

**Hybrid Data —  
Designed + Gathered  
By James Wagner**

# Hybrid Data (1)

- Lecture 2: Designed vs Gathered Data
- Often, these are distinct types
  - Designed exemplar: Surveys
  - Gathered examples:  
Administrative records, social media data, web scraping
- *In some situations, we combine elements of both types*
- *We label these situations “**hybrid**”*



# Hybrid Data (2)



- Combining types of data unites strengths of each type
  - ***Designed***
    - ***Strengths:*** Designer controls quality, data aligns with concepts of interest (validity)
    - ***Weaknesses:*** Expensive
  - ***Gathered***
    - ***Strengths:*** Large amounts of data, often less expensive to collect
    - ***Weaknesses:*** Not necessarily aligned with concepts, may require labelling or other procedures to create training data

# Hybrid Data (3)

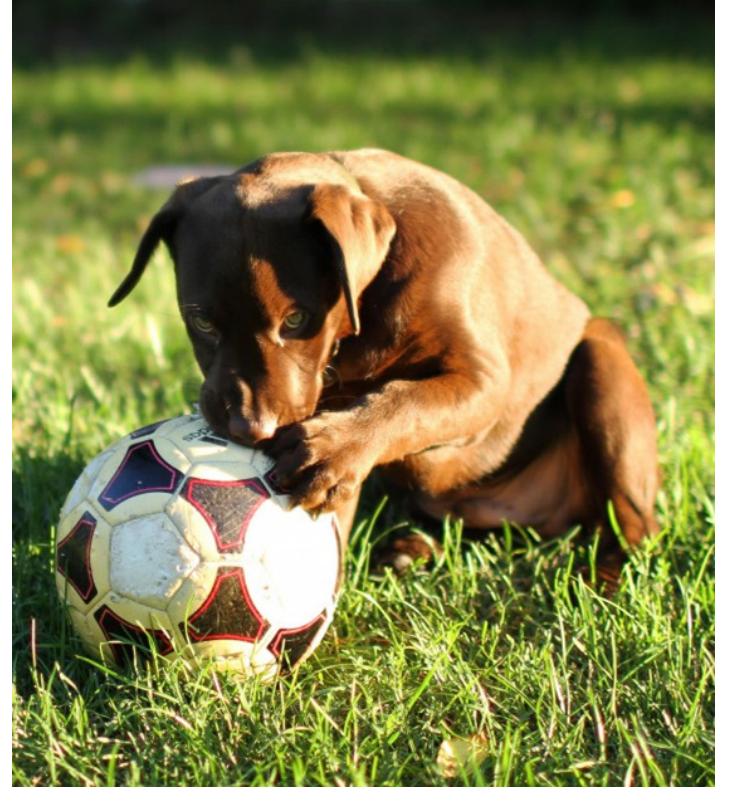
- Two main ways in which “hybrid” data are created
  1. Adding designed data to gathered data to create training data
  2. Adding gathered data to designed data to enrich/”widen” the data

# Hybrid Data (4)

- Example: Adding gathered data to designed data
  - Survey data asks for permission to link administrative records
  - Link tax records to survey data
    - Allows for (*partial*) validation of survey reports on income
    - May provide additional detail
  - However, some may not consent, creating risk of representation bias
  - Tax records do not measure all income, measurement error

# Hybrid Data (5)

- Example: Adding designed data to gathered data
- Adding **labels** to a set of images
  - This process creates **training** data that can be used to train an algorithm which will then be used to label new data
  - This process is subject to **measurement error**, just like other designed elements
    - Is this a “soccer” ball or a “football”? Is this a dog or a puppy? Could someone describe the dog as a retriever?
    - “Noisy human labeling” (Misra, et al. 2016)



# What's next?

- Next, we will introduce the Total Data Quality framework
- This framework allows us to identify and discuss potential sources of errors





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