Covid-19 Twitter Analysis Final Project

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Background

- Initially we wanted to analyze what twitter users have the most influence on climate change by promoting awareness on their twitter account.
 - Politicians had enough Climate Change data
 - Athletes, Celebrities, CEOs did not
- Instead, we decided to analyze what twitter users have the most impact on spreading awareness around the Covid-19 Pandemic

UN Sustainable Development Goal

- With our original project goals to analyze the influence of twitter users around climate change, we planned on connecting our analysis to the UN Sustainable Development Goal of Climate Action.
- However with our new objectives to analyze the influence of twitter users around the Covid-19 Pandemic, our analysis and findings are relating to the UN Sustainable Development Goal of Good Health and Well-Being

Project Questions

- 1. Which group has the most influence over promoting good health and well being throughout the Pandemic?
- 2. Who are the top performers or influencers of the 4 groups?
- 3. What kind of language are these people using to get their points across?
- 4. As the pandemic progresses how does the sentiment of tweets change?
- 5. Is there a correlation between the sentiment and covid cases and deaths over the duration of the pandemic?

Capture

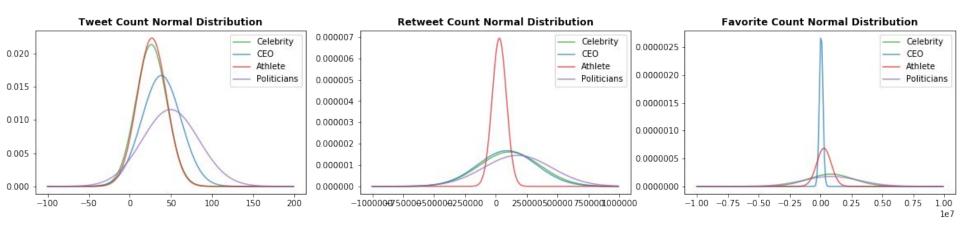
- We defined four different groups of twitter users to collect data from:
 Politicians, Celebrities, CEO's, and Athletes
- We manually crawled each twitter users profile and the loaded each user into a json file individually.
- Raw Data consisted of just over 60,000 Tweets
- Cleaned Data consisted of just over 45,500 tweets in the time frame of COVID-19 pandemic (further cleaning was done when data was processed)
 - Further categorizing into Covid-19 related tweets made a dataset of 5,173
- Second Dataset was COVID-19 data from Johns Hopkins University, obtained from Kaggle
- Within the dataset we analyzed United States confirmed cases and United States deaths

Process

- We removed outliers pertaining to tweets that occurred prior to the Pandemic
- We defined a series of keywords used to categorize each tweet as either covid or non-covid related
- We used grouping functionality to first visualize and compare the tweet,
 retweet, and favorite counts of covid related tweets among the 4 groups
- Then for each group we visualized the the top 20 tweet counts to identify the most active users
- In addition, for each group we visualized the top 5 most favorited and retweeted tweets of users to identify which users might influence the most people.
- Utilized Textblob to assist in creating Polarity, Subjectivity, and finally a Sentiment column within the Data Frame

Process Continued

- Means and Standard Deviations were calculated for each group's tweet count, retweet count, and favorite count
- Normal Distributions were formed of each group's tweet count, retweet count, and favorite count



Means and Standard Deviations

<u>Celebrity Means</u>: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: **(26.093023255813954, 111698.23255813954, 826876.0465116279)**

<u>Celebrity Stds</u>: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: **(18.695318937266432, 246781.3208954377, 1817521.1964478532)**

<u>CEO Stds</u>: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: **(23.91635254782633, 238245.66235501922, 142991.59428944194)**

Athlete Means: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: (26.86842105263158, 27876.815789473683, 268278.1842105263)

<u>Athlete Stds</u>: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: (17.873687519581765, 57304.06670152405, 581898.7865591568)

<u>Politician Means</u>: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: **(49.59016393442623, 176370.80327868852, 846543.475409836)**

Politician Stds: Tweet Count, Retweet Count, Favorite Count: (34.50670323728436, 274530.5576178372, 2242398.0009241863)

Analyze - Probability

- We calculated the probability of a covid related tweet among all of our twitter users gathered by dividing the total number of covid related tweets under the defined keywords by the total number of tweets crawled
- We also performed a similar calculation on each of the 4 groups and divided them by the total number of tweets crawled

probability that a tweet is covid related or not covid related of all groups/users: 0.11496498584066911 probability that a tweet is covid related for CEO group: 0.024762364718020766 probability that a tweet is covid related for Celebrity group: 0.017122911773099467 probability that a tweet is covid related for Athlete group: 0.013325137751629969 probability that a tweet is covid related for Politician group: 0.05975457159791891

Analyze - Correlation

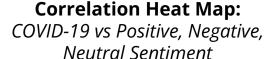
We computed the correlations for COVID-19 cases with all of the sentiments positive, negative, and neutral

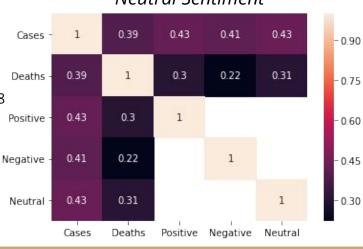
We also computed COVID-19 deaths with the positive, negative, and

neutral sentiments

Correlation Calculations:

- **Positive** Sentiment & COVID-19 **Cases**: 0.4285877834628595
- **Negative** Sentiment & COVID-19 **Cases**: 0.410780527886592
- Neutral Sentiment & COVID-19 Cases: 0.4332843631006731
- **Positive** Sentiment & COVID-19 **Deaths**: 0.3019833140206021
- **Negative Sentiment & COVID-19 Deaths: 0.22232472667053338**
- Neutral Sentiment & COVID-19 Deaths: 0.30690298361029017





- 0.60

- 0.45

- H0: politicians group tweet, retweet, and favorite count means are all less than the tweet, retweet, and favorite count means of the other three groups
- H1: politicians group tweet, retweet, and favorite count means are all greater than the tweet, retweet, and favorite count means of the other three groups

<u>Tweet Count</u>					
Group 1	Group 2	<u>T-Statistic</u>	<u>P-Value</u>		
Politicians	CEO	1.8832	0.0625		
Politicians	Celebrity	4.0611	9.60206141790e-05		
Politicians	Athlete	3.7527	0.000298032		

Politicians have larger mean than Celebrities → **Reject Null Hypothesis**

Politicians have larger mean than Athletes → **Reject Null Hypothesis**

Politicians do not have statistically significant larger mean than CEO \rightarrow Accept Null Hypothesis

Retweet Count					
Group 1	Group 2	<u>T-Statistic</u>	<u>P-Value</u>		
Politicians	CEO	1.6762	0.0967		
Politicians	Celebrity	1.2328	0.2205		
Politicians	Athlete	3.2841	0.0014		

Politicians have larger mean than Athletes → **Reject Null Hypothesis**

Politicians do not have statistically significant larger mean than CEOs \rightarrow Accept Null Hypothesis

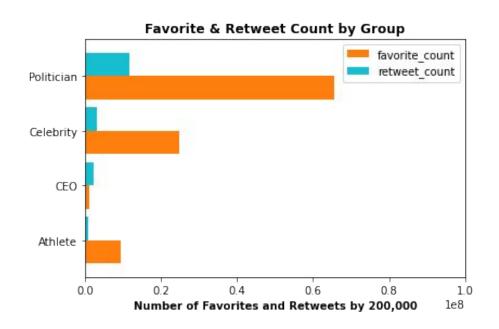
Politicians do not have statistically significant larger mean than Celebrity → Accept Null Hypothesis

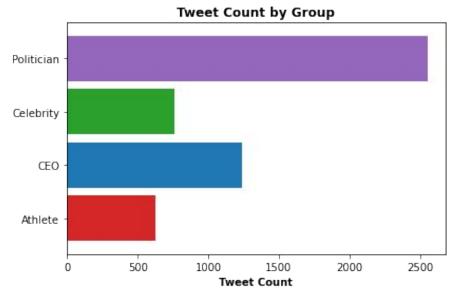
<u>Favorite Count</u>					
Group 1	Group 2	<u>T-Statistic</u>	<u>P-Value</u>		
Politicians	CEO	2.39404	0.01845		
Politicians	Celebrity	0.04753	0.96218		
Politicians	Athlete	1.55464	0.12329		

Politicians do not have statistically significant larger mean than CEO \rightarrow Accept Null Hypothesis

Politicians do not have statistically significant larger mean than Celebrity \rightarrow Accept Null Hypothesis

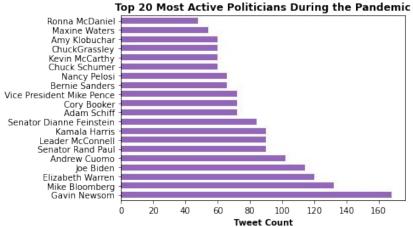
Politicians do not have statistically significant larger mean than CEO \rightarrow Accept Null Hypothesis

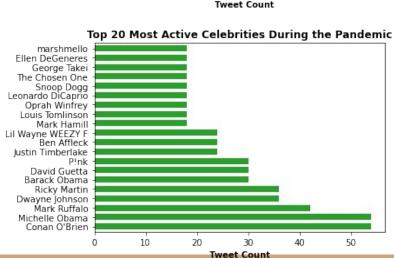


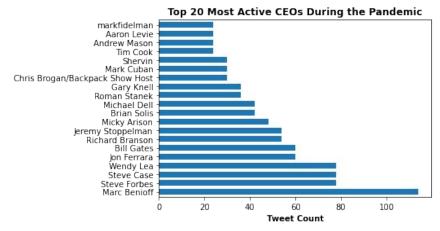


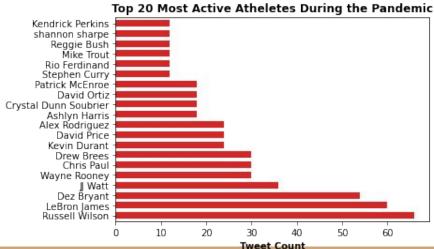
Visualization to show the distribution of COVID related favorite and retweet counts by group

Visualization of COVID related tweets by tweet count to show which groups tweet tweet most about the pandemic

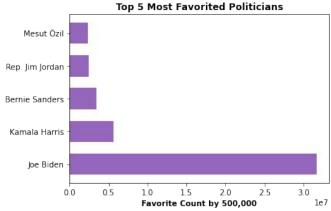


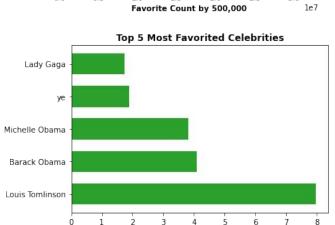




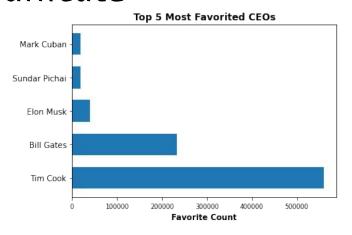


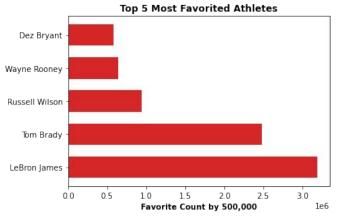
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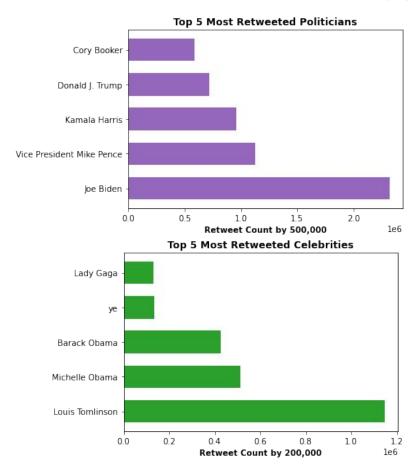


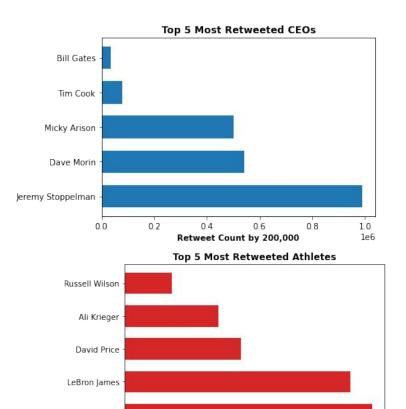


Favorite Count



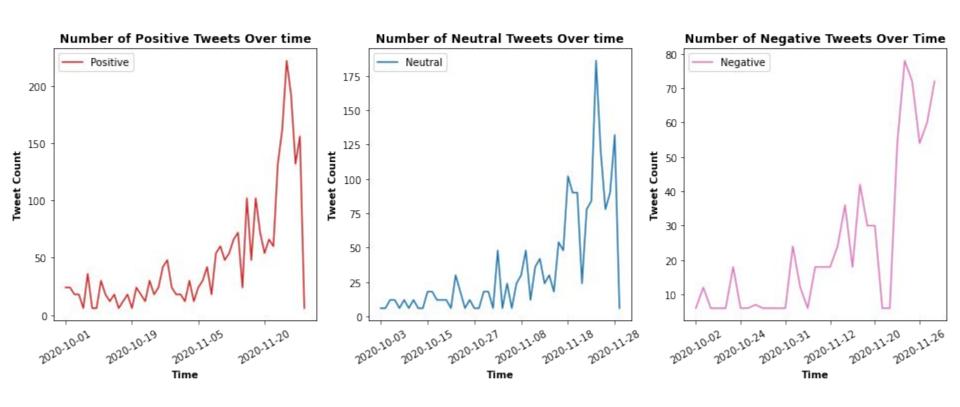


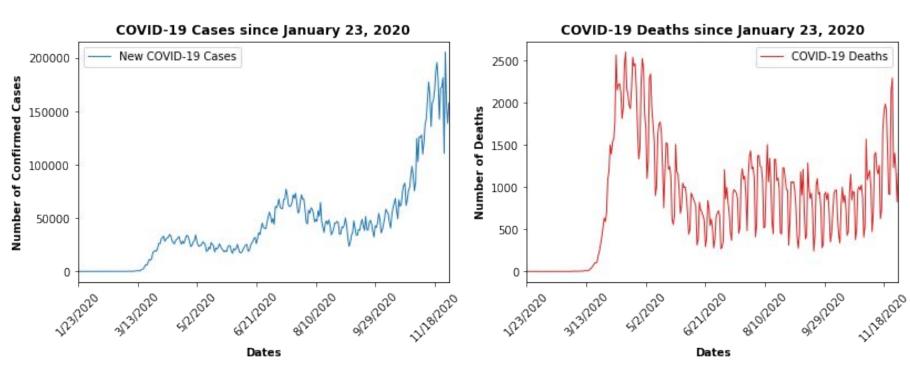




Retweet Count

Tom Brady





Politicians holding covid struggling keep country elect biden

CEOs together dumb clikkie smash follows proper keyboard

Celebrities special performance join special

Athletes last chance> grateful support white house

Machine Learning Failure

- We tried implementing a machine learning technique to predict the sentiment of the tweets we analyzed
 - We tried using KNN and Bayes models similar to the ones learned in class
 - We tried alternative methods of training and testing to predict sentiment
 - Moral of the story, we failed, and did not complete the machine learning step



The End