Using Large Language Models for Text-As-Data Studies in the Social Sciences

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Text as Data in Economics and Beyond

- Text as Data (TaD) Approaches: Rapidly increasing use in empirical social science research (Grimmer and Stewart, 2013; Gentzkow et al., 2019).
 - Employ machine learning algorithms for quantitative text analysis

Application Domains:

- Economics & Finance: (Tetlock, 2007; Gentzkow and Shapiro, 2010; Baker et al., 2016; Hansen et al., 2017)
- Management Science: (Hoberg and Phillips, 2010; Guiso et al., 2015; Luca and Zervas, 2016; Netzer et al., 2012)
- Political Science: (Laver et al., 2003; Quinn et al., 2010; Hopkins and King, 2010; Becker et al., 2017)

Challenges in Traditional TaD:

- High skill threshold (programming, ML expertise)
- Labor-intensive (data preprocessing, model training)

Motivation: Pre-LLM TaD



Motivation: Potential TaD with LLMs

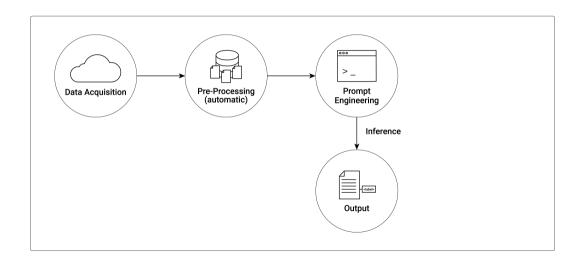


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LLMs vs Traditional NLP in TaD

Attractiveness of LLMs for TaD: Two Examples

Example 1: Hotel Reviews, (Zhang et al., 2023)

"very poor value for money. £215 for a cramped room, which felt more like a bedsit, a pathetic shower, and a postage stamp view of the sky if you pressed your head up against the window and craned your neck. a complete rip-off. my complaint at check out was met with no more than empathy, which is no consolation at all. if you get room 107, prepare yourself. i will totally discount this hotel on future trips to london."

Is this hotel review positive or negative?

Attractiveness of LLMs for TaD: Two Examples

Example 2: Economic News, (Barberá et al., 2021)

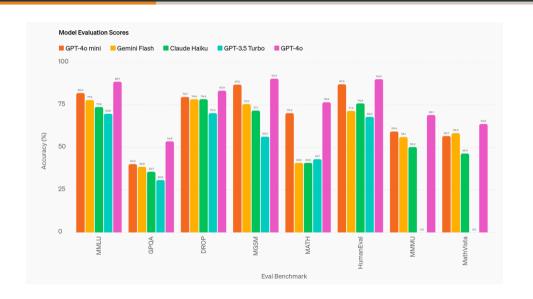
"Arthur E. de Cordova gesturing during the session yesterday at the New York Stock Exchange. He is one of the chief specialists trading I.B.M. shares. Trading in I.B.M. opened yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at 11:20 A.M. The ticker tape showed that a block of S5.000 shares was sold at 8388 a share, followed by another 1,000 shares at the same price. The stock market rally, while powered by the heaviest trading in history, nevertheless slipped into lower gear yesterday and only managed to finish with a moderate gain..."

Are these positive/optimistic economic news?

Challenges

- Prompt Engineering:
 - How to counter hallucinations?
 - How to ensure stability/consistency
- Reference point?
 - Are humans (human labelers) still a reasonable "gold standard"?

Challenges



Research Question, Aim

• Research Questions:

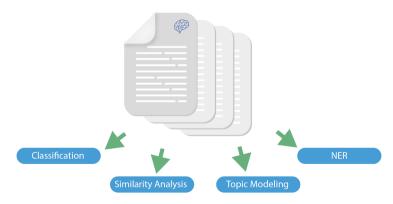
- Can Large Language Models (LLMs) like GPT-4 (OpenAl, 2023; Zhang et al., 2023) improve TaD approaches?
- Can LLM-based approaches be scaled consistently for standard NLP tasks (e.g., sentiment analysis)?
- Do LLM-based methods outperform traditional methods and human coders in social science contexts?

• Contributions:

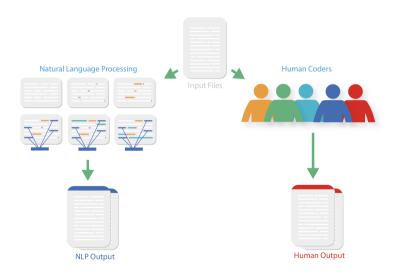
- Introduce and evaluate an LLM prompting strategy for common TaD tasks.
- Compare performance against conventional pipelines and expert human labeling.
- Provide insights to enhance accessibility, accuracy, and efficiency of TaD in social sciences.

Starting Point

Data Collection for TaD Settings



Get Two Reference Points: Traditional NLP and Humans



GPT-based Approach



Approach/Analysis Plan 1 (Alignment, Accuracy)

NLP Output Human Output LLM Output

Approach/Analysis Plan 2 (Human Rating)



MTurk Survey: Human Coding Recognition





MTurk Survey: Rating of Output



Prompt Example: Hotel Reviews

You are a world-leading expert in sentiment analysis. Given a collection of hotel reviews, analyze each review and categorize it as either positive or negative. For each review, consider factors such as guest satisfaction, service quality, cleanliness, comfort, and overall experience. If a review reflects satisfaction, commendation, or positive feedback on these aspects, categorize it as positive. Conversely, if a review expresses dissatisfaction, complaints, or negative feedback, categorize it as negative. Provide a concise categorization for each review labeling it simply as ""Positive"" or ""Negative"". Use your language understanding capabilities to ensure the accuracy of the categorization.

For example, a review like ""the room was stylish and had a claw foot bath in the room with a separate bathroom with rain forest shower."" would be considered positive. A review like ""for the price paid i was left feeling let down."" would be considered negative.

Output:

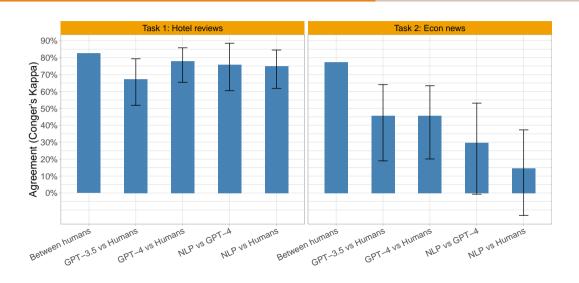
- Present your analysis by listing each review followed by its categorization (""positive"" or ""negative""). Ensure your classifications are supported by the sentiment detected, showcasing your expertise in language interpretation, Make sure that each analysis is separate and has separate bullet points or prefixes.

Important Facts to Remember:

- The task relies solely on your pre-existing knowledge and capability to discern and interpret subtle cues in the text.
- Your analysis should go beyond the surface level, considering both the explicit and implicit sentiments expressed.
- The goal is to mimic the nuanced understanding and categorization a human expert might provide, aiming for both accuracy and depth in sentiment analysis.
- · If you think that one review is balanced in sentiments (Neutral). do not create a new category for it such as 'Neutral'. Instead, categorize it based on the sentiment you think is more prevalent in the sentence.
- YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE ONLY THE PLAIN CATEGORY. EITHER REPLY WITH ""Positive"" OR ""Negative""! DO NOT ADD ANY ADDITIONAL TEXT OR COMMENTS!

REVIEW (delimited by triple quotes) :

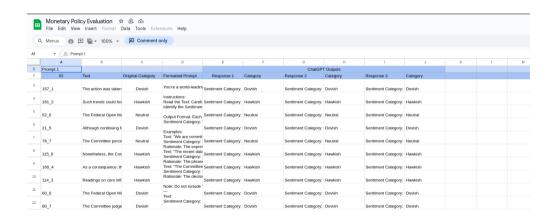
Some Results (Alignment)



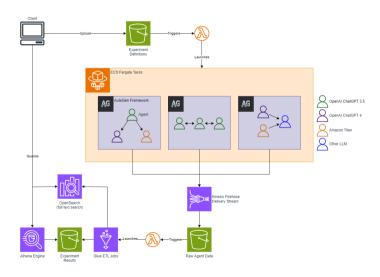
Personal Learnings, Practical Tips, Open Questions

- Human Coders: Can we give them the same instructions as the model?
- Prompt engineering: Listen to developers/engineers
- Talk with linguists about prompt engineering
- Qualitative vs. quantitative evaluation
 - Qualitative: What is the model doing?
 - Relevance of setup for quantitative evaluation: Flexible serverless cloud-based infrastructure

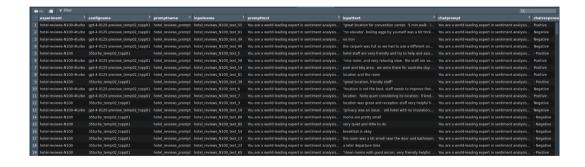
Qualitative Comparison of Prompts: Cloud Architecture



Quantitative Comparison of Prompts



Quantitative Comparison of Prompts



Next Steps: Beyond Simple Prompt

Engineering

Basic Idea



Basic Idea Continued



Possible Extensions



- Automated Feedback Loop for LLM-based Prompt-Engineering
- Fine-tuning Based on Pseudo Data

Taking Stock/"Conclusion"

Taking Stock/"Conclusion"

- 1. LLMs in TAD studies: A lot of potential.
 - Flexibility: little time for data preparation, no pre-training
 - Wide range of practical applications
 - Promising first applications
- 2. Challenges: Stability, consistency, validation.
 - Take prompt engineering seriously
 - Define proper benchmark
- 3. Tools: Quantitative and qualitative evaluation
 - Qualitative comparison of several prompts.
 - Quantitative: scalable/replicable setup, alignment, professional labellers

Outlook/What's Next?

Outlook/What's Next?

Two perspectives on research in the era of Al agents:

- Agent-based modelling is "back" in business! (economists might want to consider this)
- What happens to an economy if an increasing share of economic decisions are taken by AI agents driven by a handful of foundation models?
 - Concerns: supply-side inflation expectations? speed/extent of fluctuations?
 - **Suggestion:** study agents/multi-agent systems/agentic firms experimentally in the lab.

Thanks for your attention!

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Questions?

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