

# MAKING COMPUTERS UNDERSTAND COALITION AND OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY



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# TALK OUTLINE

- Introduction and Motivation
- Temporal Graph Models and Related Work
- System Design
- PoC Prototype
- Observations
- Conclusions

# OPEN DATA INITIATIVES

- Open Data initiatives bring **more transparency** for citizens
- Legislative bodies have traditionally employed **transparent decision making processes**
  - Sessions of parliament are recorded in **textual transcripts**
  - ... are open to be visited by a general public audience
  - ... are broadcast via national television stations
- General public audience does **not** have the resources to **directly process** this information (transcripts) thus needs to rely on **secondary information** sources such as news broadcasts and papers

# SO HOW OPEN IS THIS DATA?

- Session **transcripts** to a large extent are only **processed** by **professionals** (journalists, scientists, analysts, etc.)
- Even for professionals the **interlinks** between political actors might **not** be fully **transparent**
- The textual form obstructs the view on the political / decisions making **network hidden in the data**
  
- New means of interpreting this Open Data will improve means of making informed decisions

# INTERPRETATION PROCESS

- Continuous retrieval of transcripts
  - Automated text analysis to extract **relationships** in political **discourse**
  - Outcome is a **temporal graph** model
  - Visualising the result
- 
- Allows for direct interpretation and analysis of the data for a broader audience
  - Provides metrics for professionals

# TEMPORAL GRAPHS

**Graph**  $G$  is a pair  $(V, E)$

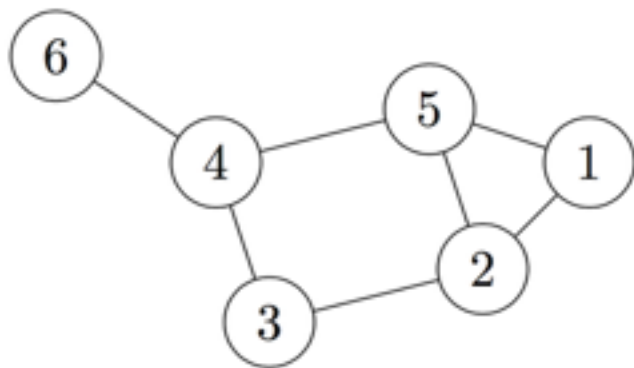
where  $V$  denotes the set of vertices and  $E$  denotes the set of edges between any  $v, e \in V$

A **temporal graph**  $T$  can be given as a set of graphs  $T = \{G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_t\}$  where each  $G_x = (V_x, E_x)$

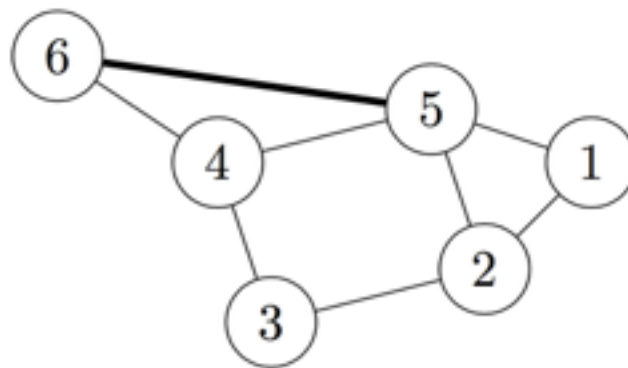
$G_x$  is called a **static snapshot at time**  $x$

And  $G_{tm..tn}$  as a selection of multiple  $G_x$  from  $T$  is a static snapshot for a **timespan**

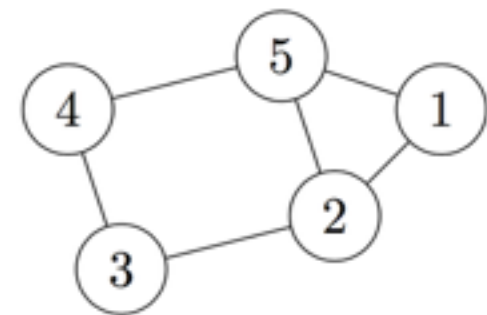
# Real-world networks are dynamic



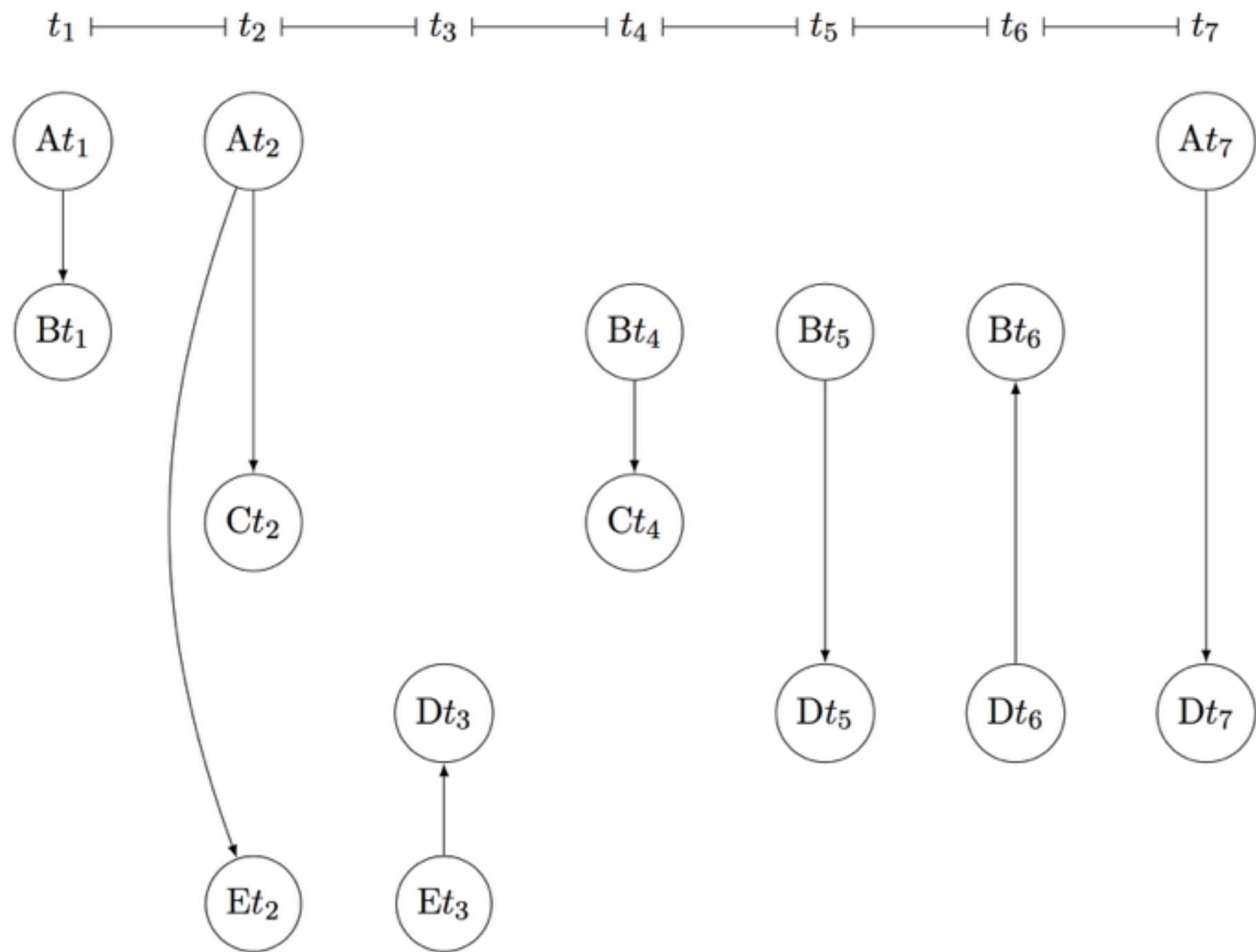
(a) Original Graph



(b) Edge 5:6 Inserted



(c) Vertex 6 Removed



# RELATED WORK

## ■ Open Data

- This work addresses political Open Data
- OD initiatives on the rise around the world
- First studies (Shadbolt 2012) show positive influence

## ■ Social Web

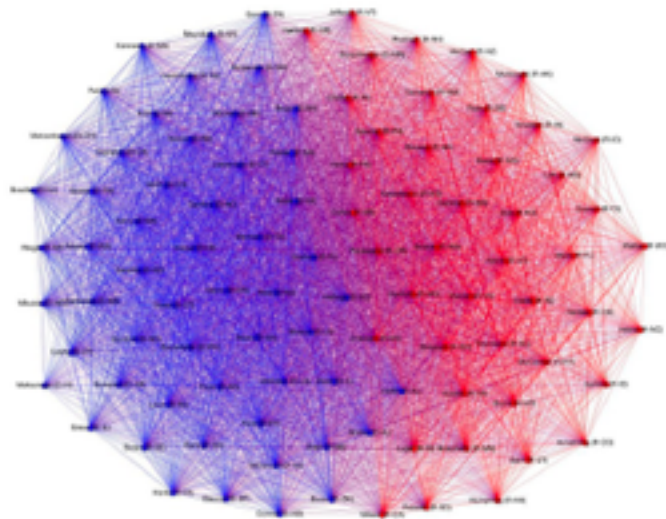
- ... can be an additional source for political analysis
- Facebook, Twitter etc. are used to analyse political trends (Kushin 2009, Hsu 2013)

## ■ Structural Analysis

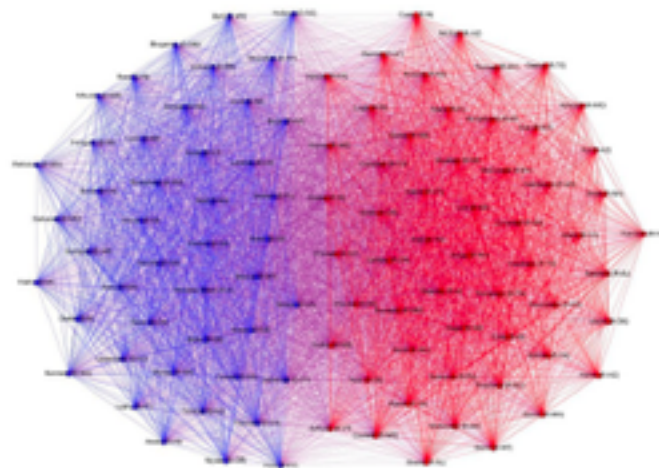
- Ground breaking visualisation by (Luicioni 2013)
- Political Networks served as data for research in network analysis (Porter 2005) and in depth studies interpret party cohesion in parliament (Amelio 2012)

# Voting Relationships in U.S. Senate, 1989–2013

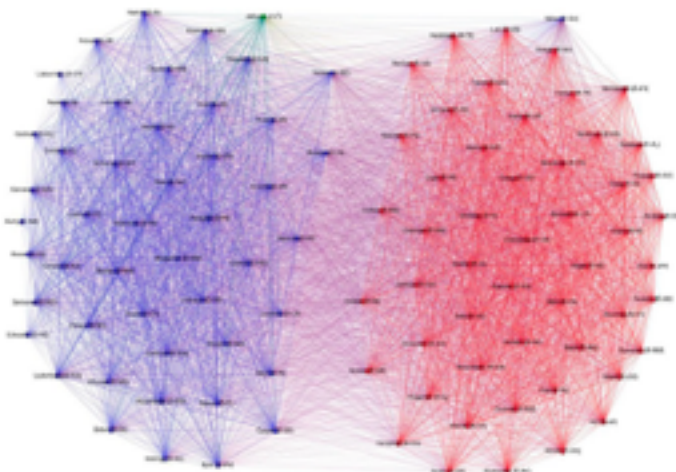
101st Congress, 1989 Session



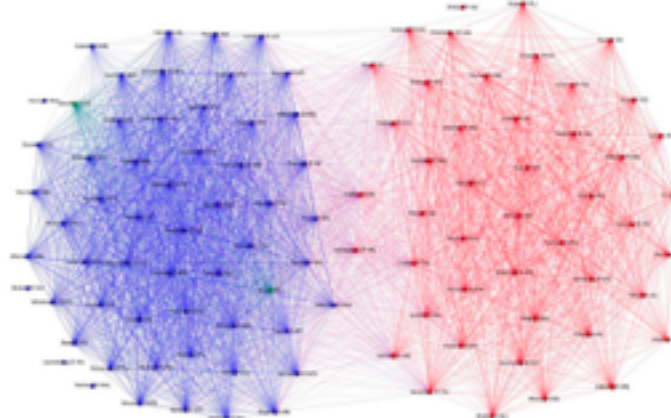
105th Congress, 1997 Session

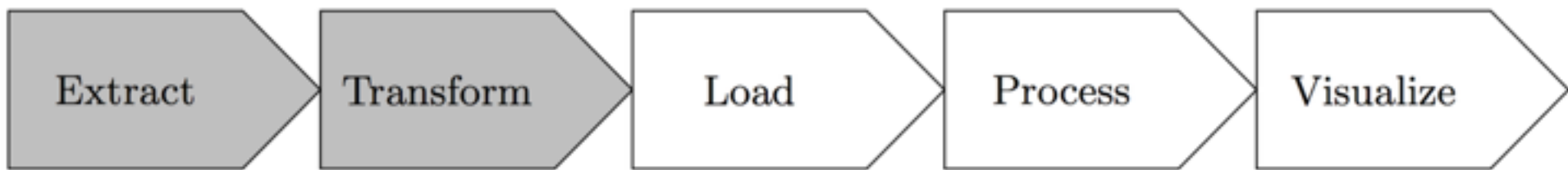


108th Congress, 2003 Session



113th Congress, 2013 Session





- **Extract** data from a transcript body (HTML, PDF, ...; might involve OCR)
- **Transform** the data to a generic actor - interaction model
- **Load** data to a temporal graph model
- **Process** the graph data
  - Simple metrics (attendance, discussion frequency, speech time)
  - Community detection
  - Network metrics (centrality measures, cluster cohesion)
- **Visualize** the data
  - .. as graphs
  - .. in easy to interpret charts

# PROOF-OF-CONCEPT OPEN SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION

- Provides an Open Source implementation over the transcripts available from the Austrian Parliament
  - Stenotypists provide extensive annotation (politician's profile are linked with names, discussions carry pro-/contra marks)
- Transcripts are parsed fully automatic and visualised in a Web-Frontend
- <https://github.com/hias234/AustrianParliamentAnalyzer>

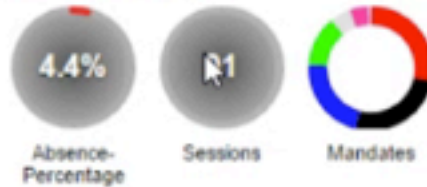


## General Analysis

### Legislative Period Analysis

Here you can find general statistics of the different legislative periods.

Data from the 25. Period:



[GO TO PERIOD ANALYSIS](#)

### Politician Analysis

Here you can see statistics for politicians of the Austrian Parliament like absences in sessions, activity in the parliament, and politicians with similar or completely different attitudes.

[GO TO POLITICIAN ANALYSIS](#)

## Network Analysis

### Parliament Club Network Analysis

The speeches of politicians to all topics were analyzed and the relations of parliament clubs were computed. These relations are shown in a network graph and you can see per period which clubs have the same attitudes.

Example:



[GO TO CLUB NETWORK ANALYSIS](#)

### Politician Network Analysis

The speeches of politicians to all topics were analyzed and the relations of politicians were computed. These relations are shown in a network graph and you can see per period which politicians have the same attitudes and course you can see to which clubs they belong.

[GO TO POLITICIAN NETWORK ANALYSIS](#)

# Austrian Parliament Analyzer - Politician Analysis

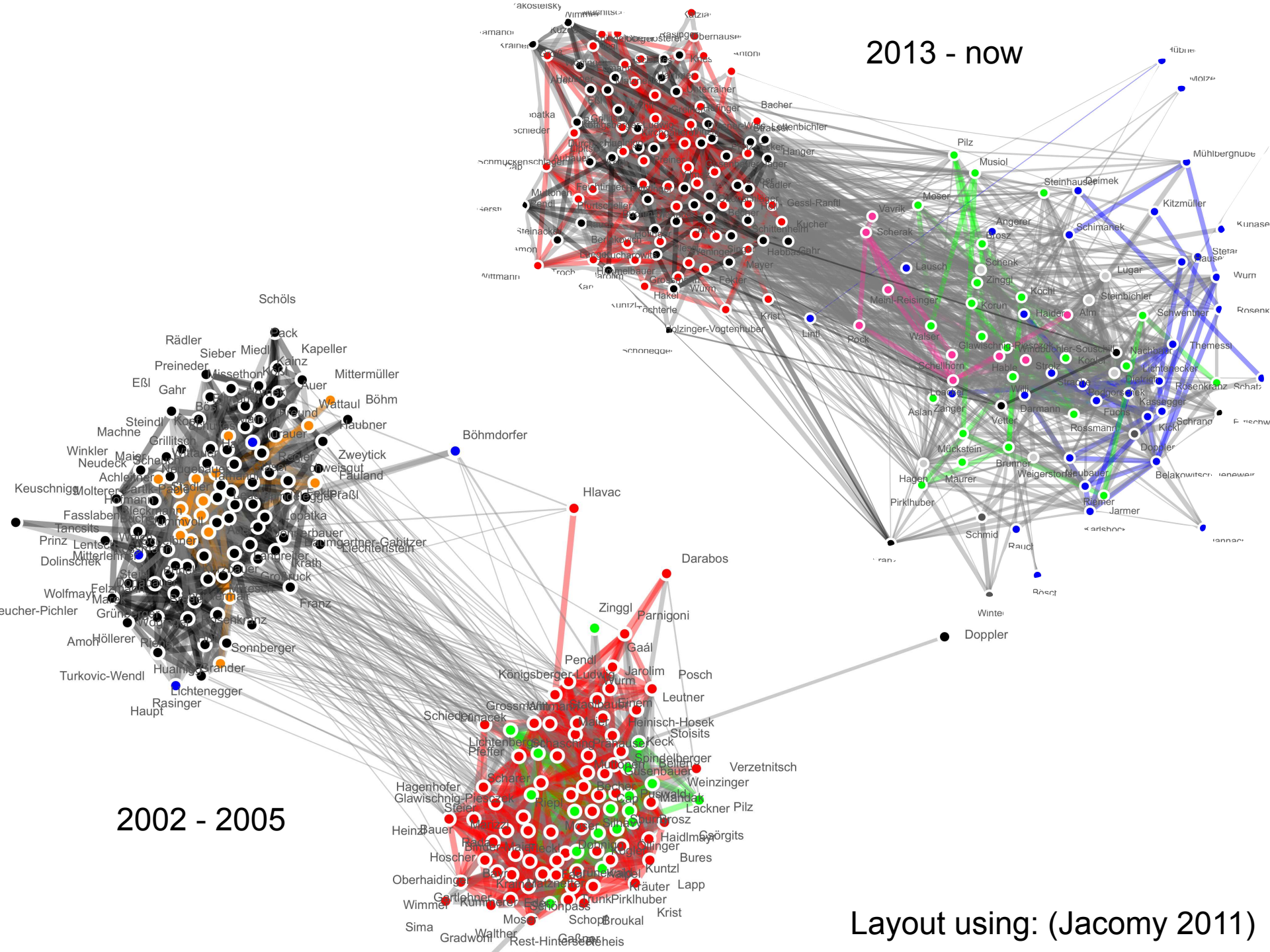
Here you can see all the national council members of the Austrian Parliament

Show politicians for period

25

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <div><b>Nikolaus Alm</b> <small>NEOS</small> <small>NEOS</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence2.2%</div><div>Speeches47</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div> | <div><b>Werner Amon</b> <small>ÖVP</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence3.3%</div><div>Speeches29</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>                  | <div><b>Erwin Angerer</b> <small>FPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence3.5%</div><div>Speeches12</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>        |
| <div><b>Konrad Antoni</b> <small>SPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence5.6%</div><div>Speeches9</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>                      | <div><b>Aygül Berivan Aslan</b> <small>FPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence14.4%</div><div>Speeches13</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>         | <div><b>Gertrude Aubauer</b> <small>ÖVP</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence0.0%</div><div>Speeches30</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>     |
| <div><b>Jakob Auer</b> <small>ÖVP</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence4.4%</div><div>Speeches33</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>                        | <div><b>Walter Bacher</b> <small>FPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence0.0%</div><div>Speeches16</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>                | <div><b>Petra Bayr</b> <small>FPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence15.6%</div><div>Speeches19</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>          |
| <div><b>Ruth Becher</b> <small>SPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence1.1%</div><div>Speeches26</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div>                       | <div><b>Dagmar Belakowitsch-Jenewein</b> <small>FPÖ</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence4.4%</div><div>Speeches63</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div> | <div><b>Nikolaus Berlakovich</b> <small>ÖVP</small></div> <div><div>Sessionabsence0.0%</div><div>Speeches27</div></div> <div>MORE DETAILS</div> |
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2013 - now



2002 - 2005

Layout using: (Jacomy 2011)

# Austrian Parliament Analyzer - Politician Network Analysis

Here you can see the relations of the politicians

Show Politician-graph for period

25

Minimum Count of mutual Discussions

spoken in

4

I



Filter by Discussion Topic (optional)

☐

Show Negative Links

☐

Show Computed Communities By Color

# COMMUNITY DETECTION ALGORITHM



# FUTURE WORK

- We also computed other metrics: **cohesion** > **clout**
  - Requires input from other disciplines to verify correctness
  - Machine learning can be used to predict political “performance”
  - Hypothesis: high cohesion and clout in coalition lead to better performance and higher probability to be re-elected
- Simple graph metrics: **centrality**, **betweenness** centrality etc.
- Importers for other political bodies required to make systems comparable
  - Other governments
  - Local legislative bodies of Austria

# CONCLUSIONS

- The work shows that **Open Data** allows for **novel views** on the decision making process of legislative bodies
- High quality data makes it easy for other disciplines to work with the data
- PoC prototype implementation shows first analysis results for transcripts of the Austrian parliament
- **Machines** to a certain extent are able to interpret and “**understand**” **transcripts**
- Results make us keen to experiment with other metrics in future work

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