Political Science 452: Text as Data

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A pre-2000's view of text in political science

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A post-2000's view of text in political science:

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Massive collections of texts are increasingly used as a data source in political science:

American Politics

- Policy Agendas Project
 - Congressional Bills Project
- IYDIA

Comparative Politics

- Legislative Speech Project
- Comparative Manifesto Project

International Relations

- Penn State Event Data Project

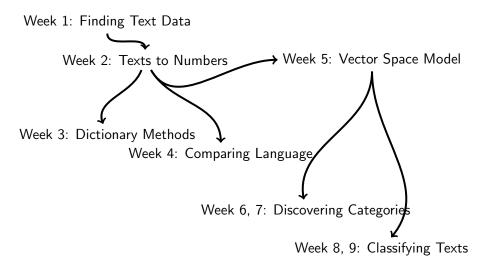
Why?

- Massive increase in availability of unstructured text (10 minutes of worldwide email $= 1\ \text{LOC}$)
- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2011: <<< \$0.0001 per megabyte (Unless you're sending an SMS)
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
 - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
 - Systematic:parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
 - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts
- Unchanged Demand: Political conflict is expressed (or occurs over) texts
 - Laws
 - Treaties
 - News media
 - Campaigns
 - Political pundits
 - Petitions
 - Press Releases

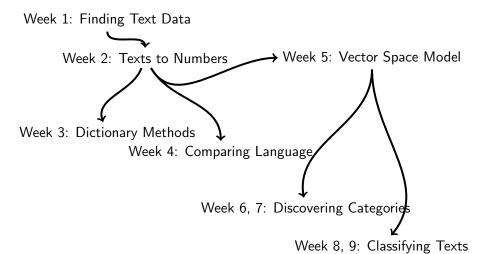
We will study a set of tools for the useful and principled analysis of massive text corpora

- 1) Methods for inferences about texts using pre-determined words/phrases
- 2) Methods for comparing language use across groups
- 3) Methods for discovering new organizations of text
- Methods for efficiently classifying texts to a predetermined classification scheme

Plan for Course



Plan for Course: Applied Focus



More on What Class is Covering

We're not covering

- Machine Translation
- Word-sense disambiguation
- Collaborative Filtering
- Deep sentence parsing
- The IBM Jeopardy answer machine
- Self-aware machines (SkyNet...)

Examples/Methods draw heavily from what I find useful in my research

Enrolled Students and Motivated Auditors

Two components of evaluation:

- 1) 50%: Weekly assignments (on your own data)
- 2) 50%: A final paper analyzing text (broadly defined) using techniques from the class

Analyzing Text Can Be Hard (It Ain't Magic)

Two simple problems: identify words and sentences in the following text

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Analyzing Text Can Be Surprisingly Easy (It can seem magical)

(Lamar Alexander (R-TN) Feb 10, 2005)

Word	No. Times Used in Press Release
department	12
grant	9
program	7
firefight	7
secure	5
homeland	4
fund	3
award	2
safety	2
service	2
AFGP	2
support	2
equip	2
applaud	2

Haystack metaphor:

Haystack metaphor: Improve Reading

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What we won't do:

- Develop a comprehensive statistical model of language
- Replace the need to read
- Develop a single tool + evaluation for all tasks

Manually develop categorization scheme for partitioning small (100) set of documents

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Automated methods can help with even small problems

A Brief Digression on Computing Languages

- Texts processing is active across many computer languages
- Goal: useful tools in R
- Reality: if you want automated texts to occupy a central part of research, you need to know a little
 - HTML
 - Python (or PERL)
 - If you knew JAVA or C, you'd be a step ahead
- We'll talk about how to hire programmers to eliminate language gap
- I'll post python code on course site [note: Kludgey Python Code]

Where and How to Find Text Data?

Internet and archives have massive stores of text data (and growing!)

- Prepackaged Data
- Computer and Human intensive Web Scraping
- Archive Materials and Optical Character Recognition

Goal: plan text (.txt) file. (UTF-8, ASCII)

An obvious plan for data acquisition

- Check prepackaged resources
 - Lexis-Nexis (Batch Downloads)
 - Proquest
 - Research Librarians
- Move to web based search
 - Before deciding to scrape a data set:
 - Is the HTML standardized? (Our example today: no [Xtreme webscraping])
 - Does the website allow you to scrape? (Not always)
 - Can you do it faster by hand? With Mturk?
- Archival research
 - Invest in a scanner that allows OCR
 - Before making plans to scan, be sure archives allows scanning

Two examples from prepackaged data sources

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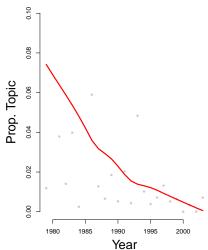
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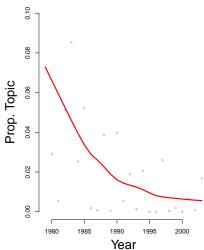
Literature reviews and analysis of concept development are difficult text problems

JSTOR data, now available for download http://dfr.jstor.org
Live example

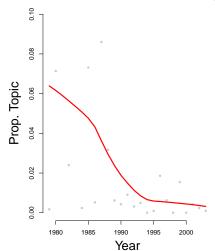
Congressional Life Cycle



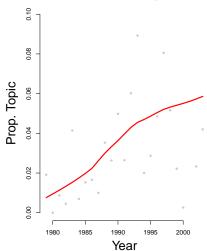
Comparative Study of Home Style



Casework and the Incumbency Advantage



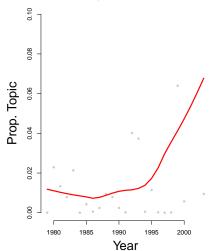
Causes of Roll Call Voting Decisions



Ideological Shirking 0.10 0.08 Prop. Topic 0.02 0.00 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000

Year

Biases in Congressional Communication



Scholars of political thought:

Scholars of political thought: Careful (manual) analysis of texts.

Scholars of political thought: Careful (manual) analysis of texts. Many books now available for download thanks to google

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- books.google.com
- Advanced Search
- Full view only
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Human and Computer Based Web Scraping

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Live Example 3: Paul Tonko (D-NY)

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Live Example 3: Paul Tonko (D-NY)

How do we get other data?

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- Web scraping:
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- Requires some programming expertise

Xtreme Web Scraping

- Congressional Web Sites and Press Releases
- Web Sites: Mix of professionals, capable amateurs, and horrible html writers
- No coherent structure across websites
- Difficult scraping problem: collecting press releases from a web site

Live Example 4, Paul Tonko (D-NY)

- Identify pages with press releases
- Extract press releases from page

Other Data Sources/Acquisition

Programming/Data Acquisition Help

- ODesk: submit programming tasks to coders (must be very specific)
- Elance: submit many small tasks to dedicated workers (don't mind outsourcing work to India/OK with not paying minimum wage)
- Guru: "World's largest online marketplace"

Conclusion

Today: Introduction and where to get text

Next week: how to represent text quantitatively