

THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING AGE FROM TWEETS

The challenge: To build a model to determine the age group of the tweeter user using the information in a tweet (13-17,17-24,24-35,35-45,45-65,65-XX years)

- ▶ Different roles in the society determine the language use ¹
- ▶ Age are shaped depending on the societal context ²
- ▶ On twitter depending of the context users may emphasize specific aspects which leads to linguistic variation ³

¹ (Eckert, 2008)

² (Bucholtz and Hall, 2005)

³ (Nguyen,2014)

THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING AGE FROM TWEETS

The challenge: To build a model to determine the age group of the tweeter user using the information in a tweet (13-17,17-24,24-35,35-45,45-65,65-XX years)

- ▶ Different roles in the society determine the language use ¹
- ▶ Age are shaped depending on the societal context ²
- ▶ On twitter depending of the context users may emphasize specific aspects which leads to linguistic variation ³

¹(Eckert, 2008)

²(Bucholtz and Hall, 2005)

³(Nguyen,2014)

THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING AGE FROM TWEETS

The challenge: To build a model to determine the age group of the tweeter user using the information in a tweet (13-17,17-24,24-35,35-45,45-65,65-XX years)

- ▶ Different roles in the society determine the language use ¹
- ▶ Age are shaped depending on the societal context ²
- ▶ On twitter depending of the context users may emphasize specific aspects which leads to linguistic variation ³

¹(Eckert, 2008)

²(Bucholtz and Hall, 2005)

³(Nguyen,2014)

THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING AGE FROM TWEETS

The challenge: To build a model to determine the age group of the tweeter user using the information in a tweet (13-17,17-24,24-35,35-45,45-65,65-XX years)

- ▶ Different roles in the society determine the language use ¹
- ▶ Age are shaped depending on the societal context ²
- ▶ On twitter depending of the context users may emphasize specific aspects which leads to linguistic variation ³

¹(Eckert, 2008)

²(Bucholtz and Hall, 2005)

³(Nguyen,2014)

PROPOSAL

Three Approaches were tested:

- ▶ A quantification of the tweet elements (CtTweets)
- ▶ A Convolutional neural network trained from scratch (CNN)
- ▶ A Transfer learning model using the BERT model (BERT)

PROPOSAL

Three Approaches were tested:

- ▶ A quantification of the tweet elements (CtTweets)
- ▶ A Convolutional neural network trained from scratch (CNN)
- ▶ A Transfer learning model using the BERT model (BERT)

$F(x) = [\text{\#hashtags}, \text{\#words}, \text{\#users}, \text{\#upper letters}, \text{\# low letters}, \text{\# symbols}, \text{bool(url)}, \text{tweet length}, \text{length short word}, \text{length large word}]$

PROPOSAL

Three Approaches were tested:

- ▶ A quantification of the tweet elements (CtTweets)
- ▶ A Convolutional neural network trained from scratch (CNN)
- ▶ A Transfer learning model using the BERT model (BERT)

PROPOSAL

Three Approaches were tested:

- ▶ A quantification of the tweet elements (CtTweets)
- ▶ A Convolutional neural network trained from scratch (CNN)
- ▶ A Transfer learning model using the BERT model (BERT)

embedding, normalization, convolutional layer, max pooling, average, dense layer with softmax

PROPOSAL

Three Approaches were tested:

- ▶ A quantification of the tweet elements (CtTweets)
- ▶ A Convolutional neural network trained from scratch (CNN)
- ▶ A Transfer learning model using the BERT model (BERT)

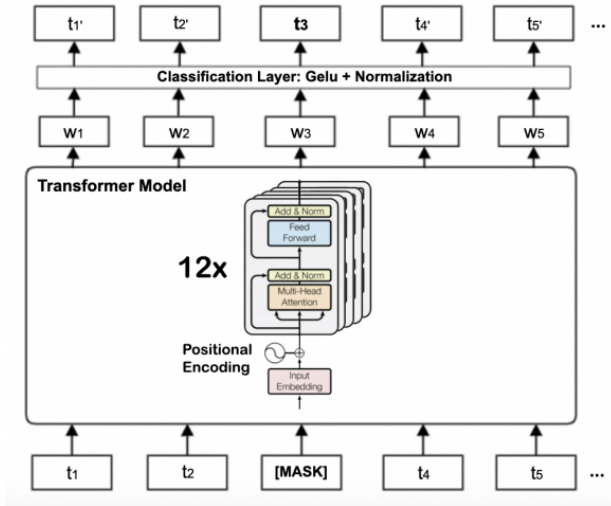
PROPOSAL

Three Approaches were tested:

- ▶ A quantification of the tweet elements (CtTweets)
- ▶ A Convolutional neural network trained from scratch (CNN)
- ▶ A Transfer learning model using the BERT model (BERT)

Using the english vocab weights in a BERT model

THE BERT MODEL



EXPERIMENTS

- ▶ The data is separated in Train (65%), Validation(10.5%) and Test (24.5%)
- ▶ The data is clean, hashtags are word separated, symbols removed, lower case is used, stop words and URLs eliminated, words are lemmatized (18 min)
- ▶ A data augmentation process was performed in the CtTweets model

EXPERIMENTS

- ▶ The data is separated in Train (65%), Validation(10.5%) and Test (24.5%)
- ▶ The data is clean, hashtags are word separated, symbols removed, lower case is used, stop words and URLs eliminated, words are lemmatized (18 min)
- ▶ A data augmentation process was performed in the CtTweets model

EXPERIMENTS

- ▶ The data is separated in Train (65%), Validation(10.5%) and Test (24.5%)
- ▶ The data is clean, hashtags are word separated, symbols removed, lower case is used, stop words and URLs eliminated, words are lemmatized (18 min)
- ▶ A data augmentation process was performed in the CtTweets model

RESULTS

	Multiclass Problem		Binary Problem	
	Accuracy	F1-Score	Accuracy	F1-Score
CtTweet (3.7seg)	0.380	0.215	0.695	0.691
CtTweet (Data-augmented)	0.351	0.251	0.695	0.690
CNN (7.3seg)	0.371	0.284	0.700	0.71
BERT (31min)	0.420	0.243	0.765	0.798

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Results using a single tweet are still weak. The binary group is promising
- ▶ Future improvements include translating emojis to words
- ▶ Training a model per group could improve the results
- ▶ Build a supervised vocabulary would improve current approaches also as more variables

Thanks...