

## **Freedom of Information Requests in the Region of Waterloo**

One of the Region of Waterloo initiatives is Open Data. With it, the Region strives to be open, transparent, and accountable to citizens. It shares its data for everyone to use and republish with few restrictions. The data is provided in machine-readable format (<https://rowopendata-rmw.opendata.arcgis.com/>).

Searching the Region's Open Data Portal, one can find the Freedom of Information Requests (FOIR) data set. This data set spans 18 years (1999 and 2016).

In the repository, you will find a jupyter notebook that does a thorough job at describing the FOIR set. Specially from the side of descriptive statistics, visualization, natural language processing (NLP), and topic modeling (LSA, LDA, LSI).

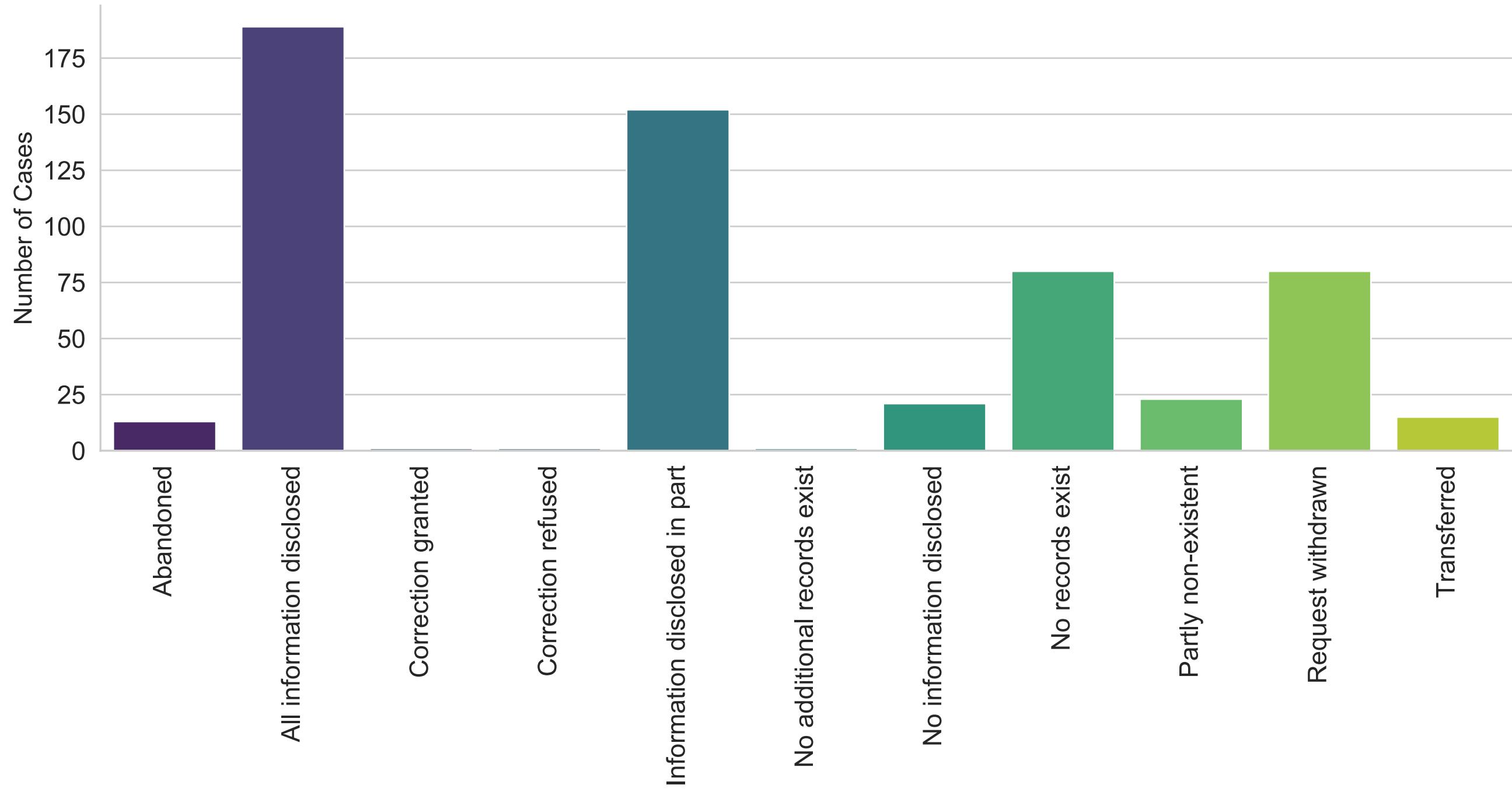
This pdf file encompasses the figures and images produced in the notebook, a.k.a., all the neat results, no code included.

### **Overview of Notebook**

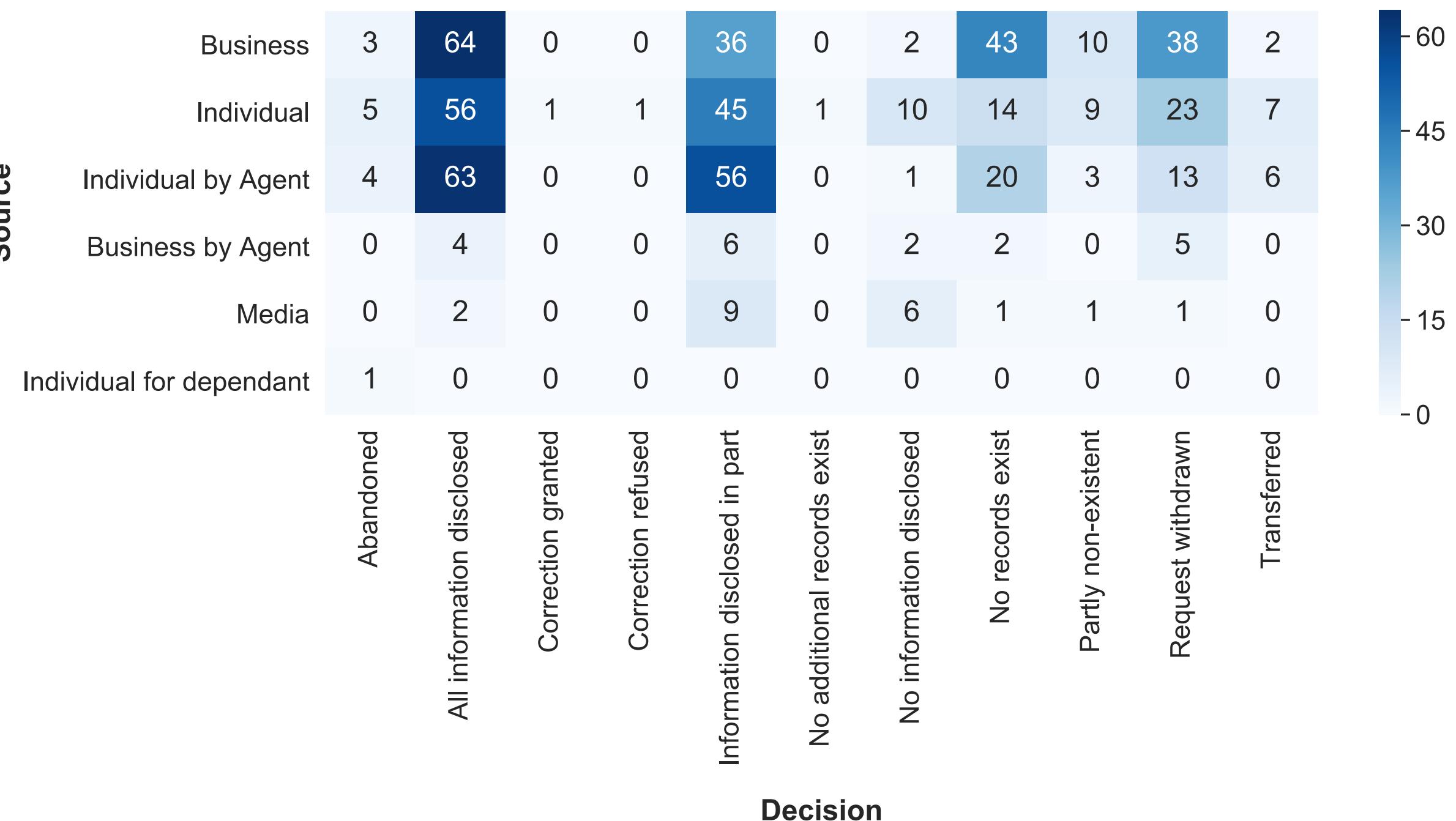
- Get to know the data
  - We look at the files, we merge them, and clean them if necessary.
  - We have five main columns: one is the request ID, three columns have categorical data, and one has the summary of the request itself (plain text).
  - Of those with categorical data, decision made, source (a.k.a., requester), and request type, can we somehow reduce the number of categories (spoiler alert: yes).
- Descriptive Analysis
  - There are about 11 types of decisions for six different types of sources.
    - How many requests per type of decision?
    - How are the decisions split based on the source? Are some sources more "lucky" than others? Spoiler alert: yes, though we don't know the reason.
    - How is each decision split among the sources?
    - For the main types of decisions (All information disclosed, Information disclosed in part, No information disclosed), how are they split among the sources?
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) - Analyzing the summary of request
  - Before analyzing any text with NLP, one needs to go over some steps, which can vary depending on the goal:

- Parse text, tokenize it, remove symbols, remove stopwords, remove punctuation, convert tokens to lowercase, remove short words, and lemmatize the tokens. We use both NLTK and spaCy.
- n-grams. We take a look at the most frequent unigrams, bigrams, trigrams, and n-grams (4-5).
- WordClouds. They are not only pretty, they are also useful. Why is a word/phrase so important!?
- Let's take six of these frequent phrases and find if there is any correlation with the decision taken.
- Summary of request statistics. With how much text are we working? How long are the requests before and after tokenization? (Spoiler alert: seven tokens is the median per request. Ouch!)
- Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging of the requests. Nouns, verbs?
- Topic Modeling
  - Here we do LSA and LDA Analysis using Bokeh, scikit-learn, and t-SNE.
  - We also try LDA Analysis using Gensim and pyLDAvis.
- Machine Learning (ML)
  - Here we compare the accuracies of eight classifiers, RandomForest, LinearSVC, MultinomialNB, LogisticRegression, SVC, KNeighbors, SGDClassifier, and DecisionTree, using pipelines, GridSearchCV, confusion matrices, and classification reports.
  - We compare two vectorizers, Count vectorizer and tf-idf vectorizer.
  - Given that some of our decisions have less than 15 instances and that we also have an unbalanced case, we look at other ways to optimize this. For example, a) we keep decisions with over 15 instances, b) we merge our 11 types of decisions into three main bins (full, partial, or no info released), and c) we remove cases where no decision was made (withdrawn or abandoned, which we name it as the independent case).
  - And with all of this, our best score goes up to... 51%

## Decisions Made for all Requests

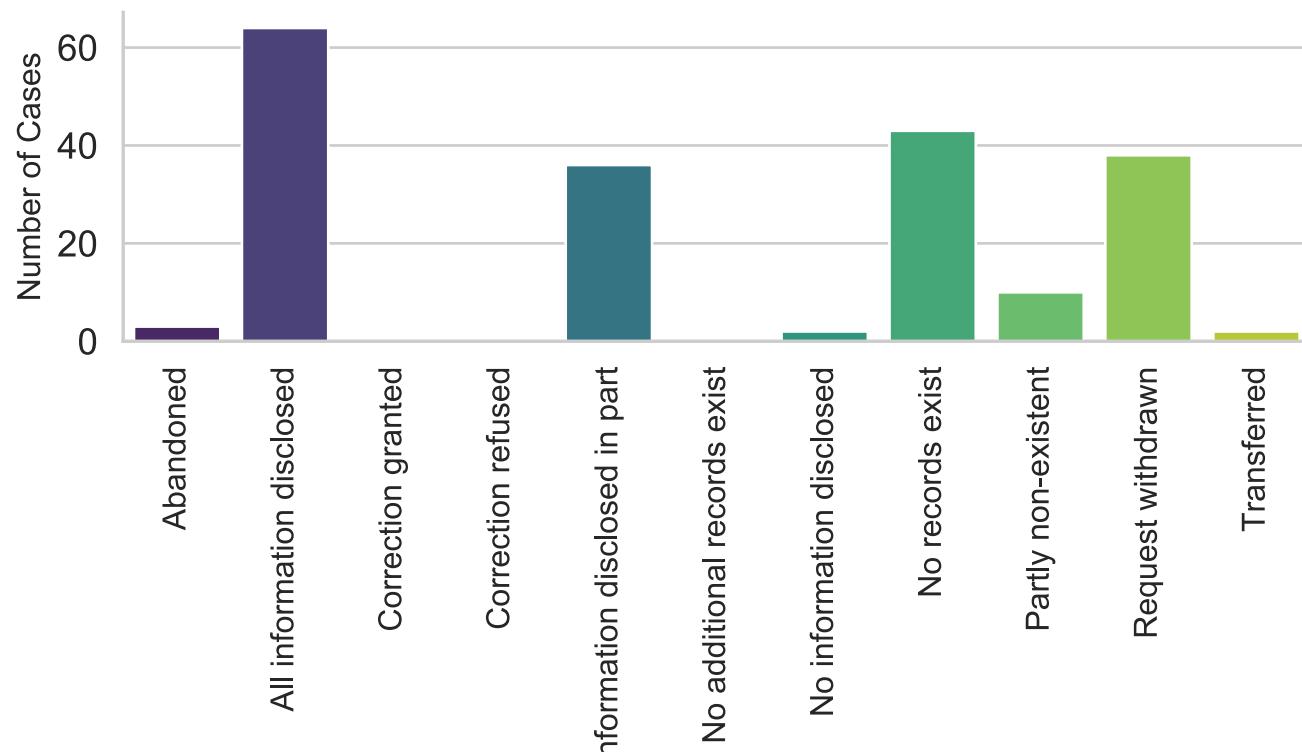


# Full Data

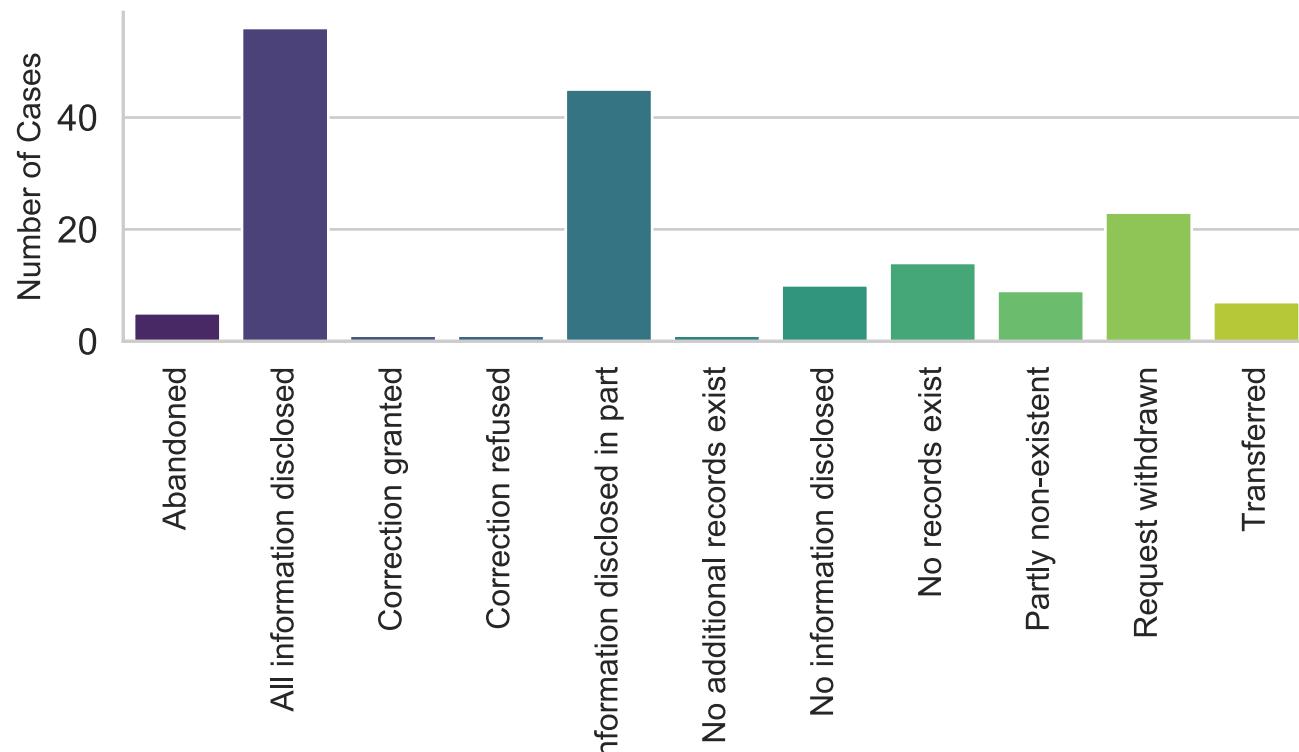


# Number of cases for all type of decisions made for each of the sources

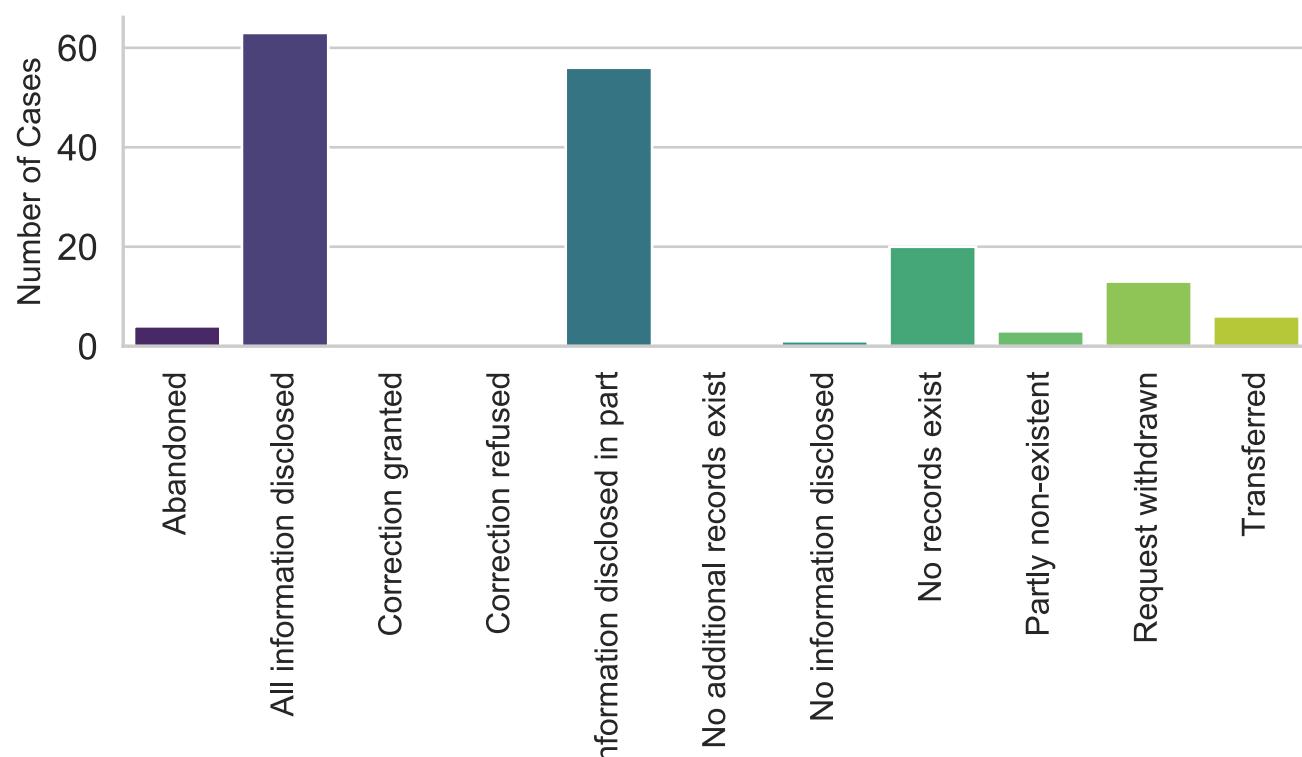
Requests made by 'Business'



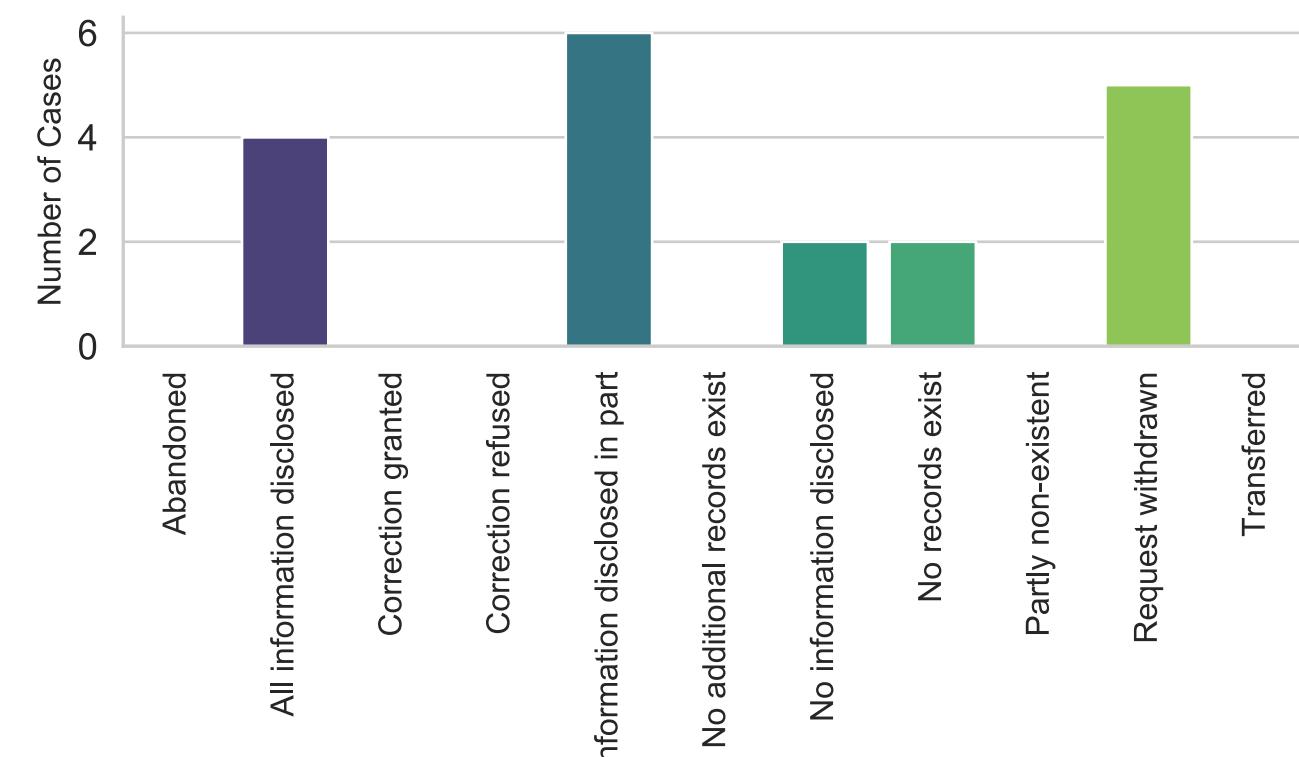
Requests made by 'Individual'



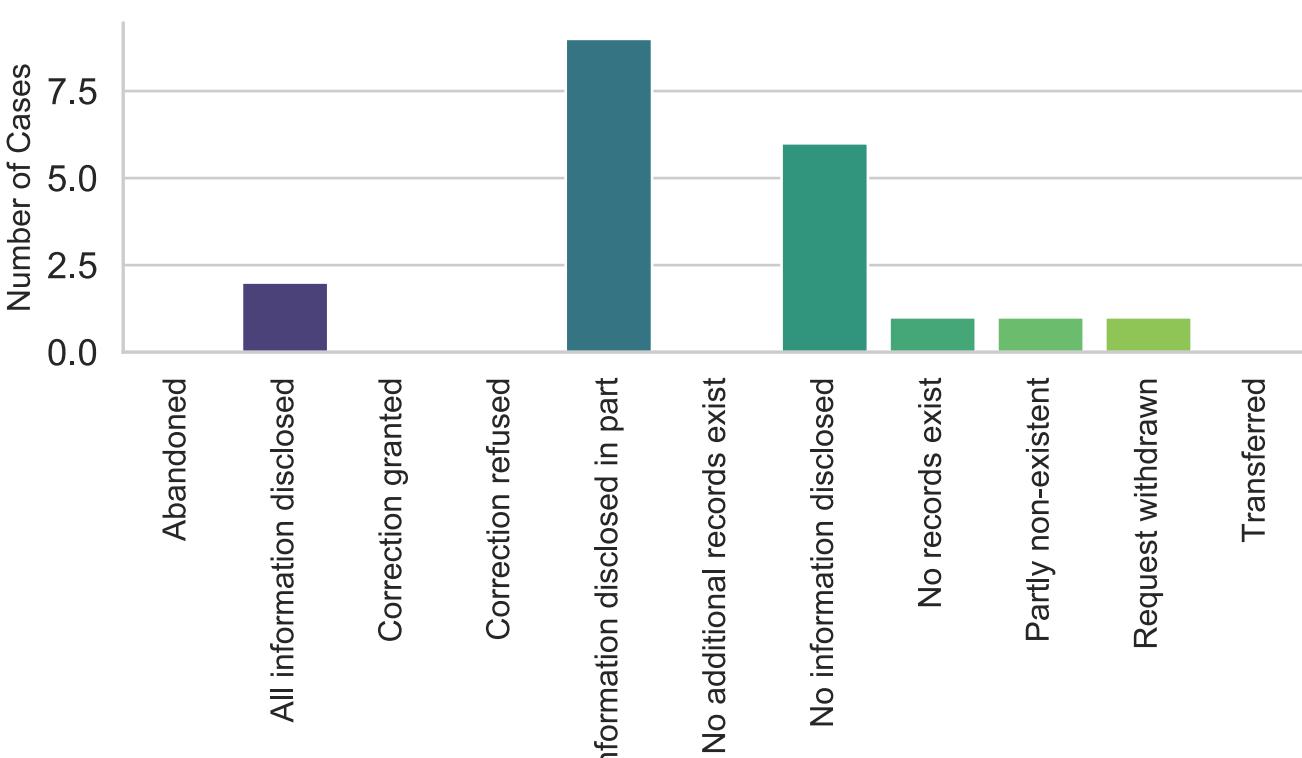
Requests made by 'Individual by Agent'



Requests made by 'Business by Agent'



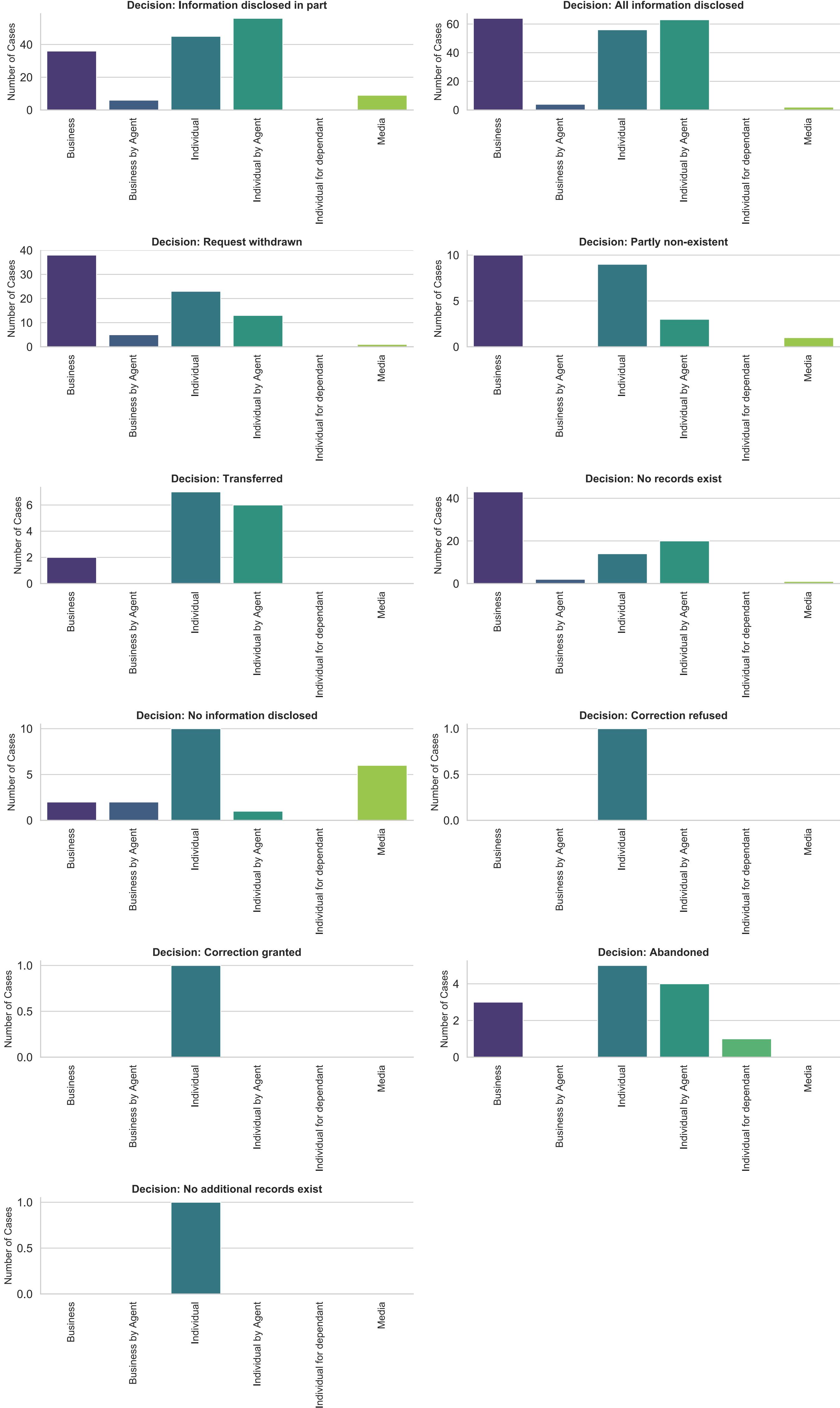
Requests made by 'Media'



Requests made by 'Individual for dependant'



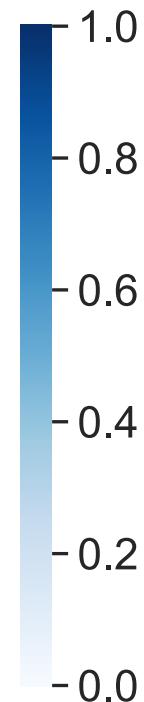
## Number of cases for each type of decision made by sources



## How each decision is split among all sources (fraction)

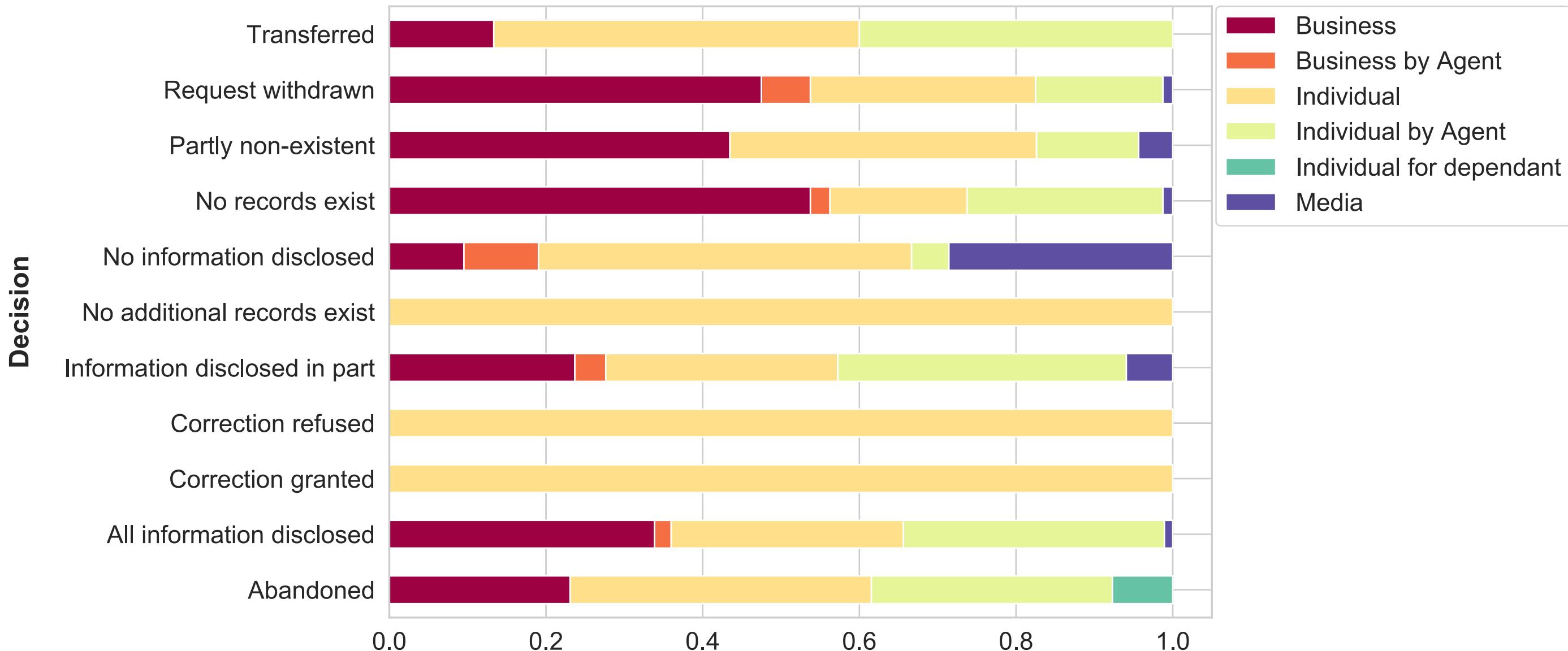
**Source**

	Abandoned	All information disclosed	Correction granted	Correction refused	Information disclosed in part	No additional records exist	No information disclosed	No records exist	Partly non-existent	Request withdrawn	Transferred
Business	0.23	0.34	0	0	0.24	0	0.1	0.54	0.43	0.48	0.13
Individual	0.38	0.3	1	1	0.3	1	0.48	0.18	0.39	0.29	0.47
Individual by Agent	0.31	0.33	0	0	0.37	0	0.05	0.25	0.13	0.16	0.4
Business by Agent	0	0.02	0	0	0.04	0	0.1	0.02	0	0.06	0
Media	0	0.01	0	0	0.06	0	0.29	0.01	0.04	0.01	0
Individual for dependant	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

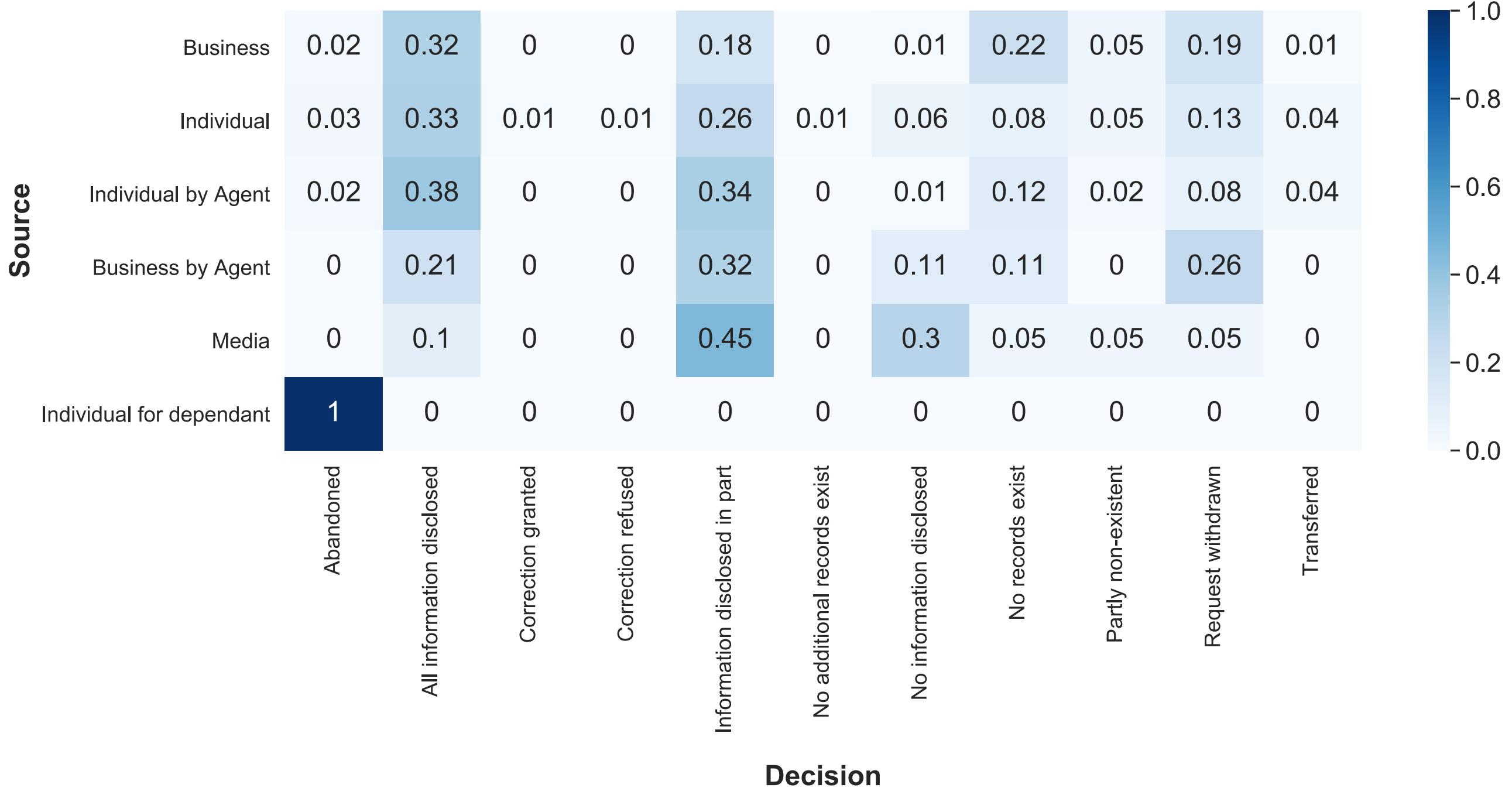


**Decision**

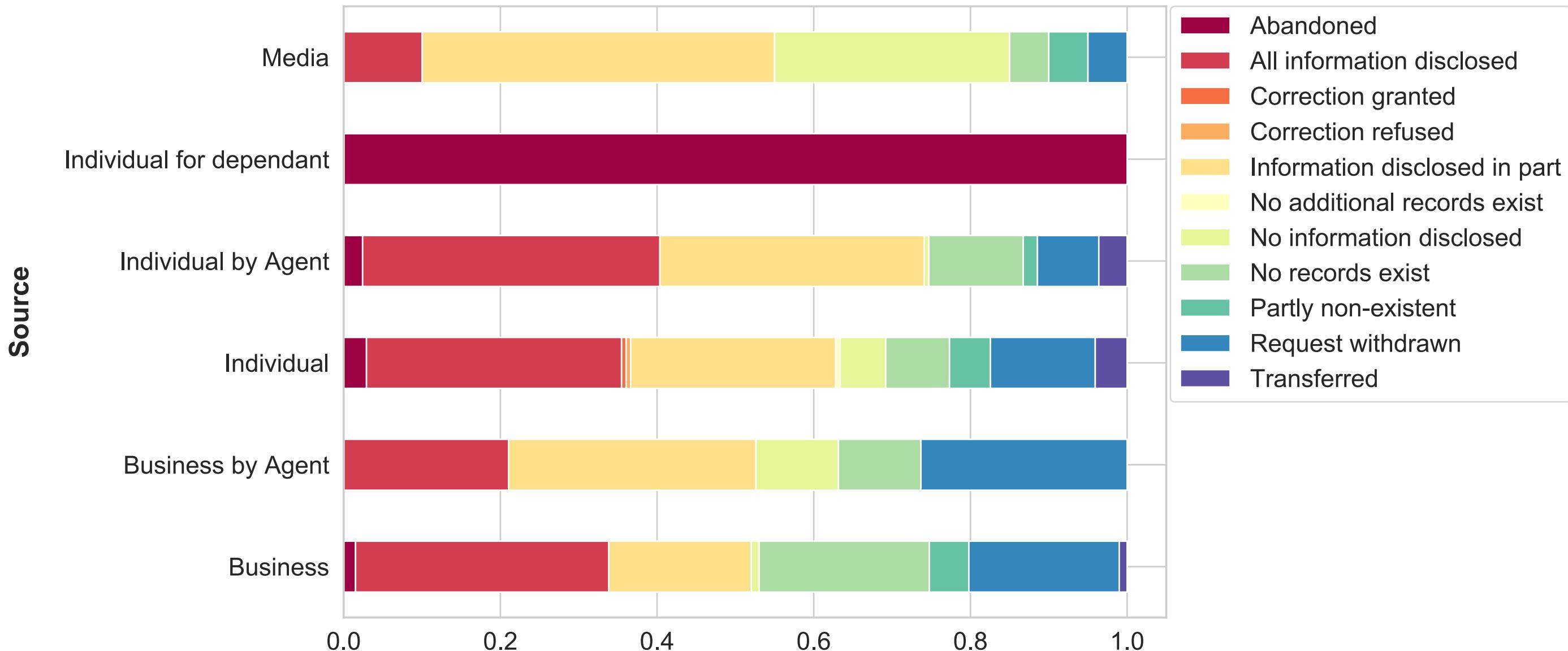
## Full data, how each decision is split per source



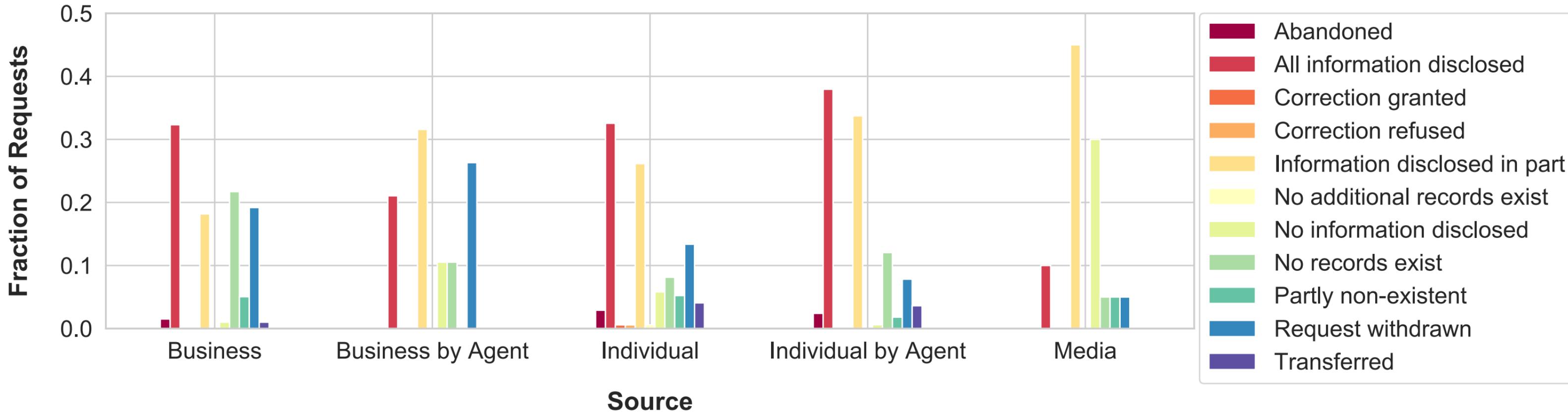
## How decisions are split per source (fraction)



## Full data, fraction of decisions per source



## Full data, fraction of decisions per source



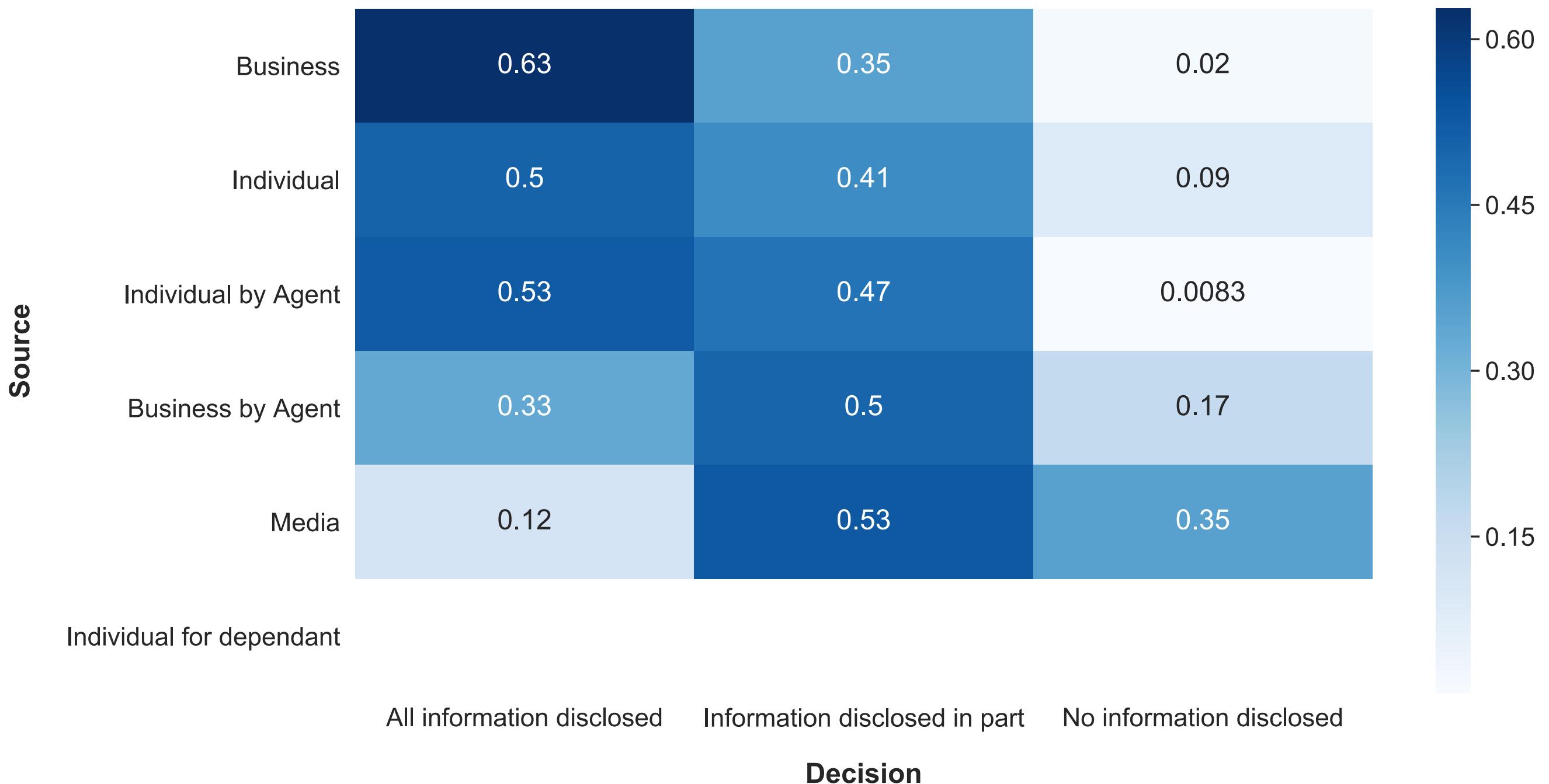
## Fraction of decisions per source, for decisions with more than 15 instances only



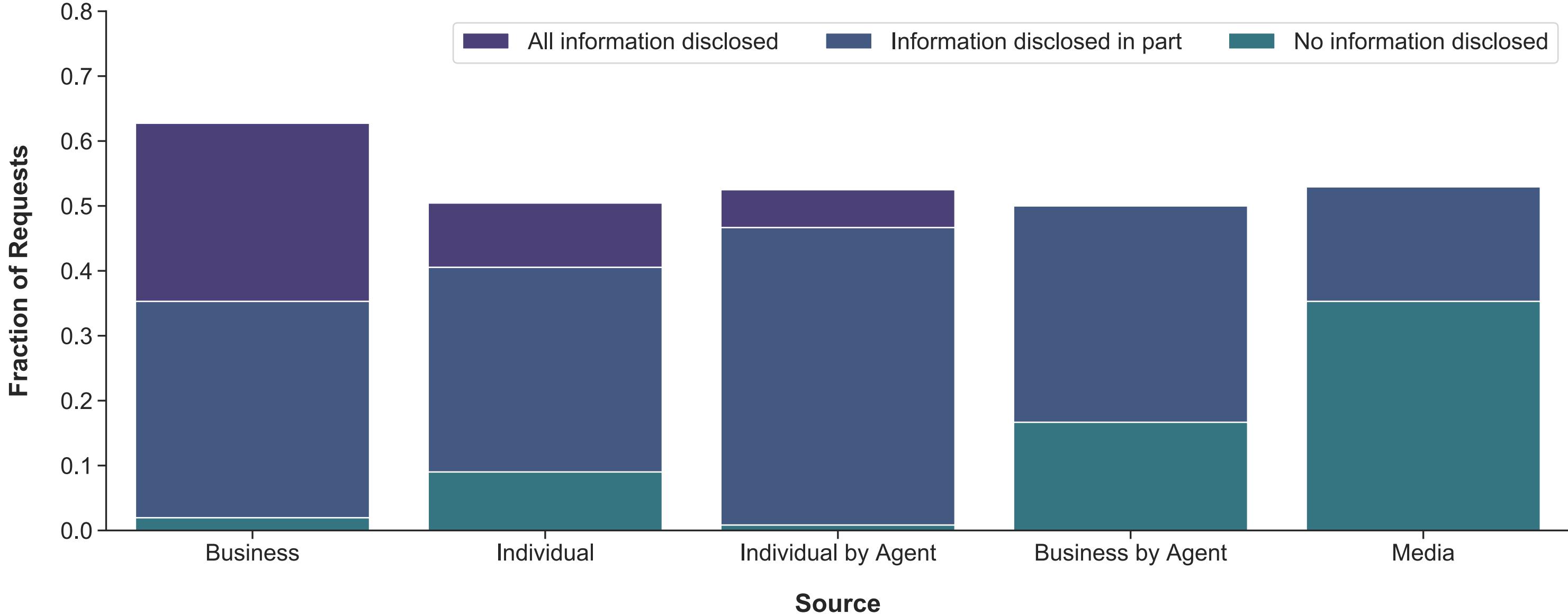
## Each of the three main decisions split among all the sources (fraction)



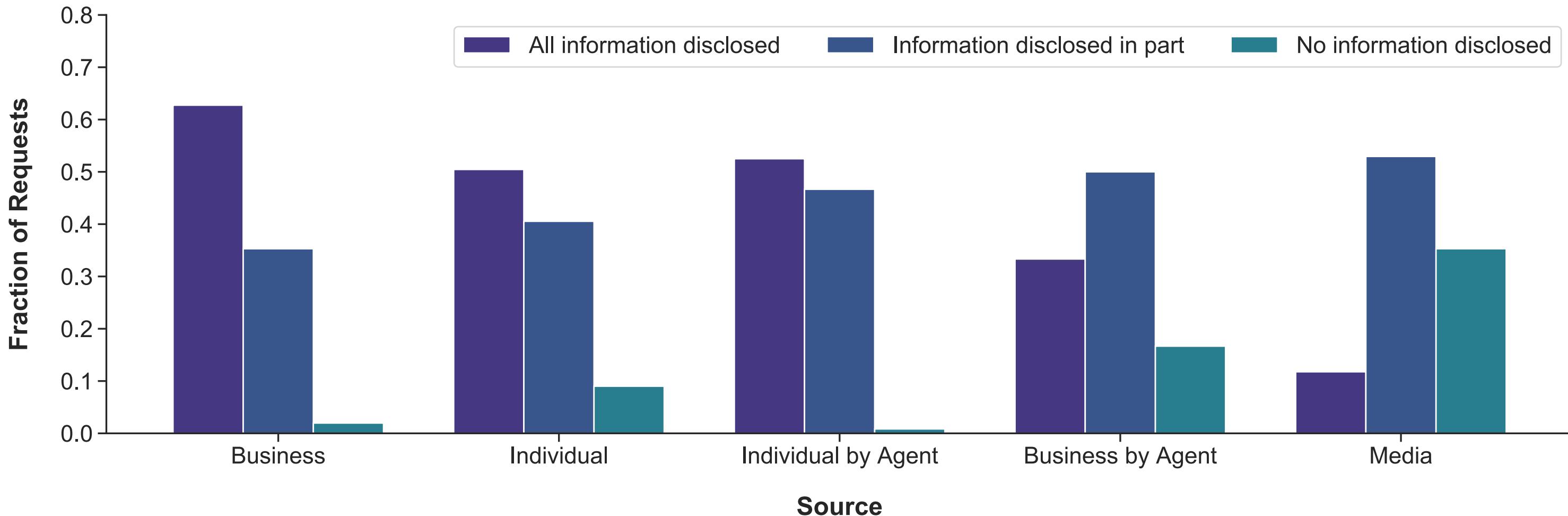
### Three main decisions split for each source (fraction)



# Three main decisions only, fractions for each source add to 1



## Three main decisions only, fractions for each source add to 1



# Top 200 unigrams/bigrams, full text



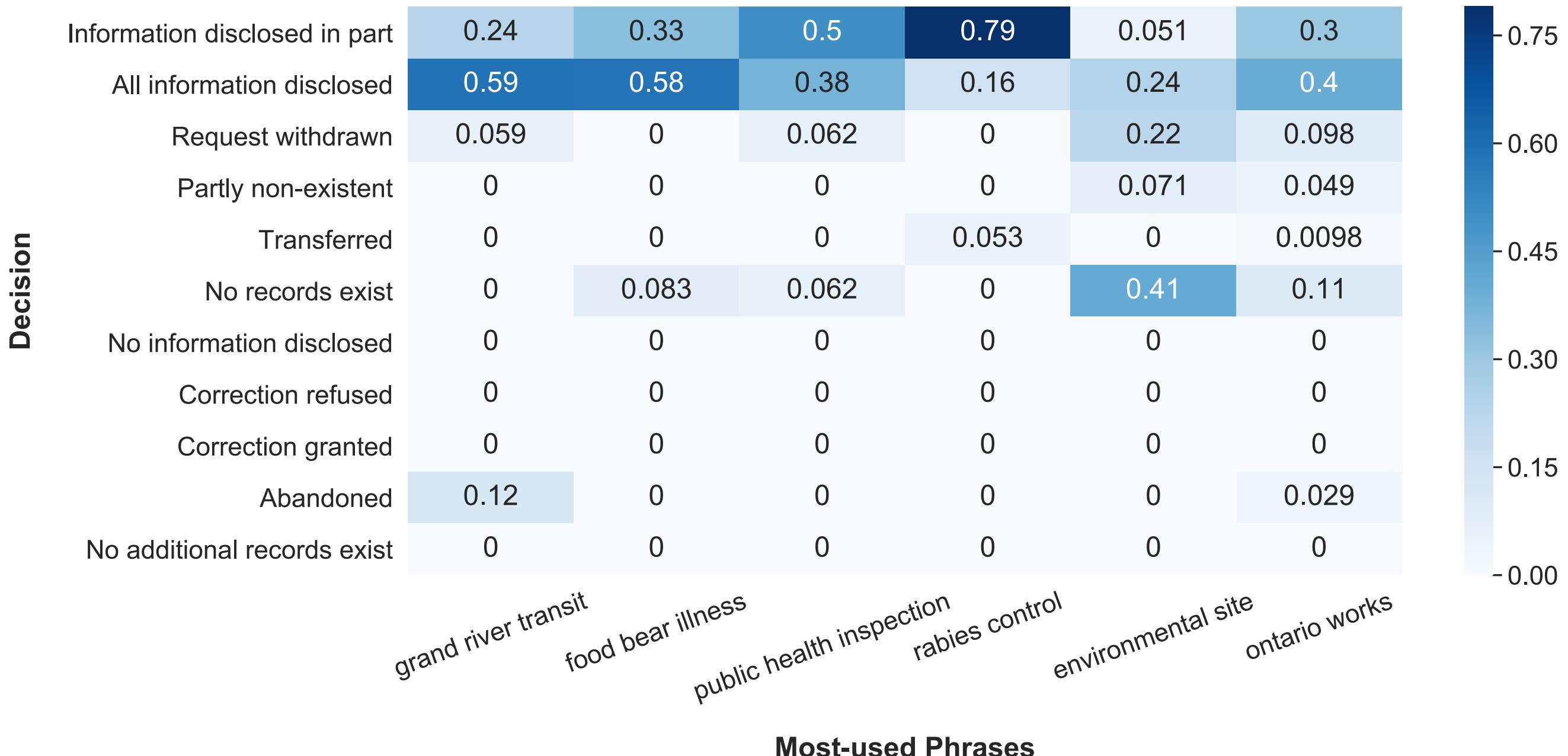
Top 200 unigrams, full text



## Top 200 unigrams/bigrams, full text without '{\* remove}'

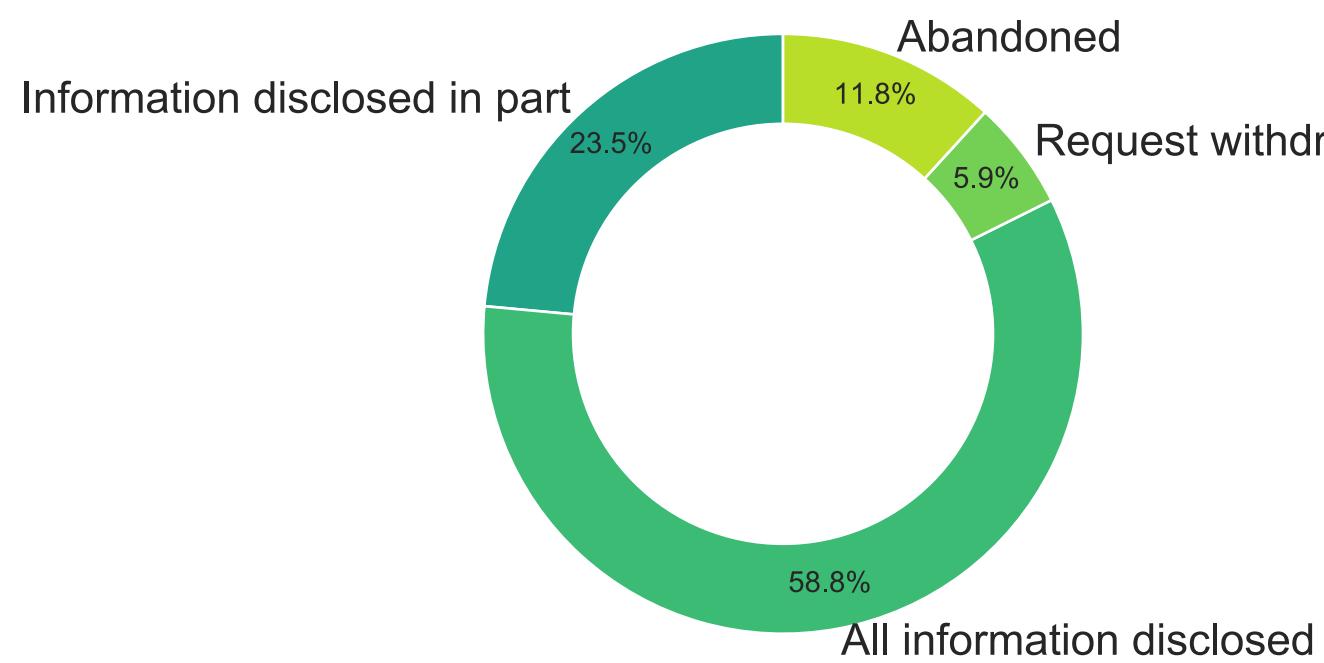
## Top 200 unigrams, full text without '{\* remove}'

**46% of the full data uses the following phrases.**  
**For each phrase, here is how decisions are split (fraction).**

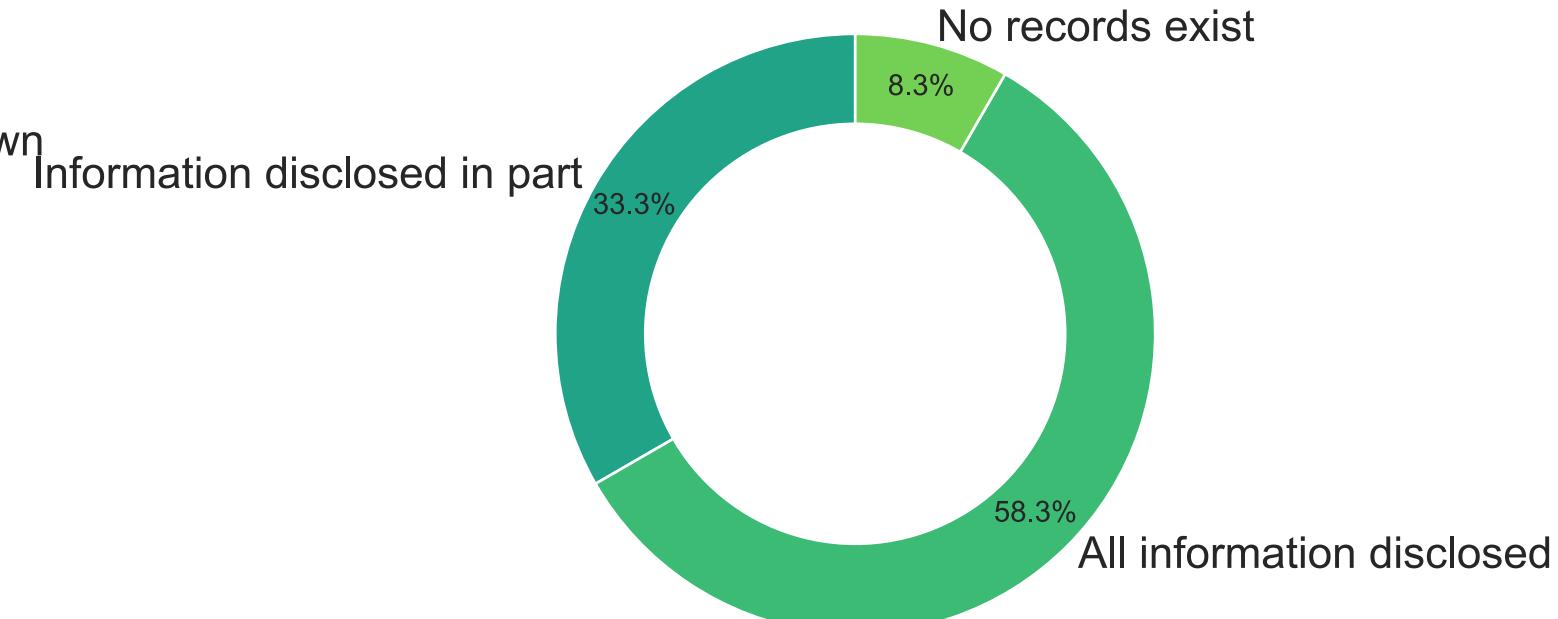


## Decision percentage for each n-gram

**grand river transit**

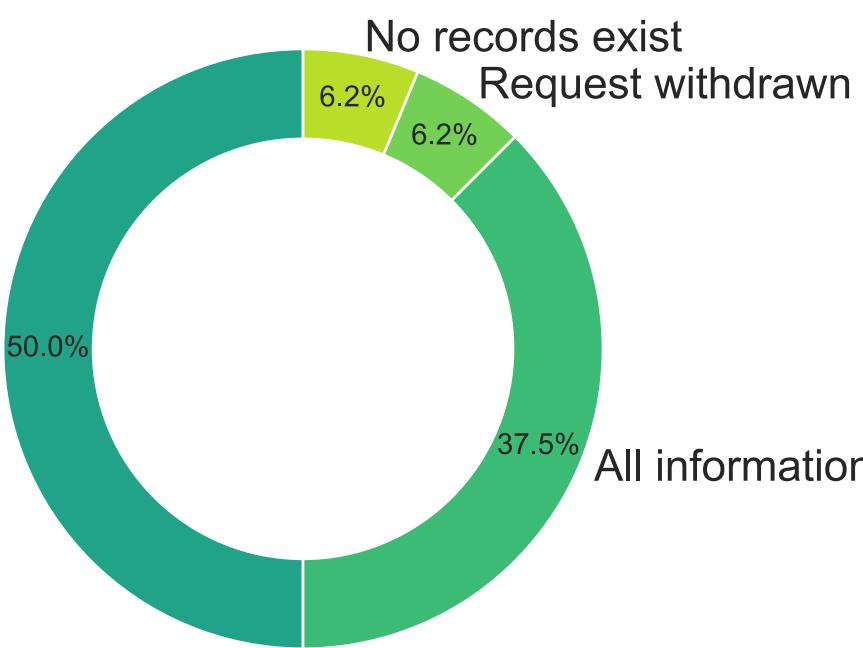


**food bear illness**



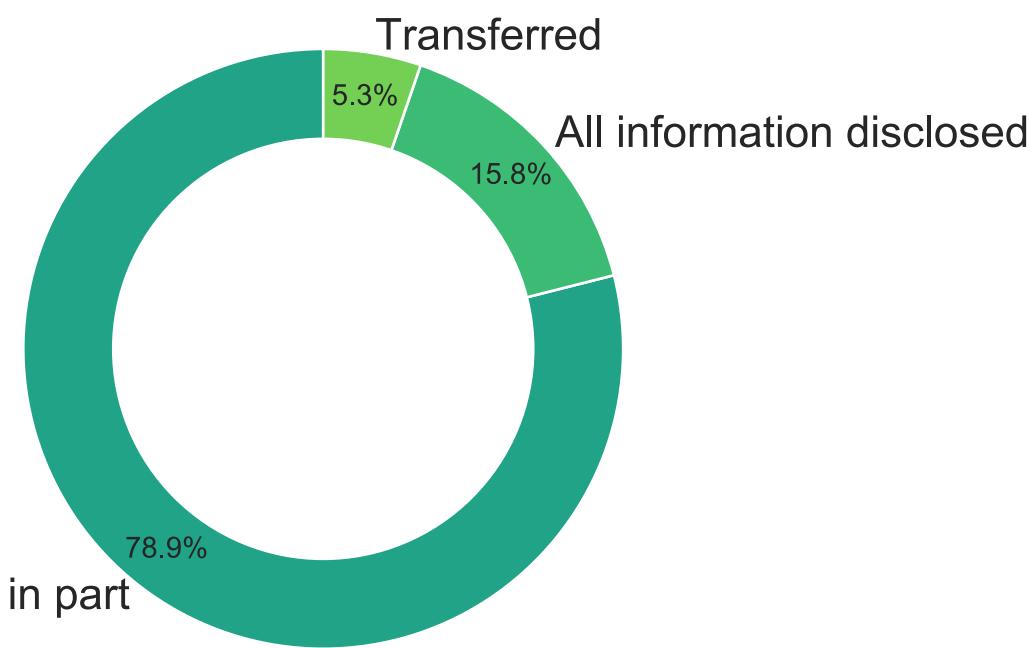
**public health inspection**

Information disclosed in part 50.0%

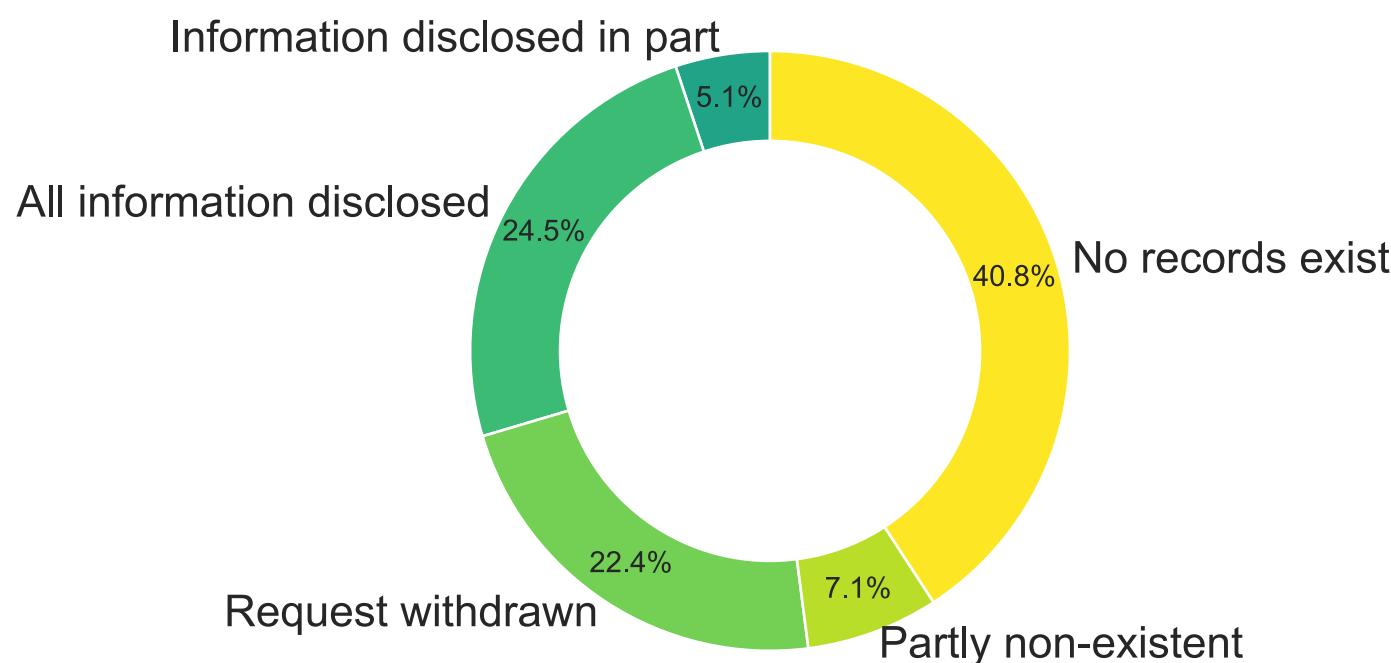


**rabies control**

Information disclosed in part



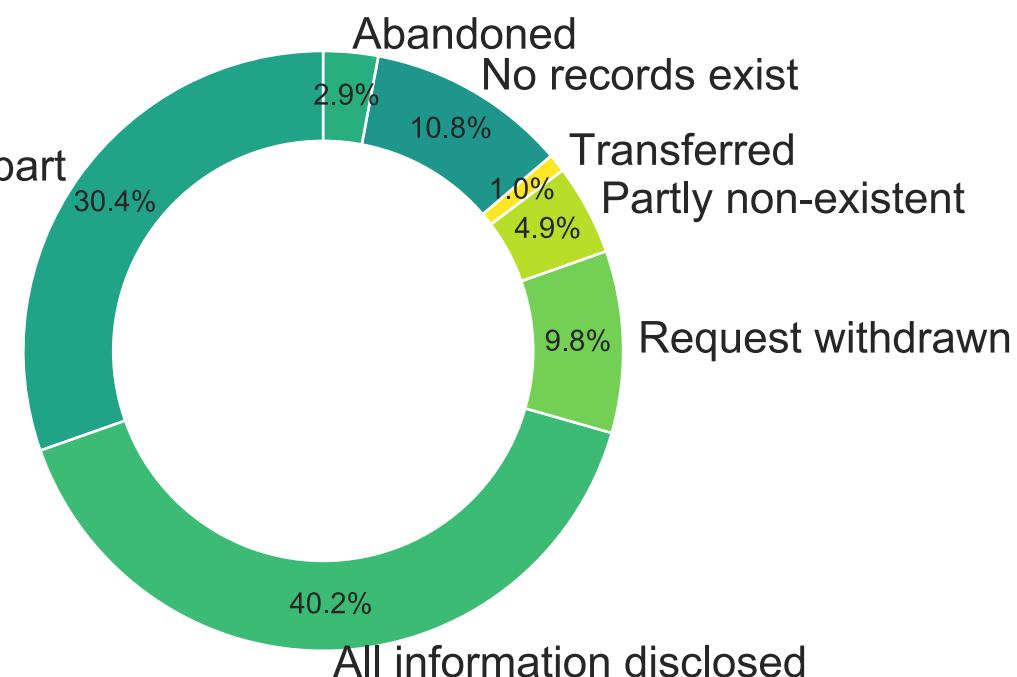
**environmental site**



Information disclosed in part

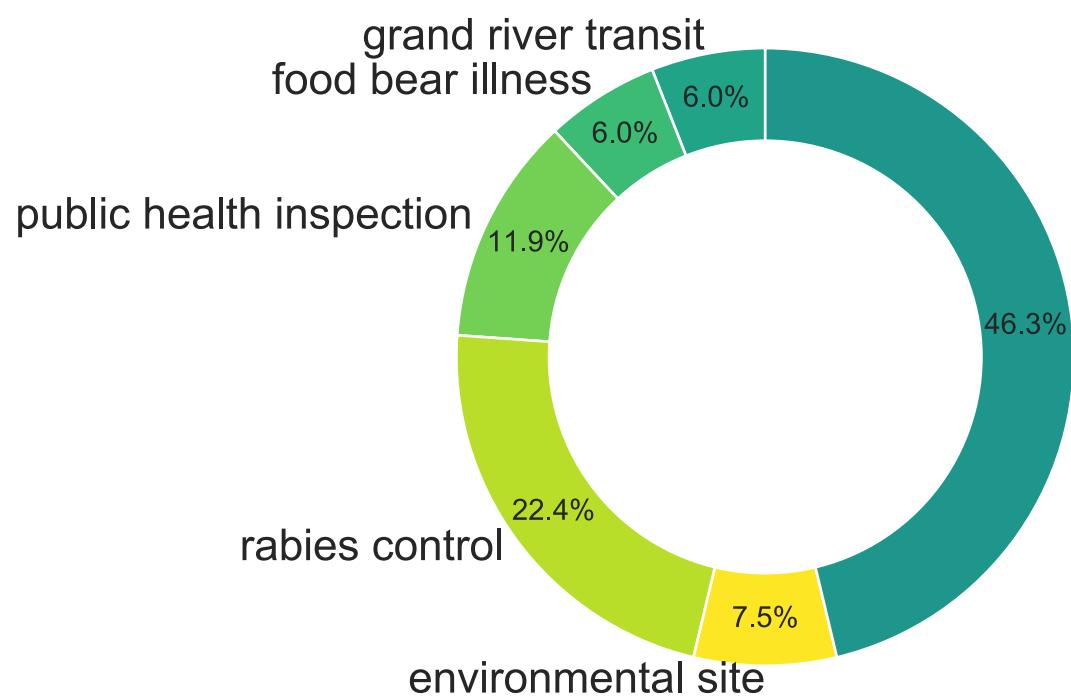
**ontario works**

All information disclosed

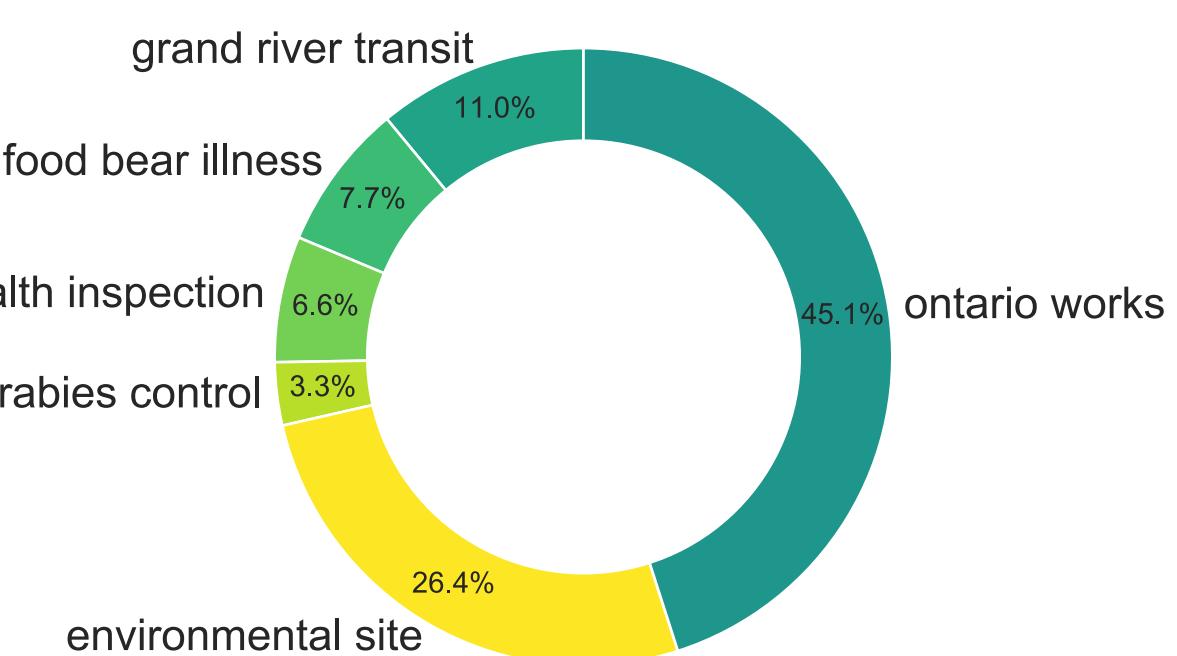


## For requests with the n-grams, n-gram percentage based on decision

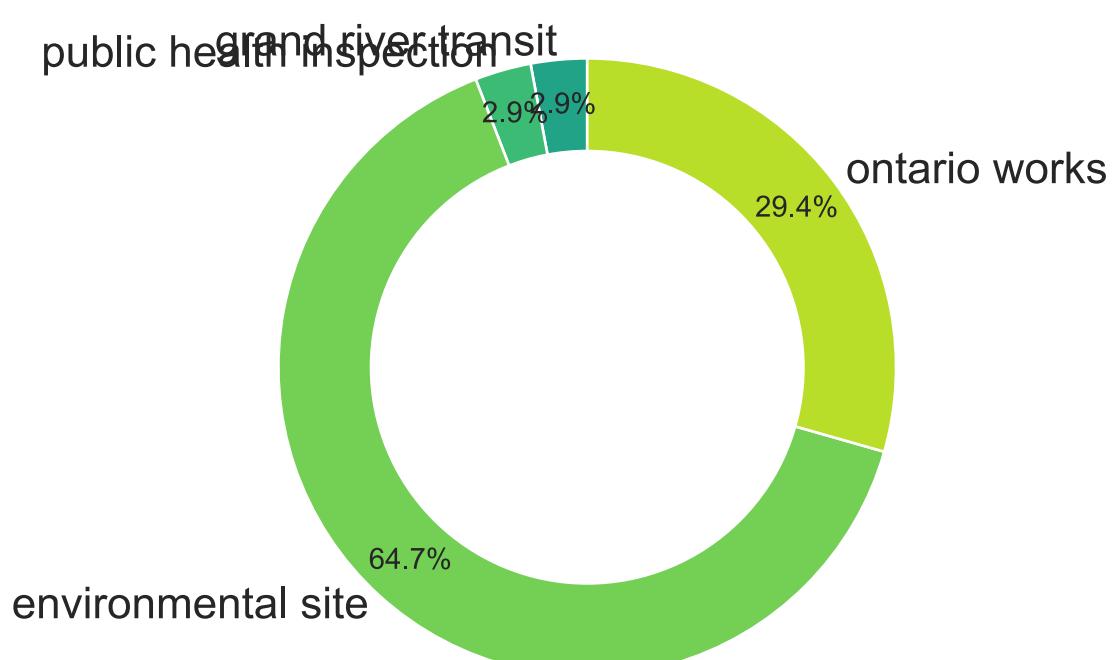
### Information disclosed in part



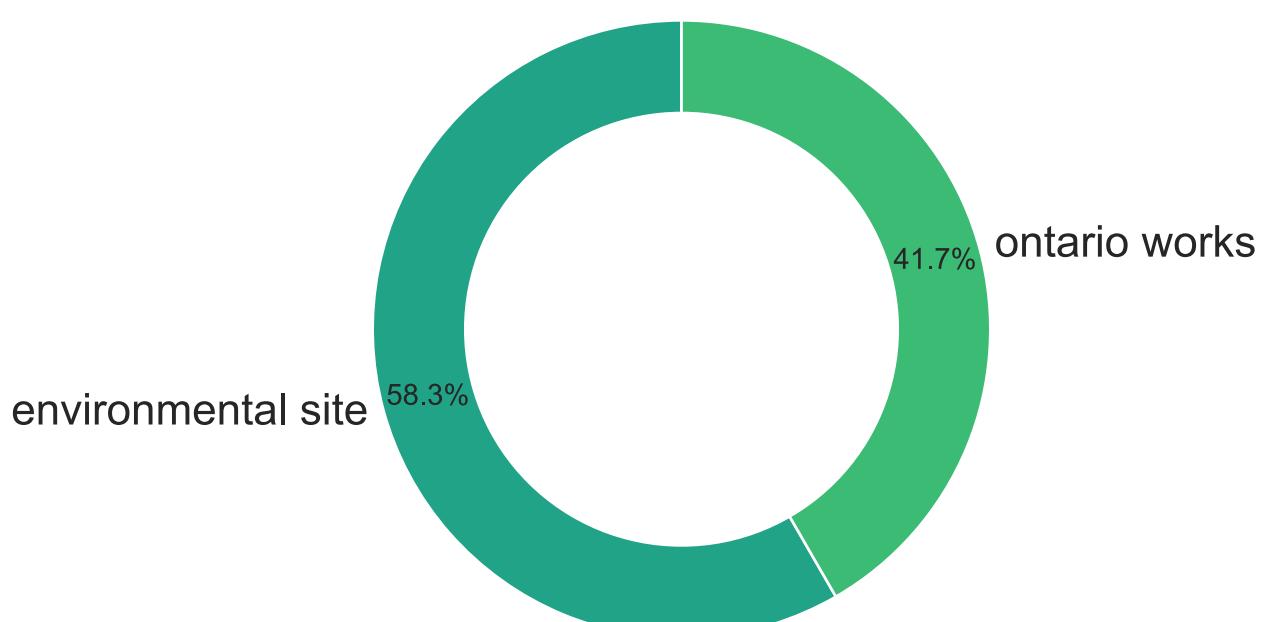
### All information disclosed



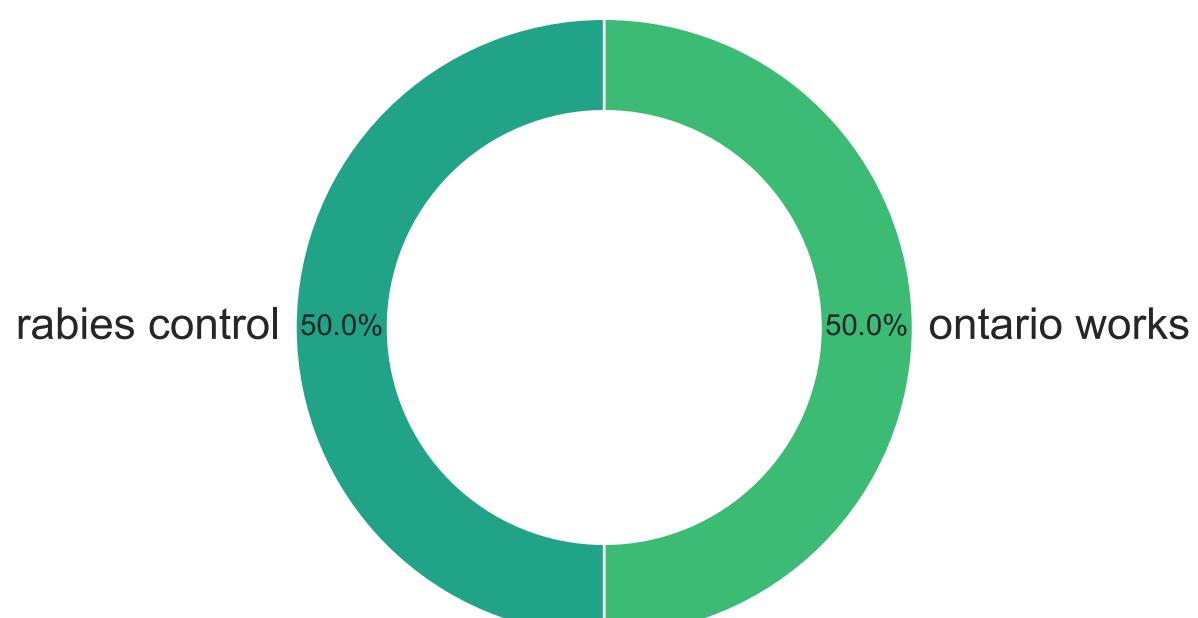
### Request withdrawn



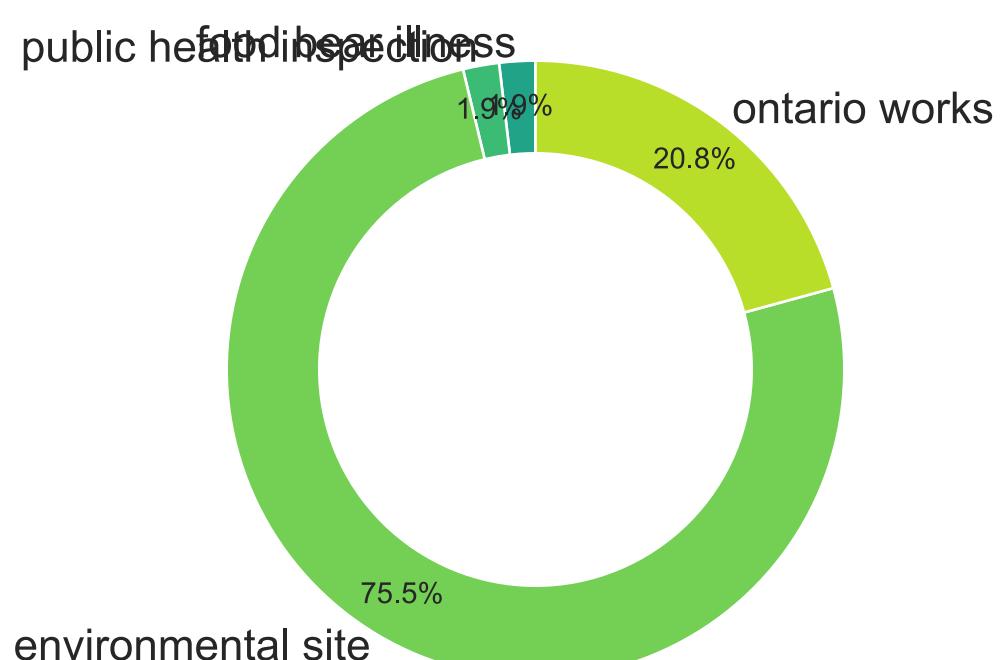
### Partly non-existent



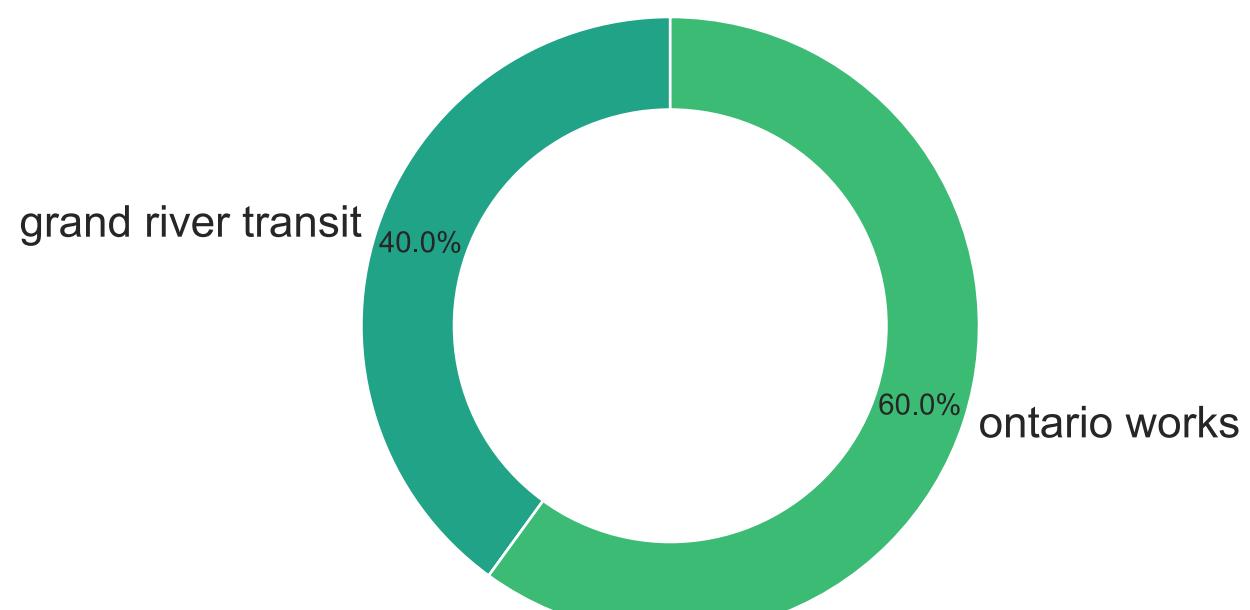
### Transferred



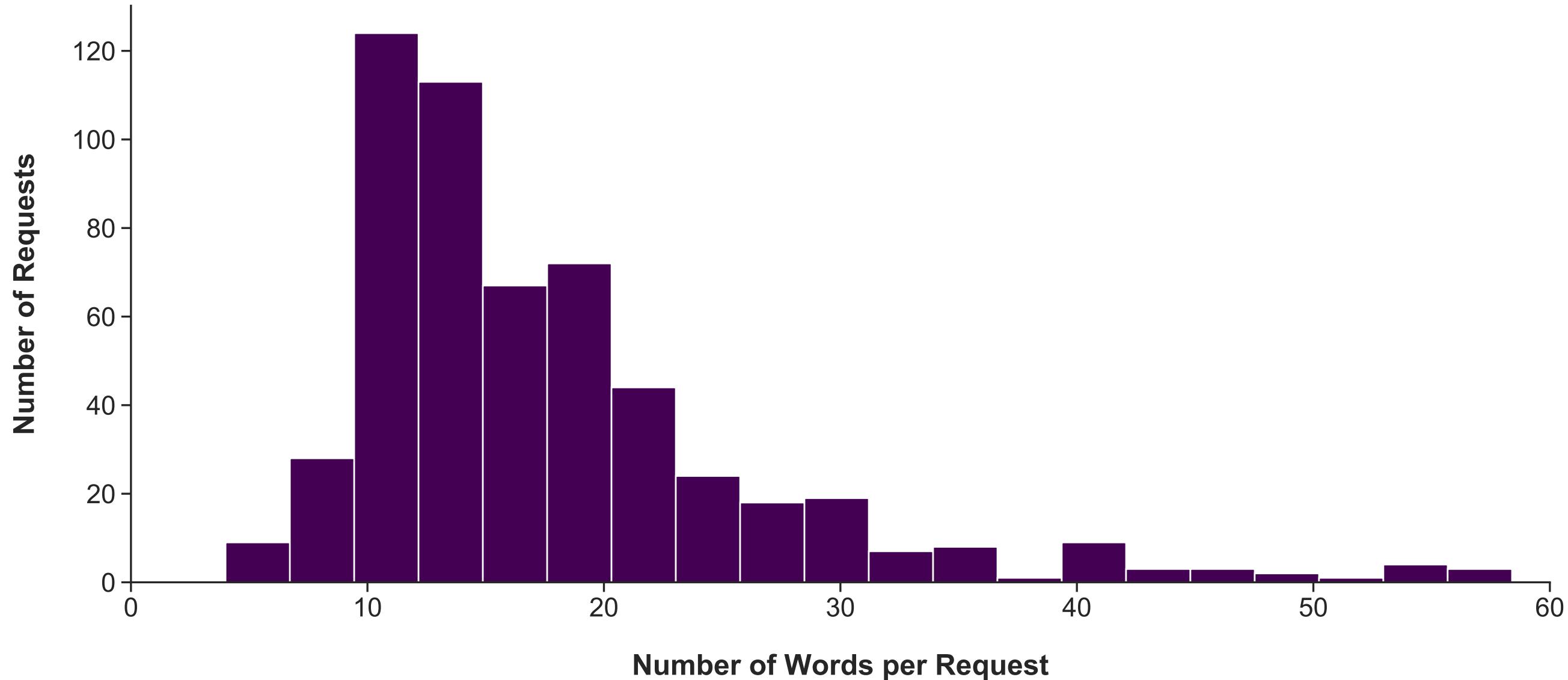
### No records exist



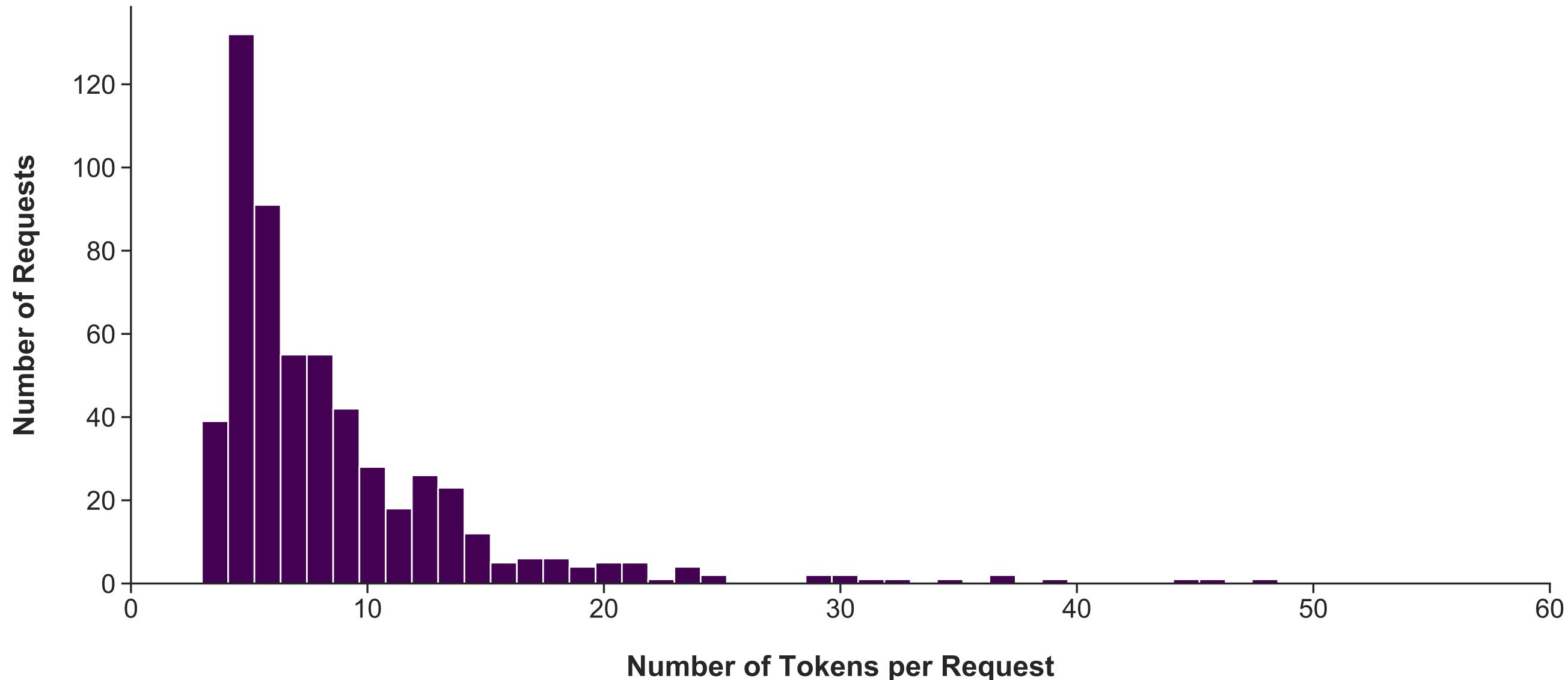
### Abandoned



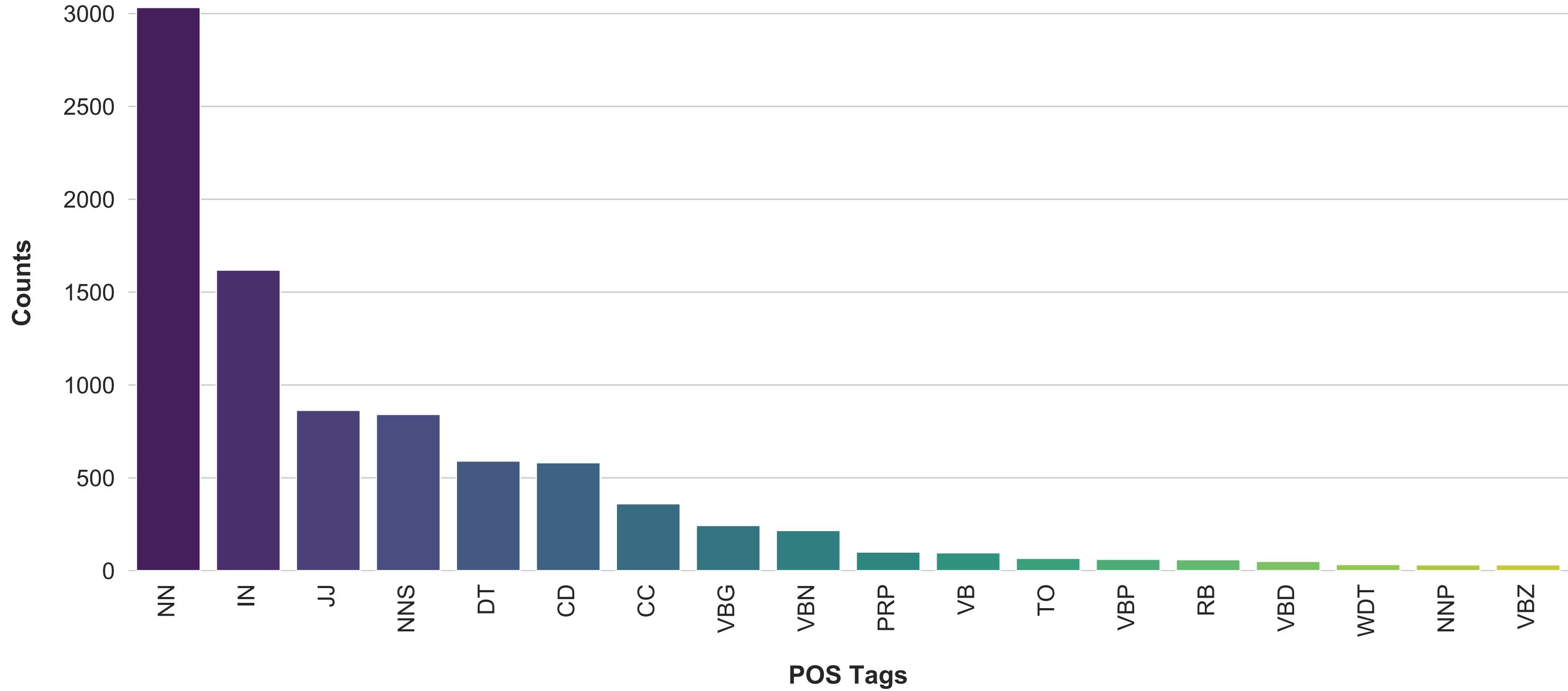
**Average number of words per request is 20.5, while the median is 15.0**



**Average number of tokens per request is 9.3, while the median is 7.0**

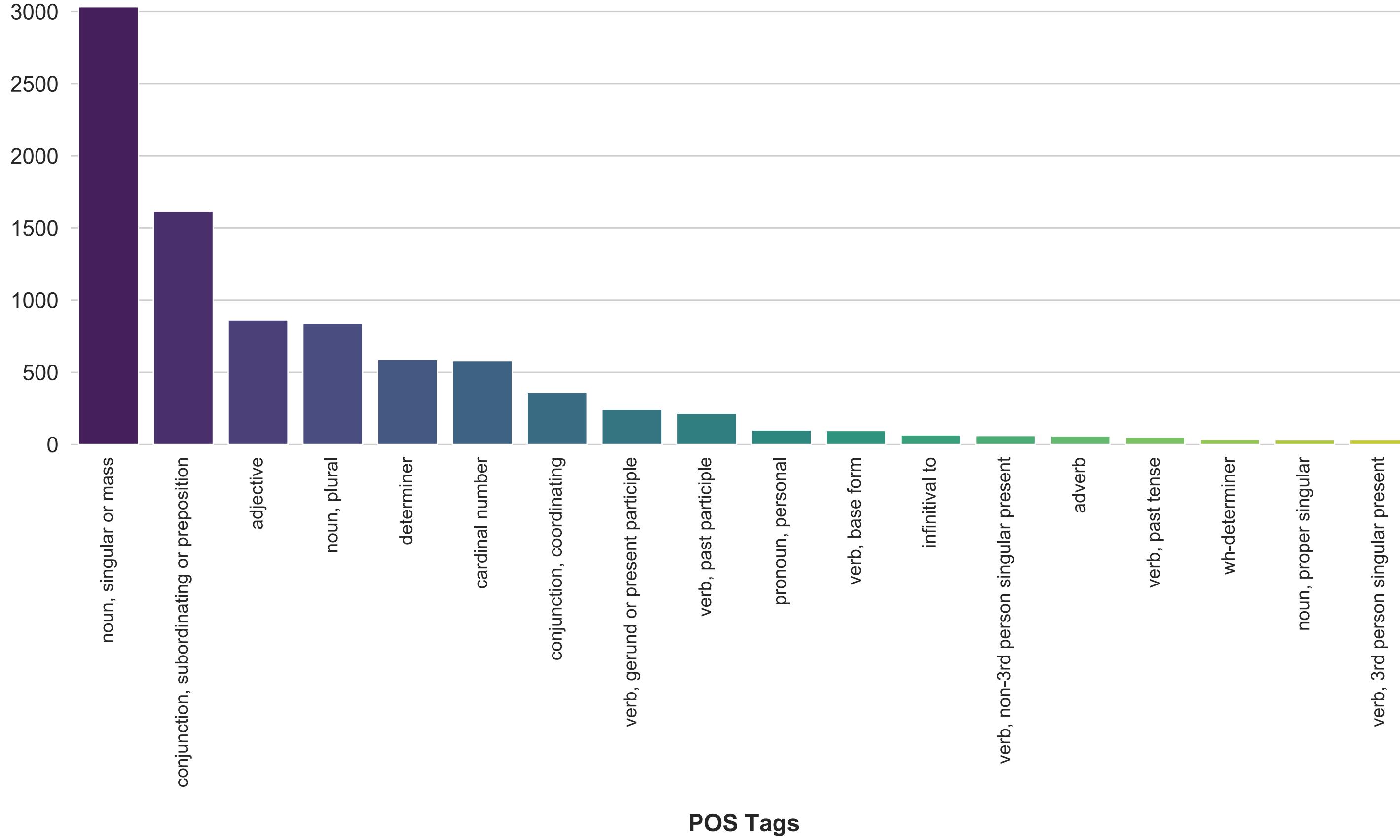


## Full Tokenized Text

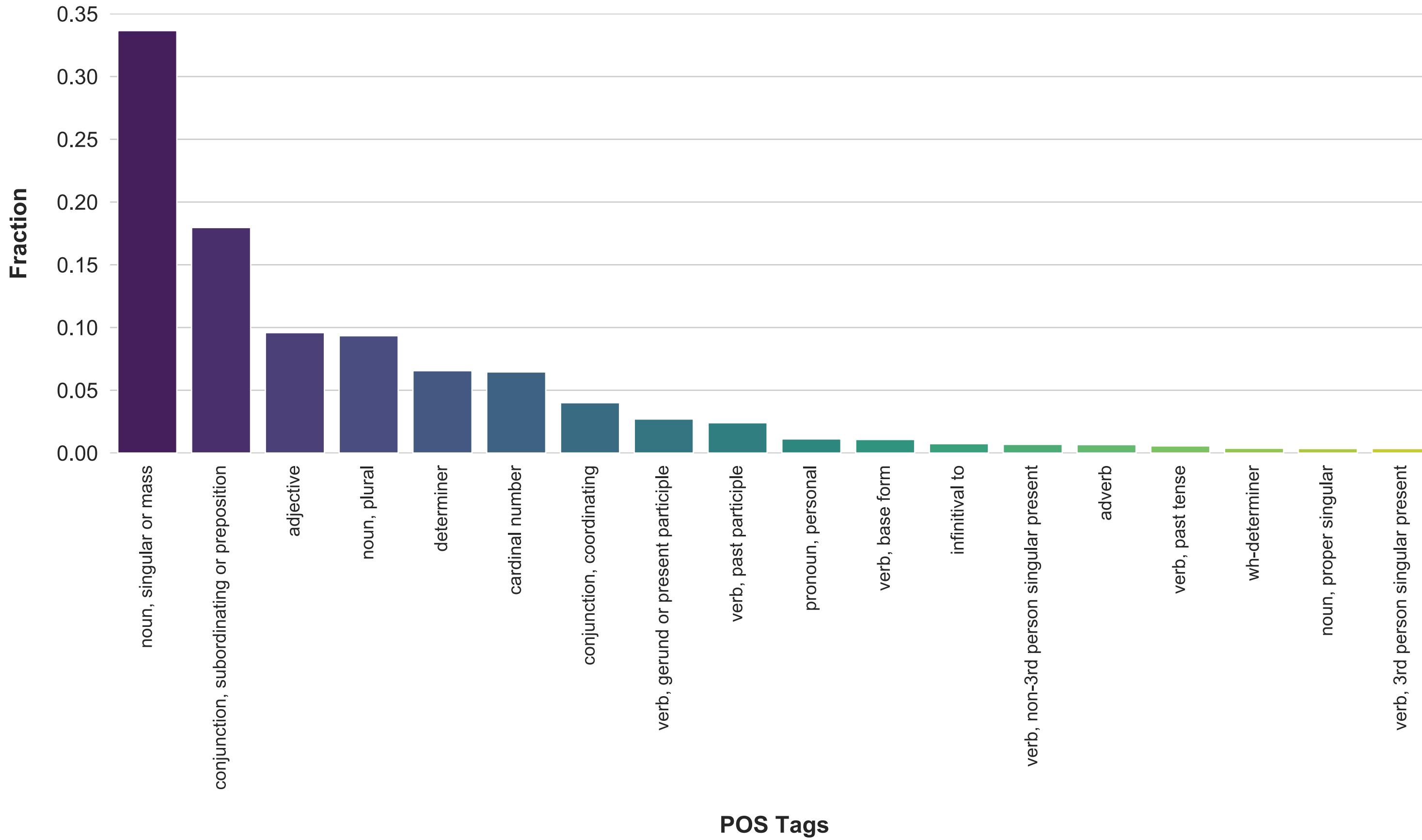


## Full Tokenized Text

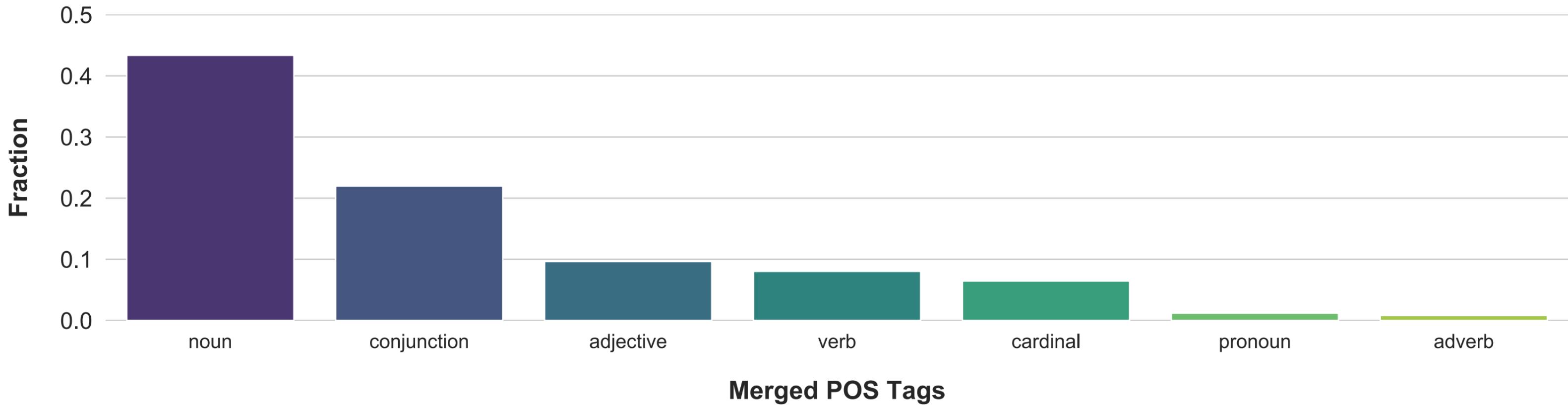
Counts



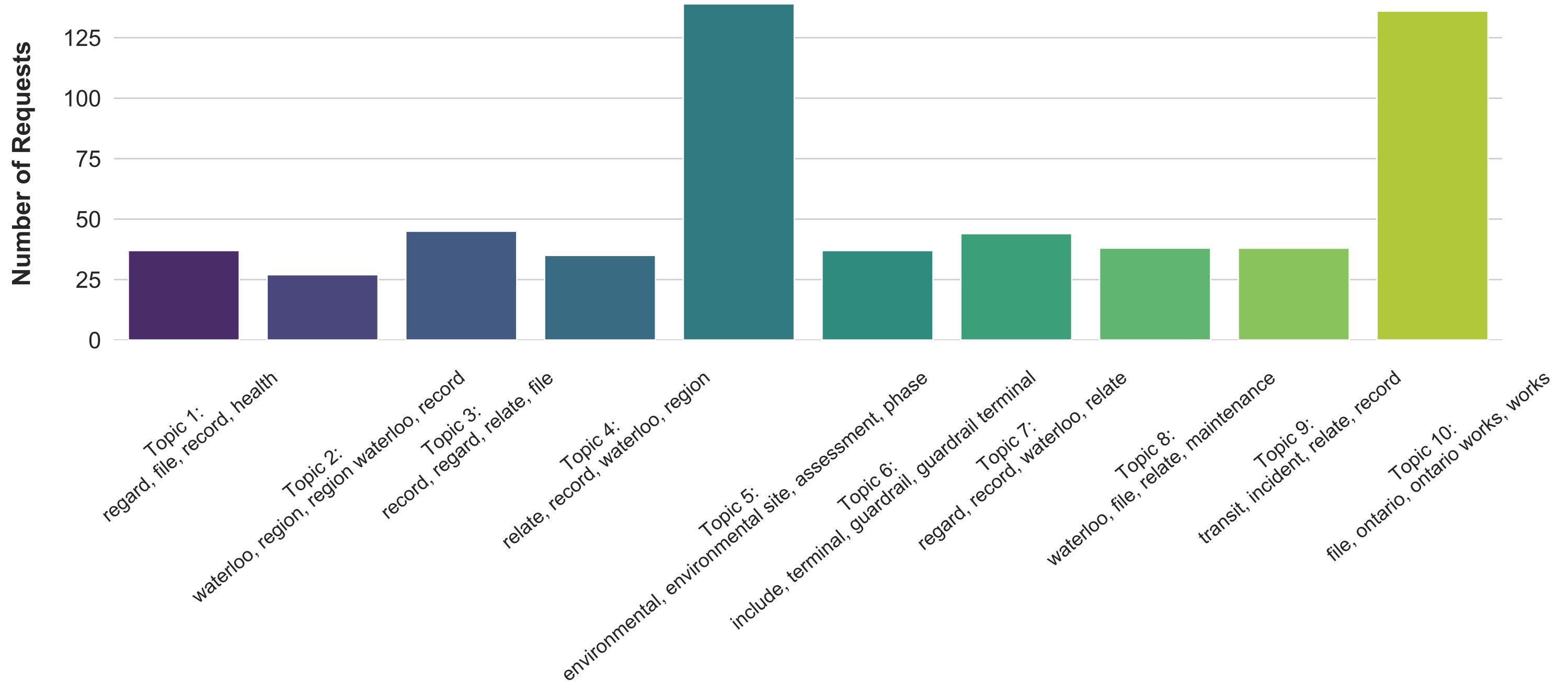
## Full Tokenized Text



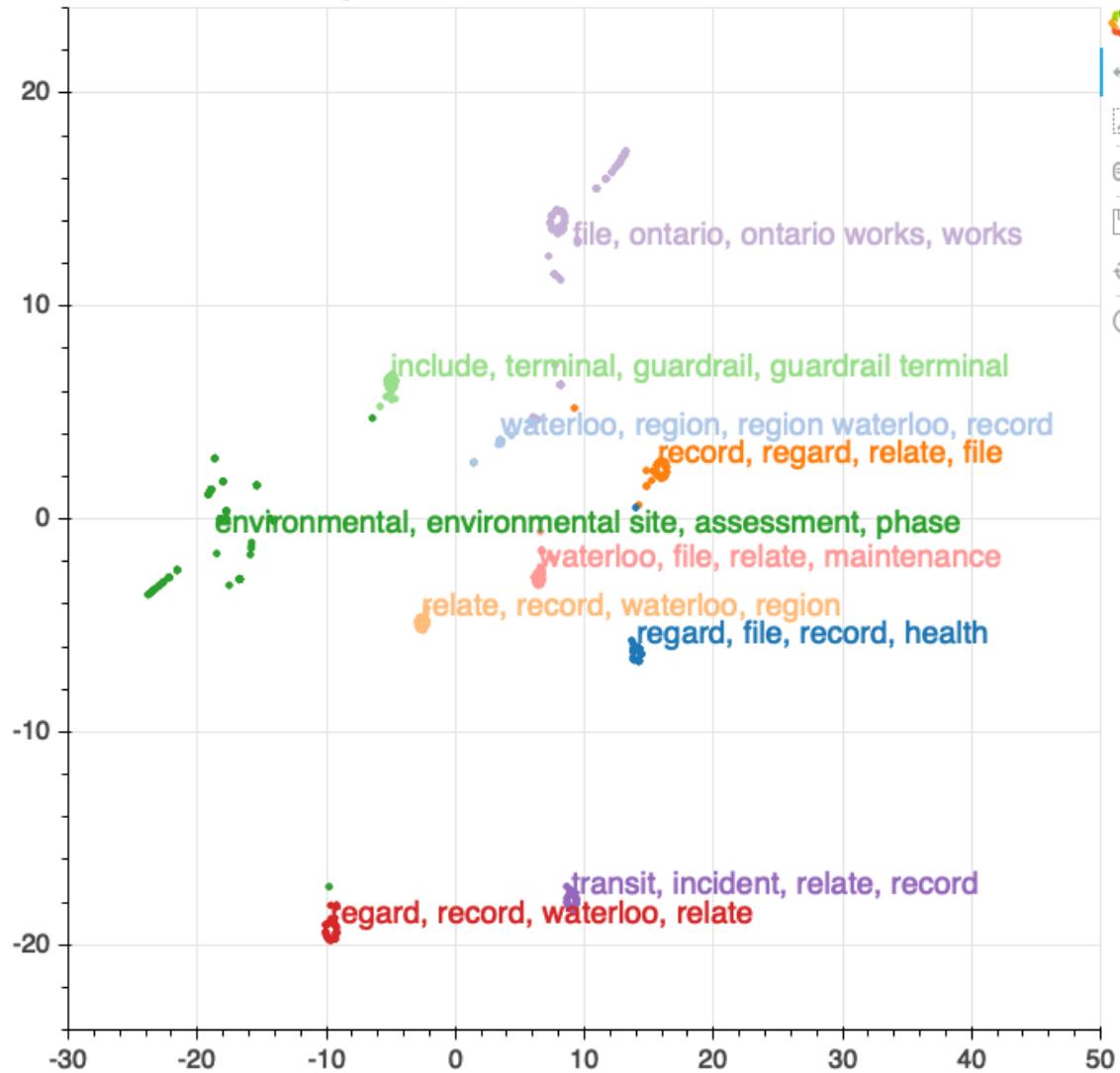
## Full Tokenized Text



## LDA Topic Counts - CountVectorizer

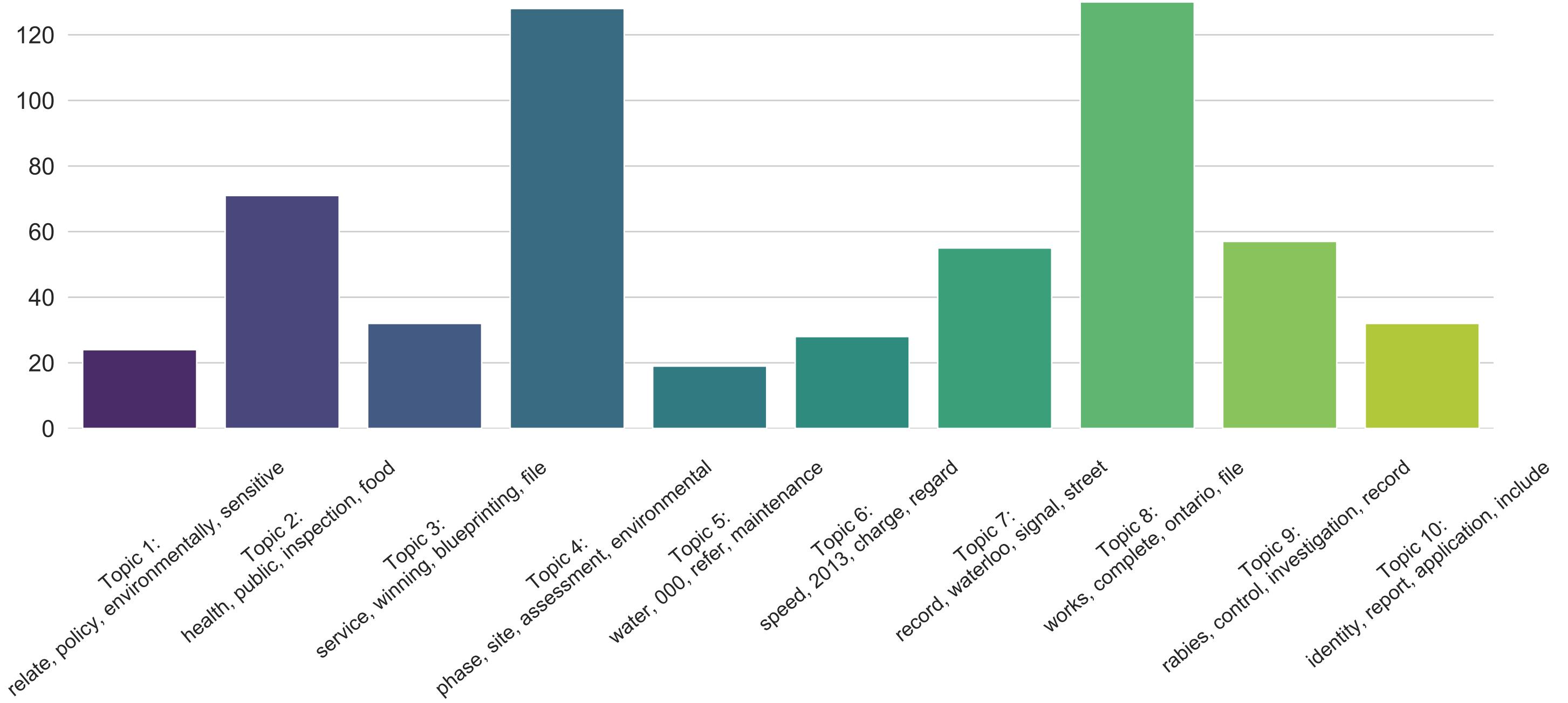


## t-SNE Clustering of 10 LDA Topics - CountVectorizer

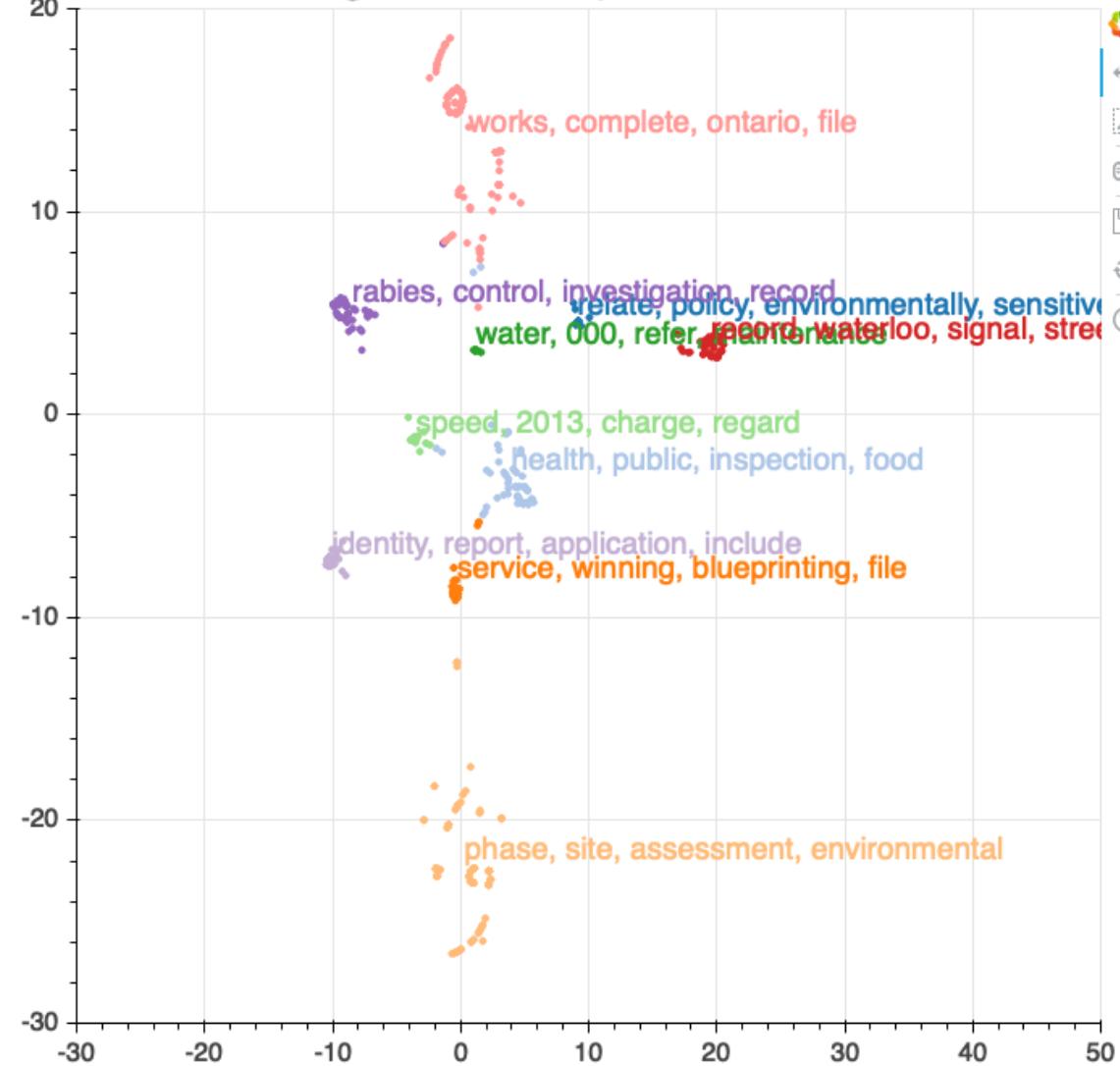


## LDA Topic Counts - tf-idf Vectorizer

Number of Requests



### t-SNE Clustering of 10 LDA Topics - tf-idf Vectorizer



## LSA Topic Counts - CountVectorizer

Number of Requests

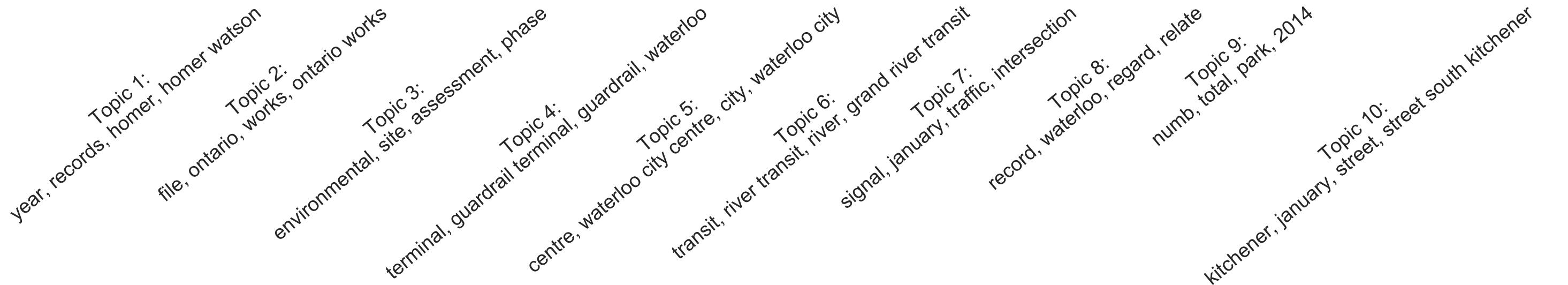
200

150

100

50

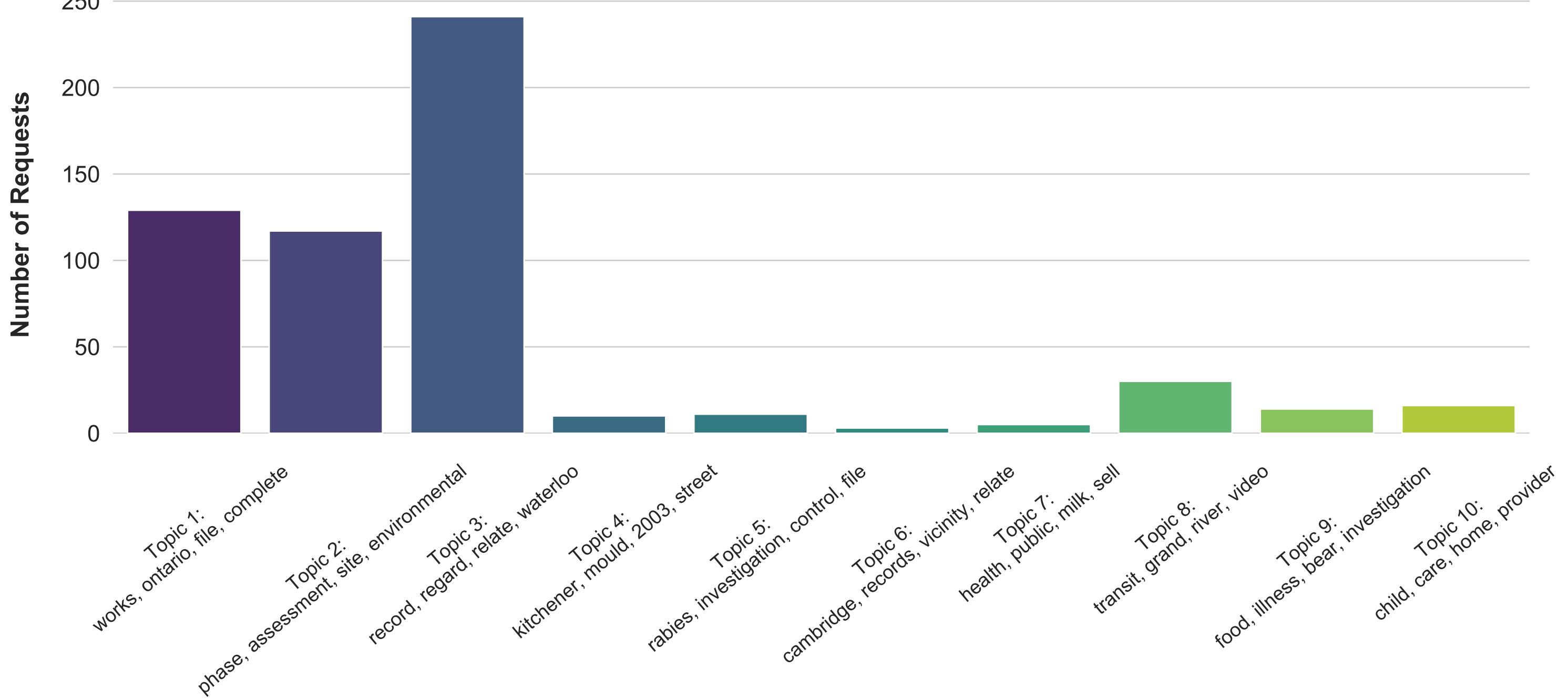
0



## t-SNE Clustering of 10 LSA Topics - CountVectorizer



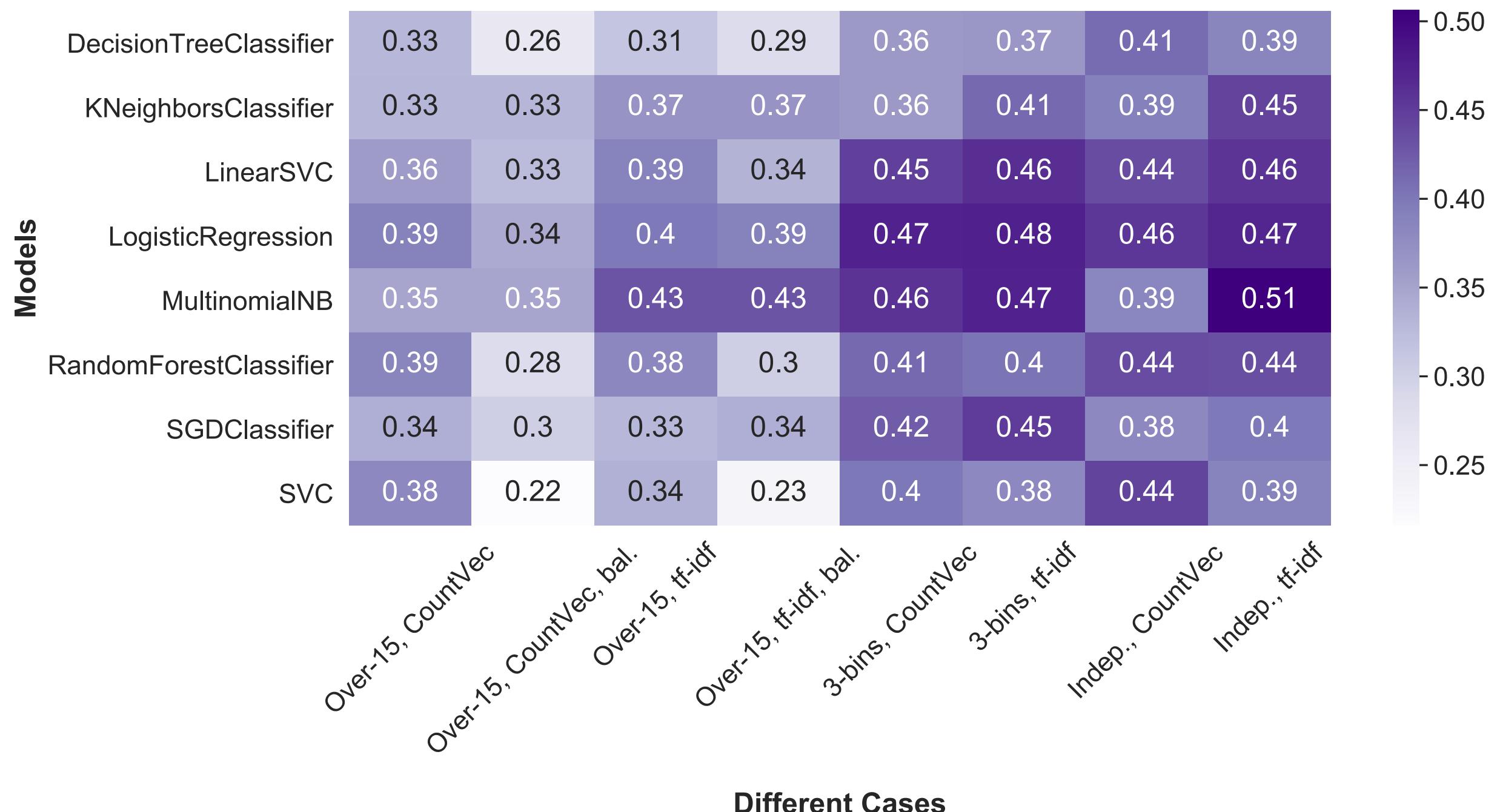
## LSA Topic Counts - tf-idf Vectorizer



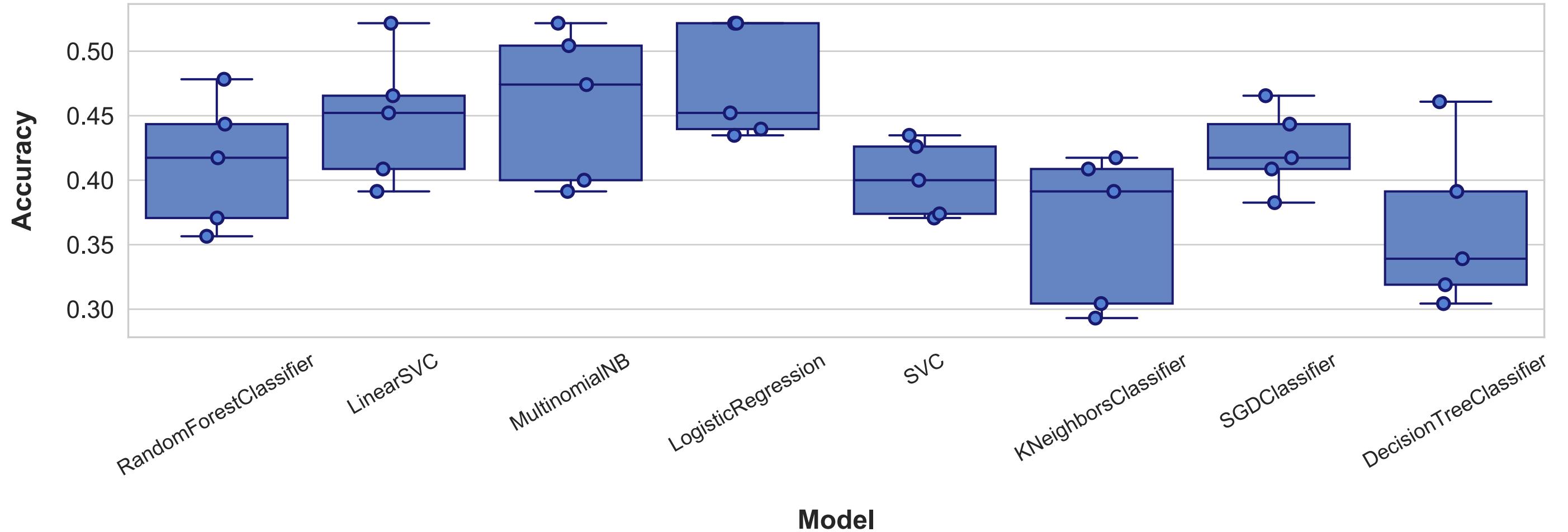
### t-SNE Clustering of 10 LSA Topics - tf-idf Vectorizer



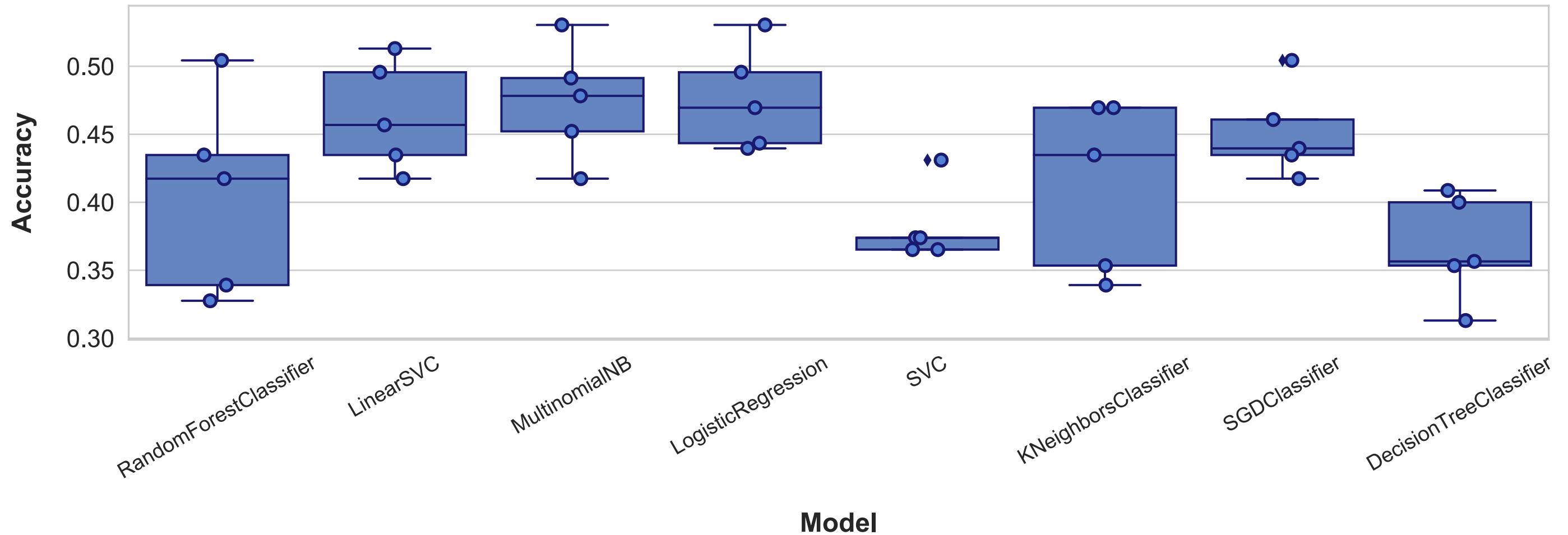
# ML Model Accuracy



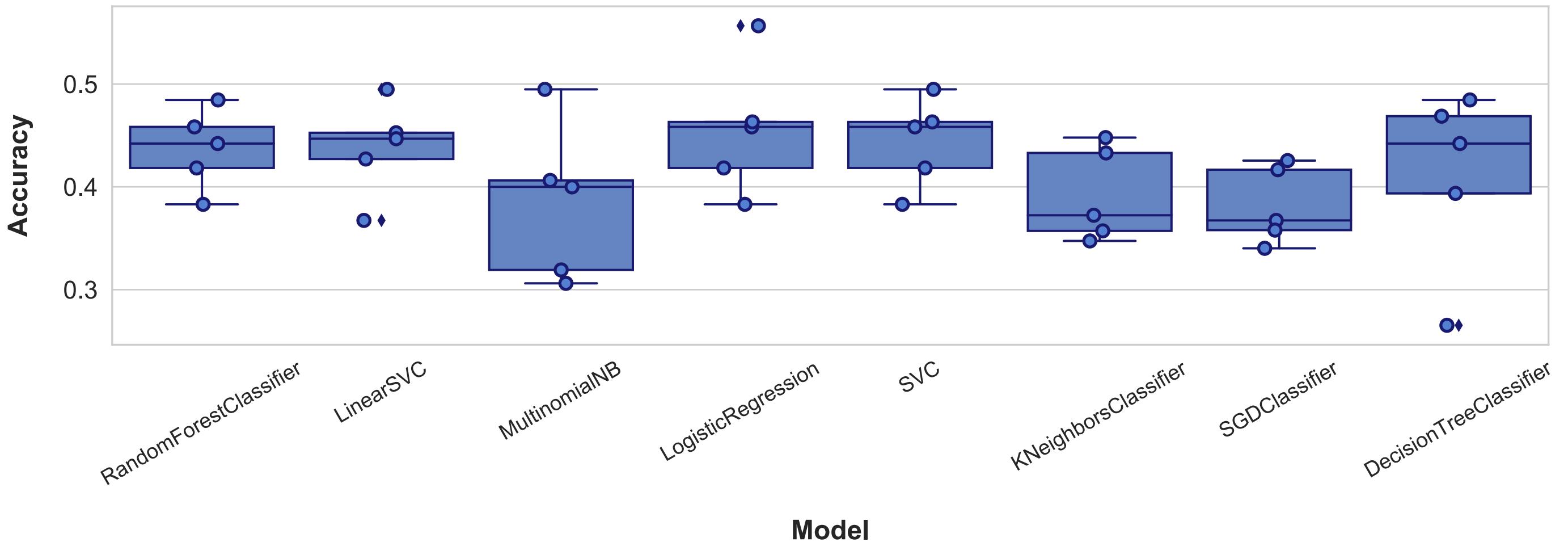
## Classifier comparison for the 3-bin case, using CountVectorizer



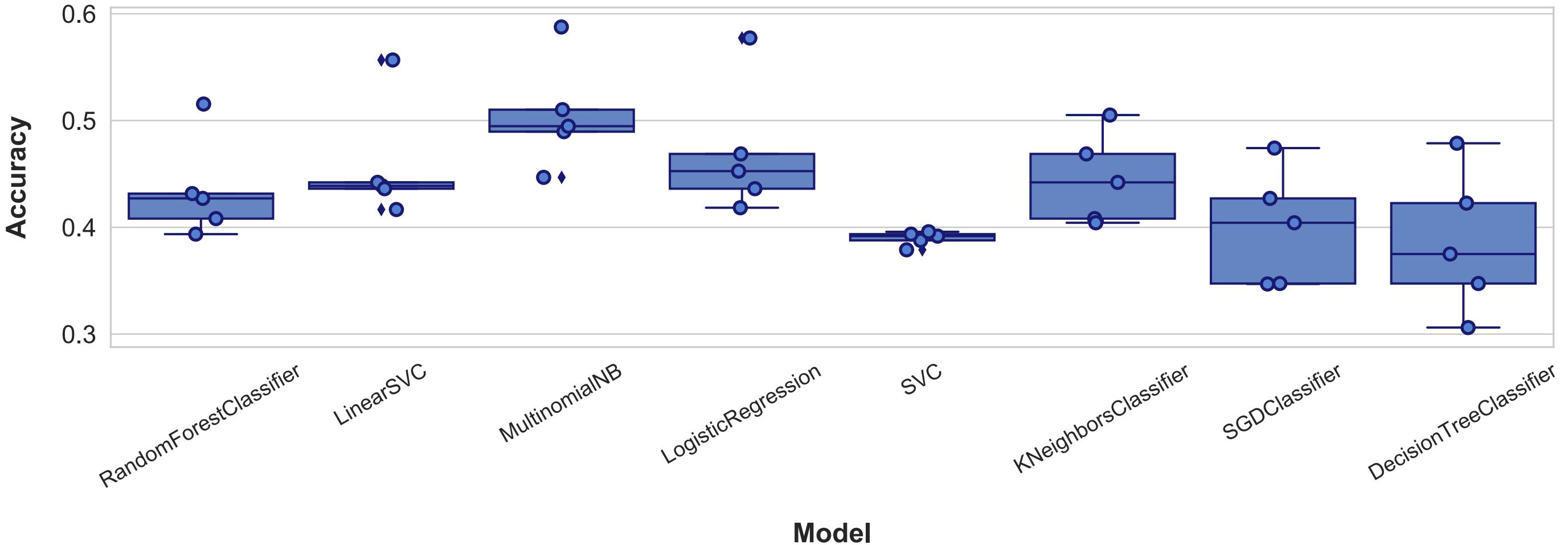
## Classifier comparison for the 3-bin case, using tf-idf



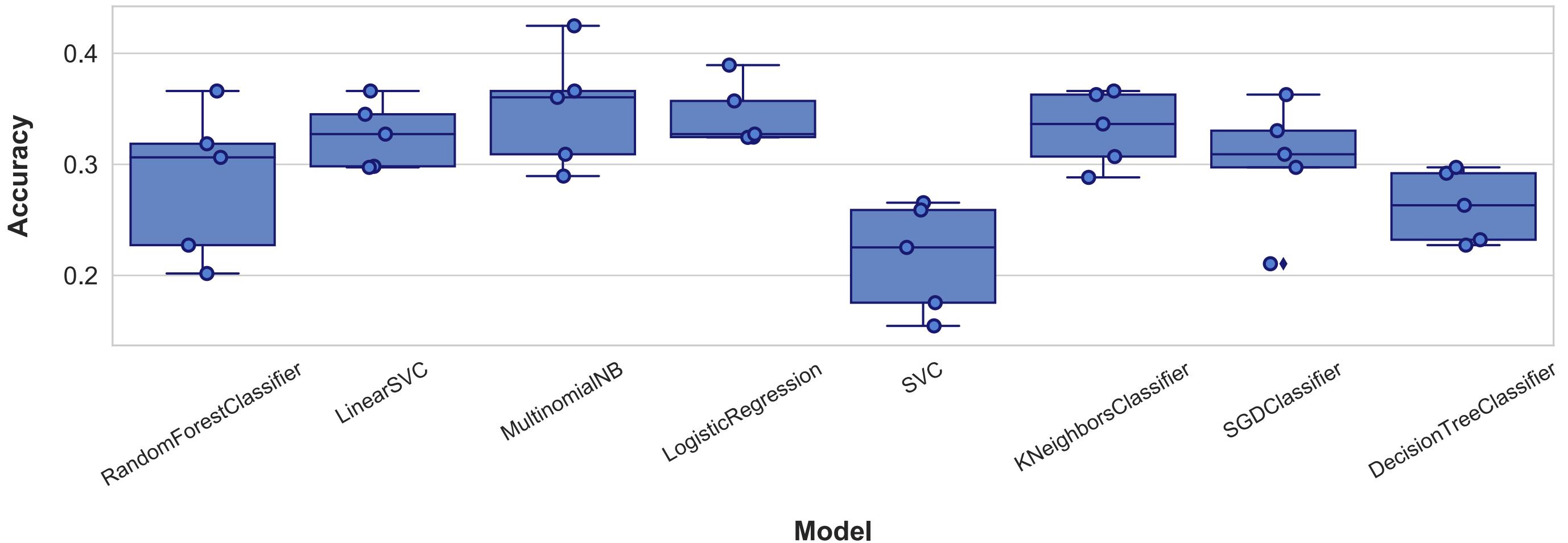
## Classifier comparison for the indep. case, using CountVectorizer



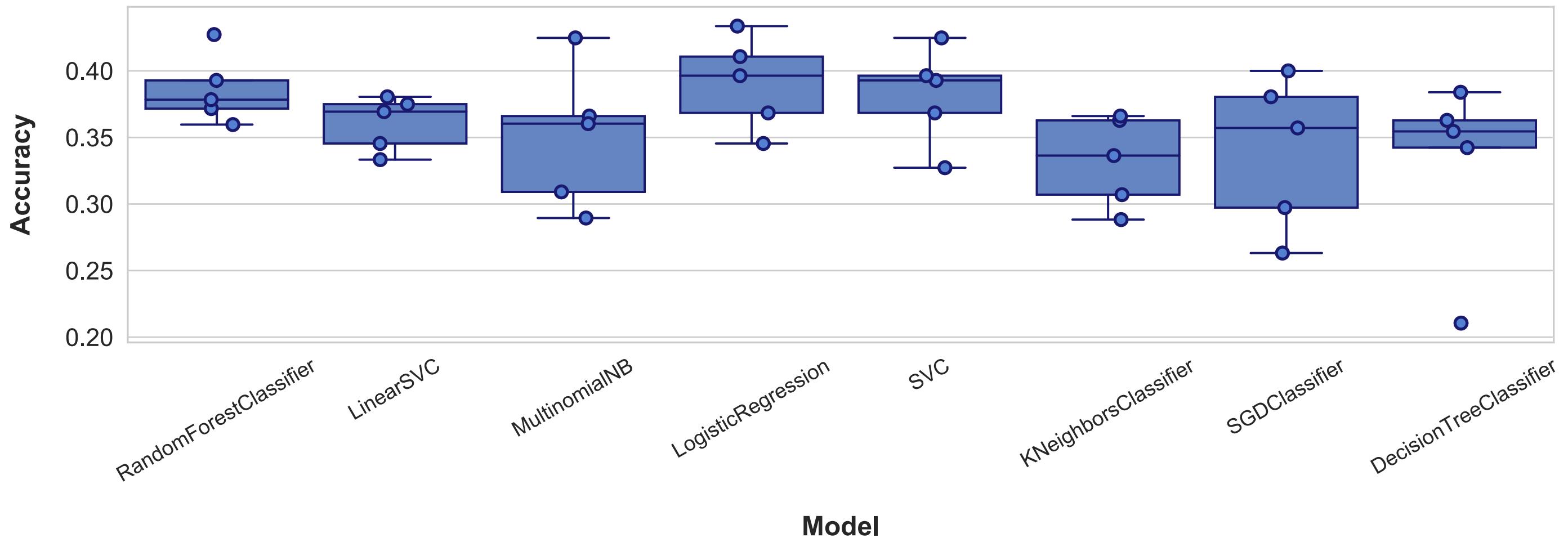
## Classifier comparison for the indep. case, using tf-idf



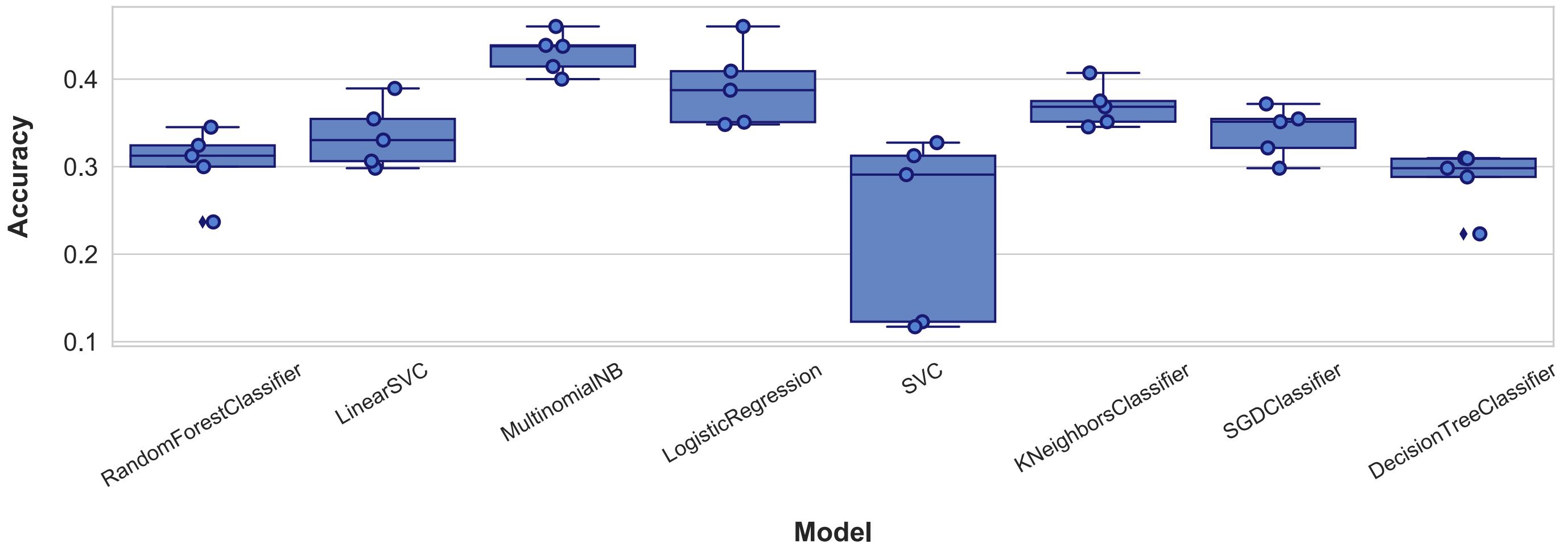
## Classifier comparison for the over 15 case, using CountVectorizer, Balanced



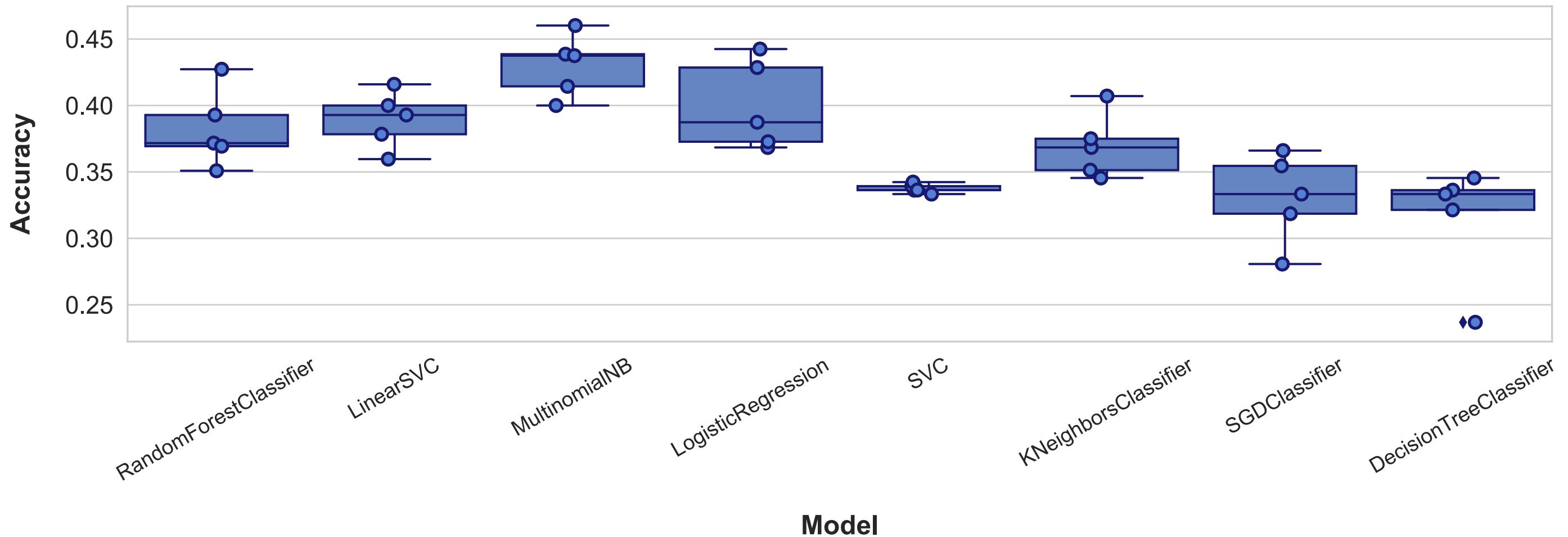
## Classifier comparison for the over 15 case, using CountVectorizer



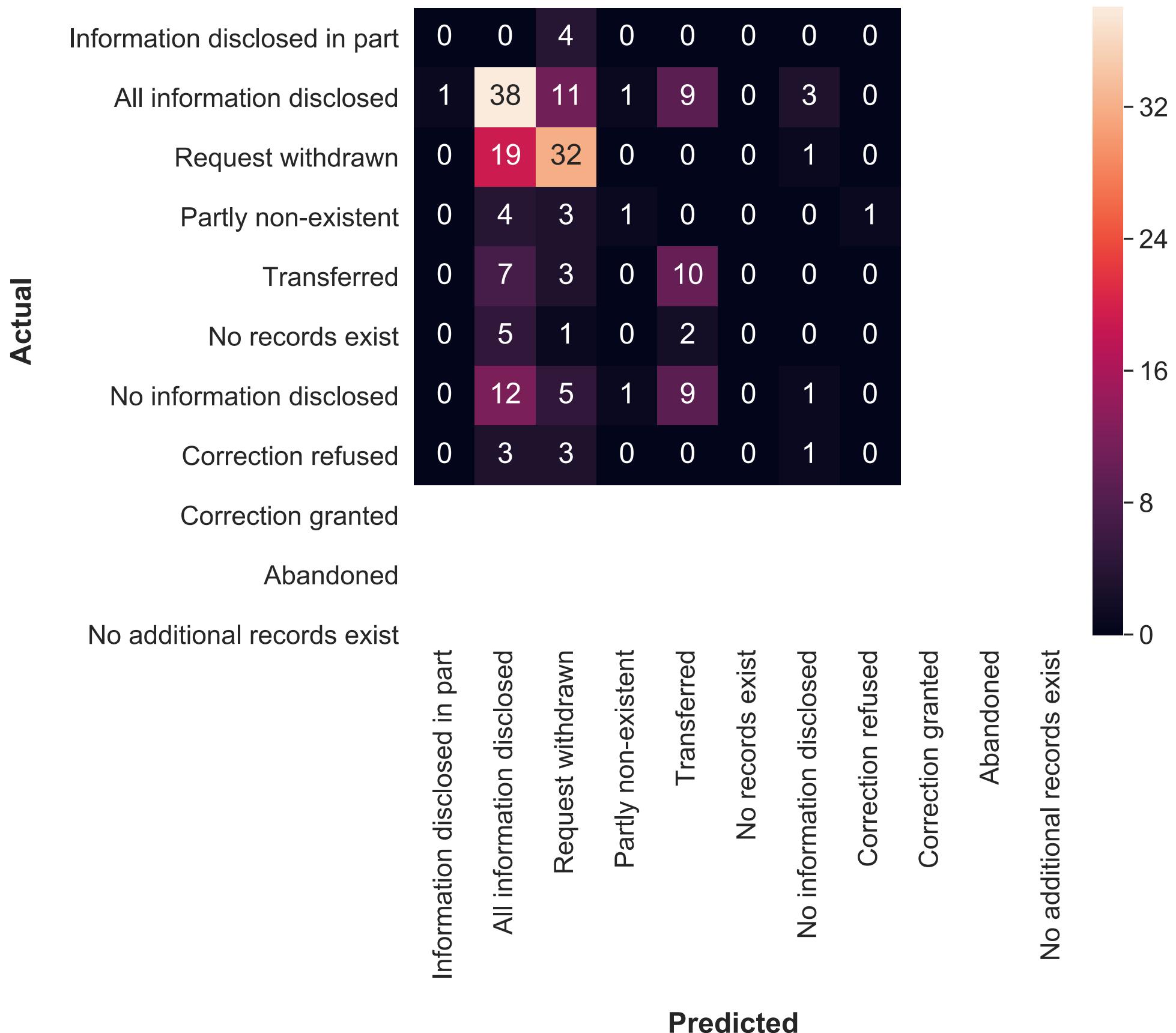
## Classifier comparison for the over 15 case, using tf-idf, balanced



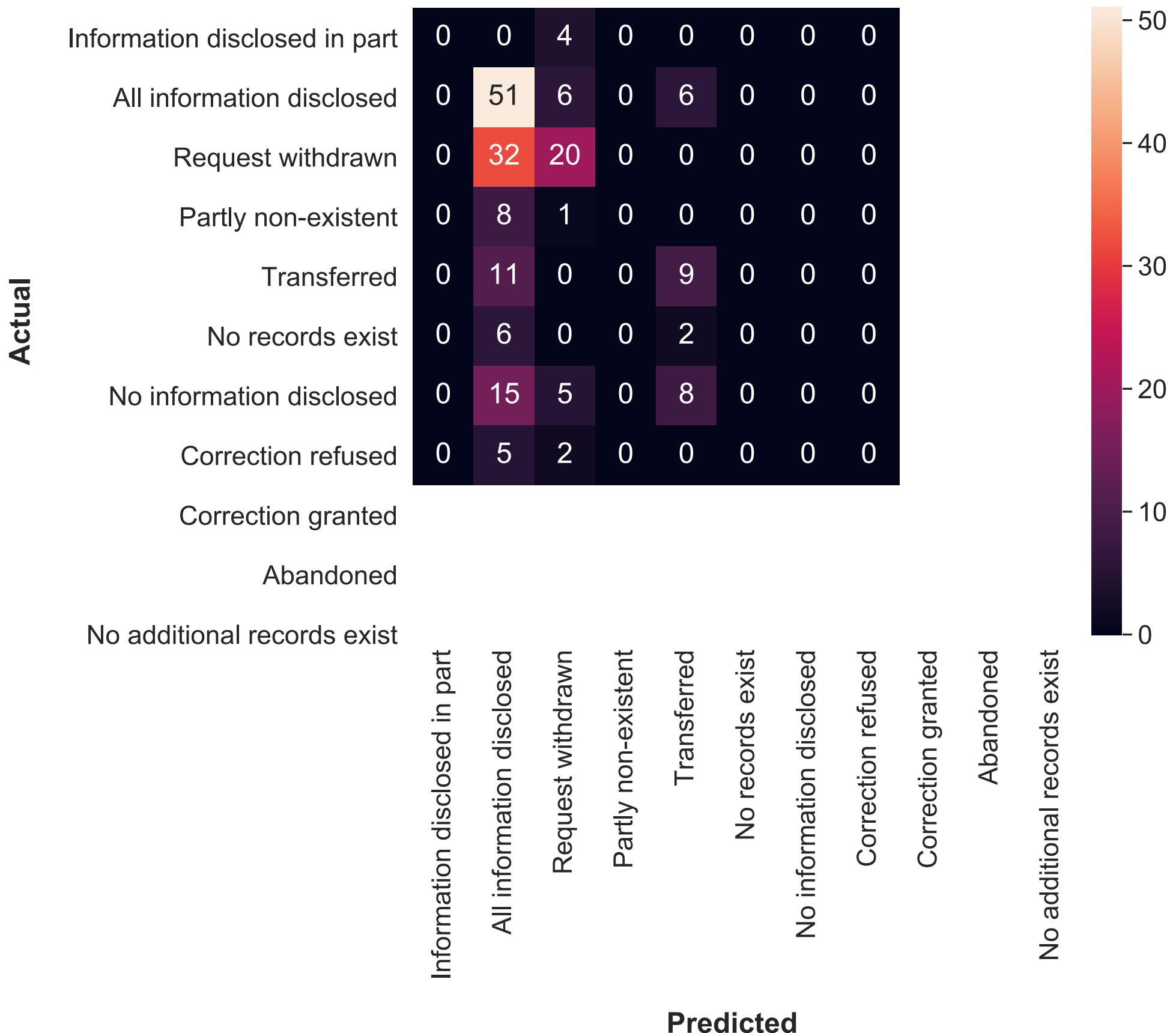
## Classifier comparison for the over 15 case, using tf-idf



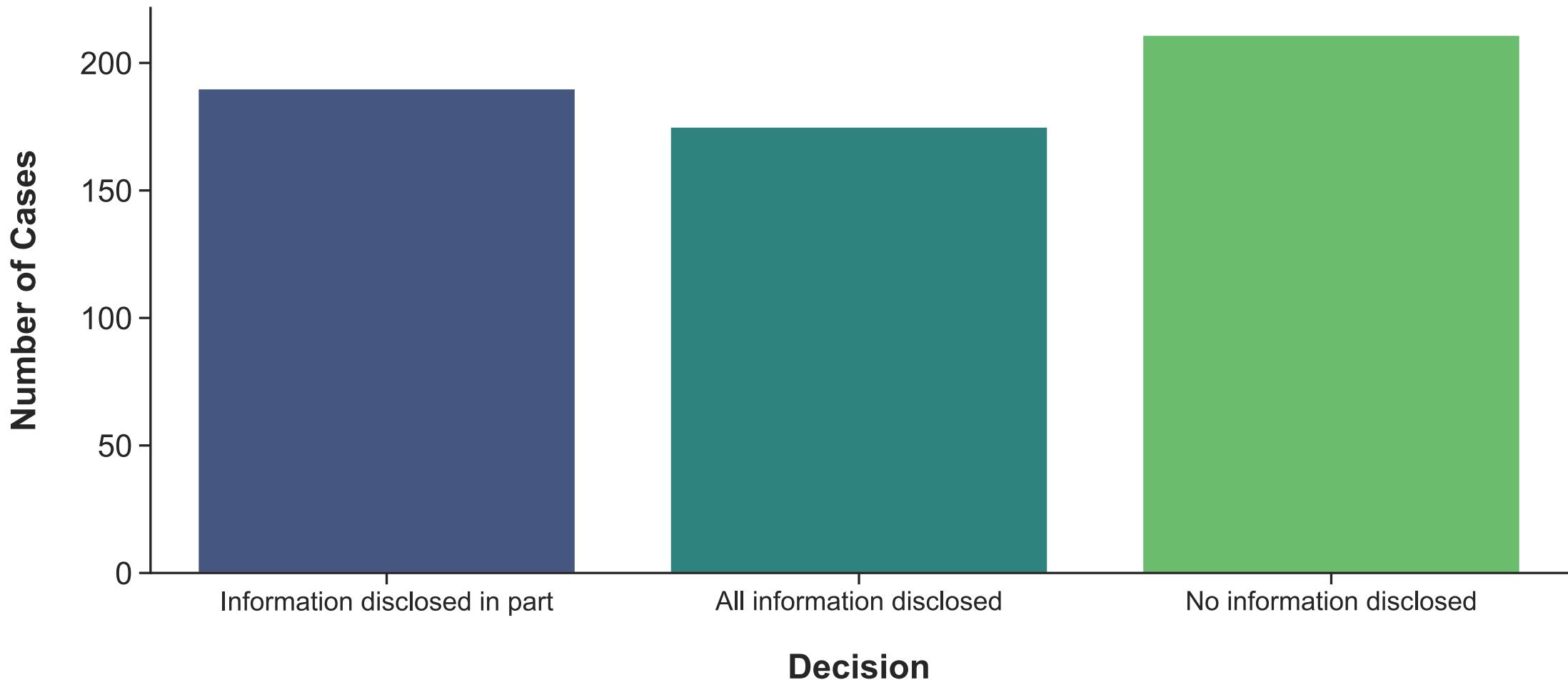
# MultinomialNB, CountVectorizer, full set



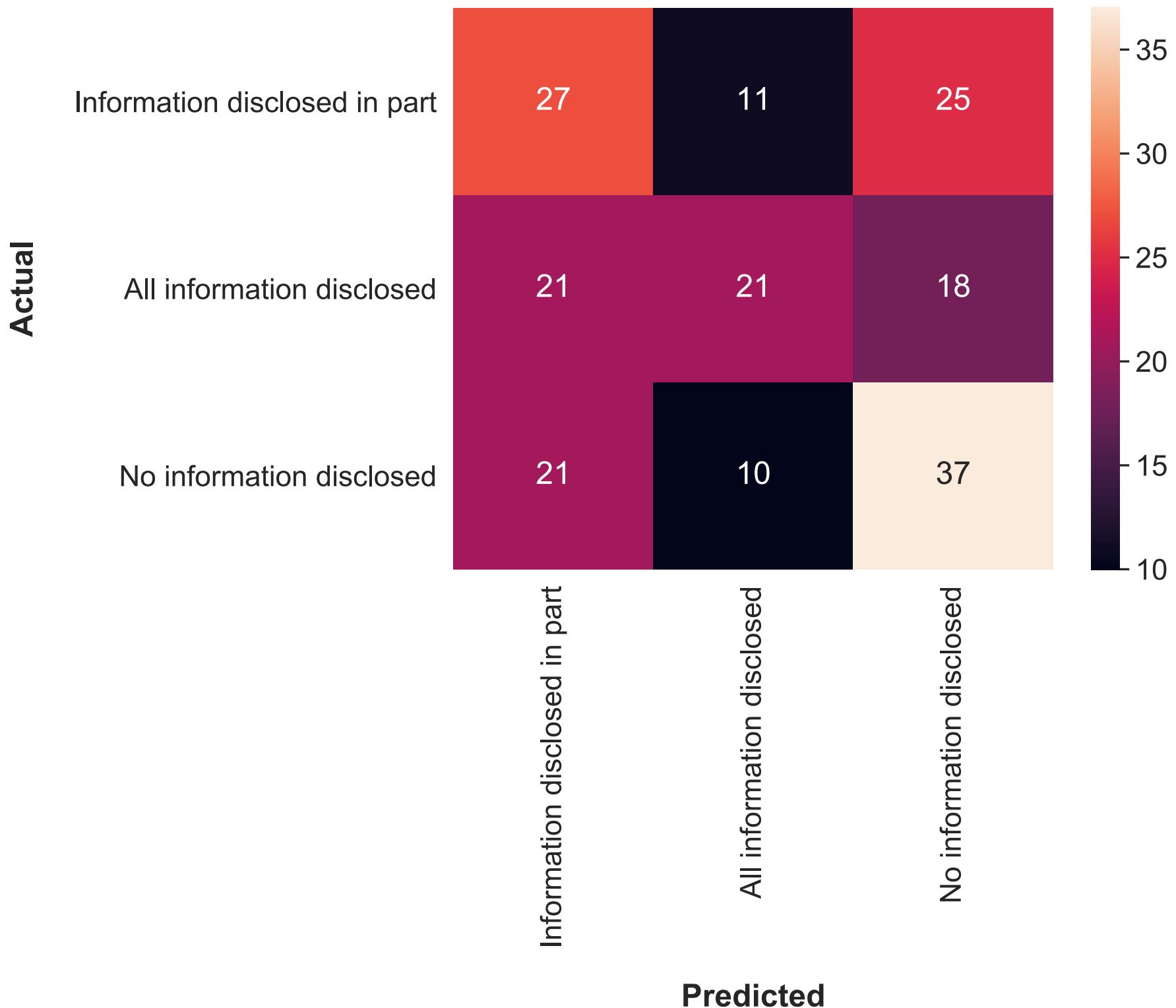
## MultinomialNB, tf-idf, full set



## **Full data split into three categories only**

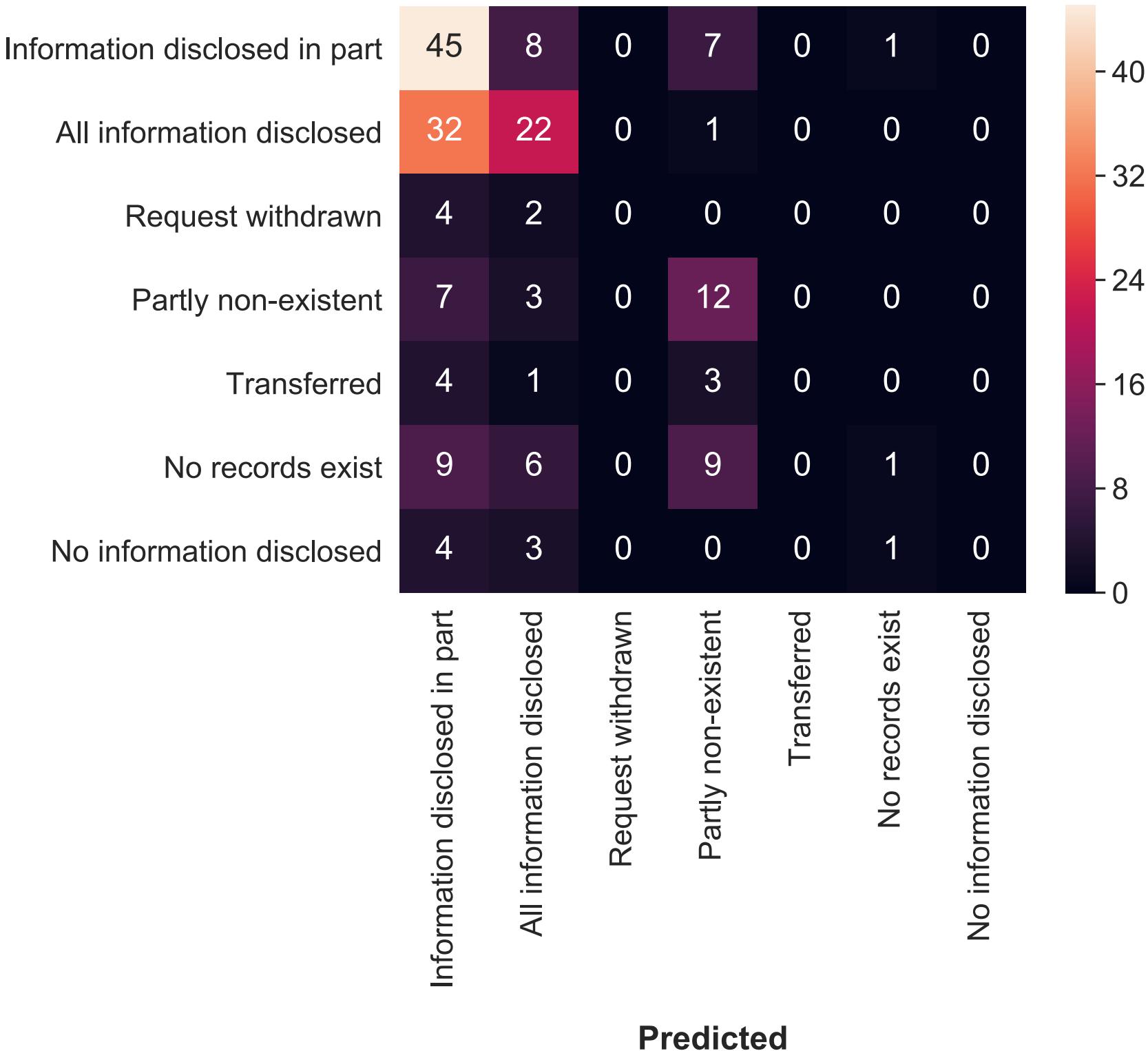


## LogisticRegression, tf-idf, 3 bins



# MultinomialNB, tf-idf, over 15

Actual



## MultinomialNB, tf-idf, indep.

