

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with red and white wavy stripes that suggest the flag is waving. The text is overlaid on this background.

On the frequency of America in America...

Now with greater America!

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14 November 2017

The background of the slide is a stylized, wavy American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image is composed of red and white wavy stripes. A semi-transparent blue rectangular box is centered over the flag, containing the main title and subtitle.

Early 2016

Data mining political speeches

Huffman Encoding

A method for data compression

- ▶ The 26 English letters can be uniquely represented with 5 bits.
- ▶ Some characters are much more common than others.
- ▶ Use fewer bits to represent common characters.
- ▶ Use more bits to represent rare characters.
- ▶ Can be extended to common substrings.
- ▶ Used as part of the ZIP algorithm.

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Most common 7 character string

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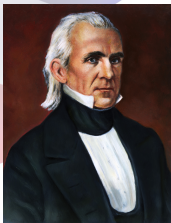
- ▶ From 1790-1980, “of the ”, 94.8%
- ▶ From 1981-2016, “America”, 94.4%

The usage of America



“The American people will face it with the undaunted spirit which in their revolutionary struggle defeated his [King George III’s] unrighteous projects.”

James Madison, 1814



“The American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference.”

James K. Polk, 1845

The usage of America

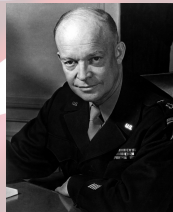


“The program [The New Deal] itself comes from the American people.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1934

“American freedom is threatened so long as the world Communist conspiracy exists.”

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954



Driving Questions

1. What are the odds that POTUS 45 says the word America?

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2. What are the odds that a uniformly randomly selected word from the 2017 State of the Union address is America?

The State of the Union

“The President shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.”

Article II, Section 3, US Constitution



The State of the Union: History

Historical Highlights

- ▶ Began with Washington (1790)
- ▶ Written reports from Jefferson (1801) until Wilson (1913)
- ▶ First radio broadcast, Coolidge (1923)
- ▶ First TV broadcast, Truman (1947)
- ▶ First evening broadcast, Johnson (1965)
- ▶ First Internet webcast, Bush (2002)



The State of the Union: Data



Corpus of speeches and writings

- ▶ 227 years of data
- ▶ 42 of 44 presidents
- ▶ 1,752,383 words
- ▶ 127 of 227 are written reports

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Peters, G., and Woolley, J. T. The American Presidency Project.
<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/sou.php>, 2016. [Online; accessed 13-March-2016].

Logistic Regression: Modelling Frequencies

Consider a linear model with binary response:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p + \varepsilon$$

with $y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\pi_i)$. This does not follow the usual linear regression assumptions.

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Hence, consider the logistic response function:

$$E(y|x) = \frac{e^{\langle x, \beta \rangle}}{1 + e^{\langle x, \beta \rangle}} \quad \text{or} \quad \log \left(\frac{E(y|x)}{1 - E(y|x)} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p.$$

$$\text{Log odds ratio: } \log \left(\frac{E(y|x)}{1 - E(y|x)} \right)$$

Logistic Regression: Modelling Frequencies

Also used for modelling data with $y_i \sim \text{Binomial}(N, \pi_i)$ with

$$\log \left(\frac{E(y|\mathbf{x})}{N - E(y|\mathbf{x})} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p.$$

Here, we model the log odds in terms of the frequencies y_i/N .

Poisson Regression: Modelling Raw Counts

Alternatively, we can consider $y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_i)$ where

$$f(y) = \frac{\lambda_i^{y_i} e^{-\lambda_i}}{y_i!}, \quad y \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

The Poisson regression with a log link is

$$\log E(y|x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p.$$

What are the odds?

$$\text{odds} = \frac{\text{Probability of Winning}}{\text{Probability of Losing}} = \frac{\# \text{ of Americas}}{\# \text{ of other words}}$$

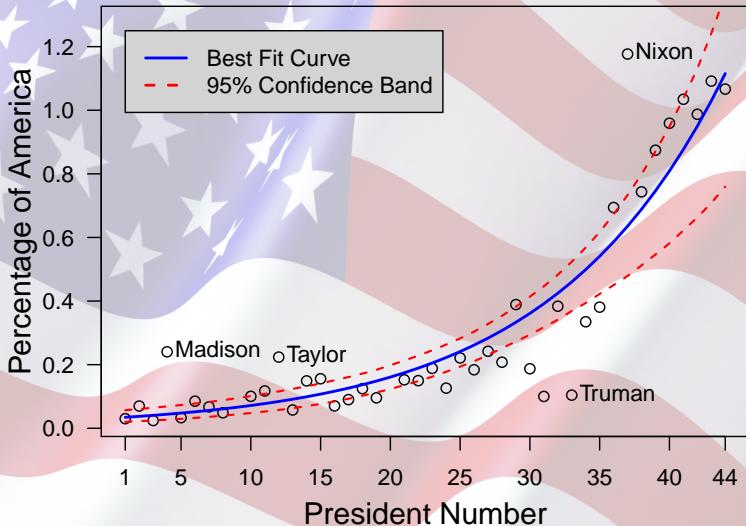
President	Approx Odds	President	Approx Odds
Pierce (14)	671 to 1	Roosevelt (32)	261 to 1
Johnson (17)	1110 to 1	Johnson (36)	144 to 1
Arthur (21)	656 to 1	Reagan (40)	104 to 1
McKinley (25)	452 to 1	Obama (44)	93 to 1

Logistic Regression with Binomial Link

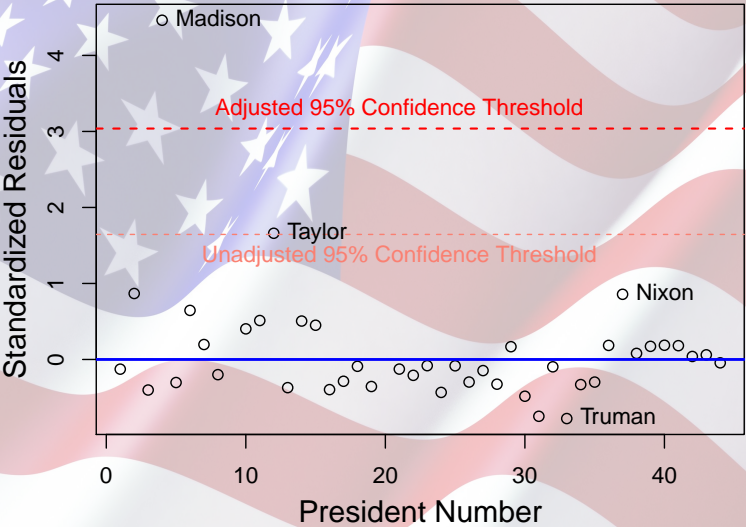
$$\log(\text{expected odds}) = a + b \times (\text{President's Number})$$

- ▶ Estimated $\hat{b} = 0.081$
- ▶ 95% confidence interval [0.067, 0.096]
- ▶ Roughly a 7% to 10% increase in the odds with each president
- ▶ Odds cut in half every 8-10 presidents
- ▶ Predicted odds for POTUS 45 between 102 and 67 to 1
- ▶ Predicted frequency between 1.0% and 1.5%

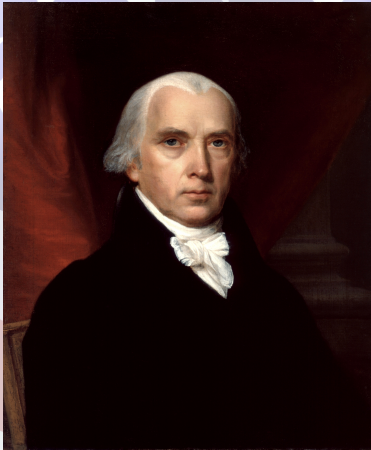
Logistic Regression: 95% confidence bands



Logistic Regression: Standardized Residuals



★ ★ ★ Winner: Most American President! ★ ★ ★



“*And in the instance in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph.*”

James Madison, 1812



Summer 2016

The National Conventions

Democratic National Convention

“America’s destiny is ours to choose. So let’s be stronger together, my fellow Americans. . . . And when we do, America will be greater than ever.”

Hillary Clinton, 2016



Republican National Convention



*“ We will make America strong again.
We will make America proud again.
We will make America safe again.
And we will make America great again!*

*”
Donald J. Trump, 2016*

Frequency Comparison

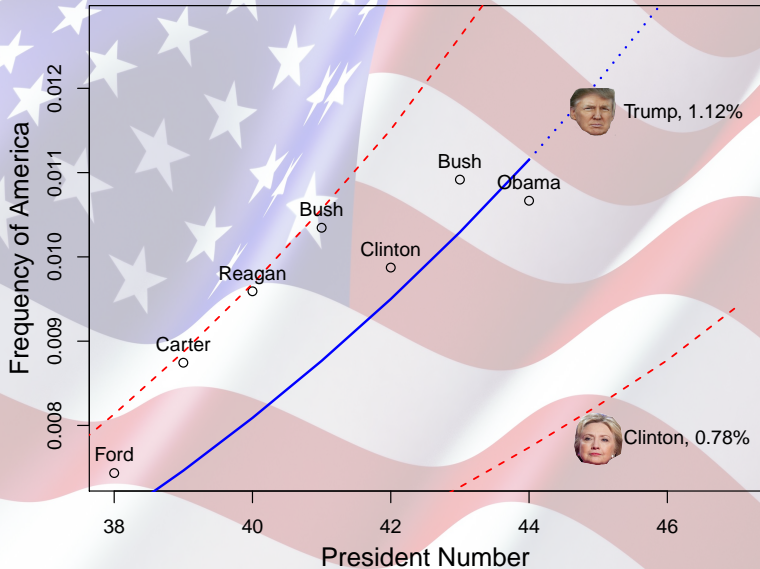
Letter Z	0.074%
Letter Q	0.095%
Letter X	0.150%
Letter J	0.153%
Madison	0.241%
Letter K	0.772%
Clinton	0.784%
Letter V	0.978%
Obama	1.067%

Trump	1.117%
Letter B	1.492%
Letter P	1.929%
Letter Y	1.974%
Letter G	2.015%
Letter F	2.228%
Hughes^(*)	2.355%
Letter W	2.361%
Letter M	2.406%

(*) The frequency of America in the Langston Hughes poem “Let America be America again.”

Lewand, Robert. Cryptological mathematics. MAA, 2000.

Logistic Regression: Prediction 2017

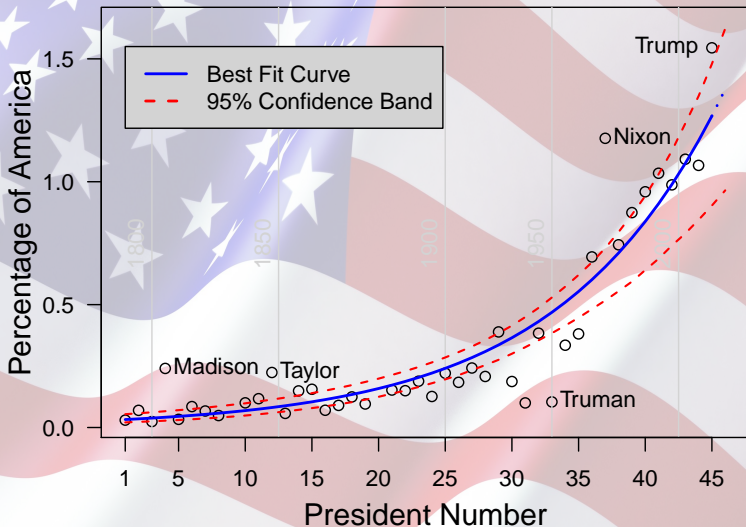


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February 2017

Trump's first SOTU

Logistic Regression: Observation 2017

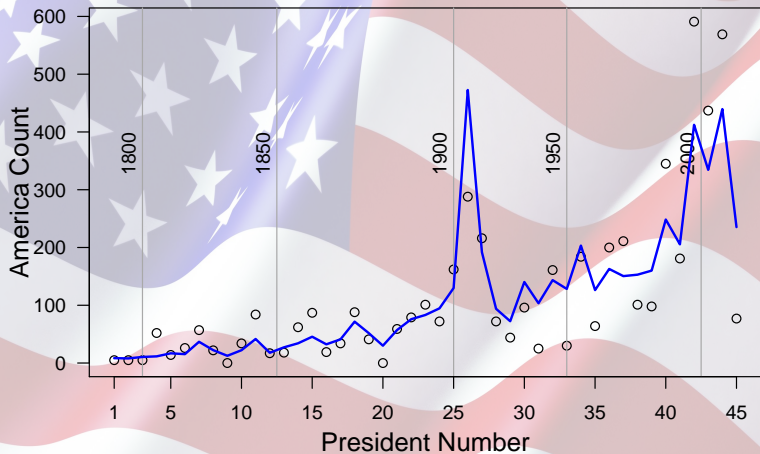


Take Two: Poisson Regression

$$\log(E(\text{count})) = a + b \times (\text{President's \#}) + c \times (\text{Word Count})$$

- ▶ Estimated $\hat{b} = 0.083$
- ▶ 95% confidence interval [0.080, 0.086]
- ▶ Roughly an 8% to 9% increase in the number of Americas with each president
- ▶ Estimated $\hat{c} = 1.37 \times 10^{-5}$
- ▶ $E(\text{count}) \propto \exp((\text{Word Count})/73000)$
- ▶ Poor prediction for POTUS 45 due to low word count.

Poisson Regression: Observation 2017



Inauguration Addresses

Another dataset to consider

- ▶ 40 of the 45 presidents gave at least one inaugural address.
- ▶ 135,124 words in total
- ▶ Fit to the first 44 presidents, the logistic regression...
 - ▶ Rate parameter $\hat{b} = 0.076$
 - ▶ Approximately 5.6% to 10% increase in the odds per president.
 - ▶ Predicts frequency of 1.11% for Trump.

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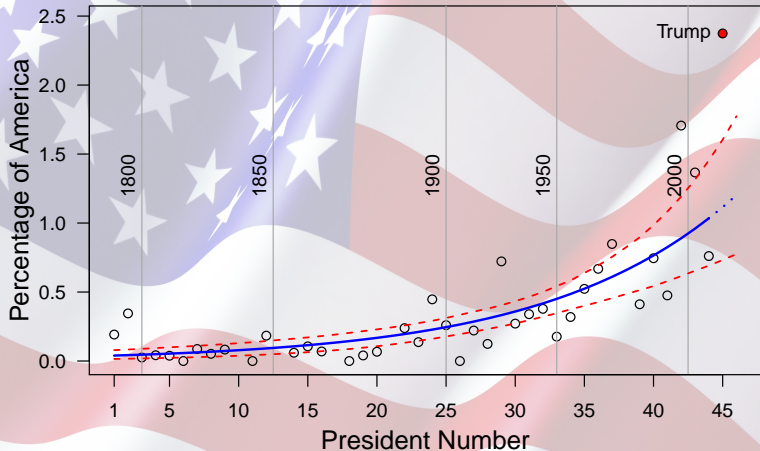
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- ▶ Fit to the first 44 presidents, the Poisson regression...
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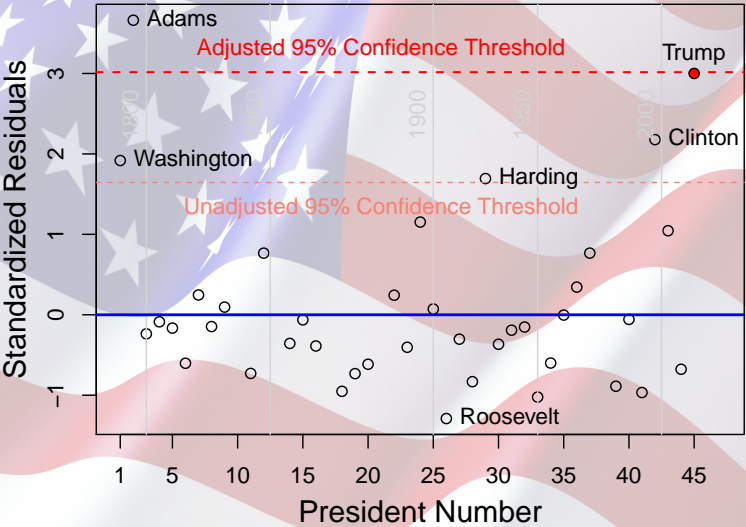
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- ▶ Actual frequency: 2.37%
- ▶ Actual Count: 34
- ▶ Or as Bush allegedly said, it “was some weird s****”.

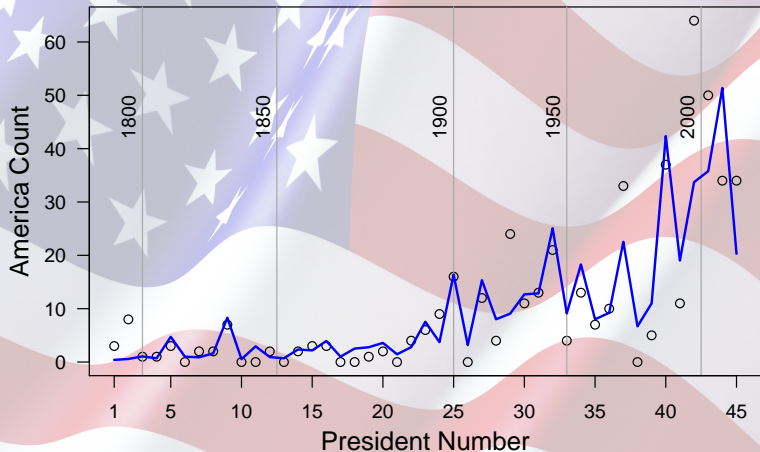
Logistic Regression: Inauguration Data



Logistic Regression: Inauguration Data



Poisson Regression: Inauguration Data



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Powerful Rhetoric, or Silly Cliché?

Mme./Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States

