**BACKGROUND**

Relevant chapter of his book: <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2002/2002.10992.pdf>

Articles most relevant to our project referenced in the above chapter:

* [The Digital Footprint of Europe's Refugees](https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2017/06/08/digital-footprint-of-europes-refugees/)
  + Uses geolocated web searches
* <https://journals-sagepub-com.libproxy.berkeley.edu/doi/full/10.1111/imre.12327>
  + Predicts country migration flows using “bilateral stock data”
* <https://search.library.berkeley.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=cdi_pubmed_primary_31648280&context=PC&vid=01UCS_BER:UCB&lang=en&search_scope=DN_and_CI&adaptor=Primo%20Central&tab=Default_UCLibrarySearch&query=any,contains,Quantifying%20international%20human%20mobility%20patterns%20using%20Facebook%20Network%20data&offset=0>
  + Uses facebook network data

**INTRO:**

* intro to who we are
* the point of this call
  + In general, you are clearly experienced in this field of analyzing migration flows and have done a lot of research and thinking about what would be most effective and useful. While we don't plan to make a network like you describe exactly, we think you are likely to have some useful insight to help us focus our efforts in the most efficient way possible in terms of data, approach, and end goal.
  + In specific, you also mentioned in your paper that applying more computational frameworks could be useful, so we are curious to hear what you had in mind and how our goals line up
* describe our project, get reaction and thoughts of course, see where that goes

**SPECIFIC QUESTIONS**

* in your paper, you mentioned this field would benefit from a more computational perspective. What did you have in mind?
  + does our project address these thoughts?
* what data did you find most useful/robust in your research?
  + we would like to bring in more data than historical migration and country features to predict movement (for example, social media data, call records, geolocations), but are unsure of what path is the most promising (and have struggled to find good sources for this type of data) or how to combine it with the data we have on country features and migration, any thoughts?
* have you connected with humanitarian agencies on use of these models?
  + if so, tell us all about that, what did they want, how did they react, how did they use this, what was their experience?
* You also found in your paper and work it seems that, suprise suprise, migration is complicated, and neither local nor global, but a matter of opportunity in individual areas.
  + Do you see that being a problem for us, and if so, how do you recommend we handle that?

**NOTES;**

* What features are we going to use as predictors?
* What is the outcome variable?
  + He assumed it was mobility.
* Facebook mobility data network…he mentioned that it was aggregate data.
  + Harvard study
* Internal migration happens more than external. Chain migrations exist because they don’t have time / access to move around so they just join what has done in prior events
* Google trends/data to see where people search
  + Mobility data across countries
  + They stopped collecting data a while ago but we can still use it.
  + [COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports](https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/)
* Train to model on past disasters to see what features are important.
  + Then test this on validation data
* most movement is internal
* prior network has high prediction value on next
* using google trends, what areas people search, approximate mobility based on that
* how to validate models: train on a past disaster, see what features are important, go into future where we have data but don't show it to model, compare, like we were thinking
* not sure how far back facebook covid mobility data goes
* google trends stuff has some specific datasets, where location is turned on on people's phone, not just search terms
* google provides increase/decrease, not full numbers
* predicting where people go is cool but for policy, it is more interesting to find which features are predictive
* humanitarian organizations will find these insights very useful
* most useful thing is to use past data, train models, gets insights, and see if we can apply that to current events