



# Socioscope: Spatio-Temporal Signal Recovery from Social Media

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## When, Where, How Much

Many real-world phenomena can be represented by a spatio-temporal signal. Examples include wildlife mortality, algal booms, and hail damage. Direct instrumental sensing is often difficult and expensive.

## Humans as Sensors

Social media offers a unique sensing opportunity for such signals, where users serve the role of “sensors” by posting their experiences of a target phenomenon. For instances, social media users readily post their encounters with dead animal: “I saw a dead crow on its back in the middle of the road.” (called target post)

## Socioscope: Problem Definition

Input: A list of time and location stamps of the target posts.

Output: Intensity of target phenomenon at the discrete spatiotemporal bins  $f_{s,t}$

Time	Location
2012-09-26 17:35:23	Wisconsin US
2012-09-27 12:17:52	N/A
2012-09-27 08:28:12	(-98.24, 23.22)

Location		Time		
		2012-09-26	2012-09-27	2012-09-28
California	California	$f(1,1)$	$f(1,2)$	$f(1,3)$
	New York	$f(2,1)$	$f(2,2)$	$f(2,3)$
	Washington	$f(3,1)$	$f(3,2)$	$f(3,3)$

## Simple Estimation is Bad

$f_{s,t} = x_{s,t}$ , the count of target posts in bin  $(s, t)$

Justification: MLE of the model  $x \sim Poisson(f)$

**Population Bias**: Even  $f_{s,t} = f_{s',t'}$ , if more users in  $(s, t)$ , then  $x_{s,t} > x_{s',t'}$

**Imprecise location**: 3% have GPS coordinates, 47% have valid user profile location, 50% don't have GPS or profile location.

**Zero/Low counts**: If no tweeters in Antarctica, does it mean no penguins there?

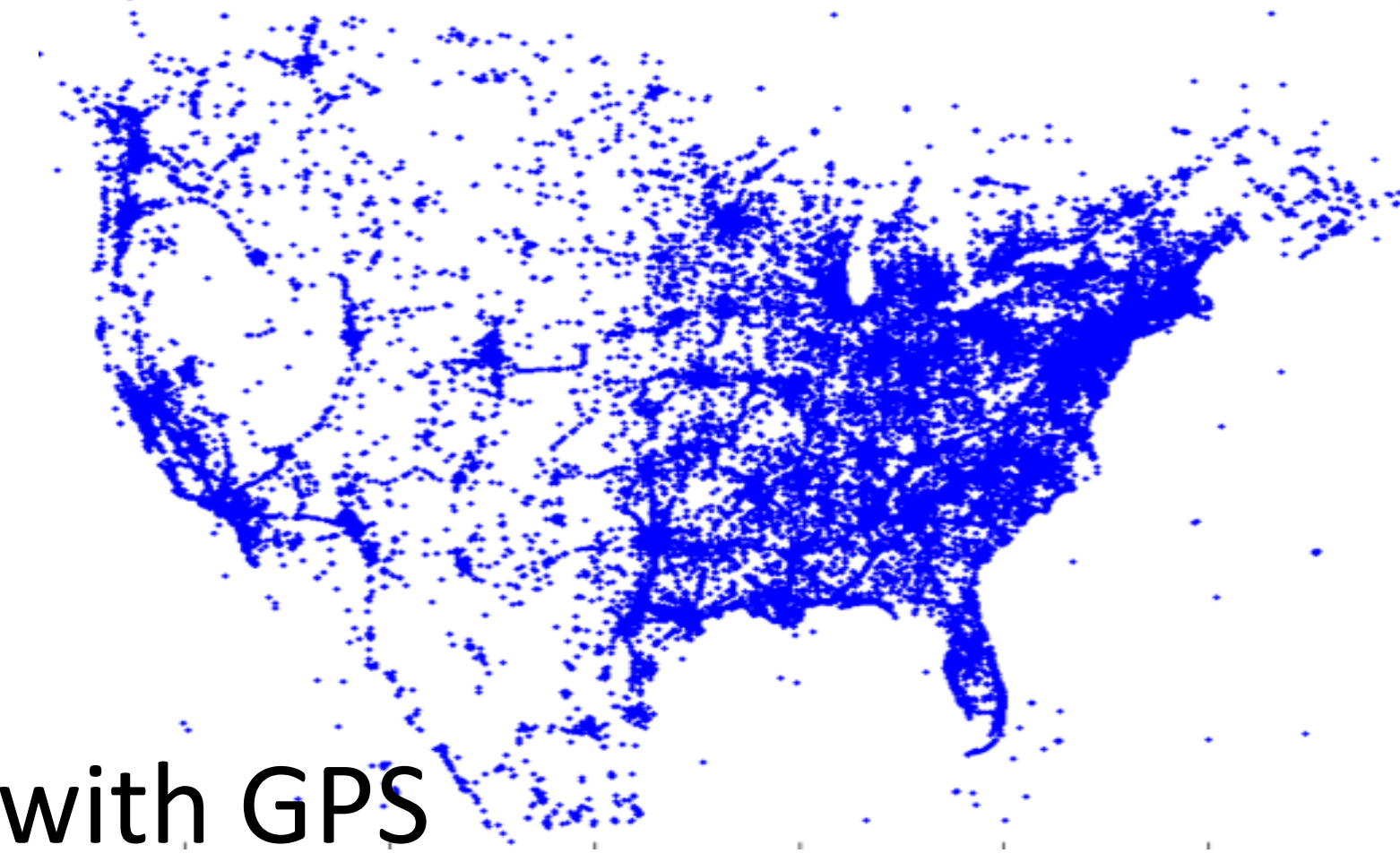
## Correcting Human Population Bias

The target post intensity depends on both target phenomenon intensity  $f$  and social media user activity intensity  $g$

$$x \sim Poisson(\eta(f, g))$$

Example:  $\eta(f, g) = f \cdot g$

$g$  can be accurately recovered with all posts with GPS



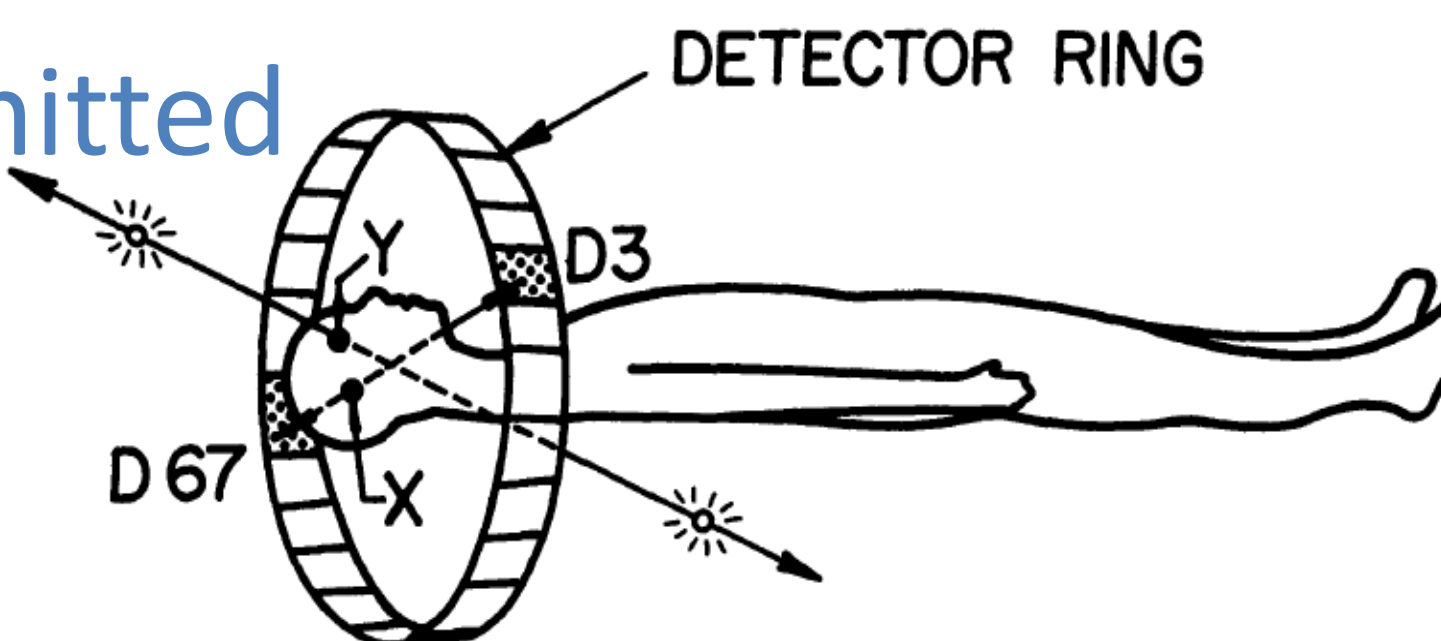
## Handling Imprecise Location Stamps

Positron Emission Tomography

Source Bin (Voxel in Brain): Where positron is emitted

Detector Bin (Detector Ring): Where positron is detected

Transition probability from source bin to detector bin is determined by physical laws.



[Reproduced from Vardi et al(1985)]

Fraction of posts with GPS coordinates

Probability that user was in California, but profile location is New York	.03	0	0
	0	.03	0
	0	0	.03
	.37	.1	.01
	.08	.3	.01
	.02	.07	.45
	.5	.5	.5

Source Bin: Where the posts were created

- (California, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (New York, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (Washington, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)

Detector Bin: Where the location stamps indicate

- (California /GPS, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (New York/GPS, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (Washington/GPS, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (California/user, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (New York/user, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (Washington/user, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)
- (N/A, Sept 1<sup>st</sup>)

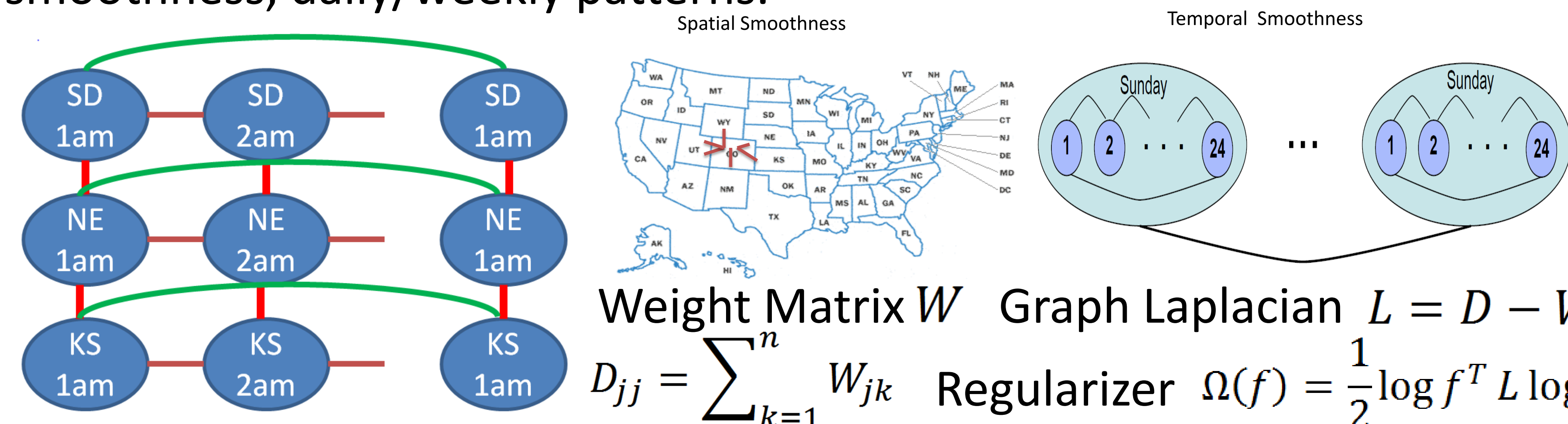
Intensity  $\eta(f, g)$

$$\text{Intensity } h_i = \sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} \eta(f_j, g_j) \\ x_i \sim Poisson(h_i)$$

Fraction of posts without location stamps

## Handling Zero/Low Counts

Define graph-based regularizer to incorporate domain knowledge, such as smoothness, daily/weekly patterns.



## Case Study: Roadkill

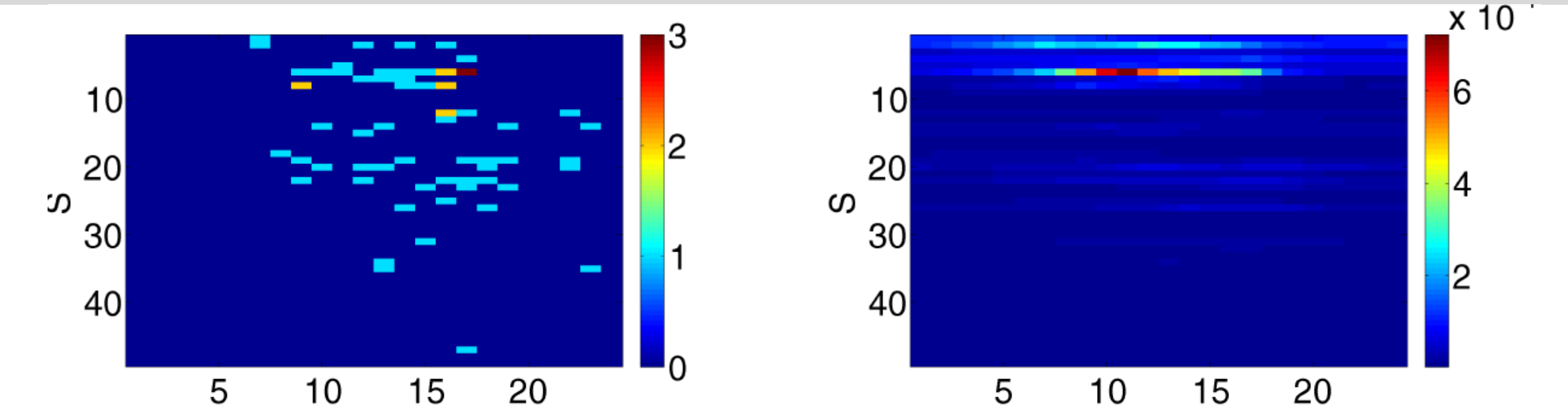
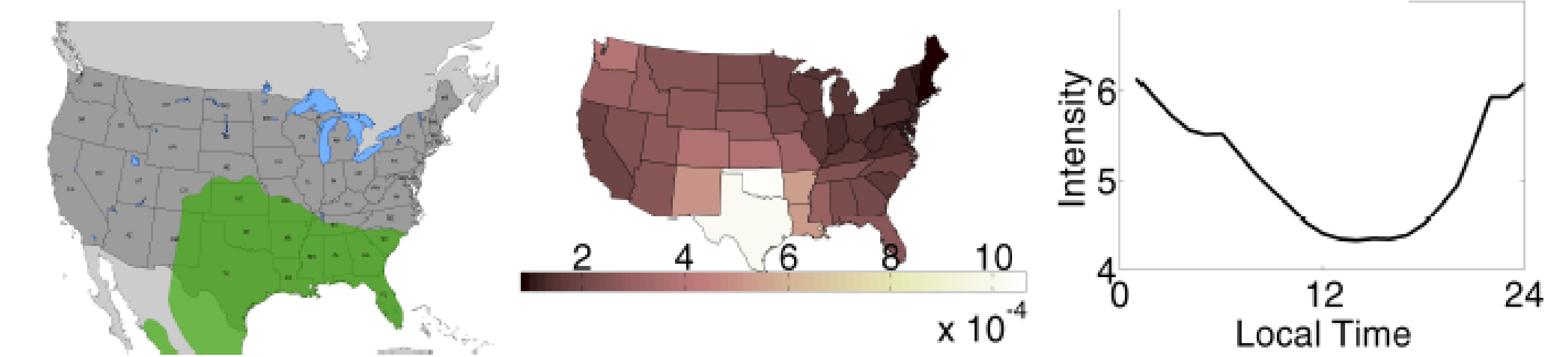
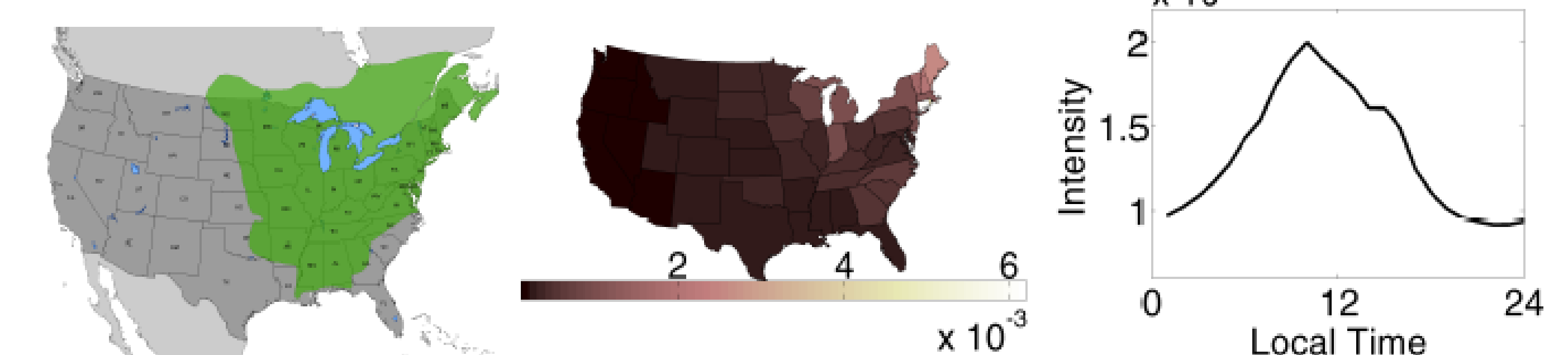


Fig. 4. Raw counts and Socioscope  $\hat{f}$  for chipmunks



(a) armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)



(b) chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*)

Fig. 3. Socioscope estimates match animal habits well. (Left) range map from NatureServe, (Middle) Socioscope  $\hat{f}$  aggregated spatially, (Right)  $\hat{f}$  aggregated temporally.

## Future Work

1. Include text classification confidence in input.

Text Classifier Confidence	Time	Location
0.9	2012-09-26 17:35:23	Wisconsin US
0.2	2012-09-26 17:38:33	N/A
0.6	2012-09-27 12:17:52	N/A

2. Handle the temporal delay and spatial displacement between target event and the generation of a posts “So the pigeon I ran over yesterday must have some bird friends in high places. Car is full of bird shit.”

3. Incorporate psychology factors to better model the human sensors." For instance, a person may not bother to tweet about a chipmunk roadkill, but may be eager to do so upon seeing a moose roadkill.

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