



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Ciències Socials amb dades i computació

Mercè Crosas, Ph.D.

Nou Programa @BSC: Ciències Socials Computacionals

Domini
Científic

- Economia
- Ciències Polítiques
- Psicologia, Ciències Cognitives
- Sociologia, demografia, antropologia
- Humanitats Digitals: Història, arqueologia, lingüística, literatura, patrimoni cultural

Dades

- Enquestes
- Dades estadístiques i administratives
- Dades d'empreses
- Web scraping
- Xarxes socials
- Experimentals
- Satèl·lit, Sensors

Models

- Simulacions (basades en agents o equacions)
- Models estadístics, regressions
- Aprenentatge automàtic (ML)
- Anàlisi de text, NLP, LLM



Dades

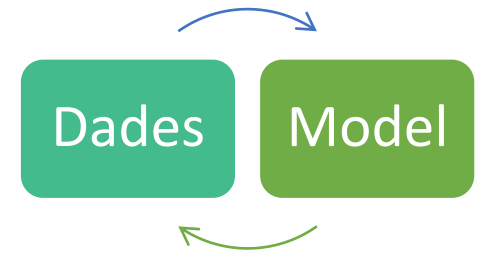
Model

Visió i Estratègia

- Preparar les ciències socials i les humanitats per a que es puguin beneficiar de l'era de les dades i la IA.
- Ampliar la col·laboració entre científics socials, humanistes i informàtics.
- Facilitar l'ús del supercomputador a les ciències socials i a les humanitats, posant el BSC a l'abast de *tots* els investigadors.
- Aplicar una recerca eficient i escalable en ciències socials per assistir a les polítiques públiques



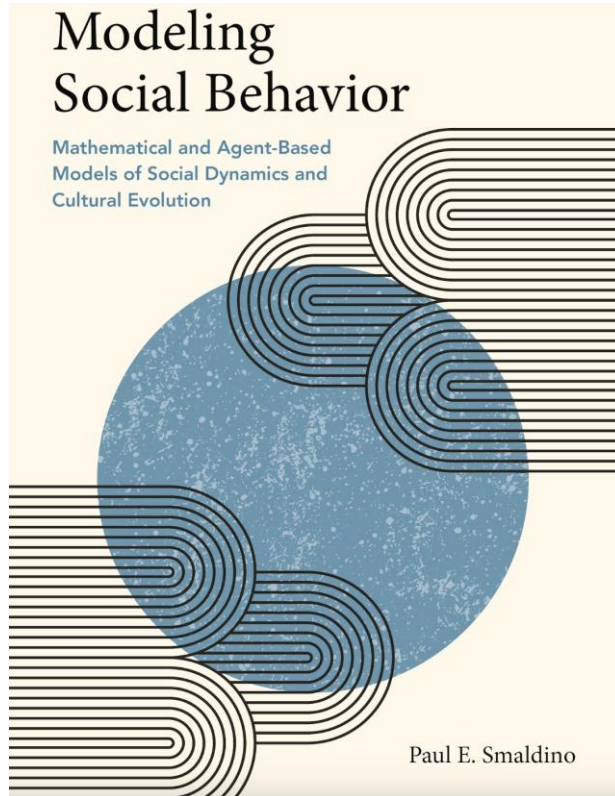
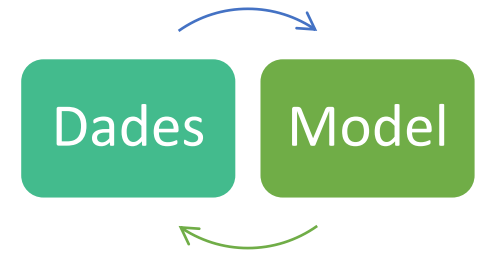
Models i Dades en Ciències Socials: Predicció i Explicació



The screenshot shows the HDSR journal interface. At the top left is the HDSR logo. To the right are links for 'Search' and 'Dashboard'. Below this is a navigation menu with 'HOME', 'ISSUES', 'SECTIONS', 'COLUMNS', 'COLLECTIONS', 'PODCAST', 'SUBMIT', 'ABOUT', and 'MASTHEAD'. The main content area shows the article title 'Statistical Modeling: The Three Cultures' by Adel Daoud and Devdatt Dubhashi, published on Jan 26, 2023. A 'Panorama' tag is visible. A 'last released 4 months ago' badge is also present.

- Les ciències socials quantitatives tradicionalment es basen en:
 - Anàlisi predictiu
 - Anàlisi causal (prova controlada aleatòria, experiments)
- *Data Modeling Culture* (regressions lineals) – prediccions i causalitat
- *Algorithm Modeling Culture* (machine learning) – prediccions
- *Hybrid Modeling Culture*: prediccions i causalitat amb regressions lineals i ML

Models i Dades en Ciències Socials: Simulacions



- Un **Model** en aquest context és “una estructura abstracte o física que potencialment representa un fenomen real” (Weisberg, 2023)
- *Agent-based Modeling*: A on individus estan representats com entitats computacionals (agents) amb un comportament i interacció local.

Exemples:

Recerca en ciències socials i humanitats amb l'ús de dades i computació



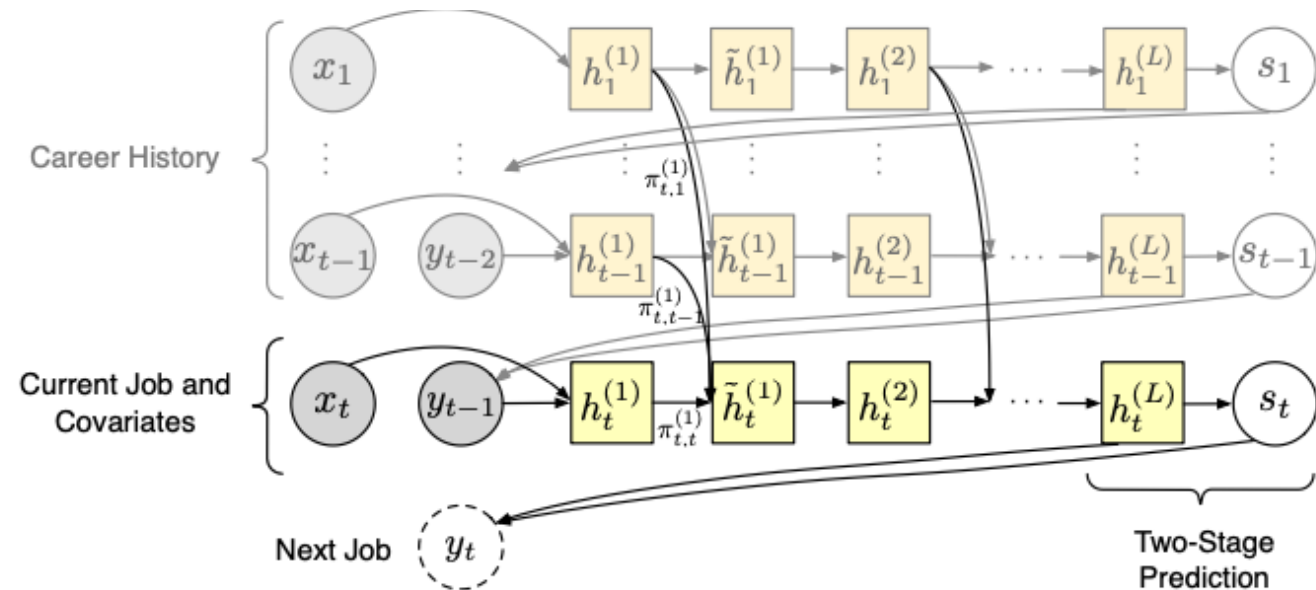
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Using resumes for economic analysis of labor market

- 24 Million resumes (Zippia)
- Create a transformer-based model that uses transfer learning to learn representations of job sequences: CAREER
- Fine tune model with traditional longitudinal survey data predictive models.

CAREER: Transfer Learning for Economic Prediction of Labor Sequence Data

Keyon Vafa* Columbia University
Emil Palikot Stanford University
Tianyu Du Stanford University
Ayush Kanodia Stanford University
Susan Athey Stanford University
David M. Blei Columbia University



CAREER parameterizes a low-dimensional representation of an individual's career history with a transformer, which it uses to predict the next job.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.08370>

Population Network from Administrative data in the Netherlands

- 1.4 billion relationships between 17 millions inhabitants of the Netherlands
- Network analysis
- Dataset available for analysis at Statistics Netherlands for research purpose

A Whole Population Network and Its Application for the Social Sciences

Jan van der Laan¹, Edwin de Jonge¹, Marjolijn Das^{1,2}, Saskia Te Riele¹ and Tom Emery^{2,*}

¹Statistics Netherlands, The Hague, the Netherlands and ²Department of Public Administration and Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, 3062 PA Rotterdam, Netherlands

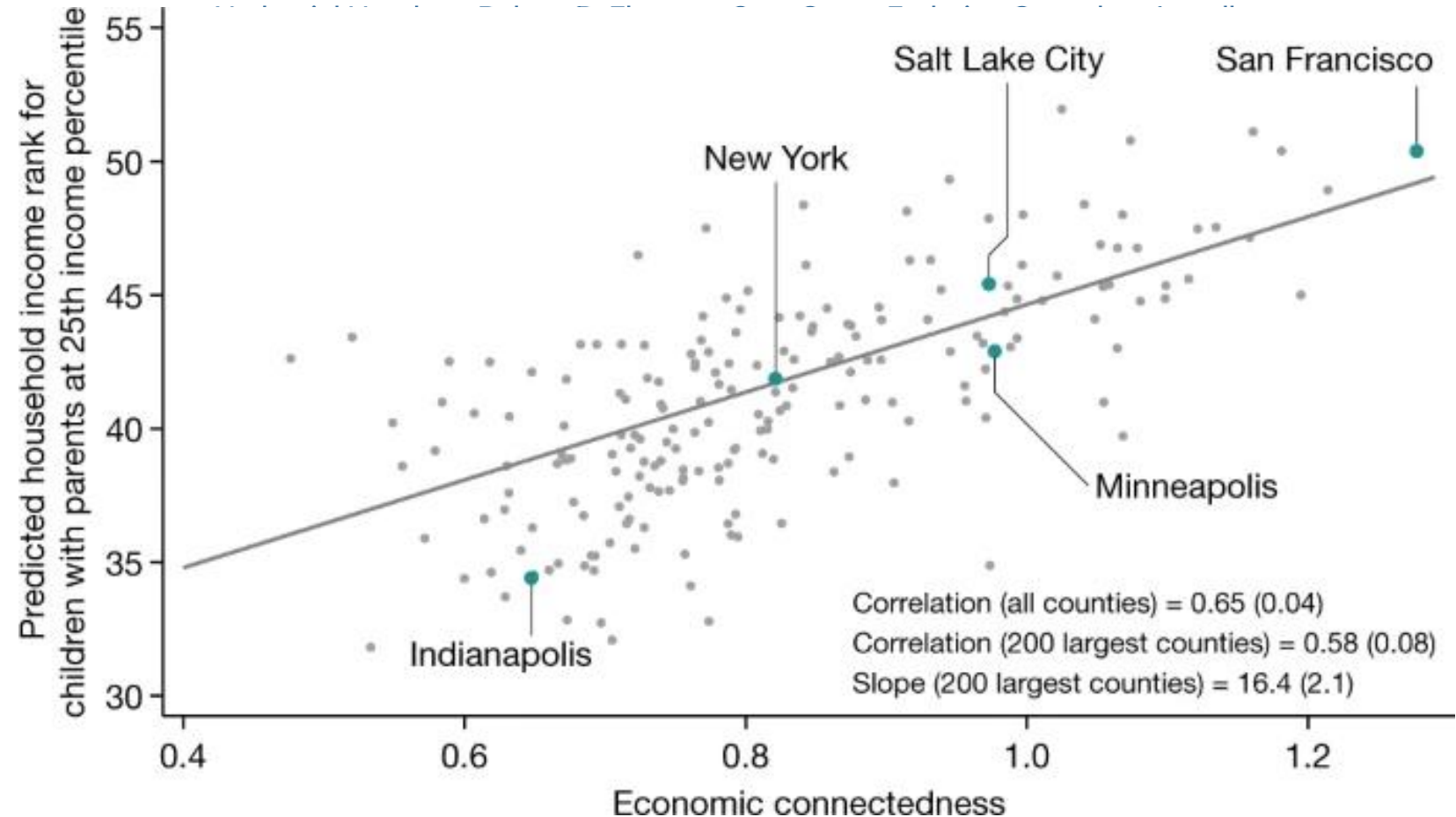
*Corresponding author. Email: tom@odissei-data.nl

Submitted November 2021; accepted May 2022

- 21 billion relationships from Facebook
- Measure Social Capital:
 - (1) cross-type connectedness,
 - (2) network cohesiveness
 - (3) civic engagement
- Multivariable regressions
- Economic connectedness (high economic status friends for individual with low economic status) is the higher predictor of upward income mobility

Social capital I: measurement and associations with economic mobility

[Raj Chetty](#) ✉, [Matthew O. Jackson](#) ✉, [Theresa Kuchler](#) ✉, [Johannes Stroebe](#) ✉





Study Finds Congress Spends 27% Of Its Time Taunting

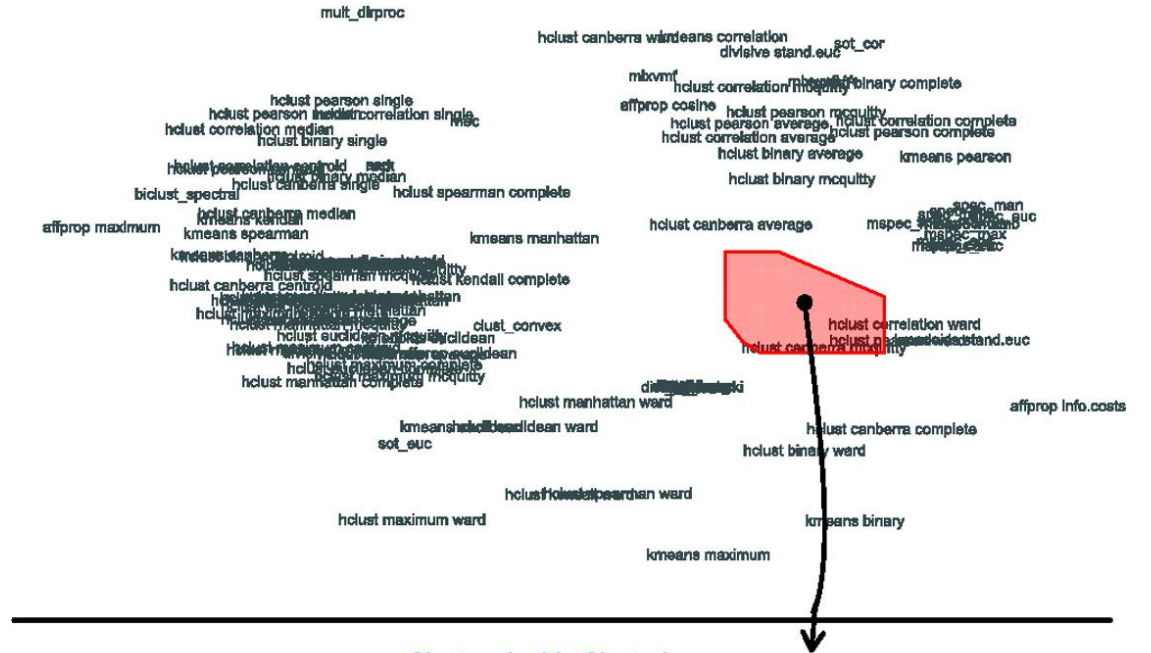
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April 21, 2011

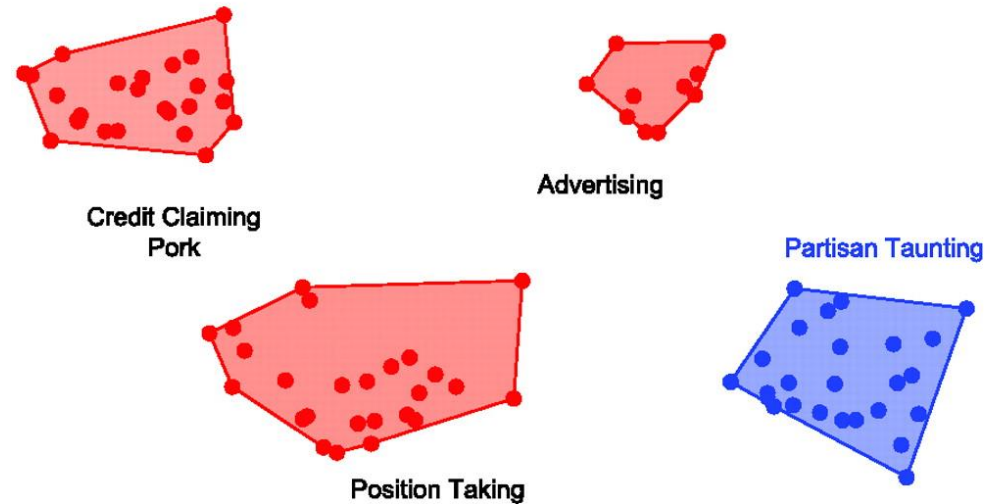
This article is more than 12 years old.



Space of Clusterings



Clusters in this Clustering



RESEARCH ARTICLE | COMPUTER SCIENCES |



General purpose computer-assisted clustering and conceptualization

Justin Grimmer and Gary King [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Contributed by Gary King, December 22, 2010 (sent for review September 23, 2010)

February 3, 2011 | 108 (7) 2643-2650 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1018067108>



<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1018067108>

Fake news on Twitter during the 2016 U.S. presidential election

[NIR GRINBERG](#) , [KENNETH JOSEPH](#) , [LISA FRIEDLAND](#) , [BRIONY SWIRE-THOMPSON](#) , AND [DAVID LAZER](#)  [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

“Fake news accounted for nearly 6% of all news consumption, but it was heavily concentrated—only 1% of users were exposed to 80% of fake news, and 0.1% of users were responsible for sharing 80% of fake news.”

- Twitter data linked to public voter registration records, studying the tweets sent by more than 16,000 accounts from August to December 2016.

Meta-analysis of relationship quality

- 43 longitudinal datasets from 29 labs
- Use Random Forests to quantify predictability of relationship quality
- Quality is predicted from a variety of constructs, but higher predictor is a person's perception of the relationship itself

RESEARCH ARTICLE | PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES | ✓

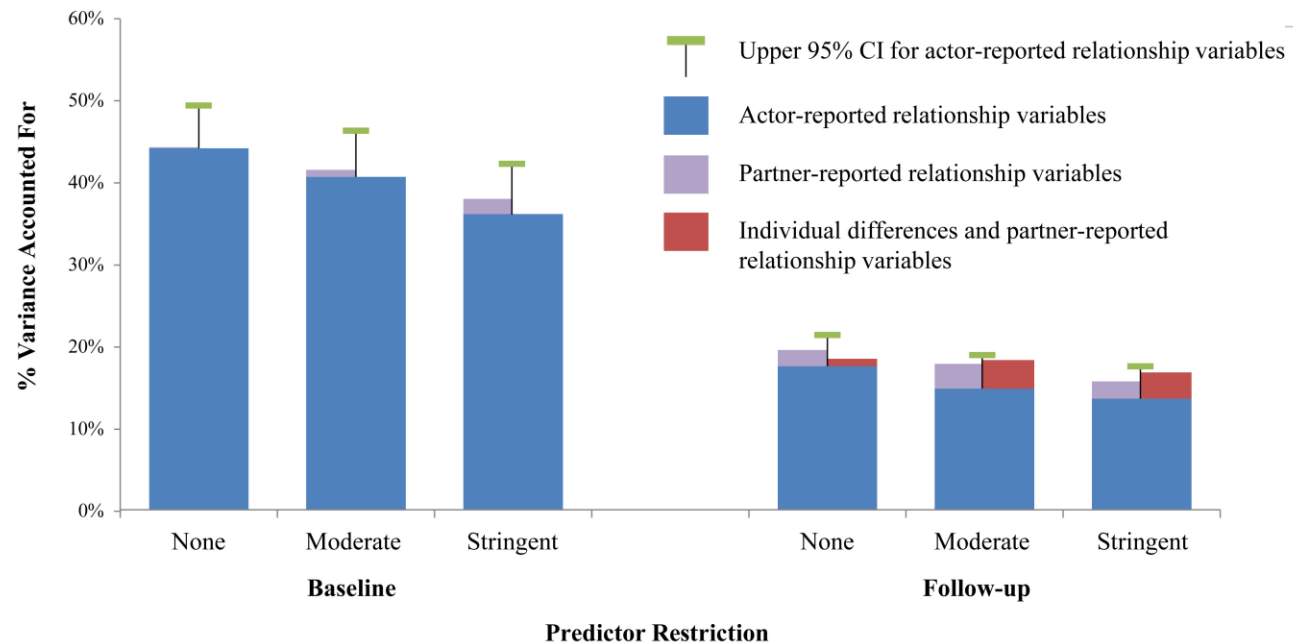


Machine learning uncovers the most robust self-report predictors of relationship quality across 43 longitudinal couples studies

Samantha Joel  , Paul W. Eastwick, Colleen J. Allison,  , and Scott Wolf [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Edited by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved June 8, 2020 (received for review September 30, 2019)

July 27, 2020 | 117 (32) 19061-19071 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1917036117>



Universality and Diversity in Human Song

- Data:
 - A corpus of ethnographic text on musical behavior
 - A discography of audio recordings of the music itself
- Datasets annotated by humans and automated algorithms (matching algorithm, Markov chain Monte Carlo, Bayesian principal component analysis)
- Computational social science applied to rich humanistic data reveals universal features and patterns of variability.

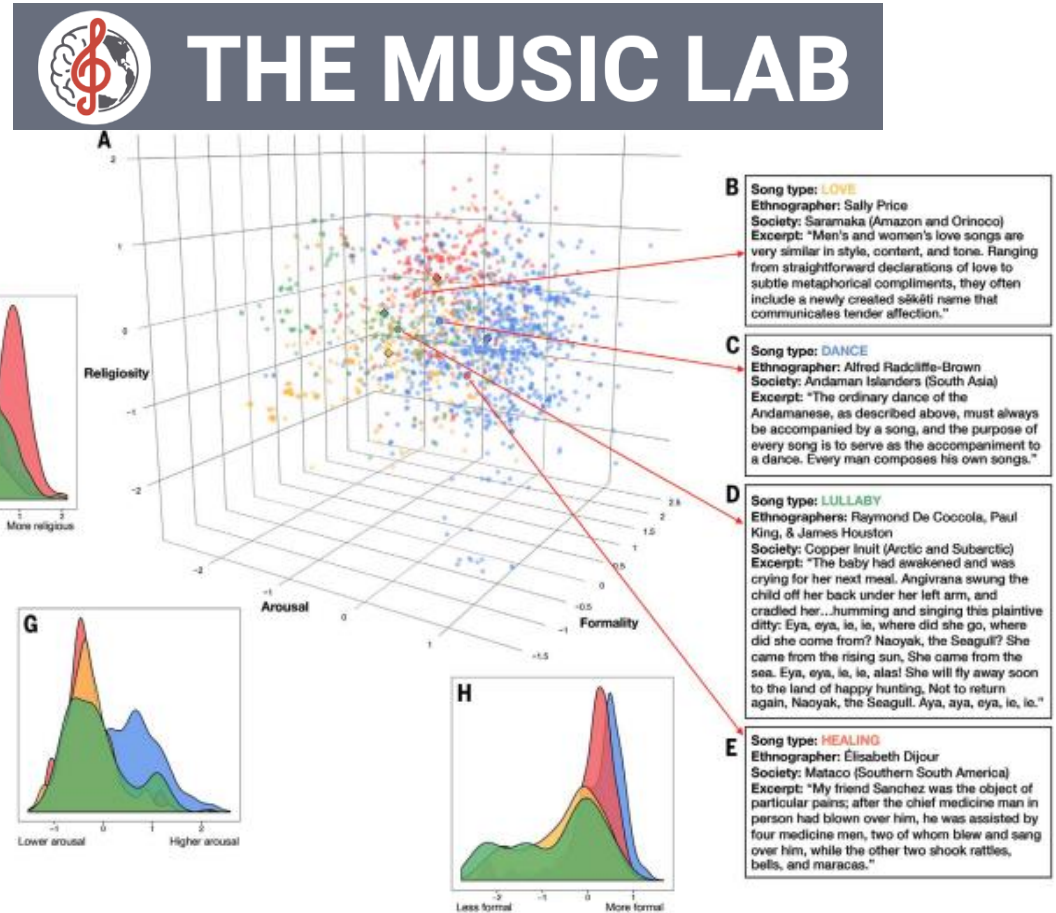


Fig. 2. Patterns of variation in the NHS Ethnography. (A to E) Projection of a subset of the NHS Ethnography onto three principal components. Each point represents the posterior mean location of an excerpt, with points colored by which of four types (identified by a broad search for matching keywords and annotations) it falls into: dance (blue), lullaby (green), healing (red), or love (yellow). The geometric centroids of each song type are represented by the

diamonds. Excerpts that do not match any single search are not plotted but can be viewed in the interactive version of this figure at <http://themusiclab.org/rhspLOTS>, along with all text and metadata. Selected examples of each song type are presented here [highlighted circles and (B) to (E)]. (F to H) Density plots show the differences between song types on each dimension. Criteria for classifying song types from the raw text and annotations are shown in table S17.

Mehr et al.

https://mehr.nz/pdf/2019_MehrEtAl_Science.pdf



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merce.crosas@bsc.es