Machine Learning Models for the Measurement of Media Capture

September 20, RTC Talking Methods

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Research Question(s)

1. What happens to political reporting after media capture?

In plain English: after media capture, are newspapers less critical of the Executive?

Why ask this question?

- 1. Media capture key arm of coercion under authoritarianism
- 2. Media capture has consequences for attitudes and for possibility of opposition
- 3. Media criticality is important index of media freedom



Source: https://www.aljazeera.net/news/humanrights/2015/12/9/

What do we know already?

Often it's not like 1984...

Media capture rarely total:

- a. Strategic benefits to some media liberalization
- b. Media capture takes form of "red lines"
- c. Red line is often the Executive

How do we measure this <u>now</u>?

Two main approaches:

- a. Qualitative studies of media freedom and change
- b. Expert surveys/composite indices of democracy and media freedom (e.g., VDEM; Freedom House)

Case study

- Egypt 2010-2020
- During this time:
 - January 25 Revolution and overthrow of Mubarak (2011)



Source: https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/48094

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 - period of liberalization (2011-2013)



Source: https://www.aljazeera.net/news/presstour/2013/7/1

Case study

- Egypt 2010-2020
- During this time:
 - January 25 Revolution and overthrow of Mubarak (2011)
 - period of liberalization (2011-2013)
 - period of media (re)capture(2013-)

الشارع السياسي

التحدي.. "الأهرام" تصدر ملحقًا من 20 صفحة توثق إنجازات الرئيس خللل عامين 15-6-2016



Source: https://gate.ahram.org.eg/News/1056266.aspx

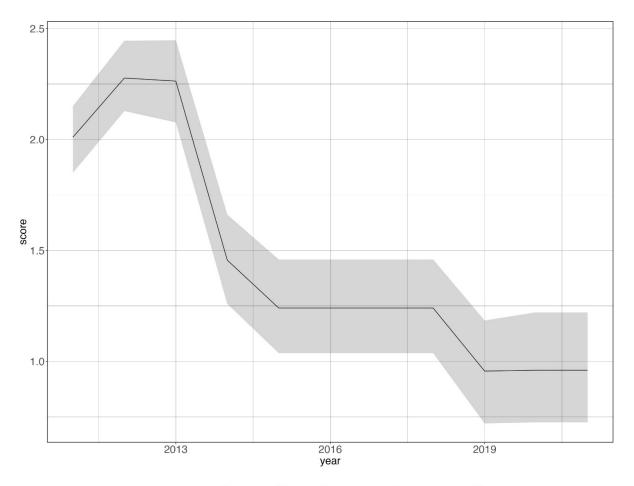


Figure 1: V-Dem "Print/broadcast media critical" measure

Data and Method

Data

- Egyptian news media
- Observation period: January 2010–January 2020
- 79 different newspapers
- All articles from news aggregation platform https://www.masress.com/
- ~33m articles in total

Data source

- News aggregation platform *Masress*
 - English and Arabic versions
 - >90 publications
 - 79 usable
 - Machine labelled
 - Crawled since ~2007 for seven countries in MENA including Egypt



Source: https://www.masress.com/

Method:

- Sample 10% of all publications and train embedding layer
- Take 10% sample of all articles from valid publications
- 3. Filter for politics-labelled articles
- Pre-process (stop words, non-Arabic words, numbers, punctuation)
- . Filter with NER (CaMeL Tools) for articles with a byline
- 6. Generate set of "Executive" seed words

Table A.4: Dictionary of political terms.

V-Dem theme	Arabic terms
Elections	(مرشح);(تصویت);(انتخاب);(انتخابات)
Political parties	(احزاب);(حزب)
Civil society	(منظمات غير حكومية);(منظمة غير حكومية);(نشطاء);(ناشط);(المجتمع المدني)
Civil liberties	(حقوق);(حرية)
Democracy	(استفتاء);(ديمقراطية)
Executive	(وزراء); (وزير); (المجلس الاعلى للقوات المسلحة); (الإتحادية); (تنفيذي); (رئيس)
Legislature	(مجلس الشيوخ); (مجلس الشورى); (مجلس الشعب); (برلمان)
Judiciary	(قاضي); (مجلس الدولة); (القضاة); (وزارة العدل); (القضاء)
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- 7. Calculate opposition-support vector (- معارضة دعم
- Estimate criticality of reporting toward Executive over time by projecting Executive kwics onto criticality index with get_seq_cos_sim() in conText package

How does this work?

ALC embedding regression approach following Rodriguez et al. (2021)

Uses **corpus-specific embedding layer** + **local transformation matrix** for:

- Efficient estimation of differences in word meaning/context in regression context
- Efficient estimation of over-time change in word meaning

No but actually how does it work?

: Center Word

: Context Word

c=0 The cute cat jumps over the lazy dog.

c=1 The cute cat jumps over the lazy dog.

c=2 The cute cat jumps over the lazy dog.

Source:

No but actually how does it work?

A 4-dimensional embedding

•••

How does this work?

- 1. Split observation period into year-week slices;
- Get context words around our target words for each week.
- 3. Using ALC approach, then estimate a time-period-specific embedding, by
 - a. taking the average of the vectors of surrounding context words from **pre-trained** embedding layer;
 - b. combine context words and;
 - c. apply transformation matrix to downweight commonly appearing words

Results

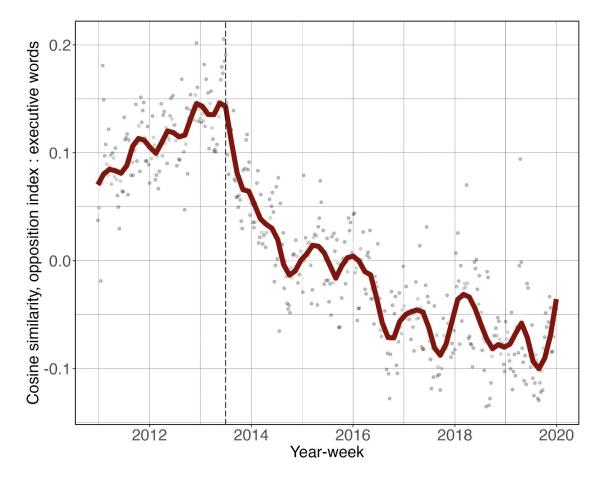


Figure 2: Cosine similarity of Executive words to criticality index over time

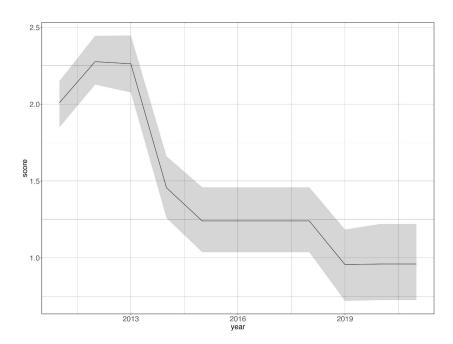


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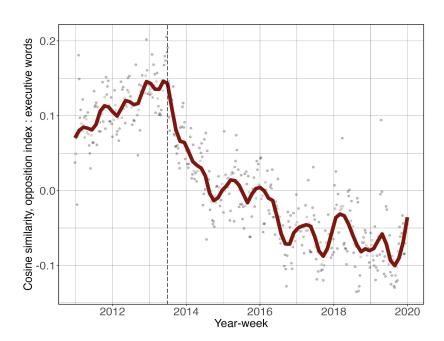


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In summary

- 1. Large decrease in media criticality starting at date of coup
- 2. Efficient method of estimating without expensive surveys
- 3. Granular and responsive

Next steps

#TODO

- Human coder validation tests
- Using transformer-based model to train e.g. AraBERT

Thank you!

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