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BIG DATA STRATEGY OF STATISTICS KOREA

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I Overview

II KOSTAT Big Data Statistics Strategy

III Linked DB using Public-Private big data



I. Overview

Why big data?

Providing various information timely for decision making

- prices, employments, economic development, demographics, etc.*
 - * Source of big data : Administrative data, Transaction data, Online data, Tracking Device data, Censor data, etc.

Reducing the cost for producing statistics

 easily obtaining data sources from internet, financial transaction, etc. without traditional survey

Creating future growth engines

- IoT, Big data technology, Analytics, etc.

Restriction on the use of Big Data for official statistics

Data Access

- Most of big data are from private sector which can be used for their business
- No obligation to provide data for statistical purpose

Privacy Issue

- Data are valued when using private information but strict privacy law

Quality problem

- Weak representativeness, unstable data collection, etc.

I. KOSTAT Big Data Statistics Strategy

Progress in KOSTAT

- Implementing pilot study using private big data (2013-2014)
 - (Online Daily Price Index) In 2013, Price Index using 284 price data from online shopping mall
 - (Daily Population Movement Analysis) In 2014, using SK Telecom data to analyze daily population movement in 3 areas: Busan, Ulsan and Gyeongnam
- Establishing new division for Big data (2015.
 10.1) : Big Data Strategy, Production, System Team

Big data Strategy

- Produce various statistical information by linking public data with private sector big data
- Establish framework & Support various activities on the use of big data
 - 1 Link/analyze public data and private sector big data
- 2 Support policies using private sector big data
- **3** Support private sector big data activities
- 4 Establish grounds for the use of big data
- 5 Establish external cooperation system

(1) Link/analyze public data and private sector big data

Link KOSTAT's public data* with private sector big data for analysis

- Practicing various case study under the privacy protection law framework
 - * 93 administrative data and 40 survey data

Established KOSTAT's own linkage methodology and produced "Newly married couples statistics" in accordance with Statistics Law & Privacy Protection Law

(2) Support policies using private sector big data

Develop indicator system on economic and social situation

 Indicators on people's livelihood* in timely manner (weekly, monthly)

* 9 indicators on price, employment, household finances, selfemployed finances

Improve daily online price index

* 6 online shopping malls and 284 items

Producing consumer sentiment index

- Using text data collected from blogs, SNS, and other types of internet posts

(3) Support private sector big data activities

Validation of forecasts

- Validate accuracy and reliability of forecast results published by private sector using big data

Masking assistance and consulting

 Provide masking assistance and consulting on techniques to provide governmental big data to private sector

(4) Establish grounds for the use of big data

Data sharing system

- Establish "Statistical Data Center" for sharing public data and provide data linkage service
 - * De-identified & Standardized data, Linkage Public-Private data, Integrated DB

Institutional improvements

- Prepare legal framework to access and to use private sector big data

Methodological research

- Study methodologies on the limitation of big data
 - * Weak representation, unable to produce estimations due to absence of statistical population, unstable data collection, etc.

(5) Establish external cooperation system

Within Korea

- Organize "Big-data Strategy Forum" to discuss issue on the use of big data
- Obtain and exchange data between relevant agencies through MOUs*
 - * NAVER(2015. 9.), KCB(2016. 1.), Lotte Point(2016. 9.), Korea Federation of Credit Guarantee Foundation(2016. 9.),

Internationally

- Join UN's GWG on Big Data and develop network with international experts
- Cooperation with CBS

Cooperation with CBS

Institutional cooperation

- MOU on big data during Korea-Netherlands Summits ('16. 9. 26.)
- (Area) Obtaining data, Developing techniques, Data linkage & privacy, Methodology, E-learning, Staff exchange

Benefits from cooperation

 Mutually learning know-how in the area of comparative advantage* of each country

* (KOSTAT) big data linkage, access of private data, privacy issue (CBS) SNS, censor data

II. Case on Linked DB using Public-Private Big Data : DB on newly married couples' debt

Background

- The recent increase of political interest in household debt demands exact household debt information especially on micro-level
 - There is no debt statistics by various household characteristics such as single-, old aged-, selfemployed-household, etc.
 - * Macro-level : Household credits, Bank of Korea/ Micro-level : Household finance & welfare statistics, KOSTAT(20,000 h/h)
 - ⇒ Newly married couples are of importance for housing policy and low fertility rate policy

Used Big Data : Public & Private data

MOU between KOSTAT & Private sector*

- Data access and joint-research
 - * Individual level debt

KOSTAT's Survey & Administrative data

- Population movement data, Census data, Owing House statistics, National Insurance data

Private data from Credit evaluation company

- Debt, Grade of credit, Delinquency, card spending, etc.

Methodology of Linkage

Step 1 : Data sharing & de-identification

- KOSTAT provide de-identified data to private company according to Statistics Law (Para. 31)

Step 2 : Data linkage

- Private company link both data-set using linkage key(anonymized identifier) and delete linkage key

Step 3 : Post Management

- All process done at KOSTAT's data center (no intranet & internet)
- Only aggregated data can be carryed out outside

Definition & Analysis

Cross-sectional data

- Newly married couples being married for 5 years or less since its report in 2014
- Sampling 50,000 from 1,540 thousand couples

Longitudinal data

- Newly married couples in 2014
- Sampling 50,000 from 294 thousand couples

Analysis

- Income, Debt, No. of child, No. of House, Card consumption, etc.

Analysis Results

No. of New Married couple

No. of Child by Economic activity

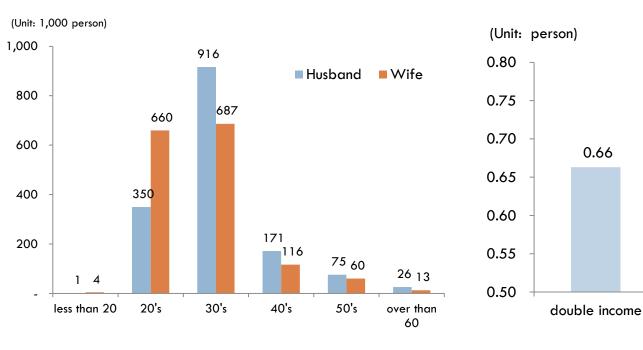
0.73

sinle

income(husband)

0.64

sinle income(wife)



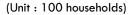
- Total 1,539 thou. couples (1.7%)- 46% in Seoul & Gyeonggi-province
- Husband & wife are both 30's (36.0%)
- Avg. no. of child is 0.68

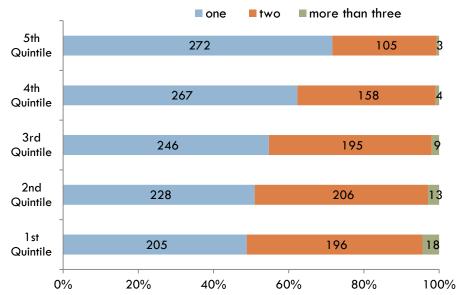
0.66

- Economic activity of wife is important for the birth rate

Analysis Results

No. of Child by Income Group(Longitudinal DB)

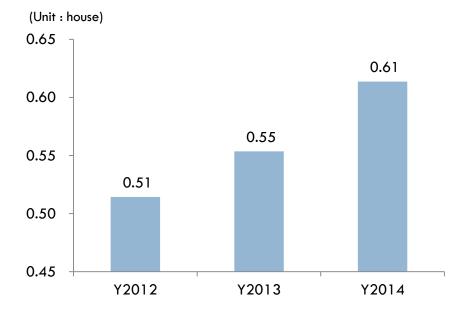




Y2014 : 1st Q(1.1 child), 5th Q(0.8 child)

- The no. of child is lower in higher income group

No. of House(Longitudinal DB)

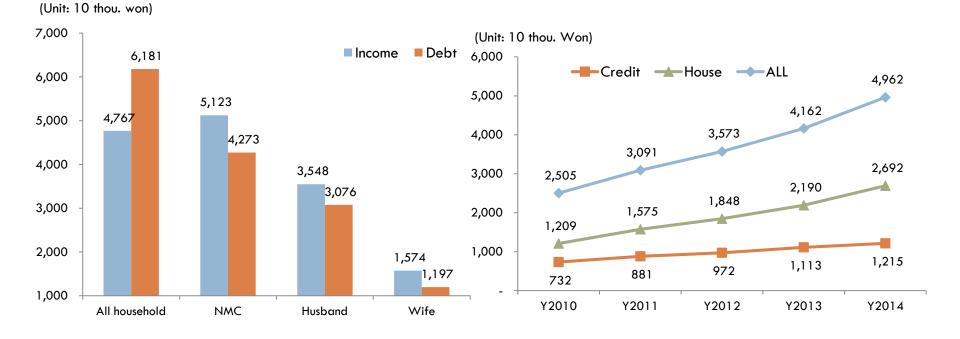


Still newly married couple have higher demand on houses

Analysis Results

Income & Debt

Debt by Types of Loan(Longitudinal DB)



- (Y2014) Avg. Debt 4,273 10 thou. won, Avg. Income 5,123 10 thou. won
- Income/Debt as 0.8 is lower than all household 1.3

Housing mortgage loan increases rapidly

IV. Future Plans

Future Plans

Expand linked DB on Household Debt

- single person household, old aged household, etc. linking 20% sample dataset of Population census

Build other linked DB

 Data from credit guarantee for small business, from Mobile network operator, from Credit card, etc.

Establish Statistical Data Center

- Information Strategy Plan

Thank you!!