Voices in Parliament: Analyzing Interruptions Across Gender in the Australian Political Landscape*

My subtitle if needed

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

Table 1: Gender-Based Interruption Analysis in Parliamentary Speeches

Proportion of Interruptions by Gender

Gender	Total Interruptions	Total Speeches	Interruption Proportion
Female	15183	83023	18.00%
Male	70794	338142	21.00%
Unknown	18259	165665	11.00%
All	104236	586830	18.00%

Table 1 provides a clear view of the proportion of interruptions by gender across all speeches in the dataset. The results show that male speakers were interrupted more frequently (21% of speeches) compared to female speakers (18% of speeches). Interestingly, the interruption proportion for unknown gender speakers is significantly lower, at only 11%. Overall, considering all speeches regardless of gender, the interruption proportion stands at 18%. This data suggests that gender may play a role in how frequently speakers are interrupted during parliamentary sessions, with male speakers facing a higher rate of interruption. This could reflect broader dynamics of gender interaction within the parliamentary setting.

Figure 1 illustrates interruptions in the Australian Parliament from 1998 to 2022, categorized by gender. Notably, male speakers consistently faced more interruptions than females, with a peak in 2011 and a subsequent decline. Female speakers experienced fewer interruptions, with
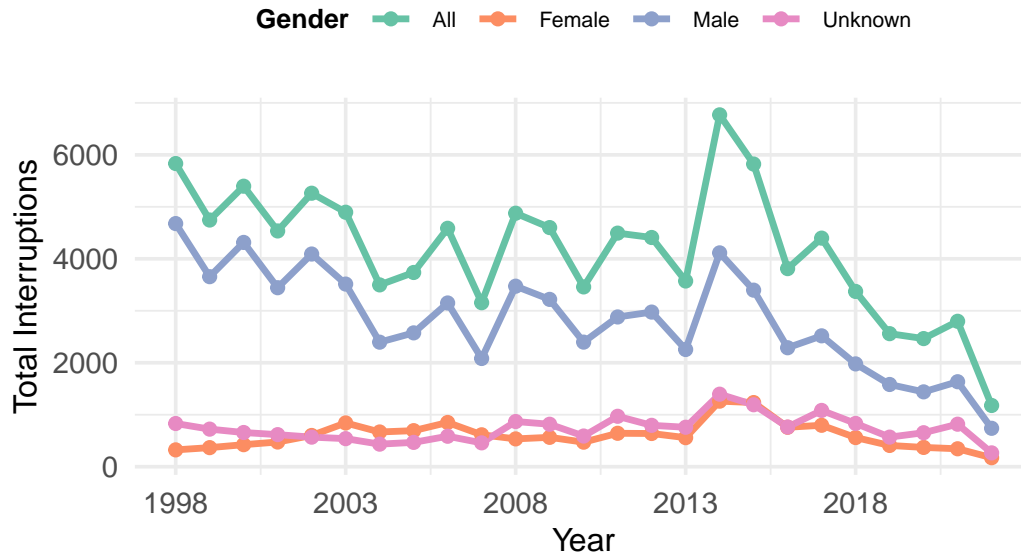

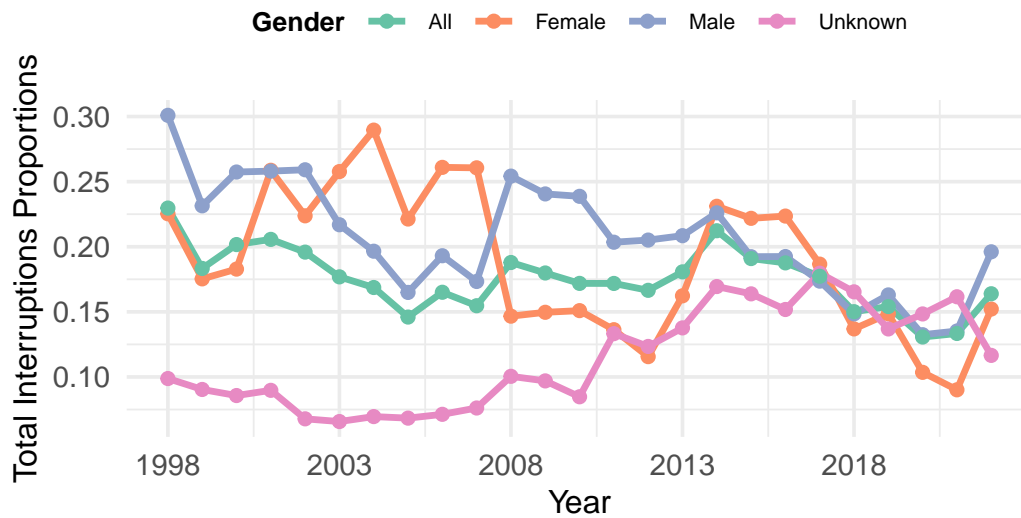Figure 1: Yearly Interruptions in Australian Parliament by Gender

Figure 2: Yearly Interruptions Proportions in Australian Parliament by Gender

relatively stable figures across the years. The "Unknown" category, consistently low, suggests either minimal occurrence or documentation of such interruptions.

To provide a fair comparison of interruptions across different genders within the Australian Parliament, we normalize the data by calculating proportions. This method addresses the gender imbalance in parliament, ensuring that the analysis reflects the frequency of interruptions relative to each gender's representation. Figure 2 presents the proportions of speeches interrupted by gender. It indicates that male speakers had a higher proportion of their speeches interrupted, especially during the mid-2000s to early 2010s, though the gap between genders has narrowed over time. The proportion of interruptions for female speakers generally mirrors these fluctuations, implying that specific topics or periods may have incited more active parliamentary interactions. The "Unknown" gender shows minimal changes, highlighting its limited data representation. This analysis points out both the consistency and evolution of gender dynamics within parliamentary debates over the years.
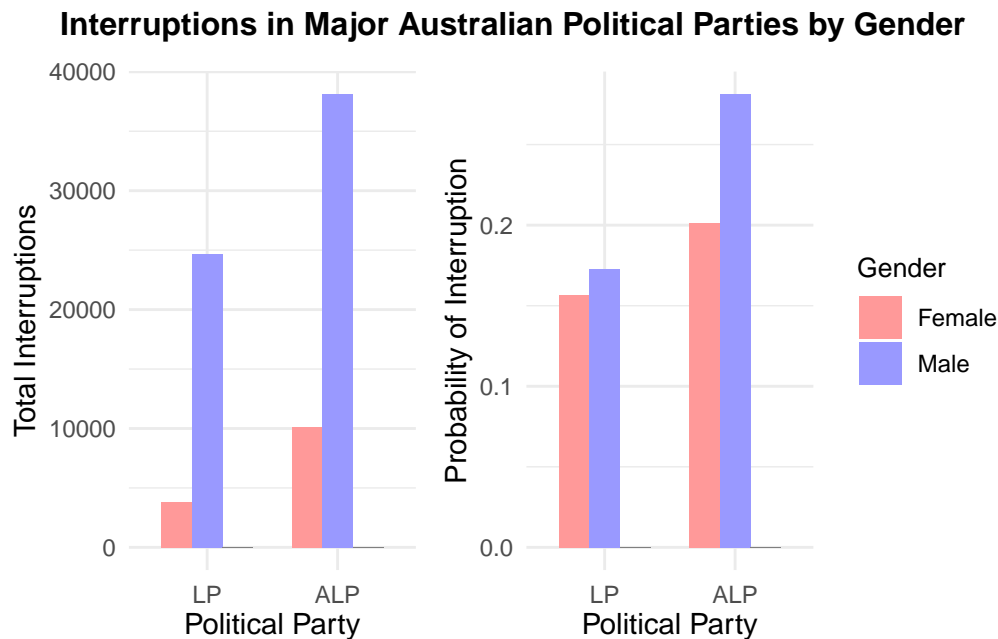

Figure 3: Interruptions in Major Australian Political Parties by Gender

Figure 3 focuses on the Liberal Party (LP) and the Australian Labor Party (ALP), the two major parties in Australian politics, to analyze interruptions by gender. Since these parties dominate parliamentary proceedings, they provide a significant sample of gender interaction dynamics. The total interruptions are higher in the ALP compared to the LP, with male members experiencing more interruptions than female members in both parties. We use proportions to normalize the data, accounting for differences in gender representation within these parties. This approach helps us understand the rate at which female and male members are

interrupted relative to their participation, offering a clearer insight into the parliamentary discourse dynamics.

1 Introduction

Overview paragraph

Estimand paragraph

Results paragraph

Why it matters paragraph

Telegraphing paragraph: The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2…. git config –global http.postBuffer 524288000

git config –global http.postBuffer 629145600

git reset –soft HEAD~1

git lfs install git lfs track "*.parquet" git add .gitattributes git commit -m "Track large parquet files with Git LFS" git add data/01-raw_data/hansard-corpus/hansard_corpus_1998_to_2022.parquet git commit -m "Add large Hansard Parquet file" git push origin main

2 Data

2.1 Overview

2.2 Measurement

Some paragraphs about how we go from a phenomena in the world to an entry in the dataset.

2.3 Outcome variables

Add graphs, tables and text. Use sub-sub-headings for each outcome variable or update the subheading to be singular.

Talk way more about it.

2.4 Predictor variables

Add graphs, tables and text.

Use sub-sub-headings for each outcome variable and feel free to combine a few into one if they go together naturally.

3 Model

3.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$
\begin{align}
y_i | \mu_i, \sigma &\sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \tag{1} \\
\mu_i &= \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \tag{2} \\
\alpha &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{3} \\
\beta &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{4} \\
\gamma &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{5} \\
\sigma &\sim \text{Exponential}(1) \tag{6}
\end{align}
$$

3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ.

4 Results

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

5.2 Second discussion point

Please don't use these as sub-heading labels - change them to be what your point actually is.

5.3 Third discussion point

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

B.2 Diagnostics

C References