

Project 1

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Question: How do romantic relationships, experiences and interactions impact happiness across gender groups?

In this project, I explore how romantic relationships, experiences and interactions impact happiness across gender groups of male and female, through computing the average word frequency for a bag of “romance”-related words for male and female, LDA topic modeling, and word2vec.

Make sure to install all packages below before running any code; I installed them by running:

```
# install.packages('package') for each package listed.
```

Set ur directory. I set mine running this in the console:

```
# setwd('Desktop/GitHub/ads-fall2023-project1-nm3224/doc/')
```

You may check your directory by running getwd() in the console.

Let's take a look at some happy moments, and the accompanying data:

```
## [1] "I went on a successful date with someone I felt sympathy and connection with."
## [2] "I was happy when my son got 90% marks in his examination"
## [3] "I went to the gym this morning and did yoga."
## [4] "We had a serious talk with some friends of ours who have been flaky lately. T
hey understood and we had a good evening hanging out."
## [5] "I went with grandchildren to butterfly display at Crohn Conservatory\n"
## [6] "I meditated last night."
```

```
##      wid  age country gender marital parenthood
## 1     1  37.0     USA      m married          y
## 2     2  29.0     IND      m married          y
## 3     3   25     IND      m  single          n
## 4     4   32     USA      m married          y
## 5     5   29     USA      m married          y
## 6     6   35     IND      m married          y
```

Here is the frequency of all words in our documents: these are the top 10 with the highest frequencies.

```
##          word  freq
## friend    friend 10892
## day        day   9930
## time       time   9692
## family     family 4692
## watched   watched 4385
## home       home   4211
## played    played 4058
## feel       feel   3946
## finally    finally 3922
## found      found   3720
```

Now, let's compare the frequency of words, stratified by each gender group. Note that we have roughly the same number of observations for each group, with slightly more testimonies from males. There are some 42,019 observations labeled female, and 57,597 observations labeled male.

Here are the most frequent terms for females discussing happy moments:

```
##          word  freq
## day        day  4460
## time       time  4337
## friend     friend 4269
## husband    husband 2572
## son         son   2188
## family     family 2109
## daughter   daughter 2054
## home       home   1893
## watched    watched 1731
## feel       feel   1723
```

Here are the most frequent terms for males discussing happy moments:

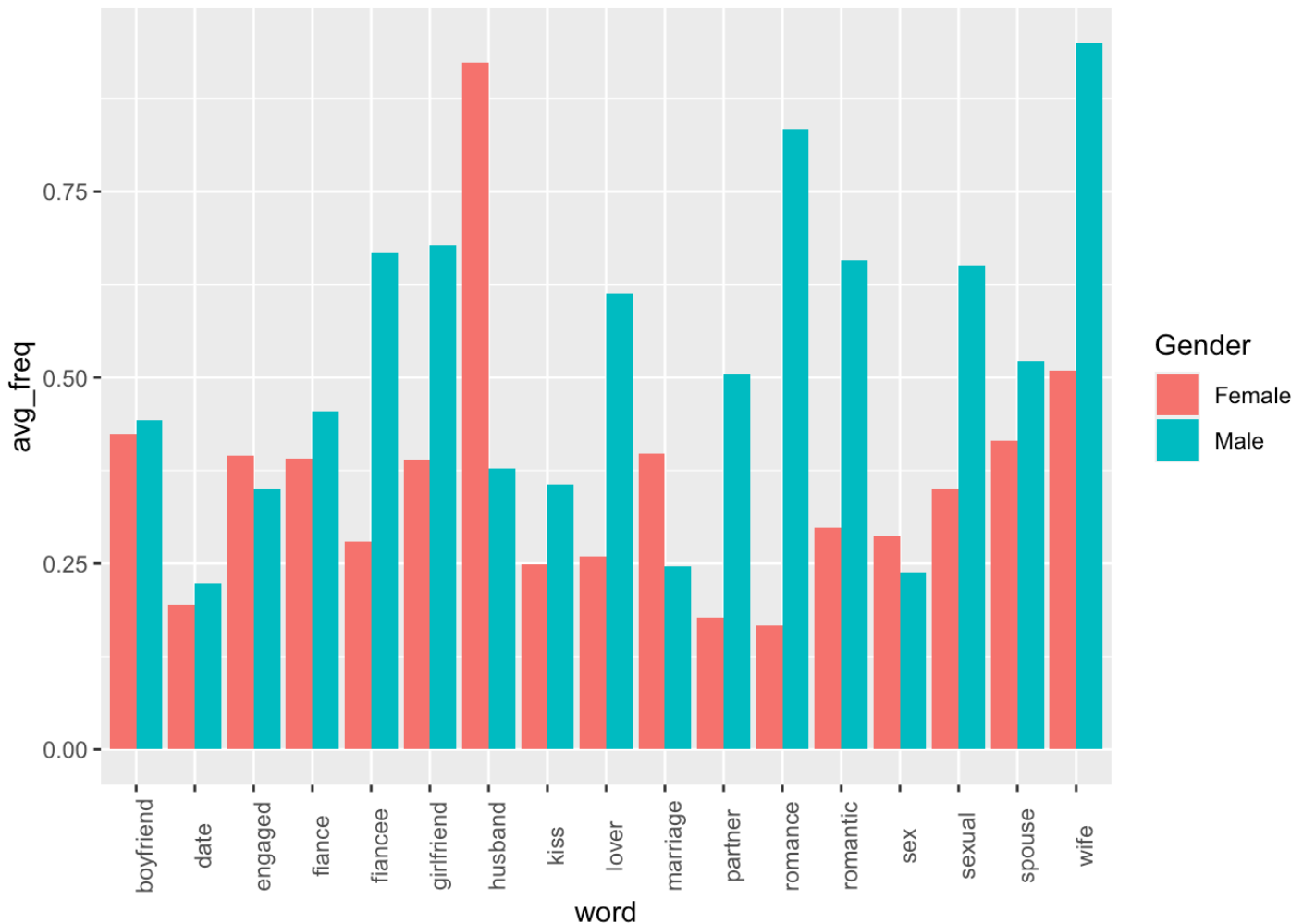
```
##          word  freq
## friend     friend 6528
## day        day   5418
## time       time   5295
## played     played 2645
## wife       wife   2644
## watched    watched 2611
## family     family 2556
## game       game   2395
## home       home   2291
## finally    finally 2267
```

I don't see any major discrepancies off the bat; it may be more useful to now zone in on a specific bag of words with n-grams I came up with related to romance, relationships, intimacy, and partnership.

```
love <- c('wife', 'husband', 'kiss', 'date', 'boyfriend', 'girlfriend', 'fiance', 'fiancee', 'engaged', 'sex', 'sexual', 'dating', 'romance', 'romantic', 'spouse', 'partner', 'lover', 'marriage')
```

Word Frequency

Let's take a look at the percentage for word frequency (frequency for gender m vs. f / overall frequency) for romance related words for both genders:



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It seems men that the percentage frequency for romance-related words is higher in the male category than the female category. This means men discuss their romantic lives and relationships when talking about their happy moments more than women. This could imply that romantic relationships, interactions, and experiences are more impactful and related to male happiness than female happiness.

Leveraging word2vec for Partner-related words and happiness

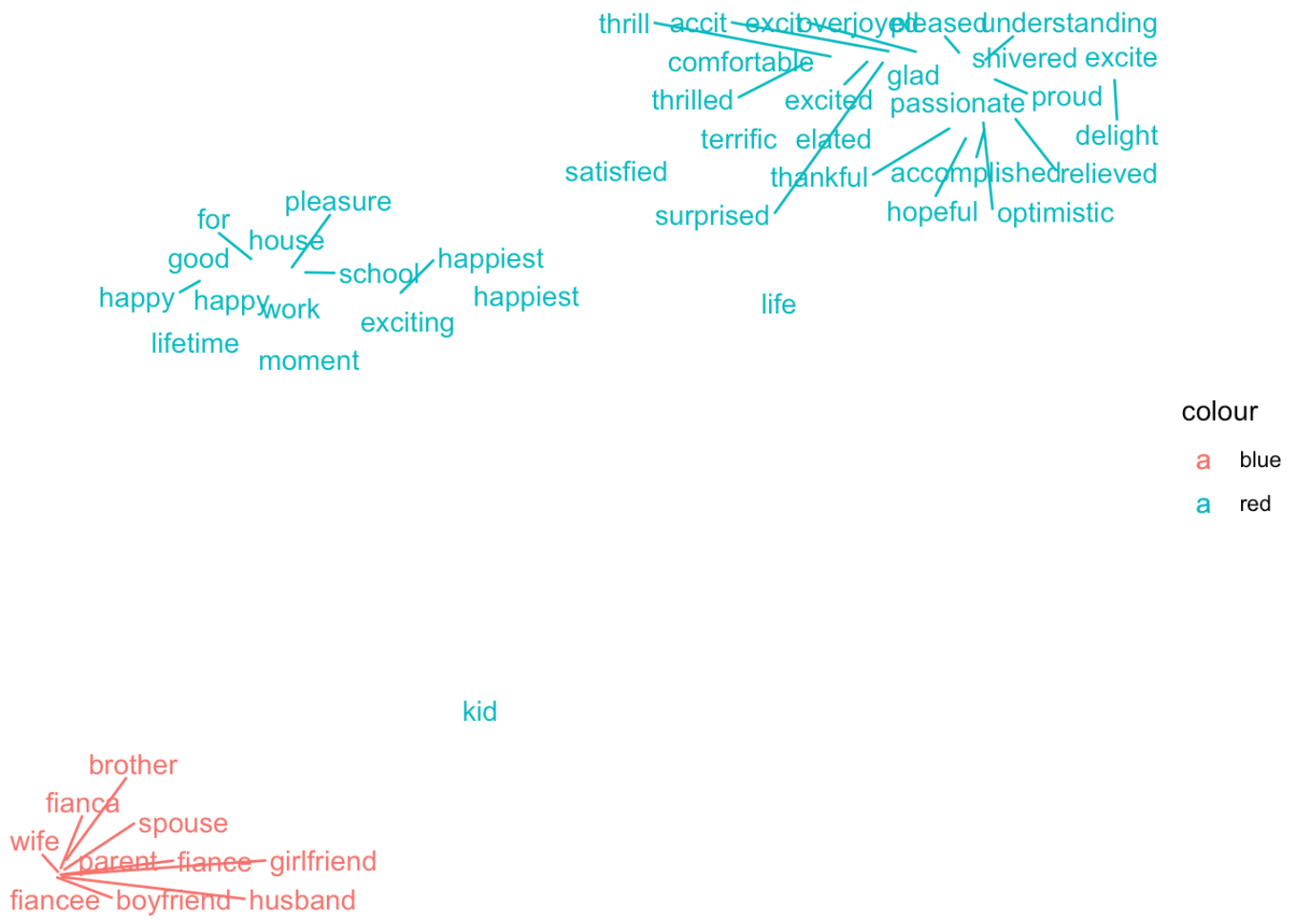
Now, using word2vec: first, we convert the data to a list of characters to input into our model.

```
## i went on a successful date with someone i felt sympathy and connection with.
```

Lemmatizing our text and using speech tag (verb, adverb, noun, adjective) will make representation easier (let's say we want to see all adjectives and nouns relative to the topic of animals). Note this cell takes a while to run; followed the same lemmatization process as the TA.

We now want to get the words most similar to partner in the embedding and we compare them to the words most similar to happy to observe a relationship.

Let's analyze partner and happy associated words for our corpus. ## Overall

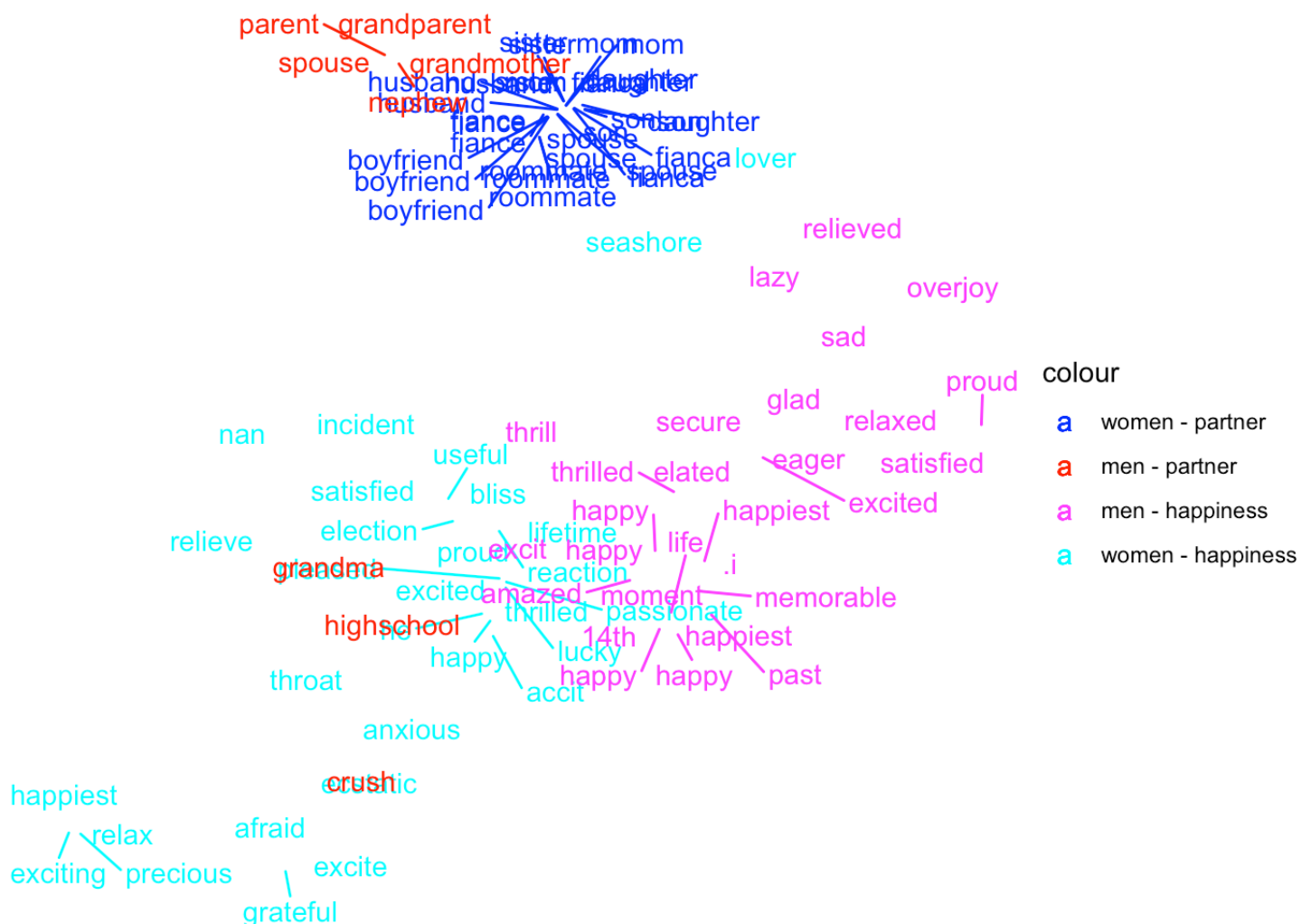


```
## $title
## [1] "100 most similar words to partner with word2vec - umap"
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "labels"
```

```
## Saving 7 x 5 in image
```

Per gender

Now, let's look at each per gender. Note this cell also takes a while to run; followed the same process as the TA. Apologies!



```
## $title
## [1] "Most similar words to partner with word2vec - umap"
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "labels"
```

```
## Saving 7 x 5 in image
```

From this analysis we can see that male happiness is very closely associated with partnership/partner words, while female happiness is not.

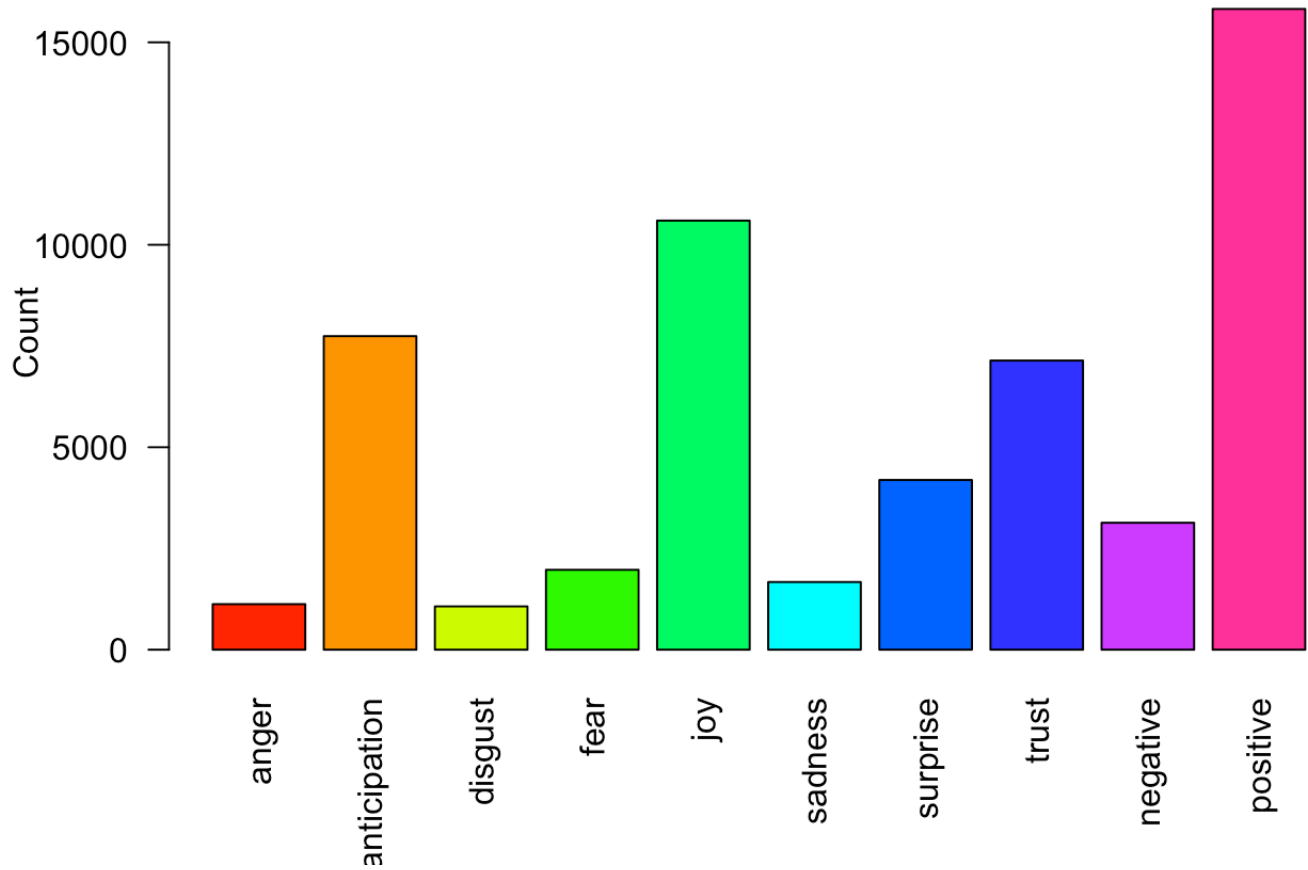
Sentiment Analysis

Now, let's conduct a sentiment analysis on text documents referring to "love" and see how the sentiments vary between men and women.

##	anger	anticipation	disgust	fear	joy	sadness	surprise	trust	negative	positive
## 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
## 2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
## 3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
## 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## 5	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
## 6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

We have 10 sentiments to look at. Let’s look at these sentiments for documents including the words listed in the “love” listed I provided. ### Overall

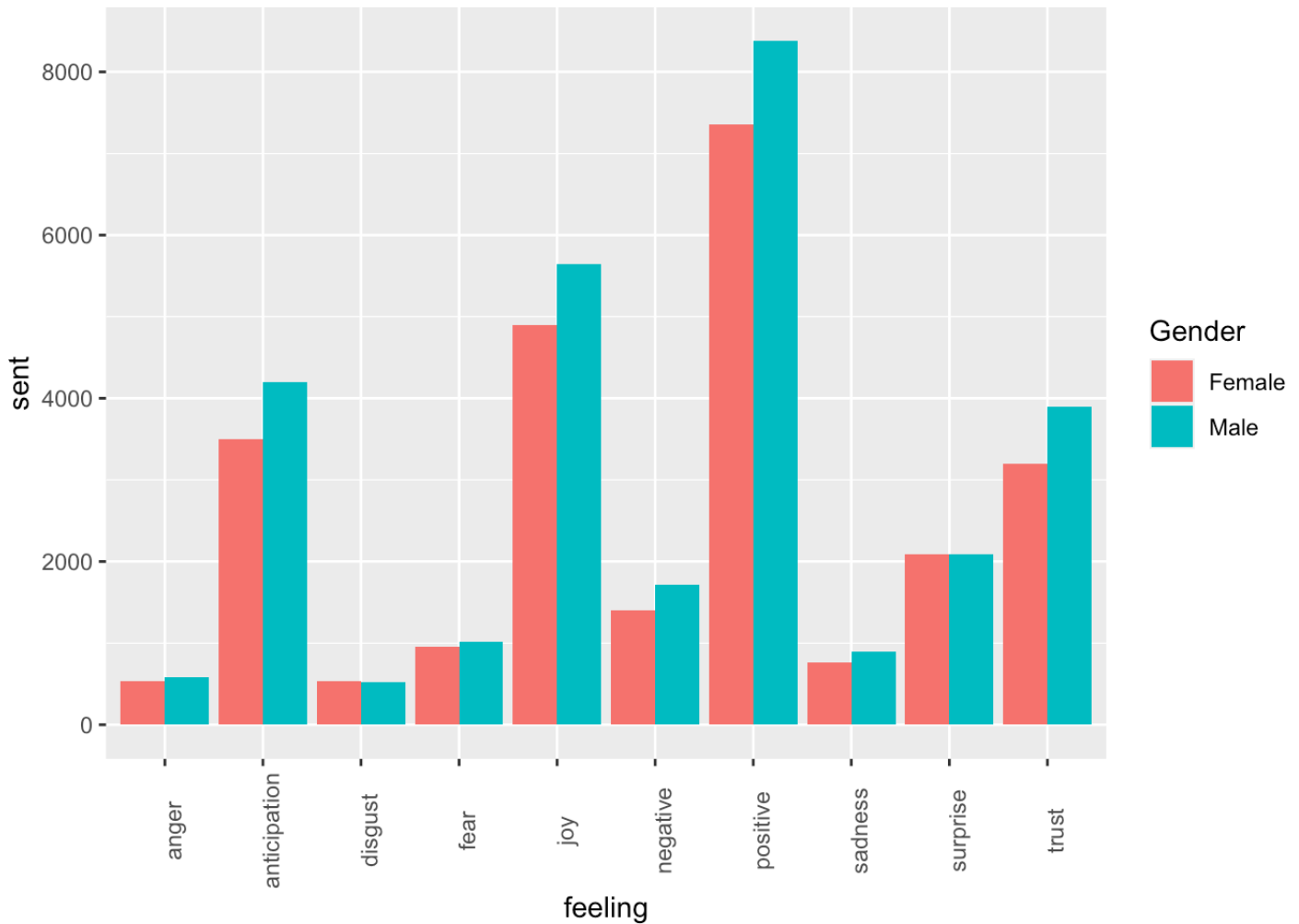
Sentiment Scores for Partner-Related Moments



```
## quartz_off_screen
##                2
```

Overall, sentiment related to partner text is positive and with joy. Let’s test this analysis and compare for both genders. ## Per Gender

Let's plot both side by side:



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Conclusion

Overall, documents referring to what I defined as “partner” or “relationship” words have higher sentiment values in categories positive, joy, trust, and more for males than for females.