

Text as Data

Justin Grimmer

Professor
Department of Political Science
Stanford University

May 28th, 2019

Discovery and Measurement

What is the research process? (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart 2019)

- 1) **Discovery**: a hypothesis or view of the world
- 2) **Measurement** according to some organization
- 3) **Causal Inference**: effect of some intervention

Text as data methods assist at each stage of research process

Causal Inference

A Causal Inference Refresher

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:
 - Simplest (yet very powerful) case $\rightsquigarrow T_i \in \{0, 1\}, Y_i(T_i) \in \{0, 1\}$

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:
 - Simplest (yet very powerful) case $\rightsquigarrow T_i \in \{0, 1\}, Y_i(T_i) \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\text{ATE} = E[Y(1) - Y(0)]$$

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:
 - Simplest (yet very powerful) case $\rightsquigarrow T_i \in \{0, 1\}, Y_i(T_i) \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\text{ATE} = E[Y(1) - Y(0)]$$

- Estimate with:

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:
 - Simplest (yet very powerful) case $\rightsquigarrow T_i \in \{0, 1\}, Y_i(T_i) \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\text{ATE} = E[Y(1) - Y(0)]$$

- Estimate with:

$$\widehat{\text{ATE}} = E[Y(1)|T = 1] - E[Y(0)|T = 0]$$

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:
 - Simplest (yet very powerful) case $\rightsquigarrow T_i \in \{0, 1\}, Y_i(T_i) \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\text{ATE} = E[Y(1) - Y(0)]$$

- Estimate with:

$$\widehat{\text{ATE}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 1) Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 1)} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0) Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0)}$$

A Causal Inference Refresher

- Suppose we have N units, $i = 1, \dots, N$.
- Each unit receives treatment \mathbf{T}_i (potentially vector valued)
- Suppose we have (potentially vector valued) response $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
 - Unit i 's response to treatment \mathbf{T}_i
 - Function: maps from treatments to responses
- Fundamental problem of causal inference observe only one $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$
- Quantity of interest:
 - Simplest (yet very powerful) case $\rightsquigarrow T_i \in \{0, 1\}$, $Y_i(T_i) \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\text{ATE} = E[Y(1) - Y(0)]$$

- Estimate with:

$$\widehat{\text{ATE}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 1) Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 1)} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0) Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0)}$$

Question: how do we **accurately** estimate quantities like ATE?

Our Plan for the Day

- Experimental design
- Conditional average treatment effects
- Methods for estimating heterogeneous treatment effects

An Example Experiment

An Example Experiment

Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers (KY-05) announced today that Kentucky is slated to receive \$962,500 to protect critical infrastructure- power plants, chemical facilities, stadiums, and other high-risk assets, through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's buffer zone protection program

An Example Experiment

A federal grant will help keep the Brainerd Lakes Airport operating in winter weather. Today, Congressman Jim Oberstar announced that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) will award \$528,873 to the Brainerd airport. The funding will be used to purchase new snow removal and deicing equipment.

An Example Experiment

Congresswoman Darlene Hooley (OR-5) and Congressmen Earl Blumenauer (OR-3), David Wu (OR-1) and Greg Walden (OR-2) joined together today in announcing \$375,000 in federal funding for the Oregon Partnership to combat methamphetamine abuse in Oregon.

An Example Experiment

What information in credit claiming messages affect evaluations?

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Treatments: **type**

- 1) Planned Parenthood
- 2) Parks
- 3) Gun Range
- 4) Fire Department
- 5) Police
- 6) Roads

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Treatments: type, **stage**

- 1) Will request
- 2) Requested
- 3) Secured

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Treatments: type, stage, **money**

- 1) \$50 Thousand
- 2) \$20 Million

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Treatments: type, stage, money, **collaboration**

- 1) Alone
- 2) w/ Senate Democrat
- 3) w/ Senate Republican

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Treatments: type, stage, money, collaboration, **partisanship**

- 1) Democrat
- 2) Republican

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Experiment: vary the **recipient** of money and the **action** reported in credit claiming statement (and many other features)

Treatments: type, stage, money, collaboration, partisanship

Control Condition:

Advertising press release

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Example Treatment:

Headline: Representative [blackbox] secured \$50 Thousand to purchase safety equipment for local firefighters

Body: Representative [blackbox] (Democrat) and Senator [blackbox], a Democrat, secured \$50 Thousand to purchase safety equipment for local firefighters.

Rep. [blackbox] said "This money will help our brave firefighters stay safe as they protect our businesses and homes"

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

Example Treatment:

Headline: Representative [blackbox] will request \$20 million for medical equipment at the local Planned Parenthood.

Body: Representative [blackbox] (Democrat), will request \$20 million for medical equipment at the local Planned Parenthood.

Rep. [blackbox] said "This money would help provide state of the art care for women in our community."

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

214 other conditions

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

214 other conditions

Dependent variable: Approve of representative

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

214 other conditions

Dependent variable: Approve of representative

Goal \rightsquigarrow measure effect of credit claiming content on approval ratings

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

214 other conditions

Dependent variable: Approve of representative

Goal \rightsquigarrow measure effect of credit claiming content on approval ratings
Mechanics \rightsquigarrow Mechanical Turk sample (**Findings are replicated in representative samples, using real representatives/senators**)

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment T_i
- If $T_i = 0$ for control condition

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $T_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (T_{i,\text{type}}, T_{i,\text{stage}}, T_{i,\text{money}}, T_{i,\text{collab.}}, T_{i,\text{part.}})$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (T_{i,\text{type}}, T_{i,\text{stage}}, T_{i,\text{money}}, T_{i,\text{collab.}}, T_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- Quantities of Interest

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- Quantities of Interest
- Effect of particular component of message:

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- **Quantities of Interest**
- Effect of particular component of message:
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Secured}$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (T_{i,\text{type}}, T_{i,\text{stage}}, T_{i,\text{money}}, T_{i,\text{collab.}}, T_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- **Quantities of Interest**
- Effect of particular component of message:
 - $T_{\text{stage}} = \text{Secured}$
 - $T_{\text{stage}} = \text{Requested}$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- **Quantities of Interest**
- Effect of particular component of message:
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Secured}$
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Requested}$
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Will Request}$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- **Quantities of Interest**
- Effect of particular component of message:
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Secured}$
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Requested}$
 - $\mathbf{T}_{\text{stage}} = \text{Will Request}$
 - $\mathbf{T}_j = k$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (T_{i,\text{type}}, T_{i,\text{stage}}, T_{i,\text{money}}, T_{i,\text{collab.}}, T_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- Quantities of Interest
- Marginal Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_i=k}$)

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (T_{i,\text{type}}, T_{i,\text{stage}}, T_{i,\text{money}}, T_{i,\text{collab.}}, T_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- Quantities of Interest
- Marginal Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k}$)

$$\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k} = \int E[Y(\mathbf{T}_j = k, \mathbf{T}_{-j}) - Y(0)] dF_{\mathbf{T}_{-j}|\mathbf{T}_j=k}$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $T_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (T_{i,\text{type}}, T_{i,\text{stage}}, T_{i,\text{money}}, T_{i,\text{collab.}}, T_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- **Quantities of Interest**
- Marginal Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MATE}_{T_j=k}$)

$$\text{MATE}_{T_j=k} = \int E[Y(T_j = k, \mathbf{T}_{-j}) - Y(0)] dF_{\mathbf{T}_{-j} | T_j=k}$$

$$\text{MATE}_{T_j=k} = E[Y(T_j = k) - Y(0)]$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- Quantities of Interest
- Marginal Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k}$)

$$\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k} = E[Y(\mathbf{T}_j = k) | \mathbf{T}_j = k] - E[Y(0) | \mathbf{T} = 0]$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Participant i ($i = 1, \dots, N$), has treatment assignment \mathbf{T}_i
- If $\mathbf{T}_i = 0$ for control condition
- $\mathbf{T}_i = (\mathbf{T}_{i,\text{type}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{stage}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{money}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{collab.}}, \mathbf{T}_{i,\text{part.}})$
- $Y_i(\mathbf{T}_i)$: participant i 's Approval decision under treatment \mathbf{T}_i
- **Quantities of Interest**
- Marginal Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k}$)

$$\text{MATE}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k} = E[Y(\mathbf{T}_j = k) | \mathbf{T}_j = k] - E[Y(0) | \mathbf{T} = 0]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MATE}}_{\mathbf{T}_j=k} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(\mathbf{T}_{ij} = k)}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(\mathbf{T}_{ij} = k)} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(\mathbf{T}_i = 0)}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(\mathbf{T}_i = 0)}$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Response may be conditional on respondent characteristics x

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Response may be conditional on respondent characteristics x
- For example $x = (\text{Conservative, Republican})$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Response may be conditional on respondent characteristics \mathbf{x}
- For example $\mathbf{x} = (\text{Conservative, Republican})$
- Marginal Conditional Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}}$)

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

- Response may be conditional on respondent characteristics \mathbf{x}
- For example $\mathbf{x} = (\text{Conservative, Republican})$
- Marginal Conditional Average Treatment Effect ($\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k,\mathbf{x}}$)

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k,\mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k) - Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
- Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
 - Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
- Heterogeneous treatment effect methods

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$MCATE_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
- Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
Heterogeneous treatment effect methods
 - LASSO, Find It (Imai and Ratkovic, 2013) \rightsquigarrow sparsity

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
- Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
Heterogeneous treatment effect methods
 - LASSO, Find It (Imai and Ratkovic, 2013) \rightsquigarrow sparsity
 - Ridge, KRLS (Hainmueller and Hazlett, 2013) \rightsquigarrow flexible surface, dense

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(T_i = 0, \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x})}$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
 - Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
- Heterogeneous treatment effect methods
- LASSO, Find It (Imai and Ratkovic, 2013) \rightsquigarrow sparsity
 - Ridge, KRLS (Hainmueller and Hazlett, 2013) \rightsquigarrow flexible surface, dense
 - Model m to estimate some function $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x})$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
- Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
Heterogeneous treatment effect methods
 - LASSO, Find It (Imai and Ratkovic, 2013) \rightsquigarrow sparsity
 - Ridge, KRLS (Hainmueller and Hazlett, 2013) \rightsquigarrow flexible surface, dense
 - Model m to estimate some function $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$
- Perform well: $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$ accurately estimates response surface ($E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}]$)

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x})$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
- Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
Heterogeneous treatment effect methods
 - LASSO, Find It (Imai and Ratkovic, 2013) \rightsquigarrow sparsity
 - Ridge, KRLS (Hainmueller and Hazlett, 2013) \rightsquigarrow flexible surface, dense
 - Model m to estimate some function $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$
- Perform well: $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$ accurately estimates response surface ($E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}]$)
- Perform well: accurate out of sample prediction and classification (van der Laan et al 2007, Raftery et al 2005)

Rewarding Actions and Type of Expenditure, Not Money

$$\text{MCATE}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}] - E[Y(0)|\mathbf{x}]$$

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x})$$

- **Curse of Dimensionality**: highly variable estimates, (sometimes) empty strata
- Separate systematic differences from noise \rightsquigarrow **data** and **assumptions**
Heterogeneous treatment effect methods
 - LASSO, Find It (Imai and Ratkovic, 2013) \rightsquigarrow sparsity
 - Ridge, KRLS (Hainmueller and Hazlett, 2013) \rightsquigarrow flexible surface, dense
 - Model m to estimate some function $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$
- Perform well: $g_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x})$ accurately estimates response surface ($E[Y(T_j = k)|\mathbf{x}]$)
- Perform well: accurate out of sample prediction and classification (van der Laan et al 2007, Raftery et al 2005)

Create ensemble: weighting methods by (unique) out of sample predictive performance

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation
- $$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_i = (\hat{Y}_{i1}, \hat{Y}_{i2}, \dots, \hat{Y}_{iM})$$

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation
 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_i = (\hat{Y}_{i1}, \hat{Y}_{i2}, \dots, \hat{Y}_{iM})$
 - Estimate weights with constrained regression:

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation
 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_i = (\hat{Y}_{i1}, \hat{Y}_{i2}, \dots, \hat{Y}_{iM})$
 - Estimate weights with constrained regression:

$$Y_i = \sum_{m=1}^M \pi_m \hat{Y}_{im} + \epsilon_i$$

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation
 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_i = (\hat{Y}_{i1}, \hat{Y}_{i2}, \dots, \hat{Y}_{iM})$
 - Estimate weights with constrained regression:

$$Y_i = \sum_{m=1}^M \pi_m \hat{Y}_{im} + \epsilon_i$$

where we impose constraints: $\pi_m \geq 0$ and $\sum_{m=1}^M \pi_m = 1$.

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation
 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_i = (\hat{Y}_{i1}, \hat{Y}_{i2}, \dots, \hat{Y}_{iM})$
 - Estimate weights with constrained regression:

$$Y_i = \sum_{m=1}^M \pi_m \hat{Y}_{im} + \epsilon_i$$

where we impose constraints: $\pi_m \geq 0$ and $\sum_{m=1}^M \pi_m = 1$.

- Result $\hat{\pi}_m$ for each method

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
 - 10-fold cross validation: generate M out of sample predictions for each observation
 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_i = (\hat{Y}_{i1}, \hat{Y}_{i2}, \dots, \hat{Y}_{iM})$
 - (Alternatively) Estimate weights from mixture model (EBMA) (Raftery et al 2005; Montgomery, Hollenback, Ward 2012) \rightsquigarrow EM, Gibbs, Variational Approximation

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
- Estimate $\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) \rightsquigarrow$ Apply all M models to entire data set

Weighted Ensemble to Measure Credit Claiming Rate

- Suppose we have M ($m = 1, \dots, M$) models.

$$\widehat{\text{MCATE}}_{T_j=k, \mathbf{x}_{\text{new}}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\pi}_m (\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}_{\text{new}}) - \hat{g}_m(0, \mathbf{x}_{\text{new}}))$$

- Estimate weights ($\hat{\pi}_m$)
- Estimate $\hat{g}_m(T_j = k, \mathbf{x}) \rightsquigarrow$ Apply all M models to entire data set
- Generate effects of interest (perhaps weighting to other population)
 \mathbf{x}_{new}

Returning to Example Experiment

Recall: experiment to assess effects of credit claiming on approval \rightsquigarrow 1,074 participants (MTurk)

Returning to Example Experiment

Recall: experiment to assess effects of credit claiming on approval \rightsquigarrow 1,074 participants (MTurk)

Apply ensemble method (7 constituent methods, 10 fold cross validation), including treatments and Partisanship and Ideology.

Returning to Example Experiment

Recall: experiment to assess effects of credit claiming on approval \rightsquigarrow 1,074 participants (MTurk)

Apply ensemble method (7 constituent methods, 10 fold cross validation), including treatments and Partisanship and Ideology.

Positive weight on three methods:

Returning to Example Experiment

Recall: experiment to assess effects of credit claiming on approval \rightsquigarrow 1,074 participants (MTurk)

Apply ensemble method (7 constituent methods, 10 fold cross validation), including treatments and Partisanship and Ideology.

Positive weight on three methods:

- 1) LASSO (0.62)

Returning to Example Experiment

Recall: experiment to assess effects of credit claiming on approval \rightsquigarrow 1,074 participants (MTurk)

Apply ensemble method (7 constituent methods, 10 fold cross validation), including treatments and Partisanship and Ideology.

Positive weight on three methods:

- 1) LASSO (0.62)
- 2) KRLS (0.24)

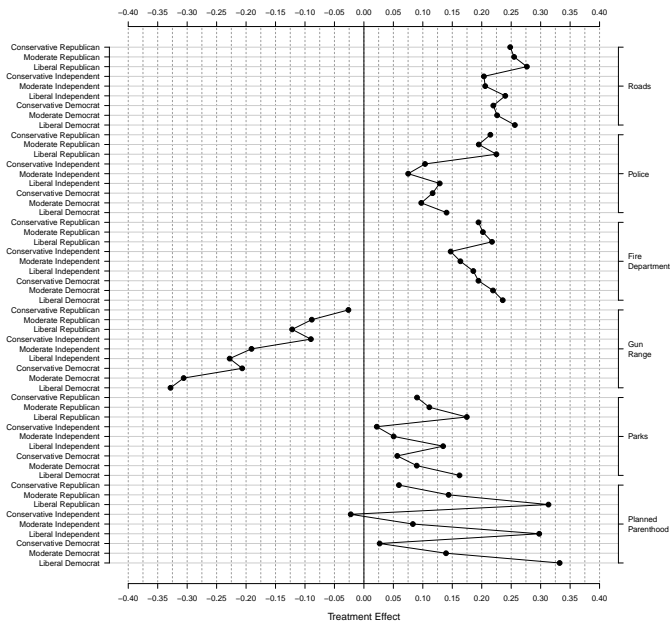
Returning to Example Experiment

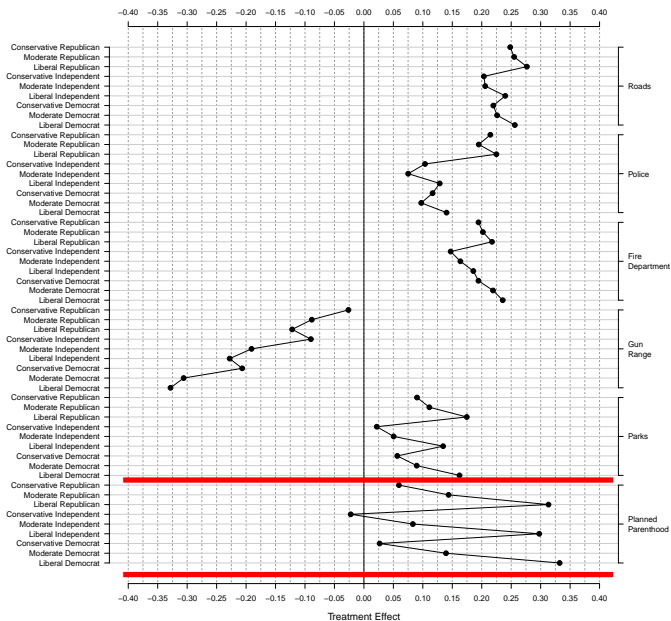
Recall: experiment to assess effects of credit claiming on approval \rightsquigarrow 1,074 participants (MTurk)

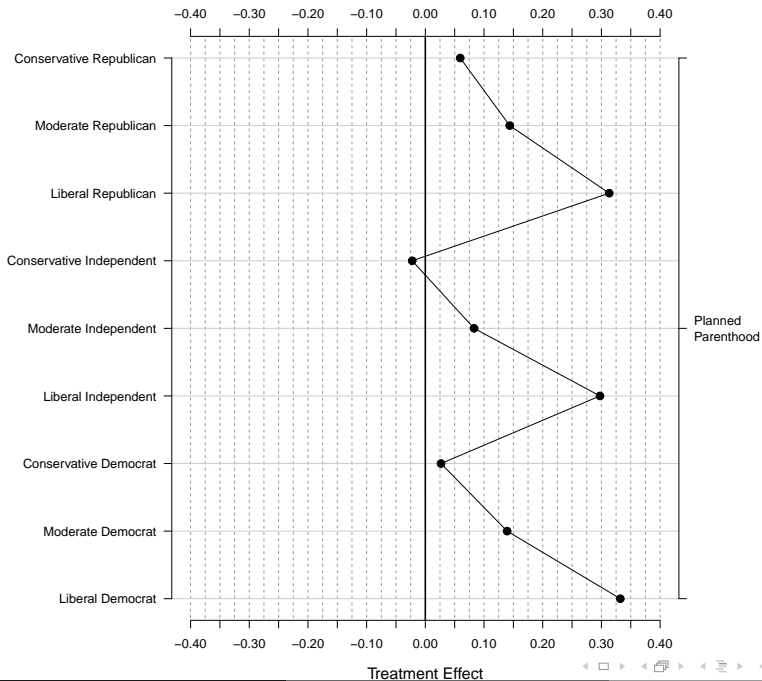
Apply ensemble method (7 constituent methods, 10 fold cross validation), including treatments and Partisanship and Ideology.

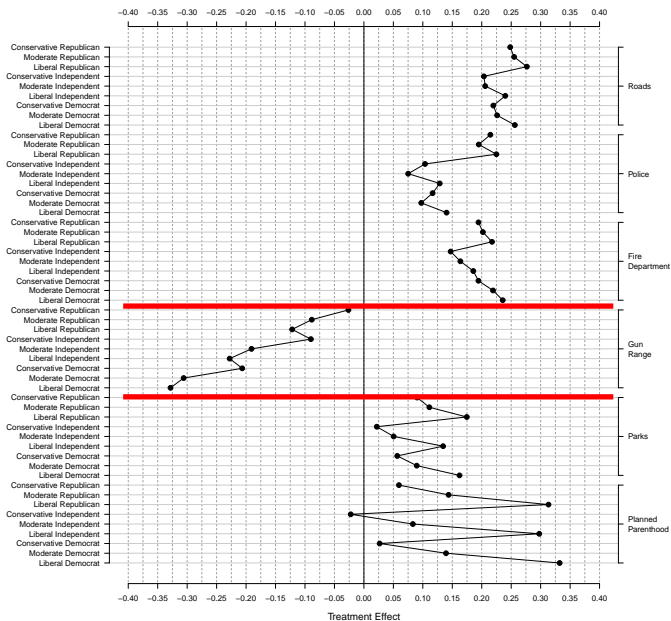
Positive weight on three methods:

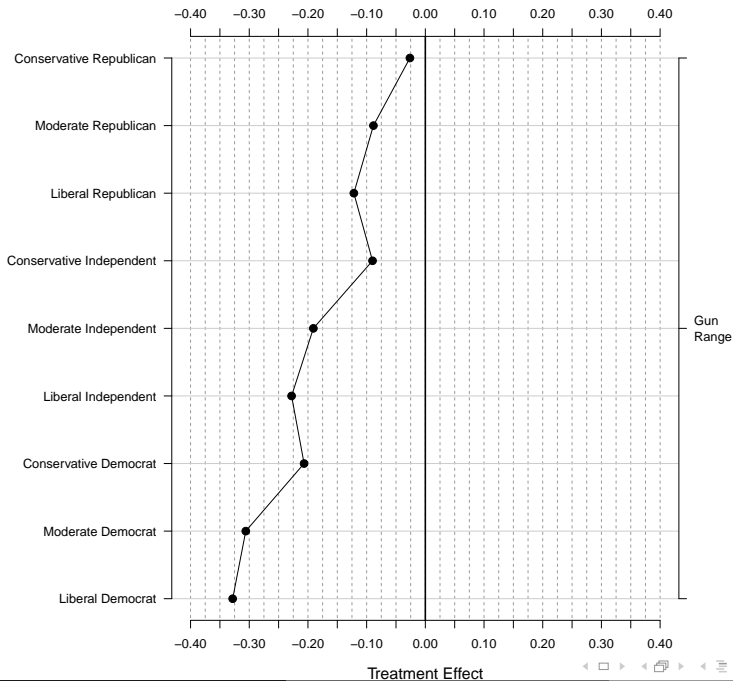
- 1) LASSO (0.62)
- 2) KRLS (0.24)
- 3) Find it (0.14)

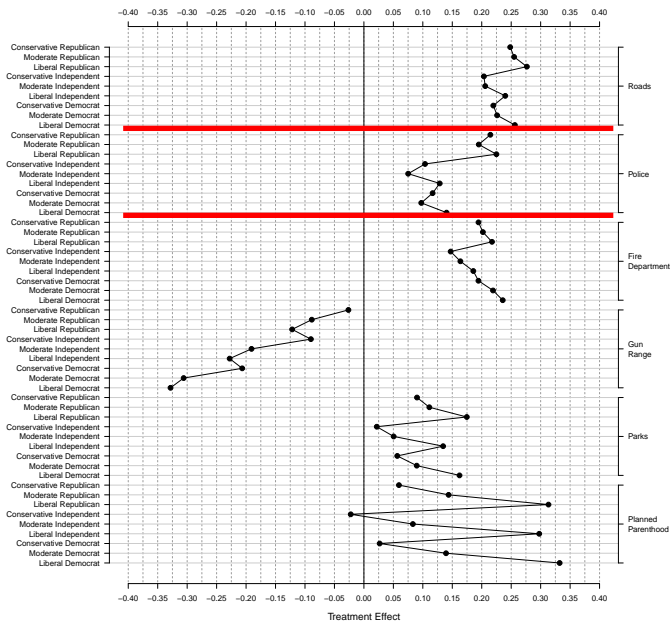


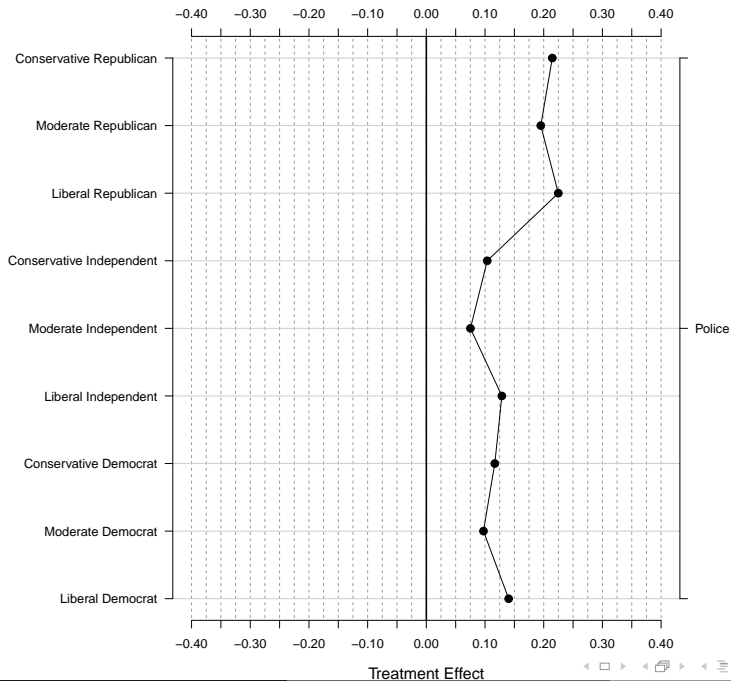


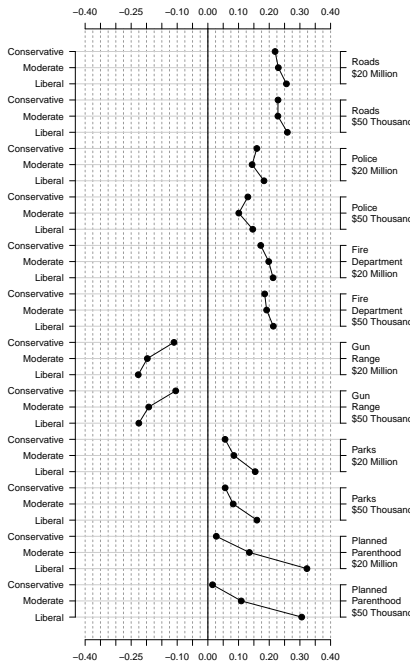




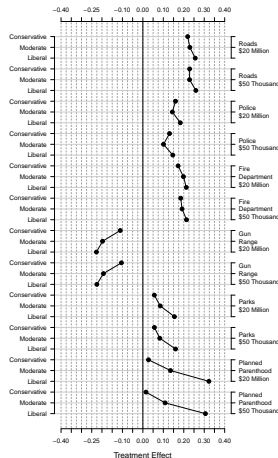








Treatment Effect



⇒ Constituents evaluate expenditures using **qualitative** information, rather than numerical facts

Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

- Treatments are conditional on what else is included: averaging other quantities \neq to excluding other quantities

Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

- Treatments are conditional on what else is included: averaging other quantities \neq to excluding other quantities
- Potential for **fishing** is massive \rightsquigarrow **pre analysis plan** and **split-sample design**

Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

- Treatments are conditional on what else is included: averaging other quantities \neq to excluding other quantities
- Potential for **fishing** is massive \rightsquigarrow **pre analysis plan** and **split-sample design**
- Assumption about the way information delivered:

Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

- Treatments are conditional on what else is included: averaging other quantities \neq to excluding other quantities
- Potential for **fishing** is massive \rightsquigarrow **pre analysis plan** and **split-sample design**
- Assumption about the way information delivered:
 - 1) We know salient dimensions

Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

- Treatments are conditional on what else is included: averaging other quantities \neq to excluding other quantities
- Potential for **fishing** is massive \rightsquigarrow **pre analysis plan** and **split-sample design**
- Assumption about the way information delivered:
 - 1) We know salient dimensions
 - 2) We're constructing effects that correspond with effects in reality

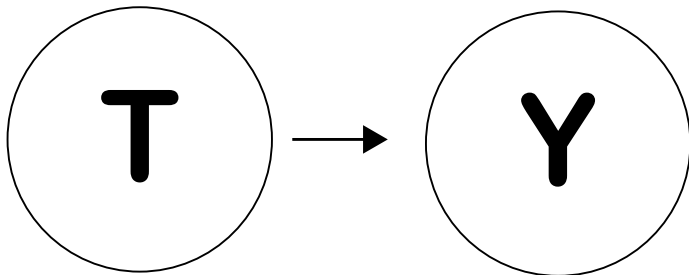
Estimating Heterogeneous Treatment Effects and the Effects of Heterogeneous Treatments

Issues with experimental design

- Treatments are conditional on what else is included: averaging other quantities \neq to excluding other quantities
- Potential for **fishing** is massive \rightsquigarrow **pre analysis plan** and **split-sample design**
- Assumption about the way information delivered:
 - 1) We know salient dimensions
 - 2) We're constructing effects that correspond with effects in reality

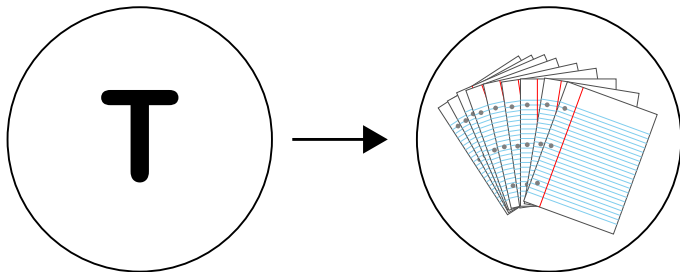
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**



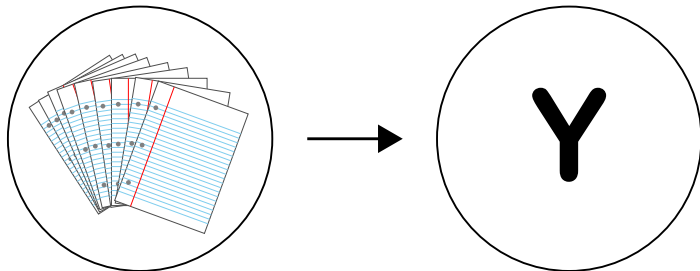
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**



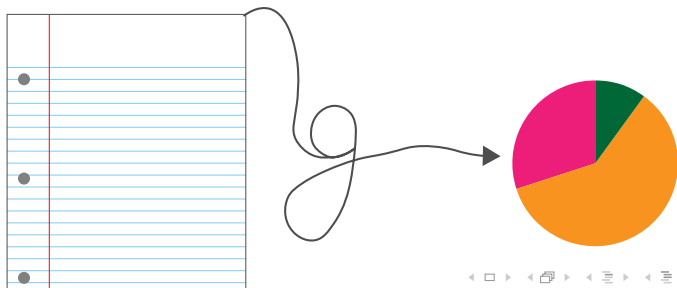
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**



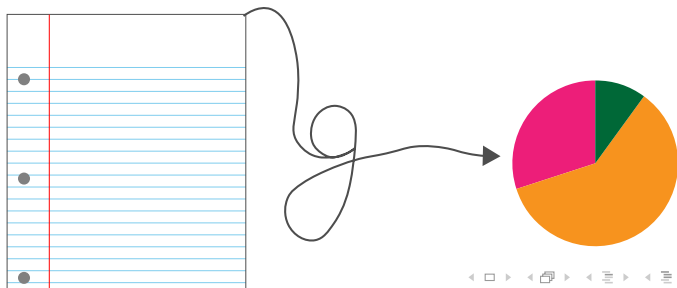
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**
- Any text analysis requires **mapping** from high to low dimensions



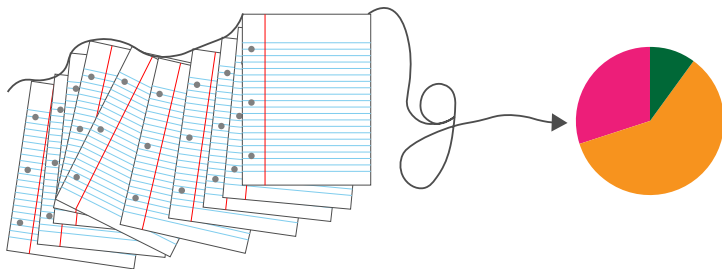
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**
- Any text analysis requires **mapping** from high to low dimensions
- Need to look at the data to create a good maps



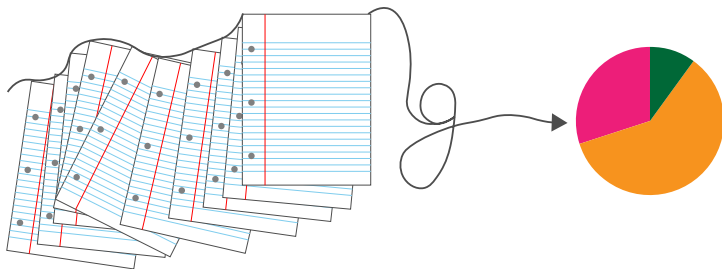
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**
- Any text analysis requires **mapping** from high to low dimensions
- Need to look at the data to create a good maps
- Subtle problem: **Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables (PCILV)**



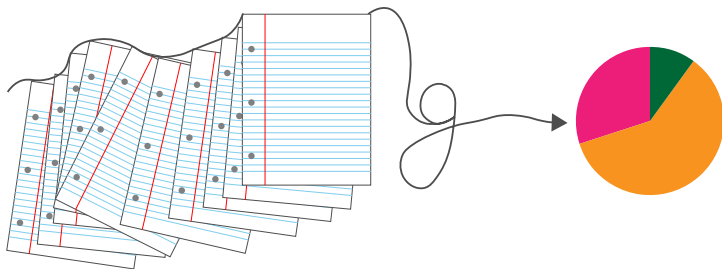
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**
- Any text analysis requires **mapping** from high to low dimensions
- Need to look at the data to create a good maps
- Subtle problem: **Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables (PCILV)**
 - → use same observations to discover pattern and infer causal effects



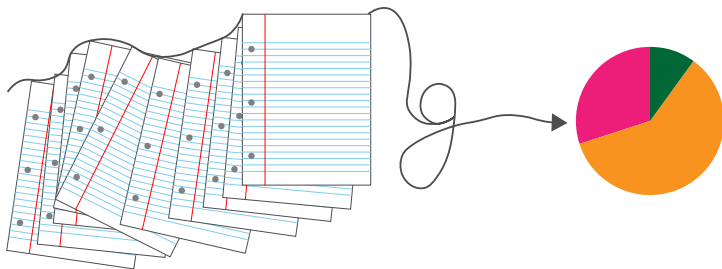
The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**
- Any text analysis requires **mapping** from high to low dimensions
- Need to look at the data to create a good maps
- Subtle problem: **Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables (PCILV)**
 - → use same observations to discover pattern and infer causal effects
 - → causes key properties of estimators (bias, consistency) to be **undefined**



The Causal Inference Problem

- Two roles: text as **outcome** and text as **treatment**
- Any text analysis requires **mapping** from high to low dimensions
- Need to look at the data to create a good maps
- Subtle problem: **Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables (PCILV)**
 - → use same observations to discover pattern and infer causal effects
 - → causes key properties of estimators (bias, consistency) to be **undefined**
- Text as treatment: **always** requires an **exclusion** restriction



What's a social scientist to do?

What's a social scientist to do?

Two Solutions:

What's a social scientist to do?

Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

What's a social scientist to do?

Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

What's a social scientist to do?

Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

B) Train-Test Split (Our Plan):

What's a social scientist to do?

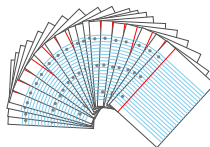
Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

B) Train-Test Split (Our Plan):

- 1) Explicitly set aside a training set for **discovery**.



What's a social scientist to do?

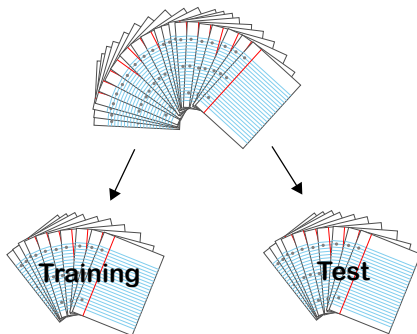
Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

B) Train-Test Split (Our Plan):

- 1) Explicitly set aside a training set for **discovery**.



What's a social scientist to do?

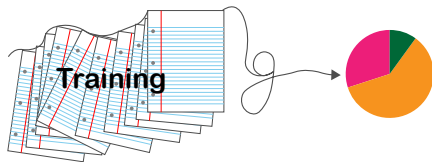
Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

B) Train-Test Split (Our Plan):

- 1) Explicitly set aside a training set for **discovery**.
- 2) Use this **training** set to **develop a g function** that maps high-dimensional data to measurements.



What's a social scientist to do?

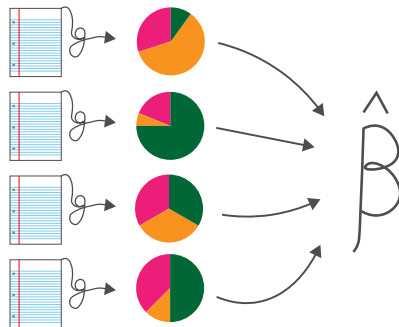
Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

B) Train-Test Split (Our Plan):

- 1) Explicitly set aside a training set for **discovery**.
- 2) Use this **training** set to **develop a g function** that maps high-dimensional data to measurements.
- 3) Given g , **estimate** the causal effect in **test** set



What's a social scientist to do?

Two Solutions:

A) Pre-Analysis Plan:

- Specify mapping “ g ” function *a priori* based on some background knowledge.

B) Train-Test Split (Our Plan):

- 1) Explicitly set aside a training set for **discovery**.
- 2) Use this **training** set to **develop a g function** that maps high-dimensional data to measurements.
- 3) Given g , **estimate** the causal effect in **test** set



Train-Test allows for **discovery** while avoiding possibilities of overfitting and PCILV

Two Running Examples: Treatment and Outcome

Two Running Examples: Treatment and Outcome

Text as **Treatment**



What are the features of Trump messages that affect constituents? (Fong and Grimmer 2019)

Two Running Examples: Treatment and Outcome

Text as **Treatment**



What are the features of Trump messages that affect constituents? (Fong and Grimmer 2019)

Text as **Outcome**



How do presidents going public affect news coverage? (Franco, Grimmer, and Lim 2019)

What features of Trump's rhetoric cause a reaction?



Donald J. Trump ✓

@realDonaldTrump

Following



Little Adam Schiff, who is desperate to run for higher office, is one of the biggest liars and leakers in Washington, right up there with Comey, Warner, Brennan and Clapper! Adam leaves closed committee hearings to illegally leak confidential information. Must be stopped!

4:39 AM - 5 Feb 2018

31,930 Retweets 99,706 Likes



48K



32K



100K



Tweet 1:

Why would Kim Jong-un insult me by calling me "old," when I would NEVER call him "short and fat?" Oh well, I try so hard to be his friend-and maybe someday that will happen!

Tweet 2:

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before. Fake News needs the competition!

Tweet 1:

Why would Kim Jong-un insult me by calling me "old," when I would NEVER call him "short and fat?" Oh well, I try so hard to be his friend-and maybe someday that will happen!

Tweet 2:

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before. Fake News needs the competition!

Observe difference in evaluations of biographies

Tweet 1:

Why would Kim Jong-un insult me by calling me "old," when I would NEVER call him "short and fat?" Oh well, I try so hard to be his friend-and maybe someday that will happen!

Tweet 2:

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before. Fake News needs the competition!

Observe difference in evaluations of biographies \rightsquigarrow
Difficult to generalize underlying features (treatments) that drive response

Tweet 1:

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before.

Fake News needs the competition!

Tweet 1':

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before.

~~Fake~~ News needs the competition!

Tweet 1:

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before.

~~Fake~~ News needs the competition!

Tweet 1':

Steve Bannon will be a tough and smart new voice at @BreitbartNews...maybe even better than ever before.

~~Fake~~ News needs the competition!

Randomly assign 1, 1' and assess response \rightsquigarrow are we interested in effect of one word?

Tweet 1:

Negotiations on DACA have begun. Republicans want to make a deal and Democrats say they want to make a deal. Wouldn't it be great if we could finally, after so many years, solve the DACA puzzle. **This will be our last chance, there will never be another opportunity!** March 5th.

Tweet 2:

Negotiations on DACA have begun. Republicans want to make a deal and Democrats say they want to make a deal. Wouldn't it be great if we could finally, after so many years, solve the DACA puzzle. **I will use my office to negotiate a fair deal for the dreamers!** March 5th.

Tweet 1:

Negotiations on DACA have begun. Republicans want to make a deal and Democrats say they want to make a deal. Wouldn't it be great if we could finally, after so many years, solve the DACA puzzle. **This will be our last chance, there will never be another opportunity!** March 5th.

Tweet 2:

Negotiations on DACA have begun. Republicans want to make a deal and Democrats say they want to make a deal. Wouldn't it be great if we could finally, after so many years, solve the DACA puzzle. **I will use my office to negotiate a fair deal for the dreamers!** March 5th.

Latent Representation (Codebook) \rightsquigarrow true whether hand coded, supervised, or unsupervised

Text-Based Intervention

- Assume “Interesting” treatments (coding) must be known in advance

Text-Based Intervention

- Assume “Interesting” treatments (coding) must be known in advance
- Discovery of treatments may (often/usually) happen after viewing data

Text-Based Intervention

- Assume “Interesting” treatments (coding) must be known in advance
- Discovery of treatments may (often/usually) happen after viewing data
- **Explicit** discovery phase in research

Three Key Steps

Three Key Steps

- 1) Theory: conditions to identify marginal effects of latent treatments (**Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)** is identified)

Three Key Steps

- 1) Theory: conditions to identify marginal effects of latent treatments (**Average Marginal Component Effect** (AMCE) is identified)
- 2) Method for discovering features (treatments)

Three Key Steps

- 1) Theory: conditions to identify marginal effects of latent treatments (**Average Marginal Component Effect** (AMCE) is identified)
- 2) Method for discovering features (treatments)
- 3) Method for estimating marginal effect for discovered features (treatments)

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\text{AMCE}_k = \int_{\mathbf{Z}_{-k}} \mathbb{E}[Y(Z_k = 1, \mathbf{Z}_{-k}) - Y(Z_k = 0, \mathbf{Z}_{-k})] m(\mathbf{Z}_{-k}) d\mathbf{Z}_{-k}$$

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\text{AMCE}_k = \int_{\mathbf{Z}_{-k}} \mathbb{E}[Y(\mathbf{Z}_k = 1, \mathbf{Z}_{-k}) - Y(\mathbf{Z}_k = 0, \mathbf{Z}_{-k})] m(\mathbf{Z}_{-k}) d\mathbf{Z}_{-k}$$

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\text{AMCE}_k = \int_{\mathbf{Z}_{-k}} \mathbb{E}[Y(Z_k = 1, \mathbf{Z}_{-k}) - Y(Z_k = 0, \mathbf{Z}_{-k})] m(\mathbf{Z}_{-k}) d\mathbf{Z}_{-k}$$

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\text{AMCE}_k = \int_{\mathbf{Z}_{-k}} \mathbb{E}[Y(Z_k = 1, \mathbf{Z}_{-k}) - Y(Z_k = 0, \mathbf{Z}_{-k})] m(\mathbf{Z}_{-k}) d\mathbf{Z}_{-k}$$

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\text{AMCE}_k = \int_{\mathbf{Z}_{-k}} \mathbb{E}[Y(Z_k = 1, \mathbf{Z}_{-k}) - Y(Z_k = 0, \mathbf{Z}_{-k})] m(\mathbf{Z}_{-k}) d\mathbf{Z}_{-k}$$

Conjoint With Discovered Treatments

Identifying the Marginal Effects of Latent Treatments

- **Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)**: Isolate effect of one treatment, averaging over other treatments
- Let \mathbf{Z}_i be i 's binary feature vector
- Ex: $\mathbf{Z}_i = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\text{AMCE}_k = \int_{\mathbf{Z}_{-k}} \mathbb{E}[Y(Z_k = 1, \mathbf{Z}_{-k}) - Y(Z_k = 0, \mathbf{Z}_{-k})] m(\mathbf{Z}_{-k}) d\mathbf{Z}_{-k}$$

Conjoint With Discovered Treatments (or) Discover Features that Drive Response in A/B Test

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Assume:

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Assume:

- 1) No “spillover” (SUTVA, Rubin 1986: $\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}) = \tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Assume:

- 1) No “spillover” (SUTVA, Rubin 1986: $\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}) = \tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i)$)
- 2) Random assignment of texts ($\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i) \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathbf{X}_i$ for all i)

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Assume:

- 1) No “spillover” (SUTVA, Rubin 1986: $\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}) = \tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i)$)
- 2) Random assignment of texts ($\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i) \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathbf{X}_i$ for all i)
- 3) Exclusion Restriction: Treatment of interest g is independent of other text features (Grimmer and Fong 2019) \rightsquigarrow Vignette experiments

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Assume:

- 1) No “spillover” (SUTVA, Rubin 1986: $\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}) = \tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i)$)
- 2) Random assignment of texts ($\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i) \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathbf{X}_i$ for all i)
- 3) Exclusion Restriction: Treatment of interest g is independent of other text features (Grimmer and Fong 2019) \rightsquigarrow Vignette experiments
- 4) Common support: all combinations of treatments have non-zero probability ($f(\mathbf{Z}_i) > 0$ for all $\mathbf{Z}_i \in \text{Range } g(\cdot)$)

Identifying the AMCE

- An individual sees a text (\mathbf{X}_i : text seen by i)
- **Function** (assume known for now): text \rightsquigarrow treatments in text ($\mathbf{Z}_i \equiv g(\mathbf{X}_i)$)

\mathbf{Z}_i is a low-dimensional rep of \mathbf{X}_i , describing treatments

Assume:

- 1) No “spillover” (SUTVA, Rubin 1986: $\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}) = \tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i)$)
- 2) Random assignment of texts ($\tilde{Y}_i(\mathbf{X}_i) \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathbf{X}_i$ for all i)
- 3) Exclusion Restriction: Treatment of interest g is independent of other text features (Grimmer and Fong 2019) \rightsquigarrow Vignette experiments
- 4) Common support: all combinations of treatments have non-zero probability ($f(\mathbf{Z}_i) > 0$ for all $\mathbf{Z}_i \in \text{Range } g(\cdot)$)

Proposition 1

Assumptions 1-4 are sufficient to identify the $AMCE_k$ for arbitrary k .

Discovering Treatments and Estimating Marginal Effects

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) (Assume) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) (Assume) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) (Assume) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) (Randomly) divide texts and responses into training and test set

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) (Assume) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) (Randomly) divide texts and responses into training and test set
 - a) Avoid identification issues

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) (Assume) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) (Randomly) divide texts and responses into training and test set
 - a) Avoid identification issues
 - b) Help avoid overfitting

What Can Go Wrong with the Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables?

What Can Go Wrong with the Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables?

	Treated	Control
Person 1	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 2	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 3	Polarization	Immigration
Person 4	Polarization	Immigration

What Can Go Wrong with the Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables?

	Treated	Control
Person 1	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 2	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 3	Polarization	Immigration
Person 4	Polarization	Immigration

- $T_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0) \rightsquigarrow$ Categories: Candidate Morals, Immigration

What Can Go Wrong with the Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables?

	Treated	Control
Person 1	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 2	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 3	Polarization	Immigration
Person 4	Polarization	Immigration

- $T_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0) \rightsquigarrow$ Categories: Candidate Morals, Immigration
- $T_2 = (1, 0, 1, 0) \rightsquigarrow$ Categories: Candidate Morals, Taxes, Polarization, Immigration

What Can Go Wrong with the Fundamental Problem of Causal Inference with Latent Variables?

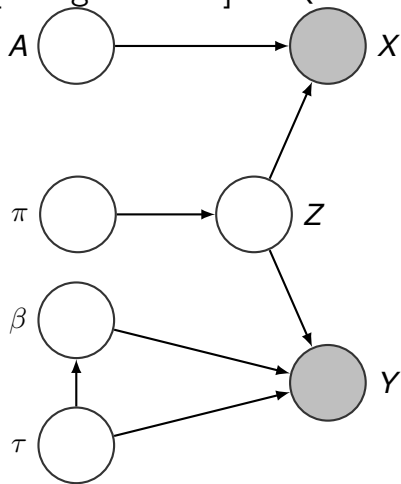
	Treated	Control
Person 1	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 2	Candidate Morals	Taxes
Person 3	Polarization	Immigration
Person 4	Polarization	Immigration

- $T_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0) \rightsquigarrow$ Categories: Candidate Morals, Immigration
- $T_2 = (1, 0, 1, 0) \rightsquigarrow$ Categories: Candidate Morals, Taxes, Polarization, Immigration

Cannot compare categories from T_1 and $T_2 \rightsquigarrow$ properties of estimator (bias, consistency) not defined!

Discovery method for a *g*

The Supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP, distinct [though related] to Quadrianto et al 2013)



Text and response depend on latent treatments

- Treatment assignment

$$Z_{i,k} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\pi_k)$$

$$\pi_k \sim \prod_{m=1}^k \eta_m$$

$$\eta_m \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, 1)$$

- Document Creation:

$$\mathbf{X}_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{A}, \sigma_X^2 I_D)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_k \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_A^2 I_D)$$

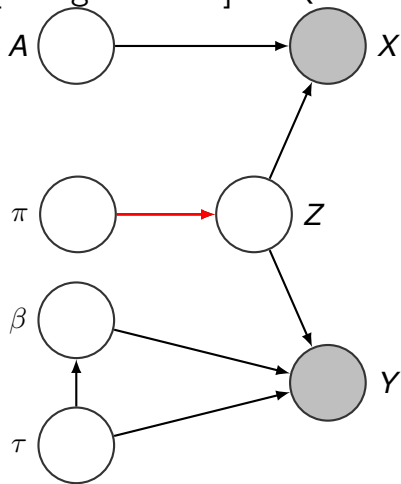
- Response:

$$Y_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \beta, \tau^{-1})$$

$$\beta | \tau \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \tau^{-1} I_K)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(a, b)$$

The Supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP, distinct [though related] to Quadrianto et al 2013)



Text and response depend on latent treatments

- **Treatment assignment**

$$Z_{i,k} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\pi_k)$$

$$\pi_k \sim \prod_{m=1}^k \eta_m$$

$$\eta_m \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, 1)$$

- **Document Creation:**

$$\mathbf{X}_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{A}, \sigma_X^2 I_D)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_k \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_A^2 I_D)$$

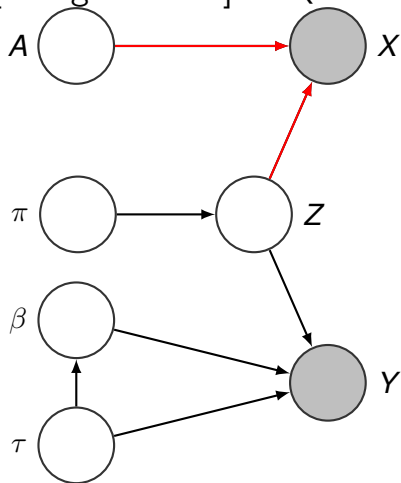
- **Response:**

$$Y_i \sim \text{MVN}(Z_i \beta, \tau^{-1})$$

$$\beta | \tau \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \tau^{-1} I_K)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(a, b)$$

The Supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP, distinct [though related] to Quadrianto et al 2013)



Text and response depend on latent treatments

- **Treatment assignment**

$$Z_{i,k} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\pi_k)$$

$$\pi_k \sim \prod_{m=1}^k \eta_m$$

$$\eta_m \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, 1)$$

- **Document Creation:**

$$\mathbf{X}_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{A}, \sigma_X^2 I_D)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_k \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_A^2 I_D)$$

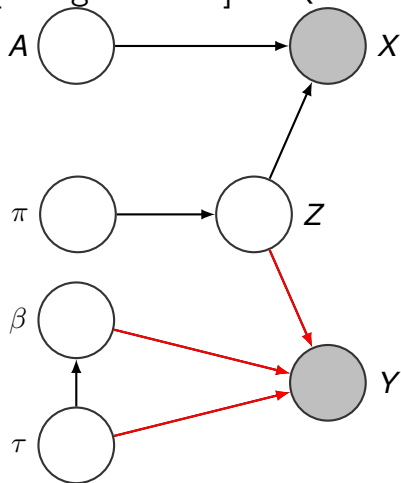
- **Response:**

$$Y_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \beta, \tau^{-1})$$

$$\beta | \tau \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \tau^{-1} I_K)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(a, b)$$

The Supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP, distinct [though related] to Quadrianto et al 2013)



Text and response depend on latent treatments

- Treatment assignment

$$Z_{i,k} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\pi_k)$$

$$\pi_k \sim \prod_{m=1}^k \eta_m$$

$$\eta_m \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, 1)$$

- Document Creation:

$$\mathbf{X}_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{A}, \sigma_X^2 I_D)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_k \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_A^2 I_D)$$

- Response:

$$Y_i \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{Z}_i \beta, \tau^{-1})$$

$$\beta | \tau \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \tau^{-1} I_K)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(a, b)$$

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) Divide texts and responses into training and test set
- 4) In training set: Discover mapping from texts to treatments

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) Divide texts and responses into training and test set
- 4) In training set: Discover mapping from texts to treatments
 - a) Apply supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP) to documents and responses to infer latent treatments in texts

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) Divide texts and responses into training and test set
- 4) In training set: Discover mapping from texts to treatments
 - a) Apply supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP) to documents and responses to infer latent treatments in texts
 - b) Model selection via nonparametric process, quantitative fit, and qualitative assessment

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) Divide texts and responses into training and test set
- 4) In training set: Discover mapping from texts to treatments
 - a) Apply supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP) to documents and responses to infer latent treatments in texts
 - b) Model selection via nonparametric process, quantitative fit, and qualitative assessment
- 5) In test set: infer treatments and measure their effect

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) Divide texts and responses into training and test set
- 4) In training set: Discover mapping from texts to treatments
 - a) Apply supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP) to documents and responses to infer latent treatments in texts
 - b) Model selection via nonparametric process, quantitative fit, and qualitative assessment
- 5) In test set: infer treatments and measure their effect
 - a) Use sIBP trained on training set to infer latent treatments on test set documents (without conditioning on test set responses)

Discovery of Treatments from Text Corpora

- 1) Randomly assign texts, \mathbf{X}_i , to respondents
- 2) Obtain responses \mathbf{Y}_i for each respondent
- 3) Divide texts and responses into training and test set
- 4) In training set: Discover mapping from texts to treatments
 - a) Apply supervised Indian Buffet Process (sIBP) to documents and responses to infer latent treatments in texts
 - b) Model selection via nonparametric process, quantitative fit, and qualitative assessment
- 5) In test set: infer treatments and measure their effect
 - a) Use sIBP trained on training set to infer latent treatments on test set documents (without conditioning on test set responses)
 - b) Estimate effect of treatments with regression, with a bootstrap procedure to estimate uncertainty

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets



Donald J. Trump ✓

@realDonaldTrump

Following



Little Adam Schiff, who is desperate to run for higher office, is one of the biggest liars and leakers in Washington, right up there with Comey, Warner, Brennan and Clapper! Adam leaves closed committee hearings to illegally leak confidential information. Must be stopped!

4:39 AM - 5 Feb 2018

31,930 Retweets 99,706 Likes



💬 48K ↻ 32K ❤️ 100K ✉

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets

- Survey Equal # Republicans, Democrats, Independents: read Trump tweet + evaluate (Great, Good, OK, Bad, Terrible)

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets

- Survey Equal # Republicans, Democrats, Independents: read Trump tweet + evaluate (Great, Good, OK, Bad, Terrible)
- Aggregate, create scale $[-200, 200]$

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets

- Survey Equal # Republicans, Democrats, Independents: read Trump tweet + evaluate (Great, Good, OK, Bad, Terrible)
- Aggregate, create scale $[-200, 200]$
- Modify sIBP: Shared treatments, discover heterogeneous effects

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets

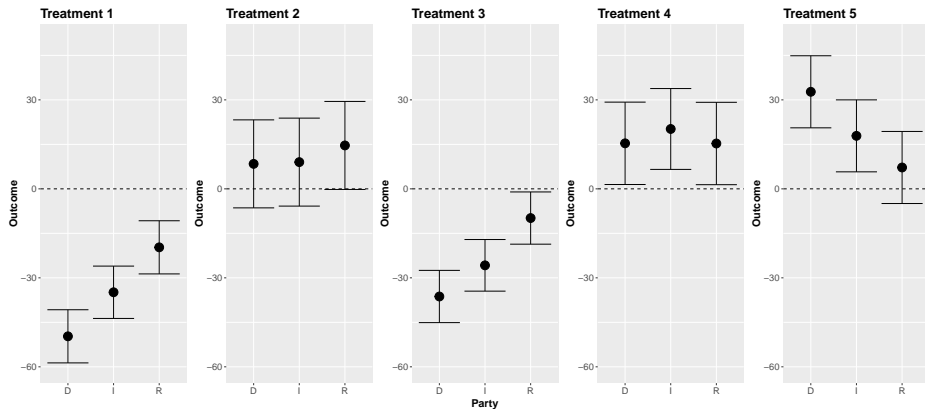
- Survey Equal # Republicans, Democrats, Independents: read Trump tweet + evaluate (Great, Good, OK, Bad, Terrible)
- Aggregate, create scale $[-200, 200]$
- Modify sIBP: Shared treatments, discover heterogeneous effects
- Train (66%), Test (33%), Clustered by tweet

Trump Tweets

YouGov: survey response to trump tweets

- Survey Equal # Republicans, Democrats, Independents: read Trump tweet + evaluate (Great, Good, OK, Bad, Terrible)
- Aggregate, create scale $[-200, 200]$
- Modify sIBP: Shared treatments, discover heterogeneous effects
- Train (66%), Test (33%), Clustered by tweet

Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5
fake	cuts	obamacare	flotus	prime
news	strange	senators	behalf	minister
media	tax	repeal	anthem	korea
cnn	luther	healthcare	melania	north
election	stock	replace	nfl	stock
story	market	republican	flag	market
nbc	alabama	vote	prayers	china
stories	reform	republicans	bless	executive
hillary	record	senate	ready	prayers
clinton	high	north	players	order



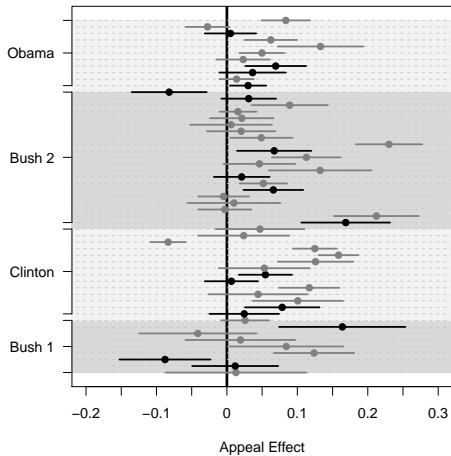
Sensitivity Analysis: analogous to residual plot in linear regression

Sensitivity Analysis: analogous to residual plot in linear regression

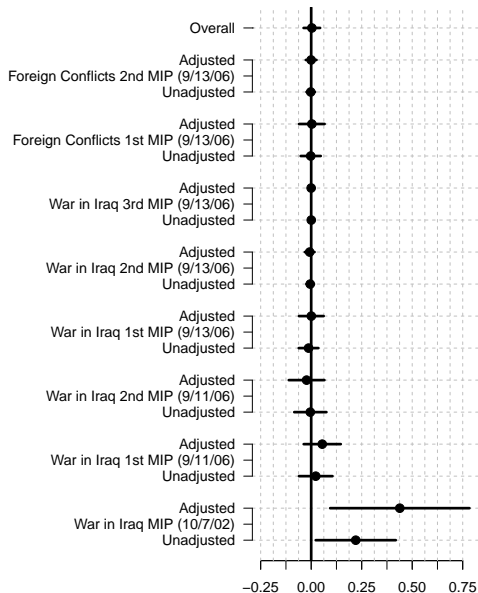
R Package: `textEffect`

Text as Outcome

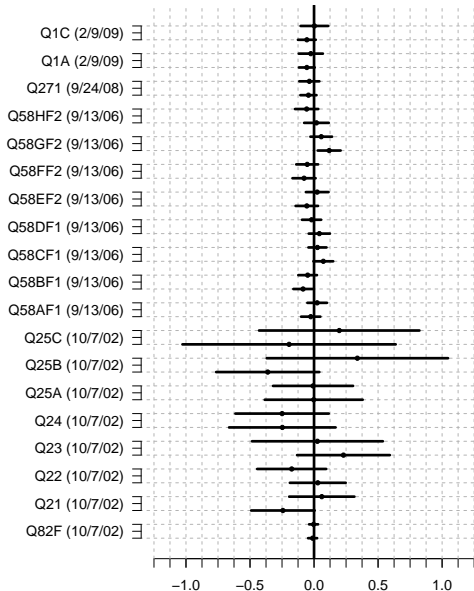
How do presidents “going public”
affect public opinion?



Effect on Most Important Problem



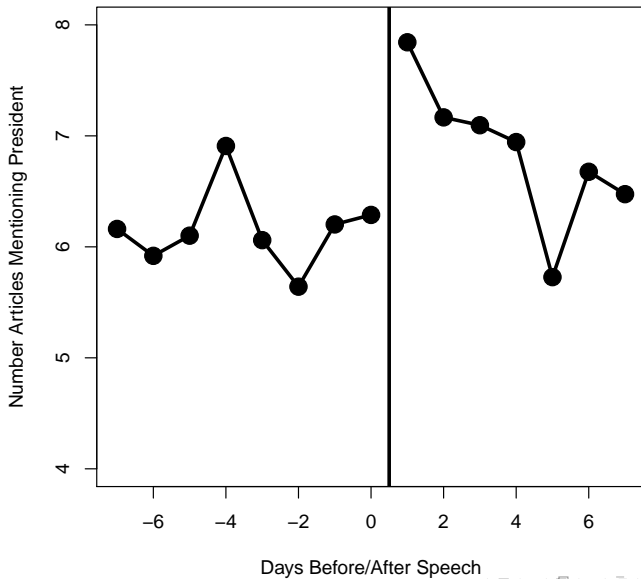
Effect on Responses Related to Topic of Speech



Average Treatment Effect



How do presidents “going public”
affect the media agenda?



1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments (use an interrupted time series design)

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments (use an interrupted time series design)
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments (use an interrupted time series design)
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$

Function g now uncovers latent features of response: map from text to small number of categories

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments (use an interrupted time series design)
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$

Function g now uncovers latent features of response: map from text to small number of categories

$$ATE_k = E[g(\mathbf{Y}(1))_k - g(\mathbf{Y}(0))_k]$$

Discovering (Estimating) Dependent Variable

- Numerous options to discover: hand coding, supervised models, unsupervised models, mixture

Discovering (Estimating) Dependent Variable

- Numerous options to discover: hand coding, supervised models, unsupervised models, mixture
- **All** have same worries: (1) FPCILV (2) Overfitting (potentially via Fishing)

Discovering (Estimating) Dependent Variable

- Numerous options to discover: hand coding, supervised models, unsupervised models, mixture
- **All** have same worries: (1) FPCILV (2) Overfitting (potentially via Fishing)

Train/Test Split

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split
- 4) In training set: discover latent dependent variables

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split
- 4) In training set: discover latent dependent variables
 - a) Apply Structural Topic Model (Roberts, Stewart, and Airolidi 2017)

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split
- 4) In training set: discover latent dependent variables
 - a) Apply Structural Topic Model (Roberts, Stewart, and Airolidi 2017)
 - b) Make final model pick based on quantitative model fit and exploration

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split
- 4) In training set: discover latent dependent variables
 - a) Apply Structural Topic Model (Roberts, Stewart, and Airolidi 2017)
 - b) Make final model pick based on quantitative model fit and exploration
- 5) In test set:

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $\mathbf{Y}_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split
- 4) In training set: discover latent dependent variables
 - a) Apply Structural Topic Model (Roberts, Stewart, and Airolidi 2017)
 - b) Make final model pick based on quantitative model fit and exploration
- 5) In test set:
 - a) Infer dependent variables (using newly available updates to STM software (Roberts, Stewart, and Tingley 2017))

- 1) (Assume) random assignment of treatments
- 2) Obtain text based response $Y_i(T_i)$
- 3) Randomly split response and text into train/test split
- 4) In training set: discover latent dependent variables
 - a) Apply Structural Topic Model (Roberts, Stewart, and Airolidi 2017)
 - b) Make final model pick based on quantitative model fit and exploration
- 5) In test set:
 - a) Infer dependent variables (using newly available updates to STM software (Roberts, Stewart, and Tingley 2017))
 - b) Estimate effect of treatments on topic prevalence across categories

A President's effect on newspaper agenda

A President's effect on newspaper agenda

- Response: newspaper articles mentioning president in 10 highest circulation papers, two-week window around speech

A President's effect on newspaper agenda

- Response: newspaper articles mentioning president in 10 highest circulation papers, two-week window around speech
- Treatment: Number of days before/after speech article was published

A President's effect on newspaper agenda

- Response: newspaper articles mentioning president in 10 highest circulation papers, two-week window around speech
- Treatment: Number of days before/after speech article was published
- 159,217 articles

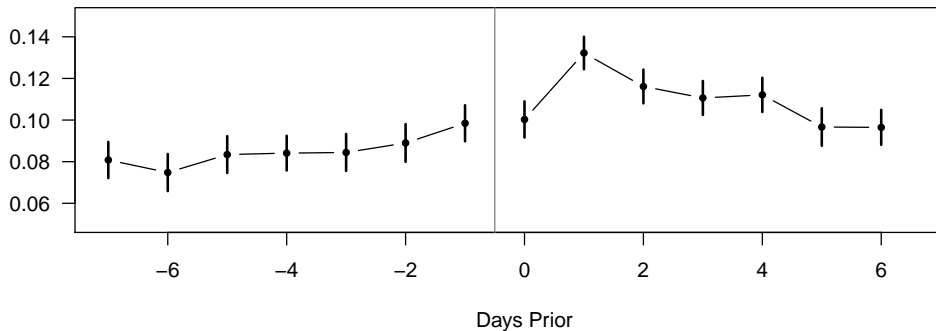
A President's effect on newspaper agenda

- Response: newspaper articles mentioning president in 10 highest circulation papers, two-week window around speech
- Treatment: Number of days before/after speech article was published
- 159,217 articles
- Train: 10%, Test 90%

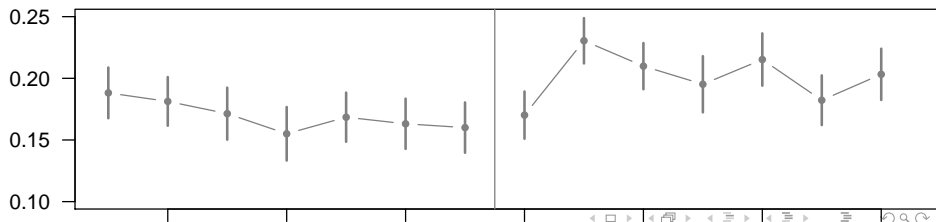
A President's effect on newspaper agenda

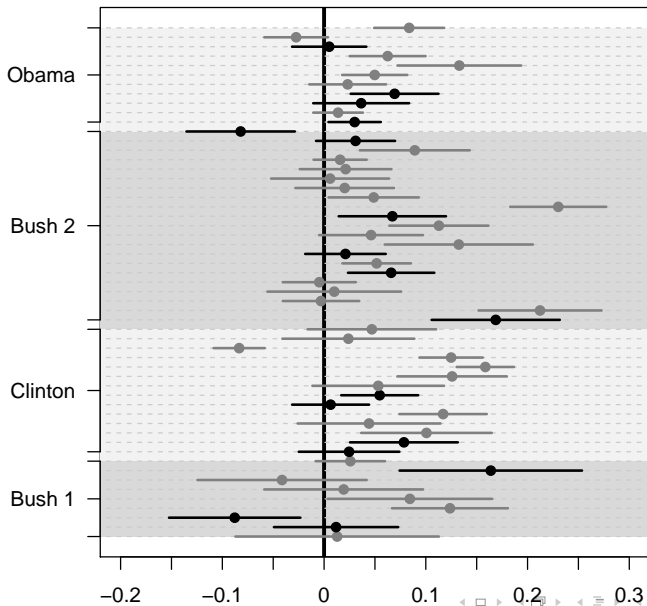
- Response: newspaper articles mentioning president in 10 highest circulation papers, two-week window around speech
- Treatment: Number of days before/after speech article was published
- 159,217 articles
- Train: 10%, Test 90%
- Effect estimate: interrupted time series design on topic prevalence (compare share immediately before to share day after)

Appeal Effect



Announce Effect





Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Text as Data: How to Make Social Science Inferences Using Language* (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart In progress)

Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Text as Data: How to Make Social Science Inferences Using Language* (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart In progress)
 - Sequential (inductive) approach to social science

Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Text as Data: How to Make Social Science Inferences Using Language* (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart In progress)
 - Sequential (inductive) approach to social science
 - Build and refine theory with **successive** experiments

Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Text as Data: How to Make Social Science Inferences Using Language* (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart In progress)
 - Sequential (inductive) approach to social science
 - Build and refine theory with **successive** experiments
- Sensitivity analysis (Fong and Grimmer 2019)

Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Text as Data: How to Make Social Science Inferences Using Language* (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart In progress)
 - Sequential (inductive) approach to social science
 - Build and refine theory with **successive** experiments
- Sensitivity analysis (Fong and Grimmer 2019)
- General Framework: Application to non-text settings (images, voting records, redistricting, and videos)

Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Text as Data: How to Make Social Science Inferences Using Language* (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart In progress)
 - Sequential (inductive) approach to social science
 - Build and refine theory with **successive** experiments
- Sensitivity analysis (Fong and Grimmer 2019)
- General Framework: Application to non-text settings (images, voting records, redistricting, and videos)
- Text as Treatment , Text as Outcome , Text as Confounder, Text as Treatment and Outcome