

# Linking Twitter and Survey Data

### Improving measurement of both data sources

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# Why link social media & survey data?

## What are we trying to do, and why?

- Link survey participants' answers to publically available information from their Twitter accounts
- Allows survey data to benefit from real-time, 'natural' behavioural and attitudinal data – including 'between waves'
- Adds the 'who' to Twitter data creates a sample frame, and allows for the analysis of different groups



# Establishing feasibility



## Ethics

- Social media data have disrupted many elements of social research, including how we conduct it ethically
  - Distance between researcher and participant
  - Large scale, publicly available, searchable data
- Re-evaluating how we ensure:
  - Voluntary participation
  - Minimising harm
  - Maximising value



## Collecting informed consent

- As we are in contact with participants, have the opportunity to ask people for consent to access their Twitter data (and link it to their survey answers)
- Initial feasibility tests in 2017:
  - NatCen Panel: 27% consent rate
  - Understanding Society IP10: 31% consent rate

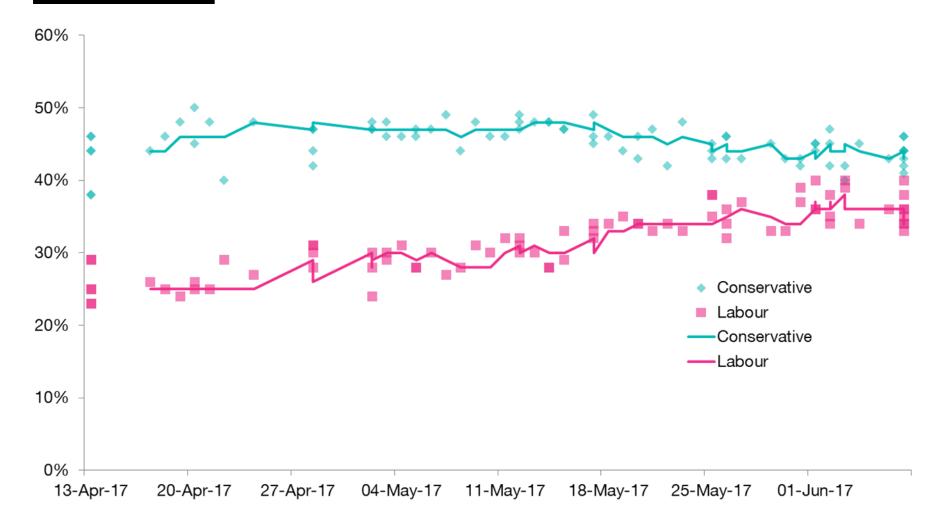


## Maintaining security

- Linking inherently identifiable Twitter data risks de-anonymising the survey data as well
- But anonymising raw Twitter data would undermine its value
- But there are other approaches to help minimise risks:
  - Systematic processing
  - Data reduction
  - Controlled access
  - Data deletion



## Case study: Understanding support for Labour





9 Jessop (2017)

## Social media provided more 'texture'

#### **Parties or politicians?**

"@jeremycorbyn doesn't avoid voters or hire a crowd, he reads out questions from real people #PMQs"

#### Pro-Labour...?

"Labour: minimum wage, school cuts reversed, universal child care. Tories: kill the foxes!"

#### **Policy focus?**

"Labour will build affordable homes and crack down on rogue private landlords"

#### ... or anti-Conservative?

"Trying to humanise May just shows us she's personally awful as well as politically vile"



10 Jessop (2017)

## Other studies

- Twitter use during the Covid-19 pandemic (Wenz *et al*, 2021)
- Linking Twitter and survey data: asymmetry in quantity and its impact (AI Baghal *et al*, 2021)



# Developing the approach



## Improving informed consent rates

- Low consent rates introduce bias and reduce statistical power
- Ensuring informed consent
- Qualitative study to understand public attitudes
  - No choices *fully* informed
  - Heuristic decision-making but don't change minds following discussions
  - Consider: risks, benefits, trust & control

Experiment with new questionnaire design included in USoc IP 15



## Data sharing

Successful secure sharing of data between team members/ organisations

Next step is wider sharing with research community

- Reproduction & expansion
- Expecting to publish Understanding Society IP data soon
  - Open access (summary variables) & secure access (detailed information)



## Methods work

- Enhancing Twitter data using survey data
  - Validation & enhancement of categorisation tools
- Enhancing survey data using social media data
  - Validation of survey measures
  - Additional data
  - Non-response adjustments



## **Demonstrator study**

Public attitudes to ethnic minority groups in the UK

- Survey of 2000 adults + 4,000 Twitter users
  - Responses to events in past & future
  - Analysis of Twitter networks
  - Self-reported attitudes vs observed behaviours



## **Plans for the future**



## **Development & expansion**

- Engaging with methodological challenges
- Larger sample sizes
- Linking to other types of data
  - LinkedIn + …?



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## Thanks!

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