

Political Speech Classification

Final Project Presentation

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1/2. Data Source and Project Rationale

A. Data and Goal

1. Source Data: U.S. Congressional Speech Record.
2. Initial Volume: 11.7 Million speeches.
3. Core Objective: Binary Classification to predict the speaker's political party.

B. Motivation

1. My Research Interest: My external doctoral work focuses on how economic policies affect the **political slant** of local U.S. newspapers.
2. Data Requirement: I need a reliable model to measure political leaning. This dataset provides the necessary **labeled political speech** to train that model.

2/2. Data Reduction Stages and Final Sample

Table: Comparison of Sample Subsets (1981–1989 Focus)

Characteristic	Subset A	Subset B	Subset C (Final)
Scope	Final Training Data		
Time Period	1981 - Present	1981 - 1989	1981 - 1989
Total Size (Million)	2.27	0.81	0.39
Filtering Applied	≥ 30 chars	≥ 30 chars	≥ 2 sents AND ≥ 200 chars
Purpose	Initial scope reduction	Isolate target raw data	RoBERTa Fine-tuning

Rationale for Data Reduction

1. Data Quality & Computational Efficiency
2. Personal Research Need
3. Exclude Uninformative Noise

Preprocessing: Text and Label Cleaning

1. Keep only speeches with valid party labels (D or R)
2. Unicode normalization (NFKC)
3. Whitespace normalization (collapse redundant spaces)
4. Apply text-length and content filtering:
 - 4.1 Minimum-length filter (applied to all datasets):
 - ▶ At least 30 characters
 - 4.2 Optional filter (used only for the final training subset):
 - ▶ At least 2 sentences
 - ▶ At least 200 characters

Model List and Training Data Overview

Table: Model Training Configurations

Model ID	Type	Time Period	Data Filter	Epochs
TF1	TF-IDF	1981 – 2011	Minimum filter	N/A
TF2	–	1981 – 1989	–	–
TF3	–	–	Optional filters	–
M1	RoBERTa	1981 – 2011	Minimum filter	1
M2	–	1981 – 1989	–	–
M3	–	–	Optional filters	–
M4	–	–	–	2
M5	–	–	–	3

Note:

- ▶ Models **TF3**, **M3**, **M4**, and **M5** use the final **0.39** Million speech sample.
- ▶ **Minimum filter:** ≥ 30 characters.

Algorithm Background: TF-IDF

1. Term Frequency (TF)

$$\text{TF}(t, d) = \frac{\text{count of term } t \text{ in document } d}{\text{total terms in } d}$$

2. Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)

$$\text{IDF}(t) = \log \left(\frac{N}{1 + n_t} \right)$$

where N = total number of documents, n_t = number of documents containing term t .

3. TF-IDF Weight

$$\text{TF-IDF}(t, d) = \text{TF}(t, d) \times \text{IDF}(t)$$

Connection: TF-IDF to Logistic Regression

1. TF-IDF Vectorization

- ▶ Converts the text corpus into a **Sparse Matrix (X)**.

2. Logistic Regression Learning

- ▶ The model takes the **Sparse Matrix (X)** as input features and the party labels (**Y**) as the target.
- ▶ **Learning:** It assigns a unique **Weight (W)** to each of the 50,000 features (words).

3. Prediction (Inference)

- ▶ The model computes the final score ($\mathbf{X}_{\text{new}} \cdot \mathbf{W}$) and transforms it into the probability of being R or D.

Baseline Model Setup: TF-IDF + Logistic Regression

- ▶ **Data Focus:** Mostly 1980s speeches
- ▶ **Train / Validation / Test Split:**
 - ▶ 80 percent training, 10 percent validation, 10 percent test
- ▶ **TF-IDF Vectorizer:**
 - ▶ **Features:** 50,000 (Unigrams & Bigrams)
 - ▶ **Filtering:** min_df = 5 (removes rare noise/typos)
- ▶ **Logistic Regression:**
 - ▶ **Solver:** SAGA (optimized for sparse matrices)
 - ▶ **Class Weight:** Balanced (handles D/R class imbalance)

TF-IDF (Baseline) Results

Table: TF-IDF Classification Performance

Model ID	Time Period	Data Filter	Accuracy	F1
TF1	1981 – 2011	Minimum filter	0.650	0.649
TF2	1981 – 1989	–	0.649	0.648
TF3	–	Optional filters	0.694	0.692

Notes

- ▶ Minimum filter: ≥ 30 characters.
- ▶ Optional filters: ≥ 2 sentences AND ≥ 200 characters, resulting in the 0.39M sample.

Confusion Matrix: TF-IDF Baseline

Table: Confusion Matrix for TF-IDF Baseline

	Predicted D	Predicted R
Actual D	13736	6152
Actual R	5919	13592

Recall

- ▶ Democrat recall: $\frac{13736}{13736+6152} \approx 0.69$
- ▶ Republican recall: $\frac{13592}{13592+5919} \approx 0.70$

Key Point

- ▶ TF-IDF performs reasonably well and recalls both parties at a similar level.

RoBERTa Background: Core Architecture

RoBERTa is built on the **Transformer** architecture.

1. Transformer Architecture

- ▶ Utilizes the **Encoder-only** side of the Transformer network.
- ▶ Primary mechanism is **Self-Attention**.

2. Self-Attention

- ▶ Allows the model to weigh the **importance of all other words** in the input sentence.
- ▶ Result: Creates **contextualized vector embeddings**.

3. Key Difference: Embeddings

Model	Word Meaning	Context Dependency
RoBERTa	Dynamic (Contextualized)	Dependent
TF-IDF	Static (Fixed Weight)	Independent

RoBERTa vs. BERT: Key Optimizations

RoBERTa is an optimized version of BERT, enhancing the **Pre-training** process.

Table: Comparison of Pre-training Strategies

Optimization Factor	Original BERT	RoBERTa
Training Data Size	~16 GB	\geq 160 GB
Masking Strategy	Static Masking	Dynamic Masking
NSP Task	Included	Removed

Result:

- ▶ **Superior Adaptability:** It handles new, unseen tasks better.
- ▶ **More Robust Performance:** It delivers stronger and more consistent results during fine-tuning.

Model Setup: RoBERTa Fine-Tuning

- ▶ **Dataset:**

- ▶ Mostly 1981–1989 speeches

- ▶ **Train / Validation / Test Split:**

- ▶ 80 percent training, 10 percent validation, 10 percent test

- ▶ **Input Representation:**

- ▶ Tokenizer: RoBERTa (fast)
- ▶ Max sequence length: 256

- ▶ **Training Hyperparameters:**

- ▶ Batch size: 32
- ▶ Learning rate: $1e-5$
- ▶ Optimizer: AdamW (weight decay = 0.01)
- ▶ Epochs: 1–3

RoBERTa (M1–M5) Results

Table: RoBERTa Model Performance Comparison

Model	Time Period	Data Filter	Epoch	Acc	F1
M1	1981 – 2011	No	1	0.658	0.634
M2	1981 – 1989	–	–	0.662	0.659
M3	–	Yes	–	0.692	0.679
M4	–	–	2	0.715	0.699
M5	–	–	3	0.729	0.713

Notes

- **Epoch Selection:** Validation performance was monitored each epoch; the table reports **test-set results only**.

Confusion Matrix: RoBERTa (M5, Epoch 3)

Table: Confusion Matrix for M5

	Predicted D	Predicted R
Actual D	15507	4261
Actual R	6396	13235

Recall

- ▶ Democrat recall: $\frac{15507}{15507+4261} \approx 0.78$
- ▶ Republican recall: $\frac{13235}{13235+6396} \approx 0.67$

Key Point

- ▶ The model performs well overall,
- ▶ Misclassification is asymmetric: $R \rightarrow D$ errors are more common than $D \rightarrow R$.

Key Observations and Model Comparison

Table: Performance Comparison: Baseline vs. RoBERTa Models

Model ID	Model Type	Optional Filter	Epoch	Acc	F1
TF3	TF-IDF	Yes	–	0.694	0.692
M2	RoBERTa	No	1	0.662	0.659
M3	–	Yes	1	0.692	0.679
M4	–	–	2	0.715	0.699
M5	–	–	3	0.729	0.713

- ▶ **Filtering is Critical:** Performance of the filtered baseline (**TF3 Acc 0.694**) exceeds the unfiltered RoBERTa (**M2 Acc 0.662**).
- ▶ **Initial Gain:** Performance jumped dramatically from M3 (Epoch 1, Acc 0.692) to M4 (Epoch 2, Acc 0.715), highlighting rapid learning during early fine-tuning.

Conclusion

Main Takeaways

- ▶ High-quality filtering (2 sentences, 200 chars) significantly improves model performance.
- ▶ RoBERTa fine-tuning outperforms the TF-IDF baseline, showing strong gains in accuracy and recall.

Limitation

- ▶ Only a limited set of hyperparameters was explored.
- ▶ Key choices such as `max_length`, alternative filtering rules, and additional preprocessing settings were not systematically tuned.

Future Work

- ▶ Existing economics research often relies on a Bigram-based Multinomial Logit (MNL) model.
- ▶ Next step: introduce robustness checks using modern NLP methods.
 1. Compare results using TF-IDF and RoBERTa.
- ▶ Goals:
 1. Assess whether findings depend on the Bigram-MNL framework.
 2. Examine whether more accurate partisanship measures improve research quality.

Thank you!