3 - Digital trace data

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FÜR DEMOGRAFISCHE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FORSCHUNG RESEARCH

Agenda

- 1. Q&A
- 2. Introduction to digital trace and marketing data
- 3. Example 1: Migration
- 4. Example 2: Internet users
- 5. Discussion

Q&A

- ▶ Questions about on Exercise 1 from the final assignement
- ► Issues with Familinx data
- Other?

Digital traces are incidental to our online presence

- ▶ Digital breadcrumbs are unavoidable
- ► Pre-GDPR, largely unchecked
- Marketing-led
- ▶ Not collected for social-scientific research

Some data sources

- Marketing platforms
 - Facebook/Instagram/WhatsApp API
 - Linkedin API
- Online platforms and communication
 - Twitter (API)
 - Google Trends
 - Email, IP address, mobile phones
- Internet of Things
 - Activity trackers and wearables medical devices
 - Wearable sensors (see Cito Cattuto)

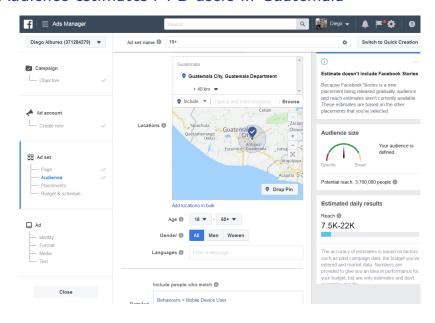
Facebook marketing platforms and APIs

- Sofia Gil's tutorial: https://github.com/SofiaG1I/Using_Facebook_API
- ► For python users, Carol Coimbra's: https://github.com/carolcoimbra/facebook-ads

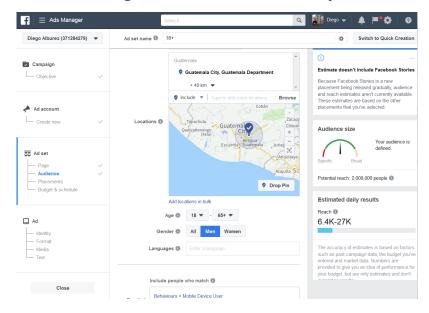
Using online marketing tools for demographic research



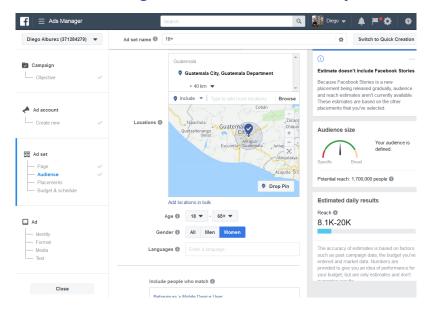
'Audience estimates': FB users in Guatemala



Male FB users, aged 18+ in Guatemala City



Female FB users, aged 18+ in Guatemala City



Substantive areas of interest

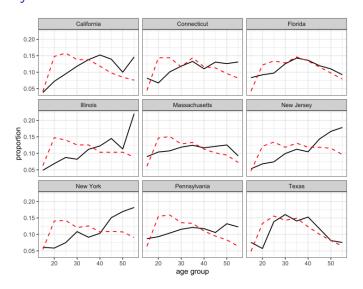
Example 1: Migration

Research at a glance

- ► RQ: Estimate out-migration from Puerto Rico in the months after 2017 Hurricane Maria
- Data: FB advertising platform and American Community Survey (ACS)
- ► Findings: Flows by age, sex, and US State

Alexander, M., Polimis, K. and Zagheni, E. (2019), The Impact of Hurricane Maria on Out-migration from Puerto Rico: Evidence from Facebook Data. Population and Development Review, 45: 617-630.

Sanity checks



Alexander, M., Polimis, K. and Zagheni, E. (2019), The Impact of Hurricane Maria on Out-migration from Puerto Rico: Evidence from Facebook Data. Population and Development Review, 45: 617-630.

Population increase

Table 2: Estimated increase in Puerto Rican migrant stocks from October 2017 to January 2018. The 95% confidence intervals are shown in parentheses.

State (95% CI)	% Increase (95% CI)	Population Increase
Florida	21.6 (20.9, 22.3)	65433 (63342, 67525)
New York	11 (10.3, 11.7)	14477 (13584, 15371)
Pennsylvania	13.4 (12.7, 14.1)	13441 (12700, 14181)
Connecticut	14.7 (12.9, 16.5)	9402 (8244, 10560)
Massachusetts	10.1 (8.82, 11.4)	8957 (7824, 10090)
Texas	10.8 (10.4, 11.2)	5678 (5452, 5904)
Ohio	12.8 (12.2, 13.4)	3274 (3125, 3424)
Illinois	9.9 (9.15, 10.6)	2641 (2441, 2841)
Georgia	13.1 (12.4, 13.8)	2606 (2470, 2742)
New Jersey	2.9 (1.56, 4.24)	2282 (1228, 3336)
California	2.4 (1.86, 2.94)	573 (444, 702)

Alexander, M., Polimis, K. and Zagheni, E. (2019), The Impact of Hurricane Maria on Out-migration from Puerto Rico: Evidence from Facebook Data. Population and Development Review, 45: 617-630.

Percent change by age groups

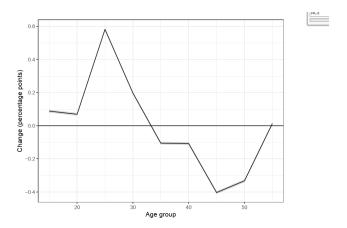


Figure 3: Estimated change in Puerto Rican migrant age distribution from October 2017 to January 2018.

Alexander, M., Polimis, K. and Zagheni, E. (2019), The Impact of Hurricane Maria on Out-migration from Puerto Rico: Evidence from Facebook Data. Population and Development Review, 45: 617-630.

Example 2: Digital use

Summary

- ▶ RQ: Predict internet and mobile phone use gender gaps
- Data: FB advertising platform and indicators from offline sources
- Estimating rates: Facebook Gender Gap Index:

Female to male gender ratio of people with characteristic Female to Male gender ratio of the population

- Findings:
 - Facebook-based measure performed well compared to ground truth
 - ► Online+offline measure: best estimates

 $\label{eq:continuous} Fatehkia, M., Kashyap, R., and Weber, I. (2018). Using Facebook ad data to track the global digital gender gap. World Development 107:189–209.$

Measuring the gender gap in real-time



https://www.digitalgendergaps.org/data/?report=2020-03-02

Discussion

Strengths and weaknesses of digital trace data

- Puerto Rico migration
 - Pro: Real-time data
 - Con: No 'ground-truth' data (?)
 - Con: Non-representative sample based on unknown algorithms
 - ▶ Pro: Difference-in-difference to adjust for bias
- Digital gender gap
 - Pro: Nowcasting (https: //www.digitalgendergaps.org/data/?report=2020-03-02)
 - Pro: Ideal data for the job?
 - ▶ Pro: 'Ground-truth' data: Internet Gender Gap Index
 - Con: Rates are unadjusted what is the data representative of?

Challenges going ahead

Whoever you are... I've always depended on the kindness of strangers.

- Blanche DuBois, A Streetcar Named Desire
- 1. Ensuring sustainable data access
- 2. Addressing systematic bias
- 3. No information information about algorithms that companies use internally (eg. rounding errors)
- 4. Privacy and ethical digital research

Zuboff, S. (2015). Big other: Surveillance capitalism and the prospects of an information civilization. Journal of Information Technology 30(1):75-89.

Homework

► Start with Exercise 2