

Political Manifesto Analysis

Technical Report

Giovanni Misseri, Mohammad Kameli, Jolan Chabbey

Network Science course

2019, January

1 Introduction

In this relation we will try to explain and justify what we've done in order to analyze the european political society. As one can imagine the political world is dense of alleances, sometimes deleared and sometimes unspoken; and even a bigger problem is the one of understanding the actual political thought of a party. Usually each party declears itself as lined up on right center or left side, but in practice often it's really hard to define what makes a party a right side or left side party and if we just look at how a certain party acts the definition becomes even more fuzzy.

What we aim to achieve with this work is to derive and analize the network of european parties in a cross-temporal analysis. As we said is not always the case that a party that declares itself as a left side party, acts like a left side party. Due to this reason to construct the network in which each party is a node, we will link two parties not if they declare to collaborate each other and nor if they have some political alleance, we will try to link two nodes if the two connected parties have the same idea on some critical concepts.

On such network we will run our analysis trying to spot behaviours and

insights of the political scene. Moreover we will try to detect the communities inside this network in order to see if the actual division of the parties overlaps with the declared one, and consequently see which are the parties that, based on their ideas, are not distinguishable by their adversary.

Manifesto Project

The Manifesto Project - "<https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/>" - is a German project which aims to maintain and continuously update different political datasets. Their main work is the "Manifesto Project Dataset", a dataset containing at the moment 4388 political manifestos published from 1945 till today by 1117 parties. They publish and maintain this dataset in order to be able to conduct scientific research on the European political field, but not explicitly exploiting network science or graph theory.

We found this project really interesting because it contains information about the processing of parties' political manifestos. The great advantage of using the Manifesto Project work is not only the high number of manifestos present there, but also the way they extracted information about manifestos and how they encoded that. In the Manifesto Project dataset there is a good number of variables representing different ideas, like "Imperialism" or "Welfare State Expansion", giving them for each manifesto a score representing "how much a manifesto reflects that idea".

As we said we wanted to build a network of parties exploiting what they think and not what they declare, here the limit is evident but building a network on political manifestos and the ideas that it reflects could be considered a good approximation of reality.

We will then exploit the Manifesto Project dataset to build our network.

2 The Network

The first problem we had to deal with is how to exploit a general dataset to build a meaningful network. We come up with a nice idea and after some research we found out that it's a quite used way to proceed. Before talking about how we built our adjacency matrix it's important to underline the data engineering we went through.

Our dataset was composed by 1117 parties and we had in total 4388 manifestos, so we had an average of 4 manifestos for each party. We had to decide how to deal with the greater number of manifestos with respect to the parties. A natural way to proceed is to average the score of the manifestos for each party, and that's what we did. This is a meaningful way to proceed because like that what we work on is an average idea's score over the time for each party. Another possible way to proceed would be taking only the last available manifesto's score, one would have obtained the most recent data but losing past information, this could bring to biased measures due to the variability of ideas in parties, a mean over time brings to zero the score for all that ideas where a party showed contradictory positions over time, underlining the one where a party actually based his existence.

Said that we can jump to the adjacency matrix. We took our restructured dataset made by 1114 rows, the number of parties without missing data in target variables, and 56 columns, the set of main ideas Manifesto Project gives score. First of all we computed the pairwise distance matrix, in which in position i,j is present the euclidean distance between party's i ideas and party's j ideas. At this point we needed to decide a threshold for which if two parties are nearer than that, they are connected, otherwise they are not. This approach will create a symmetric unweighted adjacency matrix and will be the one on which we will conduct the greatest part of our analysis. A particularity of this approach is that is comparable with the hierarchical clustering in particular with the single linkage hierarchical clustering, this will be crucial for future analysis. We decided to cut the distance matrix at 10. We choose this value on further analysis and this is the threshold that created the most reasonable matrix. With a higher value we

would have had more connected nodes, but on the other hand we would have lost important links; with a lower value we would have had too much nodes not connected with no other node.

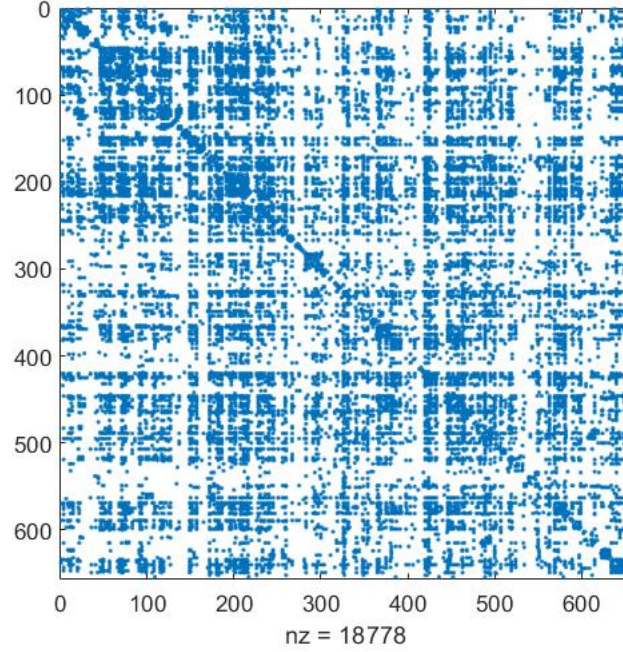
Preliminary Analysis

After the ϵ -neighborhood procedure explained before to create the adjacency matrix we are ready to do some analysis on our graph. First of all we start with some preliminary analysis in order to understand the context we are working on and the kind of graph we have to deal with.

As first important step is necessary to remove all the nodes that are not connected at all, since we can't gain more information from their inclusion in further analysis. Anyway given the fact that we have 549 nodes that are not connected at all this is an important limit to our analysis, so it's important to understand why almost half of the nodes are not connected with no other node. Generally it's normal the presence of some outlier in your dataset when you compute your analysis, but here we have a significant part of our data showing this behaviour. A possible interpretation could come from the context the data come from; we are talking about parties and what they put in their manifestos, saying that two parties are connected only if they are sufficiently near implies that we cut all that links that exist on the "margin" of our network, we will take only the central part of the network. This seems confirmed also by the political interpretation one can give to this phenomenon, with this approach we are able to correctly catch the relations between "central" parties, but we exclude all the extreme parties. Don't forget also that our dataset ranges from 1945 till now, so seems reasonable that there was lot of different parties, not necessary extreme in the political meaning but very different one from the others.

An other mathematical reason could be due to the way we built our adjacency matrix. Apart from the threshold we had to decide, the quantity of single nodes could also due to the single linkage hierarchical clustering behaviour we talked before.

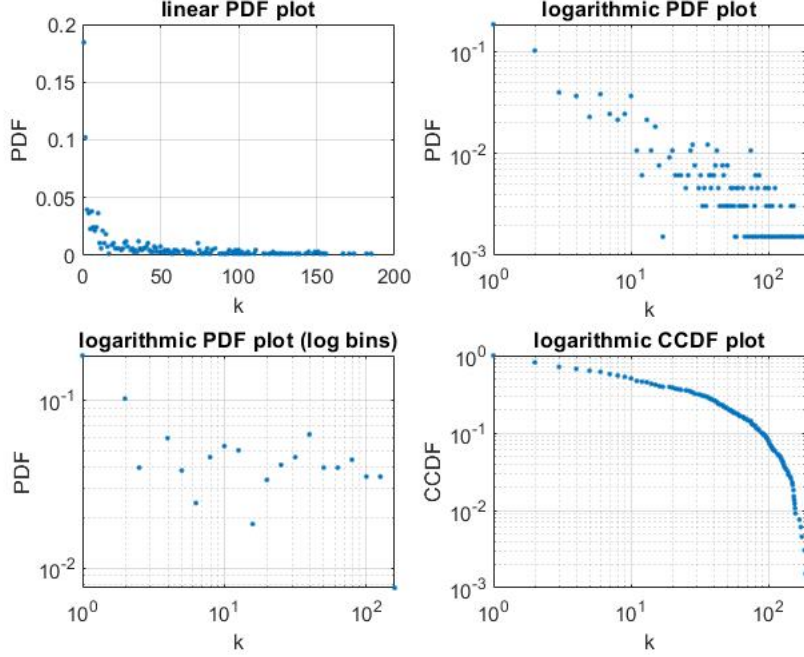
We then proceeded to the deletion of the single nodes and we obtained a graph made by 656 nodes. What follows is the related adjacency matrix.



Nodes Distribution

The first important aspect we want to inspect about the network is its degree distribution and its estimate. Moments of the degree distribution are of particular interest, in our case we have a network in which the average number of link for each node is 28.625, the variance is 1500.079 and the skewness is 1.7576. So every party is connected on average to 28 other parties, but it's important to notice that, as we expected, we have a highly skewed degree distribution, sign of possible right outlier, alias hubs.

Let's inspect deeper this aspect through the probability distribution function and the log-pdf.

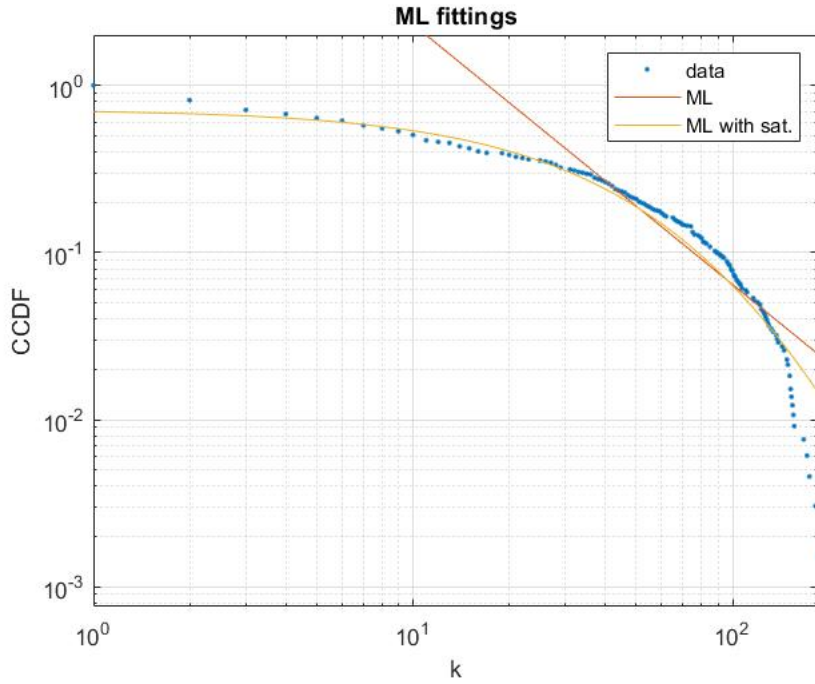


From the plots above is evident that as we supposed our network shows different features that makes it possibly a scale free network. For example we have clearly the grates part of nodes which have low degree and few points with high degree. The presence of hubs, indeed, is what distinguish a scale free network from a poisson distributed or random one. In this case the interpretation is a bit controversial, we have some nodes with high degree, but they don't follow the typical linear decay in log-ccdf plot.

One explanation for this phenomenon comes from log-pdf plot, from there we can see the linear decay, but it seems to have high variance. Given that this are real data we can't expect to find the well distributed probability distribution function and a linear decay with big variance justify our supposition of scale free distribution of our network. Another way to justify tihs behavior comes again from the interpretation of our network in its context. We have parties connected one to the other, and would be unreasonable to have much parties connect with a lot of other parties. It would mean that we have some parties which ideas are similar to both right and left parties, we have some parties that

are similar to a lot of other parties; as one can see this is not reasonable in this context. So we have some structural limit due to the context that doesn't allow our network to show a complete and satisfactory scale free behaviour.

So with the underlined limits we will proceed the analysis assuming we are dealing with a scale free network with an high cut-off, so next step is to estimate the γ parameter of the distribution.



The one reported above is the plot obtained by the estimation of the γ exponent of the power law distribution of our network. The γ parameter has been estimated using maximum likelihood, red line, and seems to approximate the log-ccdf behaviour. As we already said is strong the cut-off but the estimate of the γ exponent with k_{sat} approximate the ccdf quite well.

The point estimate are respectively 2.5565 and 6.6197 for maximum likelihood estimate and ML with sat parameter. The high value obtained in the second case is due to the high cut-off present in the distribution, so we will

consider the ML point estimate as γ exponent of our power law distribution. As one can notice our power law exponent is between 2 and 3 so as we said we are in scale free regime with ultra small world property. A quite surprising property this one in our context, infact we would have expected to find a kind of compartmental network, in which nodes distribute in communities dense of link within their self but low connected between each other, this would have limited the ultra small world property instead this proves that in really few jumps we can go from extreme right nodes to extreme left nodes. This suggests an underlying homogeneity between parties that actually seems to differ that low one from each other to result in an ultra small world regime.

Network Analysis

In this chapter we would like to analyze different features of our network namely: Assortativity, Clustering coefficient, Robustness of the network to the random failure and an attack and finally find the communities in our network with different approaches.

Assortativity

In general, (dis)assortativity stands for the preference of a network's nodes to attach to others due to their degree. In short, Assortative network is defined as high degree nodes connect with each other avoiding low degree nodes (tend to cliques) and Disassortative network tends to opposite trend, which means that hubs tend to avoid each other.

For the political manifesto network, we expect to find the assortativity in our network regarding the parties with the same manifest tend to connect to each other though the hubs which may stand as the leader of right-left parties should avoid each other, thus not a perfect assortativity behavior but neither disassortative nor neutral network. Fig. 4 shows the assortativity of our network.

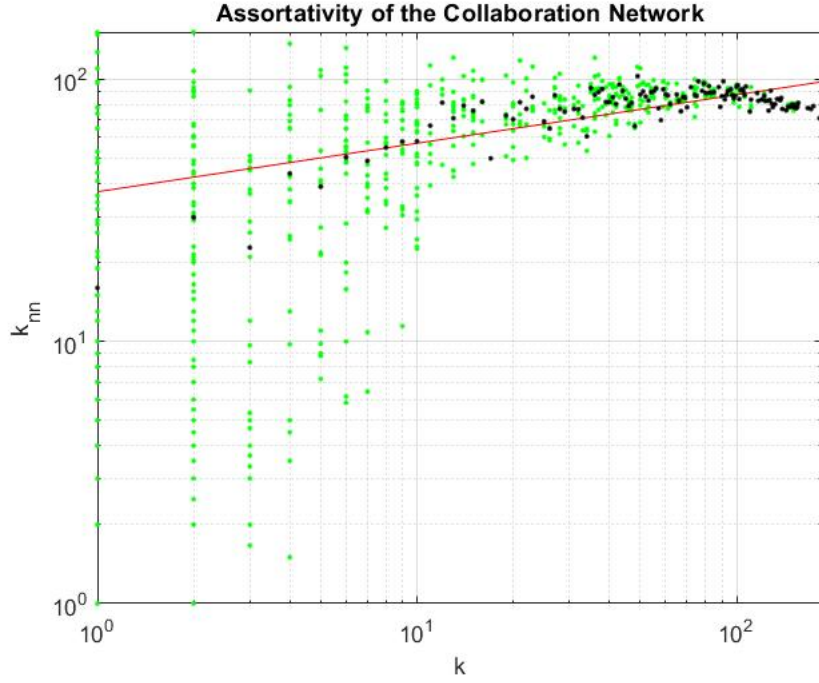


Fig. 4. Assortativity behavior of our network and fitting line for assortativity factor

In this regard, we explore an assortative behavior as we expected and also a structural cut-off for $k = 100$. Finally the Assortativity factor is 0.18504 for our network.

An interpretation of the assortativity in this context suggest we are in the right direction and the positive assortativity estimation is supported too. If we carefully think to what assortativity is and try to apply it to this context we will find that an assortative network is what we expected. Indeed given that the assortativity measures "how much" hubs clusters with each other and how much low degree nodes do the same, we can translate this like a mesure of how much central parties tends to cluster and how much extreme parties tend to cluster. This phenomenon is then absolutely expected, would we weird infact to mesure disassortativity here, minor or extreme parties usually are not directly connected with big parties, infact if their ideas were "the popular one" they

wouldn't be minorities.

Clustering Coefficient

Analyzing the neighbors of each parties lead us to find the clustering coefficient and compute the average clustering coefficient for political manifest network. In short, the clustering coefficient measures the density of links in the neighborhood which means how the parties which are tightened to each other as a neighbor are linked. Moreover, we plot the CCDF of the clustering coefficient to represent the behavior of the network for neighbors. Fig. 5. Show the result.

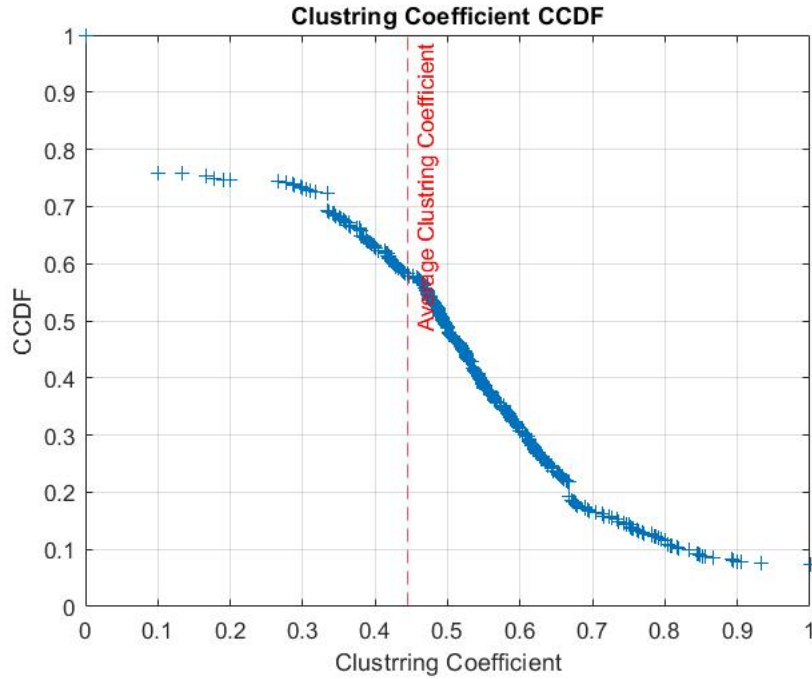


Fig. 5. CCDF of clustering coefficient and average measurement

In this figure we also consider the nodes which have zero coefficient which are almost 20% of our nodes, due to that there parties which are not linked as

a tripled graph. In addition, the average clustering coefficient measurement for our network is: 0.446.

Robustness

One of the most important aspect of studying political manifest would be to find the robustness of the network. It leads us to find the property of being strong in a community.

Interesting part of this study would be to find when we can failure a network and how to do it. For instance, consider a competition that the right parties want to win the left parties. Utilizing this property each community could determine by enlisting which parties or ideas could lead the other community to collapse. Implementing robustness with attack could be consider as a future study of this network.

In our computational aspects we only consider whole network for random failure and an attack by removing random nodes and hubs with the highest degree respectively. Fig. 6 show the robustness of our network and as we could realize from the fig. 6. The distance between random failure and an attack for general network is robust and strong to attacks. Moreover, Molly-Reed criteria which is considered as a threshold for vanishing the giant component (GC) in our network is showed by a red line. It means network lower than that criteria would lose the GC.

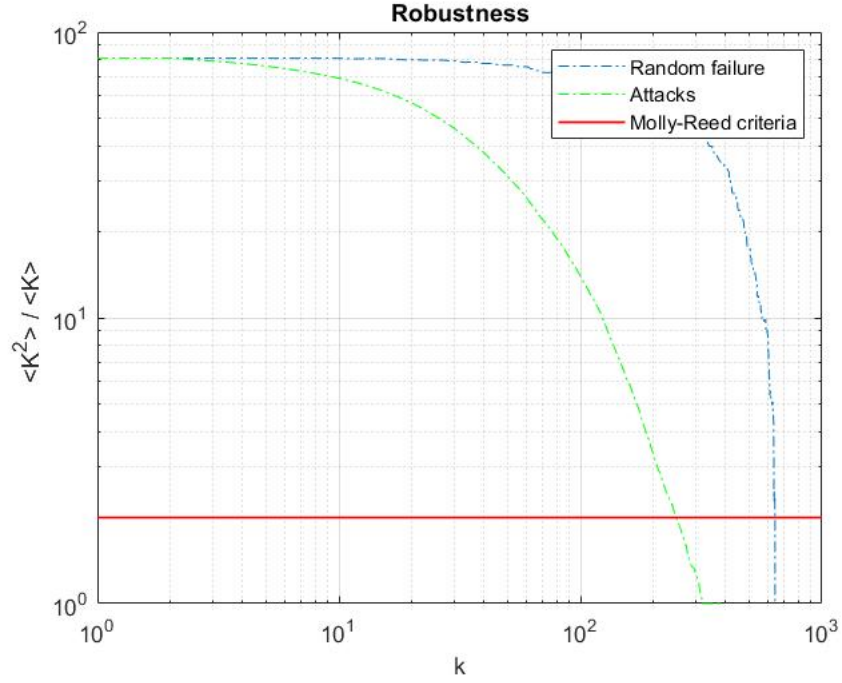


Fig. 6. Robustness of the network for random failure (green) and attack (blue) with Molly-Reed criteria (red)

Community detection

In this chapter we will talk about community detection and we will describe our steps to spot the communities in the manifesto network.

Our first idea was simply to go straight on with community detection on the usual adjacency matrix, but this resulted a bad approach for different reason. We built our matrix using an ϵ -neighbour technique, as we said this is conceptually similar with respect doing hierarchical clustering using single linkage. Below a figure of a typical a single linkage dendrogram. In this example the blue line indicates where we decided to cut and the dot represent the connected component we get.

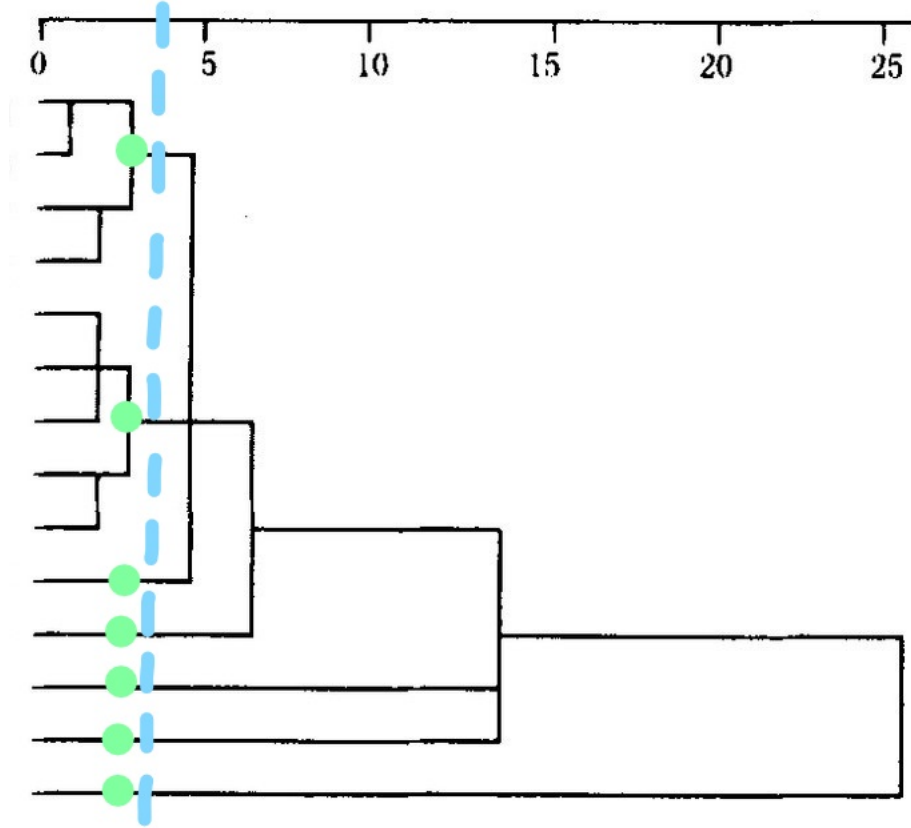


Fig. 7. Example of a single linkage dendrogram

If we carefully think about what we did we discover that actually is the same think, we computed a distance matrix and we putted to 1 all the entries where we found a value less than ϵ , 0 otherwise. Take it like a scratch of the proof by induction: at distance zero all nodes are disconnected, at distance one suppose two nodes link together, at distance 2 all the nodes nearer that 2 to a node belonging to this cluster will join too.

We end up in the situation shown in Fig 7. and actually is what happened to our network, indeed our network if made by different disconnected networks.

Note also that this explain why we had that much nodes not connected to any other nodes, this is infact a common behaviour in single linkage hierarchical clustering, such that the presence of a biggest component.

Actually the disconnected components of our network already are a clustering, but our main aim is to divide the network in its natural tree communities: right, left and center. The actual clustering naturally provided by disconnected components of the network doest provide such division.

The one below is a plot of our network.

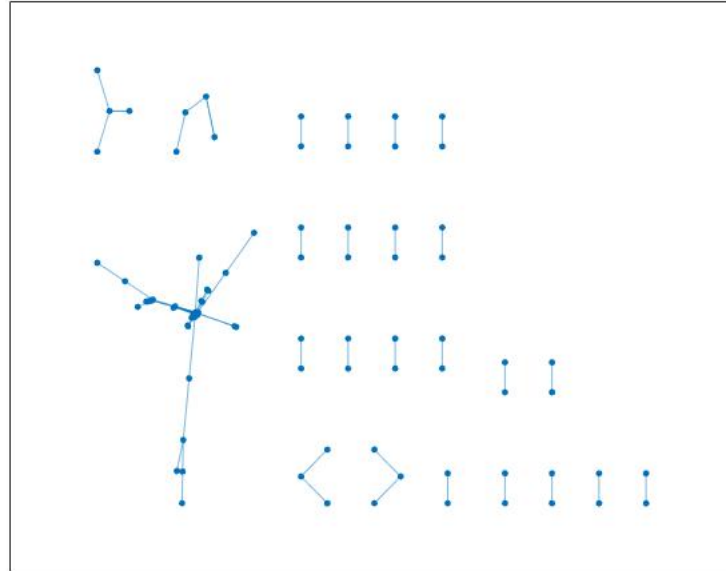


Fig. 8. Manifesto's network

As shown in the figure our actual network doesn't fit the task of computing communities, and also doing clustering on the biggest component brought not satisfactory results.

We decided than to use a different approach and starting agin from the initial dataset, create a different adjacency matrix.

Given that the greatest part of our problems come from the fact that our network was disconnected we worked to overcome that issue. We decided to use the distance matrix in order to build a Gaussian similarity matrix.