2 - Digital trace data (1/2)

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MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FOR DEMOGRAPHIC FÜR DEMOGRAFISCHE RESEARCH FORSCHUNG

Agenda

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

Q&A

- Questions about the final assignment
- ► Issues accessing the data
- Other?

Digital traces are by-products of our online presence

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

Some data sources (1)

- Marketing platforms
 - ► Facebook/Instagram/WhatsApp API (META)
 - Linkedin API

Some data sources (2)

- Online platforms and communication
 - Twitter (API)
 - Google Trends
 - Mobility reports
 - ► Email, IP address, mobile phones

Some data sources (3)

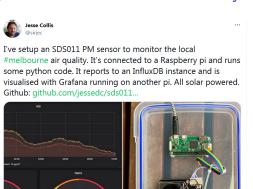
- ► Internet of Things
 - Activity trackers and wearable medical devices
 - ► Wearable sensors

A contemporary issue



https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/25/mobile-phone-industry-explores-worldwide-tracking-of-users-corporatives

Anyone can collect data these days



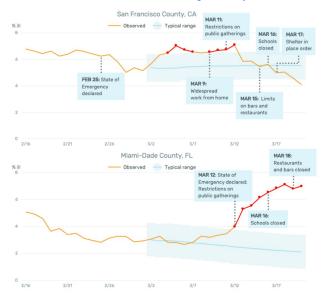
12:20 AM · Jan 7, 2020 · Twitter Web App

Good

8 Retweets 1 Ouote Tweet 27 Likes

Source: https://twitter.com/sirjec/status/1214325789707005953?s=20

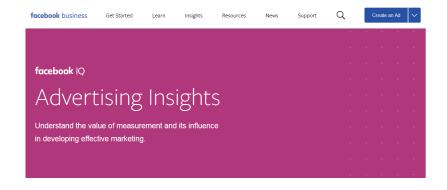
Smart thermometer to track body temperature



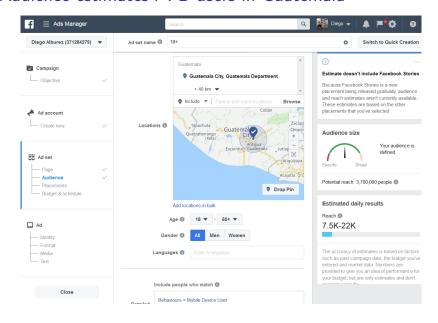
Some data sources

- 1. Marketing platforms
 - ► Facebook/Instagram/WhatsApp API
 - ► Linkedin API
- 2. Online platforms and communication
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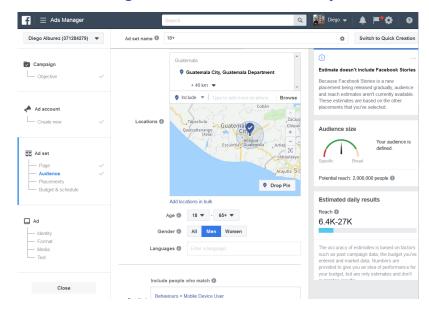
Using online marketing tools for demographic research



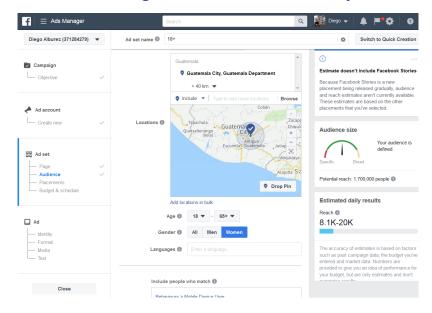
'Audience estimates': FB users in Guatemala



Male FB users, aged 18+ in Guatemala City



Female FB users, aged 18+ in Guatemala City



Facebook marketing platforms and APIs

- ► GUI vs API (by hand or programmatically)
- ➤ Sofia Gil's tutorial: https://github.com/SofiaG1I/Using_Facebook_API
- ► For python users, Carol Coimbra's: https://github.com/carolcoimbra/facebook-ads

Group discussion

FB audience estimates are used for micro-targeted advertisment.

► A marketing strategy that uses digital trace to segment audiences into small groups for content targeting.



- 1. How can it be used for demographic research?
- 2. What are the pros and cons of using it?

Good practices for digital demography

- 1. Acknowledge non-representativeness
- 2. Use IRL data to compare and completment
- Account for drifting and algorithmic confounding (observing a casino?)
- 4. Think of ethics, be transparent and upfront

Break

Example 1: Migration

Group discussion



We'll review two studies. Identify the

- 1. strengths
- 2. weaknesses

of their reliance on digital trace data.

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:
 - Oct 2017 to Jan 2018: 17.0% increase in Puerto Rican migrants (185K people)
 - ▶ Jan to March 2018: 1.8% decrease (return migration)
 - 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

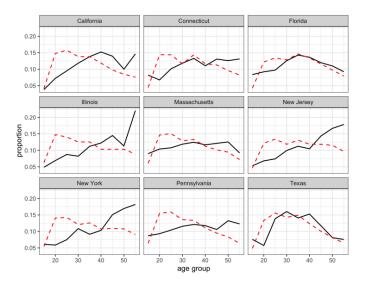


Figure 1: Age distribution of Puerto Rican migrants in FB data (red dashed line) and American Community Survey (black solid line).

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

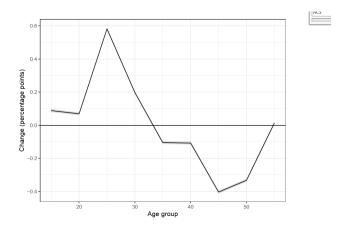


Figure 3: Estimated change in Puerto Rican migrant age distribution from October 2017 to January 2018.

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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:
 - ► FB measure explained 69% of ground-truth variance
 - ► 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

Group discussion



We'll review two studies. Identify the

- 1. strengths
- 2. weaknesses

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Strengths and weaknesses: Puerto Rico migration

- ► Con: No 'ground-truth' data (?)
- ► Con: Non-representative sample
- Con: Algorithmic drifting
- Pro: Real-time data (no delay as in official data)
- ► Adjust for bias: Difference-in-difference to

Strengths and weaknesses: Digital gender gap

- Pro: Nowcasting at sub-national level
- ► Con: Non-representative
- Pro: 'Ground-truth' data: Internet Gender Gap Index
- ► Con: No data for China (FB penetratio: 0.2%)
- ► Adjust for bias: correction factor (internet penetration)

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.

Make yourself heard!



- 1. What are the main ethical concerns when using digital trace data?
- 2. Do all/any apply to digital demographers?
- 3. How can we minimise risk for users?