

# Community Structure in Multislice Voting Networks

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**MULTISLICE COMMUNITY DETECTION IS A METHOD TO ANALYZE MULTIPLEX, MULTISCALE, AND TIME-DEPENDENT NETWORKS THROUGH THE OPTIMIZATION OF A SINGLE QUALITY FUNCTION—A GENERALIZATION OF THE USUAL MODULARITY—BY DERIVING NULL MODELS THAT RESPECT THESE PROPERTIES OF THE NETWORK. EACH ADJACENCY TENSOR IN A MULTISLICE NETWORK IS COMPOSED OF MULTIPLE SLICES OF ADJACENCY MATRICES.**

Each network slice connects Senators by voting similarities in a two-year Congress. When the same Senator is in two consecutive Congresses, an interslice identification edge of specified **Coupling** is included. The resulting communities, found by a modified Louvain method using this null model and Kernighan-Lin node swaps, are identified by colors.

## Coupling = 0.2

Communities give voting-based identification of party-like groups (nominal affiliations as indicated; e.g., “D” and “R”). Transitions often occur amidst simultaneous appearance of three communities and around periods of historical political importance: e.g., the Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Civil War, Great Depression, and the era of Civil Rights legislation.

## Coupling = 0.5

Increased coupling identifies the Civil Rights era as the most significant political transition (with respect to community membership) since the Civil War.

## Coupling = 0.8

Demonstrating that the obtained structures can significantly differ, the community of historical Republicans disappears during the Civil Rights era, and historical Democrats are affiliated with the modern Republican party.

## Coupling = 4

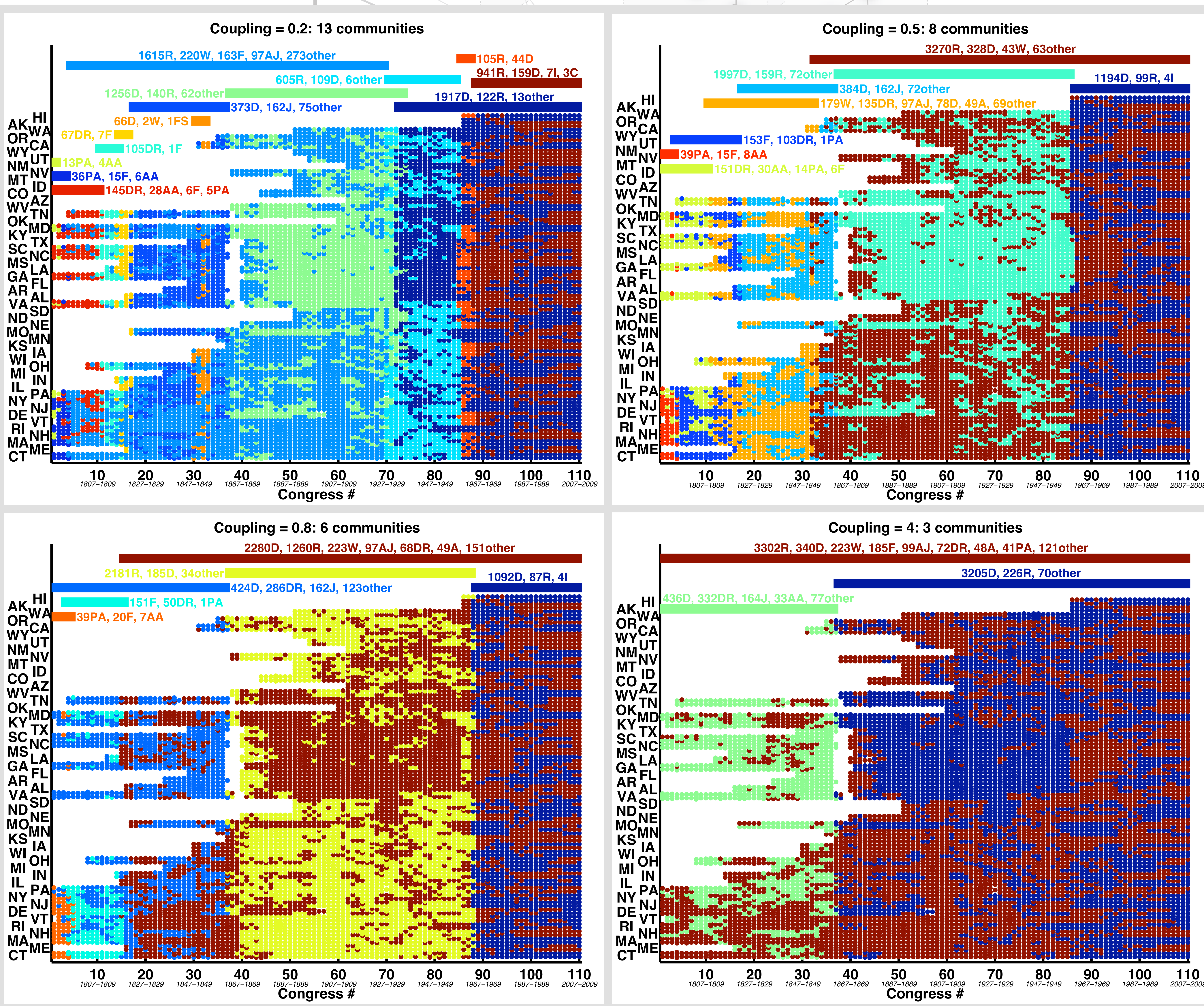
Large cross-Senate coupling recovers a dynamically robust two-party system with drifting names, except for the major shock of the Civil War: with Pro-Administration, Federalist, Anti-Jackson, Adams, Whig, and Republican Senators on one side; and Anti-Administration, Democratic-Republican, Jackson, and Democrat Senators on the other.

### References

- [1] M. A. Porter, J.-P. Onnela, and P. J. Mucha [2009], “Communities in Networks,” *Notices of the American Mathematical Society* 56(9): 1082–1097, 1164–1166.
- [2] A. S. Waugh, L. Pei, J. H. Fowler, P. J. Mucha, and M. A. Porter [2010], “Party Polarization in Congress: A Network Science Approach,” arXiv:0907.3509.
- [3] P. J. Mucha, T. Richardson, K. Macon, M. A. Porter, and J.-P. Onnela [2010], “Community Structure in Time-Dependent, Multiscale, and Multiplex Networks,” arXiv:0911.1824.

### Acknowledgements

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**MULTISLICE COMMUNITY DETECTION APPLIED TO THE LONGITUDINAL SENATE ROLL CALL DATA DEMONSTRABLY IDENTIFIES PERIODS OF LEGISLATIVE CRISIS AND TRANSITION.**