Machine Learning for Social Sciences

Justin Grimmer

Associate Professor Department of Political Science University of Chicago

January 3rd, 2018

Machine Learning in the Social Sciences

- Discovery
- Measurement
- Causal Inference

Course Evaluation Plan

Three (Equal) Parts to Evaluation

- 1) 5 homeworks.
 - Collaborate with folks in class
 - But write up your own work
 - Goal: (1) deeper understanding of the statistical methods (2) develop programming skills and (3) learn how to apply techniques from class to your own work
- 2) Class Participation
- 3) Poster Session + Paper

Poster Session + Paper

Goal: create *publishable* research output Work in groups (2-3 people), apply methods from the class Sequence:

- Initial project selection/question: January 17th.
- Data set collected, ready to analyze: February 7th
- Initial analyses/Write Up: February 19th
- Final Meeting with me to discuss project: February 28th
- Poster Session: March 7th
- Paper due by the end of final exam period

I want to work with you to make publishable research

Course Content

Prerequisites:

- 1) Must have: Linear Regression, Mathematical Statistics, background in R, Python or related language
- 2) (Very) Nice to have: Likelihood Theory, Causal Inference, and related courses

Technical class:

- Hard work: time spent on programming, problem sets, and research
- Time consuming: please set aside time to work on this class
- Everyone can succeed

Questions: Smartest person in the room rule

Machine learning → powerful, but important to recognize limitations

Online Advertisements

- Online ads: billions of revenue
- Last click attribution: ads "get credit" if last thing you see before you buy
- Goal: optimize probability my ad is the last one clicked

Optimized, but for the task you choose

Voter Targeting Decisions

Campaigns: exert effort to mobilize voters

- Voter lists, consumer data, and proprietary surveys to target
- Hersh 2015: limitations to voter file, depends on state
- Merge: hard to combine data from different sources
- Clean: hard to know if someone has moved or just not voting
- Target: hard to run experiment during campaign to determine who to target

You work with the data you have

Machine Learning and "Bias"

Machine learning methods can mitigate bias in decision making

- Kleinberg et al "Human Decisions and Machine Predictions" → Make better bail decisions using machine learing
- Bansak et al → machine learning places refugees in better areas

Machine learning methods can inherent (and amplify) biases in decision making

 Caliskan et al "Semantics derived automatically from language corpora contain human-like biases" → machine learning can inherent human biases

Machine learning is not a panacea for human biases

A pre-2000's view of text in social science

- Social interaction often occurs in texts

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?
 - Hard to find

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?
 - Hard to find
 - Time Consuming

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?
 - Hard to find
 - Time Consuming
 - Not generalizable (each new data set...new coding scheme)

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?
 - Hard to find
 - Time Consuming
 - Not generalizable (each new data set...new coding scheme)
 - Difficult to store/search

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?
 - Hard to find
 - Time Consuming
 - Not generalizable (each new data set...new coding scheme)
 - Difficult to store/search
 - Idiosyncratic to coders/researcher

- Social interaction often occurs in texts
- Social Scientists avoided studying texts/speech
- Why?
 - Hard to find
 - Time Consuming
 - Not generalizable (each new data set...new coding scheme)
 - Difficult to store/search
 - Idiosyncratic to coders/researcher
 - Statistical methods/algorithms, computationally intensive

Massive collections of texts are increasingly used as a data source in social science:

- Congressional speeches, press releases, newsletters, ...

- Congressional speeches, press releases, newsletters, ...
- Facebook posts, tweets, emails, cell phone records, ...

- Congressional speeches, press releases, newsletters, ...
- Facebook posts, tweets, emails, cell phone records, ...
- Newspapers, magazines, news broadcasts, ...

- Congressional speeches, press releases, newsletters, ...
- Facebook posts, tweets, emails, cell phone records, ...
- Newspapers, magazines, news broadcasts, ...
- Foreign news sources, treaties, sermons, fatwas, ...

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email = 1 LOC)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email = 1 LOC)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<<\$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions) occurs in texts

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions) occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media
 - Campaigns

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media
 - Campaigns
 - Political pundits

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media
 - Campaigns
 - Political pundits
 - Petitions

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media
 - Campaigns
 - Political pundits
 - Petitions
 - Press Releases

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \mathsf{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2014: <<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
- Unchanged Demand: Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions)
 occurs in texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media
 - Campaigns
 - Political pundits
 - Petitions
 - Press Releases

Haystack metaphor:

Haystack metaphor: Improve Reading

- Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase → Analyzing a straw of hay

- Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase → Analyzing a straw of hay
 - Humans: amazing (Straussian political theory, analysis of English poetry)
 - Computers: struggle

- Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase → Analyzing a straw of hay
 - Humans: amazing (Straussian political theory, analysis of English poetry)
 - Computers: struggle
- Comparing, Organizing, and Classifying Texts--- Organizing hay stack

- Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase → Analyzing a straw of hay
 - Humans: amazing (Straussian political theory, analysis of English poetry)
 - Computers: struggle
- Comparing, Organizing, and Classifying Texts→ Organizing hay stack
 - Humans: terrible. Tiny active memories
 - Computers: amazing → largely what we'll discuss today

Haystack metaphor: Improve Reading

- Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase \rightsquigarrow Analyzing a straw of hay
 - Humans: amazing (Straussian political theory, analysis of English poetry)
 - Computers: struggle
- Comparing, Organizing, and Classifying Texts→ Organizing hay stack
 - Humans: terrible. Tiny active memories
 - Computers: amazing → largely what we'll discuss today

What automated text methods don't do:

Haystack metaphor: Improve Reading

- Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase \rightsquigarrow Analyzing a straw of hay
 - Humans: amazing (Straussian political theory, analysis of English poetry)
 - Computers: struggle
- Comparing, Organizing, and Classifying Texts→ Organizing hay stack
 - Humans: terrible. Tiny active memories
 - Computers: amazing → largely what we'll discuss today

What automated text methods don't do:

- Develop a comprehensive statistical model of language
- Replace the need to read
- Develop a single tool + evaluation for all tasks

We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now.

We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now.

- Who is the I?

We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now.

- Who is the I?
- Who is the We?

We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now.

- Who is the I?
- Who is the We?
- What is the mountaintop (literal?)

We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now.

- Who is the I?
- Who is the We?
- What is the mountaintop (literal?)

Texts→ high dimensional, not self contained

Texts are Surprisingly Simple

(Lamar Alexander (R-TN) Feb 10, 2005)

Word	No. Times Used in Press Release
department	12
grant	9
program	7
firefight	7
secure	5
homeland	4
fund	3
award	2
safety	2
service	2
AFGP	2
support	2
equip	2
applaud	2
assist	2

Texts are Surprisingly Simple (?)

US Senators Bill Frist (R-TN) and Lamar Alexander (R-TN) today applauded the U S Department of Homeland Security for awarding a \$8,190 grant to the Tracy City Volunteer Fire Department under the 2004 Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program's (AFGP) Fire Prevention and Safety Program...

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)

- 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(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100)

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100) \approx 4.75 \times 10¹¹⁵ partitions

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100) \approx 4.75 imes 10¹¹⁵ partitions
- Big Number:

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100) \approx 4.75 imes 10¹¹⁵ partitions
- Big Number:
 - 7 Billion RAs

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- 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) $\approx 4.75 \times 10^{115}$ partitions
- Big Number:
 - 7 Billion RAs

Impossibly Fast (enumerate one clustering every millisecond)

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100) $\approx 4.75 \times 10^{115}$ partitions
- Big Number:

7 Billion RAs

Impossibly Fast (enumerate one clustering every millisecond) Working around the clock (24/7/365)

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- 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) $\approx 4.75 \times 10^{115}$ partitions
- Big Number:

7 Billion RAs

Impossibly Fast (enumerate one clustering every millisecond) Working around the clock (24/7/365)

$$\approx 1.54 \times 10^{84} \times$$

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- 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 4.75 \times 10¹¹⁵ partitions
- Big Number:

7 Billion RAs

Impossibly Fast (enumerate one clustering every millisecond)

Working around the clock (24/7/365)

 $\approx 1.54 \times 10^{84} \times (14,000,000,000)$

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- Bell(n) = number of ways of partitioning n objects
- Bell(2) = 2 (AB, AB)
- Bell(3) = 5 (ABC, AB C, A BC, AC B, A B C)
- Bell(5) = 52
- Bell(100) $\approx 4.75 \times 10^{115}$ partitions
- Big Number:

7 Billion RAs

Impossibly Fast (enumerate one clustering every millisecond)

Working around the clock (24/7/365)

 $pprox 1.54 imes 10^{84} imes$ (14,000,000,000) years

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

- 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) $\approx 4.75 \times 10^{115}$ partitions
- Big Number:

7 Billion RAs

Impossibly Fast (enumerate one clustering every millisecond) Working around the clock (24/7/365)

 $\approx 1.54 \times 10^{84} \times (14,000,000,000)$ years

Machine Learning methods can help with even small problems

< □ > < @ > < 볼 > < 볼 > < > < > < > < > < > < ○ > < > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○ > < ○

Course Plan

- Preliminaries: Acquiring Text and Feature Engineering
- Discovery
 - Regular Expressions and Vector Space Model of Text
 - Unsupervised Clustering
 - Topic Models
 - Embeddings
 - Fictitious Prediction Problems
- Measurement
 - Hand Coding
 - Dictionary Methods
 - LASSO and Ridge
 - Naive Bayes and ReadMe
 - Boosting, Bagging, and Ensembles
 - Structural Topic Models for Measurement
- Causal Inference
 - Text as Intervention
 - Text as Response and as Covariate

Five principles for Machine Learning and Social Science

Social Science Inferences are Necessarily Sequential

Social Science Inferences are Necessarily Sequential

Story of KPR

The g (codebook) function is central: Text as data methods are about compression

The g (codebook) function is central: Text as data methods are about compression

Text based experiments

There is no general theory of language, nor globally best method.

Text as Data Methods Do Not Replace Humans, They Augment Them

Validate, Validate