What do people do online? Using data donation to understand digital behavior.

a workshop at the SPP Junior Researcher Meeting

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Our Agenda

- What is digital trace data?
- What is data donation? The participant's perspective.
- What is data donation? The researcher's perspective.

Who are you?

Please raise your hand 🖐 if you ...

- are familiar with the term digital trace data
- have worked with APIs
- have worked with data donation
- have worked with automated content analysis
- regularly use programming languages (e.g., R, Python)

About me: Frieder Rodewald

PhD, University of Mannheim & Institute for Employment Research

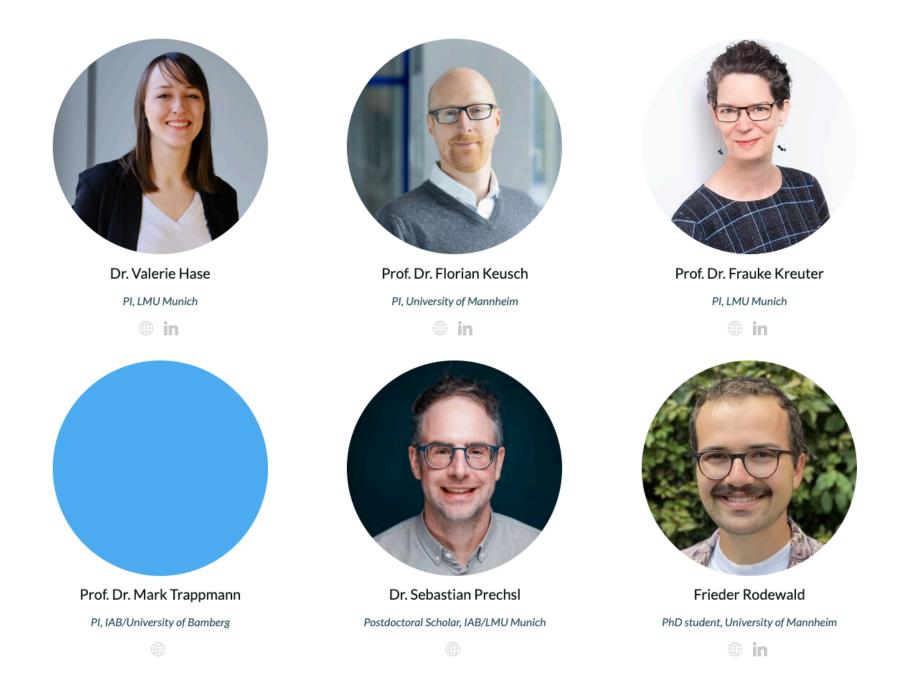
Research interests: "I study what people do online."

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About me: Sebastian Prechsl

- Postdoc at Institute for Employment Research & LMU
- Research interests: Social inequalities (in the labor market), potentials of digital trace data for labor market research

part of the SPP project Integrating Data Donations in Survey Infrastructure



Our Team

A huge thanks to Valerie Hase, for conceptualizing a previous data donation workshop at CompText in Vienna.

What is the goal of this workshop?

- ullet Understanding digital data traces as a *type* of data
- ullet Understanding data donation as a *method* of data access
- Working through key steps of data donation methods (participant & researcher view)
- ? Discussing when (not) to use data donation studies
- X Detailed implementation (e.g., server set-up, coding data extraction scripts)

What is digital trace data?

Which examples for digital trace data you know?

What is digital trace data?

Definition: The recording and storing of activities on digital platforms to draw conclusions about digital and analog phenomena.

This might include:

- Tweets, likes, shares on social media
- Geo data (locations, movements)
- Digital payments
- Spotify playlists

Where can we find/collect digital trace data?

- Apps (e.g., running apps)
- Social media platforms (e.g., Instagram)
- Payment systems (e.g., Paypal)
- Wearable devices (e.g., smart watch)

Which (latent) constructs can we measure?

- Internet use (Parry et al. 2021) related to ...
 - Well-being (Ohme et al. 2024) Or Voting (Bach et al. 2021)
- News engagement (Reiss 2023) related to ...
 - News diversity (Jürgens and Stark 2022) or public opinion formation (Yan, Schroeder, and Stier 2022)
- Movements related to ...
 - Mobility during pandemics (Li et al. 2021) or social networks

(Sepulvado et al. 2022)

Why are digital traces becoming more popular?

- Problems with self-reported data (e.g., via survey)
 - Self-reported data subject to specific bias (<u>Scharkow 2016</u>; <u>Parry et al.</u>
 - Response rates in surveys are declining (Luiten, Hox, and de Leeuw 2020)
- Availabillity
 - Cheap (e.g., via APIs)
 - Large data sets ("big data")

Be careful: These "advantages" are often claimed, but **not** empirically proven.

Digital traces are neither necessarily less biased, cheaper, or larger.

(Dis-)advantages of digital trace data

- More fine-grained, often longitudinal measures due to timestamps
- Variables (e.g., algorithmic inference)
- X Bias due to errors in representation and measurement
- X Implementation can be expensive and cumbersome
- X More data does not mean better data!

How can we collect digital traces?

Platform- and user-centric methods

- Platform-centric (based on platform cooperation)
 - API (Jünger 2021)
 - Cooperation with platforms (Wagner 2023)
- **User-centric** (based on user cooperation and informed consent) or "follow the user" approaches (Caliandro 2024)
 - Data donation (Carrière et al. 2025)
 - Linkage (Sloan et al. 2020)
 - Sensors (Struminskaya et al. 2021)
 - Tracking (Christner et al. 2022)

Questions?

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