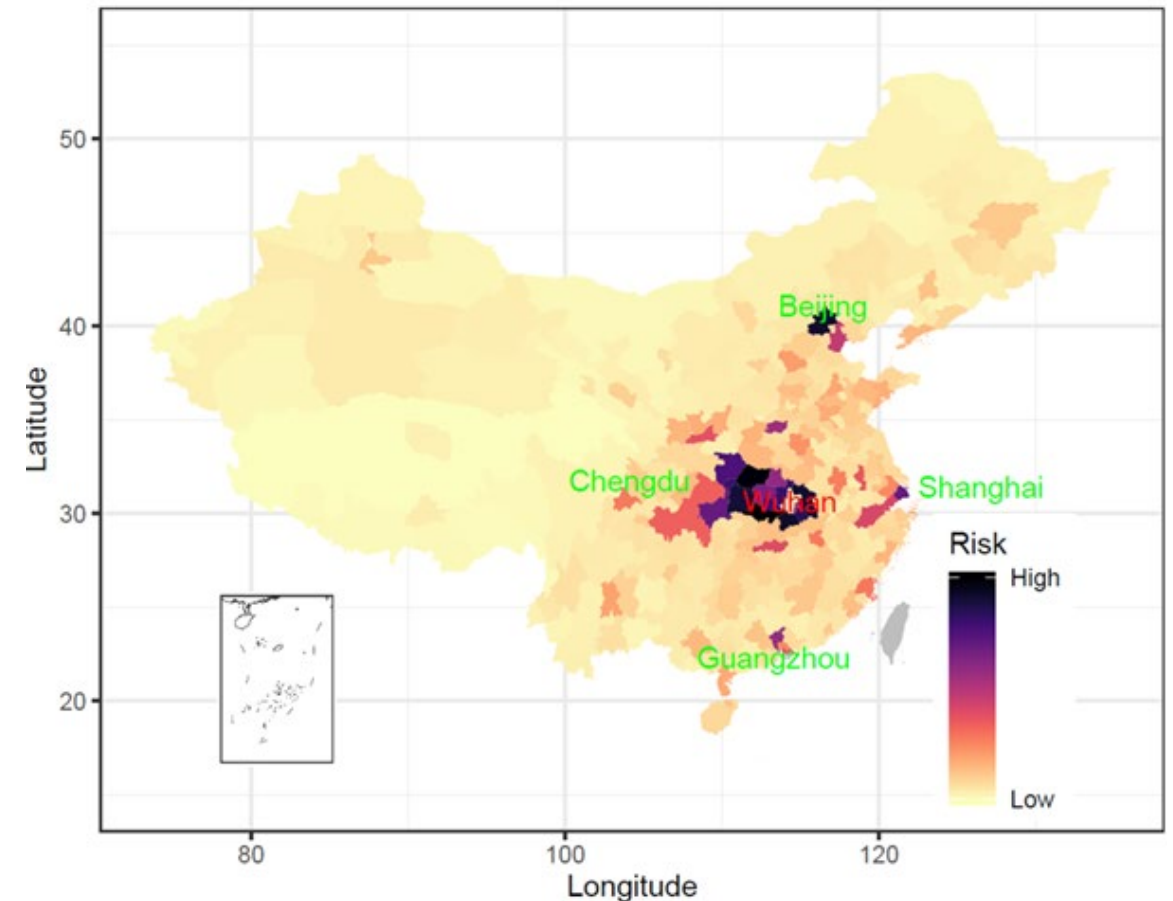
# COVID-19:

## Domestic destinations of 5 million travellers from Wuhan



**Historical patterns of daily human movement by county in Wuhan City and Hubei Province before COVID-19**

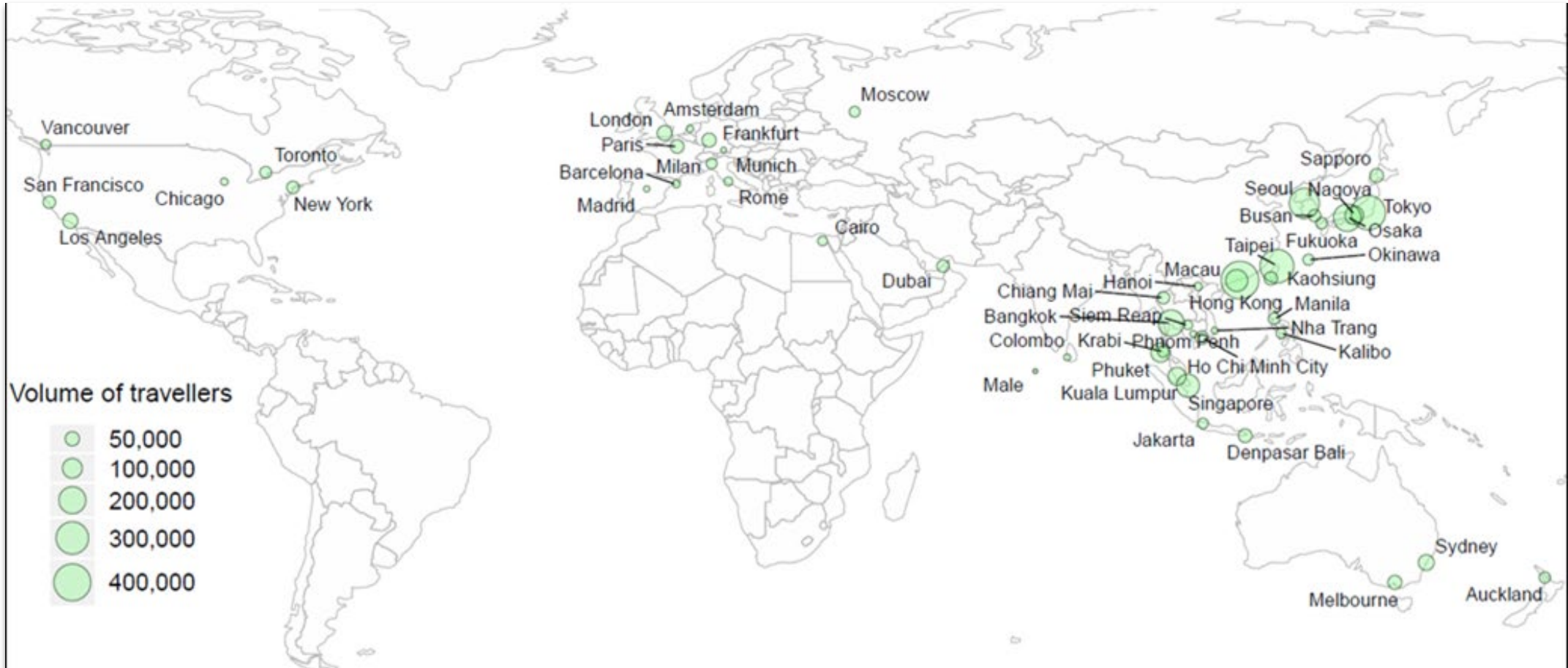
Green/Red colour: 2 weeks before/since LNY's Day



**Risk of cities in mainland China receiving travellers with COVID-19 infections from Wuhan during the LNY migration**

based on the population movement data

# International destinations of travellers from China

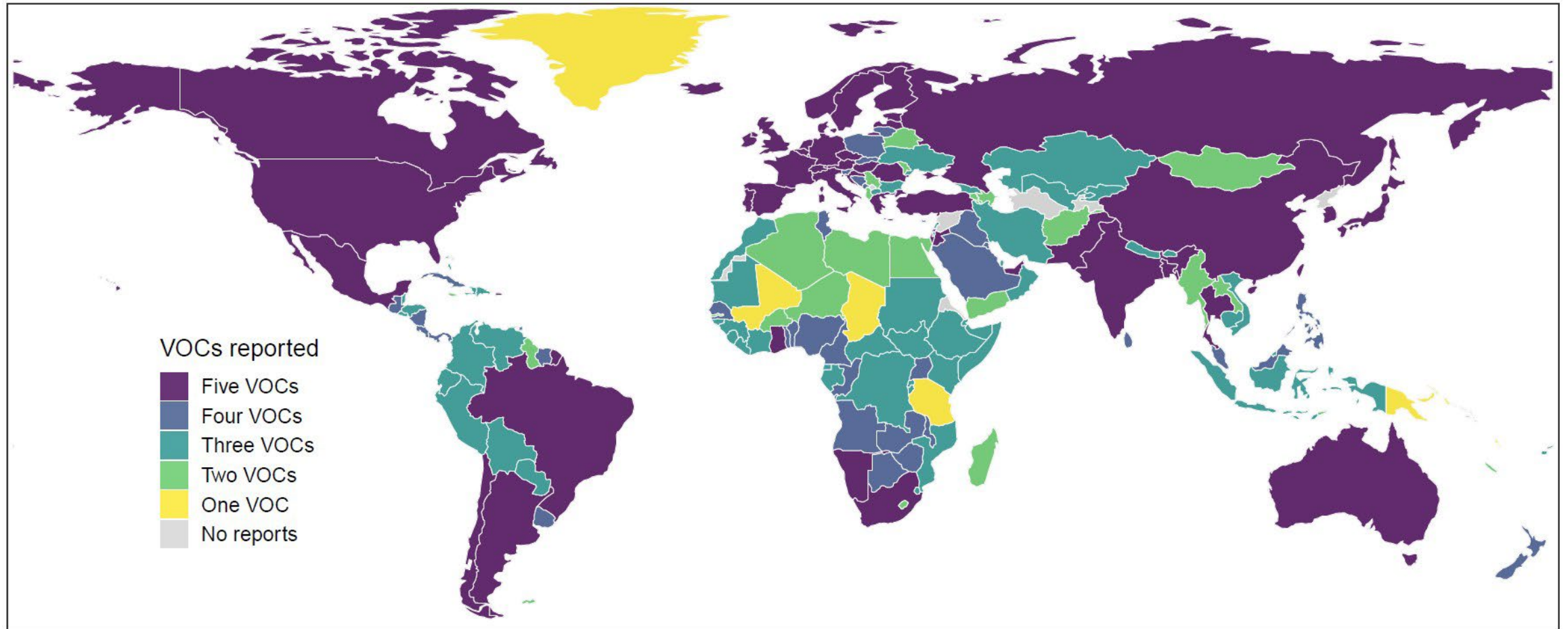


**Top 50 ranked cities receiving airline travellers from 18 cities in mainland China over a period of three months, representing 15 days before LNY's Day and 2 and half months following LNY's Day.**

Based on air travel data from February to April 2018, obtained from the International Air Travel Association



# Variants of concern (VOCs)



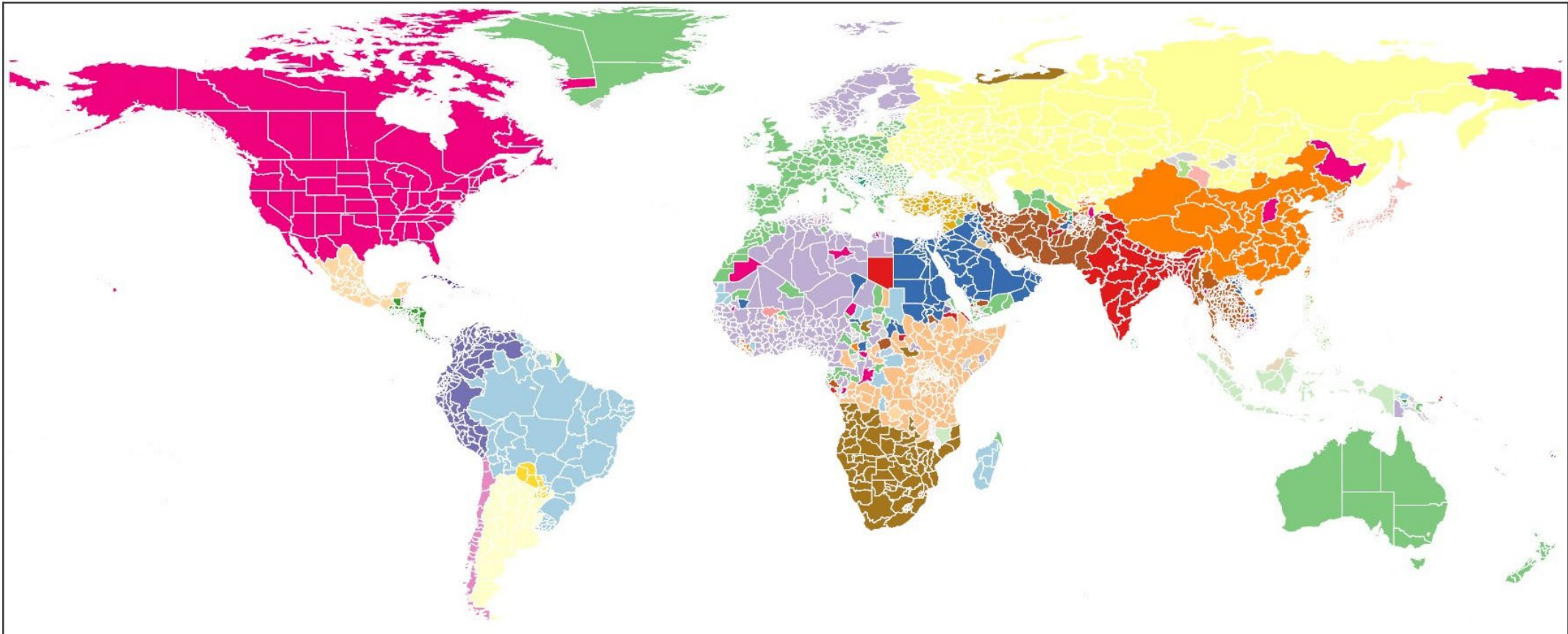
Data sources: WHO, as of 14 Dec 2021

December 17th, 2021

## Exploring international travel patterns and connected communities for understanding the spreading risk of VOC Omicron

Shengjie Lai<sup>1</sup>, Zhenlong Li<sup>2</sup>, Eimear Cleary<sup>1</sup>, Maksym Bondarenko<sup>1</sup> and Andrew Tatem<sup>1</sup>

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nature

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03754-2>

Accelerated Article Preview

# Untangling introductions and persistence in COVID-19 resurgence in Europe

Received: 4 February 2021

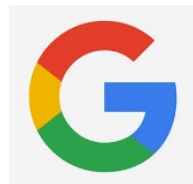
Accepted: 22 June 2021

Accelerated Article Preview Published  
online 30 June 2021

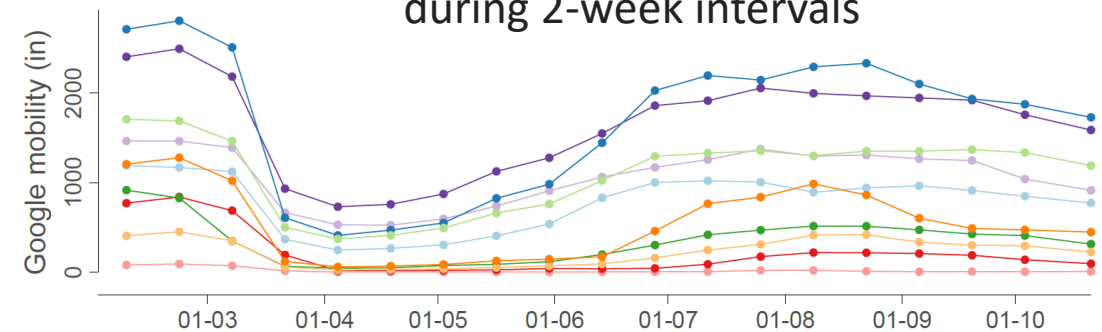
Philippe Lemey, Nick Ruktanonchai, Samuel L. Hong, Vittoria Colizza, Chiara Poletto,  
Frederik Van den Broeck, Mandev S. Gill, Xiang Ji, Anthony Levasseur, Bas B. Oude Munnink,  
Marion Koopmans, Adam Sadilek, Shengjie Lai, Andrew J. Tatem, Guy Baele,  
Marc A. Suchard & Simon Dellicour

## 10 European countries

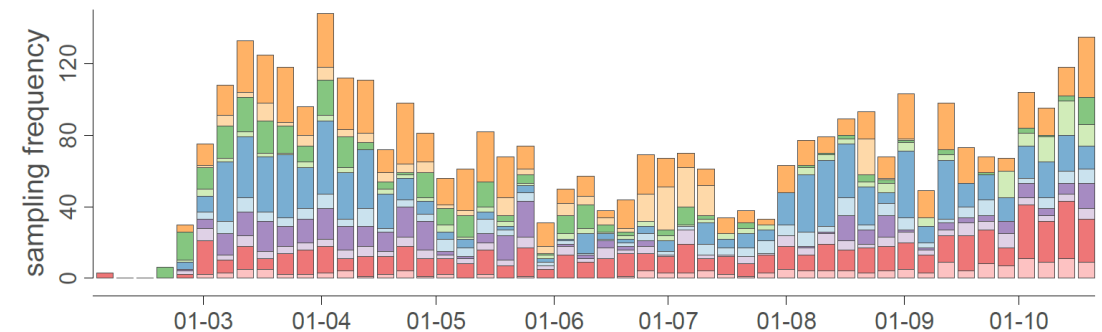
- Google aggregated mobility data
- ~4000 genomes sampled from GISAID datasets between 29 Jan and 31 Oct 2020



Google mobility in the 10 countries  
during 2-week intervals

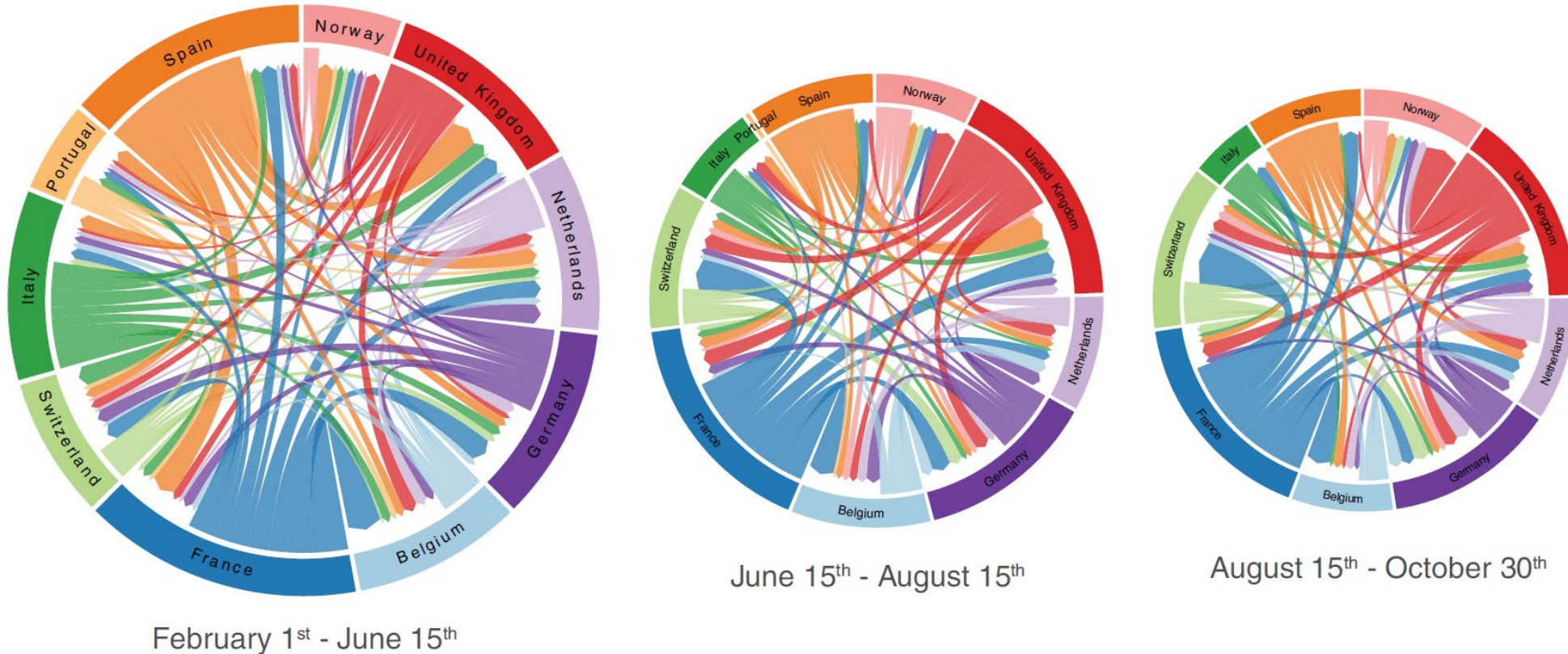


weekly genome sampling by country



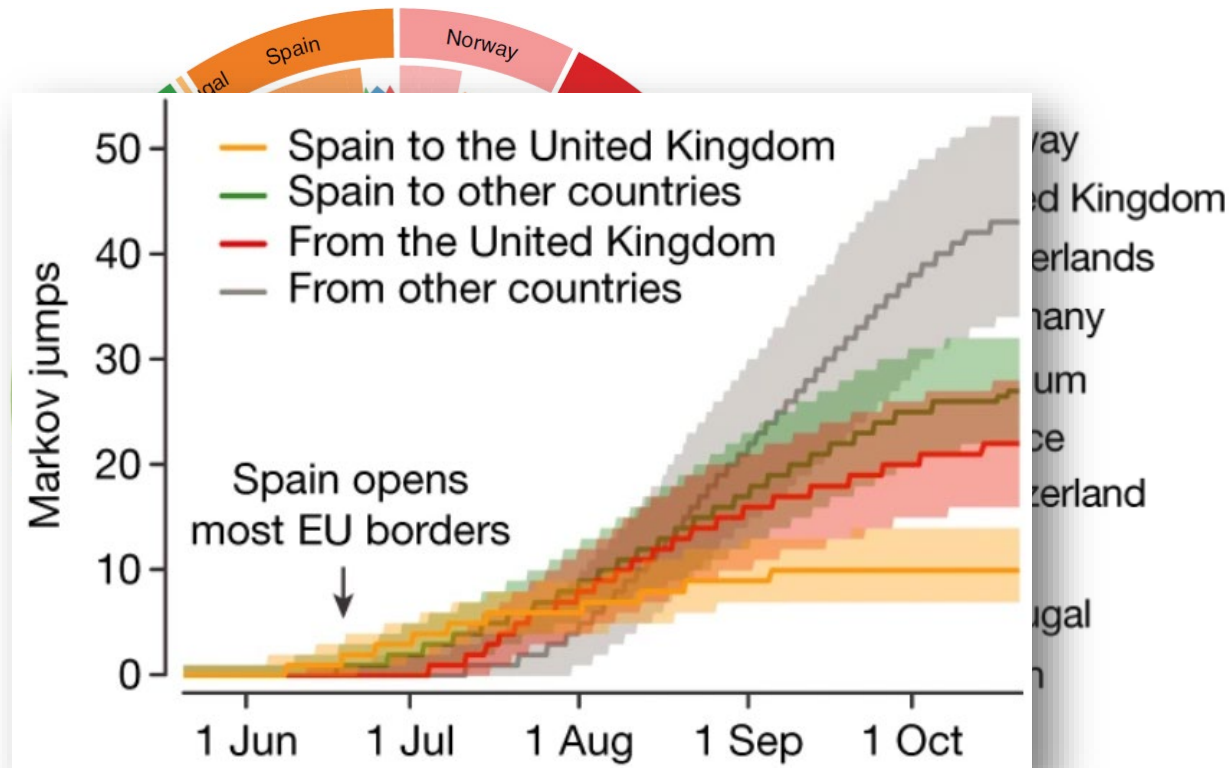


# Estimated introductions between the countries for different time intervals throughout the SARS-CoV-2 evolutionary history

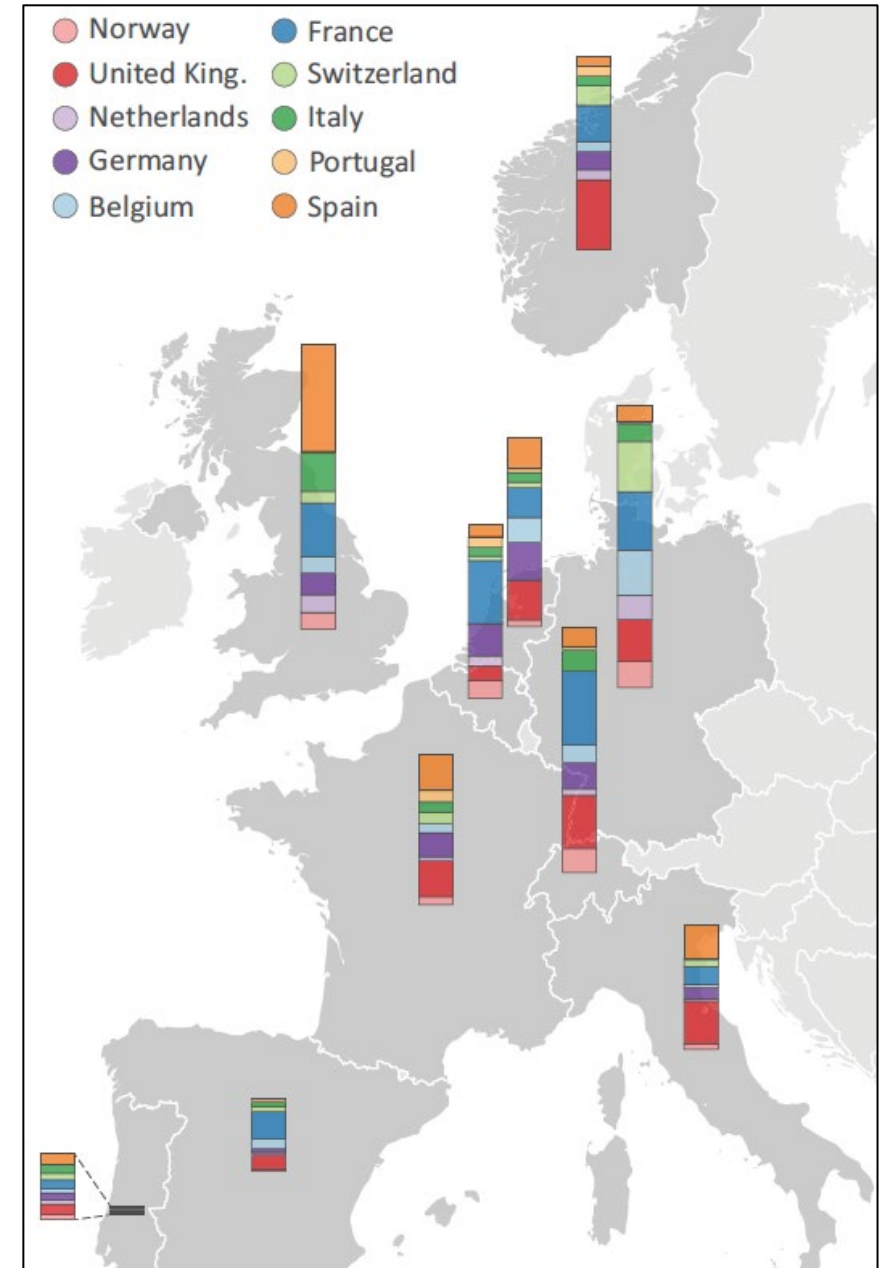


15 June 2020: many EU and Schengen-area countries opened their borders to other countries  
15 August 2020: before which the majority of holiday return travel is expected for many countries

# Estimated geographical origin of viral influx of lineage B.1.177 over the summer in Europe



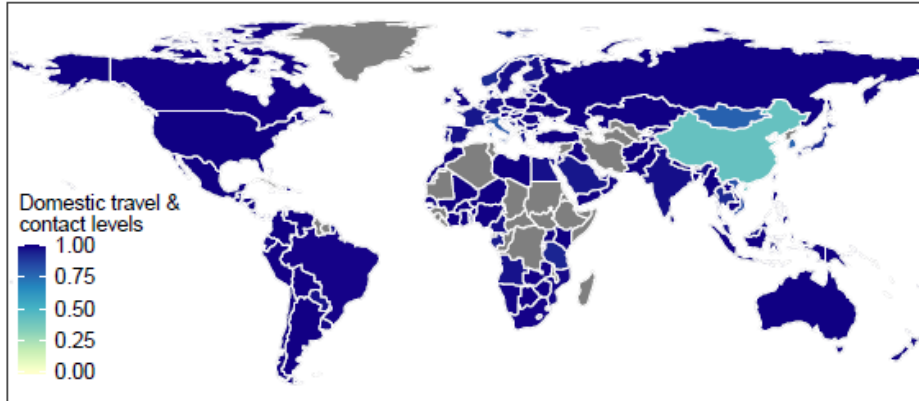
15 June–15 August 2020



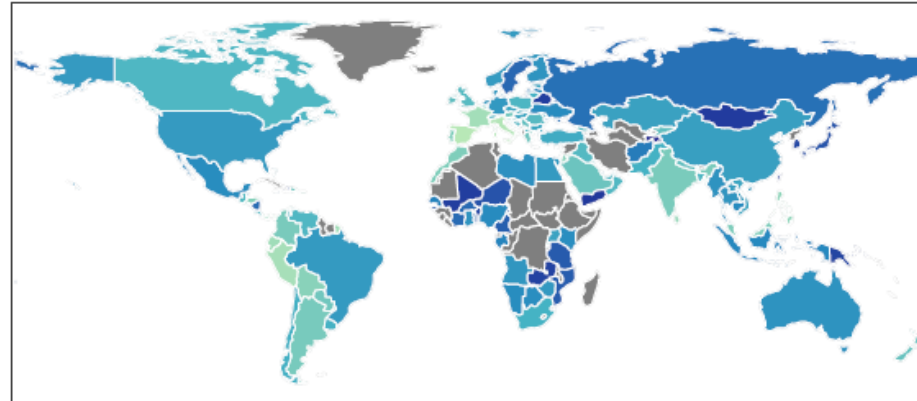
# The effects of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) in containing COVID-19 at the early stage

Domestic mobility changes during the first wave of pandemic

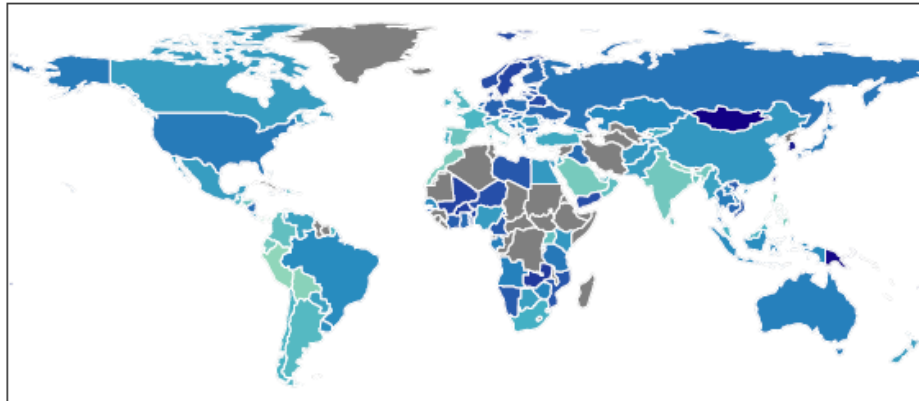
A. February 21 – March 20



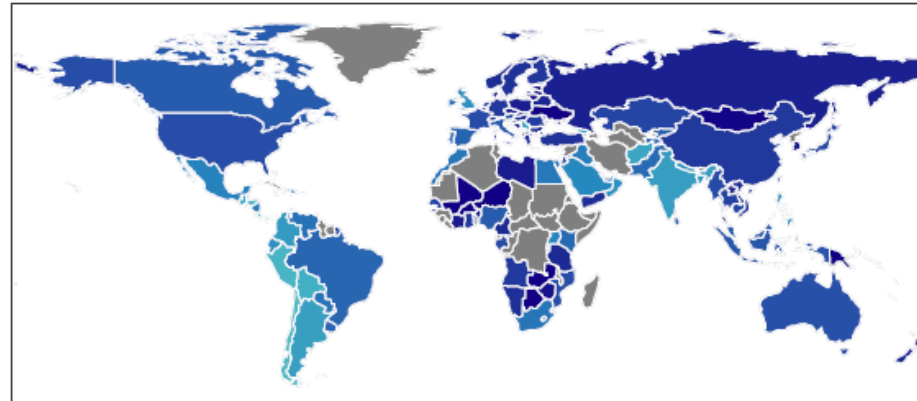
B. March 21 – April 20



C. April 21 – May 31



D. June 1 – July 18

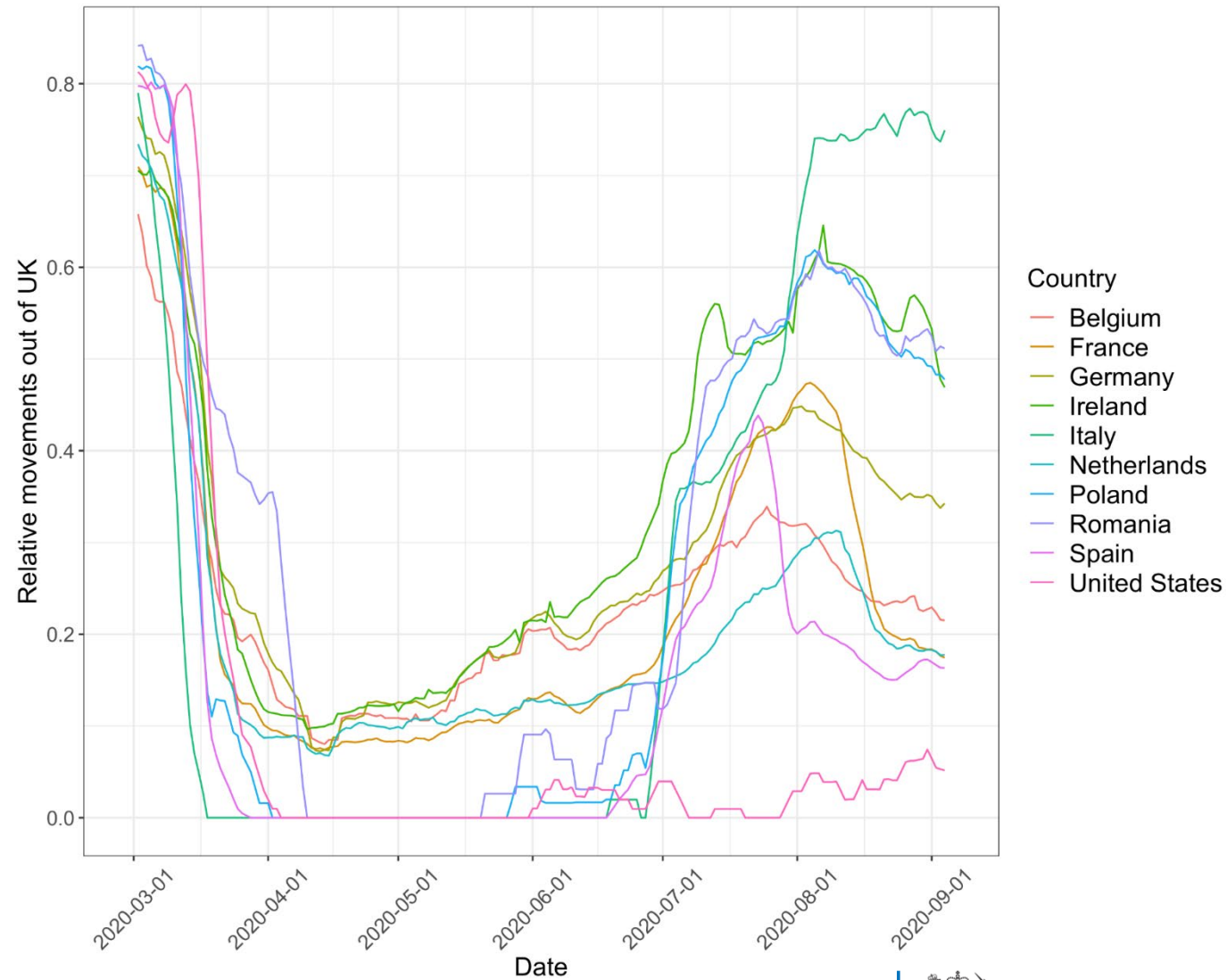
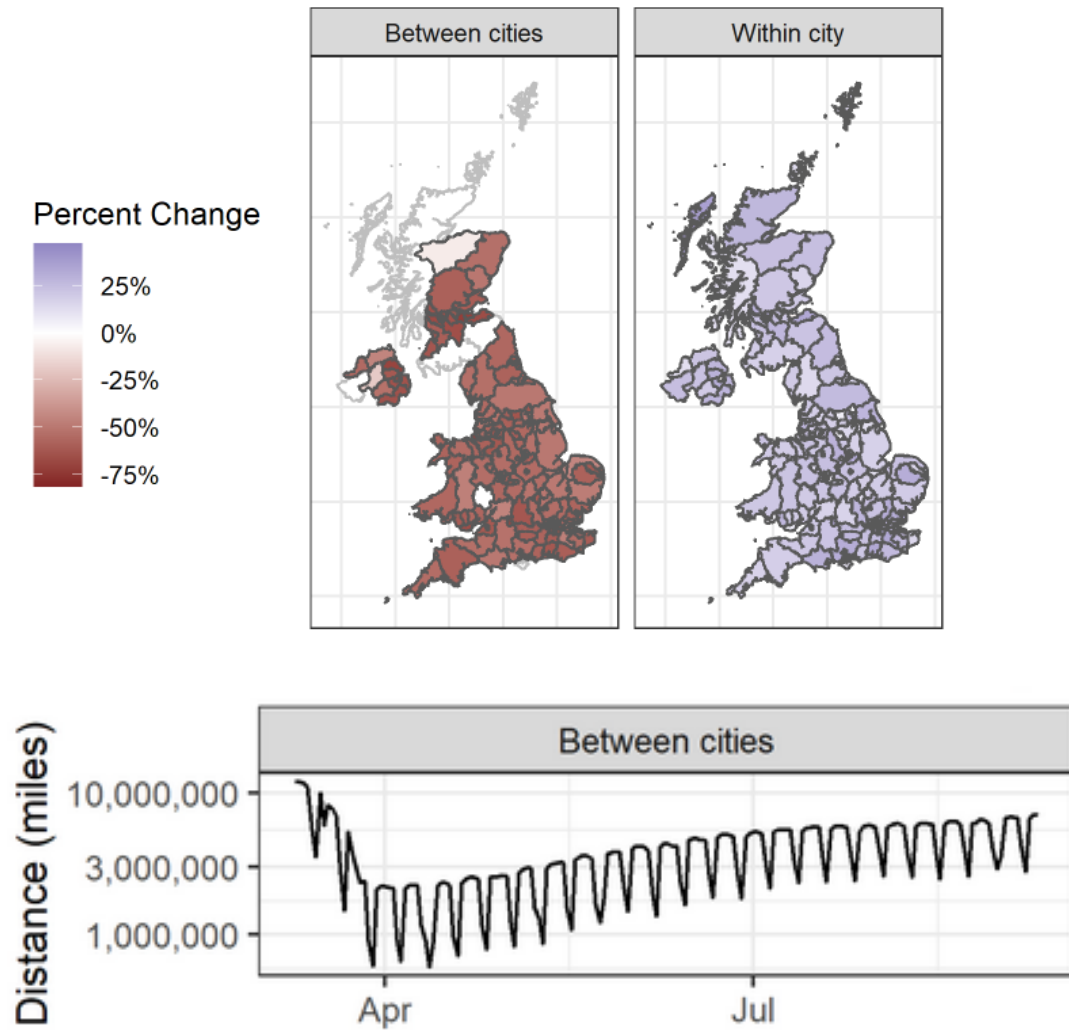


Mainland China used Baidu data, taking Jan 5 – 22, 2020 as a baseline.  
All other 134 countries/territories/areas used Google data, taking Jan 5 – Feb 15, 2020 as a baseline

Lai S et al. Engineering 2021.



## Percent Change in # of trips - UK - Wed, May 06

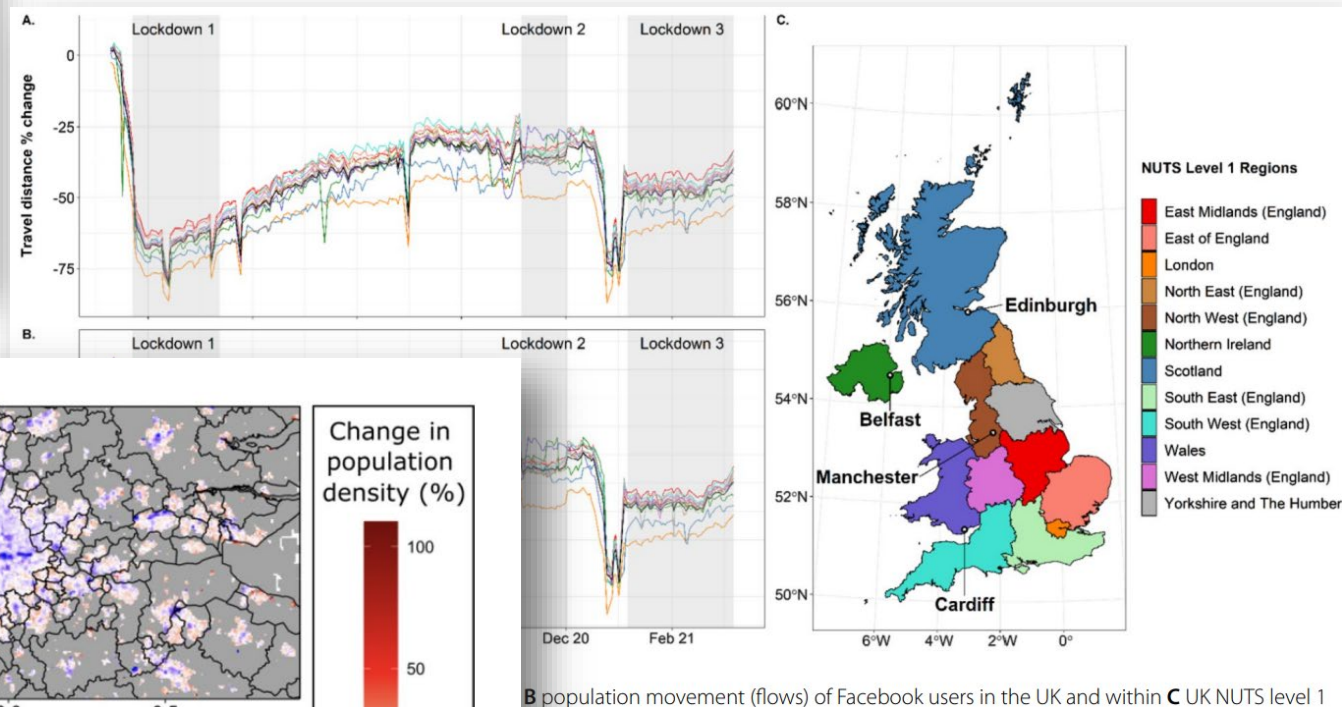


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# Domestic and international mobility trends in the United Kingdom during the COVID-19 pandemic: an analysis of facebook data

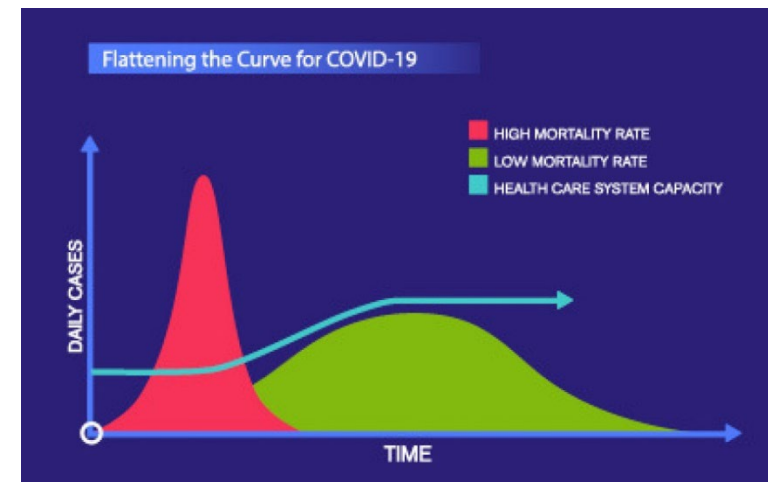
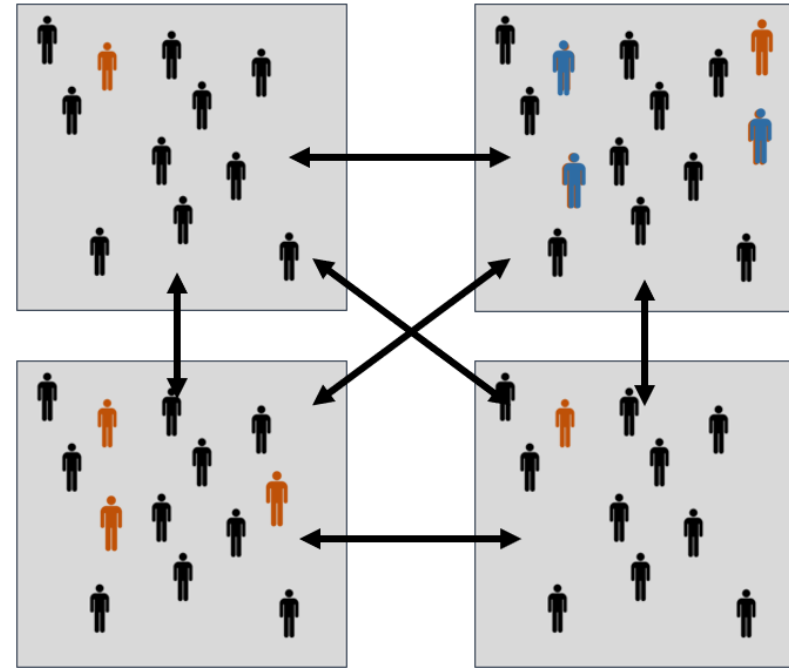
Harry E. R. Shepherd<sup>1</sup>, Florence S. Atherden<sup>2</sup>, Ho Man Theophilus Chan<sup>3</sup>, Alexandra Loveridge<sup>2</sup> and Andrew J. Tatem<sup>4\*</sup>



**Fig. 4** Relative changes in the average population density of daytime Facebook users within London under different mobility restrictions. **A** Lockdown one (05/04/2020–12/05/2020). **B** Summer 2020 (05/07/2020–31/08/2020). **C** Lockdown two (05/11/2020–01/12/2020). **D** Lockdown three (05/01/2021–08/03/2021). Time period is between 08:00–16:00 UTC. Data does not coincide with the beginning of lockdown one as data

# Integrating mobility data and covariates for assessing intervention effects

- Mechanistic transmission models
  - Compartmental model
  - Agent-based model
  - ...
- Statistical models
  - Generalised linear model
  - Generalised additive model
  - ...
- Geospatial/spatiotemporal model
- Age/gender-stratified model
- Travel network-based model
- Bayesian inference
- Machine learning
- ...



Mobility data helps define rates of movement within and between patches



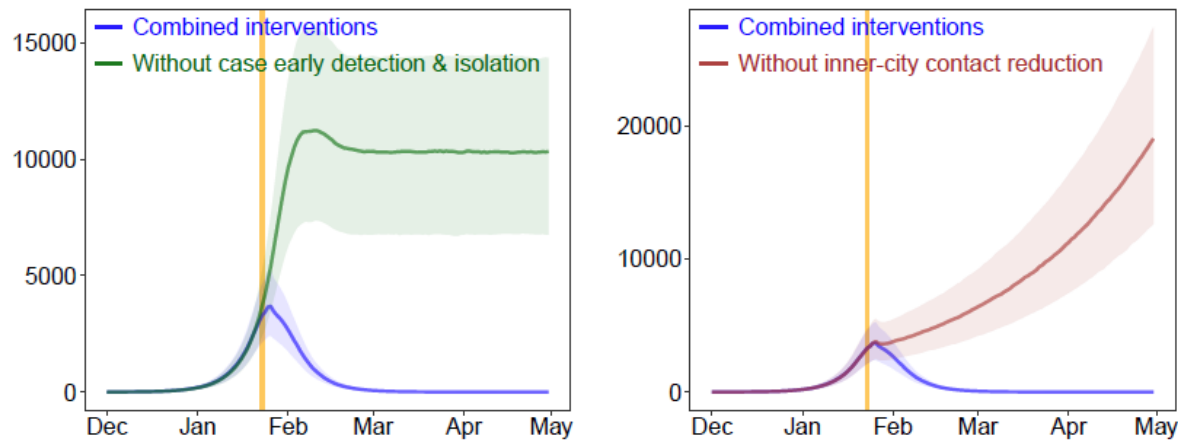
# NPI effectiveness + Coordinated strategies?

▼ nature

Article | Published: 04 May 2020

## Effect of non-pharmaceutical interventions to contain COVID-19 in China

Shengjie Lai✉, Nick W. Ruktanonchai✉, Liangcai Zhou, Olivia Prosper, Wei Luo, Jessica R. Floyd, Amy Wesolowski, Mauricio Santillana, Chi Zhang, Xiangjun Du, Hongjie Yu & Andrew J. Tatem✉



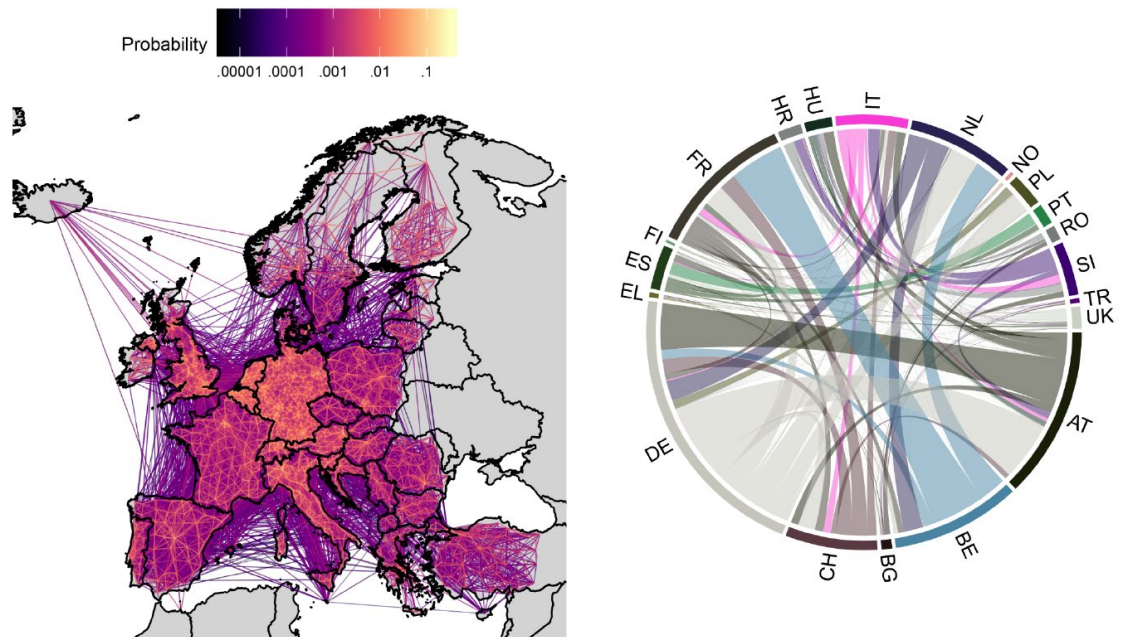
Science

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Cite as: N. W. Ruktanonchai *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.abc5096 (2020).

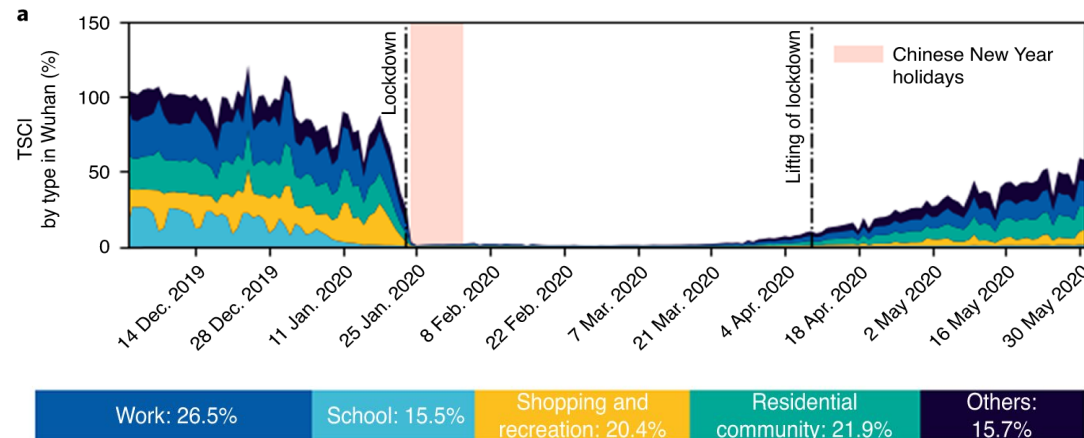
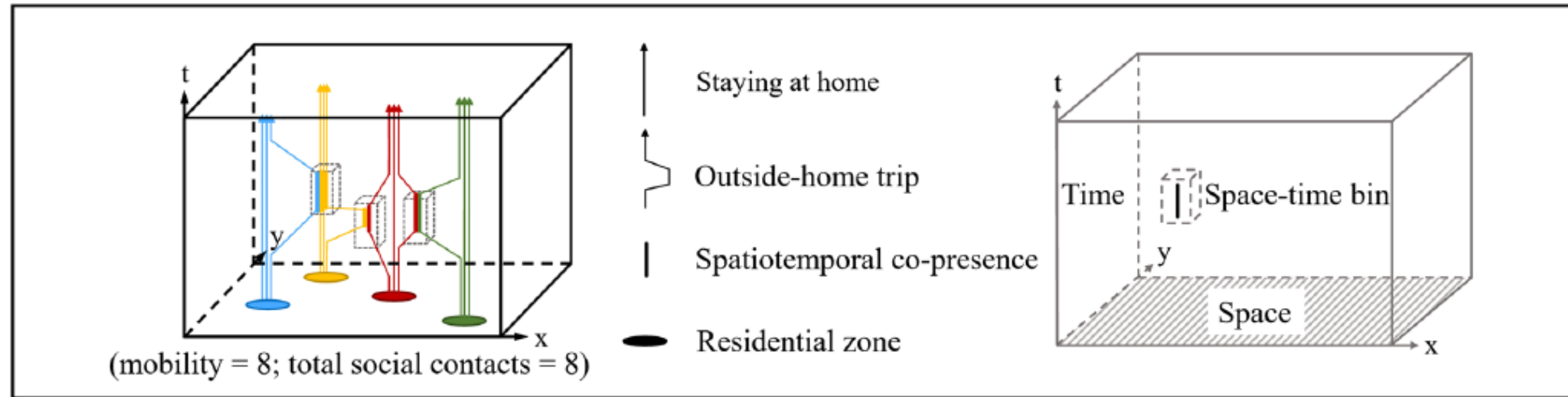
## Assessing the impact of coordinated COVID-19 exit strategies across Europe

N. W. Ruktanonchai<sup>1,2\*</sup>, J. R. Floyd<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Lai<sup>1\*</sup>, C. W. Ruktanonchai<sup>1†</sup>, A. Sadilek<sup>3</sup>, P. Rente-Lourenco<sup>4</sup>, X. Ben<sup>3</sup>, A. Carioli<sup>1</sup>, J. Gwinn<sup>5</sup>, J. E. Steele<sup>1</sup>, O. Prosper<sup>6</sup>, A. Schneider<sup>3</sup>, A. Oplinger<sup>3</sup>, P. Eastham<sup>3</sup>, A. J. Tatem<sup>1</sup>

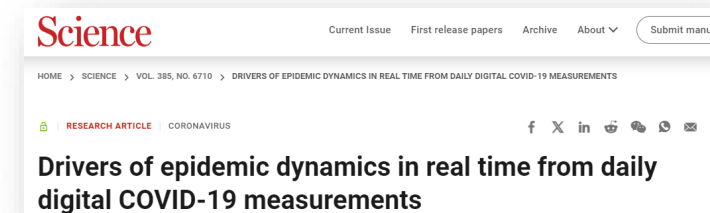


# mHealth for COVID-19 interventions

Mobile phone-derived contact patterns in the form of spatiotemporal co-presence

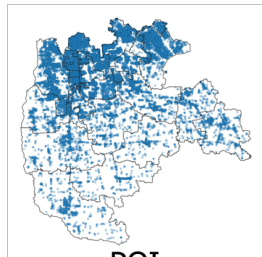


Change in total social contact index (TSCI) in Wuhan

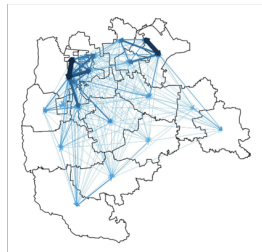


# Mobility-based spatial sampling improves detection of emerging infections

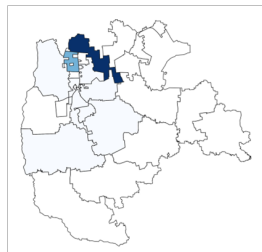
## Datasets



POI

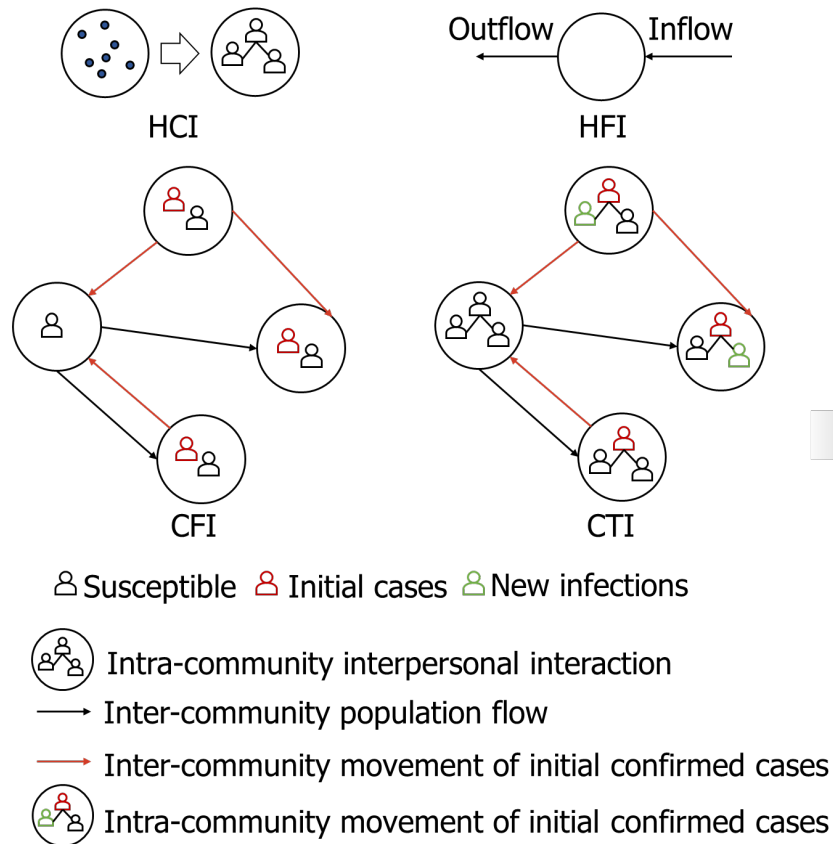


Mobile phone data

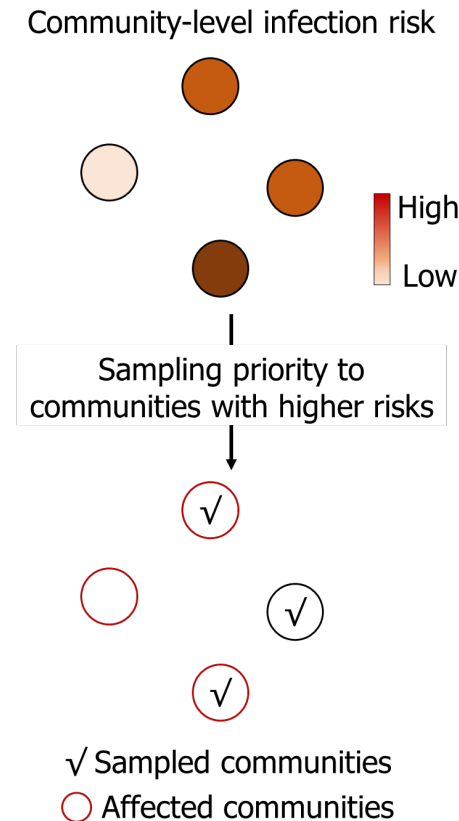


Initial confirmed cases

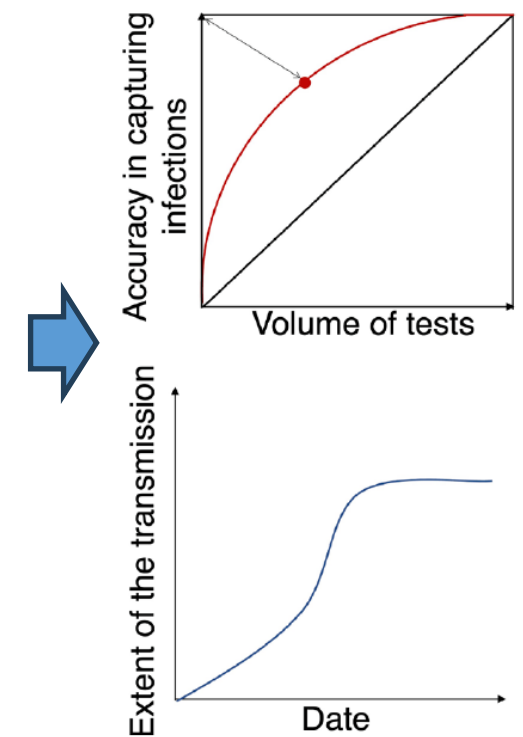
## Four mobility scenarios



## Sampling communities

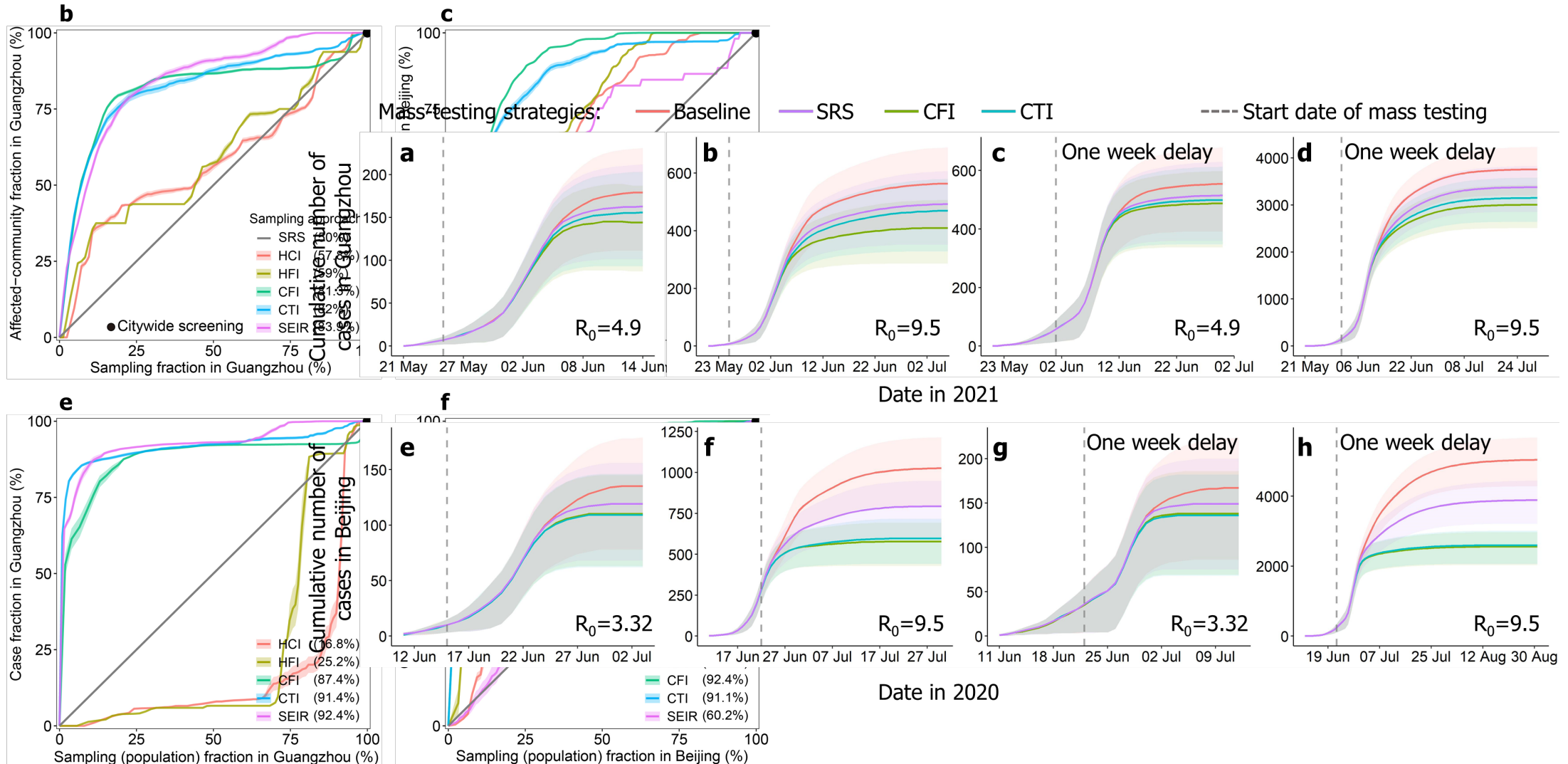


## Performance assessment





# Mobility-based spatial sampling improves detection of emerging infections in testing



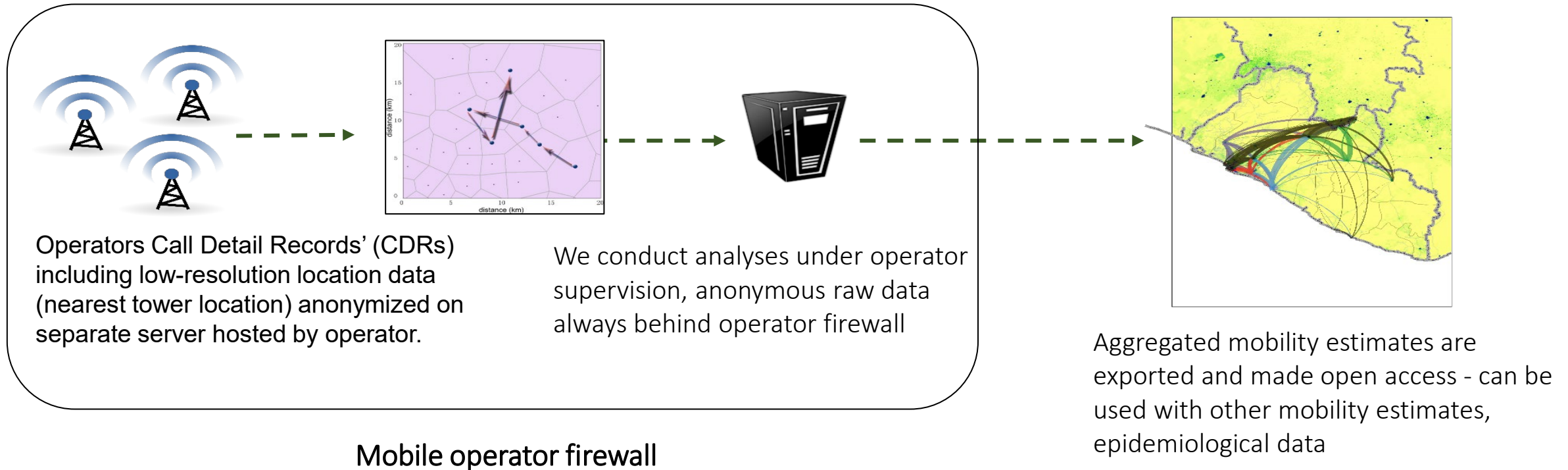


# Limitations & challenges

# Preserving confidentiality



Data Protection Act 2018



**Raw data never leaves mobile operator's system to avoid any privacy, commercial concerns.**



# Smartphone/App-based data for measuring mobility

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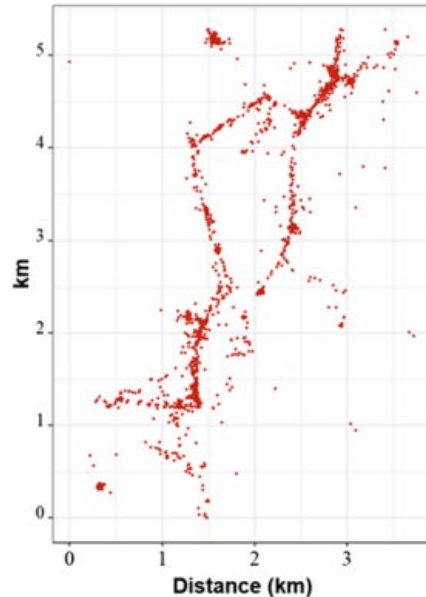
Using Google Location History data to quantify fine-scale human mobility



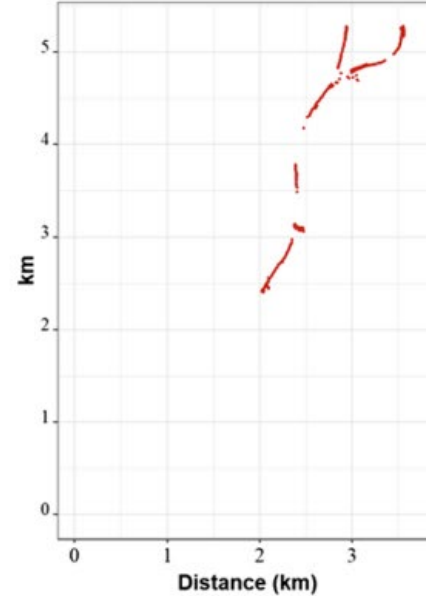
Nick Warren Ruktanonchai<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Corrine Warren Ruktanonchai<sup>1,2</sup>, Jessica Rhona Floyd<sup>1,2</sup> and Andrew J. Tatem<sup>1,2</sup>

**a** Google Location History

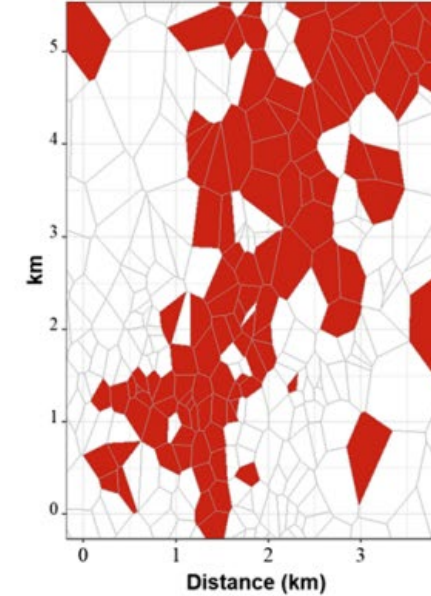
Local mobility  
(<5km)



**b** GPS Tracker

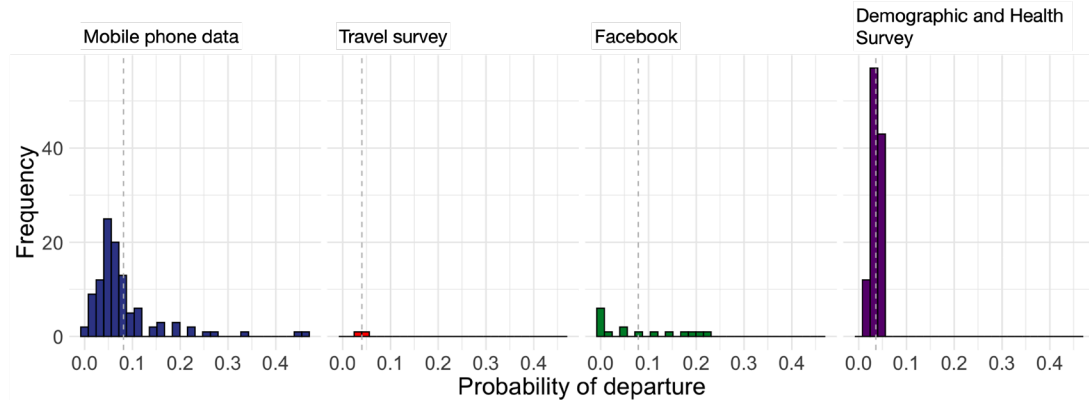
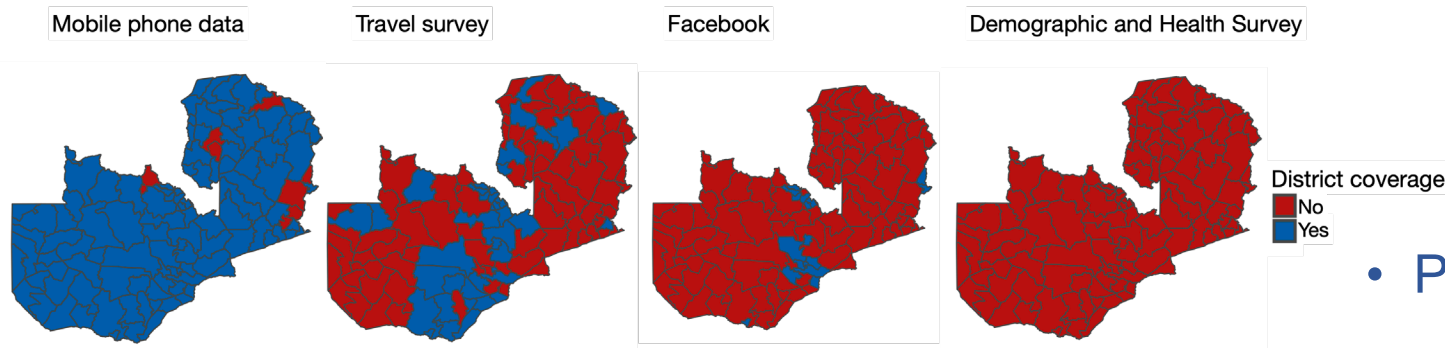


**c** Mobile phone records  
(simulated from GLH data)



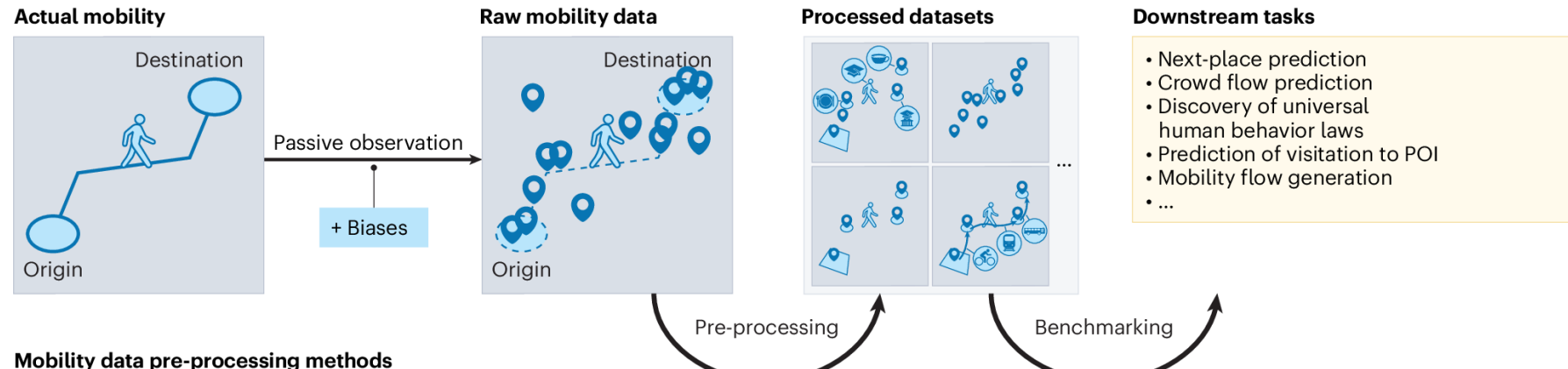
# Smartphone/App-based data for measuring mobility

## Comparing mobility datasets for measles outbreak modelling in Zambia



- Penetration of smartphone/internet etc.
- Local history data/APP – Android Phone
- Lack of demographical information
- Privacy protection policy/algorithms – aggregated/relative mobility metrics
- ...

# Bias introduced by data processing



Mobility data pre-processing methods

The need for fit-for-purpose and standardised benchmark datasets for reproducible, fair and inclusive mobility research.

Points per user?  
Points per user per day?

Post-stratification  
by income, area, race?

Spatial or temporal  
parameters?

Privacy enhanced?

Context added?

Mode inferred?

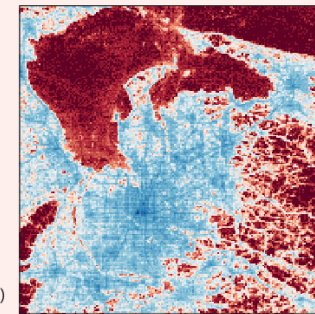
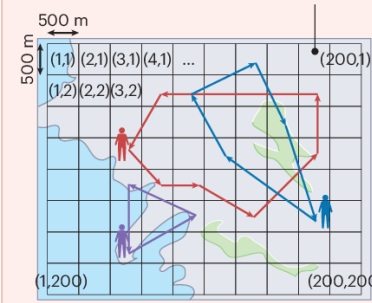


Centroid of CBG?  
White noise added?

Information about  
users or POI?

Mode estimation  
parameters?

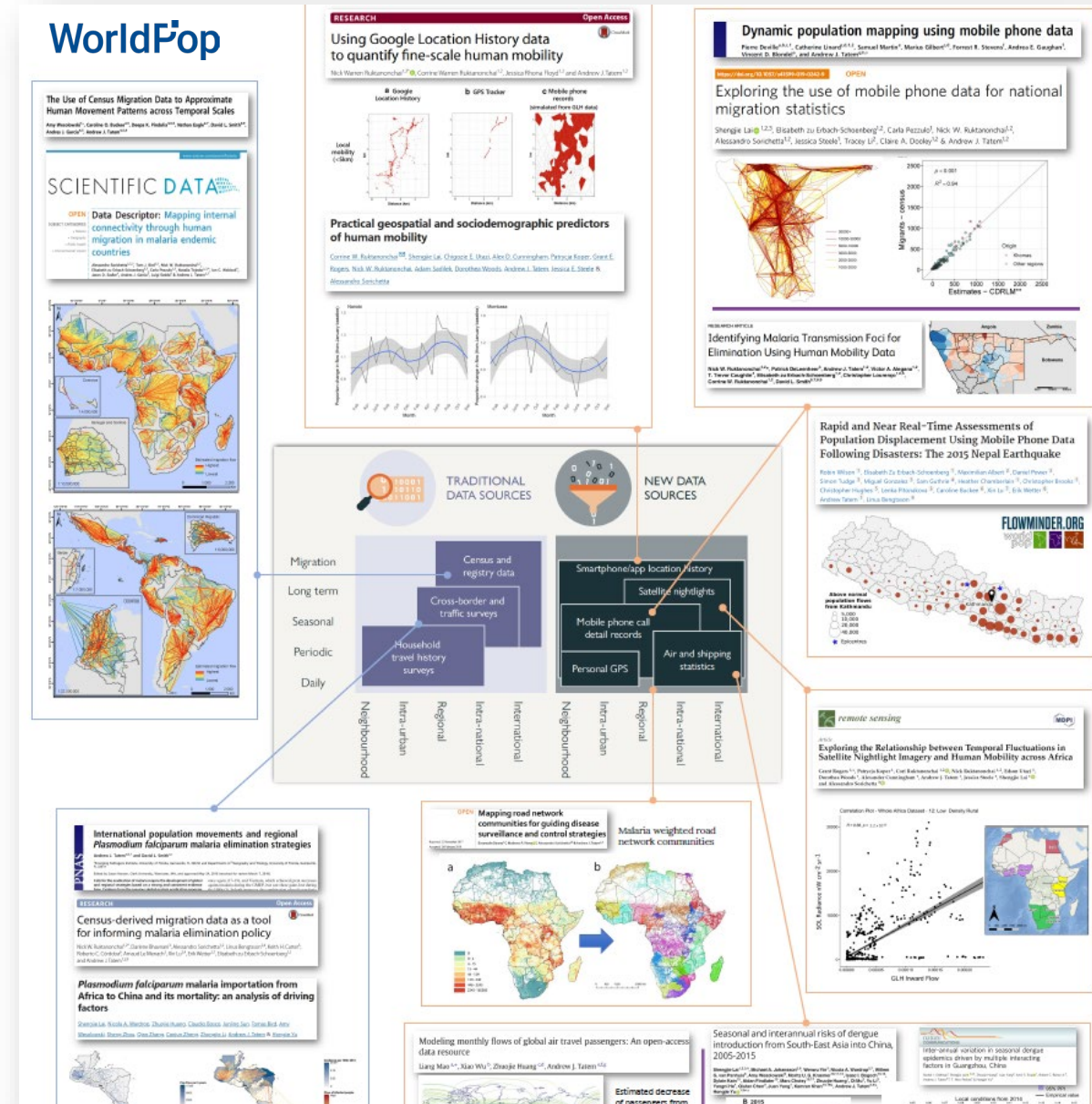
YJMob100K: Example of an open  
and standardized dataset





# Wrap-up

- Mobile device-based geolocation data, covering a wide range of spatial scales and temporal frequencies, are increasingly useful and available for measuring human mobility and population dynamics.
- These datasets from different sources have been used in various applications such as disease control, crisis response, demographics, and development planning.
- It is important to consider privacy, data bias, and standardisation in mobile phone data processing, integration and modelling.





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