# **European Parties Explorer**

Visual Analytics project

## Visualizing European politics

- Europe and the EU have faced many challenges in the last 25 years.
- Politics is ever more present in the lives of European citizens.
- EU politics is a complex topic.

European Parties Explorer: visual analytics application for studying the evolution of European parties and their beliefs, comparing parties and countries.

## The Chapel Hill Expert Surveys

- Surveys conducted in 1999, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2019, 2024 compiled by political scientists specialized in European politics.
- Surveys data stored in two csv files.



#### 1999-2019 trend file

- One row = one party in one of the years.
- Columns = data about the party or expert evaluations.
- 1996 rows, 84 columns (but we need only some of them).

#### Data we care about:

- parameters essential for the application;
- important and non-redundant topics;
- topics evaluated in a good number of consecutive years.

## 1999-2019 trend file preprocessing

- country
- year
- party\_id
- party
- vote
- seat
- epvote
- family
- eu\_position

- eu\_intmark
- eu\_foreign
- Irgen
- Irecon
- spendvtax
- deregulation
- redistribution
- civlib\_laworder
- sociallifestyle

- religious\_principles
- immigrate\_policy
- multiculturalism
- environment
- regions
- ethnic\_minorities
- nationalism

## 2024 expert survey preprocessing

- Similar structure, but only 2024 data.
- 279 rows, 54 columns (again only need some of them).

#### Use same data and:

- add year;
- compute and add sociallifestyle (charts confirm it works fine);
- make country and family coherent.

Finally, merge in one single dataset file!

## Operations on the new dataset

Remove data about some countries (not ideal, but necessary):

- Türkiye, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland (no EU);
- Malta (too much missing data in 2024, only two parties);
- Luxembourg (too much missing data, no 2024 data).

#### Handle missing data:

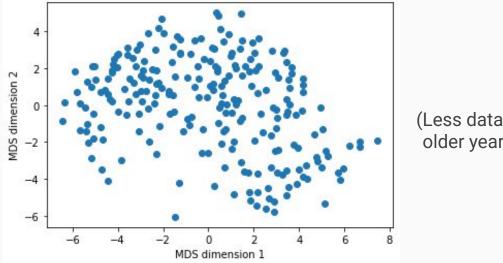
- replace missing vote, seat, epvote with 0;
- delete rows with missing data for attributes that should be evaluated.

Luckily, we're talking about parties with 0-2% vote share.

## Dimensionality reduction

**Multidimensional scaling** applied for each year, using the attributes evaluated by the experts.

Dissimilarity matrix on the expert evaluations, add computed coordinates in the dataset.



(Less data for older years!)

#### Why not t-SNE?

Shapes too different for each year and too stretched on one dimension (parties on top of each other, worse use of space).

Despite left-right shape, parties are mixed and on the opposite side (e.g. KSCM, BSW).

#### Dataset summary

- Countries from 1999: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, UK, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Sweden.
- From 2002: Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.
- From 2006: Estonia.
- From 2014: Croatia, Cyprus.

- Attributes from 1999: country, year, party\_id, party, vote, seat, epvote, family, eu\_position, eu\_foreign, lrgen, lrecon, mds1, mds2.
- From 2002: eu\_intmark.
- From 2006: spendvtax, deregulation, redistribution, civlib\_laworder, sociallifestyle, religious\_principles, immigrate\_policy, multiculturalism, regions, ethnic\_minorities.
- From 2010: environment.
- From 2014: nationalism.

**Discarded topics**: russian\_interference and anti\_islam\_rhetoric (only 2019/2024 and too much missing data), urban\_rural (too much missing data).

#### Dataset summary

A B C D E F G H I J K L M	N O	P O	R S	T U	V W
1 country, year, party_id, party_vote, seat, epvote, family, eu_position, eu_intmark, eu_foreign, lrgen, lrecon, spendvtax, deregulation, redistribution, ci		religious principles.in	migrate policy, multicu	lturalism.environme	nt.regions.ethnic minoriti
2 1,1999,115,FN,1.5,0.7,1.52,1,2.142857074737549,,2.0,9.88888931274414,8.75,			5		
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4 1.1999.107,PVV/VLD.14.3,15.3,13.61,3,6.666666507720947,.6.55555534362793,7.111111164093018,7.625,1.93201149794114					
5 1,1999,106,PRL,7.7,9.0,6.69,3,6.55555534362793,,6.55555534362793,6.666666507720947,7.0,1.5994298002111393,-1.00517					
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15 1,1999,104,ECOLO,7.3,7.3,8.44,7,5.77777671813965,,5.111111164093018,1.88888835906982,1.75,,,,,,,,,1.6785813190907757,-1.	3655255285039367				
16 1,2002,102,PS,10.2,12.7,9.59,5,6.09,4.1,6.33,3.35,2.5,,1.2669190853117505,1.6191711793639079					
17 1,2002,108,CDH,5.9,6.7,4.95,4,6.3,5.78,6.44,5.65,6.0,,-1.657381915167054,-0.7506910149145267					
18 1,2002,109,CD&V,14.1,14.7,13.49,4,6.64,5.8,6.63,5.95,5.82,,-1.8437093524042882,-0.8037785255773975					
19 1,2002,107,VLD,14.3,15.3,13.61,3,6.54,6.7,6.82,6.23,7.45,,,,,,-2.232408847617687,-1.6003326018530117					
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21 1,2002,112,VB,9.9,10.0,9.39,1,2.73,2.88,2.75,9.55,7.9,,,,,,2.77715891960703,-2.1118279418725865					
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24 1,2002,106,MR,10.1,12.0,6.69,3,6.22,6.33,6.89,6.35,7.3,,,,,,-2.0696097031335383,-1.5256637027375826					
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26 1,2006,109,CD&V,13.3,14.0,13.05,4,6.3,5.67,6.13,5.56,5.563,5.5,5.329999923706055,3.630000114440918,6.380000114440918,6.34000	00057220459,6.5,5.8800001	114440918,7.1300001	,3.6300001,5.3299999	23706055,,1.484968	7452597016,0.12904643

Original files: AS = 115530

Preprocessed dataset: AS = 34925 With MDS coordinates: AS = 37719

## European Parties Explorer



#### **Filters**

Affect all the other views

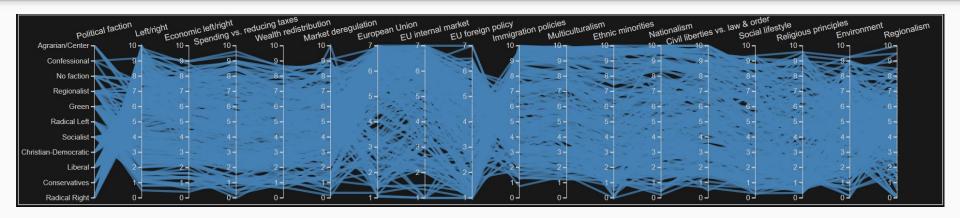
Years are the ones of the expert surveys

Can reset brushes on all other views



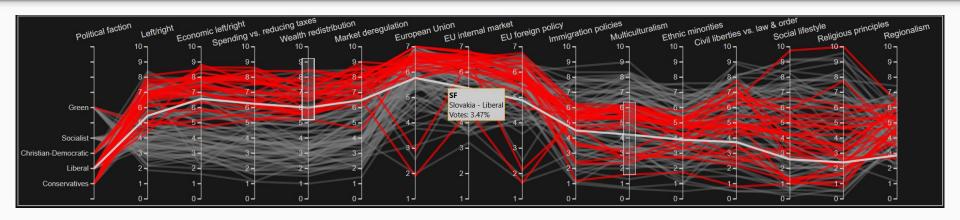


#### Parallel coordinates



- A "picture" in the selected year of all filtered parties.
- Axes reordered so that we can find trends (political families economy -EU - immigration - other).

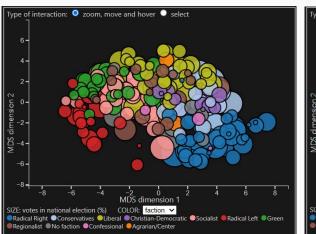
#### Parallel coordinates

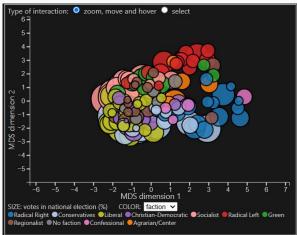


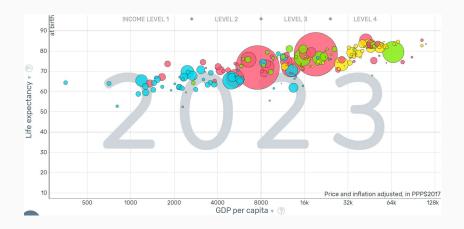
- Influenced by filters; displayed axes update according to the year.
- Brushing and hovering.
- Axes name hovering gives information about that topic.

## Scatter plot

- A "picture" like the parallel coordinates.
- Uses MDS data to show similar parties.
- Parties are less spread out in older years (but you can zoom).
- Size = votes%, smaller bubbles on top like Gapminder, slightly overrepresented.





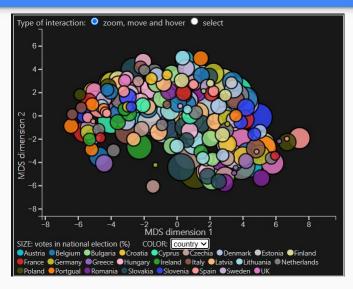


### Scatter plot - colors

Color by political faction or country (lots of colors! - more useful when confronting few nations).

#### d3's category20 (only scale with so many colors):

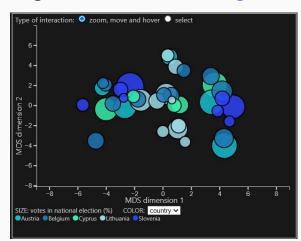
D3 no longer provides the d3.schemeCategory20\* categorical color schemes. These twenty-color schemes were flawed because their grouped design could falsely imply relationships in the data: a shared hue can imply that the encoded data are part of a group (a super-category), while relative lightness can imply order. Instead, D3 now includes d3-scale-chromatic, which implements excellent schemes from ColorBrewer, including categorical, diverging, sequential single-hue and sequential multi-hue schemes. These schemes are available in both discrete and continuous variants.

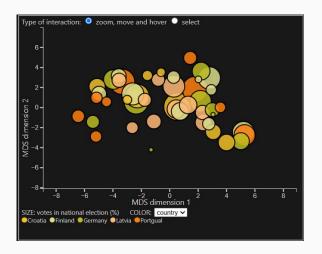


This issue is probably not present here, especially for political factions (mostly colors typically associated to each family) - most colors resemble ColorBrewer.

### Scatter plot - colors

Remaining colors from colorgorical.

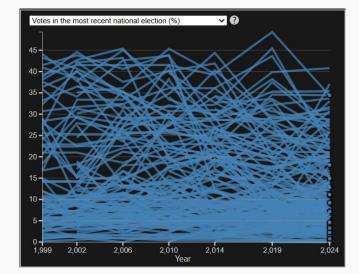


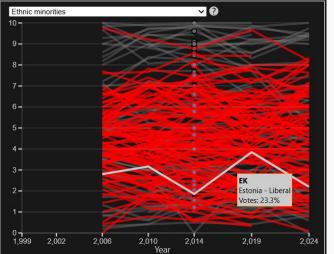


Finally: zooming, hovering, brushing

#### Line chart

- Quick overview over the years on one topic.
- Shows parties existing only in the selected year, uses points if it's the only year.
- Same topics as parallel coordinates + electoral results.

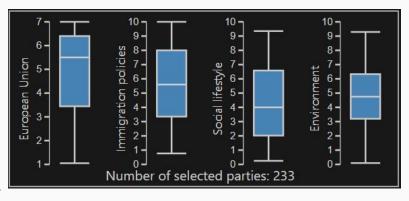




Allows party hovering and hovering on the legend

## Boxplots

- One for each "macro-topic".
- Useful for showing how much parties agree or are polarized.
- They update with filters and brushes.
- Additional counter.
- Legend hover like parallel coordinates.

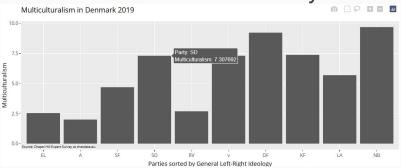


#### Related work - CHES Interactive

Not much to be found (niche dataset?) - Most visualizations are about electoral results - Papers use CHES dataset only as a reference, no visualizations.

#### **CHES** interactive

Bar chart on one country

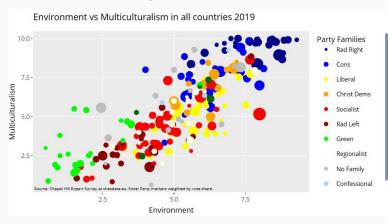


Scatter plot on one country



#### Related work - CHES Interactive

Scatter plot on all countries

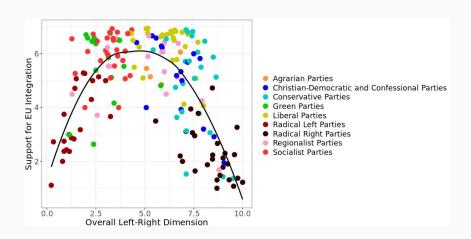


Good for comparing parties and finding correlations.

- Filters on year and country (one at a time), no 2024.
- Only two dimensions at a time.
- Hard to see changes over time.
- Scatterplot places using two attributes instead of a more "universal" positioning.

#### Related work - Foundations of European Politics

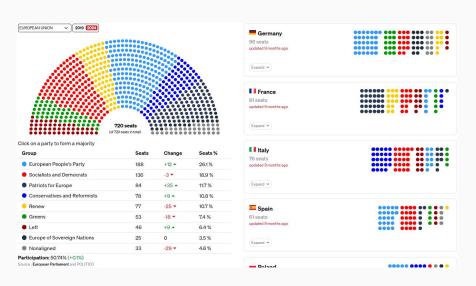
Foundations of European Politics - A Comparative Approach: textbook about research on European politics.



The only available feature is the comparison between two selectable topics.

Interesting functionality: line highlighting correlations!

#### Related work - Politico



Not really on topic, but a great inspiration.

- Highly interactive.
- Compare 2024/2019.
- Data about single countries and their seats.
- Suggested colors.

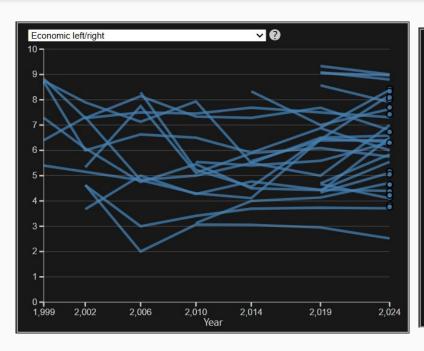
#### Possible users

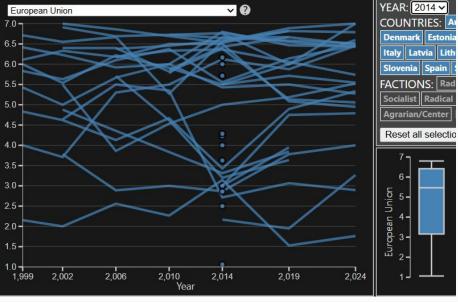
- Political science researchers, experts or students (ideological evolutions, comparing countries, finding trends).
- Journalists (historical data).
- Citizens who are about to vote.

### Insights - Differences between factions

- Radical Right: both center and right-leaning, Eurosceptic, extremely against liberal policies, undecided on religious principles and regionalism.
- Conservatives: right-leaning, Europeanist, conservative.
- Liberals: center-right, most Europeanist, liberal.
- Christian-Democratics: center- right, Europeanist, conservative.
- Socialists: convincingly left-leaning, Europeanist, liberal but increasingly more undecided.
- Radical Left: convincingly and extremely left-leaning, undecided on EU, more liberal.
- Greens: center-left, went from undecided to increasingly Europeanist, more liberal.
- Other: no common trends generally favor EU, "most regionalist" are Spanish.

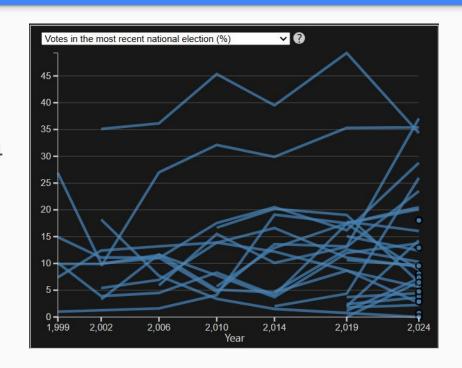
## Interesting trends





## Insights - The rise of the Radical Right

- More and bigger dark blue points.
- Most numerous group (43) in 2024 to the detriment of Conservatives (38 in 2014, 22 in 2024).
- More voted than ever.



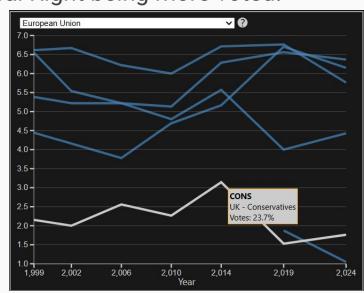
### Insights - Europeanism

The level of Europeanism is stable - Just Radical Right being more voted.

UK after Brexit is still pretty Eurosceptic.

- In 2019, the two main parties increased their vote share while being more Eurosceptic.
- In 2024, Conservatives halved their votes in favor of Reform UK.

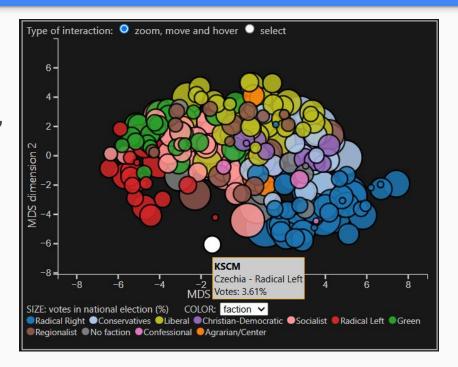
East Europe is generally more pro EU.



### Insights - Some outlier parties

KSCM (Czechia), BSW (Germany),
SMER-SD (Slovakia)

• SDS (Bulgaria)



# Thank you for your attention!