Human digital traces mobility, sewage and social media

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Looking for traces

Information about human behavior is useful in many research field, but:

Privacy concerns

High costs

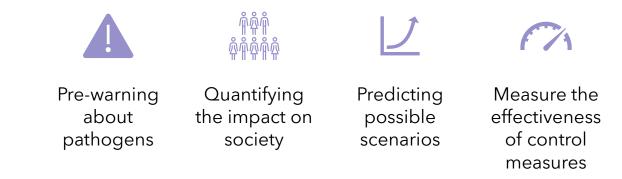
The *digital era* offers new ways to get a statistical glimpse on human-related data -> **it's not psicology**

Trace: a measurable quantity which describes the subject behaviour (without necessarily the intent of the subject)



Disclaimer: a health perspective

Focus on epidemiological surveillance:



How to? Systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data

e.g. genomics, animal mobility flows, opinions on online social networks...

DIGITAL TRACES Characteristics of online social network data



Real-time view on society



Different types of data together: text, location, timestamp, images



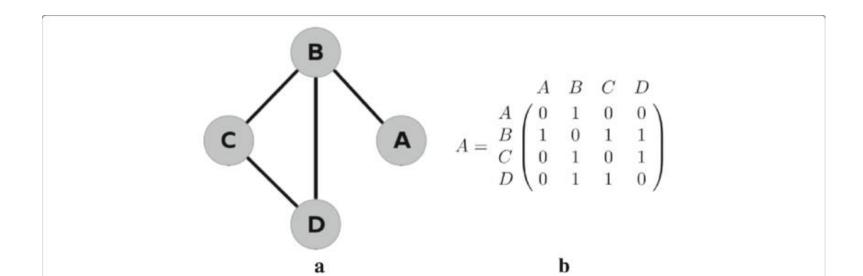
Straightforward network structure with different types of interactions

Networks in a nutshell

Graph G(V,L): finite set V of *n* elements (nodes, vertexes) and set of *k* couples of nodes (links, edges)

A network/graph can be defined through its *adjacency matrix* -> compute centrality measures

e.g. connectivity degree k_i : row/column sum (number of neighbours of a node)

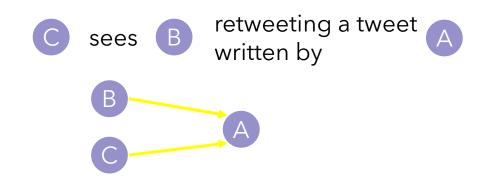


Retweet network (X platform)

 $A \rightarrow B$ if user A **retweets** user B.

Weight: number of retweets. Interpretation: agreement.

The edge is always between the retweeting user and the writing user: the intermediate retweet structure is <u>hidden</u>. One tweet form a star-like graph, so the final network is an aggregation of star-like modules. <u>Densely connected modules can be thought of people sharing the same ideas</u>.







Centrality measures

Network analysis



Community structure



Linking network structure to other attributes: text, geolocalization

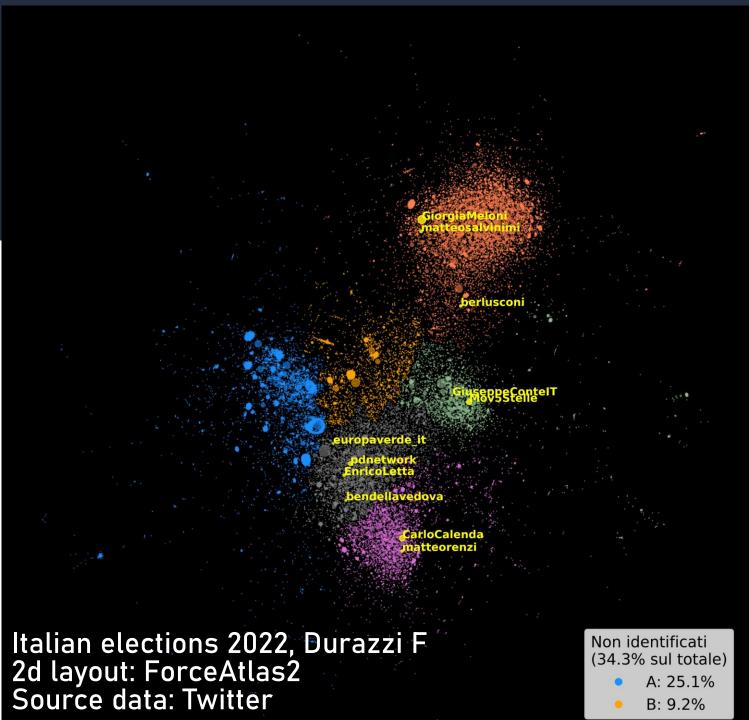
Community detection

Objective: find groups of users maximizing the intra-community modularity Q

$$Q_{ij} = A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m}$$

In plain words, maximize the number of edges inside the community w.r.t. those expected by chance

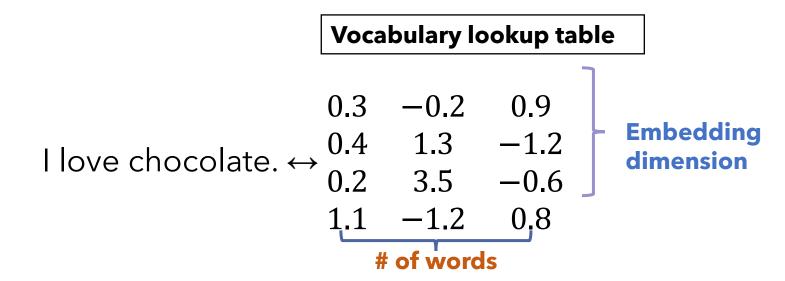
See more details on my Linkedin



Not just networks: text embeddings

Mapping text into vector spaces allows Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence applications:

- Clustering
- Classification
- Regression
- Vector operations (eg sum/difference, average)



Not just networks: text embeddings

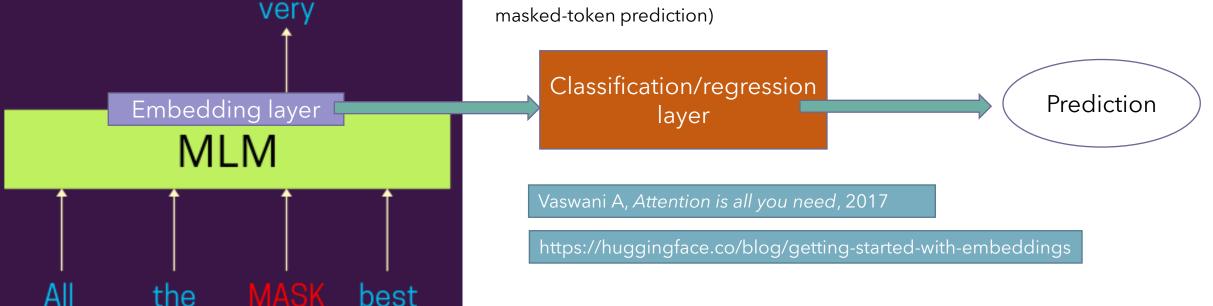
Language Modeling (LM) is a very popular way to embed text using neural networks (specifically attention-based transformers)

1) Pre-training as Language Model: model predicting missing/masked words in a sentence (self-supervised on large corpora, e.g. www, Wikipedia, Twitter) -> to predict the masked word, all the sentence is encoded in its embedding layer

2) Task-specific **fine-tuning**: final classification/regression layer for the final task (supervised regression/classification on labelled data)

With Step1, the models "learns the language" in general and with Step2, it learns how to deal with specific tasks

You can extract sentence-embeddings as the second-last layer (the one before masked-token prediction)



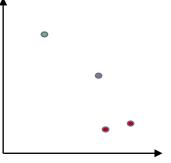
ProVax and AntiVax classification through network and text fetaures

- Embedding of Tweets text into a N-dimensional

| Text | Label | User ID |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Odio i vaccini | AntiVax | 1 |
| Non vaccinatevi mai | AntiVax | 1 |
| Oggi partono le vaccinazioni. | Neutral | 2 |
| Vaccino fatto | ProVax | 2 |

Gori D, Mis-tweeting communication: a Vaccine Hesitancy analysis among twitter users in Italy, Acta Biomedica, 2021

Text embeddings



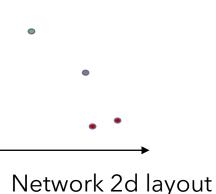
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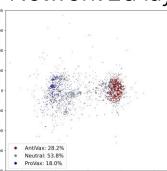
Embedding of Tweets
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 space (BERT transformer)

Represent **users as community-based vectors** (participation ratio)

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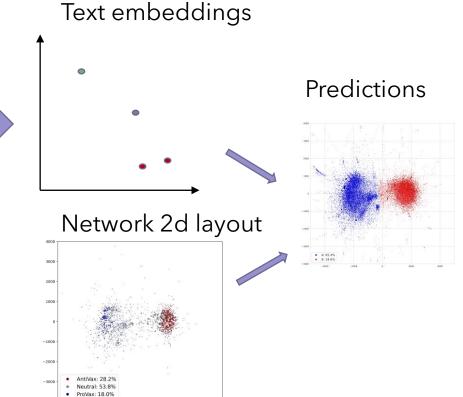
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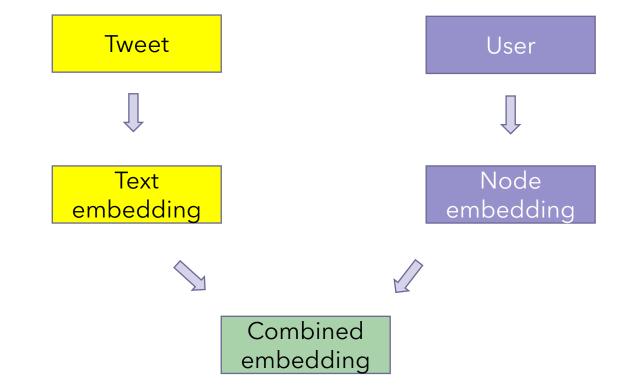
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ProVax and AntiVax classification through network and text fetaures

- Embedding of Tweets text into a N-dimensional space (BERT transformer)
- Represent users as community-based vectors (participation ratio)
- Merge text and network features to classify users (Deep learning or simpler)
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Scientific literature automated search and analysis

We collected the whole Pubmed archive

Choose topics of interest: e.g. COVID-19

Citation network

Topic modelling: transform abstracts into vectors and clusterize them to extract the different topics

Natural Language Processing and Regular Expressions to extract information: values, keywords, results

Scientific literature automated search and analysis

Early detection of relevant papers

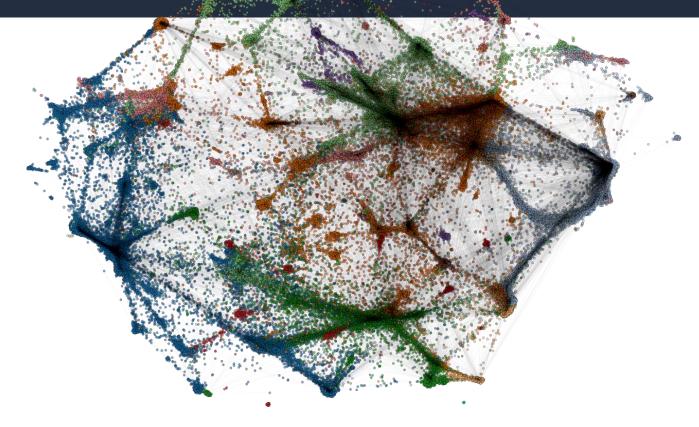
Automated approach to:

- Measure citation growth speed
- Build autor-level features
- Explore the relationship between groundbreaking papers and network structure: "hub" authors & papers

Success is driven by connections? <u>https://bigthink.com/the-well/the-science-of-success/</u>

Citations are indicators of good quality?

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-023-04735-0



Environmental traces

Epidemiological monitoring at urban level

Clinical and mobility data integrated to wastewater sequencing

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Epidemic entanglement

Difficult to disentangle single contributions of epidemic drivers *Example*: at now, the number of COVID-19-infected individuals is way lower than during the pandemic peaks of 2020-2021. This is due to:

- a) lower transmissibility of the virus?
- b) increased vaccination coverage?
- c) mutated social habits? (distancing, facial masks)
- d) different climatic conditions?
- e) less testing

3-year monitoring of COVID-19 in Bologna metropolitan area



Epidemiological mathematical model adjusted on clinical data



RNA sequencing on urban sewage



Emergence of SARS-CoV-2 lineages over time through genomic data



Road traffic time series



Vaccination coverage of the population



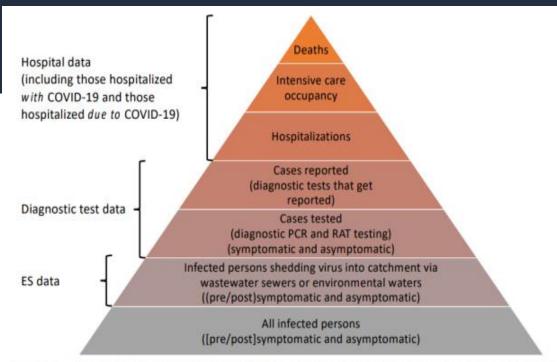


Figure 1. Illustration of the role of SARS-COV-2 environmental surveillance as a source of data on COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2 in communities via a defined wastewater catchment⁵.

 Martin, J.; Klapsa, D.; Wilton, T.; Zambon, M.; Bentley, E.; Bujaki, E.; Fritzsche, M.; Mate, R.; Majumdar, M. Tracking SARS-CoV-2 in Sewage: Evidence of Changes in Virus Variant Predominance during COVID-19 Pandemic. Viruses 2020, 12, 1144. doi:

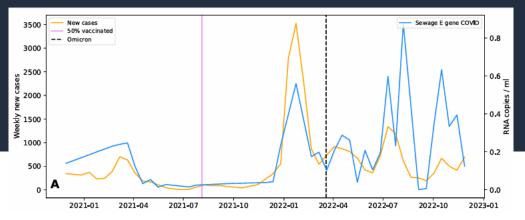
10.3390/v12101144

- Izquierdo-Lara R, Elsinga G, Heijnen L, Munnink BBO, Schapendonk CME, Nieuwenhuijse D, Kon M, Lu L, Aarestrup FM, Lycett S, Medema G, Koopmans MPG, de Graaf M. Monitoring SARS-CoV-2 Circulation and Diversity through Community Wastewater Sequencing, the Netherlands and Belgium. Emerg Infect Dis. 2021 May;27(5):1405-1415. doi: 10.3201/eid2705.204410.
- Nattino G, Castiglioni S, Cereda D, et al.
 Association Between SARS-CoV-2 Viral Load in Wastewater and Reported Cases, Hospitalizations, and Vaccinations in Milan, March 2020 to November 2021. JAMA. 2022;327(19):1922-1924. doi:10.1001/jama.2022.4908

⁵ World Health Organisation (WHO) Environmental surveillance for SARS-COV-2 to complement public health surveillance, 14 April 2022. WHO-HEP-ECH-WSH-2022.1-eng.pdf. Environmental surveillance for SARS-COV-2 to complement public health surveillance – Interim Guidance (who.int)

Methods

- Sampling twice per month (November 2020 November 2022)
- RNA extraction and real-time PCR on SARS-CoV-2 E-gene
- Viral load estimation from serial dilutions



Results

- Correlation between sewage viral load and number of cases: positive test ratio (r=0.73)
- Hospitalizations decline but viral load increase

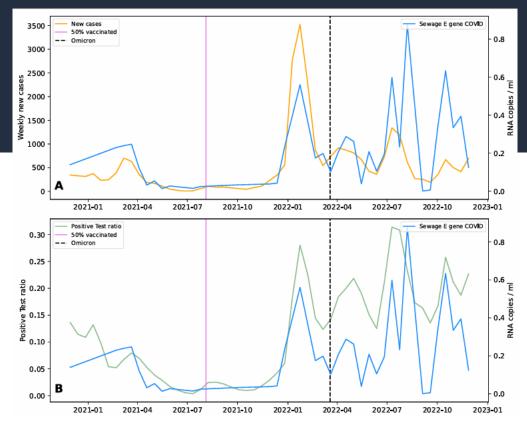


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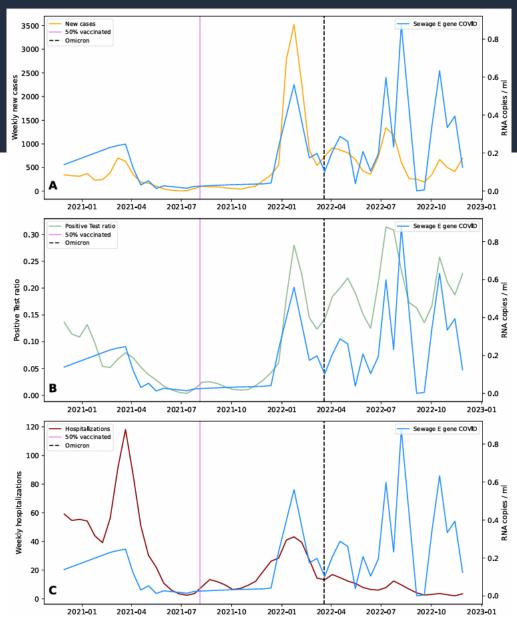


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Sociability: amount of social activity,

estimated from the number of infections

through an epidemiological model

Mobility: measured from road traffic in

Bologna

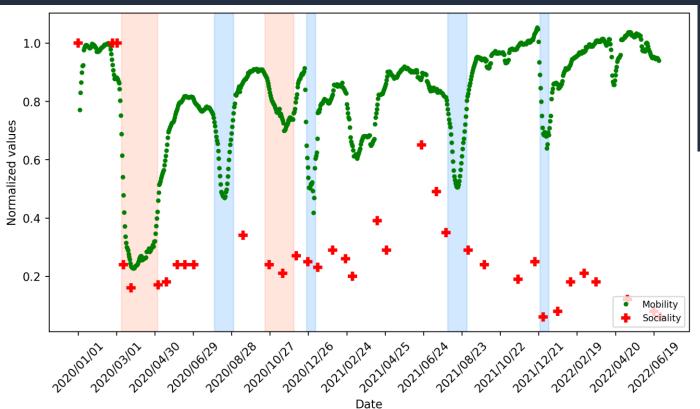


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- Red areas: lockdowns and curfews
- Blue areas: holidays



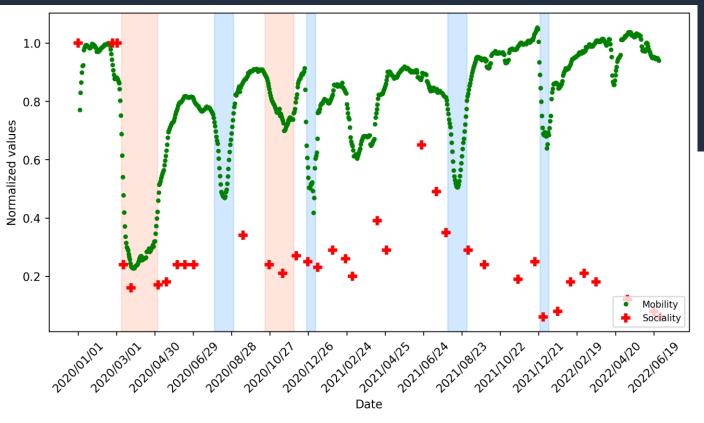


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Bologna

- Red areas: lockdowns and curfews
- Blue areas: holidays
- **Mobility** is critically impacted at the first lockdown (February 2020)
- **Mobility** slowly recovers to prepandemic values, with down-ward peaks at holidays and closures



 Sociability impacted at the first lockdown (same as mobility), but remains generally low -> contacts are now protected and viruses are weaker

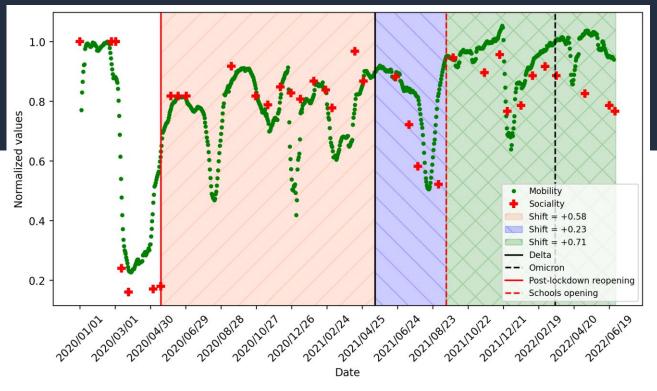
3 breakpoints: shift to re-

normalize mobility and sociability

(on the first value)

| [| Day | Event | |
|---|------------|---|------|
| | 18/05/2020 | Activities reopening (bar, restaurants) | 0.58 |
| | 17/05/2021 | Delta variant in Emilia Romagna | 0.23 |
| | 15/09/2021 | Schools reopening | 0.71 |

- High correlation (r=0.76)
- Mobility can be used as a proxy to parametrize sociability in the model for short periods (3 months at least)



- Shifts ~ gap between protected and unprotected contacts
- Small shift at outbreak (still not much protection) and summer
 2021
- Larger shifts during periods of increased sensitivity to control measures (distancing, facial masks)

Conclusions

We live in an era where many traces are available:

to big tech corporates: surveillance capitalism



to «investigative» scientists: reveal unexpected associations and hidden correlations



For a physicist, new areas emerge in which laws can be proposed and their validity verified through measurements and experiments

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Happy hunting for traces!