

UCSB Library: Interdisciplinary Research Collaboratory

Services for Social Scientists

Stephanie Tulley, Interim Director
stulley@ucsb.edu

What's the Collaboratory?

- Library's most recent expansion of data services
- New Library space for services supporting the data-centric needs of UCSB researchers
- Social Sciences Data Lab is being wholly incorporated into this new space
- Additional services will be rolling out, including data management and data curation support

Collaboratory Computing

- 10 workstation-class computers
 - Stata/SE, SAS, SPSS, NVivo, EViews, R, ArcGIS, Stat/Transfer, MATLAB
- 3 high-res 85” monitors
 - Workstations hardwired into the monitors, with software above
 - Wirelessly connect with your device
 - Use for visualizing your data, teleconferencing, etc.

Collaboratory Services

- Collaboratory staff help UCSB faculty, students, and employees:
 - Access purchased, licensed, and archival data sets
 - Find and evaluate open access data sources
 - Use software and other research tools
 - Engage in cross-disciplinary collaboration

Collaboratory Data Acquisition

- Not all data is freely available
- We can acquire and make available data for your research needs via:
 - Subscription to new data sources
 - Purchase of data sets
- Purchase criteria available on website under “Social Sciences Data Collection Development policy”
- Contact me at stulley@ucsb.edu for data acquisition

New Resources: **Crimson Hexagon**

- Computer coding software for analyzing social media data
- Software analyzes textual content by identifying statistical patterns in words
 - Uses an algorithm created by Harvard professor Gary King



Content: **Crimson Hexagon**

- CH's social media data library consists of hundreds of billions of posts from content providers including:
 - Twitter
 - Facebook
 - Google+
 - Tumblr
 - Blogs, forums, YouTube, and more



Monitors: **Crimson Hexagon**

- Data is selected through the creation of queries, referred to as “monitors” in CH
- 3 types of monitors (least to most sophisticated):
 - Social
 - Buzz
 - Opinion



Parameters: **Crimson Hexagon**

- Buzz/Opinion Monitor query parameters:
 - Date range
 - Keywords (including hashtags & handles)
 - Gender
 - Language
 - Location
 - Content source
 - Author interest



Results: **Crimson Hexagon**

- View results on the monitor page, using CH visualization tools
- Download data for running own analysis/creating visualizations
 - Up to 50,000 tweets available for export, per user, per day
 - Can result in massive data set over time (previous UCSB researcher amassed 1TB of Twitter data using this method)



Research: Crimson Hexagon

Anti-Americanism and Anti-Interventionism in Arabic Twitter Discourses

Amaney A. Jamal, Robert O. Keohane, David Romney, and Dustin Tingley

Systematic investigation of attitudes expressed in Arabic on Twitter towards the United States and Iran during 2012–13 shows how the analysis of social media can illuminate the politics of contemporary political discourses and generates an informative analysis of anti-Americanism in the Middle East. We not only analyze overall attitudes, but using a novel events-based analytical strategy, we examine reactions to specific events, including the removal of Mohamed Morsi in Egypt, the *Innocence of Muslims* video, and reactions to possible U.S. intervention in Syria. We also examine the Boston Marathon bombings of April 2013, in which the United States suffered damage from human beings, and Hurricane Sandy, in which it suffered damage from nature. Our findings reinforce evidence from polling that anti-Americanism is pervasive and intense, but they also suggest that this animus is directed less toward American society than toward the impingement of the United States on other countries. Arabic Twitter discourses about Iran are at least as negative as discourses about the United States, and less ambivalent. Anti-Americanism may be a specific manifestation of a more general phenomenon: resentment toward powerful countries perceived as interfering in national and regional affairs.

One aspect of globalism—a state of the world involving networks of interdependence at multi-continental distances—is what could be called “social globalism,” entailing long-distance transnational transmission of ideas, information, and images.¹ Social globalism implies discord, since it brings groups with different interests and values into contact with one another.² Contemporary social media enable individuals who identify with different groups to express their views

in public in relatively safe ways. The result is a discordant set of discourses—contentious and not always deeply reflective, but revealing about values, perspectives, and emotions of large numbers of people who have politically relevant views and are ready to express them. We use the plural, “discourses,” because it is not clear that participants in social media are occupying a common public sphere, speaking to one another. There may be distinct discourses, with distinct populations, speaking to

A permanent link to supplementary materials provided by the authors precedes the references section.

Amaney A. Jamal is the Edward S. Sanford Professor of Politics at Princeton University (ajamal@princeton.edu). She specializes on the politics of development and democratization in the Middle East. Robert O. Keohane is Professor of International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University (rkeohane@princeton.edu). He is the author of *After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy* (1984) and *Power and Governance in a Partially Globalized World* (2002). He has served as president of the International Studies Association and the American Political Science Association. David Romney is a doctoral candidate at Harvard University whose primary research interests are the psychology of intergroup relations, ethnic and religious conflict, and the Middle East. His research interests include experimental political science, social media and the internet, and Southeast Asia (dromney@fas.harvard.edu). Dustin Tingley is the Paul Sack Associate Professor of Political Economy in the Government Department at Harvard University. His research interests include international relations, international political economy, experimental approaches to political science, and statistical methodology (dtingley@gov.harvard.edu). The authors wish to thank, for written comments, the editor, five anonymous reviewers, and multiple colleagues: Carla Beth Abdo, Giacomo Chiozza, Henry Farrell, Peter Katzenstein, Gary King, Marc Lynch, Helen Milner, Rich Nielen, and Brandon Stewart. We also thank seminar participants at Harvard University, Princeton University, and NYU. Access to *Crimson Hexagon* via the Social Research Grant Program is acknowledged. Harvard University and Princeton University provided support for this research.

doi:10.1017/S1537592714003132

© American Political Science Association 2015

March 2015 | Vol. 13/No. 1 55



Deep Fried Man
@DeepFriedMan

Follow

"I stamp my bars with a papal seal.
Jesus walks but I ride in my Popemobile" #PopeBars

6:33 AM - 30 Nov 2015

411 280



Thank you!

Stephanie Tulley

UCSB Library

Interim Director, Interdisciplinary Research Collaboratory

stulley@ucsb.edu

<http://www.library.ucsb.edu/collaboratory>