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Faculty of Engineering
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Understanding the Community Structure of Coalition and Opposition in Parliamentary Democracy on the Example of the Austrian Parliament

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Affidavit

I hereby declare that the following dissertation "Understanding the Community Structure of Coalition and Opposition in Parliamentary Democracy on the Example of the Austrian Parliament" has been written only by the undersigned and without any assistance from third parties.

Furthermore, I confirm that no sources have been used in the preparation of this thesis other than those indicated in the thesis itself.

Linz, on December 8, 2015

Markus Hiesmair

Acknowledgment

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Abbreviations

ÖVP Austrian People Party (german: Österreichische Volkspartei)

SPÖ Social Democratic Party of Austrian (german: Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

One of the most crucial requirements of a democracy is transparency. There are several ways how one can gain information about the current and past political activities in Austria. One of the best possibilities among them are the publicly available protocols of the national council sessions. In these protocols every word said in a session is written down and that makes up the corresponding protocol. Unfortunately, these protocols are very long and it is hard to gain meaning out of it, because of its plain and simple structure and the great amount of data.

To be able to analyze and visualize the activities and relations of the politicians and parties in a better way, and to make the structure of the political system accessible to a broader audience, analysis tools are needed. This thesis documents the methods that can be used to perform automated analysis over the available data. The protocols are being extracted, transformed, analyzed and visualized.

1.1 Research Goals

The protocols are currently available in semi-structured form - through HTML files.[1] To be able to properly persist and analyze the data, the protocols have to be transformed into a fully structured form (e.g. Java Objects). The following elements will be extracted:

- Legislative periods and their sessions

- Politicians and their mandates

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[1]Until the 19. legislative period, the protocols are only available in PDF-format. These protocols cannot be extracted with reasonable quality. Therefore they won't be used in the further work.

- Parliament clubs

- Discussions and speeches during the sessions

As soon as this is done, the extracted data can be persisted into an arbitrary relational database. Furthermore, some general and network analysis should be done on the data. In the following list some interesting applications on top of the extracted data are presented:

- Create a network graph which shows the relations among politicians and parliament clubs.

- Find groups of politicians (or parliament clubs) with the same attitudes.

- Analyze how homogeneous the attitudes of politicians of the same parliament club are.

- Find the politicians which take part in the most discussions.

- Find the most absent national council members.

In the final step the results should be visualized via a web application. The focus hereby lies in making the results as easy to understand as possible.

1.2 Austrian Parliament

The analysis approaches in this thesis can basically be used for every parliament or other similar political structure, given that data is available in a similar form. As this work is done at an Austrian university and the protocols of the national council are available as open data, the show case is built up on the Austrian parliament.

The Austrian parliament basically consists of two chambers, the national council and the federal council. The national council is elected through federal elections, whereas the federal council consists of delegates of the 9 provinces. Both chambers have different responsibilities and functions, and their goal is to ensure that the decisions are in the best interest for the Austrian people [5].

1.2.1 National Council

The national council consists of 183 members, which can band together to form so called parliamentary clubs. Usually for each political party, which got elected in the national council, there is one parliamentary club, but that is no necessity. The tasks of the national council include law-making, controlling the government, seeking solutions for current problems, determining the budget and much more [5].

After every election one or more parliamentary clubs have to build the government. These parliament clubs have to have in total at least 92 mandates (more than half of the overall mandates of 183). Politicians of the government are then selected to be the federal ministers. All other parliamentary clubs, which are not in the government are in the so called opposition. In most cases the government can make laws without the opposition, but in some special cases there is $\frac{2}{3}$ majority needed [5].

1.2.2 Federal Council

The federal council consists of 61 members. As the members are delegates of the provinces, their main duty is to represent their province and make sure the politics in the parliament are in the interest of the province they represent. To do so, they can raise objections against legislation of the national council, but most of the time the federal council only has the power to delay legislation and not to prevent it [5].

1.2.3 Analysis Scope

In this work only the data of the national council will be analyzed because there are no openly available data sources which could be used to include the federal council in the analysis. Furthermore, the national council has a lot more responsibilities and is of greater importance for the overall democratic process in Austria.

Chapter 2

Related Work

In the context of computer science, there are only a few works on automatically analyzing political structures such as a parliament. In 2013, Renzo Lucioni [4] used publicly available voting data from the Congress of the United States of America to analyze the relationships among politicians and how distinct the two main parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, are. To achieve this, he used data from the 101st Congress through the 113th Congress and created network graphs which graphically showed which politicians vote similar. He also showed how the structure of the Congress developed over time by creating several graphs of the years 1989 to 2013. His results showed that the gap between the Republicans and the Democrats became larger and larger over the last decades. This means that both parties vote more and more against each other. In the context of the Austrian parliament, similar analysis can be applied, if data is available in sufficient quality. For example, it can be analyzed which parties vote similar and if there exist relations between parties which are in the coalition and parties which are in the opposition. You can find the results for the Austrian parliament in section 4.1.

An earlier work was done by Porter and Newman in 2005 [6]. They wrote a paper on network analysis of committees in the U.S. House of Representatives and tried to show the connections between representatives of the House and the committees and subcommittees. There happens a big amount of the American legislation in these committees and especially the assignment of politicians and the change of it over time are interesting subjects of analysis. In their work Porter and Newman gain information without specific knowledge of the structure of the committees, using technologies of network analysis. In particular, they tried to find communities and their connections within the network of the committees to get information about strategic assignment of politicians in important committees. Furthermore, Porter and Newman used single-linkage clustering to get clusters of communities and their connections and also visualized that with a dendrogram representing the hierarchical structure of the committees and subcommittees. Similar analysis would also be interesting for the Austrian parliament, but community detection and clustering are not included within the scope of this thesis. In

the second part of Porter and Newman's paper, they also have done some analysis on the relations among politicians in the House of Representatives. The results show the most left, most right and most partisan politicians in the House. This is especially interesting because it shows that all the most left politicians are Democrats and all most right politicians are Republicans, which shows that also the House of Representatives is divided at a high degree in Democrats and Republicans.

In 2012, Amelio [1] also did a study on the voting behavior in the Italian parliament. One part of her study was analyzing party cohesion (how homogeneous all politicians of a specific party voted in the selected periods). An interesting result was that the cohesion of the parties in the opposition increased over time whereas the cohesion of the governing parties decreased and after the analyzed period the government was not reelected. Another measure taken was the parliamentarian similarity. This measure compares the voting behaviors of two parliamentarians and gives a result on how similar they voted. Based on the values obtained, Amelio did hierarchical clustering using single-linked clustering to find communities within the parliament and visualized the results in a dendrogram, similar to the result of Porter and Newman [6].

All three papers, which were discussed, show that through automatic analysis of political structures, information on the structure and clustering of political systems can be gained. Furthermore, through visualizations in graphs the information can be presented in a way everybody understands it easily and therefore the visualizations can be used to improve the general understanding of political systems and the current structures of parties and politicians.

2.1 Related Work in the context of the Austrian Parliament

Austria is no country with good information laws in terms of governmental transparency. In the last five years (from 2011 to 2015) in the "Right To Information"-Rating Austria was on the last place each time and in 2015 there were 102 nations investigated on their governmental transparency laws!

To improve the transparency of political and governmental processes in Austria, in 2010 an organization with the title "Informationsfreiheit" (Information freedom) [2] was founded. They held several online campaigns and fought in several law suits for the improvement of the right to information and already had quite good success. Furthermore, they started a project called "OffenesParlament.at" (open parliament) [3] which has the goal to give a better overview of the data which is available on the Austrian parliament website [5]. Therefore, they also extract the required information out of the openly available HTML documents used in the context of this thesis. On their

website, there will be a lot of documents of the parliamentary process available and it will presented and a more user friendly way. A few of the items presented are: discussions grouped by topic, speeches of politicians, bills and bill drafts and statements of politicians to bill drafts. As you can see the data, which OffenesParlament.at extracts is mostly the same which is extracted within this thesis.

Chapter 3

Design and Implementation

In this chapter the design and implementation of the prototype for the Austrian parliament are described. First of all, in Section 3.1 the overall architecture and the different components are being discussed. The more detailed description of the implementation is divided into five sections: Section 3.2 describes the data extraction of the HTML-files, section 3.3 describes the transformation into a structured form, section 3.4 discusses the export to a relational database and the sections 3.5 and 3.6 describe the analysis and visualization of the given data.

3.1 Architecture

Figure 3.1 shows the general architecture of the prototype which was implemented. The ETL-Application brings the data from the protocols in the database whereas the web server application visualizes the results and shows statistics and graphs for the given data. The ETL-Application is implemented using the ETL pattern. This means that there are three distinct steps: Extract - Transform - Load. First the application reads an RSS feed which contains all the protocols for one legislative period and the politician profiles (Extract). The retrieved HTML-files get parsed and are transformed into Java objects (Transform) which get loaded into a relational database[1] (Load). To visualize the then available data, the analysis engine queries the database, preforms analysis on it and converts the data in a form which can be displayed (e.g. a graph structure). Furthermore, this data is made available via RESTful web services. The Polymer web application accesses these web services and shows graphs and statistics. All the components will be described in more detailed in the following sections.

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[1]in the prototype, a PostgreSQL database was used

Figure 3.1: General Architecture

3.2 Data Extraction

The first step which has to be done in the ETL-Application is the extraction. The data which should be transformed has to be collected and stored. In our case the data is contained in the stenographic protocols of the national council and in politician profiles. Both the protocols and politician profiles are publicly available and can be found at the website of the Austrian parliament (See `https://www.parlament.gv.at/PAKT/STPROT/` and `https://www.parlament.gv.at/WWER/PARL/`). The protocols are available in PDF-format and since the 20th legislative period also in HTML. As the transforming of the PDF-files would not result in sufficient quality, in this thesis only the HTML-files (the data since the 20th legislative period) are being extracted and analyzed.

To collect the needed files automatically, RSS feeds are used. There are feeds available for both, stenographic protocols and politician profiles. The HTML-files which are linked in the feeds are being downloaded and stored on the file system before they are transformed.

3.3 Transformation

The next step is the transformation of the HTML-files into Java objects (transformation of semi-/unstructured data to structured data). To be able to extract the desired information out of the HTML-files, the structure of the stenographic protocols and politician profiles was investigated. Then undesired HTML-structures were removed, because they avoided a correct information extraction. For example, the page breaks and page headers in the full text protocols were removed. Finally, the tag structure of the HTML documents and regular expressions were used to find the required data. This was not always easy, as the format of the protocols changed over time. For example, in the full text protocols since the 21st legislative period, the politicians were referenced with a link to their profile, whereas in the protocols of the 20th period, there were only politician names. This made it much harder to find the right politicians as the full list of politicians had to be searched for a politician with the same name and title(s). To transform the HTML-files with good quality, for the protocols of the 20th period, there was an extra transformation class which could find the politicians without the link to their profiles.

3.3.1 Transformation of the Politician Profiles

For each politician who is sitting in the national or federal council, there exists a politician profile. In the first part of the transformation, all politician profiles are being transformed into a list of politician Java objects. The name (and if provided previous names), the titles, the birth date, and the political mandates are being extracted from the HTML code. Mandates are some kind of political functions like the membership in the national or federal council or the period where the politician was a federal minister. They are important especially because they include the club memberships of the politician within a specific period of time.

3.3.2 Transformation of the Protocols

In the second part of the transformation, the protocols of the sessions of the national council are transformed. For each session, there exist two files: The full text protocol and the session summary. In the full text protocol there is every word which is being said in the session written down, whereas in the session summary, there is only important information like discussions and speeches summarized. Information that gets extracted out of the protocols includes sessions of legislative periods, chair men in the sessions, politician absences and presences, discussions and speeches of politicians. The list of

politicians which was the result of the first transformation part is used to find the politicians in the protocols and to reference them in speeches. Figure 3.2 shows the class diagram of the objects which were extracted in both transformation steps and their relations.
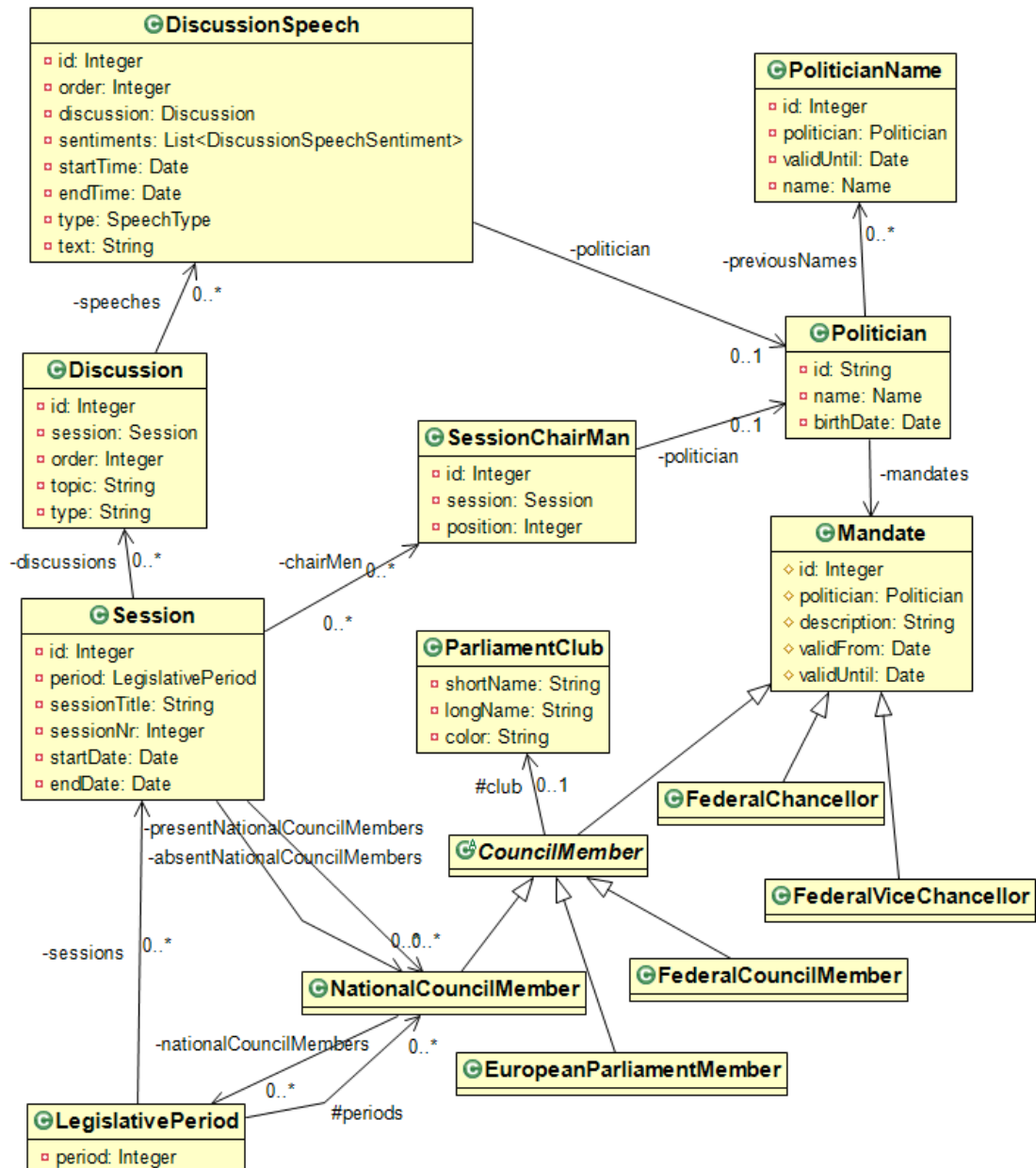

Figure 3.2: Class Diagram of the result of the Transformation Step

3.4 Export into a Database

The export to a database is the loading part of the ETL-application. The in the previous step created Java objects are being persisted into a relational database. To stay independent of specific databases the Java Persistence API and Hibernate are used. Using OR-mapping brings the advantages that no SQL-statements have to be written and changes on the tables/objects are easily made using Java annotations.

3.5 Analysis

The first step of the analysis phase was to determine which analysis could be applied on the given data. The results can be classified into two categories: simple analysis and network analysis. The simple analysis takes just simple measures like how many speeches a politician held during a legislative period or how often was he absent. These measures are taken via SQL queries on the database built up by the ETL Application. Table 3.1 shows all simple analysis measures taken. The network analysis will be discussed in the following sections.

Name	Description
Overall Absence per Period	A percentage of the absence of all national council members in one legislative period.
Absence of a Politician per Period	A percentage of the absence of one national council member in one legislative period.
Absence of a Parliamentary club per Period	A percentage of the absence of all members of one parliamentary club in one legislative period.
Count of Speeches per Politicians and Period	The count of speeches a politician held in the national council during one legislative period.
Mandate Distribution per Period	The assignment of the 183 political mandates to the parliamentary clubs.

Table 3.1: Simple Analysis Measures

3.5.1 Politician Relation Graph

Network analysis similiar to the one Lucioni [4] did is done in this thesis. There are measures taken, how strong two politicians are related and the result is shown in a network graph, in which you can visually see the groups of politicians which belong together and how strong the are related, either positively or negatively. Fortunately,

all the speeches in the Austrian parliament are tagged with an annotation. A majority of them are tagged with either pro or con, speeches with other annotations are less interesting in the context of this thesis and won't be considered in the following analysis. The pro-con annotations of the speeches are used to create the relation graphs of all the politicians based on their position (pro or con) on the topics of the discussions they held speeches in. The graph shows visually how related two politicians are. If two politicians have a strong positive relationship (if they have the same attitudes in the discussions) they will be displayed close together, but if they have a strong negative relationship (mainly contrary attitudes) they will be displayed far away from each other.

The nodes of this graph are the politicians and the links are the relationships between them, but to create a good network graph, we have to measure the link weight. Lucioni [4] used the voting data, whereas in the context of the Austrian thesis the speech annotations are used. The strength of a relationship (the link weight $w_p(p_1, p_2)$) between two politicians p_1 and p_2 is calculated via the following formula:

$$w_p(p_1, p_2) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{D} w_p(d_i, p_1, p_2)}{\sum_{i=0}^{D} |w_p(d_i, p_1, p_2)|}$$

where D is the total number of discussions and d_i is the ith discussion. The result $w_p(p_1, p_2)$ is a normalized real number between -1 and $+1$, where $+1$ means that the two politicians had the same opinion on every topic and -1 means that they have totally contrary opinions. $w_p(d_i, p_1, p_2)$ is the weight of the politicians p_1 and p_2 in the discussion d_i and can be described by the following formula:

$$w_p(d_i, p_1, p_2) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } p_1 \text{ and } p_2 \text{ have the same attitude in } d_i \\ -1 & \text{if } p_1 \text{ and } p_2 \text{ have contrary attitudes in } d_i \\ 0 & \text{if } p_1 \text{ or } p_2 \text{ did not speak in } d_i \end{cases}$$

In this thesis politician relation graphs get built for all legislative periods, to be able to view the structure of each period separately. To achieve to get a graph for only one period, only the discussions of this period were taken into account. The nodes of such a graphs are the politicians and the links are the relations between the politicians. There exists a link between two politicians if they spoke at least once in the same discussion.

3.5.2 Parliamentary Club Relation Graph

Similar graphs can be constructed for the parliamentary clubs. These graphs show how the clubs are related to each other. The weights of the links of these graphs are computed by summing all weights of the politicians of the clubs c_1 and c_2 and normalizing the sum. This can be expressed using the following formula:

$$w_c(c_1, c_2) = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=0}^{D} w_c(d_i, c_1, c_2)}{\sum\limits_{i=0}^{D} |w_c(d_i, c_1, c_2)|}$$

$$w_c(d_i, c_1, c_2) = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=0}^{P_{c_1}} \sum\limits_{j=0}^{P_{c_2}} w_p(d_i; p_{c_1,i}; p_{c_2,j})}{\sum\limits_{i=0}^{P_{c_1}} \sum\limits_{j=0}^{P_{c_2}} |w_p(d_i; p_{c_1,i}; p_{c_2,j})|}$$

The result $w_c(c_1, c_2)$ is again a normalized number from -1 to $+1$ and describes how the clubs are related. P_{c_x} describes the count of the politicians which belong to c_x and $p_{c_x,y}$ is the yth politician which belongs to the parliamentary club c_x. Analogously to $w_p(d_i, p_1, p_2)$, $w_c(d_i, c_1, c_2)$ describes the weight of the clubs c_1 and c_2 in the discussion d_i and is also in the range of -1 to $+1$.

3.5.3 Pre-Calculation of Relation Weights

The calculation of all weights for the relations is quite expensive, as there are $\frac{n*(n-1)}{2}$ weights which have to be calculated for every discussion (n is the number of politicians which spoke in the discussion). So, if a graph should be displayed, it would take too long to compute all these weights then. To handle this problems all politician relation weights $w_p(d_i, p_1, p_2)$ are calculated and persisted into the database immediately after new data is available (after the loading step of the ETL Application). When the data is needed to show the graph the database gets queried and using the aggregation functions of the database $w_p(p_1, p_2)$ and $w_c(c_1, c_2)$ can be easily derived for each pair of politicians and parliamentary clubs in an arbitrary period of time.

3.5.4 Other Analysis with the Relation Weights

With the now available weights between the politicians and parliamentary clubs also analysis other than the relation graphs can be applied. By summing all the weights where one politician is in the government whereas the other one is in the opposition, a general tendency on how distinct government and opposition are can be calculated. See the results in section 4.3. **To-Do:** verweis Another measure which can be taken out of the relation weights is the affinity of a politician to a certain party by again summing all the weights of the politician and all the politicians of the party. Furthermore, also the most and least related politicians of a politician can be derived by sorting all the calculated weights $w_p(p_1, p_2)$.

3.6 Visualization

The visualization of the extracted data was an important task because only if the data is shown in a proper way it will potentially address a broad spectrum of people. That's why there was a big empathize on the data representation. Another requirement was that the application should run on as many devices as possible. Therefore a web application was implemented, as it will be accessible for almost anybody in the world, as long as he/she has a device with internet and a browser. A few web frameworks were evaluated and it was chosen an architecture with Spring Boot in the back end offering JSON/REST web services and Polymer in the front end for the visual representation. **To-Do:** soll ich hier für polymer und spring boot quellen-verweise auf die jeweiligen websiten machen?

3.6.1 Navigation Concept

Figure 3.3 shows the navigation concept of the implemented prototype. The start page shows an overview of the available pages and short statistics for the current legislative period like the mandate distribution and the overall absence. From the start page it is possible to navigate to the politician overview, the legislative period overview, the politician and the parliamentary club relation graph pages.

The politician overview shows the members of the national council of a period, which one can specify. For each politician, the absence percentage and the speech count in this period is presented. If a politician is selected one gets to the politician's detail page. There is general data of the politician, the political mandates and the most/least related politicians shown.

Figure 3.3: Navigation Concept of the Web Application

The legislative period overview shows all legislative periods which were considered for this thesis (all from the 20th) with short statistics. If a period gets selected one gets to the period detail page where also a ranking of the most active and most absent politicians and clubs is shown.

On the politician and club relation graph pages one can see the graph for the selected period. In the politician relation graph there is also the possibility to filter for a specific topic of a discussion. Furthermore, one can set a minimum count of speeches two politicians have spoken in common, before their relation is shown in the graph. This creates the possibility to have a cleaner graph which only shows relations which are known to be correct until a certain degree.

3.6.2 Visualization of the Relation Graphs

Chapter 4

Results and Discussion

4.1 Relations of Parliament Clubs

Graph + Explanations

4.2 Relations of Politicians

Graph + Explanations

4.3 Government - Opposition Relation

Legislative Period	Governing Parties	Opposition	Relationship Coefficient
XX. Period	SPÖ, ÖVP	FPÖ, Grüne, Liberale	-0.85
XXI. Period	ÖVP, FÖP	SPÖ, Grüne	-0.695
XXII. Period	ÖVP, FPÖ, BZÖ	SPÖ, Grüne	-0.567
XXIII. Period	SPÖ, ÖVP	FPÖ, Grüne, BZÖ	-0.382
XXIV. Period	SPÖ, ÖVP	FPÖ, Grüne, Stronach, BZÖ	-0.52
XXV. Period	SPÖ, ÖVP	FPÖ, Grüne, NEOS, Stronach	-0.374

Table 4.1: Relation of Government and Opposition in the periods 20 to 25

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Future Work

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