

## Introduction

- Despite the benefits of globalization, the increased imports from China have resulted in various **adverse effects**:
  - Surging U.S. manufacturing unemployment (Autor et al., 2013; Acemoglu et al., 2016)
  - Deterioration in public health (McManus and Schaur, 2016; Pierce and Scott, 2016)
  - “China-bashing” in election campaign strategies (Ramirez and Rong, 2012)
- Measurement of **media slant** in existing studies relies on “negative keyword detection”, which is biased due to subjectivity and ambiguity.

## Research Questions

- How increased Chinese exports drive media slant in U.S. local newspapers?
- How to perform sentiment analysis on news via deep learning for NLP?
- What is the main topics of negative reports about China?

## Data

- 114,788 pieces of articles from 157 local newspapers: *Newslibrary*
- Newspaper circulation covering 52 states: *Alliance of Audited Media*
- 4-digit Harmonized System international trade: *U.N. Comtrade*
- State-level industrial and demographic structures: *U.S. Census Bureau*

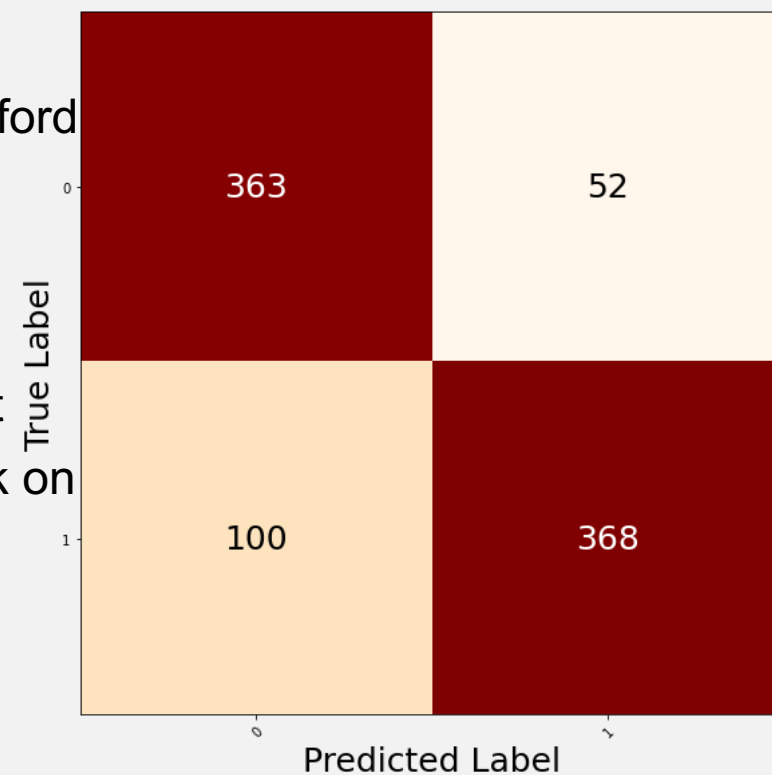
## Sentiment Analysis using LSTM

To identify negative China-related reports, LSTM is adopted. The learning algorithm is as follows:

- Choose movie reviews dataset from Stanford AI Lab as training set
- Tokenize and vectorize the texts by “nltk”, and remove English stop words
- Split the dataset into training & testing set
- Import “keras” to construct neural network on the Tensorflow framework

The trained model reaches **82.79%** accuracy in the testing set.

Then apply the model to selected newspaper articles.

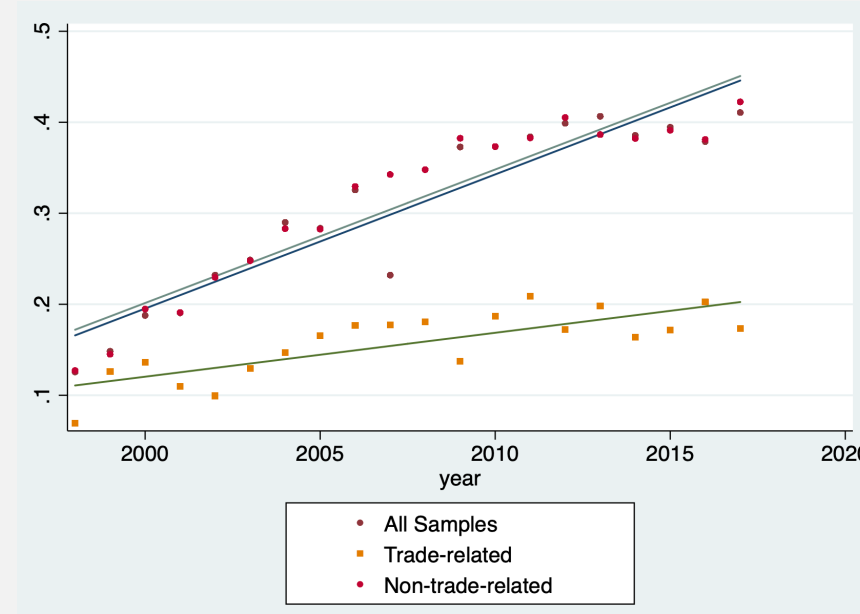


## Key Variables

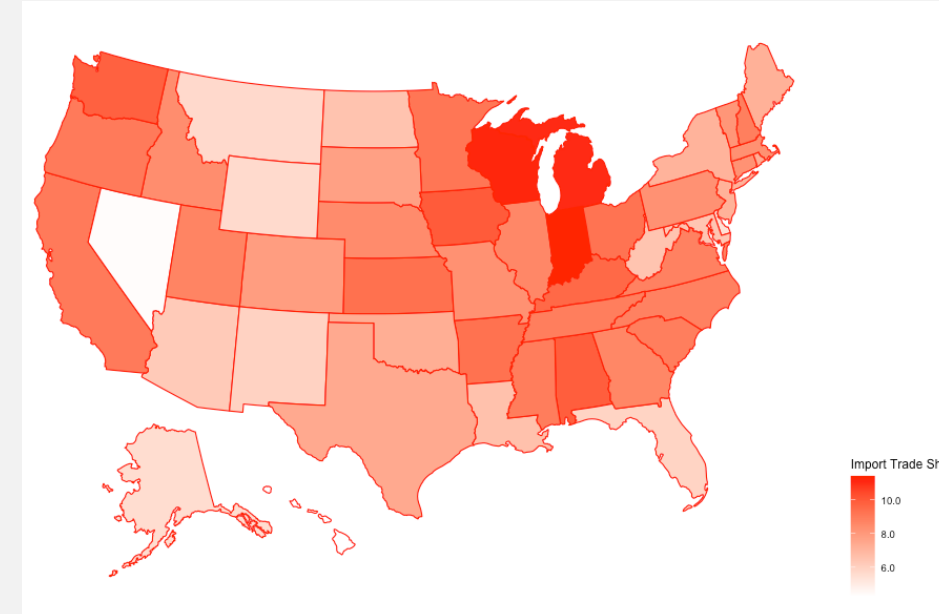
### Media Slant

$$NegRatio_{i,t} = \frac{\# Negative_{i,t}^j}{\# China_{i,t}}$$

where  $j$  denotes all, trade-related and non-trade-related reporting.



Annual Average Media Slant in All and Subgroups, 1998-2017



U.S. Exposure to Chinese Imports across States, 1998-2018  
Calculated according to Autor et al. (2013). Darker color indicates greater increase in Chinese import competition.

### Imported Trade Shocks from China

$$\Delta Import_i^{China} = \sum_s \frac{Circulation_{i,s}^{1998}}{Circulation_i^{1998}} \sum_s \frac{L_{s,j}^{1998}}{L_s^{1998}} \frac{\Delta M_j^{China}}{L_j^{1998}}$$

where  $i$  denotes newspaper,  $j$  denotes industry and  $s$  denotes state;

$Circulation$  is weekly circulation,  $L$  is the employment and  $\Delta M_j^{China}$  denotes is the change in Chinese imports over 1998 to 2017.

## Model Specification

$$\Delta NegRatio_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta \Delta Imports_{i,t}^{China} + \gamma X_{i,1998} + \Delta \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

- $\Delta NegRatio_{i,t} \equiv NegRatio_{i,t} - NegRatio_{i,1998}$  captures the change in media slant against China by newspaper  $i$  from 1998 to year  $i$ ;
- $\Delta Imports_{i,t}^{China}$  denotes the newspaper-level change in Chinese imports;
- $X_{i,1998}$  is a host of circulation-weighted shares of readership attributes: female population, Asian population, population with a bachelor’s degree and median income level.

## Empirical Results

### Baseline

|                   | (1)                  | (2)                  | (3)                  | (4)                  | (5)                  | (6)                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| $\Delta NegRatio$ | All Sample           | All Sample           | Trade                | Trade                | Non-trade            | Non-trade            |
| $\Delta Imports$  | 0.0283***<br>(17.80) | 0.0281***<br>(17.28) | 0.00999***<br>(6.13) | 0.00974***<br>(5.80) | 0.0286***<br>(17.89) | 0.0284***<br>(17.32) |
| Controls          | No                   | Yes                  | No                   | Yes                  | No                   | Yes                  |
| Constant          | 0.157***<br>(16.38)  | 0.119*<br>(2.10)     | 0.104***<br>(11.60)  | 0.00173<br>(0.23)    | 0.161***<br>(16.68)  | 0.116*<br>(2.03)     |
| $N$               | 3140                 | 3140                 | 3140                 | 3140                 | 3140                 | 3140                 |

### Robustness Checks with TextBlob Sentiment Analysis

|                   | (1)                  | (2)                  | (3)                 | (4)                 | (5)                  | (6)                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| $\Delta NegRatio$ | All Sample           | All Sample           | Trade               | Trade               | Non-trade            | Non-trade            |
| $\Delta Imports$  | 0.0457***<br>(22.18) | 0.0466***<br>(22.21) | 0.0178***<br>(7.62) | 0.0173***<br>(7.19) | 0.0464***<br>(22.42) | 0.0474***<br>(22.48) |
| Controls          | No                   | Yes                  | No                  | Yes                 | No                   | Yes                  |
| Constant          | 0.242***<br>(18.32)  | 0.304**<br>(3.09)    | 0.177***<br>(13.38) | 0.00442<br>(0.43)   | 0.244***<br>(18.50)  | 0.302**<br>(3.07)    |
| $N$               | 3140                 | 3140                 | 3140                | 3140                | 3140                 | 3140                 |

“TextBlob” is a python package for sentiment analysis that uses simple dictionary-based algorithm.

## Conclusions

- Newspapers whose circulation states face greater exposure to Chinese import shocks report more negative news about China.
- The source of negative descriptions more stems from non-trade-related topics rather than trade-related ones.
- The increase of female and Asian population shares restrain the rise of negative trade-related coverage (not shown above).

## Acknowledgements

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