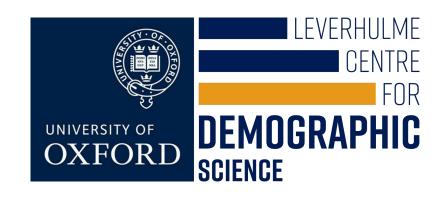
#### **Ukraine Crisis:**

# Monitoring population displacement through social media activity

**Doug Leasure**Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science
University of Oxford

SICSS-Oxford 6 July 2022







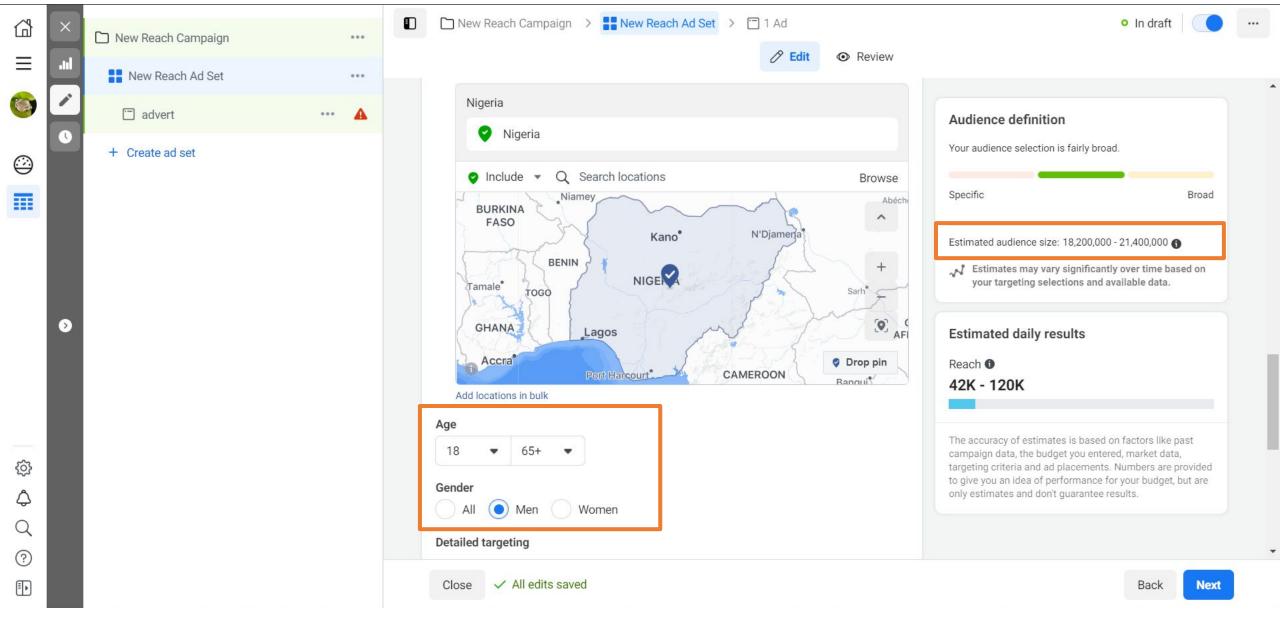




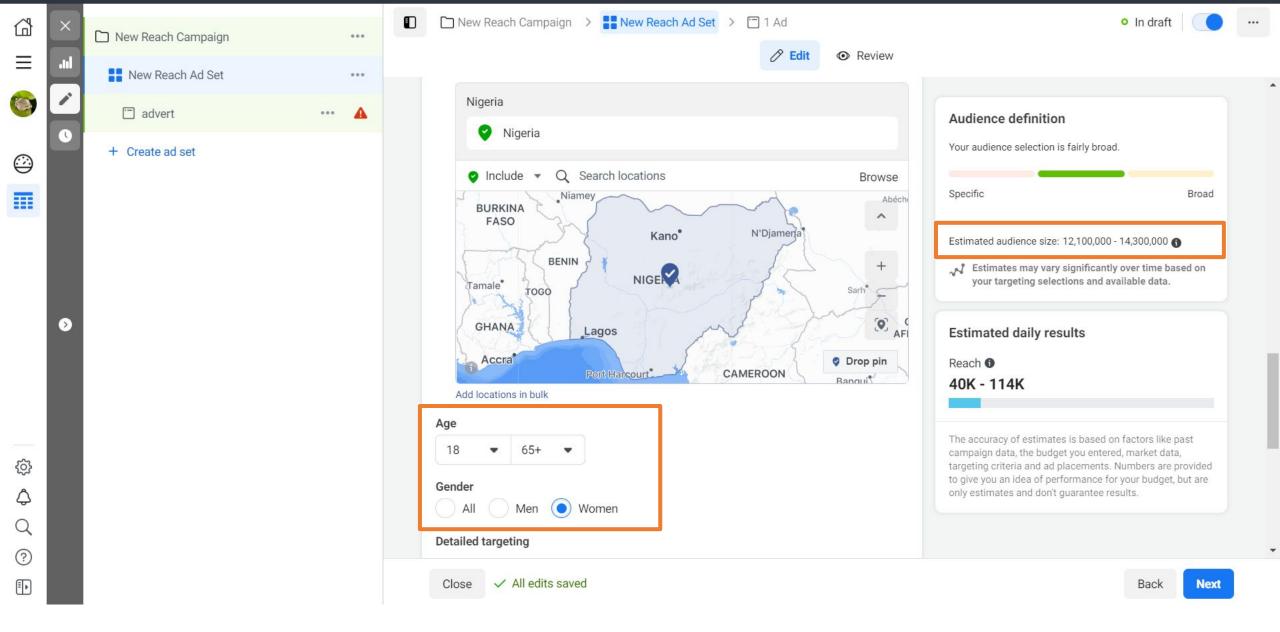
## Facebook Marketing API

A tool for advertisers to measure audience sizes and demographics for targeted advertisements



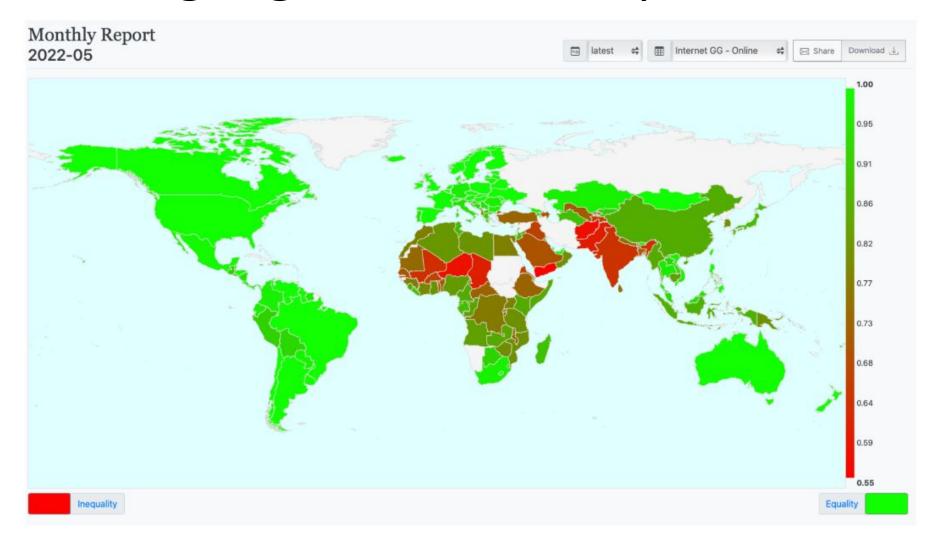


https://facebook.com/adsmanager



https://facebook.com/adsmanager

## Nowcasting Digital Gender Gaps



www.digitalgendergaps.org

Fatehkia M, Kashyap R, Weber I. 2018. Using Facebook ad data to track the global digital gender gap. World Development 107: 189-209.

#### **Facebook Marketing API**





#### Request

- Location (e.g. Kyiv, Ukraine)
- Sex
- Age
- Language

#### Response

- Counts of daily active users
- Counts of monthly active users

#### http requests

- Request-response protocol between a client computer (e.g. you) and a server (e.g. Facebook)
- Methods
  - GET or POST requests
- Implementation

  - R package: httrPython package: requests
  - Command line: curl

Example **http GET** request from your browser:

https://www.google.com/search?q=puppies

## Facebook Marketing API

#### You need:

- Facebook account
- 2. Marketing app with a *token* and an *ad account number*

https://github.com/ridhi-kashyap/SICSS\_Digital\_Trace\_2022/blob/main/Steps for creating FB Access Token.pdf

#### Additional Resources:

https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/audiences/reference/basic-targeting https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/audiences/reference/targeting-search

```
#Loading required packages
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(jsonlite)
library(httr)
#Specify version of the API
version <- "v13.0"
#Specify your authentication/credentials,
#these should be saved separately in a private file
credential<-read.csv("credentials.csv",header = FALSE)</pre>
token <- credential$V1
act <- credential$V2
#We specify the basic URL as a string
Credentials <- paste0('https://graph.facebook.com/',version,'/act_',act,'/delivery_estimate?acces
s_token=',token)
```

```
targeting_spec_simple <- '{"geo_locations":{"countries":["GB"]}}'

query_char <- list(
   include_headers="false",
   method="get",
   optimization_goal="REACH",
   suppress_http_code=1,
   targeting_spec = targeting_spec_simple)</pre>
```

Targeting: Total audience size in Great Britain (country="GB")

```
query_val1 <- GET(url = Credentials, query = query_char) %>% content(as="text",encoding = "UTF-8") %>% fromJSON
query_val1<-query_val1$data
query vall
    daily_outcomes_curve_estimate_dau estimate_mau_lower_bound
              0, 0, 0, 0
                             46394479
                                                      45500000
    estimate mau upper bound estimate ready
## 1
                    53600000
                                       TRUE
#The query provides three counts - 1. estimated daily active users (dau)
                                   two monthly active user
                                   2. mau upper bound
                                   3. mau lower bound
query_val1$estimate_dau
## [1] 46394479
query val1$estimate mau lower bound
## [1] 45500000
query_val1$estimate_mau_upper_bound
## [1] 53600000
```

```
"data": [
      "daily_outcomes_curve": [
            "spend": 0,
            "reach": 0,
            "impressions": 0,
            "actions": 0
      "estimate_dau": 46394479,
      "estimate_mau_lower_bound": 45500000,
      "estimate_mau_upper_bound": 53600000,
      "estimate_ready": true
```

# Let's put it into practice...

## Ukraine Crisis: February 24, 2022





#### Objectives

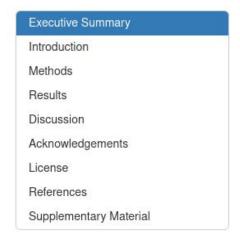
Can we quantify internally displaced populations in Ukraine using daily Facebook marketing data?

Produce daily sub-national population estimates inside Ukraine disaggregated by age and sex.

Help fill critical data gaps to inform humanitarian response efforts.

## Methods

#### SocArXiv Pre-print



# Ukraine Crisis: Monitoring population displacement through social media activity



2022-05-30

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- Department of Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- Datar Computing Research Institute, Hamad bin Khalifa University
- <sup>6</sup> WorldPop, University of Southampton
- <sup>7</sup> International Organization for Migration, United Nations
- douglas.leasure@sociology.ox.ac.uk

**Note:** This analysis is a rapid-response effort that has not yet undergone peer-review. All results are provisional and should be interpreted with caution. Version updates will be provided as potential issues are identified, methods are improved, or new data become available.

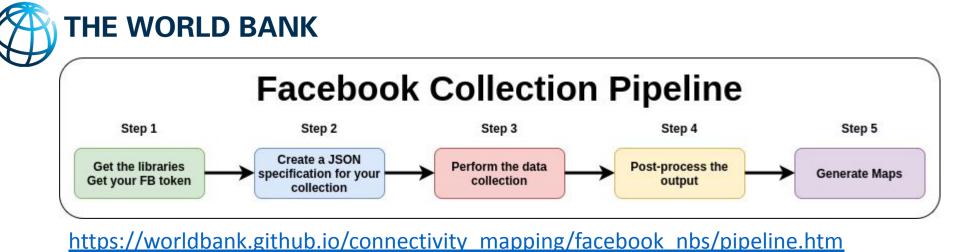
#### Source Data

- 1. Baseline population sizes (Bondarenko et al 2022)
- 2. Daily refugee counts (UNHCR 2022)
- 3. Daily Facebook user counts

Bondarenko et al. 2022 Gridded population estimates for Ukraine using UN COD-PS estimates 2020, version 2.0. WorldPop and DLR, University of Southampton. <a href="http://doi.org/10.5258/SOTON/WP00735">http://doi.org/10.5258/SOTON/WP00735</a>

UNHCR. Operational Data Portal. <a href="https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine">https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine</a>

#### Daily Facebook user counts



#### pySocialWatcher software

(Araujo, Mejova, Weber, Benevenuto 2017)

Open-source Python package to help automate data collections from the Facebook marketing API.

https://github.com/joaopalotti/pySocialWatcher

#### Specify Facebook users to query

#### **Demographics:**

- **Sex:** Females, males, and all
- Age: 5- and 10-year age groups from 20 years old to 65+
- Language: All, Ukrainian, and Russian

#### Specify Facebook users to query

#### **Locations**

- Countries: Ukraine, neighbors, and European Union
- Sub-national: Administrative units within Ukraine and neighbors
- Cities: Selection within Ukraine and neighbors

#### Specify Facebook users to query

#### **Location types:**

- \*Recent: Location determined by Meta from users' device data such as GPS, IP address, etc.
- Home: "Current city" from Facebook profile
- **Travel\_in:** Users whose recent location is more than 100 miles from their home location.

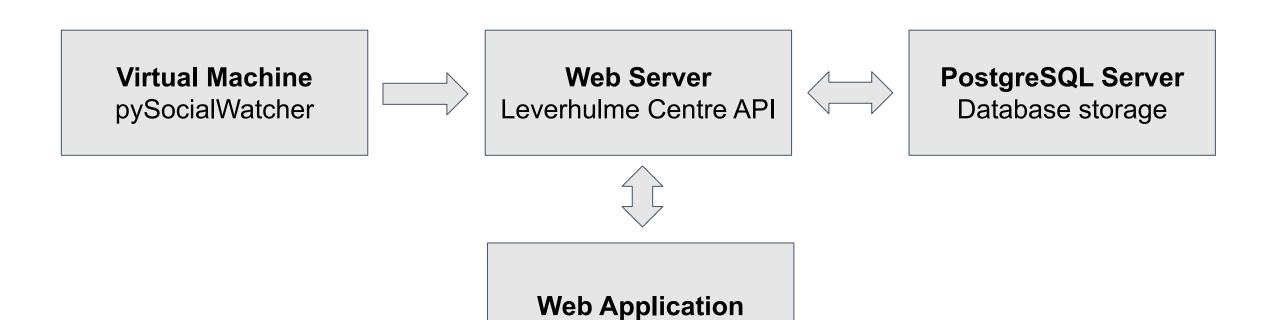
## Continuous daily data collections

Virtual Machine
pySocialWatcher

Web Server
Leverhulme Centre API

PostgreSQL Server
Database storage

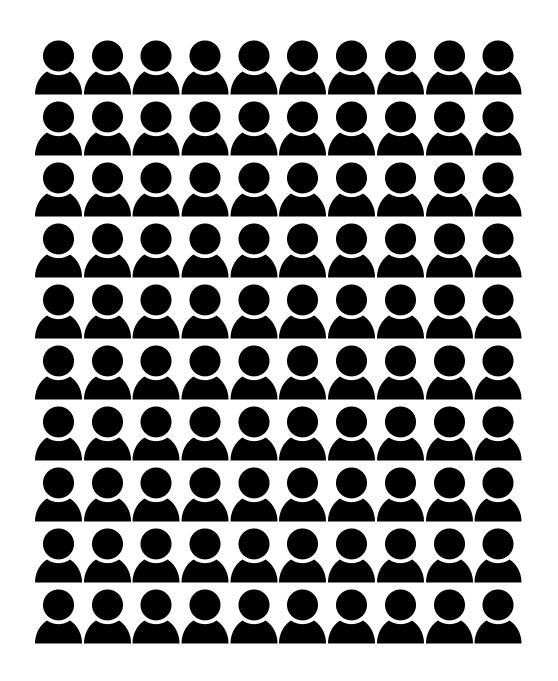
#### Visualize data in near real-time



30-34 year old women in Kyiv before the conflict

30-34 year old women in Kyiv before the conflict

Baseline population = 100



30-34 year old women in Kyiv before the conflict

Baseline population = 100

Baseline Facebook users = 25



30-34 year old women in Kyiv before the conflict

Baseline population = 100

Baseline Facebook users = 25

Baseline Facebook penetration = 25%



How many 30-34 year old women are in Kyiv **today?** 

How many 30-34 year old women are in Kyiv **today?** 



Current Facebook users = 15

How many 30-34 year old women are in Kyiv **today?** 



Current Facebook users = 15

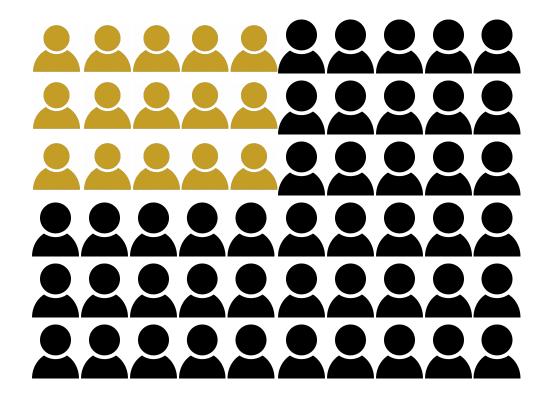
*Baseline* Facebook penetration = 25%

How many 30-34 year old women are in Kyiv **today?** 

Current Facebook users = 15

*Baseline* Facebook penetration = 25%

Current population = 15 / 0.25 = 60



#### Non-stationary Facebook penetration rates

Facebook penetration rates have changed due to the conflict.

This would cause under- or over-estimates of total national population.

## Non-stationary Facebook penetration rates

The sum of our population estimates nationally should equal the baseline population minus refugees.

We apply a daily scaling factor *X* to ensure population estimates sum to the correct national total:

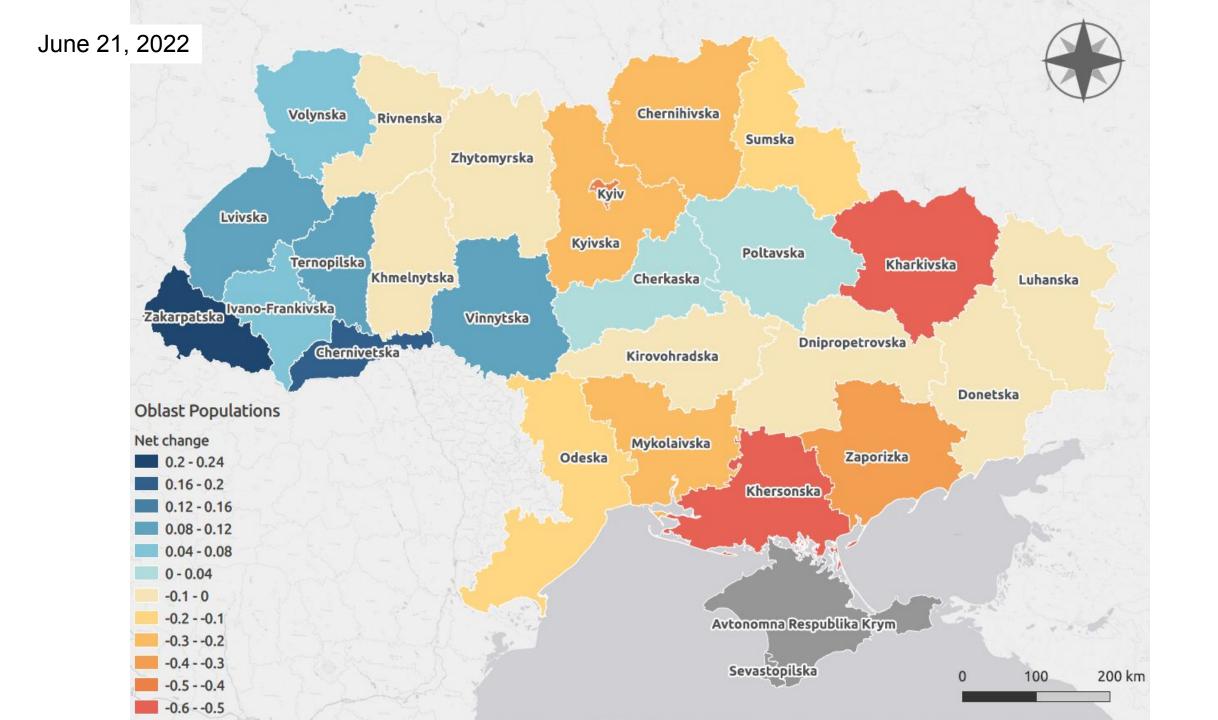
**POPULATION ESTIMATE \* X = BASELINE POPULATION - REFUGEES** 

## **Under-20 Populations**

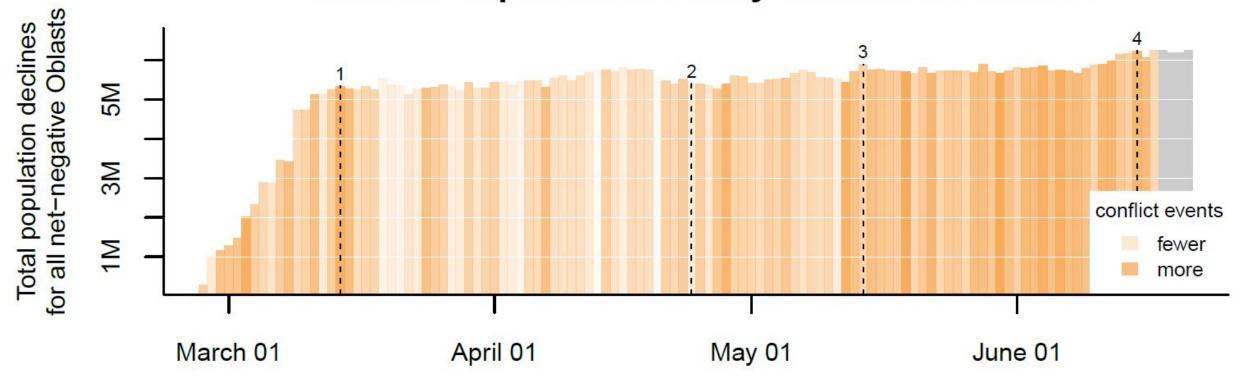
- Ukraine has very few Facebook users under 20 years old
- Facebook has no users under 13 years old

We infer under-20's using baseline age-sex proportions, assuming: child populations are proportional to women of reproductive age

# Results



## Internal displacement away from home Oblast



## Initial evacuation Internally displaced

5.3m by March 14<sup>th</sup>

6.2*m* by June 21<sup>st</sup>

## 2. Easter Sunday

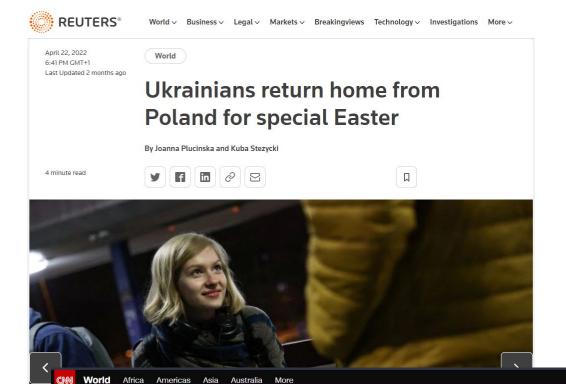
- 480*k* people went home
- Displacement declined across 80% of Oblast

### 3. Kherson Evacuations

- 500k people left but returned a few days later

### 4. Kherson Evacuations

- 500 k people left again



#### Ukrainians celebrate Easter in the shadow of war





By Lauren Said-Moorhouse, Isa Soares, Madalena Araujo, Sofiya Harbuziuk, Oleksandra Ochman and Marc Seeman, CNN Updated 0628 GMT (1428 HKT) April 24, 2022



Ukrainians gather for Easter in the shadow of war 03:00



World ∨ Business ∨ Legal ∨ Markets ∨ Breakingviews Technology ∨ Investigations More ∨

May 28, 2022 6:01 PM GMT+1 Last Updated a month ago

Europe

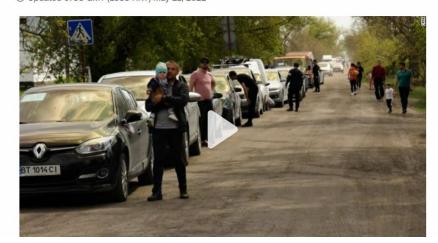
## Pro-Moscow Kherson official sees decision 'towards next year' on joining Russia

By Felix Light

World Africa Americas Asia Australia More

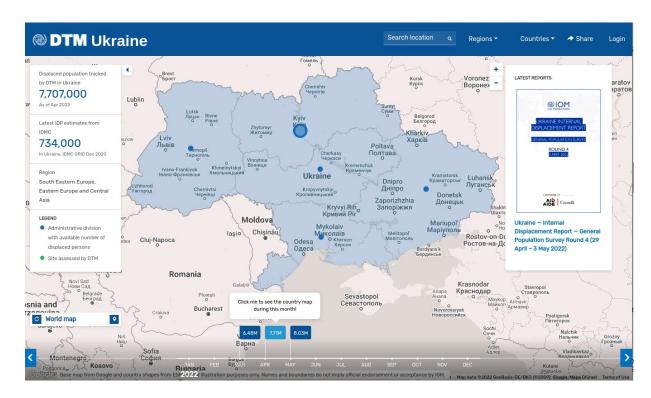
Days-long roadblocks, missiles and 'lots of blood.' Civilians recall terrifying attempts to escape Ukraine's cities as Russian forces tighten grip

By Tim Lister and Sanyo Fylyppov, CNN ① Updated 0755 GMT (1555 HKT) May 21, 2022



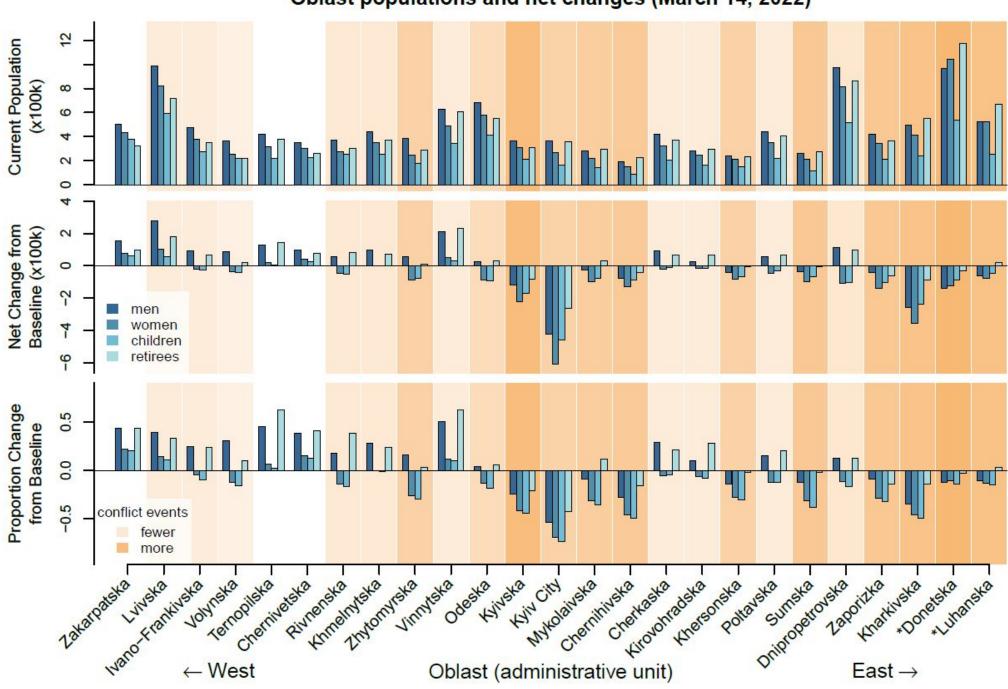


- Estimate IDPs using telephone surveys with 2,000 respondents per survey round.
- Used our population estimates as "triangulation data".
- Helped revise official IDP estimate in early March from 1.5 million to 6.5 million.

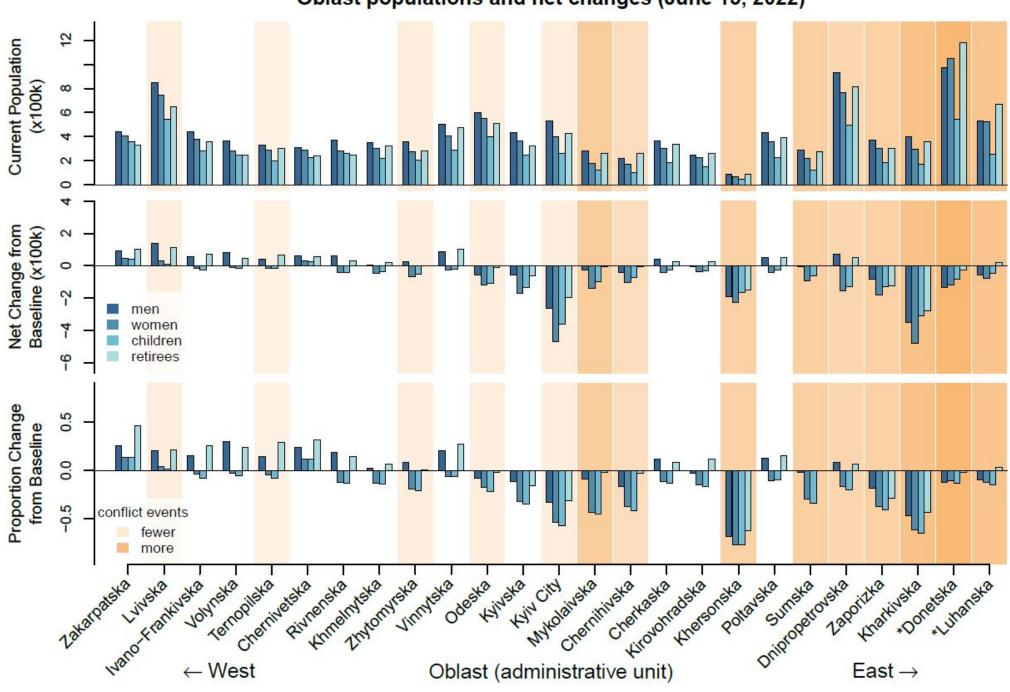


https://displacement.iom.int/ukraine

Oblast populations and net changes (March 14, 2022)

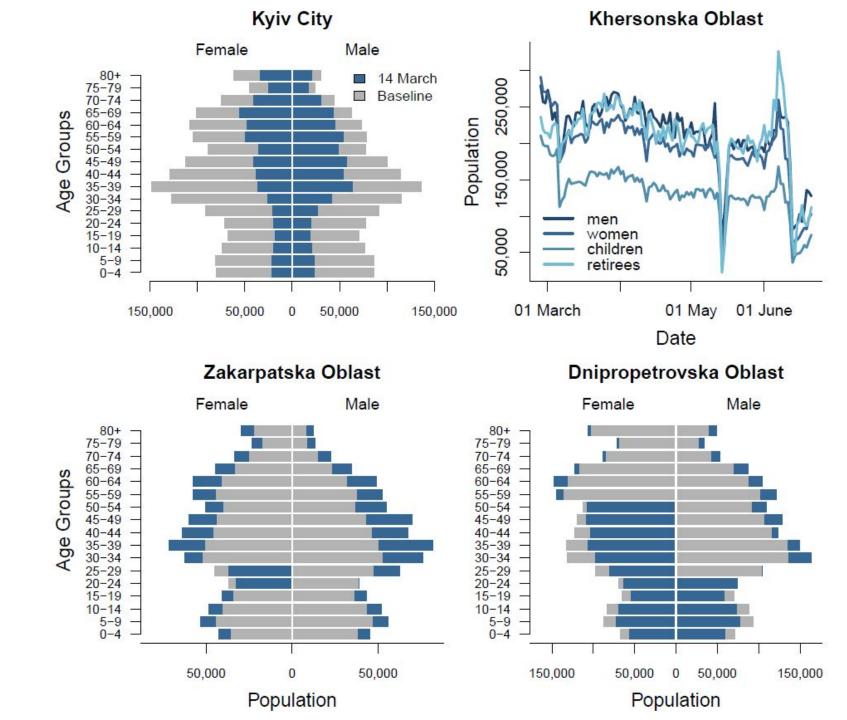


Oblast populations and net changes (June 15, 2022)



# Demographics of internal displacement

- 1. Top-left: Large scale evacuations
- 2. Bottom-left: Refugee staging locations
- 3. Bottom-right: Internal safe-haven
- 4. Top-right: Irregular population dynamics



## Conclusions

# Facebook marketing API (and others) are opening up new possibilities:

- Real-time data
- Census of the Facebook user community

### There are also challenges:

- Data quality (e.g. not a representative sample of the population)
- Data licensing
- Research ethics

## Thank you!

Questions? Suggestions? Want to get involved?

Contact me: douglas.leasure@sociology.ox.ac.uk

