# Computer-Assisted Clustering and Conceptualization from Unstructured Text

Gary King

Institute for Quantitative Social Science Harvard University

Talk at the Center for Research on Computation and Society, Harvard University, 3/7/2011

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathsf{Based} \ \mathsf{on} \ \mathsf{joint} \ \mathsf{work} \ \mathsf{with} \ \mathsf{Justin} \ \mathsf{Grimmer} \ \big(\mathsf{Harvard} \leadsto \mathsf{Stanford}\big)$ 

 Conceptualization through Classification: "one of the most central and generic of all our conceptual exercises. . . . the foundation not only for conceptualization, language, and speech, but also for mathematics, statistics, and data analysis. . . . Without classification, there could be no advanced conceptualization, reasoning, language, data analysis or, for that matter, social science research." (Bailey, 1994).

- Conceptualization through Classification: "one of the most central and generic of all our conceptual exercises. ... the foundation not only for conceptualization, language, and speech, but also for mathematics, statistics, and data analysis. . . . Without classification, there could be no advanced conceptualization, reasoning, language, data analysis or, for that matter, social science research." (Bailey, 1994).
- Cluster Analysis: simultaneously (1) invents categories and (2) assigns documents to categories

- Conceptualization through Classification: "one of the most central and generic of all our conceptual exercises. . . . the foundation not only for conceptualization, language, and speech, but also for mathematics, statistics, and data analysis. . . . Without classification, there could be no advanced conceptualization, reasoning, language, data analysis or, for that matter, social science research." (Bailey, 1994).
- Cluster Analysis: simultaneously (1) invents categories and (2) assigns documents to categories
- We focus on unstructured text; methods apply more broadly.

- Conceptualization through Classification: "one of the most central and generic of all our conceptual exercises. . . . the foundation not only for conceptualization, language, and speech, but also for mathematics, statistics, and data analysis. . . . Without classification, there could be no advanced conceptualization, reasoning, language, data analysis or, for that matter, social science research." (Bailey, 1994).
- Cluster Analysis: simultaneously (1) invents categories and (2) assigns documents to categories
- We focus on unstructured text; methods apply more broadly.
- Main goal: Switch from Fully Automated to Computer Assisted

(aka Why Johnny Can't Classify)

Clustering seems easy; its not!

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100)  $\approx$

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- $\bullet$  Bell(100)  $\approx 10^{28} \times$  Number of elementary particles in the universe

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- $\bullet$  Bell(100)  $\approx 10^{28} \times$  Number of elementary particles in the universe
- Now imagine choosing the optimal classification scheme by hand!

- Clustering seems easy; its not!
- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, A B)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- $\bullet$  Bell(100)  $\approx 10^{28} \times$  Number of elementary particles in the universe
- Now imagine choosing the optimal classification scheme by hand!
- Fully automated algorithms can help, but which ones?

 The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...
  - Well-defined statistical, data analytic, or machine learning foundations

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...
  - Well-defined statistical, data analytic, or machine learning foundations
  - How to add substantive knowledge: With few exceptions, unclear

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...
  - Well-defined statistical, data analytic, or machine learning foundations
  - How to add substantive knowledge: With few exceptions, unclear
  - The literature: little guidance on when methods apply

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...
  - Well-defined statistical, data analytic, or machine learning foundations
  - How to add substantive knowledge: With few exceptions, unclear
  - The literature: little guidance on when methods apply
  - Deriving such guidance: difficult or impossible

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...
  - Well-defined statistical, data analytic, or machine learning foundations
  - How to add substantive knowledge: With few exceptions, unclear
  - The literature: little guidance on when methods apply
  - Deriving such guidance: difficult or impossible
- Deep problem: full automation requires more information

- The (Impossible) Goal: optimal, fully automated, application-independent cluster analysis
- No free lunch theorem: every possible clustering method performs equally well on average over all possible substantive applications
- Existing methods:
  - Many choices: model-based, subspace, spectral, grid-based, graphbased, fuzzy k-modes, affinity propagation, self-organizing maps,...
  - Well-defined statistical, data analytic, or machine learning foundations
  - How to add substantive knowledge: With few exceptions, unclear
  - The literature: little guidance on when methods apply
  - Deriving such guidance: difficult or impossible
- Deep problem: full automation requires more information
- No surprise: everyone's tried cluster analysis; very few are satisfied

 Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering
  - Easy in theory: list all clusterings; choose the best

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering
  - Easy in theory: list all clusterings; choose the best
  - Impossible in practice: Too hard for us mere humans!

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering
  - Easy in theory: list all clusterings; choose the best
  - Impossible in practice: Too hard for us mere humans!
  - An organized list will make the search possible

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering
  - Easy in theory: list all clusterings; choose the best
  - Impossible in practice: Too hard for us mere humans!
  - An organized list will make the search possible
  - Insight: Many clusterings are perceptually identical

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering
  - Easy in theory: list all clusterings; choose the best
  - Impossible in practice: Too hard for us mere humans!
  - An organized list will make the search possible
  - Insight: Many clusterings are perceptually identical
  - E.g.,: consider two clusterings that differ only because one document (of 10,000) moves from category 5 to 6

- Fully Automated Clustering may succeed sometimes, but fails in general: too hard to understand when each model applies
- An alternative: Computer-Assisted Clustering
  - Easy in theory: list all clusterings; choose the best
  - Impossible in practice: Too hard for us mere humans!
  - An organized list will make the search possible
  - Insight: Many clusterings are perceptually identical
  - E.g.,: consider two clusterings that differ only because one document (of 10,000) moves from category 5 to 6
- Question: How to organize clusterings so humans can understand?

Set of clusterings

#### Set of clusterings pprox

A list of unconnected addresses



#### Set of clusterings pprox

#### A list of unconnected addresses





#### Set of clusterings $\approx$

#### A list of unconnected addresses





 $\rightsquigarrow$  We develop a (conceptual) geography of clusterings

Make it easy to choose best clustering from millions of choices

Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)

- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>

- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>
- (Too much for a person to understand, but organization will help)

- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>
- (Too much for a person to understand, but organization will help)
- Develop an application-independent distance metric between clusterings, a metric space of clusterings, and a 2-D projection

- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>
- (Too much for a person to understand, but organization will help)
- Develop an application-independent distance metric between clusterings, a metric space of clusterings, and a 2-D projection
- "Local cluster ensemble" creates a new clustering at any point, based on weighted average of nearby clusterings

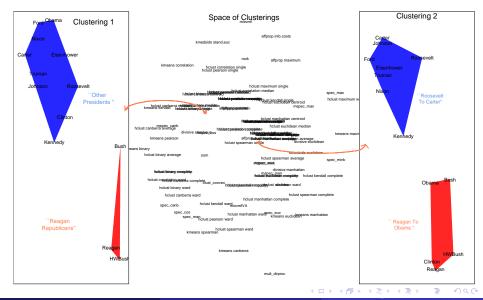
- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>
- (Too much for a person to understand, but organization will help)
- Develop an application-independent distance metric between clusterings, a metric space of clusterings, and a 2-D projection
- "Local cluster ensemble" creates a new clustering at any point, based on weighted average of nearby clusterings
- A new animated visualization to explore the space of clusterings (smoothly morphing from one into others)

- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>
- (Too much for a person to understand, but organization will help)
- Develop an application-independent distance metric between clusterings, a metric space of clusterings, and a 2-D projection
- "Local cluster ensemble" creates a new clustering at any point, based on weighted average of nearby clusterings
- A new animated visualization to explore the space of clusterings (smoothly morphing from one into others)
- Millions of clusterings, easily comprehended

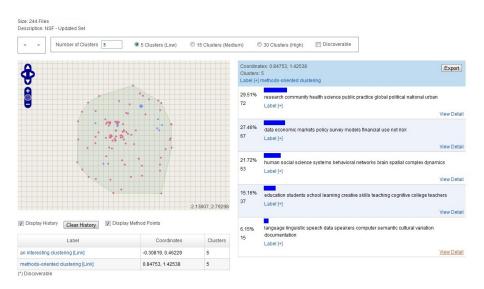
- Code text as numbers (in one or more of several ways)
- Apply all clustering methods we can find to the data each representing different (unstated) substantive assumptions (<15 mins)</p>
- (Too much for a person to understand, but organization will help)
- Develop an application-independent distance metric between clusterings, a metric space of clusterings, and a 2-D projection
- "Local cluster ensemble" creates a new clustering at any point, based on weighted average of nearby clusterings
- A new animated visualization to explore the space of clusterings (smoothly morphing from one into others)
- Millions of clusterings, easily comprehended
- (Or, our new strategy: represent the entire bell space directly; no need to examine document contents)

## Many Thousands of Clusterings, Sorted & Organized

You choose one (or more), based on insight, discovery, useful information,...



#### Software Screenshot



Metric based on 3 assumptions

- Metric based on 3 assumptions
  - ① Distance between clusterings: a function of the pairwise document agreements (pairwise agreements ⇒ triples, quadruples, etc.)

- Metric based on 3 assumptions
  - Distance between clusterings: a function of the pairwise document agreements (pairwise agreements ⇒ triples, quadruples, etc.)
  - Invariance: Distance is invariant to the number of documents (for any fixed number of clusters)

- Metric based on 3 assumptions
  - ① Distance between clusterings: a function of the pairwise document agreements (pairwise agreements ⇒ triples, quadruples, etc.)
  - Invariance: Distance is invariant to the number of documents (for any fixed number of clusters)
  - Scale: the maximum distance is set to log(num clusters)

- Metric based on 3 assumptions
  - ① Distance between clusterings: a function of the pairwise document agreements (pairwise agreements ⇒ triples, quadruples, etc.)
  - Invariance: Distance is invariant to the number of documents (for any fixed number of clusters)
  - Scale: the maximum distance is set to log(num clusters)
- Only one measure satisfies all three (the "variation of information")

- Metric based on 3 assumptions
  - ① Distance between clusterings: a function of the pairwise document agreements (pairwise agreements ⇒ triples, quadruples, etc.)
  - Invariance: Distance is invariant to the number of documents (for any fixed number of clusters)
  - Scale: the maximum distance is set to log(num clusters)
- Nonly one measure satisfies all three (the "variation of information")
- (Meila, 2007, derives same metric using different axioms & lattice theory)

Goals:

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization
  - Demonstrate: new experimental designs for cluster evaluation

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization
  - Demonstrate: new experimental designs for cluster evaluation
  - Inject human judgement: relying on insights from survey research

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization
  - Demonstrate: new experimental designs for cluster evaluation
  - Inject human judgement: relying on insights from survey research
- We now present three evaluations

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization
  - Demonstrate: new experimental designs for cluster evaluation
  - Inject human judgement: relying on insights from survey research
- We now present three evaluations
  - Cluster Quality  $\Rightarrow$  RA coders

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization
  - Demonstrate: new experimental designs for cluster evaluation
  - Inject human judgement: relying on insights from survey research
- We now present three evaluations
  - Cluster Quality  $\Rightarrow$  RA coders
  - Informative discoveries  $\Rightarrow$  Experienced scholars analyzing texts

- Goals:
  - Validate Claim: computer-assisted conceptualization outperforms human conceptualization
  - Demonstrate: new experimental designs for cluster evaluation
  - Inject human judgement: relying on insights from survey research
- We now present three evaluations
  - Cluster Quality  $\Rightarrow$  RA coders
  - Informative discoveries ⇒ Experienced scholars analyzing texts
  - Discovery ⇒ You're the judge

• What Are Humans Good For?

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - ullet Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\implies$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\implies$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality
  - automated visualization to choose one clustering

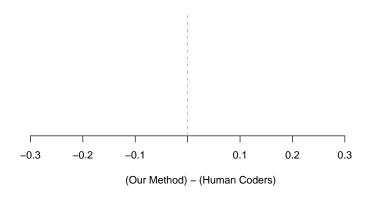
- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\Longrightarrow$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality
  - automated visualization to choose one clustering
  - many pairs of documents

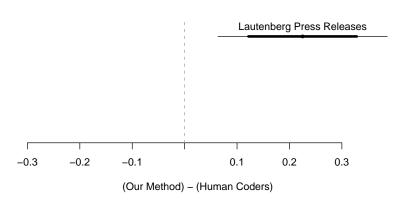
- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\implies$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality
  - automated visualization to choose one clustering
  - many pairs of documents
  - for coders: (1) unrelated, (2) loosely related, (3) closely related

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\implies$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality
  - automated visualization to choose one clustering
  - many pairs of documents
  - for coders: (1) unrelated, (2) loosely related, (3) closely related
  - Quality = mean(within cluster) mean(between clusters)

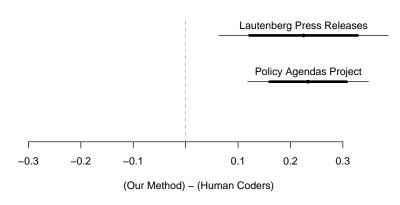
- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\implies$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality
  - automated visualization to choose one clustering
  - many pairs of documents
  - for coders: (1) unrelated, (2) loosely related, (3) closely related
  - Quality = mean(within cluster) mean(between clusters)
  - Bias results against ourselves by not letting evaluators choose clustering

- What Are Humans Good For?
  - They can't: keep many documents & clusters in their head
  - They can: compare two documents at a time
  - $\implies$  Cluster quality evaluation: human judgement of document pairs
- Experimental Design to Assess Cluster Quality
  - automated visualization to choose one clustering
  - many pairs of documents
  - for coders: (1) unrelated, (2) loosely related, (3) closely related
  - Quality = mean(within cluster) mean(between clusters)
  - Bias results against ourselves by not letting evaluators choose clustering

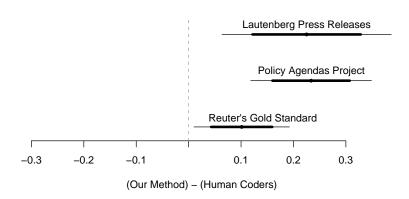




Lautenberg: 200 Senate Press Releases (appropriations, economy, education, tax, veterans, ...)



Policy Agendas: 213 quasi-sentences from Bush's State of the Union (agriculture, banking & commerce, civil rights/liberties, defense, . . . )



Reuter's: financial news (trade, earnings, copper, gold, coffee, ...); "gold standard" for supervised learning studies

• Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)
- Created info packet on each clustering (for each cluster: exemplar document, automated content summary)

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)
- Created info packet on each clustering (for each cluster: exemplar document, automated content summary)
- Asked for  $\binom{6}{2}$ =15 pairwise comparisons

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)
- Created info packet on each clustering (for each cluster: exemplar document, automated content summary)
- Asked for  $\binom{6}{2}$ =15 pairwise comparisons
- User chooses ⇒ only care about the one clustering that wins

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)
- Created info packet on each clustering (for each cluster: exemplar document, automated content summary)
- Asked for  $\binom{6}{2}$ =15 pairwise comparisons
- User chooses ⇒ only care about the one clustering that wins
- Both cases a Condorcet winner:

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)
- Created info packet on each clustering (for each cluster: exemplar document, automated content summary)
- Asked for  $\binom{6}{2}$ =15 pairwise comparisons
- ullet User chooses  $\Rightarrow$  only care about the one clustering that wins
- Both cases a Condorcet winner:

```
"Immigration":
```

 $\underline{\text{Our Method 1}} \rightarrow \text{vMF 1} \rightarrow \text{vMF 2} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Our Method 2}} \rightarrow \text{K-Means 1} \rightarrow \text{K-Means 2}$ 

- Found 2 scholars analyzing lots of textual data for their work
- Created 6 clusterings:
  - 2 clusterings selected with our method (biased against us)
  - 2 clusterings from each of 2 other methods (varying tuning parameters)
- Created info packet on each clustering (for each cluster: exemplar document, automated content summary)
- Asked for  $\binom{6}{2}$ =15 pairwise comparisons
- User chooses ⇒ only care about the one clustering that wins
- Both cases a Condorcet winner:

```
"Immigration":
```

```
\underline{\text{Our Method 1}} \rightarrow \text{vMF 1} \rightarrow \text{vMF 2} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Our Method 2}} \rightarrow \text{K-Means 1} \rightarrow \text{K-Means 2}
```

"Genetic testing":

 $\underline{\text{Our Method 1}} \rightarrow \{\underline{\text{Our Method 2}}, \text{ K-Means 1, K-means 2}\} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Dir Proc. 1}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Dir Proc. 2}}$ 

- David Mayhew's (1974) famous typology

- David Mayhew's (1974) famous typology
  - Advertising

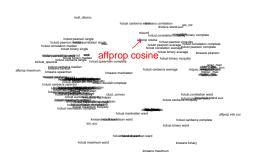
- David Mayhew's (1974) famous typology
  - Advertising
  - Credit Claiming

- David Mayhew's (1974) famous typology
  - Advertising
  - Credit Claiming
  - Position Taking

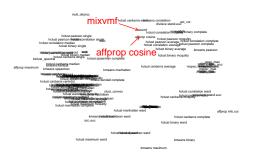
- David Mayhew's (1974) famous typology
  - Advertising
  - Credit Claiming
  - Position Taking
- Data: 200 press releases from Frank Lautenberg's office (D-NJ)

- David Mayhew's (1974) famous typology
  - Advertising
  - Credit Claiming
  - Position Taking
- Data: 200 press releases from Frank Lautenberg's office (D-NJ)
- Apply our method





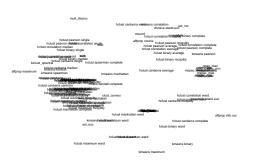
Red point: a clustering by Affinity Propagation-Cosine (Dueck and Frey 2007)



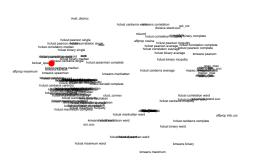
Red point: a clustering by Affinity Propagation-Cosine (Dueck and Frey 2007)

#### Close to:

Mixture of von Mises-Fisher distributions (Banerjee et. al. 2005)



Space between methods:

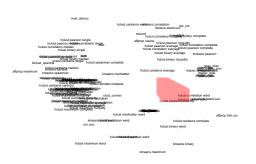


Space between methods:

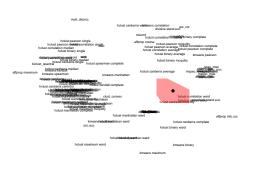


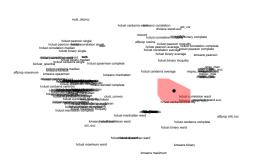
Space between methods: local cluster ensemble





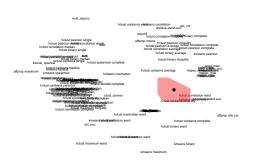
Found a region with particularly insightful clusterings





#### Mixture:

0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty



- 0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty
- 0.30 Spectral clustering Random Walk (Metrics 1-6)



- 0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty
- 0.30 Spectral clustering Random Walk (Metrics 1-6)
- 0.13 Hclust-Correlation-Ward



- 0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty
- 0.30 Spectral clustering Random Walk (Metrics 1-6)
- 0.13 Hclust-Correlation-Ward
- 0.09 Hclust-Pearson-Ward



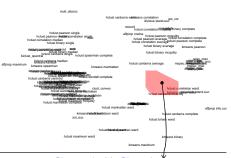
- 0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty
- 0.30 Spectral clustering Random Walk (Metrics 1-6)
- 0.13 Hclust-Correlation-Ward
- 0.09 Hclust-Pearson-Ward
- 0.05 Kmediods-Cosine



- 0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty
- 0.30 Spectral clustering Random Walk (Metrics 1-6)
- 0.13 Hclust-Correlation-Ward
- 0.09 Hclust-Pearson-Ward
- 0.05 Kmediods-Cosine
- 0.04 Spectral clustering Symmetric (Metrics 1-6)



Clusters in this Clustering



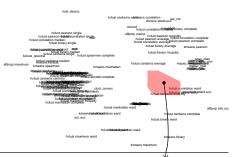
Clusters in this Clustering



Credit Claiming Pork

### Credit Claiming, Pork:

"Sens. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Robert Menendez (D-NJ) announced that the U.S. Department of Commerce has awarded a \$100,000 grant to the South Jersey Economic Development District"

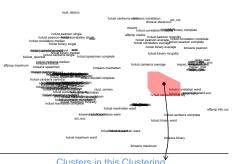


#### Clusters in this Clustering

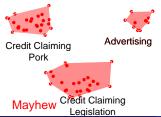


### Credit Claiming, Legislation:

"As the Senate begins its recess, Senator Frank Lautenberg today pointed to a string of victories in Congress on his legislative agenda during this work period"

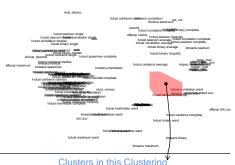


#### Clusters in this Clustering



### Advertising:

"Senate Adopts Lautenberg/Menendez Resolution Honoring Spelling Bee Champion from New Jersey"



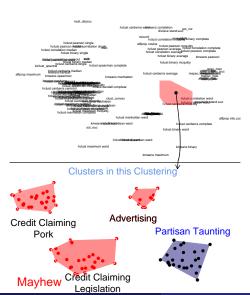
#### Clusters in this Clustering



Gary King (Harvard IQSS)

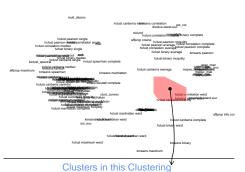
### Partisan Taunting:

"Republicans Selling Out Nation on Chemical Plant Security"



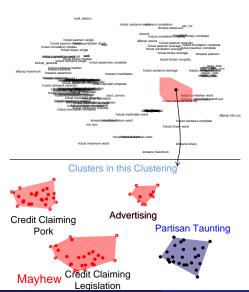
### Partisan Taunting:

"Senator Lautenberg's amendment would change the name of...the Republican bill...to 'More Tax Breaks for the Rich and More Debt for Our Grandchildren Deficit Expansion Reconciliation Act of 2006"



Definition: Explicit, public, and negative attacks on another political party or its members





Definition: Explicit, public, and negative attacks on another political party or its members Taunting ruins deliberation

# In Sample Illustration of Partisan Taunting

## Taunting ruins deliberation



Sen. Lautenberg on Senate Floor 4/29/04  "Senator Lautenberg Blasts Republicans as 'Chicken Hawks' " [Government Oversight]

# In Sample Illustration of Partisan Taunting

# Taunting ruins deliberation



Sen. Lautenberg on Senate Floor 4/29/04

- "Senator Lautenberg Blasts Republicans as 'Chicken Hawks' " [Government Oversight]
- "The scopes trial took place in 1925. Sadly, President Bush's veto today shows that we haven't progressed much since then" [Healthcare]

# In Sample Illustration of Partisan Taunting

# Taunting ruins deliberation



Sen. Lautenberg on Senate Floor 4/29/04

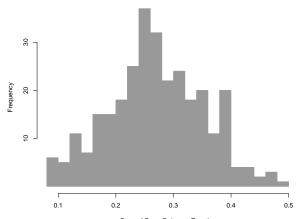
- "Senator Lautenberg Blasts Republicans as 'Chicken Hawks' " [Government Oversight]
- "The scopes trial took place in 1925. Sadly, President Bush's veto today shows that we haven't progressed much since then" [Healthcare]
- "Every day the House Republicans dragged this out was a day that made our communities less safe." [Homeland Security]

- Discovered using 200 press releases; 1 senator.

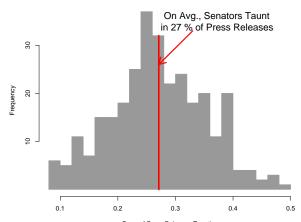
- Discovered using 200 press releases; 1 senator.
- Confirmed using 64,033 press releases; 301 senator-years.

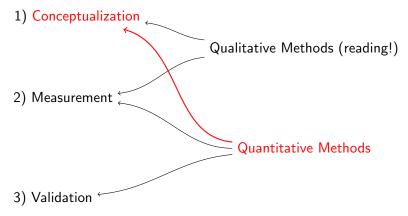
- Discovered using 200 press releases; 1 senator.
- Confirmed using 64,033 press releases; 301 senator-years.
- Apply supervised learning method: measure proportion of press releases a senator taunts other party

- Discovered using 200 press releases; 1 senator.
- Confirmed using 64,033 press releases; 301 senator-years.
- Apply supervised learning method: measure proportion of press releases a senator taunts other party

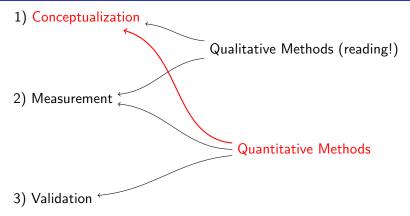


- Discovered using 200 press releases; 1 senator.
- Confirmed using 64,033 press releases; 301 senator-years.
- Apply supervised learning method: measure proportion of press releases a senator taunts other party



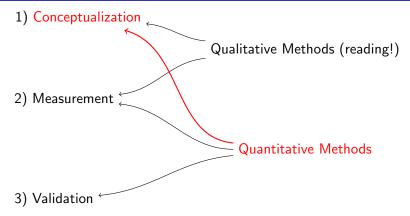


Quantitative methods for conceptualization and discovery



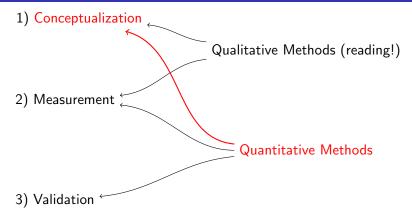
Quantitative methods for conceptualization and discovery

- Few formal methods designed explicitly for conceptualization



Quantitative methods for conceptualization and discovery

- Few formal methods designed explicitly for conceptualization
- Belittled: "Tom Swift and His Electric Factor Analysis Machine" (Armstrong 1967)



Quantitative methods for conceptualization and discovery

- Few formal methods designed explicitly for conceptualization
- Belittled: "Tom Swift and His Electric Factor Analysis Machine" (Armstrong 1967)
- Evaluation methods measure progress in discovery

### For more information

http://GKing.Harvard.edu