

# April 19<sup>th</sup> Presentation Sentiment & Topic Modeling

## **Session Agenda**

- 1 What are these concepts?
- 2 How Sentiment Analysis & Topic Modeling Work
- Research Approach & Caveats
- 4 Verification & Validation Procedures
- 5 Visualizing the Resulting Data Elements



#### **Introductions**



#### Larry Mallak, Ph.D.

Professor of Industrial and Entrepreneurial Engineering & Engineering Management Director of Engineering Management Research Laboratory

Applied academic researcher integrating social science methods into engineering, technical, and healthcare domains. Primary research areas of organizational culture, workplace resilience, and ethnographic practices for new product development.



#### Nolen Akerman, Ph.D.

Data Scientist, First Analytics <a href="https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/nolen.akerman">https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/nolen.akerman</a>

Experienced data scientist & researcher with over twenty years working with companies in the med-tech & consumer packaged goods sectors. Has partnered with Larry Mallak on research applying unstructured data analysis techniques for evaluation of product advantage components, organizational culture, and service quality.



# What are these concepts?

#### What is unstructured data?



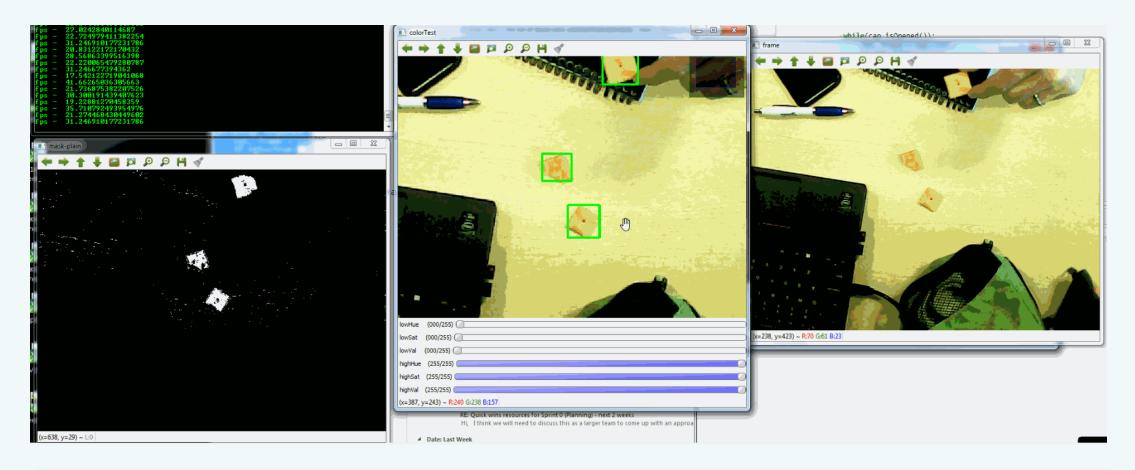
#### **Unstructured Data**

- Data is dispersed without a clear model definition
- Involves some operations to become structured
- Can contain numeric, text, audio, or video data

#### Examples:

- Unstructured documents (pdf, word)
- Pictures
- Videos
- Voice Recordings
- Blog Posts
- Reviews
- Surveys

#### What is unstructured data?



#### Video is one form of unstructured data

- You can structure this video data to count 'Cheezlts', determine color (over cooked), count number of broken 'Cheezlts', and generate batch analysis of quality when collated.
- This same methodology can be applied to text data, picture data, audio data, or a variety of unstructured sources.

#### Advantages of unstructured data

#### "Information Richness"



Upon pouring my first bowl of cereal, I was a little surprised.. I hadn't paid a lot of attention to the commercials, so I had pictured this more like shredded wheat with chocolate in the middle. It's actually a golden crispy cereal on the outside with a chocolate center.

About the cereal itself, it squite tasty, the golden crisp nicely offsets the yummy chocolate blast in the middle. It does get a little soggy in milk, but it generally doesn't last long enough to be a real concern. It was a huge hit in my household, I only got one bowl, when I went back for more, it was gone! Since then, by popular demand, I purchased the double chocolate Krave. While the chocolate is too intense for me, my husband and daughter love it. I must now keep a box of Krave on hand at all times or suffer my family's wrath!

# Advantages of Unstructured Data

- Provides context to a rating (5/5 stars – but why?)
- Provides additional 'metadata' – location, date, family, associated comments
- Collated with additional comments, provides a repository of drivers of positive and negative sentiment.

## What is Sentiment Analysis & Topic Modeling?

#### **Sentiment Analysis**

- Sentiment analysis is a type of unstructured data analysis
- It involves detecting the level of 'positive' or 'negative' sentiment in written text
- Main objective is to use written text as a proxy for level of positive or negative emotion associated to the experience from the respondent
- Uses a standard or domain specific library of terms and inversion factors to identify positive and negative words or phrases

#### **Topic Modeling**

- When we identify positive or negative comments, we want to know what specifically they are referring to
- Topic modeling allows us to group together similar responses based on the correlation of the words used



# How do these methods work?

## How sentiment analysis works

"I <u>appreciate</u> the way employees will <u>greet</u> one another. (usually with a <u>smile</u> and a 'hello!') This comment includes the CEO, the doctors and our nurses. I find this <u>encouraging!</u>"

"Keeping employees on system and shifting them when they perform poorly to the next department"

'poorly' = negative, strongly subjective, value = 9.03. Resulting calculation: Positive = 1.03, Negative = 9.43

$$\begin{aligned} Rating(negative) &= \left\{ \sum_{1}^{n} abs \left( LN \left( \left. (pstrong|pweak) \times \frac{Prior}{4,175} \right) \right) \right\} + \ abs (LN \left( \frac{4,175}{6,499} \right)) \right. \\ Rating(positive) &= \left\{ \sum_{1}^{n} abs \left( LN \left( \left. (pstrong|pweak) \times \frac{Prior}{2,324} \right) \right) \right\} + \ abs \left( LN \left( \frac{2,324}{6,499} \right) \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$

#### **Sentiment Analysis**

 A variety of different methods can be grouped generally into 'bag of words' approaches and supervised learning approaches.

#### **Examples**

"The <u>simple</u> but striking visuals and text combined with the <u>excellent</u> speaker and moderators were <u>clear</u>, <u>consistent</u>, and also <u>engaging</u>!"

#### **Highly Positive 2.425 Sentiment**

34.57 Positive; 1.00 Negative with 20 word count.

" Way too many people in the chat box, it was hard to read and follow."

#### **Highly Negative .461 Sentiment**

1.0 Positive; 22.10 Negative with 15 word count.

#### Has difficulty with mixed sentiment

"I sit through a LOT of boring webinars where I may find one or two nuggets, not this one."

#### **Negative .595 Sentiment**

1.0 Positive; 7.98 Negative with 19 word count.

## How topic modeling works

Cost
lasted
lasting
lasts
Pay
\$\$
a steal
Afford

Bang for

Bang for bargain

Best buys

Best Deal

Budget charge you

Cheap

Cheaper

Clearance closeout Discount

do not last

does last does not last

**Dollars** 

don't need much

economical

Expense Expensive

for less

Generally, there are two ways to approach both Sentiment Analysis & Topic Modelling – Classification using rules & lists or **Clustering** using math and dynamic association

Campala Classification list for 1)/alus!

	Human Coded Sentiment		
Verbatim	Sentiment	Sentiment TRI	
Almost \$10 per bottle is outrageous	Dissatisfied	NEGATIVE	
At \$250 this is a good buy, but at the regular price of over \$400 I would not buy it	Slightly Negative	NEGATIVE	

#### **Topic Modeling**

In research settings, you can approach Topic Modeling in two general categories:

#### A.) Exploratory Analysis:

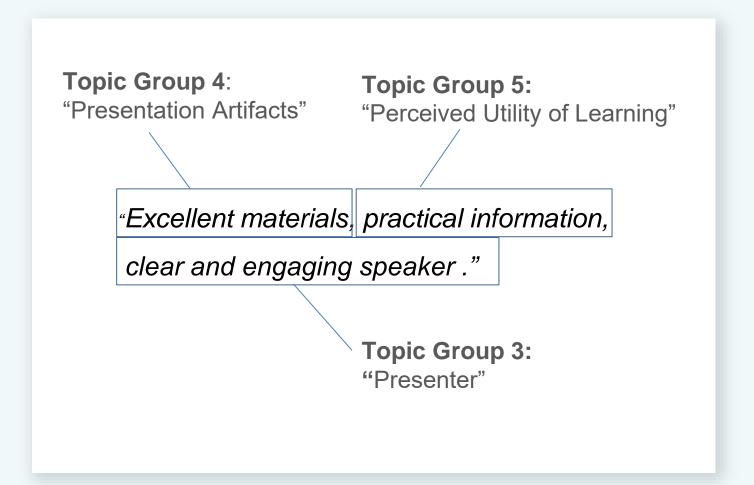
identifying key trends without prior hypotheses. (Critical Incident Technique initial coding). Better aligned to "Clustering" unsupervised.

#### **B.) Confirmatory Analysis:**

grounded theory approach based on preconceived constructs. Better aligned to "Classification" – supervised.

## **Topic Model Example Model Output**

**Examples of Topic Model Identification** 



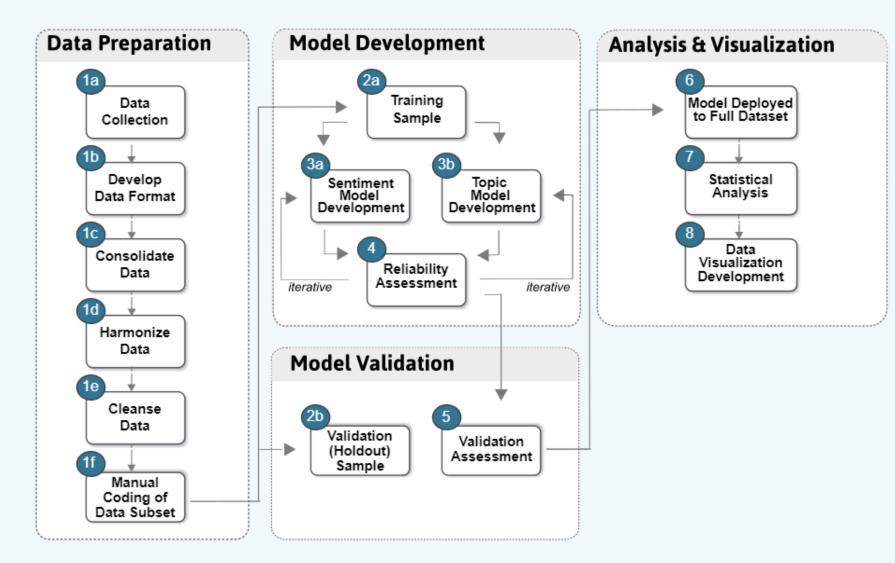
#### **Coding Multiple Topics**

- Main objective is to identify 'themes' (exploratory) or properly cluster (confirmatory) relevant topics
- Uses a standard or <u>domain-specific</u> text matrix is used to classify opinion phrases
- Often several different 'topics' are referenced in the same 'opinion phrase'



# Research Approach and Caveats

## **General Methodology**



# Unlike a 'black box' our approach provides value through:

- Curated and customized word matrix & sentiment database
- Research based topic model development (guided approach)
- Addition of traditional statistical techniques to the numerical results
- Full validation assessment for intended use of models to identify bias or overfitting
- Clear designation of the generalizability of results



## **Important Considerations**

- These techniques benefit from the nature of large data (some classifications might be incorrect, but with a large enough dataset the signal is amplified and the noise is decreased)
- You should not rely on a 'black box'
  general model available on the
  internet for your classifications (see side
  panel)
- You should provide statistical 'scaffolding' to provide face validity and rigorous validation of your models
- You still need to invest time! The benefits of the model are on the reusability. You may actually spend more time upfront developing the model and receive the payback over time.

#### **Importance of Context**

#### Sentiment

Negative (Food)
This frozen pizza tastes gross!

Neutral I ordered a gross of pencils.

#### **Topic**

Quality Concern

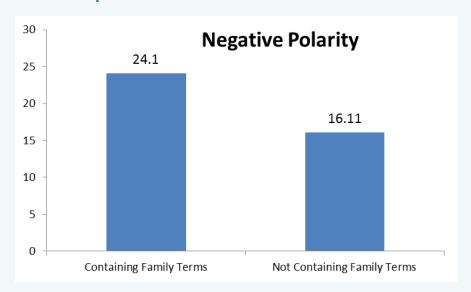
My computer emits a <u>loud sound</u>

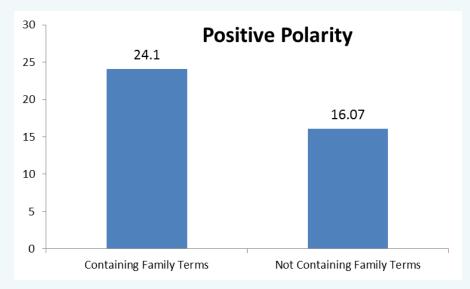
Positive Product Feature Speakers provide a crisp <u>loud sound</u>.



## **Topic Modeling Example**

# Case Study: That Experience was Mine: The Effects of Family Associations on Customer Perceptions





#### **Topic Modeling to Test Hypotheses**

- Do negative or positive experiences involving family members (versus single guests) influence the magnitude of negative or positive sentiment?
- What topics elicited the most positive or negative sentiment? (ANOVA)



# Verification & Validation Procedures

#### **Model Verification & Validation**

#### Verification (training sample)

- Don't "overfit" the model
- Use weighted or normal kappa calculation for inter-relator reliability
- 5-10% coded responses from dataset
- 80%+ above accuracy a good goal
- >.70 weighted kappa a good goal

#### Validation (Holdout Sample)

- Data 'unseen' by the model
- Attempts to minimize 'overfitting'
- 5% of coded values
- 75%+ accuracy a good goal
- >.65 weighted kappa a good goal

RESULTS					
Model					
Human		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
	Positive	200	5	14	219
	Neutral	47	93	37	177
	Negative	7	3	175	185
		254	101	226	581

RESULTS						
Human		Positive	Neutral	Negative		
	Positive	19	6	4	29	
	Neutral	5	29	10	44	
	Negative	1	2	54	57	
		25	37	68	130	

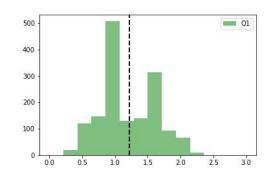
# Fitness for Use (face validity)

It is theorized since one question is asking for positive responses and one question is asking for responses related to improvement, that the mean sentiment between the two questions would be statistically different. This is a logical and intuitive hypothesis and the results of this test are used for 'face validity' for the sentiment scoring model.

Question

Question 1

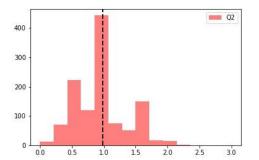
Question 2



#### Question 1 (POS):

"What aspect of this session was especially good"

Wel	ch's	t-	test	t F	Res	ult	S
_				,			



Question 2 (NEG): "What aspect of this session needs the most improvement"

An independent groups Welch's t test, assuming unequal variances revealed Question 1  $(M=1.22, SD=.427, n_1=1,547)$  differed from Question  $2(M=.981, SD=.413, n_2=1,547)$  as predicted, t (2590.76)=14.73, p<.0001

min

0.2974

0.1522

25%

1.0000

0.6135

50%

1.0605

1.0000

75%

1.6432

1.1172

max

2.4248

2.3023

n

1547

1186

1.2192

0.9810

SD

0.4268

0.4125



# **Data Visualization Demonstration**

## Making your Results 'Usable'

Adding 'structure' to unstructured data allows for investigation of trends and identification of key topics.

"Information richness" can be found in responses with high word count and high emotional content (high or low sentiment)

Hospital: H Question: Q7 Word Count: 78 Sentiment: 0.6636

(B.) 'Mouse-over' effects that allow for

for individual points within the

scatterplot.

evaluation of the full critical incident text

(A.) Ability to filter on key words to identify trends in drivers of satisfaction or dissatisfaction Critical Incident Technique Data Navigator Computerized Content Analysis for the Healthcare Domain Sentiment Range Question Q4: Think of a time when a staff member did something that either you felt should be encouraged because it was an examp of what your hospital is all about as an organization or that you felt went against the way things should be done Total ent Value: 0.69 0.64 0.56 0.63 0.64 Count (n): 16 Before I entered her room, I stopped at the desk to make sure it was ok and the nurse was very rude and rolled her eyes at me. I was just trying to explain how I didn't want to interrupt anything and she just replied "well, go ahead" with a rude tone and roll of her eyes. MORD COUNT (LOG SCALE) 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

Average Sentiment \*

# Bringing it all together

#### Sentiment Analysis Data Navigator Computerized Sentiment Analysis of Amazon Reviews Filter for Word Count Filter for Calculated Sentiment Amazon Category Term Filter Size of Buffer for Neutral Comments Min Threshold for Negative Sentiment < > AVERAGE SENTIMENT SCORES BY TECHNOLOGY PRODUCT CATEGORIES Compact Phone Photo Portable Touchscreen Digital SLRs Total Camcorders **DVD Players** Stereos Monitors Docking St. Printers Notebooks 1.525 1.555 1.656 1.553 1.618 1.517 1.350 1.495 1.528 1.478 AVERAGE SENTIMENT SCORES BY COMMODITY PRODUCT CATEGORIES Chips and Glass Normal Cold Cereals Cookies Total Cleansers Crisps Cleaners Detergents Shampoo 1.570 1.729 1.657 1.698 1.540 1.627 1.685 1.581 1.512 50 WORD COUNT (LOG SCALE) 1.8 CALCULATED SENTIMENT 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 Average Sentiment

https://public.tableau.com/profile/nolen.akerman#!/vizhome/SentimentAnalysisNavigator/CriticalIncidentNavigator

#### Commodities, Deodorants

Word Count: 19 Positive: 0.78 Negative: 7.879

Sentiment: 0.5604 Sentiment: NEGATIVE

<sup>&</sup>quot; Aluminum, an ingredient in antiperspirant, is being revealed as posing a health risk, and possibly being linked to breast cancer"



Full Sentiment

#### Sentiment Analysis and Topic Modeling Navigator

1.42

1.28

1.02

A data visualization to explore open text survey responses from workshops and webinars collected over a ten year span



1.36

1.45



Example exploration identifying 'expertise' as a highly correlated term with positive views of 'presenter' characteristics

1.19

1.32



# Thanks & Questions

Feel free to contact Nolen.akerman@gmail.com or mallakl@wmich.edu for any additional questions