

Does Yoga Make You Happy? Analyzing Twitter User Happiness using Textual and Temporal Information

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Department of Computer Science

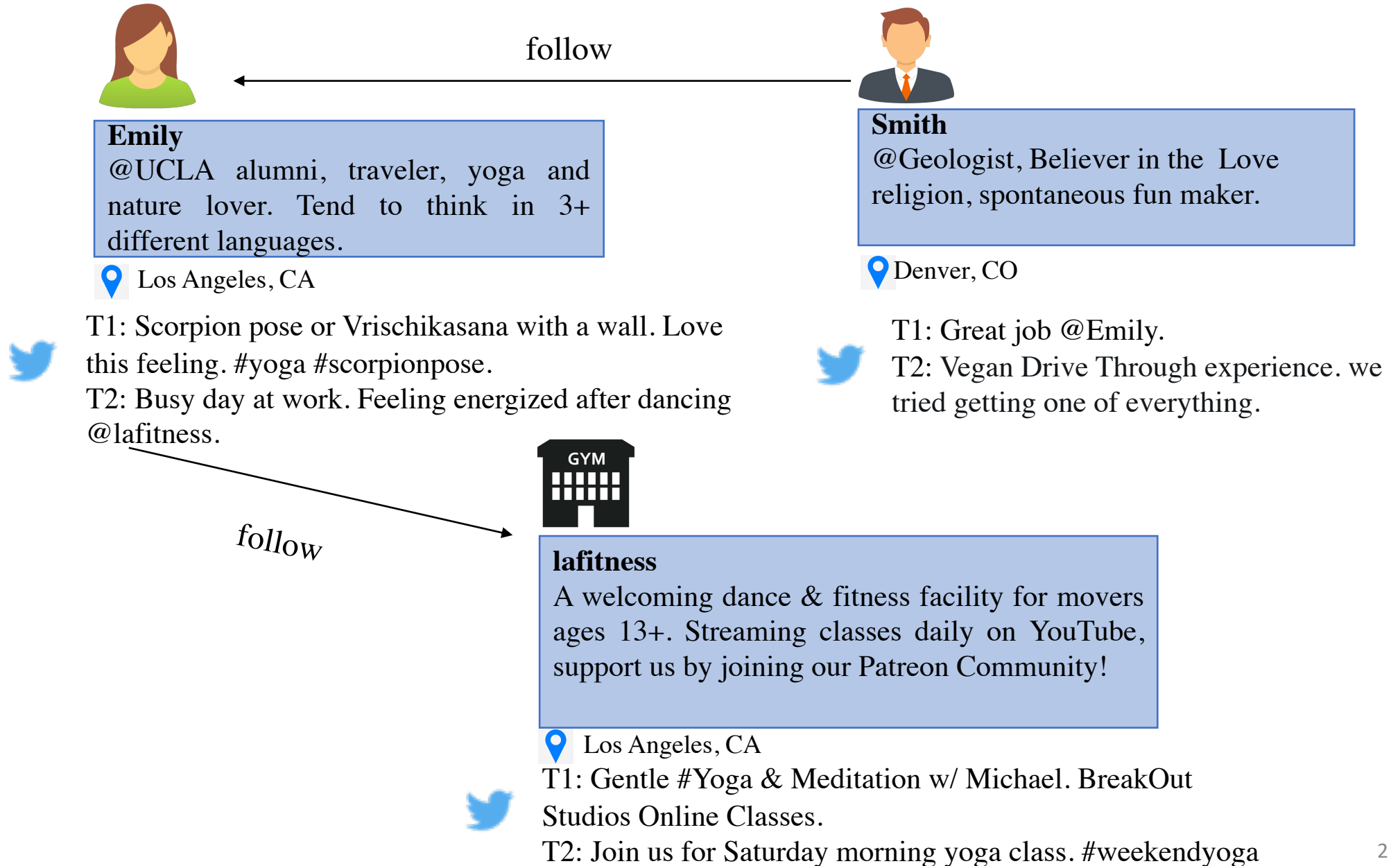
Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN

IEEE BigData 2020

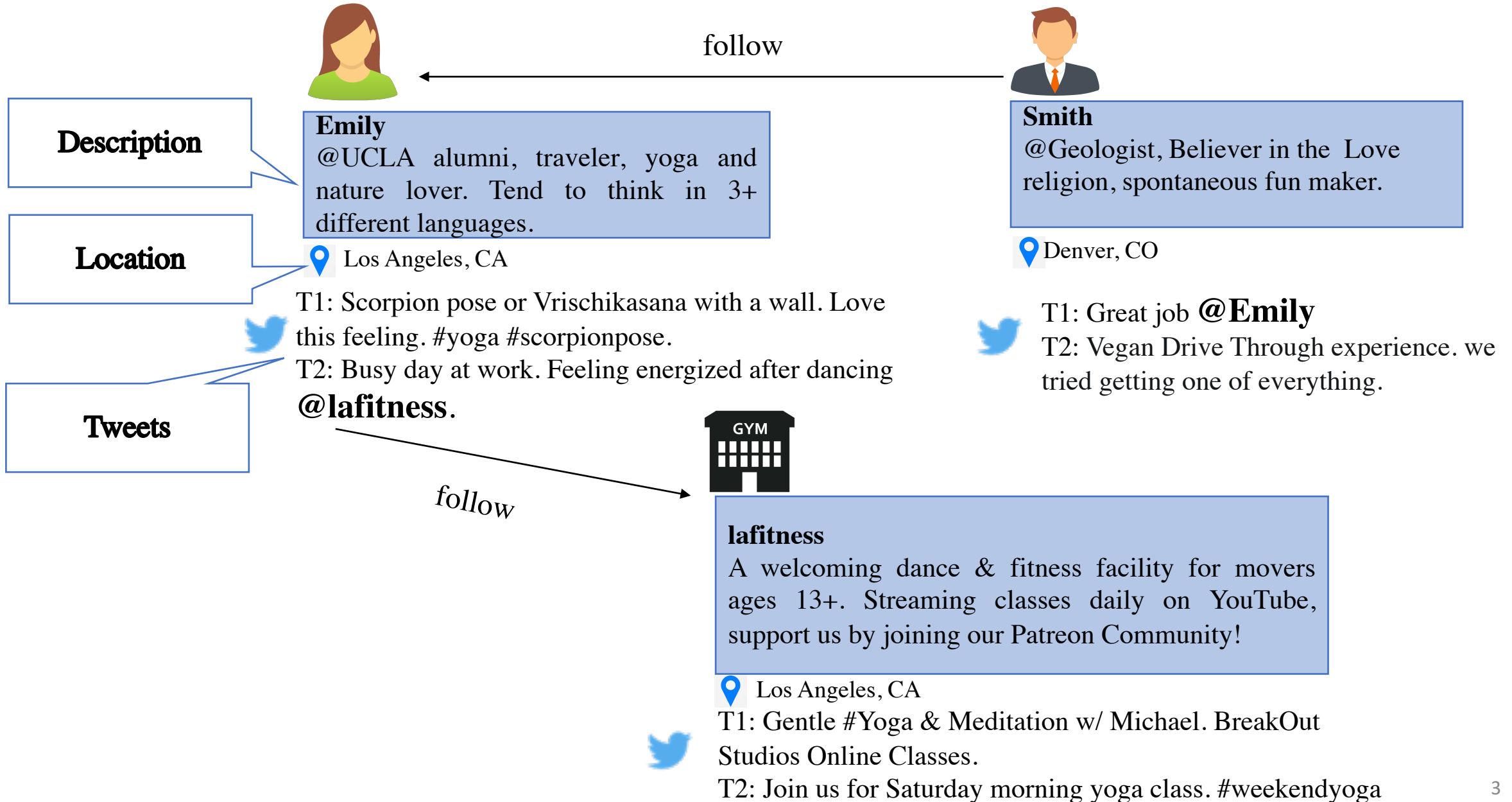
Date: December 10-13, 2020



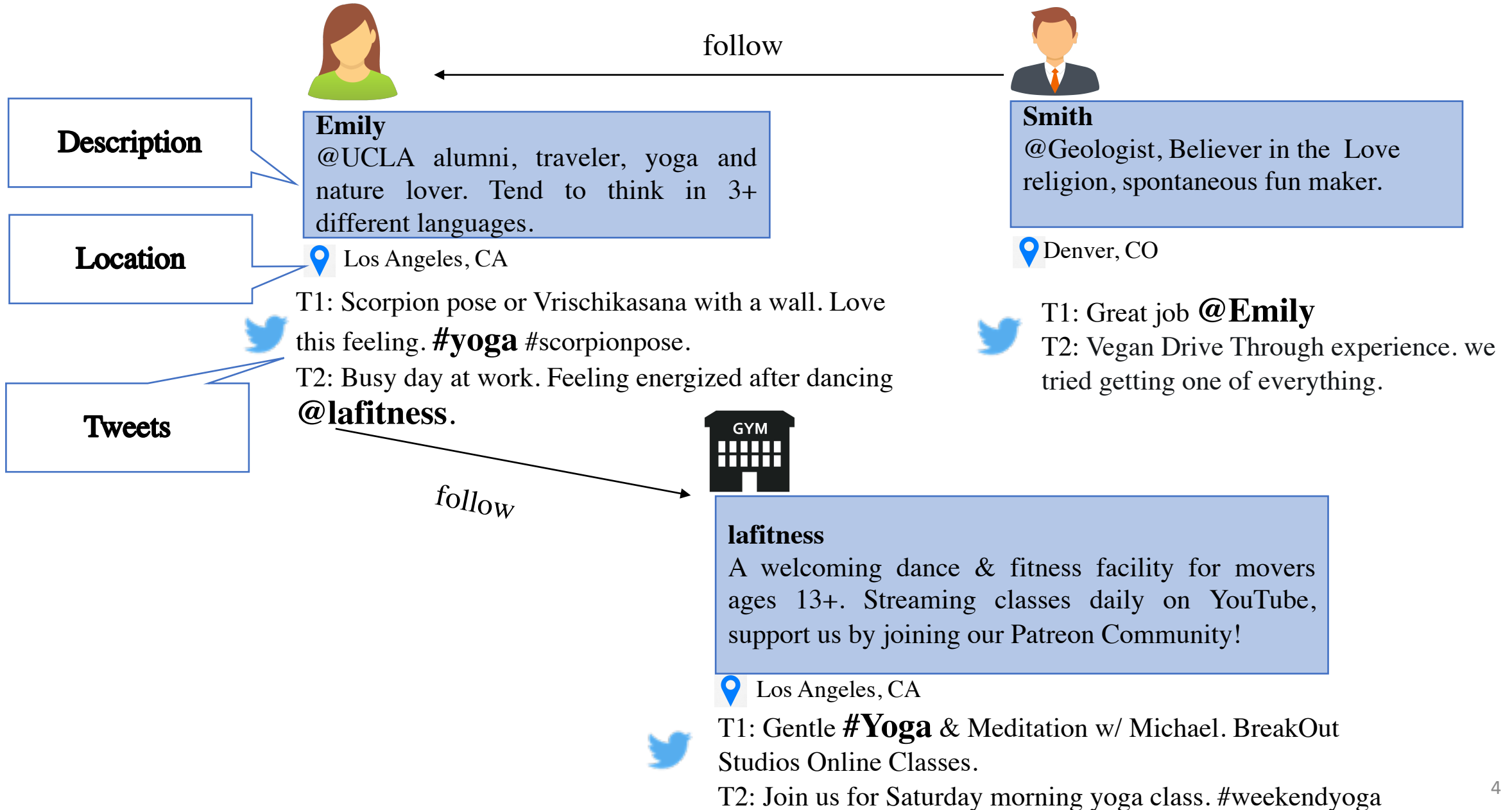
Motivation



Motivation



Motivation



Motivation

Practitioner



Emily

@UCLA alumni, traveler, yoga and nature lover. Tend to think in 3+ different languages.



Los Angeles, CA



T1: Scorpion pose or Vrischikasana with a wall. Love this feeling. **#yoga** #scorpionpose.
T2: Busy day at work. Feeling energized after dancing **@lafitness**.

follow



lafitness

A welcoming dance & fitness facility for movers ages 13+. Streaming classes daily on YouTube, support us by joining our Patreon Community!



Los Angeles, CA



T1: Gentle **#Yoga** & Meditation w/ Michael. BreakOut Studios Online Classes.
T2: Join us for Saturday morning yoga class. **#weekendyoga**

Other



Smith

@Geologist, Believer in the Love religion, spontaneous fun maker.



Denver, CO



T1: Great job **@Emily**
T2: Vegan Drive Through experience. we tried getting one of everything.

Promotional

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Positive
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Find Causal relationship between “*Practicing Yoga*” and “*Being Happy*”

Methodology

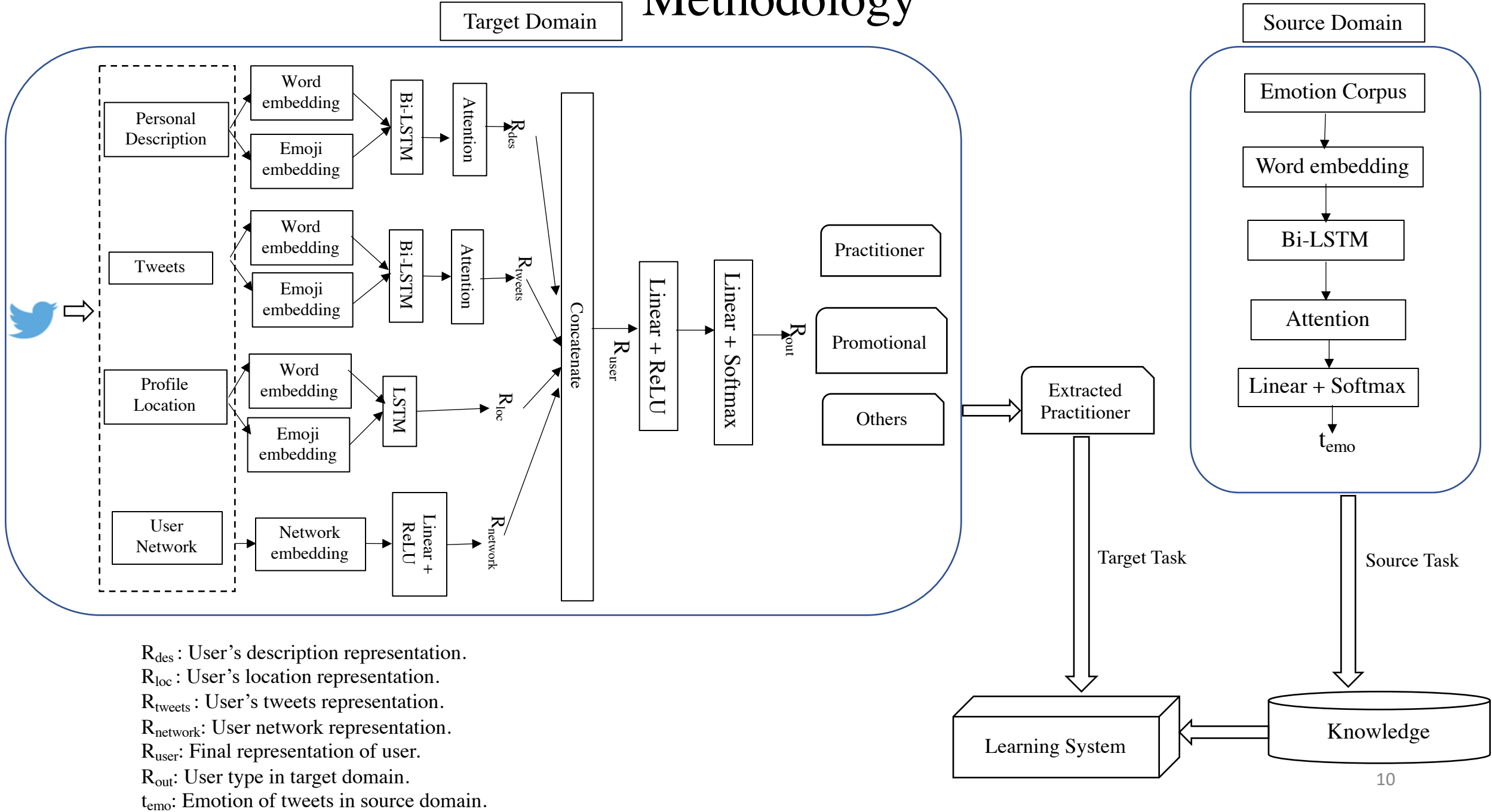
To find out causal features from the text, we measure two variables:

- **Yoga activity level** - content analysis.
- **Happiness level** - emotional state.

Model

- **Yoga User Network (YUN)** - a joint embedding model based on the fusion of neural networks with attention mechanism leveraging users' social and textual information to understand users' yoga activity.
- **Emotion Detection Model (BiLSTMAttEmo)** - an attention-based neural network model trained on emotion corpus (source domain).
- **Transfer learning** - transfers knowledge from source domain (emotion corpus) to measure the emotional state of yoga users (target domain).

Methodology



YUN Model

R_{des} : User's description representation.

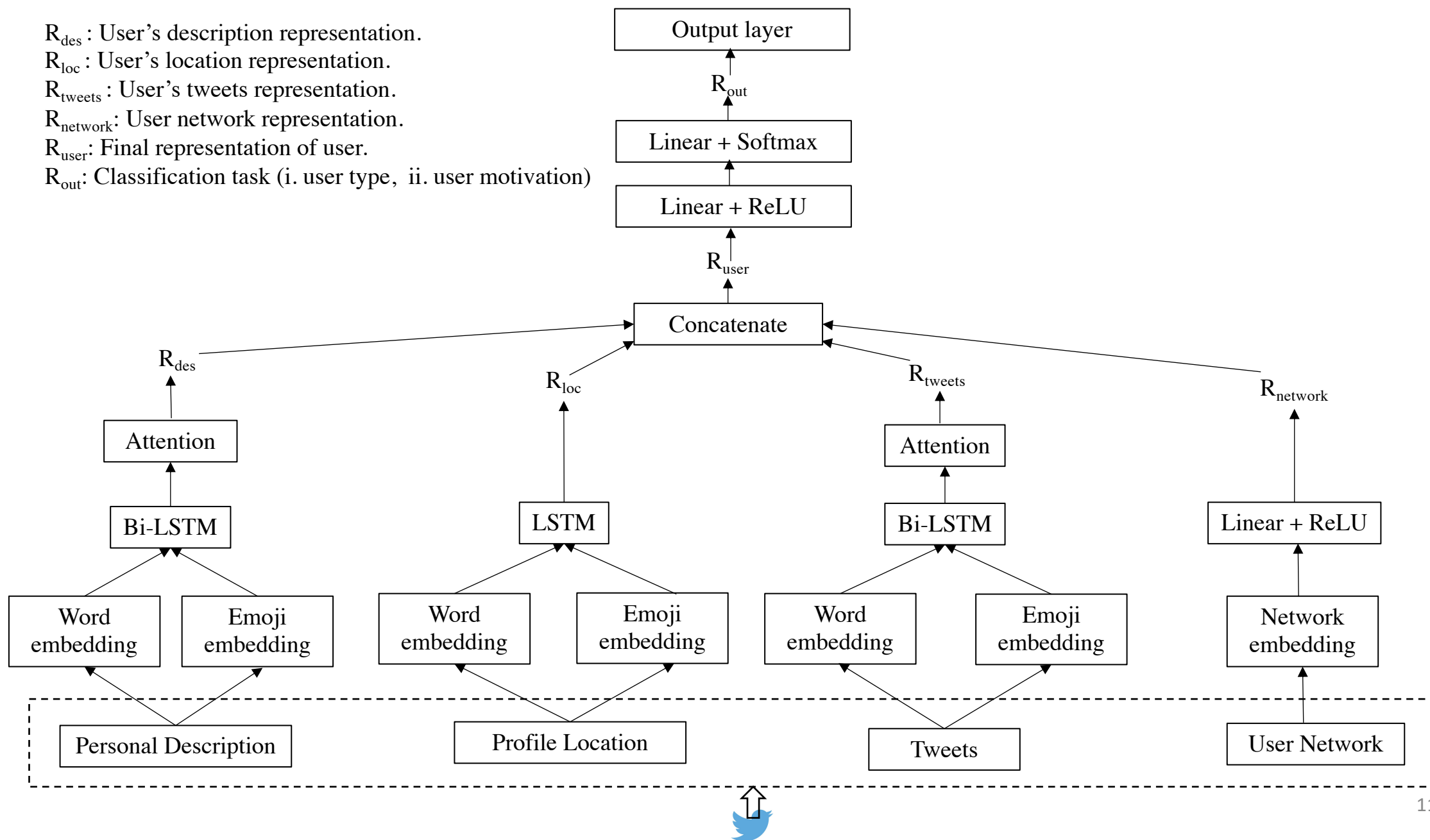
R_{loc} : User's location representation.

R_{tweets} : User's tweets representation.

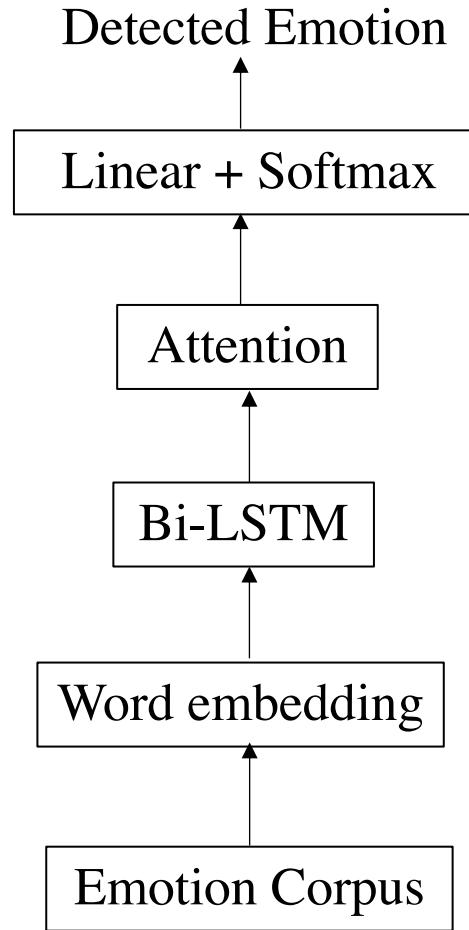
$R_{network}$: User network representation.

R_{user} : Final representation of user.

R_{out} : Classification task (i. user type, ii. user motivation)



BiLSTMAttEmo Model



Dataset

- YUN model
 - ~ **0.4 million** yoga-related tweets from Twitter using Twitter streaming API (May to November of 2019) containing specific keywords.
 - ~**15k** users have at least a yoga-related tweet in their timelines.
 - ~ **35 millions** of timeline tweets.
- Emotion Dataset
 - ~**0.4 million** tweets annotated with 6 emotions *{joy, love, sadness, anger, fear, surprise}*

Baseline Models

- Emotion detection baseline – GRUEmo.
 - BiLSTMAttEmo performs better on target task.
- User type detection baseline – 10 baselines
 1. Description only;
 2. Location only;
 3. Tweets only;
 4. Network only;
 5. BERT finetuned with Description (Description_BERT);
 6. BERT fine-tuned with Location (Location_BERT);
 7. BERT fine-tuned with Tweets (Tweets_BERT);
 8. joint embedding on description and location (Des + Loc);
 9. joint embedding on description, location, and tweets (Des + Loc + Twt);
 10. joint embedding on description, location, and network (Des + Loc + Net).
- YUN (Des + Loc + Twt + Net) outperforms those baselines.
 - Macro-avg F1 score: 74.2%

Causal Features

1. Yoga activity level

- focuses on practitioner's first-hand experience.
 - case (i): Explicitly having 1st Person Singular and 1st Person Plural Number.
i.e. *I loved yesterday's yoga session #motivational #calm.*
 - Rule-based approach
 - case (ii): Implicit first-hand experience.
i.e. *feeling peaceful after doing morning yoga.*
 - Parts of speech tagging approach
 - filter out 2nd and 3rd Person Singular and Plural Number.
 - VBZ, NNP, NNS, NNPS, PRP, PRP\$.

2. Yoga practitioner's happiness level

- focuses on practitioner's two type of emotion {*joy, love*}

Granger Causality

- Granger causality has following two assumptions:
 - (i) a cause occurs before its effect.
 - (ii) knowledge of a cause can be used to predict its effect.
- A time series X (source) is said to Granger-cause a time series Y (target) if past values x_{t-i} are significant indicators in predicting y_t .
- In our work, we have source time series - Yoga activity level, a (cause) and target time series - Happiness level, p (effect). We calculate Granger causality as follows:

$$GC(p_t|p_{<t}, a_{<t}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i p_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j a_{t-j} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

m and n are the size of lags in the past observation, α and β are learnable parameters.

Granger Causality

- Sort yoga activity level and happiness level based on DateTime.
- Apply Granger causality from (eqn.(1)) with different lags = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Null hypothesis “yoga activity does not Granger-cause happiness”.
- Reject the null hypothesis if **p-value ≤ 0.05** , otherwise keep the null hypothesis.

Results and Analysis

- All Practitioners (~ 8k)

1. **y + h** - considers all tweets containing 'yoga' and it does not include practitioner's first-hand experience.

2. **Y + 1st + h** - focuses on yoga activity based on practitioner's first-hand experience.

TABLE 1: Granger causality result for lag = 5

Users	Feature	rn	kn	nc
All	y + h	1663	7120	2271
	y + 1 st + h	1447	4524	5083
Top 10%	y + h	700	399	6
	y + 1 st + h	546	551	8

rn: Number of users for whom we reject null hypothesis.

kn: Number of users for whom we keep null hypothesis.

nc: Number of users whose Granger Causality is not calculated.

y + h: Yoga and happiness.

y + 1st + h: Yoga with 1st hand experience and happiness.

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Results and Analysis

- Top 10% (~ 1.1k) – tweeted most about “Yoga”.

1. **y + h** - considers all tweets containing ‘yoga’ and it does not include practitioner’s first-hand experience.

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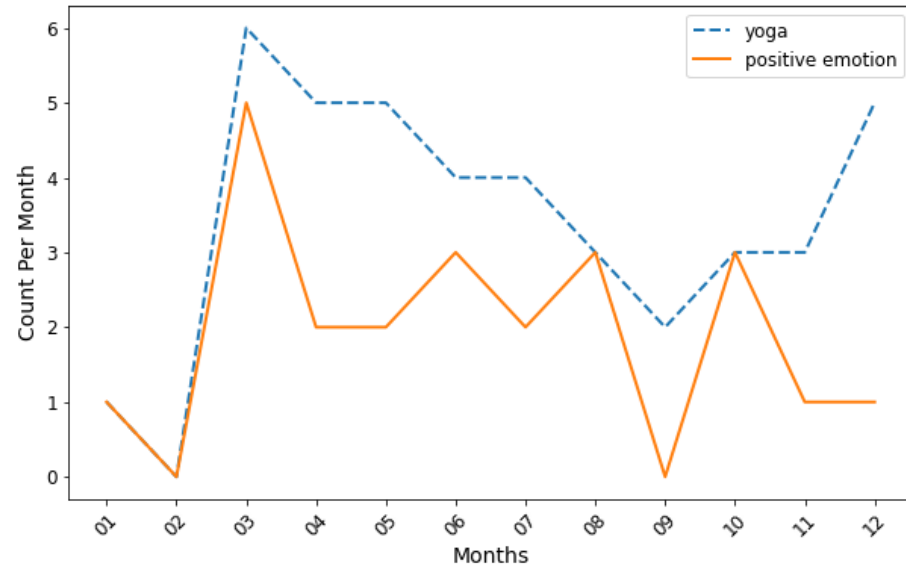
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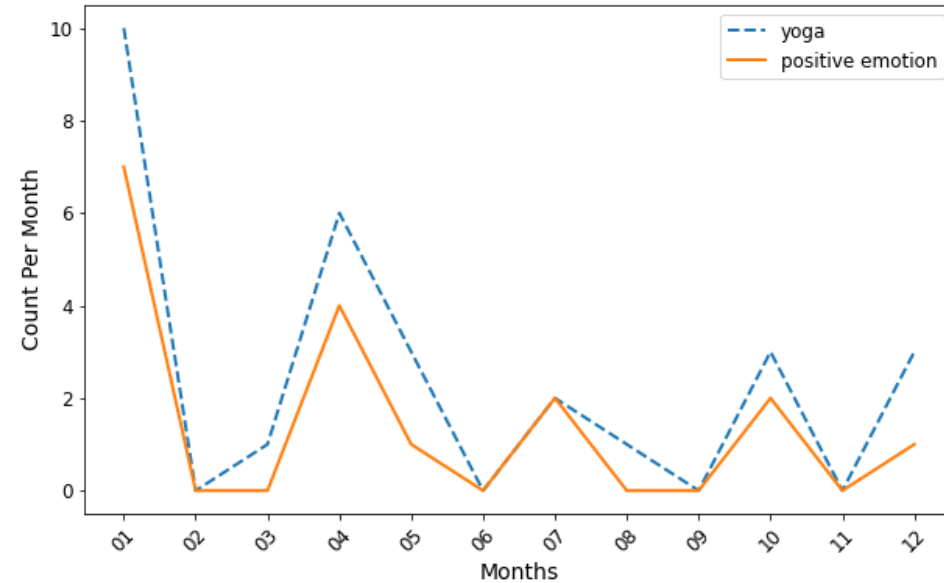
Results and Analysis

- Null hypothesis “**Tweeting more does not Granger-cause positive emotion**”.
- Two causal features
 - (i) number of tweets (cause)
 - (ii) number of positive emotions (effect).
- **p-value > 0.05**, keep the null hypothesis which means the overall activity of the practitioners has no effect on happiness.

Results and Analysis



(a) Year 2018



(b) Year 2019

- Causal features: Yoga activity (blue dotted line) and Positive emotion (orange solid line).
- The causal feature temporally causes rise of positive emotion of the user in March 2018 and April 2019.

Discussion and Future Work

- Misclassifications in user type detection.
- Noisy transfer learning approach.
- Expensive data annotation.
- Develop a contextualized model to predict user type using minimal supervision.
- Similar for emotion detection.

THANK YOU 😊

Slide: https://tunazislam.github.io/files/IEEEBigData2020_causal_yoga_happiness.pdf

Questions?

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 <https://tunazislam.github.io/>

 [@Tunaz_Islam](https://twitter.com/Tunaz_Islam)



Backup Slides

Manual Annotation

- Intent of tweets.
- User description
- For example:
 - **Tweet 1:** *Learning some traditional yoga with my good friend.*
 - **Tweet 2:** *Our mission at 532Yoga is pretty simple; great teachers, great classes and superbly happy students #yoga*

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Promotional