

An Improved Method of Automated Nonparametric Content Analysis for Social Science¹

Gary King²

Institute for Quantitative Social Science
Harvard University

New York University, Text as Data Speaker Series, 12/1/2016

¹Based on joint work with Connor Jerzak and Anton Strezhnev
(building on earlier work with Dan Hopkins and Ying Lu)

²GaryKing.org

Mortality Data, Developed Countries:

Mortality Data, Developed Countries: Death Certificates

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**LOCAL CERTIFIED
RECORD OF DEATH**

CITY-COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

City of Evansville — Vanderburgh County
Evansville, Indiana

N^o 14397

This is to Certify, that our records show Emily Elizabeth Hale died
July 28 1952 at 6 pm 31 E. Illinois St.
month day year hour of death street, hospital or rural
Age at death 92 Sex female Race white marital status widow
years
Primary cause of death given was cardio vascular renal disease 5 years

Signed by L. B Miller city
physician or coroner address

Place of burial or removal Memorial Park city
name of cemetery address

Date of Burial 7-30-52 Johann city
Funeral Director address

Signed Jane M. Hoopes MD Registrar.

Evansville, Indiana 8-20-80 [SEAL]
date

19 33 1041
NOTE: Recorded locally in Book No. Page No. Reg. No. **FEE \$2.00**

Mortality Data, Most of the World:

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Mortality Data, Most of the World: ?



Mortality Data, Most of the World: Verbal Autopsy



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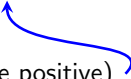
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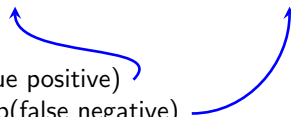
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- Sensitivity: Prob(true positive)
- 1 - Specificity: Prob(false negative)

- Solve for “truth” to correct estimate:

$$P(D = 1) = \frac{P(\widehat{D} = 1) - (1 - \text{spec})}{\text{sens} - (1 - \text{spec})}$$

Generalizations: C Categories, No Individual Classification

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Word stem profiles



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- Accounting identity for C categories:

$$P(\hat{D} = c) = \sum_{c'=1}^C P(\hat{D} = c | D = c') P(D = c')$$

Misclassification Probs



- New accounting identity:

$$P(S = s) = \sum_{c'=1}^C P(S = s | D = c') P(D = c')$$

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- $S = s$: Deterministic profile of document

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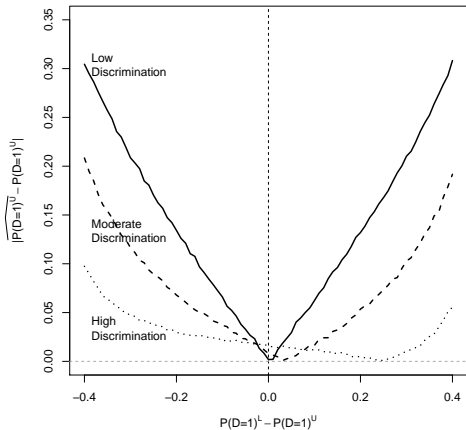
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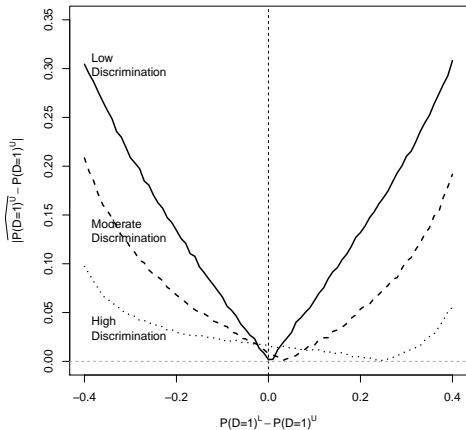
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Where's the Bias? Analytical answer in 2 categories

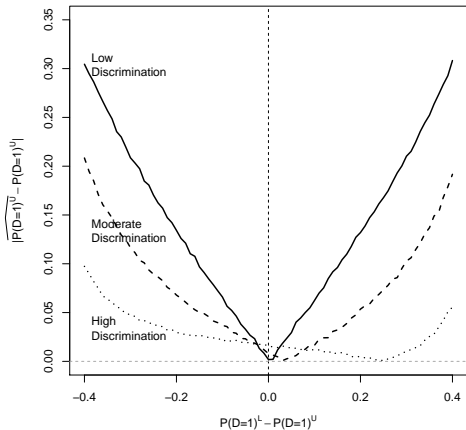
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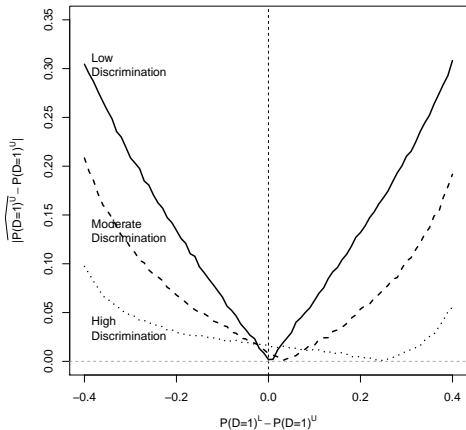


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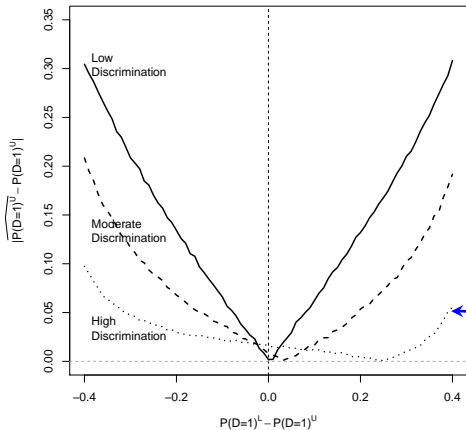
Try to:

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Try to: Reduce $P(D)$ divergence;

Where's the Bias? Analytical answer in 2 categories



Try to: Reduce $P(D)$ divergence; Increase $P(S|D)$ discrimination

A Proposed Readme2: Part 1 (of 2)

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- Refinements: alternative numeric representations of text

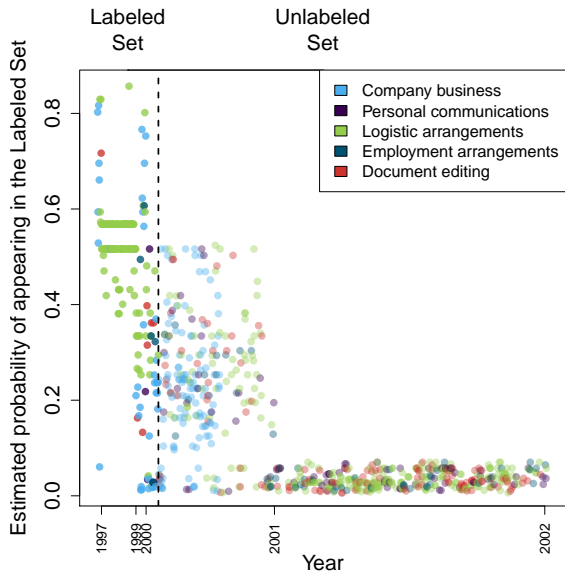
Example with Large $P(D)$ Divergence: Enron Emails

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California energy crisis dramatically changes content

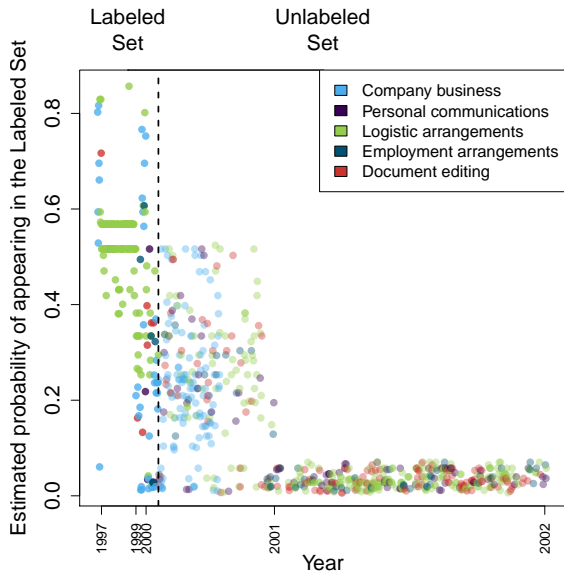
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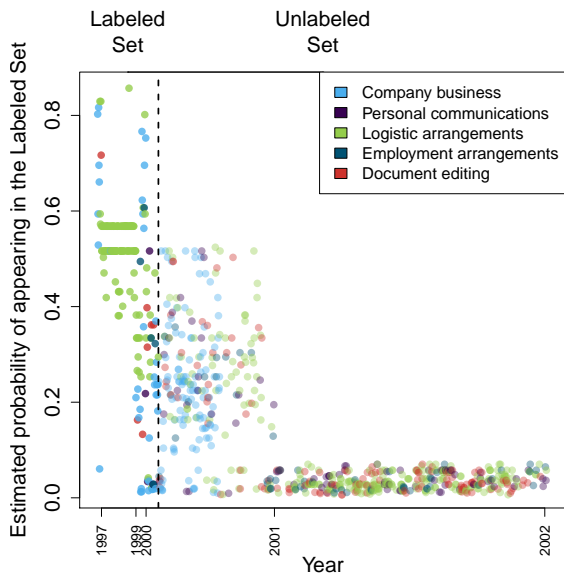
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- P-scores vary considerably over time by category

Example with Large $P(D)$ Divergence: Enron Emails

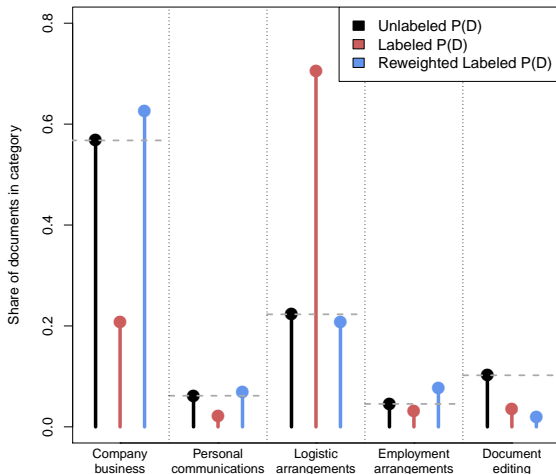
California energy crisis dramatically changes content



- P-scores vary considerably over time by category
- High $P(D)$ divergence

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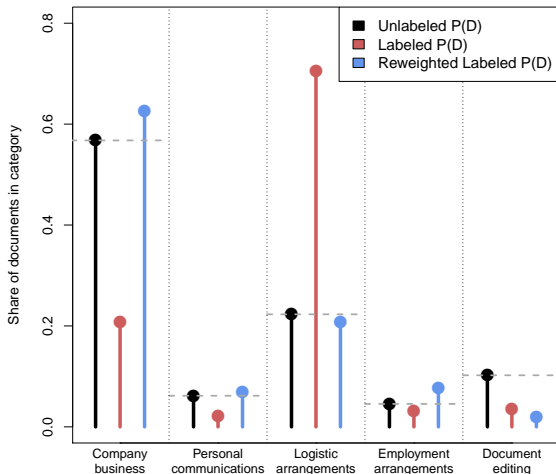
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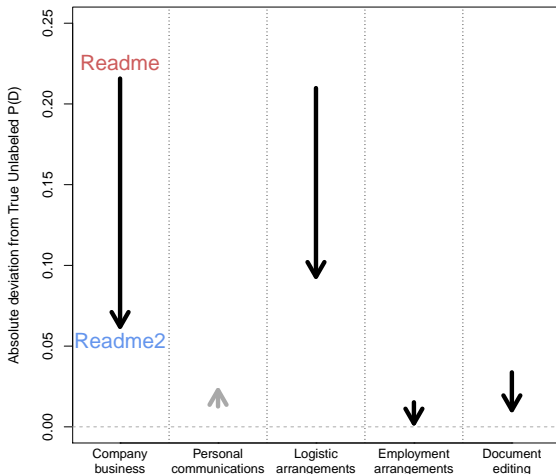
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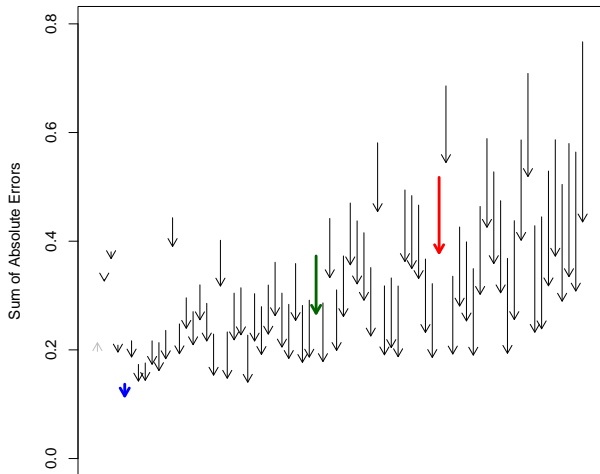
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- High $P(D)$ divergence
- Weighted bootstrapping eliminates most $P(D)$ divergence
- Large reduction in estimation error

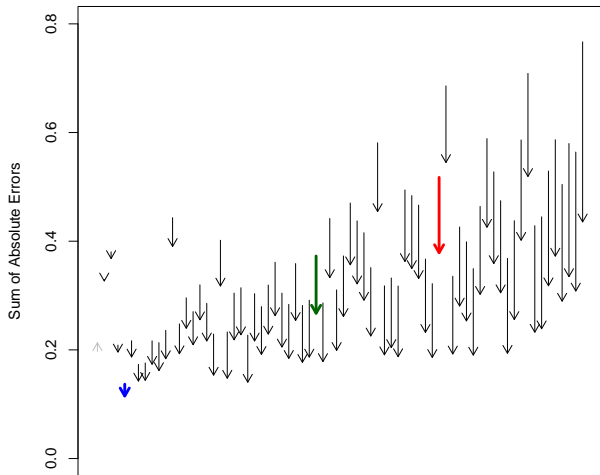
Validation in 72 Data Sets

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Datasets (in order of magnitude of improvement)

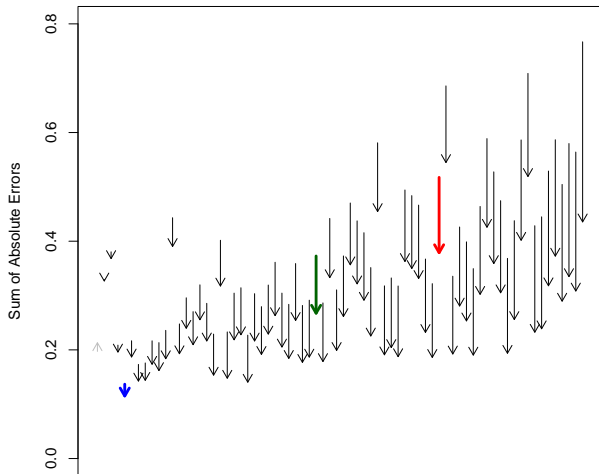
Validation in 72 Data Sets



• Enron

Datasets (in order of magnitude of improvement)

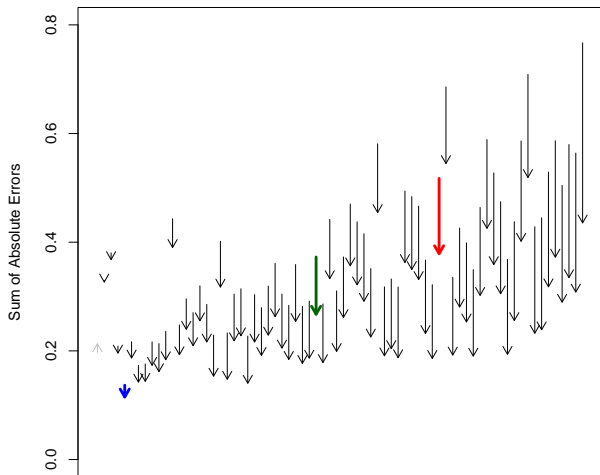
Validation in 72 Data Sets



Datasets (in order of magnitude of improvement)

- Enron
- Hillary Clinton (2008)

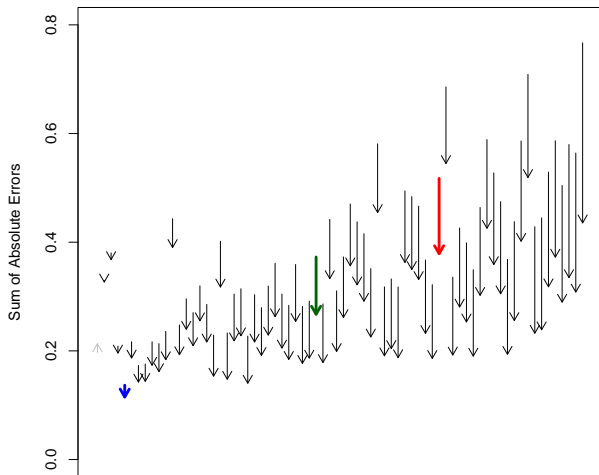
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Datasets (in order of magnitude of improvement)

- Enron
- Hillary Clinton (2008)
- Immigration blogs

Validation in 72 Data Sets



Datasets (in order of magnitude of improvement)

- Enron
- Hillary Clinton (2008)
- Immigration blogs
- 69 Twitter data sets created by firms, governments, candidates, nonprofits, etc.

Conclusions

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For more information:
GaryKing.org