

Lecture 3: Generative AI for Content Analysis

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Lecture Plan

- How can gen AI assist in content labeling? What is possible
- How does it work?
- Ethical Considerations
- Basic principles of working with LLM-assisted content labeling
- Demonstration. Specific examples
- Q&A

Traditional content analysis vs. LLM-assisted

Traditional content analysis, “a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use” (Krippendorff, 2004)

Traditional Content Analysis	LLM-assisted Content Analysis
Rigorous, theory-driven method, widely accepted in Communication, Political Science, and Sociology	Offers new possibilities but still a developing method with no well-established and accepted methodological pipeline.
Time-consuming, requires at least two coders, costly	Faster, though human involvement is still necessary, cost depends on the model
Only limited data processing capabilities	Almost unlimited data processing capabilities, scalable
Better reliability and replicability, though time-consuming	Replicability might be difficult, though not impossible. Working with open-source models is preferable

How can LLMs help?

It can assist in qualitative and quantitative content analysis to identify patterns, themes and biases, including discourse analysis and frame analysis by

- assisting in summarizing
- generating ideas and code books
- deductive coding
- data extraction
- data classification/labeling (topic modeling, sentiment analysis)

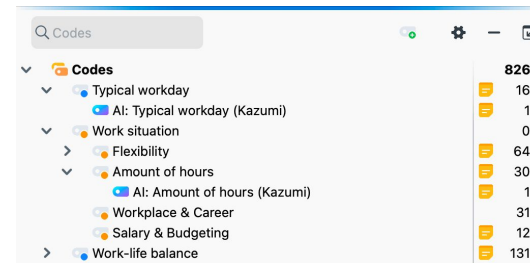


Assistance in summarizing & generating codes

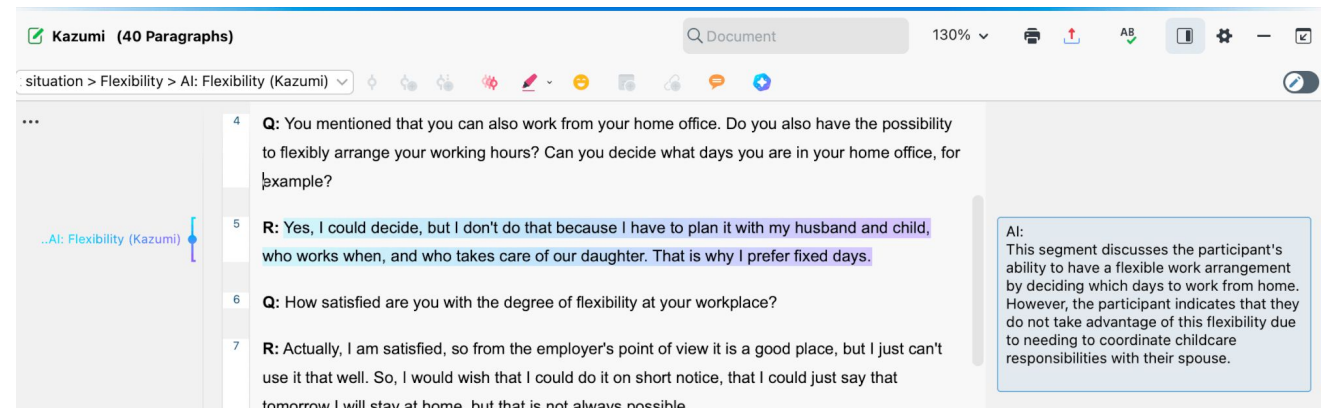
It is possible to use chatbots for summaries and generating codes. If available, content analysis softwares have integrated **AI assist** functions. They can:

- summarize uncoded data
- summarize coded data
- suggest codes (requires clear code definitions)
- automatic coding (if you have codes)
- data extraction

Note! All functions available in Beta. It uses GDPR-compliant models (combination of Claude & Gemini), though not clear which ones and when.



Codes	Count
Codes	826
Typical workday	16
AI: Typical workday (Kazumi)	1
Work situation	0
Flexibility	64
Amount of hours	30
AI: Amount of hours (Kazumi)	1
Workplace & Career	31
Salary & Budgeting	12
Work-life balance	131



Kazumi (40 Paragraphs)

situation > Flexibility > AI: Flexibility (Kazumi)

4 Q: You mentioned that you can also work from your home office. Do you also have the possibility to flexibly arrange your working hours? Can you decide what days you are in your home office, for example?

5 R: Yes, I could decide, but I don't do that because I have to plan it with my husband and child, who works when, and who takes care of our daughter. That is why I prefer fixed days.

6 Q: How satisfied are you with the degree of flexibility at your workplace?

7 R: Actually, I am satisfied, so from the employer's point of view it is a good place, but I just can't use it that well. So, I would wish that I could do it on short notice, that I could just say that tomorrow I will stay at home, but that is not always possible.

AI: This segment discusses the participant's ability to have a flexible work arrangement by deciding which days to work from home. However, the participant indicates that they do not take advantage of this flexibility due to needing to coordinate childcare responsibilities with their spouse.

Using LLMs directly or with Cloud API

Running LLMs locally

Examples: Llama, Mistral, Phi

Advantages:

- ★ Full control over data and model performance
- ★ No usage fees after setup
- ★ Privacy – your data never leaves your machine
- ★ Customizable – can fine-tune or modify for your specific task

Disadvantages:

- Requires setup and technical skills
- Needs powerful hardware (RAM, GPU, memory)
- LLMs are smaller and less accurate than GPT4o, worse multilingual performance

Cloud API

Examples: OpenAI, Anthropic, Together AI

Advantages:

- ★ Ready to be used
- ★ Access to leading models
- ★ Better performance, scalable
- ★ Constantly updated, models improve over time

Disadvantages:

- Costs money per usage, can get expensive at scale
- Requires internet connection
- Data privacy concerns, data goes to external servers
- Limited customization, harder to fine-tune

LLM-assisted content analysis pipeline

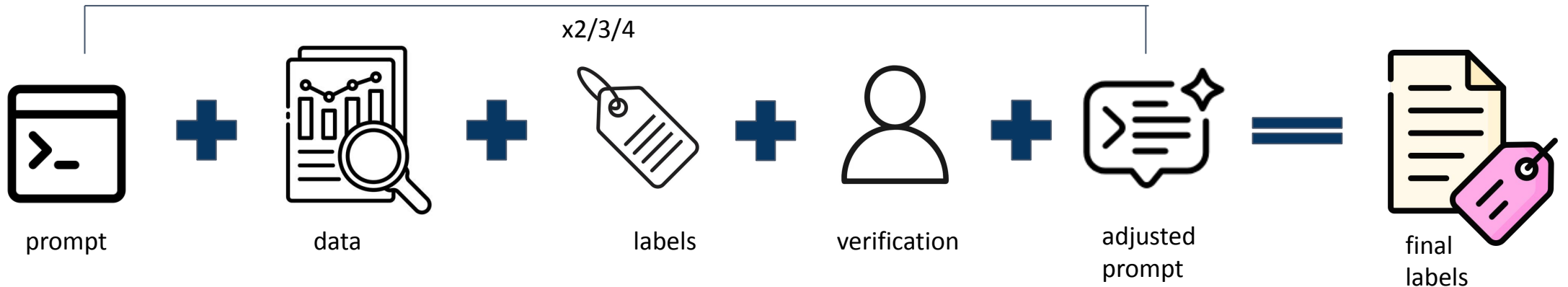
Option 1. Zero-shot prompting



- prompt contains no examples just a task
- possible & quick for simple tasks
- often unreliable for complex tasks

LLM-assisted content analysis pipeline

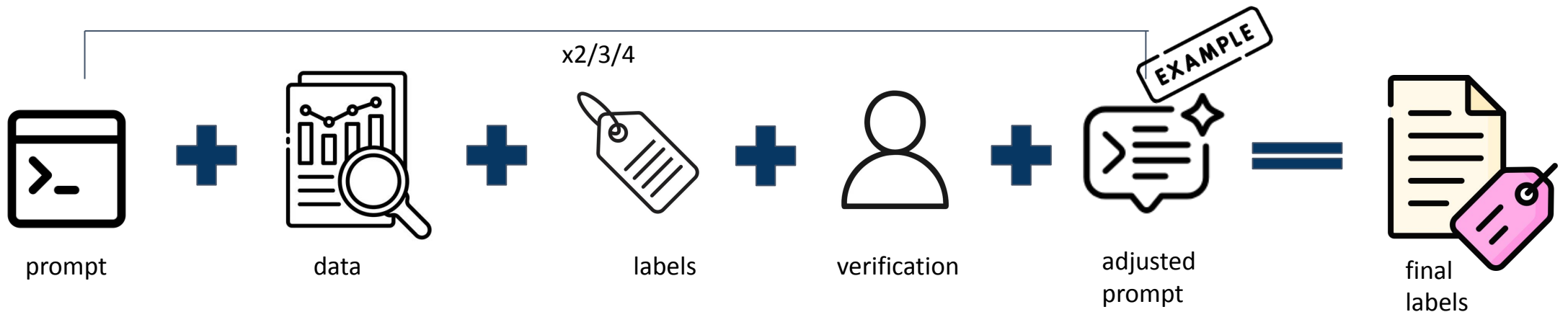
Option 2. Iterative prompt refinement



Start with a zero-shot prompt, **review the results**, then **revise the prompt** based on observed weaknesses. This may include rephrasing, clarifying task instructions, or adjusting category definitions — **but still no examples are used**

LLM-assisted content analysis pipeline

Option 3. Few-shot prompting with refinement



After prompt tuning, you now **add examples** to guide the model's understanding (few-shot). You still may iteratively verify and tweak prompts or instructions.

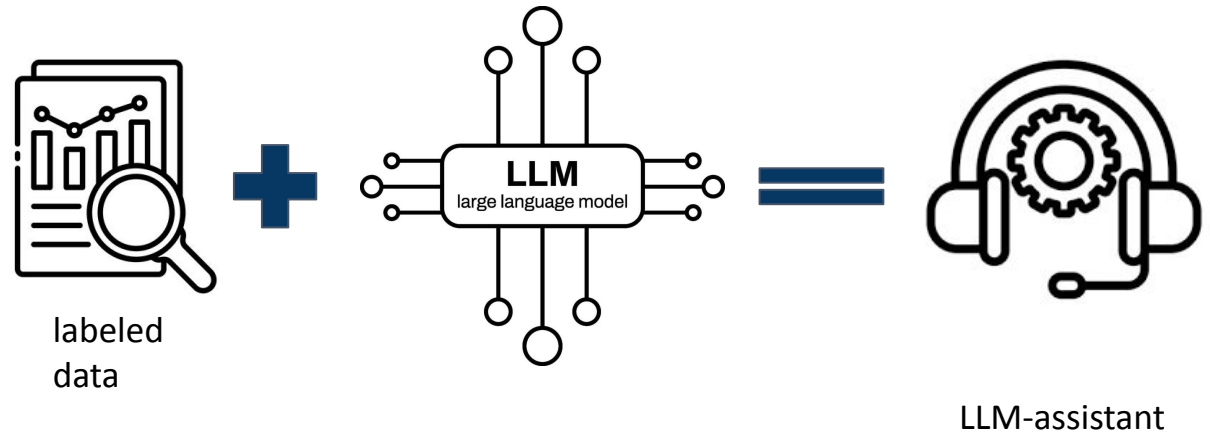
LLM-assisted content analysis pipeline

Fine-tuning an LLM for specific tasks

- Ensures **consistent labeling** across large volumes of text
- Adapts the model to **your categories, definitions, and style**
- Minimizes the need for repeated prompt writing or manual coding.

Only use if:

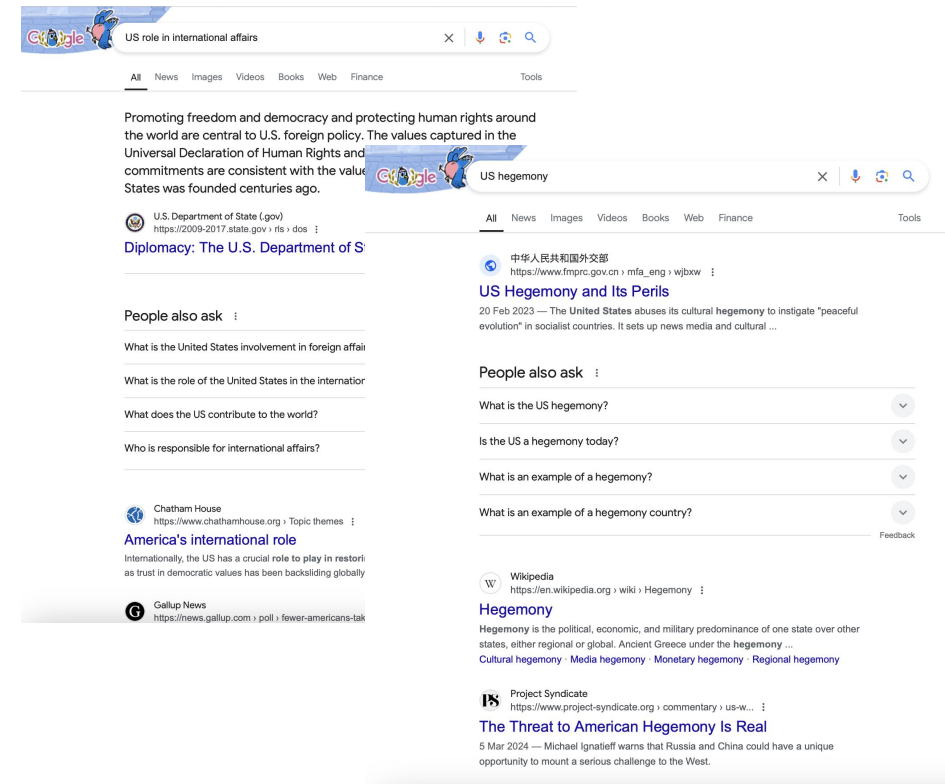
- ❖ You have a clear labeling scheme and a **large set of labeled examples**
- ❖ You want to **automate coding** while maintaining reliability
- ❖ You're doing **high-volume or domain-specific analysis**



Example Project

Using LLMs for analysing Russian propaganda on search engines

- **Algorithm auditing** methodology, a process of investigating functionality and impact of decision-making algorithms (Mittelstadt, 2016).
- **Virtual agent-based audits** (Haim et al., 2017; Makhortykh et al., 2020; Ulloa et al., 2022).
- **6 regions** (USA, India, Qatar, Brazil, Poland, Germany).
- **9 languages** (English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Hindi, Polish, Arabic, Russian, and Ukrainian).
- **5 search engines** (Google, Bing, Baidu, Yandex, DDG)
- **360** unique queries



Example Project. Rus Propaganda Statements

“США гегемонія”

“США гегемония”,

“hegemonia USA”,

“hegemonia dos EUA”,

“US-Hegemonie”,

“hegemonía de EEUU”,

“US hegemony”,

“الهيمنة الأمريكية”,

“अमेरिका का दबदबा”

США роль у міжнародних відносинах

США роль в международных отношениях

rola USA w sprawach międzynarodowych

papel dos EUA nas relações internacionais

rolle der USA in internationalen Beziehungen

papel de EEUU en asuntos internacionales

US role in international affairs

“دور الولايات المتحدة في الشؤون الدولية”,

“अमेरिका की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में भूमिका”

західне суспільство трансгендер

западное общество трансгендер

zachodnie społeczeństwo transpłciowy

sociedade ocidental transgênero

westliche Gesellschaft Transgender

sociedad occidental transgénero

western society transgender

“المتحولین جنسيا المجتمع الغربي”,

“पश्चिम समाज हिजरा”

ЄС США васал

EC США вассал

UE wasal USA

União Europeia subordinado EUA

EU US Vasall

UE EEUU vasallo

EU US vassal

“الاتحاد الأوروبي تابع للولايات المتحدة”,

“यूरोपियन यूनियन अमेरिका जागीरदार”

Example Project. Analysis challenge

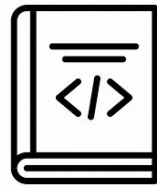
Task: Label all content to identify, whether it is propaganda or not



Challenge: 26.7K unique links to articles in 9 languages



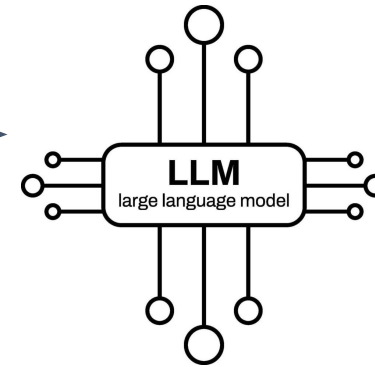
scraping
articles



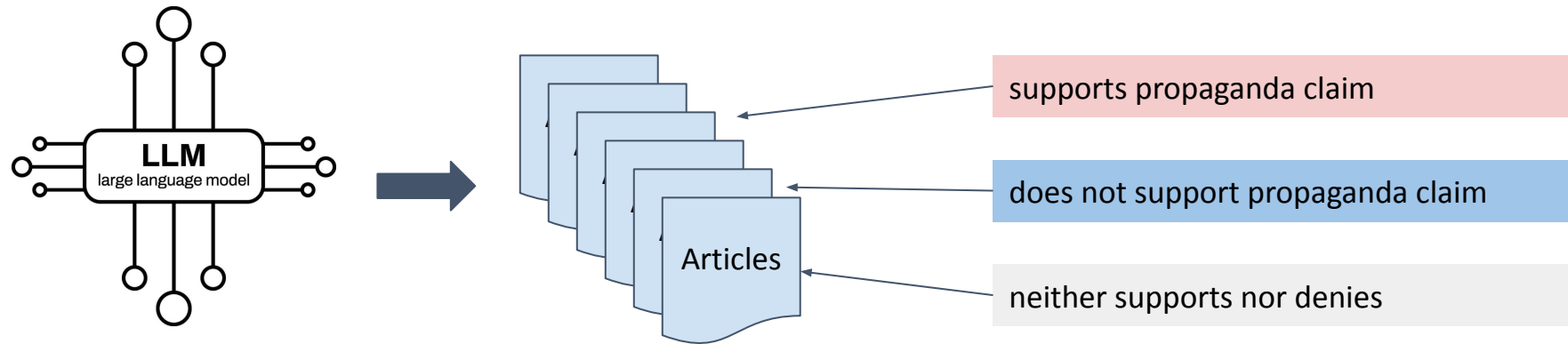
creating code
book



human
annotation
of
sample



Example Project. LLM Task



Example Project. Demonstration

Few-shot prompting with refinement

- Using GPT API (4o model)
- Experimenting with prompts
- Evolving from zero-shot to few-shot
- Testing on English languages only

Code available here:

<https://github.com/lalizaveta/AI-in-Research.-Content-Analysis-with-LLMs>

Questions?