## An Analysis of Exercising Behavior in Online Populations

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## Introduction and Motivation

Exercise is an important component of health. Previous studies of exercise and health have been stymied by the lack of accurate records of exercising activities. In our study, we overcome this limitation by using data from Fitocracy, a gamified workout tracking site that precisely records users' workout histories using over 1,000 unique exercises and where users self-report their age, gender, and height. We analyze nearly half a million users' histories to identify exercising behavior trends and how those behaviors vary by age and gender.

## Data

All of a user's activities, profile, social data, and group memberships on Fitocracy were crawled over a six-month period to acquire the complete profiles and workout histories of 441,034 users. Ultimately 188,265 users recorded at least one workout, with the total dataset comprising $3,130,276$ workouts (14.3M activities) over nearly a four year span from February 2011 to January 2015.

## How does exercising behavior vary with age and gender?

Methodology: The activities performed by different age groups provide a insightful view into how exercise behavior changes over time. We divided users by gender and into seven age ranges. Within each gender-age cohort, we computed the probability that a user in that cohort records each exercise and then sorted all exercises according to their average probability of being performed. Below, we show the ten exercises that are most likely to be performed by an individual from each cohort.


## What exercising behaviors are practiced by subpopulations?

Methodology: To identify the underlying behaviors from people's activities, we train a Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) model on users' exercising data. We model each individual's history as a reflection of that person engaging in just a few behaviors, where a behavior selects for certain exercises with higher frequency. Below, we show the demographics of the population engaging in the behaviors identified from a 20-behavior LDA-model.

| ${ }_{\text {Female }}^{\text {Fale }}$ - | Top Exercises |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Plank |
| Whl\|l | Dumbbell Lunges |
| \|l|||h | Dumbbell Side Bend |
| , | Exercise Ball Crunch |
| $\begin{array}{lllll} 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 \end{array}$ | Standing Dumbbell |

 Top Exercises
Standing Calf Rais
Walking
Abductor Machine
Adductor Machine
Glute Kickback


Top Exercises Walking Waked up the stairs Light Walking Yard Work Oither Carco

Our analysis found more behaviors that were practiced by more women than men, suggesting more nuance in female exercising habits. The behaviors here are ordered from mostly-female practiced to mostly-male practiced.

Age matters: These two behaviors individuals on average
 Top Exercises
Stretching
Foam Rolling
Shoulder Dislocation
Other Bodyweight
Band Pull Aparts
 Top Exercises
Cycling (stationary)
General Insanity
Rowing (machine)
Stair Machine
Walking (treadmill)


Top Exercises Running (treadmill) Walking (treadmill) Boxing
Brazilian Muay Thai


Top Exercises Two-Arm Kettlebell Swing Goblet Squat (kettlebell) One-Arm Kettlebell Swing Body Weight Inverted Row
Push-Up


Height influences exercise selection: Men and
women practicing the bottom behavior were 1.5in
and 0.34 in taller than those for the top behavior!


Behavior adoption time changes by gender: Women most adopt this behavior in their early 20s, while men adopt it near 30


The behavior associated with CrossFit-like exercises had an even gender split.


Top Exercises Leg Press Leg Press
Lat Pulldown Rowing (machine) Seated Cable Row Leg Extensions


Top Exercises Dumbbell Bicep Cur Standing Dumbbell Shoulder Press Dumbbell Side Lateral Raise Dumbbell Bench Press Dumbbell Fiyes

Surprisingly, we found that the proportion of behaviors did not radically change between age cohorts, which suggests people find their preferred activities and stick with them as they grow older.


