



BC Stats

Text Analytics:

Quantifying the Responses to Open-Ended Survey Questions

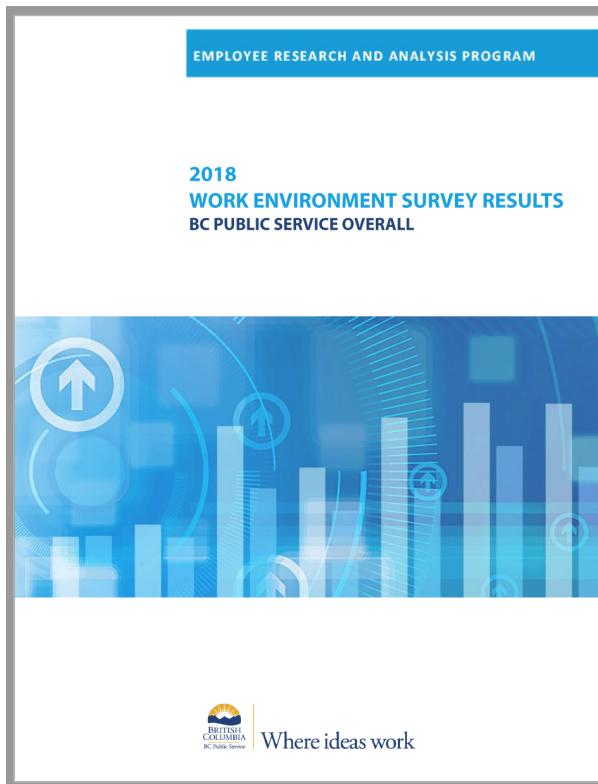
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Introduction

The Survey



Work Environment Survey (WES)

- conducted by BC Stats for employees within BC Public Service
- measures the health of work environments and identifies areas for improvement
- ~80 multiple choice questions (5 point scale) and 2 open-ended questions

Data

Open-ended Questions

Question 1

- **What one thing would you like your organization to focus on to improve your work environment?**

Example: "*Better health and social benefits should be provided.*"

Question 2

- **Have you seen any improvements in your work environment and if so, what are the improvements?**

Example: "*Now we have more efficient vending machines.*"

*Note: these examples are fake comments for privacy reasons.

Example of Data: Question 1

What one thing would you like your organization to focus on to improve your work environment?

Comments*	CPD	CB	EWC	...	CB_Improve_benefits	CB_Increase_salary
Better health and social benefits should be provided	0	1	0	...	1	0

Theme: CB = Compensation and Benefits

Subtheme: CB_Improve_benefits = Improve benefits

Question 1:

- comments encoded into **12 themes** and **63 subthemes**
- **+31,000** labelled comments for 2013, 2018, 2020, **+12,000** additional comments from 2015

Question 2:

- themes also encoded, but not as reliable as Question 1's
- **+6,000** labelled comments for 2018, **+9,000** additional comments from 2015, 2020

*Note: this is a fake comment as an example of the data.

Our Objectives

1) Build a model to automate multi-label text classification that:

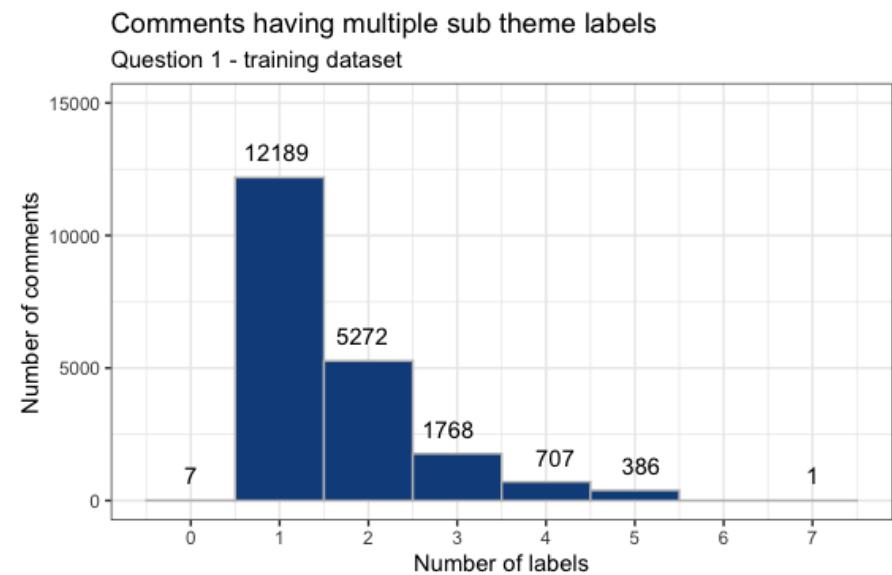
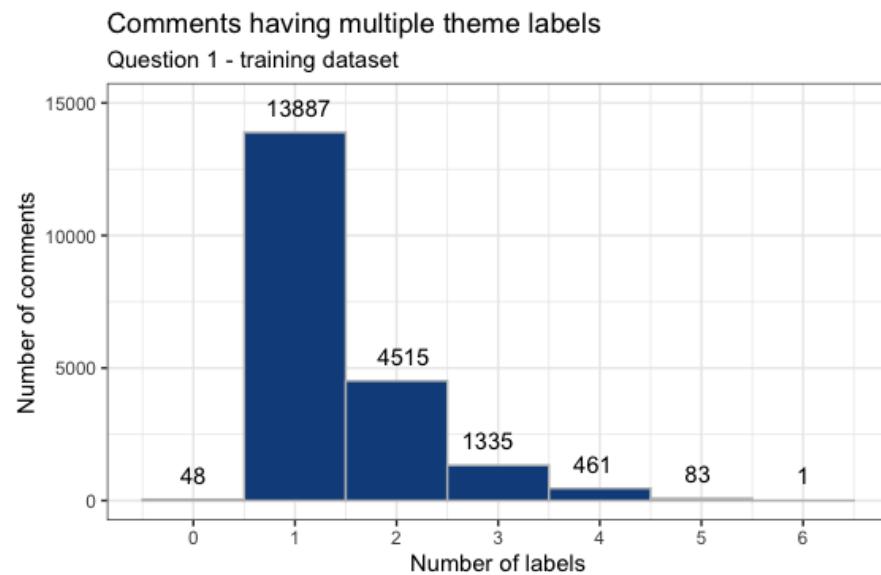
- predicts label(s) for Question 1 and 2's main **themes**
- predicts label(s) for Question 1's **sub-themes**

2) Build an app for visualizations on text data:

- identify and compare **common words** used for each question
- identify **trends on concerns (Q1)** and **appreciations (Q2)** for BC ministries over the given years

Challenges with data

1) Sparsity

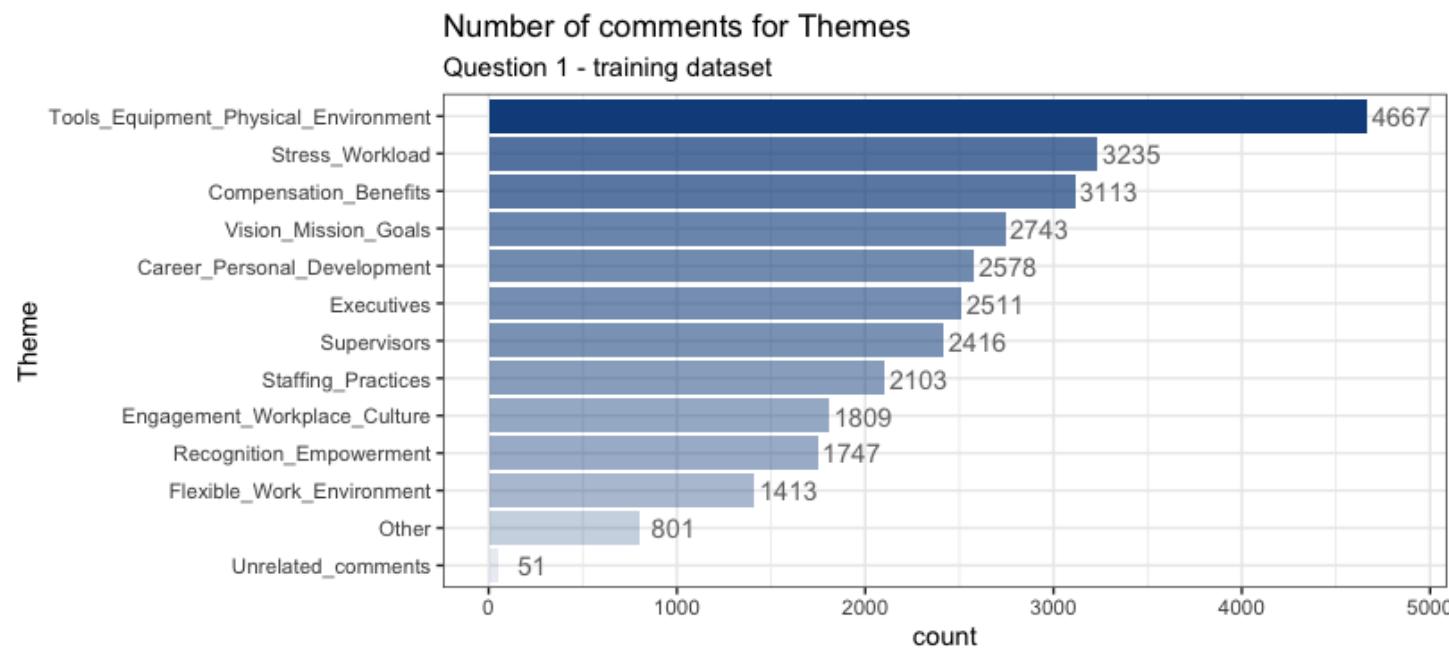


There are 12 themes and 63 subthemes that comments can be encoded into.

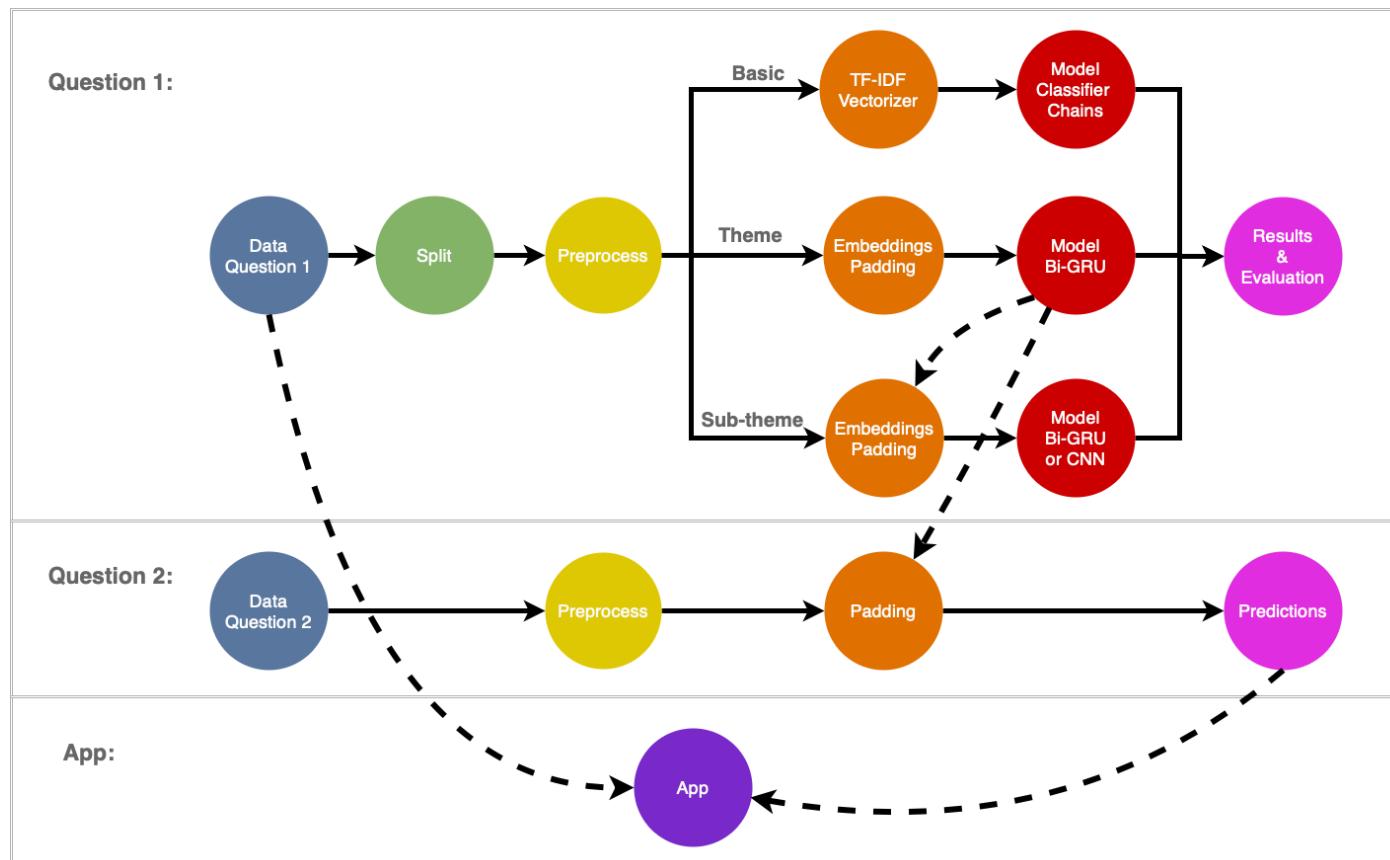
- Average number of labels per comment: Themes = ~1.4 , Subthemes = ~1.6

Challenges with data

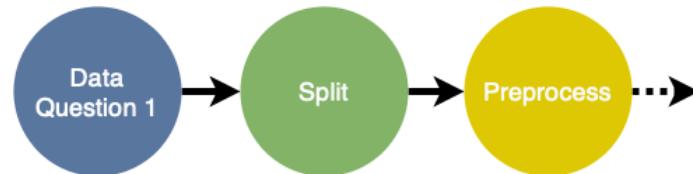
2) Class Imbalance



Text classification methodology



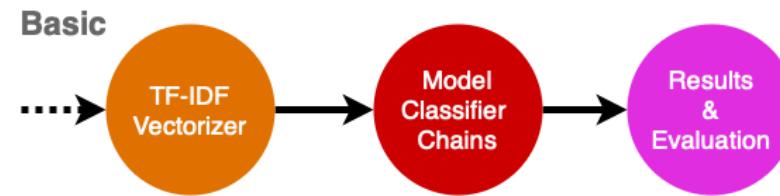
Data Split & Preprocess



- Raw -> 80% train, 20% test.
- Training -> 80% train, 20% validation
- removed **sensitive information** using **Named Entity Recognition (NER)** to remove person, organization, location, and geopolitical entity
- changed social media handles from "Facebook", "Instagram", "Twitter" to "social media"
- removed punctuation and lowercase for tokenization

Example comment to get flagged: "George and I love when the department gives us new coupons!"

Baseline Model: Classifier Chains

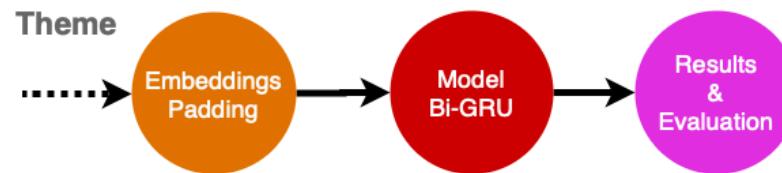


TF-IDF Vectorizer uses weights instead of token counts (CountVectorizer).

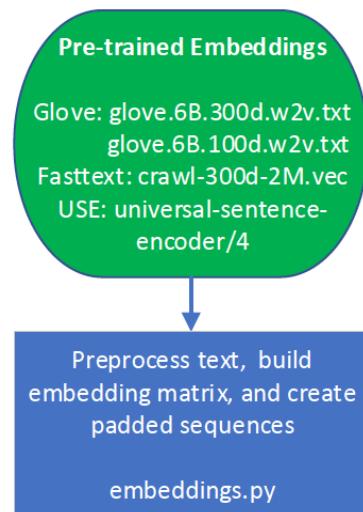
Classifier Chains is a multi-label classification method which **preserves order and occurrence of labels**.

- ran multiple scikit-learn base classifiers (RandomForest, GaussianNB, etc)
- best result with **LinearSVC**

Advanced Model: Pre-Trained Embeddings



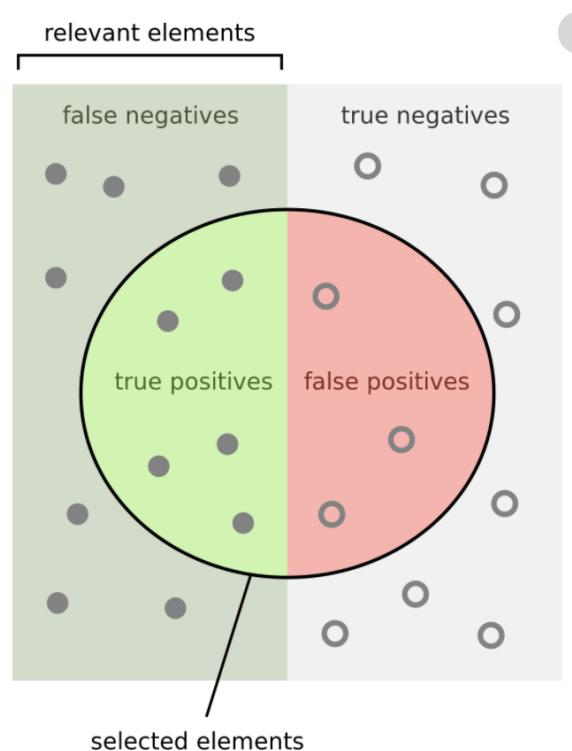
Fasttext, Glove, Universal Sentence Encoder



- explored several embeddings on various models
- built embedding matrix & transformed comments to padded sequenced data to fit into embedding size
- used these saved embeddings on public cloud services as data contains sensitive information

How we measured success

Precision & Recall



How many selected items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

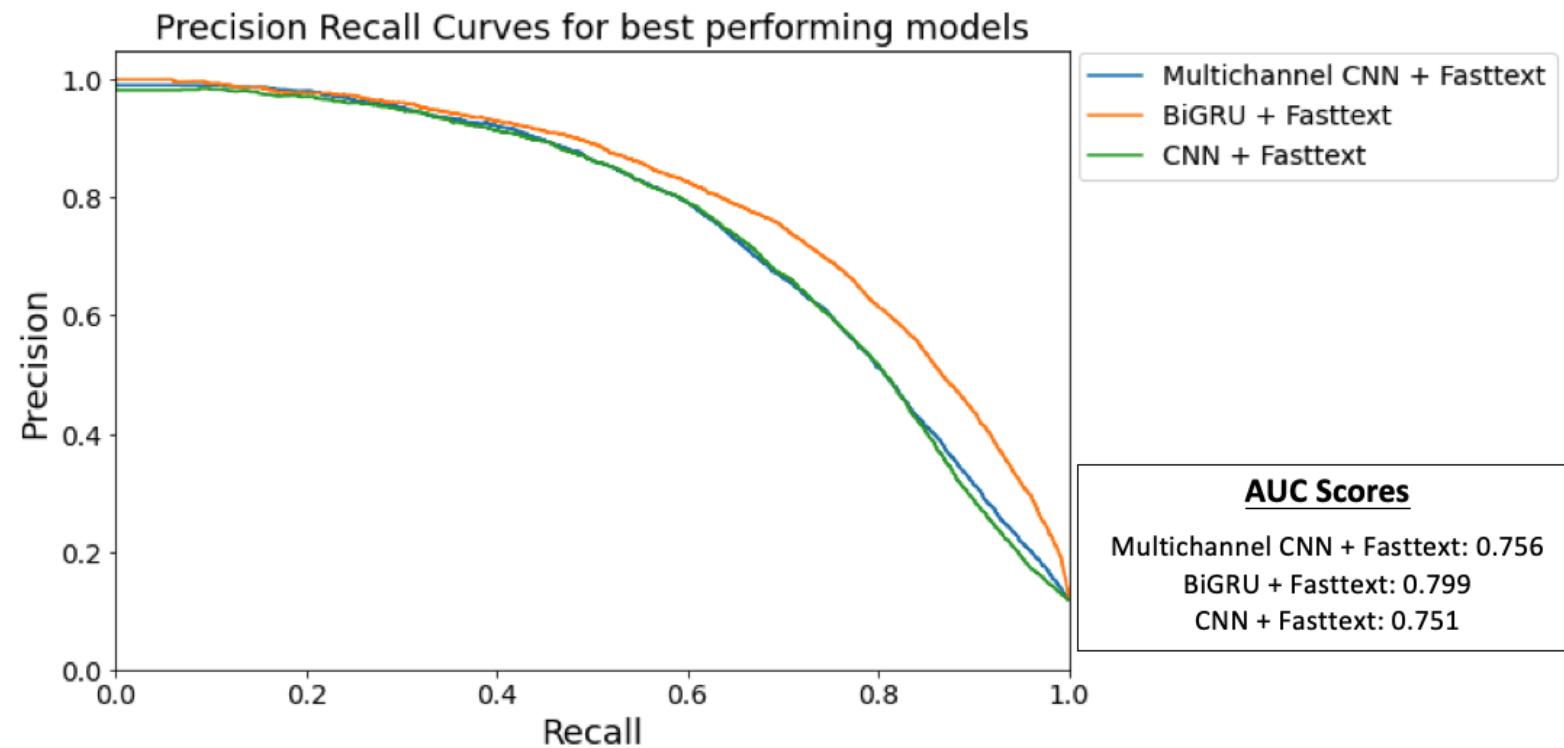
How many relevant items are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

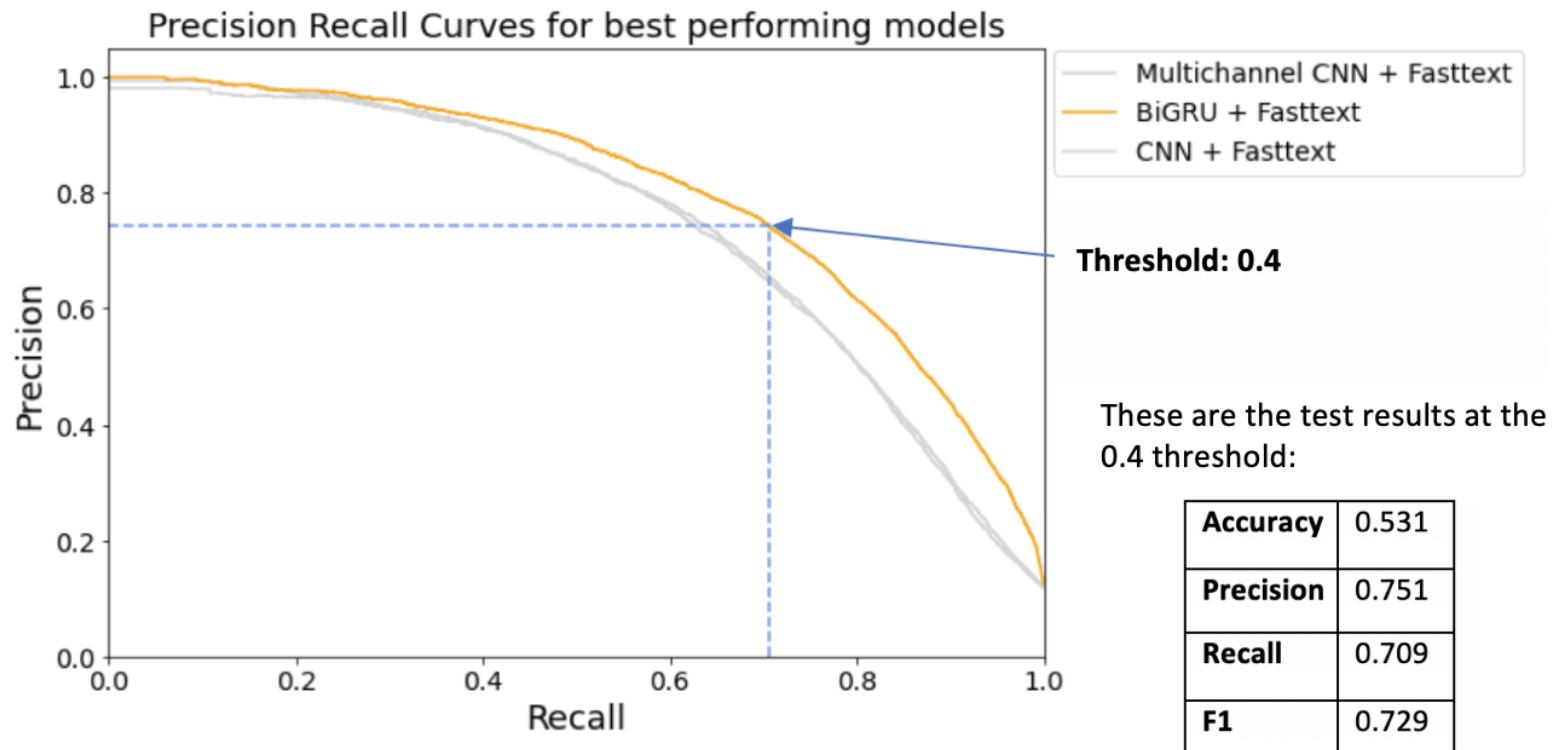
- **Precision Recall curve:** plotting precision vs recall at various threshold rates
- **Micro-average:** weighted average of the precision and recall

Source: [Precision and Recall](#)

Precision Recall Curve for Q1 Theme Models



Advanced Model: Fasttext + BiGRU



Results for Theme Labelling Models

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
TF-IDF + LinearSVC	0.50	0.79	0.63	0.70
Fasttext + BiGRU	0.53	0.75	0.71	0.73

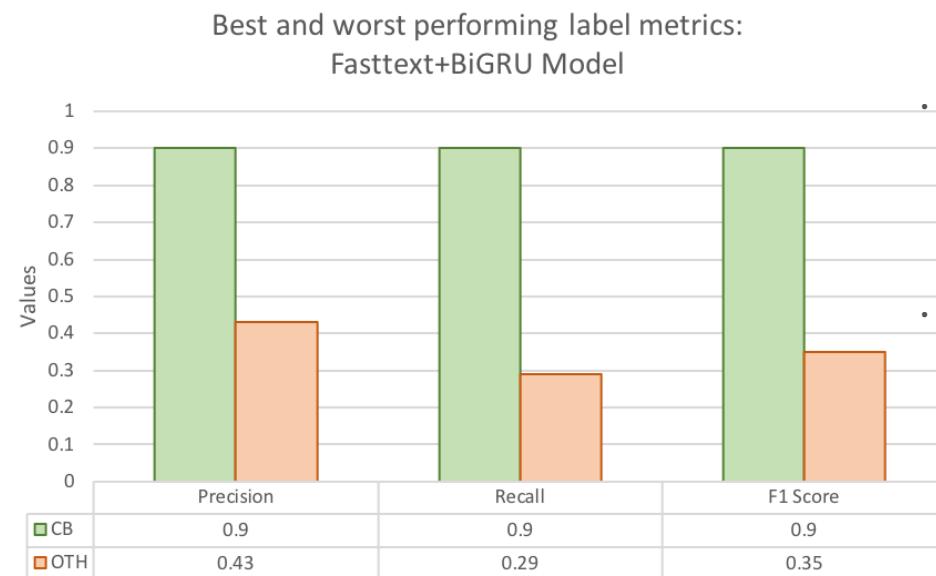
Last year's capstone team's results of models:

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
Bag of Words + LinearSVC	0.45	0.74	0.64	0.69
Ensemble Model	0.53	0.83	0.66	0.74

Source: [BC Stats Capstone 2019-Final Report, by A. Quinton, A. Pearson, F. Nie](#)

Label Wise Results for Fasttext + BiGRU

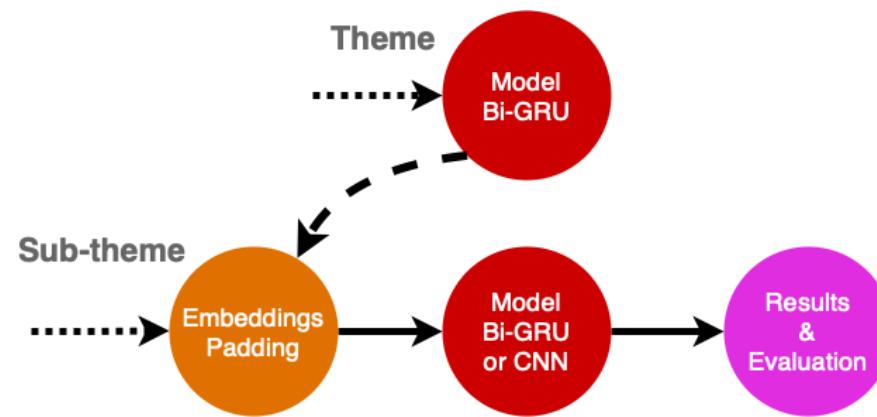
Predicting each theme



- Themes with high F1 scores (CB) can be encoded **automatically using the model**, while themes with low score (OTH) should be **manually verified** by BC Stats
- Recommendation to use a **combination of machine learning and manual encoding**.

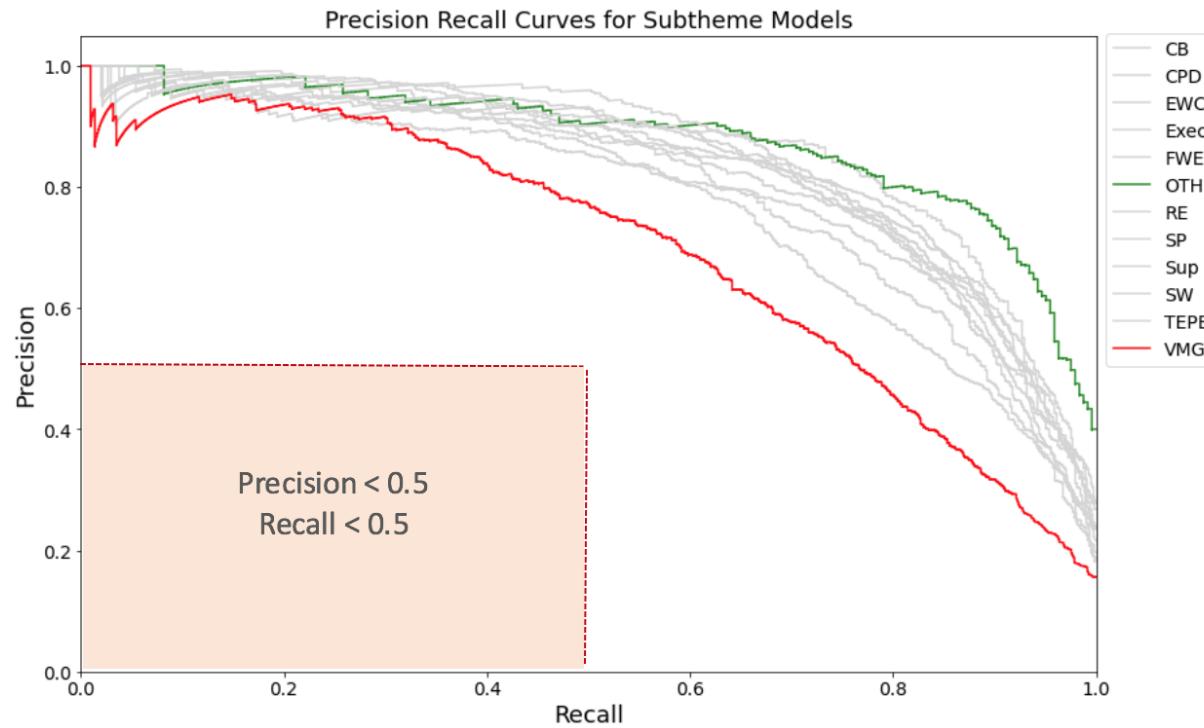
Building Subtheme Models

Hierarchical approach



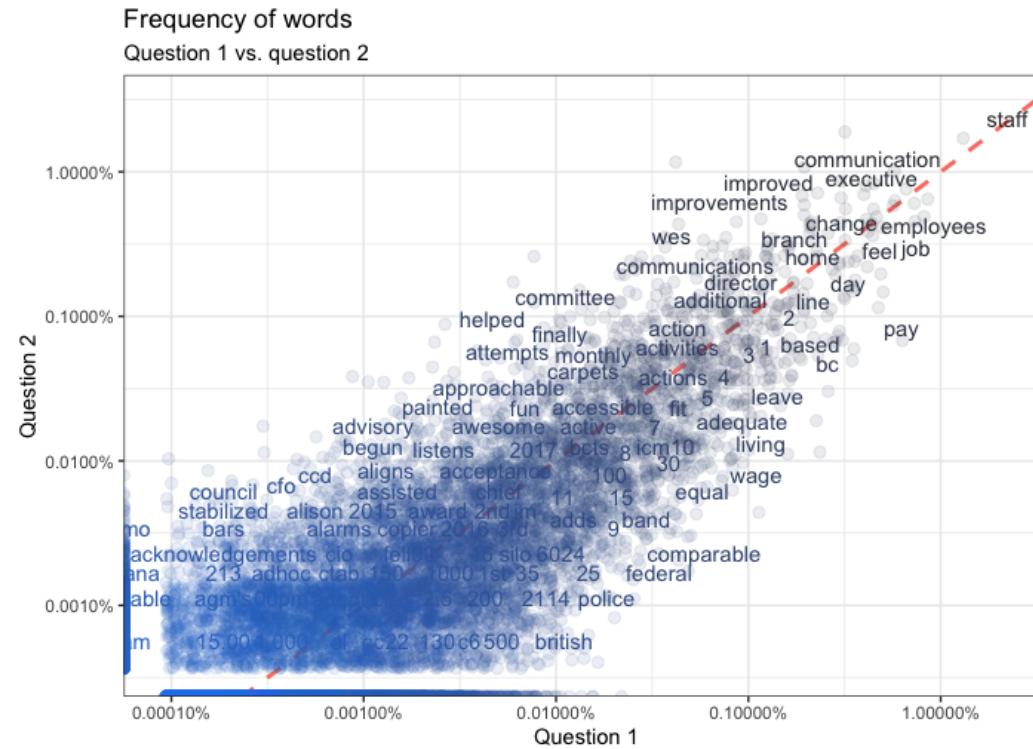
Subthemes are predicted based on the theme(s) our model has assigned to the comment.

Precision Recall Plot for Subtheme Models



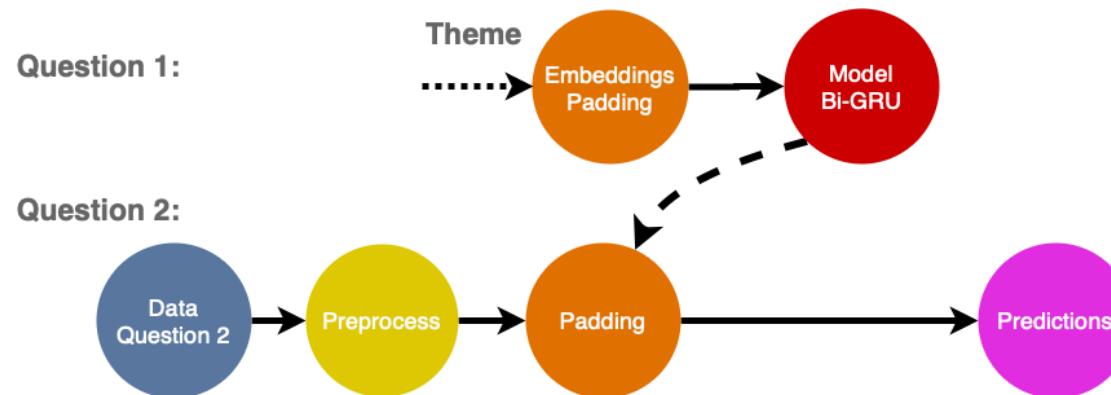
- The minimum desirable of both precision and recall values shared by BC Stats for labelling subthemes was 0.5.
- All subtheme models surpassed this threshold.

Comparing Question 2 to Question 1



- Observed a **linear trend** in frequency of common words between Question 1 and Question 2.
 - Validated **using the themes from Question 1** to label comments from Question 2.

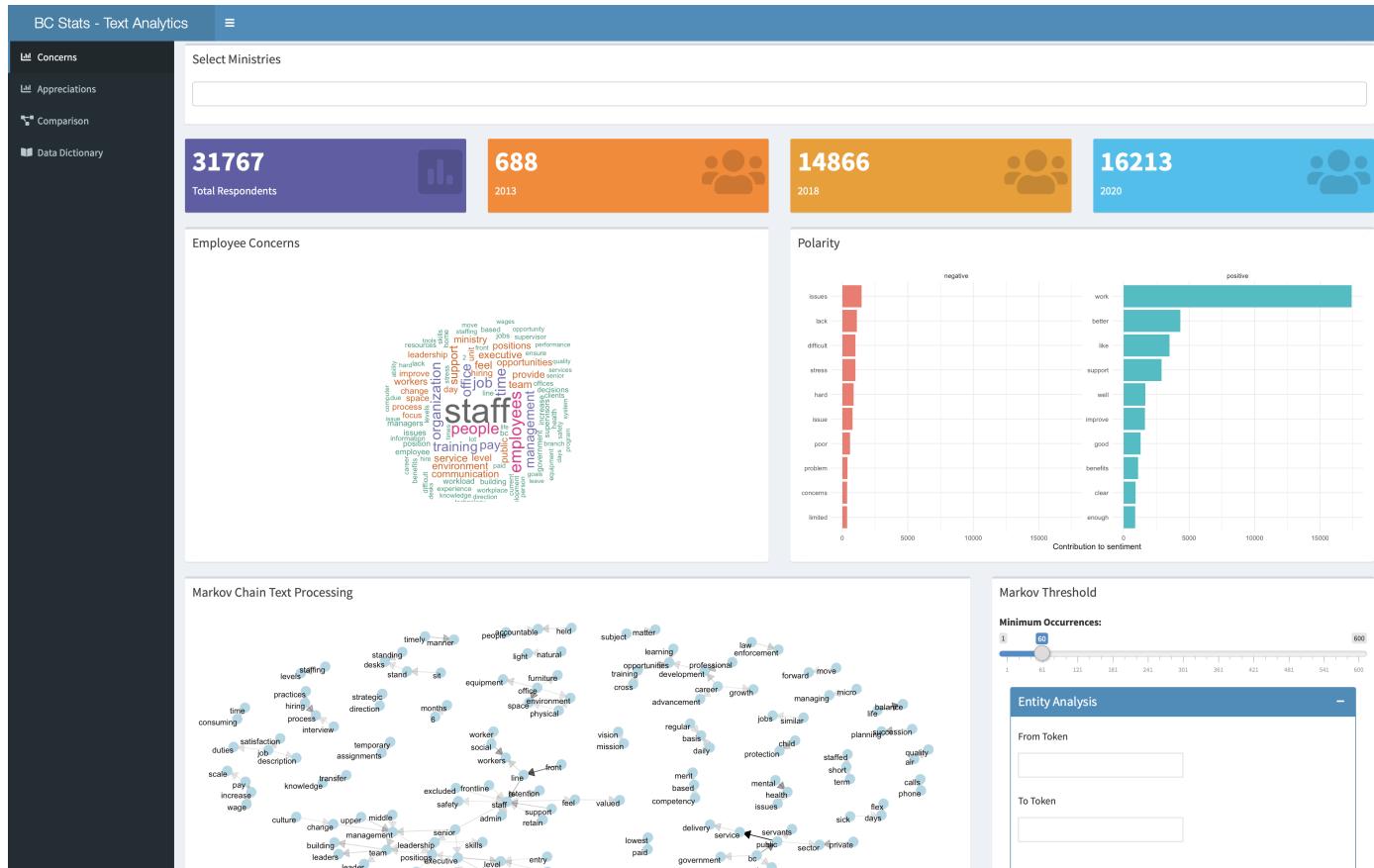
Question 2: Predicting Themes



Results of our model predicting on sample data of Question 2 manually encoded by BC Stats (at 0.4 threshold):

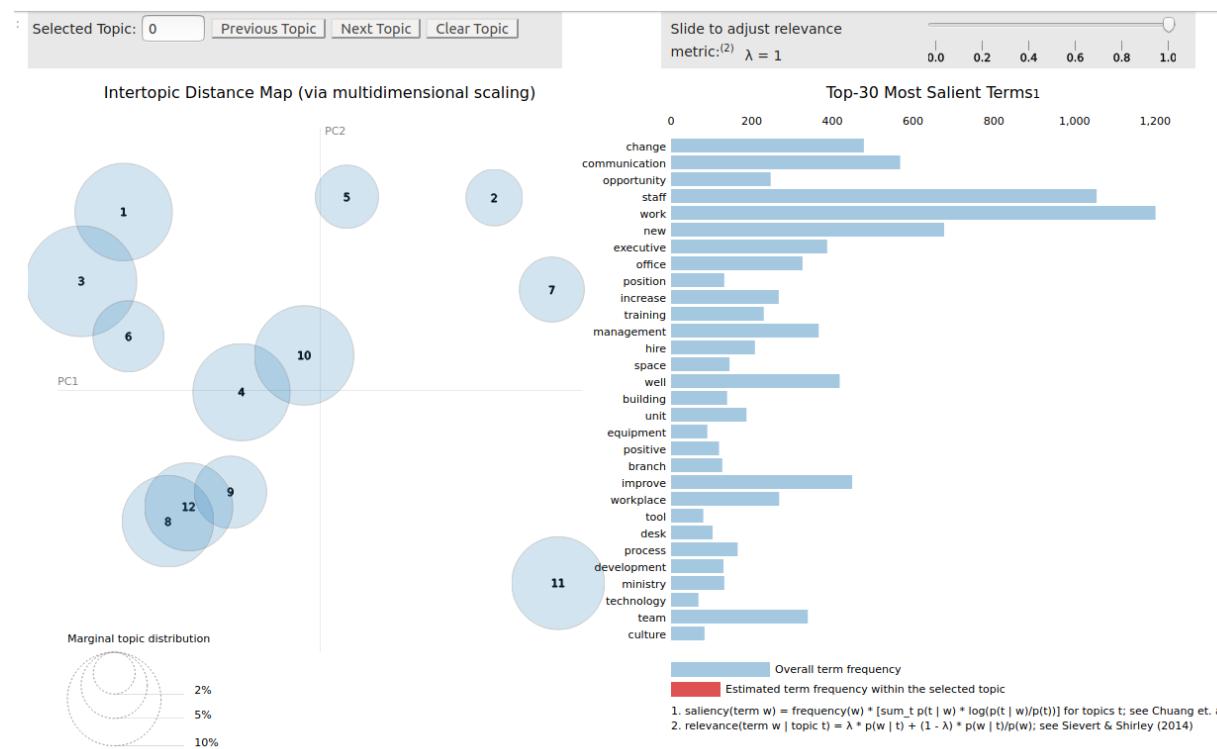
Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
0.46	0.77	0.63	0.69

Dashboard



Methodologies that did not work

- **overfitting** in CNNs and multi-channel CNNs
- **Universal Sentence Encoder** and **BERT** embeddings
- **Topic modelling** for Question 2 (too much overlap in words, ambiguity)



Recommendations

- observe better results with more **more data**
- use embeddings and padded data on **public cloud services** (Google Colab, AWS) to apply complex machine learning algorithms on sensitive data
- **BERT**
- **Topic modelling** for Question 2 after removing commonly repeated words

Thank you! Questions?

