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IST-736: HW8

PRofessor gates

A drawing of a cartoon character

Description automatically generated

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# Introduction

The United States Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives was enacted during the first two years of George Washington’s presidency[[1]](#footnote-1). While roles and responsibilities of the House of Representative have not changed, topics pervading society have grown and fluctuated through the years. Today, legislative terms vary from any number of 552 different subjects[[2]](#footnote-2), with topics generally varying non-inclusively from Defense, Education, Healthcare, and Economy.

Congressional Records are often detail oriented, providing transcripts of discussions and policy proposals made. However, these records are often not organized into a hierarchy of topics. The ability to explore topic trends, would enhance the understanding of Bill proposition and resolution.

# Analysis

Topic Modeling (TL) was implemented against the 110th Congress data (110). Specifically, the 110 data was vectorized both as unigram and bigrams. Then the data was used against the Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), and Non-Negative Matrix Factorization (NMF). The two different approaches were utilized to provide comparative results of a probabilistic approach (LDA) against a deterministic algorithm (NMF).

# Data Preparation

Data was provided in a directory consisting of four subfolders. Specifically, each folder was prefixed by “110” (name of the dataset) and suffixed by two letters separated by a hyphen. The first letter represents the gender of the speaker, denoted by “m” for male, or “f” for female. Finally, the second letter represents the party affiliation, “d” for democrat, and “r” for republican. Thus, each text file represents a speaker of the House of Representative, associated with latter directory connotation. Furthermore, a total of 100M of text was distributed among the 400 text files.

Each file consists of numerous instances of XML style tags:

<DOC>

<DOCNO>Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas. (DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008 -- (House of Representatives - June 26, 2007))</DOCNO>

<TEXT>

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

</TEXT>

</DOC>

**Figure 1:** entry from 110\_boyda\_x\_ks.txt, with contents of <TEXT> replaced with placeholder[[3]](#footnote-3).

Using the lxml package[[4]](#footnote-4), each file was wrapped into a common <data> xml tag, providing the ability to iterate nodes and children of the given structure. This provided the ability to restructure content into a pandas dataframe. Furthermore, a repurposed cleanse function was utilized to remove URLS, newlines, punctuation, and non-ascii characters[[5]](#footnote-5).

## Stop Words

A rich set of stop words was created[[6]](#footnote-6), utilized prior to vectorization:

* ser
* year
* today
* time
* thank
* make
* people
* going
* say
* like
* new
* need
* know
* chairman
* list
* act
* years
* house
* congress
* speaker
* madam
* colleagues
* gentleman
* let
* said
* way
* want
* support
* state
* yield
* time
* good
* right
* urge
* important
* come
* rise
* dont
* members
* help
* country
* american
* legislation
* president
* united
* states
* mr
* hr
* thats
* things
* day
* use
* ensure
* look
* got
* fact
* really
* thing
* percent
* trying
* tell
* im
* "im'",
* sure
* saying
* understand
* floor
* actually
* came
* says
* talking
* believe
* didnt
* congressman
* great
* lets
* heard
* rule
* amendment
* committee
* went
* ago
* conference
* section
* provision
* able
* yes
* republican
* republicans
* democrat
* democrats
* vote
* majority
* democratic
* north
* south
* bipartisan
* washington
* carolina
* debate
* question
* talk
* friend
* district
* issue
* certainly
* appreciate
* making
* middle
* including
* res
* program
* doesnt
* ought
* simply
* talked
* weve
* wanted
* order
* party
* place
* body
* coming
* kind
* point
* little
* lot
* aisle
* maybe
* ms
* seen
* hear
* getting
* theyre
* provide
* area

## Ngram

A custom create\_ngram[[7]](#footnote-7) function was created, such that after preprocessing finished (cleansing, lowercase, stopwords), remaining words were combined into bigrams. Specifically, bigrams were concatenated with an underscore delimiting the two words. Thus, the TfidfVectorizer[[8]](#footnote-8) and CountVectorizer[[9]](#footnote-9) treats the associated input text as unigram.

# Results

To reduce space, 10/20 generated topics are shown below. However, they are available for download full-sized[[10]](#footnote-10). Furthermore, the order of the provided word clouds are not significant. In general, the following topics were acquired:

* Figure 2/3: Education, Student Loans
* Figure 4/5: Business and Labor
* Figure 6/7: Military/War
* Figure 8/9: Childcare
* Figure 10/11: Healthcare
* Figure 12/13: National Security and Intelligence
* Figure 14/15: Defense
* Figure 16/17: Tax
* Figure 18/19: Energy
* Figure 20/21: Housing/Economic market

## Unigram

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 2:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 3:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 4:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 5:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 6:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 7:** unigram topic group with NMF. |
|  |  |
| **Figure 8:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 9:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 10:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 11:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 12:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 13:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 14:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 15:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 16:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 17:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 18:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 19:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Figure 20:** unigram topic group with LDA. | **Figure 21:** unigram topic group with NMF. |

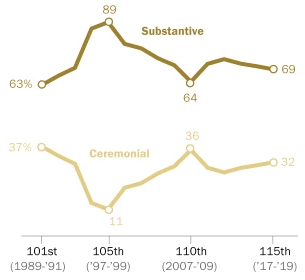
## Bigrams

Without loss of generality, similar bigram visualizations are available for full download[[11]](#footnote-11).

# Conclusions

The United States House of Representative meet at least once a year, discussing numerous Bill and Budget propositions. During this time of convening, several bills are introduced, if approved sent to the President of the United States. During the 114th Congress, 10,078 bills were proposed, and 329 were sent to former President Barack Obama[[12]](#footnote-12). Currently, the 115th Congress, the Senate, House of Representative, and sitting President are of the same party. While having majority control, nearly 1/3 of the 442 laws passed were ceremonial, the most since the 110th Congress.

In general an interesting follow-up analysis could compare the 110th Congress with the current 115th Congress. Methodologies used in this study, could be extended such that topic modeling could be applied on “Substantive” and “Ceremonial” legislation. Results could help portray whether a higher distribution of topics exists for a given class, or condition. Moreover, an analysis could be applied based on political party. For example, during the 110th Congress, both the Senate and House majority was controlled by the Democratic party. However, the standing US President George W. Bush was republican. Thus, a follow-up study would not be entirely be one-to-one, and could present even further interesting findings.



**Figure 22:** “Substantive” laws include any passed legislation that makes a change in federal law or authorizes the spending of taxpayer dollars. “Ceremonial” laws include those that rename buildings, award medals, designate special days, authorize commemorative coins, or otherwise memorialize historic events[[13]](#footnote-13).

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1st_United_States_Congress> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.congress.gov/help/field-values/legislative-subject-terms> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://github.com/jeff1evesque/ist-736-hw/blob/master/data/110/110-f-d/110_boyda_x_ks.txt> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://lxml.de/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://github.com/jeff1evesque/ist-736-hw/blob/master/hw8/utility/dataframe.py> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://github.com/jeff1evesque/ist-736-hw/blob/master/hw8/utility/stopwords.py> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://github.com/jeff1evesque/ist-736-hw/blob/master/hw8/algorithm/topic_model.py> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.feature_extraction.text.TfidfVectorizer.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.feature_extraction.text.CountVectorizer.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <https://github.com/jeff1evesque/ist-736-hw/tree/master/hw8/viz> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://github.com/jeff1evesque/ist-736-hw/tree/master/hw8/viz> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <https://www.quorum.us/data-driven-insights/114th-congressional-productivity-numbers-2016/215/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/01/25/a-productivity-scorecard-for-115th-congress/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)