

# Using Social Media To Understand Causal Relationships

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Alankrit Johari

# Causal Knowledge

Very important and hard to find.

Why important?

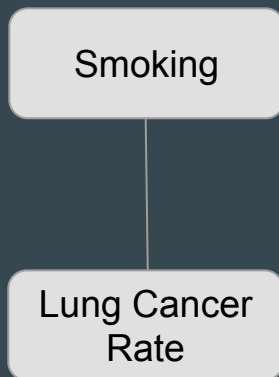
- To analyze claims like “Playing Video games result in violent behavior in children”

Why hard?

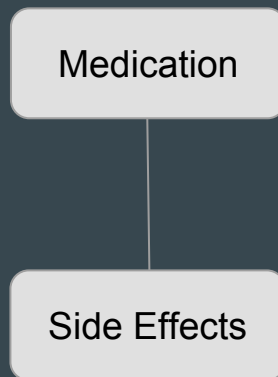
- Need domain expertise

# Why do we need Causal Knowledge?

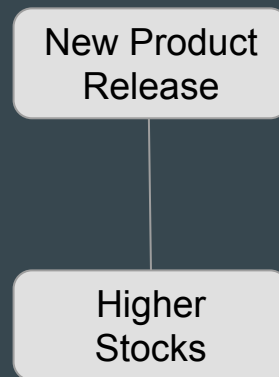
PREDICTION



EXPLANATION



INTERVENTION



# What I want to do?

Main focus: medical claims

Examples:

- Meditation is good for concentration.
- Watching too much television harms your eyes.
- Playing violent video games causes violent behavior in children.

Basically, claims that are myths and sounds true.

# Right Variables

- What are we finding causes between?
- It can be in format: (Cause - Problem), (Problem - Cause)
- Not necessarily related to problems: (Solution - Effect)
- Example: “Mediation is good for Concentration”
  - Meditation - Solution
  - Concentration - Effect

# Text Mining

There is so much information floating around on the web.

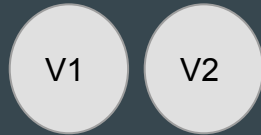
For these medical claims, people write:

- Blogs,
- Answers (eg. Yahoo Answers, Quora),
- etc.

Use text mining techniques to analyze this text and understand correlations and verify causes.

# Co-occurrence and Network Analysis Method

- I will plot the strength of co-occurrence on a graph.
- The closer the two variables the stronger is the correlation.
- The further the two variables the weaker is the correlation.
- The correlation will be based on count of co-occurrence over the web.
- Some weightage to the higher reliable sources?



# Data

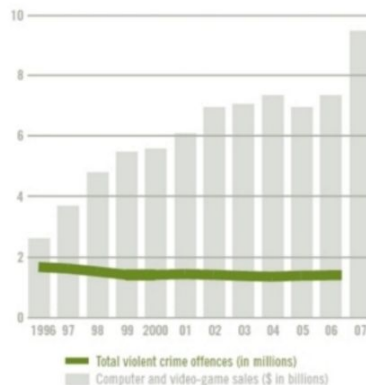
- Available public API's
  - Yahoo Answers!
  - Blogger
- Information extraction easy from these public API's
- Data extraction from Quora requires use of scraping tools
  - Selenium (for scraping)
  - BeautifulSoup (for scraping)
  - Mechanize (for navigating)



# Verification

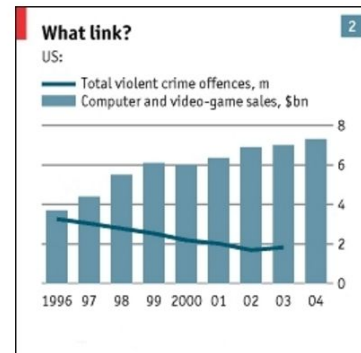
- Will compare the resulting graphs with various experimental studies.
- Correlation to Causal mapping
- Check results for highly unlikely pairs, eg. (good sleep - bad result on exams)

13. Violent Crime Offenses and Video Game Sales, 1996-2007



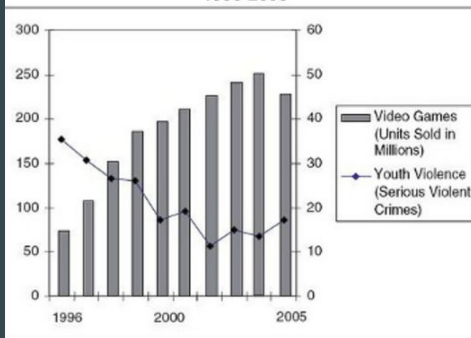
Source: Entertainment Software Association, "Essential Facts About Games and Violence," [www.theesa.com](http://www.theesa.com), 2008

14. Violent Crime Offenses and Video Game Sales, 1996-2004



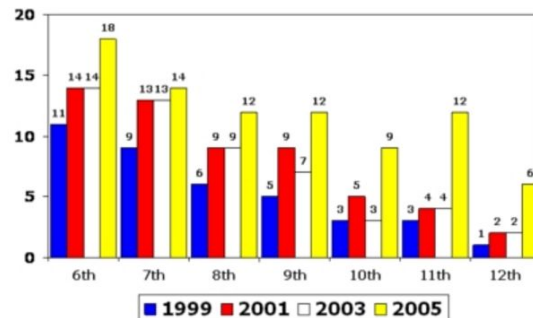
Source: "Chasing the Dream," *Economist*, Aug. 4, 2005

15. Sales of Video Games Compared to Youth Violence, 1996-2005



Source: Adam Thierer, MA, "Video Games and 'Moral Panic,'" [www.pff.org](http://www.pff.org), Jan. 23, 2009

16. Reports of Bullying, 1999-2005 (Rate Per 1,000 Students)



Source: Virginia Youth Violence Project, "Violence in Schools," [www.youthviolence.edschool.virginia.edu](http://www.youthviolence.edschool.virginia.edu) (accessed Feb. 12, 2010)

# Challenges

- Representation of data?
- What about negative correlations.
- How close to causes? Just correlations?
- Relevant data?

# References

- Netzer, O., Feldman, R., Goldenberg, J. and Moshe Fresko. 2012. Mine Your Own Business: Market-Structure Surveillance Through Text Mining. Marketing Science 31(3):521-543.
- Kleinberg, S. and George Hripcsak. 2011. A review of causal inference for biomedical informatics. Journal of Biomedical Informatics.
- <http://videogames.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=003627>