

Monitoring the Socio-Economic Climate at a Global Scale

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Seminar "Modeling Complex Socio-Economic Systems and Crises",
organized by the ETH Zurich CCSS - Center of Competence for Coping with
Crises in Socio Economic Systems

8 March 2011



I - The Observatorium

- main goal
- collecting vs. analyzing data

II - On-going research

- topic detection in on-line newspapers
- dynamics of scientific trends
- political opinion dynamics
- socio-economic “climate” at a global scale

III - Open source library of tools and free data for computational social science

The Observatorium - main goal



"Intelligence is ten million rules."

Douglas Lenat





Goal:

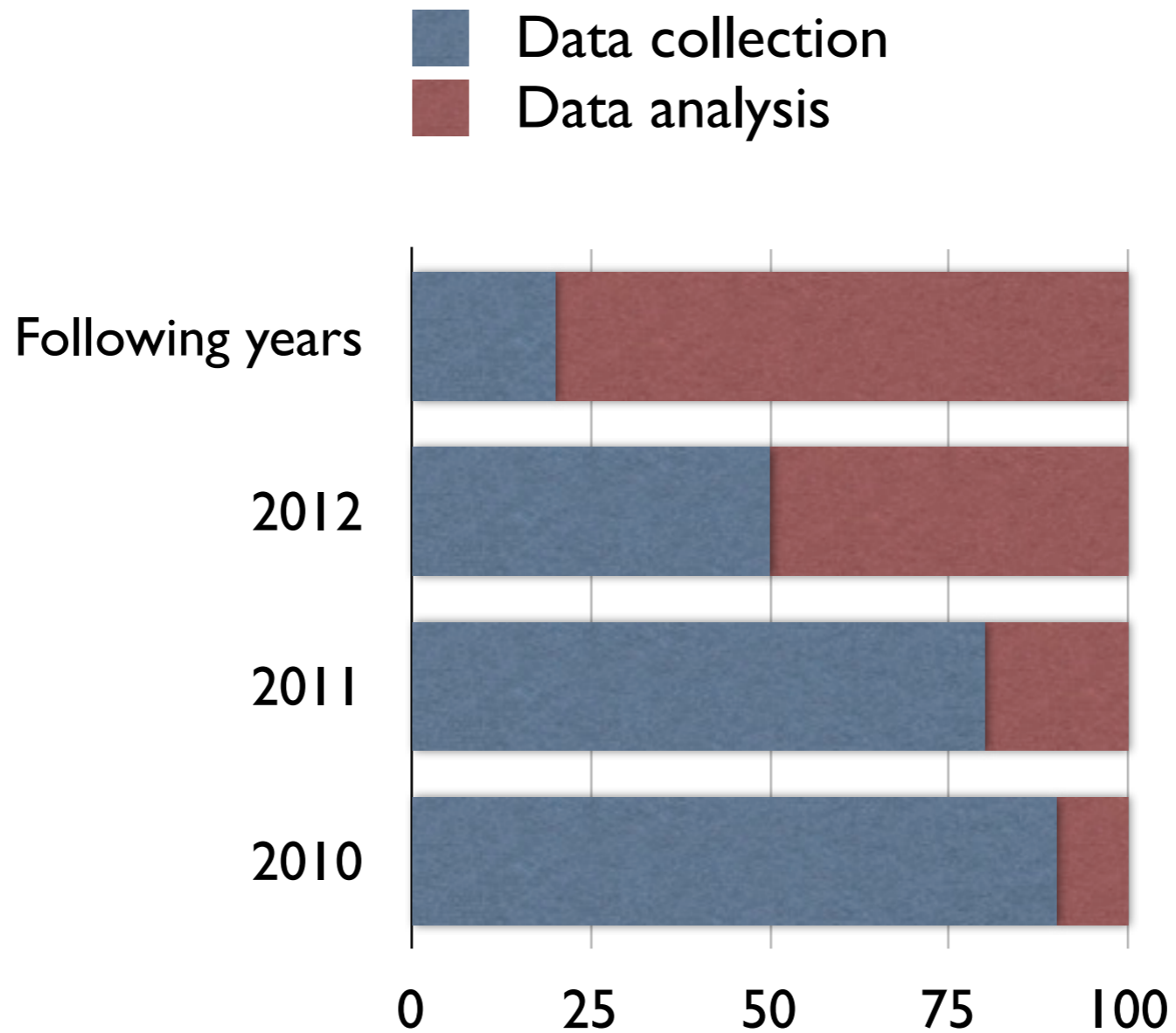
understand more about how and what
are people discussing - what are their
interests, topics, opinions, arguments,
structure of communication

at a global level...

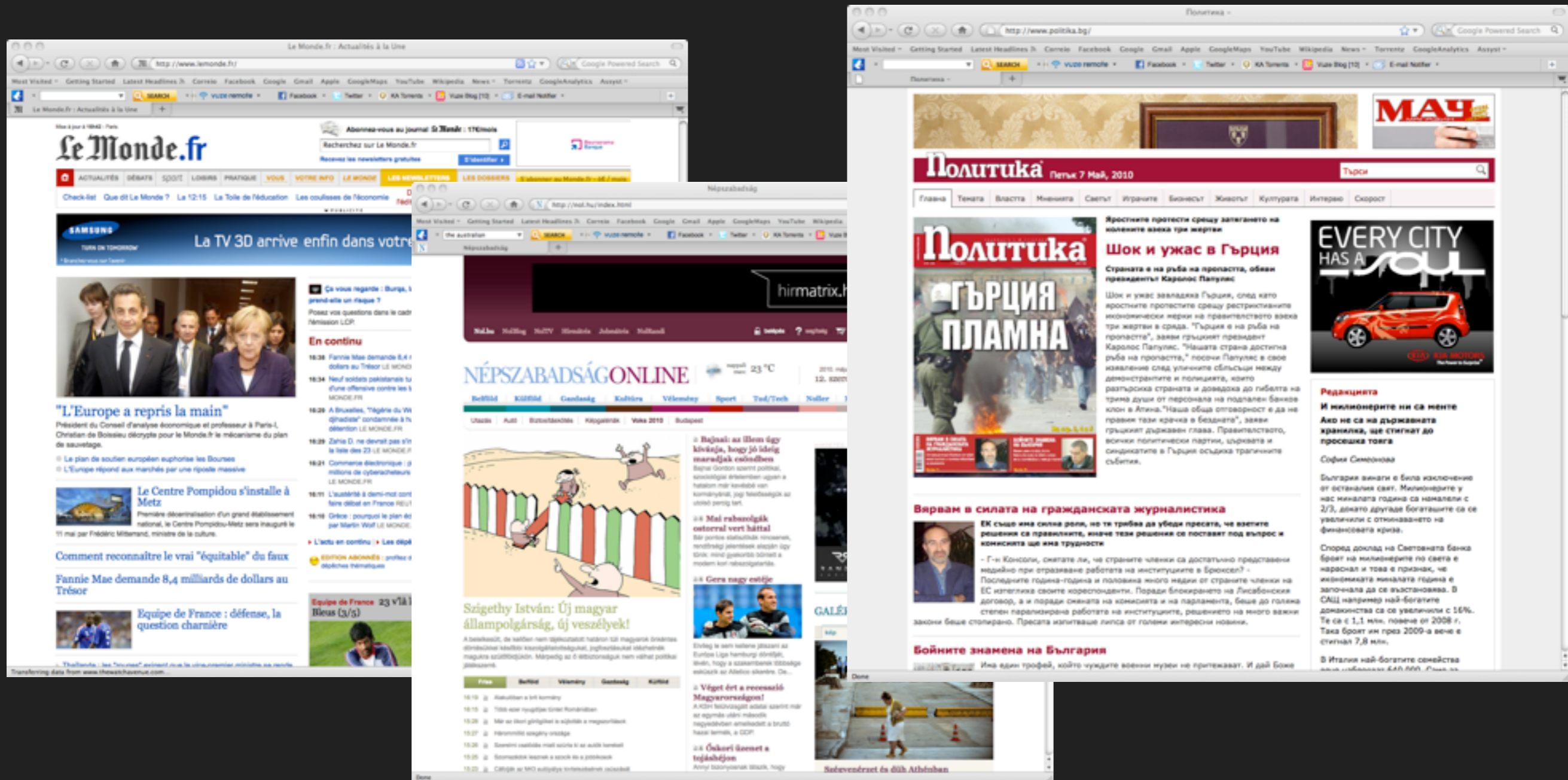
Approach:

data-driven

The Observatorium - collecting vs. analyzing data



On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



On Feb 17th: 27,9GB (of text) corresponding to 424.850 news



Frequent approaches: automatic categorisation of text from linguistics, natural language, statistics and information retrieval. Strategies:

- regression models
- Bayesian approaches
- nearest neighbor classification
- neural networks
- hierarchical clustering

(Miao and Qiu, 2010) (Sole et al., 2010)



Frequent approaches: automatic categorisation of text from linguistics, natural language, statistics and information retrieval. Strategies:

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- nearest neighbor classification
- neural networks
- hierarchical clustering (Miao and Qiu, 2010) (Sole et al., 2010)

Supervision is needed !

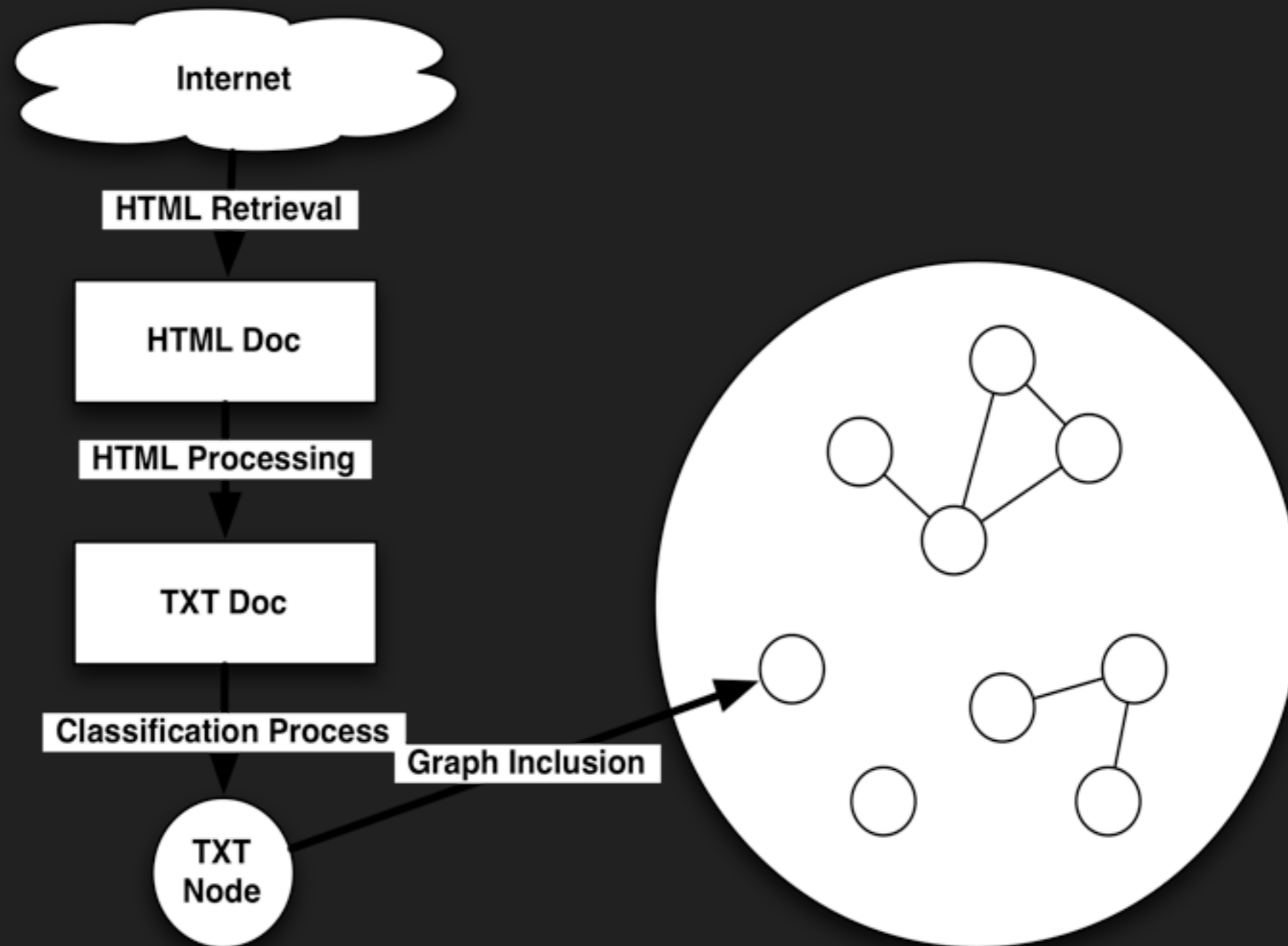


A non-semantic methodology for extraction and real-time analysis of documents from the Internet

On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



A non-semantic methodology for extraction and real-time analysis of documents from the Internet





Extraction of the text from each HTML file by employing the Text to Tag ratio (Weninger, 2008)

<http://www.politika.bg/article?id=17018>

On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



Extraction of the text from each HTML file by employing the Text to Tag ratio (Weninger, 2008)

Олег Йорданов: Искам го този Ейфялайокул!

30.04.2010

Според психофизиолозите страхът от катастрофи е специфичен симптом на хронична тревожност, при която хората, страдащи от това разстройство, са сложоджани постоянно от ирационални мисли. Търся това определение, след като на опашката дочувам: „Не можеш да се запасиш достатъчно, вулканът ще отрови всичко“.

Познати от туристическия бизнес се обаждат разтревожени да ме питат ще летят ли изобщо самолети това лято. Пак според психофизиолозите хората определено се страхуват от неизвестното повече, отколкото от познатото. При станалата вече норма ниска природно-научна култура на българите, вулканите катастрофични похвати изглеждат почти предопределени. Ето защо сидам да напиша нещо за вулканите. Не като опит за масова терапия. Четящите и знаещи хора едва ли се нуждаят от нея.

В ежедневието ни представа Земята е нещо твърдо и солидно. Но като изключим една кора с дебелина от 8 км (при океанските дъна) до около 70 км (при континентите), Земята в недрата си изобщо не е твърда. Първите 2900 км в дълбочина представлява гореща пластична субстанция, която геофизиците наричат мантия (обвивка). В центъра е желязо-никелово ядро с радиус цели 3470 км, но и то в по-голямата си външната си част е течено.

<http://www.politika.bg/article?id=17018>

On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



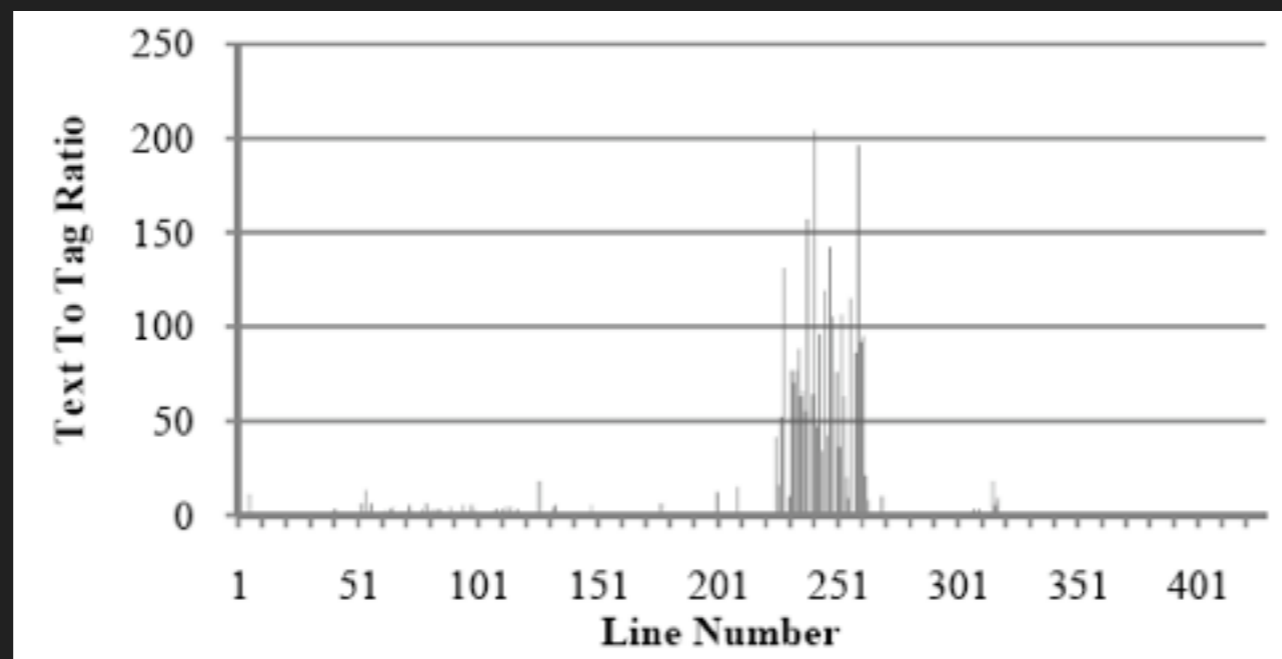
Extraction of the text from each HTML file by employing the Text to Tag ratio (Weninger, 2008)

```
article.html
<div class="menuContainer">
<div class="mnavigationBox">
  <div class="mnavigation"><ul>
    <li><a href="/">главна</a></li><li><a href="/theme">Темата</a></li><li><a href="/authority" class="activebefore">
  >Властта</a></li><li><a href="/opinions" class="active">Мненията</a></li><li><a href="/world">Светът</a></li><li><a
  href="/reference">Игрите</a></li><li><a href="/bussiness">Бизнесът</a></li><li><a href="/society">Животът</a></li><li><a
  href="/interview">Интервю</a></li><li><a href="/articles?id=182">Образование</a></li><li><a
  href="/articles?id=183">Скорост</a></li> </ul>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/js/jquery.js"></script>
<script>
function changeMat(val){
  document.location="materialView?id=" + val;
}
</script>
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<table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr><td width="640" valign="top">
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  <div class="articleTitle">Омер Йорданов: Искам го този Ейфайлайокул</div>
  <div class="articleSubtitle"></div>
  <div style="float:left; margin: 10px 0px 10px 5px; overflow:hidden;clear:right;display:inline">
    <br>
  </div>
  <div class="articleAuthorDateBox">
    <div style="width: 620px;float:left; padding-bottom: 20px;"><span class="articleDate">30.04.2010 </span></div>
    Според психолози страхът от катастрофи е специфичен симптом на хронична тревожност, при която хората, страдащи от това
  - разстройство, са спомождени постоянно от иррационални мисли. Търся това определение, след като на опашката дочувам: „Не може да
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  - представлява гореща пластична субстанция, която геофизиките наричат мантия (обвивка). В центъра е желязно-никелово ядро с радиус
  - цели 3470 км, но и то в по-голямата си възможна част е течна. <br></p><p>Как знаем всичко това след като никой не е бил там,
  - нито пък е възможно пряко наблюдение? За да узнаят структурата на земята, учените се възползват от едни от най-разрушителните
  - природни явления. Всяко земетресение става източник на вълни, подобни, но и различни на вълните, които се предизвикват от хвърлен
  - във вода камък. Тези вълни се наричат сеизмични и се разпространяват през цялото земно кълбо. Веднъж регистрирани от множество
  - станции, включително от такива на обратната страна на глобуса, въпрос е само на (не просто) математика да се определи видът,
  - структурата и температурата на средите, през които са преминали. <br></p><p>Като кажем „крехко“ си представяме яйце. Но ако кората на
  - Земята беше толкова тънка, колкото тази на яйцето, съотносително на размерите им, тя трябва да е поне пет пъти по-дебела. Т. е.
```

On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



Extraction of the text from each HTML file by employing the Text to Tag ratio (Weninger, 2008)



On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



Extraction of the text from each HTML file by employing the Text to Tag ratio (Weninger, 2008)

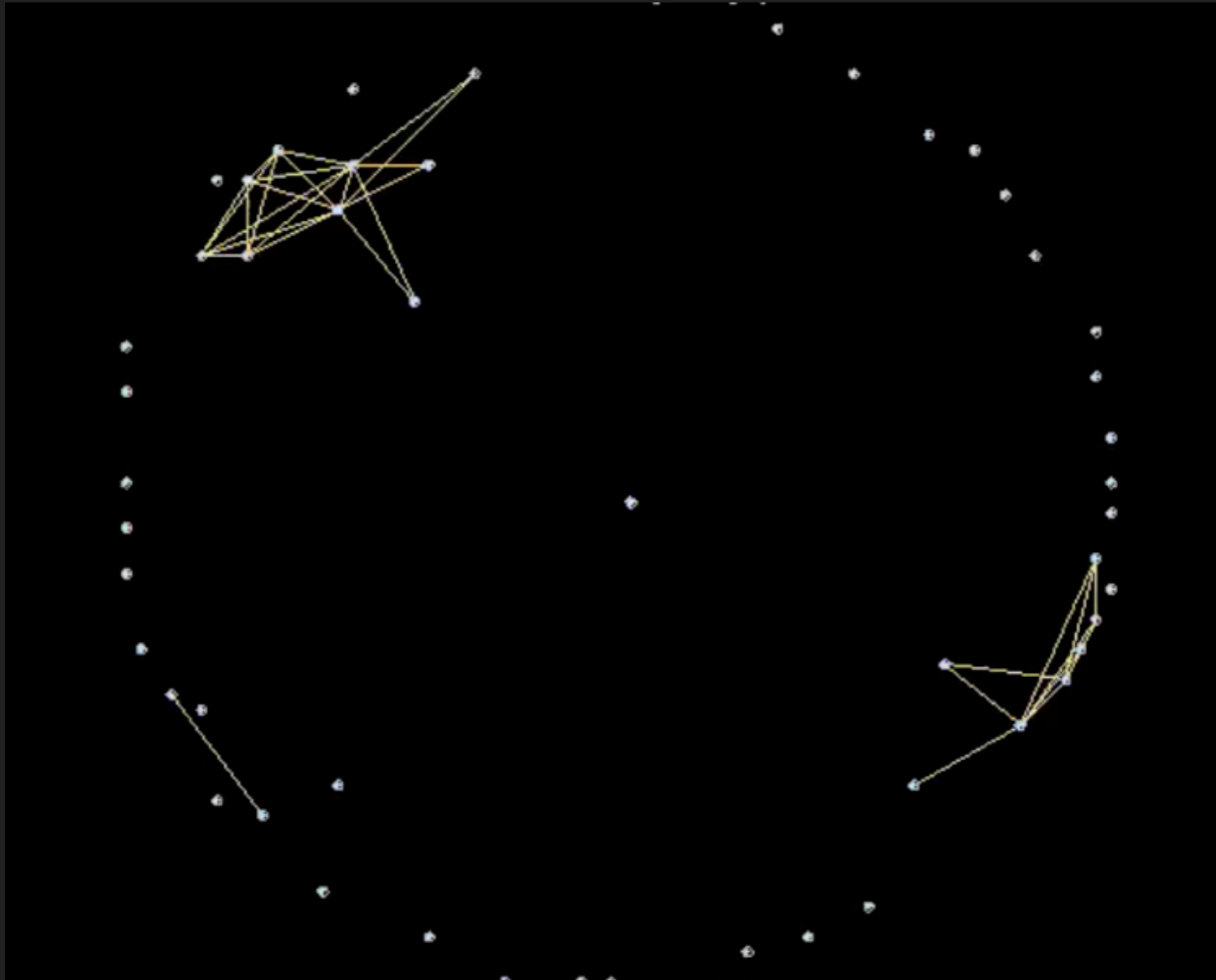




Graph composition:

- Each news has a set of words, represented by a node
- Each node is added to a graph G
- A node is linked to other nodes according to a distance
- The Jaccard similarity coefficient is used to calculate distances

$$J(A,B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$



Problem: real-time monitoring, amount of data



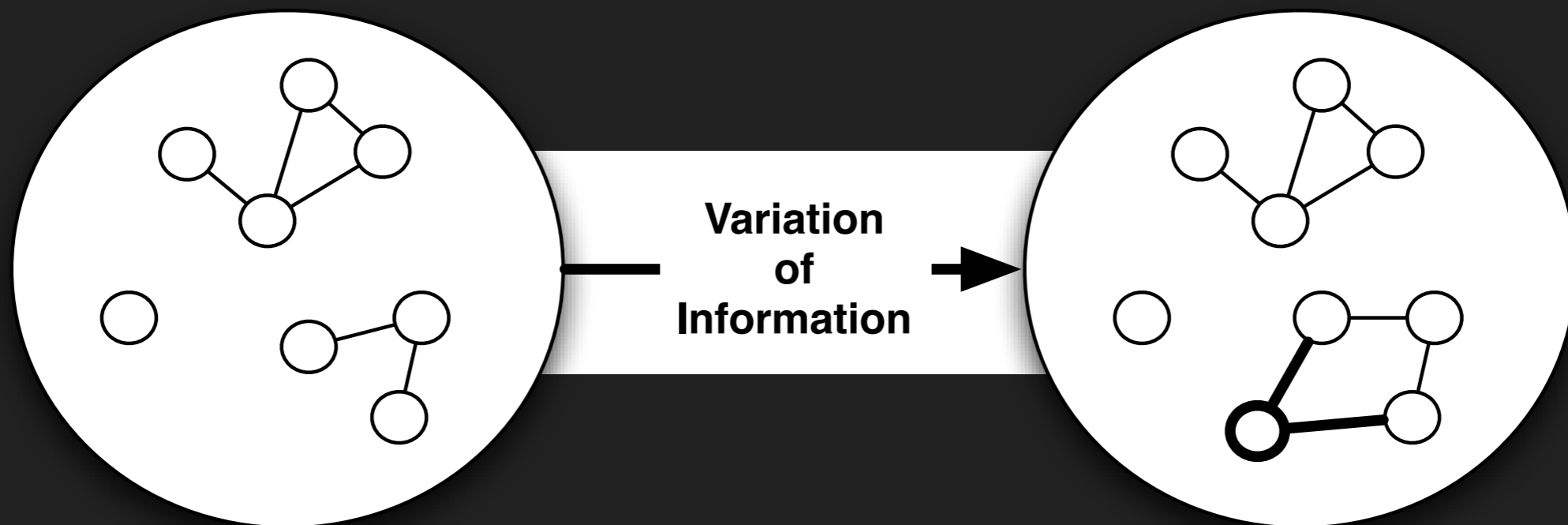
The life expectancy of a node to graph G is given by the *time to live* of this node. Each time we added a node to graph G , the TTL of the nodes that have established connections to it is incremented, and for others this value is decremented.



The **variation of information** evaluates the distance between different clusters. Variation in information measures the amount of information lost and gained when changing from one version of the graph to a new one.

$VI = \text{entropy of the 1st graph} + \text{entropy of the 2nd} - \text{mutual information of both}$

(Meilã, 2007)

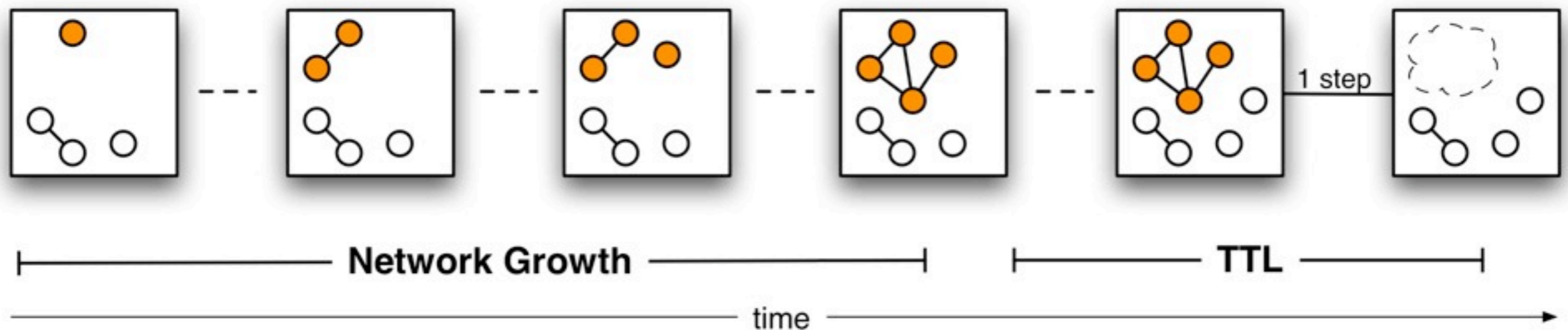


On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers

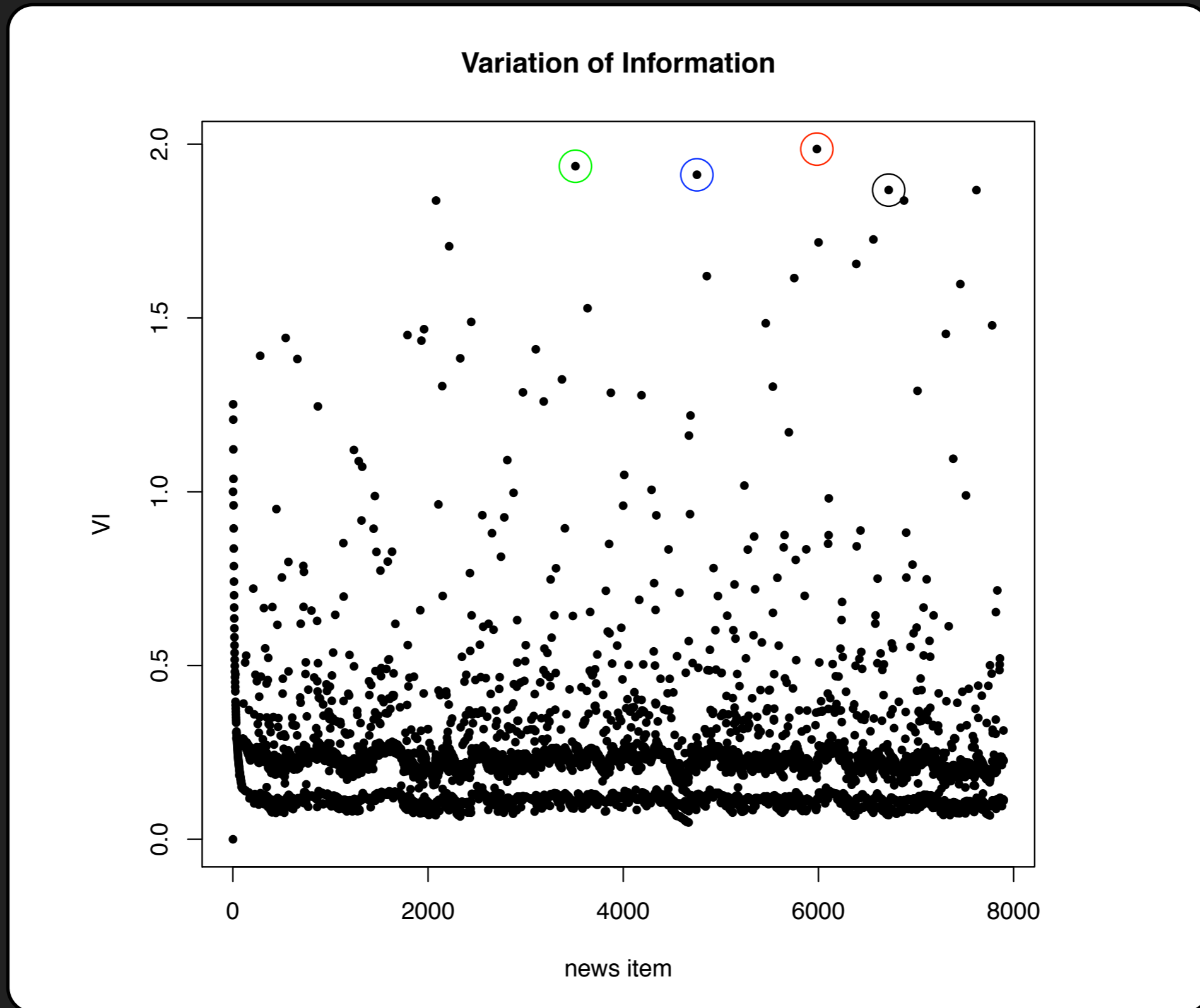
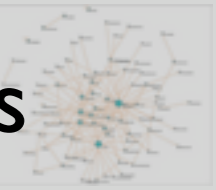


TTL + VI

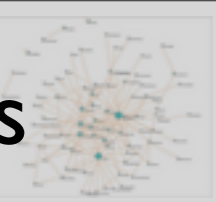
Schematics of topic growth and detection via VI



On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



now supervision is required...

On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



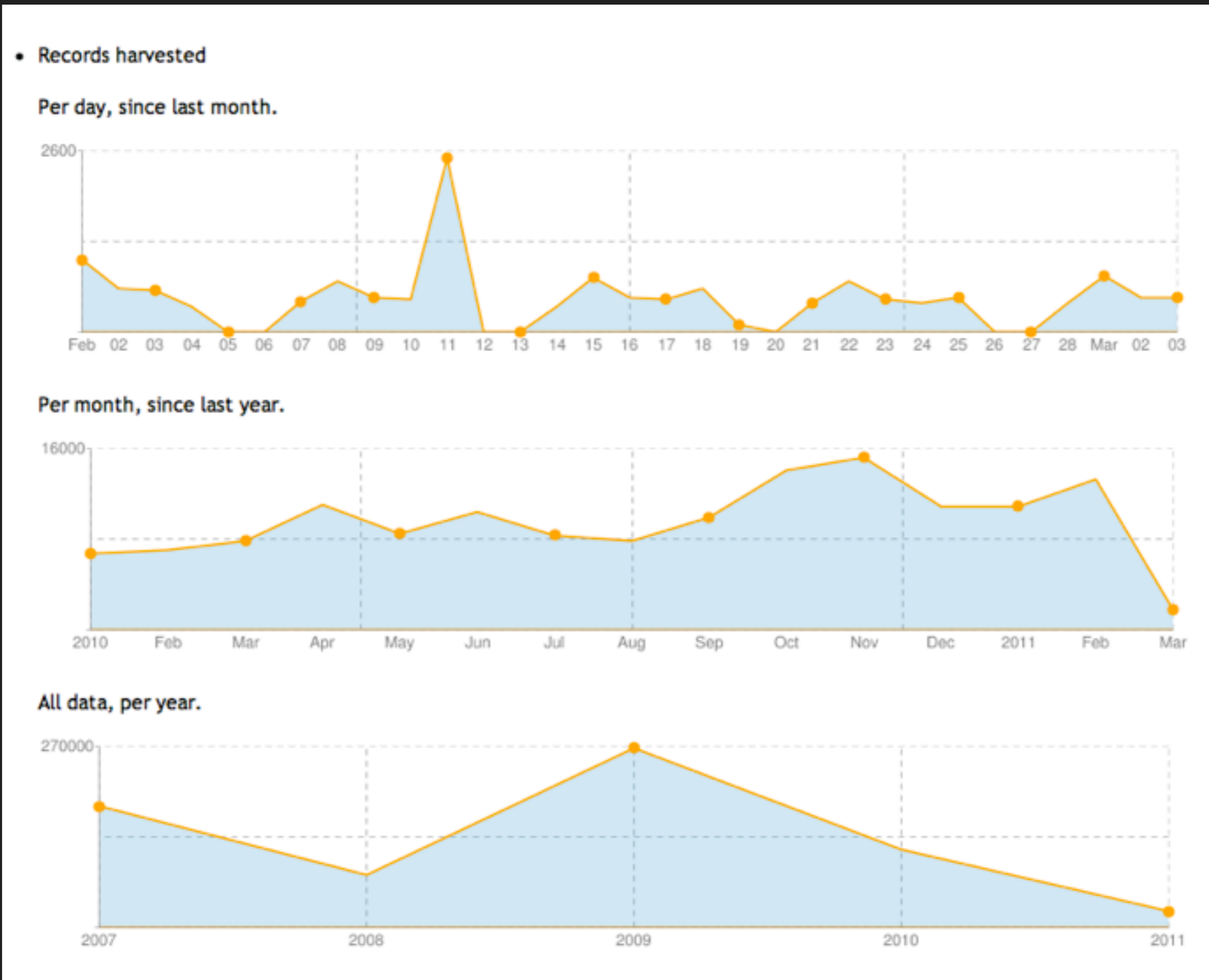
now supervision is required...

On-going research - topic detection in on-line newspapers



now supervision is required...

On-going research - dynamics of scientific trends



<http://work.theobservatorium.eu/science/>



A case study of presidential elections in January 2011

Data collected from the 1st of November 2010 to the 22nd January 2011

Collection of:

- News from a representative set of portuguese media - TV stations; radio stations; newspapers and news agencies.
- Twits
- Facebook



Final results

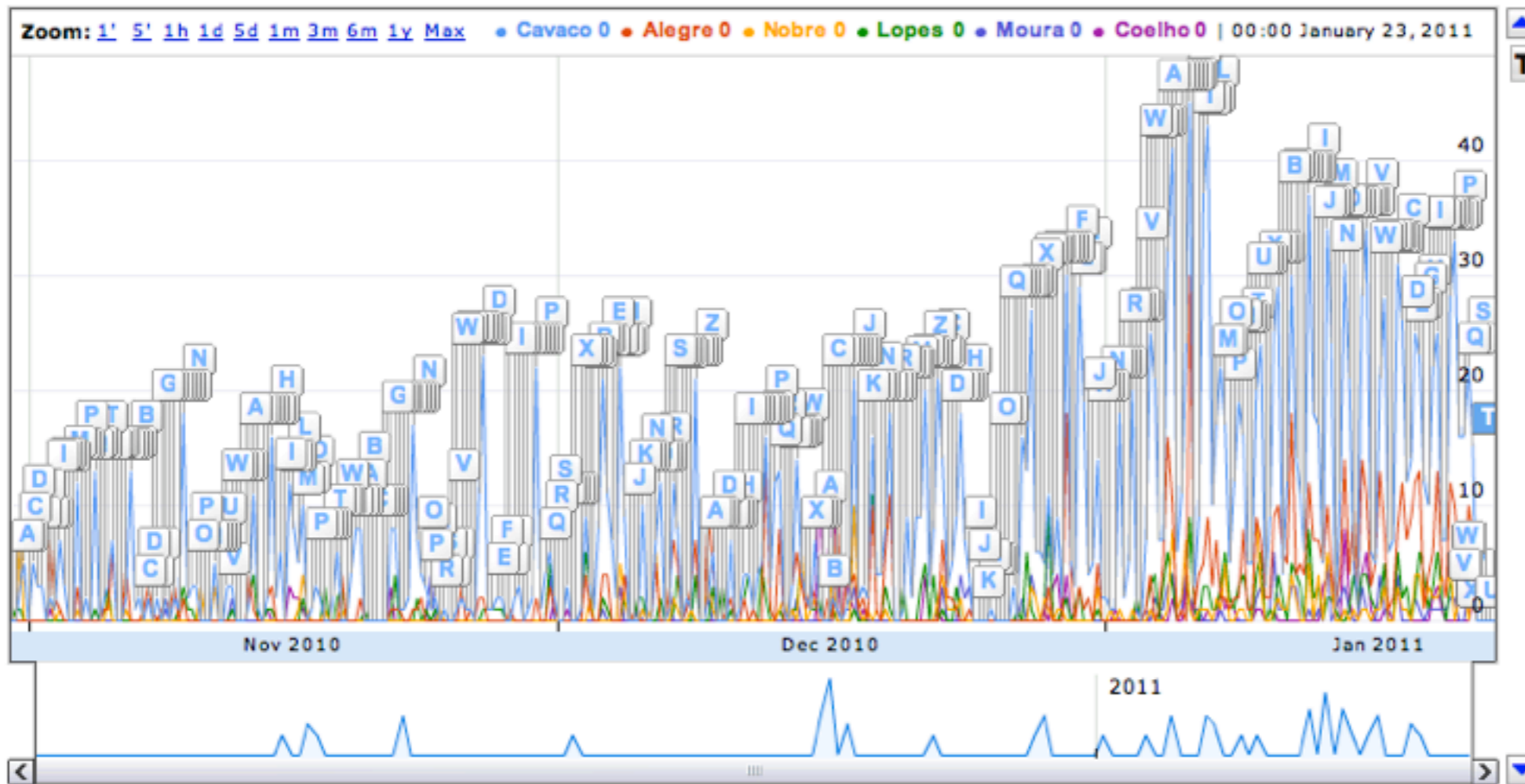
After the election pool the final results were the following:

- **Cavaco Silva** - 52.95%
- Manuel **Alegre** - 19.76%
- Fernando **Nobre** - 14.1%
- Francisco **Lopes** - 7.14%
- Manuel **Coelho** - 4.49%
- Defensor **Moura** - 1.57%

On-going research - political opinion dynamics



News

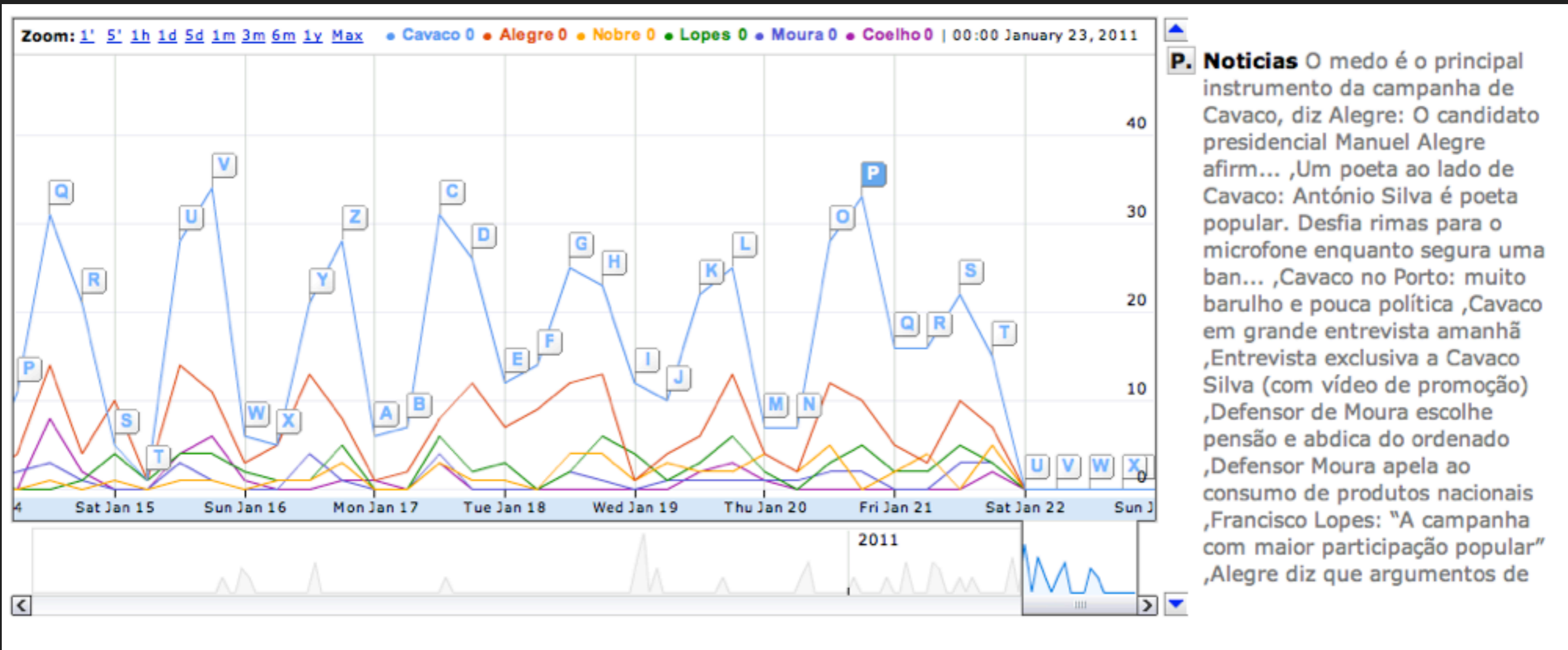


T. Noticias Francisco Lopes: último dia de campanha, de Almada a Guimarães: ,Cavaco defende a criação de um imposto extraordinário para evitar cortes salariais ,Alegre acusa Cavaco de "caça ao voto" ao propor medidas alternativas aos cortes orçamentais (www.lusa.pt), Imposto extraordinário. Cavaco está na "caça ao voto" ,Cavaco: Casos do BPN e do Algarve foram encomendados aos jornalistas: As notícias sobre a compra e venda de ac... ,Defensor Moura, o candidato que não queria ser Presidente ,Alegre acusa Cavaco de "caça ao voto" a dois dias das eleições ,Cavaco diz que ganha

On-going research - political opinion dynamics



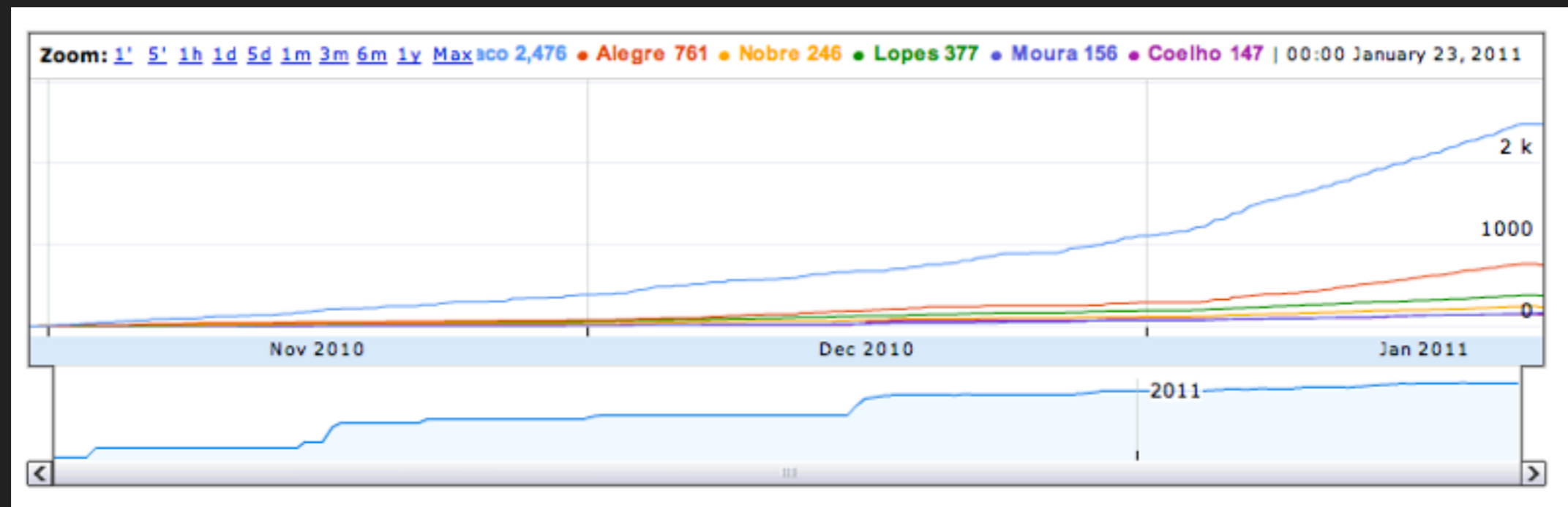
News



On-going research - political opinion dynamics



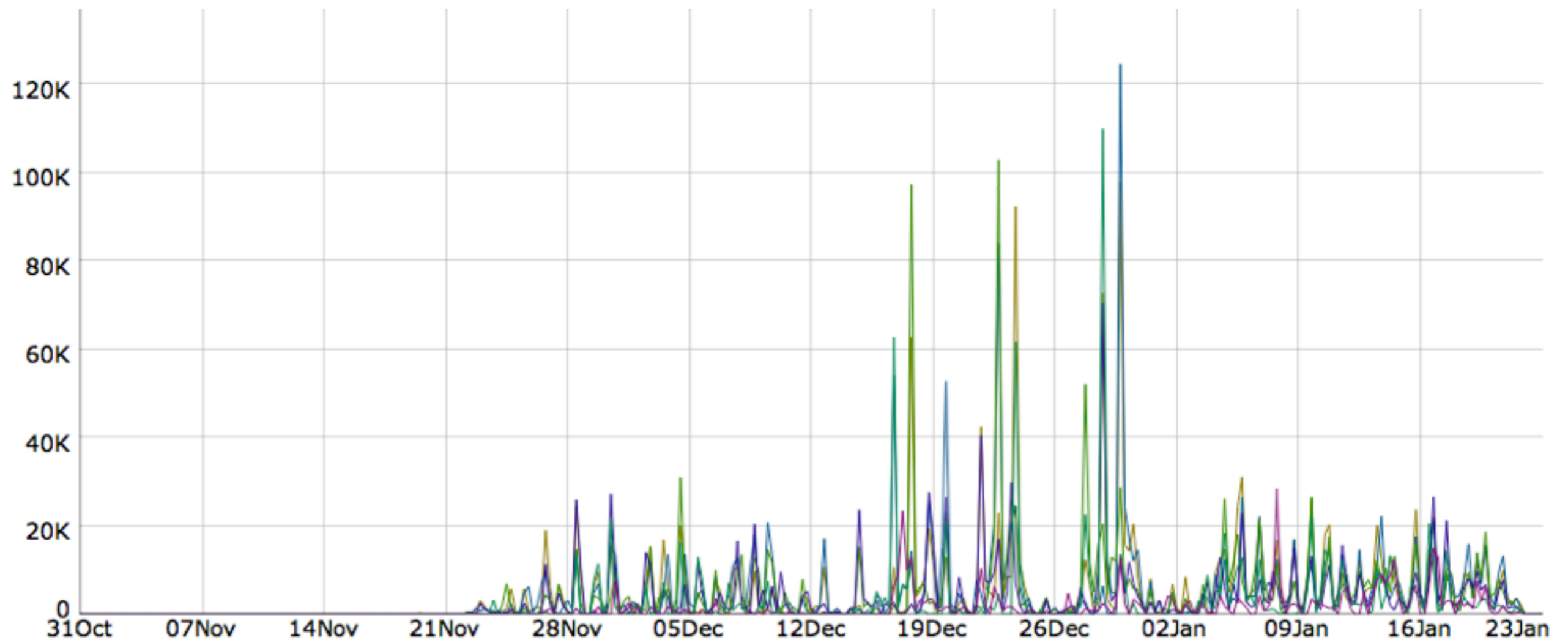
News





News

Figure 1. Daily number of tweets per candidate posted on Twitter.

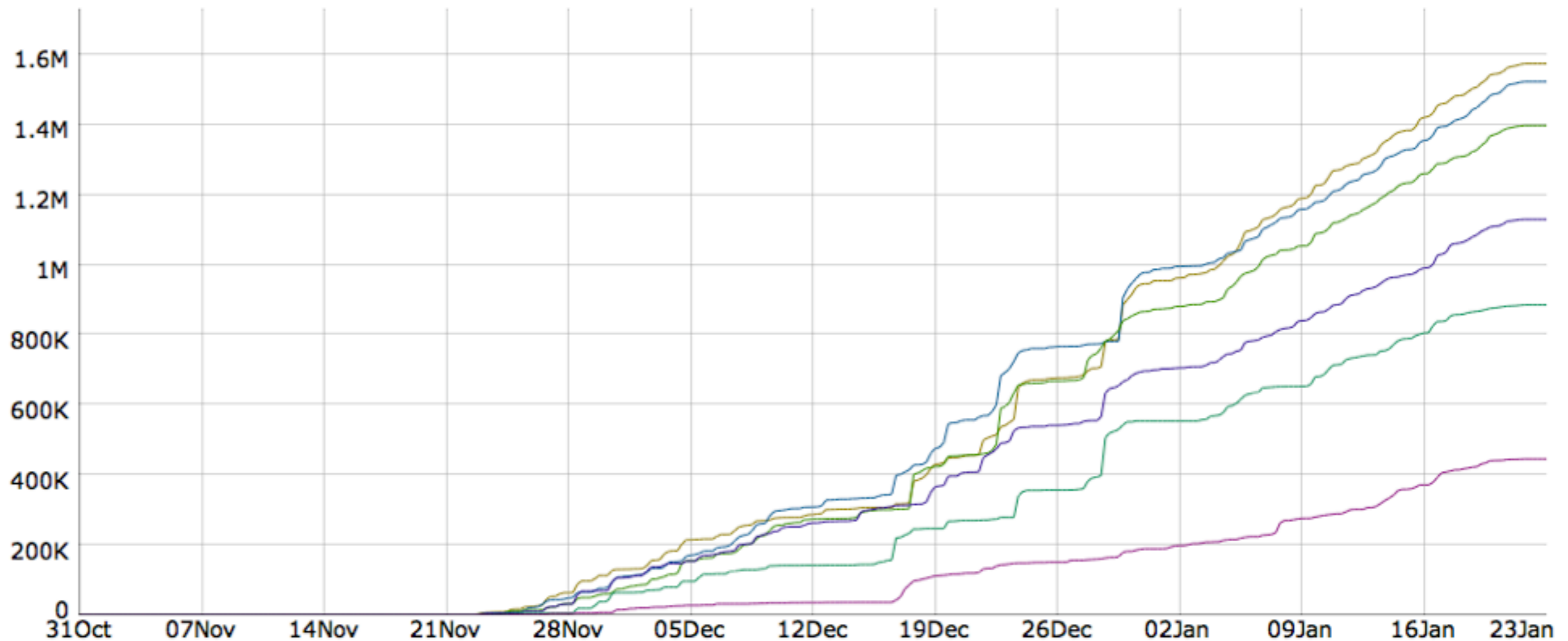


On-going research - political opinion dynamics



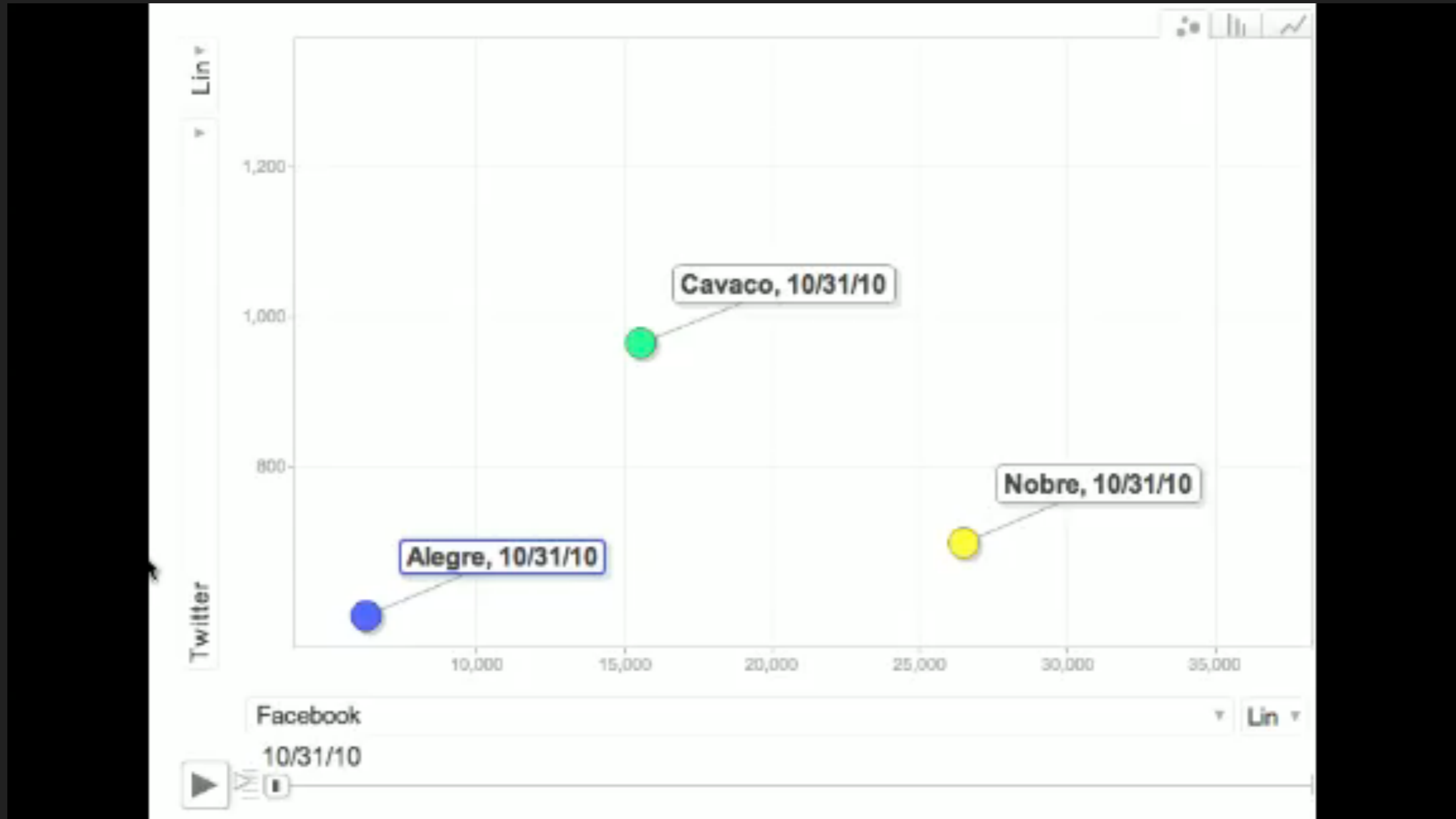
News

Figure 2. Cumulative summing of the previous chart.

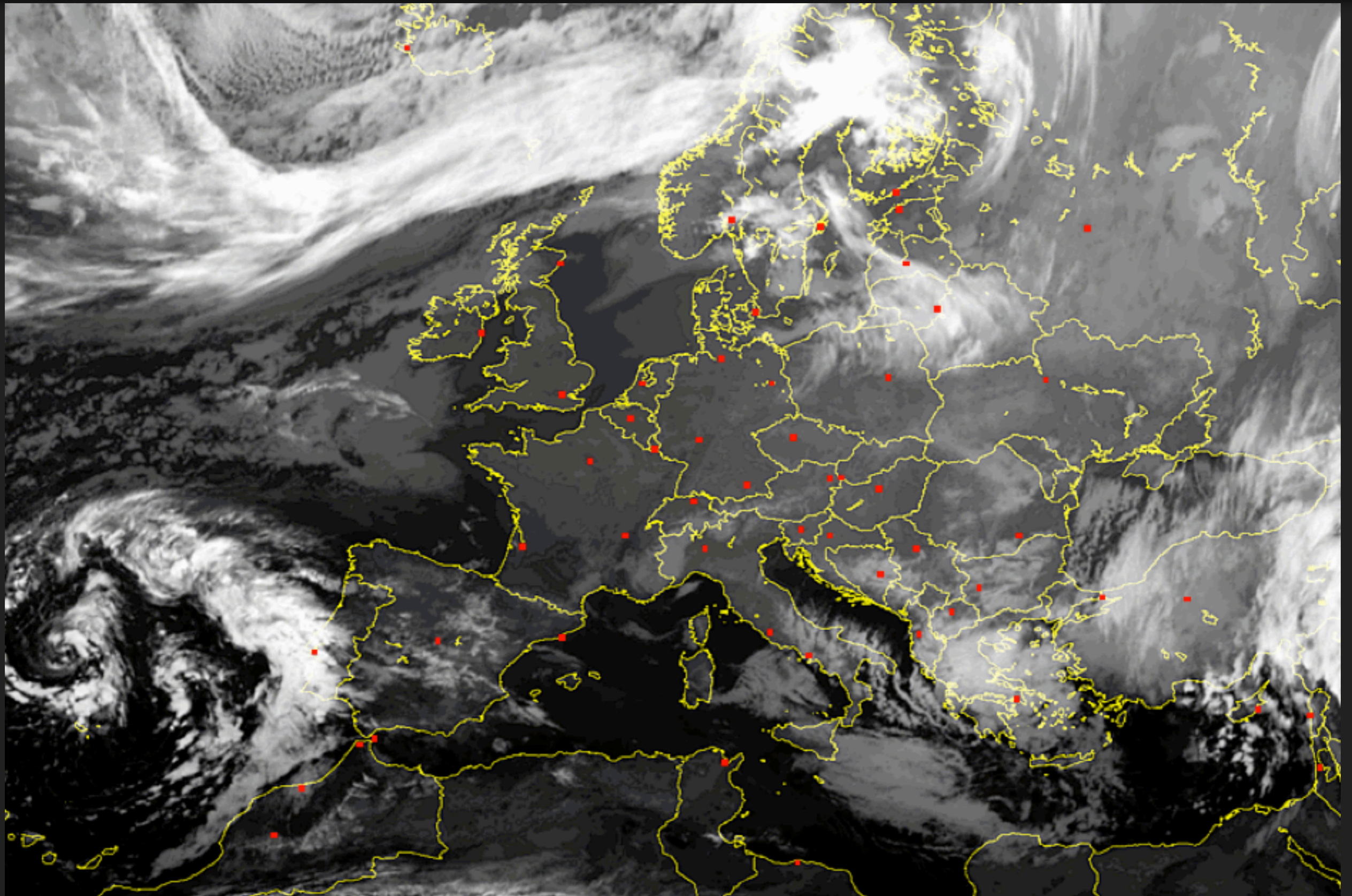




Social networks



On-going research - socio-economic “climate” at a global scale





Goal:

monitoring financial and economic data

+

monitoring opinion dynamics concerning economy, markets, etc

How to decide what data to collect ?



GDP – Gross Domestic Product

“economy strenght”; data from the International Monetary Fund, relative to 2008

DMC – Domestic Market Capitalization

“market size”; data from the World Federation of Exchanges, relative to 2008

AI - Financial Market Activity

stocks, bonds and derivatives traded

$$TI = \frac{1}{4}AI + \frac{2}{4}DMCI + \frac{1}{4}GDPI$$










































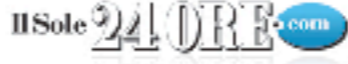











On

l scale

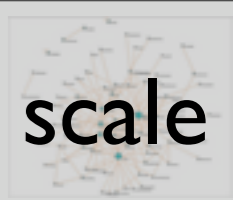
Rank	Country	Market	Index
1	 United States	NYSE Euronext - New York	1.0000
		NASDAQ OMX	
		Chicago Board Options Exchange(CBOE)	
		CME Group	
		International Securities Exchange	
2	 China	Shanghai Stock Exchange	0.9183
		Shenzhen Stock Exchange	
3	 Japan	JASDAQ Securities Exchange	0.9154
		Osaka Securities Exchange	
		Tokyo Stock Exchange Group	
4	 United Kingdom	London Stock Exchange	0.8906
		ICE Futures Europe	
		London Metal Exchange	
5	 Brazil	BM&FBOVESPA	0.8768
6	 India	National Stock Exchange of India (NSE)	0.8746
		Bombay Stock Exchange	
7	 Korea, Rep. of	Korea Exchange	0.8734
8	 Spain	BME Spanish Exchanges	0.8541
9	 Italy	Borsa Italiana	0.8506
10	 Finland	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Helsinki	0.8474
	 Denmark	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Copenhagen	
	 Sweden	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Stockholm	
	 Iceland	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Iceland	
	 Estonia	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Tallinn	
	 Latvia	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Riga	
	 Lithuania	NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange - Vilnius	
11	 Australia	Australian Securities Exchange	0.8462
12	 Canada	TMX Group	0.8443
13	 Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores	0.8275
14	 Belgium	NYSE Euronext - Brussels	0.8172
	 France	NYSE Euronext - Paris	
	 Netherlands	NYSE Euronext - Amsterdam	
	 Portugal	NYSE Euronext - Lisbon	
15	 South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange	0.8133
16	 Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange	0.8072
17	 Turkey	Istambul Stock Exchange	0.8057

On-going research - socio-economic “climate” at a global scale



Rank	Country	Media 1	RSS	Media 2	RSS
1	United States		  		
1	United States		  		
2	China		 		
3	Japan				
4	United Kingdom				
5	Brazil				
6	India				
7	Korea				
8	Spain				
9	Italy				
10	Sweden				
10	Finland				

On-going research - socio-economic “climate” at a global scale

















10	Iceland				
10	Denmark				
10	Estonia				
11	Australia				
12	Canada				
13	Mexico				
14	Belgium				
14	France				
14	Netherlands				
14	Portugal				
15	South Africa				
16	Taiwan				
17	Turkey				
18	Germany				
19	Hong Kong				
20	Norway				
21	Argentina				

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Theseus's documentation

Latest release: 0.7.1

Latest update: February 24, 2011

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- [Download Theseus](#)
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Jorge Louçã

software is available under open source licence

data is available under request

*fet*¹¹

The European
Future Technologies
Conference and Exhibition

4-6 May 2011

Budapest, Hungary

Science

beyond fiction



Thank you !