New information sources – some ethical considerations

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1 This presentation was prepared for the meeting. The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the BIS, the IFC or the central banks and other institutions represented at the meeting.
Collecting data: new information sources – some ethical considerations

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What is (are?) Big Data

Examples include
- Scanner data for price statistics
- Mobile phone data for migration
- Traffic sensors for transport movements
- Social media for consumer confidence
- Internet purchases for economic statistics

Big Data are:
- Transactional
- Real time
- Complete
- Accessible electronically
The challenge of Big Data

- Who we are, what we do, who with and where
- Enormous potential benefits for analysis
- Data subject may be unaware how their data is collected or used
- Nonlinearity of Big Data processing may obscure eventual usage
- Societies views easily affected by high profile cases
Confidentiality of official statistics enshrined in international codes

- ISI Declaration of Professional Ethics: principle 12
- African Charter on Statistics: principle 5
- Enshrined in many national statistical laws
Implications for official statistics

- Using Big Data has the potential to bring new insights
- Free from many sources of traditional measurement error
- To gain access, statistics offices need to negotiate agreements or gain legal access rights.
- Data need to be obtained in an identifiable form to enable them to be used statistically
- Use of Big Data could reduce public trust
- UN Global Working Group on Big Data:
How do we resolve these issues?

- Use the best methods to preserve confidentiality
- Document and publish these
- Have good governance and some form of ethics board to balance the risks against the benefits
- Make sure we have the right risk frameworks
- Promote debate – in the profession and publicly