

## 5. Supervised Techniques II

DS-GA 1015, Text as Data  
Arthur Spirling

March 5, 2019

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83% of freq counts of Diction ‘optimistic’ words don’t appear on L&M list. For ‘pessimistic’ words, 70% of Diction word frequencies don’t appear on L&M. Also show that L&M word lists (from company filings) are statistically significant predictor of volatility and direction makes sense (not so for Diction).

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**and** look at ways to classify/scale specifically **political** texts.

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**plus** opportunities for fast, reliable coding of **training** set.

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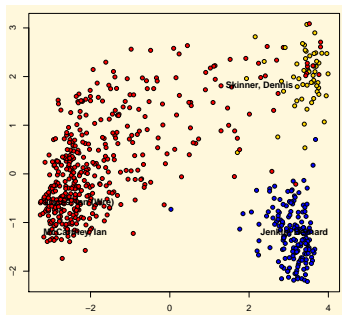
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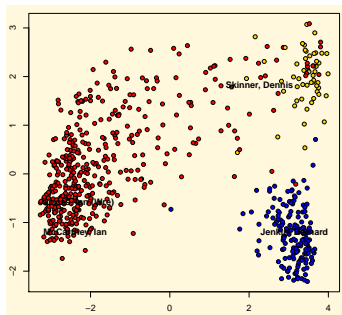


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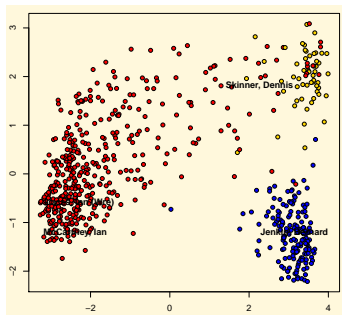
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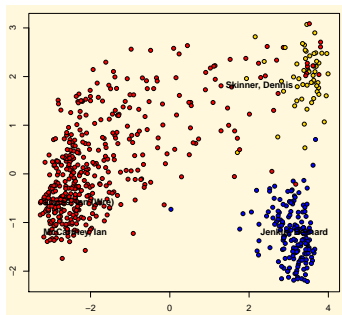


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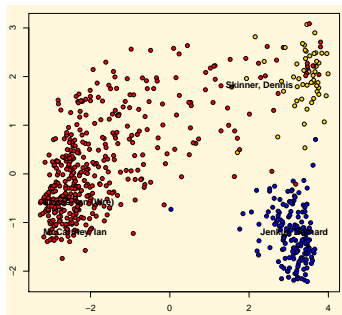
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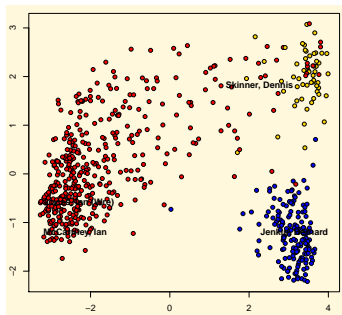
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**CRITIC REVIEWS FOR STAR WARS: EPISODE VII - THE FORCE AWAKENS**

All Critics (313) | Top Critics (48) | My Critics | Fresh (293) | Rotten (20)


 The new movie, as an act of pure storytelling, streams by with fluency and zip.


[Full Review...](#) | December 21, 2015

 **Anthony Lane**  
New Yorker  
★ Top Critic


 While Star Wars: The Force Awakens gets temporarily bogged down taking us back to the world that we left in 1983, it introduces us to the new and exciting torch-bearers of the franchise.


[Full Review...](#) | December 30, 2015

 **Blake Howard**  
Graffiti With Punctuation

 At the end The Force Awakens looks more like a nostalgic film that will work as a transition to the new Star Wars' age. [Full Review in Spanish]

[Full Review...](#) | December 29, 2015

 **Salvador Franco Reyes**

 This film is a well-planned product that balances nostalgia with the capacity to attract new generations into the Star Wars universe. [Full Review in Spanish]

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→ fast, simple, accurate, efficient and therefore **popular**.

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$$\Pr(A|B) \propto \Pr(A) \Pr(B|A)$$

Here,  $\Pr(A)$  is our **prior** for  $A$ , while  $\Pr(B|A)$  will be the **likelihood** for the data we saw.

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- 3 A subject claims to have psychic abilities—he can tell you how a (fair) coin will come down in nine tosses. He has less than a  $\frac{1}{500}$  chance of being correct by chance, but he succeeds in the task! Do you 'update' that he has psychic abilities? Why or why not?

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where  $\Pr(c)$  is the **prior probability** of a document occurring in class  $c$ ; and  $\Pr(t_k|c)$  is interpreted as “measure of the how much evidence  $t_k$  contributes that  $c$  is the correct class”

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$$c_{map} = \arg \max_c \widehat{\Pr(c|d)}$$

# Goal

We want to classify **new data**, based on patterns we observe in our **training** set (which we will classify by hand).

e.g. We look at 10,000 emails to this point in time, and classify them as  $c \in \{\text{spam}, \text{ham}\}$ . We use that information, and the terms associated with the two classes, to categorize **tomorrow's** email.

In particular, we typically want to assign the document to a single **best** class.

→ The 'best' class is the **maximum a posteriori** class,  $c_{map}$ :

$$c_{map} = \arg \max_c \widehat{\Pr(c|d)} = \arg \max_c \widehat{\Pr(c)} \prod_{k=1}^K \widehat{\Pr(t_k|c)}$$

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- 1 Why does this happen?
- 2 What does this imply about the relationship between **estimation** ('modeling') and **accuracy**?

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July 20, 2014 10:14pm EDT

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Can assign a *Jihad Score* to each document: basically the logged likelihood ratio,  $\sum_i \log \frac{\text{Pr}(t_k | \text{Jihad})}{\text{Pr}(t_k | \neg \text{Jihad})}$  (note: doesn't know what 'real world' priors are, so drops them here)

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Then for each cleric, **concatenate all works** into **one** and give this 'document'/cleric a score.

# Discriminating Words



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# Apostasy

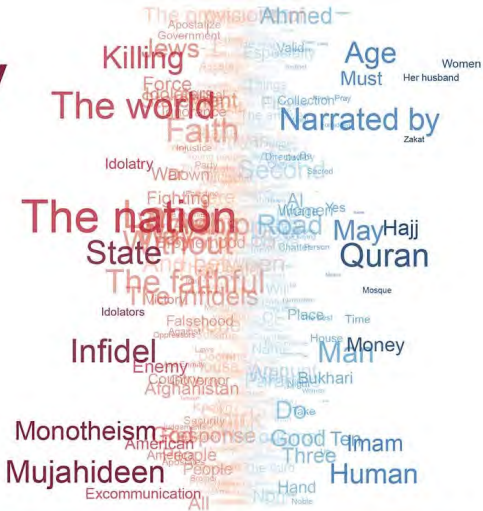
# Jihad

## Word Frequency

$$a = 1/250$$
$$a = 1/500$$
$$a = 1/1000$$
$$a = 1/2000$$

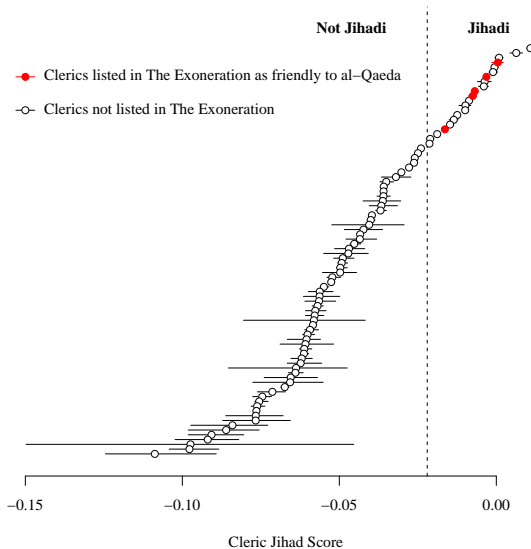
← Jihadi

## Not Jihadi



# Validation: *Exoneration*

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**Figure 4.9:** Jihad Scores Predict Inclusion in *The Exoneration*

# Scoring and Scaling Political Texts

# Wordscores (Laver, Benoit & Garry, 2003)

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- e.g. are parties moving together over time, such that manifestos are converging?
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→ LBG suggest a way of scoring documents in a NB style, so that we can answer such questions.



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- 2 Generate **word scores** from these reference texts
- 3 Score the **virgin texts** (test set) of texts using those word scores, possibly transform virgin scores to original metric.



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**NB** any **new** words in the virgin document that were *not* in the reference texts are **ignored**: the sum is only over the words we've seen in the reference texts.

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→ can rescale these back to original  $(-1, 1)$  dimension.

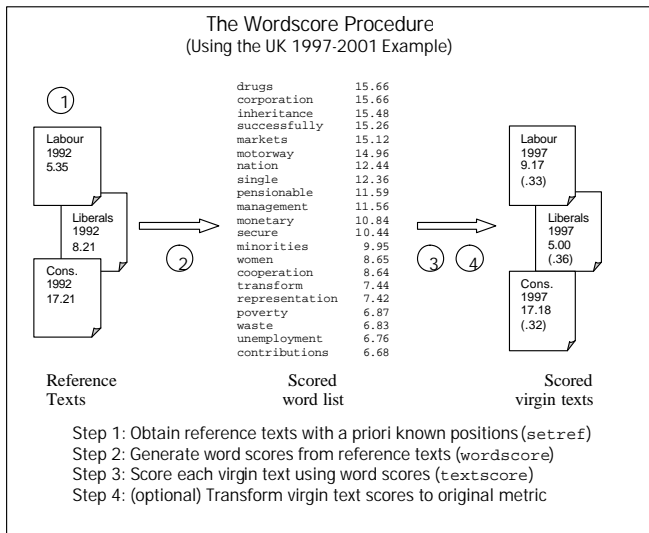
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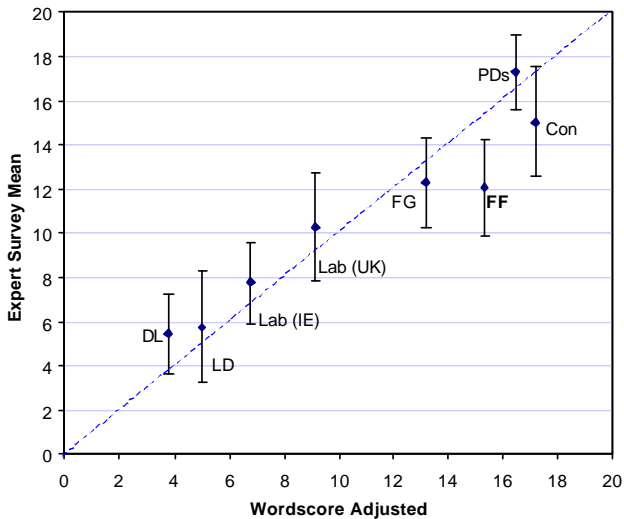
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# Compared to Expert Surveys

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(a) Economic Scale



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while Beauchamp (2011) provides comparison and extension to more purely **Bayesian** approach.

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		Predicted		Total
		J	$\neg J$	
Actual	J	$a$ TP	$b$ FN	$a + b$
	$\neg J$	$c$ FP	$d$ TN	$c + d$
Total		$a + c$	$b + d$	$N$

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	$\neg J$	$c$ FP	$d$ TN	$c + d$
Total		$a + c$	$b + d$	$N$

Accuracy :  $\frac{\text{number correctly classified}}{\text{total number of cases}} = \frac{a+d}{a+b+c+d}$

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Total		a + c	b + d	N

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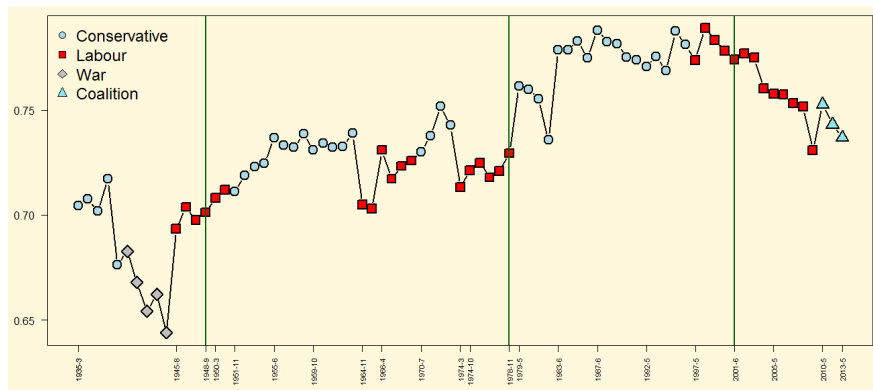


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- 1 For such a task, there's probably a **trade-off** between precision and recall. Explain why.
- 2 We may be skeptical of using **accuracy** as a performance indicator in this case. Explain why.

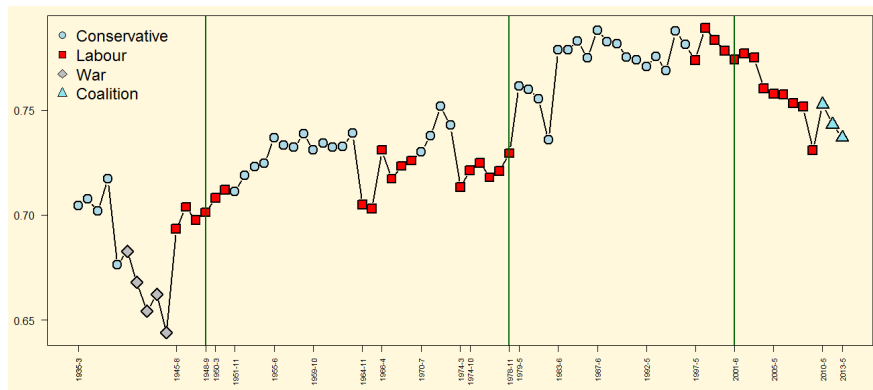
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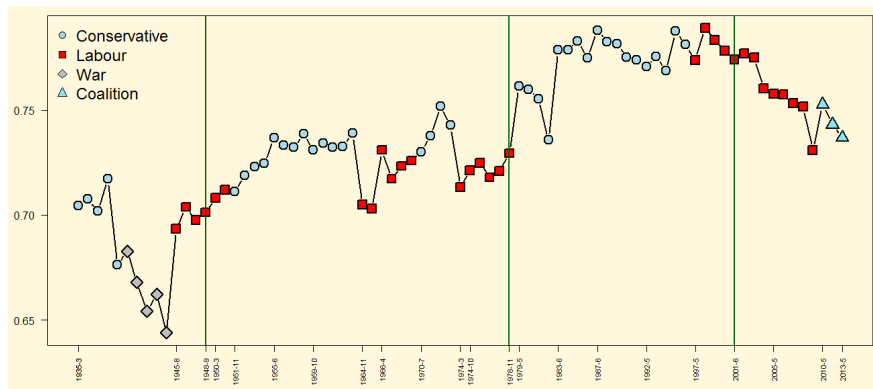
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Makes sense in terms of historical record!

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→ would like **unbiased** approach (and be nice if non-parametric), that avoids the intermediate step of document classification.

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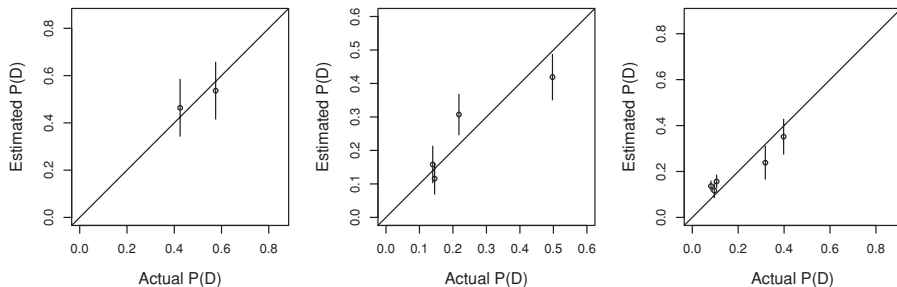
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# Performance: Congress, Editorials, Enron

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FIGURE 4 Additional Out-of-Sample Validation



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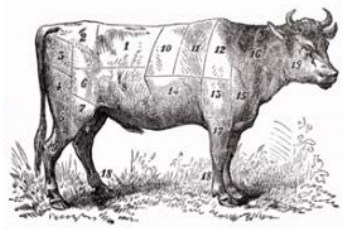
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# Galton and the Wisdom of Crowds

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*average of 800 guesses = 1,197*  
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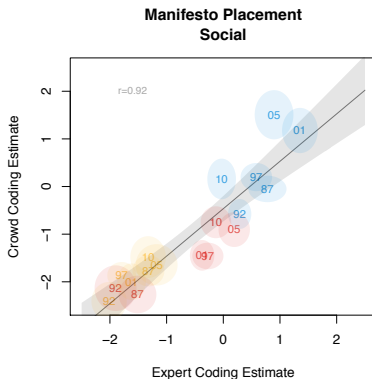
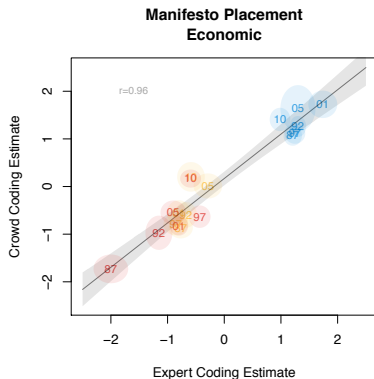
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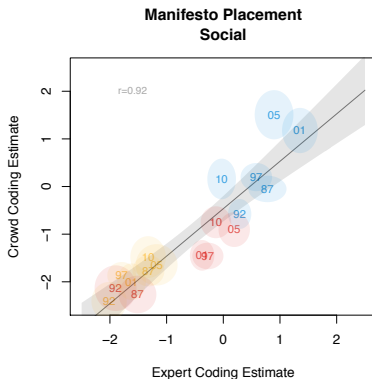
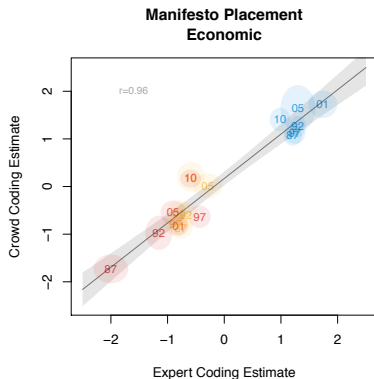
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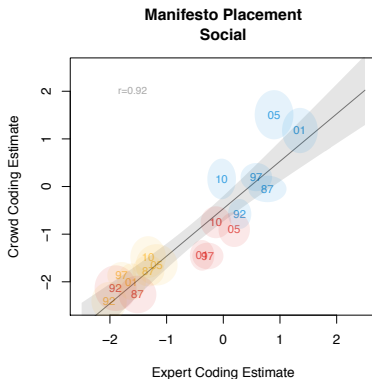
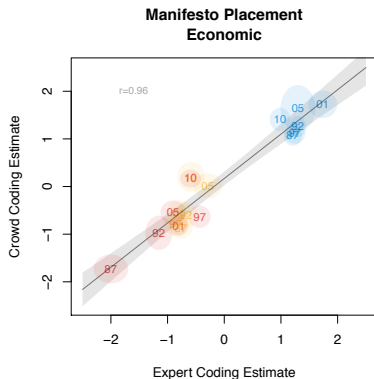


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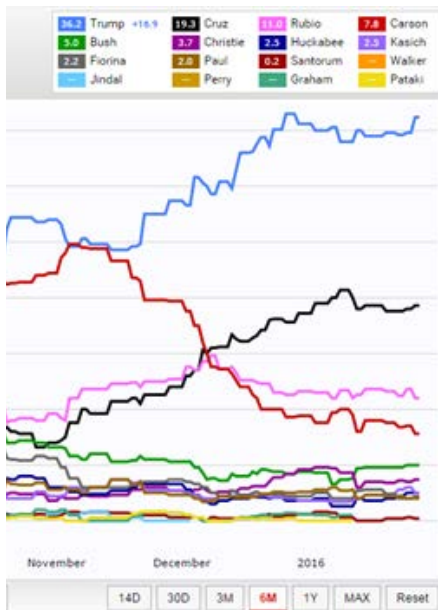


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# Partner Exercise

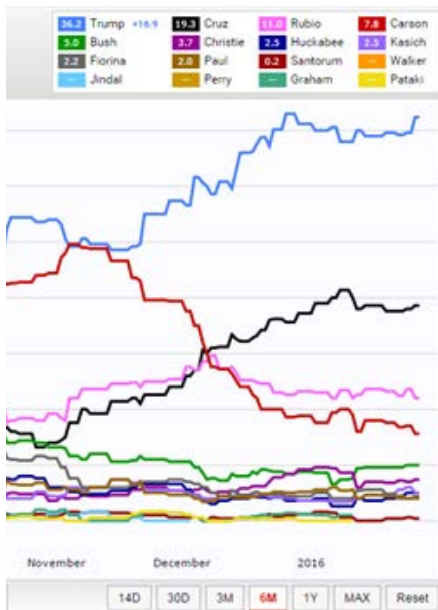


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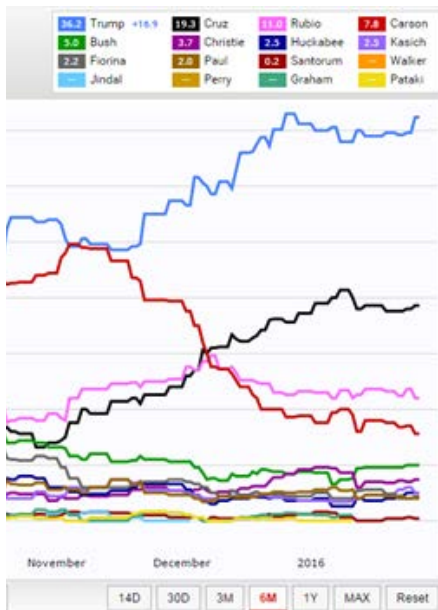
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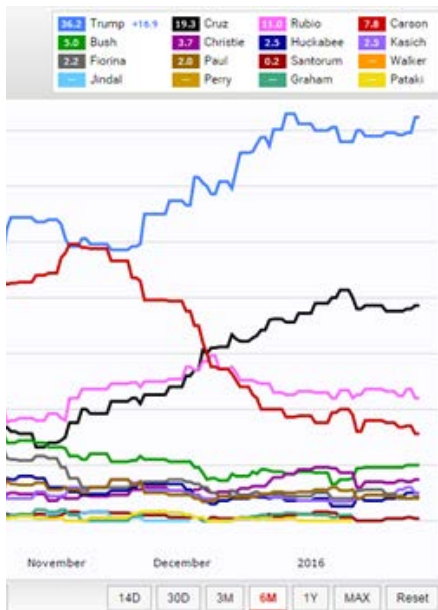
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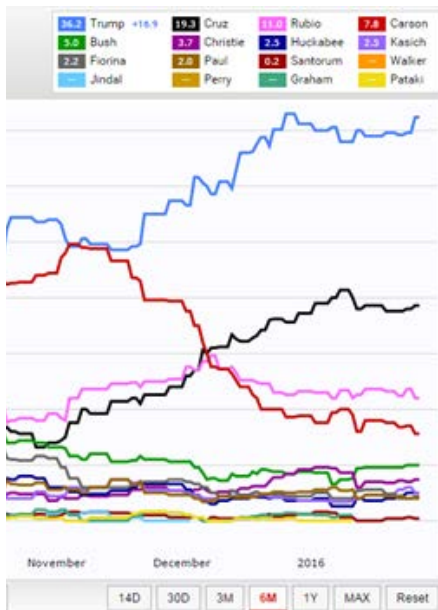
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