

# Extracting Systematic Social Science Meaning from Text (& Cause-Specific Mortality Rates from Symptom Data)

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- Daniel Hopkins and Gary King. “Extracting Systematic Social Science Meaning from Text”

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- Gary King and Ying Lu. “Verbal Autopsy Methods with Multiple Causes of Death,” tentatively to appear, *Statistical Science*

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- Copies at <http://gking.harvard.edu>

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  - E.g., classify constituents' letters to a member of congress by policy area, or estimate proportion of letters in each policy area
  - E.g., classify emails as spam or not, or estimate proportion of email that is spam
- Maximizing one goal won't get you the other: high classification accuracy can coexist with huge biases in category proportions

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- Separately: propose correction for imperfect inter-coder reliability (i.e., should work better than hand coding everything if that were feasible)

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- “We are living through the largest expansion of expressive capability in the history of the human race”



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  - Little common internal structure (no inverted pyramid)

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  - Groups infinite possible posts into “only”  $2^{3,672}$  distinct types

# Notation

- Document Category

$$D_i = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -2 & \text{extremely negative} \\ -1 & \text{negative} \\ 0 & \text{neutral} \\ 1 & \text{positive} \\ 2 & \text{extremely positive} \\ \text{NA} & \text{no opinion expressed} \\ \text{NB} & \text{not a blog} \end{array} \right.$$

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- Word Stem Profile:

$$S_i = \begin{cases} S_{i1} = 1 & \text{if "awful" is used, 0 if not} \\ S_{i2} = 1 & \text{if "good" is used, 0 if not} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ S_{iK} = 1 & \text{if "except" is used, 0 if not} \end{cases}$$

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- Social Science: **proportions** in each category

$$P(D) = \begin{pmatrix} P(D = -2) \\ P(D = -1) \\ P(D = 0) \\ P(D = 1) \\ P(D = 2) \\ P(D = \text{NA}) \\ P(D = \text{NB}) \end{pmatrix}$$

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- Estimates of category proportions: vastly improved

# Formalization from Epidemiology (Levy and Kass, 1970)

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- Use this equation to correct  $P(\hat{D})$



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- Drop the intermediate  $\hat{D}$  calculation, since  $\hat{D} = f(\mathbf{S})$ :

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- Simplify to an equivalent matrix expression:

$$P(\mathbf{S}) = P(\mathbf{S}|D)P(D)$$

# Estimation

The matrix expression again:

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Document category proportions (quantity of interest)

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Word stem profile proportions (estimate in unlabeled set by tabulation)

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Word stem profiles, by category (estimate in *labeled* set by tabulation)



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$$P(\mathbf{S}) = P(\mathbf{S}|D)P(D)$$
$$\begin{matrix} 2^K \times 1 & 2^K \times J & J \times 1 \end{matrix}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\beta$$

Alternative symbols (to emphasize the linear equation)

# Estimation

The matrix expression again:

$$\begin{array}{c} P(\mathbf{S}) = P(\mathbf{S}|D)P(D) \\ 2^K \times 1 \quad 2^K \times J \quad J \times 1 \end{array}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\beta \quad \implies \beta = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$$

Solve for quantity of interest (with no error term)

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The matrix expression again:

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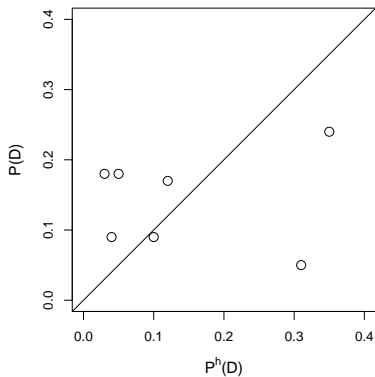
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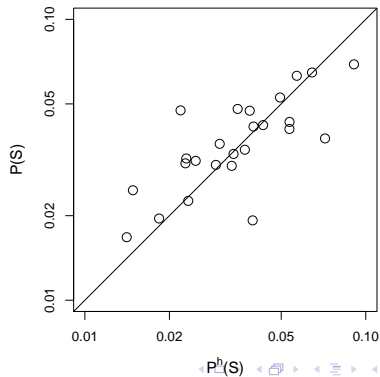
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- Uncertainty estimates by bootstrapping

# A Simulation with a Nonrandom Hand-coded Sample

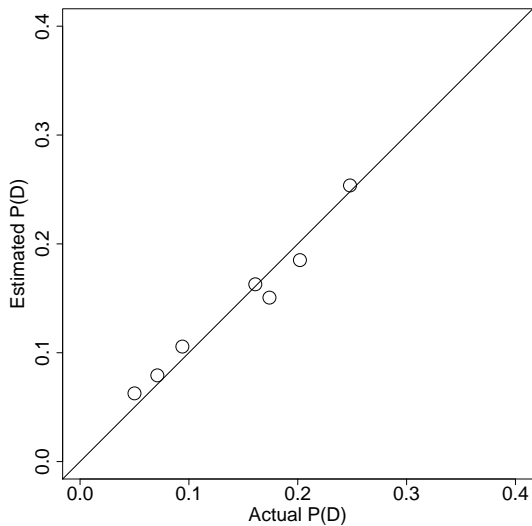
**Differences in Document  
Category Frequencies**



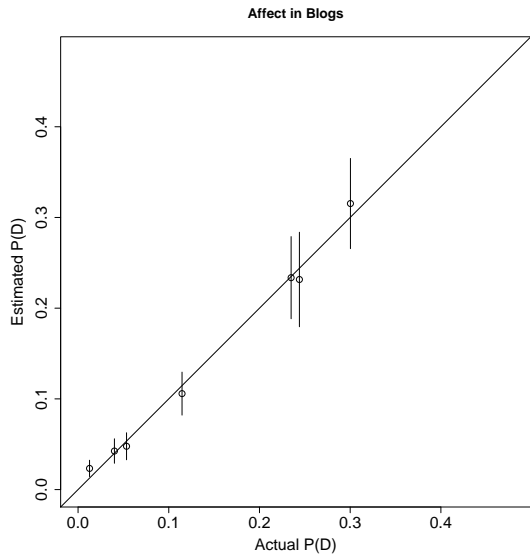
**Differences in Word  
Profile Frequencies**



# A Simulation: Accurate Estimates

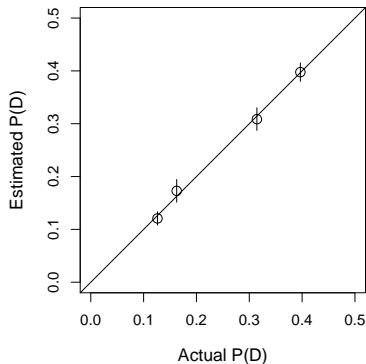


# Out of Sample Validation: Blogs

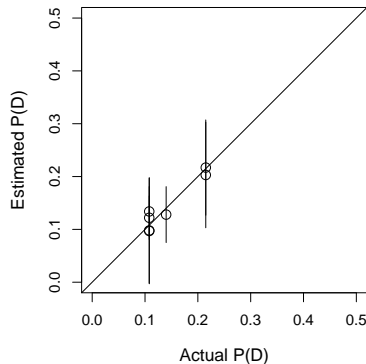


# Out of Sample Validation: Other Examples

## Movie Reviews

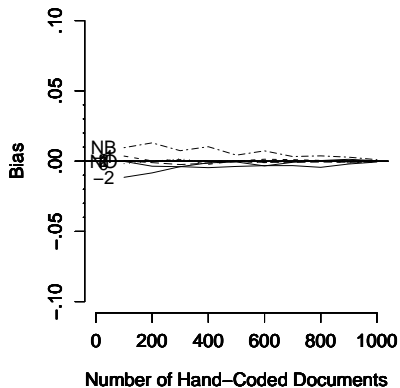


## University Websites

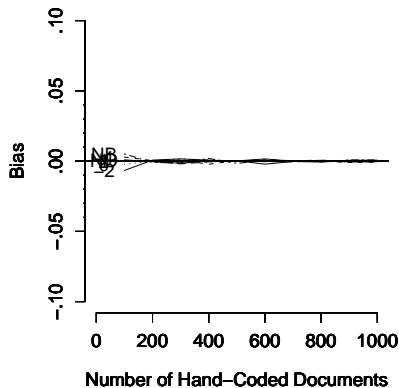


# Bias by Number of Hand Coded Documents

## Nonparametric Estimator

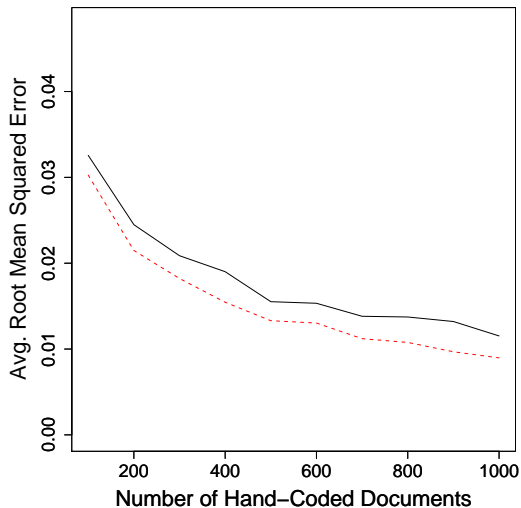


## Sampling Estimator





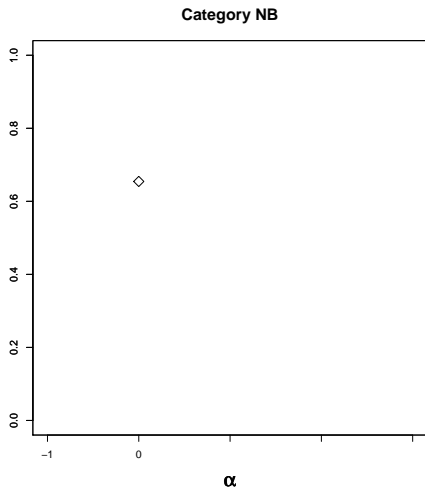
# Average RMSE by Number of Hand Coded Documents



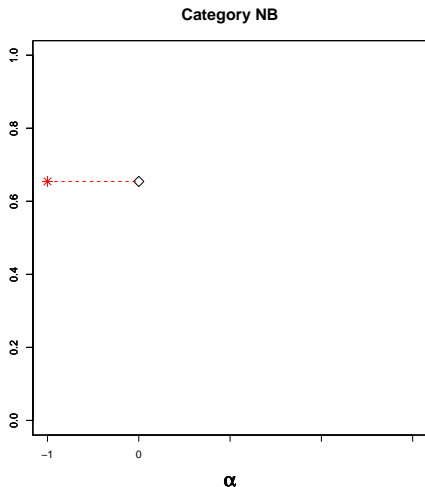
# Misclassification Matrix for Blog Posts

	-2	-1	0	1	2	NA	NB	$P(D_1)$
-2	<b>.70</b>	.10	.01	.01	.00	.02	.16	.28
-1	.33	<b>.25</b>	.04	.02	.01	.01	.35	.08
0	.13	.17	<b>.13</b>	.11	.05	.02	.40	.02
1	.07	.06	.08	<b>.20</b>	.25	.01	.34	.03
2	.03	.03	.03	.22	<b>.43</b>	.01	.25	.03
NA	.04	.01	.00	.00	.00	<b>.81</b>	.14	.12
NB	.10	.07	.02	.02	.02	.04	<b>.75</b>	.45

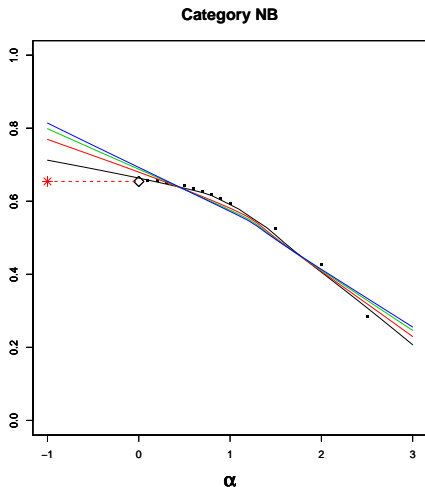
# SIMEX Analysis of Not a Blog Category



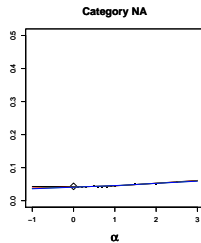
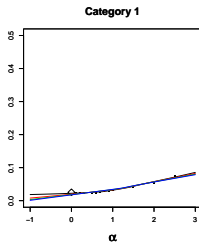
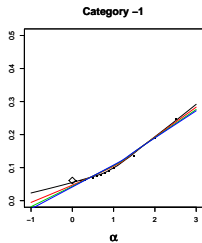
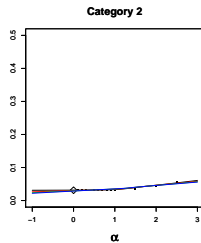
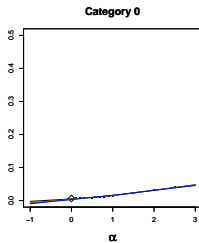
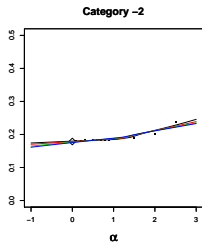
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# SIMEX Analysis of Other Categories



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- Use additional hand coding to verify assumptions

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  - Find deaths with medically certified causes from a local hospital, trace caregivers to their homes, ask the same symptom questions, and statistically classify deaths in population (model-dependent)

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- Document-Category, Cause of Death,

$$D_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if bladder cancer} \\ 2 & \text{if cardiovascular disease} \\ 3 & \text{if transportation accident} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ J & \text{if infectious respiratory} \end{cases}$$



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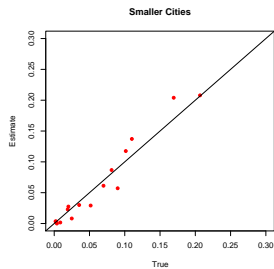
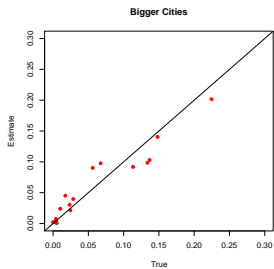
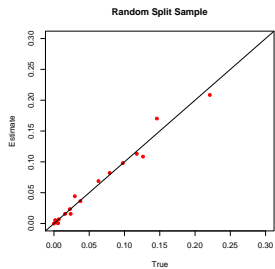
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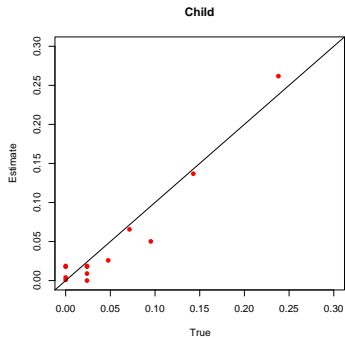
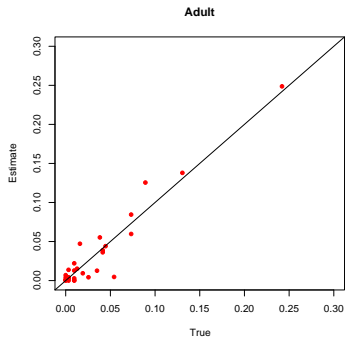
- Word-Stem-Profile, Symptoms:

$$S_i = \begin{cases} S_{i1} = 1 & \text{if "breathing difficulties", 0 if not} \\ S_{i2} = 1 & \text{if "stomach ache", 0 if not} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ S_{iK} = 1 & \text{if "diarrhea", 0 if not} \end{cases}$$

# Validation in China



# Validation in Tanzania



For more information

<http://GKing.Harvard.edu>