# Better News through Machine Learning

Casey Stella

September 21, 2011

### Table of Contents

**Problem** 

Approach

Bias Classification Polarity Classification

Conclusions

Questions



News in the internet-age is decentralized

- ▶ News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- ► This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good
  - ▶ More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- ► This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- ▶ This is also bad

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- ► This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- ▶ This is also bad
  - ▶ It's hard to detect bias

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- ▶ This is also bad
  - It's hard to detect bias
  - "We report, you decide"

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- This is also bad
  - It's hard to detect bias
  - "We report, you decide"
- I want to automatically determine if text has a political slant.

- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- This is also bad
  - It's hard to detect bias
  - "We report, you decide"
- I want to automatically determine if text has a political slant.
  - ▶ This is a very broad problem.



- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- This is also bad
  - It's hard to detect bias
  - "We report, you decide"
- I want to automatically determine if text has a political slant.
  - ▶ This is a very broad problem.
  - ▶ This is a very **hard** problem.



- News in the internet-age is decentralized
- This is good
  - More voices means more perspectives
  - Greater access means more more refined coverage
- This is also bad
  - It's hard to detect bias
  - "We report, you decide"
- I want to automatically determine if text has a political slant.
  - ▶ This is a very broad problem.
  - This is a very hard problem.
  - This is a very vague problem.



▶ Need to extract text from HTML

- Need to extract text from HTML
  - ▶ This is taken care of for us by the Boilerpipe library in Java

- Need to extract text from HTML
  - ▶ This is taken care of for us by the Boilerpipe library in Java
- Need to classify text as political or apolitical

- Need to extract text from HTML
  - ▶ This is taken care of for us by the Boilerpipe library in Java
- Need to classify text as political or apolitical
- Need to classify political text as left-leaning, right-leaning or centrist

- Need to extract text from HTML
  - ▶ This is taken care of for us by the Boilerpipe library in Java
- Need to classify text as political or apolitical
- Need to classify political text as left-leaning, right-leaning or centrist
  - ▶ These categories are vague and inherrently subjective

- Need to extract text from HTML
  - ▶ This is taken care of for us by the Boilerpipe library in Java
- Need to classify text as political or apolitical
- Need to classify political text as left-leaning, right-leaning or centrist
  - These categories are vague and inherrently subjective
  - Need to make them the least subjective as possible

- Need to extract text from HTML
  - ▶ This is taken care of for us by the Boilerpipe library in Java
- Need to classify text as political or apolitical
- Need to classify political text as left-leaning, right-leaning or centrist
  - ▶ These categories are vague and inherrently subjective
  - Need to make them the least subjective as possible
- ▶ Be as lazy as possible



▶ This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques

- ▶ This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques
- Need a sample of politically oriented text segmented by political bias

- ▶ This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques
- Need a sample of politically oriented text segmented by political bias
- "Bias" is difficult to characterize

- ▶ This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques
- Need a sample of politically oriented text segmented by political bias
- "Bias" is difficult to characterize
  - One approach is to map politicians onto a 1-D spectrum and segment the specrum into left, right and center

- This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques
- Need a sample of politically oriented text segmented by political bias
- "Bias" is difficult to characterize
  - One approach is to map politicians onto a 1-D spectrum and segment the specrum into left, right and center
  - Use the speeches from the politicians as samples

- This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques
- Need a sample of politically oriented text segmented by political bias
- "Bias" is difficult to characterize
  - One approach is to map politicians onto a 1-D spectrum and segment the specrum into left, right and center
  - Use the speeches from the politicians as samples
  - All that is left is determining relative position on the 1-D spectrum and gathering the data



- This can be tackled with NLP classification techniques
- Need a sample of politically oriented text segmented by political bias
- "Bias" is difficult to characterize
  - One approach is to map politicians onto a 1-D spectrum and segment the specrum into left, right and center
  - Use the speeches from the politicians as samples
  - ► All that is left is determining relative position on the 1-D spectrum and gathering the data
- ► Thankfully, I found a dataset with speeches from senators from the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress



► Computational Political Science to the Rescue

- Computational Political Science to the Rescue
- ► The idea is to use roll-call votes to fit senators onto the 1-D spectrum from left-to-right.

- Computational Political Science to the Rescue
- ► The idea is to use roll-call votes to fit senators onto the 1-D spectrum from left-to-right.
- Senators and bills are fitted to the 1-D spectrum using logistic regression

- Computational Political Science to the Rescue
- ► The idea is to use roll-call votes to fit senators onto the 1-D spectrum from left-to-right.
- Senators and bills are fitted to the 1-D spectrum using logistic regression
  - The fitting is such that a senator's proximity to a bill is proportional to their probability for voting 'Yay' on the bill

- Computational Political Science to the Rescue
- ► The idea is to use roll-call votes to fit senators onto the 1-D spectrum from left-to-right.
- Senators and bills are fitted to the 1-D spectrum using logistic regression
  - The fitting is such that a senator's proximity to a bill is proportional to their probability for voting 'Yay' on the bill
  - This provides an ordering that groups senators by voting record

- Computational Political Science to the Rescue
- ► The idea is to use roll-call votes to fit senators onto the 1-D spectrum from left-to-right.
- Senators and bills are fitted to the 1-D spectrum using logistic regression
  - The fitting is such that a senator's proximity to a bill is proportional to their probability for voting 'Yay' on the bill
  - ▶ This provides an ordering that groups senators by voting record
- The hard statistics is done for me by the good people at voteview.com



- Computational Political Science to the Rescue
- ► The idea is to use roll-call votes to fit senators onto the 1-D spectrum from left-to-right.
- Senators and bills are fitted to the 1-D spectrum using logistic regression
  - ► The fitting is such that a senator's proximity to a bill is proportional to their probability for voting 'Yay' on the bill
  - This provides an ordering that groups senators by voting record
- The hard statistics is done for me by the good people at voteview.com
- Obviously the model is simplification, but for the purpose of this project, we'll pretend it's a pretty good model.



# Machine Learning

► Now we have a set of documents associated with political orientations

# Machine Learning

- Now we have a set of documents associated with political orientations
- We can split the dataset into a training set and testing set and evaluate different machine learning algorithms

## Machine Learning

- Now we have a set of documents associated with political orientations
- We can split the dataset into a training set and testing set and evaluate different machine learning algorithms
- Tried many algorithms, but the ones that worked best was Adaptively Boosted Decision Trees

## Machine Learning

- Now we have a set of documents associated with political orientations
- We can split the dataset into a training set and testing set and evaluate different machine learning algorithms
- Tried many algorithms, but the ones that worked best was Adaptively Boosted Decision Trees
- ▶ Decision Tree classifiers "learns" a decision tree by being presented with many examples from a set of categories. The leaves of the trees are categories and the interior nodes are input variables.

## Machine Learning

- Now we have a set of documents associated with political orientations
- We can split the dataset into a training set and testing set and evaluate different machine learning algorithms
- Tried many algorithms, but the ones that worked best was Adaptively Boosted Decision Trees
- Decision Tree classifiers "learns" a decision tree by being presented with many examples from a set of categories. The leaves of the trees are categories and the interior nodes are input variables.
- ► This is a weak classifier, but can be boosted by creating a meta-learning algorithm on top called adaptive boosting



#### **Evaluation of Bias Classifier**

▶ I chose the middle  $\frac{5}{8}^{th}$  of the data to be my center

#### **Evaluation of Bias Classifier**

- ► I chose the middle  $\frac{5}{8}^{th}$  of the data to be my center
- lacktriangle Total Accuracy (95% confidence) is  $78\% \pm 0.04$

#### **Evaluation of Bias Classifier**

- ▶ I chose the middle  $\frac{5}{8}^{th}$  of the data to be my center
- ▶ Total Accuracy (95% confidence) is  $78\% \pm 0.04$

#### Predicted

Actual

	Left	Center	Right
Left	46(69%)	16(24%)	4(6%)
Center	27(10%)	202(78%)	29(11%)
Right	0(0%)	7(11%)	52(88%)

Total 66

> 258 59

▶ We only want to look for bias in political texts, so we need to know which texts have political content.

- ▶ We only want to look for bias in political texts, so we need to know which texts have political content.
- ▶ Topic Models can be generated from a corpus of documents

- ▶ We only want to look for bias in political texts, so we need to know which texts have political content.
- ▶ Topic Models can be generated from a corpus of documents
  - ► The best known topic model is Latent Dirichlet Allocation

- ▶ We only want to look for bias in political texts, so we need to know which texts have political content.
- ▶ Topic Models can be generated from a corpus of documents
  - ► The best known topic model is Latent Dirichlet Allocation
  - ► Topic models create a set of vectors representing the topics in the corpus

- ▶ We only want to look for bias in political texts, so we need to know which texts have political content.
- ▶ Topic Models can be generated from a corpus of documents
  - ▶ The best known topic model is Latent Dirichlet Allocation
  - Topic models create a set of vectors representing the topics in the corpus
  - New documents can be represented as linear combinations of topics where the coefficients represent the degree to which a topic contributes to the document

- ▶ We only want to look for bias in political texts, so we need to know which texts have political content.
- ▶ Topic Models can be generated from a corpus of documents
  - ► The best known topic model is Latent Dirichlet Allocation
  - Topic models create a set of vectors representing the topics in the corpus
  - New documents can be represented as linear combinations of topics where the coefficients represent the degree to which a topic contributes to the document
  - Such as, consider topics  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  which represent roughly "healthcare" and "the war in iraq", you can represent a story about hospitals in the warzone as  $0.2v_1 + 0.9v_2$  and a story about a hospital closing as  $0.8v_1 + 0v_2$



We can generate a topic model from the corpus of senatorial speeches

- We can generate a topic model from the corpus of senatorial speeches
- This gives us a vector space and a way to map documents onto it

- We can generate a topic model from the corpus of senatorial speeches
- This gives us a vector space and a way to map documents onto it
- Now we can use distance metrics to construct an inclusion/exclusion criteria for political documents

- We can generate a topic model from the corpus of senatorial speeches
- This gives us a vector space and a way to map documents onto it
- Now we can use distance metrics to construct an inclusion/exclusion criteria for political documents
- ▶ Roughly, define a metric  $||\cdot||$  and a real number k such that  $||\vec{v}|| < k$  implies that the document is political for any document  $\vec{v}$ .

- We can generate a topic model from the corpus of senatorial speeches
- This gives us a vector space and a way to map documents onto it
- Now we can use distance metrics to construct an inclusion/exclusion criteria for political documents
- ▶ Roughly, define a metric  $||\cdot||$  and a real number k such that  $||\vec{v}|| < k$  implies that the document is political for any document  $\vec{v}$ .
- ▶ The trick now becomes defining  $||\cdot||$ .



► There are statistical distance metrics which give us the rough distance from a given dataset's "center of mass"

- ► There are statistical distance metrics which give us the rough distance from a given dataset's "center of mass"
- Mahalanobis distance is just such a distance metric

- ► There are statistical distance metrics which give us the rough distance from a given dataset's "center of mass"
- ▶ Mahalanobis distance is just such a distance metric
- We have a set of documents and their respective vectors, so we can define a distance function to be the distance from this set

- ► There are statistical distance metrics which give us the rough distance from a given dataset's "center of mass"
- ▶ Mahalanobis distance is just such a distance metric
- We have a set of documents and their respective vectors, so we can define a distance function to be the distance from this set
- So all documents who have vectors with a sufficiently large Mahalanobis distance contain topics that are dissimilar to the corpus of political speeches.

- ► There are statistical distance metrics which give us the rough distance from a given dataset's "center of mass"
- ▶ Mahalanobis distance is just such a distance metric
- We have a set of documents and their respective vectors, so we can define a distance function to be the distance from this set
- So all documents who have vectors with a sufficiently large Mahalanobis distance contain topics that are dissimilar to the corpus of political speeches.
- ► Unfortunately, I haven't gotten around to evaluating this approach.



Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier

- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem

- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem
  - When evaluating real data, my classifier sometimes doesn't match my gut instinct

- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem
  - When evaluating real data, my classifier sometimes doesn't match my gut instinct
  - I think this may be due to training on clean data and evaluating on noisy data

- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem
  - When evaluating real data, my classifier sometimes doesn't match my gut instinct
  - I think this may be due to training on clean data and evaluating on noisy data
  - Also, arbitrary text from the internet isn't the same style as political speeches from senators

- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem
  - When evaluating real data, my classifier sometimes doesn't match my gut instinct
  - I think this may be due to training on clean data and evaluating on noisy data
  - ► Also, arbitrary text from the internet isn't the same style as political speeches from senators
- Machine Learning is like a wolverine on a leash.



- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem
  - When evaluating real data, my classifier sometimes doesn't match my gut instinct
  - I think this may be due to training on clean data and evaluating on noisy data
  - Also, arbitrary text from the internet isn't the same style as political speeches from senators
- ▶ Machine Learning is like a wolverine on a leash.
  - ▶ Once you let it go, you're never quite sure what it's going to do or when it's going to turn on you and eat your face.



- Using good libraries makes hard problems much easier
- ▶ I think I might have solved the wrong problem
  - When evaluating real data, my classifier sometimes doesn't match my gut instinct
  - I think this may be due to training on clean data and evaluating on noisy data
  - Also, arbitrary text from the internet isn't the same style as political speeches from senators
- Machine Learning is like a wolverine on a leash.
  - ▶ Once you let it go, you're never quite sure what it's going to do or when it's going to turn on you and eat your face.
- Cleaning data is important



### Questions

Thanks for your attention! Questions?

- ► Find me at http://caseystella.com
- Twitter handle: @casey\_stella
- Email address: cestella@gmail.com

### Questions

Thanks for your attention! Questions?

- ► Find me at http://caseystella.com
- Twitter handle: @casey\_stella
- Email address: cestella@gmail.com
- ▶ Oh, and by the way, Explorys is hiring!