

**Machine detection of persisting  
pragmatic linguistic relationships  
in Monetary Policy  
and Financial Economics**

**Eric A. Daimler**

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School of Computer Science  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

**Thesis Committee**

*Kathleen M. Carley, Carnegie Mellon University (co-Chair)*  
*James H. Morris, Carnegie Mellon University (co-Chair)*  
*Carolyn P. Rosé, Carnegie Mellon University*  
*James Burnham, Duquesne University*

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## **Abstract**

Humans speak to each other in a variety of mediums about their expectations for the future. These conversations have various degrees of preparation, formality, and impact. A central banker's speech may be listened to more carefully than an intra-company email, but both are efforts to set expectations of the future. They all contain biases. Combining recent developments in Network Science, Computational Linguistics, and Machine Learning enables new efforts to measure the impact of human-generated text. Measuring the bias may help to reduce it.

This work considers a new multi-step framework for the analysis of text. The efficacy is explored in the domains of public policy (the monetary policy of central banking) and corporate communications (the equity price of a publicly-traded firm) using machine-enhanced semantic network analysis. The implication of this study may view these techniques through different lenses of information use: central banks, corporate treasury, and investors. In supplying a set of reliable quantitative measurements to previously qualitative information, this study may help to improve both communication and the biases in its interpretation. In studying these issues using different communication modes and contexts, I hope to contribute to a broad analysis of communication concerns.

Classical approaches measure sentiment of these texts most often as bimodal (good/bad, increasing/decreasing, etc.). However, it is in decision making that more information is needed and reliable nuanced analysis become useful. In this study, I present approaches in computer science that address these challenges by explicitly testing the circumstances under which quantitative to qualitative relationships occur in the domain of finance and economics. The approach takes as input qualitative data from various sources in addition to quantitative data in the form of financial data. I develop a meta algorithm for measuring and testing the relationship which helps to identify a causal relationship among different data sets in different circumstances. The approach leads to insights on price movement (asset valuation) for the purposes of public policy but also for corporate management in the domain of the treasury function.

The approach I develop may support the assessment and estimation of financial decision processes in many circumstances.

This range suggests an ability to generalize beyond financial decision-making. I start with qualitative data (text data) in various contexts that are then cleaned of extraneous markings such as date, location, and original distribution location (email, speech, etc.). Second, I use a sequence of steps in Dynamic Network Analysis to extract a semantic network that will be used as the quantitative structure for the best comparison with other quantitative data. Third, I collect appropriate quantitative data external to the text against which to compare the semantic network results. Fourth, I use learning algorithms to identify the degree to which a relationship can be found between the extracted semantic network analysis and the external quantitative data. This trimmed structure should allow for further development in future work of a predictive framework in financial decisions.

Text analysis of even the most basic kind has shown to be beneficial, but new approaches are needed. More adaptive systems, where an intelligent system assesses the text as it occurs and provides feedback when necessary, is a promising area of research that can help provide scaffolding for the interpretation of communication. Little is known about how to build these systems and what effects they might have on our collaboration and learning. In this dissertation, I augment existing semantic analysis systems with a more sophisticated analysis and then design, build, and evaluate a more powerful framework.

*To Melissa Daimler, for whom at least a start may be made toward the cliché 'words do not express my love' with the 75,746 contained here*

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# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Importance**

### **1.1.1 Assumptions**

We assume that communication by a person, whether representing themselves or an organization is intended to forward understanding of some sort by transferring information (Wilks, Catizone, Worgan, & Turunen, 2011). This information may be about understanding the past, but may often be about expectations for the future (Alexandersson, Maier, & Reithinger, 1995). This type of exchange for the purpose of prediction has a strong role in commerce and in public policy (Laurance, 1990).

Financial and Non-financial decisions can both be dependent upon the same qualitatively represented expectations. The premise is that decisions are telegraphed in advance as a way of setting expectations (Rubin & Morreale, 1996). Decisions are not made in a vacuum. In consideration of the context in which decisions are made, they are often ‘tested’ with the impacted audience before being implemented, (Barney, 1993; Chermack, 2004; Eisenhardt & Zbaracki, 1992; Foner, 1986; White, Williams, & Greenberg, 1961). The artifacts of these decisions are the discussions in speeches, news, email and other venues.

### **1.1.2 Temporal Importance**

It has often been difficult to collect detailed data about the impact of words and correlate these to reliable quantitative measurements. The proliferation of publishing on the web of both qualitative information and time-stamped financial market data makes the data collection task feasible. With data that is both more abundant and more reliable, the analysis can be done on what combinations and proportions, temporal and relational factors in language may govern a process.

The pursuit of this research, if not the understanding of its methodology and conclusions, uses a framework that benefits from

both the understanding of the combination of techniques used on the data sets but also some degree of knowledge of the domains in which the data is generated. These combinations of approaches benefit from designating specific problem spaces, recent developments in the research, and the increased power of domain-specific tools. Computers additionally make improvement in the analysis of such text.

### **1.1.3 Sentiment & Bias**

Discussions in text can suggest changes in sentiment or even cause changes (Fisher & Statman, 2000; Singer & Radloff, 1963). Quantitative data can often be a representation designed to measure deviation from baseline and therefore doesn't predict the approach of a dramatic shift or 'cliff' event. From housing to art to fixed-income securities, the balance of asset price supply and demand can have a qualitative aspect (Bernanke & Blinder, 1988; Heikkilä, 2002).

Large volumes of text require a person to develop expediences to process; call those conscious biases. Even careful attention to text can foster unconscious biases, especially if as part of a routine. By placing a reliable quantitative measurement on a body of text, objectification of the corpus might suggest bias over time. With more quantitative data, longitudinal analysis may have more consistency; perhaps at least the inconsistency can be measured. Further, taking a dynamic network analysis approach to analyzing textual data, progress can be made in linking among events, the descriptions of the events, and even the outcomes.

### **1.1.4 Impact**

This research may contribute to better judgments being made in areas of public policy, corporate governance, and financial securities valuation. This research is important because text has a large role in economics and finance. This research is important because clarifying the relationship between text and its interpretation can have real consequence in:

- Currency intervention
- In short term interest rates
- In the future of a company

This research is important because the relationship between text and quantitative data in this context is poorly understood. There is news (which generates text in some form) and then there is reporting on news (which generates still more text). Financial security prices move on such reports (Fleming & Remolona, 1999b). News is then again generated on the price moves in a perpetual cycle (Andersson, Overby, & Sebestyén, 2009; Balduzzi, Elton, & Green, 2001; Bomfim, 2003; De Bondt & Thaler, 1984; Green, 2004; Jones, Lamont, & Lumsdaine, 1998; Veronesi, 1999).

Predictable and transparent behavior of organizations around financial decisions is important to the stability of our financial system (Eichengreen, 2004; Meltzer, 2000; Olsen, 1996). Large organizations themselves become complex systems, which include different types of entities and mandates to perform complex tasks that evolve over time (Heiner, 1989). Accurately interpreted feedback received overtime can help to alter the organization mandate and alter execution.

Analyzing increasing amount of text is integral to our lives. However, the volume of the information requires different approaches for analysis. In addition, different speakers may be unaware of each other's communication intention and interpretations. Such asymmetry in motivation and information leads to suboptimal allocation of attention and, in this context, of financial resources. It further contributes to growing problems of information overload as analysis is misplaced and opportunities for more effective resource allocation are missed (Soroka, 2006).

Text has large role in Economics & Finance Psychology (Klibanoff, Lamont, & Wizman, 1998; McKenna & Seidman, 2005) and Behavioral Economics (Barberisa, Shleiferb, & Vishny, 1997; Borch, 2006). Progress in this research might help to increase visibility on a financial organization's future with a successful scientific analysis such as developed in this thesis. Possibly both the performance and the predictability of financial organizations would increase with a follow-on benefit of lower financial market volatility.

Data Mining is the extraction of implicit, previously unknown, and potentially useful information from data. Machine learning provides the technical basis of data mining. Some applications of machine learning focus on prediction: forecasting what will happen in new situations from data that describe what happened in the past, often by guessing the classification of new examples (Witten & Frank, 2005). This Dissertation uses techniques from machine learning to identify patterns. The work of forecasting is placed squarely in the opportunity for future work.

## **1.2 Finance as a research testbed**

Financial transactions are timed based as much on the reality of a situation as on the perception of that reality (Baker, Ruback, & Wurgler, 2007; Fama, 1998; Ritter, Constantinides, Harris, & Stulz, 2003). As a test bed for exploring the efficacy of a new framework using machines, the domain of finance serves the purpose well. This is because by any measure, the financial industry produces an enormous amount of data. This data can then be helpful in working to objectively judge any new approach. Additionally, many analysts work on the timing and scale of financial transactions so as to maximize the benefit to an entity. These studies are those that show performance relative to its perception. The result is work that benefits the stability of a company or a country. The benefit of developing better measures for the exchange of information is improvements in the stability of these financial decisions. From the scope of a company with stakeholders that extend beyond shareholders to the scope of a central bank, financial decisions by large organizations can have larger societal impact. This work increases predictability. Increased predictability and lower volatility are hallmarks of a mature and efficient financial system.

Financial decisions are strongly influenced by the external reaction to them (Blinder, Ehrmann, Fratzscher, De Haan, & Jansen, 2008; Fisher & Statman, 2000). Financial decisions of consequence are often signaled in advance through words (Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006). This communication uses a variety of mediums (Burkhart & Fischer, 2008). These conversations also have various degrees of preparation, formality, and impact (Danker & Luecke, 2005; Eisenhardt & Zbaracki, 1992). A central



banker's speech may be listened to more carefully than an intra-company email, but both are efforts to set expectations of the future (Eisenhardt & Zbaracki, 1992).

Future behavior is important to analyze because the decision maker desires to identify the timing and magnitude of such future behavior while hedging the risk that a decision could be wrong. At best the decision maker might know historic activities and most of the current background thinking. In the context of decision making for a larger entity, these decisions impact more people.

### **1.2.1 The difficulties in analysis: Interpretations of what is heard**

There is substantial benefit in making this decision process more effective. In the framework here, it involves a more efficient exchange of information. The efficiency is increased if the speaker more clearly understands how the listener is interpreting the information. For many organizations, teams of professionals work to both consume and aggregate information for the benefit of an organization's decision-making. Still more teams work to disseminate information. If the decisions are financial in nature, the stakes are raised further.

The listener will be making decisions from the information is received. The speaker may make decisions based on how the information is received. Therefore either the listener, the speaker, or both could be altering their communication based on these decisions. This feedback loop makes the analysis of conversations very difficult. Classical approaches measure sentiment of these texts most often as binary (Mullen & Malouf, 2006; Wilson, Wiebe, & Hoffmann, 2005).

### **1.2.2 The difficulties in analysis: Matching qualitative and quantitative data**

The obstacles in analyzing speech effectively require an approach to match the data and the research question. To assign variables for this study to be even more clear, the inherently qualitative  $\varphi$  will be compared to a series of quantitative  $\delta$ . Humans individually or in a group work to interpret text  $\varphi$ , but

that in itself generally creates more text. The problems created are manifold, the most obvious of which is the difficulty in finding an appropriate quantitative measure  $\delta$ .

This research seeks to establish a framework that may help to determine if a relationship exists between qualitative data and quantitative data than be measured. For any given data set  $\varphi$ , and data set  $\delta$ , a question is if there exists a non-random relationship  $\gamma$  and  $\chi$  in the following equation:

$$\forall(\varphi, \delta), \varphi = \chi\delta + \gamma$$

If there exists a non-random  $\gamma$  and  $\chi$ , then can  $\gamma$  and  $\chi$  be measured? If there is a non-random relationship and it can be measured quantitatively, can

$$\forall(\varphi, \delta), \varphi_{t=0} = \chi\delta_{t=0} + \gamma$$

help give

$$\forall(\varphi, \delta), \varphi_{t+1} = \chi\delta_{t+1} + \gamma ?$$

If there is a non-random relationship measured with  $\gamma$  and  $\chi$  between  $\varphi$ , and  $\delta$ , the next question is the degree to which a non-random relationship can be established and the circumstances of such a relationship. For purposes of this research, since speech can be converted to text, all spoken and written words will be referred to as text.

### **1.3 Further benefits**

Security prices reflect values of the present and expectations of the future. Financial institutions are always working to communicate their intention. For example, they will hold press conferences and give speeches to help set expectations about the future and smooth out the prices tied to the firm's assets. However, they produce a lot of data and interpreting it is hard. In the case of the company, the communications are too numerous. The analysis is even more difficult in the central bank because the communications themselves need to be even more careful. Therefore, interpretation of an organization's direction is one of a series of anecdotal evidence as the most important tactics in real financial decisions.

However, coming up with such a system of data interpretation has several major problems. First getting at the data is hard. Second, cleaning the data is hard. Third, calibrating the language for the different speakers is hard. Hence, figuring out key personnel, information and resource to interpret that data is often beyond the hope of human intuition or anecdotal evidence because of the diverseness and scale of the structures. Second, the organizations are adaptive. They restructure themselves over time and adjust based on their own readings of external events.

The overall question of this work is to determine if there is a relationship between qualitative data and quantitative data that can be measured. Said another way: Can quantitative outcomes be predicted on qualitative data? If relationships are found, the next question is to look in to the degree of the relationship and the circumstances under which predictive qualities exist.

This research takes the more focused approach of being concerned with enabling the early stages of a framework for the machine-enhanced analysis of text in specific contexts. The outcome of this work can then be compared to appropriate quantitative data to test for a relationship. This approach is increasingly useful as Machine-read language activities have advanced. Unfortunately, the current approaches can often be too vague to be useful. A new approach that can suggest the reaction to text and help both sides understand the impact of communication is a promising area of research that can improve effectiveness. This research can help in setting expectations of the future by making

opaque situations more clear and in other times clarifying the level of opacity. This will be done by finding the degree and circumstances under which quantitative outcomes might be predicted based on qualitative data. The first step is to find if there is such a relationship that can be measured.

Clarifying the relationship between qualitative data and quantitative data may have real consequence on the direction of short-term interest rates (Baker & Stein, 2004), (Shleifer & Summers, 1990) and currency interventions as well as for the future of a company (Brown & Cliff, 2005), (Frambach & Schillewaert, 1999), (Geroski, 2000). While this clarity may be useful, the relationship is poorly understood. News reports are generated on numbers (Aizawa, 2000), (Godbole, Srinivasaiah, & Skiena, 2007), but also numbers move on news reports (M. W. Berry & Browne, 2005), (Hwang & Salmon, 2008). Questions that may be worth asking are when and where is there a relationship between qualitative and quantitative data or if the relationship has predictive qualities. If a relationship is discovered, it may be only one-way or otherwise signify trends. The relationship may also show consistency or inconsistency in certain circumstances. The data may also show the ways in which the relationship is volatile or the ways in which text influences events.

## **2 Background and problem description**

There has been increasing interest in machine-enabled language interpretation to continually sense, collect, and analyze language (Carley & Kaufer, 1993; Carley, Diesner, & De Reno, 2006; Chuang, Tiyyagura, Yang, & Giuffrida, 2000; Deerwester, Dumais, Furnas, Landauer, & Harshman, 1988; Godbole et al., 2007; Jing, Huang, & Shi, 2003). Yet despite all the attention this approach is receiving, the methods remain neither widely adopted nor broadly effective (Lucca & Trebbi, 2009; Luss & d'Aspremont, 2008; Nasukawa & Yi, 2003). One often cited barrier is that many approaches do not adequately add value without substantial manual effort thus mitigating the value of an automated approach (Reeves & Sawicki, 2007; Reinhart & Sack, 2006; Rosa, 2007).

The increasing interest in text comes from the explosion of content available in recent years. The increasing content has been followed by increasing analysis of such content. This analysis includes how individuals relate to the content (Woods, 1975) and language-oriented analysis versus cognitive-oriented analysis (Borge-Holthoefer & Arenas, 2010).

For example, social psychologists, notably Roger Schank and Robert Abelson, have shown how much stories and storytelling, especially human-interest stories, motivate much of human behavior (Abelson & Schank, 1995a, 1995b; Gershon & Page, 2001; Schank, 1990). These stories can count for much more than abstract calculation. In the context of economics and finance, people's moods are largely based on the stories that people tell themselves and tell each other that are related to the subject (Abelson & Schank, 1995b). There is potential value in extracting semantic networks from text to explore this conversation. What is the relationship between public news about a company and its related security prices? What is the relationship between the Monetary Policy of Central Bankers and their public statements?

Approaches to get at solutions have been tried by using classification algorithms on email and public policy documents, bag-of-words approaches and other techniques to get at sentiment on speeches. A link is being explored between these text databases and quantitative data. While rare events might have the most impact, they remain hard to predict. The importance of a potential solution invites further study. Some events in finance & economics

have been studied with their associated text: LSA and Investor Sentiment (Barberis et al., 1997; Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006; Gennheimer, 2002), Copula statistic and associated rare events—asset, credit bubbles, public manias (Gennheimer, 2002; D. Li & Peng, 2009; Mikosch, 2006; Poon, Rockinger, & Tawn, 2004).

Much quantitative data is representation designed to measure deviation from baseline and therefore doesn't predict abrupt changes. Sharp directional turns may remain difficult to detect. Fortunately, in monetary policy and financial decision making, the absolute value is often less important than considering the direction of a trend; even more important may be changes in the trend, especially reversals of a trend. In the case of monetary policy, the direction is determined by expectations of inflation (and in some countries unemployment) and to some extent those expectations can create a feedback loop to effect inflation. The extent of the impact is the point at which the behavior is a social construct.

There is also an issue here of a more general nature: It is possible to approximate quantitative data from qualitative data - for instance, asking people to rate their perception of a sensation on a Likert scale.

This dissertation studies the strengths and weaknesses of using automated semantic analysis for interpretation. Can it help in financial decisions? How can automation be used to detect issues? Part 1 of the dissertation examines if this approach can predict the future. Part 2 studies if this approach is generalizable on email.

## **2.1 Studies of Monetary Policy communications by Central Banks (Part 1)**

Central banks have been studied from several angles. Classification of documents especially in public policy and further future study (Y. H. Li & Jain, 1998; Purpura & Hillard, 2006). Communication Policy in Central Banks is closely monitored (Blinder et al., 2008; Burkhart & Fischer, 2008). Only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the speeches are about Monetary Policy, but FOMC minutes show some affect on the market (Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006; Purpura & Hillard, 2006). Fed Funds Futures have been suggested as a gauge of future policy actions by the FOMC (Krueger & Kuttner, 1996).

Discussions in text can suggest changes in sentiment or even cause changes. Such approaches benefit from specific problem spaces, developments in research, and the increased power of domain-specific tools. New approaches can be used to explore predictive power.

From housing to art to company stock to government debt, asset prices' balance of supply and demand can have a qualitative aspect that is subject of much study. Taking a dynamic network analysis approach to analyzing textual data, we can make progress in linking among events, the descriptions of the events, and the outcomes

The field of Behavioral Economics directly targets the inquiry in which some agents display human limitations and complications in asset pricing (Mullainathan & Thaler, 2000). There exist many studies of investor perception on stock price behavior (A. W. Berry, 2011; Chan & Lakonishok, 1994) (Iqbal & Shetty, 1995). These suggest the input of emotion into the quantitative world of securities valuation.

## **2.2 Studies of Email, especially within a large corporation (Part 2)**

Email has also been studied from many different angles: Anomaly Detection (Priebe, Conroy, Marchette, & Park, 2005); Analyzing Large Scale Networks (Carley & Skillicorn, 2005); Electronic Groups (McKenna & Seidman, 2005); Structure of Enron Data Set (Keila & Skillicorn, 2005); Summarization (Muresan, Tzoukermann, & Klavans, 2001). Asset Prices have also been studied from many different angles: Investor Sentiment (Barberisa et al., 1997); Market liquidity as a sentiment indicator (Baker & Stein, 2004); Clear evidence of Beta herding based on sentiment (Hwang & Salmon, 2008).

## **2.3 Graph Theory, Dynamic Network Analysis, and Semantic Networks**

Graph theory developed with studies in the 1950s. Dynamic Network Analysis (“DNA”) enriched this work with the explanation of using special relations.

### **2.3.1 Quadratic Assignment Procedure (“QAP”) and Multiple Regression QAP (“MRQAP”)**

The presence of Autocorrelation in Social Networks Analysis of Social Networks motivated the development of QAP (Mantel, 1967) (Hubert, 1987) (Krackhardt, 1987) and exponential random graph models (Dekker, Krackhardt, & Snijders, 2005). The Autocorrelation problem particularly afflicts the analysis of cognitive networks (i.e., networks mapping perceptions). One solution to the autocorrelation problem is to use non-parametric tests to determine whether independent variables are significant predictors of the dependent variable (Kilduff & Tsai, 2005).

### **2.3.2 Semantic Networks**

Semantic network analysis is the use of network analytic techniques on paired associations based on shared meaning as



opposed to paired associations of behavioral or perceived communication links (Doerfel, 1998); they are graphs on the structure of meaning in language (Lehmann, 1992). Doerfel (Doerfel, 1998) argues that the very definition of semantic networks had become muddled. Some described the essence of the semantic network as the analysis of text to measure the relationship among words (Rice & Danowski, 1993) while others' conceptualization of semantic networks is described as associations based on shared interpretations (Monge & Eisenberg, 1987). The distinction can matter because the different methods can produce different results (Carley, 1993).

Carley's (Carley, 1993) concepts of semantic networks demonstrated differences between semantic analysis using maps compared to simple analysis of the presence and frequency of words; documents with different meanings could have the same concepts but with different meanings. Semantic Networks can be helpful in communicating ideas and in learning (Feghali, 1991).

The last ten years have also seen several studies regarding language complexity (Baldwin & Carpenter, 2012) (Bales & Johnson, 2005) (Belov et al., 2009). Developments in complex networks can be seen as motivating much of this research. These were first focused on abstract and general overviews of language complexity; few of them looked at how language can affect cognition (Daimler, 2009). Borge-Holthoefer (Borge-Holthoefer & Arenas, 2010) even claims a shift in research from language-oriented work to that which has a more cognitive-oriented point of view.

### 3 Methodology

Figure 1 is a visual representation of the framework presented in this Dissertation. It shows the sources of the data, the high-level processing of the data, and the analysis of the outcome. It shows the clarity of thought brought to the evaluation of the effectiveness of the framework. Each of the six segments presented within Figure 1 are expanded in later sections within this Dissertation.

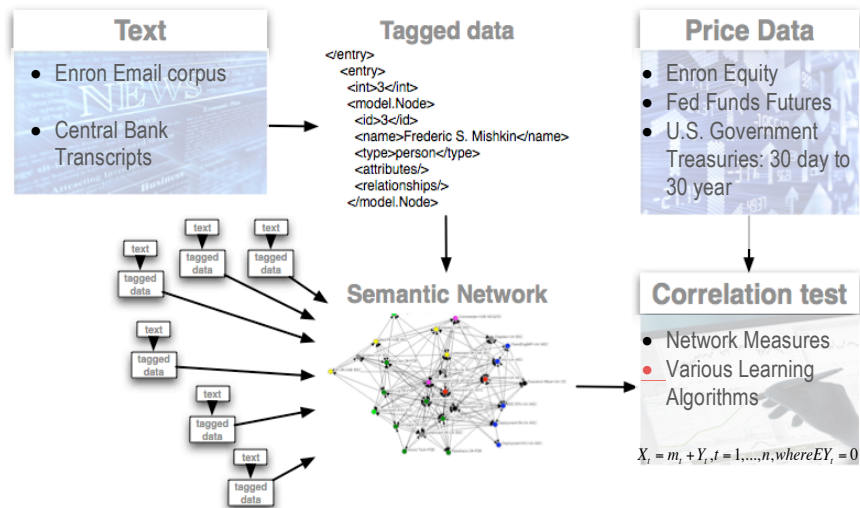


Figure 1: Framework under consideration

### **3.1 Objectives and overview of proposed framework**

As a practical demonstration of this research, experiments are conducted relating to various combinations of datasets in two domains. The first dataset consists of various texts (written material and transcriptions of orally presented material) from the US Federal Reserve. The second is a corporate email corpus. The models and algorithms are applied to for tasks in these domains: objective and repeatable exploration of correlation, of prediction, a baseline comparison with classical approaches, and some implications of the findings. In the course of giving solutions to these problems, theoretical and empirical results are developed using a framework intended to make them easily applicable to other domains.

To ground this research, three data sources are used: Central Bank public communication, Public market financial data on U.S. Central Bank actions, and corporate emails from Enron. My research will contribute to a unifying framework for using qualitative financial information to match quantitative financial information, a partially automated intelligence analysis capability which can meet the financial decision making in the real world, bridge dynamic network analysis and computational finance, and reduce the time and cost of financial decision making.

This research seeks to investigate the following phenomena:

- Is there a relationship between qualitative data and quantitative data that can be measured?
- Can quantitative outcomes be predicted based on qualitative data? The benefit of this research is the more effective setting of expectations for the future and reducing bias by objectively measuring qualitative information.

### **3.2 Assumptions on Methodology**

In analyzing the pragmatics of speech, we assume that the speaker and listener, writer and reader are working together to some level of understanding. Writing and speaking is often done with the intent of influence. Measuring the extent to which writing and speaking influence behavior is difficult. This limits exploration of their interactions both for people and for machines analyzing the conversation. The proliferation of raw computing power applied to these problems has given limited results. Cheap computation is helped by three additional factors: 1) new mathematical approaches, especially in Network Science and 2) domain expertise, and 3) new openness of the Internet and of government to make public data previously hidden.

If the purpose of the communication is to exchange information then we must assume that at least the speaker wishes success. Even with this strong assumption, perceived expertise and attention of the audience has an impact on the communication; these variables change over time. The complexity and adaptively of the listener make the decision more complex to predict the reactions to their behavior and therefore the effectiveness of the information exchange. Combining recent developments in Network Science, Computational Linguistics, and Machine Learning enables new efforts to measure the impact of the human-generated text.

I adopt Network science models as the most flexible path for representing the textual data in quantitative terms and introduce a system for regularizing the speeches appropriate for the analysis. In comparing the data to the output, I argue for both the network science method and against latent semantic analysis, suggesting a focus on more generalizable, useful approaches to studying the relationship between text and the desirable outcome leading to a variety of applications in the real world

A potential solution is to employ automated approaches to support information interpretation. Machines are better at allowing individuals to interpret information efficiently. Applying machines to language, individuals can use the signals to help judge the importance of the communication to which further study is needed. This can reduce interruption costs and information overload.

This research uses security prices as the quantitative data test case against which to compare the qualitative data. This is in many

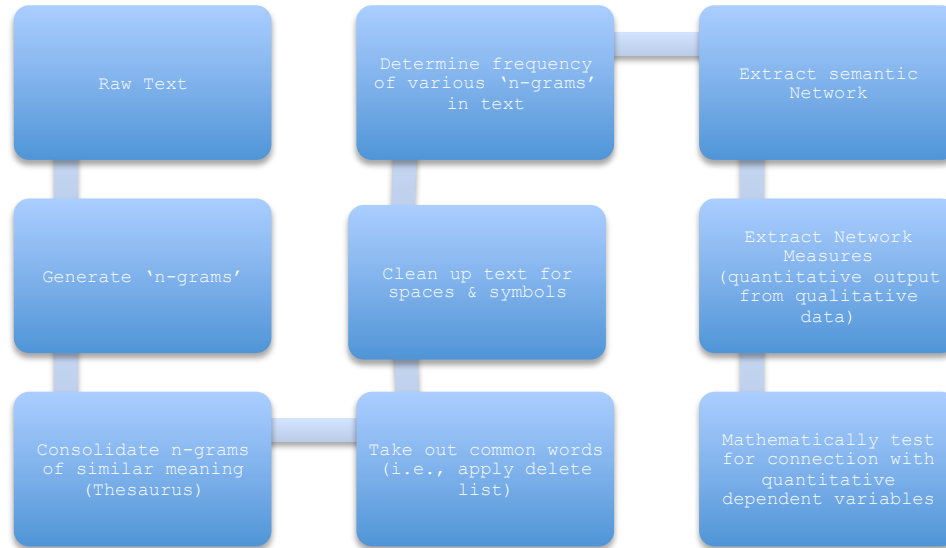
ways an ideal data set because security prices are generally expected to reflect values of the present and expectations of the future (Basu, 1977; Chen & Yeh, 2002; LeRoy, 2010; Malkiel, 2003). It is in decision making that these analyses become most useful.

Decisions in many domains, from public policy to commerce interact with written and spoken communication in increasing quantities. Despite an increasing importance of numerical literacy, communication through writing and speaking continues to increase. The creation of this text may or may not be done with care, but the volume to be consumed suggests an opportunity for assistance by machines.

This computational-centric approach addresses these challenges by explicitly testing the circumstances under which quantitative to qualitative relationships occur in a specific domain: financial economics. The approach takes as input qualitative data from various sources in addition to quantitative data in the form of asset prices. I develop a meta algorithm for measuring and testing the relationship which helps to identify a true causal relationship among many data sets in many circumstances. The approach leads to insights on asset valuation for the purposes of public policy but also for corporate management in the domain of securities issuance. The techniques are generally applicable and as an example I will present the algorithm two contexts: corporate malfeasance at Enron and Central bank communications.

### **3.3 Steps to develop framework**

Figure 2 shows the visual representation of the the step-by-step process used in the framework for the analysis of the texts. These are expanded in text later in this section (3.3), but Figure 2 shows the clear, linear progression of analysis at a higher level.



**Figure 2: Detailed look at framework under consideration**

### 3.3.1 Qualitative Data

The qualitative data collected from each data set will, of course, vary in its raw form. However, in the processing, the variables generated will be identical.

#### ***Part I: Acquire and clean qualitative data***

*Step 1: Acquire raw text in various formats (e.g., HTML, .pdf, .txt).*  
 In the case of this study, the data sets include the public statements of the US Federal Reserve found in the speech transcripts, Congressional Testimony, Minutes of the FOMC meetings and Conference Calls. It also includes the public email corpus of Enron.

*Step 2: Separate useful text from noise and neutralize formatting.*  
 In the case of this study, the standard disclaimers given by The Fed are identical in most, if not all, documents; these are removed. The information on the person making the speech as well as the venue are likewise deleted. Headers and other technical transmission information are deleted from emails.

### 3.3.2 Quantitative Data

#### *Part II: Acquire and clean quantitative data*

*Step 3: Acquire appropriate dependent variables (financial data).*

For much of the appropriate financial data, the time interval of the prices (the granularity) can be many times per second. Studying data at these time intervals can be useful only if matched to the time stamp on the qualitative data. This match must be done if the research question involves intraday relationships. For effects lasting more than one day, the choice is between looking at various weightings of average daily prices (e.g., trade volume-weighted data or time-weighted data) and opening or closing day prices.

Closing prices are likely the best choice for measuring effects between days because this is when markets generally experience the highest liquidity (volume). Therefore, the final price is likely to be the most representative of the day. There are several non-systematic gaps in the Fed Funds Futures Data if not in the yield curve.

For those dates where there is no data, analysis is performed using three approaches: using previous data, using an average to the two surrounding data points, and lastly, using the date empty. Further, each Futures contract represents two years. This data needs to be averaged. For example, there is a contract for December 2005. The dates on this contract overlap with the 2006 and 2004 contracts. The dates need to all line up, then the average is taken.

All securities data is treated independently. Specifically, the term structure of interest rates represented by the Yield curve on U.S. government debt is treated as eleven separate instruments. Similarly, the futures contracts are also treated separately from one another even when they overlap.

### 3.3.3 Text processing

#### *Part III: Transformation of text*

Included in these steps are minor transformations such as the removal of punctuation and capitalization. For this part, we use the Automap Dynamic Network Analysis Tool, “AutoMap”, (Carley, Columbus, Bigrigg, & Kunkel, 2011).

*Step 4: Generate a delete list*

Delete lists allow the user to remove non-content words from text, such conjunctions, articles, and other noise words. The format of the list is a plain text file, containing a list of words to be deleted, one on each line (Nimick, 2011). The raw text contains many words that add noise to further analysis. Examples of these words are the, of, I, in, and for. This simple review of words were selected based upon a review of the literature for incorporating delete lists in AutoMap.

*Step 5: Add or delete space after deleted words*

In the figure, 'xxx' is replacing the deleted words. The methodology may also support deleting the words present in the delete list without replacing the word with any substitute. This transforms "In my remarks today, I would like..." to either "xxx xxx remarks xxx , xxx would like..." or "remarks would like". Since "remarks would like" and similar such phrasing may produce erroneous conclusions in this type of study, the choice is to use the substitute characters 'xxx' for those words eliminated using the delete list. The delete used was used elsewhere (Diesner, Frantz, & Carley, 2005) and not generated specifically for this research. Further work could be done using a different approach here.

*Step 6: Generate list of N-grams*

This is a list of short word combinations such as 'financial disruptions' that may be useful in generating meaning from the text. Various lengths of word combinations may be used. These are manually generated. You may reference the n-grams used for this research in the appendix.

*Step 7: Generate Thesaurus*

A speaker or writer may use several different words or phrases to relate to one concept. A frequent example is 'Fed' and 'Federal Reserve' which are synonyms for the US Central Bank (another synonym). To generate a Thesuarus, I start with standard, or widely used, list (Landwehr, 2012), then manually generate additional domain-specific terms to disambiguate similar meaning



phrases. See the Appendix for a full accounting of the Thesaurus used.

Given that the thesaurus is drawn from multiple usages elsewhere and not generated independently just for the purposes of this research, it is likely to contain many omissions specific to these datasets. These gaps have been intended to be filled through the manual process. Given the nature of email as a communication medium, there likely remain many spelling errors not comprehensively captured by the thesaurus used.

*Step 8: Apply N-grams*

These are applied from the protocol established in step six.

*Step 9: Apply Thesaurus*

Through an automated process from within Automap, I endeavored to stem words as appropriate (e.g., wording and words are simplified to 'word'). See the figure below for a visualization of the text transformation.

Figure 3 (below) shows a visualization of the text as it is processed through the stages of the framework. It makes clear what is meant by terms such as 'n-grams' and 'delete list' (the details of which may also be found in the appendix).

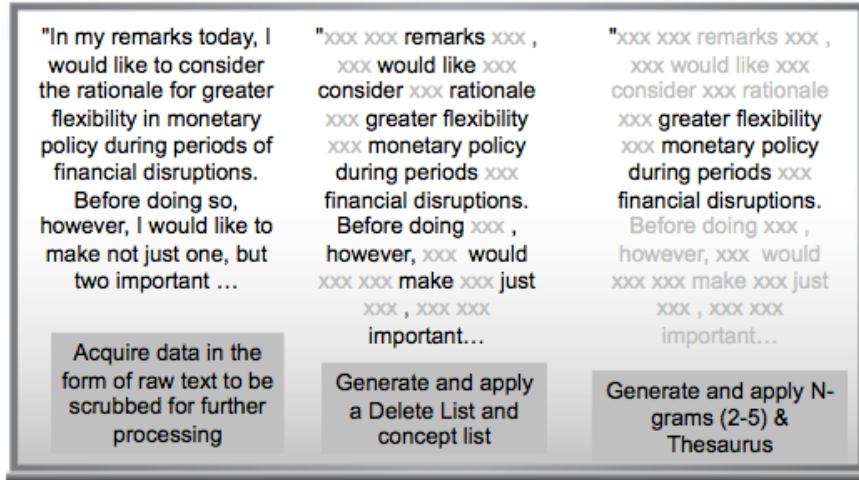


Figure 3: Visualization of early stages of text processing

### 3.3.4 Network Measurements

#### *Part IV: Create network measures*

*Step 10:* Create network measures

For this part, the tool Organization Risk Analyzer, “ORA”, (Carley, Reminga, Storrick, & Columbus, 2011) is used. ORA facilitates the creation of network measures of social networks and that can then be applied to the transformed text created from Steps 1-9. The model is run in ORA to create 86 network measures. The table below shows the names of the network measurements although at this stage, the labeling has no impact.

The list in Table 1 (below) represents a sample of common measurements for exercises as performed in this research. Wasserman & Faust (Wasserman & Faust, 1997) provides a review of the definitions of these network measures so that they will not be repeated here. While the density measures have dominated semantic networks and additional dimensions provide useful measures of connectivity (Carley & Kaufer, 1993), this work is generally concerned with the quantitative output and less concerned with the structures of the network and therefore a deeper inquiry into the definitions.

**NETWORK MEASURES FOR PROCESSING IN FIRST CUT AS CANDIDATE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES**

AverageDistanceSemanticNetwork  
 BouarySpannerPotentialSemanticNetworkAverage  
 BouarySpannerSemanticNetworkAverage  
 BreadthColumnSemanticNetwork  
 BreadthRowSemanticNetwork  
 CapabilitySemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityAuthoritySemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityBetweennessSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityBonacichPowerSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityClosenessSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityColumnDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityEigenvectorPerComponentSemantic-  
 NetworkAverage  
 CentralityEigenvectorSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityHubSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityInDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityInClosenessSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityInformationSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityInverseClosenessSemanticNetwork-  
 Average  
 CentralityOutDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityRowDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CentralityTotalDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CliqueCountSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CognitiveDistinctivenessAverage  
 CognitiveExpertiseAverage  
 CognitiveResemblanceAverage  
 CognitiveSimilarityAverage  
 CommunicationHammingDistance  
 CommunicativeNeedSemanticNetwork  
 ComponentCountStrongSemanticNetwork  
 ComponentCountWeakSemanticNetwork  
 ComponentMembersWeakSemanticNetworkAverage  
 ConnectednessSemanticNetwork  
 ConstraintBurtSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CorrelationDistinctivenessSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CorrelationExpertiseSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CorrelationResemblanceSemanticNetworkAverage  
 CorrelationSimilaritySemanticNetworkAverage

**NETWORK MEASURES FOR PROCESSING IN FIRST CUT AS CANDIDATE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES**

CountColumnSemanticNetwork  
 CountNodeSemanticNetwork  
 CountRowSemanticNetwork  
 DensityClusteringCoefficientSemanticNetwork-Average  
 DensitySemanticNetwork  
 DiameterSemanticNetwork  
 DiffusionSemanticNetwork  
 EffectiveNetworkSizeBurtSemanticNetwork-Average  
 EfficiencyGlobalSemanticNetwork  
 EfficiencyLocalSemanticNetwork  
 EfficiencySemanticNetwork  
 ExclusivityCompleteSemanticNetworkAverage  
 ExclusivitySemanticNetworkAverage  
 FragmentationSemanticNetwork  
 HierarchySemanticNetwork  
 InterdepeenceSemanticNetwork  
 InterlockersSemanticNetworkAverage  
 IsolateCountSemanticNetwork  
 KnowledgeHammingDistance  
 LinkCountLateralSemanticNetwork  
 LinkCountPooledSemanticNetwork  
 LinkCountReciprocalSemanticNetwork  
 LinkCountSemanticNetwork  
 LinkCountSequentialSemanticNetwork  
 LinkCountSkipSemanticNetwork  
 MetaMatrixHammingDistance  
 NetworkCentralizationBetweennessSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationClosenessSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationColumnDegreeSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationEigenvectorSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationInDegreeSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationInClosenessSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationOutDegreeSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationRowDegreeSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkCentralizationTotalDegreeSemanticNetwork  
 NetworkLevelsSemanticNetwork  
 NumberofConceptnodes

NETWORK MEASURES FOR PROCESSING IN FIRST CUT AS CANDIDATE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
---

OverallComplexity
RadialsSemanticNetworkAverage
ReduancyColumnSemanticNetwork
ReduancyRowSemanticNetwork
SimmelianTiesSemanticNetworkAverage
SpanOfControlSemanticNetwork
SpeedAverageSemanticNetwork
SpeedMinimumSemanticNetwork
TaskHammingDistance
TransitivitySemanticNetwork
TriadCountSemanticNetworkAverage
UpperBouednessSemanticNetwork

**Table 1: All Network Measures generated for initial processing step**

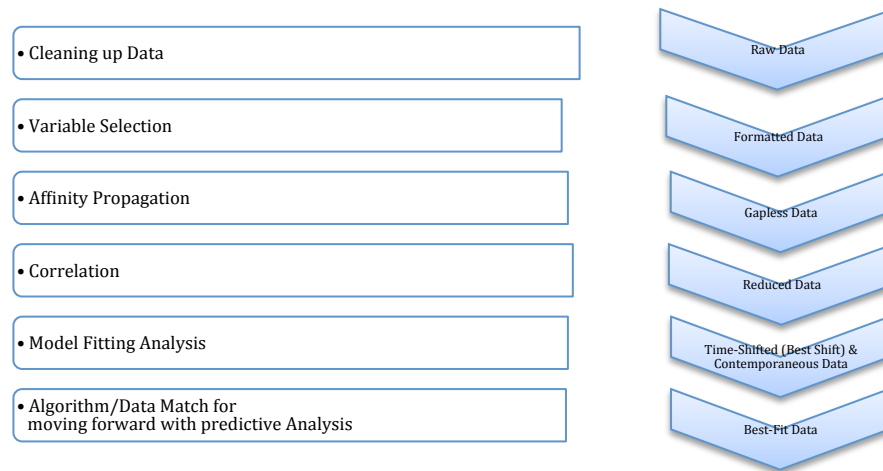
A choice does exist on this part of the framework development on whether to choose analysis by node (in this case a word or phrase) or a graph level measure. (Other network measures such as those pertaining to ‘risk’ have more meaning in the traditional sense of network analysis). The Figure therefore represents just graph level measures.

The definitions for many of these measurements may be aligned with the intuitive sense of how a non-computational approach to the measurement of a document for meaning. Taking the measurement ‘Density: Semantic Network’, for example. Density is the ratio of the number of edges versus the maximum possible edges for a network with output between 0 and 1 (Carley et al., 2011). If analyzing manually, trends in density good be a good metric to investigate. Fortunately for the purposes of developing this framework, the concern is with inquiring into the possibility and nature of the relationship between these variables and the quantitative financial measures. These are investigated in Part V.

### 3.3.5 Learning Algorithms

#### Part V: Application of learning algorithms: The pipeline performed on a given input file

The Figure below shows the process flow for the statistical analysis of correlation. After the text is processed, This Figure makes clear the high-level statistical process underwhich the results will be analyzed.



**Figure 4: Process Flow for statistical analysis of correlation**

This section presents the processing steps performed on each file. When a specific file is referred to, it is the aggregate of the Public Policy data, but the generalized considerations hold true for the other datasets within this study. Only the summary file discussed later summarizes the performances of the different models on all input datasets within a study.

#### *Step 11: Measurement Aggregation*

From the very nature of the data, the quantitative data is available only on days in which the market is open. Weekends and holidays recognized by the US markets make quantitative data unavailable.

Qualitative data occurs with less predictability. The public policy data occurred primarily during days (but not necessary times) in which the US markets were open. The corporate email data was, of course by its nature, dispersed in time of week and

time of day. When more than one qualitative data point was available in any one day, these measurements were averaged to create a daily average measure for each Independent Variable.

*Step 12: Temporal Variable Matching*

The Dependent and Independent variables are then matched by time. The result is that each variable (dependent or independent) had only one measurement for each day.

*Step 13: Eliminate data 'breaks'*

- Fill in all empty cells with a standard symbol (e.g., 'ND')
- Remove non-numerical data (e.g., '...', 'ND')
- Rename all columns eliminating the spaces between names and replace them with a standard character (e.g., '\_')

This process allows a file then readable by statistical tools. In the example of Public Policy data, the aggregate output file (#1) has dimensions 5844x103 (observations x variables), with the first column being the observation date.

*Step 14: Variable selection*

For Public Policy Data, the characteristics of the data is as follows:

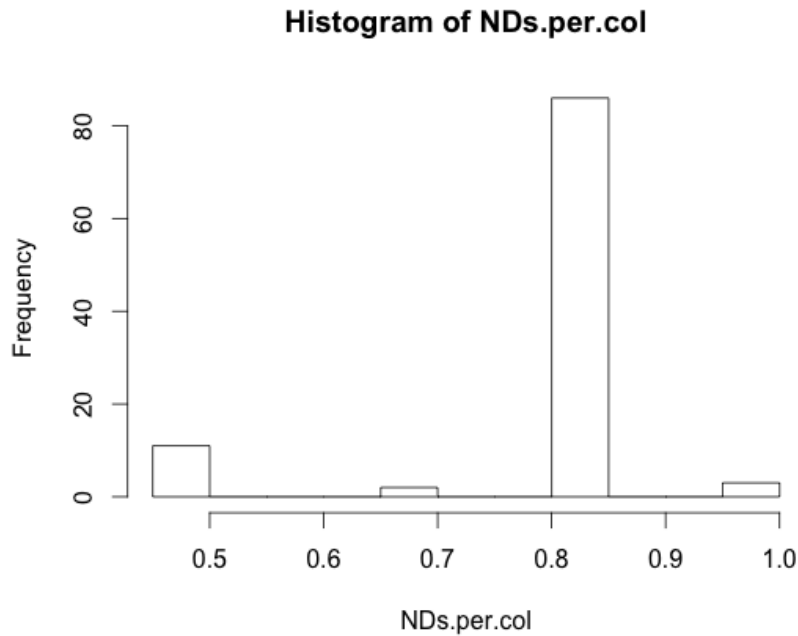
Initial number of columns: 103. (Variables plus date)

Initial number of rows: 5844. (Dates)

Initial number of dependent variables: 16

Initial number of independent variables: 86

The first analysis is how many ND's as a percentage of each column (see Figure below). This is important because the majority of rows have 80% or more of ND's. These 'NDs' represent the absence of Public Policy Data data, not any artificial separation of data for the purpose of analysis.



**Figure 5: Distribution of percentage of NDs over the entire original dataset (per row)**

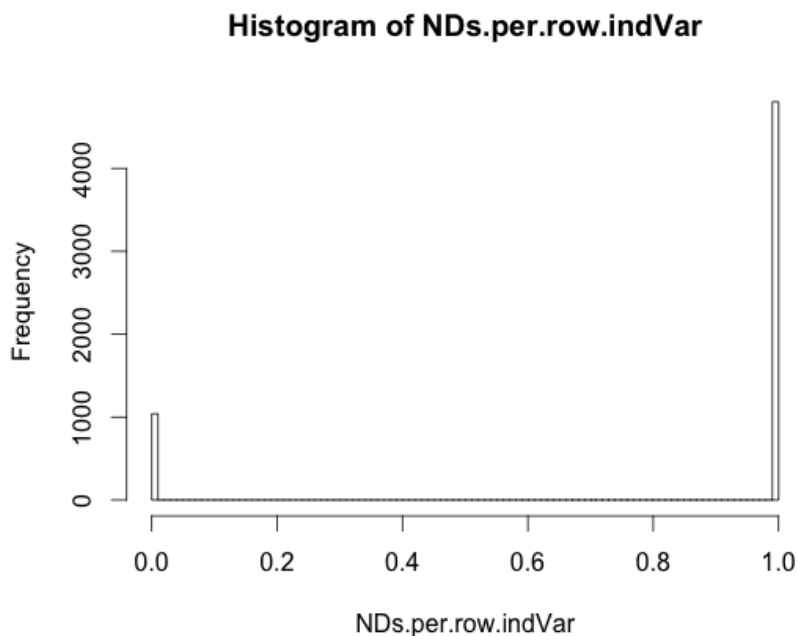
I next need to select a subset of variables for which there exists numerical information. This is particularly important for the independent variables (“IVs”) since they are used as predictors. I then investigate specifically the percentage of ND’s per row, considering only the IVs. The figure below shows how the majority of rows of independent variables do not present data at all (% of ND’s equal to 1), while the remaining rows are fully represented throughout the independent variables (strictly discrete distribution). It is clear that each observation either present ND’s for all IVs or presents values for all of them. Note that this is a peculiarity to the Public Policy data that I used, not necessarily the corporate data.

Total number of observations with values for all independent variables: 1040



Spanning of such observations:  
13Jun1996 – 03Dec2009

Dataset dimensions: dependent variables (1040x16),  
independent variables (1040x86).



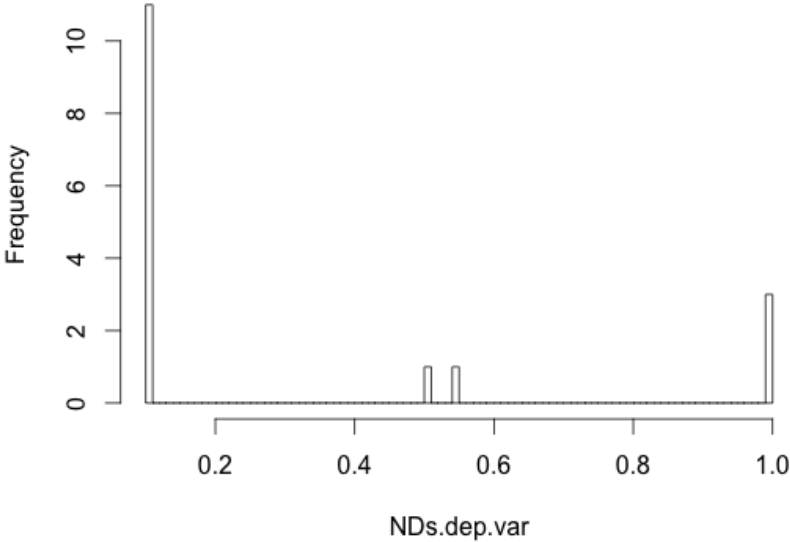
**Figure 6: Distribution of percentage of ND's over the IVs (per row).**

The Figure below shows the results: most of the rows (11 out of 16) of the pre-selected observations (pre-selected based on the independent variables) present only 10% of ND's (equivalent to 112 observations out of 1040), three dependent variables presented no data (i.e., 100% of ND's, dependent variables 3, 4, and 5: increase, decrease and level), and two dependent variables (1 and 2: Fed Funds Futures) presented approximately 50% of observations without values. Table 2 (below) summarizes the percentages of ND's per dependent variable.

Futures		Fed Funds			US Treasuries										
ctr1	ctr2	In-crease	De-crease	Lvl	1 Mo	3 Mo	6 Mo	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	7 Yr	10 Yr	20 Yr	30 Yr
0.50	0.54	1	1	1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11

**Table 2: Percentage of NDs across rows per DV**

**Histogram of NDs.dep.var**



**Figure 7: Distribution of percentage of ND's over the DVs, and limited to the observations previously selected on the IVs.**

*Step 15: Selecting representative metrics through clustering*

There are 86 Independent Variables. I want to investigate the degree to which those can be reduced through finding correlations among them. The first step is finding an appropriate algorithm.

One might consider finding group exemplars by randomly choosing an initial subset of data points and then iteratively refining it. However, this only works well if that initial choice is close to a good solution. These so-called k-centers techniques, begin with an initial set of randomly selected exemplars and iteratively refine this set to decrease the sum of squared errors.

A method that might be considered in multivariate data analysis is Principal Component Analysis (PCA). PCA is a Linear method that greatly reduces the number of variables to be monitored based on eigenvalue and eigenvector decomposition of the covariance matrix (Cheng, Zakharov, Dorado, & Zhang, 2009). However, PCA is not a clustering algorithm. PCA is a way to change the coordinate system in which the data is represented. If this is found, then the data can safely be described in a smaller dimension.

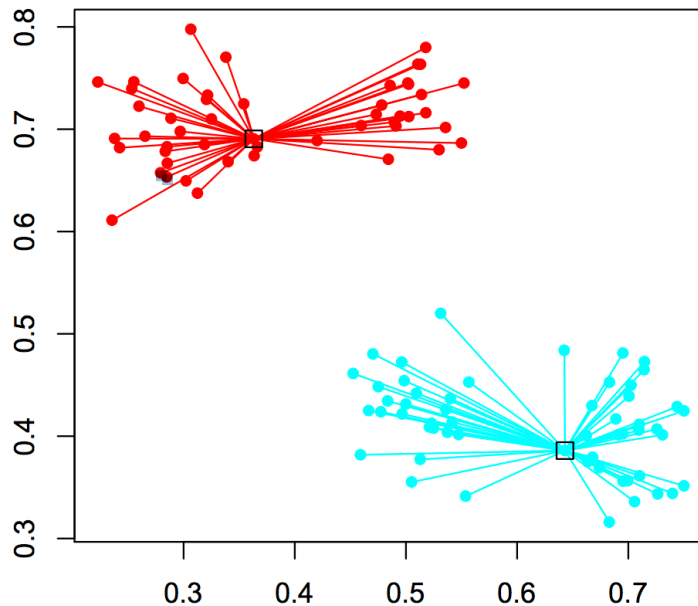
More appropriate clustering algorithms for this problem might be k-means or fuzzy k-means. However, those require the user to pre-specify the number of clusters. Another choice, Affinity Propagation (AP) automatically estimates the best number of clusters.

AP (Frey & Dueck, 2007) is a new algorithm that takes as input measures of similarity between pairs of data points and simultaneously considers all data points as potential exemplars. Real-valued messages are exchanged between data points until a high-quality set of exemplars and corresponding clusters gradually emerges. AP identifies a set of centers (exemplars) from actual data points. Contrary to PCA and other k-centers techniques, AP considers each data point as a node in a network, and recursively transmits real-valued messages along edges of the network until a good set of exemplars and corresponding clusters emerges. At any point in time, the magnitude of each message reflects the current affinity that one data point has for choosing another data point as its exemplar (Sakellariou, Sanoudou, & Spyrou, 2012).

In a variety of clustering problems, AP found clusters with much lower error than those found by other methods including PCA (Sakellariou et al., 2012). It can often do this in less than one-hundredth the amount of time (Frey & Dueck, 2007). Because of

its simplicity, general applicability, and performance, AP was chosen over PCA.

Bodenhofer (Bodenhofer, Kothmeier, & Hochreiter, 2011) has implemented Affinity Propagation in R in a package called ‘apcluster’. The result is the identification of clusters and then the selection of an exemplar (representative) for each cluster. The 86 independent variables were automatically clustered into 19 groups. To help illustrate what these results can look like, the figure below is a visualization of a simple affinity propagation finding ‘most similar’ variables to form a cluster (Bodenhofer, Kothmeier, & Palme, 2013).



**Figure 8: Visualization of correlations of exemplars among a simple variable cluster**

This affinity propagation reduces the 86 IVs automatically into 19 groups. The new subset of independent variable is thus made up of 1040 observations and 19 independent variables.

#### *Step16: Temporal Shifts*

This step was performed in order to test whether single IVs would correlate better with single DVs when shifted along time of a few *observations* (i.e., rows). This analysis was only performed for

those DVs presenting at least valid numeric value across observations (therefore excluding DVs *Increase*, *Decrease*, and *Level* in the case of the Public Policy Data). If the best shift detected is always the first one being tested (-5), shifting is seen to not improve the single independent variable performances in correlating with single dependent variables. If the best shift equals 0, this also suggests that there is no use in time-shifting the data.

*Step 17: Determine appropriate learning algorithm*

There exist many algorithms available for application to this data. I have chosen to use more than one learning algorithm to capture the different possible ways of finding correlation. For the experiments discussed in this thesis, linear regression is used as a base case against which other models may be compared. Others, in the set of parametric algorithms or non-parametric ensemble methods such as random forests, are also tested. Still other algorithms may be explored in future research.

This thesis covers in the background section how parametric models such as these can suffer from autocorrelation when used on cognitive networks. These can be generated by the self-referential nature of cognitive relationships. Semantic networks do not suffer from the same problems with autocorrelation. However, to strengthen the results of the experiments in this research, both parametric and non-parametric results are used.

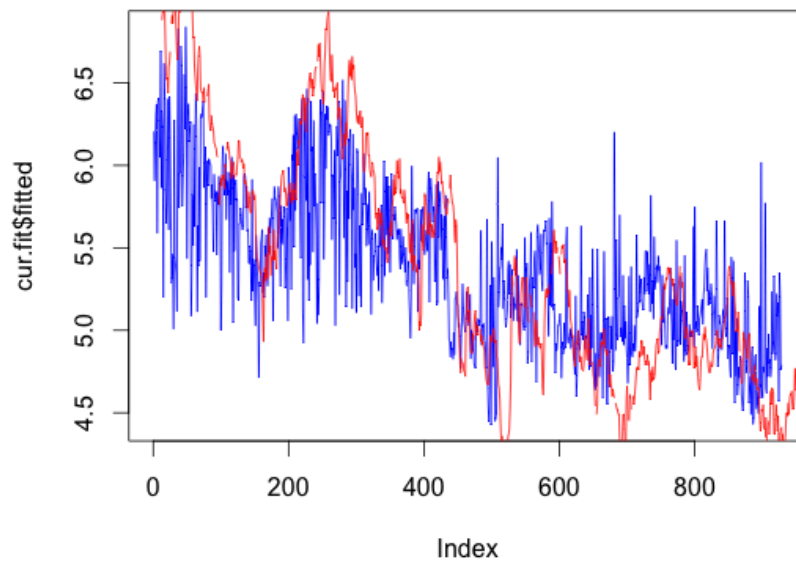
This study uses five different models to explore correlations: linear (lm), cart, generalized linear (glm) with Gaussian link function, random forest, and svm (using the radial basis function as kernel). I used the following packages within R to do this: e1071 (Meyer, Dimitriadou, Hornik, Weingessel, & Leisch, 2004), RandomForest (Liaw & Wiener, 2002), and rpart (Ripley, Therneau, & Atkinson, 2013). The model fitting (with nested feature selection) is preceded by an analysis of each DV separately (only for those with at least some numerical information, of course); for each of such DV, I use the following algorithm for building a set of optimal independent variables:

1. Start with an empty selection of IVs.
2. According to the given model, select the IV that produces the best model and add it to the selected set of IVs.
3. Set the current best model fitting to the one obtained with the selected set of IV.

4. Consider again each IV not previously selected. For each of them, assess the new model fitting when the given IV is added to the selected set. The IV that increases the model fitting the most when added to the set is included to the selected set.
5. The procedure stops when either all IVs have been added or no increase in model fitting is possible.

These results are presented in depth for each dataset under review in the form of two different types of tables. The first set of tables show that for each DV, the selected subset of IVs selected by the model fitting (by flags set to 1 for those selected). The second table reports the best performances obtained, for the given DV, with the selected subset of IVs. The performances are R-squared or pseudo R-squared values. The results for the performances are reported in the tables within the corresponding chapters to the dataset being analyzed.

The svm model is generally found to be obtaining the best performances  $\forall(DV), pseudoR^2 \geq 0.46$ . The tables described above show the percentage of DVs for which a given IV has been selected. This provides a score on the overall importance of any one that independent variable. To help with understanding, an example of a modeled DV is shown in the figure below: here the red line represents the original DV (30-Year Treasury) while the blue one is the fitted model, obtained using corresponding IVs found for that particular iteration. The matching of the two suggests the effectiveness of generated model.



**Figure 9: Original Original (red) and reconstructed (blue) dependent variable time course. SVM model fitting has been used.**

There exist two main types of decision trees used in data mining: Regression trees and classification trees. Useful to address in advance of the details of these algorithms is the exclusion of learning algorithms that might otherwise be thought of as being appropriate for use in such studies. The most notable of these is time-series analysis analysis.

### ***3.3.5.1 Time Series***

The structure of the data may seem to be perfect for a time series analysis. Especially in the domain of mathematical finance, time series analysis is often used for predicting future events based upon a type of sophisticated extrapolation of past data.

**Definition 1** *The classical decomposition model with time series  $X$  and observations 1 to  $n$  and no trending*

$$EY_t = 0$$

**Equation 1: Time Series trending**

*Time series  $X$  with observations 1 to  $n$  is given by*

$$X_t = m_t + Y_t$$

**Equation 2: Time Series Observations**

However, for time series analysis to be an appropriate approach, the data needs to be of temporal uniform density. The data in this research is clustered. There are times with no data, other times sparse data, and then a tighter cluster of data. The profile of that data is not compatible with performing an effective time series analysis. Time series is not a good choice for this data.

### 3.3.5.2 Linear Regression

**Definition 2** *Given a data set  $\{y_1, x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ir}\}_{i=1}^k$  of  $k$ , where  $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$  or*

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_k \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1r} \\ x_{21} & \cdots & x_{2r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{k1} & \cdots & x_{kr} \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_k \end{pmatrix}$$

**Equation 3: Linear Regression assumption**

*the relationship between  $y$  and  $x$  is linear.*

For each combination of independent variables and dependent variables, we have a data set of



$$\left\{ y_i, x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ik} \right\}_{i=1}^n \text{ where } y = X\beta + \varepsilon,$$

**Equation 4: Linear Regression**

or expressed in stacked form:

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}_1 \\ \hat{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{x}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1k} \\ x_{21} & \dots & x_{2k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \dots & x_{nk} \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

**Equation 5: Linear Regression (stacked form)**

Where  $y$  is one or more of the dependent variables (the financial data),  $\hat{x}_i$  is one or more of the independent variables (the semantic network measures), and  $\beta_i$  and  $\varepsilon_i$  is the slope and intercept, respectively.

### 3.3.5.3 CART and C5.0

C5.0 is a simple classification algorithm, a statistical classifier developed by Ross Quinlan that was improved from the landmark C4.5 which itself was built upon his ID3 algorithm (Quinlan, 1986). Multivariate tests were introduced to the framework provided by C4.5 and ID3 with the *classification and regression trees (CART) system for learning decision trees* (Breiman, Friedman, Olshen, & Stone, 1984). For purposes of this research, CART is used in the experiments as the non-parametric algorithm.

CART is a binary recursive partitioning procedure capable of processing continuous and nominal attributes as targets and predictors. It is a learning algorithm in the form of a recursive partitioning method that builds classification and regression trees for predicting dependent variables. The CART mechanism is intended to produce not one tree, but a sequence of nested pruned trees, each of which is a candidate to be the optimal tree. CART can assist in the analysis of the relationship between the semantic network measures and financial data.

**Definition 3** *The Gini coefficient to calculate the homogeneity of each split*

$$g(t) = \sum_{j=1} p(j/t)p(i/t)$$

**Equation 6: Gini coefficient**

where the sum extends over all categories,  $p(j/t)$  is the probability of category  $j$  at the node  $t$  and  $p(i/j)$  is the probability of misclassifying a category  $j$  case as category  $i$ .

CART works by looking at the sample space and dividing that in two. Then it looks at each of those two parts and divides each of them, and so on. How it makes the choice of where to cut is based on how similar (or homogeneous) each half would be for each potential cutting place. The Gini coefficient then can calculate how homogenous each resulting group is. The tree generated then uses a pruning mechanism based strictly on the training data that begins with a cost-complexity measure defined below.

**Definition 4** *The cost-complexity measure defined as*

$$Ra(T) = R(T) + a|T|$$

**Equation 7: Cost-complexity measure**

where  $R(T)$  is the training sample cost of the tree,  $|T|$  is the number of terminal nodes in the tree and  $a$  is a penalty imposed on each node.

The Gini coefficient, combined with the pruning, comprises the CART algorithm which is also an appropriate analysis technique for this data.

#### **3.3.5.4 Random Forests**

Random Forests is a learning algorithm characterized as an ensemble method as it is an ensemble of decision trees. The diversity introduced in these decision trees is through randomization, training subsets, and feature subsets.

*Step 16: Apply appropriate learning algorithm*

What is clear at this point is that the qualitative data is not coded in any quantitative way. The qualitative text is analyzed using the methodology described above. The resulting quantitative outputs are then fed directly into the appropriate learning algorithms. The output is then analyzed for significance. These are revealed in the results section.

### 3.4 Datasets, collection, and processing

Table 3 (below) enumerates the Descriptive statistics on Qualitative and Quantitative Data. This important to get clear on nature, sources, and quality of the data used.

Name	Original Source	Source as-used	Instances ( <i>n</i> )	Time Period	Qual. or Quant Data	Source of scrubbing (if necessary)
Fed Speeches	Fed	Fed	867	1996-2008	Qual.	Author
Fed Minutes	Fed	Fed	96	1996-2008	Qual.	Author
Fed Conference Calls	Fed	Fed	14	1996-2008	Qual.	Author
Fed Testimony	Fed	Fed	280	1996-2008	Qual.	Author
Enron Emails	Enron	CASOS	619,446	1997-2004	Qual.	CASOS / Author
Derivatives (Fed Funds Futures)	Bloom-berg	Bloom-berg	304	1996-2008	Quant	Bloom-berg / Author
Debt (US Treasury)	Treasury	Bloom-berg	304	1996-2008	Quant	Bloom-berg / Author
S&P 500	S&P	Bloom-berg	3,020	1997-2008	Quant	Bloom-berg / Author
Equity (Enron)	NYSE	Bloom-berg	6,135	1980-2004	Quant	Author

**Table 3: Descriptive statistics on Qualitative and Quantitative Data**

Table 4 (below) shows the raw qualitative data, the texts under evaluation. This is important in noting the varied data available for

the public policy study and the large amount of data available through the Enron email corpus.

STUDY	DATASET	TOTAL DATA AVAILABLE	DATA USED FOR ANALYSIS	DAYS UNDER EACH DATA SET
Enron	Enron Emails	619,446	449,442	2,191
Federal Reserve (Fed)	Speeches	867	867	730
	Conference Calls	14	14	14
	Minutes	96	96	96
	Congressional Testimony	280	280	258
	Aggregate Fed Data	1,257	1,257	1,040

**Table 4: Raw Data used in correlation analysis**

**3.4.1 1<sup>st</sup> dataset: Public communications by members of the Federal Open Market Committee.**

***3.4.1.1 Source***

The speeches are first acquired through publicly available data from the US Federal Reserve Board of Governors (BoardOfGovernorsOfTheFederalReserveSystem, 1996-2011). Speeches by officers of the Federal Reserve system started to become public in the 1990 through an act of the Fed itself. A list of the Fed speeches can be found in Appendix I. A full sample of a speech transcript from a Fed Official can be found in Appendix II.

***3.4.1.2 Preprocessing***

There are three ways in which the data was processed.

1. Speeches were eliminated if they are off-topic or less than two transcribed pages. This study started with 145 speeches of which 19 were eliminated to leave 126.
2. Extraneous information is stripped out that is peculiar to the Fed's transcriptions. These include items such as the standard disclaimers given by The Fed (when present), the information on the person making the speech as well as the venue for the speech.
3. Using the software tools available through Automap (Carley, Columbus, et al., 2011), a list of common words (a 'delete list', see Appendix III) is then mapped onto the collection of speeches. In automap, punctuation is removed, lowercase is forced, then a thesaurus is mapped to avoid duplication of similar words (see thesaurus used in appendix IV). With only those words in the thesaurus remaining, a semantic network is created using a bi-directional window size of seven.

For those days where multiple speeches are given, the network measures are averaged. For those dates that occur when there are no financial data available (e.g., when the bond market is closed), the next day is used.

### **3.4.2 2<sup>nd</sup> Dataset: Enron Emails**

This is a data set that was made public after the collapse of Enron. This data was collected from that release. Substantial work by other researchers has made much of this data clean enough for use on a variety of research questions. The data used for the questions raised in this thesis will be collected from the results of this data cleaning work that has already been preformed. This research will attack one such question and will be processed in a method appropriate to the research question. The full presentation of research using this data is contained within Chapter five. A further description of this data is presented in that chapter.

### 3.4.3 3<sup>rd</sup> Dataset: Financial Data

This data set is collected in the manner described earlier in the specific experiments. For clarity in this document, if not the final thesis, some of that information on the actual collection will be repeated here.

There are two types of financial data collected: prices of Fed Funds Futures and prices of US government debt. Financial market data is collected directly from the Bloomberg Financial Markets Data service and Monetary Policy data from the Fed. This data is taken as generally reliable, however screens were performed against data provided by other sources (Reuters and Dow Jones) for random and non-random checks of consistency. With this method, no errors were found in the data collection process.

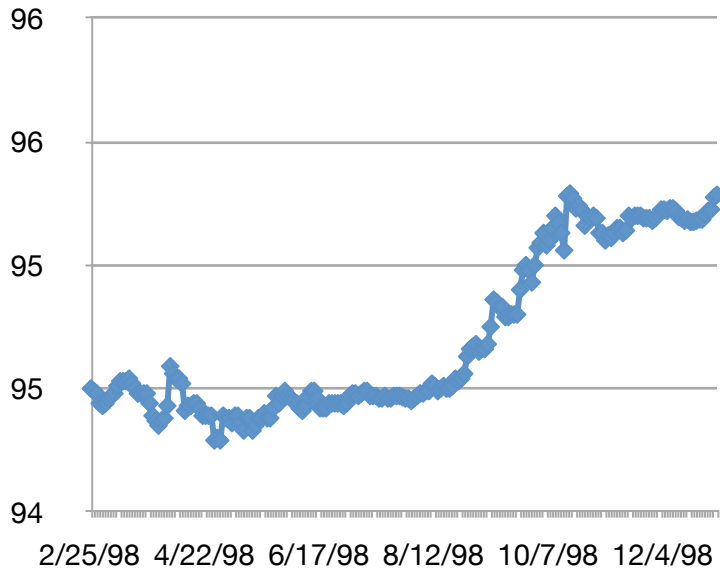
Both the US Debt and Fed Funds Futures are transformed from prices to yield.  $y_t = p_t - 100$  from  $t = 1$  to  $n$ , where  $n$  is the number of observations. The 30-year Bond was not included as a dependent variable because it was included only halfway through the study (i.e., in 2007). Although the prices of these derivatives are taken throughout each trading day, the concern of this research is inter-day movements so the results are also inter-day.

The term ‘Fed Funds’ (rate) refers to a publicly announced interest rate target established, and regularly reviewed, by the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee. Fed Funds is the interest rate banks charge each other for loans. Derivatives of these Fed Funds are a mechanism through which market participants can express their view on the future direction of interest rate decisions by the FOMC. These ‘Fed Funds Futures’ are derivatives that indicate the public market perception (Robertson & Thornton, 1997) on the future Fed Funds rate.

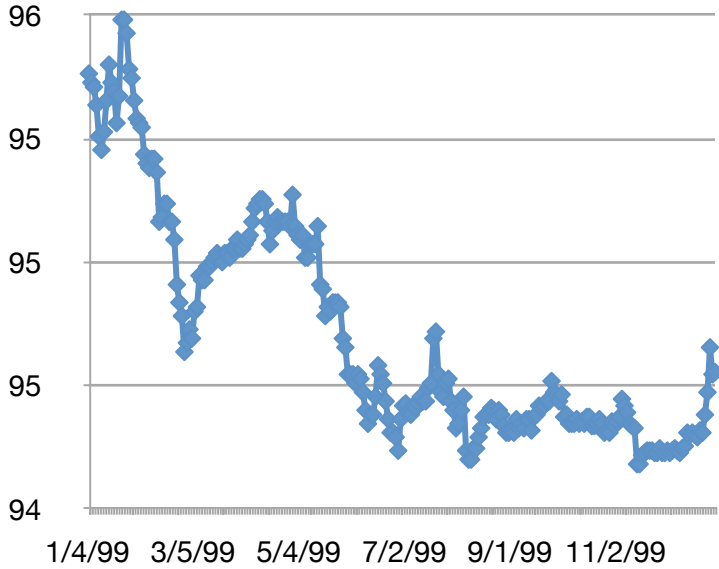
Fed Funds Futures are traded as contracts with two year maturities. Two sample contracts used for this experiment are those those expiring in December 2007 (ticker FFZ7) and December 2008 (ticker FFZ8). Fed Funds Futures will be in a tight band around the actual Fed Funds rate. These derivatives differ in nature from those with underlying assets in equities or commodities. Price movements reflect this difference in the nature of the security. The prices of the Fed Funds Futures contracts used in this study are listed in the Figures below. These are taken in the manner described earlier in this Dissertation. They are presented here to

show the varied trends against which the framework results will ultimately be compared. No contract has price trends that match any other contract. The details of the contracts and the numerical price histories are listed in Appendix V.

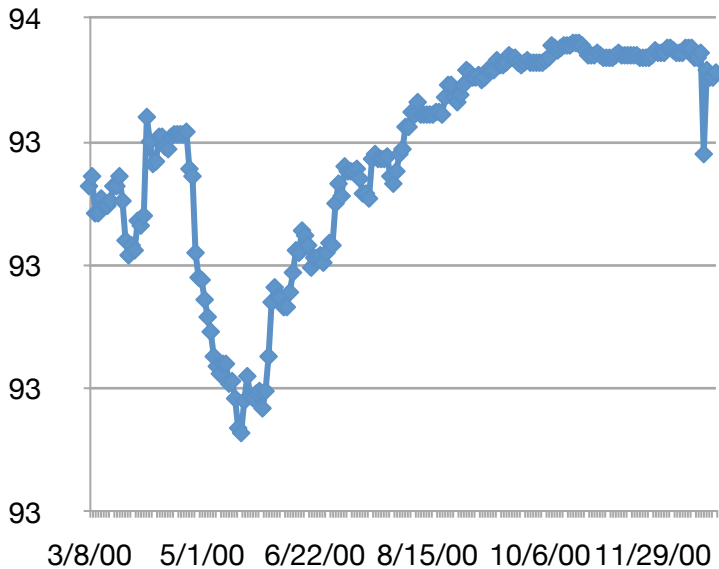




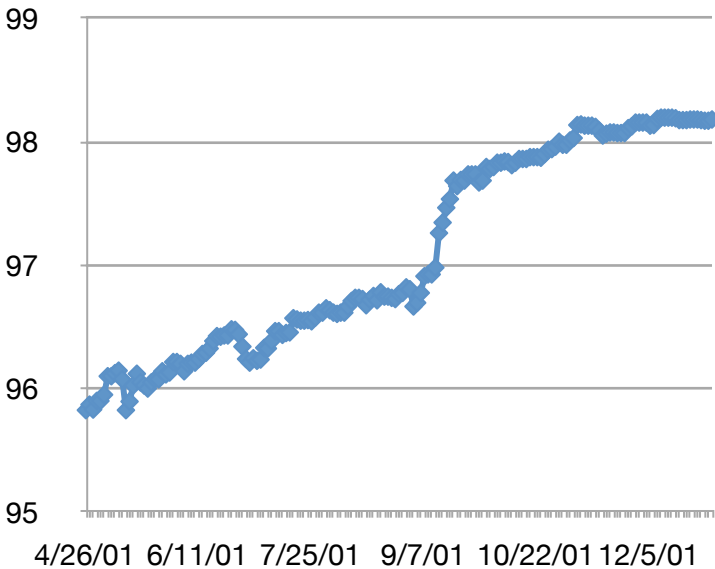
**Figure 10: Fed Funds Futures Contract expiring December 1998**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



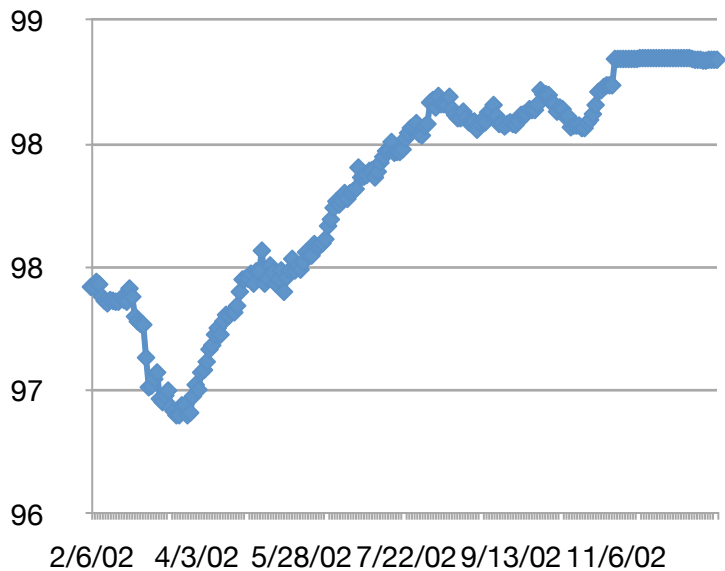
**Figure 11: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 1999**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



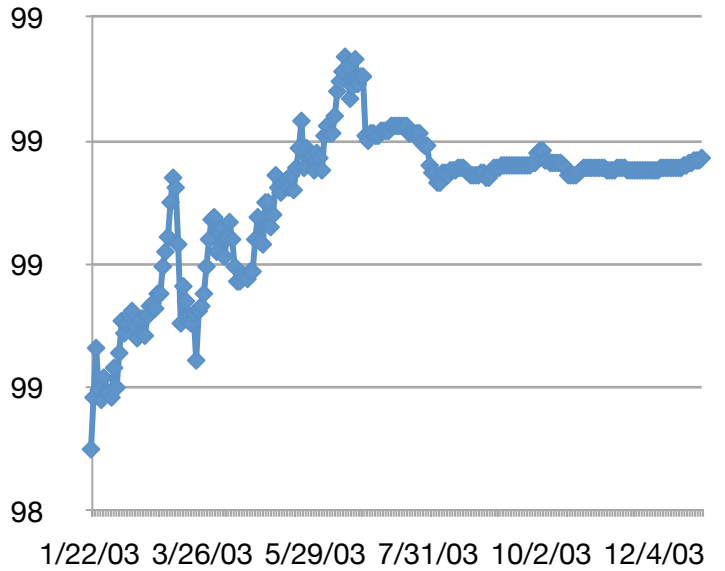
**Figure 12: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2000**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



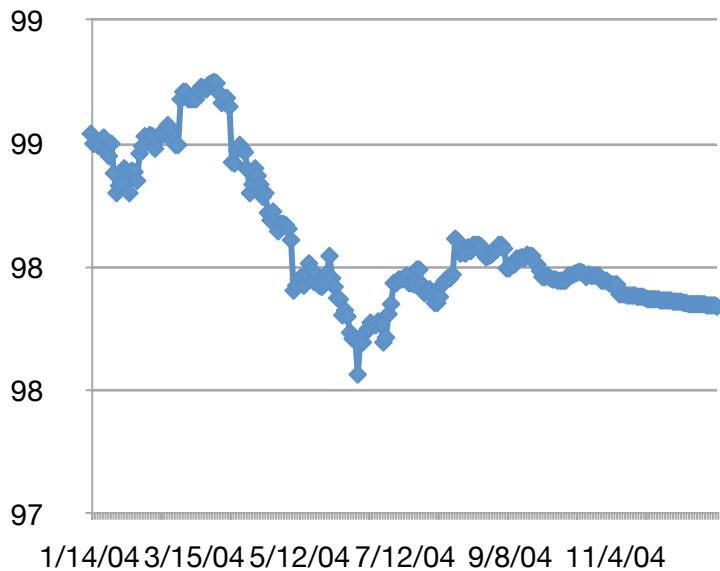
**Figure 13: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2001**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



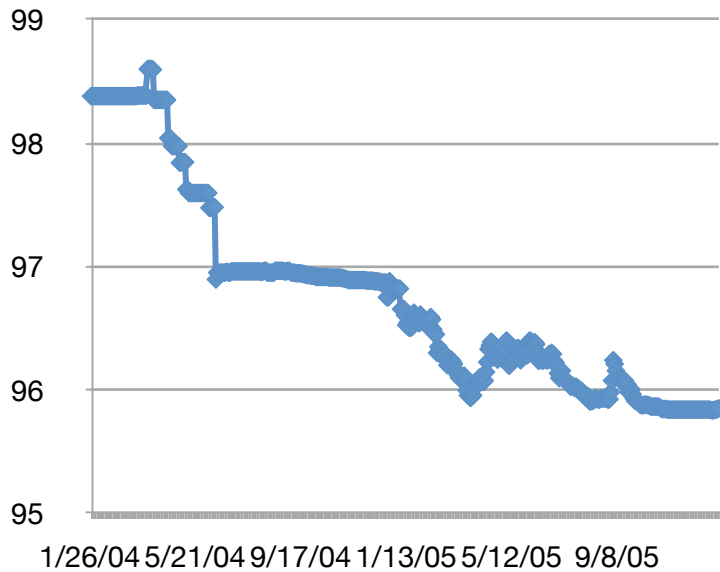
**Figure 14: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2002**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



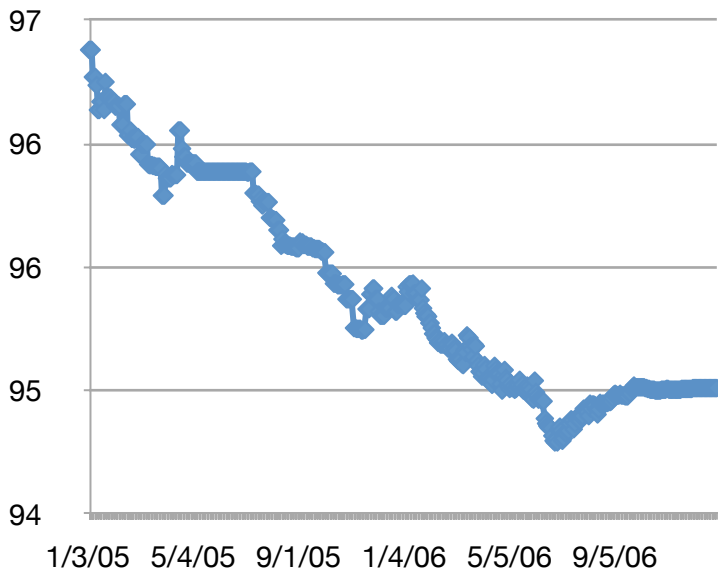
**Figure 15: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2003**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



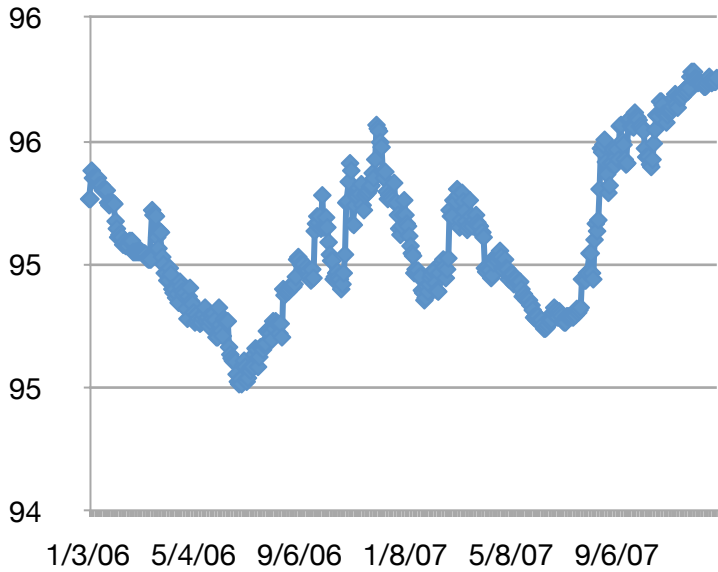
**Figure 16: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2004**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



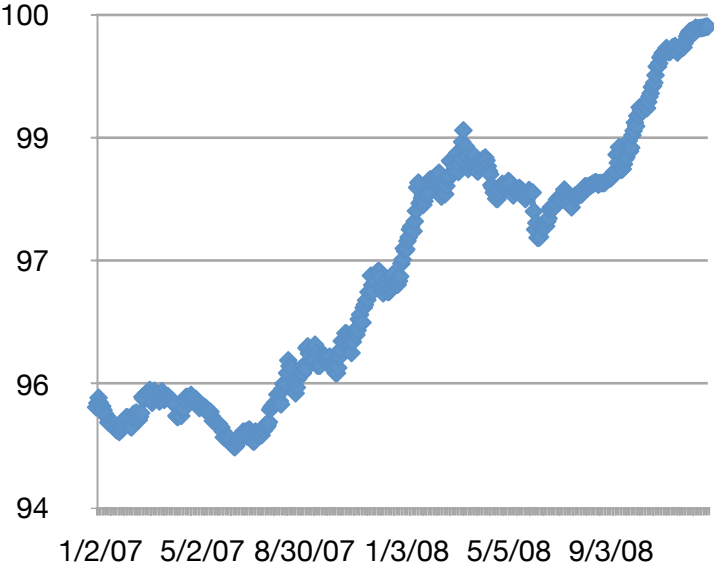
**Figure 17: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2005**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



**Figure 18: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2006**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



**Figure 19: Fed Funds Futures Contract expiring December 2007**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)



**Figure 20: Fed Funds Futures contract expiring December 2008**  
(y-axis represent closing-day contract price in USD)

One set of dependent variables is U.S. treasury debt with maturities from six months to thirty years. These prices are taken from the closing printed price every day that debt markets are open in the United States. Of course the prices are inversely related to their the yield and the short-term debt yield is closely correlated to the prices on the Fed Funds and Fed Funds Futures contracts.

## **4 Analyzing public policy statements with infrequent speech transcripts compared to financial data**

Speeches given by decision makers within Central Banks are subject to frequent and careful analysis. However, a systematic process for their evaluation has remained elusive. This chapter introduces a methodology for a systematic process in the form of a semantic network that can be used to augment existing approaches. The approach suggests a correlation between the new systematic method and public market securities data.

## 4.1 Introduction to study of Public Policy Data

There are many studies that attempt to find a correlation between the public pronouncements and monetary policy or the U.S. Treasury Yield curve (Fleming & Remolona, 2001), (Fleming & Remolona, 1997), (M. W. Berry & Browne, 2005). The study of these speeches are interesting for at least a few reasons:

- They are already widely followed by the public
- The subject matter of the speeches lends itself to study because they are tightly constrained around U.S. Monetary Policy (Issing, 2005).
- The speeches are given at regular intervals (See Appendix I).
- The speeches are given by a small and predictable group that make up the membership of the Fed Governing Body (Fox et al., 2005).
- The group itself looks to understand the characteristics of the speeches' impact. (Lucca & Trebbi, 2009)
- There are related or tangential policy bodies against which future research may apply findings (Rosa, 2007), (Reeves & Sawicki, 2007).

Some approaches in computational linguistics such as Latent Semantic Analysis have been applied to central bank speeches , but the results are “nuanced,” (Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006). This chapter concerns itself with establishing a system for analyzing the texts that can be routinely applied to speeches given by the central bank officials. Using just the public speeches, the approach seeks to find a correlation with security prices.



## **4.2 Background on study of Public Policy Data**

### **4.2.1 Background on US Federal Reserve**

The Central Bank of the United States is called the US Federal Reserve (“The Fed”). The Fed is comprised of twelve regional Banks and a central administrative body based in Washington. The decision making body of the Fed is the Federal Open Market Committee (“FOMC”) whose annually rotating voting membership is comprised of a combination of seven presidential appointees (known as Fed Governors, the posts for which are not always full as they require Senate approval) who work from the Washington Headquarters and five of the twelve regional Fed Presidents (Fox et al., 2005).

The members of the Fed give public speeches at regular intervals throughout the year (see appendix I) (Fox et al., 2005). As opposed to FOMC meeting minutes, the speeches are intended to provide security market participants some insight into the direction of Monetary Policy (Danker & Luecke, 2005). The Fed has many mechanisms for expressing Monetary Policy and many studies have been done on the degree of efficacy of these actions (Fleming & Remolona, 1997). The primary vehicle for expressing monetary policy remains the setting interest the Fed Funds rate around which many other interest rates are linked (Fox et al., 2005).

The minutes of each FOMC meeting are released to the public on the Thursday following the regularly scheduled meeting. The lag between a meeting and the release of the minutes is about six weeks. Transcripts of meetings for an entire year are release to the public with a five-year lag (Richmond, 2012).

### **4.2.2 Financial Data Background**

Some research suggests that the degree to which The Fed is effective in setting expectations on Monetary Policy is the extent to which the Treasury Yield curve retains an upward sloping shape (Gong & Remolona, 1996). Changes in the Fed Funds rate has the biggest effect on the securities with the shortest maturities, or at the ‘short end of the curve’ (Fleming & Remolona, 1999a), (Gong & Remolona, 1996).

The Fed Funds rate itself is expressed as a target rate (e.g., 3.25%) around which little fluctuation occurs. For purposes of this research, it is treated as a fixed rate that changes only in increments of 25 basis points (i.e., 0.25%). Investors can express views on the probability of a change in the Fed Funds through a mechanism of Fed Funds Futures. These are contracts traded publicly that come into existence each month with a two-year expiration.

Using a variety of techniques, communications from the Fed have been studied in many different from the degree of correlation to Bond prices (Fleming & Remolona, 1997), to the volume of trading in the debt market (Fleming & Remolona, 1999b), to how the voting within the FOMC effects prices (Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006), (Havrilesky & Schweitzer, 1990).

Other linguistic approaches have been brought to bear on the analysis of FOMC speeches from innovations in the application (Nasukawa & Yi, 2003) to innovations in the processing of text itself (Blei, Ng, & Jordan, 2003), (Joachims, 1999). Some of this work centers on the feedback loop of the announcements changing response to the markets which itself has an impact on the markets (Brown & Cliff, 2005), (Barth III, Remolona, & Wooldridge, 2001).

The analysis of the speeches themselves is against a backdrop of a tension within the FOMC to focus on strict rules of market engagement versus more subtle actions (Meade, 2002), (Reinhart & Sack, 2006).

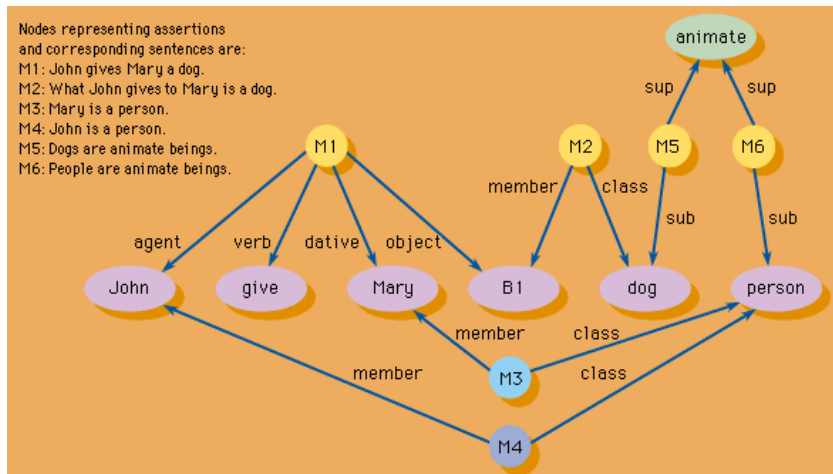
While some research has attempted to develop a sophisticated interpretation of a systemic analysis such ‘a term structure of announcements’ (Fleming & Remolona, 2001), other research takes a large data set of speeches from many different speakers and concludes that the results are ‘nuanced’ (Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006).

### **4.2.3 Semantic Networks & Sentiment Classifiers**

While many explore ways to make market bets on sentiment (Hofmann, 1999), (Nasukawa & Yi, 2003) or other forms of analysis (Luss & d'Aspremont, 2008) of qualitative Central Bank

communications, the results have not been strong (Reeves & Sawicki, 2007), (Rosa, 2007). Some difficulty in sentiment classification in this domain (Blitzer, Dredze, & Pereira, 2007), (Mani & Bloedorn, 1999), (Pang, Lee, & Vaithyanathan, 2002), (Wang, Joshi, & Rosé, 2007) is from the confusion among domain experts (Frendreis & Tatalovich, 2000). A different approach could be useful.

Semantic network analysis is the use of network analytic techniques on paired associations based on shared meaning as opposed to paired associations of behavioral or perceived communication links (Doerfel, 1998). Semantic Networks have been applied been explored in a variety of circumstances from large-scale news reporting (Godbole et al., 2007) to email (Berry & Browne, 2005), (Woods, 1975), (Diesner & Carley, 2005). To help with understanding, the Figure below presents a classic simple semantic network.



**Figure 21: Classic Simple Semantic Network**

The approaches in Semantic Network Analysis vary depending upon the research question. For some applications, the appropriate methodology is to tag the words as having characteristics such as people or places (Diesner et al., 2005). Other approaches use the method of looking at the relationship of words to each other (Doerfel, 1998). The analysis of Semantic

Networks itself getting richer with analytical tools to measure the network (Carley & Kaufer, 1993). This richness combined with the relational dependence inherent in Semantic Networks suggests a better path toward a systematic analysis of public policy speeches.

### **4.3 Methodology of Public Policy Data Study**

The approach toward developing a systematic method of evaluating public policy speeches is to develop a semantic network for a select group of speeches. The network measures generated from a semantic network are then compared to financial data around which the speeches most related.

The speeches collected are from the FOMC in two select years in which the speeches are publicly available. The data from that analysis of these speeches are then compared to various public market interest rate indicators around which the FOMC speeches have the most direct influence.

Since its creation in 1913, The Fed did not release qualitative information about Monetary Policy. This changed in 1996. However, only since the Chairmanship of The Fed transferred to the current Chair, Ben Bernanke, in February of 2006, did The Fed explicitly express a willingness to become more transparent in its communications. Measurements of the semantic network are then compared to quantitative financial data to determine if there is a relationship and if so, the nature of the relationship.

First, qualitative data is collected in the form of speeches. Speeches by FOMC members have the benefit of being clearly labeled in the body of the text for date, location, speaker, and topic. Some texts are excluded from this study: prepared congressional testimony, answers under congressional questioning, FOMC board meeting minutes, and speeches given about bank regulatory matters. Second, financial data is collected in the form of the full U.S. Treasury Yield curve and Fed Funds Futures contracts; all of these contracts expire in the last day of each calendar year (Morgan & Kogan, 2010).

#### **4.3.1 Preprocessing financial data**

There are two types of financial data collected: prices of Fed Funds Futures and prices of US government debt. Financial market data is collected off of the financial news vendor Bloomberg. Monetary Policy data is taken directly from the US Federal Reserve. See Appendix V for the data used. This data is taken as generally reliable, however screens were performed against data provided by

other sources (Bloomberg, Reuters, and Dow Jones) for random and non-random checks of consistency.

Date and time data can be presented in non-standard formats both between suppliers and over time as standards have changed. Despite most financial data being very accurate, even occasional errors in omission, duplication, or formatting can occur as the data is moved from current to archived data. Sometimes the conversion of formatting can warp data on the edges. Anomalies can be checked and then compared with other data sources. There is rarely a ‘source of record’.

Other issues in formatting are treated differently in preparation for further analysis. In this study, both the US Debt and Fed Funds Futures are transformed from prices to yield.  $y_t = p_t - 100$  from  $t = 1$  to  $n$ , where  $n$  is the number of observations. The 30-year Bond was not included as a dependent variable because it was included only halfway through the study (i.e., in 2007).

#### ***4.3.1.1 Fed Funds Futures***

The term ‘Fed Funds’ (rate) refers to a publicly announced interest rate target established, and regularly reviewed, by the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee. Fed Funds is the interest rate banks charge each other for loans. Derivatives of these Fed Funds are a mechanism through which market participants can express their view on the future direction of interest rate decisions by the FOMC. These ‘Fed Funds Futures’ are derivatives that indicate the public market perception (Robertson & Thornton, 1997) on the future Fed Funds rate.

Fed Funds Futures will be in a tight band around the actual Fed Funds rate. These derivatives differ in nature from those with underlying assets in equities or commodities. Price movements reflect this difference in the nature of the security. Graphs of these price movements may be seen in Figures 6 and 7. For this data there is exactly one data point for every day the market is open during the year.

#### ***4.3.1.2 US government debt***

One set of dependent variables is U.S. treasury debt with maturities from one month to thirty years. These prices are taken from the closing printed price every day that debt markets are open in the

United States. Of course the prices are inversely related to their the yield and the short-term debt yield is closely correlated to the prices on the Fed Funds and Fed Funds Futures contracts.

### **4.3.2 Creating Semantic Network measures**

A semantic network is created using the Network Analysis Tool *ORA*. From this network, 86 measures are taken (see section 3.3.3). These become the candidate independent variables. Further information on those measures themselves are detailed in the ‘data’ section below and in the ‘Steps to develop framework’ subsection of the ‘Proposed Methods’ section of the main document.

### **4.3.3 Relationships with Linear Regression**

Two learning algorithms are applied to the data. The first is Linear Regression. With the creation of 86 independent variables from the semantic network and 15 dependent variables created from the financial data, the dates are included in the independent variable count by transforming them into a series (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.).

### **4.3.4 Relationships with CART**

The analysis covers all combinations of dependent variables against which are taken all 19 independent variables.

The  $R^2$  for the CART output is generated as

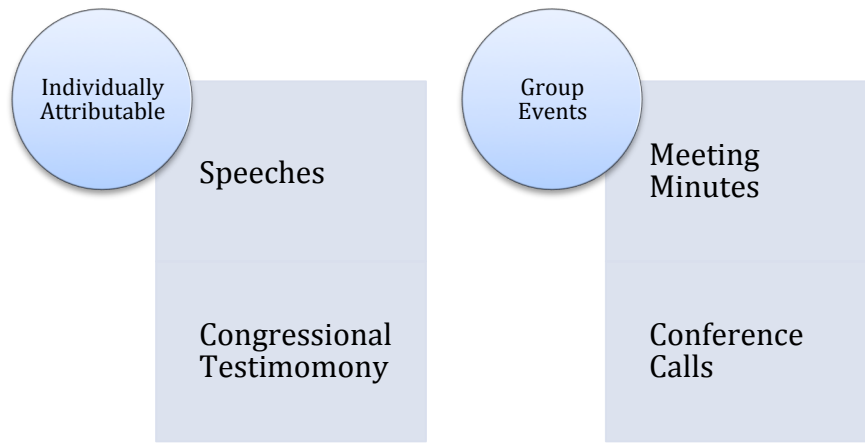
$$R^2 = 1 - SSE / SST, \text{ where } SSE / SST = \text{CART Relative Error}$$

### **4.3.5 Data**

#### ***4.3.5.1 Independent Variables***

Created from the measurements of the semantic network are the independent variables. *See section 3.3.3 for the comprehensive list of candidate Independent Variables from which the reduced set is to be chosen. See section 4.4 for reduced (clustered) data IV data set.* The Attributes of the qualitative data from which the

independent variables are generated are categorized in the Figure below in order to highlight the different data under analysis.



**Figure 22: Attribution of Public Policy qualitative data**

#### ***4.3.5.2 Dependent Variables***

The source and nature of the data that makes up the dependent variables is described in detail later in this document and in this Dissertation under the ‘Datasets’ section. There are fifteen dependent variables considered. Two of those might seem to be particularly inappropriate: Changes in Fed Funds target rate and the actual Fed Funds were excluded as the first one changes too infrequently and the second one has daily moves that are without regard to interest rate expectations. The table below lists all of the dependent variables.

<p><b>DEPENDENT VARIABLES: Financial Data</b> X-X</p>
<p>Changes in Fed Funds target rate (increase or decrease)</p>
<p>Fed Funds rate target</p>
<p>Fed Funds Futures contract expiring in December of current</p>



DEPENDENT VARIABLES: Financial Data x-x
year
Fed Funds Futures contract expiring in December of subsequent year
1 month Treasury Bill
3 month Treasury Bill
6 month Treasury Bill
1 year Treasury Note
2 year Treasury Note
3 year Treasury Note
5 year Treasury Note
7 year Treasury Note
10 year Treasury Note
20 year Treasury Note
30 year Treasury Note

**Table 5: Dependent Variables**

### 4.3.6 Text Processing for FOMC data

*See Section 3.3.1*

#### 4.4 Public Policy Study Results

Among the various contexts under which the qualitative data for this section is collected, the stability varies. Where there exist the constantly changing (e.g., the date), the slowly changing (e.g., the FOMC Chair) and the ever-present (the institution itself (i.e., the FOMC)), the other variables do not fit so neatly into this continuum in comparison to each other. Some venues are constant (e.g., for congressional testimony) while speeches are not. For example, while conference calls exist and are included in analysis, they are not considered by themselves because of the small sample size. Other examples may be examined in future work such as the relative power of FOMC members other than the chairman. Other examples of future work are described in more depth in that section of this document. Appropriately capturing the possible combinations for analysis generated twenty files seen in the tables below.

All of the sources are aggregated in file 1. This file therefore contains the largest amount of data. Even in this file, there is insufficient qualitative data to match all of the available financial data. After 1) all non-numerical data is removed; 2) standard symbols are filled into empty cells; and 3) all the column names as placeholders for the IVs are replaced, the file is readable by the appropriate statistical tools (such as R, which was used in this case). The initial column count is 103 (including the date). The categories of qualitative data available for analysis in this Dissertation is listed in Table 6 (below).

Initial number of columns 103 (including the date)

Initial number of rows: 5844

Initial number of dependent variables: 19

Initial number of independent variables: 86

The Initial row count of 5844 (observations) is reduced to 1040 spanning the dates 13June1996-12March2009. We now have 1040x16 dependent variables and 1040x86 independent variable candidates.

CATEGORIES OF QUALITATIVE DATA AVAILABLE ON FOMC	
i	All Speeches
ii	Congressional Testimony (of FED Chairman)
iii	Minutes of regular FOMC meetings
iv	FOMC Conference Calls

**Table 6: Categories of qualitative data available for analysis of FOMC**

It is worth considering the degree to which specific sources of qualitative information are more valuable. Toward that end, the qualitative information has been separated out according to the following schedule *Cuts of statistical Analysis for FOMC Qualitative data*.

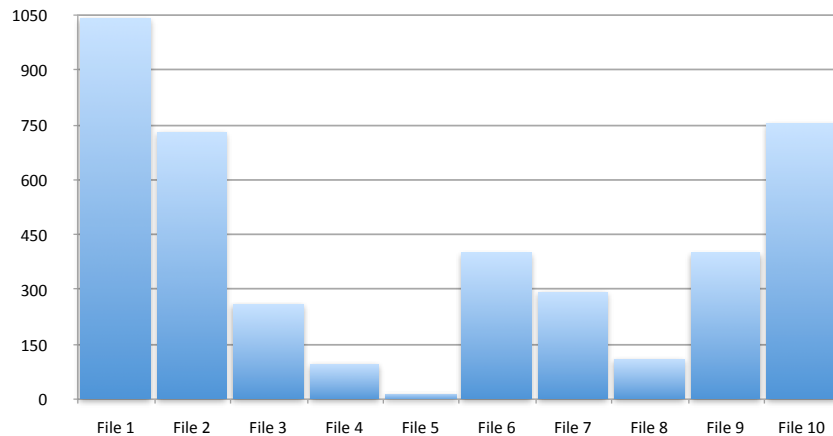
Further, some days may have more than one measurement. For these days, the measures were averaged according to the schedule below. Other days may have no data. Two versions of each of the ten files were created in the schedule below (Table 7). One has blanks for the missing data. The other ten give inferential data to the spaces where blanks did not exist. Inference generated: Data from most recent observation carried over until next observation. The blanks were filled in with the previous data until new days appears. For example, if there was data '4.6' on May 8, '4.5' on May 9, and nothing more until May 20, May 10-19 was filled in with '4.5'. This inferential method was considered, but discarded in the final analysis as possibly confounding the results. With the qualitative data collected coming from various sources, the first and last dates for data collection vary accordingly. These are captured into two of the columns.

CUTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR FOMC QUALITATIVE DATA		<i>Data Start</i>	<i>Data End</i>	<i>Indep. Var.</i>	<i>n</i>
File 1	Combine all measures (i)-(iv) averaged together per date	13Jun96	3Dec09	19	1040

CUTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR FOMC QUALITATIVE DATA		<i>Data Start</i>	<i>Data End</i>	<i>Indep. Var.</i>	<i>n</i>
File 2	Measure (i) by itself, Speeches	13Jun96	11May09	17	730
File 3	Measure (ii) by itself, Testimony	25Jun96	3Dec09	16	258
File 4	Measure (iii) by itself, Minutes	5Feb97	16Dec08	18	96
File 5	Measure (iv) by itself, Conference Calls	3Jan01	7Oct08	16	14
File 6	All measures (i)-(iv), but only from Chairman Greenspan or Chairman Bernanke ("G or B")	13Jun96	3Dec09	13	400
File 7	Measure (i) just for G or B, Speeches G or B	13Jun96	11May09	17	293
File 8	Measure (ii) just for G or B, Testimony, G or B	26Jul96	3Dec09	15	110
File 9	Combine measure (i) and (ii) just for G or B	3Jun96	3Dec09	13	400
File 10	All measures (i)-(iv), except from G or B in (i) and (ii)	18Jun96	30Nov09	18	753

**Table 7: Cuts of Statistical Analysis for FOMC qualitative data**

Visualized in the Figure below, File 5 is clearly untenable as a subject for analysis by itself. The raw data is presented in this report for purposes of completeness, but the measures of fit for any of the models in this file are too rare to be of value by themselves.



**Figure 23: Number of observations for file separations chosen in analysis of FOMC qualitative data**

This analysis ultimately gives us both the degree to which any independent variables are correlated to any combination of dependent variables, but also the combination of variables themselves. The detail of each analysis is then summarized for both the  $R^2$  and the independent variables found.

Another early step in performing analysis between the dependent and independent variables is the identification of correlated, or redundant, variables. In order to reduce the number of independent variables, pair-wise correlation has clustered them with an exemplar for each group. For this, ‘apcluster’ in ‘R’ is used (Bodenhofer et al., 2011; Frey & Dueck, 2007) to perform affinity propagation based on negative distance matrix built upon the pair-wise Pearson’s correlation coefficients. The 86 independent variables clustered into 19 groups. Of the 86 considered the tables below list those that were found to be constant and those that were correlated with each other. The new subset of independent variable is thus made up of 1040 observations and 19 independent variables

The next table (Table 8, below) lists those Independent variables by the group with which they are correlated. For these, one of the variables is used while the others are eliminated from further analysis. These are then summarized in Table 9 (below).

CORRELATED INDEPENDENT VARIABLE MEASURES BY GROUP WITH WHICH THEY ARE CORRELATED	
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (REPRESENTATIVE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IN BOLD)	GROUP
<b>NumberOfConceptnodes</b>	<b>1</b>
Count.Column.SemanticNetwork	1
LinkCount.SemanticNetwork	1
Count.Node.SemanticNetwork	1
Count.Row.SemanticNetwork	1
<b>OverallComplexity</b>	<b>2</b>
DensityClusteringCoefficientSemanticNetworkAverage	2
CognitiveDistinctivenessAverage	2
CognitiveExpertiseAverage	2
CognitiveResemblanceAverage	2
CognitiveSimilarityAverage	2
ReduancyColumn.SemanticNetwork	2
Correlation.Distinctiveness.SemanticNetworkAverage	2
Correlation.ExpertiseSemanticNetworkAverage	2
Correlation.Resemblance.SemanticNetwork.-Average	2
CorrelationSimilarity.SemanticNetworkAverage	2
Density.SemanticNetwork.	2
Efficiency.SemanticNetwork.	2
Centrality.InformationSemanticNetworkAverage	2
BouarySpanner.Potential.SemanticNetwork.-Average	2
Reduancy.Row.SemanticNetwork.	2
SimmelianTies.SemanticNetwork.Average	2
<b>Meta.MatrixHammingDistance</b>	<b>3</b>
CommunicationHammingDistance	3
KnowledgeHammingDistance	3
TaskHammingDistance	3
<b>Centrality.Authority.SemanticNetwork.Average</b>	<b>4</b>
Centrality.Eigenvector.SemanticNetwork.-Average	4

CORRELATED INDEPENDENT VARIABLE MEASURES BY GROUP WITH WHICH THEY ARE CORRELATED	
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (REPRESENTATIVE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IN BOLD)	GROUP
Centrality.EigenvectorPer-Component.SemanticNetwork.Average	4
Network-Centralization.Eigenvector.SemanticNetwork	4
Centrality.Hub.SemanticNetwork.Average	4
Interlockers.SemanticNetwork.Average	4
Transitivity.SemanticNetwork.	4
AverageDistance.SemanticNetwork.	5
<b>Speed.Average.SemanticNetwork.</b>	<b>5</b>
Efficiency.Global.SemanticNetwork.	5
Centrality.InverseCloseness.Semantic-NetworkAverage	5
Speed.Minimum.Semantic_Network.	5
Network_Levels.Semantic_Network.	5
<b>Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.</b>	<b>6</b>
Diffusion.Semantic_Network.	6
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	6
Breadth.Row.Semantic_Network.	6
Bouary_Spanner.Semantic_Network._Average	6
Centrality.BetweennessSemantic_Network_Average	7
Capability.Semantic_Network._Average	7
<b>CentralityColumn_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average</b>	<b>7</b>
Exclusivity.Semantic_Network._Average	7
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic_Network._Average	7
Centrality.In_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	7
Interdepeence.Semantic_Network.	7
Centrality.Out_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	7
Radials.Semantic_Network._Average	7
CentralityRow_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	7
Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	7
<b>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</b>	<b>8</b>

CORRELATED INDEPENDENT VARIABLE MEASURES BY GROUP WITH WHICH THEY ARE CORRELATED	
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (REPRESENTATIVE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IN BOLD)	GROUP
CentralityBonacich_Power.Semantic_Network_Average	9
Clique_Count.Semantic_Network._Average	9
Constraint.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	9
<b>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average</b>	<b>9</b>
Efficiency.Local.Semantic_Network.	9
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.	9
Triad_Count.Semantic_Network._Average	9
<b>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network</b>	<b>12</b>
Network_Centralization.Betweenness.Semantic_Network	13
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network	13
<b>Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network</b>	<b>13</b>
Network_Centralization.Out_Degree.Semantic_Network	13
NetworkCentralizationRowDegreeSemanticNetwork	13
NetworkCentralizationTotalDegreeSemanticNetwork	13
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average	14
Network_Centralization.Closeness.Semantic_Network	14
Connectedness.Semantic_Network	14
Diameter.Semantic_Network	14
Fragmentation.Semantic_Network	14
<b>Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network</b>	<b>14</b>
Component_Count.Strong.Semantic_Network	14
Component_Count.Weak.Semantic_Network	14
<b>Link_CountLateralSemantic_Network</b>	<b>15</b>
Component_MembersWeakSemantic_Network_Average	15



CORRELATED INDEPENDENT VARIABLE MEASURES BY GROUP WITH WHICH THEY ARE CORRELATED	
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (REPRESENTATIVE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IN BOLD)	GROUP
<b>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network</b>	16
<b>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network</b>	17
<b>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network</b>	18
<b>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network</b>	19

**Table 8: Correlated Independent Variables in study of Public Policy Documents**

SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE CANDIDATES	
Independent Variables Label	Group
NumberOfConceptNodes	1
OverallComplexity	2
MetaMatrixHammingDistance	3
CentralityAuthoritySemanticNetworkAverage	4
SpeedAverageSemanticNetwork	5
BreadthColumnSemanticNetwork	6
CentralityColumnDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage	7
CommunicativeNeedSemanticNetwork	8
EffectiveNetworkSizeBurtSemanticNetworkAverage	9
HierarchySemanticNetwork	10
CentralityInClosenessSemanticNetworkAverage	11
NetworkCentralizationInClosenessSemanticNetwork	12
NetworkCentralizationInDegreeSemanticNetwork	13
IsolateCountSemanticNetwork	14
LinkCountLateral.SemanticNetwork	15
LinkCountReciprocalSemanticNetwork	16
LinkCountSequentialSemanticNetwork	17
LinkCountSkipSemanticNetwork	18
UpperBoundednessSemanticNetwork	19

**Table 9: Summary of Representative Independent Variables after clustering**

With the measurements of the qualitative data categorized and simplified for appropriate statistical analysis, the financial data presents an opportunity for equivalent scrutiny. The US Treasury Yield curve exists along a temporal continuum. This continuum is weighted toward earlier maturity securities. For example, there are several bonds under ten years of maturity, but only one with a maturity of greater than ten years. For all of these reasons, the degree, not the existence of the correlation between the securities is worth examining within the time period that we study. The relationship discovered is presented in Figure 18 (below).

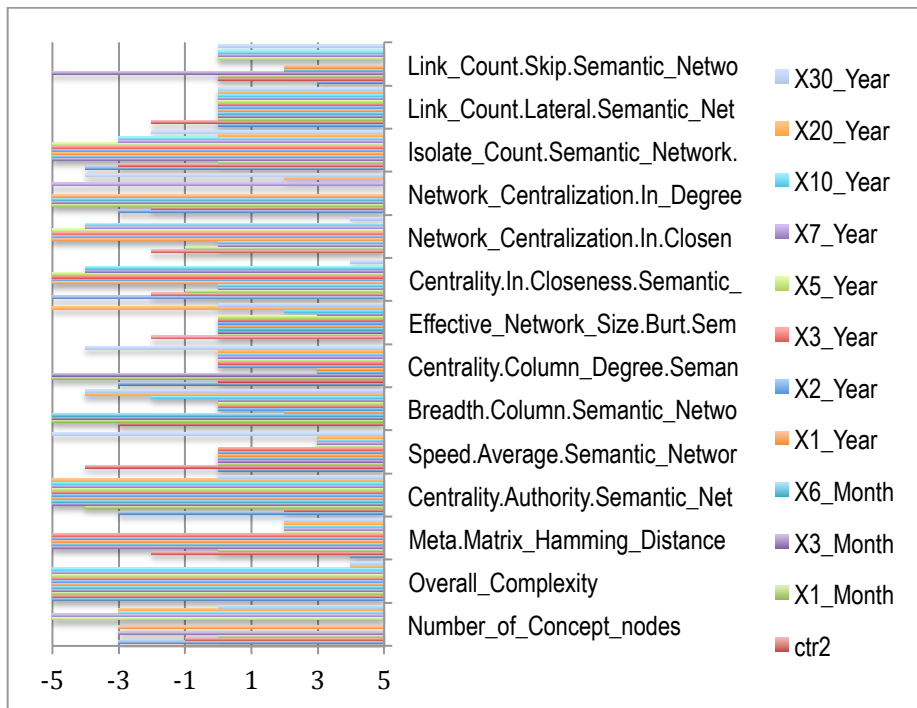


**Figure 24: US Treasury Yield Curve relationships**

This table confirms how the relationships might be expected to behave; adjacent securities on the yield curve have a linear relationship while the farther apart on the yield curve the securities are, the more muddled the relationship.

The relationship under investigation for the purposes of this study is contemporaneous. That is, does a relationship exist between the independent variables and dependent variables within the same time period. There is substantial future work available regarding the degree to which the independent variables may express predictive power over the dependent variables. This is investigated with the methods of this report through the shifting of time periods. Single independent variables might correlate better

with single dependent variables when temporally shifted. The investigation was performed for all of the files, but remains relatively consistent. The best shift detected was almost always the first one tested (-5, or a five time period lag or the independent variables). The conclusion is that shifting does not improve the single independent variable performances in correlating with single dependent variables. In those limited spaces where the shift does differ, from -5, it almost always equals 0. This also suggests that there is no use in shifting the data. The visualization of these shifts are shown in the Figure below.



**Figure 25: Results from exploration of time shifting versus contemporaneous comparisons on Federal Reserve Data**

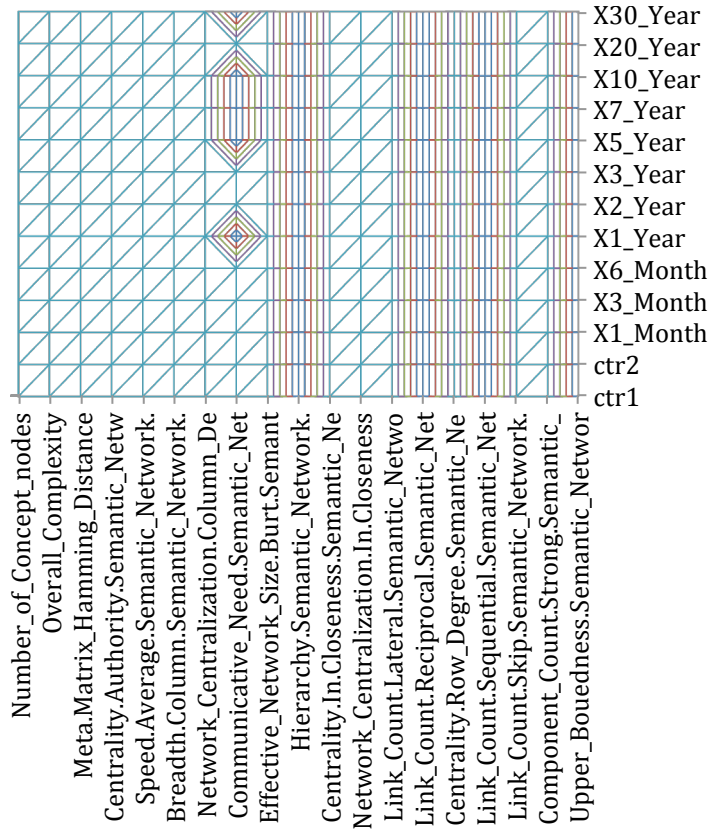
For the analysis of relationships between dependent and independent variables, different models were tested: linear (lm), cart, generalized linear (glm) with Gaussian link function, random forest, and svm (with radial basis function as kernel). The model fitting (with nested feature selection) proceeded by analyzing each dependent variable separately (only for those with at least some numerical information); for each of such dependent variable, a set of optimal independent variables was built as follows:

1. Start with an empty selection of independent variable.
2. According to the given model, select the independent variable that produce the best model and add it to the selected set of independent variables.
3. Set the current best model fitting to the one obtained with the selected set of independent variables.
4. Now start considering again each of the independent variable not previously selected: for each of them, assess the new model fitting when the given independent variable is added to the selected set. The independent variable that, added to the set, increases the model fitting the most is included to the selected set.
5. The procedure stops when either all independent variables have been added or no increase in model fitting is possible.

This output produces two tables: the first one shows, for each dependent variable, the selected subset of independent variables selected by the model fitting (in terms of flags set to 1 for those having been selected). The table demonstrates the degree to which some independent variables are selected as being appropriate matches for analysis to the dependent variables. The analysis has been completed 1) For each of the ten Files for analysis within the Federal Reserve Data; 2) Within each of the five learning models used for analysis; and 3) for both the ‘no-shift’ and ‘shift’ scenarios. With each of the ten files for analysis undergoing tests using five models both with and without shifts in time, there are (10x5x2) one hundred Independent Variable Matrices; these are found in their entirety within Appendix VII. The figure below represents the visualization of the very first of these matrices: a no-shift linear model of File 1.

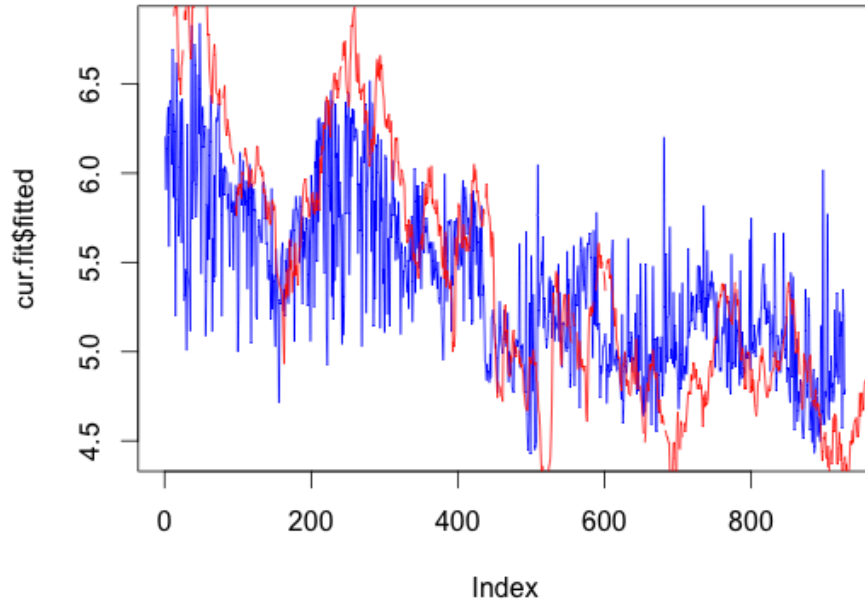
The Figure below shows that for each file, represented by each line, the percentage of dependent variables for which a given independent variable has been chosen. We see some variables such as ‘Overall Complexity’ being matched with each dependent variable. Other variables such as ‘Hierarchy Semantic Network’ are chosen by none. What the visualization makes clear is how only *one* of the Independent Variables, ‘Communicative Need, Semantic Network’ in this case, is the *only one* that has a more

complex interaction with the dependent variables as it is being considered by the algorithms for comparison against the dependent variables. This provides a measure of how important the independent variable is overall.



**Figure 26: Example of Independent Variable Selection Results on Federal Reserve Data**

To help with understanding, an example of a modeled DV is shown in the figure below: here the red line represents the original DV (30-Year Treasury) while the blue one is the fitted model, obtained using corresponding IVs found for that particular iteration. The matching of the two suggests the effectiveness of generated model.



**Figure 27: SVM fitted model (Blue) v. Original Dependent Variable (US 30-Year) over timed observations**

#### 4.4.1 Results from Time Shift Analysis

In each of the tables below, the first column gives the name of the dependent variable. The second column gives the performances for the given regression model upon the given dependent variables within the best-shift method. The third column is similar to the second one, but reports the performances for the non-shift model. The performance are pseudo-R-squared values where ‘pseudo’ refers particularly to the Random Forest model. In that model the actual value can be greater than 1.

**4.4.1.1 Section (File) 1**

## 4.4.1.1.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.098301754	0.068352615
<i>ctr2</i>	0.089643332	0.041579535
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.06177954	0.064659425
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.024822444	0.022251236
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.024017413	0.021331479
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.018754876	0.021033308
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.019092568	0.022983963
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.019092568	0.022983963
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.023746304	0.025622521
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.030327741	0.03050701
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.037571665	0.036386669
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.042129713	0.037428552
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.053834254	0.049494622
<b>mean</b>	0.041778013	0.035739607
<b>sd</b>	0.026875885	0.016297992

## 4.4.1.1.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.36609984	0.12311182
<i>ctr2</i>	0.3721548	0.36101851
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.27617049	0.25040293
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.10579837	0.10126494
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.12118571	0.11053711
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.1166497	0.09056447
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.09031189	0.11131129
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.09031189	0.11131129
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.0858829	0.10826112
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.15926338	0.08003965
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.07684369	0.11165754
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.0316998	0.13352539
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.11715702	0.13886956
<b>mean</b>	0.15457919	0.14091351
<b>sd</b>	0.11080846	0.07811309

## 4.4.1.1.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.09830175	0.06835261
<i>ctr2</i>	0.08964333	0.04157953
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.06177954	0.06465943
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.02482244	0.02225124
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.02401741	0.02133148
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.01875488	0.02103331
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.01909257	0.02298396
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.01909257	0.02298396
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.0237463	0.02562252
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.03032774	0.03050701
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.03757166	0.03638667
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04212971	0.03742855
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.05383425	0.04949462
<b>mean</b>	0.04177801	0.03573961
<b>sd</b>	0.02687589	0.01629799

## 4.4.1.1.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.16902096	0.22752913
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.19768815	0.18575864
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.15441999	0.16637053
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.20022655	0.20418772
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.20035823	0.20887125
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.21218425	0.20733948
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.20501338	0.21122948
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.2044694	0.20760261
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.20355788	0.20183796
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.18782649	0.20769627
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.20183883	0.19112812
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.20840788	0.18291285
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.19079475	0.19264277
<b>mean</b>	0.19506206	0.1996236
<b>sd</b>	0.01642916	0.01557561

## 4.4.1.1.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.66731686	0.62797332
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.65038926	0.63683291
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.45910842	0.51367056
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.51482756	0.46345258
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.62385188	0.4859416
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.50862352	0.52509367
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.63555691	0.54565414
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.63555691	0.54565414
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.4939533	0.50867102
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.59688231	0.52164656
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.70103324	0.66159726
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.60829606	0.59709087
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.70169749	0.62327611
<b>mean</b>	0.59977644	0.55819652
<b>sd</b>	0.08036193	0.0638169

**4.4.1.2 Section (File) 2**

## 4.4.1.2.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.06165242	0.04507832
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.11040552	0.09604931
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.10662041	0.13405667
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.03504728	0.02188696
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.03404813	0.02139029
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.0301007	0.0195143
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.02742812	0.01641673
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.02742812	0.01641673
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.02623047	0.01749518
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.02136213	0.01998868
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.02489078	0.02474585
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.02638357	0.02604763
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.03905257	0.04645584
<b>mean</b>	0.04389617	0.03888788
<b>sd</b>	0.03040329	0.03603269



## 4.4.1.2.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.4298069	0.29621392
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.44715444	0.39894924
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.27787796	0.26933243
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.26768468	0.16085594
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.26515424	0.2683542
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.25813562	0.25392771
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.25588545	0.15319908
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.25588545	0.15319908
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.1617325	0.14536075
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.24631347	0.17182126
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.24139681	0.16523483
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.14097631	0.20368378
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.21225141	0.18335953
<b>mean</b>	0.26617348	0.21719167
<b>sd</b>	0.08681626	0.07559469

## 4.4.1.2.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.06165242	0.04507832
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.11040552	0.09604931
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.10662041	0.13405667
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.03504728	0.02188696
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.03404813	0.02139029
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.0301007	0.0195143
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.02742812	0.01641673
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.02742812	0.01641673
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.02623047	0.01749518
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.02136213	0.01998868
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.02489078	0.02474585
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.02638357	0.02604763
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.03905257	0.04645584
<b>mean</b>	0.04389617	0.03888788
<b>sd</b>	0.03040329	0.03603269

## 4.4.1.2.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.20042305	0.26418925
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.19482825	0.22402364
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.15433405	0.15738967
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.17542498	0.17299837
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.14664057	0.17923916
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.15408969	0.17509289
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.16620338	0.17781426
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.1645277	0.21919757
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.21495588	0.17623129
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.21340014	0.19812973
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.20015906	0.14127319
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.20591972	0.15198129
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.19133633	0.27309917
<b>mean</b>	0.18324944	0.19312765
<b>sd</b>	0.02404429	0.0410354

## 4.4.1.2.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.70637418	0.7456701
<i>ctr2</i>	0.73884141	0.70925701
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.59065524	0.56331578
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.66342933	0.61978976
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.55401355	0.61768359
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.67578068	0.62765372
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.68607187	0.6374434
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.68607187	0.6374434
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.70175175	0.65752492
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.75168401	0.69327012
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.76727913	0.70836294
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.76531415	0.73494204
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.71896783	0.6871447
<b>mean</b>	0.69278731	0.66457704
<b>sd</b>	0.06342961	0.05332111

## 4.4.1.3 Section (File) 3

## 4.4.1.3.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.17701172	0.17489781
<i>ctr2</i>	0.18827708	0.14145413
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.18868303	0.19923181
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.05079582	0.07433595
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.04870737	0.07520522
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.04459333	0.07863118
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.06546717	0.08984258
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.06546717	0.08984258
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.06781351	0.09420892
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.07660057	0.09938459
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.11076111	0.10571546
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.09205068	0.10369225
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.0792341	0.11384172
<b>mean</b>	0.09657405	0.11079109
<b>sd</b>	0.05333572	0.03858914

## 4.4.1.3.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.52078122	0.5029823
<i>ctr2</i>	0.42164327	0.44698346
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.4414789	0.46944379
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.4091519	0.44422479
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.42173835	0.4168775
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.43765126	0.42478268
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.44536443	0.40183121
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.44536443	0.40183121
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.45204529	0.44105224
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.44381758	0.44963065
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.39866479	0.45390997
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.44065668	0.44204108
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.43475754	0.45418453
<b>mean</b>	0.43947043	0.44229042
<b>sd</b>	0.02901933	0.02739338

## 4.4.1.3.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	0.17701172	0.17489781
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.18827708	0.14145413
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.18868303	0.19923181
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.05079582	0.07433595
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.04870737	0.07520522
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.04459333	0.07863118
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.06546717	0.08984258
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.06546717	0.08984258
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.06781351	0.09420892
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.07660057	0.09938459
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.11076111	0.10571546
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.09205068	0.10369225
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.0792341	0.11384172
<b>mean</b>	0.09657405	0.11079109
<b>sd</b>	0.05333572	0.03858914

## 4.4.1.3.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	0.40578724	0.23745402
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.24759166	0.40102574
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.15448294	0.26834771
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.13832258	0.22483522
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.12529171	0.22649463
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.12954196	0.21903954
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.23146085	0.22741002
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.22562594	0.24028409
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.29709677	0.19146259
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.286037	0.20628099
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.24234234	0.21423627
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.23035327	0.23539266
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.16257042	0.22422625
<b>mean</b>	0.22126959	0.23972998
<b>sd</b>	0.08049098	0.05178108

## 4.4.1.3.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	0.85348137	0.82033739
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.86036116	0.83204613
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.78389951	0.66657653
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.82462897	0.29560757
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.78195498	0.74296627
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.79380222	0.7735928
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.79998542	0.78072701
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.79998542	0.78072701
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.79531853	0.28003745
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.84725175	0.2556789
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.39975265	0.25375134
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.85954542	0.21671524
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.87680852	0.23014796
<b>mean</b>	0.79052123	0.5329932
<b>sd</b>	0.12195059	0.27103652

## 4.4.1.4 Section (File) 4

## 4.4.1.4.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.50095587	0.40565156
<i>ctr2</i>	0.31921235	0.16207199
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.44219777	0.38054594
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.52093434	0.39907923
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.46103533	0.39042831
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.52886149	0.40793656
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.53055349	0.40987007
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.53055349	0.40987007
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.52762772	0.4117429
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.50897783	0.40268594
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.54004315	0.40395926
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.45712191	0.3903068
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.52287103	0.38373168
<b>mean</b>	0.49161121	0.38137541
<b>sd</b>	0.06094863	0.06669611

## 4.4.1.4.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.55847506	0.48027143
<i>ctr2</i>	0.40063695	0.35544669
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.56794669	0.60512989
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.56850867	0.501874
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.61213789	0.49978926
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.61125833	0.51304601
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.6113377	0.52352631
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.6113377	0.52352631
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.5370721	0.52888809
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.56742757	0.5307071
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.44771398	0.53141093
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.54178946	0.52797025
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.47613412	0.57685189
<b>mean</b>	0.54705971	0.51526447
<b>sd</b>	0.06740957	0.05776496

## 4.4.1.4.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.50095587	0.40565156
<i>ctr2</i>	0.31921235	0.16207199
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.44219777	0.38054594
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.52093434	0.39907923
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.46103533	0.39042831
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.52886149	0.40793656
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.53055349	0.40987007
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.53055349	0.40987007
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.52762772	0.4117429
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.50897783	0.40268594
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.54004315	0.40395926
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.45712191	0.3903068
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.52287103	0.38373168
<b>mean</b>	0.49161121	0.38137541
<b>sd</b>	0.06094863	0.06669611

## 4.4.1.4.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.41695677	0.37106701
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.42349284	0.43637646
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.16236145	0.10113822
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.28768872	0.21889532
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.23842677	0.2429871
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.28219017	0.24676783
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.31944201	0.21399383
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.20364756	0.24621727
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.21500518	0.19490454
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.26063782	0.16660131
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.22876193	0.24236022
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.2097402	0.23295637
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.258466	0.1533706
<b>mean</b>	0.26975519	0.23597201
<b>sd</b>	0.07832841	0.08708706

## 4.4.1.4.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.80826979	0.76787057
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.56392586	0.42823755
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.74603433	0.68508713
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.76897774	0.73629029
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.71713012	0.73266122
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.76233578	0.75179259
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.77256916	0.71808753
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.77256916	0.71808753
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.722026	0.74466999
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.82235158	0.8555162
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.88663415	0.89094871
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.88607062	0.92758353
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.94644841	0.93230791
<b>mean</b>	0.78271867	0.76070313
<b>sd</b>	0.09509771	0.13067268

**4.4.1.5 Section (File) 5**

## 4.4.1.5.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	1	1
<i>ctrl2</i>	1	1
<i>X1 Month</i>	1	1
<i>X3 Month</i>	1	1
<i>X6 Month</i>	1	1
<i>X1 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X2 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X3 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X5 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X7 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X10 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X20 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X30 Year</i>	1	1
<b>mean</b>	1	1
<b>sd</b>	0	0

## 4.4.1.5.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	0	0
<i>ctrl2</i>	0	0
<i>X1 Month</i>	0	1.11E-16
<i>X3 Month</i>	1.11E-16	1.11E-16
<i>X6 Month</i>	1.11E-16	0
<i>X1 Year</i>	0	0
<i>X2 Year</i>	0	0
<i>X3 Year</i>	0	0
<i>X5 Year</i>	1.11E-16	0
<i>X7 Year</i>	0	0
<i>X10 Year</i>	0	0
<i>X20 Year</i>	0	0
<i>X30 Year</i>	0	0
<b>mean</b>	2.5621E-17	1.708E-17
<b>sd</b>	4.8687E-17	4.1693E-17

## 4.4.1.5.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	1	1
<i>ctrl2</i>	1	1
<i>X1 Month</i>	1	1
<i>X3 Month</i>	1	1
<i>X6 Month</i>	1	1
<i>X1 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X2 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X3 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X5 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X7 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X10 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X20 Year</i>	1	1
<i>X30 Year</i>	1	1
<b>mean</b>	1	1
<b>sd</b>	0	0

## 4.4.1.5.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	2.08514397	1.15538852
<i>ctrl2</i>	1.53000259	2.01007497
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.88485133	1.0865401
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.85797404	1.30205427
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.67106465	1.19339734
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.53897377	1.1524668
<i>X2 Year</i>	1.13634112	1.0891449
<i>X3 Year</i>	1.16519535	1.12113565
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.92250254	1.05816959
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.67145311	1.05520406
<i>X10 Year</i>	1.03011293	1.05295723
<i>X20 Year</i>	1.06252872	1.03887412
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.78987914	1.03950537
<b>mean</b>	1.02661717	1.18114715
<b>sd</b>	0.40949145	0.26014645

## 4.4.1.5.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.99572009	0.9901832
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.99970878	0.99981102
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.99749339	0.98341559
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.98226985	0.82693375
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.9761763	0.86633269
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.95452034	0.91729934
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.99481039	0.85607619
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.99481039	0.85607619
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.99549901	0.92411518
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.95639665	0.95170059
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.99854787	0.95687617
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.99863517	0.9633716
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.99903426	0.98749514
<b>mean</b>	0.98797096	0.92920667
<b>sd</b>	0.01600578	0.05969004

## 4.4.1.6 Section (File) 6

## 4.4.1.6.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.08055451	0.03145721
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.09296763	0.04588962
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.208585	0.22120208
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.0221647	0.02709307
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.03069201	0.02604472
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.02008632	0.02421597
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02360475
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02360475
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.01911866	0.02550493
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.02494488	0.03381535
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.03204275	0.04771175
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04741394	0.05563613
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.09911976	0.10139633
<b>mean</b>	0.05498123	0.05285974
<b>sd</b>	0.05473613	0.05497114

## 4.4.1.6.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.41482333	0.40324477
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.43224904	0.39481312
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.43715361	0.45279034
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.36731486	0.3772933
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.37770878	0.31296399
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.45303069	0.29697874
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.4025369	0.32164591
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.4025369	0.32164591
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.42083633	0.34270442
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.33983765	0.34007847
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.35257148	0.40534824
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.35545368	0.4025108
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.37095182	0.379902
<b>mean</b>	0.39438501	0.36553231
<b>sd</b>	0.03623062	0.04625576

## 4.4.1.6.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.08055451	0.03145721
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.09296763	0.04588962
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.208585	0.22120208
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.0221647	0.02709307
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.03069201	0.02604472
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.02008632	0.02421597
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02360475
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02360475
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.01911866	0.02550493
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.02494488	0.03381535
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.03204275	0.04771175
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04741394	0.05563613
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.09911976	0.10139633
<b>mean</b>	0.05498123	0.05285974
<b>sd</b>	0.05473613	0.05497114

## 4.4.1.6.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.19579763	0.14910238
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.26007762	0.34417178
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.07698715	0.07946371
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.17296119	0.15646343
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.19792512	0.16934768
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.17748618	0.17500294
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.16694623	0.19036949
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.1705372	0.18614889
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.17929538	0.17591335
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.14658124	0.18974355
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.1737765	0.17348562
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.16563493	0.18442198
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.14318761	0.15174433
<b>mean</b>	0.17132261	0.17887532
<b>sd</b>	0.04046546	0.05759622

## 4.4.1.6.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.27217522	0.19759657
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.33384083	0.01255648
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.37887472	0.31650333
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.20238047	0.18040453
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.17707033	0.18163552
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.20004965	0.17514337
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.2518885	0.16862101
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.2518885	0.16862101
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.22592987	0.17696669
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.24214654	0.16539762
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.2125536	0.16262408
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.05188283	0.15469289
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.08921424	0.16707238
<b>mean</b>	0.22229964	0.17137196
<b>sd</b>	0.08726825	0.06300111



## 4.4.1.7 Section (File) 7

## 4.4.1.7.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.2075899	0.08162272
<i>ctr2</i>	0.26278511	0.22583355
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.31496584	0.38295496
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.09449864	0.07136339
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.09603946	0.07432002
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.09583984	0.07127265
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.09283043	0.06924528
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.09283043	0.06924528
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.09295646	0.07070055
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.09444997	0.07724981
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.11582781	0.09655799
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.1155942	0.10337491
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.15631274	0.17850908
<b>mean</b>	0.14096314	0.12094232
<b>sd</b>	0.07437656	0.09232785

## 4.4.1.7.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.50494593	0.54169603
<i>ctr2</i>	0.51494859	0.52234795
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.59771036	0.62009827
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.47560942	0.4678589
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.446698	0.47582789
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.5117121	0.42727641
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.45456663	0.45934534
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.45456663	0.45934534
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.53897345	0.44315035
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.51628301	0.43146497
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.56414283	0.46963899
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.4077923	0.46672715
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.54602883	0.49052553
<b>mean</b>	0.5026137	0.48271563
<b>sd</b>	0.0531721	0.05246989

## 4.4.1.7.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.2075899	0.08162272
<i>ctr2</i>	0.26278511	0.22583355
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.31496584	0.38295496
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.09449864	0.07136339
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.09603946	0.07432002
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.09583984	0.07127265
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.09283043	0.06924528
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.09283043	0.06924528
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.09295646	0.07070055
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.09444997	0.07724981
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.11582781	0.09655799
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.1155942	0.10337491
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.15631274	0.17850908
<b>mean</b>	0.14096314	0.12094232
<b>sd</b>	0.07437656	0.09232785

## 4.4.1.7.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.22369082	0.27312011
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.17484482	0.37833829
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.33329909	0.27737476
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.19849321	0.19729494
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.20985381	0.19502416
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.22253607	0.17967474
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.20568262	0.19019861
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.21595554	0.19171985
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.20901683	0.17053698
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.19324611	0.30425279
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.21223764	0.27673188
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.25399539	0.30083009
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.22242216	0.26313356
<b>mean</b>	0.22117493	0.24601775
<b>sd</b>	0.03843048	0.06324264

## 4.4.1.7.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.47577674	0.8039219
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.79760147	0.76182705
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.80245141	0.59072352
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.74620142	0.74607655
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.73786497	0.34862581
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.75775424	0.74616302
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.82197276	0.34059855
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.82197276	0.34059855
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.87842292	0.75689513
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.90131953	0.7858465
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.90824243	0.80363678
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.93116317	0.82451347
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.93683746	0.86208298
<b>mean</b>	0.80904471	0.67011614
<b>sd</b>	0.12166719	0.1966665

**4.4.1.8 Section (File) 8**

## 4.4.1.8.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.4244938	0.2461603
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.52374057	0.24509971
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.19271575	0.17884444
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.26578362	0.18974794
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.24789937	0.17757758
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.23280694	0.16977023
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.2072913	0.15979781
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.2072913	0.15979781
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.18958657	0.15342115
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.229115	0.1379074
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.20204322	0.13159583
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.200265	0.12124998
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.21428899	0.12785101
<b>mean</b>	0.25671703	0.16914009
<b>sd</b>	0.10099868	0.03989295

## 4.4.1.8.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.52897217	0.39610301
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.59668999	0.48623729
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.39755169	0.43589668
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.52288569	0.47910584
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.5247801	0.50139086
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.52320355	0.47938426
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.50962409	0.46348171
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.50962409	0.46348171
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.53243602	0.45699671
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.46748126	0.49281825
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.39864535	0.49610121
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.47500229	0.43262162
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.51516575	0.45806926
<b>mean</b>	0.50015862	0.46474526
<b>sd</b>	0.05460643	0.02983336

## 4.4.1.8.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.4244938	0.2461603
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.52374057	0.24509971
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.19271575	0.17884444
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.26578362	0.18974794
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.24789937	0.17757758
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.23280694	0.16977023
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.2072913	0.15979781
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.2072913	0.15979781
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.18958657	0.15342115
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.229115	0.1379074
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.20204322	0.13159583
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.200265	0.12124998
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.21428899	0.12785101
<b>mean</b>	0.25671703	0.16914009
<b>sd</b>	0.10099868	0.03989295

## 4.4.1.8.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.38022954	0.40765839
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.24135456	0.49938529
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.31058527	0.29149701
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.25998591	0.19840555
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.26431163	0.20760695
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.19681758	0.22750691
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.22863996	0.22404665
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.22511548	0.23953502
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.25408744	0.24864265
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.28792402	0.21655938
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.32192953	0.25736358
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.2971752	0.24223101
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.3666564	0.34020324
<b>mean</b>	0.27960096	0.27697243
<b>sd</b>	0.05476133	0.08870975

## 4.4.1.8.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.61080691	0.60641447
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.90108155	0.55321045
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.49142846	0.33359485
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.60116363	0.47299052
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.56665966	0.46349195
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.57543696	0.46892071
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.59823184	0.49132929
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.59823184	0.49132929
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.59500416	0.49527296
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.587829	0.46930787
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.56458837	0.46091926
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.60367805	0.42755573
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.48124388	0.45170253
<b>mean</b>	0.59810649	0.47584922
<b>sd</b>	0.09990588	0.06292508

## 4.4.1.9 Section (File) 9

## 4.4.1.9.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.08055451	0.03288493
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.09296763	0.03702093
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.208585	0.21345924
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.0221647	0.02524272
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.03069201	0.02421184
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.02008632	0.02314709
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02375999
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02375999
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.01911866	0.02597571
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.02494488	0.03430479
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.03204275	0.04746917
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04741394	0.05431119
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.09911976	0.09558932
<b>mean</b>	0.05498123	0.05085669
<b>sd</b>	0.05473613	0.05281552

## 4.4.1.9.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.41482333	0.40324477
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.43224904	0.36165081
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.43715361	0.41984305
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.36731486	0.3772933
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.37770878	0.31296399
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.45303069	0.31274836
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.4025369	0.32178298
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.4025369	0.32178298
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.42083633	0.34270442
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.33983765	0.34007847
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.35257148	0.38611323
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.35545368	0.3916109
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.37095182	0.38155796
<b>mean</b>	0.39438501	0.3594904
<b>sd</b>	0.03623062	0.03646664

## 4.4.1.9.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.08055451	0.03288493
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.09296763	0.03702093
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.208585	0.21345924
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.0221647	0.02524272
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.03069201	0.02421184
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.02008632	0.02314709
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02375999
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.01853294	0.02375999
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.01911866	0.02597571
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.02494488	0.03430479
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.03204275	0.04746917
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04741394	0.05431119
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.09911976	0.09558932
<b>mean</b>	0.05498123	0.05085669
<b>sd</b>	0.05473613	0.05281552

## 4.4.1.9.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.18893207	0.16021317
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.23832456	0.3505768
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.07962232	0.11534489
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.18244761	0.16242885
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.22677538	0.16338384
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.17968728	0.15901599
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.15448701	0.14295837
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.1691722	0.1470111
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.1692121	0.13372412
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.14139175	0.13495223
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.17869809	0.16380561
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.16715463	0.16794689
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.13921528	0.18501918
<b>mean</b>	0.17039387	0.16818316
<b>sd</b>	0.03953569	0.05769313

## 4.4.1.9.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.27217522	0.19027636
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.33384083	0.28071316
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.37887472	0.30203748
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.20238047	0.16637164
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.17707033	0.16879802
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.20004965	0.16928058
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.2518885	0.17011583
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.2518885	0.17011583
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.22592987	0.16862237
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.24214654	0.16539762
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.2125536	0.16262408
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.05188283	0.14976672
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.08921424	0.16092457
<b>mean</b>	0.22229964	0.18654187
<b>sd</b>	0.08726825	0.04754786

**4.4.1.10 Section (File) 10**

4.4.1.10.1		Linear Model
DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.108583	0.09674392
<i>ctr2</i>	0.08384846	0.04214162
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.05125622	0.04103781
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.06460015	0.04338642
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.06031789	0.04112119
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.05487838	0.04018956
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.03962869	0.0404017
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.03962869	0.0404017
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.04143372	0.04203687
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.03971443	0.04252465
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.0460185	0.04469444
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04536396	0.04179747
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.0400985	0.04459861
<b>mean</b>	0.05502851	0.04623661
<b>sd</b>	0.02066329	0.01524773

4.4.1.10.2		CART
DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.42656656	0.41758819
<i>ctr2</i>	0.39412046	0.40497059
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.31811925	0.22719581
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.26520217	0.25680084
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.23518265	0.23184622
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.21221947	0.22420151
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.28799718	0.12031159
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.28799718	0.12031159
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.24409118	0.19146692
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.26125954	0.24388222
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.21085003	0.24928796
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.18074434	0.2583174
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.25403162	0.29590599
<b>mean</b>	0.27526013	0.2493913
<b>sd</b>	0.07045349	0.08800428

4.4.1.10.3		GLM
DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl</i>	0.108583	0.09674392
<i>ctr2</i>	0.08384846	0.04214162
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.05125622	0.04103781
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.06460015	0.04338642
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.06031789	0.04112119
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.05487838	0.04018956
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.03962869	0.0404017
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.03962869	0.0404017
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.04143372	0.04203687
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.03971443	0.04252465
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.0460185	0.04469444
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.04536396	0.04179747
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.0400985	0.04459861
<b>mean</b>	0.05502851	0.04623661
<b>sd</b>	0.02066329	0.01524773

## 4.4.1.10.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	0.19438419	0.2751031
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.23526743	0.19961883
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.21226368	0.21009178
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.15560392	0.17472536
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.16404976	0.18907601
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.15553625	0.18156603
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.21979047	0.18110531
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.21517634	0.17556062
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.22203938	0.16763389
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.16241598	0.16005097
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.16852208	0.13414832
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.18035552	0.19215176
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.20269371	0.19618332
<b>mean</b>	0.19139221	0.18746272
<b>sd</b>	0.02829496	0.03266933

## 4.4.1.10.5 SVM rbf

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>ctrl1</i>	0.7080891	0.75117224
<i>ctrl2</i>	0.70653878	0.70042356
<i>X1 Month</i>	0.63595348	0.58439505
<i>X3 Month</i>	0.69421688	0.58082697
<i>X6 Month</i>	0.69512274	0.60685139
<i>X1 Year</i>	0.60862913	0.62734045
<i>X2 Year</i>	0.62532551	0.62413981
<i>X3 Year</i>	0.62532551	0.62413981
<i>X5 Year</i>	0.63663525	0.61647298
<i>X7 Year</i>	0.67161778	0.68900977
<i>X10 Year</i>	0.7313251	0.7018668
<i>X20 Year</i>	0.73312036	0.70537559
<i>X30 Year</i>	0.74102964	0.75938041
<b>mean</b>	0.67791763	0.65933806
<b>sd</b>	0.04655791	0.06110984

### 4.4.2 Variable Choices in Stationary and Time-shifted analysis

The tables below show the dynamics of the clustering apparent in each file. For example, in File 1, the correlations between Independent Variables (“IV”) produces 19 clusters of IVs. The ‘1’ and ‘0’ represent the flag on that IV having been chosen by the given Dependent variable. These are presented first by File aggregation, then by Algorithm, and lastly by temporality (i.e., best shift or no-shift).

#### 4.4.2.1 Section (File) 1

##### 4.4.2.1.1 Linear Model

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall_Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Centralization.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Centralization.In_Degree_Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



<i>emantic_Network.</i>														
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.S</i>														
<i>emantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semanti</i>														
<i>c_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semanti</i>														
<i>c_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift													
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Overall Complexity</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Row_Degree.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Component_Count.Strong.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.2 CART

4.4.2.1.2.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Overall_Complexity	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size_Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.2.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall_Complexity	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic Network Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Row_Degree.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Component_Count.Strong.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.3 GLM

4.4.2.1.3.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall_Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Effective_Network_Size.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Burt.Semantic_Network_Average</i>													
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Degree.Semantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_CountSequentialSemantic_Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_CountSkipSemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_BoundednessSemantic_Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number_of_Concept_nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Overall_Complexity</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>MetaMatrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityAuthoritySemantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>SpeedAverageSemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>BreadthColumnSemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_CentralizationColumn_DegreeSemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Row_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Component_Count.Strong.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.1.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number_of_Concept_nodes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overall_Complexity</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Meta_Matrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall Complexity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic Network Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Row_Degree.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_Count.Strong.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.1.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall_Complexity	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size_Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In_Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Closeness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.1.5.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network_Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Row_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Component_Count.Strong.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



### 4.4.2.2 Section (File) 2

#### 4.4.2.2.1 Linear Model

##### 4.4.2.2.1.1

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.2.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Out_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_Members.Weak.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4.2.2.2 CART

4.4.2.2.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Fragmentation.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.2.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Overall Complexity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fragmentation.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

<i>Network_Centralization.Out_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_Members.Weak.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

4.4.2.2.3 GLM

4.4.2.2.3.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Overall Complexity</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.2.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Centralization.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Centralization.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Out_Degree.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_Members.Weak.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4.2.2.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.2.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall Complexity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network_Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.2.4.2 No Time Shift

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>ctrl1</b>	<b>ctrl2</b>	<b>X1_Month</b>	<b>X3_Month</b>	<b>X6_Month</b>	<b>X1_Year</b>	<b>X2_Year</b>	<b>X3_Year</b>	<b>X5_Year</b>	<b>X7_Year</b>	<b>X10_Year</b>	<b>X20_Year</b>	<b>X30_Year</b>
<i>Number_of_Concept_nodes</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Overall_Complexity</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network_Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Out_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>													
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_Members.Weak.Semantic Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.2.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.2.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Overall Complexity</i>	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Fragmentation.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.2.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fragmentation.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Out_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_MembersWeakSemantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



### 4.4.2.3 Section (File) 3

#### 4.4.2.3.1 Linear Model

##### 4.4.2.3.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MetaMatrixHamming Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

##### 4.4.2.3.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MetaMatrixHamming Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.2 CART

4.4.2.3.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift													
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Meta_Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic Network. Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
CentralityClosenessSemantic Network. Average	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SpanOfControlSemanticNetwork	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	

<i>Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic Network</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>MetaMatrix_Hamming Distance</i>	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Connectedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>EfficiencySemantic Network</i>	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.3 GLM

4.4.2.3.3.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>MetaMatrix_Hamming Distance</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CentralityBetweennessSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_OF_Control.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MetaMatrixHammingDistance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SpeedAverageSemanticNetwork	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NetworkCentralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Connectedness.Semantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.3.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Connectedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>EfficiencySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralit.Betweenness.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.3.5.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Connectedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.3.5.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meta_Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.4.2.4 Section (File) 4

##### 4.4.2.4.1 Linear Model

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Average_Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Connectedness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CentralityIn.ClosenessSemantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>RadialsSemantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_ControlSemantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_BoundednessSemantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



4.4.2.4.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RadialsSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Count.Row.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.2 CART

4.4.2.4.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Exclusivity.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityInClosenessSemantic_Network Average	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Speed.Minimum.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RadialsSemantic_Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_ControlSemantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.2.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network.Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Exclusivity.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic_Network.Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityIn.ClosenessSemantic_Network Average	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

<i>Speed.Minimum.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Radials.Semantic_Network.Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CountRowSemantic_Network</i>	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_OF_Control.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.3 GLM

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network.Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Connectedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Exclusivity.Semantic_Network.Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic_Network.Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>HierarchySemantic_Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CentralityInClosenessSemantic_Network.Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Minimum.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Radials.Semantic_Network.Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_OF_Control.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Radials.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CountRowSemantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.4.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Network.													
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radials.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Radials.Semantic_Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CountRowSemantic Network</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_ControlSemantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_BoundednessSemantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.4.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Average_Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<i>Connectedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Efficiency.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CentralityInCloseness.Semantic Network Average</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Radials.Semantic_Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.4.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connectedness.Semantic Network.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclusivity.Complete.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Minimum.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radials.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CountRowSemantic Network	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5 Section (File) 5

4.4.2.5.1 Linear Model

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Betweenness.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cognitive_Expertise_Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Closeness.Semantic_Network	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Total_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



4.4.2.5.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization_Betweenness.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization_Column_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Correlation.Expertise.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.2 CART

4.4.2.5.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Network_Centralization. Betweenness.Semantic_Ne twork.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cognitive_Expertise_Ave rage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. Column_Degree.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Sema ntic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. In.Closeness.Semantic_N etwork.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.S emantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.S emantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semanti c Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Total_Degree .Semantic_Network._Ave rage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semanti c_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.2.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Dis tance	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Se mantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. Betweenness.Semantic_Ne twork.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Se mantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degre e.Semantic_Network._Ave rage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. Column_Degree.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Sema ntic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CorrelationExpertise.Se mantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.3 GLM

4.4.2.5.3.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift													
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
<i>Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
<i>Network_Centralization. Betweenness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
<i>Cognitive_Expertise_Average</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Network_Centralization. Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Network_Centralization. In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>CentralityTotal_Degrees Semantic Network Average</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

4.4.2.5.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization_Betweenness.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization_Column_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CorrelationExpertise.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
HierarchySemantic_Network_Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.5.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Network_Centralization. Betweenness.Semantic_Ne twork.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cognitive_Expertise_Ave rage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Network_Centralization. Column_Degree.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Sema ntic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. In.Closeness.Semantic_N etwork.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.S emantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.S emantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semanti c Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityTotal_Degrees emantic Network Average	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semanti c_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.4.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Dis tance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Authority.Se mantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_ Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. Betweenness.Semantic_Ne twork.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Se mantic Network. Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degre e.Semantic_Network._Ave rage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization. Column_Degree.Semantic_ Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Sema ntic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CorrelationExpertise.Se mantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_CountReciprocalSemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.5.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Network_Centralization. Betweenness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Cognitive_Expertise_Average</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Network_Centralization. Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization. In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityTotal_Degrees Semantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.5.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
MetaMatrix_Hamming_Distance	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Betweenness.Semantic_Network	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
CorrelationExpertise.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network_Isolate_CountSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_CountReciprocalSemantic_Network	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_CountSequentialSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_ControlSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_BoundednessSemantic_Network	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6 Section (File) 6

4.4.2.6.1 Linear Model

4.4.2.6.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>EfficiencySemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.1.2

No Time Shift

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>ctr1</b>	<b>ctr2</b>	<b>X1_Month</b>	<b>X3_Month</b>	<b>X6_Month</b>	<b>X1_Year</b>	<b>X2_Year</b>	<b>X3_Year</b>	<b>X5_Year</b>	<b>X7_Year</b>	<b>X10_Year</b>	<b>X20_Year</b>	<b>X30_Year</b>
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



4.4.2.6.2 CART

4.4.2.6.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CentralityBetweennessSemantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SpeedAverageSemantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic_Network	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.3 GLM

4.4.2.6.3.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>EfficiencySemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.6.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
SpeedAverageSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Average													
Efficiency.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network. Average	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.6.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.6.5.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 4.4.2.7 Section (File) 7

#### 4.4.2.7.1 Linear Model

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Overall Complexity</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Centrality.In_Degree.Semantic Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network_Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.2 CART

4.4.2.7.2.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Overall Complexity	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network._Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



4.4.2.7.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_Degree_Semantic_Network._Average	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
HierarchySemantic_Network_Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_BoundednessSemantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.3 GLM

4.4.2.7.3.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_NeedSemantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_BoundednessSemantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.3.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBonacich_PowerSemantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Column_DegreeSemantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.7.4.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall Complexity	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average_Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number_of_Concept_nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall_Complexity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
MetaMatrixHammingDistance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NetworkCentralizationEigenvectorSemanticNetwork	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.7.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.In_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.7.5.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Overall Complexity	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Centrality.Bonacich_Power.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Eigenvector.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_BoundednessSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.4.2.8 Section (File) 8

##### 4.4.2.8.1 Linear Model

###### 4.4.2.8.1.1

###### Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift													
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ExclusivityComplete.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_CentralizationIn_DegreeSemantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityOut_DegreeSe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>mantic_Network_Average</i>														
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_Count.Weak.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4.2.8.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>ExclusivityCompleteSemantic_Network_Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Component_Count.Strong.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.8.2 CART

4.4.2.8.2.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ExclusivityComplete.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityOut_DegreeSemantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_Count.Weak.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.8.2.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network._Average	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
ExclusivityComplete.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization_In_Degree.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Component_Count.Strong.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.4.2.8.3 GLM

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Average_Distance.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ExclusivityComplete.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization_In_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityOut_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_Count.Weak.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4.2.8.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Average_Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityBetweennessSemantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>ExclusivityComplete.Semantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Component_Count.Strong.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.8.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.8.4.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Centrality.Betweenness.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExclusivityComplete.Semantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityOut_DegreeSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_Count.Weak.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.8.4.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Average_Distance.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
CentralityBetweennessSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExclusivityCompleteSemantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Span_Of_Control.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Component_Count.Strong.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.8.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.8.5.1

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Average_Distance.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CentralityBetweennessSemantic_Network_Average	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ExclusivityCompleteSemantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CentralityOut_DegreeSemantic_Network_Average	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_Count.Weak.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4.2.8.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Average_Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Column_Degree.Semantic Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Efficiency.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>ExclusivityCompleteSemantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Skip.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Span_Of_Control.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Component_Count.Strong.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.9 Section (File) 9

4.4.2.9.1 Linear Model

4.4.2.9.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweennessSemantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityEigenvectorSemantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.9.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>EfficiencySemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Poolled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_MembersWeakSemantic Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

#### 4.4.2.9.2 CART

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
<i>Centrality.BetweennessSemantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
<i>CentralityEigenvectorSemantic Network Average</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Poolled.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.9.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
EfficiencySemantic_Network	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_MembersWeakSemantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

4.4.2.9.3 GLM

4.4.2.9.3.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityEigenvector.Semantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.9.3.2 No Time Shift

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>ctrl1</b>	<b>ctrl2</b>	<b>X1_Month</b>	<b>X3_Month</b>	<b>X6_Month</b>	<b>X1_Year</b>	<b>X2_Year</b>	<b>X3_Year</b>	<b>X5_Year</b>	<b>X7_Year</b>	<b>X10_Year</b>	<b>X20_Year</b>	<b>X30_Year</b>
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_MembersWeak.Semantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4.2.9.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.9.4.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityEigenvectorSemantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.9.4.2

No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Component_MembersWeakSemantic Network._Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.9.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.9.5.1

Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift													
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network Average</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network._Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Efficiency.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>CentralityEigenvector.Semantic Network Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
<i>Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

4.4.2.9.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityBetweenness.Semantic Network. Average	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Pooled.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component_MembersWeakSemantic Network. Average	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10 Section (File) 10

4.4.2.10.1 Linear Model

4.4.2.10.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic_Network_CentralityInCloseness.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Breadth.Row.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.1.2 No Time Shift

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>ctr1</b>	<b>ctr2</b>	<b>X1_Month</b>	<b>X3_Month</b>	<b>X6_Month</b>	<b>X1_Year</b>	<b>X2_Year</b>	<b>X3_Year</b>	<b>X5_Year</b>	<b>X7_Year</b>	<b>X10_Year</b>	<b>X20_Year</b>	<b>X30_Year</b>
<i>Number_of_Concept_nodes</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>EfficiencySemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>HierarchySemantic_Network_Centrality.Hub.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CentralityInClosenessSemantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>CentralityInClosenessSemantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Network_CentralizationInClosenessSemantic Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Isolate_CountSemantic_Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_CountLateralSemantic Network</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.2 CART

4.4.2.10.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift													
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
<i>Number of Concept nodes</i>	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
<i>Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
<i>Speed.Average.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
<i>Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
<i>CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average</i>	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
<i>Efficiency.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
<i>HierarchySemantic Network</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network. Average</i>	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Breadth.Row.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

4.4.2.10.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic_Network Average	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network Centrality.Hub.Semantic_Network. Average	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
CentralityInClosenessSemantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.3 GLM

4.4.2.10.3.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Row.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



CentralityHubSemantic_Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Network_CentralizationInClosenessSemantic Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.4 Random Forests

4.4.2.10.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift													
	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year	
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HierarchySemantic Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BreadthRowSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_CountSequentialSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_BouednessSemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Column.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic_Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic_Network.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Efficiency.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic_Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic_Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CentralityIn.ClosenessSemantic_Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.5 SVM rbf

4.4.2.10.5.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrality.Authority.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efficiency.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
HierarchySemantic Network Centrality.InClosenessSemantic Network Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolate_Count.Semantic Network.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breadth.Row.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper_Bouedness.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4.2.10.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Number of Concept nodes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speed.Average.Semantic Network.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Centrality.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CentralityColumn_DegreeSemantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.Column_Degree.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Communicative_Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network_Average</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Efficiency.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>HierarchySemantic Network Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>CentralityInClosenessSemantic Network Average</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Network_Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Link_Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Link_Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.4.3 Summary Results from correlation study of public policy data

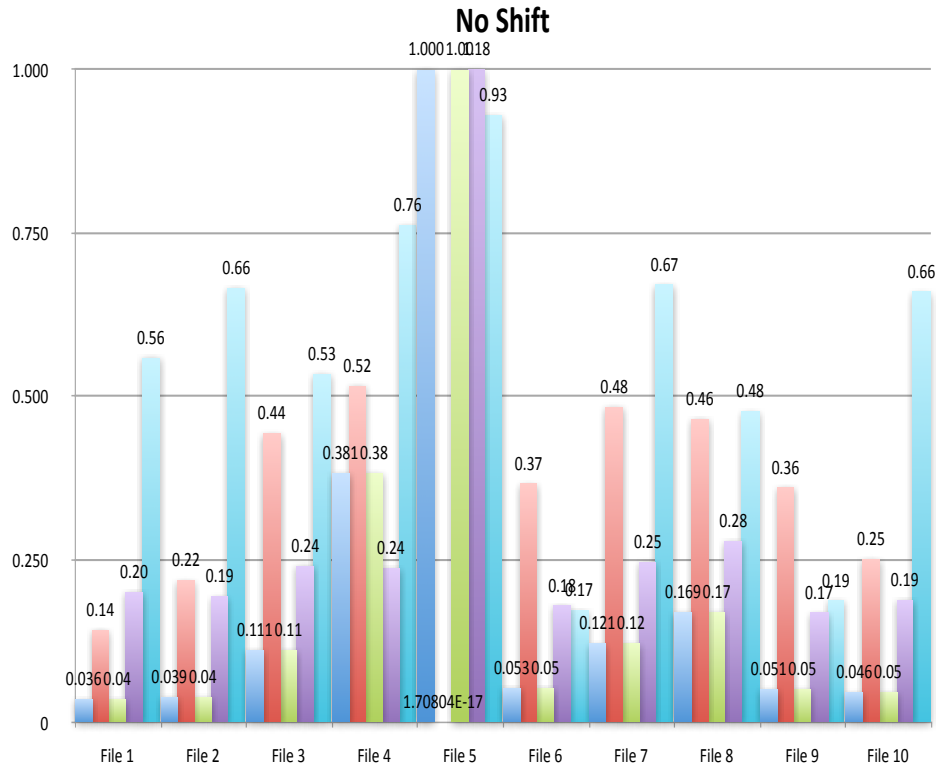
The Table below summarizes the best performances obtained for each Dependent Variable with this appropriate subset of independent variables as selected in the previous step. It represents a sampling of the R-squared results using the SVM model.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	SHIFT	NOSHIFT
ctr1	0.667316855135585	0.627973315207854
ctr2	0.650389256871564	0.636832912384701
X1_Month	0.459108422906905	0.513670559348339
X3_Month	0.514827564741221	0.463452579475976
X6_Month	0.623851875896093	0.48594160027166
X1_Year	0.50862352073609	0.525093668326345
X2_Year	0.63555691159017	0.545654140181347
X3_Year	0.63555691159017	0.545654140181347
X5_Year	0.493953298579009	0.508671018221193
X7_Year	0.59688231317501	0.521646563126267
X10_Year	0.701033243584885	0.661597255848017
X20_Year	0.60829605892706	0.597090870929685
X30_Year	0.70169749152022	0.623276112040356
Mean	0.599776440404152	0.558196518118699
S.D.	0.0803619266711078	0.0638169023286193

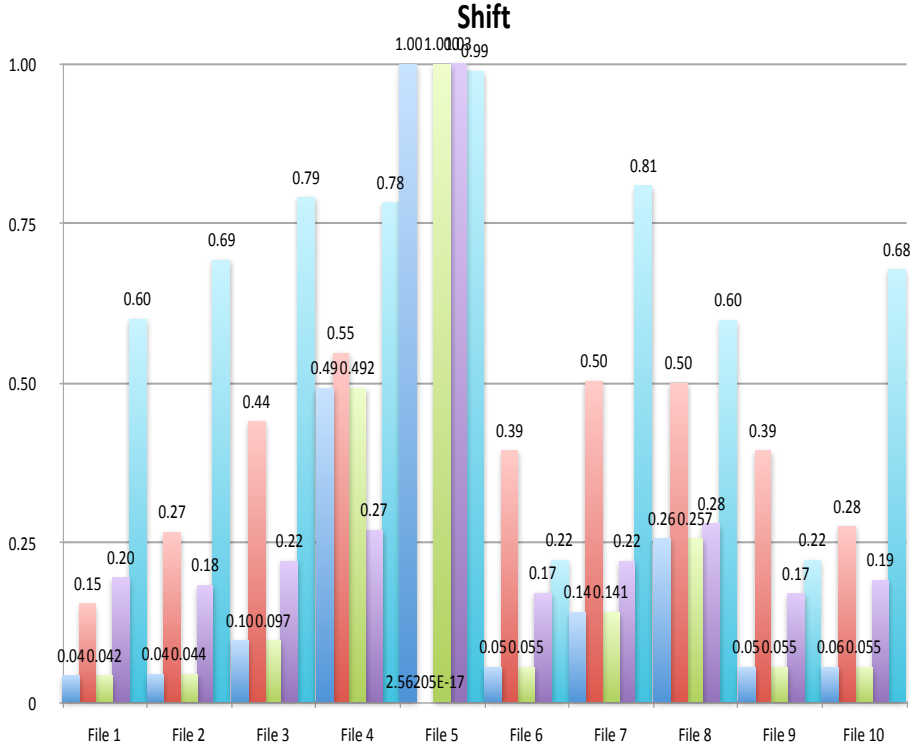
**Table 10: Results from using SVM on FOMC data**

The SVM model obtains the best performance for this particular data set. For each dependent variable the R-squared value is at least 0.46. This is presented in the summary tables and visuals for all 100 of the learning algorithm summary results presented in the previous section. In the graphical Figures presented below, the learning algorithms are represented in order

below as LM, CART, GLM, RF, and SVM. These show clearly the effectiveness of which learning algorithms on which files. The first Figure is for no-shift data, the second is for time-shifted data.



**Figure 28: No Time Shift Summary results from five learning algorithms on ten files; learning algorithms LM, CART, GLM, RF, and SVM (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**



**Figure 29: Time Shift (best Shift) Summary results from five learning algorithms on ten files, learning algorithms LM, CART, GLM, RF, and SVM (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

In the Table below, the summary statistics are presented for each of the network measurements used. These numbers represent the total range seen for all networks considered in the final analysis of this Dissertation. Especially as interpretations are posited on the value of attention paid to each measure or combination of measures, the absolute numbers can be useful to reference as well as the magnitude.

Exemplar Independent Variable	arithmetic mean	median	mode	Min.	Max.
Number of Concept nodes	861.10	866.50	779.00	93.00	1939.00
Overall Complexity	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08
Meta-Matrix Hamming Distance	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04
Centrality-Authority Average	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.10
Speed-Average	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.38
Breadth-Column	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00
Centrality-Column Degree Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Communicative Need	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Effective Network Size-Burt Average	11.25	11.02	12.02	3.74	23.39
Hierarchy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Centrality-In-Closeness Average	-797.50	0.32	0.32	-814613.78	0.83
Network Centralization-In-Closeness	1599.43	0.26	0.00	0.00	1631396.38
Network Centralization-In Degree	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.12
Isolate Count	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Link Count-Lateral	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.43	1.00
Link Count-Reciprocal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Link Count-Sequential	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Link Count-Skip	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00
Upper Boundedness	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

**Table 11: Summary Statistics on Independent Variables in Public Policy Data**



Excluding those measurements in the table above that report either all zeros or all 1s, the Figure below is produced for median, mode,

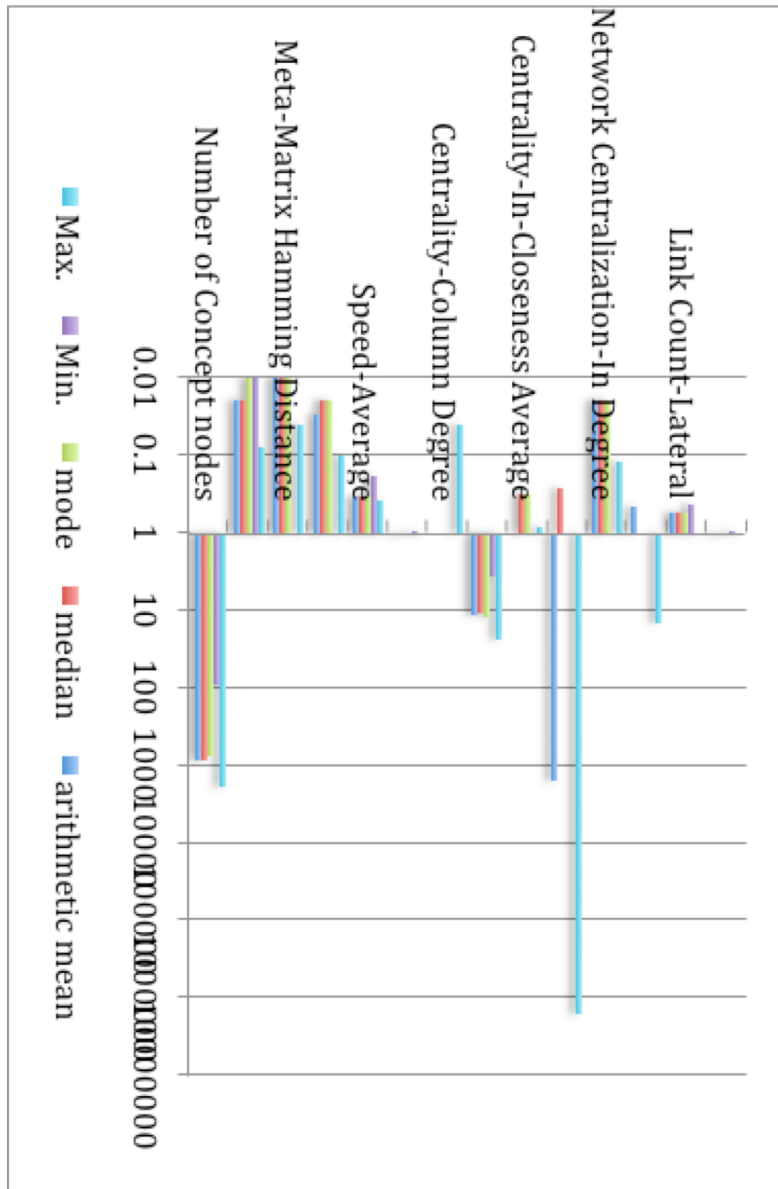
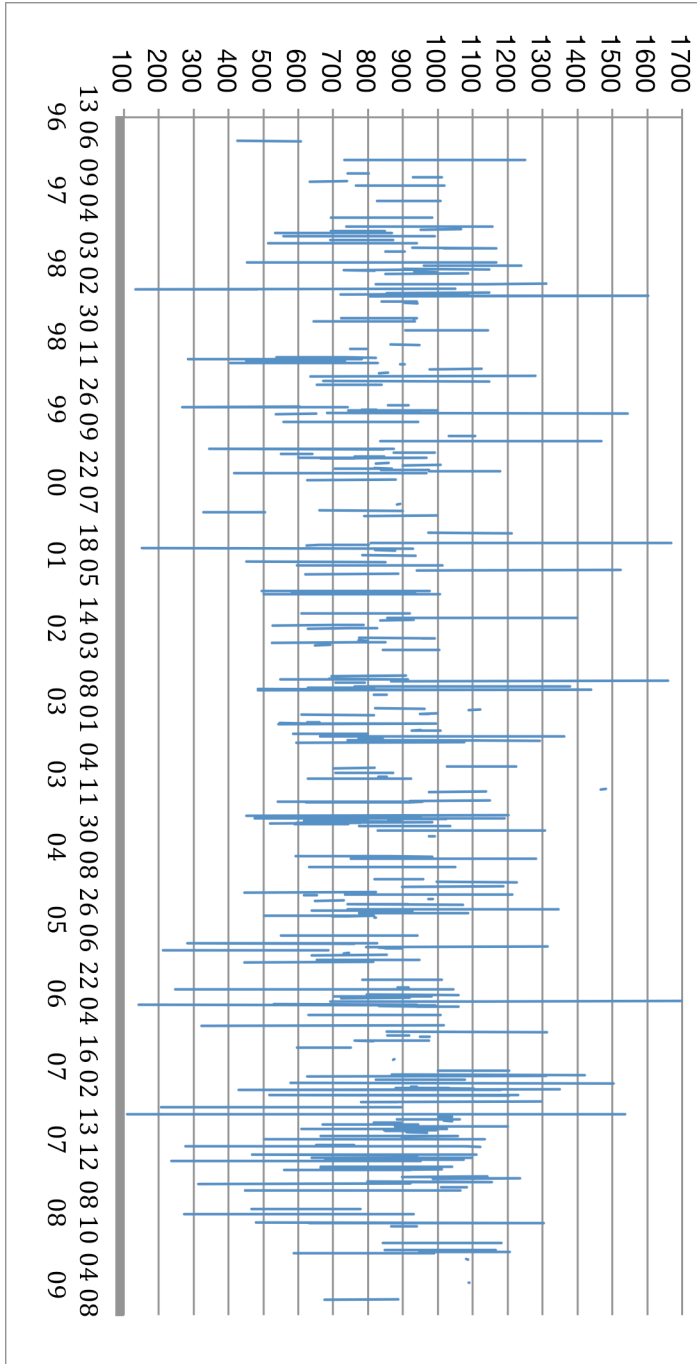


Figure 30: Summary Statistics for Public Policy Data

& average. Combined with the additional Figure below, these visualizations may help to better frame the results for the implication discussions that follow later in this Dissertation.



**Figure 31: Number of concept nodes over time for public policy dataset**

SHIFT										
	File 1	File 2	File 3	File 4	File 5	File 6	File 7	File 8	File 9	File 10
<b>lm</b>	0.04	0.044	0.097	0.49	1.0	0.055	0.14	0.26	0.055	0.055
<b>cart</b>	0.15	0.27	0.44	0.55	0.00	0.39	0.50	0.50	0.39	0.28
<b>glm</b>	0.042	0.044	0.097	0.49	1.0	0.055	0.14	0.26	0.055	0.055
<b>rf</b>	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.27	1.0	0.17	0.22	0.28	0.17	0.19
<b>svm</b>	0.60	0.69	0.79	0.78	0.99	0.22	0.81	0.60	0.22	0.68
NO SHIFT										
	File 1	File 2	File 3	File 4	File 5	File 6	File 7	File 8	File 9	File 10
<b>lm</b>	0.036	0.039	0.11	0.38	1	0.053	0.12	0.17	0.051	0.05
<b>cart</b>	0.14	0.22	0.44	0.52	0.00	0.37	0.48	0.46	0.36	0.25
<b>glm</b>	0.04	0.039	0.11	0.38	1	0.053	0.12	0.17	0.051	0.046
<b>rf</b>	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.24	1.2	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.17	0.19
<b>svm</b>	0.56	0.66	0.53	0.76	0.93	0.17	0.67	0.48	0.19	0.66

**Table 12: Summary Results from five learning algorithms on ten files both best-shifted and non-shifted for time**

Table 12 (above) shows the average performance across dependent variables for each regression model. It shows both the best-shift and non-shift models. These are the summary numbers from the tables earlier. They are important in showing which combination of data (the files), analysis (the algorithms) and treatment (shift or no-shift) produces the best results.

Table 13 (below) shows the independent variables chosen most often by the dependent variables for modeling a relationship. This is important in both the interpretation and in the consideration of future work.

Number_of_Concept_nodes
Meta.Matrix_Hamming_Distance
Centrality.Authority.Semantic_Network._Average

Speed.Average.Semantic_Network.
Communicative_Need.Semantic_Network.
Effective_Network_Size.Burt.Semantic_Network._Average
Isolate_Count.Semantic_Network.
Link_Count.Lateral.Semantic_Network.
Link_Count.Skip.Semantic_Network.

**Table 13: Independent Variables most frequently modeled by  
Dependent variables**

The regression models used include Linear Regression, CART, GLM (Gaussian link function), random forests, and support vector machines (with radial basis functions kernel). No tuning on regression model parameters was performed, leaving the default values in R (e.g., the default values for standard deviation and penalizing factor in the SVM model).

The shift models considered are two: no-shift and shift. In ‘no shift’, each independent variable was kept contemporaneous with the date. In ‘shift’, each pair of independent-dependent variable pair lead to a best shift of the independent variable within a range of +/- five observations. It is important to note that the shifting is unstable given the sparseness of the data for this particular study; shifting of one position in time does not necessarily mean shifting of one time-unit. Additionally, shifting either forward or backward in the time series (i.e., the independent variable) means introducing elements at the beginning or end of the time series. This further reduces the observations for which it is possible to calculate correlation in the regression model. For these reasons, characterized by sparse information, the no-shift model is the most appropriate one.

## **4.5 Conclusion from applying framework to public policy data**

The approach presented in this paper is a systematic analysis of public policy speeches given by central bankers in the U.S. The analysis suggests some correlation between relevant financial data and the semantic networks approach presented. Between the two different approaches for analyzing the correlation and the combinations of twelve dependent variables, there appears to be some consistency in the independent variables. For example, Network Centralization (Column Degree) is an independent variable in nine cases in the regression analysis. Among the four models of the CART analysis, only five independent variables are unique to one model.

There is also some consistency of results among the multiple analysis methodologies. Average Distance played a part in seven of the Regression models and half of the CART models. It is important to note that the numbers themselves do not necessarily mean anything. The numbers are relative to each other.

Together, the results suggest that in some circumstances, there exists a correlation between financial data and a systematic approach using semantic networks to analyzing public policy speeches. However, the conclusions are limited in several ways.

First, the speeches are for those by U.S. Central Bankers. These have benefits as outlined earlier, but the conclusions may prove difficult to generalize to other Central Banks and the public policy pronouncements of other officials.

Second, while there are many documents produced by the U.S. Central Bank, this research looks at only the speeches as stated earlier. The minutes of the FOMC board meeting minutes could be another study.

Third, this study only covers the years 2006-2007. While there are good reasons for this limitation as described earlier, the effectiveness of the conclusions may vary over other years.

Fourth, this correlation does not predict the outcomes of the results in any way. Prediction of any sort, for example, either binary (i.e., the numbers will go up or down) or in direction (i.e., the numbers will stop going up) would be very interesting research by itself. Others have begun to explore this (Robertson &

Thornton, 1997), (Luss & d'Aspremont, 2008), (Fleming & Remolona, 1999a)

Fifth, the results of a Semantic Network approach are inherently impacted by qualitative decisions made early in the process such as the development of the delete list and the Thesaurus.

Sixth, there are other dependent variables that could be included in further study such as U.S. GDP growth or the 34 other Fed Funds Futures expiring between 2007 and 2008. Treatment of dependent variables could also vary such as normalization to equity prices or equity derivatives.

## **5 Exploring corporate email as a basis for predicting financial events**

### **5.1 Introduction to study of large email corpus**

Despite the massive volume of email communication, privacy concerns may have limited studies of emails to analysis in the aggregate. The public availability of years of emails from the demise of Enron has generated many new studies previously unavailable (Diesner et al., 2005; Klimt & Yang, 2004; Klimt & Yiming, 2004) (Keila & Skillicorn, 2005). New studies have looked at relationships, speaking style (Sabater, Turney, & Fleta, 2008), and even patterns of behavior (Qian, Zhang, & Yang, 2006).

This chapter introduces a new systematic methodology for the analysis of this substantial email corpus. This analysis is interesting for at least a few reasons:

- The vast scale of email usage. It is used both widely and frequently.
- The range of usage. Email is used both a communication tool of individuals and organizations.
- Email captures both informal and formal communication
- This new process allows for an inquiry into correlations with other data.
- Email content can be studied alongside sender/receiver relationships
- Email volume is generally continuous

With a correlation between changes in behavior captured at an organizational level, enormous new opportunities for study open:

- Personnel engagement may be judged based on email communication
- Organizational health may be measured in a new way

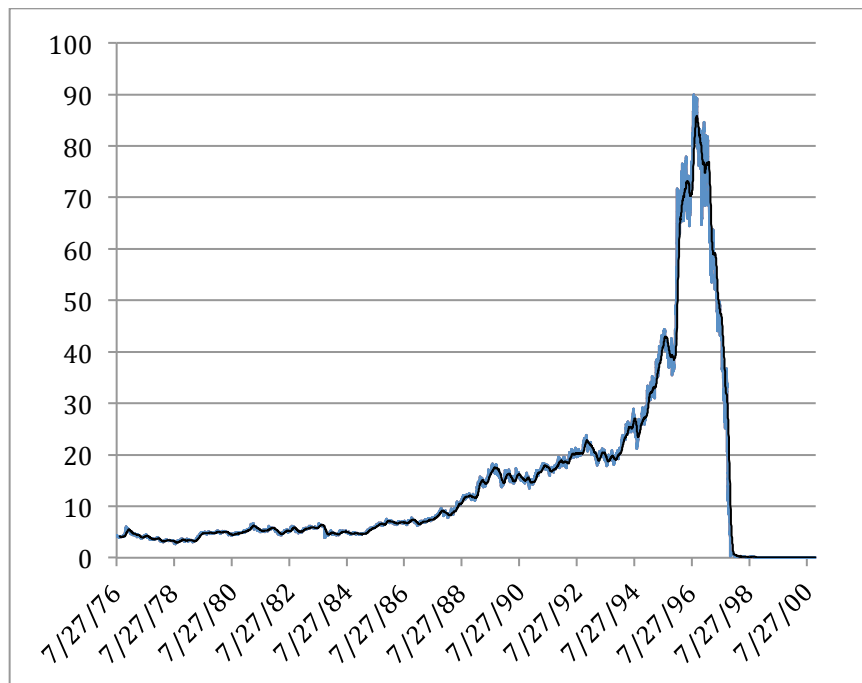
- Communications effectiveness may not only be evaluated, but coached
- Treasury departments may be have a new metric against which to judge the timing of corporate financial actions

This chapter concerns itself with establishing a system for analyzing the email corpus in such a way that can be routinely applied.



## 5.2 Background on studies of email

Implications from the work on the Enron corpus have been far reaching. The email communication can be seen as a test bed for text classification (Wang et al., 2007), a study in the network of relationships (Diesner et al., 2005) or an analysis of discourse. The Figure below shows the stock price of Enron as a context for the data under consideration. It suggests the relevance of studying the more volatile time periods included in this Dissertation.



**Figure 32: Enron closing day and 30-day moving average equity price 1980-2004 (linear-scale y-axis as closing price of Enron Equity in USD)**

This framework is influenced by, and influences, all three. While email is, by volume, mostly a one-way communication mechanism, its origins were in 1:1 communication. While some argue that language and discourse has been changed by email (Judge, 2012) (Walther, 2012) (Algeo & Pyles, 2009), others argue that discourse and language have changed the nature of email (Herring, 2012). The study of sentiment, perspective, and opinion in email are social aspects to text open to social interpretation (Rosé, 2012).

## 5.3 Methodology of email study

There are some important differences in the methods for the acquisition, processing, and analysis of email data. The nature of the scale of the analysis requires some changes to the approach.

### 5.3.1. Qualitative Data

#### *Part I: Acquire and clean qualitative data*

*Step 1:* Acquire raw text.

A large set of email messages, the Enron corpus, was made public during the legal investigation concerning the Enron corporation (Gervasio, 2004).

*Step 2:* Separate useful text from noise and neutralize formatting.

Further details on the Enron corpus are provided by Diesner (Diesner & Carley, 2005), Klimt (Klimt & Yang, 2004), Keila (Keila & Skillicorn, 2005), and Priebe (Priebe et al., 2005): The raw corpus contains 619,446 messages belonging to 158 users. Deleting duplicate messages gives gives 498,849 and considering threads of length greater than one and those messages within the date under consideration for this study (1997-2002) gives 449,442. Other emails outside of this date range have been identified as either intentionally misleading (marketing messages that might be characterized as email spam) or with characteristics that make another date characterization impossible (i.e., there is not identifying information to place the email at any *other* date).

### 5.3.2 Quantitative Data

#### *Part II: Acquire and clean quantitative data*

*See Section 3.3.2*

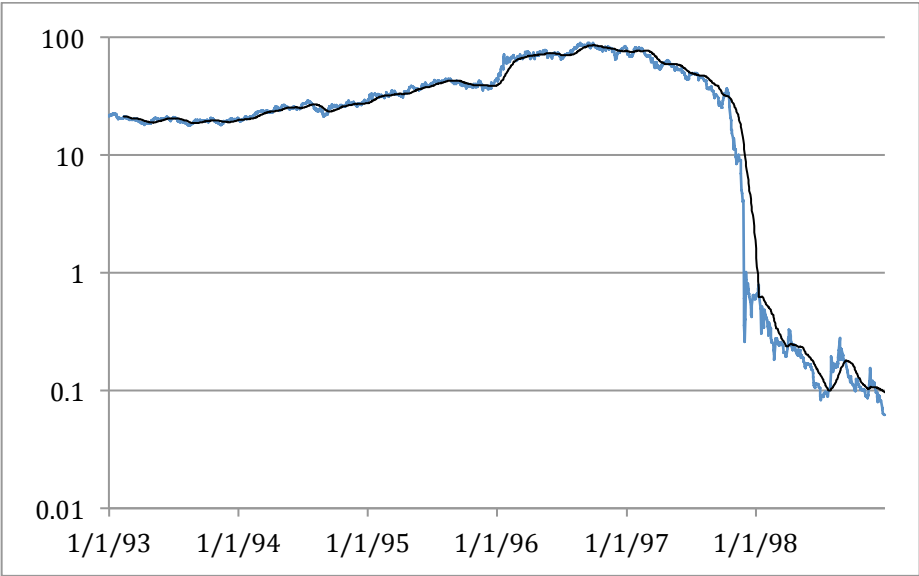
### 5.3.3 Text Transformation

#### *Part III: Transformation of text*

*See Section 3.3.3*

### 5.4 Results from study of email corpus

The next step is to map the equity prices (shown in the Figure below) to the text analysis methods. This log-axis plot of the equity price shows most clearly the linear increase in prices before the collapse.



**Figure 33: Enron closing day and 30-day moving average equity price during period of this study: 1999-2002 (log-scale y-axis as closing price of Enron Equity in USD)**

In the table below, the summary statistics are presented for each of the network measurements used. These numbers represent the total range seen for all networks considered in the final analysis of this Dissertation. Especially as interpretations are posited on the value of attention paid to each measure or combination of measures, the absolute numbers can be useful to reference as well as the magnitude.

Exemplar Independent Variable	arithmetic				
	mean	median	mode	minimum	maximum
Number of Concept nodes	119.32	109.85	27.50	17.50	1858.50
Overall Complexity	0.19	0.19	0.35	0.01	0.48
Meta-Matrix Hamming Distance	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.26
Centrality-Authority Average	0.10	0.10	0.24	0.01	0.29
Speed-Average	0.40	0.41	0.55	0.16	0.62
Breadth-Column	0.93	0.99	1.00	0.33	1.00
Centrality-Column Degree Average	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.19
Communicative Need	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Effective Network Size- Burt Average	13.58	14.79	6.03	2.13	43.15
Hierarchy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Centrality-In-Closeness Average	-36954.22	0.35	0.56	11311939.83	0.64
Network Centralization- In-Closeness	3627.59	0.25	0.31	0.00	877187.64
Network Centralization- In Degree	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.19
Isolate Count	0.49	0.19	0.00	0.00	5.45
Link Count-Lateral	0.65	0.63	0.59	0.33	1.00
Link Count-Reciprocal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Link Count-Sequential	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Link Count-Skip	0.93	0.98	0.99	0.28	1.00
Upper Boundedness	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

**Table 14: Summary Statistics on Independent Variables in email data**

The following two Figures present a visualization of the total count studied and of the above Table in order to help make the numbers more clear for understanding in the context of the implication discussion elsewhere in this Dissertation.

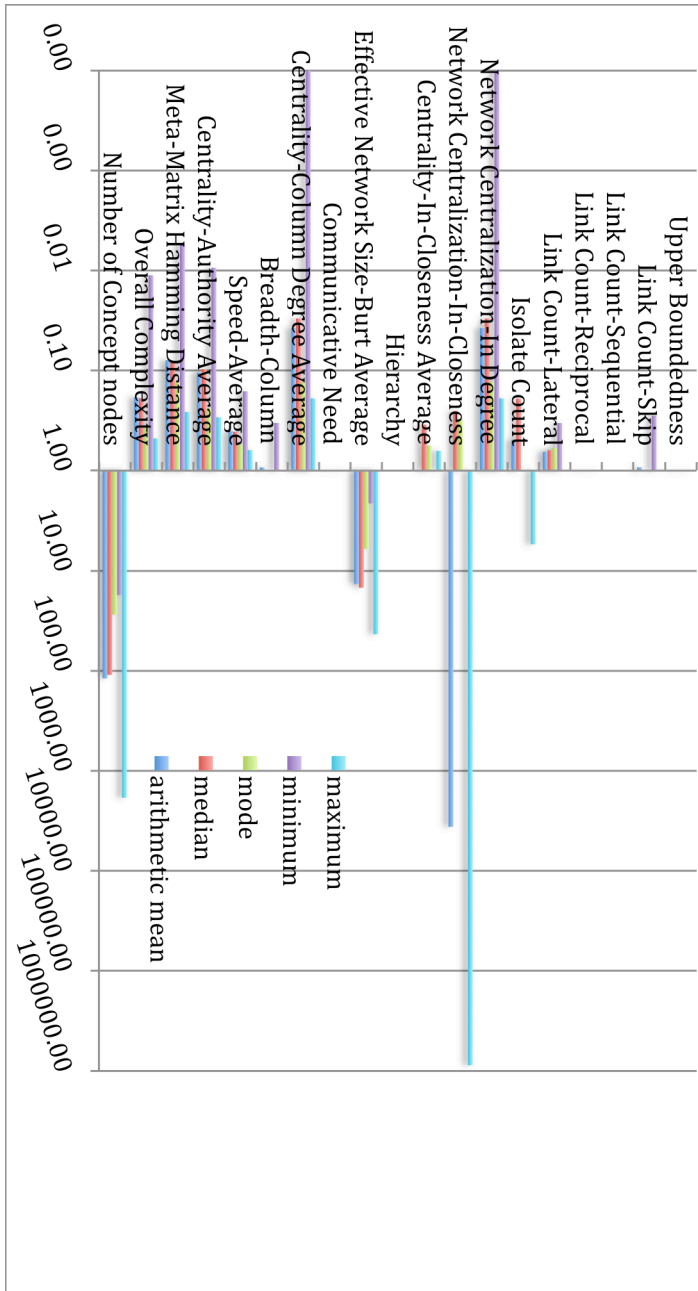


Figure 34: Summary Statistics for Corporate Finance Data

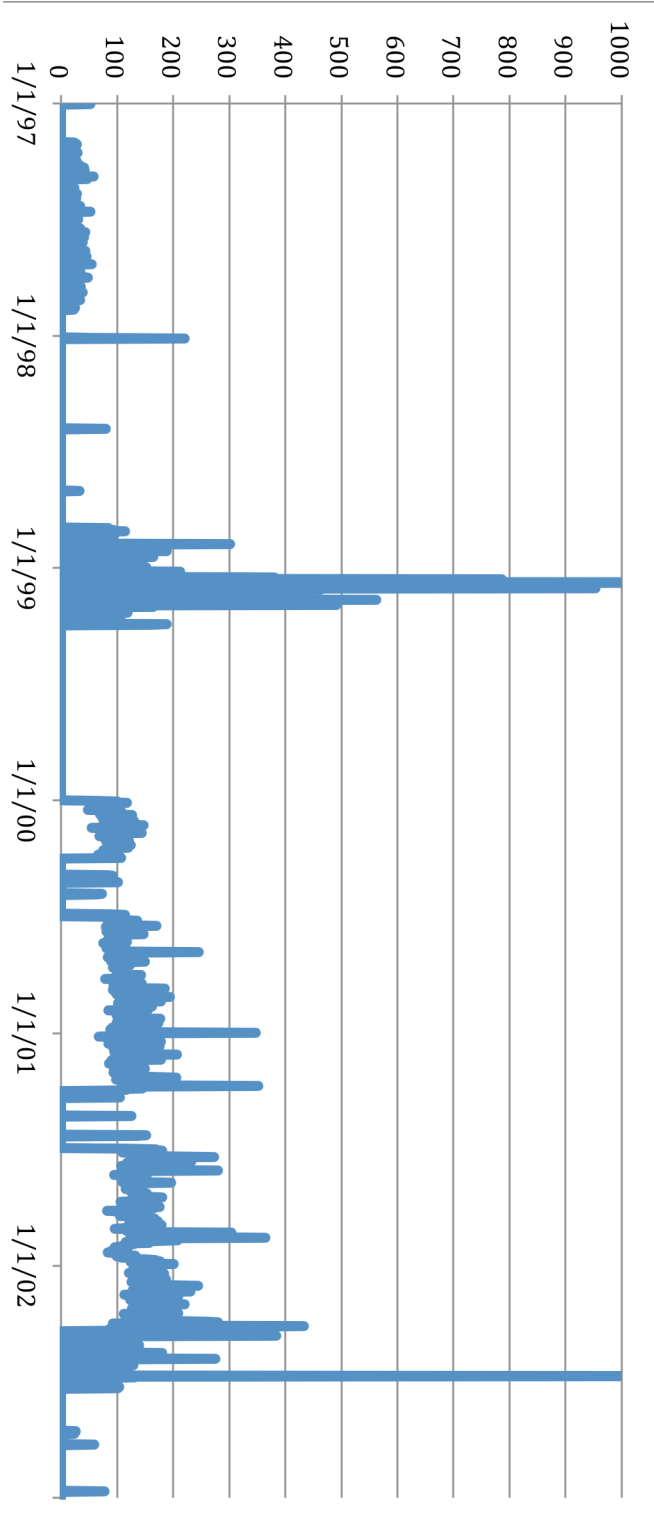


Figure 35: Number of Nodes in processed email dataset

### 5.4.1 Statistical Results for each learning algorithm

Below are the summary results for each learning algorithm. These are presented in summary form taken from other tables within this Dissertation just to make the results more clear. The Figure below presents a visual representation of the same data as another form aiding in interpretation of the results.

#### 5.4.1.1 Best Shift

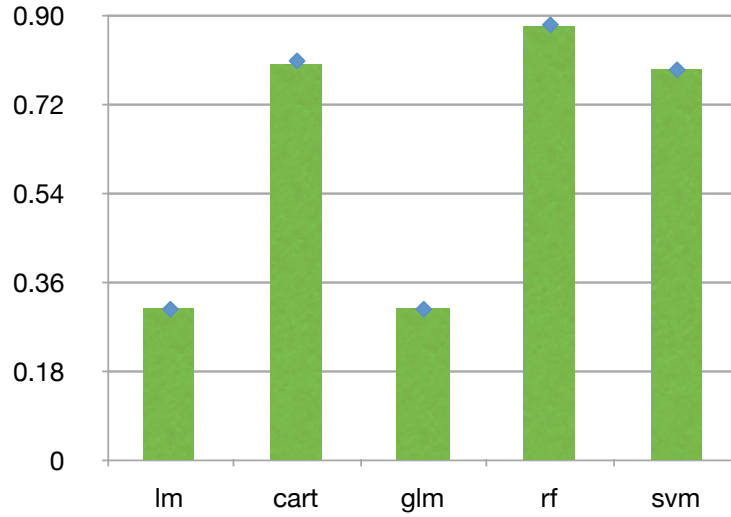
	<i>R2</i>
<i>lm</i>	0.3057198
<i>cart</i>	0.80834252
<i>glm</i>	0.3057198
<i>rf</i>	0.88128138
<i>svm</i>	0.79029317

#### 5.4.1.2 No Shift

	<i>R2</i>
<i>lm</i>	0.30625858
<i>cart</i>	0.80196355
<i>glm</i>	0.30625858
<i>rf</i>	0.87727112
<i>svm</i>	0.79097243

#### 5.4.1.3 No. of Observations being considered

	<i>ds4</i>
<i>N. obs</i>	2190
<i>Starting Day</i>	2-Jan-97
<i>Ending Day</i>	31-Dec-02



**Figure 36: Statistical Results from time-shifted analysis (green bars) and contemporaneous (blue dots) of corporate email data using framework. (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

## 5.4.2 Results from approach applied to Corporate email data

### 5.4.2.1 Variable Selection on Corporate email

#### 5.4.2.1.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>Enron</i>	0.19359093	0.19391205
<i>SP</i>	0.41784867	0.41860511
<b>mean</b>	0.3057198	0.30625858
<b>sd</b>	0.15857417	0.15888198

#### 5.4.2.1.1.1 Time Shift

##### Dependent Variable

	Enron	SP
<i>Average Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network_Centralization.Closeness.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1



<i>Cognitive Expertise Average</i>	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Count.Node.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.1.2 No Time Shift

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>Enron</b>	
	<b>SP</b>	<b>SP</b>
<i>Average Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Cognitive Expertise Average</i>	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	1
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Count.Node.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.2 Cart

5.4.2.1.2 Cart

DV	Shift	NoShift
Enron	0.79752118	0.79282952
SP	0.81916387	0.81109757
mean	0.80834252	0.80196355
sd	0.01530369	0.01291747

5.4.2.1.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	SP	
	Enron	SP
Average Distance.Semantic Network.	1	0
Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average	0	1
Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	1
Cognitive Expertise Average	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	1	0
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic Network.	0	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average	0	1
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	0
Count.Node.Semantic Network.	1	1
Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0
Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0
Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	0	0

5.4.2.1.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	SP	
	Enron	SP
Average Distance.Semantic Network.	1	0
Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average	0	1
Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	1
Cognitive_Expertise_Average	0	0

<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	1
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0
<i>Count.Node.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.3 GLM

5.4.2.1.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>Enron</i>	0.19359093	0.19391205
<i>SP</i>	0.41784867	0.41860511
<b>mean</b>	0.3057198	0.30625858
<b>sd</b>	0.15857417	0.15888198

5.4.2.1.3.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	SP	
	Enron	SP
<i>Average Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Cognitive Expertise Average</i>	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Count.Node.Semantic_Network.</i>	1	1

<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Enron	SP
	<i>Average Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	1
<i>Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Cognitive Expertise Average</i>	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Count.Node.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.4 Random Forest

5.4.2.1.4 Random Forest

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>Enron</i>	0.85361775	0.85137037
<i>SP</i>	0.90894501	0.90317188
<b>mean</b>	0.88128138	0.87727112
<b>sd</b>	0.03912229	0.0366292

5.4.2.1.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	SP	
	Enron	
Average Distance.Semantic Network.	1	0
Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	1
Cognitive Expertise Average	1	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	1
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	0	1
Hierarchy.Semantic Network.	1	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	1
Count.Node.Semantic Network.	1	1
Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.	0	0
Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.	0	0
Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average	1	0
Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.	1	0

5.4.2.1.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	SP	
	Enron	
Average Distance.Semantic Network.	1	1
Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	1
Cognitive Expertise Average	0	1
Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.	0	1
Communicative Need.Semantic Network.	0	0
Hierarchy.Semantic Network.	0	0
Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average	1	1
Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average	0	0
Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.	1	1
Count.Node.Semantic_Network.	1	1

<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.5 SVM (radial basis)

5.4.2.1.5 SVM (radial basis)

<b>DV</b>	<b>Shift</b>	<b>NoShift</b>
<i>Enron</i>	0.7612759	0.76131746
<i>SP</i>	0.81931044	0.8206274
<b>mean</b>	0.79029317	0.79097243
<b>sd</b>	0.04103661	0.04193846

5.4.2.1.5.1 Time Shift

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>Enron</b>	<b>SP</b>
<i>Average Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Cognitive Expertise Average</i>	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Count.Node.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

5.4.2.1.5.2 *No Time Shift*

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>Enron</b>	<b>SP</b>
<i>Average Distance.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Bonacich Power.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Network Centralization.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Cognitive Expertise Average</i>	1	1
<i>Breadth.Column.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Communicative Need.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Hierarchy.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Centrality.Hub.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	1
<i>Centrality.In.Closeness.Semantic Network. Average</i>	0	0
<i>Network Centralization.In.Closeness.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Count.Node.Semantic Network.</i>	1	1
<i>Link Count.Reciprocal.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Link Count.Sequential.Semantic Network.</i>	0	0
<i>Triad Count.Semantic Network. Average</i>	1	0
<i>Upper_Boundedness.Semantic_Network.</i>	0	0

## 5.5 Conclusions from email study

Under some circumstances there does appear to be a correlation between the email corpus and the financial data. The shifting of time does not appear to make a material difference.

## **6 Comparative analysis using a baseline approach of sentiment analysis**

### **6.1 Introduction to baseline comparisons**

The developments represented in earlier chapters of this document are described in their effectiveness on an absolute basis. The framework is presented and then analyzed using two different datasets. The judgement of value from these absolute measurements may be given perspective from comparison with another standard of analysis. The comparison considered in this chapter is that of basic sentiment analysis and its level of effectiveness in detecting a similar correlation under consideration from Chapter four and five.



## 6.2 Background on baseline comparisons

Sentiment analysis involves classifying opinions in text into categories like ‘positive’ or ‘negative’ often with an implicit category of ‘neutral’. A classic sentiment application would be tracking down what bloggers are saying about a brand such as Apple. Sentiment analysis is also called opinion mining (Baldwin & Carpenter, 2012).

Sentiment analysis at this level can look to be quite basic as having positive or negative sentiment. A sample of short positive sentences such as

- I love this home;
- This weather is amazing;
- I feel great right now;
- I am so excited about the dinner;
- She is my best friend;

can be easily contracted with short negative sentences such as

- I do not like this home;
- This weather is terrible;
- I feel tired right now;
- I do not look forward to this dinner;
- She is my enemy.

These types of sentences can be used to train the classifiers used in sentiment analysis. With longer sentences, the algorithms differ in their approaches and their effectiveness. For example, the an application by Laurent Luce uses Python and the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) to optimize for just such short sentences in the analysis of Tweets (Luce, 2012).

### **6.3 Methods for baseline comparisons**

In this study, an appropriate baseline measurement of simple observations is sought. While sentiment analysis can represent nuances (Uijlings, Smeulders, & Scha, 2009) (Tirilly, Claveau, & Gros, 2008), this study uses two popular algorithms as baselines: LingPipe (Alias-i, 2008), which might be the most appropriate representation of the approach (Carpenter, 2004) (Carpenter, 2006) (Carpenter, 2007) (Konchady, 2008) and Sentiwordnet (Esuli & Sebastiani, 2006). The two data sets explored in Chapters four and five are both included in this comparison. Based on the results in time shifts from the earlier studies of the data, some time-shifted data was excluded to simplify comparisons. To ensure equal comparison, the full text of each email is included and multiple measurements on a single day are averaged into one measurement per day.

## 6.4 Results of baseline comparisons using LingPipe

### 6.4.1 Summary of Statistical relationships of sentiment analysis on Public Policy Data

#### 6.4.1.1 Shift

	<i>speeches only</i>	<i>minutes only</i>	<i>combined</i>
<i>lm</i>	0.02507089	0.14287396	0.02408234
<i>cart</i>	0.11068188	0.4062863	0.07694316
<i>glm</i>	0.02514788	0.14322739	0.02408931
<i>rf</i>	0.37082467	0.46336863	0.38912912
<i>svm</i>	0.14233192	0.38614606	0.13503587

#### 6.4.1.2 No Shift

	<i>speeches only</i>	<i>minutes only</i>	<i>combined</i>
<i>lm</i>	0.0295992	0.0457892	0.02320204
<i>cart</i>	0.13428867	0.31691777	0.09039193
<i>glm</i>	0.03012585	0.04600033	0.02363621
<i>rf</i>	0.37472643	0.52018652	0.3865248
<i>svm</i>	0.07608528	0.25590367	0.06649528

#### 6.4.1.3 No. of Observations being considered

	<i>speeches only</i>	<i>minutes only</i>	<i>combined</i>
<i>N.obs</i>	672	96	767
<i>Starting Day</i>	05_01_97	05_02_97	05_01_97
<i>Ending Day</i>	08_12_08	16_12_08	16_12_08

(ANALYSIS 1)

6.4.1.1 Variable selection on Speeches Only

6.4.1.1.1 Linear Model

6.4.1.1.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. Positive Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. Negative Sentences	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. Neutral Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

6.4.1.1.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. Positive Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. Negative Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X. Neutral Sentences	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.1.2 CART

6.4.1.1.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

6.4.1.1.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Negative_Sentences	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Neutral_Sentences	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

6.4.1.1.3 GLM

6.4.1.1.3.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.1.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.1.4 Random Forests

6.4.1.1.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

6.4.1.1.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>X_Positive_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>X_Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.4.1.1.5 SVM (radial basis)

6.4.1.1.5.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

6.4.1.1.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
<i>X_Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Negative_Sentences</i>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Neutral_Sentences</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 6.4.1.2. Variable Selection on Minutes Only

#### 6.4.1.2.1 Linear Model

##### 6.4.1.2.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

##### 6.4.1.2.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

#### 6.4.1.2.2 CART

##### 6.4.1.2.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative_Sentences	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1



<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.2.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.2.3 GLM

6.4.1.2.3.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.2.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.2.4 Random Forests

6.4.1.2.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
X_Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

6.4.1.2.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X_Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

6.4.1.2.5 SVM (radial basis)

6.4.1.2.5.1 *Time Shift*

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>ctr1</b>	<b>ctr2</b>	<b>X1_Month</b>	<b>X3_Month</b>	<b>X6_Month</b>	<b>X1_Year</b>	<b>X2_Year</b>	<b>X3_Year</b>	<b>X5_Year</b>	<b>X7_Year</b>	<b>X10_Year</b>	<b>X20_Year</b>	<b>X30_Year</b>
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.4.1.2.5.2 *No Time Shift*

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>ctr1</b>	<b>ctr2</b>	<b>X1_Month</b>	<b>X3_Month</b>	<b>X6_Month</b>	<b>X1_Year</b>	<b>X2_Year</b>	<b>X3_Year</b>	<b>X5_Year</b>	<b>X7_Year</b>	<b>X10_Year</b>	<b>X20_Year</b>	<b>X30_Year</b>
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Positive_Sentences</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>X._Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X._Neutral_Sentences</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

### 6.4.1.3. Variable selection on Combined Data

#### 6.4.1.3.1 Linear Model

##### 6.4.1.3.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

##### 6.4.1.3.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.3.2 CART

6.4.1.3.2.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Negative_Sentences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
X_Positive_Sentences	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
X_Negative_Sentences	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

6.4.1.3.2.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X_Positive_Sentences	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

6.4.1.3.3 GLM

6.4.1.3.3.1 *Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.3.3.2 *No Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
<i>Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Positive_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Negative_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>X_Neutral_Sentences</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.4.1.3.4 Random Forests

6.4.1.3.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X_Positive_Sentences	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X_Negative_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

6.4.1.3.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	No Time Shift												
	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1_Month	X3_Month	X6_Month	X1_Year	X2_Year	X3_Year	X5_Year	X7_Year	X10_Year	X20_Year	X30_Year
Positive_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neutral_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X_Positive_Sentences	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X_Negative_Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

6.4.1.3.5 SVM (radial basis)

6.4.1.3.5.1 *Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1 Month	X3 Month	X6 Month	X1 Year	X2 Year	X3 Year	X5 Year	X7 Year	X10 Year	X20 Year	X30 Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

6.4.1.3.5.2 *No Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	ctrl1	ctrl2	X1 Month	X3 Month	X6 Month	X1 Year	X2 Year	X3 Year	X5 Year	X7 Year	X10 Year	X20 Year	X30 Year
Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Negative_Sentences	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Neutral_Sentences	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
X_Positive_Sentences	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Negative_Sentences	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X_Neutral_Sentences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



### 6.4.1.1. Statistical Relationships of Speeches Only data set

#### 6.4.1.1.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.01759973	0.0328862
ctrl2	0.01691962	0.01118617
X1 Month	0.04648381	0.04906992
X3 Month	0.01319452	0.02502083
X6 Month	0.01256812	0.02447051
X1 Year	0.01367335	0.02293652
X2 Year	0.0255131	0.02494518
X3 Year	0.0255131	0.02494518
X5 Year	0.02630808	0.02646164
X7 Year	0.02956915	0.03128239
X10 Year	0.03157518	0.03505746
X20 Year	0.03178379	0.03548636
X30 Year	0.03522005	0.04104123
mean	0.02507089	0.0295992
sd	0.01008537	0.00945153

#### 6.4.1.1.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.26961595	0.26155651
ctrl2	0.2654184	0.21395308
X1 Month	0.15894542	0.11140857
X3 Month	0.10236519	0.08959809
X6 Month	0.05266194	0.09182476
X1 Year	0.02206403	0.10321851
X2 Year	0.02516151	0.12092153
X3 Year	0.02516151	0.12092153
X5 Year	0.04676166	0.13363116
X7 Year	0.11501381	0.13951853
X10 Year	0.11236161	0.12194128
X20 Year	0.12694449	0.11616432
X30 Year	0.11638889	0.12109487
mean	0.11068188	0.13428867
sd	0.08259	0.04905182

#### 6.4.1.1.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.01759973	0.03401742
ctrl2	0.01691962	0.01555027
X1 Month	0.04748296	0.05026788
X3 Month	0.01319452	0.02505149
X6 Month	0.01256812	0.02449994
X1 Year	0.01367335	0.02295395
X2 Year	0.0255131	0.02497061
X3 Year	0.0255131	0.02497061
X5 Year	0.02630808	0.02647335
X7 Year	0.02956915	0.03128332

X10 Year	0.03157518	0.03505799
X20 Year	0.03178379	0.03548637
X30 Year	0.03522173	0.04105278
<b>mean</b>	0.02514788	0.03012585
<b>sd</b>	0.01026451	0.00904812

#### 6.4.1.1.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.39665329	0.45682945
ctr2	0.38694565	0.37521278
X1 Month	0.34174558	0.35037694
X3 Month	0.38400029	0.39058438
X6 Month	0.37935134	0.37861839
X1 Year	0.38748706	0.37948219
X2 Year	0.37985552	0.36954236
X3 Year	0.37396167	0.37801647
X5 Year	0.37193658	0.37044738
X7 Year	0.36070718	0.37123518
X10 Year	0.36429805	0.36443139
X20 Year	0.35484247	0.34960411
X30 Year	0.338936	0.3370625
<b>mean</b>	0.37082467	0.37472643
<b>sd</b>	0.39665329	0.45682945

#### 6.4.1.1.5 SVM (radial basis)

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.19457095	0.10720703
ctr2	0.17214914	0.06171241
X1 Month	0.15394519	0.11716006
X3 Month	0.1633082	0.06341605
X6 Month	0.16409261	0.06321869
X1 Year	0.15999542	0.06269215
X2 Year	0.10543781	0.06271709
X3 Year	0.10543781	0.06271709
X5 Year	0.10738359	0.06334159
X7 Year	0.12318908	0.0727383
X10 Year	0.13940722	0.07720202
X20 Year	0.13976292	0.08299045
X30 Year	0.12163501	0.09199574
<b>mean</b>	0.14233192	0.07608528
<b>sd</b>	0.02847818	0.01871008

### 6.4.1.2. Minutes Only

#### 6.4.1.2.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.22456176	0.10216318
ctr2	0.10787205	0.12085409
X1 Month	0.3395627	0.10046191
X3 Month	0.06903972	0.02930206
X6 Month	0.07032451	0.02332737
X1 Year	0.07184233	0.02142176
X2 Year	0.08722291	0.01662829
X3 Year	0.08722291	0.01662829
X5 Year	0.08495536	0.01798558

X7 Year	0.12019593	0.02248008
X10 Year	0.15630871	0.03045191
X20 Year	0.17816159	0.03113472
X30 Year	0.26009098	0.0624204
<b>mean</b>	0.14287396	0.0457892
<b>sd</b>	0.08542705	0.03754515

## 6.4.1.2.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl1	0.38398057	0.3278003
ctrl2	0.38933108	0.38714272
X1 Month	0.48184962	0.27890364
X3 Month	0.40807906	0.28133792
X6 Month	0.39571688	0.29283898
X1 Year	0.38346058	0.3176192
X2 Year	0.42393094	0.2750967
X3 Year	0.42393094	0.2750967
X5 Year	0.35545613	0.27067268
X7 Year	0.37272972	0.32550254
X10 Year	0.37643617	0.33429381
X20 Year	0.41908714	0.38088808
X30 Year	0.46773303	0.37273772
<b>mean</b>	0.4062863	0.31691777
<b>sd</b>	0.03684855	0.04238864

## 6.4.1.2.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl1	0.22456176	0.10300067
ctrl2	0.10787205	0.1209569
X1 Month	0.3395627	0.10211477
X3 Month	0.06903972	0.02932414
X6 Month	0.07032451	0.0233399
X1 Year	0.07184233	0.02143138
X2 Year	0.0874167	0.01662853
X3 Year	0.0874167	0.01662853
X5 Year	0.08576371	0.01798684
X7 Year	0.12096831	0.02248207
X10 Year	0.15714641	0.03045251
X20 Year	0.17898336	0.03115151
X30 Year	0.26105781	0.06250658
<b>mean</b>	0.14322739	0.04600033
<b>sd</b>	0.08549403	0.03786987

## 6.4.1.2.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl1	0.46092086	0.66641841
ctrl2	0.5714039	0.36420694
X1 Month	0.46871807	0.39187568
X3 Month	0.4591757	0.54978094
X6 Month	0.45349029	0.59359527
X1 Year	0.47745879	0.57628256
X2 Year	0.49546198	0.57910286
X3 Year	0.49468345	0.5597329
X5 Year	0.45784543	0.55279895
X7 Year	0.46456383	0.51687202

X10 Year	0.42317669	0.50377505
X20 Year	0.45098266	0.47471424
X30 Year	0.34591058	0.43326894
<b>mean</b>	0.46336863	0.52018652
<b>sd</b>	0.04968874	0.08543508

## 6.4.1.2.5 SVM (radial basis)

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.49388001	0.33871532
ctr2	0.34949178	0.35067595
X1 Month	0.66444912	0.25614967
X3 Month	0.33188587	0.24896098
X6 Month	0.32406822	0.23821186
X1 Year	0.32699301	0.23477069
X2 Year	0.3672909	0.22952498
X3 Year	0.3672909	0.22952498
X5 Year	0.33300247	0.23103123
X7 Year	0.3452428	0.23460631
X10 Year	0.36290596	0.25017848
X20 Year	0.36420206	0.23253668
X30 Year	0.38919567	0.25186064
<b>mean</b>	0.38614606	0.25590367
<b>sd</b>	0.09440116	0.04052411

### 6.4.1.3. Statistical relationship of Combined public policy data from sentiment analysis study

## 6.4.1.3.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.01476103	0.02964442
ctr2	0.02513971	0.01168737
X1 Month	0.03930665	0.03229607
X3 Month	0.02404474	0.02100246
X6 Month	0.02340513	0.02068466
X1 Year	0.02110564	0.01922209
X2 Year	0.02138179	0.02023213
X3 Year	0.02138179	0.02023213
X5 Year	0.02157901	0.02111953
X7 Year	0.02429459	0.02439126
X10 Year	0.02548306	0.02650891
X20 Year	0.02523566	0.02632317
X30 Year	0.02595156	0.02828239
<b>mean</b>	0.02408234	0.02320204
<b>sd</b>	0.00545274	0.00542899

## 6.4.1.3.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.29939957	0.19991818
ctr2	0.12588381	0.06206556
X1 Month	0.09490258	0.05463357
X3 Month	0.01540962	0.03250724
X6 Month	0.01579948	0.01579948
X1 Year	0.01663302	0.06565013
X2 Year	6.91E-02	1.28E-01

X3 Year	6.91E-02	1.28E-01
X5 Year	0.09141169	0.08568261
X7 Year	0.02056755	0.11528642
X10 Year	0.02120558	0.08628222
X20 Year	0.0594021	0.09982323
X30 Year	0.10144086	0.10144086
<b>mean</b>	0.07694316	0.09039193
<b>sd</b>	0.07686125	0.04769945

#### 6.4.1.3.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.01476103	0.03036883
ctr2	0.02513971	0.01538175
X1 Month	0.03930665	0.03326331
X3 Month	0.02404474	0.0210575
X6 Month	0.02340513	0.02073156
X1 Year	0.02110564	0.01925332
X2 Year	0.02138179	0.02027121
X3 Year	0.02138179	0.02027121
X5 Year	0.02157901	0.02114393
X7 Year	0.02429459	0.0244015
X10 Year	0.02548306	0.0265134
X20 Year	0.02532458	0.0263308
X30 Year	0.02595337	0.02828239
<b>mean</b>	0.02408931	0.02363621
<b>sd</b>	0.00545442	0.00505809

#### 6.4.1.3.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.40626451	0.41734127
ctr2	0.42558075	0.37847238
X1 Month	0.37468678	0.37660976
X3 Month	0.4098617	0.41327322
X6 Month	0.40295789	0.40549749
X1 Year	0.4011862	0.39859858
X2 Year	0.39045758	0.38244874
X3 Year	0.38272627	0.39640453
X5 Year	0.37994209	0.38913479
X7 Year	0.3738146	0.37206007
X10 Year	0.36443698	0.36097722
X20 Year	0.37572792	0.36442474
X30 Year	0.37103534	0.3695796
<b>mean</b>	0.38912912	0.3865248
<b>sd</b>	0.01842948	0.01846735

#### 6.4.1.3.5 SVM (radial basis)

DV	Shift	NoShift
ctrl	0.1697257	0.09131814
ctr2	0.19857053	0.06332888
X1 Month	0.14775474	0.1042096
X3 Month	0.11746474	0.05566748
X6 Month	0.11828647	0.05272335
X1 Year	0.12482073	0.05377732
X2 Year	0.09762549	0.05467129
X3 Year	0.09762549	0.05467129

X5 Year	0.15299225	0.05483599
X7 Year	0.16180642	0.05993311
X10 Year	0.15211568	0.06897901
X20 Year	0.11112643	0.06846523
X30 Year	0.10555166	0.08185795
<b>mean</b>	0.13503587	0.06649528

## 6.4.2 Results from Sentiment analysis of corporate email data

### 6.4.2.1 Variable selection from corporate email

#### 6.4.2.1.1 Linear Model

##### 6.4.2.1.1.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	S.P500	ENRQ
Positive Sentences	1	1
Negative Sentences	1	1
Neutral Sentences	1	1
X. Positive Sentences	1	1
X. Negative Sentences	1	1
X. Neutral_Sentences	1	1

##### 6.4.2.1.1.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	S.P500	ENRQ
Positive Sentences	1	1
Negative Sentences	1	1
Neutral Sentences	1	1
X. Positive Sentences	1	1
X. Negative Sentences	1	1
X. Neutral_Sentences	1	1

6.4.2.1.2 CART

6.4.2.1.2.1 *Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	S.P500	ENRQ
<i>Positive Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>Negative Sentences</i>	0	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Positive Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Negative Sentences</i>	1	0
<i>X. Neutral Sentences</i>	1	0

6.4.2.1.2.2 *No Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	S.P500	ENRQ
<i>Positive Sentences</i>	1	0
<i>Negative Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Positive Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>X. Negative Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>X. Neutral Sentences</i>	0	0

6.4.2.1.3 GLM

6.4.2.1.3.1 *Time Shift*

Dependent Variable	S.P500	ENRQ
<i>Positive Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>Negative Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Positive Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Negative Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1

6.4.2.1.3.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ENRO	
	S. P500	
<i>Positive Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>Negative Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Positive Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Negative Sentences</i>	1	1
<i>X. Neutral Sentences</i>	1	1

6.4.2.1.4 Random Forests

6.4.2.1.4.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ENRO	
	S. P500	
<i>Positive Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>Negative Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>X. Positive Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>X. Negative Sentences</i>	1	0
<i>X. Neutral Sentences</i>	0	1

6.4.2.1.4.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ENRO	
	S. P500	
<i>Positive Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>Negative Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>Neutral Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>X. Positive Sentences</i>	0	0
<i>X. Negative Sentences</i>	1	0
<i>X. Neutral Sentences</i>	0	1



6.4.2.1.5 SVM (radial basis)

6.4.2.1.5.1 Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ENRQ	
	S.P500	
Positive Sentences	1	0
Negative Sentences	0	1
Neutral Sentences	1	1
X. Positive Sentences	1	1
X. Negative Sentences	1	1
X. Neutral Sentences	1	1

6.4.2.1.5.2 No Time Shift

Dependent Variable	ENRQ	
	S.P500	
Positive Sentences	1	0
Negative Sentences	1	1
Neutral Sentences	1	1
X. Positive Sentences	1	0
X. Negative Sentences	1	0
X. Neutral Sentences	1	1

**6.4.2.2. Statistical relationships of sentiment analysis on Corporate email Data**

6.4.2.2.1 Shift Means

	<b>file3</b>
<b>lm</b>	0.0837588
<b>cart</b>	0.27387306
<b>glm</b>	0.0837588
<b>rf</b>	0.30235446
<b>svm</b>	0.23969063

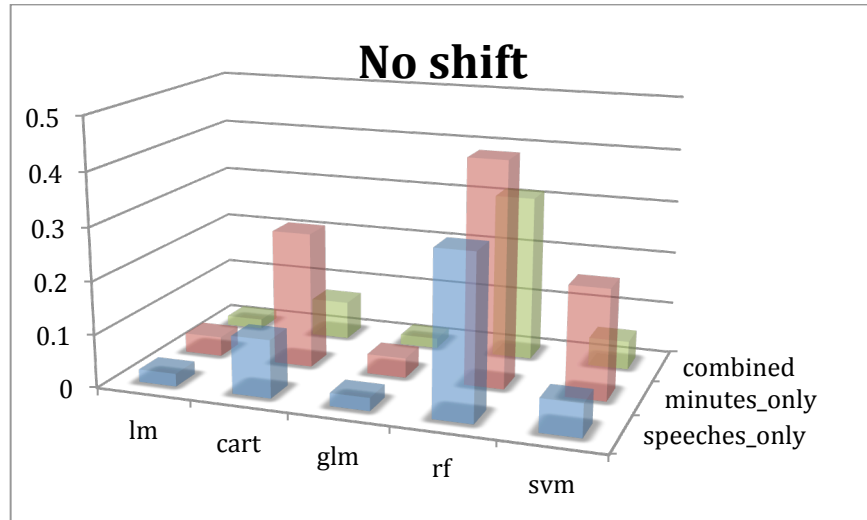
## 6.4.2.2.2 No Shift Means

	<b>file3</b>
<b>lm</b>	0.08828001
<b>cart</b>	0.26113073
<b>glm</b>	0.08828001
<b>rf</b>	0.3032603
<b>svm</b>	0.20751688

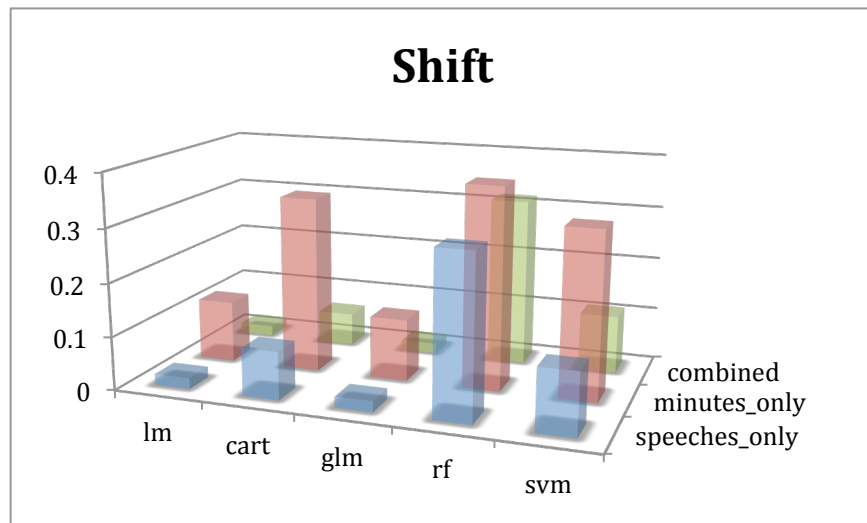
## 6.4.2.2.3 No. of Observations being considered

	<b>file3</b>
<b>N. obs</b>	972
<b>Starting Day</b>	30-Oct-98
<b>Ending Day</b>	12-Jul-02

The results from the tables above are summarized in visual form in the following four Figures below. They make clear which learning algorithms under which circumstances were demonstrably more effective in the analysis with the datasets under investigation. The implications of the findings are discussed elsewhere in this Dissertation.



**Figure 37: Statistical Results from contemporaneous sentiment analysis (LingPipe) of corporate email data (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**



**Figure 38: Statistical Results from time-shifted (best shift) sentiment analysis (LingPipe) of Public Policy data (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

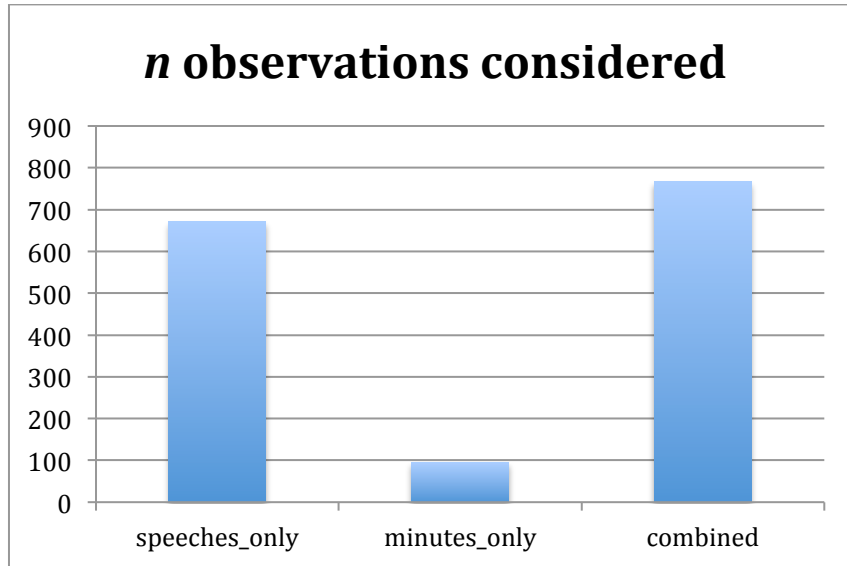


Figure 39: Number of Observations for sentiment analysis of Public Policy Data

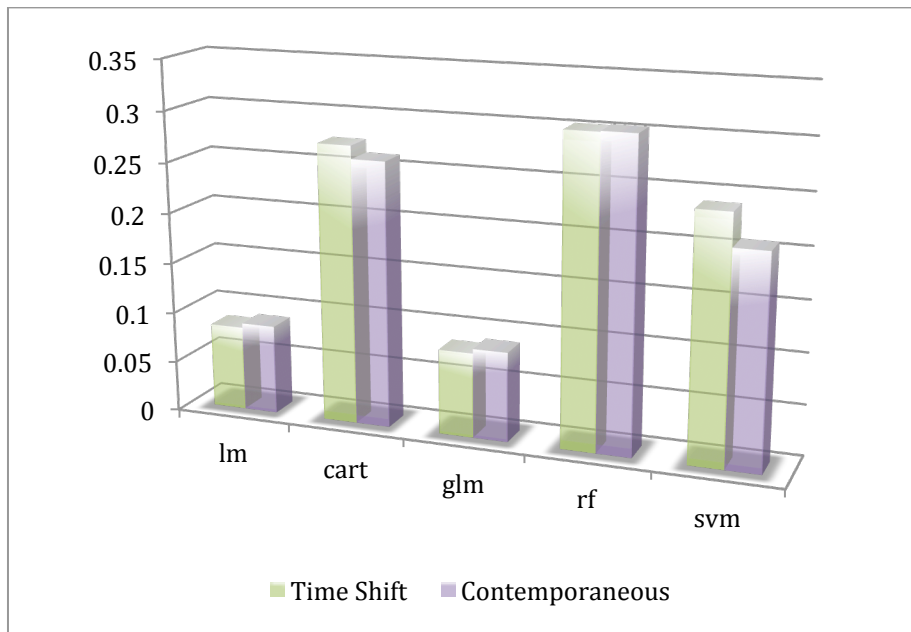


Figure 40: Statistical results from both contemporaneous and time-shifted analysis of Corporate email data using baseline approach (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)

## 6.4.2 Summary of Statistical Relationship Summary of Corporate email data using Sentiment Analysis.

### 6.4.2.1.1 Linear Model

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>S.P500</i>	0.03101154	0.0356285
<i>ENRO</i>	0.13650607	0.14093153
<b>mean</b>	0.0837588	0.08828001
<b>sd</b>	0.0745959	0.07446049

### 6.4.2.1.2 CART

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>S.P500</i>	0.18573685	0.16857795
<i>ENRO</i>	0.36200928	0.35368352
<b>mean</b>	0.27387306	0.26113073
<b>sd</b>	0.12464343	0.13088941

### 6.4.2.1.3 GLM

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>S.P500</i>	0.03101154	0.0356285
<i>ENRO</i>	0.13650607	0.14093153
<b>mean</b>	0.0837588	0.08828001
<b>sd</b>	0.0745959	0.07446049

### 6.4.2.1.4 Random Forests

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>S.P500</i>	0.31828135	0.32556496
<i>ENRO</i>	0.28642757	0.28095565
<b>mean</b>	0.30235446	0.3032603
<b>sd</b>	0.02252403	0.03154355

### 6.4.2.1.5 SVM (radial basis)

DV	Shift	NoShift
<i>S.P500</i>	0.17449055	0.1202917
<i>ENRO</i>	0.30489072	0.29474206
<b>mean</b>	0.23969063	0.20751688
<b>sd</b>	0.09220684	0.12335504

## **6.5 Results from sentiment analysis using Sentiwordnet**

The inquiry into the effectiveness of Sentiwordnet allows for visualizations of the sentiment in addition to the numerical representations. The visualization gives clear relief to the data points outside of the time span under consideration: there are email dates in the future and distant past.

### **6.5.1 Summary of statistical relationships from Public Policy dataset using Sentiwordnet**

The following two Figures below are visualizations of the sentiment results from the positive & negative assessments Sentiwordnet placed on the public policy data set. In the first Figure, the speeches by themselves, then the meeting minutes in the next Figure. Lastly, the two combined in the last Figure.

The regular pattern to the communications from the Fed may suggest a degree of planning. There are fewer communications in January and July; much fewer in August and December. The meeting minutes, of course, are more regularly distributed by their very nature.

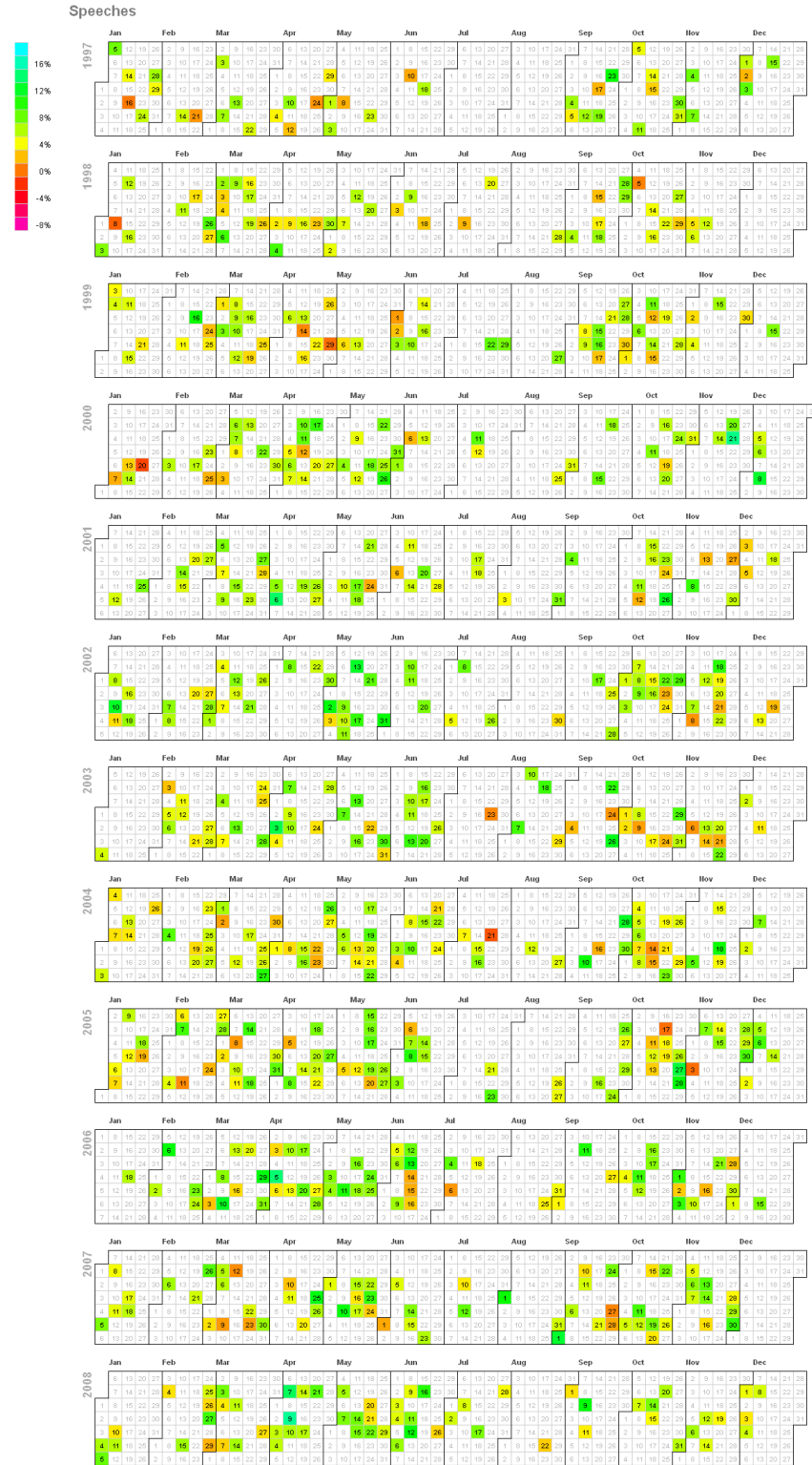


Figure 41: Visualization of Sentiwordnet analysis of Fed Speeches



Figure 42: Sentiwordnet results from Fed Meeting minutes



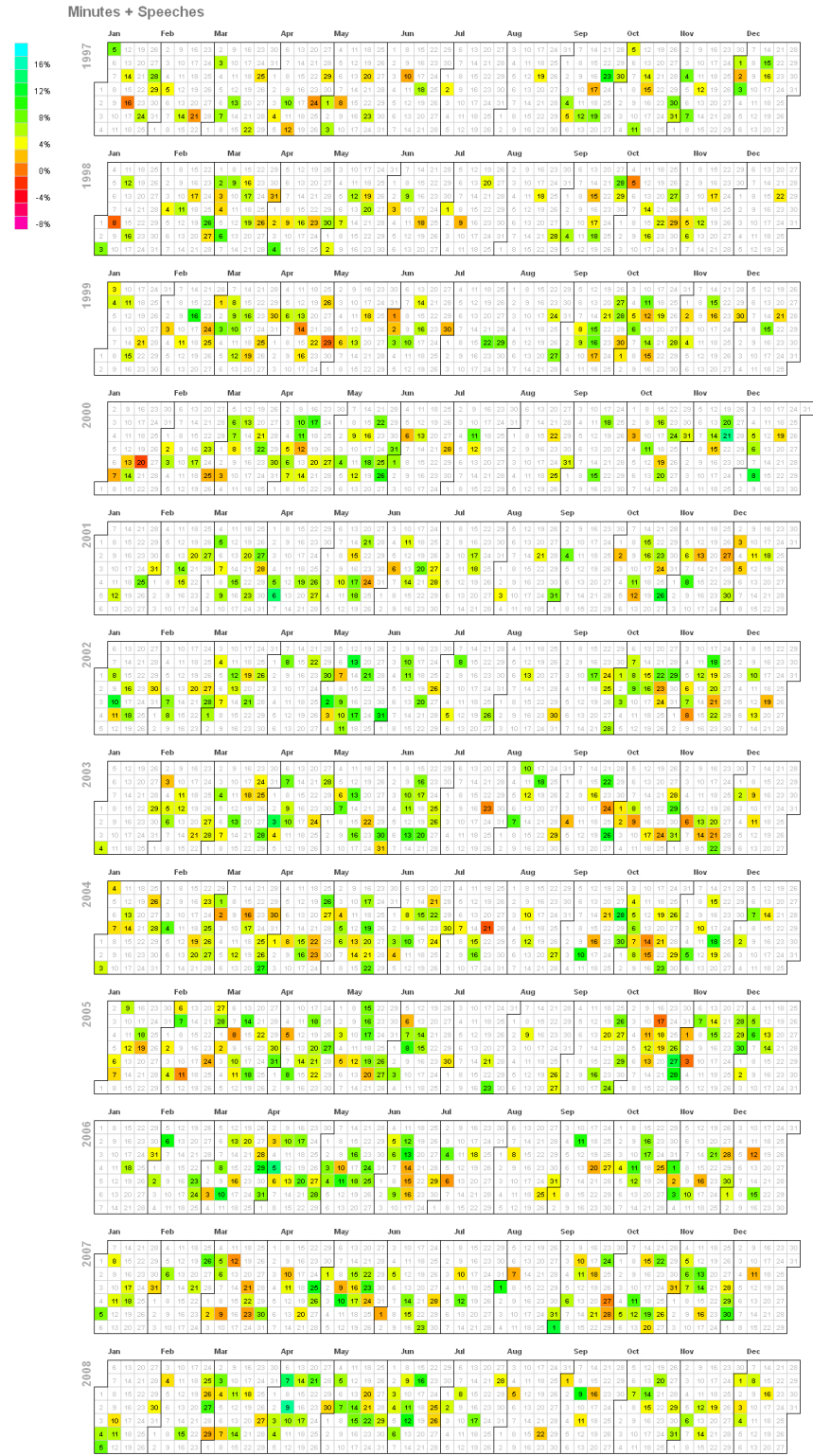


Figure 43: Sentiwordnet results from aggregate Public Policy dataset

### 6.5.2 Results from Corporate email dataset using sentiwordnet

Cropping out the visualization of dates that occur in the distant future still leaves a view into the emails from the distant past. The remaining emails that were under consideration in the date range specified elsewhere in this study show materially fewer negative measurements. This is visualized in the Figure below.

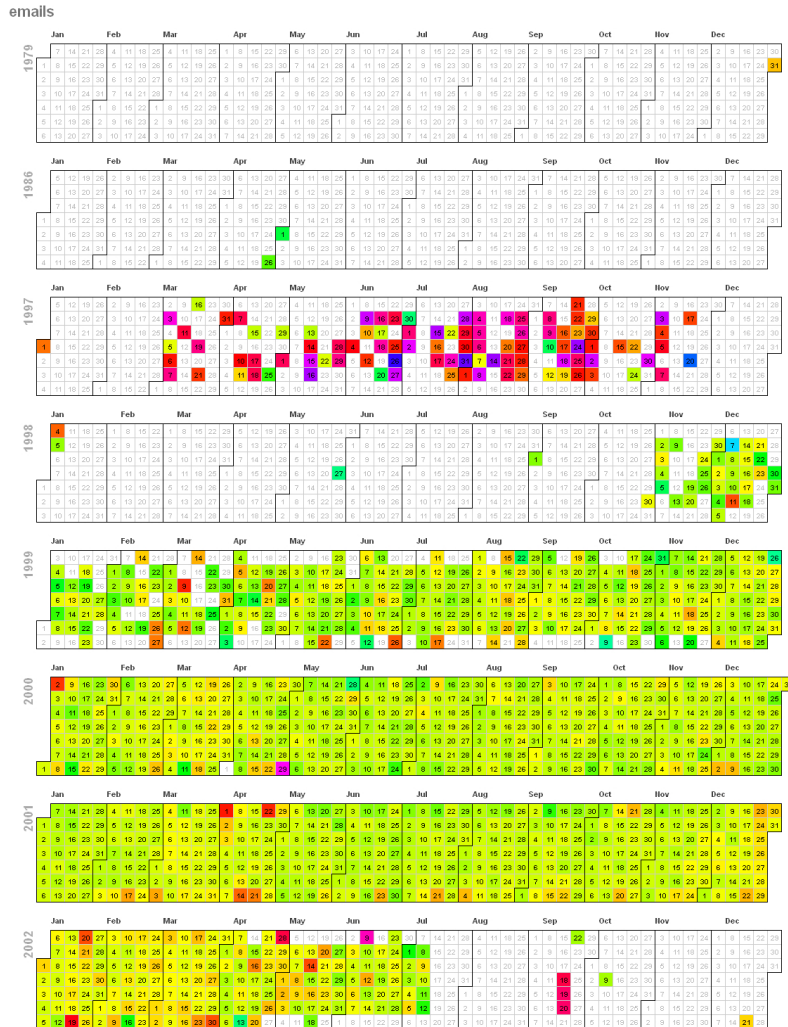


Figure 44: Sentiwordnet results on email corpus

## **6.6 Conclusion of baseline comparison**

In this chapter, I present a sentiment analysis of data from both Public Policy Documents and a large email corpus. I used the same raw data, in the same time frame as used in Chapters Four and Five. I presented visualizations of this data and some of the email data that was excluded from consideration. The purpose of this inquiry is to use an established methodology for measuring sentiment against which any new approaches might be compared for efficacy. The results from this study suggest a correlation between the results of a sentiment analysis and the quantitative data under consideration. However, the analysis reveals a connection that might likely be considered insufficient to justify further study using this approach. Both of the classic sentiment algorithms used showed a weak correlation under all cases and extremely weak correlations under all but one case among both data sets.

## **7 Predictive Value**

Although this framework is offered as a possible method for inquiring into the relationship between text and numbers, this research document may find within its scope some limited exploration into the predictive value for the approach. Toward that end, this chapter takes the larger data set (in time, if not in absolute numbers) to explore the degree to which results may be predicted from an intelligent application of the proposed framework.

## 7.1 Predicting Dependent Variables (i.e., the numbers): Constraints on predictions

The datasets under investigation do not present numbers unrelated to those immediately preceding them. Said another way, the best indicator of tomorrow's number is today's number. Therefore, any additional data used in the prediction of tomorrow's number can easily be confused with the predictive capacity already present. If today's number is '1', then tomorrow's number is much more likely to be '1' than '2'.

A straightforward constraint to measure the additional predictive value of additional information is to use the absolute difference in the number from that of the previous day. Therefore the first prediction is the actual change each day, positive or negative.

In these examples, the data moves in one one-hundredth of a point (i.e., 0.01) increments. Some movement around a baseline may indicate nothing at all. Therefore, the second degree of prediction asks if the number moves only above the threshold of 0.02. Movement  $n$  in either direction is ignored where  $n \leq 0.02$ .

To relax prediction ability further, two additional experiments are run: a) Can *any* directional movement at all be detected; and even easier b) detecting movement  $n$  in either direction only where  $n > 0.02$ .

In previous chapters, the total set of Independent Variables was reduced through a rigorous selection criteria. However, in this prediction model, we will always want to take out some observations for cross validation and test the conclusions on the data that has been excluded. For this reason, the data is split randomly one hundred times into training and test data and only at each split is the clustering algorithm applied (and applied only to the training set) to identify the exemplar variables for that reduced set.

I present five tests of predictive power. These five tests, summarized in the table below, are important for interpreting the pattern recognition results in this chapter and in the consideration of expansions of this research in future work.

Case	Description
0	Predict numerical difference from previous day
1	Case 0, but only IFF $n > 0.02$
2	Predict movement (+/-), but not magnitude of movement.
3	Case 2, but only IFF $n > 0.02$
4	Predictive power of individual Independent Variables

Table 15: Prediction scenarios

## 7.2 Methods for finding predictive power

### 7.2.1 For cases including all Independent Variables

For each Dependent Variable, I iterate 100 times to split on a test and training set. I retain 20% for a test set in each iteration. For each training set, I again cluster the Independent Variables (IVs) that are Exemplars for that chosen set. In the results, I present those IVs with the number of times that they have been selected as Exemplars among those 100 random subsets. I then present the average error for each prediction (along with the standard deviation of each error) over those 100 iterations.

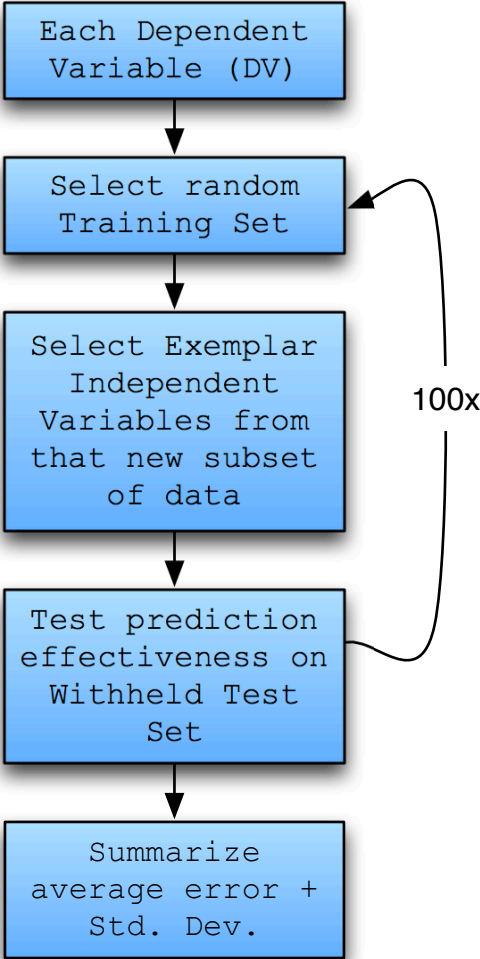
Cases 0 & 1 in the table above are also presented with the average error for each prediction. However, since these cases are binary (i.e., the numbers either did or did not change), a direct comparison of percentage error can be misleading. I perform two exercises to make more direct comparisons. First, I present all

errors as a percentage of the total. Also, I present cases 2 & 3 with outcome measurement that are discrete (+/-). This is done by rounding the numbers. An example is presented in the table (Table 16) below. The method for determining predictive qualities of Grouped Independent Variables is presented as a flow chart following that Table. The results from that analysis are presented in the subsequent sections.

Case	Short Description	Actual number from data	Gussed number	Error
0	Numerical difference	1.1	-1.0	2.1
1	Case 0 IFF $n > 0.02$	1.1	0.9	0
2	Predict movement (+/-), but not magnitude of movement.	1.1	0.9	-1
2 disc.	Case 2, but rounded to an integer.	1.1	0.9	0
3	Case 2 IFF $n > 0.02$	1.1	0.8	1
3 disc.	Case 3, but rounded to an integer.	1.1	0.7	0
4	Case 3, discrete, but for individual IVs	1.1	1.5	0

**Table 16: Examples of cases 0-4 handling predictive data**





**Figure 45: Method for determining predictive qualities of Grouped Independent Variables**

**7.2.2 Restricting cases to predictive power of Individual Independent Variables**

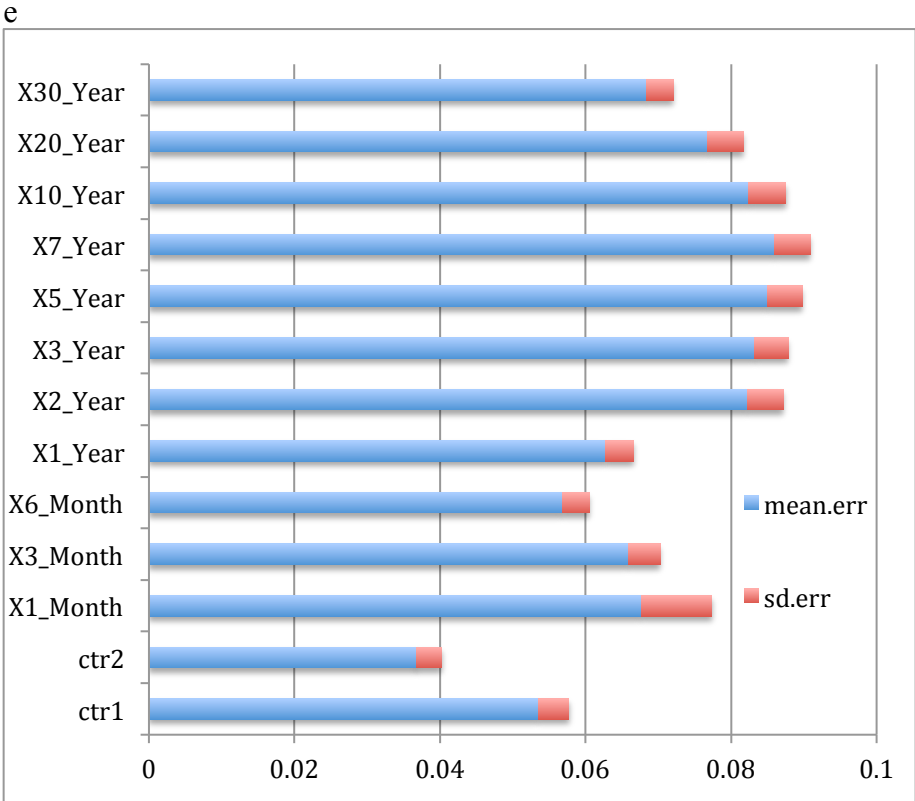
In all previous experiments, I have clustered the Independent Variables. In this last experiment, I look to see the degree to which each Independent Variable, on its own, can supply predictive capacity, regardless of the presence of any other Independent Variables.

## **7.3 Presentation of results from predictions**

The following Figures serve as visualizations of the results from each case. The measurements are taken for each Dependent Variable with complete data (i.e., excluding the change in actual Fed Funds targets) with the Y-Axis reporting on the measurement 0-100% of the error

### **7.3.1 Predicting numerical differences from previous day**

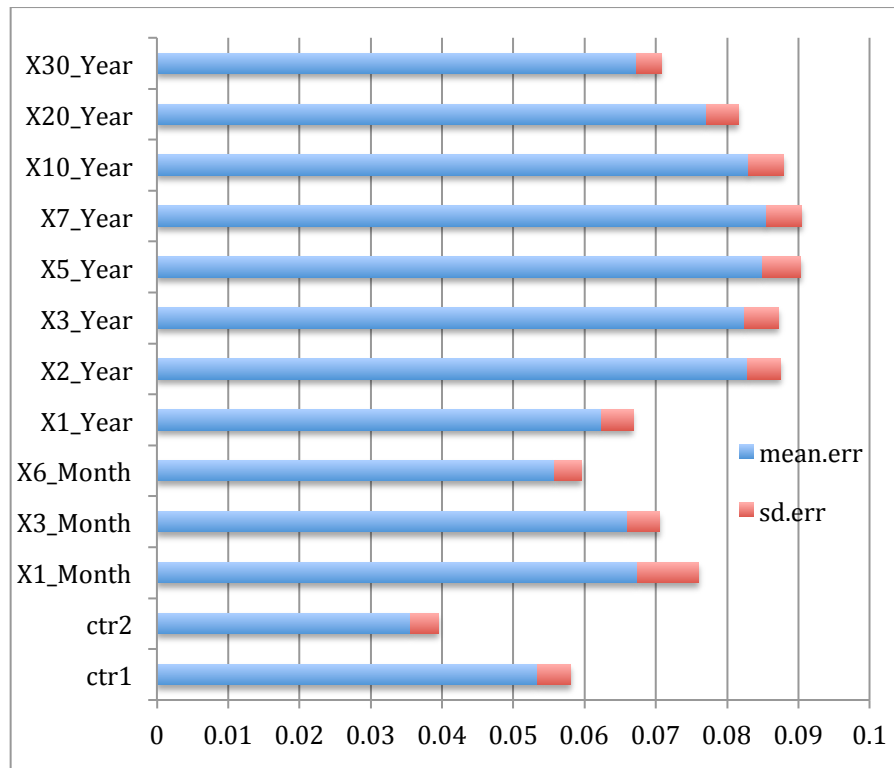
The first case presented in the Figure below is run 100 times with exemplar IVs predicting tomorrow's data from today's. Three of the DVs (actual change in FF and target rate) because of an absence of data for this experiment. This chart may be compared to those that follow.



**Figure 46: Mean & Standard Deviation of effectiveness in Predicting absolute numbers (Case 0). (Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**

### 7.3.2 Previous day, IFF $n > 0.02$

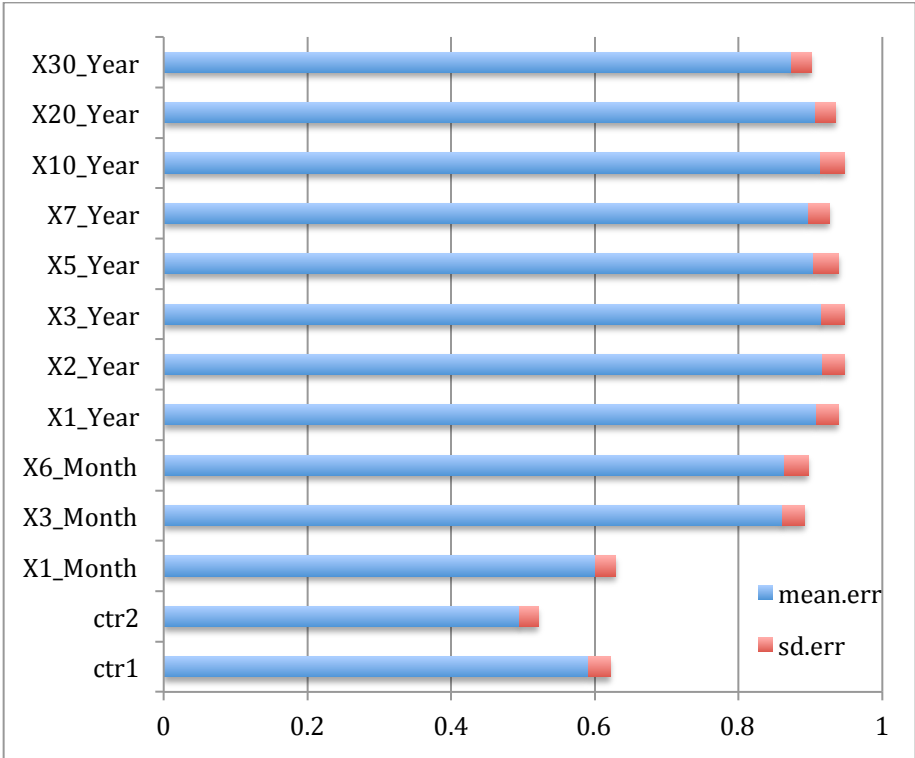
To limit the impact of minor changes (i.e., noise) in the daily movements, another analysis is performed that only detects movement iff the movement is greater than two basis points (0.02). The importance and implications are discussed later in this chapter.



**Figure 47: Mean & Standard Deviation of effectiveness in Predicting absolute numbers outside a range (Case 1) .**  
 (Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)

### 7.3.3 Predicting presence of movement

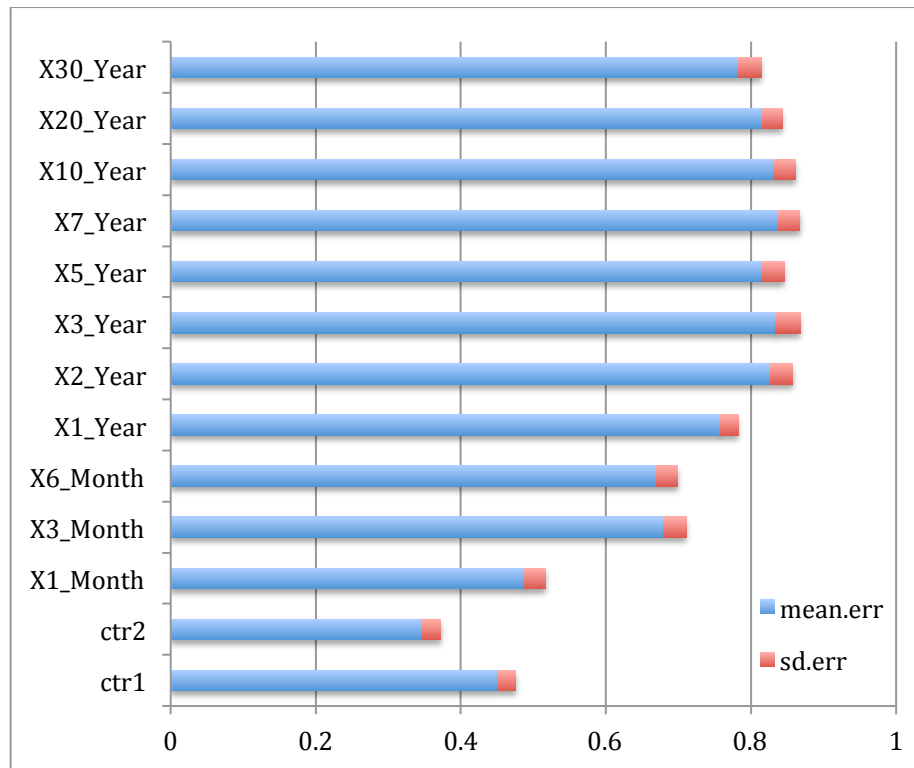
Predicting the numbers in cases 0 and 1 above are replaced in this case with just the prediction of any movement in any direction. The visualization of this data in the Figure below suggests a material increase in effectiveness with this methodology.



**Figure 48: Mean & Standard Deviation of effectiveness in Predicting any movement in any direction (Case 2) .**  
**(Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**

### 7.3.4 Predicting movement IFF $n > 0.02$

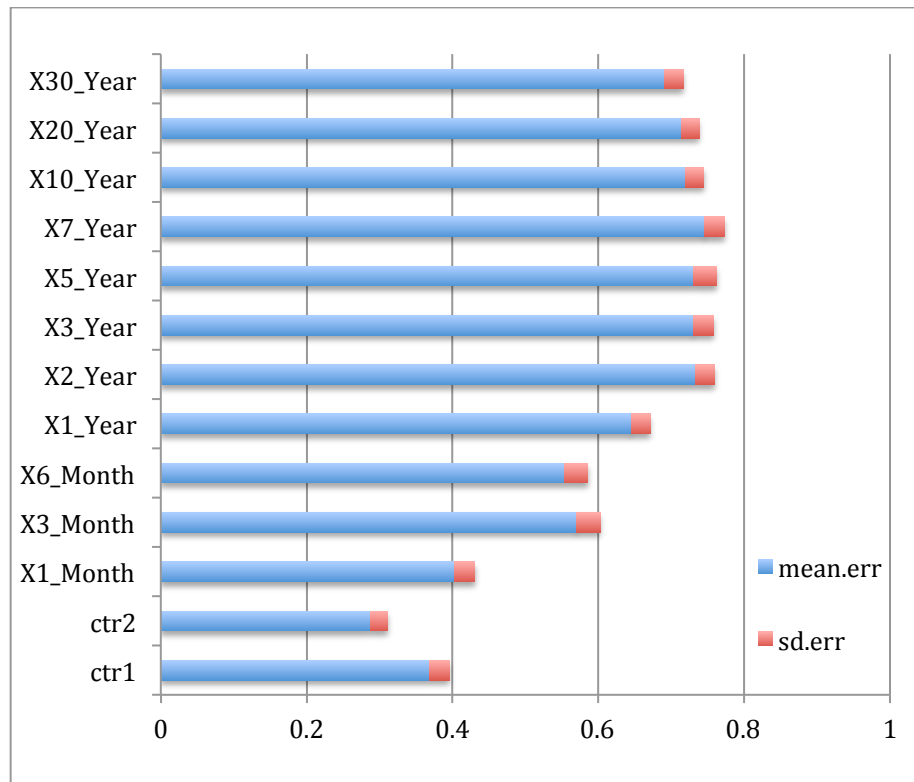
Like the exercise in Case 1 over Case 0, this case seeks to reduce the effect of noise on the result. This case detects any movement in any direction iff the movement is greater than two basis points (0.02). The correlations with variables ctr1 and ctr2 are reduced while many of the others remain high.



**Figure 49: Mean & Standard Deviation of effectiveness in Predicting any movement in any direction outside of a range (Case 3) . (Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**

### 7.3.5 Predictive power of Individual Independent Variables

Where the previous cases find clusters of exemplar Independent Variables, this case explores the value of individual Independent Variables. The results in the table below constrain the predictions to only one Independent Variable. This scenario appears to reduce the correction of all variables.



**Figure 50: Mean & Standard Deviation of effectiveness in Predicting any movement in any direction outside of a range, constricted by individual Independent Variable (Case 4) . (Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**

## **8 Concluding Remarks**

### **8.1 Model Comparisons**

This study presents a framework for the analysis of public policy documents specifically in a context that has implications in the financial markets. Chapter Four investigated the appropriateness of this framework in the U.S. Central Bank. Chapter Five investigated this in the context of corporate email. Chapter Six investigated both data sets using an established method of sentiment analysis. The goal of this analysis is to reveal patterns not observable under previous approaches. The framework suggests an effectiveness that justifies further inquiry both in the particular context explored in this study and in other domains.

The results generated in Chapter Four and Five compare favorably to the baseline results explored in Chapter Six to be used as a comparison.



## 8.2 Interpretation of summary findings of correlation

Each study presents the chosen predictors (subset of IVs) and performances for each combination input file, DV, shift-model, and regression model. Regression models that have been analyzed include: linear, CART, glm (with Gaussian link function), random forests, and support vector machines (with radial basis functions kernel). There has been no tuning on regression model parameters; this leaves the default values (e.g., default values for standard deviation and penalizing factor in the svm model).

Two shift models are considered: no-shift (contemporaneous), in which each IV is kept as it is, and best-shift, in which each pair of IV-DV lead to a best shift of the IV (within a -5 +5 range) in order to increase the correlation between the two. It is important to notice that shifting the IV in time is a rather risky procedure for the Public Policy data. First, the observations have already been pre-selected (see Chapter Three) in order to retain only those rows for which data is available. Therefore, shifting of one position in time does not necessarily mean shifting of one time-unit. Secondly, shifting the time series (i.e., IV) either forward or backward means introducing not-a-number elements at the beginning or end of the time series, hence further reducing the observations for which it is possible to calculate correlation in the regression model. It is because of these reasons that the no-shift model is the most appropriate one to interpret, at least with the current methodology that is characterized by sparse information.

In the appropriate chapter, the regression results are summarized for each input file separately. For each model, there are a number of rows equal to the number of DVs. Concerning the columns:

- the first column gives the name of the DV;
- the second column gives the performances for the given regression model upon the given DV, within the best-shift model;
- the third column is similar to the second one, only reporting the performances for the non-shift model. Performances, both for the second and third columns, are to be interpreted as (pseudo-) R-square value. The “pseudo” refers particularly to the random forest model, in which the actual value is defined as  $1 - (\text{mmse})/\text{var}(\text{dep.var.})$  (and hence can be higher than 1);

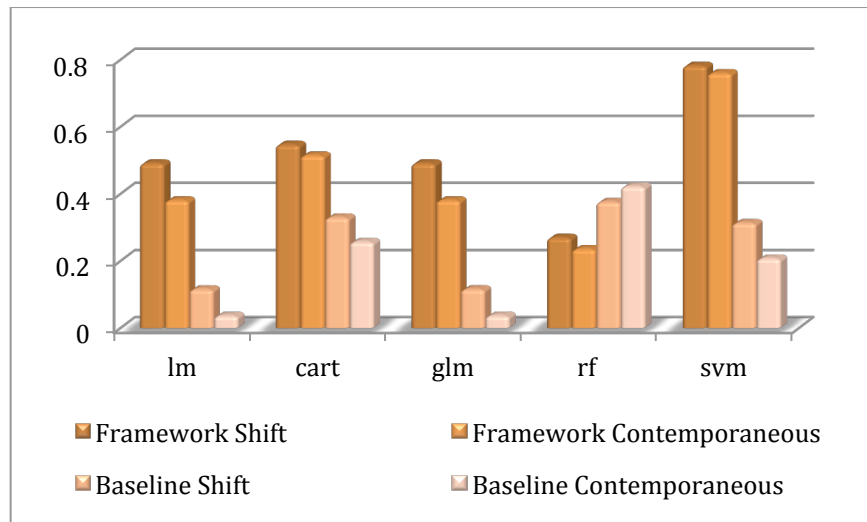
- there are a number of columns which varies by model. This is due to the clustering of IVs according to their respective correlation change with the given input file. For example, File 1 has 19 IVs. There are therefore 19 columns representing these variables. Each has a zero or a one depending on whether that IV was chosen (1) or not (0) for the subset of best IVs with any given DV. Tables are labeled as referring to either the best-shift model or the non-shift model; and
- for each regression model, the average and standard deviation of the performances across all DVs.

The average performances for all input files, all regression models, and both best-shift and non-shift models are finally summarized in the appropriate chapters.

Each of two tables (one for each shift model) in each appropriate chapter, shows the average performances across DVs for each regression model and for each input file. If we were to base our final decision only upon this information, the set of variables in file five provides the average best results for the svm model. However, it is important to check these results with information regarding the final dataset actually being considered. For each input file, a different subset of observations was found to be usable, depending on how many rows presented real values. I therefore report a summary table showing, for each input file, how many observations (i.e., rows) were actually used, the span in terms of dates of these information, and the number of IV clusters identified. From this radically reduced dataset (now down to 14), the file is clearly not worth considering further. In the case of the Public Policy Dataset, the appropriate input files for pursuing the next step of building a predictive model would be most appropriate to include 1, 2 or 10. Each of these three input files retains a large number of temporal information. For these cases, the best performances are still obtained using the svm model, and are approximately 0.6. There appears to be an advantage in using the best-shift model, but such increase in performances is not striking.

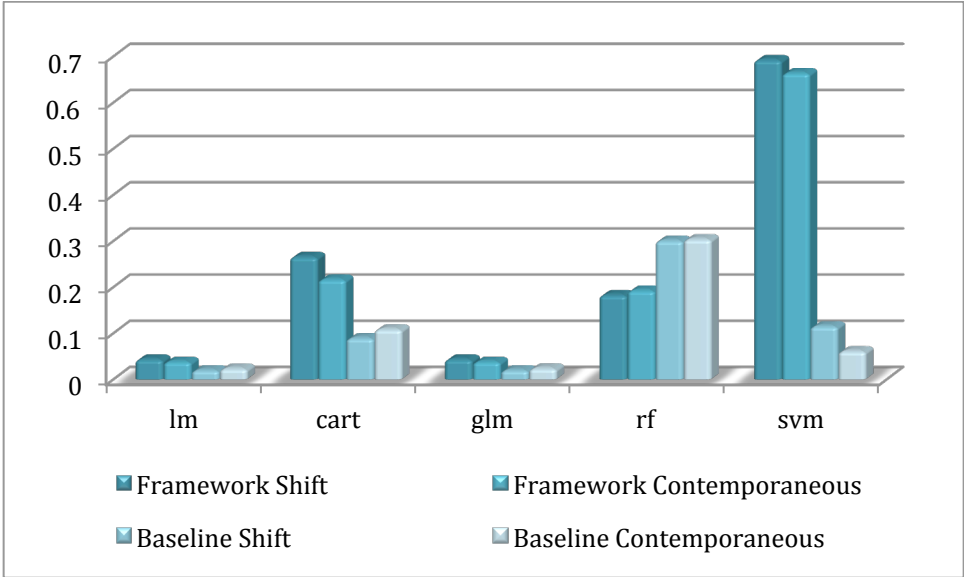
The differences in correlations between sources of text have similar results. The more dense the data available, the better the results. For example, adding the sparsely populated ‘conference call’ information does not materially increase the correlations found.

The Figure below is the summarization of the comparison of the framework’s effectiveness on the meeting minutes part of the Public Policy data relative to baseline. The visualizastion suggestions materially better performance for the framework over baseline methods across four of five learning algorithms; the best results are from the SVM algorithm and time-shifted data. The importance and implications are discussed further elsewhere in this Dissertation.



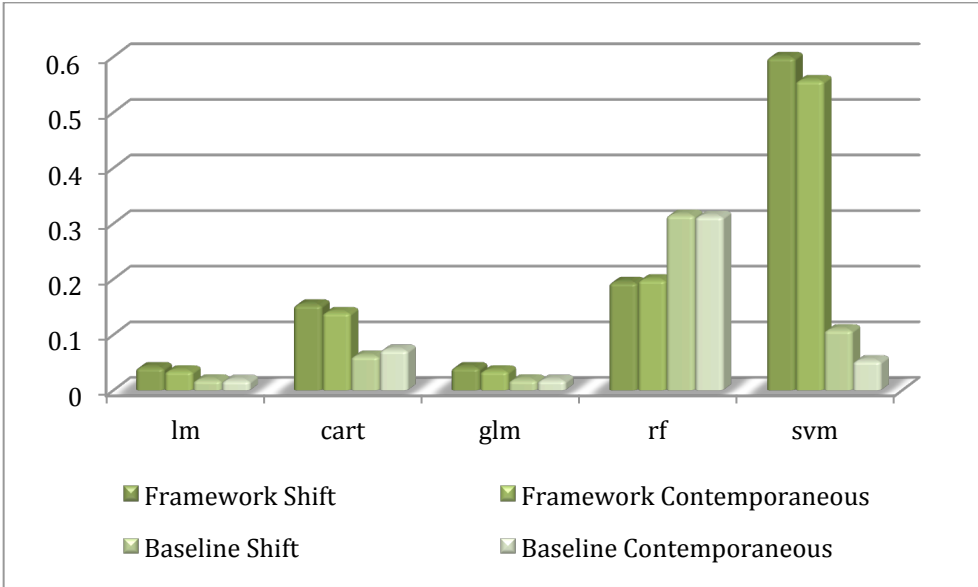
**Figure 51: Comparison of Framework against baseline of summary results from study of public policy dataset on all meeting minutes data (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

The Figure below is the summarization of the comparison of the framework’s effectiveness on the Speech part of the Public Policy data relative to baseline. The visualizastion suggestions materially better performance for the framework over baseline methods across four of five learning algorithms; the best results are again from the SVM algorithm and time-shifted data. The importance and implications are discussed further elsewhere in this Dissertation.



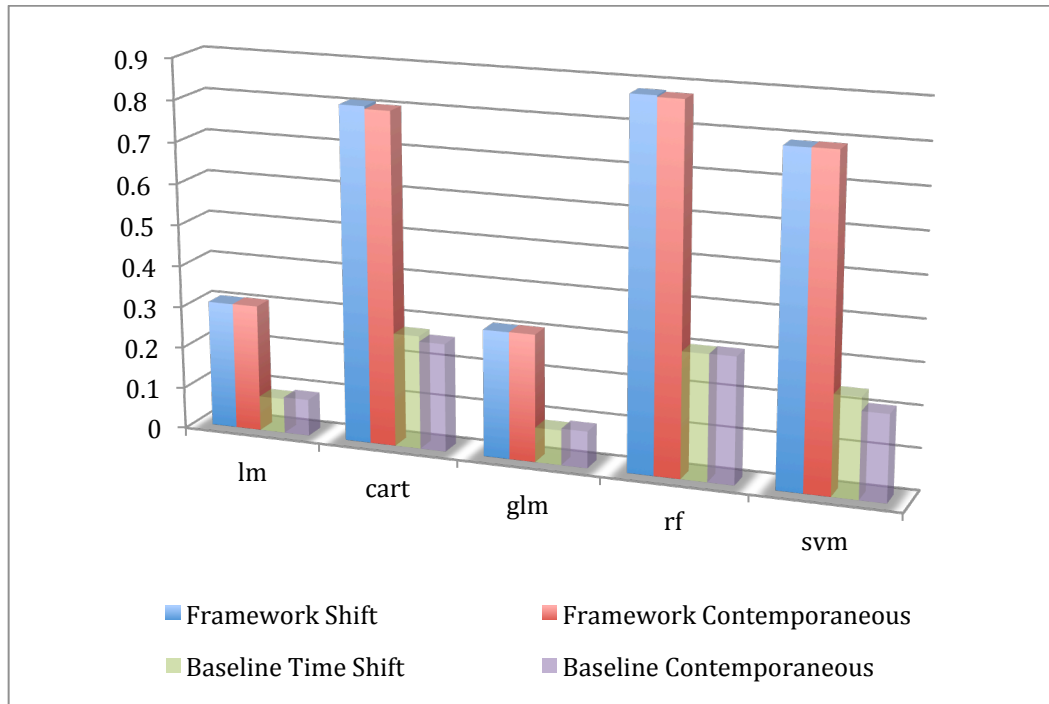
**Figure 52: Comparison of Framework against baseline of summary results from study of public policy dataset on all Speech data (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

The Figure below is the summarization of the comparison of the framework’s effectiveness on all parts of the available Public Policy data relative to baseline. The visualizastion suggestions materially better performance for the framework over baseline methods across four of five learning algorithms; the best results are from the SVM algorithm and time-shifted data. The importance and implications are discussed further elsewhere in this Dissertation.



**Figure 53: Comparison of Framework against baseline of summary results from study of public policy dataset on all data combined (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

The Figure below is the summarization of the comparison of the framework’s effectiveness on the Corporate email corpus relative to baseline. The visualization suggests materially better performance for the framework over baseline methods across all learning algorithms; the best results are from the Random Forests algorithm with little differences suggested by either time-shifted or contemporaneous data. The importance and implications are discussed further elsewhere in this Dissertation.

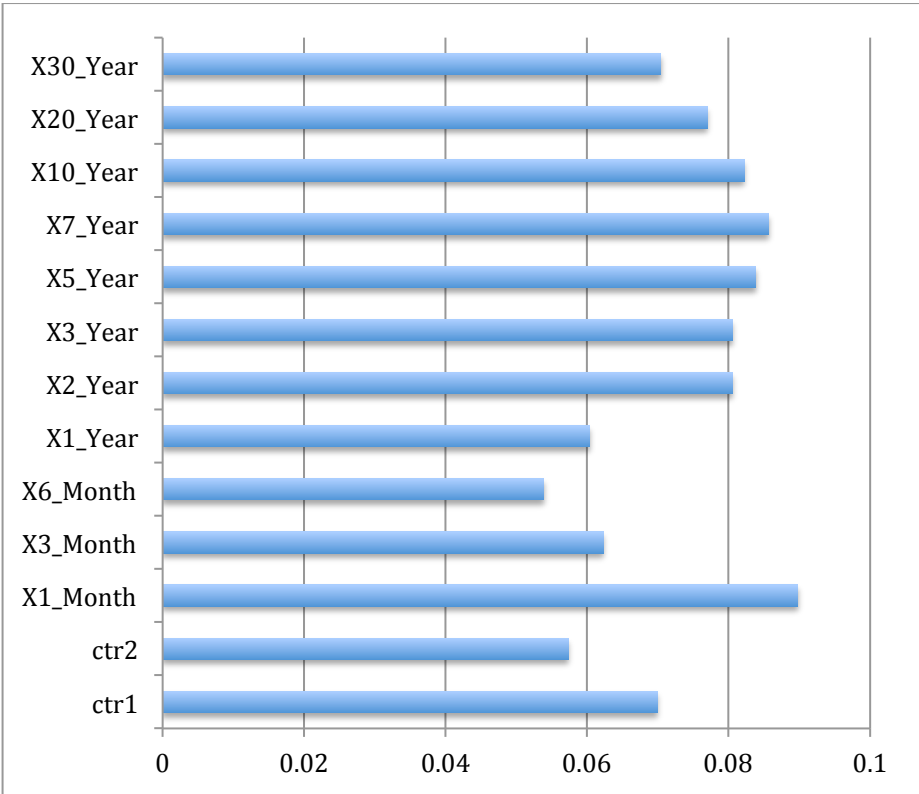


**Figure 54: Comparison of Framework against baseline of summary results from study of corporate email dataset (Numerical scale represents pseudo R-squared)**

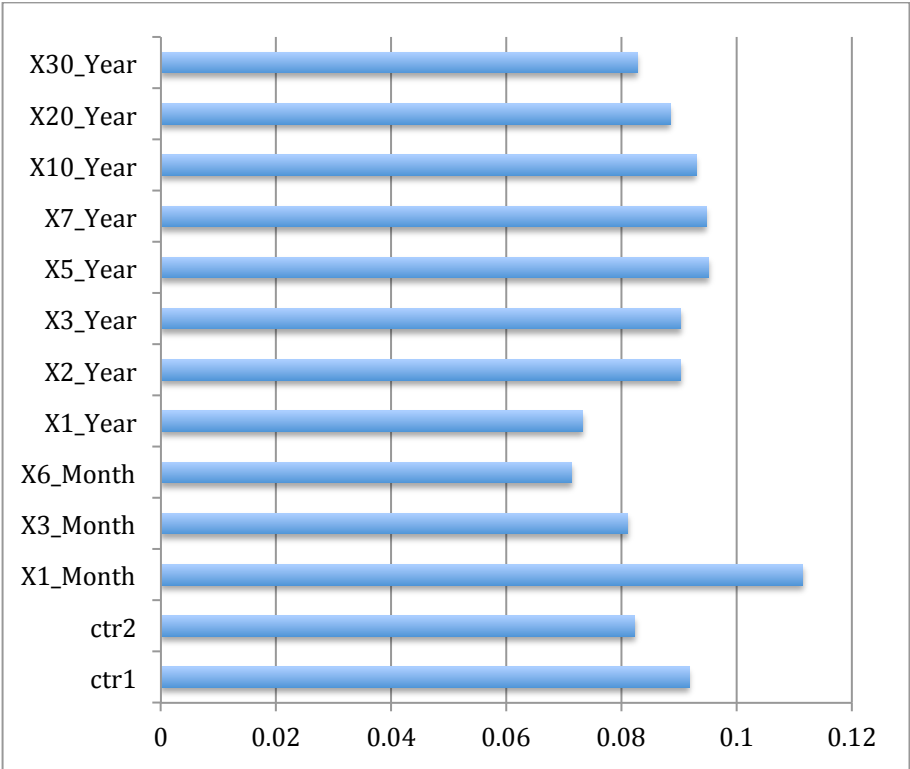
### 8.3 Interpretation of Summary Findings of predictive value

The previous chapter explores the predictive value of Independent Variables in five cases. The results may imply the increased effectiveness of predicting the actual number over movement. However, an easier comparison between the efficacy of the different approaches is to look at the percentage of the error.

The case of predicting number may look interesting from the various Figures below. The first two Figures below suggest a relatively low difference in the effectiveness in predicting numbers, but also low absolute level of effectiveness. The implications for this in Future work is discussed further later in this Dissertation.



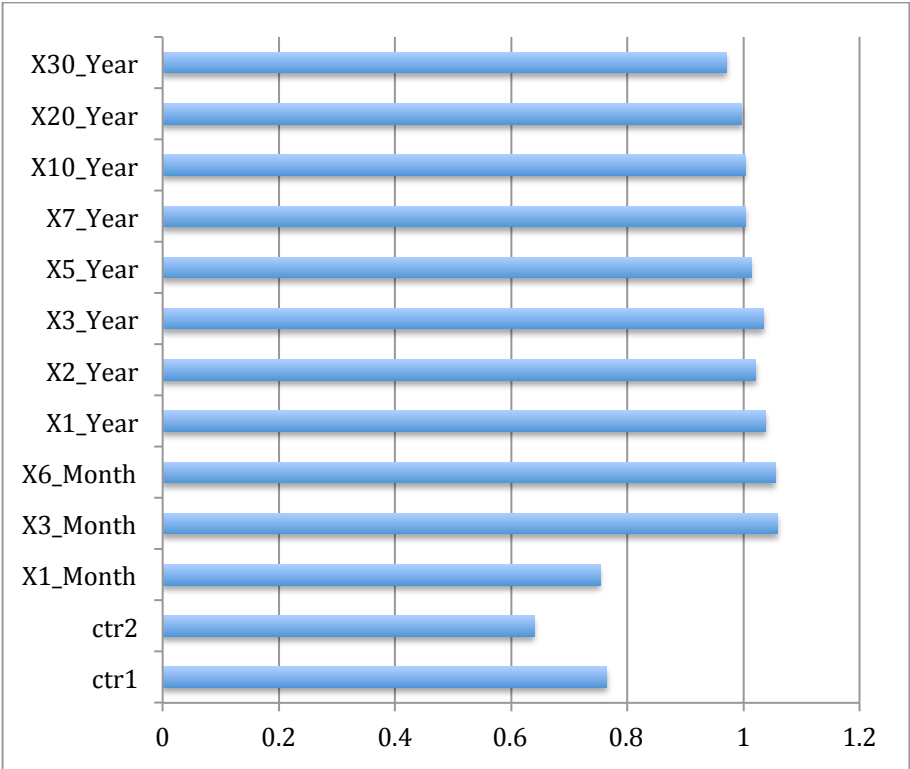
**Figure 55: Mean Delta of effectiveness in predicting number (Case 0) .  
(Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**



**Figure 56: Mean Delta of effectiveness in Predicting number outside of a range (Case 1). (Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**

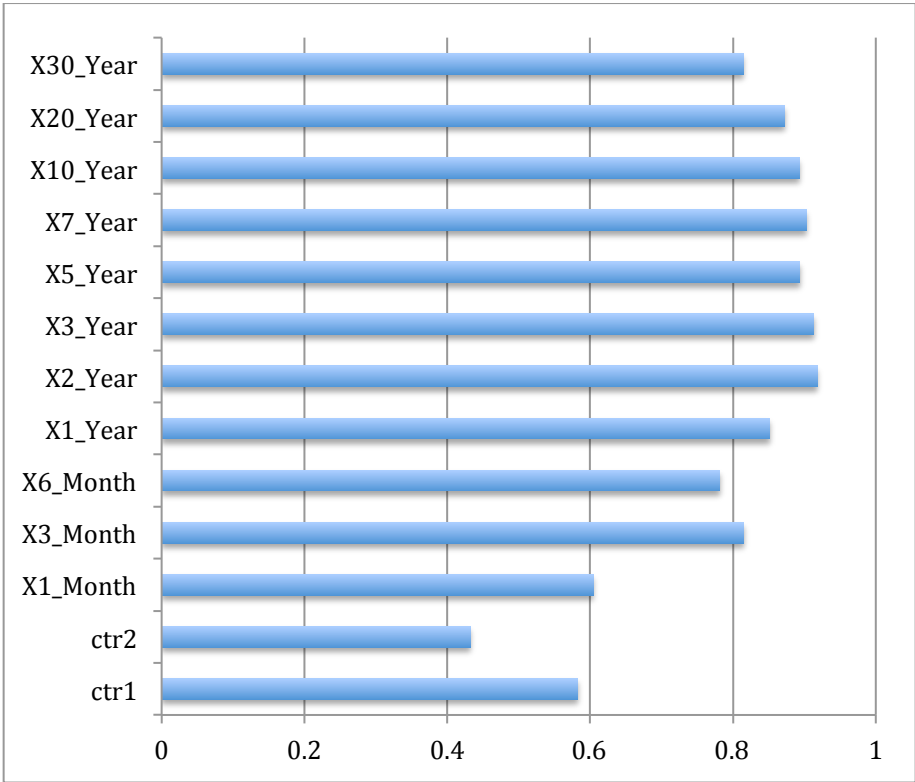
However, as the above Figures suggest some degree of uniformity in effectiveness, as the Figure below makes clear, the percentage by which the numerical prediction was in error sometimes exceeded 100%. This suggests that the absolute number is unlikely to be effectiveness predicted.





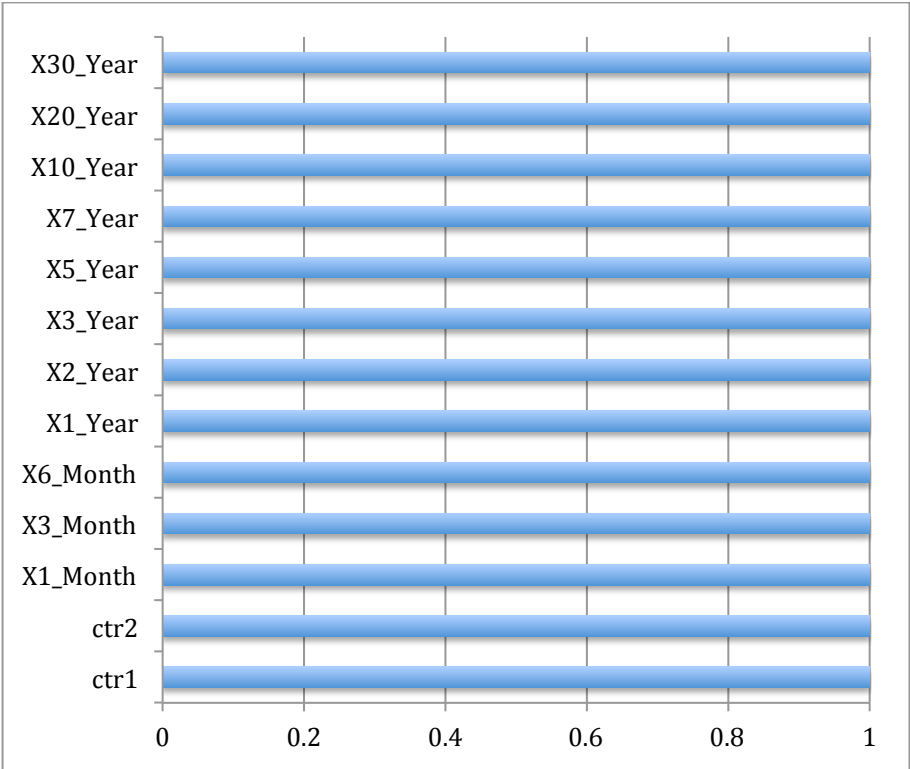
**Figure 57: Average percentage error of effectiveness in predicting number (Case 0). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

Where the percentage error make the comparisons more clear with the later cases, the Figure below also demonstrates an increased effectiveness in predicting movement greater than 0.02. This result suggests that in future work, the framework is more effective with movements above some level that may be characterized as ‘noise’ or otherwise random daily movements.



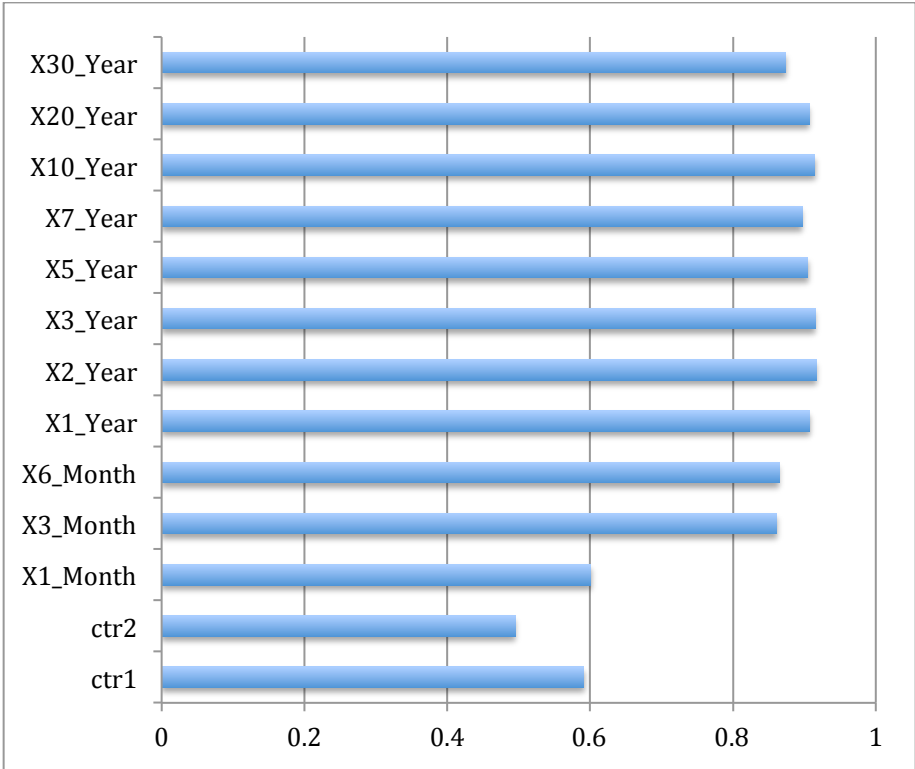
**Figure 58: Average percentage error of effectiveness in predicting number outside of a range (Case 1). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

With both cases 2 & 3, when the estimation is wrong, the result is very wrong as visualized in the Figure below. In every case, the predicted number is outside the range of the error. The result is essentially random.

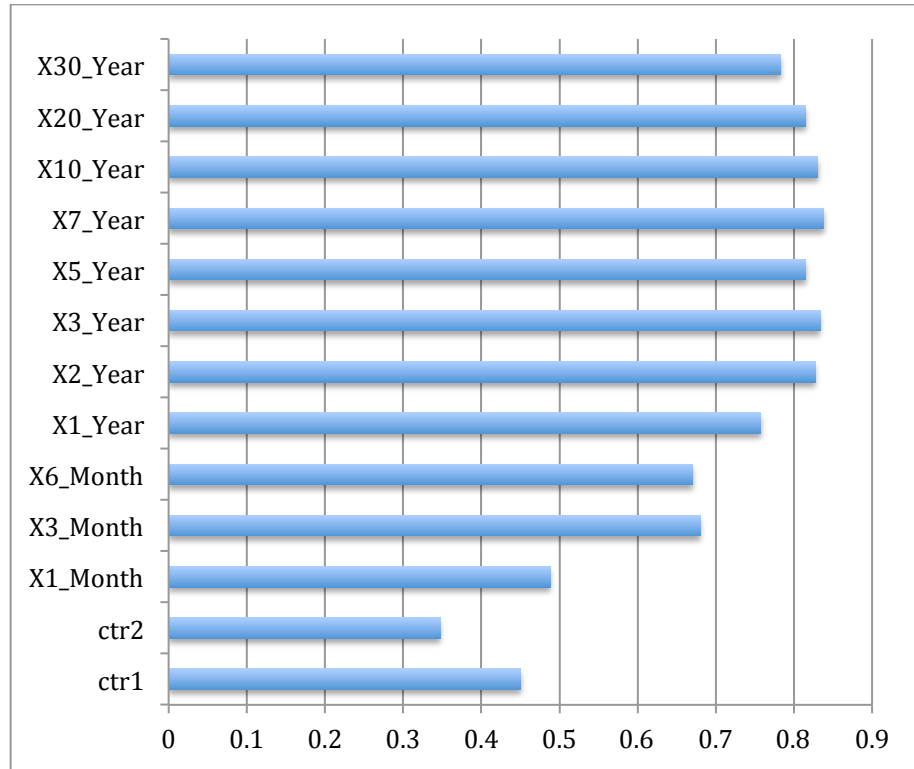


**Figure 59: Mean Delta of effectiveness in Predicting number outside of a range (Case 1). (Numerical scale represents absolute Average Error)**

With the mean delta revealed as a less useful measure for comparison, we look again to the percentage error for cases 2 & 3 presented in the Figures below. The results, importance, and implications for future work are discussed later in this chapter.

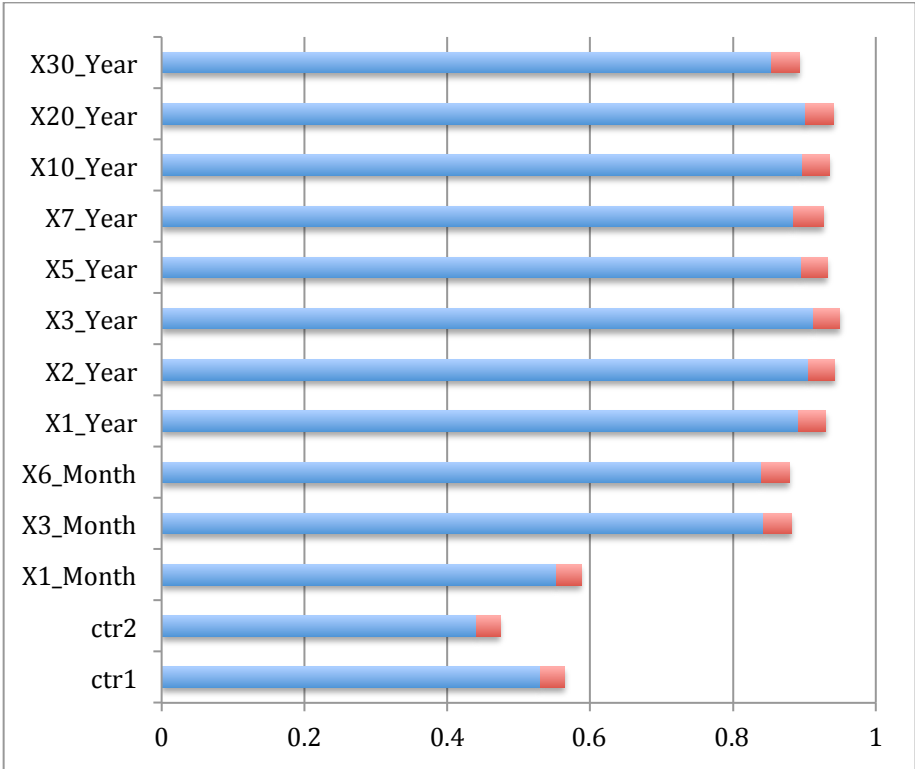


**Figure 60: Average percentage error of effectiveness in predicting number (Case 2). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

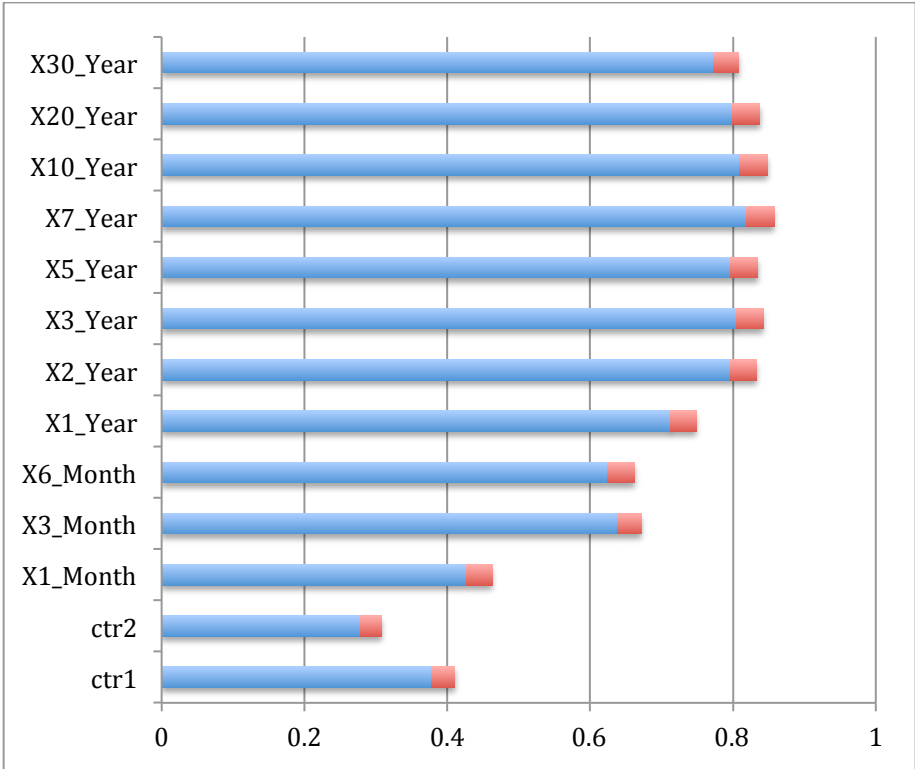


**Figure 61: Average percentage error of effectiveness in predicting number outside of a range (Case 3). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

Where the percent error in cases 2 & 3 look to present substantial improvement over cases 0 & 1, the percent error for cases 2 & 3 may also be presented as a rounded integer as discussed earlier. The Figures below visualize the improvement in rounding the numbers for cases 2 & 3. Presented as cases 2 & 3 *discrete*. The results, importance, and implications for future work are discussed later in this chapter.



**Figure 62: Average percentage error and standard deviation of effectiveness in predicting movement (Case 2 *discrete*). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

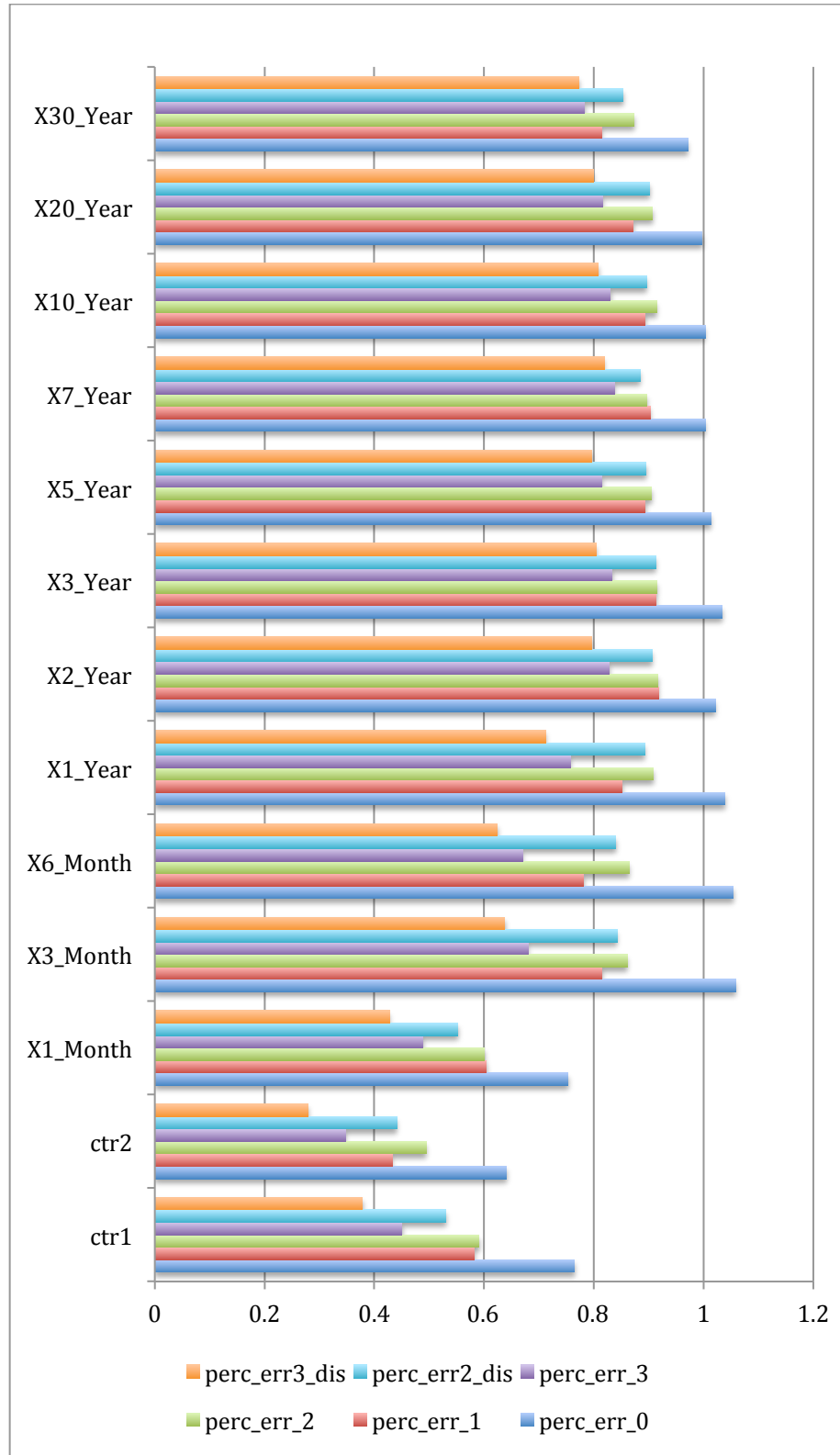


**Figure 63: Average percentage error and standard deviation of effectiveness in predicting movement outside of a range (Case 3 *discrete*). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

While the Figures above tell the narrative, the Figure below visualizes the summary findings:

- Predicting movement of any magnitude in any direction is more effective than predicting an actual number.
- Predicting movement outside of the range around zero is more effective.
- Rounding the results produces fewer errors in the case of predicting movement.
- Two Dependent Variables in the Public Policy Dataset (the financial derivatives) suggest materially superior predictive capacity for the approach than the debt securities longer than thirty days in term.





**Figure 64: Average percentage error for Cases 0-3.  
(Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

## 9 Implications

Previous chapters have introduced a new framework for the analysis of text and described the potential significance (see Chapters 1-3). This Dissertation measures the effectiveness of this framework is on two datasets with different characteristics and in different domains (Chapters 4 and 5). The results have been compared to classical solutions as a baseline (Chapter 6). The degree to which future work may find predictive value is explored in Chapter 7. Comparisons of these applications are discussed in Chapter 8. This chapter works to explain the implications of these findings.

Below, the suggested impact of significant independent variables on the dependent variable is addressed. I also examine how robust are the findings to alternative behaviors than those observed. Lastly, I provide some experimental data on the impact of variations in the Independent Variables.

## 9.1 The meaning of the Independent Variables as Network Measures (Redux)

### 9.1.1 Independent Variables w/ theoretical DV relationship

*Average Distance*, a graph-level measure, is inversely related to *Closeness* (Carley, 2002) (Carley, 2002) (Carley, Reminga, Storrick, & Columbus, 2011) (Freeman, 1978), which in the semantic networks analyzed, is associated with price changes. *Average Distance* is the average shortest path length between nodes, (excluding infinite distances) (Carley, 2002); it measures how easily a node can be reached from the other vertices. Text may alter this measure by either changing length or variety of phrasing (Borge-Holthoefer & Arenas, 2010).

*Breadth* is graph-level measure that gives the fraction of entities with nodes that have degree greater than one (Carley, Reminga, et al., 2011). Pichl (Pichl, 2010) argues that this measure can be increased by phrases being repeated in a corpus.

The measure of *Density*, a graph-level measure, has also been found to be associated with price changes. It is defined as simply the number of ties in the network divided by the maximum number of ties that are possible (Wasserman & Faust, 1997). Unfortunately, its nature seems to make it difficult to provide reliable guidance toward the measurement's impact from the dynamics of a transcript. While large-scale semantic networks are characterized by sparse connectivity, we cannot necessarily conclude that coherent, simple messages have a higher density (Steyvers & Tenenbaum, 2011). *Density* measures in large networks may be associated with more structural cohesion than higher densities in smaller networks (Bales & Johnson, 2005). Since *Density* becomes a misleading indicator of structural cohesion when a group has subgroups (Friedkin, 1981), the semantic analysis to reveal subgroups would have to be performed in advance of each iteration of the measurement's use.

While Cantador (Cantador & Castells, 2006) argues that the frequency (or absence) of identical matched phrases in a corpus can move the metric of *Efficiency*, a graph-level measure, (both local and global), Borge-Holthoefer (Borge-Holthoefer & Arenas,

2010) argues that the measure *Efficiency* has similar characteristics to *Density* in the analysis of Semantic Networks. In the context of this research, these variables (*Density* and *Efficiency*) appear to be robust to alternative behaviors. This does not imply that the measurement is not correlated to the dependent variables.

The measures *Link Count* and *Row Count*, both graph-level measures, similarly have a correlation with the dependent variable, but also appear to be robust to alternative behaviors from the viewpoint of this research. Rogers (Rogers, 2006) found that for this particular measure, completely different contexts could be given the same weight. This might be as varied as an essay on a Zebra or a Barber pole in his example; for the research under consideration an example is between monetary policy suggested for different temporalities. The measure remains valid in its application, but problematic analyzing in reverse.

*OutDegree*, a graph-level measure, which measures the influence score of each node (i.e., how many nodes are affected by node  $i$ ); and *inDegree*, a graph-level measure, which measures how many nodes influence node  $i$ . are measures that can manifest themselves in phrases that are often (or always) connected (Kenett, Kenett, Ben-Jacob, & Faust). Generic examples of this are words such as *four*, *dough*, *baked*, *bakery*. Both of these measures are associated with changes in the dependent variable. Manipulating the effects of these variables should involve the experimentation with the repetition of phrases of various length and commonality. Phrases can then individually be found to have impact in the measures *inDegree* or *outDegree* and thus important to the emerging ontology of a group seeking to impact the measurements (Hoser, Hotho, Jäschke, Schmitz, & Stumme, 2005).

*Redundancy*, a graph-level measure, captures the robustness of a network: in a highly redundant network, if a random connection is deleted, the deleted link will not alter the likelihood of a connected path between two works (Beckage, Smith, & Hills, 2010). The network measurement of *Redundancy* takes a network  $N$ , and produces the mean number of non-zero row entries in excess of one in the network's matrix representation. That is, with input  $N$  of dimensions  $m \times n$ , *Redundancy, Row* produces output  $\mathfrak{R} \in [0, (n - 1) \times m]$  (Reminga & Carley, 2003). *Redundancy* therefore suggests the fluidity of speech such as being less hampered by the forgetting of a few words. A lower *Redundancy*

measure can imply word-finding and word-retrieval difficulties (Beckage et al., 2010). The research findings may not be robust to a subject's experimentation with a broader variety of words.

*Span of Control*, a graph-level measure, is the number of 'subordinates' per 'supervisor'. This is calculated taking the sum of all subordinates then dividing by the number of supervisors (Carley, 2002). The nomenclature definition suggests a motivation for its invention that may not translate to the analysis of semantic networks. While changes in this measure are correlated to changes in the dependent variable, this measure also appears to be robust to alternative behaviors (such as changes in one's speech) than those observed.

*Transitivity*, a graph-level measure, is the percentage of triads  $i,j,k$  in a square network  $N$  such that if  $(i,j)$  and  $(j,k)$  are in the network, then  $(i,k)$  is in the network (Reminga & Carley, 2003). Fallucchi (Fallucchi & Zanzotto, 2011) distinguishes a generalization of the distributional hypothesis as an appropriate model for *Transitivity*: "Words that tend to occur in the same contexts tend to have similar meanings." This measure may not be robust to a research subject experimenting with the use of one-word changes in otherwise identical phrasing.

### **9.1.2 Independent Variables w/o theoretical DV relationship**

The following measurements are omitted from consideration in this discussion because there is no evidence for their relationship with the dependent variables in the research under consideration: *Clustering Coefficient*, *Connectedness*, *Diffusion*, *Fragmentation*, *Interdependence*, and *Speed*.

The dependent variables are not individually identified again because they tend to move as a class and in the same direction. Exceptions to this generalization where there are sharp reversals of policy or those times when the yield curve is inverted are outside the scope of this research. Therefore, in the tables below, the dependent variables are characterized as one class.

With regard to the interactions of the independent and dependent variables, direction cannot be immediately determined. Sometimes interest rates will be trending upward while other times

will be trending downward. Still other times there is indecision. With the nature of this research, movements of the variable up or down cannot be characterized outside of the context under which they are investigated. Future work would involve dissecting portions of the data based on trend. The most likely outcome is not an absolute direction but rather reversals of trends occurring with stronger, less ambiguous phrasing. The network measures (independent variables) are presented along with their output ranges in the following Table (Table 17).

ACTUAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES		
With dependent variables moving together as a class, changes (up or down) in the dependent variables...		No evidence of a relationship
...suggest changes in the independent variable (up or down).	...are robust to changes in the independent variable.	
<i>Average Distance</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Density</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Clustering Coefficient</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
<i>Breadth</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Efficiency</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Connectedness</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
<i>inDegree and OutDegree</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Link Count and Row Count</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, \text{number of links/rows in the network}]$	<i>Speed</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
<i>Redundancy</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, (n-1)*m]$ for $N$ dimension $m \times n$	<i>Span of Control</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,  V -1]$	<i>Diffusion</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$

ACTUAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES		
With dependent variables moving together as a class, changes (up or down) in the dependent variables...		No evidence of a relationship
...suggest changes in the independent variable (up or down).	...are robust to changes in the independent variable.	
<i>Transitivity</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,1]$		<i>Interdependence</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,1]$
		<i>Fragmentation</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,1]$

**Table 17: Actual Interaction between Dependent and Independent Variables in study of Public Policy Documents**

## **9.2 Theoretical Interaction between Independent and Dependent Variables**

### **9.2.1 Generalized**

With Table 17 (above) describing the actual findings of the research, Table 18 (below) hypothesizes the effects on a theoretical dependent variable. Based on descriptions of each independent variable, future work may determine the actual interaction between these independent variables and this new dependent variable (or class of dependent variables).



THEORETICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (Generalized)		
With theoretical dependent variables indicating economic confidence (simply phrased as ‘prices’), moving together as a class, changes in the dependent variables may have the following interactions with the independent variables.		
Changes in the dependent variables may impact the independent variable.	Changes in the dependent variables are robust to changes in the independent variable.	No evidence of a relationship
Increases in <i>Average Distance</i> may suggest an increase in prices to the extent that longer or more varied phrasing demonstrates optimism for the future. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Density</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Clustering Coefficient</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>Breadth</i> may suggest decreases in prices if increase in phrase repetition demonstrates concern for the future. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Efficiency</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Connectedness</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>inDegree</i> and <i>OutDegree</i> may suggest lower prices if longer, repeated phrases suggest concern for the current trajectory. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Link Count</i> and <i>Row Count</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, \text{number of links/rows in the network}]$	<i>Diffusion</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>Redundancy</i> may suggest lower prices as word repetition may be expressing concern for the future. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, (n-1)*m]$ for $N$ dimension $m \times n$	<i>Span of Control</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,  V -1]$	<i>Fragmentation</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$

THEORETICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (Generalized)		
With theoretical dependent variables indicating economic confidence (simply phrased as ‘prices’), moving together as a class, changes in the dependent variables may have the following interactions with the independent variables.		
Changes in the dependent variables may impact the independent variable.	Changes in the dependent variables are robust to changes in the independent variable.	No evidence of a relationship
Increases in <i>Transitivity</i> may suggest lower prices as repeating even similar phrases may express concern for the future. $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,1]$		<i>Speed</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,1]$
		<i>Interdependence</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,1]$

**Table 18: Theoretical Interaction between dependent and independent variables in public policy study (Part I)**

### 9.2.2 Specific interactions in this study

The tables below go further as a Second and Third Part to the generalized interaction. They describe the predicted effect on the dependent variables under particular conditions. That is, they describe the interaction for this particular study. Most importantly, the conditions are constrained by considering the dependent variables as a class. This can be a reasonable assumption under most circumstances for the research into Central Bank behavior because the objective of much of the communication from the Fed is to effect short-term rates.

The other assumptions used for the tables below are more nuanced. Communications from the Fed are done with full knowledge of market events and therefore trends. The first table below is concerned with those times where communications is intended to continue the current trends. Under this grouping, the

trend could be up or down, fast or slow. The issue is the encouragement of the current trends. The second table below outlines the response to the opposite. These communications are meant to discourage current trends: slow, stop, or even reverse them.

THEORETICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (Part II)		
<p>With theoretical dependent variables indicating economic confidence (simply phrased as ‘prices’), moving together as a class, changes in the dependent variables may have the following interactions with the independent variables.</p> <p>Additional assumption is that intent of phrasing is to continue recent trends.</p>		
Changes in the dependent variables may impact the independent variable.	Changes in the dependent variables are robust to changes in the independent variable.	No evidence of a relationship
Increases in <i>Average Distance</i> may suggest a continuation of current trends to the extent that longer or more varied phrasing demonstrates optimism for the future or the current direction of prices. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Density</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Clustering Coefficient</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Decreases in <i>Breadth</i> may suggest decreases in prices if decreases in phrase repetition demonstrates acceptance of current trends. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Efficiency</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Connectedness</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Decreases in <i>inDegree</i> and <i>OutDegree</i> may suggest encouragement of current trends if longer, repeated phrases suggest sanguinity for the current market trajectory. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Link Count</i> and <i>Row Count</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, \text{number of links/rows in the network}]$	<i>Diffusion</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$

THEORETICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (Part II)		
<p>With theoretical dependent variables indicating economic confidence (simply phrased as ‘prices’), moving together as a class, changes in the dependent variables may have the following interactions with the independent variables.</p> <p>Additional assumption is that intent of phrasing is to continue recent trends.</p>		
Changes in the dependent variables may impact the independent variable.	Changes in the dependent variables are robust to changes in the independent variable.	No evidence of a relationship
Decreases in <i>Redundancy</i> may suggest continued market trending as less word repetition may be expressing less concern for the current price trajectory. $\mathfrak{R} \in [0, (n-1)*m]$ for $N$ dimension $m \times n$	<i>Span of Control</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0,  V -1]$	<i>Fragmentation</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0, 1]$
Decreases in <i>Transitivity</i> may suggest encouragement of the current price trajectory as repeating fewer phrases may express less concern for the future. $\mathfrak{R} \in [0, 1]$		<i>Speed</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0, 1]$
		<i>Interdependence</i> $\mathfrak{R} \in [0, 1]$

**Table 19: Theoretical Interaction between Dependent and Independent Variables in Public Policy Study (Part II)**

THEORETICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (Part III)		
<p>With theoretical dependent variables indicating economic confidence (simply phrased as ‘prices’), moving together as a class, changes in the dependent variables may have the following interactions with the independent variables.</p> <p>Additional assumption is that intent of phrasing is to slow, stop or reverse recent trends.</p>		
Changes in the dependent variables may impact the independent variable.	Changes in the dependent variables are robust to changes in the independent variable.	No evidence of a relationship
Decreases in <i>Average Distance</i> may suggest an effort to reverse trends to the extent that shorter phrasing demonstrates concern for the future. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Density</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Clustering Coefficient</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>Breadth</i> may suggest efforts to reverse trends if increase in phrase repetition demonstrates concern for the future. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Efficiency</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Connectedness</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>inDegree</i> and <i>OutDegree</i> may suggest efforts to reverse the current trends if longer, repeated phrases suggest concern for the current trajectory. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$	<i>Link Count and Row Count</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, \text{number of links/rows in the network}]$	<i>Diffusion</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>Redundancy</i> may suggest discomfort for the current market trajectory as word repetition may be expressing concern for the future. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0, (n-1)*m]$ for $N$ dimension $m \times n$	<i>Span of Control</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,  V -1]$	<i>Fragmentation</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$
Increases in <i>Transitivity</i> may suggest an attempt to temper current trends as repeating even similar phrases may express concern for the current market trajectory. $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$		<i>Speed</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$

THEORETICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES (Part III)		
<p>With theoretical dependent variables indicating economic confidence (simply phrased as ‘prices’), moving together as a class, changes in the dependent variables may have the following interactions with the independent variables.</p> <p>Additional assumption is that intent of phrasing is to slow, stop or reverse recent trends.</p>		
Changes in the dependent variables may impact the independent variable.	Changes in the dependent variables are robust to changes in the independent variable.	No evidence of a relationship
		<i>Interdependence</i> $\mathfrak{X} \in [0,1]$

**Table 20: Theoretical Interaction between Dependent and Independent Variables in Public Policy Study (Part III)**

### **9.3 Hypothesis for behavior of Exemplar Independent Variables**

From *Section 4.4*, the Independent Variable Candidates are summarized for consideration before input into the learning algorithms. They are repeated in Table 21 (below), but this time mapped to the degree to which the variables their relationships to the dependent variables are impacted by their own movements.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE CANDIDATES	
<p><i>MI+</i>:CHANGES IN DV MAY IMPACT IV</p> <p><i>RC-</i>:CHANGES IN DV ARE ROBUST TO IV CHANGES</p> <p><i>NR 0</i>:NO EVIDENCE OF RELATIONSHIP</p>	
BreadthColumnSemanticNetwork	<i>MI+</i>
CentralityAuthoritySemanticNetworkAverage	<i>NR 0</i>
CentralityColumnDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage	<i>NR 0</i>
CentralityInClosenessSemanticNetworkAverage	<i>NR 0</i>
CommunicativeNeedSemanticNetwork	<i>NR 0</i>
EffectiveNetworkSizeBurtSemanticNetworkAverage	<i>RC-</i>
HierarchySemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>
IsolateCountSemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>
LinkCountLateral.SemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>
LinkCountReciprocalSemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>
LinkCountSequentialSemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>
LinkCountSkipSemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>
MetaMatrixHammingDistance	<i>MI+</i>
NetworkCentralizationInClosenessSemanticNetwork	<i>MI+</i>
NetworkCentralizationInDegreeSemanticNetwork	<i>MI+</i>
NumberOfConceptNodes	<i>RC-</i>
OverallComplexity	<i>MI+</i>
SpeedAverageSemanticNetwork	<i>NR 0</i>
UpperBoundednessSemanticNetwork	<i>RC-</i>

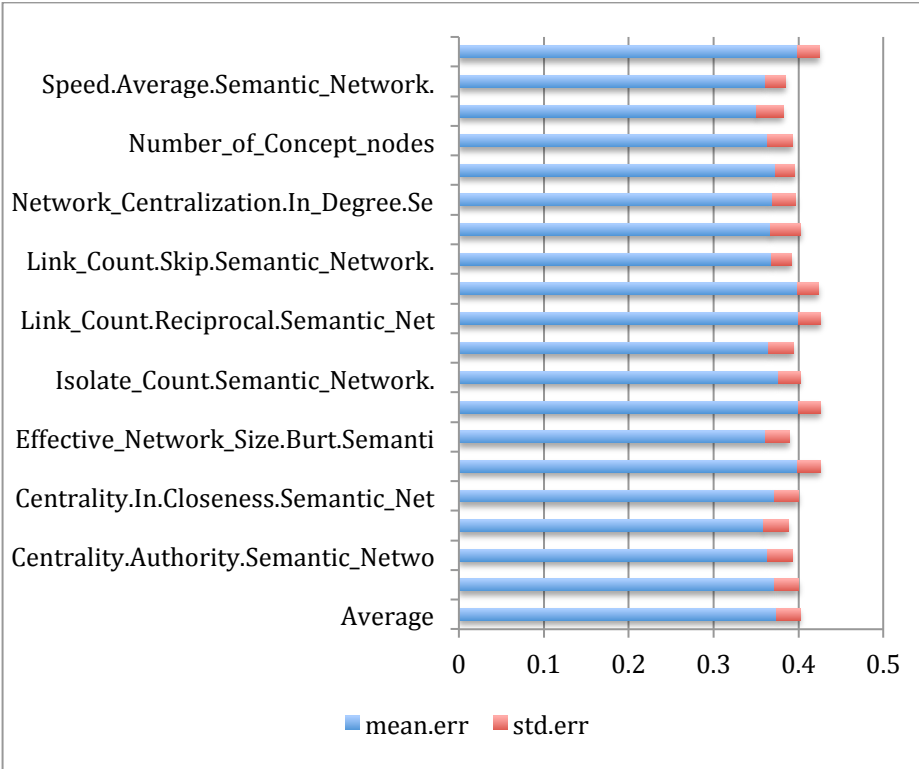
**Table 21: Summary of Representative Independent Variables  
after clustering**



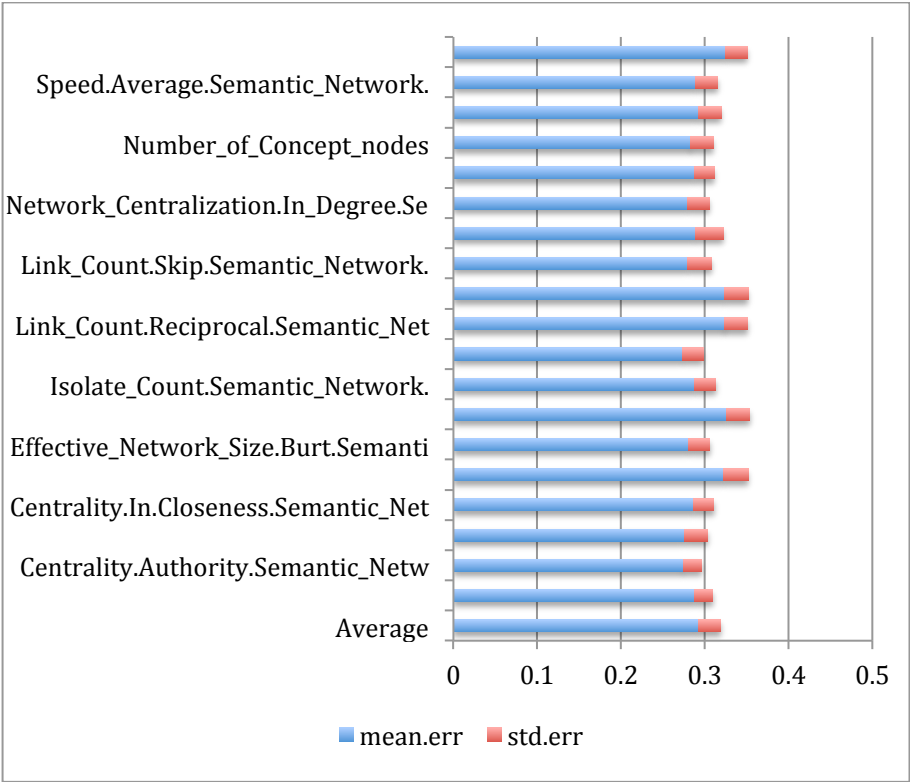
## **9.4 Predictive value of Exemplar Independent variables**

Earlier chapters investigating the predictive value to be attained from this framework have found the greatest power in predicting any movement in the dependent variables. This is in contrast to being able to predict the precise value of the dependent variables. Therefore, the experiment on the predictive value of each each Exemplar Independent variable is used that outcome to frame this inquiry.

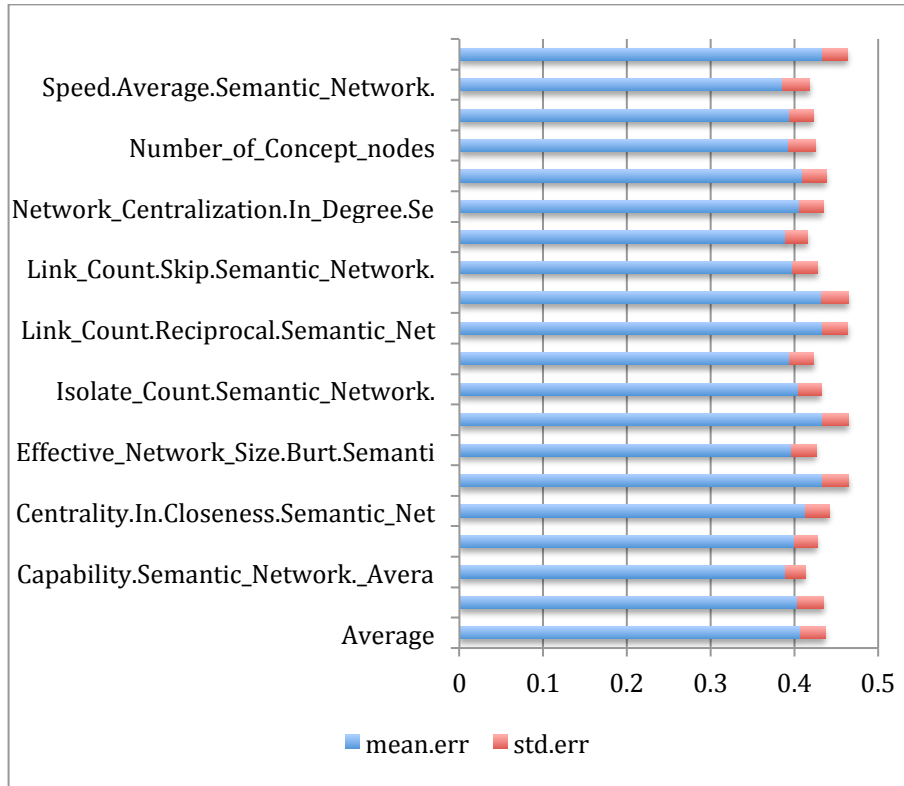
Earlier chapters looked at the average predictive value of individual variables over all Dependent Variables. The results from that experiment suggested that the inquiry of predictive capacity is materially more effective under what was termed *case 3 discrete*. That is, the prediction of any movement outside of a range, with the result rounded. Additionally, the results from those experiments suggested that three of the Dependent variables for Data set 1 were materially more effective than the rest. It with those conclusions that the inquiry for this chapter starts and the summarized results are presented in the three Figures below. The importance and implications for future work are discussed below and in more detail in those respective sections.



**Figure 65: For DV1 (ctr1): Effectiveness in Predicting movement outside of a range (Case 3 *discrete*). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

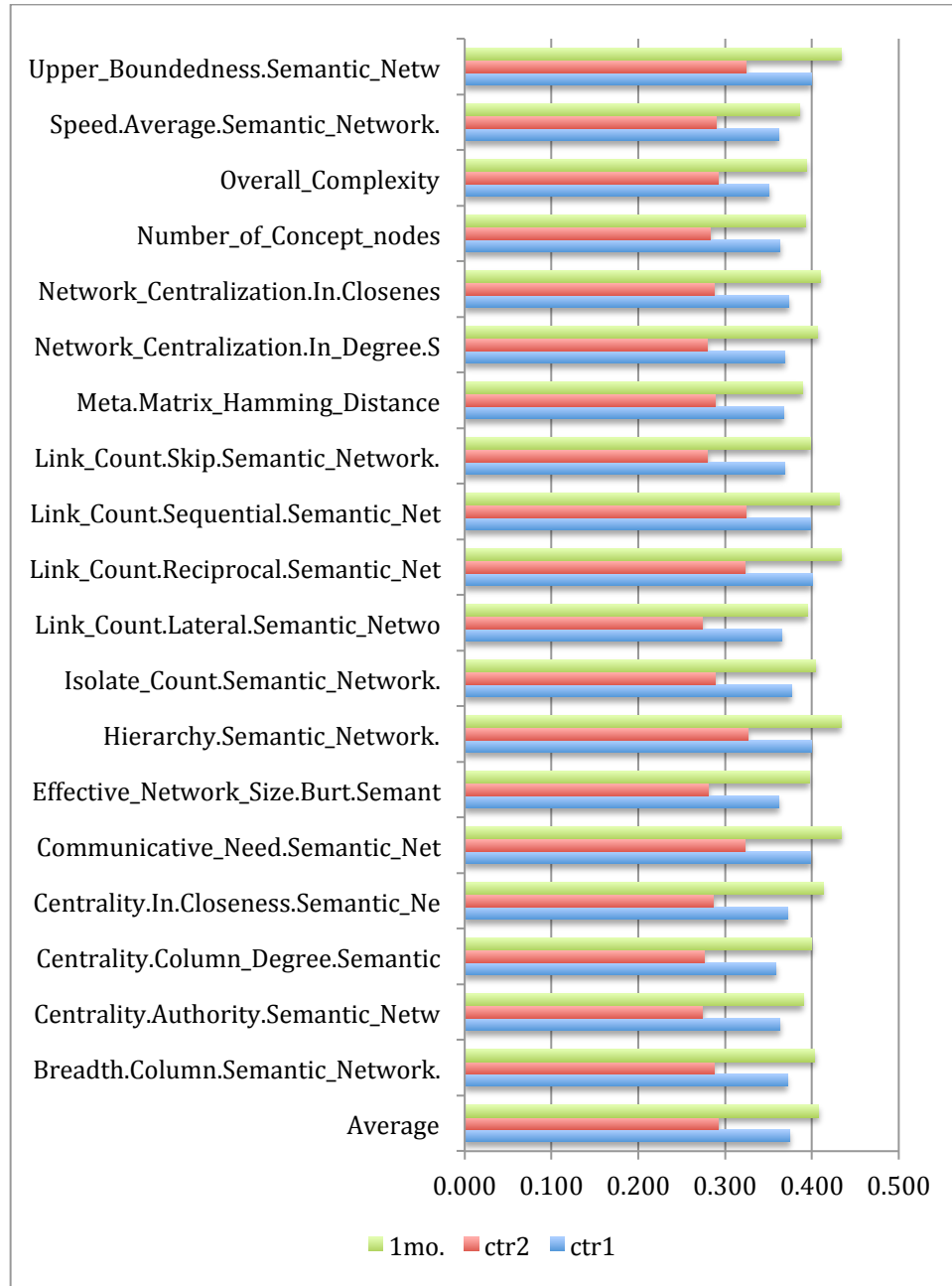


**Figure 66: For DV2 (ctr2): Effectiveness in Predicting movement outside of a range (Case 3 discrete). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**



**Figure 67: For DV6 (X1\_Month): Effectiveness in Predicting movement outside of a range (Case 3 discrete). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

The individual variables all appear to perform in line with each other relative to the averages of all the independent variables presented earlier. The visualization in the Figure below compares all the Exemplar Independent Variables.



**Figure 68: For DV1, DV2, & DV6: Effectiveness in Predicting movement outside of a range (Case 3 *discrete*). (Numerical scale represents Percent Error)**

While the summarization of the data presented in the Figure above makes clear the effectiveness of each of Exemplar IV by themselves relative to the grouping used earlier, the Table 22 (below) makes clear the effectiveness of each IV.

Dependent Variable	ctr1	ctr2	1mo
Average	0.375	0.292	0.408
BreadthColumn.SemanticNetwork	0.372	0.287	0.403
CentralityAuthoritySemanticNetworkAverage	0.363	0.274	0.390
CentralityColumnDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage	0.359	0.276	0.400
CentralityInClosenessSemanticNetworkAverage	0.372	0.286	0.413
CommunicativeNeed.Semantic_Network	0.399	0.322	0.434
EffectiveNetworkSizeBurtSemanticNetworkAverage	0.361	0.281	0.397
HierarchySemanticNetwork	0.399	0.326	0.434
IsolateCountSemanticNetwork	0.376	0.288	0.404
LinkCountLateralSemanticNetwork	0.365	0.274	0.394
LinkCountReciprocalSemanticNetwork	0.400	0.323	0.434
LinkCountSequentialSemanticNetwork	0.398	0.324	0.432
LinkCountSkipSemanticNetwork	0.368	0.280	0.398
MetaMatrixHammingDistance	0.367	0.289	0.389
NetworkCentralizationInDegreeSemanticNetwork	0.369	0.279	0.407
NetworkCentralizationInClosenessSemanticNetwork	0.373	0.288	0.410
NumberOfConceptNodes	0.363	0.283	0.393
OverallComplexity	0.351	0.292	0.394
SpeedAverageSemanticNetwork	0.361	0.289	0.386
UpperBoundednessSemanticNetwork	0.399	0.324	0.434

**Table 22: Exemplar Independent Variables percent error effectiveness in Predicting movement outside of a range (Case 3 discrete). The color of the cells are on a gradient from Green to Yellow to Red based on their mean error rate.**

Table 22 (above) makes clear that some of the Independent Variables are less effective than others in the errors.

While the experiments suggest that all of the Exemplar Independent Variables have some degree of effectiveness, we may consider the relative effectiveness of each Exemplar IV. With the following Hueristic, I consider the Exemplar IV effectiveness relative to its theoretical impact. These are summarized in Table 23 (below).

HEURISTIC IN MODELING EFFECTIVNESS BETWEEN THEORETICAL AND ACTUAL OUTCOMES		
PREDICTION	MATCH TO THEORY	NO MATCH TO THEORY
MI+ (impact)	Better than Average	Average or Worse than Average
NR 0 (no evidence of a relationship)	Average	Better or Worse than Average
RC- (changes in DV are robust to changes in DV)	Worse or Average	Better than Average

**Table 23: Modeling Effectiveness Hueristic**

In Table 24 (below) a comparison is attempted between the average effectiveness of each Exemplar IV relative to its prediction. The second column is the average effectiveness of each IV among the DVs in the table above. In Judging the effectiveness The third column is the effectiveness relative to the average of the group. For this case ‘same’ is presented as those averages where the difference is less than 0.02.

	Avg.	Relative to Avg.	Predic-tion (+,0,-)	Match to Theory?
Average	0.358			
BreadthColumn.SemanticNetwork	0.354	Better	MI+	+
CentralityAuthoritySemanticNetworkAverage	0.342	Better	0	-
CentralityColumnDegreeSemanticNetworkAverage	0.345	Better	0	-
CentralityInClosenessSemanticNetworkAverage	0.357	Same	0	+
CommunicativeNeed.Semantic_Network	0.385	Worse	0	-
EffectiveNetworkSizeBurtSemanticNetworkAverage	0.346	Same	-	+
HierarchySemanticNetwork	0.386	Worse	-	+
IsolateCountSemanticNetwork	0.356	Same	-	+
LinkCountLateralSemanticNetwork	0.344	Better	-	-
LinkCountReciprocalSemanticNetwork	0.386	Worse	-	+
LinkCountSequentialSemanticNetwork	0.385	Worse	-	+
LinkCountSkipSemanticNetwork	0.349	Better	-	-
MetaMatrixHammingDistance	0.348	Better	MI+	+
NetworkCentralizationInDegreeSemanticNetwork	0.351	Better	MI+	+
NetworkCentralizationInClosenessSemanticNetwork	0.357	Same	MI+	-
NumberOfConceptNodes	0.346	Better	-	-
OverallComplexity	0.345	Better	MI	+
SpeedAverageSemanticNetwork	0.346	Better	0	-
UpperBoundednessSemanticNetwork	0.386	Worse	-	+

**Table 24: The performance of network measurements in this study relative to Theory**



Four of the Independent Variables maybe worth further investigation based upon the results presented.

- BreadthColumSemanticNetwork;
- MetaMatrixHammingDistance;
- NetworkCentralizationInClosenessSemanticNetwork;
- and
- OverallComplexity.

These produced results in prediction that were better than average and this impact on the prediction was predicted in Theory (see Section 9.3). Mapping the above results into the table generated in Section 9.2.2, the experiments may support the claims in Table 25 (below, taken from Section 9.2.2).

<p><b>Increases in <i>Average Distance</i> may suggest a continuation of current trends to the extent that longer phrasing demonstrates optimism for the future or the current direction of prices.</b></p>
<p><b>Decreases in <i>Breadth</i> may suggest decreases in prices if decreases in phrase repetition demonstrates acceptance of current trends.</b></p>

**Table 25: Evidence-supported claims on impact of Independent Variables in experiments on Public Policy Data Set (1).**

From these conclusions, Table 26 (below) is presented as a possible guide to speakers.

Language Behavior	Suggesting
Lengthen Phrasing	Continued up-trend
Decrease Repetition	Continued down-trend

**Table 26: Summary suggestions for speakers communicating financial information**

## **10 Limitations, Contributions, & Future Work**

### **10.1 Limitations and Challenges**

The preceding chapters are concerned with a novel approach to analysis of public policy documents. The study has several major limitations. 1) the framework under consideration in this study has been applied to tightly constrained applications in financial markets; 2) the complexity that arises in both the number of steps required in the framework and the multiple choices available at each step make for a vastly expanded set of possible options unavailable for thorough exploration in any one inquiry; 3) there are necessarily rounding errors inherent in choosing a daily time scale; 4) Federal Reserve data and styles of communication are changing; 5) email requires substantial pre-processing that can introduce errors; 6) the framework consumes substantial time and computational power for larger data sets.

#### **10.1.1 Domain limitation**

This set of experiments in financial decision-making suggests some benefit if the researcher has a hypothesis regarding what relationship exists between variables. In this case, dependent variables were chosen that appropriately match the qualitative data. Other qualitative data may not have such an appropriate match.

#### **10.1.2 Combinatorial complexity limitation**

This framework is inherently a solution to a combinatorial problem. There is a precise sequence of steps necessary for the proper execution of this framework. Each step must be executed with precision and in the specified order. At scale, this may be easy to get wrong. Additionally, there are choices available at every stage. This study outlined many of these choices and the reasoned approach found to be appropriate for this particular study. An analysis of a scale that is infeasible to execute today for any one study may demonstrate among the vastly expanded set of alternatives that are available, a better combination of choices.

### **10.1.3 Temporality limitation**

The data sets used are tightly constrained by time. Email time stamps occur at any time; reliability may be an issue. In this framework, choices must be made on the timescale of investigation and the reliability of this data. The communication from the Central Bank is known to effect financial markets so the data is released with care. Some of this communication occurs during the hours that financial markets are open. The question to round by the nearest second, minute, hour, or day maps against the possibility of also using all available securities in all affected markets. Argued earlier in this study is the reasoning behind the particular temporal selection. This rounding at one day may have produced less robust data than might otherwise be available.

### **10.1.4 Evolving FOMC limitation**

As mentioned within this study, this the particular focus of Chapter 4 on the US Central Bank presents an issue with the evolving communication goals of that institution. Famously opaque since its inception earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the most recent Chairman demonstrably communicates with more frequency and is more direct about objectives. This may confound both the analysis and the interpretation of the results.

The financial crisis of 2008 also radically altered the policies of the Federal Reserve. Given the purpose of this study is the introduction and analysis of a framework, minimizations of externalities, or at least consistencies in them, are important. At the Federal Reserve, the changes in communication transparency and changes in policy expressed through quantitative easing complicate comparison in this study enough to exclude recent history (Krishnamurthy & Vissing-Jorgensen, 2011).

### **10.1.5 Large Dataset limitation**

The email dataset under consideration in this study has been subject to a thorough analysis and therefore a thorough cleaning. This cleaning required such actions as the disambiguation of addresses. However, errors remained (such as inaccurate

timestamps, email headers and email spam) that might still confound machine analysis in this framework.

### **10.1.6 Computational limitation**

Innovations in computing, in math, and in the development of certain tools taking advantage of both has made this study feasible. However, large datasets overwhelm the current toolset. With 499,442 emails in the Enron Data Set under consideration in Chapter 5 and 6 required the manual processing of hundreds of separate file groupings as even highly resourced computers failed under the load of these tools matched to this dataset under this framework. Specifically, in this particular study, I used many tools at many stages of the execution of the framework. Some of these tools maximized the available CPU resources. Some maximized available memory. I experimented in stages with more powerful local computers, maximizing specifications for processing speed and then memory. I even tried multiple such physical machines running in parallel. I finally opened multiple remote instances of server-quality computers only to find a limited speed improvement in executing my framework. The current tools are not able to utilize the application of raw computing power above their historical limits fixed from their legacy applications. The tools currently do not take advantage of all the memory or processing power available to them. The tool versions in this study were not allowing for threaded processing. This is a limitation that raw computing power (of any magnitude) will not solve, but an evolution of the tools likely will. Commercial versions of these tools, unavailable to this study, may already address this issue.

## **10.2 Contributions**

### **10.2.1 Theoretical Contribution**

This work makes substantive contributions to theory in Computational Sociology, Public Policy, and applications of Public and Corporate Finance using methods from Machine Learning and Computational Linguistics. Most of the theoretical

contributions are made in the process of expanding and interoperating dynamic network analysis, corporate finance, machine learning, and public policy. Where developments in network analysis have spread to domains as diverse as military intelligence (Carley, 2010), (Frantz & Carley, 2009) and healthcare (Effken et al., 2011), this work directly adds to the theoretical base in the domains of finance and public policy.

There may be no other domain where the purpose of text is to effect the movement of numbers. Practitioners speculate about the degree to which phrasing impacts markets. This has been extended to anecdotes on whole speeches. Commentary may even ascribe the movements in prices to some convenient co-occurrence. Beyond whole speeches, even the presence of entire conferences, such as the gathering of Central Bankers in Wyoming's Jackson Hole, can get this treatment. This study has enabled the reasoning using a repeatable and measurable framework for semantic networks. By measuring the impacts between words and numbers, we can theorize that the observed impacts represent different quantifiable characteristics in the semantic network. From these observations of changes in the semantic networks, analysis may now observe, in sufficiently large data sets, changes in discourse that quantifiably change facts outside of those conversations.

The study expands on the dynamic network analysis theory and changes in semantic networks. Analysis of public policy documents have previously used network maps of relationships or their own judgment to predict changes in behavior based on their own experience with the relationships under study or the language being used. Analysis may now look to answer questions related to organizational or even individual behavior with direct, quantifiable measures that are not reliant on anecdotes, human experience, or other indirect measures. By using this framework to assess an individual, team, or large organizations discourse, the study allowed for more measurable and in-depth analysis of future behavior.

Dynamic Network Analysis has developed various metrics that evaluate complex organization structures (Moon, 2008). However, the metrics application in these applications are limited to the assessment of relationships. By using this framework combined with relationship networks, theorists may expand on the

notion of influence networks to answer questions about status and changes in network structure.

There is so far no developed framework that so clearly allows comparisons within Public policy and finance. There currently is no example of a complete application of social network analysis to commerce, economics, or finance. This interoperation enables new frontiers for theorists and these new frontiers enable more in-depth and nuanced assessment of behavior of policy-making bodies.

With this research, theorists have a tool to assist in further work to monitor the effects of speech on financial markets and other financial indicators. This represents a quantifiable framework to assess policy decisions. This work additionally points to how communication itself might improve in delivering the intended effects to the listener. With one stable framework, this study suggests how multiple speeches might be better measured with consistency.

The measures of semantic networks brought to bear in this framework can assist others in identifying and modeling the conversational constructs within these, and other, domains. Whereby changes in the qualitative data in this study can be theorized to move the framework's measures in particular directions (as discussed in detail within Chapter 4), the interrelatedness of the measures will help future theorists develop models for conversational and group outcomes.

Lastly, this work also tries to expand the horizon of existing methods. For example, in extracting a semantic network from Fed speeches, a new approach is available for improving the communication of central bank policy if not the policy itself. To the extent that these benefits improve central bank policy, they may additionally expand into other areas of public policy.

### **10.2.2 Technical Methods Contribution**

The technical contributions involve an expansion in the body of work demonstrating how text analysis can be used for public policy and the role that semantic analysis can play in these analysis frameworks. With an exploration into corporate email, the work can effect the decision making of organizations that may expand

beyond the financial. This work makes other contributions by increasing understanding of the effects of text and speech on behavior. This work adds to the understanding of cognitive and financial decision makers. In two studies, this work demonstrates that the framework improves the quality of the understanding of these decisions. As part of this work, I additionally add to the understanding of semantic analysis by which different types of analyses are done. Overall, this dissertation demonstrates that adaptive semantic analysis can be an appropriate research direction for improving decision making in the context of financial decisions and possibly beyond.

### **10.2.3 Empirical Contribution**

By taking a dynamic network analysis approach and focusing on semantic networks relation to quantitative data, we can begin to distinguish the degree to which the language suggests future behavior. We can begin to make headway in reasoning about complexity and adaptation of future behavior. Using learning algorithms applied to a map of organization theory and the pragmatics branch of language studies, this work creates framework for working with complexity and adaptation in terms of properties of nodes and relations for identifying complex behavior and the reaction to speaking and writing. These templates enable a new set of capabilities linking previously separate techniques such as network analysis and semantic analysis with news analysis. The result is a technology that has more analytical power than any one method alone. I use the results from this combined technology to identify potential decision points for the purchase or sale of financial securities. Based on a combination of network analytics, organizational theory, mathematical finance, and pragmatics, this approach represented in this body of work makes solid contributions to the advancement of knowledge in these domains.

In Chapter 4, I applied the developed framework to the datasets of the U.S. Federal Reserve. Through this analysis and that comparison baseline Chapter 6, I generated a way of looking at the organization's behavior and the relationship of its participants that did not exist prior to my inquiry. The results end up being easy-to-review semantic network measurements.

In Chapter 5, I applied the developed framework to the datasets of the Enron email corpus. By applying this framework to that dataset and comparing to an often-used approach presented in Chapter 6, I present simple tool that may be used in applications as dramatic as the detection of corporate malfeasance to the everyday measurement of employee engagement. These tools can be helpful in a wide range of concerns from corporate security to corporate treasury actions.



### 10.3 Future Work

Substantial future work is available using the framework presented here. These explorations may be categorized as:

- 1) data sets in the existing domains;
- 2) data sets in different, but similar domains;
- 3) changes (major and minor) to existing methodology;
- 4) forecasting and predictions; and
- 5) applications of new methods.

Questions to be asked: Have these relationships always held? What is the trend in these relationships? Another way of looking at the variable of time is to ask questions on the time decay of the relationships. Boukus (Boukus & Rosenberg, 2006) used the approach of LSA to look at the communications of the Federal Reserve using a time window decay. Future work could look at the nature of the relationships under different time windows. If this study looked at daily time movements, there are studies available of similar scope that might investigate shorter and shorter time windows. The experience evident in this study is that such an inquiry requires not only a substantial computational investment but also a high degree of human judgment in the cleaning of the available financial data. This study has found that financial data older than the initial sample captured in the earlier versions of this research to be often materially incomplete, suspicious in its consistency, or both. For example, the Fed Funds Futures contracts have are gaps in the available data prior to 2004.

This work is are also constrained from just a few qualitative sources. An analysis of news about the topic under consideration can have a dramatic effect on the data available for analysis. Obviously there is a additional source of data that is virtually infinite in the form of the quantitative financial data against which this can all be compared. This work has necessarily been tightly focused on the most direct link between the qualitative and quantitative data. Future work could look at the circumstances under which relationships gained or lost strength. For example us on the quantitative side, does an expansion or contraction (of the

economy, of the stock market, of the bond market, of the currency market) affect the relationship? This path of exploration could help answering questions such as the degree to which big events in financial prices can be predicted (e.g., >20% moves). On the qualitative side, do the individual speakers matter or do their titles/positions matter more? Increasing openness as a communication policy of the Federal Reserve under Chairman Bernanke presents opportunities for further future work.

At the risk of confounding the research with foreign language translation, there are many questions on the nature of these relationships in the same domain across other languages or cultures. For example, this framework can help future work in exploring the degree to which information discrimination may exist in simultaneous translations of actions by the European Central Bank. News analysis would have similar questions in every financial domain. This work has been focused on a single language in one policy making body.

This framework uses a sequence of tools and methods that have been demonstrated as effective. However, implicit in the results are choices that have been outlined that could be changed and explored for their individual effectiveness: delete list, thesaurus, window size and nature, and manual versus automated tagging are a few of the constraints used that be changed in future work. The field of pragmatics may suggest a push toward more analysis of the phrasing in addition to, or a substitute for, the more automated approach suggested as a direction of the framework developed here.

Interesting integration with models of faster-changing environments is also possible (Belov et al., 2009). Synthesizing all future work might make the framework robust enough to express a generalized hypothesis by domain and algorithmically use all available data to determine the nature and circumstances of a relationship between text and the impact of the text.

This study represents a focused exploration of past data to discern patterns. I used the techniques of machine learning to identify patterns, but did not predict the future on different data. This forecasting represents a material expansion of the work not explored in this Dissertation, but available in future work. Ultimately, we might enjoy an expansion of the questions that can

address the extent and circumstances under which we might predict the future.

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APPENDICES

- I. Public Policy Data example: FOMC member speeches 2006-2007
- II. Public Policy Data example: Sample Speech, full text
- III. Delete list used
- IV. Thesaurus used
- V. Financial Data example: contract for Fed Funds Futures with December 2007 expiration

Appendix I: Schedule of Fed member  
speeches in 2006-2007

2006April03\_Kroszner  
2006April05\_Bernanke  
2006April06\_Kroszner  
2006April10\_Bies  
2006April10\_Olson  
2006April13\_Kohn  
2006April13\_Olson  
2006April17\_Ferguson  
2006April20\_Bernanke  
2006April27\_Kohn  
2006April28\_Bies  
2006Aug25\_Bernanke  
2006Aug31\_Bernanke  
2006Dec01\_Bernanke  
2006Dec01\_kohn  
2006Dec15\_Berna  
2006Feb02\_Bies  
2006Feb06\_Bernanke  
2006Feb23\_Ferguson  
2006Feb24\_Bernanke  
2006Feb24\_Ferguson  
2006Jan18\_Bies  
2006July04\_Bies  
2006July06\_Kohn  
2006July18\_Warsh  
2006June05\_Bernanke  
2006June06\_Bies  
2006June09\_Bernanke  
2006June12\_Bernanke  
2006June12\_Bies  
2006June12\_Olson  
2006June13\_Bernanke  
2006June14\_Bies  
2006June15\_Bernanke  
2006June16\_Kroszner  
2006Mar03\_Ferguson  
2006Mar08\_Bernanke

2006Mar10\_Ferguson  
2006Mar13\_Olson  
2006Mar16\_Kohn  
2006Mar20\_Bernanke  
2006Mar29\_Bies  
2006Mar31\_Bies  
2006Mar31\_Ferguson  
2006May03\_Bernanke  
2006May04\_Bies  
2006May11\_Kohn  
2006May16\_Bernanke  
2006May16\_Bies  
2006May16\_Olson  
2006May18\_Bernanke  
2006May18\_Kohn  
2006May24\_Kroszner  
2006May25\_Olson  
2006Nov01\_Bernanke  
2006Nov02\_Bies  
2006Nov03\_Kohn  
2006Nov10\_Bernanke  
2006Nov16\_Kroszner  
2006Nov21\_Warsh  
2006Nov28\_Bernanke  
2006Nov30\_Schmidt Bies  
2006Oct04\_Bernanke  
2006Oct04\_Kohn  
2006Oct11\_Bies  
2006Oct12\_Mishkin  
2006Oct16\_Bernanke  
2006Oct17\_Bies  
2006Sep01\_Bernanke  
2006Sep11\_Kohn  
2006Sep27\_Kroszner  
2007April10\_Mishkin  
2007April11\_Bernanke  
2007April20\_Mishkin  
2007April25\_Bernanke  
2007April26\_Mishkin  
2007Aug01\_Kroszner

2007Aug31\_Bernanke  
2007Feb06\_Bernanke  
2007Feb21\_L. Kohn  
2007Feb26\_Schmidt Bies  
2007Jan05\_Bernanke  
2007Jan08\_L. Kohn  
2007Jan11\_Schmidt Bies  
2007Jan17\_S. Mishkin  
2007Jan18\_Schmidt Bies  
2007July10\_Bernanke  
2007July12\_Kroszner  
2007June01\_Kroszner  
2007June05\_Warsh  
2007June05(2)\_Bernanke  
2007June14\_Kroszner  
2007June15\_Bernanke  
2007June23\_Mishkin  
2007Mar02\_Bernanke  
2007Mar05\_Warsh  
2007Mar05\_Kroszner  
2007Mar06\_Bernanke  
2007Mar09\_Kroszner  
2007Mar09\_L. Kohn  
2007Mar12\_Kroszner  
2007Mar22\_Kohn  
2007Mar22\_Kroszner  
2007Mar23\_Mishkin  
2007Mar30\_Bernanke  
2007May01\_Bernanke  
2007May10\_Kroszner  
2007May15\_Kroszner  
2007May15(2)\_Bernanke  
2007May16\_Kohn  
2007May16(2)\_Kroszner  
2007May17\_Bernanke  
2007May22\_Bernanke  
2007May23\_Kroszner  
2007May24\_Mishkin  
2007Nov05\_Kroszner  
2007Nov05\_Mishkin

2007Nov06\_Bernanke  
2007Nov07\_Warsh  
2007Nov13\_Kroszner  
2007Nov14\_Bernanke  
2007Nov16\_Kroszner  
2007Nov28\_Kohn  
2007Nov29\_Bernanke  
2007Nov29\_Mishkin  
2007Nov30\_Kroszner  
2007Oct05\_Kohn  
2007Oct05\_Warsh  
2007Oct11\_Kroszner  
2007Oct12\_Bernanke  
2007Oct12\_Kohn  
2007Oct15\_Bernanke  
2007Oct19\_Bernanke  
2007Oct20\_Mishkin  
2007Oct22\_Kroszner  
2007Oct26\_Mishkin  
2007Sep01  
2007Sep06\_Kroszne  
2007Sep10\_Mishkin  
2007Sep11\_Bernanke  
2007Sep21\_Kohn  
2007Sep21\_Warsh  
2007Sep24\_Bernanke  
2007Sep27\_Mishkin  
2007Sep28\_Mishkin

## Appendix II: Sample Speech full text

Chairman Ben S. Bernanke

At the Greenlining Institute's Thirteenth Annual  
Economic Development Summit, Los Angeles,  
California  
(via satellite)  
April 20, 2006

By the Numbers: Data and Measurement in Community  
Economic Development

I would like to thank Greenlining for the opportunity to participate in today's conference. In my time at the Federal Reserve, I have had a number of opportunities to meet with community economic development leaders to discuss issues of mutual concern and learn about the valuable role that community development organizations play in economically distressed areas across the country. I have been particularly impressed, and heartened, by the increasingly high degree of professionalism in the field. In this area, as in social policy generally, good intentions are not enough. Successful community development requires knowledge--knowledge about the particular community in question and about what has worked in similar communities in the past--and community development organizations are working assiduously and with sophisticated tools to help develop that knowledge.

Of course, knowledge bearing on community economic development has both qualitative and quantitative aspects, and it can be gained through diverse channels, from talking to people in a neighborhood to performing a regression analysis. Today, I will focus on the progress that is being made on the quantitative side--in particular, the remarkable strides that have been



made in developing and analyzing social and economic data at the community level. The information that can be extracted from detailed data profiles of individual communities supports economic development in several distinct ways. First, by making companies, entrepreneurs, and investors aware of new opportunities and by promoting competition in underserved areas, such information helps put market forces in the service of community development. Second, both government policymakers and community development organizations need the reality check that only hard data can provide. To know whether our policies and programs are delivering the desired results, we need to be able to measure inputs and outcomes, program by program and community by community. Better information increases accountability and promotes good governance in both the public and the nonprofit sectors. Third, the increased availability of community-level data facilitates independent research, which is vital to informing the public policy debate and to developing further community development efforts, both public and private.

Historically, government agencies have been the source of the most-comprehensive social and economic data bearing on community development. An important example is the data collected by the Federal Reserve under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA). The HMDA data set provides extensive information on home mortgage applications to virtually all U.S. lenders, including approval rates, the socioeconomic characteristics of applicants, and most recently, mortgage pricing information. As all good social scientists know, the data never "speak for themselves," and the HMDA information, like any data set, must be interpreted with care and insight. Still, for nearly three decades, the

HMDA data have provided valuable information about mortgage lending patterns, contributed to significant changes in mortgage credit practices, informed regulatory policies, and supported fair-lending enforcement.

Although government agencies continue to be an important source of data on community development, data collection and data analysis in this area is increasingly becoming the province of the private and nonprofit sectors, notably including community development organizations themselves. In recent years, we have seen a series of data-collection initiatives outside the public sector, with objectives that include the improvement of development strategies, the identification of new opportunities, the quantification of risk, and the exertion of influence on the direction of public policy. Many of these efforts have already had significant payoffs.

In the rest of my remarks, I will discuss some specific ways data and quantitative measurement have been used in community development. To be clear, I do not believe that all aspects of economic development can or should be quantified; and, as I have already noted, the data never speak for themselves but must be interpreted with care. Still, improving the measurement of inputs and outcomes is critical to better development policy. In this regard, it is interesting to observe that we have seen some convergence between best practices in community economic development and in economic development policy at the international level. I will conclude by noting a few of those parallels and their implications.

Discovering Market Potential

Good data support community growth and development by helping to identify previously unrecognized market opportunities. Free markets can be a powerful source of economic development, but markets work less effectively when information about potential opportunities is absent or costly for private actors to obtain. Several noteworthy initiatives have helped to provide better information about the economic potential of lower-income and underserved communities. For example, the Local Initiative Support Corporation's (LISC) MetroEdge initiative seeks to demonstrate the market potential of diverse communities through customized data analyses of each community's demographics and buying power. Such analysis can provide investors with a different perspective when they assess a neighborhood's viability for investment. In one instance, a national home-improvement retailer used MetroEdge data as the basis for its decision to establish a store in inner-city Chicago, even though the retailer's own site-selection model presented discouraging indications of profit potential for that neighborhood. With access to new market data, the company could justify its investment in the community, and sales performance was triple what was expected within the first six months of operation. 1

Similarly, Social Compact's Neighborhood Market DrillDown methodology uses a multilayered research process to provide profiles of the market potential of high-density, lower-income communities. This approach focuses on business indicators--buying power, market size, unmet needs, and market risks--rather than on the deficiency statistics typically used to describe inner-city neighborhoods, such as rates of poverty, crime, and overcrowding. Social Compact,

a coalition of business leaders, has applied its DrillDown approach to 101 neighborhoods over the past five years, beginning with Chicago neighborhoods and, most recently, in Santa Ana, California. By tapping existing public records and conducting intensive economic and demographic surveys, the DrillDown analyses of these 101 neighborhoods in eight cities have, in the aggregate, revealed additional income and buying power averaging nearly \$6,000 per household, which is not captured by traditional sources of community-level data.<sup>2</sup> Such information may attract private-sector investors to areas that had once been deemed untenable for investment. For example, following Social Compact's study of neighborhoods in Jacksonville, Florida, a developer announced plans to invest \$45 million in a multi-use entertainment complex there. A DrillDown study in inner-city Houston revealed a population that was 25 percent larger than Census estimates, resulting in the redevelopment of a 750,000 square foot retail center that brought 2,000 jobs to a neighborhood that had not had new construction in fifty years. This shopping center is now one of the busiest retail centers in the city. <sup>3</sup>

Work to improve the measurement of market potential in inner-city communities is continuing. In one such project, Social Compact and the Brookings Institution's Urban Markets Initiative group are collaborating in reviewing methods for measuring the size and composition of economies in urban areas around the world. The objectives of the review are to develop new tools for measuring economic activity at the local level and to identify areas for future research.

Informing Investors in Community Development

The growth and maturation of community development financial institutions (CDFIs) provide another impetus for data development and analysis at the community level. CDFIs are private-sector financial intermediaries with community development as their primary mission. Like banks and other more-conventional financial intermediaries, CDFIs are in the business of attracting funds and putting those funds to work in productive ways. Also like conventional intermediaries, CDFIs depend heavily on the production of accurate information both to guide investment decisions and to provide a basis for attracting new funding. It is difficult to overstate the importance of adequate and accurate information for attracting capital. Managers of pools of capital have many choices, and they tend to be extremely wary when they cannot fully assess the level of risk presented.

With an appreciation for the need for such information, managers and others with an interest in the CDFI industry have invested substantial effort in designing tools for data collection and analysis that focus on measuring the financial performance--the risks and returns--of CDFI portfolios. An important motivation for these efforts is the need to diversify funding sources for community development, which has relied heretofore largely on grants from government and foundations. To attract more return-oriented investors, including both conventional investors and those with social as well as financial goals, CDFIs must demonstrate financial viability as well as the ability to fulfill the broader development mission.

For example, the Opportunity Finance Network's CDFI Assessment and Rating System (CARS) gathers data to evaluate a CDFI's overall

creditworthiness and its effectiveness in using its financial resources to achieve its development objectives. A CDFI is rated for its financial strength and performance in the areas of capital, assets, management, earnings, and liquidity, in a manner broadly analogous to the way a supervisory agency would rate a commercial bank. The financial analysis is supplemented by an evaluation of how well the CDFI is fulfilling its mission, including an assessment of its procedures for tracking the outcomes of its work. To date, more than forty CDFIs have chosen to be evaluated under the CARS, and thirty-one analyses have been completed. Thus far, fifteen potential investors have subscribed to the CARS database, including socially responsible investment funds, brokerage houses, large financial institutions, and national foundations.<sup>4</sup> Although still in its early stages, this initiative, if successful, will have the double benefit of attracting more funds into community development and helping to ensure that those funds are effectively used.

More generally, the movement toward quantifying the performance, risk, and community impact of CDFIs is essential to the growth and sustainability of the field, in my view. By demonstrating both financial viability and social impact through hard data, CDFIs are better positioned to obtain the funding necessary to maintain their operations and to respond to emerging needs and opportunities. Indeed, progress has been made in recent years in the rating and securitization of community development portfolios, a development that should provide CDFIs with increased access to the capital markets and to new sources of liquidity. If the new data and evaluation methods of CDFI performance bear scrutiny, investors will gain confidence in using this information for matching

their investment choices with their priorities and risk tolerances. In the community development field, to be sure, financial returns and social returns are not necessarily the same, which is why measurement should include both financial and social indicators. Potential investors, including public-sector and foundation sources of funds, will naturally differ on the weights they put on financial and social returns. To attract the widest range of funding, both types of information should be provided.

### Evaluating Policy and Practice

Quantitative information plays yet another important role: increasing the effectiveness of policies and programs. The systematic collection and analysis of data on program inputs and outputs is an increasingly important part of learning about what works. For policymakers, data on program results help guide policy development and improve the allocation of scarce public funds. For community development organizations, participation in broad-based data-gathering serves at least two goals. First, in the long run, their analyses of the activities and the associated outcomes in diverse communities will help them achieve the greatest impact for resources expended. Second, such analyses help community development organizations demonstrate their effectiveness to public and private funders.

A number of methods for evaluating community development projects are currently in use, with more in development. The NeighborWorks America's Success Measures Data System documents the effect of community development programs throughout the country. Using forty-four indicators and a range of data-collection tools, the system quantifies

the effects of housing, economic development, and community building programs at the individual, organization, and community levels. By sharing this knowledge, practitioners, funders, and policymakers can identify programs that achieve the best outcomes and gain insights into the reasons they work. Broad access to this information promotes replication of the most effective programs and may diminish the costs associated with trial-and-error learning.<sup>5</sup>

Another tool available to CDFIs is the Community Investment Impact System developed by the Department of Treasury's CDFI Fund. This system collects detailed information on institutions and transactions, allowing the CDFI Fund to measure community effects and to associate those effects with institutions working in that area. These results can help inform funding decisions, develop programs, establish performance benchmarks, and communicate societal benefits attributable to specific policy. For example, using data from the system, the CDFI Fund found that in a recent year, CDFIs leveraged financial program awards by the fund at a ratio of 20 to 1, using multiple sources of debt and equity financing from banks, local and state governments, private investors, and borrower equity to structure project financing.<sup>6</sup>

Each of these data-driven initiatives share the goal of increasing understanding of opaque markets to support investment, policy, and research. The need for data and tools is the driving force behind the Brookings Institution's Urban Markets Initiative. In establishing this policy center, Brookings acknowledged that limited access to data that captures the viability of urban communities constrains investment in these markets. The think tank is



focusing on initiatives that can demonstrate untapped market potential.<sup>7</sup> One such effort is the National Infrastructure for Community Statistics. It will include a central web-based repository that integrates data from federal, state, and local governments and from commercial sources. The ultimate goal of this project, which is under development in collaboration with more than 100 participants from government, nonprofits, and private-sector industries, is to aggregate and to make accessible the data needed to inform decisions about economic development activities.<sup>8</sup>

#### Parallels to International Economic Development

The usefulness of microeconomic data in community development raises an interesting parallel to recent analyses of international economic development. Although the U.S. context is obviously different in important respects from that of developing countries, domestic community organizations and providers of international aid both face the challenge of fostering economic development in low-income areas. In the United States, our experience in community development over the past thirty years has resulted in an evolution from a centralized, federal-government-driven approach to a heavy reliance on the involvement of community-based organizations and agencies for project development and implementation. In light of this experience, it is quite interesting that some new thinking on international development has rejected the traditional approach to aid, with its emphasis on large-scale projects and top-down planning, in favor of micro-level, bottom-up approaches that use local information and systematic analyses of inputs and outcomes.

Critics of traditional development aid programs, such as New York University economist William Easterly, argue that such programs have not succeeded because those implementing the programs do not have the information necessary to make effective use of resources.<sup>9</sup> For example, a World Bank report describes an irrigation project that was being designed by technical staff for an area of Nepal that was thought to be unirrigated. A delay in the project led to the discovery that, in fact, eighty-five fully functioning farmer-managed irrigation systems existed in the "unirrigated" area. Further, another irrigation program actually reduced productivity because it undermined pre-existing arrangements among farmers.<sup>10</sup> Quite obviously, those planning these projects needed local input to make better use of the project resources.

Easterly advocates a more decentralized, grass-roots approach that involves local groups and emphasizes feedback and accountability. Illustrative of this point, a World Bank study of rural water supply projects found that, of those projects with a high level of participation by local beneficiaries, more than two-thirds were successful whereas, among those projects with little local beneficiary participation, only 12 percent were successful.<sup>11</sup> Both feedback and accountability depend, of course, on accurate measurement of results. In practice, measuring results is easier at the local level, in part because comparisons can be drawn to other localities that have not received aid. Incentives also matter; and smaller, more-tailored projects for which responsibilities are well defined are likely to provide better incentives to the people who carry them out than those that large, diffuse projects will provide. Follow-up is important as well. Easterly criticizes, for instance,

situations in which foreign aid has been used to build highly visible projects, such as new roads, without providing resources or incentives to do the less-glamorous work of maintaining them.

The themes emphasized by Easterly and other analysts of international aid programs are useful, I think, in the context of domestic community development. Although national initiatives have their place, often the most effective programs take place at the level of the individual community, using local information and local participation. Accountability and feedback, facilitated by data development and quantitative analysis as well as by more-qualitative information, are critical for success. Goals should be modest at first; but knowledge is cumulative, and sometimes good results can be replicated at larger scales. Research, both quantitative and qualitative, furthers learning. None of this is easy, particularly since the data have a way of challenging our views about what works and what doesn't. But a great deal is at stake both internationally and domestically and serious empirical analysis has no substitute. The development of more and better data on economically distressed communities, together with sophisticated tools for analyzing those data, is essential for continued progress in community economic development.

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#### Footnotes

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10. World Bank (1998), "Assessing Aid--What Works, What Doesn't, and Why," Policy Research Reports (November). [Return to text](#)

11. World Bank (1998), "Assessing Aid. [Return to text](#)

### Appendix III: Delete list

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## Appendix IV: Thesaurus

Original Word	Replacement
qualification requirements	qualification_requirements
characteristics preferably	characteristics_preferably
quantitative underwriting	quantitative_underwriting
sustainable homeownership	sustainable_homeownership
financial intermediaries	financial_intermediaries
residential construction	residential_construction
unnecessary foreclosures	unnecessary_foreclosures
preventable foreclosures	preventable_foreclosures
consumption expenditures	consumption_expenditures
professional forecasters	professional_forecasters
investment opportunities	investment_opportunities
prescribing quantitative	prescribing_quantitative
macroeconomic objectives	macroeconomic_objectives
responsible underwriting	responsible_underwriting
depository institutions	depository_institutions
initial experimentation	initial_experimentation
unintended consequences	unintended_consequences
disclosure requirements	disclosure_requirements
reinvestment coalition	reinvestment_coalition
inflation expectations	inflation_expectations
financial institutions	financial_institutions
communication strategy	communication_strategy
underwriting standards	underwriting_standards
sustainable employment	sustainable_employment
transmission mechanism	transmission_mechanism
financial architecture	financial_architecture
enhanced communication	enhanced_communication
asymmetric information	asymmetric_information
inflation compensation	inflation_compensation
underwriting practices	underwriting_practices
processing information	processing_information
particularly important	particularly_important

heightened uncertainty	heightened_uncertainty
neoclassical synthesis	neoclassical_synthesis
additional information	additional_information
inefficient allocation	inefficient_allocation
disregarding repayment	disregarding_repayment
microeconomic policies	microeconomic_policies
contingent liabilities	contingent_liabilities
housing administration	housing_administration
productive investment	productive_investment
information gathering	information_gathering
conceptually distinct	conceptually_distinct
deceptive advertising	deceptive_advertising
financial instability	financial_instability
banking organizations	banking_organizations
stabilizing inflation	stabilizing_inflation
inconsistency problem	inconsistency_problem
financial disruptions	financial_disruptions
neighborworks america	neighborworks_america
rational expectations	rational_expectations
sponsored enterprises	sponsored_enterprises
unwarranted servicing	unwarranted_servicing
standardized approach	standardized_approach
experimentation phase	experimentation_phase
mitigation techniques	mitigation_techniques
further deterioration	further_deterioration
microfinance movement	microfinance_movement
microfinance programs	microfinance_programs
management challenges	management_challenges
activities undertaken	activities_undertaken
complementary benefit	complementary_benefit
conference washington	conference_washington
modification programs	modification_programs
tailored individually	tailored_individually
serious delinquencies	serious_delinquencies
accounting standards	accounting_standards
incentive structures	incentive_structures

independent mortgage	independent_mortgage
conforming mortgages	conforming_mortgages
prepayment penalties	prepayment_penalties
resource utilization	resource_utilization
personal consumption	personal_consumption
capital requirements	capital_requirements
financial disruption	financial_disruption
management practices	management_practices
stricter regulations	stricter_regulations
residential mortgage	residential_mortgage
economic projections	economic_projections
economic performance	economic_performance
accurate information	accurate_information
relationship between	relationship_between
respond aggressively	respond_aggressively
financial conditions	financial_conditions
gathering processing	gathering_processing
government sponsored	government_sponsored
incoming information	incoming_information
affiliate refinances	affiliate_refinances
proposed regulations	proposed_regulations
greater transparency	greater_transparency
mutually reinforcing	mutually_reinforcing
inflation objectives	inflation_objectives
industrial countries	industrial_countries
particular attention	particular_attention
carefully considered	carefully_considered
enhanced projections	enhanced_projections
significant benefits	significant_benefits
relevant information	relevant_information
national association	national_association
workout arrangements	workout_arrangements
adverse consequences	adverse_consequences
consumer protections	consumer_protections
stabilizing economic	stabilizing_economic
maintenance expenses	maintenance_expenses

industrial economies	industrial_economies
analytical framework	analytical_framework
principal writedowns	principal_writedowns
becomes sufficiently	becomes_sufficiently
specific requirement	specific_requirement
became increasingly	became_increasingly
assumes incorrectly	assumes_incorrectly
via videoconference	via_videoconference
refinancing options	refinancing_options
considerably higher	considerably_higher
market participants	market_participants
maximum sustainable	maximum_sustainable
inflation objective	inflation_objective
consumer protection	consumer_protection
financial stability	financial_stability
advanced approaches	advanced_approaches
manifest themselves	manifest_themselves
investment vehicles	investment_vehicles
inflation targeting	inflation_targeting
structured products	structured_products
risk concentrations	risk_concentrations
numerical inflation	numerical_inflation
risk identification	risk_identification
bankers association	bankers_association
treasury securities	treasury_securities
investor confidence	investor_confidence
financial condition	financial_condition
legally enforceable	legally_enforceable
implementation plan	implementation_plan
correlation between	correlation_between
collateralized debt	collateralized_debt
anticipate vigorous	anticipate_vigorous
greater uncertainty	greater_uncertainty
market developments	market_developments
deceptive practices	deceptive_practices
checking timeliness	checking_timeliness

systematic approach	systematic_approach
providing liquidity	providing_liquidity
conducting monetary	conducting_monetary
orderly functioning	orderly_functioning
academic economists	academic_economists
subprime adjustable	subprime_adjustable
remained reasonably	remained_reasonably
increasing investor	increasing_investor
comprehensive scope	comprehensive_scope
productivity growth	productivity_growth
institutions should	institutions_should
demanded sufficient	demanded_sufficient
economic conditions	economic_conditions
credible commitment	credible_commitment
banking supervision	banking_supervision
coercing appraisers	coercing_appraisers
these circumstances	these_circumstances
counseling agencies	counseling_agencies
pitfalls associated	pitfalls_associated
between stabilizing	between_stabilizing
credit availability	credit_availability
leveraged financial	leveraged_financial
liquidity providers	liquidity_providers
appraisal coercion	appraisal_coercion
bank communication	bank_communication
headline inflation	headline_inflation
subprime mortgages	subprime_mortgages
maximum employment	maximum_employment
explicit numerical	explicit_numerical
market functioning	market_functioning
macroeconomic risk	macroeconomic_risk
empirical evidence	empirical_evidence
mandate consistent	mandate_consistent
objective function	objective_function
explicit inflation	explicit_inflation
complex structured	complex_structured

carnegie rochester	carnegie_rochester
troubled borrowers	troubled_borrowers
time inconsistency	time_inconsistency
regulatory capital	regulatory_capital
housing correction	housing_correction
financial literacy	financial_literacy
originally thought	originally_thought
market disruptions	market_disruptions
responsible credit	responsible_credit
foreclosure starts	foreclosure_starts
structured finance	structured_finance
rule prescriptions	rule_prescriptions
loan modifications	loan_modifications
reduce preventable	reduce_preventable
thereby increasing	thereby_increasing
participants views	participants_views
appropriate stance	appropriate_stance
price appreciation	price_appreciation
these developments	these_developments
brokerage services	brokerage_services
democratic society	democratic_society
interested parties	interested_parties
subprime borrowers	subprime_borrowers
economic education	economic_education
difference between	difference_between
american countries	american_countries
advanced economies	advanced_economies
without conducting	without_conducting
financial distress	financial_distress
effective consumer	effective_consumer
economic downturns	economic_downturns
liquidity problems	liquidity_problems
sustainable growth	sustainable_growth
particular concern	particular_concern
compliance reviews	compliance_reviews
inventory overhang	inventory_overhang

avoids prescribing	avoids_prescribing
business economics	business_economics
expansions arising	expansions_arising
liquidity provider	liquidity_provider
requires examining	requires_examining
inflation dynamics	inflation_dynamics
under considerable	under_considerable
evidence indicates	evidence_indicates
reverse causality	reverse_causality
consumers receive	consumers_receive
financial markets	financial_markets
economic activity	economic_activity
information about	information_about
market operations	market_operations
backed securities	backed_securities
uncertainty about	uncertainty_about
subprime mortgage	subprime_mortgage
structured credit	structured_credit
unemployment rate	unemployment_rate
senior management	senior_management
governor frederic	governor_frederic
chairman bernanke	chairman_bernanke
fomc participants	fomc_participants
adverse selection	adverse_selection
mentioned earlier	mentioned_earlier
percentage points	percentage_points
protect consumers	protect_consumers
discovery process	discovery_process
repayment ability	repayment_ability
interbank funding	interbank_funding
financial turmoil	financial_turmoil
credit conditions	credit_conditions
backed commercial	backed_commercial
consumer spending	consumer_spending
rate depreciation	rate_depreciation
strong commitment	strong_commitment

overall inflation	overall_inflation
become correlated	become_correlated
lending standards	lending_standards
loan modification	loan_modification
lending practices	lending_practices
better understand	better_understand
september meeting	september_meeting
speculative grade	speculative_grade
holding companies	holding_companies
vacant properties	vacant_properties
keeping inflation	keeping_inflation
community affairs	community_affairs
delinquency rates	delinquency_rates
securities backed	securities_backed
provide liquidity	provide_liquidity
scenario analysis	scenario_analysis
transaction costs	transaction_costs
market conditions	market_conditions
abusive practices	abusive_practices
economic outcomes	economic_outcomes
business spending	business_spending
evidence suggests	evidence_suggests
market turbulence	market_turbulence
globalization has	globalization_has
recover statutory	recover_statutory
remained strained	remained_strained
regulations would	regulations_would
while maintaining	while_maintaining
readily available	readily_available
committee members	committee_members
equity protection	equity_protection
average inflation	average_inflation
these instruments	these_instruments
leveraged buyouts	leveraged_buyouts
sustainable level	sustainable_level
downward pressure	downward_pressure



preserve consumer	preserve_consumer
standard practice	standard_practice
depend critically	depend_critically
further weakening	further_weakening
systemwide stress	systemwide_stress
liquidity support	liquidity_support
inflation measure	inflation_measure
market discipline	market_discipline
determine whether	determine_whether
information flows	information_flows
community college	community_college
their communities	their_communities
projection errors	projection_errors
detailed analyses	detailed_analyses
insurance against	insurance_against
capital framework	capital_framework
charlotte chamber	charlotte_chamber
independent voice	independent_voice
market disruption	market_disruption
terrorist attacks	terrorist_attacks
orleans louisiana	orleans_louisiana
discussed earlier	discussed_earlier
underlying assets	underlying_assets
bank independence	bank_independence
our communication	our_communication
deposit insurance	deposit_insurance
facilitates price	facilitates_price
potential source	potential_source
right incentives	right_incentives
grain inspectors	grain_inspectors
called unplanned	called_unplanned
commercial paper	commercial_paper
percentage point	percentage_point
financial system	financial_system
financial market	financial_market
capital adequacy	capital_adequacy

distribute model	distribute_model
market committee	market_committee
domestic product	domestic_product
governor randall	governor_randall
aggregate demand	aggregate_demand
economic outlook	economic_outlook
policy decisions	policy_decisions
adverse feedback	adverse_feedback
commodity prices	commodity_prices
small businesses	small_businesses
auction facility	auction_facility
stable inflation	stable_inflation
foreign exchange	foreign_exchange
highly uncertain	highly_uncertain
nominal interest	nominal_interest
tradeoff between	tradeoff_between
market liquidity	market_liquidity
payment defaults	payment_defaults
community groups	community_groups
adopted explicit	adopted_explicit
optimal monetary	optimal_monetary
potential output	potential_output
expenditures pce	expenditures_pce
linkages between	linkages_between
underlying trend	underlying_trend
assess repayment	assess_repayment
adversely affect	adversely_affect
banking agencies	banking_agencies
debt obligations	debt_obligations
risks associated	risks_associated
stimulus package	stimulus_package
central tendency	central_tendency
investment grade	investment_grade
master agreement	master_agreement
troubles brewing	troubles_brewing
mortgage lenders	mortgage_lenders

great moderation	great_moderation
overall consumer	overall_consumer
credit histories	credit_histories
argued elsewhere	argued_elsewhere
complex products	complex_products
aggregate supply	aggregate_supply
loan obligations	loan_obligations
forecast horizon	forecast_horizon
asset expansions	asset_expansions
subprime lending	subprime_lending
global financial	global_financial
delinquent twice	delinquent_twice
mortgage markets	mortgage_markets
adverse outcomes	adverse_outcomes
household wealth	household_wealth
european central	european_central
well functioning	well_functioning
purchasing power	purchasing_power
mortgage brokers	mortgage_brokers
borrowers facing	borrowers_facing
overall economic	overall_economic
anchor inflation	anchor_inflation
national council	national_council
thereby reducing	thereby_reducing
negative effects	negative_effects
monthly payments	monthly_payments
educated workers	educated_workers
recent financial	recent_financial
solidly anchored	solidly_anchored
abuse unfairness	abuse_unfairness
cashing receipts	cashing_receipts
insider outsider	insider_outsider
consumer testing	consumer_testing
channeling funds	channeling_funds
mortgage lending	mortgage_lending
words scrambling	words_scrambling

risk measurement	risk_measurement
finance products	finance_products
strong rationale	strong_rationale
taylor principle	taylor_principle
penalties where	penalties_where
hardly insulate	hardly_insulate
ongoing process	ongoing_process
federal reserve	federal_reserve
monetary policy	monetary_policy
risk management	risk_management
price stability	price_stability
discount window	discount_window
price discovery	price_discovery
economic growth	economic_growth
speech governor	speech_governor
rating agencies	rating_agencies
broader economy	broader_economy
mortgage market	mortgage_market
funding markets	funding_markets
upward pressure	upward_pressure
mortgage backed	mortgage_backed
loss mitigation	loss_mitigation
credit products	credit_products
concerned about	concerned_about
point objective	point_objective
consumer prices	consumer_prices
reasonably well	reasonably_well
adjustable rate	adjustable_rate
enterprise wide	enterprise_wide
chairman donald	chairman_donald
adverse effects	adverse_effects
forward looking	forward_looking
officer opinion	officer_opinion
central bankers	central_bankers
speech chairman	speech_chairman
firmly anchored	firmly_anchored

lessons learned	lessons_learned
turbulence sets	turbulence_sets
consumer choice	consumer_choice
moderate growth	moderate_growth
bank presidents	bank_presidents
firm commitment	firm_commitment
weighted median	weighted_median
policy strategy	policy_strategy
each individual	each_individual
fiscal stimulus	fiscal_stimulus
leveraged loans	leveraged_loans
jumbo mortgages	jumbo_mortgages
certain complex	certain_complex
coming quarters	coming_quarters
subprime market	subprime_market
control methods	control_methods
judgments about	judgments_about
price inflation	price_inflation
defined broadly	defined_broadly
optimal control	optimal_control
better informed	better_informed
backstop source	backstop_source
flipping scheme	flipping_scheme
briefly discuss	briefly_discuss
broker steering	broker_steering
policy response	policy_response
full employment	full_employment
quantify latent	quantify_latent
timely decisive	timely_decisive
different types	different_types
days delinquent	days_delinquent
recent readings	recent_readings
develop prudent	develop_prudent
unplanned asset	unplanned_asset
senior managers	senior_managers
collected under	collected_under

corporate bonds	corporate_bonds
good collateral	good_collateral
monthly payment	monthly_payment
carolinas award	carolinas_award
lost confidence	lost_confidence
priced mortgage	priced_mortgage
likely scenario	likely_scenario
spreads widened	spreads_widened
uncertain about	uncertain_about
else associated	else_associated
dual objectives	dual_objectives
primary dealers	primary_dealers
productive uses	productive_uses
special purpose	special_purpose
quarter century	quarter_century
mortgage broker	mortgage_broker
pillowtex site	pillowtex_site
session allied	session_allied
published last	published_last
below baseline	below_baseline
loss estimates	loss_estimates
adopting basel	adopting_basel
interest rates	interest_rates
core inflation	core_inflation
balance sheets	balance_sheets
north carolina	north_carolina
policy actions	policy_actions
nominal anchor	nominal_anchor
gross domestic	gross_domestic
downside risks	downside_risks
inflation rate	inflation_rate
private sector	private_sector
concerns about	concerns_about
target federal	target_federal
committee fomc	committee_fomc
liquidity risk	liquidity_risk

latin american	latin_american
stress testing	stress_testing
reserve system	reserve_system
consumer price	consumer_price
mortgage loans	mortgage_loans
business lines	business_lines
tighter credit	tighter_credit
housing market	housing_market
fourth quarter	fourth_quarter
banking system	banking_system
market turmoil	market_turmoil
unusually high	unusually_high
united kingdom	united_kingdom
modern science	modern_science
exchange rates	exchange_rates
risk exposures	risk_exposures
credit quality	credit_quality
during periods	during_periods
housing sector	housing_sector
several months	several_months
corporate bond	corporate_bond
important role	important_role
imported goods	imported_goods
ban prepayment	ban_prepayment
subprime loans	subprime_loans
would prohibit	would_prohibit
strong nominal	strong_nominal
home ownership	home_ownership
small business	small_business
credit ratings	credit_ratings
public comment	public_comment
capital ratios	capital_ratios
days renewable	days_renewable
sheet vehicles	sheet_vehicles
closely linked	closely_linked
valuation risk	valuation_risk

keep inflation	keep_inflation
thinking about	thinking_about
september fomc	september_fomc
income lending	income_lending
help forestall	help_forestall
protection act	protection_act
relative price	relative_price
non depository	non_depository
spread between	spread_between
phillips curve	phillips_curve
credit records	credit_records
exchange value	exchange_value
modal forecast	modal_forecast
their payments	their_payments
servicing fees	servicing_fees
desired markup	desired_markup
state agencies	state_agencies
these vehicles	these_vehicles
disclosure act	disclosure_act
excluding food	excluding_food
relatively low	relatively_low
local currency	local_currency
president bush	president_bush
opinion survey	opinion_survey
many countries	many_countries
proposed rules	proposed_rules
sheet capacity	sheet_capacity
recent decades	recent_decades
data collected	data_collected
stigma problem	stigma_problem
many borrowers	many_borrowers
understand how	understand_how
rate mortgages	rate_mortgages
help borrowers	help_borrowers
term interbank	term_interbank
swiss national	swiss_national



which excludes	which_excludes
hurt consumers	hurt_consumers
refinance into	refinance_into
reach troubled	reach_troubled
apply stricter	apply_stricter
fhasecure plan	fhasecure_plan
proposal would	proposal_would
minimize moral	minimize_moral
rated tranches	rated_tranches
take advantage	take_advantage
governor kevin	governor_kevin
cannot sustain	cannot_sustain
excessive risk	excessive_risk
toward greater	toward_greater
annual meeting	annual_meeting
these products	these_products
different ways	different_ways
estimated pass	estimated_pass
property taxes	property_taxes
case scenarios	case_scenarios
credit markets	credit_markets
paper programs	paper_programs
lends directly	lends_directly
related assets	related_assets
haven demands	haven_demands
modal outlook	modal_outlook
credit scores	credit_scores
dinner tables	dinner_tables
excludes food	excludes_food
address these	address_these
woodford 2003	woodford_2003
delinquencies	delinquencies
qualification	qualification
accommodation	accommodation
dissemination	dissemination
international	international

clearinghouse	clearinghouse
united states	united_states
federal funds	federal_funds
balance sheet	balance_sheet
central banks	central_banks
latin america	latin_america
exchange rate	exchange_rate
due diligence	due_diligence
interest rate	interest_rate
higher priced	higher_priced
import prices	import_prices
energy prices	energy_prices
feedback loop	feedback_loop
recent events	recent_events
reserve board	reserve_board
run inflation	run_inflation
remarks today	remarks_today
third quarter	third_quarter
credit rating	credit_rating
well anchored	well_anchored
incoming data	incoming_data
vice chairman	vice_chairman
recent months	recent_months
borrowers who	borrowers_who
real activity	real_activity
credit losses	credit_losses
stated income	stated_income
board members	board_members
round effects	round_effects
working group	working_group
subprime arms	subprime_arms
consumers who	consumers_who
going forward	going_forward
policy makers	policy_makers
home purchase	home_purchase
twelve months	twelve_months

my colleagues	my_colleagues
would require	would_require
comfort zones	comfort_zones
mishkin 2007b	mishkin_2007b
mishkin 2007a	mishkin_2007a
risk profiles	risk_profiles
these actions	these_actions
term interest	term_interest
weaker credit	weaker_credit
money markets	money_markets
already noted	already_noted
stable prices	stable_prices
policy easing	policy_easing
current state	current_state
policy making	policy_making
coming months	coming_months
early payment	early_payment
several years	several_years
risk managers	risk_managers
than expected	than_expected
help mitigate	help_mitigate
pce inflation	pce_inflation
natural rates	natural_rates
capital flows	capital_flows
policy action	policy_action
supply shocks	supply_shocks
discount rate	discount_rate
check cashing	check_cashing
core measures	core_measures
noted earlier	noted_earlier
fully indexed	fully_indexed
business unit	business_unit
proposed rule	proposed_rule
private label	private_label
mishkin 2007c	mishkin_2007c
pilot project	pilot_project

sticky prices	sticky_prices
outlined here	outlined_here
their balance	their_balance
ratio exceeds	ratio_exceeds
liquid assets	liquid_assets
fomc meetings	fomc_meetings
during recent	during_recent
large numbers	large_numbers
best promotes	best_promotes
friedman 1968	friedman_1968
best possible	best_possible
timely manner	timely_manner
business line	business_line
economy faces	economy_faces
variable rate	variable_rate
demand shocks	demand_shocks
these efforts	these_efforts
own interests	own_interests
during normal	during_normal
my discussion	my_discussion
two scenarios	two_scenarios
steep decline	steep_decline
loan workouts	loan_workouts
aboveaverage	above_average
ii framework	ii_framework
rule writing	rule_writing
banks should	banks_should
central bank	central_bank
pass through	pass_through
basis points	basis_points
dual mandate	dual_mandate
house prices	house_prices
moral hazard	moral_hazard
comfort zone	comfort_zone
term funding	term_funding
washington d	washington_d

reserve bank	reserve_bank
priced loans	priced_loans
into account	into_account
real economy	real_economy
federal open	federal_open
because they	because_they
simple rules	simple_rules
during times	during_times
chairman ben	chairman_ben
fomc meeting	fomc_meeting
labor market	labor_market
asset backed	asset_backed
now alliance	now_alliance
our proposal	our_proposal
2 percentage	2_percentage
past several	past_several
we recognize	we_recognize
recent years	recent_years
recent weeks	recent_weeks
latent risks	latent_risks
normal times	normal_times
part because	part_because
even greater	even_greater
risk profile	risk_profile
less willing	less_willing
link between	link_between
core measure	core_measure
escrow taxes	escrow_taxes
unsold homes	unsold_homes
our proposed	our_proposed
look forward	look_forward
yield spread	yield_spread
worth noting	worth_noting
nominal wage	nominal_wage
second round	second_round
wide variety	wide_variety

term auction	term_auction
take account	take_account
loan officer	loan_officer
4 percentage	4_percentage
3 percentage	3_percentage
double digit	double_digit
fomc members	fomc_members
upside risks	upside_risks
stock market	stock_market
shorter term	shorter_term
subprime arm	subprime_arm
center stage	center_stage
cross border	cross_border
exactly what	exactly_what
risk premium	risk_premium
large global	large_global
stress tests	stress_tests
am delighted	am_delighted
run tradeoff	run_tradeoff
crucial role	crucial_role
asset prices	asset_prices
through open	through_open
credit cards	credit_cards
rate changes	rate_changes
natural rate	natural_rate
risk factors	risk_factors
asset values	asset_values
facility taf	facility_taf
medium sized	medium_sized
value ratios	value_ratios
afford their	afford_their
highly rated	highly_rated
insight into	insight_into
under stress	under_stress
lq framework	lq_framework
fixed amount	fixed_amount

risk spreads	risk_spreads
abovemarket	above_market
open market	open_market
rather than	rather_than
longer term	longer_term
reserve has	reserve_has
most likely	most_likely
off balance	off_balance
last summer	last_summer
taylor rule	taylor_rule
help ensure	help_ensure
i mentioned	i_mentioned
past decade	past_decade
medium term	medium_term
real estate	real_estate
price index	price_index
risk taking	risk_taking
even though	even_though
product gdp	product_gdp
lower bound	lower_bound
prime jumbo	prime_jumbo
john taylor	john_taylor
debt growth	debt_growth
new zealand	new_zealand
home equity	home_equity
entire firm	entire_firm
most recent	most_recent
early 1980s	early_1980s
freddie mac	freddie_mac
their homes	their_homes
pointed out	pointed_out
thirty days	thirty_days
would apply	would_apply
net exports	net_exports
anyone else	anyone_else
two decades	two_decades

pulled back	pulled_back
speech vice	speech_vice
write downs	write_downs
another way	another_way
should help	should_help
second half	second_half
credit risk	credit_risk
less likely	less_likely
adage trust	adage_trust
910 billion	910_billion
fha insured	fha_insured
kevin warsh	kevin_warsh
high degree	high_degree
house price	house_price
explain why	explain_why
percent per	percent_per
ease policy	ease_policy
target rate	target_rate
about their	about_their
past couple	past_couple
waiting too	waiting_too
would allow	would_allow
rough patch	rough_patch
higher than	higher_than
minimum bid	minimum_bid
sigma model	sigma_model
road tested	road_tested
become less	become_less
could raise	could_raise
hedge funds	hedge_funds
senior loan	senior_loan
ninety days	ninety_days
loans which	loans_which
dotted line	dotted_line
dashed line	dashed_line
larger than	larger_than



before they	before_they
market desk	market_desk
per quarter	per_quarter
help offset	help_offset
isda master	isda_master
rocket ship	rocket_ship
food prices	food_prices
views about	views_about
gap between	gap_between
explain how	explain_how
early 1990s	early_1990s
health care	health_care
must always	must_always
willen 2007	willen_2007
canner 2007	canner_2007
proper due	proper_due
else equal	else_equal
funds rate	funds_rate
short term	short_term
my remarks	my_remarks
final rule	final_rule
would like	would_like
longer run	longer_run
few months	few_months
output gap	output_gap
some cases	some_cases
gdp growth	gdp_growth
wide range	wide_range
zero lower	zero_lower
sound risk	sound_risk
oil prices	oil_prices
40 percent	40_percent
full range	full_range
10 percent	10_percent
fannie mae	fannie_mae
write down	write_down

ssg report	ssg_report
came under	came_under
would also	would_also
five years	five_years
great deal	great_deal
has become	has_become
low levels	low_levels
real gross	real_gross
last month	last_month
hard edges	hard_edges
put upward	put_upward
six months	six_months
per barrel	per_barrel
lower than	lower_than
well known	well_known
bill poole	bill_poole
50 percent	50_percent
early 2007	early_2007
than usual	than_usual
rule would	rule_would
near prime	near_prime
four times	four_times
onto their	onto_their
very short	very_short
safe haven	safe_haven
exceeds 50	exceeds_50
lose sight	lose_sight
were often	were_often
may prefer	may_prefer
paper abcp	paper_abcp
ted spread	ted_spread
home sales	home_sales
key factor	key_factor
would help	would_help
months ago	months_ago
high level	high_level

punch bowl	punch_bowl
lucas 1972	lucas_1972
much wider	much_wider
take steps	take_steps
rate reset	rate_reset
solid pace	solid_pace
could lead	could_lead
same time	same_time
i believe	i_believe
so called	so_called
near term	near_term
2 percent	2_percent
last year	last_year
their own	their_own
long term	long_term
short run	short_run
last week	last_week
two years	two_years
crude oil	crude_oil
much less	much_less
after all	after_all
4 percent	4_percent
real time	real_time
no longer	no_longer
user cost	user_cost
must take	must_take
thank you	thank_you
ten years	ten_years
some time	some_time
years ago	years_ago
3 percent	3_percent
under way	under_way
100 basis	100_basis
7 percent	7_percent
late 2005	late_2005
5 percent	5_percent

take into	take_into
past year	past_year
figure 1b	figure_1b
about how	about_how
take time	take_time
also help	also_help
weeks ago	weeks_ago
few years	few_years
set forth	set_forth
bank must	bank_must
rate pass	rate_pass
late last	late_last
we looked	we_looked
9 percent	9_percent
index cpi	index_cpi
next year	next_year
6 percent	6_percent
has grown	has_grown
tail risk	tail_risk
remind us	remind_us
act hoepa	act_hoepa
plot line	plot_line
picked up	picked_up
figure 2a	figure_2a
they were	they_were
hmda data	hmda_data
old adage	old_adage
too early	too_early
less than	less_than
one month	one_month
has moved	has_moved
know what	know_what
there was	there_was
high cost	high_cost
turns out	turns_out
last fall	last_fall

new homes	new_homes
work outs	work_outs
must also	must_also
find ways	find_ways
http www	http_www
basel ii	basel_ii
long run	long_run
new york	new_york
50 basis	50_basis
past few	past_few
you know	you_know
doing so	doing_so
hope now	hope_now
donald l	donald_l
york new	york_new
low pass	low_pass
25 basis	25_basis
past two	past_two
real gdp	real_gdp
per year	per_year
our dual	our_dual
thus far	thus_far
i expect	i_expect
may well	may_well
moved up	moved_up
dig deep	dig_deep
too much	too_much
very low	very_low
year end	year_end
ten year	ten_year
one year	one_year
pillar 3	pillar_3
key role	key_role
they had	they_had
ll touch	ll_touch
dr yunus	dr_yunus

no doubt	no_doubt
pillar 2	pillar_2
wouldn t	wouldn_t
st louis	st_louis
work out	work_out
1990 91	1990_91
ex ante	ex_ante
i would	i_would
my view	my_view
even if	even_if
today i	today_i
i noted	i_noted
n texas	n_texas
opt out	opt_out
i think	i_think
we must	we_must
they do	they_do
if they	if_they
am sure	am_sure
basel i	basel_i
we also	we_also
tell us	tell_us
we face	we_face
set off	set_off

## Appendix V: Sample Fed Funds Futures Data, the December 31, 2007 Contract

Fed Fund Future expiring on December 31, 2007

Name	FED FUND 30DAY	Dec07
Ticker	FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Exchange	CBT-Chicago	Board of Trade
Notional	FED FUND 30DAY	
Contract Size	5,000,000 USD	
Value of 1.0 pt	\$ 4,167	
Tick Size	0.005	
Tick Value	\$ 20.835	
Price	0.000 100 - yield	
Pt. Val x Price	\$ 0	

FFZ7 COMB Comdty

Date	PX_LAST
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1/3/06	95.265
1/4/06	95.265
1/5/06	95.38
1/6/06	95.35
1/9/06	95.35
1/10/06	95.35
1/11/06	95.35
1/12/06	95.35
1/13/06	95.32
1/17/06	95.32
1/18/06	95.32
1/19/06	95.3
1/20/06	95.3
1/23/06	95.3
1/24/06	95.3
1/25/06	95.25
1/26/06	95.24
1/27/06	95.25
1/30/06	95.25
1/31/06	95.25
2/1/06	95.245
2/2/06	95.175
2/3/06	95.145
2/6/06	95.11
2/7/06	95.12
2/8/06	95.11
2/9/06	95.11
2/10/06	95.08
2/13/06	95.09

FFZ7	COMB	Comdty
Date	PX	LAST
2/14/06	95.075	
2/15/06	95.075	
2/16/06	95.075	
2/17/06	95.095	
2/21/06	95.095	
2/22/06	95.095	
2/23/06	95.05	
2/24/06	95.05	
2/27/06	95.05	
2/28/06	95.05	
3/1/06	95.05	
3/2/06	95.05	
3/3/06	95.055	
3/6/06	95.05	
3/7/06	95.045	
3/8/06	95.045	
3/9/06	95.04	
3/10/06	95.025	
3/13/06	95.02	
3/14/06	95.02	
3/15/06	95.02	
3/16/06	95.22	
3/17/06	95.2	
3/20/06	95.2	
3/21/06	95.195	
3/22/06	95.11	
3/23/06	95.065	
3/24/06	95.135	
3/27/06	95.13	
3/28/06	95.03	
3/29/06	95	
3/30/06	94.965	
3/31/06	94.965	
4/3/06	94.935	
4/4/06	94.935	
4/5/06	94.985	
4/6/06	94.96	
4/7/06	94.9	
4/10/06	94.885	
4/11/06	94.9	
4/12/06	94.865	
4/13/06	94.88	
4/17/06	94.845	
4/18/06	94.93	
4/19/06	94.91	
4/20/06	94.89	
4/21/06	94.875	
4/24/06	94.885	
4/25/06	94.82	



FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
4/26/06	94.78
4/27/06	94.87
4/28/06	94.905
5/1/06	94.85
5/2/06	94.84
5/3/06	94.805
5/4/06	94.765
5/5/06	94.795
5/8/06	94.77
5/9/06	94.78
5/10/06	94.76
5/11/06	94.765
5/12/06	94.78
5/15/06	94.795
5/16/06	94.825
5/17/06	94.77
5/18/06	94.785
5/19/06	94.75
5/23/06	94.77
5/24/06	94.795
5/25/06	94.78
5/26/06	94.8
5/30/06	94.775
5/31/06	94.705
6/1/06	94.705
6/2/06	94.825
6/5/06	94.755
6/6/06	94.73
6/7/06	94.71
6/8/06	94.78
6/9/06	94.77
6/12/06	94.77
6/13/06	94.77
6/14/06	94.665
6/15/06	94.635
6/16/06	94.62
6/19/06	94.61
6/20/06	94.605
6/21/06	94.605
6/22/06	94.555
6/23/06	94.525
6/26/06	94.515
6/27/06	94.535
6/28/06	94.515
6/29/06	94.59
6/30/06	94.61
7/3/06	94.585
7/5/06	94.525
7/6/06	94.54

FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
7/7/06	94.575
7/10/06	94.57
7/11/06	94.585
7/12/06	94.585
7/13/06	94.635
7/14/06	94.66
7/17/06	94.655
7/18/06	94.585
7/19/06	94.625
7/20/06	94.665
7/21/06	94.665
7/24/06	94.655
7/26/06	94.675
7/27/06	94.68
7/28/06	94.73
7/31/06	94.73
8/1/06	94.72
8/2/06	94.72
8/3/06	94.695
8/4/06	94.77
8/7/06	94.74
8/8/06	94.77
8/9/06	94.76
8/10/06	94.76
8/11/06	94.72
8/14/06	94.76
8/15/06	94.705
8/16/06	94.9
8/17/06	94.875
8/18/06	94.89
8/21/06	94.895
8/22/06	94.89
8/23/06	94.9
8/24/06	94.91
8/25/06	94.92
8/28/06	94.91
8/29/06	94.92
8/30/06	94.95
8/31/06	95.02
9/1/06	95.03
9/5/06	95.02
9/6/06	95
9/7/06	94.995
9/8/06	95
9/11/06	94.975
9/12/06	94.98
9/13/06	94.99
9/14/06	94.975
9/15/06	94.95

FFZ7	COMB	Comdty
Date	PX	LAST
9/18/06	94.935	
9/19/06	94.98	
9/20/06	94.945	
9/21/06	95.135	
9/22/06	95.165	
9/25/06	95.195	
9/26/06	95.17	
9/27/06	95.195	
9/28/06	95.145	
9/29/06	95.28	
10/2/06	95.15	
10/3/06	95.15	
10/4/06	95.19	
10/5/06	95.15	
10/6/06	95.09	
10/10/06	95.04	
10/11/06	95.015	
10/12/06	95.015	
10/13/06	94.94	
10/16/06	94.95	
10/17/06	94.965	
10/18/06	94.97	
10/19/06	94.95	
10/20/06	94.94	
10/23/06	94.9	
10/24/06	94.92	
10/25/06	94.965	
10/26/06	95.04	
10/27/06	95.25	
10/30/06	95.255	
10/31/06	95.335	
11/1/06	95.41	
11/2/06	95.38	
11/3/06	95.165	
11/6/06	95.16	
11/7/06	95.24	
11/8/06	95.275	
11/9/06	95.275	
11/10/06	95.31	
11/13/06	95.285	
11/14/06	95.325	
11/15/06	95.24	
11/16/06	95.22	
11/17/06	95.28	
11/20/06	95.29	
11/21/06	95.29	
11/22/06	95.3	
11/24/06	95.315	
11/27/06	95.32	

FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
11/28/06	95.37
11/29/06	95.35
11/30/06	95.425
12/1/06	95.565
12/4/06	95.55
12/5/06	95.54
12/6/06	95.495
12/7/06	95.475
12/8/06	95.375
12/11/06	95.35
12/12/06	95.375
12/13/06	95.295
12/14/06	95.265
12/15/06	95.28
12/18/06	95.27
12/19/06	95.27
12/20/06	95.26
12/21/06	95.33
12/22/06	95.25
12/26/06	95.25
12/27/06	95.2
12/28/06	95.145
12/29/06	95.12
1/2/07	95.155
1/3/07	95.2
1/4/07	95.26
1/5/07	95.2
1/8/07	95.165
1/9/07	95.155
1/10/07	95.115
1/11/07	95.075
1/12/07	95.045
1/16/07	95.035
1/17/07	94.965
1/18/07	94.98
1/19/07	94.965
1/22/07	94.975
1/23/07	94.95
1/24/07	94.95
1/25/07	94.895
1/26/07	94.885
1/29/07	94.855
1/30/07	94.865
1/31/07	94.91
2/1/07	94.89
2/2/07	94.92
2/5/07	94.945
2/6/07	94.96
2/7/07	94.975

FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
2/8/07	94.975
2/9/07	94.925
2/12/07	94.895
2/13/07	94.89
2/14/07	94.965
2/15/07	95.005
2/16/07	95.005
2/20/07	95.02
2/21/07	94.99
2/22/07	94.945
2/23/07	94.98
2/26/07	95.025
2/27/07	95.22
2/28/07	95.195
3/1/07	95.195
3/2/07	95.26
3/5/07	95.255
3/6/07	95.255
3/7/07	95.305
3/8/07	95.28
3/9/07	95.15
3/12/07	95.18
3/13/07	95.29
3/14/07	95.255
3/15/07	95.215
3/16/07	95.175
3/19/07	95.14
3/20/07	95.155
3/21/07	95.26
3/22/07	95.195
3/23/07	95.155
3/26/07	95.175
3/27/07	95.18
3/28/07	95.2
3/29/07	95.17
3/30/07	95.16
4/2/07	95.155
4/3/07	95.125
4/4/07	95.13
4/5/07	95.11
4/6/07	94.985
4/9/07	94.97
4/10/07	94.99
4/11/07	94.98
4/12/07	94.975
4/13/07	94.945
4/16/07	94.955
4/17/07	95.005
4/18/07	95.03

FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
4/19/07	95.03
4/20/07	95.015
4/23/07	95.03
4/24/07	95.055
4/25/07	95.03
4/26/07	94.985
4/27/07	94.975
4/30/07	95.02
5/1/07	94.985
5/2/07	94.98
5/3/07	94.94
5/4/07	94.955
5/7/07	94.96
5/8/07	94.96
5/9/07	94.92
5/10/07	94.945
5/11/07	94.94
5/14/07	94.925
5/15/07	94.925
5/16/07	94.93
5/17/07	94.9
5/18/07	94.87
5/21/07	94.88
5/22/07	94.865
5/23/07	94.855
5/24/07	94.855
5/25/07	94.855
5/29/07	94.835
5/30/07	94.835
5/31/07	94.815
6/1/07	94.785
6/4/07	94.79
6/5/07	94.775
6/6/07	94.79
6/7/07	94.77
6/8/07	94.775
6/11/07	94.775
6/12/07	94.755
6/13/07	94.74
6/14/07	94.74
6/15/07	94.745
6/18/07	94.755
6/19/07	94.775
6/20/07	94.765
6/21/07	94.775
6/22/07	94.805
6/25/07	94.825
6/26/07	94.81
6/27/07	94.815

FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
6/28/07	94.785
6/29/07	94.81
7/2/07	94.8
7/3/07	94.79
7/5/07	94.77
7/6/07	94.765
7/9/07	94.765
7/10/07	94.79
7/11/07	94.79
7/12/07	94.785
7/13/07	94.785
7/16/07	94.79
7/17/07	94.785
7/18/07	94.795
7/19/07	94.795
7/20/07	94.82
7/23/07	94.805
7/24/07	94.815
7/25/07	94.825
7/26/07	94.94
7/27/07	94.94
7/30/07	94.935
7/31/07	94.935
8/1/07	94.965
8/2/07	94.965
8/3/07	95.045
8/6/07	95.045
8/7/07	94.965
8/8/07	94.94
8/9/07	95.1
8/10/07	95.165
8/13/07	95.135
8/14/07	95.18
8/15/07	95.305
8/16/07	95.47
8/17/07	95.455
8/20/07	95.485
8/21/07	95.505
8/22/07	95.415
8/23/07	95.365
8/24/07	95.29
8/27/07	95.32
8/28/07	95.41
8/29/07	95.41
8/30/07	95.465
8/31/07	95.4
9/4/07	95.435
9/5/07	95.465
9/6/07	95.425

FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
9/7/07	95.56
9/10/07	95.565
9/11/07	95.5
9/12/07	95.485
9/13/07	95.425
9/14/07	95.405
9/17/07	95.41
9/18/07	95.585
9/19/07	95.59
9/20/07	95.56
9/21/07	95.56
9/24/07	95.555
9/25/07	95.615
9/26/07	95.595
9/27/07	95.595
9/28/07	95.585
10/1/07	95.56
10/2/07	95.56
10/3/07	95.55
10/4/07	95.54
10/5/07	95.47
10/9/07	95.435
10/10/07	95.435
10/11/07	95.435
10/12/07	95.405
10/15/07	95.395
10/16/07	95.425
10/17/07	95.49
10/18/07	95.545
10/19/07	95.605
10/22/07	95.6
10/23/07	95.6
10/24/07	95.66
10/25/07	95.66
10/26/07	95.645
10/29/07	95.61
10/30/07	95.61
10/31/07	95.575
11/1/07	95.605
11/2/07	95.62
11/5/07	95.62
11/6/07	95.625
11/7/07	95.64
11/8/07	95.675
11/9/07	95.69
11/13/07	95.65
11/14/07	95.635
11/15/07	95.685
11/16/07	95.675



FFZ7 COMB Comdty	
Date	PX_LAST
11/19/07	95.685
11/20/07	95.68
11/21/07	95.705
11/23/07	95.695
11/26/07	95.715
11/27/07	95.7
11/28/07	95.715
11/29/07	95.76
11/30/07	95.78
12/3/07	95.78
12/4/07	95.78
12/5/07	95.755
12/6/07	95.75
12/7/07	95.735
12/10/07	95.745
12/11/07	95.74
12/12/07	95.735
12/13/07	95.73
12/14/07	95.72
12/17/07	95.72
12/18/07	95.725
12/19/07	95.735
12/20/07	95.76
12/21/07	95.745
12/24/07	95.735
12/26/07	95.74
12/27/07	95.74
12/28/07	95.74
12/31/07	95.755