

# Social Media as a Tool for Consumer Protection Monitoring

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# Outline

1. Why use social media data?
2. Context
3. Overview of the approach (methods)
4. Findings and examples from our project
5. Going forward



# What can social media data provide?

- Monitoring of social media offers opportunity to collect **observational data** about consumers' opinions, attitudes and behaviors.
- Insights gathered from the **analysis of social media data** can
  - Help monitoring in real-time of issues/events
  - Be incorporated in policy interventions, A/B testing...
  - Be used in predictive modeling



# Context

- We worked with Citibeats to conduct the social monitoring project
- Data collection driven by study goal:
  - Understand types of problems faced by **digital finance consumers**
- Social media data collected in **Nigeria, Kenya** and **Uganda**
  - Data in multiple languages
- Data comes from Twitter, Facebook Public Pages, and Google Play Store
- Longitudinal study: from **July 1, 2019** to **July 1, 2020**
  - We cover roughly 6 months pre and post COVID-19



# Approach/Methods

Step 1

- Collecting social media data at scale

Step 2

- Defining categories/topics of interest

Step 3

- Using word frequencies and probabilities to locate topics in data

Step 4

- Deeper analysis by incorporating user information



# Approach/Methods

Collecting social media data at scale

- For this project, we collected **4.5 million social media messages** from
  - Commercial Banks
    - (e.g. Equity, Polaris Bank, Stanbic Bank...)
  - Telecommunication Companies offering mobile money services
    - (e.g. Telekom T-kash, Airtel Money, UTL...)
  - Fintech start-ups offering lending/payment
    - (e.g. Okolea, Sokoloan, Tala)
  - Microfinance institutions
    - (e.g. Uwezo Kash, Fortis Mobile Money, Tugende)



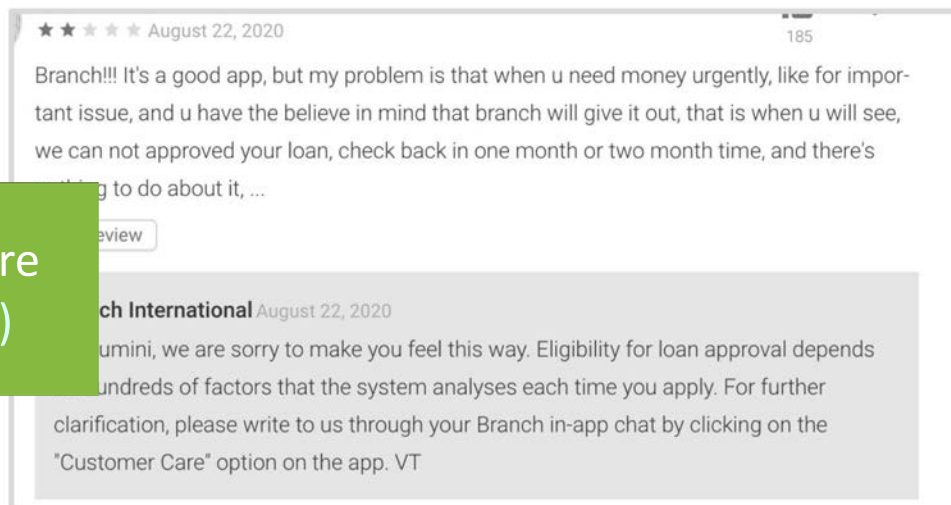
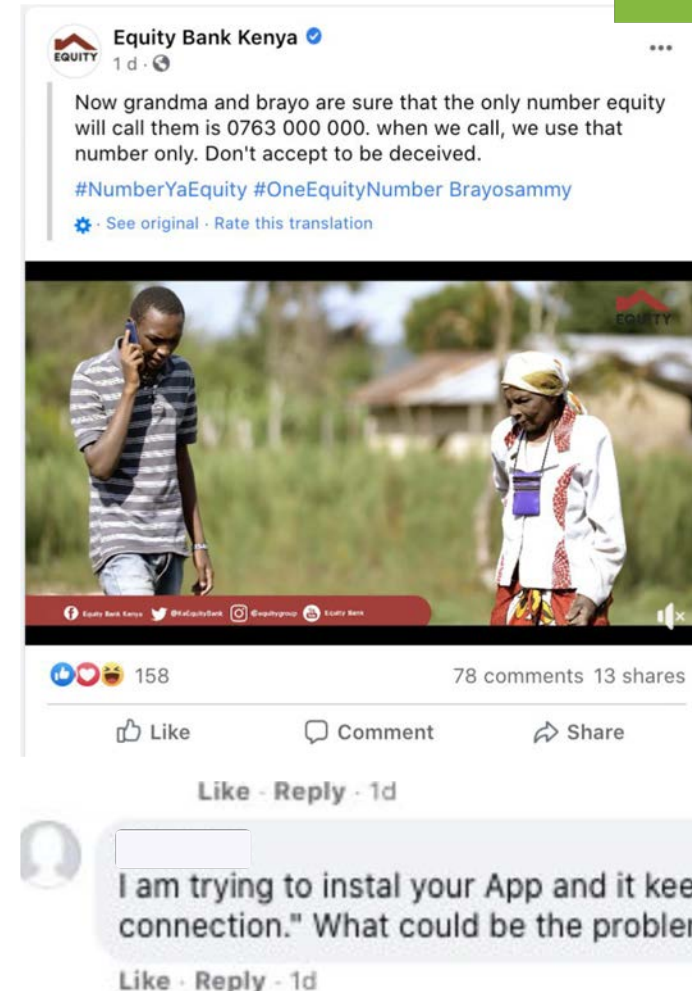
# Approach/Methods

## Collecting social media data at scale

Facebook  
830,939 (42 %)

Twitter  
1,651,659 (85 %)

Google Play Store  
294,950 (40 %)



# Approach/Methods

Defining categories/topics of interest

- We combine **top-down** and **bottom-up** approaches to identifying salient categories in the data
- Through interviews and expert advice, **seven areas of interest** were identified before the analysis:
  - Operational failures, consumer care, fees & charges, fraud, data privacy, lending, advertising
- Using text analysis tools (cluster analysis), and human input (individual analysis of sample messages), sub-topics were identified





# Approach/Methods

Using word frequencies and probabilities to identify categories/topics

- During the analysis, Citibeats used (semi-supervised) **machine-learning** to go from unstructured text data to structured numerical data

Initial seeds for category of  
**Fees & Charges** in Kenya:

- fees
- charges
- overcharged
- refund
- deduction

## Step 1

User defined dictionary of keywords

17:28 - Jan 08, 2020

@ [redacted] Please return my funds to my account. Yesterday i had a balance today it negative. Please what happened. Please refund my money.

## Step 2

Computing topic probabilities from keywords & context

18:59 - Jul 30, 2020

@ [redacted] Having Nyeri1 return my money should be as simple as it was for them to craft the false statement.

14:30 - Jul 30, 2020

@ [redacted] @ [redacted] This bank if you don't follow up hiyo pesa itaogelea

## Step 3

Newly learned words help determine topics for items with no keywords



# Approach/Methods

Deeper analysis by incorporating user information from metadata



```
"place":
{
  "attributes": {},
  "bounding_box":
  {
    "coordinates":
    [
      [
        [-77.119759, 38.791645],
        [-76.909393, 38.791645],
        [-76.909393, 38.995548],
        [-77.119759, 38.995548]
      ],
      "type": "Polygon"
    ],
    "country": "United States",
    "country_code": "US",
    "full_name": "Washington, DC",
    "id": "01fbe706f872cb32",
    "name": "Washington",
    "place_type": "city",
    "url": "http://api.twitter.com/1/geo/id/0172cb32.json"
  }
}
```

Location

User device

Gender

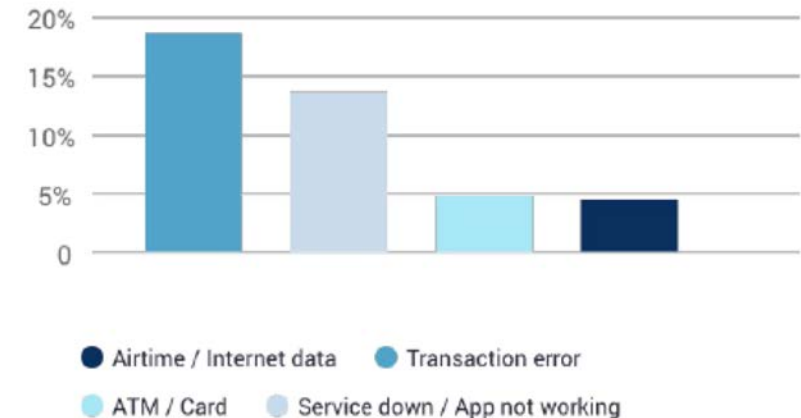


# Preliminary Results

These results are subject to change.

1. Twitter and Facebook are mainly used to report **consumer protection issues, particularly customer care**
2. Google Play Store reviews focus on **app performance (positive reviews) and operational failures (negative)**  
**Transaction errors** are the most common operational failure reported

**Types of operational failures reported on Google Play Store**  
Proportion of comments related to different types of issues.  
Three markets aggregated



# Preliminary Results

- Financial providers' response rates **vary considerably** across Twitter, Facebook and Google Play Store
- Replies on Twitter are more **concentrated on customer care** issues; Facebook and Google Play responses are **more distributed among different issues**

Response rate proxy on Twitter, Facebook and Google Play  
Number of responses of banks / Total of tweets, by type of issue



# Preliminary Results

Results related to Covid-19

5. The use of social media channels to communicate issues and interact with financial providers **increased** across the three markets after the Covid-19 pandemic (early March 2020)
6. The distribution of issues **did not change** post-Covid-19
7. However, on Twitter, women in Nigeria have **significantly increased** their rate of complaints about fraud compared to men, while in Uganda customer care reports have also **risen** for women



# Accessing and Analyzing Social Media Data

My Datasets

My Projects

Citibeats

Categories

13/02/2020 - 31/03/2020

Datasets & Data sources

search by term or expression (eg: term1 + term2)

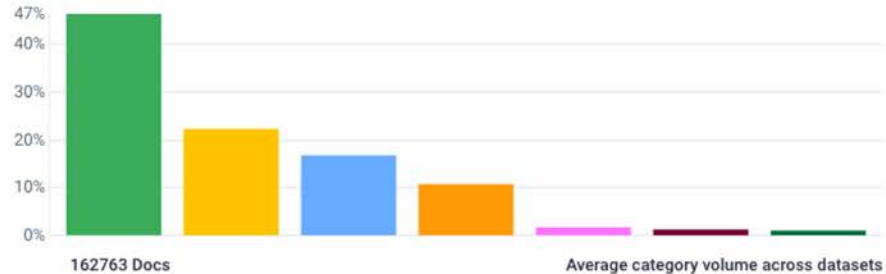
Select all

- 01 Operational Failures
- 02 Customer Care
- 03 Fees & Charges
- 04 Fraud
- 05 Data Privacy
- 06 Lending
- 07 Advertisement

## Volume across datasets

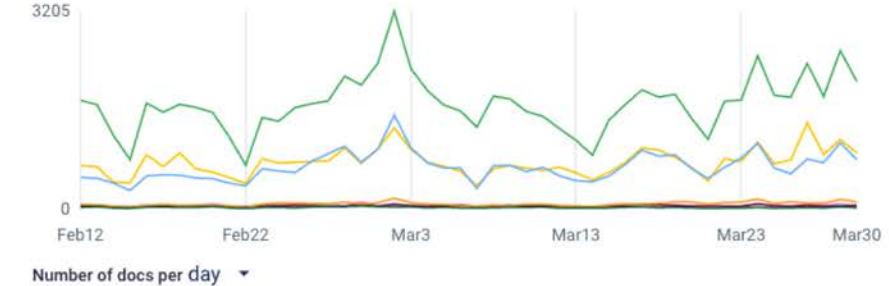
What is the priority overall? ②

VOLUME SENTIMENT



How was the evolution? ②

ABSOLUTE RELATIVE



## Datasets Overview

Click on a dataset to explore it further.

KE\_Commercial Ba... explore →



KE\_Fintech\_T explore →



KE\_Microfinance\_T explore →



KE\_Telecomms\_T explore →





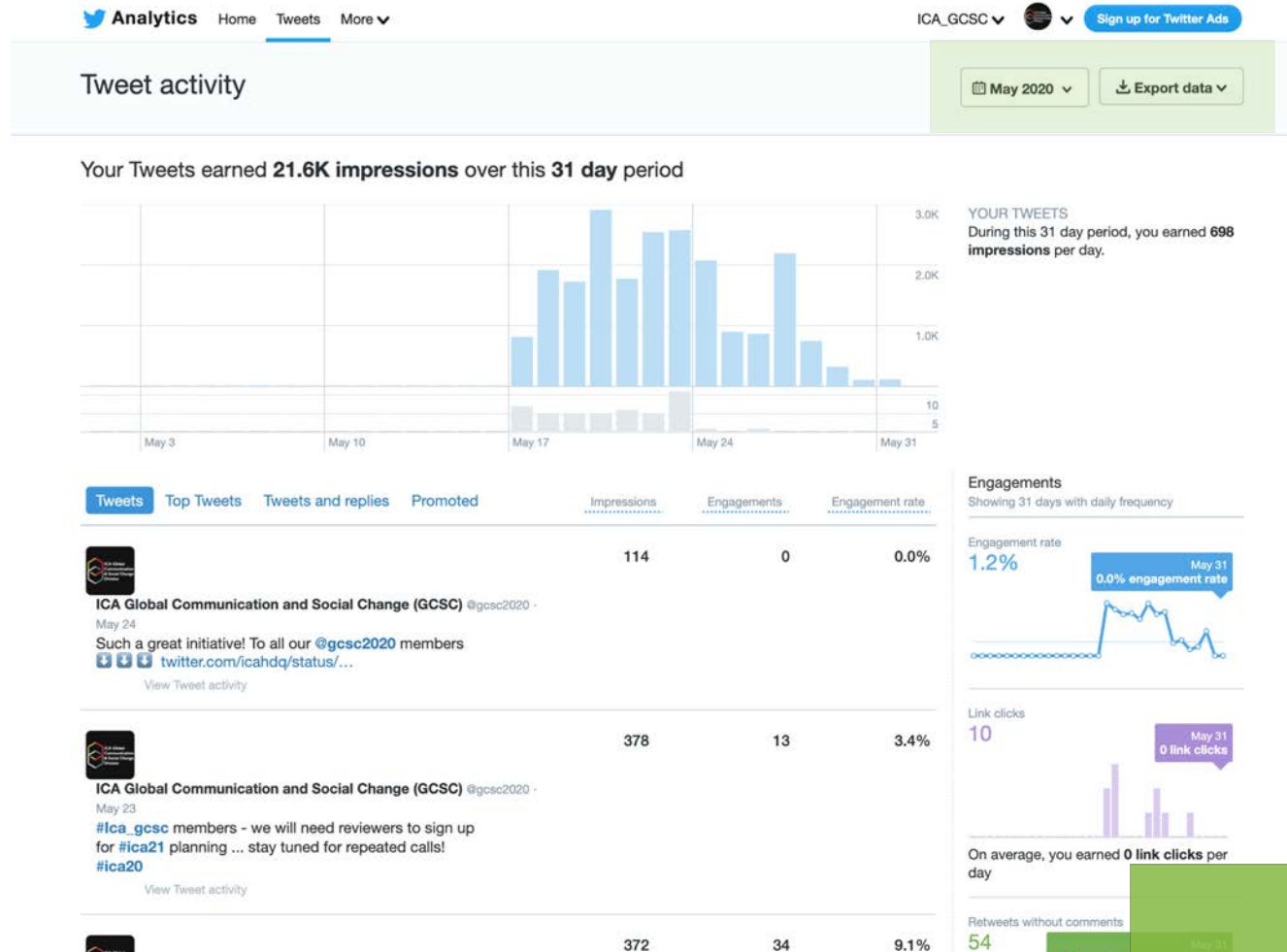
# Tools for Accessing and Analyzing Social Media Data

- SM platforms have analytics dashboards
- Lots of external tools/services available but...
  - Some are very expensive
  - All have limitations



# Tools for Accessing and Analyzing Social Media Data

## Free tools



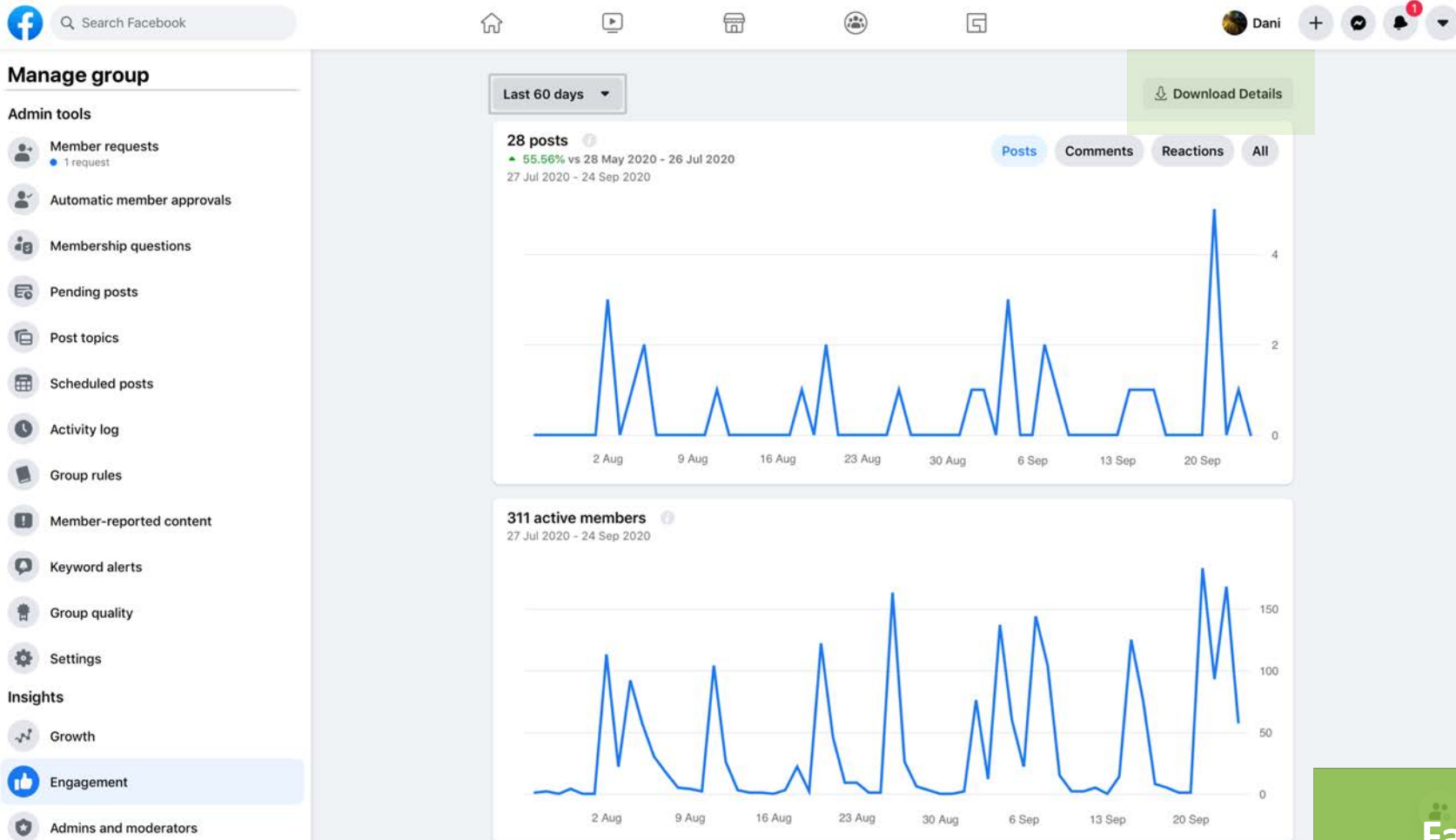
Twitter Analytics





# Tools for Accessing and Analyzing Social Media Data

Free tools



Facebook Engagement





# Takeaways

- On a large scale, social media channels offer a **rich source of consumer protection data** that can be gathered and analyzed to learn about customers
- On a smaller scale (e.g. at the individual bank, provider, regulator level), **data can be collected** and analyzed to glean relevant insights
- Data reveal patterns in both complaints and responses that can be used to **inform decision-making**



# Thank you



*Special thanks to Citibeats for their work on gathering and analyzing the data.*