Extending the Demography of Sexuality with Digital Trace Data

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The problem

We lack estimates of sexuality at the level of granularity we might want

The problem

Because of stigma and selectivity, we can only measure **disclosure**, not underlying **prevalence**

The problem

ACS: same-sex couples, not sexual orientation

GSS & NSFG: too small for subnational estimates

Gallup: limited data, low response rate

England, Mishel, and Caudillo 2016 Hatzenbuehler, Flores, and Gates 2017 Schnabel 2018

Digital trace data: a solution?

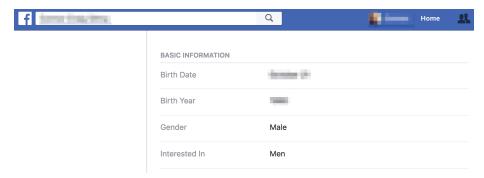
Digital trace data

Facebook

- large N—210 million in US
- detailed data about users



Digital trace data



Facebook ads



Facebook users see targeted ads, like this one

Facebook ads

INCLUDE people who match at least ONE of the following 📵

Demographics > Relationship > Interested In

Men

Add demographics, interests or behaviors | Suggestions | Browse

Audience Size



Your audience selection is fairly broad.

Potential Reach: 25,000 people

Facebook ads

Researchers have studied health, migration, and gender

We extend the method to sexuality

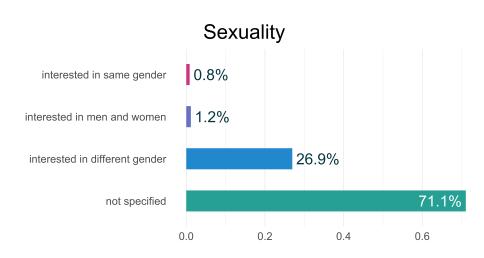
Araujo et al 2017 Zagheni, Weber, and Gummadi 2017 Fatehkia, Kashyap, and Weber 2018

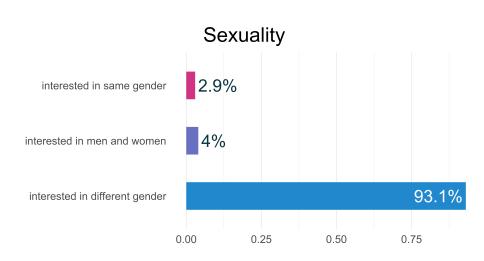
Interested in:

- men
- women
- men and women
- not specified

cross-tabbed by gender, age, location, relationship status

(collected Sept 2017)

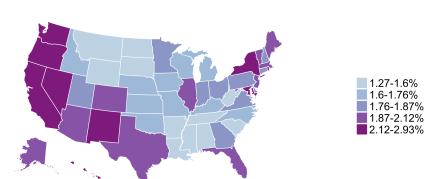




4.2 million Facebook users disclose as LGB

compared with **10 million** LGBT Americans, estimated by Gallup 2016

Disclosed prevalence of LGB Facebook users

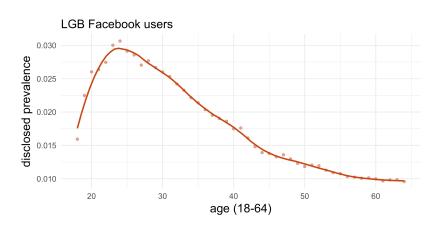


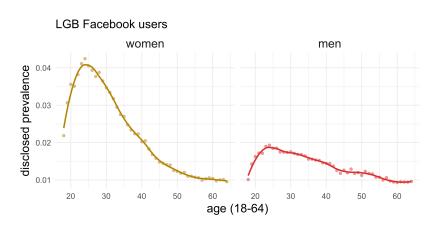
For what groups might

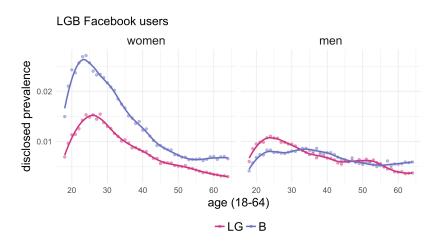
disclosure

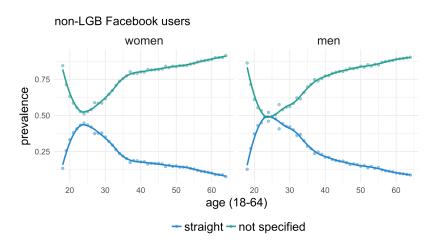
be a good measure of

prevalence?









Conclusions

Particularly for younger ages,
Facebook disclosure is a good proxy for
prevalence

Points to differences in prevalence by gender and sexual identity

Conclusions

Aggregate Facebook estimates, with their scale and granularity, are a good complement to existing data sources about sexuality

Thank you!

- - **y** @ccgilroy
 - **O** ccgilroy

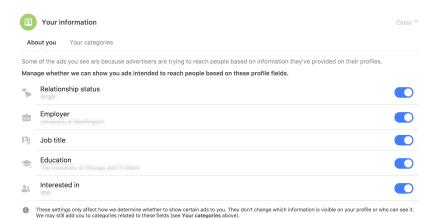




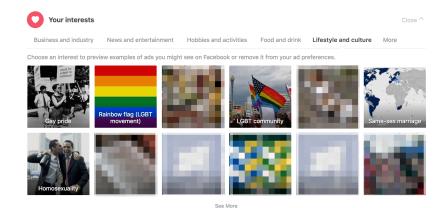
Partial support for this research came from a National Institutes of Health Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K) training grant, 3 T32 HD 7543-15 S1, to the Center for Studies in Demography & Ecology at the University of Washington.

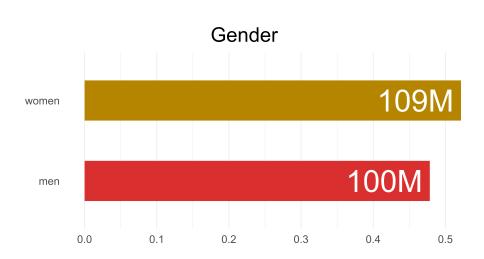
Appendix

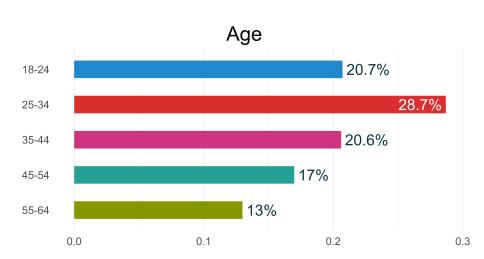
Privacy and targeting: information settings



Privacy and targeting: inferred interests

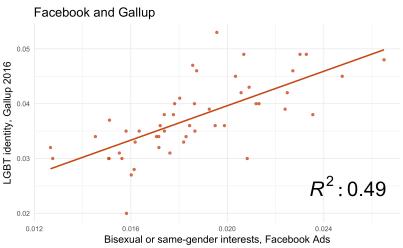






How does Facebook compare to **Gallup** 2016?

(at state-level geography)

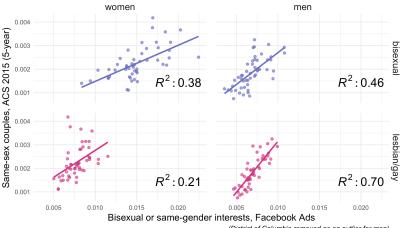


(District of Columbia removed as an outlier)

How does Facebook compare to the **American Community Survey**?

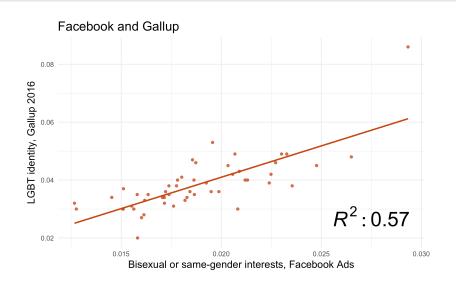
(at state-level geography)





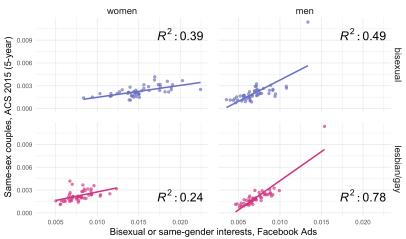
(District of Columbia removed as an outlier for men)

DC and Facebook estimates: Gallup

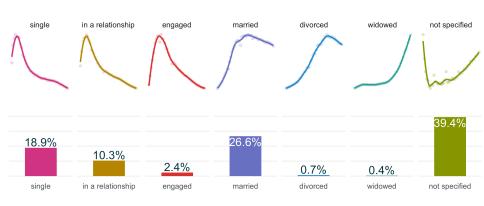


DC and Facebook estimates: ACS





Relationship statuses



(all other categories: 1.4%)

Relationship statuses

Sexuality by relationship status

