

Political Polarization and Public Opinion in 2016 US Presidential Election

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Outline

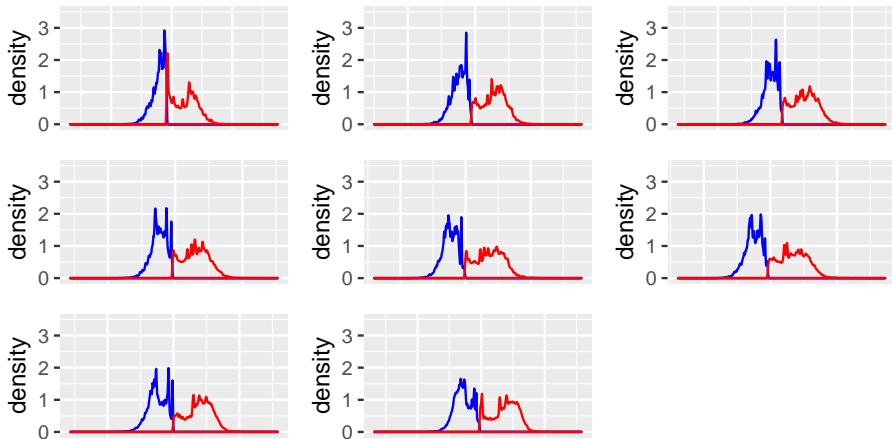
- 1 Ideology Segregation
- 2 Hate Crime
- 3 Trump and Clinton's Followers
- 4 Public Opinion

Ideology Segregation

- Previous Measure: Mean difference
- Problem: Data skewness
- Check skewness and median difference.

Ideology Segregation

Figure 1: Ideology Distribution



Ideology Segregation

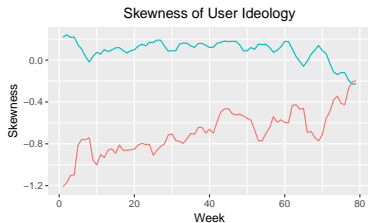


Figure 2: Skewness of Trump and Clinton's Supporters

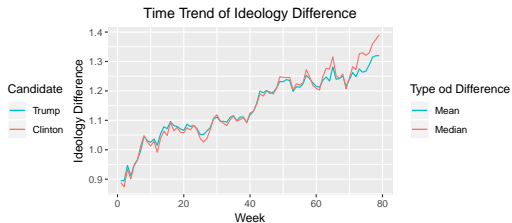


Figure 3: Ideology Segregation

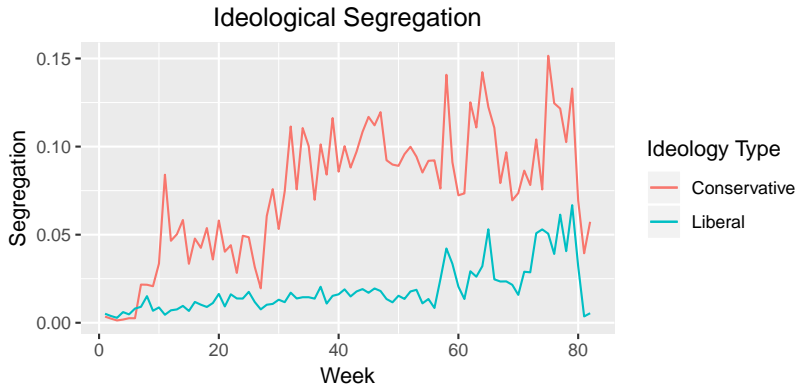
Ideology Segregation

- Following Gentzkow and Shapiro's(2010) index
- Formula:

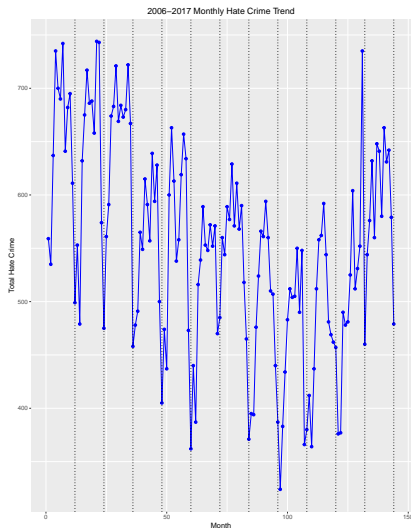
$$S_{Trump} = \frac{cons_{trump}}{cons_{all}} \cdot \frac{cons_{all}}{visit_{all}} - \frac{lib_{trump}}{lib_{all}} \cdot \frac{cons_{all}}{visit_{all}} \quad (1)$$

- Conservative and Liberals are defined by user's candidate leaning.
- To do: Mainstream Media

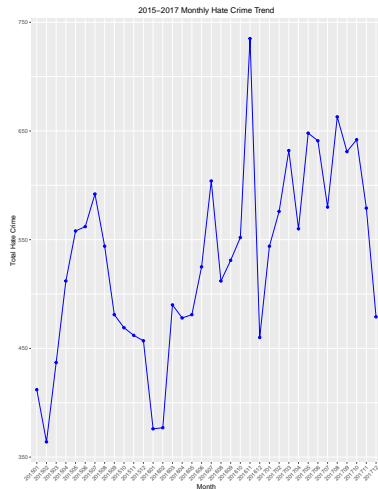
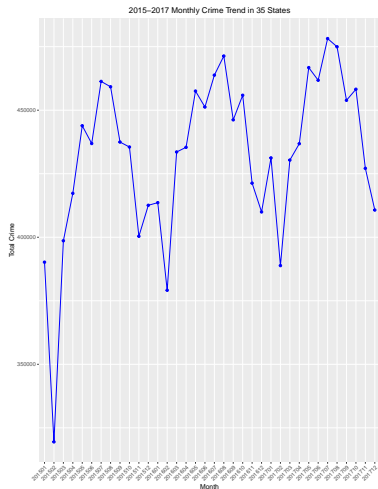
Ideology Segregation



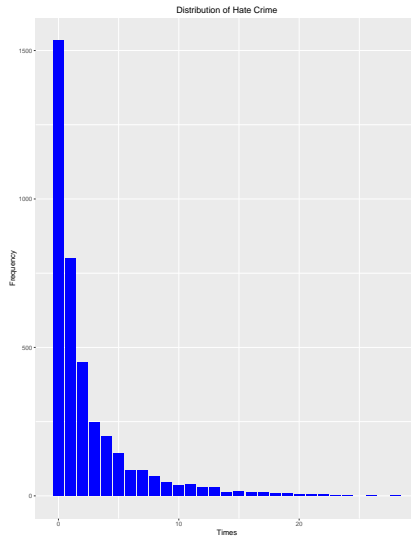
Hate Crime



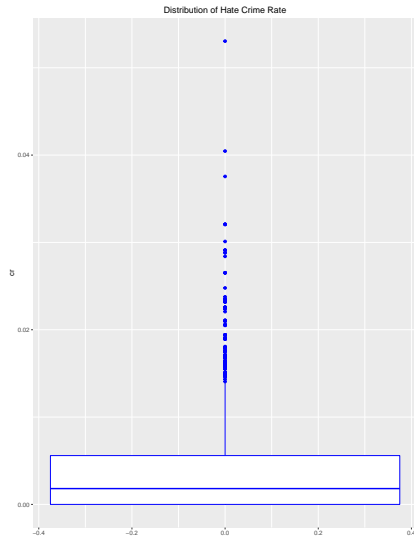
Crime Data



Summary Statistics



Summary Statistics



Regression

- Regression on Number of Crimes:

$$y_{it} = segregation_{it} + state_i + week_t + candidate_{it} + population_{it} + e_{it} \quad (2)$$

- Regression on Crime Rate:

$$y_{it} = segregation_{it} + state_i + week_t + candidate_{it} + e_{it} \quad (3)$$

Regression

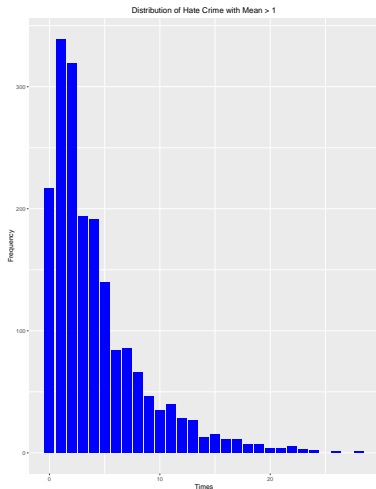
Table 1: Regression

| | Crime | Crime Rate | Racial Crime | Racial Crime Rate |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| OLS | 0.81 (0.80) | 0.001 (0.003) | 0.68 (0.65) | 0.001 (0.002) |
| Poisson | 0.37* (0.21) | | 0.51* (0.28) | |
| Weighted OLS | 1.93** (0.96) | 0.001 (0.001) | 1.36 (0.82) | 0.001 (0.001) |
| States | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |

Sample Selection

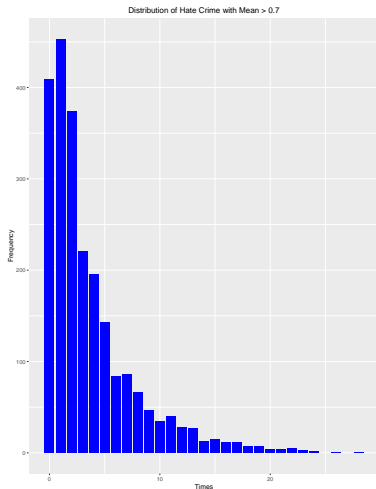
- There exists some states that hate crime rarely happens.
- Drop those states with low variation while maintaining the representative of our data.

Sample Selection (mean > 1)



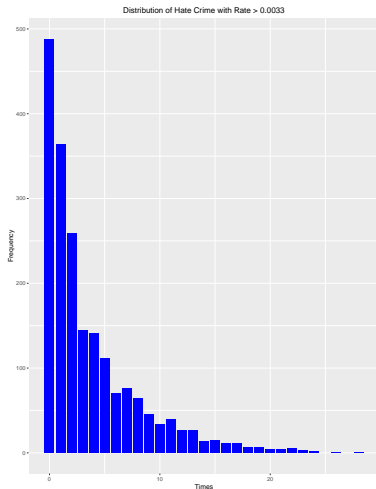
| state_name | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Alabama | 79 | 4.17 | 4.17 |
| Alaska | 79 | 4.17 | 8.33 |
| Arkansas | 79 | 4.17 | 12.50 |
| Delaware | 79 | 4.17 | 16.67 |
| Georgia | 79 | 4.17 | 20.83 |
| Idaho | 79 | 4.17 | 25.00 |
| Iowa | 79 | 4.17 | 29.17 |
| Louisiana | 79 | 4.17 | 33.33 |
| Maine | 79 | 4.17 | 37.50 |
| Maryland | 79 | 4.17 | 41.67 |
| Mississippi | 79 | 4.17 | 45.83 |
| Montana | 79 | 4.17 | 50.00 |
| Nebraska | 79 | 4.17 | 54.17 |
| New Hampshire | 79 | 4.17 | 58.33 |
| New Mexico | 79 | 4.17 | 62.50 |
| North Dakota | 79 | 4.17 | 66.67 |
| Oklahoma | 79 | 4.17 | 70.83 |
| Rhode Island | 79 | 4.17 | 75.00 |
| South Carolina | 79 | 4.17 | 79.17 |
| South Dakota | 79 | 4.17 | 83.33 |
| Vermont | 79 | 4.17 | 87.50 |
| West Virginia | 79 | 4.17 | 91.67 |
| Wisconsin | 79 | 4.17 | 95.83 |
| Wyoming | 79 | 4.17 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,896 | 100.00 | |

Sample Selection (mean > 0.7)



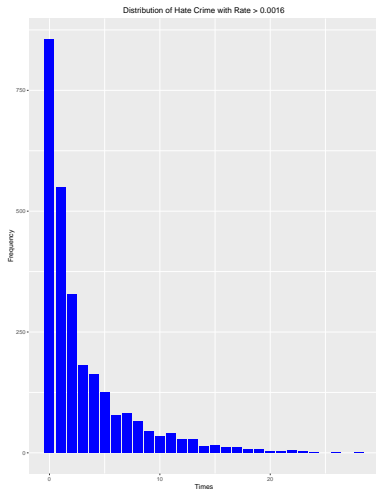
| state_name | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Alabama | 79 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Alaska | 79 | 5.00 | 10.00 |
| Arkansas | 79 | 5.00 | 15.00 |
| Delaware | 79 | 5.00 | 20.00 |
| Idaho | 79 | 5.00 | 25.00 |
| Iowa | 79 | 5.00 | 30.00 |
| Louisiana | 79 | 5.00 | 35.00 |
| Maryland | 79 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Mississippi | 79 | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| Montana | 79 | 5.00 | 50.00 |
| Nebraska | 79 | 5.00 | 55.00 |
| New Hampshire | 79 | 5.00 | 60.00 |
| New Mexico | 79 | 5.00 | 65.00 |
| North Dakota | 79 | 5.00 | 70.00 |
| Oklahoma | 79 | 5.00 | 75.00 |
| Rhode Island | 79 | 5.00 | 80.00 |
| South Dakota | 79 | 5.00 | 85.00 |
| Vermont | 79 | 5.00 | 90.00 |
| Wisconsin | 79 | 5.00 | 95.00 |
| Wyoming | 79 | 5.00 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,580 | 100.00 | |

Sample Selection (rate > 0.0033)



| state_name | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Alabama | 1 | 3.57 | 3.57 |
| Alaska | 1 | 3.57 | 7.14 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 3.57 | 10.71 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 3.57 | 14.29 |
| Florida | 1 | 3.57 | 17.86 |
| Georgia | 1 | 3.57 | 21.43 |
| Illinois | 1 | 3.57 | 25.00 |
| Indiana | 1 | 3.57 | 28.57 |
| Iowa | 1 | 3.57 | 32.14 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 3.57 | 35.71 |
| Maryland | 1 | 3.57 | 39.29 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 3.57 | 42.86 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 3.57 | 46.43 |
| Missouri | 1 | 3.57 | 50.00 |
| Montana | 1 | 3.57 | 53.57 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 3.57 | 57.14 |
| Nevada | 1 | 3.57 | 60.71 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 3.57 | 64.29 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 3.57 | 67.86 |
| Oregon | 1 | 3.57 | 71.43 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 3.57 | 75.00 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 3.57 | 78.57 |
| Texas | 1 | 3.57 | 82.14 |
| Utah | 1 | 3.57 | 85.71 |
| Virginia | 1 | 3.57 | 89.29 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 3.57 | 92.86 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 3.57 | 96.43 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 3.57 | 100.00 |
| Total | 28 | 100.00 | |

Sample Selection (rate > 0.0016)



| state_name | Freq. | Percent | Cum. |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Alabama | 1 | 4.76 | 4.76 |
| Alaska | 1 | 4.76 | 9.52 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 4.76 | 14.29 |
| Georgia | 1 | 4.76 | 19.05 |
| Illinois | 1 | 4.76 | 23.81 |
| Indiana | 1 | 4.76 | 28.57 |
| Iowa | 1 | 4.76 | 33.33 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 4.76 | 38.10 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 4.76 | 42.86 |
| Missouri | 1 | 4.76 | 47.62 |
| Montana | 1 | 4.76 | 52.38 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 4.76 | 57.14 |
| Nevada | 1 | 4.76 | 61.90 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 4.76 | 66.67 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 4.76 | 71.43 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 4.76 | 76.19 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 4.76 | 80.95 |
| Utah | 1 | 4.76 | 85.71 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 4.76 | 90.48 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 4.76 | 95.24 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 4.76 | 100.00 |
| Total | 21 | 100.00 | |

Regression

Table 2: Regression on Crimes

| | Mean > 1 | Mean > 0.7 | Rate > 0.0033 | Rate > 0.0016 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| OLS | 1.31 (1.21) | 1.43 (1.16) | 1.52 (1.12) | 0.84 (0.95) |
| Poisson | 0.34 (0.21) | 0.36* (0.20) | 0.45** (0.21) | 0.34 (0.22) |
| Weighted OLS | 2.40** (1.13) | 2.35** (1.07) | 2.56** (1.20) | 1.86 (1.10) |
| States | 24 | 29 | 25 | 34 |

Regression

Table 3: Regression on Crime Rate

| | Mean > 1 | Mean > 0.7 | Rate > 0.0033 | Rate > 0.0016 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| OLS | 0.0001 (0.002) | 0.0005 (0.002) | 0.004 (0.004) | 0.002 (0.004) |
| Weighted OLS | 0.0015 (0.001) | 0.0015 (0.001) | 0.0028** (0.001) | 0.0019 (0.0012) |
| States | 24 | 29 | 25 | 34 |

Discussion

- Hate crime is associated with high level of polarization
- Reverse Causality: Only Correlation
- Dark figure of crime:
 - Incident Reporting Data: Those not reported
 - The ratio of participating agency is 71%: Those location not included

Trump and Clinton's Followers

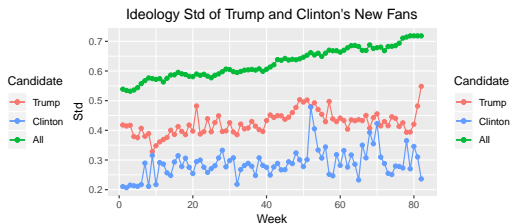
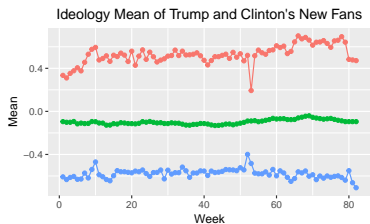
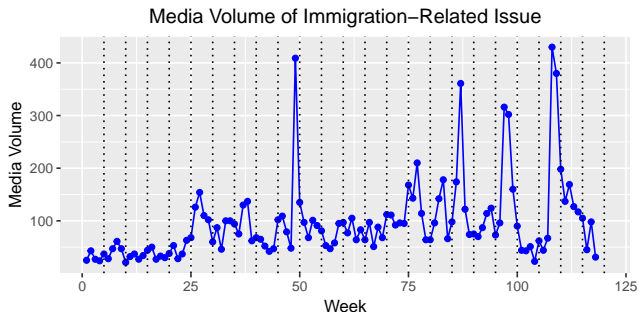


Figure 4: Time Trend of Ideology Mean Figure 5: Time Trend of Ideology Std

Event Selection

- Select top 10 media in each category (TV, radio, newspaper, magazine)
- Using keyword combination to extract related posts.
- Define media volume as the amount of related posts posted by selected media pages.
- Select three events of each issue with the largest media volume.



Post Selection

- Goal: Select posts related to our main issues and events, and also identify whether they are related to Donald Trump.
- Method: Convolutional Neural Network Classifier (Yoon Kim, 2014)
 - Labeling: Label 500 posts each month for each issue.
 - Why CNN: Extracting implicit pattern.
 - Feature: Pre-trained word2vec on all posts containing "immigrant", "immigration", "Mexican", "Muslim"

Post Selection

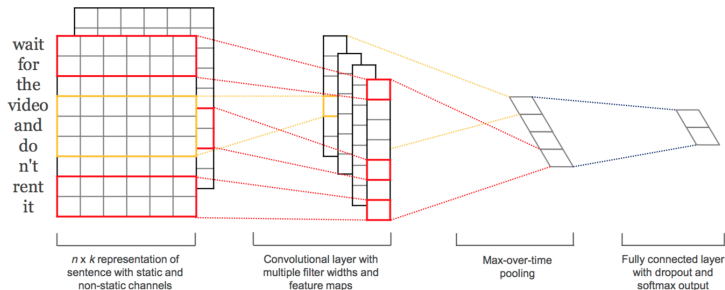


Figure 6: CNN Model Structure

Sentiment Analysis

- Goal: Identify the posts' sentiment toward targeted group/ Donald Trump.
- Method: LSTM Classifier
 - Labeling: Label 500 posts each month for each issue.
 - Why LSTM: Finding the pattern within the corpus.
 - Feature: Pre-trained word2vec on all selected posts in the previous section.

Sentiment Analysis

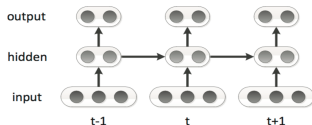


Figure 7: RNN Model Structure

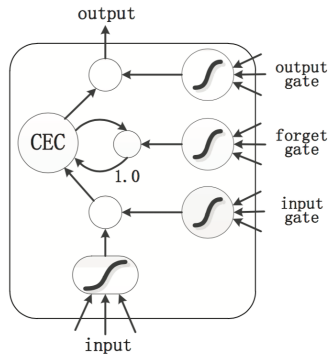


Figure 8: LSTM Model Structure

Further Analysis

- Page Analysis: Whose posts are more extreme?
- User Analysis: Who liked those extreme posts?
- Comment Analysis: What kind of posts receive more responses?
- Event Study: Compare the difference before/after our selected events.
- Hate crime: Causal inference between public opinion and hate crime.