Study of the European Parliament votes through the multiple partitioning of signed multiplex networks

Nejat Arinik

Rosa Figueiredo Vincent Labatut

Laboratoire Informatique d'Avignon, University of Avignon, France.

Avignon, OCT 17 - 19, 2018

Outline

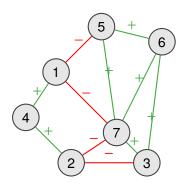
- Context
- 2 Structural Balance and Signed Graph Partitioning
- Proposed Approach
- Experiments
- 5 Conclusion & Further research

Context

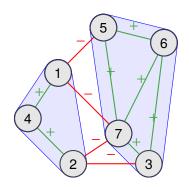
- Objective: Understanding the voting behaviors in European Parliament (EP)
- Input: Votes (legislative propositions) by members of EP (MEPs)
- Model: Signed graph
- Analysis tool: Partitioning (Structural Balance theory)

2/12

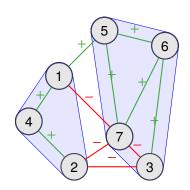
• Signed graphs



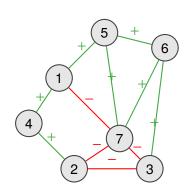
- Signed graphs
- Structural Balance: Partitioning into two [Heider, 1946] or more [Davis, 1967] mutually hostile subgroups each having internal solidarity



- Signed graphs
- Structural Balance: Partitioning into two [Heider, 1946] or more [Davis, 1967] mutually hostile subgroups each having internal solidarity
- Most real networks are not structurally balanced → need to measure graph imbalance

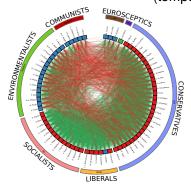


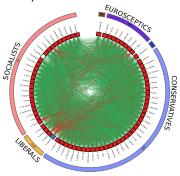
- Signed graphs
- Structural Balance: Partitioning into two [Heider, 1946] or more [Davis, 1967] mutually hostile subgroups each having internal solidarity
- Most real networks are not structurally balanced → need to measure graph imbalance
- We want to find the partition which minimizes the number of misplaced links



Proposed Approach: Motivation

France vs Italy, AGRI, 2012-13 [N. Arinik, 2017] (temporal integration)





 Some associated subtopics: Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Animal health and zootechnics and so on

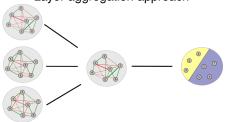
N. Arinik, R. Figueiredo, V. Labatut, "Signed graph analysis for the interpretation of voting behavior", International Conference on Knowledge Technologies and Data-driven Business - International Workshop on Social Network Analysis and Digital Humanities, Graz, AT, 2017.

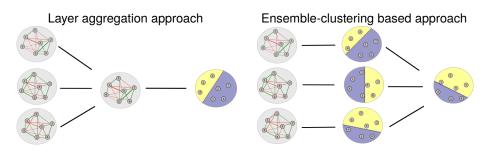


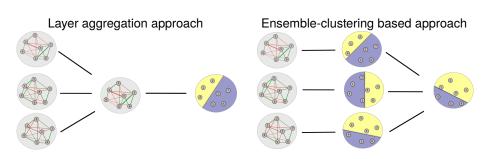




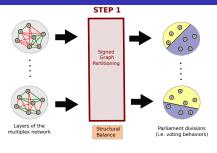
Layer aggregation approach



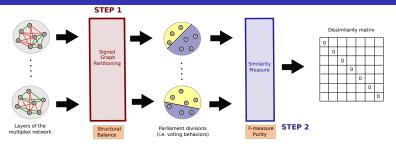




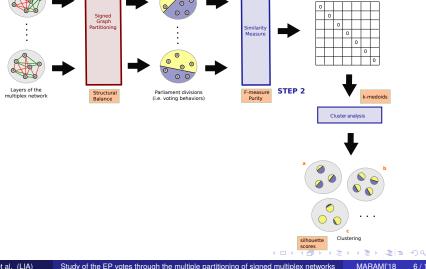
- In literature, existing methods result in single partition.
- But, we want to obtain multiple partitions



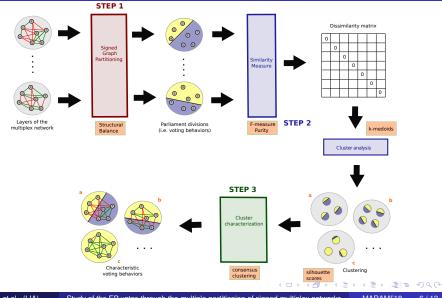
MARAMI'18



STEP 1



Dissimilarity matrix



Data Extraction

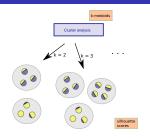
- Raw data (from itsyourparliament.eu):
 - Nature: Voting activity at the European Parliament
 - Period: 7th term (June 2009–June 2014)
 - Size: 840 MEPs, 1426 documents, 21 topics

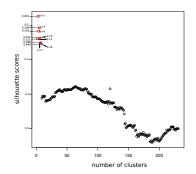
Data Extraction

- Raw data (from itsyourparliament.eu):
 - Nature: Voting activity at the European Parliament
 - Period: 7th term (June 2009–June 2014)
 - Size: 840 MEPs, 1426 documents, 21 topics

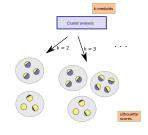
- Legislative proposition networks:
 - Nodes: Members of the European Parliament (MEPs)
 - Edges: unweighted → −1 or +1
 - Dimensions: country \times topic \times time period \times legislative proposition title
 - For instance, a legislative proposition voted by French MEPs on Agriculture in 2012-2013

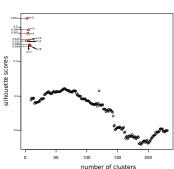
Choice of the number of cluster: France, AGRI, 2012-13



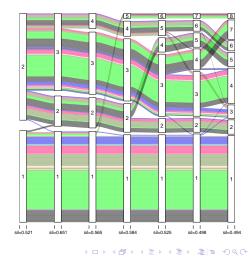


Choice of the number of cluster: France, AGRI, 2012-13

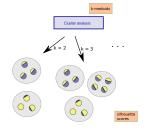


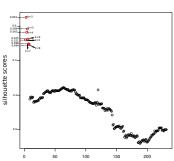


- The best silhouette score $\rightarrow k=3$
- Discarding the scores for k>8



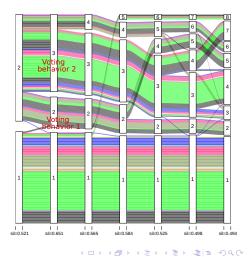
Choice of the number of cluster: France, AGRI, 2012-13





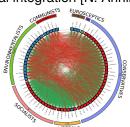
number of clusters

- The best silhouette score $\rightarrow k=3$
- Discarding the scores for k>8

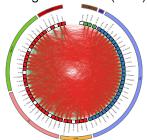


Results: France, AGRI, 2012-13

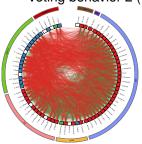
Temporal integration [N. Arinik, 2017]



Voting behavior 1 (%16)

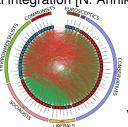


Voting behavior 2 (%40)

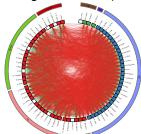


Results: France, AGRI, 2012-13

Temporal integration [N. Arinik, 2017]

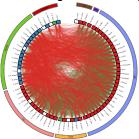


Voting behavior 1 (%16)



capping direct payments extending the current milk quota

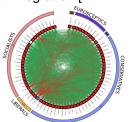
Voting behavior 2 (%40)



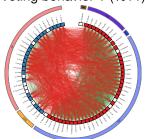
favoring more biodiversity improv. risk management meas.

Results: Italy, AGRI, 2012-13

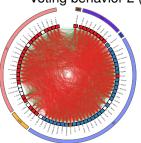
Temporal integration [N. Arinik, 2017]



Voting behavior 1 (%11)

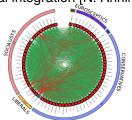


Voting behavior 2 (%4)

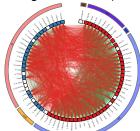


Results: Italy, AGRI, 2012-13

Temporal integration [N. Arinik, 2017]

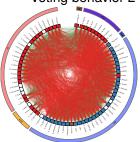


Voting behavior 1 (%11)



capping direct payments (1) guaranteeing fair prices

Voting behavior 2 (%4)



capping direct payments (2) enhancing existing envi. meas.

Conclusion & Further research

- Avoided information loss
- \bullet Discovery of characteristic voting behaviors \rightarrow associated legislative propositions
- Existence of unstable antagonistic situations

- Improving our system with textual content analysis of the voted legislative propositions
- Applying our method more systematically to the whole EP dataset

Thank you for your attention!

Contact Information:

Nejat ARINIK nejat.arinik@univ-avignon.fr

References:



Davis, J. (1967).

Clustering and structural balance in graphs.

Human Relations, 20:181-187.



Heider, F. (1946).

Attitudes and cognitive organization.

Journal of Psychology, 21:107–112.



N. Arinik, R. Figueiredo, V. L. (2017).

Signed graph analysis for the interpretation of voting behavior.

International Conference on Knowledge Technologies and Data-driven Business - International Workshop on Social Network Analysis and Digital Humanities, Graz, AT, 2017.

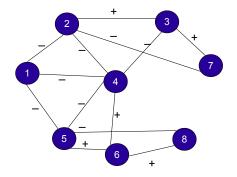
Iterated Local Search

It is comprised of 4 modules:

- Constructive phase;
- 2 Local search;
- Perturbation;
- Acceptance criterion.

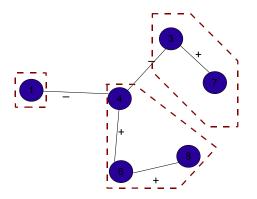
Measure ↔ Graph optimization problem

|V| in a k balanced subgraph \leftrightarrow Maximum k-balanced subgraph Problem



Measure ↔ Graph optimization problem

|V| in a k balanced subgraph \leftrightarrow Maximum k-balanced subgraph Problem



Measure ↔ Graph optimization problem

Definition

Consider a signed graph G = (V, E, s) and an integer value satisfying $1 \le k \le n$. The Maximum k-Balanced Subgraph problem is the problem of finding a subgraph H = (V', E', s) of G such that H is k-balanced and maximizes the cardinality of the vertex set V'.

Measuring imbalance - CC problem

Definition

Consider a signed graph G = (V, E, s) with a nonnegative weight for each $e \in E$. The Correlation Clustering (CC) problem is the problem of finding a partition P of V such that the imbalance I(P) is minimized.

Imbalance of a partition

$$P = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_l\} \text{ of } V$$

$$I(P) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq l} \Omega^{-}(S_i, S_i) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq l} \Omega^{+}(S_i, S_j).$$

where

$$\Omega^+(S_i, S_j) = \sum_{e \in E^+ \cap E[S_i: S_j]} w_e$$

and
$$\Omega^-(S_i, S_j) = \sum_{e \in E^- \cap E[S_i:S_i]} w_e$$



Measuring imbalance - CC problem

Definition

Consider a signed graph G = (V, E, s) with a nonnegative weight for each $e \in E$. The Correlation Clustering (CC) problem is the problem of finding a partition P of V such that the imbalance I(P) is minimized.

Imbalance of a partition

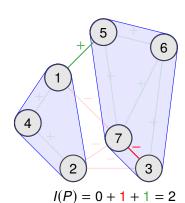
$$P = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_l\}$$
 of V

$$I(P) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq l} \Omega^-(S_i, S_i) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq l} \Omega^+(S_i, S_j).$$

where

$$\Omega^+(S_i, S_j) = \sum_{e \in E^+ \cap E[S_i: S_j]} w_e$$

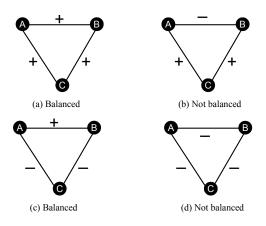
and
$$\Omega^{-}(S_i, S_j) = \sum_{e \in E^{-} \cap E[S_i:S_i]} w_e$$



Structural Balance

[Heider, 1946]:

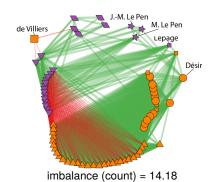
People strive for cognitive balance in their network of likes and dislikes.



Comparison between a community detection and signed graph partitioning methods

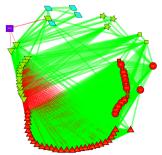
ILS-CC:

- Method designed for signed graphs
- Negative links taking into account



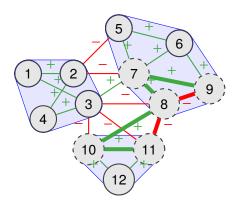
Infomap:

- Method designed for unsigned graphs
- Negative links not taking into account

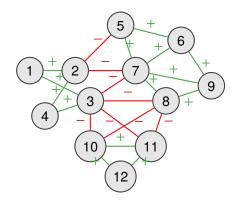


imbalance (count) = 21.70

Strucutural Balance (checking of local property)



An example of link prediction



An example of link prediction

