



Assignment 3: Did deplatforming reduce misinformation on Twitter?

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Computational Social Science 1A

Human Psychology and Social Technologies Fall 2024

UC Berkeley [Masters in Computational Social Science](#)



Your goal is to write a brief computational essay providing data-driven answers to the question posed in the title and reflections on the strengths and limitations of the dataset and the Difference in Differences method. **Detailed guidelines for completing this assignment are available [here](#).**

Practical Instructions:

- Take a copy of this notebook and complete Sections 2 - 5. Add as many code and markdown cells as you need within those sections.
- Answer the External Resources question in Section 6.
- Submit your completed notebook through gradescope.

Due date: 10/14/2024 (before midnight Pacific time)

Grading guidelines are included in the assignment description [here](#).

The AI model usage policy is available [here](#).

Class materials You are welcome to make use of the materials we have developed during this class. The original notebooks can be accessed below, and you are welcome to also consult your own copies of the notebooks you worked on during lab sessions.

- Notebook 1: [Data Acquisition](#)
- Notebook 2: [Data Exploration](#)

- Notebook 3: [Data Simulation](#)
 - Notebook 4: [Data Analysis](#)
 - Notebook 5: Class Project
-

Section 1: Twitter Dataset

Here is the research paper

[Post-January 6th deplatforming reduced the reach of misinformation on Twitter](#)

The dataset that accompanies this paper has been compiled and included below as a Pandas dataframe (assigned to the variable `mccabe_data`). Please base your main analyses on this shared dataset.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [2]: mccabe_data = pd.read_csv('mccabe_mine.csv')
```

You are welcome to rename the dataset or work with different subsets of this data or with additional datasets if necessary, but this shared dataset should be the primary source for your analyses, so that we are all working with the same underlying source of information.

Section 2 Exploring the structure of the dataset

Describe the key variables you are interested in. Feel free to include data summaries and/or visualizations that illustrate how the dataset is structured, such as the different groups of users you are interested in and the different measures of whether posts are classified as misinformation, etc.

```
In [6]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
```

```
In [4]: mccabe_data.head()
```

Out [4]:

	Unnamed: 0	date	fake_merged	fake_merged_initiation	fake_merged_rt	fake_grinl
0	0	2019-11-30	875.0	199.0	676.0	
1	1	2019-12-01	3382.0	825.0	2557.0	
2	2	2019-12-02	3644.0	992.0	2652.0	
3	3	2019-12-03	4184.0	1110.0	3074.0	
4	4	2019-12-04	4436.0	1100.0	3336.0	

5 rows × 30 columns

```
In [13]: print("\nBasic information about the dataset:")
print(mccabe_data.info())

print("\nSummary statistics of the dataset:")
print(mccabe_data.describe())

print("\nMissing values in each column:")
print(mccabe_data.isnull().sum())

print("\nColumn names in the dataset:")
print(mccabe_data.columns)

print("\nUnique values in 'group' column:")
print(mccabe_data['group'].unique())

print("\nUser group statistics:")
print(mccabe_data.groupby('group')['nusers'].describe())

print("\nTime range in the dataset:")
print(mccabe_data['date'].min(), "to", mccabe_data['date'].max())
```

Basic information about the dataset:
 <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
 RangeIndex: 32968 entries, 0 to 32967
 Data columns (total 32 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Unnamed: 0	32968 non-null	int64
1	date	32968 non-null	datetime64[ns]
2	fake_merged	32968 non-null	float64
3	fake_merged_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
4	fake_merged_rt	32968 non-null	float64
5	fake_grinberg_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
6	fake_grinberg_rt	32968 non-null	float64
7	fake_grinberg_rb_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
8	fake_grinberg_rb_rt	32968 non-null	float64
9	fake_newsguard_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
10	fake_newsguard_rt	32968 non-null	float64
11	not_fake	32968 non-null	float64
12	not_fake_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
13	not_fake_rt	32968 non-null	float64
14	not_fake_conservative	32968 non-null	float64
15	not_fake_conservative_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
16	not_fake_conservative_rt	32968 non-null	float64
17	not_fake_liberal	32968 non-null	float64
18	not_fake_liberal_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
19	not_fake_liberal_rt	32968 non-null	float64
20	not_fake_shopping	32968 non-null	float64
21	not_fake_shopping_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
22	not_fake_shopping_rt	32968 non-null	float64
23	not_fake_sports	32968 non-null	float64
24	not_fake_sports_initiation	32968 non-null	float64
25	not_fake_sports_rt	32968 non-null	float64
26	n	32968 non-null	float64
27	stat	32968 non-null	object
28	nusers	32968 non-null	int64
29	group	32968 non-null	object
30	post_intervention	32968 non-null	int64
31	treatment	32968 non-null	int64

dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(25), int64(4), object(2)

memory usage: 8.0+ MB

None

Summary statistics of the dataset:

	Unnamed: 0	date	fake_merged	\
count	32968.000000	32968	32968.000000	
mean	16483.500000	2020-08-29 19:27:21.446251008	908.742582	
min	0.000000	2019-11-30 00:00:00	0.000000	
25%	8241.750000	2020-04-15 00:00:00	0.241366	
50%	16483.500000	2020-08-29 00:00:00	5.023829	
75%	24725.250000	2021-01-14 00:00:00	636.000000	
max	32967.000000	2021-05-31 00:00:00	19143.000000	
std	9517.186174	NaN	1929.087503	
	fake_merged_initiation	fake_merged_rt	fake_grinberg_initiation	\
count	32968.000000	32968.000000	32968.000000	
mean	189.598042	719.144540	58.298524	

min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.056885	0.166247	0.010742
50%	0.752520	4.115099	0.174269
75%	146.250000	458.000000	50.000000
max	3124.000000	16145.000000	1034.000000
std	387.458512	1556.228804	121.980244

	fake_grinberg_rt	fake_grinberg_rb_initiation	fake_grinberg_rb_rt \
count	32968.000000	32968.000000	32968.000000
mean	242.494367	33.991539	151.367057
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.038256	0.001820	0.012547
50%	1.272802	0.060986	0.680721
75%	134.000000	32.000000	68.000000
max	5142.000000	706.000000	4186.000000
std	543.356019	73.742659	359.589577

	fake_newsguard_initiation ...	not_fake_shopping \
count	32968.000000 ...	32968.000000
mean	180.477371 ...	355.111497
min	0.000000 ...	0.000000
25%	0.051722 ...	0.036345
50%	0.713376 ...	0.714898
75%	142.000000 ...	127.000000
max	3033.000000 ...	6368.000000
std	369.000258 ...	859.811119

	not_fake_shopping_initiation	not_fake_shopping_rt	not_fake_sports \
count	32968.000000	32968.000000	32968.000000
mean	166.665689	188.445808	26.972055
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.014676	0.016265	0.004292
50%	0.127660	0.385952	0.019805
75%	59.000000	63.000000	16.000000
max	3544.000000	3134.000000	1026.000000
std	455.144240	439.546871	70.467300

	not_fake_sports_initiation	not_fake_sports_rt	n \
count	32968.000000	32968.000000	32968.000000
mean	9.513590	17.458465	18132.137786
min	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	0.000520	0.002443	5.078971
50%	0.003257	0.012180	39.000000
75%	4.000000	11.000000	14768.250000
max	372.000000	718.000000	363619.000000
std	25.509827	46.400901	39442.690214

	nusers	post_intervention	treatment
count	32968.000000	32968.000000	32968.000000
mean	9600.565821	0.265227	0.066246
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	519.750000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	1882.500000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	6164.250000	1.000000	0.000000
max	97893.000000	1.000000	1.000000

```
std      17992.132723      0.441461      0.248715
```

```
[8 rows x 30 columns]
```

```
Missing values in each column:
```

```
Unnamed: 0      0
date            0
fake_merged     0
fake_merged_initiation  0
fake_merged_rt  0
fake_grinberg_initiation  0
fake_grinberg_rt  0
fake_grinberg_rb_initiation  0
fake_grinberg_rb_rt  0
fake_newsguard_initiation  0
fake_newsguard_rt  0
not_fake        0
not_fake_initiation  0
not_fake_rt      0
not_fake_conservative  0
not_fake_conservative_initiation  0
not_fake_conservative_rt  0
not_fake_liberal  0
not_fake_liberal_initiation  0
not_fake_liberal_rt  0
not_fake_shopping  0
not_fake_shopping_initiation  0
not_fake_shopping_rt  0
not_fake_sports  0
not_fake_sports_initiation  0
not_fake_sports_rt  0
n               0
stat            0
nusers          0
group           0
post_intervention  0
treatment       0
dtype: int64
```

```
Column names in the dataset:
```

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'date', 'fake_merged', 'fake_merged_initiation',
      'fake_merged_rt', 'fake_grinberg_initiation', 'fake_grinberg_rt',
      'fake_grinberg_rb_initiation', 'fake_grinberg_rb_rt',
      'fake_newsguard_initiation', 'fake_newsguard_rt', 'not_fake',
      'not_fake_initiation', 'not_fake_rt', 'not_fake_conservative',
      'not_fake_conservative_initiation', 'not_fake_conservative_rt',
      'not_fake_liberal', 'not_fake_liberal_initiation',
      'not_fake_liberal_rt', 'not_fake_shopping',
      'not_fake_shopping_initiation', 'not_fake_shopping_rt',
      'not_fake_sports', 'not_fake_sports_initiation', 'not_fake_sports_r
t',
      'n', 'stat', 'nusers', 'group', 'post_intervention', 'treatment'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
Unique values in 'group' column:
```

```
['fns' 'suspended' 'ha' 'ma' 'la' 'qanon' 'av' 'ss1' 'ss5' 'A' 'B' 'D' 'F'
```

```
'all' 'nfns' 'nfns_ha' 'nfns_ma' 'nfns_la' 'A_ha' 'B_ha' 'D_ha' 'F_ha'
'A_ma' 'B_ma' 'D_ma' 'F_ma' 'A_la' 'B_la' 'D_la' 'F_la']
```

User group statistics:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50% \
group						
A	1100.0	1344.092727	263.914696	157.0	1188.0	1342.5
A_ha	1098.0	156.413479	17.038491	1.0	148.0	160.0
A_la	1086.0	62.257827	31.941995	1.0	38.0	56.0
A_ma	1100.0	1125.227273	238.531863	2.0	977.0	1131.5
B	1100.0	9118.687273	1641.219939	2696.0	7912.0	9288.0
B_ha	1100.0	2523.229091	331.738869	4.0	2319.0	2618.5
B_la	1100.0	380.816364	212.741773	3.0	211.0	330.0
B_ma	1100.0	6171.274545	1305.431216	17.0	5252.0	6288.5
D	1100.0	4662.180000	920.595718	1493.0	3983.0	4845.0
D_ha	1100.0	1569.501818	237.005782	2.0	1390.0	1651.5
D_la	1100.0	216.974545	131.206577	1.0	117.0	177.5
D_ma	1100.0	2846.629091	673.048789	6.0	2423.0	2929.5
F	1100.0	5655.423636	1022.558973	1363.0	5006.0	5662.0
F_ha	1100.0	1132.076364	133.799116	20.0	1053.0	1158.0
F_la	1100.0	535.489091	167.198625	84.0	412.0	528.0
F_ma	1100.0	3970.265455	829.019098	93.0	3443.0	3989.5
all	1100.0	65083.576364	13286.484104	6467.0	56975.0	66514.0
av	1100.0	235.558182	83.627142	71.0	144.0	278.5
fns	1100.0	15087.601818	2769.992545	4265.0	12956.0	15298.5
ha	1100.0	5432.318182	758.314274	54.0	4960.0	5616.0
la	1100.0	5628.063636	1856.949353	504.0	4387.0	5774.5
ma	1100.0	53085.232727	11734.563941	518.0	45931.0	53825.0
nfns	1100.0	49995.974545	10895.708734	2202.0	43424.0	51207.0
nfns_ha	1100.0	1634.800000	255.252876	28.0	1471.0	1647.0
nfns_la	1100.0	4685.347273	1506.069928	387.0	3726.0	4823.5
nfns_ma	1100.0	42799.060000	9794.658579	377.0	37059.0	43347.0
qanon	1100.0	460.090909	183.261154	135.0	284.0	534.0
ss1	1100.0	376.389091	112.038427	105.0	246.0	439.0
ss5	1100.0	1413.605455	366.336985	507.0	1058.0	1547.0
suspended	1084.0	355.780443	213.781263	1.0	97.0	449.0

	75%	max
group		
A	1542.00	1879.0
A_ha	168.00	187.0
A_la	85.75	168.0
A_ma	1310.00	1575.0
B	10396.00	12288.0
B_ha	2781.00	2940.0
B_la	565.00	1003.0
B_ma	7161.00	8690.0
D	5384.00	6469.0
D_ha	1751.00	1866.0
D_la	326.00	592.0
D_ma	3362.00	4312.0
F	6500.00	7862.0
F_ha	1228.00	1339.0
F_la	651.00	948.0
F_ma	4650.00	5731.0
all	74467.00	97893.0

av	310.00	340.0
fns	17335.00	20434.0
ha	5997.00	6657.0
la	6808.00	10745.0
ma	61700.00	80466.0
nfns	57124.00	78097.0
nfns_ha	1824.00	2185.0
nfns_la	5655.00	8744.0
nfns_ma	49710.00	67295.0
qanon	621.00	709.0
ss1	472.00	512.0
ss5	1719.00	1976.0
suspended	519.00	656.0

Time range in the dataset:

2019-11-30 00:00:00 to 2021-05-31 00:00:00

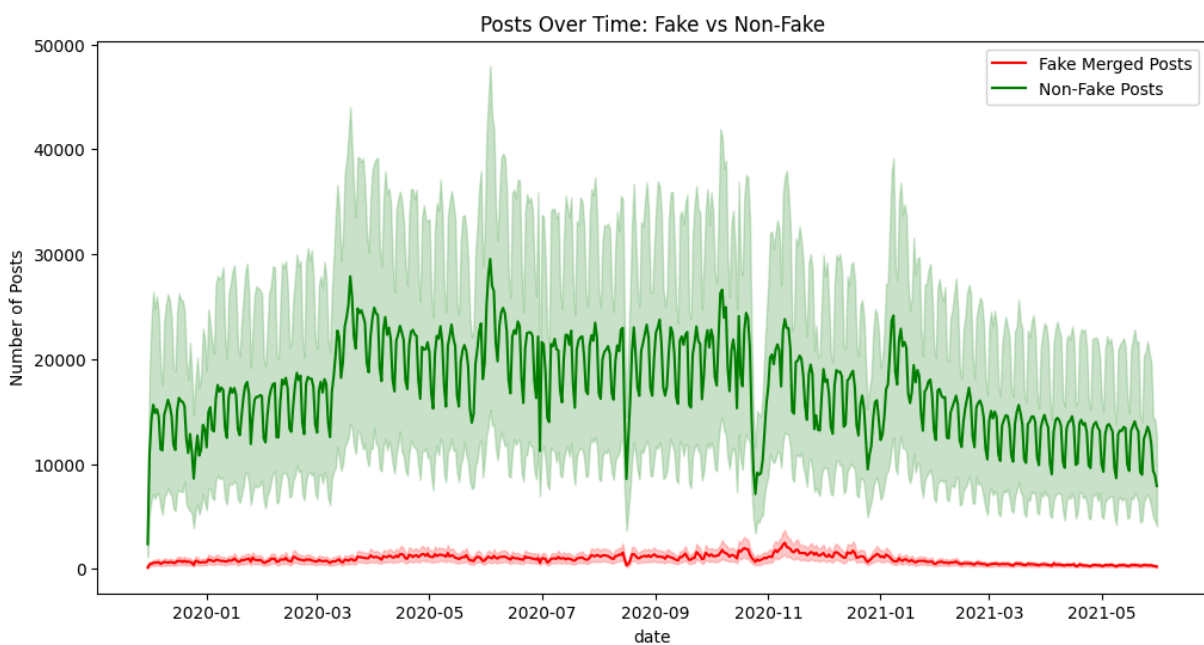
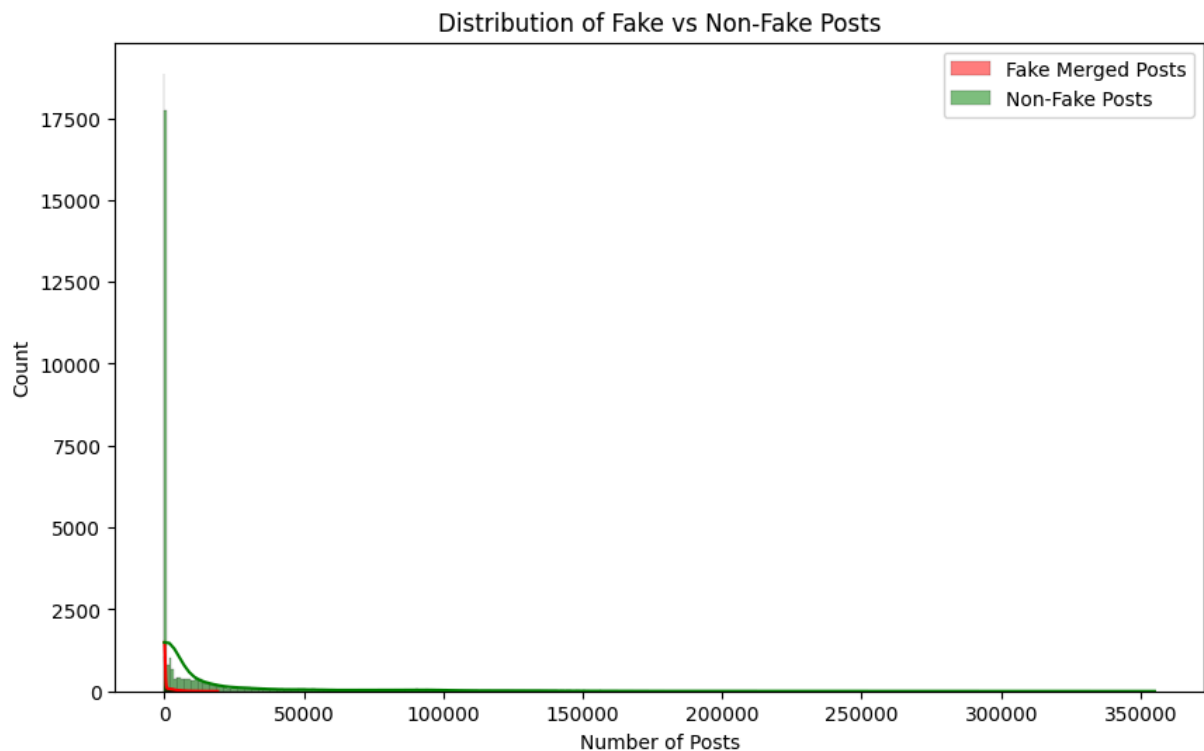
```
In [14]: mccabe_data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(mccabe_data['date'])

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(data=mccabe_data, x='fake_merged', kde=True, color='red', label='Fake Merged')
sns.histplot(data=mccabe_data, x='not_fake', kde=True, color='green', label='Non-Fake Posts')
plt.title('Distribution of Fake vs Non-Fake Posts')
plt.xlabel('Number of Posts')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=mccabe_data, x='date', y='fake_merged', label='Fake Merged')
sns.lineplot(data=mccabe_data, x='date', y='not_fake', label='Non-Fake Posts')
plt.title('Posts Over Time: Fake vs Non-Fake')
plt.ylabel('Number of Posts')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
group_counts = mccabe_data['group'].value_counts()
sns.barplot(x=group_counts.index, y=group_counts.values, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title('Number of Entries in Each Group')
plt.xlabel('Group')
plt.ylabel('Number of Entries')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

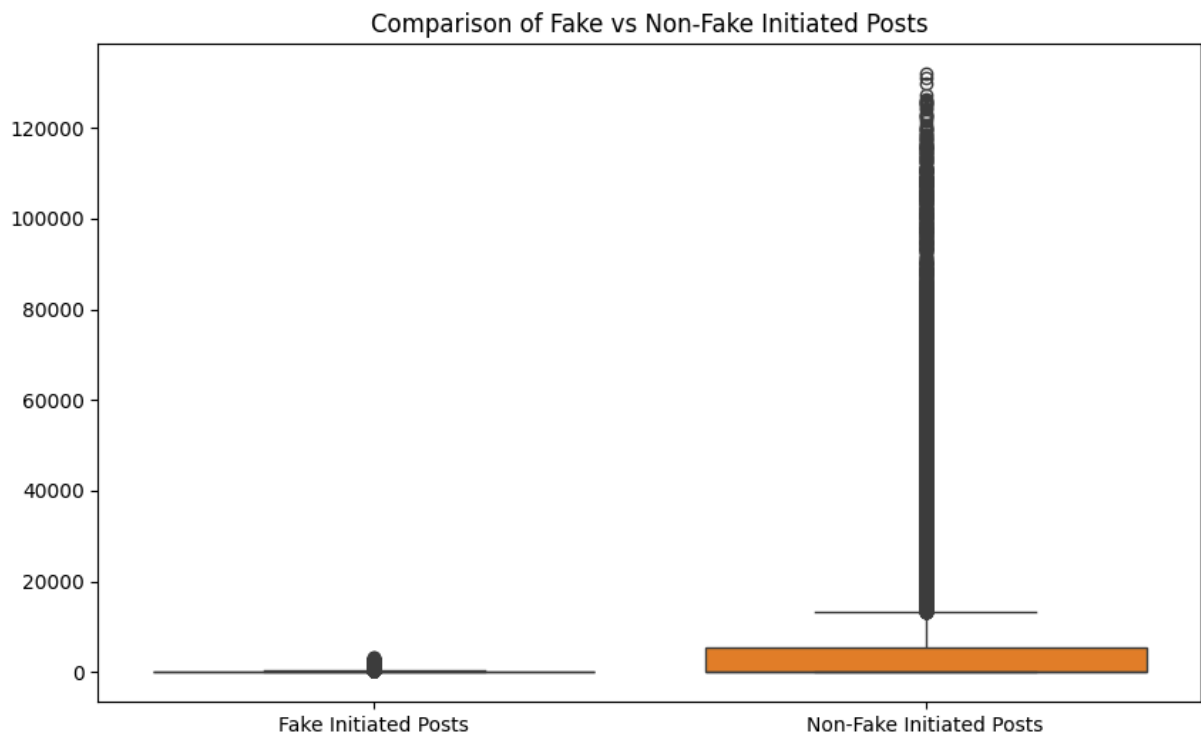
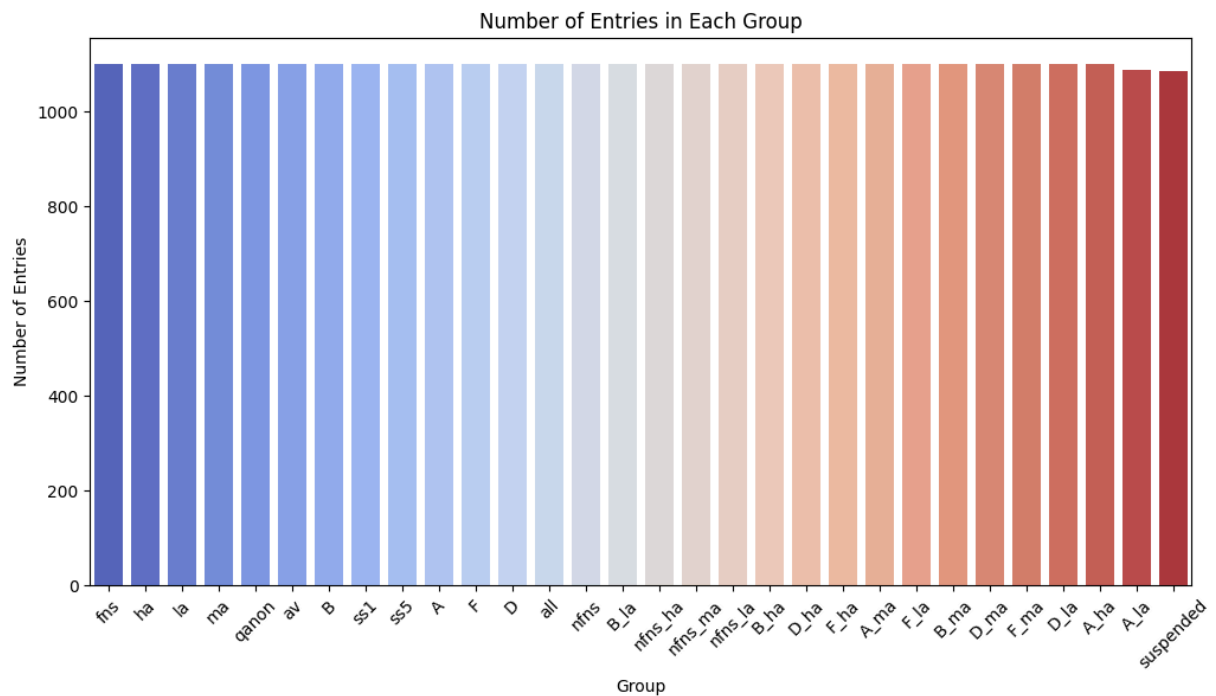
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=mccabe_data[['fake_merged_initiation', 'not_fake_initiation']])
plt.title('Comparison of Fake vs Non-Fake Initiated Posts')
plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Fake Initiated Posts', 'Non-Fake Initiated Posts'])
plt.show()
```

```
/var/folders/ms/m8xr2gmj6q10hz6k53q42l1c0000gn/T/ipykernel_13856/257293559.p
y:21: FutureWarning:
```

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.barplot(x=group_counts.index, y=group_counts.values, palette='coolwar
m')
```

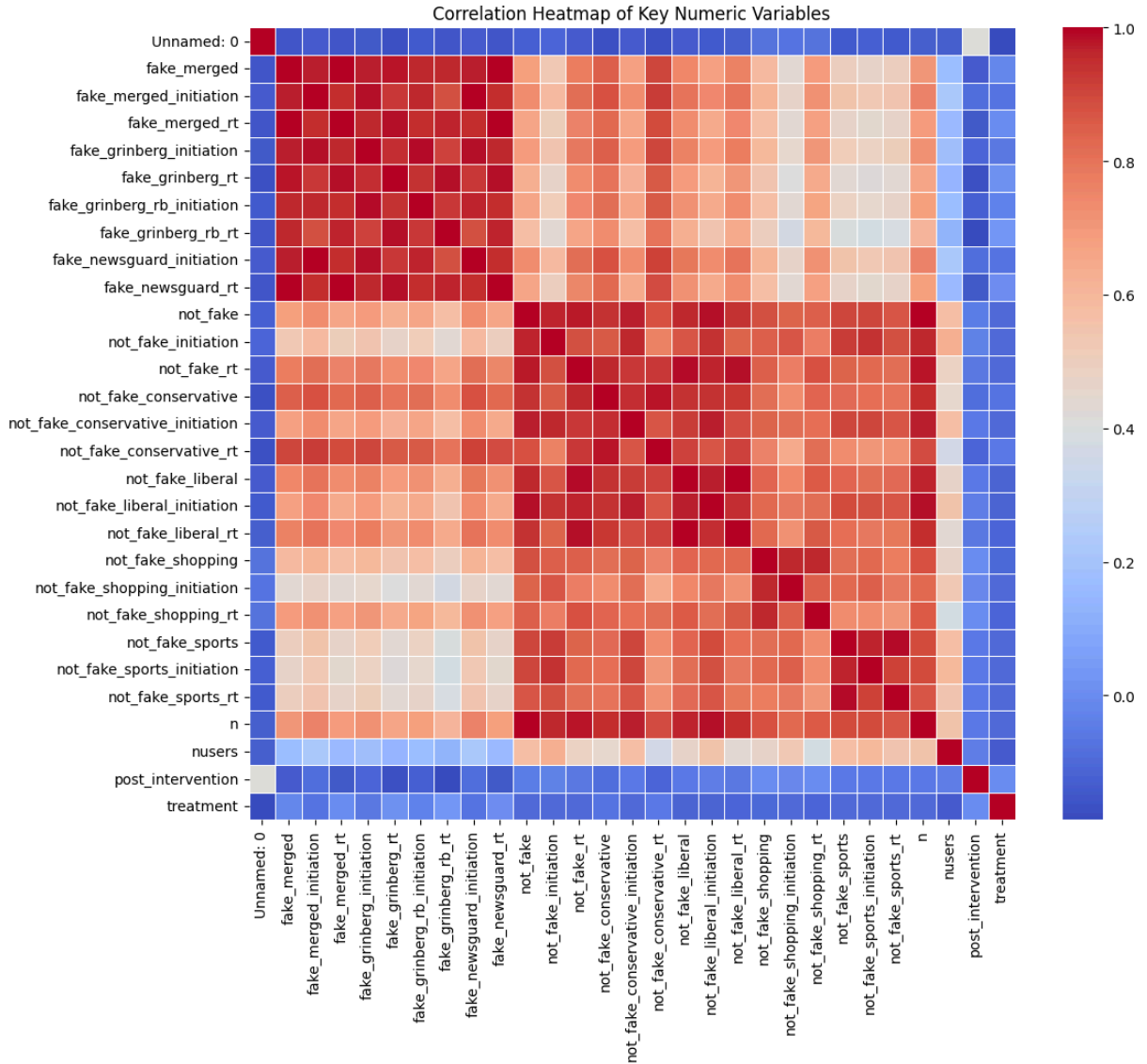


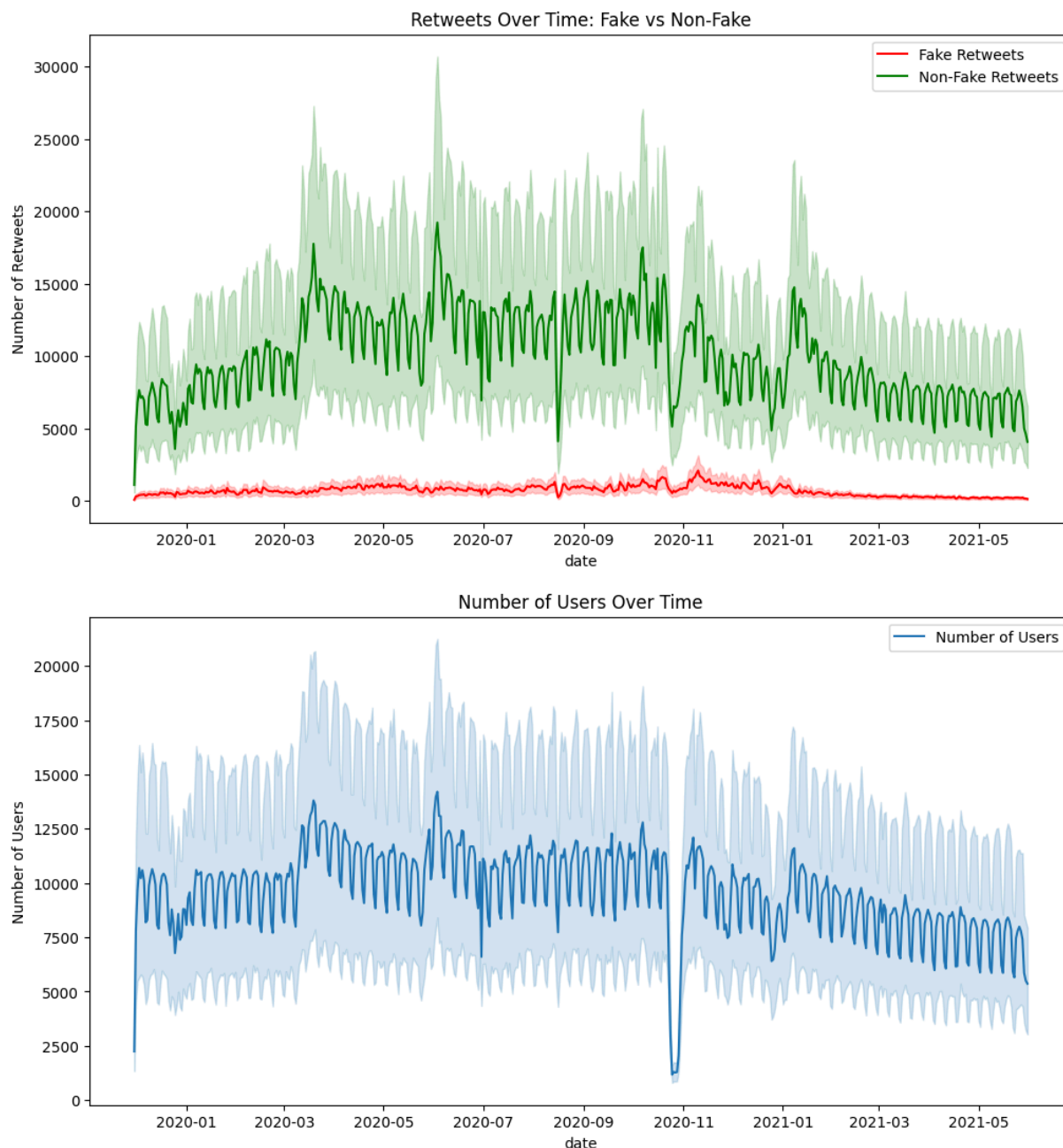
```
In [15]: numeric_columns = mccabe_data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
sns.heatmap(mccabe_data[numeric_columns].corr(), annot=False, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap of Key Numeric Variables')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=mccabe_data, x='date', y='fake_merged_rt', label='Fake Ret')
sns.lineplot(data=mccabe_data, x='date', y='not_fake_rt', label='Non-Fake Ret')
plt.title('Retweets Over Time: Fake vs Non-Fake')
plt.ylabel('Number of Retweets')
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=mccabe_data, x='date', y='nusers', label='Number of Users')
plt.title('Number of Users Over Time')
plt.ylabel('Number of Users')
plt.show()
```





Section 3 Replication of Main DiD Results

In this section, you will perform at least one Difference in Differences analysis with the goal of conceptually replicating the key DiD analysis that McCabe et al performed to support their primary conclusion.

```
In [16]: import statsmodels.api as sm
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf

mccabe_data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(mccabe_data['date'])
```

```
intervention_date = pd.to_datetime('2021-01-06')
mccabe_data['post_intervention'] = (mccabe_data['date'] >= intervention_date)

mccabe_data['treatment'] = mccabe_data['group'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x in ['fake_merged'] else 0)

outcome_var = 'fake_merged'
outcome_var = 'fake_merged'

formula = f"{outcome_var} ~ treatment + post_intervention + treatment:post_i

model = smf.ols(formula, data=mccabe_data)
results = model.fit()

print(results.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
==						
Dep. Variable:	fake_merged		R-squared:	0.0		
19						
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.0		
19						
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	21		
5.5						
Date:	Fri, 18 Oct 2024		Prob (F-statistic):	2.01e-1		
38						
Time:	19:54:01		Log-Likelihood:	-2.9586e+		
05						
No. Observations:	32968		AIC:	5.917e+		
05						
Df Residuals:	32964		BIC:	5.918e+		
05						
Df Model:	3					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
=====						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	
[0.025 0.975]						

Intercept		1067.4086	12.706	84.005	0.000	1
042.504	1092.314					
treatment		-2.5842	49.196	-0.053	0.958	
-99.009	93.841					
post_intervention		-575.0139	24.656	-23.322	0.000	-
623.340	-526.688					
treatment:post_intervention		-347.4205	96.400	-3.604	0.000	-
536.368	-158.473					
=====						
==						
Omnibus:	19460.559		Durbin-Watson:	0.0		
35						
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000		Jarque-Bera (JB):	166678.8		
45						
Skew:	2.804		Prob(JB):	0.		
00						
Kurtosis:	12.481		Cond. No.	9.		
98						
=====						
==						

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In my DiD analysis, the results indicate that the interaction between treatment and post-intervention is significant, showing a negative coefficient (-347.42). This suggests that the deplatforming intervention significantly reduced the sharing of misinformation among treated users compared to the control group after January 6th. I used a simpler grouping of "qanon" and "suspended" users as the treatment group, while McCabe et al.

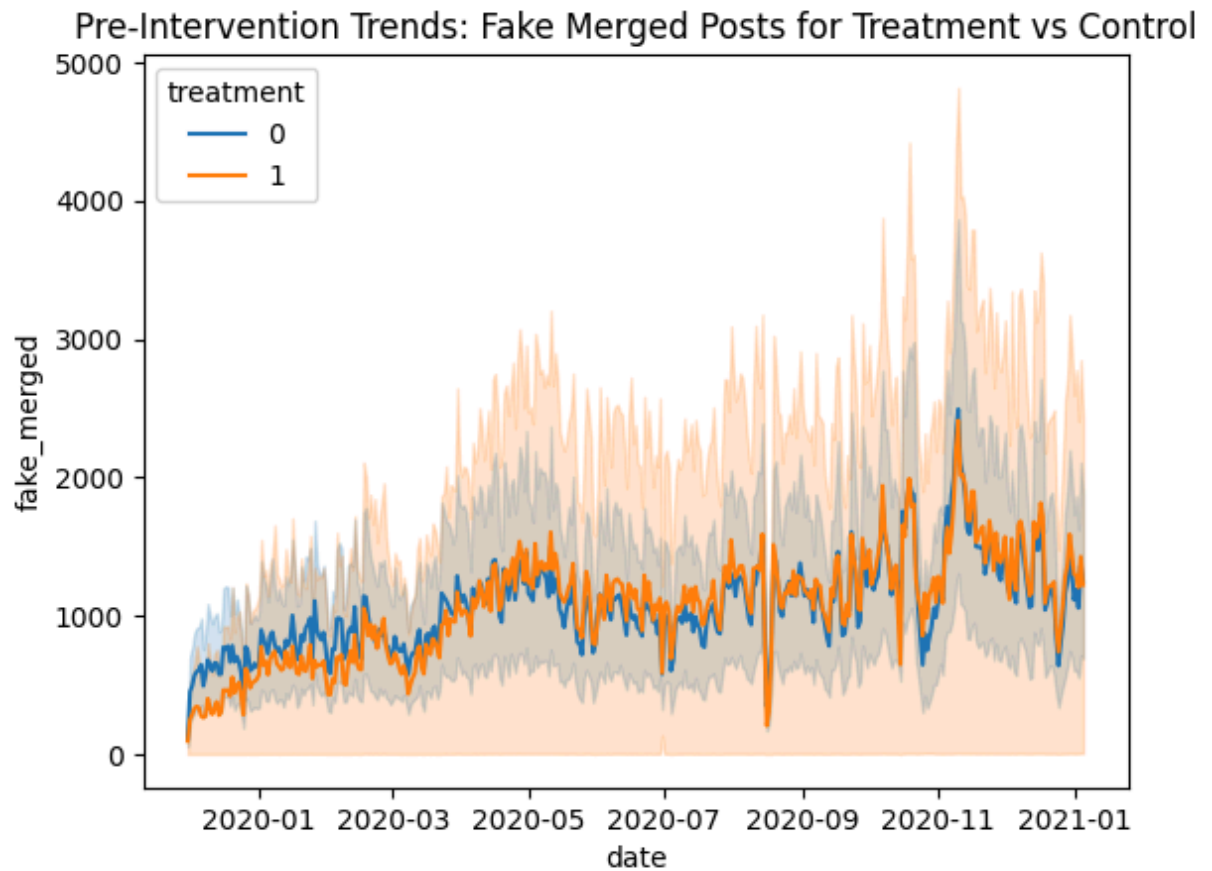
used a more nuanced approach, dividing users into three groups: deplatformed users, their followers, and unaffected users. This allowed McCabe to explore spillover effects on followers, while my analysis focuses on the direct impact on misinformation sharing. Despite these differences, both analyses point to a similar conclusion: deplatforming significantly reduced misinformation sharing, particularly in the treatment group, though McCabe's model provides a more comprehensive understanding of user behavior and event complexity.

Section 4 Extensions and follow up analyses

In this section, you will perform follow-up analyses, summaries, or visualizations that you feel help shed light on the robustness of the conclusion reached by McCabe et al. You are welcome to draw on insights you gained through data simulation, and to draw on the questions we discussed in class surrounding the **key assumptions and study decisions** in [Notebook 1: Data Acquisition](#).

```
In [17]: pre_intervention_data = mccabe_data[mccabe_data['date'] < intervention_date]

sns.lineplot(data=pre_intervention_data, x='date', y='fake_merged', hue='tre
plt.title('Pre-Intervention Trends: Fake Merged Posts for Treatment vs Contr
plt.show()
```



```
In [18]: outcome_var_grinberg = 'fake_grinberg_rt'

formula_grinberg = f"{outcome_var_grinberg} ~ treatment + post_intervention"
model_grinberg = smf.ols(formula_grinberg, data=mccabe_data)
results_grinberg = model_grinberg.fit()
print(results_grinberg.summary())
```


OLS Regression Results

```

=====
==
Dep. Variable:          fake_grinberg_rt    R-squared:                0.0
30
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:            0.0
30
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:              34
1.5
Date:                  Fri, 18 Oct 2024    Prob (F-statistic):       2.07e-2
18
Time:                  19:54:47    Log-Likelihood:           -2.5390e+
05
No. Observations:      32968    AIC:                      5.078e+
05
Df Residuals:          32964    BIC:                      5.078e+
05
Df Model:              3
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
=====

```

		coef	std err	t	P> t	
[0.025	0.975]					
Intercept		293.5001	3.559	82.467	0.000	
286.524	300.476					
treatment		71.2429	13.779	5.170	0.000	
44.235	98.251					
post_intervention		-201.7201	6.906	-29.210	0.000	-
215.256	-188.184					
treatment:post_intervention		-129.0677	27.001	-4.780	0.000	-
181.991	-76.145					

```

=====
==
Omnibus:              20263.158    Durbin-Watson:            0.0
56
Prob(Omnibus):        0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):         192381.8
34
Skew:                 2.914    Prob(JB):                 0.
00
Kurtosis:             13.300    Cond. No.                 9.
98
=====
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```

In [19]: outcome_var_initiation = 'fake_merged_initiation'

formula_initiation = f"{outcome_var_initiation} ~ treatment + post_intervention"
model_initiation = smf.ols(formula_initiation, data=mccabe_data)
results_initiation = model_initiation.fit()
print(results_initiation.summary())

```

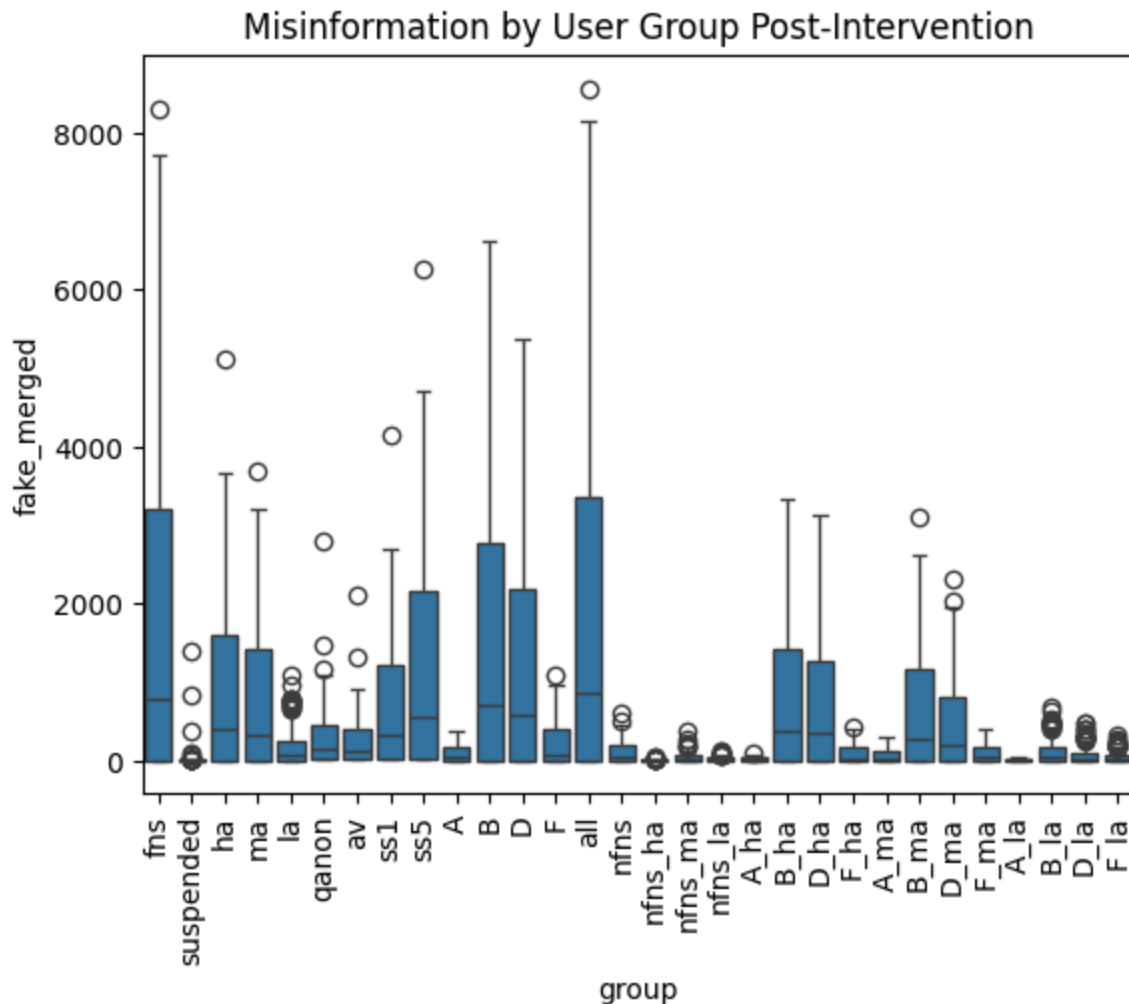
OLS Regression Results					
=====					
=====					
Dep. Variable:	fake_merged_initiation		R-squared:		
0.012					
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:		
0.012					
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:		
138.8					
Date:	Fri, 18 Oct 2024		Prob (F-statistic):		2.
28e-89					
Time:	19:54:47		Log-Likelihood:		-2.43
05e+05					
No. Observations:	32968		AIC:		4.8
61e+05					
Df Residuals:	32964		BIC:		4.8
61e+05					
Df Model:	3				
Covariance Type:	nonrobust				
=====					
=====					
		coef	std err	t	P> t
[0.025	0.975]				

Intercept		216.9133	2.561	84.703	0.000
211.894	221.933				
treatment		-105.5282	9.915	-10.643	0.000
124.962	-86.095				
post_intervention		-75.8205	4.969	-15.258	0.000
-85.560	-66.081				
treatment:post_intervention		-12.4667	19.429	-0.642	0.521
-50.547	25.614				
=====					
==					
Omnibus:	17550.113	Durbin-Watson:		0.0	
50					
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):		109573.2	
04					
Skew:	2.587	Prob(JB):		0.	
00					
Kurtosis:	10.279	Cond. No.		9.	
98					
=====					
==					

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [12]: sns.boxplot(data=mccabe_data[mccabe_data['post_intervention'] == 1], x='group',
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Misinformation by User Group Post-Intervention')
plt.show()
```



Section 5 Conclusions and Reflections

Here is where you draw together insights you have gained by analyzing this dataset and reflections on the methods we have applied. You should provide a clear answer to the question:

What are your conclusions about the question posed in this assignment:

Did deplatforming reduce misinformation on Twitter?

You are welcome to use the bullet points below to guide your reflections if they are helpful, and also to include any additional insights.

- Is the current dataset sufficient to offer insight into this question? What are some key limitations of the dataset, and key merits?
- Is the DiD method sufficient to support strong conclusions related to this question?
- Overall, do you think the conclusions of McCabe et al. (2024) are justified?

- More generally, do you feel that misinformation on social media is a substantial threat to discourse and society that data science can address, and how has this project influenced your view?

Conclusions on Deplatforming and Misinformation:

Based on the Difference in Differences analysis, it is clear that deplatforming had a significant impact on reducing misinformation sharing on Twitter, especially among treated groups like "qanon" and "suspended." Both the retweeting of misinformation and the initiation of misinformation-related posts were significantly reduced post-intervention, although the reduction in retweets was more pronounced. These results align with the conclusion that deplatforming helped curb the spread of misinformation.

However, the current dataset offers both strengths and limitations. A key merit is how specific the dataset is of user behaviors, which allows for detailed analysis of misinformation at different levels. A limitation, however, is the presence of confounding real-world events that may influence user behavior, such as political influences, users that follow other users that are deplatformed but don't know about it, which were not fully isolated in the analysis.

The DiD method is generally appropriate for this type of intervention analysis, as it helps capture the effect of deplatforming by comparing trends before and after the event. However, the assumptions of trends and the presence of confounding factors can limit the strength of the conclusions. Despite these limitations, the method still provides strong evidence for the effectiveness of deplatforming in reducing misinformation.

Overall, McCabe et al.'s conclusions appear justified, particularly given the significant reduction in misinformation tweets in treated groups. Their use of complementary methods, like other types of regressions such as the Discontinuity Design (SRD), further strengthens their conclusions.

Misinformation on social media has grown into a substantial threat to the public, spreading false things, and creating distrust in institutions, and polarizing societies. The rapid spread of misinformation can fuel political unrest and with today's social media apps it is much easier to spread and at really fast rates. The findings I got from this project show how deplatforming, removing or limiting the posts that spread false information—can be an effective intervention in reducing the reach and impact of misinformation. By analyzing user behavior before and after deplatforming, we've seen a significant reduction in the spread of misinformation, particularly among the most engaged users, demonstrating that this approach can disrupt misinformation networks.

I really believe data analysis plays a critical role in combating misinformation, by understanding how it spreads and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions like deplatforming.

I also think this project helped me reinforce the idea that while social media platforms enable rapid information sharing, they also have the responsibility—and the tools— to manage the spread of harmful content. However i still believe that there freedom of speech and the way companies treat disinformation should be regulated by law, and not by the companies themselves, this is because they can create bias and also help different political interests without the public knowing.

Section 6 Use of External Resources

Please indicate here your use of external resources such as coding assitants or other AI systems to aid in completing this assignment. Please select one of the options below by placing an ☒ next to the relevant option. You may also include any additional notes that may help gradeers assess your reliance on external resources.

No Usage

☐ I attest that I did not use a coding assistant such as ChatGPT or other large language models to complete this assignment.

Declared Usage

☒ I made use of a coding assistant such as ChatGPT or other large language models to complete this assignment.

If you select this option, you are required to include a record of your interaction with the coding assistant here. Please include in the cell below either a link to the transcript or the transcript itself. If you provide a link, it is your responsibility to ensure that the link works and can be accessed by the graders.

Transcript

(<https://chatgpt.com/share/67132258-c728-8009-84e2-aafdcc169a98>)

Additional Notes

Any additional notes on your use of a codign assistant go here.