Text as Data

Justin Grimmer

Associate Professor
Department of Political Science
University of Chicago

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Discovery and Measurement

What is the research process? (Grimmer, Roberts, and Stewart 2017)

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

Text as Data Methods for Discovery

Text as Data Methods for Discovery Goal: Automatically Discover Organization (Similar Groups)

Texts and Geometry

Consider a document-term matrix

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \ldots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- Natural notions of distance

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Suppose documents live in a space $\leadsto$ rich set of results from linear algebra

- Provides a geometry $\leadsto$ modify with word weighting
- Natural notions of distance
- Building block for clustering, supervised learning, and scaling

Texts in Space

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$$\text{Doc1} = (1, 1, 3, \ldots, 5)$$

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\begin{aligned}
\text{Doc1} &= (1, 1, 3, \ldots, 5) \\
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\textbf{Doc1}, \textbf{Doc2} &\in \Re^J
\end{aligned}
$$

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Inner Product between documents:

$$\textbf{Doc1} \cdot \textbf{Doc2} = (1, 1, 3, \ldots, 5)^{'} (2, 0, 0, \ldots, 1)$$

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Inner Product between documents:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\textbf{Doc1} \cdot \textbf{Doc2} &= (1, 1, 3, \ldots, 5)^{'}(2, 0, 0, \ldots, 1) \\
&= 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 + \ldots + 5 \times 1
\end{aligned}
$$

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Vector Length

Length1.pdf

Vector Length

Length2.pdf

- Pythogorean Theorem: Side with length a

Vector Length

Length3.pdf

- Pythogorean Theorem: Side with length a
- Side with length b and right triangle

Vector Length

Length4.pdf

- Pythogorean Theorem: Side with length a
- Side with length b and right triangle
- $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

Vector Length

Length4.pdf

- Pythogorean Theorem: Side with length a
- Side with length b and right triangle
- $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
- This is generally true

Vector (Euclidean) Length

Definition

Suppose $\boldsymbol{v} \in \Re^J$. Then, we will define its length as

$$\begin{aligned} ||\boldsymbol{v}|| &= (\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{v})^{1/2} \\ &= (v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 + \ldots + v_J^2)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Measures of Dissimilarity

Initial guess$\rightsquigarrow$ Distance metrics

Properties of a metric: (distance function) $d(\cdot, \cdot)$. Consider arbitrary documents $\boldsymbol{X}_i$, $\boldsymbol{X}_j$, $\boldsymbol{X}_k$

$\rightsquigarrow$

Measures of Dissimilarity

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1) $d(\boldsymbol{X}_i, \boldsymbol{X}_j) \geq 0$
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4) $d(\boldsymbol{X}_i, \boldsymbol{X}_k) \leq d(\boldsymbol{X}_i, \boldsymbol{X}_j) + d(\boldsymbol{X}_j, \boldsymbol{X}_k)$

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Explore distance functions to compare documents$\rightsquigarrow$

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Explore distance functions to compare documents$\leadsto$Do we want additional assumptions/properties?

Measuring the Distance Between Documents

Euclidean Distance

Doc1.pdf

Measuring the Distance Between Documents

Euclidean Distance

Doc2.pdf

Measuring the Distance Between Documents

Euclidean Distance

Doc3.pdf

Measuring the Distance Between Documents

Definition

The Euclidean distance between documents $\boldsymbol{X}_i$ and $\boldsymbol{X}_j$ as

$$||\boldsymbol{X}_i - \boldsymbol{X}_j|| \quad = \quad \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^{J} (x_{im} - x_{jm})^2}$$

Measuring the Distance Between Documents

Definition

The Euclidean distance between documents $\boldsymbol{X}_i$ *and* $\boldsymbol{X}_j$ *as*

$$||\boldsymbol{X}_i - \boldsymbol{X}_j|| \quad = \quad \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^{J} (x_{im} - x_{jm})^2}$$

Suppose $\boldsymbol{X}_i = (1, 4)$ and $\boldsymbol{X}_j = (2, 1)$. The distance between the documents is:

$$\begin{aligned} ||(1,4) - (2,1)|| &= \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (4-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

Measuring Similarity (and removing document length)

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Measuring Similarity (and removing document length)

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- ? $s(a, b) = s(b, a)$.

How should additional words be treated?

Measuring Similarity

Fig1.pdf

Measure 1: Inner product

Measuring Similarity

Fig1.pdf

Measure 1: Inner product

$$(2,1)^{'} \cdot (1,4) \quad = \quad 6$$

Fig2.pdf

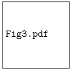
Fig2.pdf

Problem(?): length dependent

Fig2.pdf

Problem(?): length dependent

$$(4,2)^{'}(1,4) = 12$$



Problem(?): length dependent

$$
\begin{aligned}
(4,2)^{'}(1,4) &= 12 \\
a \cdot b &= ||a|| \times ||b|| \times \cos\theta
\end{aligned}
$$

Cosine Similarity

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\frac{(1,4)}{||(1,4)||} &= (0.24, 0.97) \\
(0.89, 0.45)^{'}(0.24, 0.97) &= 0.65
\end{aligned}
$$

Cosine Similarity

Fig4.pdf

$\cos\theta$: removes document length from similarity measure

Cosine Similarity

Fig4.pdf

$\cos\theta$: removes document length from similarity measure
Projects texts to unit length representation $\leadsto$ onto sphere

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Projects texts to unit length representation $\rightsquigarrow$ onto sphere

Weighting Words

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How to generate weights?

- Assumptions about separating words
- Use training set to identify separating words (Monroe, Ideology measurement)

Weighting Words: TF-IDF Weighting

What properties do words need to separate concepts?

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$$\text{n}_j = \text{No. documents in which word } j \text{ occurs}$$

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\mathrm{idf}_j &= \log \frac{N}{n_j}
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Inverse document frequency:

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Why log ?

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- Decreases at rate $\frac{1}{n_j} \Rightarrow$ diminishing "penalty" for more common use

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Why log ?

- Maximum at $n_j = 1$
- Decreases at rate $\frac{1}{n_j} \Rightarrow$ diminishing "penalty" for more common use
- Other functional forms are fine, embed assumptions about penalization of common use

Weighting Words: TF-IDF

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$$\mathbf{X}_{i,\text{idf}} \equiv \underbrace{\mathbf{X}_i}_{\text{tf}} \times \mathbf{idf} \quad = \quad (X_{i1} \times \text{idf}_1, X_{i2} \times \text{idf}_2, \ldots, X_{iJ} \times \text{idf}_J)$$

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How Does This Matter For Measuring Similarity/Dissimilarity?

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\mathbf{X}_{i,\text{idf}} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{j,\text{idf}} = (\mathbf{X}_i \times \textbf{idf})'(\mathbf{X}_j \times \textbf{idf})
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&= (\text{idf}_1^2 \times X_{i1} \times X_{j1}) + (\text{idf}_2^2 \times X_{i2} \times X_{j2}) + \\
&\quad \ldots + (\text{idf}_J^2 \times X_{iJ} \times X_{jJ})
\end{aligned}$$

Weighting Words: Inner Product

Define:

Weighting Words: Inner Product

Define:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{idf}_1^2 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\ 0 & \text{idf}_2^2 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & \text{idf}_J^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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If we use tf-idf for our documents, then

$$\begin{aligned} d_2(\boldsymbol{X}_i, \boldsymbol{X}_j) &= \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^{J} (x_{im,\text{idf}} - x_{jm,\text{idf}})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\boldsymbol{X}_i - \boldsymbol{X}_j)' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} (\boldsymbol{X}_i - \boldsymbol{X}_j)} \end{aligned}$$

Final Product

Applying some measure of distance, similarity (if symmetric) yields:

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & d(1,2) & d(1,3) & \dots & d(1,N) \\ d(2,1) & 0 & d(2,3) & \dots & d(2,N) \\ d(3,1) & d(3,2) & 0 & \dots & d(3,N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d(N,1) & d(N,2) & d(N,3) & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lower Triangle contains unique information $N(N-1)/2$

Clustering

Fully Automated Clustering

1) Distance metric $\rightsquigarrow$ when are documents close?
2) Objective function $\rightsquigarrow$ how do we summarize distances?
3) Optimization method $\rightsquigarrow$ how do we find optimal clustering?

THERE IS NO A PRIORI OPTIMAL METHOD

Computer Assisted Clustering (Grimmer and King, 2011)

- crucial to combine human and computer insights

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Objective Function

N documents $\boldsymbol{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \ldots, x_{iJ})$ (normalized)

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Goal$\rightsquigarrow$ Partition documents into K clusters.

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Two parameters to estimate

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1) $K \times J$ matrix of cluster centers Θ.

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Objective Function

N documents $\boldsymbol{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \ldots, x_{iJ})$ (normalized)
Goal$\rightsquigarrow$ Partition documents into K clusters.
Two parameters to estimate

1) $K \times J$ matrix of cluster centers Θ.
   Cluster k has center

K-Means$\leadsto$ Objective Function

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   $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k$ = exemplar for cluster k

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2) $\boldsymbol{T}$ is an $N \times J$ matrix. Each row is an indicator vector.

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$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_i = (0, 0, \ldots, 0, \underbrace{1}_{k^{th}}, 0, \ldots, 0)$$

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   Hard Assignment

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Objective Function

Assume squared euclidean distance

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Objective Function

Assume squared euclidean distance

$$f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) \quad = \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \overbrace{\tau_{ik}}^{\text{cluster indicator}} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{kj})^2 \right)}_{\text{Squared Euclidean Distance}}$$

K-Means⇝ Objective Function

Assume squared euclidean distance

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- Calculate squared euclidean distance from center

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- Calculate squared euclidean distance from center
- Only for the assigned cluster

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Assume squared euclidean distance

$$f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \overbrace{\tau_{ik}}^{\text{cluster indicator}} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{kj})^2 \right)}_{\text{Squared Euclidean Distance}}$$

- Calculate squared euclidean distance from center
- Only for the assigned cluster
- Two trivial solutions

K-Means$\leadsto$ Objective Function

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- Calculate squared euclidean distance from center
- Only for the assigned cluster
- Two trivial solutions
    - If $K = N$ then $f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) = 0$ (Minimum)

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Objective Function

Assume squared euclidean distance

$$f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \overbrace{\tau_{ik}}^{\text{cluster indicator}} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{kj})^2 \right)}_{\text{Squared Euclidean Distance}}$$

- Calculate squared euclidean distance from center
- Only for the assigned cluster
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  - If $K = N$ then $f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) = 0$ (Minimum)
    - Each observation in its own cluster

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Objective Function

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    - $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i = \boldsymbol{x}_i$

K-Means$\leadsto$ Objective Function

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  - If $K = 1$, $f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) = N \times \sigma^2$

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Assume squared euclidean distance

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    - Each observation in same cluster
    - $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1 =$ Average across documents

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

Coordinate descent

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

Coordinate descent$\rightsquigarrow$ iterate between labels and centers.

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Iterative algorithm: each iteration t

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- Conditional on $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{t-1}$ (from previous iteration), choose $\boldsymbol{T}^t$

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Repeat until convergence $\rightsquigarrow$ as measured as change in f dropping below threshold ϵ

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Coordinate descent$\rightsquigarrow$ iterate between labels and centers.

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- Conditional on $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{t-1}$ (from previous iteration), choose $\boldsymbol{T}^{t}$
- Conditional on $\boldsymbol{T}^{t}$, choose $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{t}$

Repeat until convergence$\rightsquigarrow$ as measured as change in f dropping below threshold ϵ

$$\text{Change} \quad = \quad f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^{t}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{t}) - f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^{t-1}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{t-1})$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

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1) initialize K cluster centers $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1^t, \boldsymbol{\theta}_2^t, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\theta}_K^t$.

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K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

1) initialize K cluster centers $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1^t, \boldsymbol{\theta}_2^t, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\theta}_K^t$.

2) Choose $\boldsymbol{T}^t$

$$\tau_{im}^t = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } m = \arg\min_k \sum_{j=1}^J (x_{ij} - \theta_{kj}^t)^2 \\ 0 \text{ otherwise }, \end{cases} \quad .$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

1) initialize K cluster centers $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1^t, \boldsymbol{\theta}_2^t, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\theta}_K^t$.

2) Choose $\boldsymbol{T}^t$

$$\tau_{im}^t = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } m = \arg\min_k \sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{kj}^t)^2 \\ 0 \text{ otherwise }, \end{cases} .$$

In words: Assign each document $\boldsymbol{x}_i$ to the closest center $\boldsymbol{\theta}_m^t$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

3) Choose Θ^t $\rightsquigarrow$ Focus on the center for cluster k

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

3) Choose $\Theta^t \rightsquigarrow$ Focus on the center for cluster k

$$f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^t, \boldsymbol{\Theta})_k \quad = \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}^t \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{jk})^2 \right)$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

3) Choose Θ^t $\rightsquigarrow$ Focus on the center for cluster k

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^t, \boldsymbol{\Theta})_k &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}^t \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{jk})^2 \right) \\
\frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^t, \boldsymbol{\Theta})_k}{\partial \theta_{kj}} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t \left(x_{ij} - \theta_{jk} \right)
\end{aligned}
$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

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0 &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t \left(x_{ij} - \theta_{jk}^* \right)
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0 &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t \left(x_{ij} - \theta_{jk}^* \right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t x_{ij} - \theta_{jk}^* \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t
\end{aligned}
$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

3) Choose $\Theta^t \rightsquigarrow$ Focus on the center for cluster k

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^t, \boldsymbol{\Theta})_k &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}^t \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} (x_{ij} - \theta_{jk})^2 \right) \\
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0 &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t \left(x_{ij} - \theta_{jk}^* \right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t x_{ij} - \theta_{jk}^* \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^t \\
\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}^t x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}^t} &= \theta_{jk}^*
\end{aligned}
$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik} \boldsymbol{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}}$$

K-Means$\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik} \boldsymbol{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik}} \propto \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{ik} \boldsymbol{x}_i$$

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In words: $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1}$ is the average of the documents assigned to k.

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Optimization algorithm:

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K-Means$\leadsto$ Optimization

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In words: $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1}$ is the average of the documents assigned to k.
Optimization algorithm:

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  - For each document, find closest center$\leadsto$ $\boldsymbol{\tau}_i^t$

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  - For each center, take average of assigned documents$\rightsquigarrow$ $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k^t$
  - Update change $f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^t, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^t) - f(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{T}^{t-1}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{t-1})$

Visual Example

BlankPoints.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans1.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans2.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans3.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans4.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans5.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans6.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans7.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans8.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans9.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans10.pdf

Visual Example

KMeans11.pdf

Visual Example

KMeansFinal.pdf

An Example: Jeff Flake

`To the R Code!`

Interpreting Cluster Components

Unsupervised methods

Interpreting Cluster Components

Unsupervised methods $\rightsquigarrow$ low startup costs, high post-model costs

Interpreting Cluster Components

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- Apply clustering methods, we have groups of documents

Interpreting Cluster Components

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- Apply clustering methods, we have groups of documents
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Interpreting Cluster Components

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        - Read documents

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        - Read documents
        - Assign cluster label

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  - Automatic identification

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    - Know label classes

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    - Use methods to identify separating words

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    - Debate what clusters are
    - Debate what they mean

Interpreting Cluster Components

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`back to the R code!`

How Do We Choose K?

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J element long unit-length vector

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EM algorithm in slides appendix of Class 10 for my text as data course

Measuring Cluster Performance: Out of Sample Prediction

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\text{Perplexity}_{\text{word}} &= \exp\left(-\log p(\boldsymbol{x}^{*}_{\text{out}}|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\pi})\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Perplex1.pdf

What's Prediction Got to Do With It?

- Prediction $\rightsquigarrow$ One Task

(Roberts, et al 2017 Forthcoming)

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- Statistics: measure cohesiveness and exclusivity (Roberts, et al 2017 Forthcoming)
- Experiments: measure topic and cluster quality

Experimental Approaches

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1) Topic Quality
2) Cluster Quality

Experimental Approaches

1) Take M top words for a topic
2) Randomly select a top word from another topic
   2a) Sample the topic number from l from $K - 1$ (uniform probability)
   2b) Sample word j from the M top words in topic l
   2c) Permute the words and randomly insert the intruder:
      - List:

$$\text{test} = (v_{k,3}, v_{k,1}, v_{l,j}, v_{k,2}, v_{k,4}, v_{k,5})$$

Example Experiment: Word Intrusion (Weiss and Grimmer, In Progress)

`bowl, flooding, olympic, olympics, nfl, coach`

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Higher rate of intruder identification $\rightsquigarrow$ more exclusive/cohesive topics

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Deploy on Mechanical Turk

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- Select clustering with highest cluster quality
- Can be used to compare any clusterings, regardless of source

How do we Choose K?

Generate many candidate models

1) Assess using numerical values
2) Use experiments
3) Read
4) Final decision $\rightsquigarrow$ combination

Computer Assisted Clustering Methods

There are a lot of different clustering models (and many variations within each):
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- Large quantitative literature on cluster analysis

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Deep problem in cluster analysis literature: full automation requires more information

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- Our answer: a geography of clusterings

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8) (Or, our new strategy: represent entire Bell space directly; no need to examine document contents)

Crosas, Grimmer, King, and Stewart (2017)$\rightsquigarrow$ Consilience

Consilience.com example (email me for assignment + access)

Example Discovery: What Do Members of Congress Do?

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- Apply our method (relying on many clustering algorithms)

Example Discovery

TauntingSpace.pdf

Example Discovery

Each point is a clustering
Affinity Propagation-Cosine
(Dueck and Frey 2007)

TauntingSpaceAffProp.pdf

Example Discovery

TauntingSpaceAffPropMixVMF.pdf

Each point is a clustering
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Close to:
Mixture of von Mises-Fisher distributions (Banerjee et. al. 2005)
$\Rightarrow$ Similar clustering of documents

Example Discovery

TauntingSpace.pdf

Space between methods:

Example Discovery

TauntingSpaceLCE1.pdf

Space between methods:

Example Discovery

TauntingSpaceLCE.pdf

Space between methods:
local cluster ensemble

Example Discovery

TauntingSpace.pdf

Example Discovery

TauntingSpaceHull.pdf

Found a region with clusterings that all reveal the same important insight

Example Discovery

Mixture:

TauntingSpacePoint.pdf

Example Discovery

TauntingSpacePoint.pdf

Mixture:

0.39 Hclust-Canberra-McQuitty

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0.09 Hclust-Pearson-Ward

Example Discovery

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TauntingSpacePoint.pdf

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Example Discovery

ClusterSpace1.pdf

Example Discovery

ClusterCredit.pdf

Credit Claiming, Pork:
"Sens. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Robert Menendez (D-NJ) announced that the U.S. Department of Commerce has awarded a $100,000 grant to the South Jersey Economic Development District"

Example Discovery

ClusterCredit2.pdf

Credit Claiming, Legislation:
"As the Senate begins its recess, Senator Frank Lautenberg today pointed to a string of victories in Congress on his legislative agenda during this work period"

Example Discovery

Clusterad.pdf

Advertising:
"Senate Adopts Lautenberg/Menendez Resolution Honoring Spelling Bee Champion from New Jersey"

Example Discovery: Partisan Taunting

Clustertaunt.pdf

Partisan Taunting:
"Republicans Selling Out Nation on Chemical Plant Security"

In Sample Illustration of Partisan Taunting

Important Concept Overlooked in Mayhew's (1974) typology

- "Senator Lautenberg Blasts Republicans as 'Chicken Hawks' " [Government Oversight]

LautChicken.jpg

Sen. Lautenberg on Senate Floor 4/29/04

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Consequences for representation: Deliberative, Polarization, Policy

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PartisanTauntHistBlack.pdf

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PartisanTauntHistBlack2.pdf

Over Time Tauting Rates in Speeches

OverTimeParty.pdf

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- To identify limits of methods, when to use which approach, need evaluations for the usefulness of conceptualizations

Stylometry⇝ Who Wrote Disputed Federalist Papers?

Federalist papers ⇝ Mosteller and Wallace (1963)

- Persuade citizens of New York State to adopt constitution
- Canonical texts in study of American politics
- 77 essays
  - Published from 1787-1788 in Newspapers
  - And under the name Publius, anonymously

Who Wrote the Federalist papers?

- Jay wrote essays 2, 3, 4,5, and 64
- Hamilton: wrote 43 papers
- Madison: wrote 12 papers

Disputed: Hamilton or Madison?

- Essays: 49-58, 62, and 63
- Joint Essays: 18-20

Task: identify authors of the disputed papers.

Task: Classify papers as Hamilton or Madison using dictionary methods

Setting up the Analysis

Training $\rightsquigarrow$ papers Hamilton, Madison are known to have authored
Test $\rightsquigarrow$ unlabeled papers
Preprocessing:

- Hamilton/Madison both discuss similar issues
- Differ in extent they use stop words
- Focus analysis on the stop words

Setting up the Analysis

- $\boldsymbol{Y} = (Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_N) = (\text{Hamilton}, \text{Hamilton}, \text{Madison}, ..., \text{Hamilton})$
  $N \times 1$ matrix with author labels
- Define the number of words in federalist paper i as num_i

  $$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\text{num}_1} & \frac{2}{\text{num}_1} & \frac{0}{\text{num}_1} & \cdots & \frac{3}{\text{num}_1} \\ \frac{0}{\text{num}_2} & \frac{1}{\text{num}_2} & \frac{0}{\text{num}_2} & \cdots & \frac{0}{\text{num}_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{0}{\text{num}_N} & \frac{0}{\text{num}_N} & \frac{1}{\text{num}_N} & \cdots & \frac{0}{\text{num}_N} \end{pmatrix}$$

  $N \times J$ counting stop word usage rate
- $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots, \theta_J)$
  Word weights.

Objective Function

Heuristically: find $\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \ldots, \theta_J^*)$ used to create score

$$p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{J} \theta_j^* X_{ij}$$

that maximally discriminates between categories

LDALine.pdf

Objective Function

Define:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Madison}} = \frac{1}{N_{\text{Madison}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Madison}) \boldsymbol{X}_i$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Hamilton}} = \frac{1}{N_{\text{Hamilton}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Hamilton}) \boldsymbol{X}_i$$

Objective Function

We can then define functions that describe the "projected" mean and variance for each author

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Madison}) &= \frac{1}{N_{\text{Madison}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Madison}) \boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{X}_i = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Madison}} \\
g(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Hamilton}) &= \frac{1}{N_{\text{Hamilton}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Hamilton}) \boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{X}_i = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Hamilton}} \\
s(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Madison}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Madison}) (\boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{X}_i - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Madison}})^2 \\
s(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Hamilton}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Hamilton}) (\boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{X}_i - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{'} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Hamilton}})^2
\end{aligned}
$$

Objective Function $\rightsquigarrow$ Optimization

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\theta, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}) &= \frac{(g(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Hamilton}) - g(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Madison}))^2}{s(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Hamilton}) + s(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}, \text{Madison})} \\
&= \frac{\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}'(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Hamilton}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{Madison}})\right)^2}{\text{Scatter}_{\text{Hamilton}} + \text{Scatter}_{\text{Madison}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Optimization $\rightsquigarrow$ find $\boldsymbol{\theta}^*$ to maximize $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y})$, assuming independence across dimensions.
(Fisher's) Linear Discriminant Analysis

Optimization$\rightsquigarrow$ Word Weights

For each word j, construct weight θ_j^*,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{j,\text{Hamilton}} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Hamilton})X_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Hamilton})X_{ij}} \\
\mu_{j,\text{Madison}} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Madison})X_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Madison})X_{ij}} \\
\sigma^2_{j,\text{Hamilton}} &= \text{Var}(X_{i,j}|\text{Hamilton}) \\
\sigma^2_{j,\text{Madison}} &= \text{Var}(X_{i,j}|\text{Madison})
\end{aligned}$$

We can then generate weight θ_j^* as

$$\theta_j^* = \frac{\mu_{j,\text{Hamilton}} - \mu_{j,\text{Madison}}}{\sigma^2_{j,\text{Hamilton}} + \sigma^2_{j,\text{Madison}}}$$

Optimization $\rightsquigarrow$ Trimming the Dictionary

- Trimming weights: Focus on discriminating words (very simple regularization)
- Cut off: For all $|\theta_j^*| < 0.025$ set $\theta_j^* = 0$.

Classification $\rightsquigarrow$ Determining Authorship

For each disputed document i, compute discrimination statistic

$$p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{J} \theta_j^* X_{ij}$$

$p_i \rightsquigarrow$ classification (linear discriminator)

- Above midpoint in training set $\rightarrow$ Hamilton text
- Below midpoint in training set $\rightarrow$ Madison text

Findings: Madison is the author of the disputed federalist papers.

Inferring Separating Words

Classification $\rightsquigarrow$ Custom Dictionaries

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Inferring Separating Words

BoyGirlsAd.jpg

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Vague and Difficult to derive before hand

Congressional Language Across Sources

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Congressional Press Releases and Floor Speeches

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- Deeper question: what does it mean for two text collections to be different?

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- One Answer: texts used for different purposes

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  - Yes: press releases have different purposes, targets, and need not relate to official business
  - No: press releases are just reactive to floor activity, will follow floor statements
- Deeper question: what does it mean for two text collections to be different?
- One Answer: texts used for different purposes
- Partial answer: identify words that distinguish press releases and floor speeches

A Method for Identifying Distinguishing Words

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Mutual Information

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    - Maximum: Uncertainty $\rightarrow$ X_j is perfect predictor
    - Minimum: 0 $\rightarrow$ X_j fails to separate speeches and floor statements

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- Pr(Press) $\equiv$ Probability selected document press release

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- Pr(Press) $\equiv$ Probability selected document press release
- Pr(Speech) $\equiv$ Probability selected document speech

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- $\Pr(\text{Press}) \equiv$ Probability selected document press release
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- $\log_2$? Encodes bits
- Maximum: $\Pr(\text{Press}) = \Pr(\text{Speech}) = 0.5$
- Minimum: $\Pr(\text{Press}) \to 0$ (or $\Pr(\text{Press}) \to 1$)

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$$H(\text{Doc}|X_j) \quad = \quad - \sum_{s=0}^{1} \sum_{t \in \{\text{Pre}, \text{Spe}\}} \Pr(t, X_j = s) \log_2 \Pr(t | X_j = s)$$

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Bigger mutual information $\Rightarrow$ better discrimination

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Bigger mutual information $\Rightarrow$ better discrimination

Objective function and optimization$\rightsquigarrow$ estimate probabilities that we then place in mutual information

A Method for Identifying Distinguishing Words

Formula for mutual information
(based on ML estimates of probabilities)

$$
\begin{aligned}
n_p &= \text{Number Press Releases} \\
n_s &= \text{Number of Speeches} \\
D &= n_p + n_s \\
n_j &= \sum_{i=1}^{D} X_{i,j} \qquad \text{(No. docs } X_j \text{ appears)} \\
n_{-j} &= \text{ No. docs } X_j \text{ does not appear} \\
n_{j,p} &= \text{No. press and } X_j \\
n_{j,s} &= \text{No. speech and } X_j \\
n_{-j,p} &= \text{No. press and not } X_j \\
n_{-j,s} &= \text{No. speech and not } X_j
\end{aligned}
$$

A Method for Identifying Distinguishing Words

Formula for Mutual Information

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{MI}(X_j) &= \frac{n_{j,p}}{D}\log_2\frac{n_{j,p}D}{n_j n_p} + \frac{n_{j,s}}{D}\log_2\frac{n_{j,s}D}{n_j n_s} \\
&\quad + \frac{n_{-j,p}}{D}\log_2\frac{n_{-j,p}D}{n_{-j} n_p} + \frac{n_{-j,s}}{D}\log_2\frac{n_{-j,s}D}{n_{-j} n_s}.
\end{aligned}$$

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot1.pdf

What's Different?

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot2.pdf

What's Different?

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot3.pdf

What's Different?

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot3.pdf

What's Different?

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot3.pdf

What's Different?

- Press Releases: Credit Claiming

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot3.pdf

What's Different?

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What's Different About Press Releases

What's Different?

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- Validate: Manual Classification

What's Different About Press Releases

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- Press Releases: Credit Claiming
- Floor Speeches: Procedural Words
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- Sample 500 Press Releases, 500 Floor Speeches

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot3.pdf

What's Different?

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- Sample 500 Press Releases, 500 Floor Speeches
- Credit Claiming: 36% Press Releases, 4% Floor Speeches

What's Different About Press Releases

MutInfPlot3.pdf

What's Different?

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- Sample 500 Press Releases, 500 Floor Speeches
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- Procedural: 0% Press Releases, 44% Floor Speeches

What's Different About Press Releases

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- Sample 500 Press Releases, 500 Floor Speeches
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- Procedural: 0% Press Releases, 44% Floor Speeches
- Validate: Topic Classification

Fightin' Words$\rightsquigarrow$ An Introduction to Regularization

Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2009)$\rightsquigarrow$ what makes a word partisan?

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$$\begin{aligned} P(E) &= 1 - P(E^c) \\ \text{Odds}(E) &= \frac{P(E)}{1 - P(E)} \end{aligned}$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
P(E) &= 1 - P(E^c) \\
\text{Odds}(E) &= \frac{P(E)}{1 - P(E)} \\
\text{Odds Ratio}(E, F) &= \frac{\frac{P(E))}{(1-P(E))}}{\frac{P(F)}{1-P(F)}}
\end{aligned}
$$

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Strategy$\rightsquigarrow$ Construct objective function on *proportions* (and then calculate log-odds)

Objective Function

Suppose we're interested in how a word separates partisan speech.
$\boldsymbol{Y}$ = (Republican, Republican, Democrat, ..., Republican)
$\boldsymbol{X}$ = Unnormalized matrix of word counts $N \times J$
Define

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{x}_{\text{Republican}} &= (\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Republican})X_{i1}, \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Republican})X_{i2}, \\ &\quad \ldots, \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(Y_i = \text{Republican})X_{iJ}) \end{aligned}$$

with $N_{\text{Republican}}$ = Total number of Republican words

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Calculating Log Odds Ratio

Define $\log \text{Odds Ratio}_j$ as

$$\log \text{Odds Ratio}_j = \log\left(\frac{\pi_{\text{Republican},j}}{1-\pi_{\text{Republican},j}}\right) - \log\left(\frac{\pi_{\text{Democratic},j}}{1-\pi_{\text{Democratic},j}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(\log \text{Odds Ratio}_j) &\approx \frac{1}{x_{jD}+\alpha_j} + \frac{1}{x_{jR}+\alpha_j} \\
\text{Std. Log Odds}_j &= \frac{\log \text{Odds Ratio}_j}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\log \text{Odds Ratio}_j)}}
\end{aligned}$$

Applying the Model

https://gist.github.com/thiagomarzagao/5851207
How do Republicans and Democrats differ in debate?
Condition on topic and examine word usage

- Press Releases (64,033)
- Topic Coded
- Given press release is about topic, what are the features that distinguish Republican and Democratic language?

Mutual Information, Standardized Log Odds

IraqWarPartisan.pdf

Mutual Information, Standardized Log Odds

GasPricesPartisan.pdf

Gentzkow, Shapiro, and Taddy (2017): Rhetorical Polarization

GentTadShap.pdf