

Politician Twitter Sentiment Analysis

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Introduction

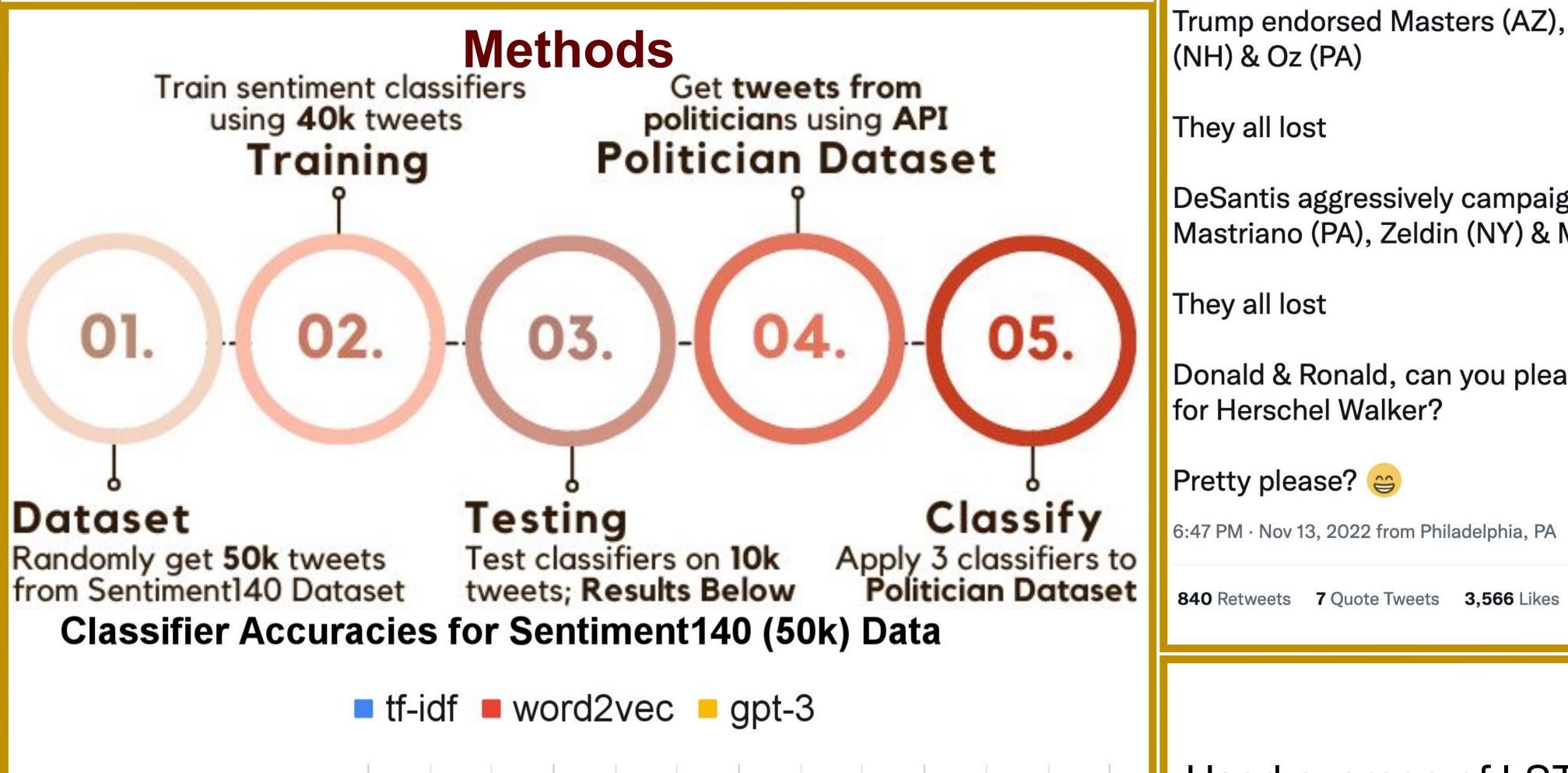
- Twitter = "go-to" place to follow influential and affluent people including **politicians**
- Goal of this project: to gauge Twitter sentiment towards Democrats vs. Republicans
- Secondary goal: to use Twitter sentiment to analyze sentiment after the election results

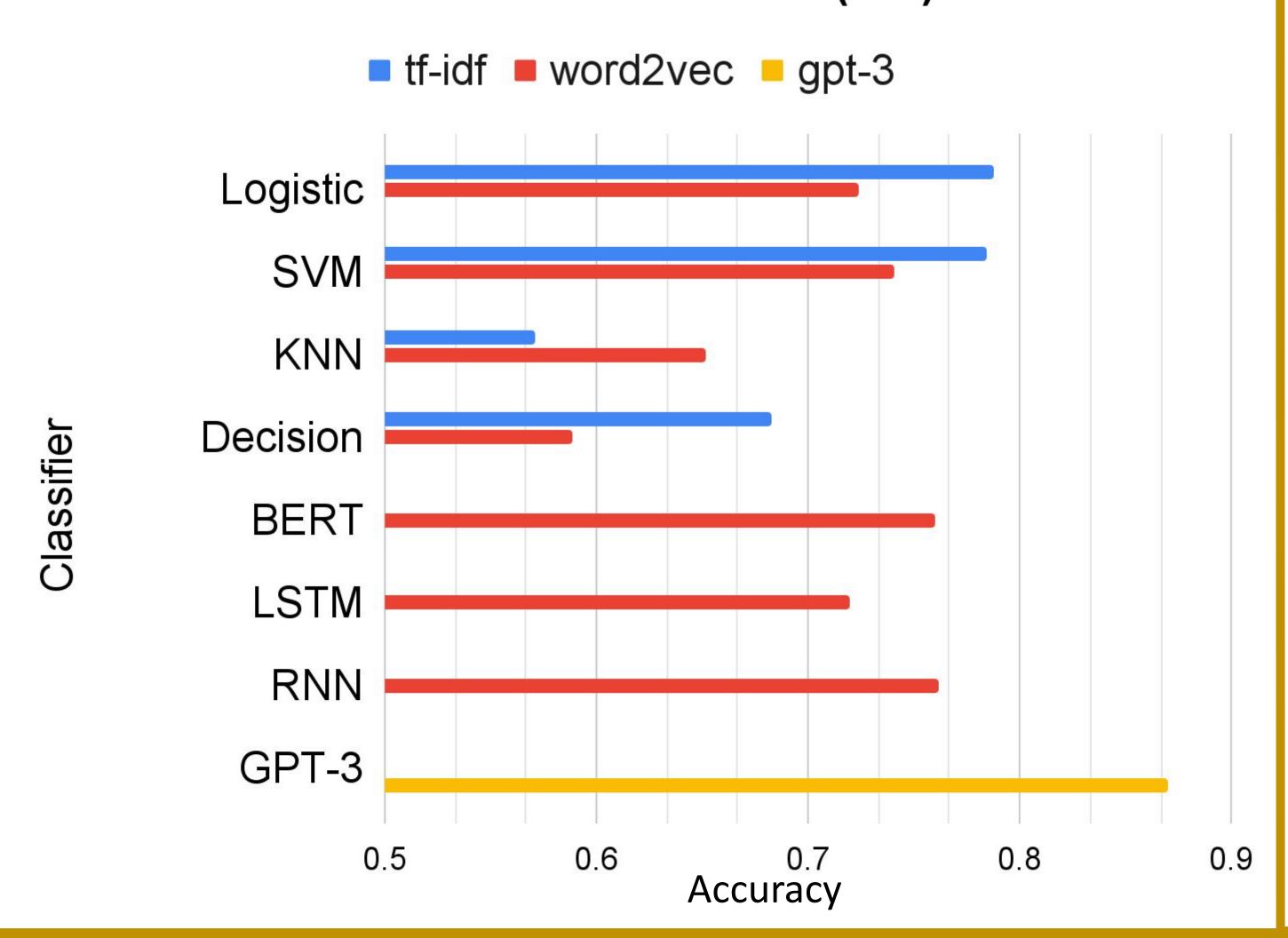


 Randomly sampled 25k positive and 25k negative tweets from Sentiment140 Dataset (1.6 million tweets total)

1:50 AM · Apr 7, 2009

Processed text using tf-idf or word2vec



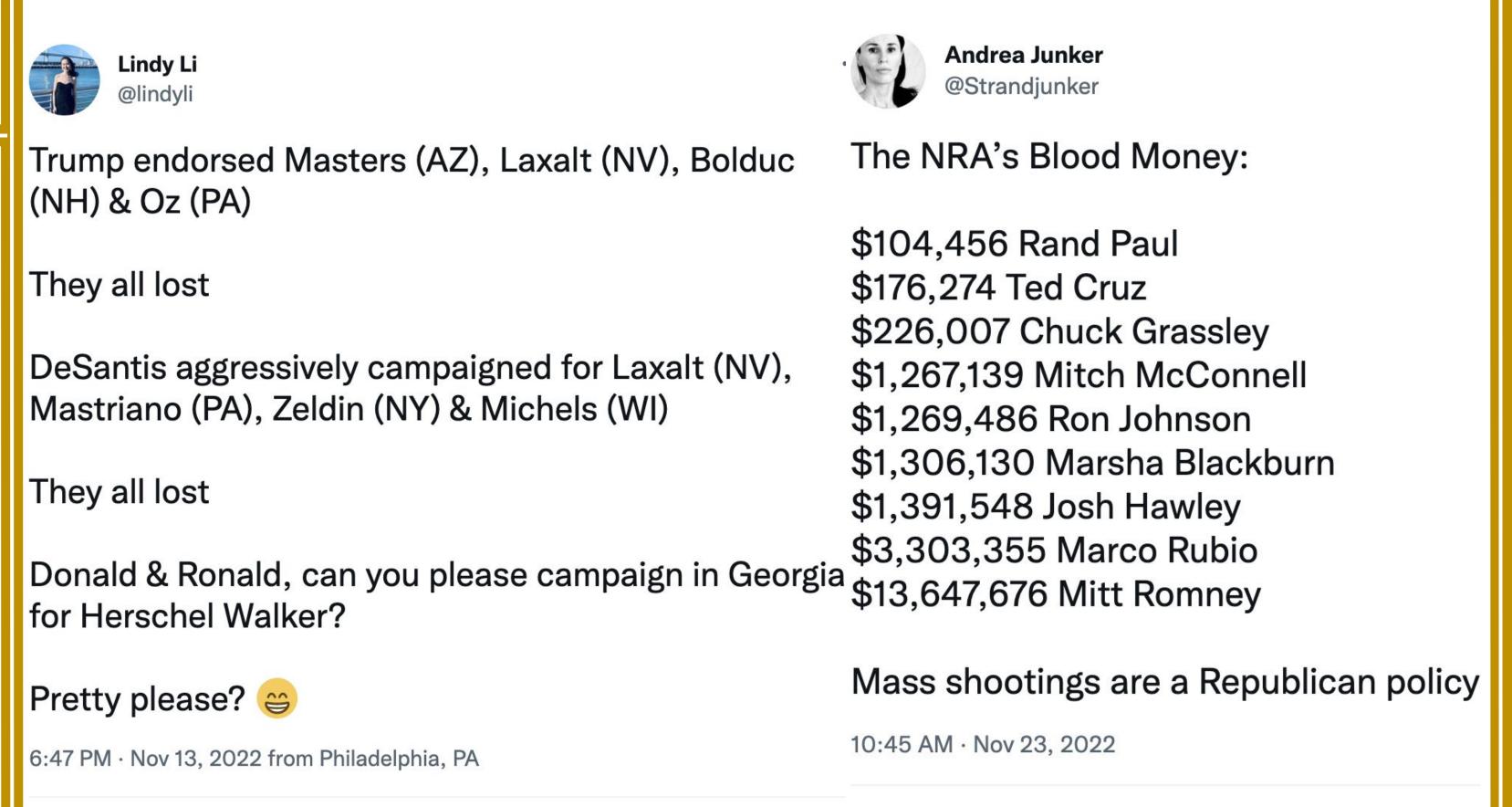


Politician Sentiment

- Chose popular Democrat vs. Republican opponents from 2022 US Senate election
- Extracted ~300 tweets about each politician using Twitter
 Search API; all tweets are from November 23, 2022

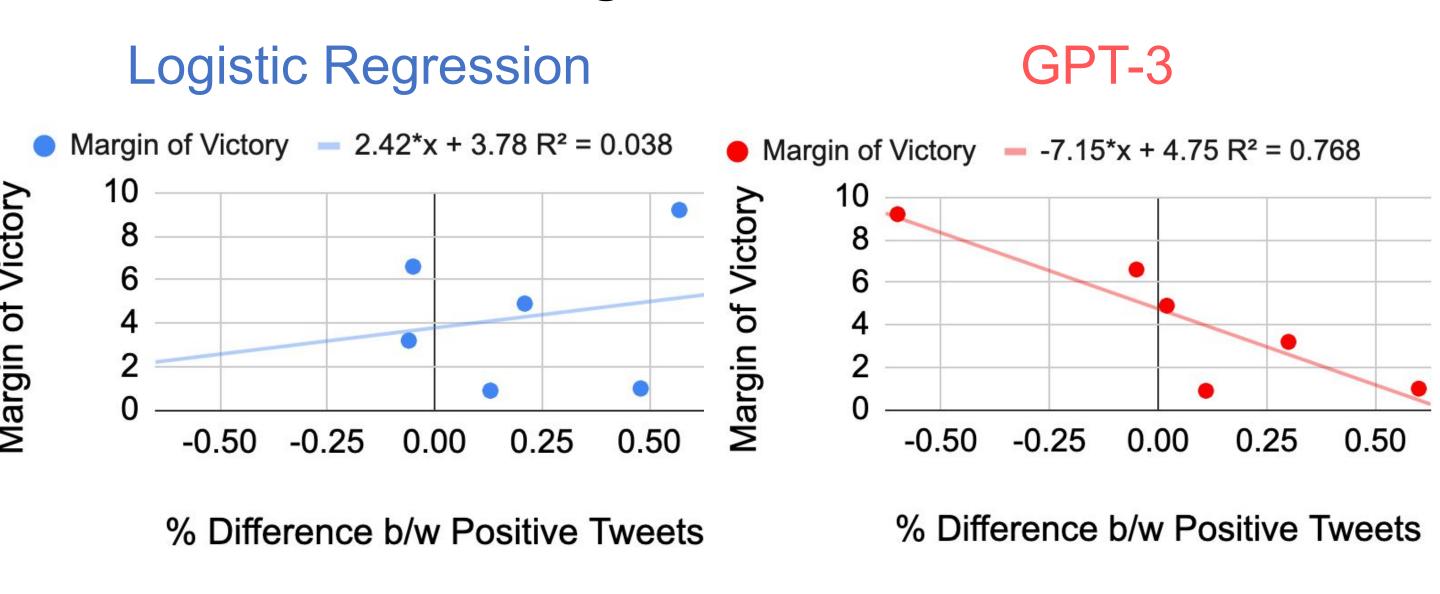
State	Republican	Democrat
PA	Mehmet Oz	John Fetterman
NV	Adam Laxalt	Catherine Cortez Masto
WI	Ron Johnson	Mandela Barnes
NH	Donald Bolduc	Maggie Hassan
NC	Ted Budd	Cheri Beasley
NY	Joe Pinion	Charles Schumer
ОН	JD Vance	Tim Ryan

Green = won election Red = lost election



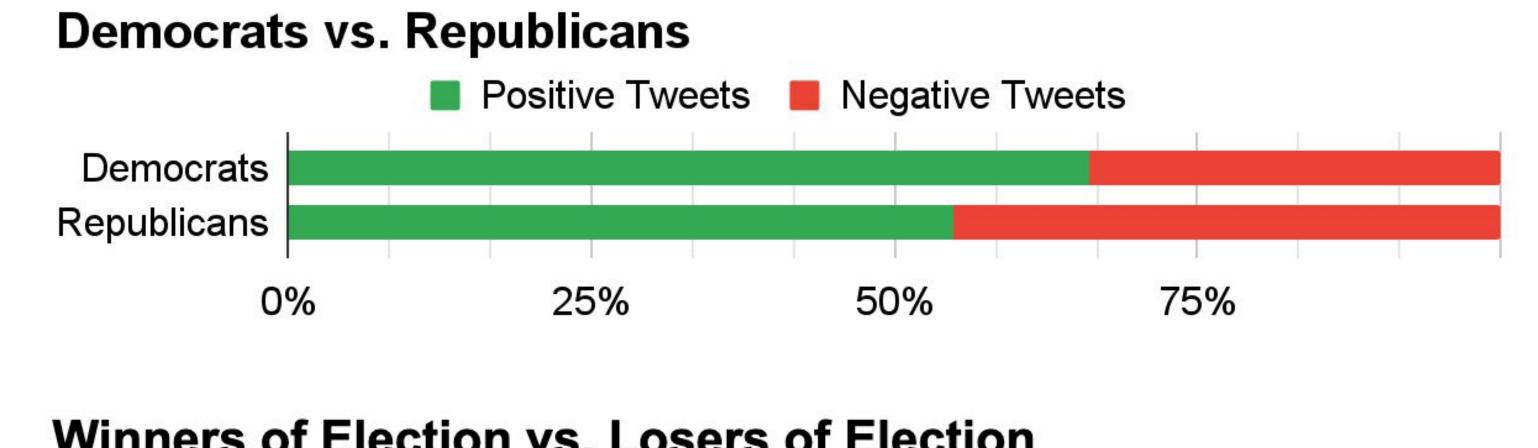
Positive vs. Negative Twitter Sentiment for Each Political Race Fetterman Laxalt Cortez Mastro Johnson Barnes **Bolduc** Hassan Budd Beasley Pinion Schumer Vance Ryan 75% Positive Tweets Negative Tweets

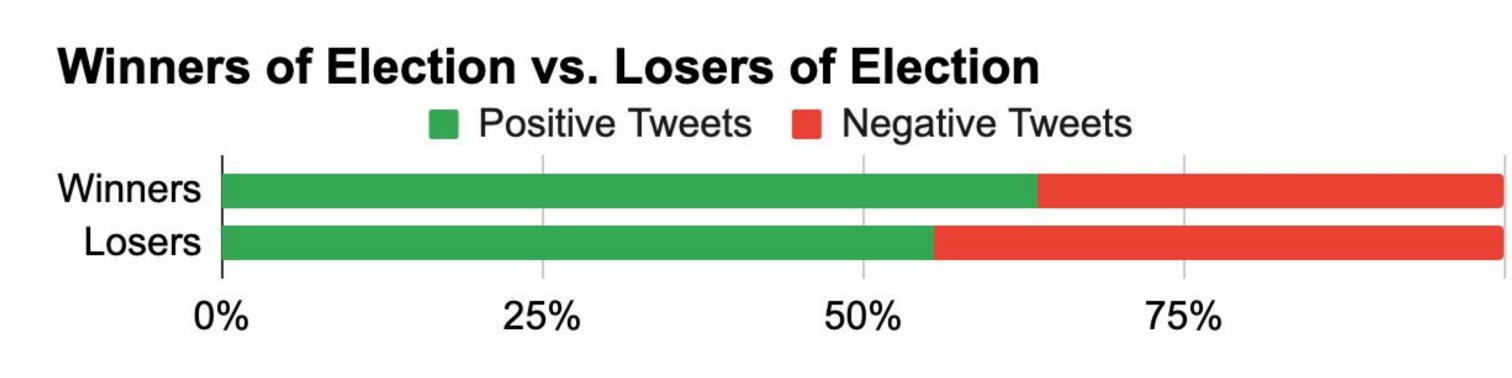
Margin of Victory vs. Percent Difference in Positive Tweets Using Different Classifiers



Results

Used average of LSTM, BERT, LogReg, and GPT-3 to predict politician tweets





Conclusions

• Findings:

- 1) Democrats had more positive tweets than Republicans
- 2) Winners had more positive tweets than the Losers
- 3) Negative correlation between Positivity and Margin of Victory for GPT-3 model; no correlation for LogReg

• Limitations:

- o 1) Twitter users do **not** make up a **representative sample**
- 2) Twitter expressions of emotion are far different from interpersonal expressions of emotion
- 3) Full API: see how sentiment changes over time, get Tweets from November 8th
- 4) Train more complex Neural Network classifiers
- <u>Future</u>: dataset of political tweets, non-binary classification, and factor in the number of retweets/likes