Mining the social web: A series of statistical NLP case studies

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Key assumptions about social media

- a significant **sample of the population** uses them
- a significant amount of the published content is **geo-located**
- this content reflects on **collective** portions of real-life (opinions, events, phenomena)
  - usually forming a **real-time** relationship
- it is **easy** (?) to collect, store and process this content
- and everyone seems to know how to use this "**big data**"

Twitter in one slide

- 140 characters per published status (tweet)
- users can follow and can be followed
- embedded usage of topics (#rbnews, #inception_in_statistics)
- retweets (**RT**), @replies, @mentions, favourites
- real-time nature
- biased user demographics (13-15% of UK's population is now on Twitter)

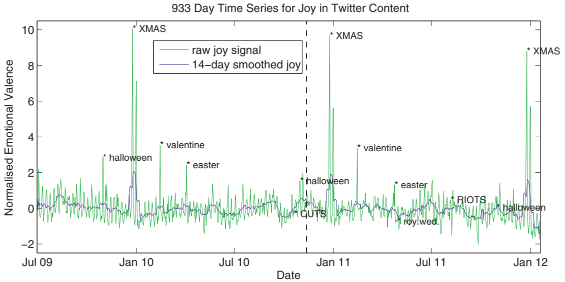
In this talk

Ways for harnessing social media information...

- to extract simplified collective **mood patterns**
  (Lansdall et al., 2012)
- to **nowcast** phenomena (an infectious disease or rainfall rates)
  (Lampos, Cristianini, 2010 & 2012)
- to model **voting intention**
  (Lampos et al., 2013)
- to understand characteristics related to **user impact**
  (Lampos et al., 2014)

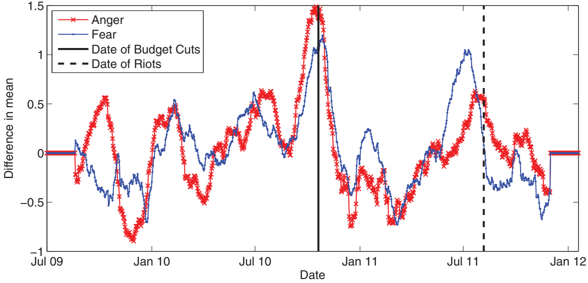
Proof of concept and a little more: extracting collective mood patterns

Time series of joy and anger based on UK tweets



joy

happy, enjoy, love, glad, joyful, elated...

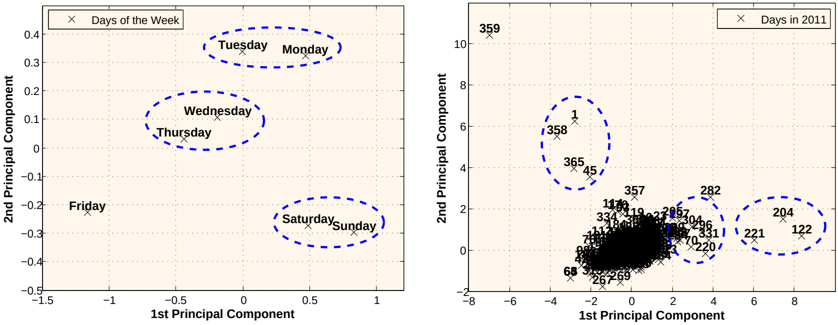


derivative of **anger & fear**

(Lansdall et al., 2012), (Strapparava, Valitutti, 2004) → WordNet Affect

Mood projections

Projections of 4-dimensional mood score signals (joy, sadness, anger and fear) on their top-2 principal components (2011 Twitter data)



New Year (**1**), Valentine's (**45**), Christmas Eve (**358**), New Year's Eve (**365**)

O.B. Laden's death (**122**), Winehouse's death & Breivik (**204**), UK riots (**221**)

(Lampos, 2012), (Strapparava, Valitutti, 2004) → WordNet Affect

Supervised learning

Primary outcomes

Regression basics — Ordinary Least Squares

• observations	$\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{X}$
• responses	$y_i \in \mathbb{R}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{y}$
• weights, bias	$w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$,	$j \in \{1, ..., m\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{w}_* = [\boldsymbol{w}; \beta]$

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{w}_*}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\boldsymbol{X}_* \boldsymbol{w}_* - \boldsymbol{y}\|_{\ell_2}^2 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{w}_* = \left(\boldsymbol{X}_*^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X}_*\right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{X}_*^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y}$$

Why not?

– $\boldsymbol{X}_*^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X}_*$ may be singular (thus difficult to invert)

– high-dimensional models difficult to interpret

– unsatisfactory prediction accuracy (estimates have large variance)

Regression basics — Ridge Regression

- observations $\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{X}$
- responses $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{y}$
- weights, bias $w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$ — $\boldsymbol{w}_* = [\boldsymbol{w}; \beta]$

Ridge Regression (RR)

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{w}_*}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \|\boldsymbol{X}_* \boldsymbol{w}_* - \boldsymbol{y}\|_{\ell_2}^2 + \boxed{\lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_2}^2} \right\}$$

\+ size constraint on the weight coefficients (**regularisation**)
$\rightarrow$ resolves problems caused by collinear variables

\+ less degrees of freedom, better predictive accuracy than OLS

− does **not** perform feature selection (nonzero coefficients)

(Hoerl, Kennard, 1970)

Regression basics — Lasso

• observations	$\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{X}$
• responses	$y_i \in \mathbb{R}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{y}$
• weights, bias	$w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$,	$j \in \{1, ..., m\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{w}_* = [\boldsymbol{w}; \beta]$

ℓ_1–norm regularisation or **lasso** (Tibshirani, 1996)

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{w}_*}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \|\boldsymbol{X}_* \boldsymbol{w}_* - \boldsymbol{y}\|_{\ell_2}^2 + \boxed{\lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_1}} \right\}$$

− no closed form solution — quadratic programming problem

+ Least Angle Regression (LAR) explores entire reg. path (Efron et al., 2004)

+ sparse $\boldsymbol{w}$, interpretability, better performance (Hastie et al., 2009)

− if $m > n$, at most n variables can be selected

− strongly corr. predictors $\rightarrow$ model-inconsistent (Zhao, Yu, 2009)

Lasso for text regression

- n-gram frequencies $\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{X}$
- target phenomenon $y_i \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{y}$
- weights, bias $w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \; j \in \{1, ..., m\}$ — $\boldsymbol{w}_* = [\boldsymbol{w}; \beta]$

$\boldsymbol{\ell_1}$–norm regularisation or **lasso**

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{w}_*}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \|\boldsymbol{X}_* \boldsymbol{w}_* - \boldsymbol{y}\|_{\ell_2}^2 + \boxed{\lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_1}} \right\}$$

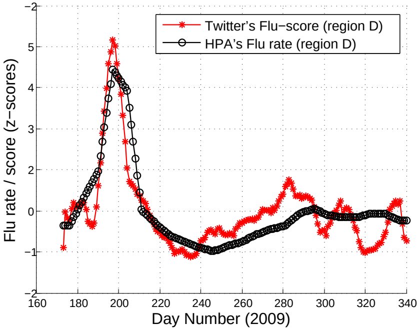
Nowcasting ILI rates from Twitter (1/2)

Assumptions

- Twitter users post about their health condition
- We can turn this information into an influenza-like-illness (ILI) rate

Is there a signal in the data?

- 41 illness related keyphrases (e.g. flu, fever, sore throat, headache)
- z-scored cumulative frequency vs z-scored official ILI rates



England & Wales (region D)
$r = .856$

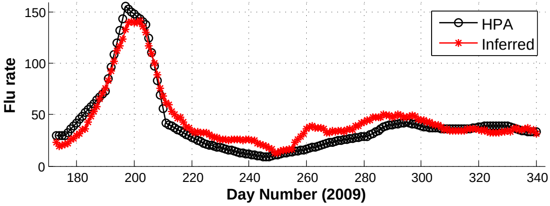
(Lampos, Cristianini, 2010)

Nowcasting ILI rates from Twitter (2/2)

- create a pool of unigram features by indexing all words in relevant web pages (Wikipedia, NHS pages)
- stop-words removed, Porter-stemming
- automatic unigram selection and weighting via lasso

Selected uni-grams

'unwel', 'temperatur', 'headach', 'appetit', 'symptom', 'diarrhoea', 'muscl', 'feel', 'flu', 'cough', 'nose', 'vomit', 'diseas', 'sore', 'throat', 'fever', 'ach', 'runni', 'sick', 'ill', ...

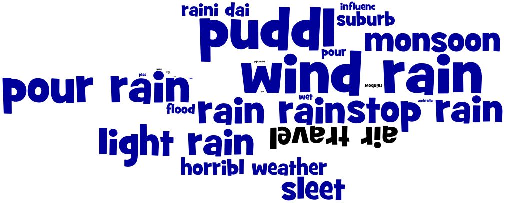


England & Wales
$r = .968$

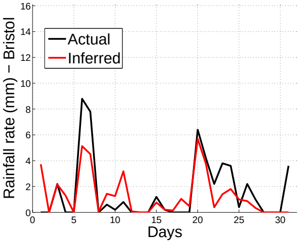
(Lampos, Cristianini, 2010)

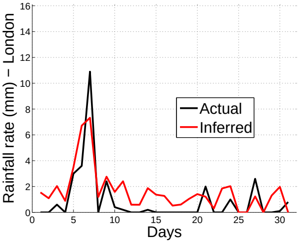
Nowcasting rainfall rates — a generalisation

- including bi-grams — hybrid combination with uni-grams
- fixing lasso's inconsistencies with bootstrap lasso (Bach, 2008)



Bristol





London

(Lampos, Cristianini, 2012)

Regression basics — Elastic Net

- observations $\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{X}$
- responses $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{y}$
- weights, bias $w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$ — $\boldsymbol{w}_* = [\boldsymbol{w}; \beta]$

linear **Elastic Net** (LEN)

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{w}_*}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \underbrace{\|\boldsymbol{X}_* \boldsymbol{w}_* - \boldsymbol{y}\|_{\ell_2}^2}_{\text{OLS}} + \underbrace{\lambda_1 \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_2}^2}_{\text{RR reg.}} + \underbrace{\lambda_2 \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_1}}_{\text{Lasso reg.}} \right\}$$

+ 'compromise' between ridge regression (handles collinear predictors) and lasso (favours sparsity)
+ entire reg. path can be explored by modifying LAR
+ if $m > n$, number of selected variables not limited to n
− may select redundant variables!

(Zhou, Hastie, 2005)

Supervised learning

Bilinear models

Bilinear text regression — The general idea (1/2)

Linear regression: $f\left(\boldsymbol{x}_i\right) = \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{w} + \beta$

- observations $\boldsymbol{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{X}$
- responses $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{y}$
- weights, bias $w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$ — $\boldsymbol{w}_* = [\boldsymbol{w}; \beta]$

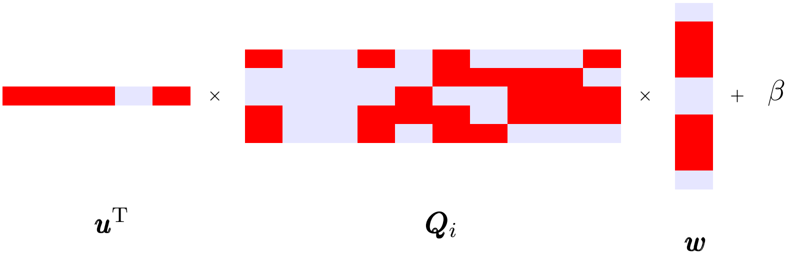
Bilinear regression: $f\left(\boldsymbol{Q}_i\right) = \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}_i\boldsymbol{w} + \beta$

- users $p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
- observations $\boldsymbol{Q}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
- responses $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{y}$
- weights, bias $u_k, w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $k \in \{1, ..., p\}$, $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$ — $\boldsymbol{u}$, $\boldsymbol{w}$, β

Bilinear text regression — The general idea (2/2)

• users	$p \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$			
• observations	$\boldsymbol{Q}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
• responses	$y_i \in \mathbb{R}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{y}$
• weights, bias	$u_k, w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$,	$k \in \{1, ..., p\}$ $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{u}$, $\boldsymbol{w}$, β

$$f\left(\boldsymbol{Q}_i\right) = \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q}_i \boldsymbol{w} + \beta$$



Bilinear text regression — Regularisation

• users	$p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$			
• observations	$\boldsymbol{Q}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
• responses	$y_i \in \mathbb{R}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{y}$
• weights, bias	$u_k, w_j, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$,	$k \in \{1, ..., p\}$ $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{u}$, $\boldsymbol{w}$, β

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{w},\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q}_i \boldsymbol{w} + \beta - y_i \right)^2 + \psi(\boldsymbol{u}, \theta_u) + \psi(\boldsymbol{w}, \theta_w) \right\}$$

$\psi(\cdot)$: **regularisation function** with a set of hyper-parameters (θ)

- if $\psi(\boldsymbol{v}, \lambda) = \lambda \|\boldsymbol{v}\|_{\ell_1}$ Bilinear Lasso
- if $\psi(\boldsymbol{v}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \lambda_1 \|\boldsymbol{v}\|_{\ell_2}^2 + \lambda_2 \|\boldsymbol{v}\|_{\ell_1}$ Bilinear Elastic Net (**BEN**)

(Lampos et al., 2013)

Bilinear Elastic Net (BEN)

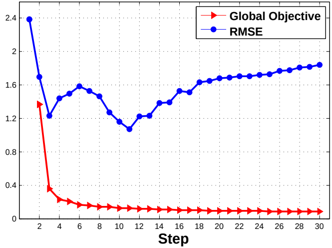
$$\underset{\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{w},\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q}_i\boldsymbol{w}+\beta-y_i\right)^2+\lambda_{u_1}\|\boldsymbol{u}\|_{\ell_2}^2+\lambda_{u_2}\|\boldsymbol{u}\|_{\ell_1}\right.$$
$$\left.+\lambda_{w_1}\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_2}^2+\lambda_{w_2}\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_{\ell_1}\right\}$$

Bi-convexity: fix $\boldsymbol{u}$, learn $\boldsymbol{w}$ and vice versa

Iterating through convex optimisation tasks: **convergence** (Al-Khayyal, Falk, 1983; Horst, Tuy, 1996)

FISTA (Beck, Teboulle, 2009) implemented in **SPAMS** (Mairal et al., 2010)

Large-scale optimisation solver, quick convergence



RMSE on held-out data vs Obj. function through iterations

Political opinion/voting intention mining — Brief recap

Primary papers:

- predict the result of an election via Twitter (Tumasjan et al., 2010)
- model socio-political sentiment polls (O'Connor et al., 2010)
- above 2 failed in 2009 US congr. elections (Gayo-Avello, 2011)
- desired properties of such models (Metaxas et al., 2011)

Features used:

- lexicon-based, e.g. using LIWC (Tausczik, Pennebaker, 2010)
- task-specific keywords (names of parties, politicians)
- tweet volume

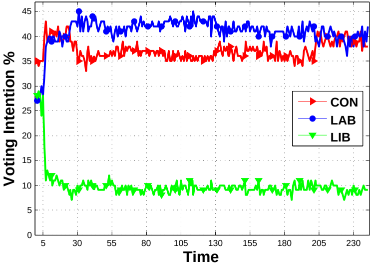
reviewed in (Gayo-Avello, 2013)

But:

– political **descriptors change** in time, differ per country
– personalised (**user**) modelling missing (present in actual polls)
– **multi-task** learning? a user who likes party A, may dislike party B

Voting intention modelling — Data (UK)

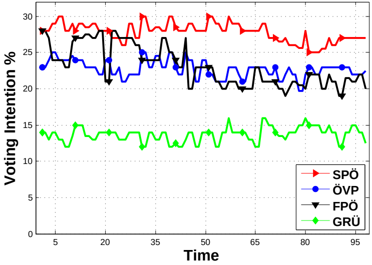
- 42K users distributed proportionally to regional population figures
- 60m tweets from 30/04/2010 to 13/02/2012
- 80,976 uni-grams (word features) → (Prețiuc-Pietro et al., 2012)
- 240 voting intention polls (YouGov)
- 3 parties: Conservatives (**CON**), Labour Party (**LAB**), Liberal Democrats (**LIB**)
- main language: English



voting intention for the UK

Voting intention modelling — Data (Austria)

- 1.1K users manually selected by Austrian political analysts (SORA)
- 800K tweets from 25/01 to 01/12/2012
- 22,917 unigrams (word features) → (Prețiuc-Pietro et al., 2012)
- 98 voting intention polls from various pollsters
- 4 parties: Social Democratic Party (**SPÖ**), People's Party (**ÖVP**), Freedom Party (**FPÖ**), Green Alternative Party (**GRÜ**)
- main language: German



voting intention for Austria

Voting intention modelling — Evaluation

- 10-fold validation
  - train a model using data based on a set of contiguous polls $\mathcal{A}$
  - test on the next $\mathcal{D} = 5$ polls
  - expand training set to $\{\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{D}\}$, test on the next $|\mathcal{D}'| = 5$ polls
- **realistic scenario**: train on past, predict future polls
- overall we test predictions on 50 polls (in each case study)

Baselines

- $\mathbf{B}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$: constant prediction based on $\mu(\boldsymbol{y})$ in the training set
- $\mathbf{B}_{\textbf{last}}$: constant prediction based on $\mathrm{last}(\boldsymbol{y})$ in the training set
- **LEN**: (linear) Elastic Net prediction (using word frequencies)

Voting intention modelling — BEN's performance (1/2)

Average RMSEs on the voting intention percentage predictions in the 10-step validation process

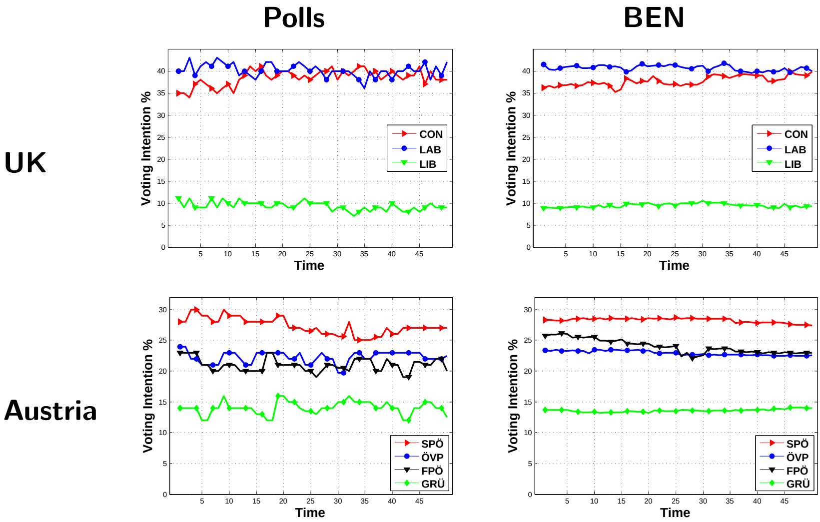
'UK' case study

	CON	LAB	LIB	μ
$\mathbf{B}_{\mu}$	2.272	1.663	**1.136**	1.69
$\mathbf{B}_{\text{last}}$	2	2.074	1.095	1.723
LEN	3.845	2.912	2.445	3.067
BEN	**1.939**	**1.644**	**1.136**	**1.573**

'Austria' case study

	SPÖ	ÖVP	FPÖ	GRÜ	μ
$\mathbf{B}_{\mu}$	1.535	1.373	3.3	1.197	1.851
$\mathbf{B}_{\text{last}}$	**1.148**	1.556	**1.639**	1.536	1.47
LEN	1.291	**1.286**	2.039	**1.152**	**1.442**
BEN	1.392	1.31	2.89	1.205	1.699

Voting intention modelling — BEN's performance (2/2)



maybe multi-task learning will do better?

Multi-task learning

What

- Instead of learning/optimising a single task (one target variable)
- ... optimise multiple tasks jointly

Why (Caruana, 1997)

- improves **generalisation performance** exploiting domain-specific information of **related** tasks
- a good choice for under-sampled distributions — knowledge transfer
- application-driven reasons (e.g. explore **interplay** between political parties)

How

- Multi-task regularised regression

The $\boldsymbol{\ell_{2,1}}$-norm regularisation

$$\|\boldsymbol{W}\|_{2,1} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \|\boldsymbol{W}_j\|_{\ell_2}\,, \text{ where } \boldsymbol{W}_j \text{ denotes the } j\text{-th row}$$

$\boldsymbol{\ell_{2,1}}$-norm regularisation

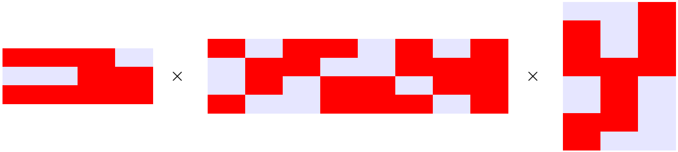
$$\underset{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \|\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{W} - \boldsymbol{Y}\|_{\ell_F}^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{m} \|\boldsymbol{W}_j\|_{\ell_2} \right\}$$

- multi-task learning: instead of $\boldsymbol{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, learn $\boldsymbol{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times \tau}$, where τ is the number of tasks
- $\ell_{2,1}$-norm regularisation, i.e. the sum of $\boldsymbol{W}$'s row ℓ_2-norms (Argyriou et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2009) extends the notion of **group lasso** (Yuan, Lin, 2006)
- group lasso: instead of single variables, selects groups of variables
- 'groups' now become the τ-dimensional rows of $\boldsymbol{W}$

Bilinear multi-task learning

- tasks $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
- users $p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
- observations $\boldsymbol{Q}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
- responses $\boldsymbol{y}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{\tau}$, $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ — $\boldsymbol{Y}$
- weights, bias $\boldsymbol{u}_k, \boldsymbol{w}_j, \boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^{\tau}$, $k \in \{1, ..., p\}$, $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$ — $\boldsymbol{U}$, $\boldsymbol{W}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$

$$f\left(\boldsymbol{Q}_i\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q}_i \boldsymbol{W}\right) + \boldsymbol{\beta}$$



$\boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\quad$ $\boldsymbol{Q}_i$ $\quad$ $\boldsymbol{W}$

Bilinear Group $\ell_{2,1}$ (BGL) (1/2)

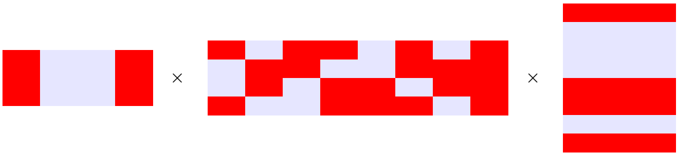
• tasks	$\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$			
• users	$p \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$			
• observations	$\boldsymbol{Q}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
• responses	$\boldsymbol{y}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{\tau}$,	$i \in \{1, ..., n\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{Y}$
• weights, bias	$\boldsymbol{u}_k, \boldsymbol{w}_j, \boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^{\tau}$,	$k \in \{1, ..., p\}$ $j \in \{1, ..., m\}$	—	$\boldsymbol{U}$, $\boldsymbol{W}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{U},\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_t^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q}_i \boldsymbol{w}_t + \beta_t - y_{ti} \right)^2 + \lambda_u \sum_{k=1}^{p} \|\boldsymbol{U}_k\|_2 + \lambda_w \sum_{j=1}^{m} \|\boldsymbol{W}_j\|_2 \right\}$$

- BGL can be broken into 2 convex tasks: first learn $\{\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{\beta}\}$, then $\{\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{\beta}\}$ and vice versa + iterate through this process

Bilinear Group $\ell_{2,1}$ (BGL) (2/2)

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{U},\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_t^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q}_i \boldsymbol{w}_t + \beta_t - y_{ti} \right)^2 + \lambda_u \sum_{k=1}^{p} \|\boldsymbol{U}_k\|_2 + \lambda_w \sum_{j=1}^{m} \|\boldsymbol{W}_j\|_2 \right\}$$



$\boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\boldsymbol{Q}_i$ $\boldsymbol{W}$

- a feature (user/word) is selected for **all tasks** (not just one), but possibly with different weights
- especially useful in the **domain of politics** (e.g. user pro party A, against party B)

Voting intention modelling — BGL's performance (1/2)

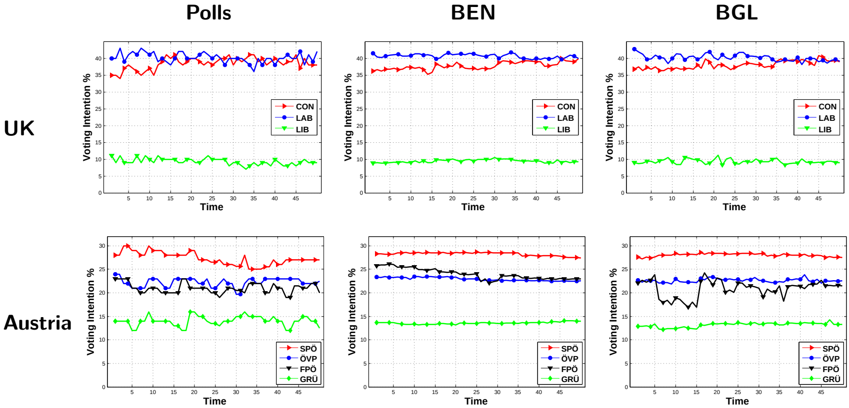
'UK' case study

	CON	LAB	LIB	μ
B_{μ}	2.272	1.663	1.136	1.69
B_{last}	2	2.074	1.095	1.723
LEN	3.845	2.912	2.445	3.067
BEN	1.939	1.644	1.136	1.573
BGL	**1.785**	**1.595**	**1.054**	**1.478**

'Austria' case study

	SPÖ	ÖVP	FPÖ	GRÜ	μ
B_{μ}	1.535	1.373	3.3	1.197	1.851
B_{last}	**1.148**	1.556	**1.639**	1.536	1.47
LEN	1.291	1.286	2.039	**1.152**	1.442
BEN	1.392	1.31	2.89	1.205	1.699
BGL	1.619	**1.005**	1.757	1.374	**1.439**

Voting intention modelling — BGL's performance (2/2)



Voting intention modelling — Qualitative insight

Party	Tweet	Score	Author
CON	PM in friendly chat with top EU mate, Sweden's Fredrik Reinfeldt, before family photo	1.334	Journalist
LAB	I am so pleased to hear Paul Savage who worked for the Labour group has been Appointed the Marketing manager for the baths hall GREAT NEWS	-0.552	Politician (Labour)
LBD	RT *@user*: Must be awful for TV bosses to keep getting knocked back by all the women they ask to host election night (via *@user*)	0.874	LibDem MP
SPÖ	Inflationsrate in Ö. im Juli leicht gesunken: von 2,2 auf 2,1%. Teurer wurde Wohnen, Wasser, Energie. **Translation:** *Inflation rate in Austria slightly down in July from 2,2 to 2,1%. Accommodation, Water, Energy more expensive.*	0.745	Journalist
ÖVP	kann das buch "res publica" von johannes #voggenhuber wirklich empfehlen! so zum nachdenken und so... #europa #demokratie **Translation:** *can really recommend the book "res publica" by johannes #voggenhuber! Food for thought and so on #europe #democracy*	-2.323	User
GRÜ	Protestsong gegen die Abschaffung des Bachelor-Studiums Internationale Entwicklung: *<link>* #IEbleibt #unibrennt #uniwut **Translation:** *Protest songs against the closing-down of the bachelor course of International Development: <link> #IDremains #uniburns #unirage*	1.45	Student Union

What does content tell us about users?

Predicting and characterising user impact on Twitter

Predicting and characterising user impact on Twitter

Motivation

- predict user impact from user activity, including text
- use this prediction model as a guide to qualitatively investigate links between user impact and user activity

Data

- 48 million tweets posted by 38,020 UK users from 14/04/2011 to 12/04/2012
  — subset of the data set used in (Lampos et al., 2013)
- 400 million tweets from 02/01/2011 to 28/02/2011 (Gardenhose stream — 10%) for creating "topic" clusters
  — data processed via (Preţiuc-Pietro et al., 2012)

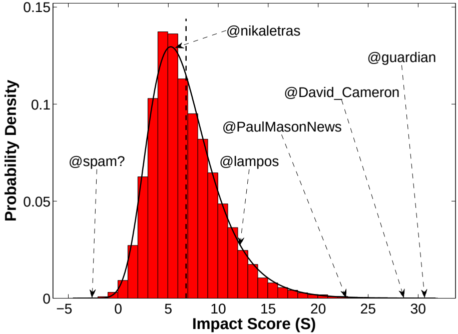
(Lampos et al., 2014)

User impact — a simplified definition

$$\mathsf{S}(\phi_{\mathsf{in}}, \phi_{\mathsf{out}}, \phi_{\lambda}) = \ln\left(\frac{(\phi_{\lambda} + \theta)\,(\phi_{\mathsf{in}} + \theta)^2}{\phi_{\mathsf{out}} + \theta}\right)$$

- ϕ_{in}: number of followers, ϕ_{out}: number of followees
- ϕ_{λ}: number of times the account has been listed
- $\theta = 1$, logarithm is applied on a positive number
- $\left(\phi_{\mathsf{in}}^2 / \phi_{\mathsf{out}}\right) = \left(\phi_{\mathsf{in}} - \phi_{\mathsf{out}}\right) \times \left(\phi_{\mathsf{in}} / \phi_{\mathsf{out}}\right) + \phi_{\mathsf{in}}$

Histogram of the user impact scores in our data set
$\mu(S) = 6.776$



User activity features (1/2)

a_1	# of tweets
a_2	proportion of retweets
a_3	proportion of non-duplicate tweets
a_4	proportion of tweets with hashtags
a_5	hashtag-tokens ratio in tweets
a_6	proportion of tweets with @-mentions
a_7	# of unique @-mentions in tweets
a_8	proportion of tweets with @-replies
a_9	links ratio in tweets
a_{10}	# of favourites the account made
a_{11}	total # of tweets (entire history)
a_{12}	using default profile background (binary)
a_{13}	using default profile image (binary)
a_{14}	enabled geolocation (binary)
a_{15}	population of account's location
a_{16}	account's location latitude
a_{17}	account's location longitude
a_{18}	proportion of days with nonzero tweets

User activity features (2/2)

NPMI (Bouma, 2009) + Spectral Clustering (von Luxburg, 2007)

Label	Cluster's words ranked by centrality
Weather (τ_1)	mph, humidity, barometer, gust, winds, hpa, temperature, kt
Healthcare, Finance, Housing (τ_2)	nursing, nurse, rn, registered, bedroom, clinical, #news, estate, #hospital, rent, healthcare, therapist, condo, investment, furnished, medical, #nyc, occupational, investors, #ny
Politics (τ_3)	senate, republican, gop, police, arrested, voters, robbery, democrats, presidential, elections, charged, election, charges, #religion, arrest, repeal, dems, #christian, reform
Showbiz, Movies (τ_4)	damon, potter, #tvd, harry, elena, kate, portman, pattinson, hermione, jennifer, kristen, stefan, robert, catholic, stewart, katherine, lois, jackson, vampire, natalie, #vampirediaries
Commerce (τ_5)	chevrolet, inventory, coupon, toyota, mileage, sedan, nissan, adde, jeep, 4x4, 2002, #coupon, enhanced, #deal, dodge
Twitter hashtags (τ_6)	#teamfollowback, #500aday, #tfb, #instantfollowback, #ifollowback, #instantfollow, #followback
Social unrest (τ_7)	#egypt, #tunisia, #iran, #israel, #palestine, tunisia, arab, #jan25, iran, israel, protests, egypt, #yemen, #iranelection, israeli, #jordan, regime, yemen, #gaza, protesters, #lebanon
...	...

User impact modelling as a regression task

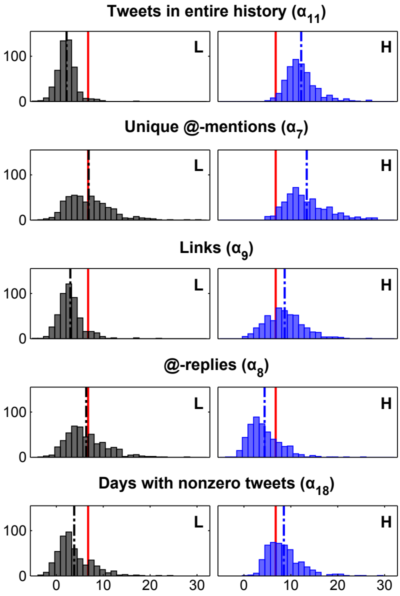
- 3 models
  — user attributes (**A**), A + top-words (**AW**), A + n clusters (**AC**)
- Ridge Regression, Gaussian Process (GP)
- GP using a Squared Exponential (SE) kernel with Automatic Relevance Determination (ARD) (Rasmussen and Williams, 2006)

	Linear (RR)		**Nonlinear (GP)**	
Model	r	RMSE	r	RMSE
A	.667	2.642	.759	2.298
AW	.712	2.529	.768	2.263
AC, $\lvert\tau\rvert = 50$	.703	2.518	.774	2.234
AC, $\lvert\tau\rvert = 100$	.714	2.480	**.780**	**2.210**

Most **predictive / relevant** features

default profile image, # of historical tweets, # of unique @-mentions, # of tweets (last year), links (ratio), topic:*weather*, topic:*healthcare-finance*, topic:*politics*, days with nonzero tweets (ratio), @-replies (ratio)

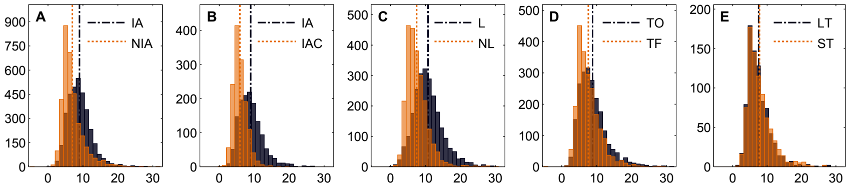
User impact — Qualitative analysis (1/2)



Impact score distribution for user accounts with high (**H**) or low (**L**) values for the most *relevant* user attributes

solid line: $\mu(S)$ in our data
dashed line: $\mu(S)$ in user class

User impact — Qualitative analysis (2/2)



A: Interactive (IA) vs non Interactive (NIA) users
— interactive: tweet regularly, do many @-mentions and @-replies, mention many different users

B: IA vs clique-Interactive (CIA)
— CIA: interactive but not mentioning many different users

C: Use links (L) vs does not (NL) when discussing most prevalent topics (Politics, Showbiz)

D: Topic focused (TF) vs topic overall (TO)

E: 'Serious' (ST) vs 'light' (LT) topics

Summary

You've seen:

+ how user-generated data can be used to make inferences about
  - collective mood / emotions
  - real-world phenomena — flu, rainfall rates
  - political preference — voting intention
+ a new class of bilinear models adaptive to the nature of social media content
+ how a simplified notion of impact is connected to the usage of social media platforms

Future challenges

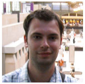
– embed such derivations into real-world systems and enhance decision making (i.e. epidemiological surveillance tasks)

– further improvements on the applied supervised modelling (predictive models)

In collaboration with

Nello Cristianini, University of Bristol

Trevor Cohn, University of Melbourne



Daniel Preoţiuc-Pietro, University of Pennsylvania

Nikolaos Aletras, University of Sheffield

Thomas Lansdall-Welfare, University of Bristol

i-sense
EPSRC IRC in Early Warning Sensing Systems for Infectious Diseases

`http://www.i-sense.org.uk/`

Any questions?

Download the slides from

http://www.lampos.net/research/talks-posters

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