

University of Brescia

Department of Economics and Management



















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ASA CONFERENCE 2019 Statistics for Health and Well-being

BOOK OF SHORT PAPERS

Maurizio Carpita and Luigi Fabbris *Editors*



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Maurizio Carpita and Luigi Fabbris (Editors)

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INTRODUCTION

This Book includes a selection of 53 peer-reviewed short papers submitted to the Scientific Conference "*Statistics for Health and Well-Being*", held at the University of Brescia from 25 to 27 September, 2019.

The Conference, aimed at promoting applications that use statistical techniques and models suitable for health and well-being analyses, was organized by the ASA (Association for Applied Statistics) and the DMS StatLab (Data Methods and Systems Statistical Laboratory) of the Department of Economics and Management, University of Brescia.

The programme of the Conference included 25 parallel sessions with a total of 82 contributions with about 100 attendants, 4 plenary sessions (organised by ISTAT, the Italian National Statistical Institute, and USCI, the Statistical Union Italian Municipalities; SIS, the Italian Statistical Society, and ASA; AICQ-CN, the Italian Association for Quality Culture-North and Centre of Italy, and AISS, the Italian Academy for Six Sigma; and DBSPORTS, Big Data Analytics in Sports Project, respectively) and 4 special events (ISTAT and ASA Open Conference with the President of ISTAT, IASA Sensory Experiment, Visit to Capitolium, and Kick-off meeting ISI-SPG in Sports Statistics). Thank you very much to Eugenio Brentari, Chair of the Local Program Committee. For more information about the programme and other material visit the website <u>www.sa-ijas.org/statistics-for-health-and-well-being/</u>.

As co-chairs of the ASA Conference 2019, we are very grateful to the authors for submitting their interesting research with various real application of statistics in so many contexts of health and well-being, and to the members of the Scientific Committee for collaborating to the peer-reviewing process.

October, 2019

Co-chair Scientific Program Committee

Maurizio Carpita University of Brescia Luigi Fabbris University of Padova

Conference session topics include, but are not limited to, the following areas of special interest:

Health and healthcare Education and health Health Psychology Work and life balance Economic well-being Social relationships and social health Welfare and well-being Safety and security Subjective well-being Environment and pollution Innovation, research and creativity Quality of health services Equitable and sustainable well-being

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Resilience and vulnerability Sport, Health and wellbeing Sport analytics Health and fitness Sport psychology Statistics and tourism Food and beverage, health, well-being and life quality Qualitative and quantitative methods for sensory analysis Psychology and food Food and beverage industries and markets Methods and models for health and well-being analysis Technology for health analysis

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Visit to the Capitolium. Brescia, 26th September 2019

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The mobile phone big data tell the story of the impact of Christo's *The Floating Piers* on the Lake Iseo

Maurizio Carpita

Department of Economics and Management, University of Brescia, Italy; DMS StatLab - Data Methods and Systems Statistical Laboratory, University of Brescia, Italy.

1. Short story of Christo's The Floating Piers

"Those who experienced The Floating Piers felt like they were walking on water – or perhaps the back of a whale. The light and water transformed the bright yellow fabric to shades of red and gold throughout the sixteen days."

Christo



Figure 1: Christo's The Floating Piers (christojeanneclaude.net/projects/the-floating-piers).

From June 18 through July 3 2016, the Italian Lake Iseo was reimagined, with an international event, *The Floating Piers* (Figure 1), which was free and open to the people. It was a temporary art installation on the water created - using canvases, cables and metal structures - by the contemporary artist Christo Vladimiroff Javacheff (1935-), originally conceived in 1970 together with his wife Jeanne-Claude Denat de Guillebon (1935-2009) as a 3-kilometer-long walkway, that crossed the shores of Lake Iseo (about 100 kilometers east of Milan), from Sulzano to Monte Isola and to the San Paolo's island (Figure 1). Local authorities estimated that 1,2 million people visited the site in the sixteen days of *The Floating Piers* event, an average of 72,000 visitors per day in an area where usually there are about 12,000 residents. Other sources (*marketingdelterritorio.info*) estimated 1,5 million visitors, with a daily average of 100,000 attendances and the peak of 115,000 attendances reached on Friday July 1, 2016. In 2019 the documentary of Andrey Paounov *Christo Walking on Water* told the story of *The Floating Piers* adventure, also remembering some controversies with the local administrations due to the danger that the pontoons would not been able to hold up to the continuous crowds.

In the *smart city* era, mobile phone big data are increasingly used to detecting presence and quantifying the number of people at a given moment in time with reference to a more or less wide area of interest. Analytics derived from mobile phone big data are very useful and used to understand city usage and mobility pattern, and to monitor big social events (Zanini et al., 2016; Manfredini et al., 2015; Carpita and Simonetto, 2014).

In this study, the mobile phone big data and the statistical approach are used to quantifying the impact of *The Floating Piers* event on the area of the Lake Iseo in summer of 2016.

2. TIM big data structure and the statistical methodology

Thanks to a two-years agreement between the Statistical Office of the Municipality of Brescia and Telecom Italia Mobile (TIM), the DMS StatLab research team (sites.google.com /a/unibs.it/dms-statlab/) had access to the TIM mobile phone activity recorded in the period from April 1 2014 to August 11 2016 for the Province of Brescia¹.

Mobile phone big data are geo-referred data collected over a spatial grid and characterized by its latitude and longitude, and over the time. The simpler object containing this information is named *pixel* or *cell*, the elementary component of each *Geographic* Information System (GIS) that allows to gather, organize, manage, analyze, combine, develop and present geographically located information. The TIM big data for the Province of Brescia are into 923x607 *pixel* of 150 m² size each, available at intervals of 15 minutes, for a total of more than 40,000 millions of records collected (Metulini and Carpita, 2019). For each pixel and time interval, the corresponding record refers to the *density* (estimated average number) of mobile phones simultaneously connected to the TIM network in that geographic area and time interval. The mobility feature of these data is hidden and is not possible to trace the single TIM user over time. In the standard setting of geo-statistical analysis, a rectangle union of many pixels that cover an area of interest for the study is named *raster*.

In this study, the statistical procedure used to analyze raster big data is based on the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) method, that's a feature descriptor widely used successfully for object detection, pattern recognition and image compression (Tomasi, 2012). The HOG represents an image (in this case a raster) as a unidimensional feature vector, that can be analyzed using standard statistical procedures. In brief, the HOG procedure is the following. First, each raster is partitioned into smaller rasters, and for each pixel of these subrasters the vector of gradients $\boldsymbol{g} = (g_x, g_x)$ (differences right – left = g_x and up – down = g_y of density around the pixel) are computed. Second, for each *g* two measures are computed:

Magnitude =
$$||g|| = \sqrt{g_x^2 + g_y^2}$$
 and Direction = $\arctan(g_x/g_y)$.

The final HOG object for each smaller raster is obtained binning the Directions and sum the Magnitudes for each bin; the final HOG vector of the full raster is obtained stacking the vectors of its smaller rasters. The matrix X, which has in column the days of the period of interest and in row the stacked HOGs for the 96 quarters of each day, was created and used with the *k-means cluster analysis* to classify the daily profiles (Metulini and Carpita, 2019).

3. Analysis and results of Christo's *The Floating Piers* impact

After a preliminary exploration of the area of interest, one decided to considered three rasters on the Lake Iseo side in the Province of Brescia that in the summer of 2016 were the residential areas mainly affected by The Floating Piers event (Figure 2). The first raster includes Monte Isola, the largest inhabited and car-free island of European lakes with about 1,800 residents, that has joined the Club of the most beautiful villages in Italy. The second raster includes the municipality of Sulzano, which dates back to Roman times and is a small village of about 2,000 residents just in front of the Monte Isola Island, and where the most important activities are related to tourism and sailing. The third and last raster includes Iseo, a town of about 9,000 residents major tourist center on the south-eastern shore of Lake Iseo, about 20 kilometers north of Brescia; in Roman times, Iseo was crossed by an important Roman consular road that connected Brescia to Val Camonica along Lake Iseo, and today this town is part of the famous Franciacorta wine region.

¹ Many thanks to Rodolfo Metulini (DMS StatLab, University of Brescia) and Marie Cointin (Institut Universitaire de Technologie, Université de Bretagne Sud), that worked with me to this research, and to Marco Trentini of the Municipality of Brescia to support this research.

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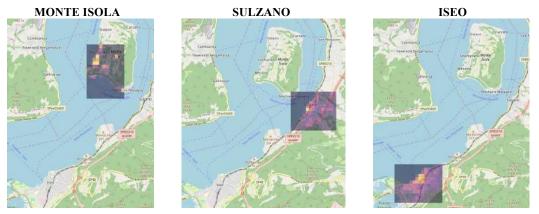


Figure 2: The three TIM rasters of the Lake Iseo area considered for the analysis. Dark colors signal absence of TIM users, more bright colors signal presence of TIM users.

The *R* AnalyticFlow $(RAF)^2$ interface (Figure 3) was used to develop the ETL (*Extraction, transformation and Loading*) with the HOG procedure of the TIM mobile phone big data for the three rasters on the Lake Iseo

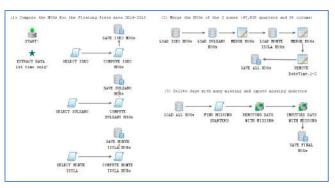


Figure 3: RAF 3-step ETL with HOG procedure for TIM big data and *The Floating Piers* analysis.

Using the *k-mean cluster analysis* of the HOGs respectively of June 2015 and 2016, the *scree-plot* supports the choice of 4 clusters of days: in 2015 the four clusters have about the same number of days, whereas in the month of *The Floating Piers* the cluster 4 contains about 50% of the days. Inspection of data shows that in this cluster there are days of the second half of June, the period of *The Floating Piers* event.

Figure 4 shows the *median TIM density profile* (hereafter *profile*) for weekdays (left) and weekends (right) in the 96 quarters of the day considered as the *Benchmark* (days of June and July 2014 and 2015) and for *The Floating Piers* (from 16 June to 3 July 2016). The range of the *Benckmark profile* is from 2,000 (around 6 am) to 2,500 (around 10 pm) in weekdays and reaches 3,000 in weekends. Applying the moltiplicative factor of 5 (i.e. assuming the TIM market share of 20%)³, the estimated daily average people in the three areas of the Lake Iseo in June and July 2014 and 2015 was 10,000-12,500 in weekdays and reaches 15,000 in weekends; these estimates are consistent with the official statistics. *The Floating Piers profile* is very much higher: its range is from 3,000 to 6,000 in weekdays and reaches 6,500 in weekends, so that the estimated daily average people in the three areas of the Lake Iseo in the 16 days of the event was 15,000-30,000 in weekdays and reaches 32,500 in weekends.

² The *R* AnalyticFlow (*r.analyticflow.com*) is an open source data analysis tool with an intuitive user interface based on the *R* language and environment for statistical computing.

³ For the newspaper *ilSole24Ore* (Finanza & Mercati, 2016-12-29), in 2016 the national market share of TIM was 30,3%: we use 20%, considering the lower estimate (22,5%) obtained in another study (Metulini and Carpita, 2019) and that during June and July there are many tourists not TIM users.

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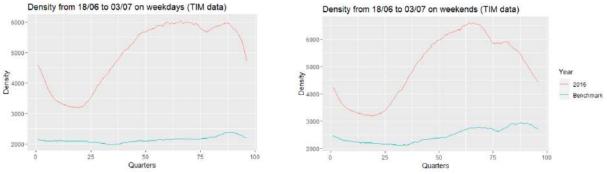


Figure 4: Benchmark and The Floating Piers profiles for weekdays and weekends.

Figure 5 tells the story of Christo's art installation impact on the Lake Iseo during the 16 days of the event. *The Floating Piers profile* is 2-3 times higher than the *Benchmark profile* and the people that visited the piers on the water increased in the period (the *media effect* has played an important role on this evidence). Applying the multiplicative factor of 5 to the two *profiles*, in the area of the Lake Iseo for the second half of June the estimated benchmark range is 10,000-15,000 people per day, whereas from June 18 through July 3 2016 the estimate of the daily attendances increases to 22,500-32,500 (+45%). As the installation was open from 8 am to 10 pm (14 hours), assuming an average time for the visit of about 4 hours, the median of the daily number of visitors of *The Floating Piers* is estimated from about 78,000 to about 115,000 on Friday July 1, 2016, results consistent with the official statistics.

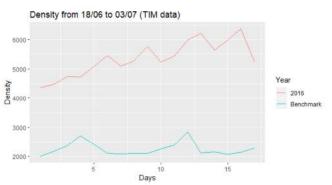


Figure 5. Benchmank and The Floating Piers profiles for the 16 days of the event.

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