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Testing the improved third vote during the 2018 election of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology student parliament

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by Andranik S. Tangian

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Testing the Improved Third Vote
During the 2018 Election of
the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Student Parliament

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Abstract

Under the ‘Third Vote’ method, the voters cast no votes but are asked about their preferences on policy issues as declared in the party manifestos (like in voting advice applications, e.g. German *Wahl-O-Mat*). Then the policy profile of the electorate with the balance of public opinion on every issue is determined. The degree to which the parties match with it is expressed by the parties’ representativeness indices of popularity (the average percentage of electors represented on all the issues) and universality (the percentage of cases when a majority is represented), and the parliament seats are distributed among the parties in proportion to their indices. The voters are no longer swayed by politicians’ charisma and communication skills but are directed to subject matters behind personal images and ideological symbols. The focus on choice properties (e.g., political and economic implications of Brexit) is supposed to make vote more rational and responsible, and representative democracy ‘more representative’ and ‘more democratic’.

This method has been approbated during the 2016 and 2017 elections of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) Student Parliament (StuPa). The 2016 experiment showed that the method increased the parliament’s representativeness but also revealed that the critical point was the selection of questions by the election committee. Indeed, they can be favorable for one party and unfavorable for another, or they can poorly discriminate between the parties, finally causing an equalization of sizes of the party factions in the parliament (regarded by some as the method’s malfunction). These problems were tackled in the 2017 experiment. The eligible parties were asked to formulate questions themselves and to answer all of them, including the questions by other parties. The collected 94 questions were reduced to 25 using a model aimed at contrasting as much as possible between the parties by maximizing the total distance between the vectors which characterized their policy profiles. Thereby, the accusation of partiality in the question selection was avoided, the gain in the parliament representativeness was confirmed, but the equalization effect was still persistent.

The 2018 experiment has three distinctions. Firstly, we use an advanced model to reduce the list of questions. It enhances the multi-dimensionality of the set of parties’ policy profiles aimed at covering the policy space most evenly. For this purpose, the least squares criterion is applied to principal component variances of the correlation or distance matrices for the parties’ policy profiles. Then the reduced set of questions results in a ball-shaped ‘cloud’ of parties’ policy profiles rather than in a stretched ellipsoid, as in the 2017 experiment.

Secondly, we test several variants of the Third Vote, using different optimization models to select questions, and compare their impact on the representativeness of the parliament elected. It turns out that the StuPa is by far most representative if elected by the third votes based on the questions selected using the advanced criterion, and this superiority is observed for all groups of electors considered in the experiment.

Thirdly, we tackle the Third Vote’s equalization effect. For this purpose, we reduce the party indices, retaining only their part beyond the threshold between representative and non-representative values. The parliament reallocated in proportion to the reduced indices has a similar faction ratio as the one elected by party name, is still more representative than the latter, but less representative than the one allocated in proportion to the complete indices. This means that the optimal proportional representation of public preferences leads to a certain equalization of party factions. Consequently, the equalization effect should not be regarded harmful; it can be tackled, if desired, but at the price of reducing the gain in the parliament representativeness.

Keywords: Policy representation, representative democracy, direct democracy, elections, coalitions, theory of voting.

JEL Classification: D71

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1 Introduction

Historical Roots and Current Context The late 18th century founding debate on political representation focused primarily on two questions: *Who should be represented?*, i.e. who is entitled to vote (males or also females, with which civil and property status, etc.) and *Who can be a representative?* (sons of the constituency or all trusted citizens, taxpayers of a certain level, etc.) [Manin 1997]. The question *What should be represented?*, i.e. which policies should be pursued on behalf of the electorate and how well the political system represents the electorate’s policy preferences, was of secondary importance. The latter started to be widely discussed only in the 1960s when the dedicated notion of policy representation was coined [Miller and Stokes 1963, Pitkin 1967].

In elections, the question *Who?* still outbalances the question *What?*, and voting for candidates or parties by name bears some of the responsibility for that. People often pay more attention to the personal image of politicians than to party manifestos or even ideological platforms and, casting votes that are actually in opposition to their own policy preferences, elect those who do not represent their interests. This phenomenon of irrational voting behavior and this type of election failure are analyzed in [Tangian 2017a] using as example the 2013 German federal election.

Since the end of the 1990s, policy representation has attracted more attention, in particular due to the internet propagation of voting advice applications (VAAs) which run under various names in about 20 countries [Garzia and Marschall 2014, Vote match Europe 2014]. For instance, the pioneering Dutch VAA is called *StemWijzer* (= VoteMatch) [Pro demos 2014], and its German version is called *Wahl-O-Mat* — an invented word derived from Wahl (Election) and Automate, something like ‘Elect-O-Mat’ [Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung 2014]. The VAA user is asked questions like ‘Introduce nationwide minimum wage?’ Yes/No, ‘Introduce a speed limit on the motorways?’ Yes/No, etc.; the computer program, drawing on the parties’ answers to these same questions, finds for the user the best-matching party, the second-best-matching party and so on. This method removes the emotional aspect from the evaluation of the parties, relying instead on their representative capability alone.

Third Vote Election Method [Tangian 2017b] describes an alternative election method which uses a VAAs-like questionnaire instead of ballots wherein the name of favorite party must be ticked. However, unlike in the VAAs which prompt individual choices, the alternative method is based on revealing the collective policy profile of the electorate with the balance of public opinion on every question. In other words, voting by name is replaced with several referenda, which are used to measure the degree to which the parties’ policy profiles declared during the electoral campaign match with the policy profile of the electorate. Then the parliament seats are distributed among the parties in proportion to their indices of popularity (the average percentage of the population represented on the issues) and universality (frequency in representing a majority). This way it is hoped to bridge direct and representative democracies and to make the latter ‘more representative’ and, respectively, ‘more democratic’. Of course, a (weighted) combination with common voting by name is feasible — not to ignore the voters’ party identification, trust in certain parties and distrust in others, etc.

In [Tangian 2017a, Tangian 2017f], this election procedure is hypothetically applied to redistribute seats in the 2013 and 2017 German Bundestags (federal parliament), respectively, achieving a significant gain in their representativeness. The electorate’s policy profile is constructed from over 30 public opinion polls preceding the election, and the party positions are taken from the 2013 and 2017 *Wahl-O-Mat*’s, respectively. Since the public opinion polls differ in the degree of reliability and relevance to the 2013 and 2017 elections, the conclusions — as they are based on imperfect data — can be considered only with reservations.

To judge more definitively the advantages of the election method proposed, one needs real experiments with real electoral ballots. Below we describe ‘The Third Vote’ experiment, the third of the kind, conducted during the 2018 election of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) Student Parliament (StuPa). ‘The Third Vote’ complements the usual German two-vote system¹ with an additional vote in the form of a 25-item questionnaire. Like the hypothetical application of the alternative election method in [Tangian 2017a], the experiment has to provide empirical evidence in favor of the Third Vote method and to test improvements with regard to the 2016 and 2017 experiences.

The 2016 Experiment The experiment was conducted during the election of the Student Parliament of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, July 4–8, 2016 [Tangian 2017c]; see also the internet page of the experiment with a documentary video [Amrhein et al. 2016, KIT 2016b]. Those who wished to participate in the experiment received, additionally to the official ballot, the experimental one with ten questions on the university policy issues. These ten questions were selected by an activist group from the 27 questions of the StuPa-O-Mat (the KIT analogy of Wahl-O-Mat) formulated by the election committee. The experimental ballot contained also questions on the voter’s choice in the official election and on the StuPa-O-Mat’s influence on it. The official and experimental ballots were processed separately, and the experimental election had no impact on the official one. For computer analysis, the experimental ballots with numerous positions were coded manually, which was a much more time consuming task compared with that for official ballots with a single tick for the favorite party.

The experiment demonstrated a gain in the representativeness of the Student Parliament elected by the Third Vote compared with that of the one elected traditionally. The gain was however smaller than expected — in the study on the 2013 German Bundestag election the gain was greater [Tangian 2017a], and a number of bottle-necks of the method have been revealed.

Third Vote’s Bottle-Necks The results of the experiment were presented at the 2016 World Forum for Democracy, Council of Europe, Strassburg [World Forum for Democracy 2016, Dittrich and Tangian 2017, Kinkel 2017]. Both the StuPa-O-Mat and the alternative election method were criticized for the way the questions have been selected. For VAAs in general and StuPa-O-Mat in particular, it is the responsibility of a supposedly neutral official commission, providing that certain criteria are met. Since it is nearly impossible to fulfill this task impartially, there is a risk of manipulating the VAA’s advices by posing questions favorably for one candidate party and unfavorably for others. In the case of elections, the consequences can be much graver.

It became clear that the procedure should be redesigned in a less straightforward way. Each party can draw up a number of questions itself and share them with all other parties, giving them an opportunity to make positions comparable. This process, if considered part of the electoral campaign, would exclude all claims of partiality in the selection and formulation of questions.

However, allowing the candidates (parties) to propose the questions themselves has three shortcomings. Firstly, they are too numerous for inclusion in electoral ballots. For instance, if each of 30 German parties is entitled to five questions, their total number rises to 150 — then most VAA users and/or voters would likely just skip most of them. Secondly, if the questions are numerous, some, though formulated differently, could in fact treat the same topic, resulting in its overweight compared with others. Thirdly, certain questions can be redundant, particularly those which receive the same answer from all candidate parties. If such redundant questions or

¹The first vote is for an individual representative of the constituency and the second vote is for a party. Since the latter determines the proportion of parliament factions, the second vote is decisive; see [Tangian 2017a].

those which poorly discriminate between the parties are numerous, then the parties' indices of representativeness are too close to each other, causing a malfunction of both the VAA and the alternative election method. Indeed, in this case the parties seem almost equally representative for the VAA users, and the third vote results in party parliament factions of almost equal size.

The equalization effect has already been observed in the 2016 experiment. The vote by party name discriminated between the election winner and election loser by a factor of 6 (FiPS with 33.7% and Rosa with 5.6% of the votes), whereas the mean indices of the most and the least representative parties differed only by a factor of 2 (Juso with a mean index of 63% and Rosa with 34%); see Figure 3 in [Tangian 2017c].

Thus, the 2016 experiment revealed the following: (a) risks of partiality in selecting questions and their wordings; (b) technical difficulties in coding the electoral ballots for computer processing; (c) effect of equalization of party factions.

The 2017 Experiment Most of the problems mentioned were surmounted in the 2017 experiment [Tangian 2017e]. The design of the second experiment assumed that all the participating parties suggested several dichotomous questions on university policies (with Yes/No answers). Totally, 94 questions were collected and every party was asked to answer all the 94 questions, also those by other parties. Thereby, we obtained parties' policy profiles — the 94-dimensional vectors of their Yes/No answers coded by ± 1 's. For both the StuPa-O-Mat and the experiment, the electoral committee restricted the number of questions to 25, and the model from [Tangian 2017d] was applied to select those out of 94 that best contrasted between the parties by maximizing the total distance between the party policy profiles reduced to 25 items.

The second improvement was the optical input of the experimental ballots. For this purpose, the KIT computer system for evaluation of courses was adapted. The experimental ballots were designed and formatted using this system which enabled their scanning and recognition. For computer analysis, the system generated an Excel (25×929)-table with 25-dimensional policy profiles of 929 experiment participants.

Due to the optimization model for selecting questions, the gain in the representativeness of the StuPa elected by the Third Vote was better than that in the 2016 experiment, but the equalization of party factions was even more salient. The official votes by party name resulted in the faction ratio of about 6.5 (FiPS with 38.3% and Rosa with 5.9% of the votes) whereas the third vote — of only 1.18 (FiPS with a mean index of 58.9% and RCDS with 50.0%); see [Tangian 2017e, Table 1 on p. 5 and Figure 3 on p. 26].

To summarize, (a) the need in any neutral commission to select and formulate questions was avoided, (b) the questions were restricted to a reasonable number by an impartial mathematical model, (c) the time-consuming manual computer input of electoral ballots was replaced by optical scanning, but (d) the equalization effect was still persistent.

The 2018 Experiment The 2018 experiment has three distinctions. Firstly, we use an advanced criterion to reduce the list of questions. The 2017 criterion — maximal distance between the party policy profiles — moves them away from each other and locates them almost in a two-dimensional plane, making their spatial distribution too flat. As a consequence, the party profiles poorly reflect the variety of voter profiles. To avoid the flattening, we enhance the multi-dimensionality of the set of party profiles aimed at covering the policy space more evenly. For this purpose, the least squares criterion is applied to principal component variances of the parties' policy profiles. Thereby, the diameters of the 'cloud' of policy profiles are maximally equalized, making its shape rather ball-like instead of a stretched ellipsoid in the 2017 experiment.

The second distinction is the redundancy of the experimental ballot. It has 25 questions of the StuPa-O-Mat and five extra ones — all selected by the election committee. This redundancy allows us to compare the outcomes of the Third Vote based on different sets of 25 questions

selected out of 30 by several optimization models. We find that the winners of the Third Vote based on 25 optimal questions also show high representativeness for an extended set of 30 questions. This means that the Third Vote not only recognizes current representatives but also ‘guarantees’ their good future performance — regarding the issues not foreseen in the electoral ballots. This ‘robustness’ is due to the background party ideologies which manifest themselves already for a few questions and determine the party choices in other situations. We show that the StuPa’s representativeness is more ‘robust’ if the third vote is based on the mathematically optimal 25 questions than on the 25 chosen by the election committee as ‘most important’.

The third distinction is handling the equalization effect. At a closer look, its cause is not a poor selection of questions but rather a property of popularity and universality indices which determine the size of party factions. Under traditional elections, political parties are voted on by disjoint groups of their adherents of very different sizes, implying the different sizes of party factions in the parliament, whereas under the Third Vote every party on each issue is also supported by the adherents of other parties who share the same position on the issue. Instead of many groups of party adherents, on every issue there are only ‘Yes’-group and ‘No’-group (not to count those who abstain) which are generally quite numerous. In other words, the groups of party adherents join (differently on each issue), providing a larger support for weak parties. Therefore, to tackle the equalization effect, we remove from consideration the common share of parties’ representativeness. Technically, we retain only the part of the indices beyond the threshold between representative and non-representative values. The parliament reallocated in proportion to these reduced indices has a similar faction ratio as the one elected by party name, and it is still more representative than the latter but less representative than the one allocated in proportion to the complete indices. This means that the full account of parties’ policy representation capacity, which implements the principle of proportional representation of public preferences, leads to a certain equalization of party factions. Indeed, some parties share common views and can represent them jointly rather than exclusively. Moreover, a significant presence of minor parties in the parliament contributes to a better representation of public opinion on numerous issues. Consequently, the equalization effect should not be regarded harmful; it can be tackled, if desired, but at the price of reducing the gain in the parliament representativeness.

Thus, the 2016–1018 experiments helped to improve the design and implementation of the Third Vote election method, to better understand the particularities of its operation and performance, and to correct the deficiencies revealed.

Section 2, ‘The 2018 Official and Experimental Elections to the KIT Student Parliament’, introduces the context of the 2018 Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Student Parliament election.

Section 3, ‘Models to Reduce the Number of Questions’, describes several criteria for optimization models for reducing the initial list of 30 questions to 25.

Section 4, ‘Results of the 2018 Electoral Experiment’, deals with the statistics of the outcomes of the experimental election and the treatment of missing data.

In Section 5, ‘Policy Representation by the Student Parties and the Student Parliament’, the indices of popularity and universality to measure policy representation of both the student parties and the Student Parliament are computed from the experiment data.

In Section 6, ‘Evaluation of Coalitions’, the representativeness of eligible coalitions of the hypothetical KIT Student Parliament, as if elected with the experimental ballots, is estimated.

In Section 7, ‘Tackling the Equalization Effect’, we modify the Third Vote processing to get a habitual ratio of sizes of party factions in the parliament. The resulting reallocation of the StuPa attains this goal but reduces the parliament representativeness.

Section 8, ‘Conclusions’, the main findings are recapitulated and put into the context.

Section 9, ‘Annex: Complete Parties’ Answers to 37 Questions in German and English’, contains explanations of the party positions on 37 issues preselected by the election committee in two languages.

2 The 2018 Official and Experimental Elections to the KIT Student Parliament

German student parliaments are university representative bodies established according to the laws of the corresponding German state. In the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), the Student Parliament (StuPa) is constituted under the rules of the state of Baden-Württemberg. Its responsibilities include electing officers to the executive organ of the student body, AStA (*Allgemeiner Studierendenausschuss* = General Committee of Students), making decisions about the budget of the student body and participating in the university commissions and councils. During the semester, the StuPa meets bi-weekly and the meetings are open to the public [AStA 2018, StuPa 2018].

Elections to the StuPa are held every summer, and all the KIT students are eligible to vote. The StuPa seats are distributed among student parties in proportion to the number of votes they receive in elections. The 2018/19 StuPa consists of 25 members from six student parties, most of which are nationwide and some having international affiliations; see Table 1. Four of them, Juso, LHG, die Linke.SDS and die LISTE, are closely associated with and supported by German political parties. The RCDS is close to the CDU/CSU but declares its independence. Only the FiPS is completely autonomous, being a local student organization of the KIT. It should be noted that the German student organizations are not related one-to-one with their corresponding political parties, as they have discrete historical roots. They prefer to call themselves ‘a group’, ‘an alliance’, ‘a list’, ‘an association’ or even ‘a faculty experience’, thereby emphasizing relaxed forms of adherence and/or no self-identification as real parties.

Of the 23 118 students eligible to vote, 3 512 took part in the election and cast 3 496 valid ballots; 16 were deemed invalid. Thus, the turnout was 15.2%. The results are displayed in Table 1, and the complete official report is downloadable from [Endgueltige Wahlergebnisse 2018]. For more information about the StuPa and the 2018 StuPa election see the KIT student journal [Ventil 2018].

The AStA webpage has a link to the StuPa-O-Mat, the KIT adaptation of the Wahl-O-Mat to the StuPa election. Previously, the StuPa-O-Mat questions have been formulated by the election committee. Since 2017, the eligible parties are asked to do it themselves, as well as to answer all of them, including the questions by other parties. In 2018, the questions were sorted by the election committee; the preselected 37 with the party answers are displayed in Table 2, and the Appendix Table 18 provides their explanations in German and English. Questions 32–37 were omitted because of same party answers. Of the remaining 31, the election committee has chosen 25 for the StuPa-O-Mat.

During the official 2018 StuPa election held on June 18–22, an experimental election was organized. Additionally to the official ballot, each voter was offered an experimental ballot to be filled in on voluntary basis. It contained Questions 1–30 from Table 2, including 25 StuPa-O-Mat questions shown by their numbers in parentheses. Question 31, which poorly discriminated between the parties and received the same answers as to Questions 18 and 24, was omitted.

The experimental ballots, formatted for computer optical input, both in German and English (for foreign students) are displayed in Figures 1 and 2. Of 3 512 students who took part in the official election, 1 255 filled in the experimental ballot as well. Many students were discouraged from the participation in the experiment by the length of the ballot with its 30 questions. Some of students started to fill in the ballot but stopped after having answered a few questions, some might have answered questions rather irrationally (which was not possible to control), and a few equally abstained or equally positively answered to all the 30 questions, which could hardly be trusted seriously. Finally, only 1 168 out of 1 255 experimental ballots were retained as valid for further processing.

Table 1: Student parties in the 2018 election to the KIT Student Parliament and the official election results

Party logo	Party description	Votes	
		Number	%
	FiPS (Fachschaftserfahrung im Parlament der Studierenden = Faculty experience in the parliament of students). A local student organization of the KIT, independent of established political parties; dedicated, close to students. http://www.fips-ka.org/	936	27.9
	Juso (Junge Sozialisten = Young Socialists). The youth wing of the SPD (Social Democratic Party of Germany). Promotes freedom, equality, and solidarity; open discussion; democracy in all parts of society, having an impact on all parts of society; representation in many forums. http://www.jusos-karlsruhe.de/	843	25.1
	Die Linke.SDS (Die Linke. Sozialistisch-Demokratischer Studierendenverband = The Left. Social Democratic Students' Alliance). The student organization of die Linke (The Left). Promotes a more social, ecological, feminist and sustainable university; separation between economic system and research and supporting students with social projects. http://www.linke-sds.org/	596	17.8
	LHG (Bundesverband Liberaler Hochschulgruppen = Federal Association of Liberal Students Groups). Associated with the FDP (Free Democratic Party). Liberal, ideology-free. www.lhg-karlsruhe.de	408	12.2
	Die LISTE. Liste für basisdemokratische Initiative, Studium, Tierzucht und Elitenbeförderung (List for Grass-Roots Democratic Initiatives, Education, Animal Breeding and Promotion of Elites), the youth organization of die PARTEI (Party for Labour, Rule of Law, Animal Protection, Promotion of Elites and Grassroots Democratic Initiative), a small party with parodical character. Promotes humanization of studies, solidarity, egalitarianism, particularly among students of different graduation levels. http://liste-ka.de/	314	9.4
	RCDS (Ring christlich-demokratischer Studenten = Association of Christian Democratic Students). Stands politically near the German conservative union CDU/CSU (Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union). Promotes pragmatic and factual thinking, representing the student body without ideological influence; aiming for an ideal development for learning and teaching; hoping to have greatest possible impact for students. http://rcds-ka.de/	255	7.6
	Total	3352	100

Source: [Endgültige Wahlergebnisse 2018]

Table 2: Positions of six student parties on all 37 questions

Questions preselected by the election committee (StuPa-O-Mat question numbers in parentheses)	Party positions (matrix \vec{B})					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
1(3) Public transportation between campus south and campus north should be improved.	1	1	1	0	0	1
2(6) The KIT should establish a comprehensive womens quota for staff members.	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1
3(1) There should be study fees.	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
4(24) The canteen & cafeteria should extend their offers of vegan and sustainable meals.	0	1	1	0	-1	-1
5(19) The maximum period of study should be abolished.	-1	0	1	-1	1	-1
6(17) There should be a master program guarantee for KIT intern applicants.	1	-1	1	1	1	1
7(7) There should be a guaranteed childcare place for every KIT-member (students included) on the campus.	1	1	1	1	-1	1
8(2) A Baden-Württemberg-wide evening- and weekend ticket financed by an obligatory semester fee should be established.	-1	0	0	-1	1	-1
9(8) There should be a smaller amount of commercial promotions on the campus.	1	0	1	-1	-1	1
10 The student parliament should constitute that symposia and conferences do not use lecture hall capacities.	1	0	0	0	-1	-1
11(12) A part of the student fee (currently 5,99 EUR) should be used for financing a house of the student body. These rooms would be used for institutions of the student parliament (committees, student groups, etc.)	1	1	1	-1	1	1
12(13) Student funds should be used for the ecological shaping of the campus.	-1	0	1	-1	0	-1
13(4) The campus should become a traffic-calmed sector. This would mean to introduce walking speed for the entire vehicle traffic (cars, motorcycles, bikes, etc.).	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
14(25) Prices in the Cafeteria and the Mensa should be cut.	1	0	0	1	-1	1
15 More parking spots for bikes should be provided in front of the library and the lecture halls.	1	1	1	0	1	1
16(9) The KIT should provide an event hall (like the garden hall) for student cultural events.	1	0	1	0	-1	-1
17(14) For Elected persons of the constituted student it should be possible to receive a expense allowance.	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1
18(15) The constituted student body should introduce an emergency scholarship for students who reached short term and not self-inflicted an plight situation.	1	1	1	1	1	-1

Table 2: (Continued) Positions of six student parties on all 37 questions

Questions preselected by the election committee (StuPa-O-Mat question numbers in parentheses)	Party positions (matrix \vec{B})					
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
19(16) The AStA should actively promote the digitalisation of teaching. For example: lecture notes, webinars, online platforms, etc.	1	0	1	1	1	1
20(18) The courses at KIT should be designed for a quick career entry.	0	0	-1	0	-1	1
21 The expense allowance for AStA-referents should be reduced if a referent does not fulfill his tasks.	1	0	0	1	1	1
22 The written student body should be more involved against extremism of any kind.	1	1	0	1	1	1
23(11) The student contribution (currently 5,99 EUR) should be lowered.	-1	-1	0	1	0	1
24(22) Exams at the KIT should be written anonymously.	1	1	1	1	1	-1
25 The student body should be more strongly represented in the KIT Senate.	1	1	1	-1	0	1
26(23) The student parliament should stand up for more dorm rooms.	1	1	1	0	-1	1
27(5) The KIT - campus south included - should have a civil clause.	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
28(10) The student parliament should further on be allowed to express itself to every political topic.	1	1	1	0	1	-1
29(21) To improve the lecture hall situation, exams should more often take place also on Saturdays.	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
30(20) The maximum number of examination attempts at the KIT should be increased.	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1
31 Uniform regulations for breaks should be introduced at all the KIT-libraries.	1	1	1	1	1	-1
32 More premises should be granted for the student parliament, also for permanent use.	1	1	1	1	1	1
33 Bicycle wrecks should be removed on a regular basis.	1	1	1	1	1	1
34 Libraries of the faculties should be kept open also on weekends during the exam period, in order to loosen the learning place situation.	1	1	1	1	1	1
35 The constituted student body should be more committed to students who want to study abroad for a semester and promote it.	1	1	1	1	1	1
36 The number of learning places on campus should be increased.	1	1	1	1	1	1
37 All courses have to be barrier-free.	1	1	1	1	1	1

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 Korrektur: Bitte beachten Sie im Interesse einer optimalen Datenerfassung die links gegebenen Hinweise beim Ausfüllen.

Das „the Third Vote“ Experiment zielt darauf ab, eine Alternative zum jetzigen Bundestagswahlssystem darzustellen. Durch die Einführung einer Drittstimme wollen wir die Idee von Prof. Andranik Tangian verfolgen, eine repräsentativere Demokratie zu schaffen. Diese zusätzliche Stimme soll ausschließlich eure Meinung zu bestimmten Themengebieten repräsentieren, um somit eine basisdemokratische Komponente in die Wahl mit einfließen zu lassen. So soll die politische Einstellung der Wähler gemessen werden. Diese wird mit der Einstellung der Parteien abgeglichen und soll sich auf das Wahlergebnis auswirken. Dadurch soll ein irrationales Wahlverhalten minimiert werden. Dank der erfolgreichen Ergebnisse der StuPa Wahl aus dem Jahr 2017 soll „the Third Vote“ auch in diesem Jahr bei der StuPa Wahl 2018 umgesetzt werden. Es soll unter anderem der Einfluss des StuPa-O-Mat auf die Wahlentscheidung der Wähler gemessen werden. Die Teilnahme an diesem Experiment ist vollkommen freiwillig, anonym und fließt NICHT in das diesjährige Wahlergebnis ein. Ergebnisse unsere Analyse werden unter www.studienwahl.econ.kit.edu veröffentlicht. Bei weiteren Fragen stehen euch während der Wahl Ansprechpartner an den Urnen zu Verfügung. Vielen Dank für eure Unterstützung!

1. Parteiliste

- 1.1 Welche Liste hast du auf deinem eigentlichen Wahlzettel gewählt?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FiPs | <input type="checkbox"/> Linke.SDS | <input type="checkbox"/> JuSo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LHG | <input type="checkbox"/> Die Liste | <input type="checkbox"/> RCDS |

2. StuPA-O-Mat

- 2.1 Hast du den StuPA-O-Mat verwendet, um dich bei deiner Entscheidung zu beeinflussen?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ja ich habe ihn genutzt, dabei hat er mich bei meiner Wahl beeinflusst . | <input type="checkbox"/> Ja ich habe ihn genutzt, dabei hat er mich bei meiner Wahl wenig beeinflusst . | <input type="checkbox"/> Ja ich habe ihn genutzt, allerdings hat er mich in meiner Wahl nicht beeinflusst . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nein , ich habe ihn nicht genutzt . | | |

3. Unipolitik

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3.1 Die Verkehrsverbindung zwischen Campus Süd und Campus Nord soll verbessert werden. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.2 Das KIT soll eine flächendeckende Frauenquote für Mitarbeiter*innen einführen. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.3 Es soll Studiengebühren geben. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.4 In den Mensen & Cafeterien soll das Angebot an veganen und nachhaltigen Speisen ausgebaut werden. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.5 Die Maximalstudienzeit soll abgeschafft werden. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.6 Der Masterplatz für KIT-interne Bewerber*innen soll garantiert werden. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.7 Es soll für alle Kinder von KIT-Angehörigen, auch von Studierenden, einen garantierten Kita-Platz auf dem Campus geben. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.8 Ein durch einen verpflichtenden Semesterbeitrag finanziertes Baden-Württembergweites Feierabend und Wochenendticket soll eingeführt werden. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.9 Es soll weniger kommerzielle Werbung auf dem Campus geben. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.10 Die verfasste Studierendenschaft soll sich dafür einsetzen, dass Fachtagungen/-kongresse keine Hörsaalkapazitäten verwenden. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.11 Ein Teil des Studierendenbeitrags (aktuell 5,99 EUR) soll zur Finanzierung eines Hauses der Studierendenschaft verwendet werden. Dieses würde Räume für Organe der verfassten Studierendenschaft (Gremien, Hochschulgruppen etc) bieten. | positiv <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negativ | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |

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Figure 1: The German scanner-ready double-sided electoral ballot for the 2018 Third Vote experiment (originally of A4 size)

3. Unipolitik [Fortsetzung]			
3.12 Studentische Gelder sollen für die ökologische Gestaltung des Campus verwendet werden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.13 Der Campus soll ein verkehrsberuhigter Bereich werden. Dies würde unter anderem Schrittgeschwindigkeit für den gesamten Fahrzeugverkehr (Autos, Motorräder, Fahrräder, usw.) bedeuten.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.14 Die Preise in der Cafeteria und der Mensa sollen gesenkt werden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.15 Es sollen mehr Fahrradstellplätze an Hörsälen und vor der Bibliothek geschaffen werden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.16 Das KIT soll für eine Veranstaltungshalle (vgl. Gartenhalle) für studentische Kulturveranstaltungen sorgen.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.17 Gewählte Personen der verfassten Studierendenschaft sollen eine finanzielle Aufwandsentschädigung erhalten können.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.18 Die verfasste Studierendenschaft soll ein Notlagenstipendium für Studierende, die kurzfristig und nicht selbst verschuldet in eine Notlage gelangt sind, einführen.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.19 Der ASTA soll sich aktiv dafür einsetzen, dass die Digitalisierung der Lehre vorangetrieben wird. Zum Beispiel: Vorlesungsaufzeichnungen, Webinare, Onlineplattformen, etc.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.20 Die Studiengänge am KIT sollen auf einen schnellen Berufseinstieg ausgelegt sein.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.21 Die Aufwandsentschädigung für ASTA-Referent*innen soll gekürzt werden, wenn ein Referent seinen Aufgaben nicht nachkommt.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.22 Die verfasste Studierendenschaft sollte sich mehr gegen Extremismus jeglicher Couleur engagieren.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.23 Der Studierendenbeitrag (aktuell 5,99 EUR) soll gesenkt werden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.24 Klausuren am KIT sollen anonymisiert geschrieben werden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.25 Die Studierendenschaft soll im KIT-Senat stärker vertreten sein.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.26 Die verfasste Studierendenschaft soll sich für mehr Wohnheimplätze einsetzen.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.27 Das KIT – auch der Campus Süd – soll eine Zivilklausel haben.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.28 Die verfasste Studierendenschaft soll sich weiterhin zu allen politischen Themen äußern dürfen.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.29 Klausuren sollen zur Verbesserung der Hörsaalsituation häufiger auch am Samstag stattfinden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.30 Die maximale Anzahl an Prüfungsversuchen am KIT soll erhöht werden.	positiv <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negativ	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral

Vielen Dank für Ihre Mitarbeit!



Figure 1: (Continued) The German scanner-ready double-sided electoral ballot for the 2018 Third Vote experiment (originally of A4 size)

EvaSys	Experiment - "The Third Vote" 2018	Electric Paper EVALUATIONSYSTEME
		

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 Korrektur: Please follow the example shown here to change your answers.

"The third vote" is an experiment, in which we want to test the idea of Prof. Andranik Tangian aimed at making representative democracy more representative. With this alternative election method, the electorate's policy profile is measured using an additional elective vote. The policy profile of the electorate is compared with that of the candidate parties, and the degree to which they match determines the election result. In this way, we endeavor to overcome irrational behavior and voting partiality. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary, anonymous and has NO influence on the official election. Results of our analysis will be made available on www.studierendenwahl.econ.kit.edu for further questions, please do not hesitate to ask the election coordinators at the ballot boxes.

1. Party

- 1.1 Which party did you choose on the main ballot?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FiPs | <input type="checkbox"/> Linke.SDS | <input type="checkbox"/> JuSo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LHG | <input type="checkbox"/> Die Liste | <input type="checkbox"/> RCDS |

2. StuPA-O-Mat

- 2.1 Did you use the StuPA-O-Mat?
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes he influenced me. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes he influenced me a little. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes but he did not influence me. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, I did not use it. | | |

3. Campus Politics

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3.1 Public transportation between campus south and campus north should be improved. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.2 The KIT should establish a comprehensive women's quota for staff members. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.3 There should be study fees. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.4 The canteen and cafeteria should extend their offers of vegan and sustainable meals. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.5 The maximum period of study should be abolished. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.6 There should be a master program guarantee for KIT intern applicants. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.7 There should be a guaranteed childcare place for every KIT-member (students included) on the campus. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.8 A Baden-Württemberg wide evening- and weekendticket financed by an obligatory semester fee should be established. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.9 There should be a smaller amount of commercial promotions on the campus. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.10 The student parliament should constitute that symposia and conferences do not use lecture hall capacities. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.11 A part of the student fee (currently 5,99€) should be used for financing a house of the student body. These rooms would be used for institutions of the student parliament (committees, student groups, etc.). | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.12 Student funds should be used for the ecological shaping of the campus. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.13 The campus should become a traffic-calmed sector. This would mean to introduce walking speed for the entire vehicle traffic (cars, motorcycles, bikes, etc.). | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |
| 3.14 Prices in the Cafeteria and the Mensa should be cut. | positive <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> negative | <input type="checkbox"/> neutral |


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Figure 2: The English scanner-ready double-sided electoral ballot for the 2018 Third Vote experiment (originally of A4 size)

EvaSys	Experiment - "The Third Vote" 2018		
3. Campus Politics [Fortsetzung]			
3.15	More parking spots for bikes should be provided in front of the library and the lecture halls.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.16	The KIT should provide an event hall (like the garden hall) for student cultural events.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.17	For Elected persons of the constituted student it should be possible to receive a expense allowance.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.18	The constituted student body should introduce an emergency scholarship for students who reached short term and not self-inflicted an plight situation.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.19	The AStA should actively promote the digitalisation of teaching. For example: lecture notes, webinars, online platforms, etc.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.20	The courses at KIT should be designed for a quick career entry.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.21	The expense allowance for AStA-referents should be reduced if a referent does not fulfill his tasks.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.22	The written student body should be more involved against extremism of any kind.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.23	The student contribution (currently 5,99 €) should be lowered.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.24	Exams at the KIT should be written anonymously.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.25	The student body should be more strongly represented in the KIT Senate.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.26	The student parliament should stand up for more dorm rooms.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.27	The KIT - campus south included - should have a civil clause.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.28	The student parliament should further on be allowed to express itself to every political topic.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.29	To improve the lecture hall situation, exams should more often take place also on Saturdays.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral
3.30	The maximum number of examination attempts at the KIT should be increased.	positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> negative <input type="checkbox"/> neutral

Thank you for your participation!



Figure 2: (Continued) The English scanner-ready double-sided electoral ballot for the 2018 Third Vote experiment (originally of A4 size)

3 Models to Reduce the Number of Questions

We introduce the following notation. Let Q be the list of 30 questions $q = 1, \dots, 30$ answered by 6 candidate parties $c = 1, \dots, 6$ by Yes/Indefinite/No answers. These answers are coded by 1, 0, -1, respectively, and collected in a $(m \times n)$ -matrix

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(:, :) = \{b_{qc}\}, \quad b_{qc} = -1, 0, 1, \quad q = 1, \dots, 30, \quad c = 1, \dots, 6 ;$$

see Table 2. The colon $:$ denotes the full range of matrix rows or columns. The policy profile of candidate party c is the set of its answers, i.e. the matrix' c th column denoted by $\mathbf{B}(:, c)$.

Selecting a subset of 25 questions $R \subset Q$ and retaining only the answers to these questions results in the reduction of the matrix

$$\mathbf{B}(:, :) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(R, :) = \{b_{qc}\}, \quad q \in R, \quad c = 1, \dots, n ,$$

and the reduced policy profile of the i th party is denoted by $\mathbf{B}(R, i)$.

Maximal Total *Distance* Between Party Policy Profiles (Dist)² This criterion from the 2017 experiment aims at contrasting between the parties' policy profiles by maximizing the total Euclidean distance between their reductions to a set R of 25 questions out of 30:

$$S_{\text{Dist}} = \sum_{\substack{2 \leq i \leq 6 \\ 1 \leq j \leq i-1}} \sqrt{\sum_{q \in R} [\mathbf{B}(R, i) - \mathbf{B}(R, j)]^2} \rightarrow \max_{R: R \subset Q, |R|=25} . \quad (1)$$

The optimal selection of 25 questions out of 30 under this criterion is shown in Table 6, and the criterium value for this selection — sum S_{Dist} from (1) — is given at the bottom of the table in row 'Evaluation by Model Dist'.

It should be noted that one might summarize squared distances, i.e. omit in (1) the square root. This modification has certain mathematical advantages but results in grouping the party profiles into a couple of clusters instead of uniformly pushing them apart.

Minimal Total *Correlation* Between Party Policy Profiles (Corr) This criterion also aims at contrasting between the party policy profiles but by minimizing their similarity. This is operationalized by minimizing the total correlation between pairs of columns of matrix \mathbf{B} :

$$S_{\text{Corr}} = \sum_{\substack{2 \leq i \leq 6 \\ 1 \leq j \leq i-1}} \sum_{q \in R} \rho[\mathbf{B}(R, i), \mathbf{B}(R, j)] \rightarrow \min_{R: R \subset Q, |R|=25} . \quad (2)$$

The optimal selection of 25 out of 30 questions under this criterion is also shown in Table 6, and the criterium value for this selection — sum S_{Corr} from (2) — is given at the bottom of the table in row 'Evaluation by Model Corr'.

Least Squares of *Principal Component* Variances of Party Profiles (Pc) To enhance the multi-dimensionality of party policy profiles, we apply the Principal Component Analysis (PCA). In fact, it is aimed at the opposite — reducing the data dimensionality. Being based on linear transformations, it approximates a 'cloud of observations', given as vectors in a multi-dimensional space, by an ellipsoid whose first diameter is directed along the observations' maximal variance, the second diameter is directed along the second maximal variance, etc.

²The labels of the criteria in parentheses are derived from the emphasized words in their full names.

These diameters constitute a new orthogonal basis, and the projections of vectors-observations on the first (second, . . .) diameter is called the first (second . . .) *principal component*. In our case of six party policy profiles, the space they determine is at most 6-dimensional, i.e. there are six principal components of six points each. The first component — the observations’ coordinates on the longest diameter — has the largest variance compared with the observations’ coordinates along other new axes. Usually, the first two or three principal components ‘explain’ most of the variance, so that other dimensions are omitted without much loss of information. These new orthogonal axes are linear combinations of the initial axes and are interpreted either as composite factors or just as a geometric characteristic of the set of observations. For an introduction to PCA see [Husson et al. 2011, Hyun et al. 2009, Jackson 1988, Krzanowski 1988, Seber 1984].

Let us denote six principal component variances (in %) by V_1, \dots, V_6 (their sum is equal to 100%). If we wish to approach a ball-like spatial location of party profiles (as opposed to stretched ellipsoid), we have to maximally equalize these variances, i.e. to solve the optimization problem

$$S_{Pc} = \sum V_i^2 \rightarrow \min_{R: R \subset Q, |R|=25} . \quad (3)$$

(The minimum of $\sum V_i^2$ subject to constraints $\sum V_i = 100\%$, $V_i \geq 0$ is attained at the point $V_1 = \dots = V_6 = 1/6$.)

The solution to this problem — the selection of optimal 25 out of 30 questions — is shown in Table 6 illustrated in Table 3³ and Figure 3. In particular, Table 3 shows how the principal component variances are equalized, reducing S_{Pc} from 2460.20 to 2238.28. Figure 3 shows the projections of the party profiles on the 2D plane of the first two components, both for the initial set of 30 questions and for its optimal reduction to 25 questions.

Least Squares of *Principal Component* Variances of the Matrix of *Distances* Between Party Profiles (PcD) Now we introduce two other PCA-based models to optimally reduce the number of questions. To understand the background reasons, we explain the PCA operation using an example of making a 2D map of a country.

We consider n reference points, e.g. cities, given as 3D vectors located on the 3D globe. If the country is small, the least significant dimension associated with the earth’s curvature is omitted and only North–South and East–West directions (explained by two principal components) are retained. However, in the case of Chile, which is a North–South strip 4250 km long and on average 180 km wide, the first component is associated with the North–South direction, the second with the earth’s curvature, and the least significant third component with the East–West direction. Then the Chile map based on the first and second components would look like an arc — the side view of Chile on the globe — instead of the usual bird’s-eye view. In fact, to make a map, we instead need to reflect the air distances between the cities. Therefore, cities are associated with $(n \times 1)$ -vectors of their distances to other cities, and the dimensionality reduction is applied to the $(n \times n)$ -matrix of intercity distances rather than to the $(3 \times n)$ -matrix of 3D city spatial coordinates.

Party policy profiles can be processed in the same way. The PCA is applied not to the party profiles as previously, but to the matrix of distances between them. This is a standard way to visualize the proximity of multi-dimensional vectors and to order them contiguously [Friendly 2002, Friendly and Kwan 2003]. The optimization model looks exactly as (3) but the variances V_i characterize the principal components not of the matrix of party profiles but the

³The total of the first column of Table 3 is equal to $36.89 + 25.51 + 15.55 + 12.78 + 4.96 + 4.30 = 99.99$ but not 100.00 as given at the bottom of the second column. This is caused by summation of rounded numbers; for instance $1.4 + 1.4 = 2.8$ and $1.6 + 1.6 = 3.2$ look in their rounded versions like $1 + 1 = 3$ and $2 + 2 = 3$, respectively. These effects, which occur rather frequently throughout the paper, are studied by [Mosteller et al. 1967] and should not be considered errors.

Table 3: Principal component analysis of the (30×6) -matrix of 30-dimensional party policy profiles and that for the 25-dimensional party profiles reduced using the criterion of Least Squares of Principal Component Variances of the *Matrix of Party Policy Profiles (Pc)*

Principal component	30-dimensional profiles		Optimal 25-dimensional profiles	
	Principal component variances %	Cumulative sum of principal component variances %	Principal component variances %	Cumulative sum of principal component variances %
1	36.89	36.89	30.00	30.00
2	25.51	62.40	26.67	56.67
3	15.55	77.95	18.82	75.49
4	12.78	90.74	15.12	90.61
5	4.96	95.70	4.83	95.43
6	4.30	100.00	4.57	100.00
Sum of squared principal				

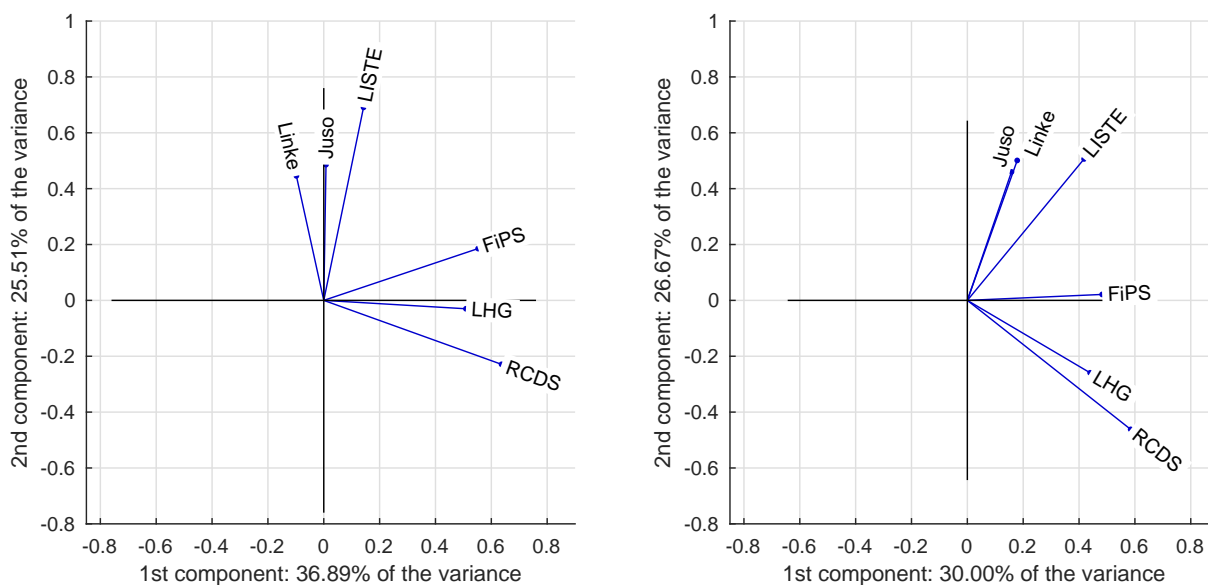


Figure 3: Eigenvector plot for the (30×6) -matrix of the 30-dimensional party policy profiles and that for the 25-dimensional party profiles reduced using the criterion of Least Squares of Principal Component Variances of the *Matrix of Party Policy Profiles (Pc)*; the angles between the vectors reflect the proximity between the party positions

(6×6) -matrix of distances between them.

$$S_{\text{PcD}} = \sum V_i^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \min_{R: R \subset Q, |R|=25} . \quad (4)$$

The solution to this problem is shown in Table 6 illustrated by Table 4 and Figure 4.

The advantage of this way of using PCA is that the party profiles are ordered contiguously. In a sense, Model Pc can result in a ‘side view of Chile’, whereas Model PcD gives the ‘correct’ view. The angles between the party vectors in Figure 4 approximate the distances between the party profiles, implying the order Linke–Juso–FiPS–RCDS–LHG, which exactly meets the perception of their order on the left–right ideological axis. Die LISTE, being a party of parodical character, stands apart. Thereby, we obtain a quite realistic KIT political spectrum.

Least Squares of *Principal Component Variances of the Matrix of Correlations Between Party Profiles (PcC)* Instead of the distance matrix, PCA can be applied to the matrix of correlations between the party profiles. In fact, correlation is another proximity measure, even more habitual in statistics than the Euclidian distance. Thus, we consider

$$S_{\text{PcC}} = \sum V_i^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \min_{R: R \subset Q, |R|=25} , \quad (5)$$

where the variances V_i characterize the principal components of the (6×6) -matrix of correlations between the party profiles. The solution to this problem is shown in Table 6 illustrated by Table 5 and Figure 5.

Although the selections of questions obtained by models (4) and (5) somewhat differ (in fact by only one question), their evaluations $S_{\text{PcD}} = 2452, 2491$ and $S_{\text{PcC}} = 3251, 3072$, respectively, in Table 6 are quite close to each other, much closer than to the evaluations of other optimal selections. The circular party order in Figure 5 is exactly the same as in Figure 4. All of these mean that Models (4) and (5) are closely related.

Thus, Table 6 displays six selections of 25 out of 30 questions, one of the StuPa-O-Mat (column SPoM) and five obtained by different optimization models. Using the preselected 30 questions and six selections of 25 questions, we can run seven virtual Third Vote elections based on seven questionnaires and compare the outcomes with each other. Since the experimental ballot has Question 1 on the favorite party and Question 2 on the impact of the StuPa-O-Mat, we can also make comparisons with the virtual vote by party name and classify voters by their relation to the StuPa-O-Mat.

4 Results of the 2018 Electoral Experiment

Tables 7 and 8 display the experimental ballots’ statistics. The total number of collected experimental electoral ballots is equal to 1 255, and Table 7 provides the figures for the answers to Questions 1.1 and 2.1 (the four alternative answers to Question 2.1 are replaced by Yes/No impact of the StuPa-O-Mat on the choice of the favorite party). The last column of the table shows that some experiment participants indicate their favorite party but do not indicate the impact of the StuPa-O-Mat. The bottom row of the table signalizes that some indicate the impact of the StuPa-O-Mat but do not indicate their favorite party. The ballots with such incomplete information are not usable for our study and are deleted as invalid. The statistics for the remaining 1 168 valid experimental ballots are given in Table 8.

Table 4: Principal component analysis of the (6×6) -matrix of distances between 30-dimensional party policy profiles and that for the 25-dimensional party profiles reduced using the criterion of Least Squares of Principal Component Variances of the *Distance Matrix for Party Policy Profiles (PcD)*

Principal component	30-dimensional profiles		Optimal 25-dimensional profiles	
	Principal component variances %	Cumulative sum of principal component variances %	Principal component variances %	Cumulative sum of principal component variances %
1	43.88	43.88	30.80	30.80
2	24.35	68.24	30.25	61.05
3	16.39	84.63	20.26	81.32
4	8.27	92.90	10.53	91.84
5	7.10	100.00	8.16	100.00
Sum of squared principal				

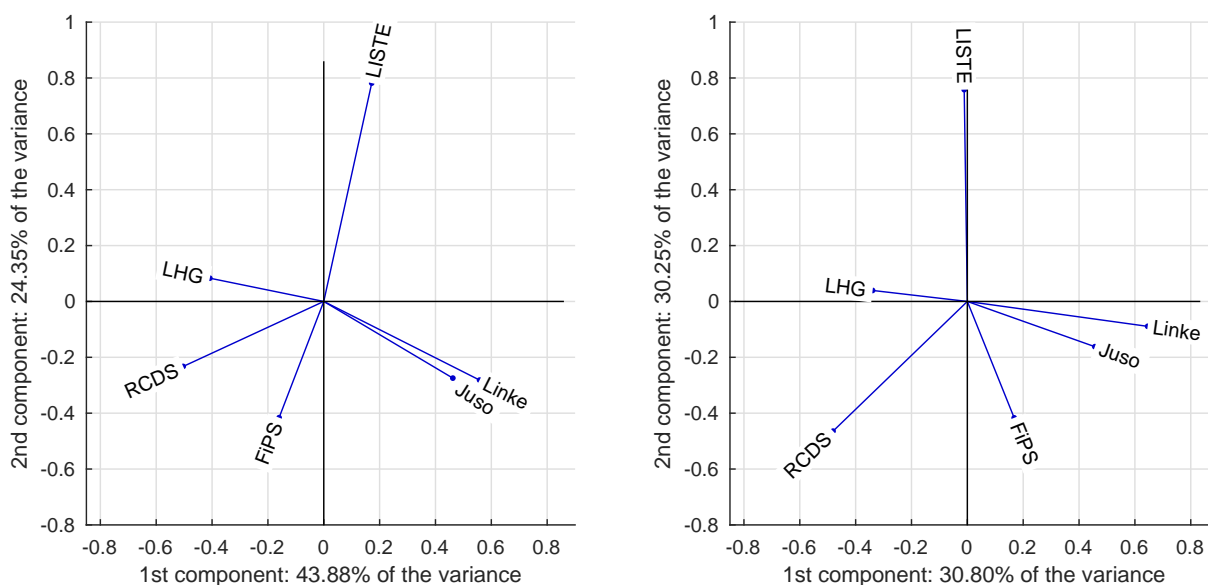


Figure 4: Eigenvector plot for the (6×6) -matrix of distances between the 30-dimensional party policy profiles and that for the 25-dimensional party profiles reduced using the criterion of Least Squares of Principal Component Variances of the *Distance Matrix for Party Policy Profiles (PcD)*; the angles between the vectors reflect the proximity between the party positions

Table 5: Principal component analysis of the (6×6) -matrix of correlations between 30-dimensional party policy profiles and that for the 25-dimensional party profiles reduced using the criterion of Least Squares of Principal Component Variances of the *Correlation Matrix for Party Policy Profiles (PcC)*

Principal component	30-dimensional profiles		Optimal 25-dimensional profiles	
	Principal component variances %	Cumulative sum of principal component variances %	Principal component variances %	Cumulative sum of principal component variances %
1	69.90	69.90	44.93	44.93
2	14.91	84.81	25.32	70.25
3	8.71	93.51	18.25	88.50
4	4.01	97.53	8.27	96.77
5	2.47	100.00	3.23	100.00
Sum of squared principal				

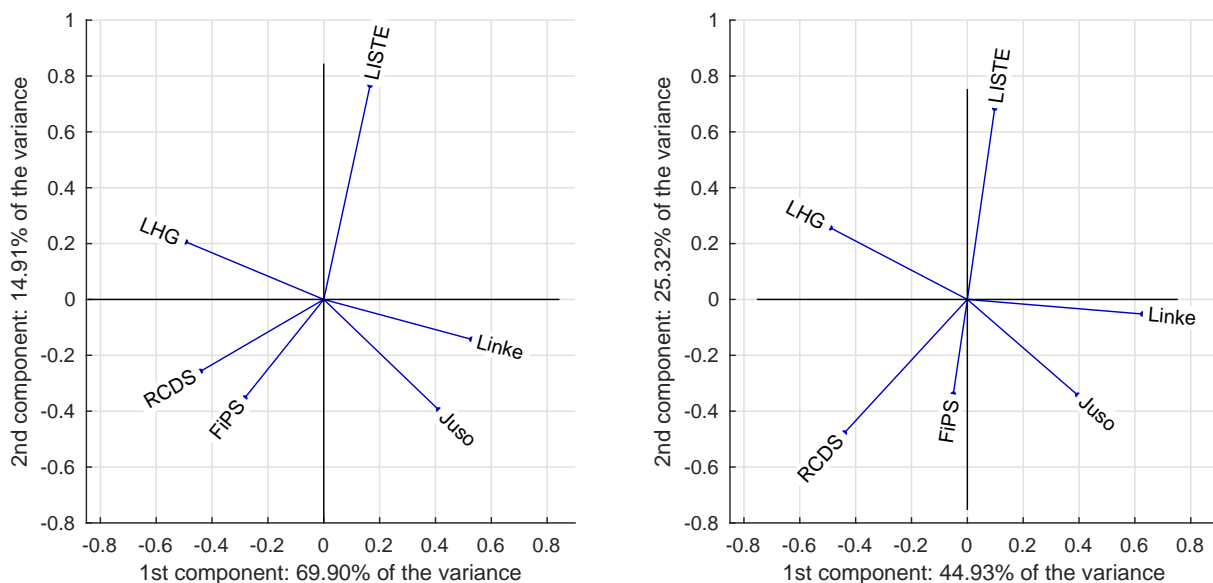


Figure 5: Eigenvector plot for the (6×6) -matrix of correlations between the 30-dimensional party policy profiles and that for the 25-dimensional party profiles reduced using the criterion of Least Squares of Principal Component Variances of the *Correlation Matrix for Party Policy Profiles (PcC)*; the angles between the vectors reflect the proximity between the party positions

Table 6: All selections of questions: 30 questions preselected by the election commission, 25 questions selected by the election commission for the StuPa-O-Mat, and by optimization models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC

Questions preselected by the election committee	Selections of questions						
	SPoM	Dist	Corr	Pc	PcD	PcC	
1 Public transportation between campus...	×		×	×	×	×	
2 The KIT should establish a...	×	×	×	×			
3 There should be study fees.	×	×		×	×	×	
4 The canteen & cafeteria should...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
5 The maximum period of study should be...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
6 There should be a master program guarantee...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
7 There should be a guaranteed childcare...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
8 A Baden-Württemberg-wide evening- and...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
9 There should be a smaller amount of...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
10 The student parliament should constitute...		×	×	×	×	×	
11 A part of the student fee (currently 5,99...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
12 Student funds should be used for the...	×	×	×		×	×	
13 The campus should become a traffic-calmed...	×	×			×	×	
14 Prices in the Cafeteria and the Mensa...	×	×	×	×	×		
15 More parking spots for bikes should be...				×	×	×	
16 The KIT should provide an event hall...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
17 For Elected persons of the constituted...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
18 The constituted student body should...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
19 The AStA should actively promote the...	×			×	×	×	
20 The courses at KIT should be designed for...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
21 The expense allowance for AStA-referents...			×	×	×	×	
22 The written student body should be more...				×	×	×	
23 The student contribution (currently 5,99...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
24 Exams at the KIT should be written...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
25 The student body should be more strongly...		×	×	×	×	×	
26 The student parliament should stand up...	×	×	×	×	×	×	
27 The KIT - campus south included - should...	×	×	×				
28 The student parliament should further on...	×	×	×			×	
29 To improve the lecture hall situation,...	×	×	×	×			
30 The maximum number of examination...	×	×	×				
Evaluation by Model Dist S_{Dist}	17.09	17.78	18.20	17.96	16.57	16.18	16.19
Evaluation by Model Corr S_{Corr}	2.33	1.95	1.43	0.85	2.35	3.16	3.27
Evaluation by Model Pc S_{Pc}	2460	2502	2379	2492	2238	2381	2377
Evaluation by Model PcD S_{PcD}	2906	3054	2959	3078	2697	2452	2491
Evaluation by Model PcC S_{PcC}	5207	5396	5190	5328	4135	3251	3072

Table 7: Statistics on votes and the StuPa-O-Mat use in the 2018 experimental election to the KIT Student Parliament

Votes for	Total votes for the party		Votes not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat		Votes influenced by StuPa-O-Mat		Votes with missing references to StuPa-O-Mat	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
FiPS	328	26.1	225	29.8	95	20.3	8	25.8
Juso	269	21.4	174	23.0	91	19.4	4	12.9
Linke	239	19.0	113	15.0	124	26.4	2	6.5
LHG	157	12.5	85	11.3	70	14.9	2	6.5
LISTE	113	9.0	61	8.1	49	10.4	3	9.7
RCDS	86	6.9	63	8.3	21	4.5	2	6.5
Missing vote	63	5.0	34	4.5	19	4.1	10	32.3
Total	1255	100.0	755	100.0	469	100.0	31	100.0

Table 8: Statistics on votes and the StuPa-O-Mat use in the 2018 experimental election to the KIT Student Parliament after exclusion of invalid ballots and replacements of missing answers to neutral

Votes for	Total votes for the party		Votes not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat		Votes influenced by StuPa-O-Mat		Votes with missing references to StuPa-O-Mat	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
FiPS	319	27.3	224	31.2	95	21.2	0	0.0
Juso	264	22.6	173	24.1	91	20.3	0	0.0
Linke	237	20.3	113	15.7	124	27.6	0	0.0
LHG	154	13.2	85	11.8	69	15.4	0	0.0
LISTE	110	9.4	61	8.5	49	10.9	0	0.0
RCDS	84	7.2	63	8.8	21	4.7	0	0.0
Missing vote	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1168	100.0	719	100.0	449	100.0	0	0.0

The statistics of positive/negative/neutral answers to 30 questions in experimental ballots are collected and classified by the set of voters in Table 9. Both abstentions and missing opinions are regarded as neutral answers.

Figure 6 visualizes Table 9. The blue bars depict the balance of opinions in three voter sets as given in Table 9. For each question and each set of voters, the blue segment to the left of the vertical 0-axis shows the percentage of antagonists, and the blue segment on the right hand shows the percentage of protagonists. To better visualize the majority opinion, the total length of the blue bar is normalized (proportionally extended to 100%) and shown by a box. The majority opinion is on the side where the box surpasses the $\pm 50\%$ limit. For instance, the majority opinion on Question 1 in all three voter sets is ‘Yes’. The party positions are shown by the parties’ color bars on the left-hand (‘No’) or right-hand (‘Yes’) side of the chart. The length of the party bars for each voter group is the percentage of votes received by the party within this group. For a missing party answer, its color bar is also missing.

Table 9: Positions of student parties on 30 questions (+[1]—Yes, −[1]—No, ?—Missing or abstention) and balances of opinions on these questions in three sets of experiment participants (all voters, the non-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat, and the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat)

Questions	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS	All voters		Voters not influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat		Voters influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat	
							Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons
							%	%	%	%	%	%
1 Public transportation between campus...	+	+	+	?	?	+	28	4	27	4	31	4
2 The KIT should establish a...	?	+	+	−	−	−	15	54	15	52	14	57
3 There should be study fees.	?	−	−	?	−	−	10	74	9	77	11	69
4 The canteen & cafeteria should...	?	+	+	?	−	−	44	23	43	24	45	20
5 The maximum period of study should...	−	?	+	−	+	−	38	38	36	36	40	40
6 There should be a master program...	+	−	+	+	+	+	68	14	68	12	68	16
7 There should be a guaranteed...	+	+	+	+	−	+	67	6	68	6	65	6
8 A Baden-Württemberg-wide evening...	−	?	?	−	+	−	48	30	55	26	37	38
9 There should be a smaller amount of...	+	?	+	−	−	+	27	22	28	21	27	23
10 The student parliament should...	+	?	?	?	−	−	20	23	19	23	20	22
11 A part of the student fee...	+	+	+	−	+	+	47	14	47	13	46	16
12 Student funds should be used for...	−	?	+	−	?	−	47	25	49	23	43	28
13 The campus should become a...	−	−	+	−	−	−	39	42	43	39	33	45
14 Prices in the Cafeteria and the...	+	?	?	+	−	+	36	26	36	25	37	26
15 More parking spots for bikes should...	+	+	+	?	+	+	71	6	70	7	73	4
16 The KIT should provide an event...	+	?	+	?	−	−	48	14	49	12	46	16
17 For Elected persons of the...	−	?	?	−	−	+	23	40	24	39	23	42
18 The constituted student body should...	+	+	+	+	+	−	69	8	68	8	71	7
19 The AStA should actively promote...	+	?	+	+	+	+	80	4	79	5	82	4
20 The courses at KIT should be...	?	?	−	?	−	+	35	31	40	25	26	42
21 The expense allowance for...	+	?	?	+	+	+	63	5	63	5	63	5
22 The written student body should be...	+	+	?	+	+	+	57	10	56	9	57	10
23 The student contribution (currently...	−	−	?	+	?	+	13	41	13	39	12	44
24 Exams at the KIT should be written...	+	+	+	+	+	−	39	23	34	26	46	18
25 The student body should be more...	+	+	+	−	?	+	61	2	61	3	59	1
26 The student parliament should stand...	+	+	+	?	−	+	68	4	67	5	70	3
27 The KIT - campus south included -...	−	+	+	−	−	−	29	21	25	18	35	26
28 The student parliament should...	+	+	+	?	+	−	80	5	78	5	82	5
29 To improve the lecture hall...	+	−	−	+	−	+	28	44	25	47	32	39
30 The maximum number of examination...	−	+	+	−	+	−	41	35	43	33	37	39

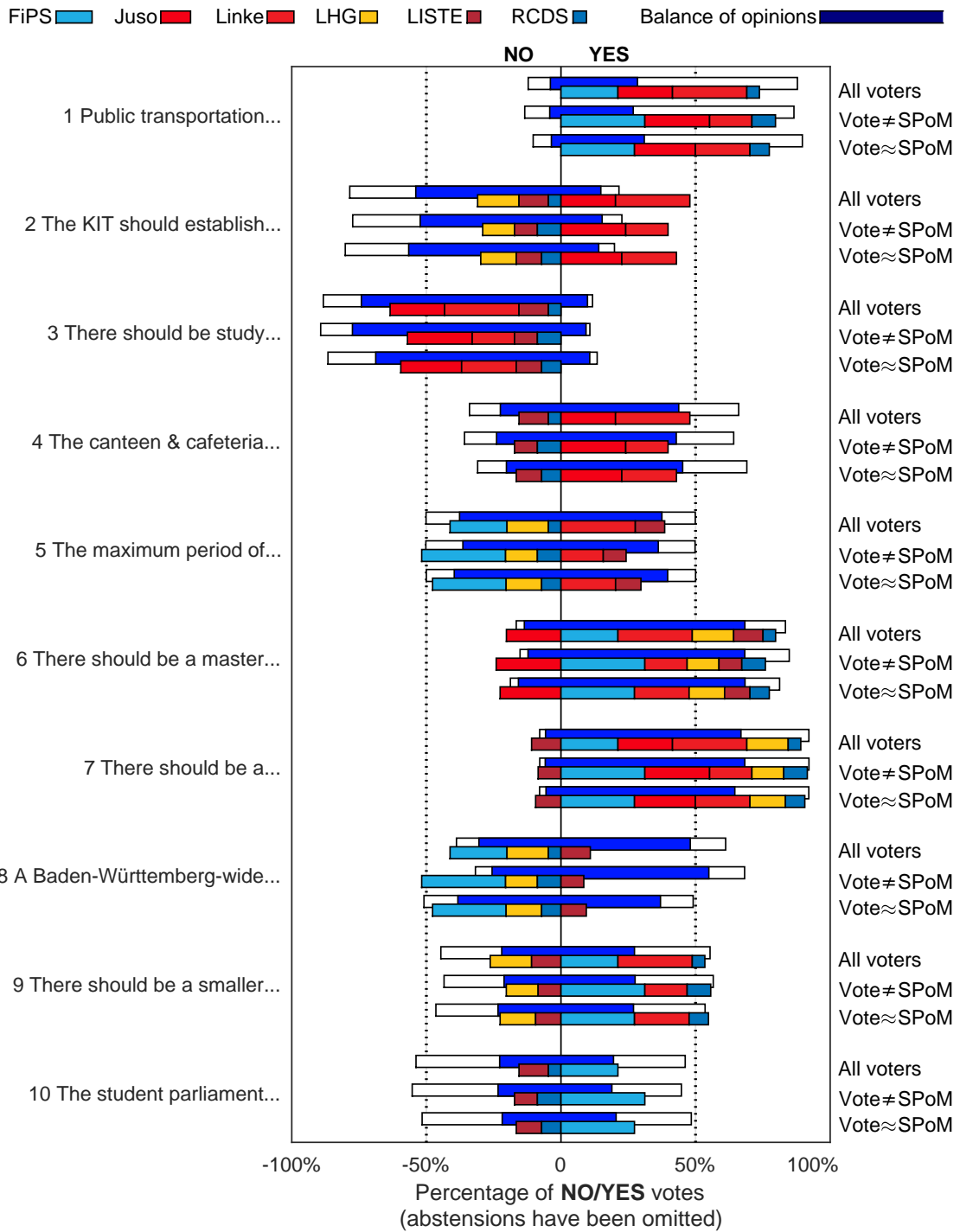


Figure 6: Balance of opinions on 30 questions (blue—factual, white—normalized) in three sets of experiment participants (All voters, $\text{Vote} \neq \text{SPoM}$ —the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat, $\text{Vote} \approx \text{SPoM}$ —the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat) and representation thereof by the Student Parliament as if elected by party name within these sets. The size of a party's bar is proportional to the votes received in the corresponding set. A party bar is missing if the party position on the question is indefinite.

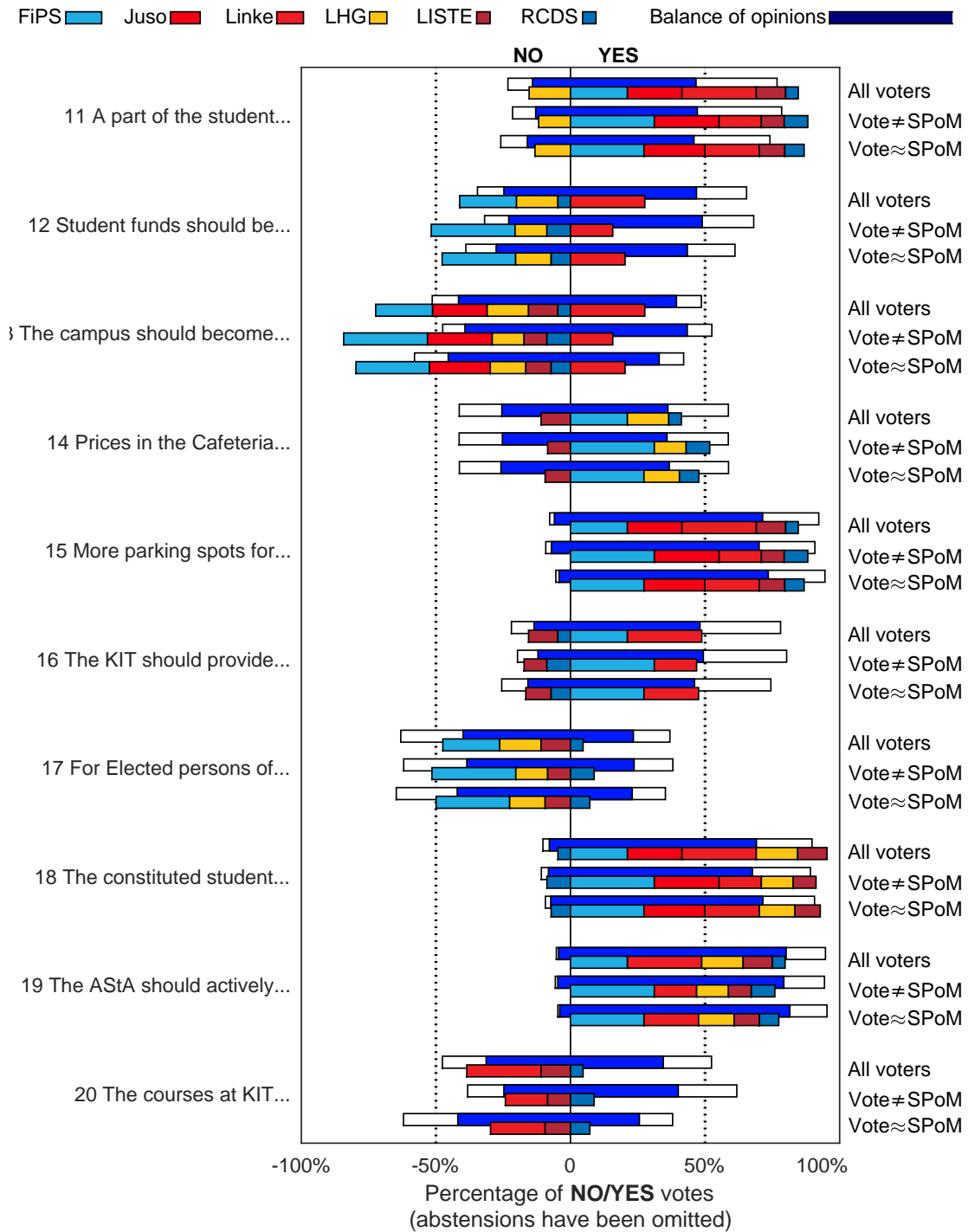


Figure 6: (Continued) Balance of opinions on 30 questions (blue—factual, white—normalized) in three sets of experiment participants (All voters, $\text{Vote} \neq \text{SPoM}$ —the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat, $\text{Vote} \approx \text{SPoM}$ —the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat) and representation thereof by the Student Parliament as if elected by party name within these sets. The size of a party's bar is proportional to the votes received in the corresponding set. A party bar is missing if the party position on the question is indefinite.

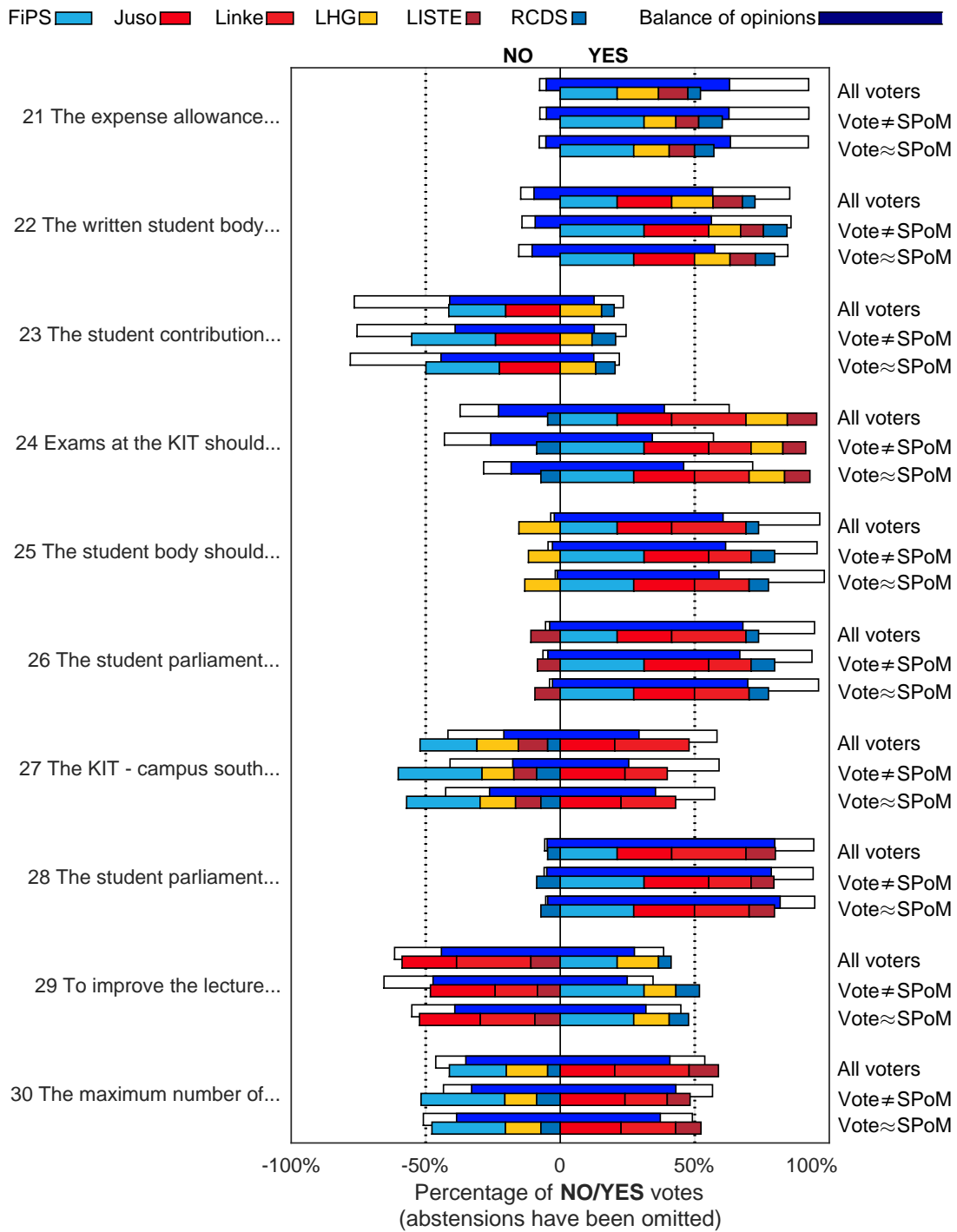


Figure 6: (Continued) Balance of opinions on 30 questions (blue—factual, white—normalized) in three sets of experiment participants (All voters, Vote ≠ SPoM—the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat, Vote ≈ SPoM—the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat) and representation thereof by the Student Parliament as if elected by party name within these sets. The size of a party's bar is proportional to the votes received in the corresponding set. A party bar is missing if the party position on the question is indefinite.

5 Policy Representation by the Student Parties and the Student Parliament

The data collected allow us to count the experimental votes by party name and determine the outcomes of Third Vote elections based on seven selections of questions. These data are displayed in Table 10. The table consists of eight horizontal sections, describing the outcomes of virtual elections in three horizontal blocks for three sets of voters — all 1168 experiment participants, 719 the not influenced by the StuOa-O-Mat, and 449 the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat.

The first section's (Vote) first block (All voters) describes the outcomes of vote by party name in the set of all voters. The first column, 'Vote', contains the percentages of party votes, as given in Table 8. The second and third columns characterize the representative capacity of the parties in terms of Popularity and Universality indices computed for all 30 questions of the experimental ballot.

Let us trace the construction of these indices for FiPS. For Question 1, 'Public transportation between campus south and campus north should be improved', the balance of public opinion, with 28% protagonists and 4% antagonists (Table 9), is shown by the upper blue bar in Figure 6. The balance of opinions is normalized, that is, extended proportionally to 100%, as shown by the box. Thereby, we assume that abstaining voters' passive preferences for 'Yes' and 'No' are distributed in the proportion of the protagonist-to-antagonist ratio. For Question 1, the FiPS represents the actual and 'passive' antagonists, having the normalized *representativeness*

$$r_{\text{FiPS},1} = \frac{0.28}{0.28 + 0.04} \approx 0.88 .$$

With no answer to Questions 2,3 and 4 the FiPS expresses no opinion, and we put

$$r_{\text{FiPS},2} = r_{\text{FiPS},3} = r_{\text{FiPS},4} = 0 .$$

The next question, on which FiPS has an opinion, is 5, 'The maximum period of study should be abolished'. In this case FiPS represents 37.7% of antagonists against 37.5% of protagonists. Taking into account the 'passive' voters, we find the FiPS' normalized representativeness for Question 5:

$$r_{\text{FiPS},5} = \frac{0.377}{0.375 + 0.377} \approx 0.51 ,$$

and so on. Taking the average representativeness of the FiPS over the questions with the FiPS' positions (there are 26 such questions; four answers are missing), we obtain the party's popularity index:

$$P_{\text{FiPS}} = \frac{0.88 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0.51 + \dots}{26} \approx 0.701 (= 70.1\%) .$$

The FiPS universality index is the percentage of questions on which it represents a majority of voters. Again, we consider the questions with known FiPS positions: Since the FiPS represents a majority on 20 out of 26 questions, for which FiPS has a definitive position, we obtain

$$U_{\text{FiPS}} \approx 0.769 (= 76.9\%) .$$

The FiPS' popularity and universality indices stand at the top of the corresponding columns. The popularity and universality indices of other parties are computed in the same way.

The StuPa elected by party name consists of party factions, whose sizes are given in the column 'Vote'. Assuming that the StuPa makes Yes/No decisions by simple majority, and since we know the party positions on the questions, we define the StuPa's policy profile for 30 questions, as visualized in Figure 6. After the StuPa's policy profile has been defined, we compute its popularity and universality indices regarding the balances of public opinion on every issue in the same way as for a party. The StuPa's popularity and universality on 30 questions (StuPa30), 69.2% and 80.0%, respectively, are put below the party indices.

Table 10: Sizes of factions in the StuPa as if elected by party name (Vote) or by the mean of party’s popularity and universality (Third Vote) for different selections of questions; the column ‘Faction’ shows the parties’ mean indices normalized (reduced to the total of 100%)

		All voters				The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat				The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat			
		Vote		U	Faction	Vote		U	Faction	Vote		U	Faction
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vote	FiPS	27.3	70.1	76.9	27.3	31.2	68.9	73.1	31.2	21.2	71.9	84.6	21.2
	Juso	22.6	71.9	89.5	22.6	24.1	71.5	84.2	24.1	20.3	72.5	84.2	20.3
	Linke	20.3	72.1	82.6	20.3	15.7	72.1	87.0	15.7	27.6	72.1	87.0	27.6
	LHG	13.2	57.0	57.1	13.2	11.8	55.6	52.4	11.8	15.4	59.2	66.7	15.4
	LISTE	9.4	60.7	65.4	9.4	8.5	60.5	61.5	8.5	10.9	60.9	65.4	10.9
	RCDS	7.2	58.5	60.0	7.2	8.8	58.4	56.7	8.8	4.7	58.6	63.3	4.7
	StuPa30		69.2	80.0			66.9	70.0			70.5	83.3	
30qst	FiPS	27.3	70.1	76.9	17.9	31.2	68.9	73.1	17.7	21.2	71.9	84.6	18.5
	Juso	22.6	71.9	89.5	19.6	24.1	71.5	84.2	19.4	20.3	72.5	84.2	18.5
	Linke	20.3	72.1	82.6	18.8	15.7	72.1	87.0	19.8	27.6	72.1	87.0	18.8
	LHG	13.2	57.0	57.1	13.9	11.8	55.6	52.4	13.5	15.4	59.2	66.7	14.9
	LISTE	9.4	60.7	65.4	15.3	8.5	60.5	61.5	15.2	10.9	60.9	65.4	14.9
	RCDS	7.2	58.5	60.0	14.4	8.8	58.4	56.7	14.3	4.7	58.6	63.3	14.4
	StuPa30		71.3	86.7			70.5	83.3			72.6	90.0	
SPoM	FiPS	27.3	67.1	76.2	18.3	31.2	65.9	71.4	18.1	21.2	69.1	85.7	19.1
	Juso	22.6	68.2	87.5	19.9	24.1	67.9	81.3	19.6	20.3	68.8	81.3	18.5
	Linke	20.3	70.0	81.0	19.3	15.7	70.1	85.7	20.5	27.6	69.8	85.7	19.1
	LHG	13.2	56.4	55.6	14.3	11.8	54.7	50.0	13.8	15.4	59.2	66.7	15.5
	LISTE	9.4	57.0	59.1	14.8	8.5	56.7	54.5	14.6	10.9	57.3	59.1	14.3
	RCDS	7.2	53.3	52.0	13.4	8.8	53.3	48.0	13.3	4.7	53.5	56.0	13.5
	StuPa25		68.8	84.0			67.9	80.0			70.3	88.0	
StuPa30		71.3	86.7			70.5	83.3			72.6	90.0		
Dist	FiPS	27.3	65.2	71.4	17.9	31.2	63.9	66.7	17.7	21.2	67.3	81.0	18.8
	Juso	22.6	68.8	87.5	20.5	24.1	68.4	81.3	20.3	20.3	69.3	81.3	19.1
	Linke	20.3	69.2	80.0	19.6	15.7	69.4	85.0	20.9	27.6	68.9	85.0	19.5
	LHG	13.2	51.4	50.0	13.3	11.8	49.7	44.4	12.8	15.4	54.0	61.1	14.6
	LISTE	9.4	55.1	59.1	15.0	8.5	54.9	54.5	14.8	10.9	55.3	59.1	14.5
	RCDS	7.2	52.0	52.0	13.7	8.8	52.1	48.0	13.6	4.7	52.1	56.0	13.7
	StuPa25		67.5	84.0			64.5	76.0			68.9	88.0	
StuPa30		71.3	86.7			68.7	80.0			72.6	90.0		

Table 10: (Continued) Sizes of factions in the StuPa as if elected by party name (Vote) or by the mean of party's popularity and universality (Third Vote) for different selections of questions; the column 'Faction' shows the parties' mean indices normalized (reduced to the total of 100%)

		All voters				The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat				The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat			
		Vote P		U	Faction	Vote P		U	Faction	Vote P		U	Faction
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Corr	FiPS	27.3	68.1	72.7	18.2	31.2	67.0	72.7	18.1	21.2	69.8	81.8	18.9
	Juso	22.6	69.9	86.7	20.2	24.1	69.7	86.7	20.3	20.3	70.3	80.0	18.8
	Linke	20.3	70.3	84.2	20.0	15.7	70.1	84.2	20.0	27.6	70.5	89.5	20.0
	LHG	13.2	53.6	50.0	13.4	11.8	52.2	50.0	13.3	15.4	55.9	61.1	14.6
	LISTE	9.4	55.5	57.1	14.6	8.5	55.4	57.1	14.6	10.9	55.5	57.1	14.1
	RCDS	7.2	53.7	52.0	13.7	8.8	53.7	52.0	13.7	4.7	53.6	56.0	13.7
	StuPa25		69.1	84.0			68.3	84.0			70.4	88.0	
	StuPa30		71.3	86.7			70.5	83.3			72.6	90.0	
Pc	FiPS	27.3	74.0	85.7	18.6	31.2	73.1	85.7	18.6	21.2	75.4	90.5	18.7
	Juso	22.6	73.9	86.7	18.7	24.1	73.4	86.7	18.7	20.3	74.6	86.7	18.1
	Linke	20.3	74.4	83.3	18.4	15.7	73.8	83.3	18.4	27.6	75.2	94.4	19.1
	LHG	13.2	60.2	64.7	14.6	11.8	59.1	64.7	14.5	15.4	61.9	70.6	14.9
	LISTE	9.4	60.7	63.6	14.5	8.5	60.6	63.6	14.5	10.9	60.9	68.2	14.5
	RCDS	7.2	63.0	68.0	15.3	8.8	63.3	68.0	15.3	4.7	62.5	68.0	14.7
	StuPa25		74.6	92.0			73.8	92.0			75.8	100.0	
	StuPa30		71.3	86.7			70.5	83.3			72.6	90.0	
PcD	FiPS	27.3	72.8	86.4	18.5	31.2	71.8	81.8	18.3	21.2	74.4	90.9	18.5
	Juso	22.6	76.9	92.9	19.7	24.1	75.8	85.7	19.3	20.3	78.7	92.9	19.2
	Linke	20.3	76.1	83.3	18.5	15.7	75.6	88.9	19.6	27.6	76.8	94.4	19.1
	LHG	13.2	58.3	64.7	14.3	11.8	57.1	58.8	13.8	15.4	60.3	70.6	14.6
	LISTE	9.4	59.4	61.9	14.1	8.5	58.9	57.1	13.9	10.9	60.1	66.7	14.2
	RCDS	7.2	61.7	68.0	15.0	8.8	62.0	64.0	15.0	4.7	61.4	68.0	14.5
	StuPa25		72.4	88.0			71.3	84.0			74.3	96.0	
	StuPa30		71.3	86.7			70.5	83.3			72.6	90.0	
PcC	FiPS	27.3	74.4	86.4	18.6	31.2	73.4	81.8	18.4	21.2	76.0	90.9	18.6
	Juso	22.6	78.1	93.3	19.8	24.1	77.0	86.7	19.4	20.3	79.8	93.3	19.3
	Linke	20.3	77.1	84.2	18.6	15.7	76.6	89.5	19.7	27.6	77.7	94.7	19.2
	LHG	13.2	58.3	62.5	13.9	11.8	57.1	56.3	13.5	15.4	60.4	68.8	14.4
	LISTE	9.4	61.9	66.7	14.8	8.5	61.4	61.9	14.7	10.9	62.6	71.4	14.9
	RCDS	7.2	59.6	64.0	14.3	8.8	59.9	60.0	14.2	4.7	59.3	64.0	13.7
	StuPa25		73.8	88.0			72.7	84.0			75.7	96.0	
	StuPa30		71.3	86.7			70.5	83.3			72.6	90.0	

The last column of the block, ‘Faction’, shows the percentage of parliament seats to which a party is entitled. Since this section describes elections by party name, this column repeats the column ‘Vote’

The other two blocks of section ‘Vote’ differ from the first one only in restricting the set of all voters to one of its subsets — those who are not influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat and those who are.

The following seven horizontal sections of Table 10 describe Third Vote elections based on different selections of questions, either all 30 (30qst) or 25 of the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM) or obtained using five optimization models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC. The party indices are computed for the corresponding selections of questions. This is why the party indices in the first two horizontal sections of the table, ‘Vote’ and ‘30qst’ based both on all the 30 questions are the same. The StuPa indices are however different, because Section ‘Vote’ describes the StuPa elected by party name, whereas Section ‘30qst’ describes the outcome of the Third Vote.

Columns ‘Faction’ in all sections other than ‘Vote’ show the percentages of parliament seats to which the parties are entitled *under the Third Vote*. These percentages are proportional to the party means of popularity and universality (the mean makes sense because popularity and universality indices are correlated, being defined, respectively, as the expected representativeness and expected rounded representativeness; see [Tangian 2014, p. 243, (6.3)–(6.4)]). The StuPa is considered with party factions of these sizes, and its popularity and universality are computed for the given selection of questions (StuPa25), as well as for all the 30 questions (StuPa30).

For the models based on 25 questions, the StuPa indices are given both for these 25 questions (StuPa25) and all the 30 questions (StuPa30). It should be noted that a greater index value of StuPa30 than of StuPa25 should not be misinterpreted. For instance, the first block of the SPoM horizontal section provides the StuPa25 Universality $U_{\text{StuPa25}} = 84.0$, meaning that a majority is *not* represented for four out of 25 questions; indeed in this case each question has the weight 4%, so $100\% - 4\% \times 4 = 84\%$. A higher StuPa30 Universality $U_{\text{StuPa30}} = 86.7$ means in fact the same, because each question of 30 has the weight $100\%/30$, so $100\% - 100\%/30 \times 4 \approx 86.7\%$.

Table 10 is visualized by Figure 7 where the parties are sorted in decreasing order of the mean of their popularity and universality indices for three voter sets. The bars in the StuPa blocks are divided in segments in proportion to the party factions and colored correspondingly. As one can see, the SuPa elected by vote (party name) has the lowest representativeness (Mean index = 73). The highest representativeness of the StuPa is attained when the questions are selected by the PCA-based models (Mean indices = 81–85). The StuPa-O-Mat questions heuristically selected by the election committee as ‘most important’ are not really optimal. The StuPa elected by Third Vote based on the StuPa-O-Mat questions has the Mean index = 76.

6 Evaluation of Coalitions

In real politics, parliament factions unite in coalitions, and only those with $>50\%$ of the parliament seats are eligible to govern. The eligible coalitions are usually *minimal*, i.e. they contain no more parties than necessary, because the more parties, the more complex the negotiations and the less power enjoyed by each faction; cf. Riker’s minimum winning coalitions [Riker 1962]. For instance, the coalition FiPS–Juso–Linke–LHG is eligible but not minimal; that is, the coalition FiPS–Juso–Linke, being itself eligible, does not need LHG.

Another important condition is the parties’ political compatibility, which we measure with the index of *unanimity* — the percentage of the questions on which all the coalition factions agree. A high degree of unanimity facilitates coalition formation, because parties with close positions cooperate more easily. If the unanimity is below 50% the coalition is more incompatible than compatible. Therefore, we consider only minimal eligible coalitions with the unanimity $>50\%$. Such coalitions we call *probable governing coalitions*.

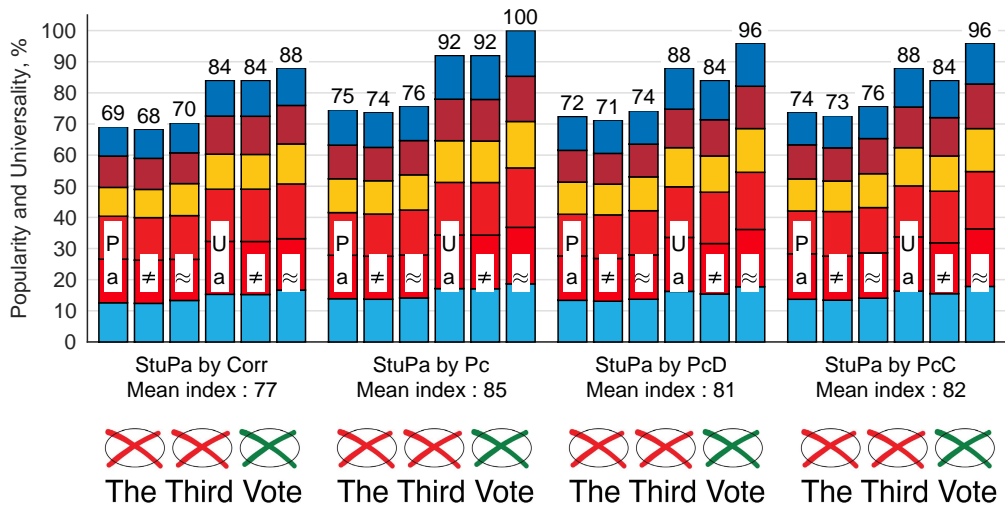
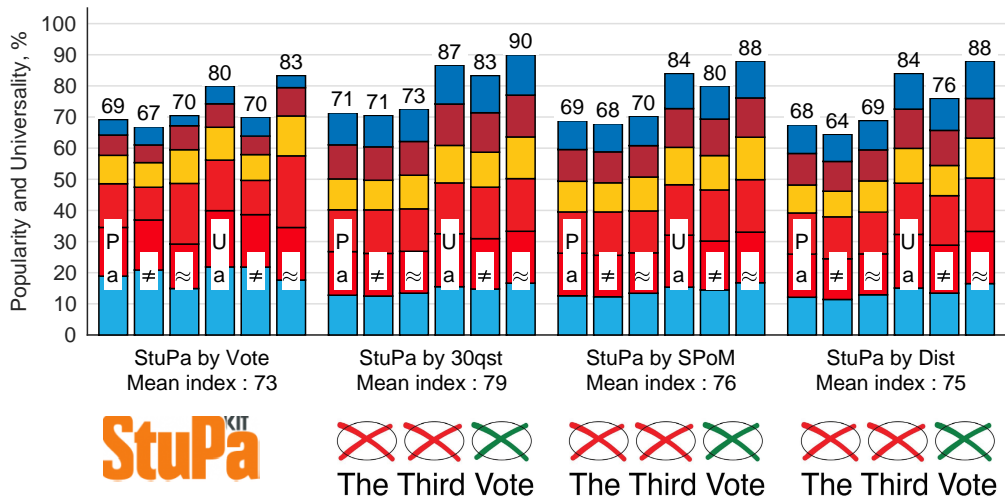
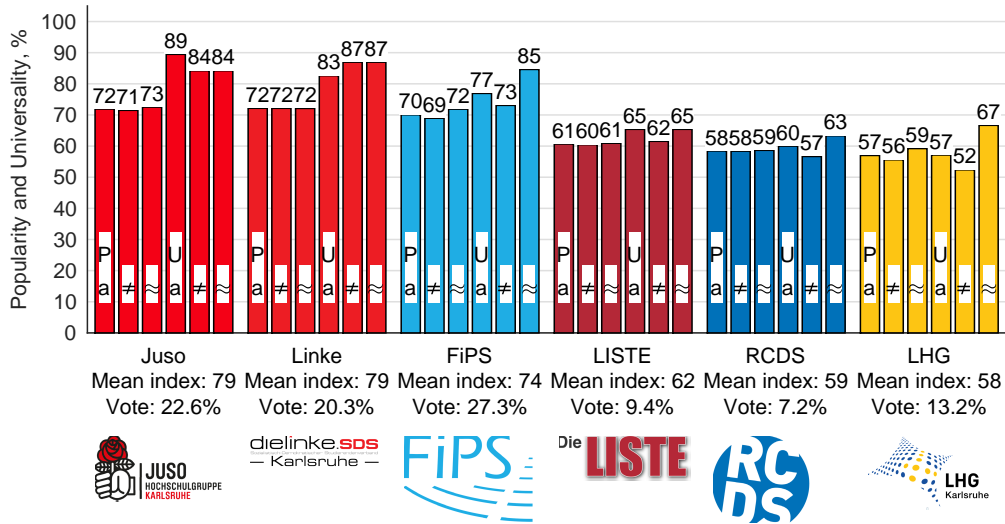


Figure 7: Indices of popularity (P) and universality (U) of student parties and that of the Student Parliament, as if elected by party name (Vote — % of votes is given for the set of all voters) or by the mean of party’s popularity and universality (Third Vote) for several selections of questions within three sets of experiment participants (a—all voters, ≠—the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat, ≈—the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat); the blocks are ordered by the mean of six indices indicated below

If a coalition is unanimous on a certain question, then its position on it is the same as of every member. If coalition members disagree on an issue, then the probabilities of the coalition’s Yes/No answer to this question could be assumed proportional to the protagonist-to-antagonist ratio within the coalition. As expressed in a personal conversation by Tobias Lindner, Bundestag member (GRÜNE), the reality is even more uncertain.

To deal with the uncertainty in coalition decision making, we introduce the parameter p — *proportionality of influence to size of the faction* — $0 \leq p \leq 1$, which we explain here with an example. Suppose that, for a certain question, the protagonist-to-antagonist ratio within a coalition is 3:1, that is, the Yes-faction is three times larger than the No-faction. The $p = 1$ denotes the exact proportionality of influence to size, when the coalition answers ‘Yes’ with the probability equal to the weight of the Yes-faction $3/(3+1) = 3/4$, and ‘No’ with the probability equal to the weight of the No-faction $1/4$. The $p = 0$ denotes no proportionality of influence to size, that is, the coalition adopts each alternative opinion with equal chances $1/2$. The medium uncertainty $p = 1/2$ means that the influence of faction sizes on the coalition answer is a mix of the two extreme cases in proportion $p = 1/2$ and $1 - p = 1/2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob (Yes)} &= \underbrace{p}_{1/2} \times \underbrace{3/4}_{\text{Size influence of Yes-faction}} + \underbrace{(1-p)}_{1/2} \times \underbrace{1/2}_{\text{No influence of size}} = 5/8 \\ \text{Prob (No)} &= \underbrace{p}_{1/2} \times \underbrace{1/4}_{\text{Size influence of No-faction}} + \underbrace{(1-p)}_{1/2} \times \underbrace{1/2}_{\text{No influence of size}} = 3/8 . \end{aligned}$$

In the rest of the paper, all computations are made for the medium uncertainty $p = 1/2$.

Since coalitions have positions on policy issues, they can be characterized with the indices of popularity and universality which, under uncertainty, turn into random variables. Then the coalition’s popularity and universality are understood as the *expected* size of the group represented and the *expected* frequency in representing a majority, respectively. These indices are no longer exact magnitudes but estimates, with their standard deviation regarded as the estimation accuracy. Below, the coalition indices and their standard deviations are computed with formulas from [Tangian 2014, p. 338].

The goal of our experiment is to compare the policy representation capacity of the StuPa elected solely by party names, and the StuPa elected using the third votes. In the latter case the party faction sizes are made proportional to the party mean indices of popularity and universality (without adjustments of percentages to integer numbers of seats). Taking a page from real politics, we consider the StuPa dominated by the most probable governing coalition, that is, by the minimal eligible coalition with the highest unanimity, which is most important for coalition formation.

Tables 11–13 illustrated respectively by 3D Figures 8–10 show the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the 2018 StuPa as if elected within the three voter sets (all the participants of the experiment, those who are not influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat and those who are influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat) by party name (Vote) and using the third vote based either on the 30 questions from the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or 25 questions selected by optimization models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC. For all the indices, larger values mean ‘better’ and are ranked higher in the tables, whereas greater standard deviations are ranked lower, because they mean a lower index accuracy.

Table 11: Indices of the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the StuPa as if elected within the set of *all voters* by party name (Vote) or by the mean of parties' popularity and universality (Third Vote) based on either 30 questions in the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or by models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC; the impact of faction size on the coalition decisions $p = 0.50$

Model Coalitions	StuPa seats %/Rank	Unanimity %/Rank	Popularity		Universality	
			Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank
Most unanimous coalition in the StuPa elected by party name (Vote)						
Vote: FiPS–Juso–Linke	70.2/1	76.7/3	63.5/5	±4.6/3	71.6/5	±7.4/1
Most unanimous coalitions in the StuPa elected by third votes						
30qst: FiPS–Juso–Linke	56.4/7	76.7/3	63.7/4	±4.6/4	72.4/4	±7.4/2
SPoM: FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.4/4	72.0/5	61.7/7	±4.6/2	71.4/7	±7.8/3
Dist: FiPS–Juso–Linke	58.0/3	72.0/5	61.5/8	±4.3/1	70.7/8	±7.9/4
Corr: FiPS–Juso–Linke	58.4/2	76.0/4	62.7/6	±4.6/5	71.5/6	±8.1/5
Pc: FiPS–Juso–Linke	55.7/8	88.0/1	65.7/3	±5.3/7	73.2/3	±8.7/8
PcD: FiPS–Juso–Linke	56.6/6	84.0/2	66.6/2	±5.2/6	75.0/1	±8.5/7
PcC: FiPS–Juso–Linke	56.9/5	84.0/2	67.0/1	±5.4/8	74.8/2	±8.4/6

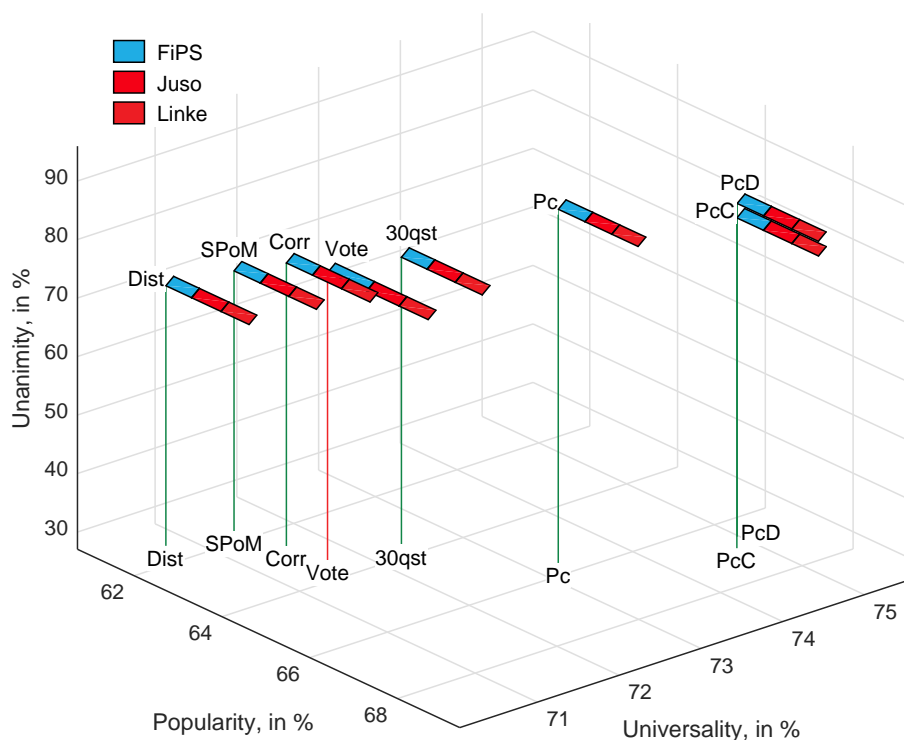


Figure 8: Visualization of Table 11

Table 12: Indices of the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the StuPa as if elected within the set of *the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat* by party name (Vote) or by the mean of parties' popularity and universality (Third Vote) based on either 30 questions in the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or by models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC; the impact of faction size on the coalition decisions $p = 0.50$

Model	Coalitions	StuPa seats		Unanimity		Popularity		Universality	
		%/Rank	%/Rank	%/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	%/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank		
Most unanimous coalition in the StuPa elected by party name (Vote)									
Vote:	FiPS–Juso	55.2/8	86.2/2	62.2/6	±4.7/5	67.0/8	±7.9/4		
Most unanimous coalitions in the StuPa elected by third votes									
30qst:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.0/6	76.7/4	63.5/4	±4.6/2	70.9/5	±7.4/1		
SPoM:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	58.2/3	72.0/6	61.5/7	±4.6/3	69.5/6	±7.8/2		
Dist:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	58.9/1	72.0/6	61.3/8	±4.4/1	68.9/7	±7.9/3		
Corr:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	58.4/2	76.0/5	62.5/5	±4.6/4	71.6/4	±8.1/5		
Pc:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	55.7/7	88.0/1	65.3/3	±5.3/7	73.2/1	±8.7/8		
PcD:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.3/5	84.0/3	66.0/2	±5.2/6	72.9/2	±8.5/7		
PcC:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.6/4	84.0/3	66.4/1	±5.4/8	72.8/3	±8.4/6		

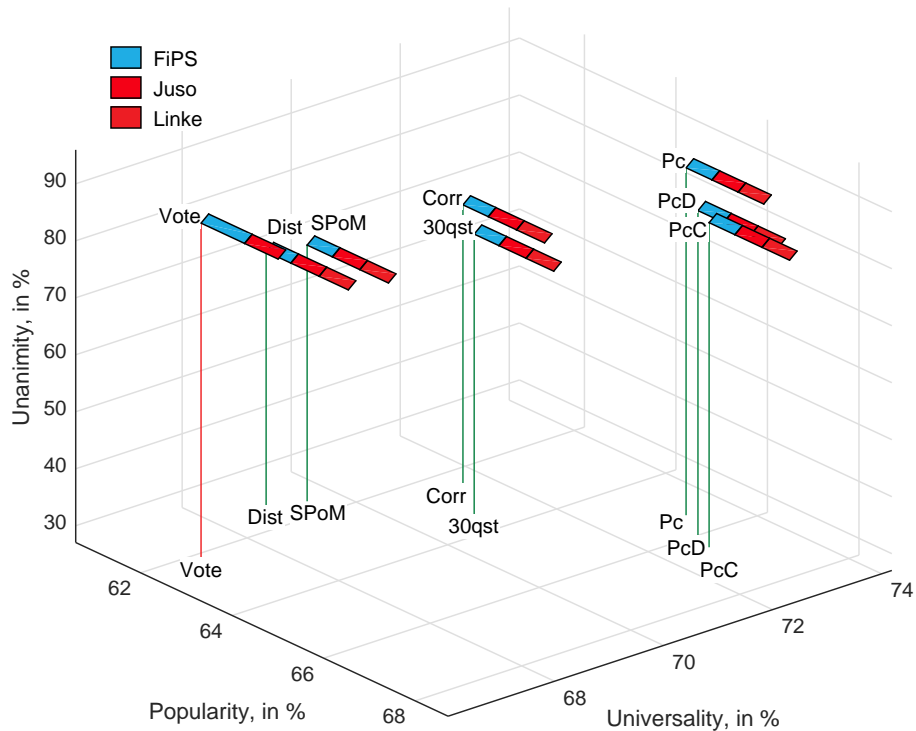


Figure 9: Visualization of Table 12

Table 13: Indices of the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the StuPa as if elected within the set of *the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat* by party name (Vote) or by the mean of parties' popularity and universality (Third Vote) based on either 30 questions in the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or by models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC; the impact of faction size on the coalition decisions $p = 0.50$

Model	Coalitions	StuPa seats		Unanimity		Popularity		Universality	
		%/Rank	%/Rank	%/Rank	%/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank
Most unanimous coalition in the StuPa elected by party name (Vote)									
Vote:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	69.0/1	76.7/3	64.1/4	$\pm 4.6/3$	73.5/4	$\pm 7.4/1$		
Most unanimous coalitions in the StuPa elected by third votes									
30qst:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	55.8/8	76.7/3	64.1/5	$\pm 4.6/4$	73.3/5	$\pm 7.4/2$		
SPoM:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	56.7/6	72.0/5	62.1/7	$\pm 4.6/2$	72.6/6	$\pm 7.8/3$		
Dist:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.3/3	72.0/5	61.9/8	$\pm 4.4/1$	71.8/8	$\pm 7.9/4$		
Corr:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.7/2	76.0/4	63.0/6	$\pm 4.7/5$	72.5/7	$\pm 8.1/5$		
Pc:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	55.9/7	88.0/1	66.3/3	$\pm 5.4/7$	77.2/3	$\pm 8.7/8$		
PcD:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	56.8/5	84.0/2	67.4/2	$\pm 5.2/6$	78.8/1	$\pm 8.5/7$		
PcC:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	57.0/4	84.0/2	67.8/1	$\pm 5.5/8$	78.4/2	$\pm 8.4/6$		

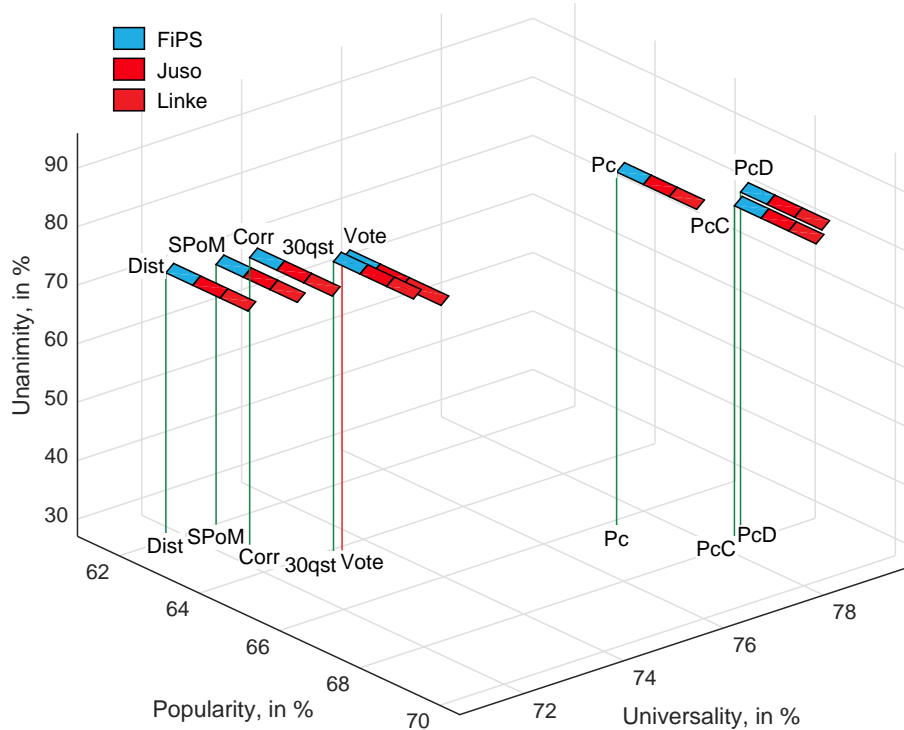


Figure 10: Visualization of Table 13

In the figures, the coalitions are depicted by concatenated color bars whose lengths are proportional to the faction sizes. The coalition’s unanimity is shown by the height of the flagstaff, and its XY coordinates are the coalition indices of popularity and universality. The flagstaff color distinguishes the coalitions of the StuPa elected by party name (red) and the Third Vote (green). The coalition labels are the same as in the associated table.

For all the three sets of voters, the coalitions in the StuPa elected by the Third Vote based on the questions selected by PCA-based models are by far most representative (with the popularity and universality ranked 1–3 in all the tables), whereas the coalitions elected by party names (Vote), or by the third vote based on the StuPa-O-Mat questions chosen heuristically by the election committee are much less representative (their indices of popularity and universality are ranked either 3 or 4).

Comparing with Figure 7, we see that the representativeness of the StuPa before the coalition formation is higher than that of the most unanimous coalitions. This is caused by the indefiniteness in coalition positions if there is no unanimity, so that some decisions can deviate from the majority ones. This implication of the model meets the practice of the StuPa, which operates on the basis of general majority vote.

7 Tackling the Equalization Effect

Under elections by party name, the maximal ratio of party factions is quite significant. For instance, the horizontal Section ‘Vote’ of Table 10 exhibits the following maximal ratios:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For ‘All voters’, FiPS : RCDS} &= 27.3 : 7.2 = 3.8 \\ \text{For ‘The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat’, FiPS : LISTE} &= 31.2 : 8.5 = 3.7 \\ \text{For ‘The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat’, Linke : RCDS} &= 27.6 : 4.7 = 5.9 \end{aligned}$$

Under the Third Vote elections, the maximal ratio is much smaller. For instance, the maximal faction ratios in the horizontal Section ‘30qst’ of Table 10 are as low as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For ‘All voters’, Juso : LHG} &= 19.6 : 13.9 = 1.4 \\ \text{For ‘The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat’, Linke : LHG} &= 19.8 : 13.5 = 1.5 \\ \text{For ‘The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat’, Linke : RCDS} &= 18.8 : 14.4 = 1.3 \end{aligned}$$

Such an equalization of party factions under the Third Vote is caused by properties of the popularity and universality indices whose proportions determine the faction sizes. Under traditional elections, political parties are voted on by disjoint groups of their adherents of very different sizes, correspondingly implying different sizes of party factions. Under the Third Vote, every party on each issue is supported by the adherents of *all* parties who share the same position on the issue. Instead of many groups of party adherents, on every issue there are only ‘Yes-group’ and ‘No-group’ (not to count those who abstain) which are generally fairly numerous. In other words, the groups of party adherents join (differently on each issue), providing a larger support for weak parties.

Therefore, to tackle the equalization effect, we remove from consideration the common share of parties’ representativeness. Technically, we retain only the part of the indices beyond the threshold between representative and non-representative values. Since this threshold for the normalized representativeness (when the total percentage of both protagonists and antagonists is brought to 100%) is equal to 50%, we reduce both popularity and universality indices by this value. Indeed, the part of the indices below the threshold of 50% can be regarded as common to the indices and omitted as redundant. To bring the range of the reduced indices (now up to

only 50%) to the habitual 100%, we multiply the reduced indices by 2. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} P &\rightarrow 2(P - 50\%) \\ U &\rightarrow 2(U - 50\%) . \end{aligned}$$

Applying the reduced indices to determine the faction sizes, we recalculate Tables 10–13 and Figures 7–10. The results are presented in Tables 14–17 and Figures 11–14. In particular, the cut of the bottom parts of the indices (with subsequent multiplication of the residual by 2) can be seen in Figure 11. To make the results comparable, we apply the reduced indices only to calculate columns ‘Faction’ in Table 14, whereas the indices of the StuPa’s and their coalitions are computed using the ‘old’ complete formulas.

The StuPa reallocated in proportion to the reduced indices has an enhanced faction ratio of the same order as under voting by party name. For instance, the maximal faction ratios in the horizontal Section ‘30qst’ of Table 14 are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For ‘All voters’, Juso : LHG} &= 27.7 : 6.4 = 4.3 \\ \text{For ‘The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat’, Linke : LHG} &= 29.3 : 4.0 = 7.3 \\ \text{For ‘The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat’, Linke : RCDS} &= 24.0 : 8.9 = 2.7 . \end{aligned}$$

As for the performance of the Third Vote based on the reduced indices, it is still superior than the vote by party name. The mean index of the StuPa elected by party name in Figure 11 is the lowest, being equal to 73. On the other hand, the StuPa elected by the Third Vote based on PCA-models is most representative (the mean indices in Figure 11 are all equal to 79). However, even these indices do not attain the range of 81–85 as observed in Figure 7.

The coalitions described in Tables 15–17 and visualized in Figures 12–14 have similar values of popularity and universality indices as the ones in Tables 11–13 and Figures 8–10. However, due to a greater faction ratio, two factions are sometimes sufficient to build an eligible coalition (with $> 50\%$ of parliament seats). The coalitions in the StuPa elected by the Third Vote based on the PCA-models are still most representative (their indices of popularity and universality have ranks 1–3), and the level of their indices is the same as that in the models with complete indices. This is explained by the fact that the parties in the coalitions are generally the same, implying the same coalition policy profiles (or close), which result in the same index values.

All of these mean that the full account of policy representation capacity in the complete indices, which implements the principle of proportional representation of public preferences, leads to a certain equalization of party factions. Indeed, some parties share common views and can represent them jointly rather than exclusively. Moreover, a significant presence of minor parties in the parliament contributes to a better representation of public opinion on numerous issues. Consequently, the equalization effect should not be regarded harmful; it can be tackled, if desired, but at the price of reducing the gain in the parliament representativeness.

8 Conclusions

To summarize, the 2016–2018 experiments helped to improve the design and implementation of the Third Vote election method, to better understand the particularities of its operation and performance, and to correct the deficiencies revealed. The 2018 Third Vote experiment has successively tested a new optimization model to reduce the number of questions collected from eligible parties for compiling a Third Vote electoral ballot of reasonable length. This advanced model enhances the multi-dimensionality of the set of parties’ policy profiles to cover most completely the voters’ policy space and contributes to increasing the representative capacity of the parliament elected by the Third Vote.

Finally, we have tackled the effect of equalization of party factions under the Third Vote. Since the suppression of this effect leads to a decrease in the parliament representativeness, the effect should not be considered harmful but rather as a factor of a certain trade-off.

Table 14: Sizes of factions in the StuPa as if elected by party name (Vote) or by *the mean of party's popularity and universality reduced to 50% (Third Vote reduced)* for different selections of questions; the column 'Faction' shows the parties' mean indices normalized (reduced to the total of 100%)

		All voters				The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat				The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat			
		Vote	P	U	Faction	Vote	P	U	Faction	Vote	P	U	Faction
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vote	FiPS	27.3	40.1	53.8	27.3	31.2	37.9	46.2	31.2	21.2	43.7	69.2	21.2
	Juso	22.6	43.8	78.9	22.6	24.1	43.0	68.4	24.1	20.3	45.0	68.4	20.3
	Linke	20.3	44.3	65.2	20.3	15.7	44.3	73.9	15.7	27.6	44.2	73.9	27.6
	LHG	13.2	14.0	14.3	13.2	11.8	11.2	4.8	11.8	15.4	18.4	33.3	15.4
	LISTE	9.4	21.3	30.8	9.4	8.5	20.9	23.1	8.5	10.9	21.8	30.8	10.9
	RCDS	7.2	16.9	20.0	7.2	8.8	16.8	13.3	8.8	4.7	17.3	26.7	4.7
	StuPa30		69.2	80.0			66.9	70.0			70.5	83.3	
30qst	FiPS	27.3	40.1	53.8	21.2	31.2	37.9	46.2	20.8	21.2	43.7	69.2	22.9
	Juso	22.6	43.8	78.9	27.7	24.1	43.0	68.4	27.6	20.3	45.0	68.4	23.0
	Linke	20.3	44.3	65.2	24.7	15.7	44.3	73.9	29.3	27.6	44.2	73.9	24.0
	LHG	13.2	14.0	14.3	6.4	11.8	11.2	4.8	4.0	15.4	18.4	33.3	10.5
	LISTE	9.4	21.3	30.8	11.8	8.5	20.9	23.1	10.9	10.9	21.8	30.8	10.7
	RCDS	7.2	16.9	20.0	8.3	8.8	16.8	13.3	7.5	4.7	17.3	26.7	8.9
	StuPa30		69.7	80.0			69.0	76.7			70.5	83.3	
SPoM	FiPS	27.3	34.2	52.4	23.6	31.2	31.7	42.9	23.4	21.2	38.2	71.4	25.8
	Juso	22.6	36.5	75.0	30.4	24.1	35.8	62.5	30.8	20.3	37.6	62.5	23.6
	Linke	20.3	40.0	61.9	27.8	15.7	40.3	71.4	35.0	27.6	39.6	71.4	26.2
	LHG	13.2	12.8	11.1	6.5	11.8	9.4	0.0	3.0	15.4	18.3	33.3	12.2
	LISTE	9.4	14.0	18.2	8.8	8.5	13.4	9.1	7.1	10.9	14.6	18.2	7.7
	RCDS	7.2	6.7	4.0	2.9	8.8	6.5	-4.0	0.8	4.7	7.1	12.0	4.5
	StuPa25		67.2	80.0			67.8	80.0			67.9	84.0	
	StuPa30		69.7	80.0			70.2	80.0			70.5	83.3	
Dist	FiPS	27.3	30.4	42.9	22.6	31.2	27.9	33.3	22.1	21.2	34.5	61.9	25.3
	Juso	22.6	37.6	75.0	34.8	24.1	36.9	62.5	35.9	20.3	38.6	62.5	26.6
	Linke	20.3	38.4	60.0	30.4	15.7	38.7	70.0	39.3	27.6	37.9	70.0	28.3
	LHG	13.2	2.7	0.0	0.8	11.8	-0.5	-11.1	-4.2	15.4	7.9	22.2	7.9
	LISTE	9.4	10.3	18.2	8.8	8.5	9.9	9.1	6.9	10.9	10.7	18.2	7.6
	RCDS	7.2	4.1	4.0	2.5	8.8	4.1	-4.0	0.0	4.7	4.2	12.0	4.3
	StuPa25		66.8	80.0			66.2	76.0			66.9	84.0	
	StuPa30		70.8	83.3			70.2	80.0			71.0	86.7	

Table 14: (Continued) Sizes of factions in the StuPa as if elected by party name (Vote) or by *the mean of party's popularity and universality reduced to 50% (Third Vote reduced)* for different selections of questions; the column 'Faction' shows the parties' mean indices normalized (reduced to the total of 100%)

		All voters				The not influenced by StuPa-O-Mat				The influenced by StuPa-O-Mat			
		Vote		P U		Faction		Vote		P U		Faction	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Corr	FiPS	27.3	36.2	45.5	23.5	31.2	34.0	45.5	23.2	21.2	39.7	63.6	25.7
	Juso	22.6	39.8	73.3	32.6	24.1	39.3	73.3	33.0	20.3	40.6	60.0	25.0
	Linke	20.3	40.6	68.4	31.3	15.7	40.2	68.4	31.8	27.6	41.0	78.9	29.8
	LHG	13.2	7.3	0.0	2.1	11.8	4.5	0.0	1.3	15.4	11.7	22.2	8.4
	LISTE	9.4	11.0	14.3	7.3	8.5	10.9	14.3	7.4	10.9	10.9	14.3	6.3
	RCDS	7.2	7.3	4.0	3.3	8.8	7.5	4.0	3.4	4.7	7.2	12.0	4.8
	StuPa25		68.4	80.0			67.9	80.0			68.4	84.0	
	StuPa30		70.8	83.3			70.2	80.0			71.0	86.7	
Pc	FiPS	27.3	47.9	71.4	23.1	31.2	46.2	71.4	23.0	21.2	50.8	81.0	22.8
	Juso	22.6	47.8	73.3	23.5	24.1	46.8	73.3	23.5	20.3	49.2	73.3	21.2
	Linke	20.3	48.8	66.7	22.4	15.7	47.6	66.7	22.4	27.6	50.4	88.9	24.1
	LHG	13.2	20.3	29.4	9.6	11.8	18.1	29.4	9.3	15.4	23.9	41.2	11.3
	LISTE	9.4	21.5	27.3	9.4	8.5	21.2	27.3	9.5	10.9	21.8	36.4	10.1
	RCDS	7.2	25.9	36.0	12.0	8.8	26.5	36.0	12.2	4.7	25.1	36.0	10.6
	StuPa25		72.0	84.0			71.2	84.0			73.3	92.0	
	StuPa30		69.2	80.0			68.4	76.7			70.5	83.3	
PcD	FiPS	27.3	45.5	72.7	22.5	31.2	43.6	63.6	22.6	21.2	48.7	81.8	22.1
	Juso	22.6	53.8	85.7	26.6	24.1	51.5	71.4	25.9	20.3	57.4	85.7	24.2
	Linke	20.3	52.2	66.7	22.6	15.7	51.2	77.8	27.2	27.6	53.6	88.9	24.1
	LHG	13.2	16.7	29.4	8.8	11.8	14.3	17.6	6.7	15.4	20.6	41.2	10.5
	LISTE	9.4	18.8	23.8	8.1	8.5	17.9	14.3	6.8	10.9	20.2	33.3	9.1
	RCDS	7.2	23.4	36.0	11.3	8.8	23.9	28.0	10.9	4.7	22.8	36.0	10.0
	StuPa25		72.1	84.0			70.8	80.0			74.1	92.0	
	StuPa30		69.2	80.0			69.0	80.0			70.5	83.3	
PcC	FiPS	27.3	48.8	72.7	22.8	31.2	46.8	63.6	22.9	21.2	52.0	81.8	22.4
	Juso	22.6	56.1	86.7	26.8	24.1	53.9	73.3	26.4	20.3	59.5	86.7	24.4
	Linke	20.3	54.1	68.4	23.0	15.7	53.2	78.9	27.4	27.6	55.4	89.5	24.2
	LHG	13.2	16.6	25.0	7.8	11.8	14.1	12.5	5.5	15.4	20.8	37.5	9.7
	LISTE	9.4	23.9	33.3	10.7	8.5	22.9	23.8	9.7	10.9	25.3	42.9	11.4
	RCDS	7.2	19.2	28.0	8.9	8.8	19.7	20.0	8.2	4.7	18.6	28.0	7.8
	StuPa25		73.5	84.0			72.2	76.0			75.6	92.0	
	StuPa30		69.2	80.0			69.0	76.7			70.5	83.3	

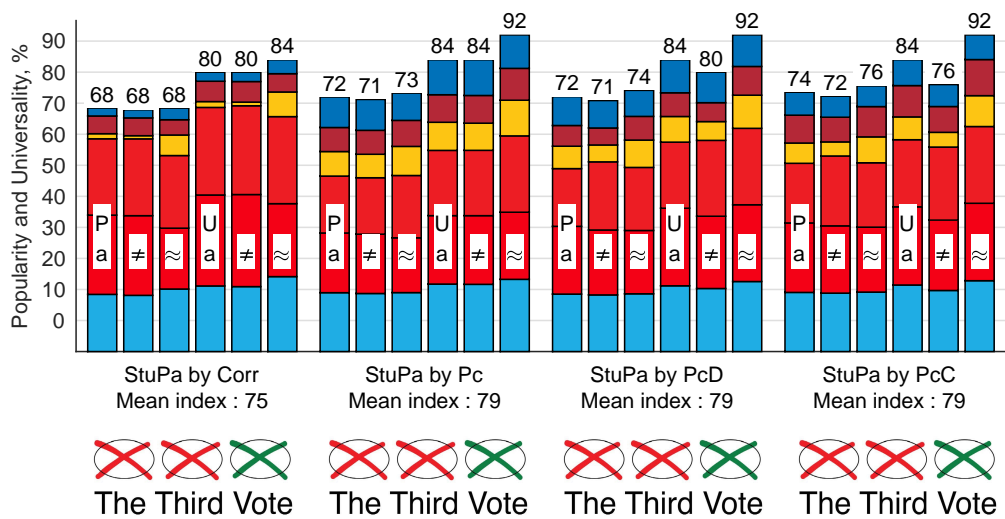
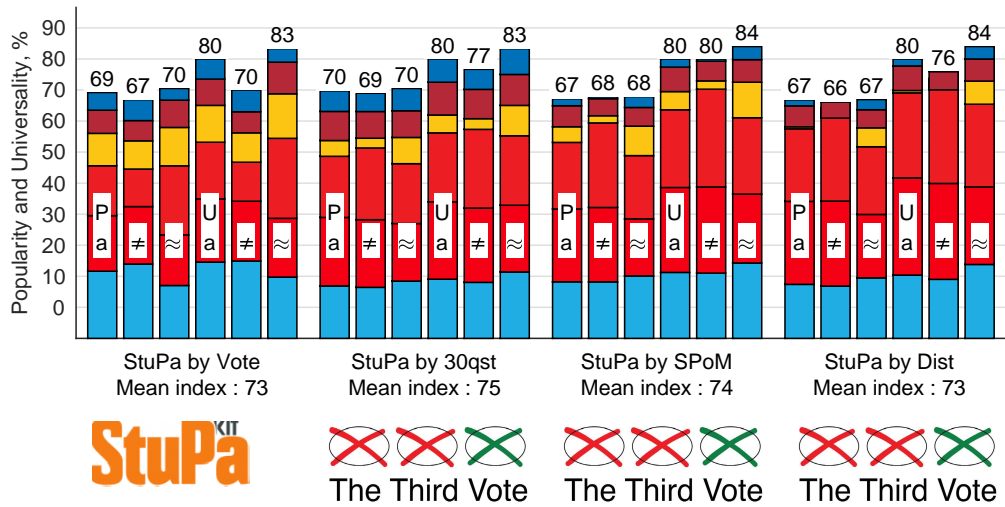
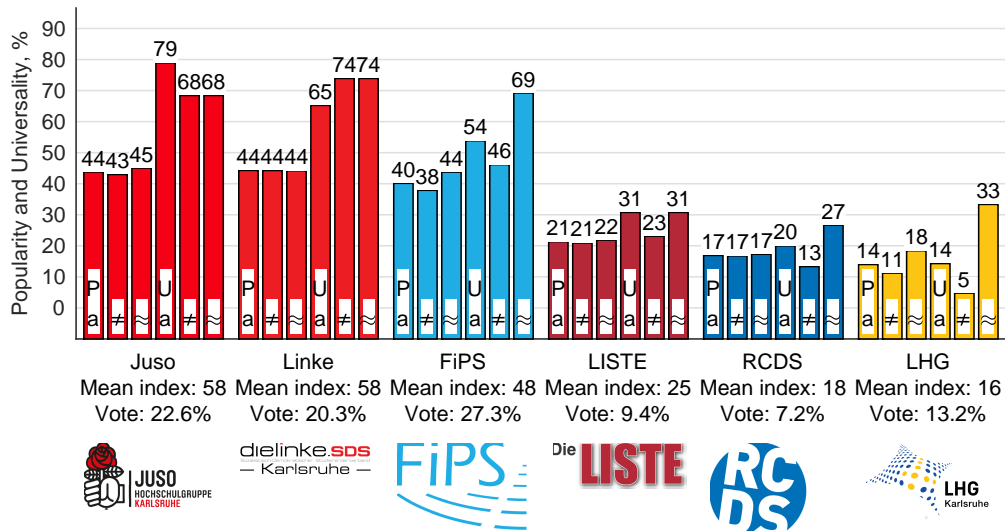


Figure 11: Indices of popularity (P) and universality (U) of student parties and that of the Student Parliament, as if elected by party name (Vote — % of votes is given for the set of all voters), or by the mean of party's popularity and universality reduced by 50% (Third Vote reduced) for several selections of questions within three sets of experiment participants (a—all voters, ≠—the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat, ≈—the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat); the blocks are ordered by the mean of six indices indicated below

Table 15: Indices of the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the StuPa as if elected within the set of *all voters* by party name (Vote) or by the mean of parties' popularity and universality reduced by 50% (*Third Vote reduced*) based on either 30 questions in the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or by models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC; the impact of faction size on the coalition decisions $p = 0.50$

Model Coalitions	StuPa seats	Unanimity	Popularity		Universality		
			Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	
Most unanimous coalition in the StuPa elected by party name (Vote)							
Vote: FiPS–Juso–Linke	70.2/3	76.7/7	63.5/4	±4.6/1	71.6/4	±7.4/1	
Most unanimous coalitions in the StuPa elected by third votes reduced							
30qst: Juso–Linke	52.4/8	92.0/2	62.8/5	±5.2/5	71.2/5	±8.7/4	
SPoM: Juso–Linke	58.2/7	90.9/3	61.0/7	±5.1/3	70.2/7	±9.2/6	
Dist: Juso–Linke	65.2/5	90.5/4	60.8/8	±5.1/2	69.7/8	±9.3/7	
Corr: Juso–Linke	63.9/6	95.0/1	61.5/6	±5.3/7	70.5/6	±9.8/8	
Pc: FiPS–Juso–Linke	68.9/4	88.0/5	65.7/3	±5.3/6	73.3/3	±8.7/5	
PcD: FiPS–Juso–Linke	71.8/2	84.0/6	66.6/2	±5.2/4	75.2/1	±8.5/3	
PcC: FiPS–Juso–Linke	72.6/1	84.0/6	67.0/1	±5.4/8	74.9/2	±8.5/2	

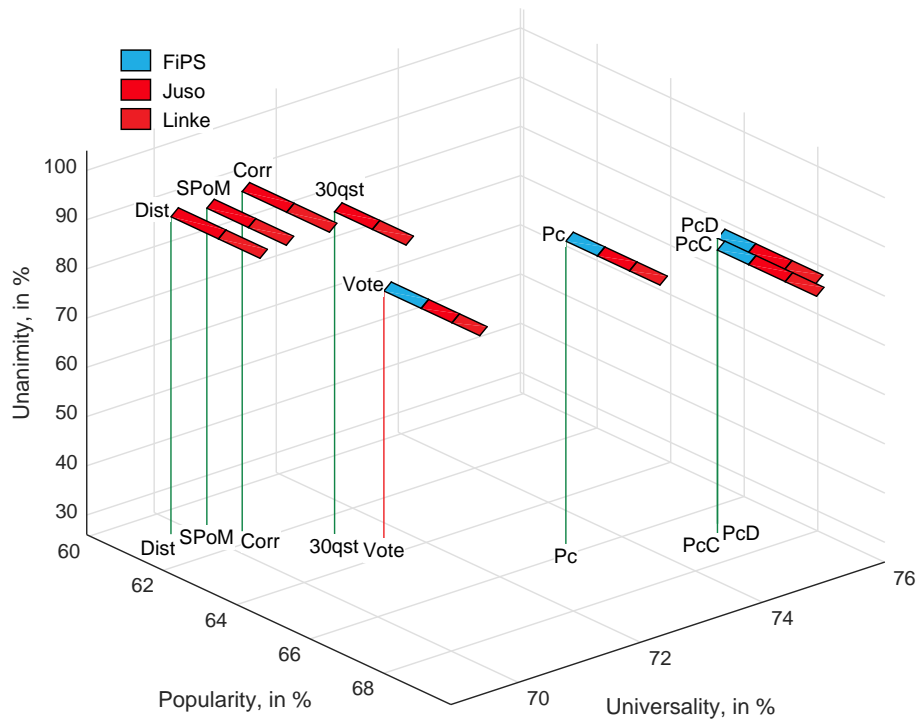


Figure 12: Visualization of Table 15

Table 16: Indices of the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the StuPa as if elected within the set of *the not-influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat* by party name (Vote) or by the mean of parties' popularity and universality reduced by 50% (*Third Vote reduced*) based on either 30 questions in the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or by models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC; the impact of faction size on the coalition decisions $p = 0.50$

Model	Coalitions	StuPa seats	Unanimity	Popularity		Universality	
		%/Rank	%/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank
Most unanimous coalition in the StuPa elected by party name (Vote)							
Vote:	FiPS–Juso	55.2/6	86.2/7	62.2/5	±4.7/1	67.0/8	±7.9/1
Most unanimous coalitions in the StuPa elected by third votes reduced							
30qst:	Juso–Linke	56.9/5	92.0/2	62.6/4	±5.2/4	70.6/4	±8.7/2
SPoM:	Juso–Linke	65.8/3	90.9/3	61.0/7	±5.2/3	69.4/6	±9.2/4
Dist:	Juso–Linke	75.2/1	90.5/4	60.8/8	±5.1/2	68.9/7	±9.3/5
Corr:	Juso–Linke	64.7/4	95.0/1	61.4/6	±5.4/6	70.5/5	±9.8/8
Pc:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	69.0/2	88.0/6	65.3/3	±5.3/5	73.3/1	±8.7/3
PcD:	Juso–Linke	53.0/8	90.0/5	65.4/2	±6.1/8	72.3/3	±9.7/7
PcC:	Juso–Linke	53.7/7	90.5/4	65.9/1	±6.0/7	72.6/2	±9.4/6

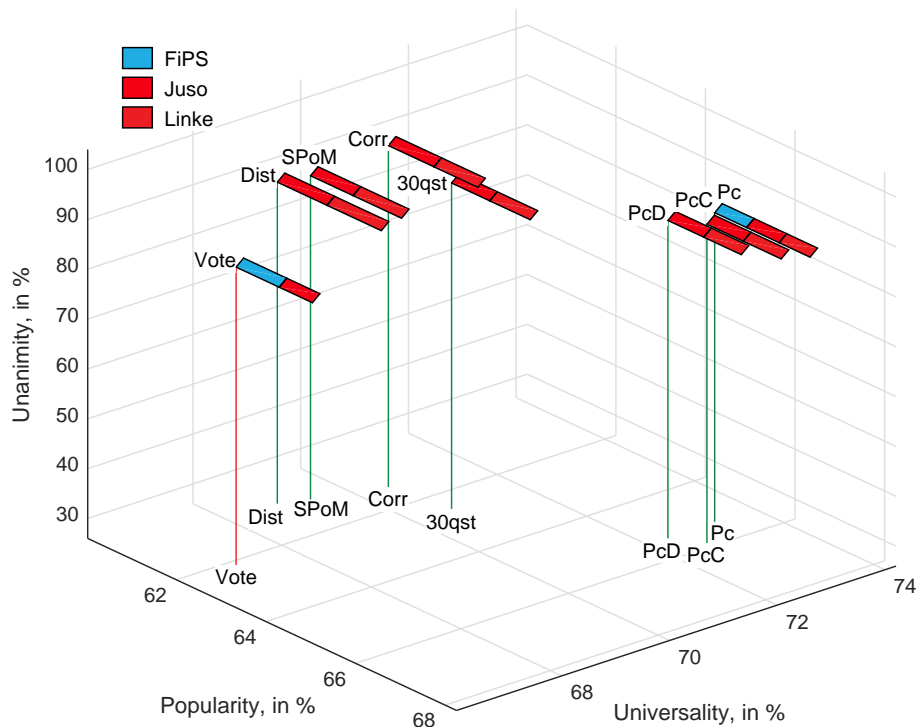


Figure 13: Visualization of Table 16

Table 17: Indices of the most unanimous minimal eligible coalitions in the StuPa as if elected within the set of *the influenced by the StuPa-O-Mat* by party name (Vote) or by the mean of parties' popularity and universality reduced by 50% (*Third Vote reduced*) based on either 30 questions in the experimental ballot (30qst), or 25 questions selected by the election committee for the StuPa-O-Mat (SPoM), or by models Dist, Corr, Pc, PcD and PcC; the impact of faction size on the coalition decisions $p = 0.50$

Model	Coalitions	StuPa seats	Unanimity	Popularity		Universality	
		%/Rank	%/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank	Expectation %/Rank	Standard deviation %/Rank
Most unanimous coalition in the StuPa elected by party name (Vote)							
Vote:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	69.0/4	76.7/5	64.1/4	±4.6/1	73.5/4	±7.4/1
Most unanimous coalitions in the StuPa elected by third votes reduced							
30qst:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	69.9/3	76.7/5	64.1/5	±4.6/2	73.3/5	±7.4/2
SPoM:	FiPS–Linke	52.0/8	76.0/6	61.3/7	±4.7/3	71.7/6	±7.9/3
Dist:	Juso–Linke	54.9/6	90.5/2	60.9/8	±5.2/4	69.4/8	±9.0/7
Corr:	Juso–Linke	54.8/7	95.0/1	61.7/6	±5.5/8	70.6/7	±9.5/8
Pc:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	68.1/5	88.0/3	66.3/3	±5.4/6	77.3/3	±8.7/6
PcD:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	70.5/2	84.0/4	67.5/2	±5.2/5	78.9/1	±8.5/5
PcC:	FiPS–Juso–Linke	71.1/1	84.0/4	67.9/1	±5.5/7	78.4/2	±8.4/4

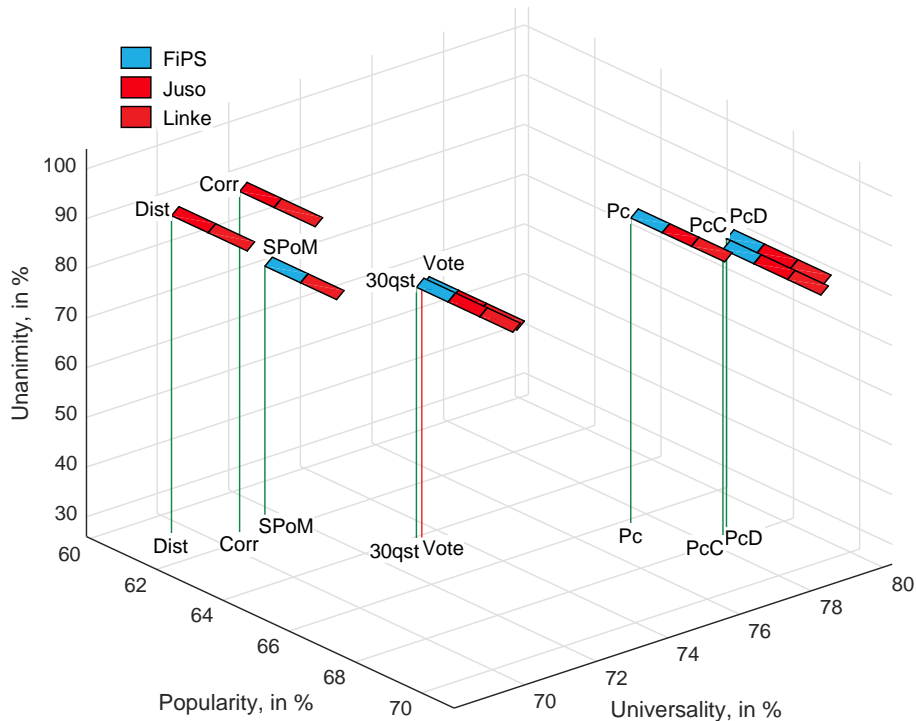


Figure 14: Visualization of Table 17

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9 Annex: Complete Parties' Answers to 37 Questions in German and English

Table 18: Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
1 <i>Die Verkehrsverbindung zwischen Campus Süd und Campus Nord soll verbessert werden.</i>	Ja. Die Busse zwischen Campus Süd und Campus Nord sind so überfüllt, dass die Situation für Mitarbeiter und Studierende nicht mehr zumutbar ist. Die Taktung der Busse sollte erhöht werden. Die vom KIT gewünschte Annäherung von Campus Süd und Campus Nord kann nur durch eine gute Anbindung gemacht werden.	Ja. Die Verkehrsbindung ist ein wichtiger Schritt in Richtung der Verknüpfung von Campus Süd und Campus Nord. Diese Verknüpfung bietet viele Vorteile in verschiedenen Bereichen, vor allem auch für Studium und Lehre und wird von uns umfassend unterstützt, daher sprechen wir uns auch für diesen Unterpunkt des Gesamtkonzeptes aus.	Ja. Auf jeden Fall dafür! Autos sind viel ökologischer und entlasten die überfüllten Städte. Eine bessere Anbindung macht Busfahren attraktiver. Dass der Bedarf da ist, ist offensichtlich, denn der Bus zum Campus Nord ist regelmäßig stark überfüllt.	Enthaltung. Campus Nord ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil des KIT und für Studenten nicht immer gut zu erreichen. Gerade um die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Forschung und Lehre zu stärken, sollte hier das Angebot verhältnismäßig angepasst werden.	Enthaltung.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
1 <i>Public transportation south and campus north should be improved.</i>	Yes. The buses between north and south are overcrowded, that the situation is disproportionate for students and staff. The frequency of the buses and leave should increase. The wish of the KIT, to link both campuses, can only be accomplished by a good connection between both campuses.	Yes. The transport connection is an important step to connect south and north. This connection will offer a lot of advantages in different areas, especially in academics and teaching. The wish project gets support from our side, that is why we are in favour of this subitem of the master plan.	Yes. Buses instead of cars are way more ecological and relieve the overcrowded cities. With a better connection, it gets more attractive to take a bus. It is obvious that there is a demand, because the shuttle bus to the campus north is regularly overcrowded.	Abstention. Campus north is an important part of the KIT and not always good to reach for students. Especially to reinforce the collaboration between the research and teaching segment, the offering should be relatively assimilated.	Abstention	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
2 Das KIT soll eine flächendeckende Frauenquote für Mitarbeiter*innen einführen.	<p>Enthaltung. Wir halten die aktuellen Regelungen des Chancengleichheitsplans, die auch für Promotionsstellen ein kaskadiertes Quotenmodell durchsetzen und ausreichend. Hauptkriterium bei der Einstellung sollte weiter die Qualifikation sein.</p> <p>Wir finden die aktuellen Regelungen des Chancengleichheitsplans, die auch für Promotionsstellen ein kaskadiertes Quotenmodell durchsetzen und ausreichend. Hauptkriterium bei der Einstellung sollte weiter die Qualifikation sein.</p> <p>Bei dieser Frauenquote ist aber auch auf Gleichberechtigung zu achten, eine Überverteilung soll vermieden werden. Darüber hinaus sollte man sich auch für allgemein mehr Studentinnen, Mitarbeiterinnen und generell Frauen in technischen Fachrichtungen einsetzen.</p>	<p>Ja. Eine Frauenquote ist wichtig, um gegen die Benachteiligung von Frauen in der Wissenschaft vorzugehen. Nur 22% der Professuren an deutschen Unis sind von Frauen besetzt. Wer meint, eine Frauenquote ist unfair/unmöglich, leugnet die Diskriminierung gegenüber Frauen. Besonders Professor*innen sind wichtig für eine nachhaltige Überwindung der Diskriminierung gegenüber Frauen.</p>	<p>Ja. Eine Frauenquote ist wichtig, um gegen die Benachteiligung von Frauen in der Wissenschaft vorzugehen. Nur 22% der Professuren an deutschen Unis sind von Frauen besetzt. Wer meint, eine Frauenquote ist unfair/unmöglich, leugnet die Diskriminierung gegenüber Frauen. Besonders Professor*innen sind wichtig für eine nachhaltige Überwindung der Diskriminierung gegenüber Frauen.</p>	<p>Nein. Eine Quote die nicht dafür, dass aktuell wenige Frauen am KIT studieren und arbeiten wollen. Stattdessen müssen Probleme identifiziert und behoben werden, die aktuell dazu führen, dass das KIT für viele Frauen kein attraktiver Arbeitgeber zu sein scheint.</p>	<p>Nein. Leistung muss der primäre Grund bei Personalentscheidungen sein, nicht ob man einen Schwanz hat oder nicht. Außerdem finden wir es hochgradig sexistisch zu unterstellen, dass Frauen nur mit einer solchen Quote an die entsprechenden Posten kommen.</p>	<p>Nein. Plätze sollen nach Qualifikation und nicht nach Geschlecht vergeben werden.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
2 <i>The KIT should establish a comprehensive quota for staff members.</i>	<p>Abstention. We think the current regulation for equal chances, which applies a cascaded quota model also for doctoral positions, is good and adequate. The qualification of a person should stay the main criterion.</p>	<p>Yes. We think a soft womens quota is wise because of many reasons, e.g. it creates a fair representation of women and it can create femal role models, who can contribute to improve the situation in the long run. For the implementation of the womens quota, it is important to preserve the equality and avoid overreaching. Moreover we should stand up for female students, female cowerker and women in general with technical subjects.</p>	<p>Yes. A womens quota is important to fight the discrimination of women in the economy. Only 22% of the professorial chairs on german universities are occupied by women. Who thinks a womens quote is unfair, denies the discrimination against women. Especially role models, e.g. professors are important to overcome the discrimination of women in the long run.</p>	<p>No. A rate wont eliminate the cause that currently there are too less women who want to study and work on the KIT. Instead, we have to identify the problem why the KIT seems not to be an attractice employer for women and we have to solve them.</p>	<p>No. Performance should stay the primary reason for recruitment decisions, and not if you have a dick. Moreover we think it is highly sexist to think that women can only get such a job because of a womens quota.</p>	<p>No. Decision should be based on the qualifications and not on the gender of the candidates.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					LHG	LISTE	RCDS
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS		
3 <i>Es soll Studiengebühren geben.</i>	<p>Enthaltung. Wir halten Studi- diengebühren im deutschen Hochschulsystem generell nicht für den richtigen Weg. Die Gleichbehand- lung aller Studieren- der sollte gewahrt bleiben. Zudem muss garantiert sein, dass die Studi- engebühren nur den Studierenden zugute kommen.</p>	<p>Nein. muss jeder/jedem unabhängig Herkunft Vermögen zugänglich sein.</p>	<p>Nein. engebühren grenzen aus, machen Bil- dung zum Privileg für wohlhaben- dere Studis und sind nicht sozial verträglich. Hinter den Gebühren für nicht-konsekutive Master und Zweit- studien steht ein Leistungsgedanke, der alle die be- straft, die nicht so schnell wie möglich studieren und arbeiten. Studiengebühren für Nicht-EU- Ausländer*innen sind außerdem rassistisch. Auch finanziell lohnen sich Studiengebühren überhaupt nicht. Bildung ist eine Investition in die Zukunft der Gesellschaft - kein "Service" einer Kar- riereagentur namens Uni.</p>	<p>Enthaltung. Bildung darf Geld kosten. Wer sein Geld in gute Bildung steckt, investiert in die Zukunft. Dieses Konzept darf je- doch nie dazu führen, dass gute Bildung einkom- mensabhängig ist. Deshalb fordern wir den Ausbau von Bildungsfonds nach dem Modell des umgekehrten Gen- erationenvertrags. Junge Menschen sollen sorgenfrei studieren & erst im Berufsleben für die erhaltene Bildung einkom- mensabhängig zahlen. Es soll jedoch jedem Einzel- nen freigestellt sein, die Zahlungen bere- its während des Studiums zu leisten. Die finanzielle Be- lastung hat dabei komplett den be- suchten Hochschulen zu zu kommen.</p>	<p>Nein.</p>	<p>Nein.</p>		

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
3 <i>There should be study fees.</i>	<p>Abstention. In general we think study fees aren't the right way for the german university system. Every student should get an equal treatment. Moreover, there should be a guarantee, that the study fee will only be used for the benefit of the student.</p>	<p>No. Education has to be accessible for everybody, no matter of the origin or the financial status of each individual.</p>	<p>No. Study fees exclude education into an privilege for wealthy students and are not socially conform. The thought behind the fees for not consecutive master and second degrees is a focus on performance of the individual, which punishes everybody who isn't that fast. Study fees for aliens outside of the EU is racist. Also from a financial perspective study fees won't pay off. Education is an investment in the future of our society - no "service" of a career agency named university.</p>	<p>Abstention. It is that ok that good education costs money. Individuals who are willing to invest their money into education are investing into their future. But that concept shouldn't lead to the point that good education is dependent on the income of a person. That is why we demand the expansion of the training/education funds on basis of the model of the reverse generation contract. Young people should be able to study carefree & should start paying back the money when they start working, the amount is dependent on their income. But each individual is free to choose if they want to pay during they attend the iniversity or if they want to pay it back when they start working. The money should only go to the visited university.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers		Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
	FiPS	Juso				
4 <i>In den Mensen & Cafeterien soll das Angebot an veganen und nachhaltigen Speisen ausgebaut werden.</i>	<p>Un-enthaltung. Maxime ist gesund und ausgewogen". Dazu gehört für uns, dass zumindest fleischlose Ernährung genauso gut möglich sein soll wie fleischhaltige. Das lässt dann auch jede denkbare individuelle Abstufung zu.</p>	<p>Ja. Obwohl das Angebot selbst bereits in Teilen besteht, soll dieses weiter ausgebaut werden. Insbesondere an der Nachhaltigkeit unserer Ansicht nach noch Verbesserungsbedarf. Schön wäre ein Angebot, das jedem, unabhängig ob Vegan oder nicht die Möglichkeit bietet, nachhaltig, gesund und bewusst zu essen.</p>	<p>Ja. Die Mensa betreibt mitunter Greenwashing. Statt Bio werden wieder "regionale" Tierprodukte verwendet, bei denen aber Futter etc. aus aller Welt stammen. Es wird geworben, möglichst viel MPF-zertifizierten Fisch zu essen, was den positiven Gedanken dahinter zu nichte macht (Rebound Effekt). Wir brauchen mehr veganes, biologisches, regionales Essen. Das ist gesünder, leckerer, besser für die Tiere, Menschen (Schlachthausmitarbeiter*innen, Menschen in Agrarländern, die Nahrungsmittel als Tierfutter exportieren) und Umwelt (weniger Pestizide gleich weniger Insektensterben und Vogelsterben, weniger Regenwaldabholzung, weniger Transportwege und Emissionen, weniger Klimawandel)...</p>	<p>Enthaltung. Angebot und Preise sollten für die restlichen Speisen bei Erhöhung vom Angebot veganer Speisen nicht leiden. Insbesondere sollten jedoch Angebot für eingeschränkte Studenten bevorzugt erhöht werden (z.B. Gluten-Unverträglichkeit).</p>	<p>Nein.</p>	<p>Nein. Diese Aussage ist zu undefiniert. Es gibt bereits ein Angebot an veganem Essen und viele Speisen sind nachhaltig produziert. Somit besteht die Möglichkeit für jeden Studenten, seine Ernährung zu wählen.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
4 <i>The canteen & cafeteria should extend their offers of vegan and sustainable meals.</i>	<p>Our maxim is "healthy and balanced". A meat free nutrition and a nutrition which includes meat, should be easily accessible. That includes every individual graduation.</p>	<p>Yes. Even though a good offering already exists, we should expand that offering. Especially for sustainable meals we see a need for improvement. It would be great to achieve an offering which gives every individual (independent of their preferences for vegan nutrition) the opportunity to eat sustainable, healthy and deliberately.</p>	<p>Yes. The canteen does "Greenwashing". Instead of Bio they use "regional" animal products, where the fodder comes from all over the world. Advertisements show that you should eat a lot of MFZ-certified fish, which destroys the positive, actual thought of it (Rebound Effect). We need more vegan, biological, regional food. It is healthier, more delicious, better for animals and humans (slaughterhouse employees, people in agricultural countries which export food as fodder for animals), and the environment (less pesticides means less death of insects and birds, less deforestation of the jungle, shorter transport routes and less emission, less climate change) ...</p>	<p>Abstention. offering and the prices of the already existing meals shouldn't change if they decide to increase the offering of vegan meals. We would prefer to extend the offering for students with health issues e.g. gluten intolerance.</p>	<p>The No.</p>	<p>No. This statement is not precise enough. There offering of the canteen already includes vegan and sustainable meals. Every student gets the opportunity to choose the meal of their preferred diet.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers		Linke	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
	FIPS							
5 Die <i>Maximalstudienzeit soll abgeschafft werden.</i>	Nein. Eine sinnvolle Grenze, die auch Nebenjobs zulässt, sollte beibehalten werden. Immerhin zahlt die Allgemeinheit unser Studium.	Eine Enthaltung. Erhöhung der Maximalstudienzeit, z.B. auf doppelte Regelstudienzeit, finden wir nach detaillierter Abwägung der Vor- und Nachteile begrußenswert. Eine endlose Studienzeit finden wir hingegen nicht sinnvoll.	Ja. Eine Erhöhung der Langzeitstudien haben oft private Gründe (Nebenjob, Kind(er), Krankheit) dafür, dass sie länger brauchen. Oder sie sind stark engagiert in der Campuskultur oder studentischen Selbstverwaltung. Härtefallanträge lösen das Problem nicht. Davon müssen jetzt schon viele Gebrauch machen, einfach weil die Studiengänge extrem verdichtet worden sind. Wenn der Härtefallantrag zur Regel wird, ist das Leistungspensum zu hoch angesetzt.	Zumindest deutliche Erhöhung ist nötig! Langzeitstudis haben oft private Gründe (Nebenjob, Kind(er), Krankheit) dafür, dass sie länger brauchen. Oder sie sind stark engagiert in der Campuskultur oder studentischen Selbstverwaltung. Härtefallanträge lösen das Problem nicht. Davon müssen jetzt schon viele Gebrauch machen, einfach weil die Studiengänge extrem verdichtet worden sind. Wenn der Härtefallantrag zur Regel wird, ist das Leistungspensum zu hoch angesetzt.	Nein. Maximalstudienzeiten sind in der Regel großzügig ausgelegt und verhindern, dass eine Universität auf Dauer eine zu hohe Kapazität erreicht.	Ja. Die LISTE fordert: Lebenslanges Lernen auch und gerade an der Hochschule. Bildungspolitik ist vermittelnd. Hierzu gehört auch das Studium in angemessener Zeit zu absolvieren.	Die Univesität ist in der Pflicht, das akademische Prinzip den Studenten zu vermitteln. Hierzu gehört auch, das Studium in angemessener Zeit zu absolvieren.	Die Univesität ist in der Pflicht, das akademische Prinzip den Studenten zu vermitteln. Hierzu gehört auch, das Studium in angemessener Zeit zu absolvieren.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
5 <i>The maximum period of study should be abolished.</i>	<p>No. A reasonable bound, which allows students to work part-time, should be maintained. After all the general public pays for our studies.</p>	<p>Abstention. After considering the pros and cons, we think that a raise of the maximum time of study e.g. maximum period of study equals two times standard period of studies, would be great. But we don't think it is useful to abolish the maximum period of study.</p>	<p>Yes. At least a significant increase is necessary! Long time students often have private reasons (e.g. part time jobs, children, health issues) why they need some extra time. Or they are highly active for our campus culture or students' self-government.</p>	<p>No. The maximum period of study is usually quite generous and it prevents that a university gains a too high capacity in the long run.</p>	<p>Yes. Die LISTE demands: Lifelong learning - even on universities. Education policy is future policy and universities play a central role. Success through persistence! Even on universities persistence should pay off. We say "Yes" to long time students in research and teaching.</p>	<p>No. It is the duty of the KIT to teach the academic principles. To finish the university in an adequate time is one part of that.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
6 <i>Der Masterplatz für KIT-interne Bewerber*innen soll garantiert werden.</i>	<p>Ja. Wir wissen natürlich, dass dies rechtlich so direkt nicht machbar ist. In einer Vielzahl unserer Studiengänge ist jedoch der Bachelorabschluss kaum berufsbefähigend. Daher müssen Studierende am KIT auch nach ihrem Bachelorabschluss einen Masterstudienplatz in Aussicht haben.</p>	<p>Nein. Im Zuge der Bologna-Reform für alle Bewerber die gleiche Chance auf einen Masterplatz bestehen.</p>	<p>Ja. Das würde den unnötigen Leistungsdruck im Bachelor etwas entschärfen. Das Bachelor-Master Studium ist meist nur direkt konsekutiv sinnvoll. Die erneute Konkurrenz und der Leistungsdruck in der Mitte des Studiums ist nicht zielführend.</p>	<p>Ja. KIT-internen Studenten wird so eine Sicherheit gegeben, das Studium fortführen zu können, besonders vor dem Hintergrund, dass der Master zum vollwertigen (Ingenieurs-) Studium gehört.</p>	<p>Ja. Fehlt ja grad noch dass da irgend so n Seppel von ner besseren Berufsschule mit seinem 3 Semester Schmalspur-Bachelor kommt und einem fleißigen KIT-Studenten, der HM getrotzt hat, den Platz klaut.</p>	<p>Ja.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
6 <i>There should be a master program guarantee for KIT intern applicants.</i>	<p>Yes. Of course we know that that's not possible from a legal perspective. In plenty of fields the bachelor degree is not empowering us to work in a real job. That is why the KIT needs to promise the students that they can do their master program at the KIT after finishing their bachelor.</p>	<p>No. In the course of the Bologna-reform, all applicants should have the same chances of getting a seat for the master program.</p>	<p>Yes. That would reduce the performance pressure in the bachelor studies. The bachelor-master study is most of the time consecutive useful. The situation of rivalry and performance pressure in the middle of the studies is not expedient.</p>	<p>Yes. It will guarantee students that they can continue their studies, especially against the background, that a master degree belongs to an engineering degree.</p>	<p>Yes. We don't want that people from vocational schools steal hard working KIT students the place to do their master degree at the KIT.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
7 <i>Es soll für alle Kinder von KIT-Angehörigen, auch einen Studis, einen Kita-garantierten Kita-Platz auf dem Campus geben.</i>	Ja. Auch wenn wir garantierte Kita-Plätze im Sinne einer familienfreundlichen Hochschule fänden, halten wir garantierte Kita-Plätze "auf dem Campus" für nicht umsetzbar.	Ja. Beim Studieren und Arbeiten dürfen Kinder keine Hürde sein.	Ja. Studium und Arbeit am KIT muss mit Familie und/oder Kindern bedingungslos vereinbar sein.	Ja. Studenten mit Kind sollte das Studieren durch einen garantierten Kita-Platz erleichtert werden. Auch andere KIT-Angehörige sollten ein Recht auf einen Kita-Platz haben, solange finanzieller Rahmen dadurch nicht gesprengt wird.	Nein. Wir sehen keinen Handlungsbedarf, mittel- bis langfristig brauchen wir diese Plätze aufgrund des erwartenden Abiturs sowie damit die Erstis zwischen den Vorlesungen und Basteln können.	Ja. Sofern es die Kapazitäten zulässt und keine Überflutung der Tagesstädte gibt. Generell ist die Vereinbarkeit von Studium und Familie zu befürworten.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
7 <i>There should be a guaranteed childcare place for every KIT-member (students included) on the campus.</i>	Yes. We support guaranteed childcare places in course of a family-friendly university, but do not think that guaranteed childcare places "on the campus" could be implemented.	Yes. Children must not be a hurdle regarding studying and working.	Yes. Studying and working at the KIT has to be compatible with family and children.	Yes. Guaranteed childcare place studying with children should be facilitated. As long as a financial framework is fulfilled, for other KIT-members a childcare place should be granted, too.	No. There is no need in short-term. In long-term we need this places due to the expected G1-Abitur, so first semesters can play and tinker between courses.	Yes, as long there ist enough capacity. The combination of studies and family should be supported in general.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
8 <i>Ein durch einen verpflichtenden Semesterbeitrag finanziertes Baden-Württembergweites Feierabend- und Wochenendticket soll eingeführt werden.</i>	Nein. Wir halten zumindest die aktuellen Modelle für nicht praktikabel. Außerdem wird systematisch ignoriert, dass ein solches finanziertes Modell für die vielen Studierenden aus anderen Bundesländern unattraktiv und ungerecht ist. Es gibt viele günstige Alternativen für Studierende wegzufahren (Mitfahrgelegenheit, Flixbus, etc.).	Enthaltung. Grundsätzlich sind wir für ein Semesterticket, allerdings nicht zu den bisher ausgehandelten Konditionen, zumal das Ticket nur den Regionalverkehr beinhaltet, also Regionalbahnen & Busse. (Kostenpunkt: 198,25 Euro + KVV Ticket + 155,00 Euro + Erhöhung des Solidarbeitrages um 71,75 Euro, insgesamt also 425 Euro)	Enthaltung. Ticket wäre für eine Bereicherung, doch der solidarische Semesterbeitrag muss erschwänglich bleiben. Am besten geht das mit staatlicher Unterstützung, wie es in anderen Bundesländern schon funktioniert.	Das ist gegen die Freiheit des Einzelnen. Wer kein solches Ticket braucht finanziert es so nur den Anderen. Außerdem stehen die Kosten sowieso in keinem Verhältnis zu dem Nutzen.	Ja. Ein bundesweites Feierabend- und Wochenendticket ist uns bei Weitem nicht genug. Wir werden uns für ein kostenloses Studiticket mit bundesweiter Gültigkeit inklusive ICE (mit Sitzplatzreservierung) und Inlandsflüge der Lufthansa einsetzen. Des Weiteren fordern wir eine Eingliederung des KVV- ins ICE-Netz mit dem Ziel, in Zukunft am Durlacher Tor in den ICE oder TGV steigen zu können.	Nein. Sowohl der Beitrag, als auch die generelle Nutzung dieses Tickets muss diskutiert und kommuniziert werden. Eine zwangshafte Umverteilung auf alle Studenten lehnen wir ab. Hi-erfür ist unserer Ansicht ein ausgearbeitetes Modell sowie eine Urwahl mit Einbezug aller Studenten vonnöten.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
8 A <i>Baden-Württemberg-wide evening- and weekend ticket financed by an obligatory semester fee should be established.</i>	No. We do not think that the current models are practical. Furthermore it is ignored systematically that a solidary financed model is unattractive and unfair to students from other federal states. There are cheaper alternatives (Ridesharing, Flixbus, etc.)	Abstention. In general we are supporting a semesterticket, but not with the current given condition, additionally regarding that the ticket only contains regional transport which means regional trains & busses. (Costs: 198,25 Euro + KVV Ticket 155,00 Euro + Increase of the solidary fee of 71,75 Euro, in total 425 Euro)	Abstention. In general we are supporting a semesterticket, but not with the current given condition, additionally regarding that the ticket only contains regional transport which means regional trains & busses. (Costs: 198,25 Euro + KVV Ticket 155,00 Euro + Increase of the solidary fee of 71,75 Euro, in total 425 Euro)	No. This violates the freedom of the individual. The group who do not need a ticket would finance the rest. Additionally the cost-benefit ratio is very poor.	Yes. A federal state wide evening- and weekendticket is not enough for us. We support a free of charge country wide student ticket including ICE (with seat reservation) and domestic flights with Lufthansa. Furthermore we demand integration of the KVV- into the ICE-network, so the ICE and TGV should be available at the Durlacher Tor.	No. Both the fee as well as the age of the tickets in general have to be discussed and communicated. We are against a compulsive redistribution on all student. Therefore a framed model and a primary election is necessary.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
9 <i>Es soll weniger kommerzielle Werbung auf dem Campus geben.</i>	Ja. Gerade karierebezogene Werbung auf dem Campus ist in gesundem Maße nicht verwerflich. Trotzdem muss alles in Maßen geschehen.	Enthaltung. Werbung ist uns bislang nicht in störendem Ausmaß begegnet. Insbesondere zweifelhafte Unternehmen wollen wir allerdings vom Campus fernhalten.	Ja. Das ist nach eigener Aussage kaum auf das Geld aus Werbeeinnahmen angewiesen.	Nein. Werbung wird durch einen Einmahnen generiert. Außerdem sollten Studenten in der Lage sein, Werbung selbst differenziert zu betrachten und einzutorden.	Nein. Die Informationsveranstaltung mit anschließender Podiumsdiskussion zum Thema "Fracking" durch ExxonMobil war viel zu informativ um diese anderen Studenten vor Enthaltung zu wollen - ihre Liste für innovative, sichere und treibhausgasarme Energiegewinnung (Die LISTE)	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					LISTE	RCDS
	FIPS	Juso	Linke	LHG			
9 <i>There should be a smaller amount of commercial promotions on the campus.</i>	Yes. Especially career-related promotions on the campus in a healthy dosis are not reprehensible. Still, everything has to be in moderation.	Abstention. We have not recognized the promotions in a disturbing degree so far. Especially dubious companies should be kept away from the campus.	Yes. The StuWe, by their own account, is not reliant on money from promotions.	No. Firstly due to promotion earnings are gained. In addition every student should be capable of differentiating promotions.	No. The information event with the following panel discussion on the subject of "Fracking" by ExxonMobil was way too informative to deprive it from other student	No. The information event with the following panel discussion on the subject of "Fracking" by ExxonMobil was way too informative to deprive it from other student	Yes.
						- your party for innovative, safe and low greenhouse-gas-emitting energy generation (Die Liste)	

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
10 Die <i>Verfasste Studierendenschaft soll sich dafür einsetzen, dass Fachtagungen/-kongresse keine Hörsaalkapazitäten verwenden.</i>	Ja. Die Raumsituation am Campus besonders für größere Räume ist sehr schlecht. Forschungsbezogene Fachtagungen und -kongresse können problemlos am Campus Nord stattfinden und benötigen keinen Standort am Campus Süd.	Enthaltung.	Enthaltung. Oberste Priorität haben Prüfungen und Lehrveranstaltungen. Es kann ggf. auf Veranstaltung außerhalb des Campus ausgewichen werden, solange die Kosten nicht unzumutbar werden.	Enthaltung. Wenn Vorlesungen/Übungen etc. dadurch entfallen/stark eingeschränkt werden, sollten Hörsäle nicht für Fachtagungen/-kongresse genutzt werden. Andernfalls steht jenem nichts entgegen.	Nein.	Nein.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
10 <i>The student parliament should constitute that symposia and conferences do not use lecture hall capacities.</i>	Yes. The space situation on the campus especially regarding larger rooms is bad. Research related symposia and conferences can take place at the Campus Nord hassle-free und do not need a site at the Campus Stüd.	Abstention.	Abstention. and courses the highest priority. If the financial framework is met event halls outside the campus should be used.	Exams have prior- or restricted lecture halls should not be used for symposia or conferences. Otherwise there is nothing to say against.	If No.	No.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
11 <i>Ein Teil des Studierendenbeitrags (aktuell 5,99 EUR) soll zur Finanzierung eines Hauses der Studierendenschaft verwendet werden. Dieses würde Räume für Organe der Verfassten Studierendenschaft (Gremien, Hochschulgremien etc) bieten.</i>	Ja. Die Raumsituation am Campus Süd ist sehr schlecht. Ein vom KIT unabhängiges und selbstverwaltetes Gebäude der Studierendenschaft kann einen wichtigen Beitrag dazu leisten.	Ja.	Ja. Ein kleiner Beitrag von 1-3 Student*in ist viel, aber die Bereicherung durch das Haus der Studierendenschaft wäre groß.	Nein. Da eine Finanzierung eines solchen Hauses ohne Erhöhung des Studienbeitrags kaum finanzierbar wird, sprechen wir uns dagegen aus.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
11 <i>A part of the student fee (currently 5,99 EUR) should be used for financing a house of the student body. These rooms would be used for institutions of the student parliament (committees, student groups, etc.)</i>	Yes. The space situation at the Campus Süd is very bad. A self-administrated building, independent from the KIT, of the student body could contribute something in order of an improvement.	Yes.	Yes. A small fee of 1-3 per student is not much, but the enrichment due to the building of the student body would be huge.	No. In order that financing such a building ist not possible without raising the student fee, we are against it.	Yes.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
12 <i>Studentische Gelder sollen für die ökologische Gestaltung des Campus verwendet werden.</i>	Nein. Die ökologische Gestaltung des Campus trägt maßgeblich zur Aufendarstellung des KIT bei. Daher sollte diese auch vom KIT finanziert werden. Die Studierenden unterstützen das KIT dabei gerne mit Ideen und Vorschläge (u.a. vom Arbeitskreis Campusgarten).	Enthaltung. Ökologische Gestaltung finden wir unterstützenswert, aber die Finanzierung sollten KIT und/oder das Land BaWü übernehmen, da diese über höhere finanzielle Mittel verfügen als wir Studis.	Ja. Die Beträge sind gering, aber stärken das ökologische Bewusstsein und Handeln.	Nein. Es ist Aufgabe des KIT, sich um die ökologische Gestaltung des Campus zu kümmern. Anregungen können gerne an das KIT vermittelt werden.	Enthaltung.	Nein. Hierfür gibt es ein Budget vom KIT. Die VS kann gerne Anreize an das KIT-Senat weitergeben, doch studentische Gelder sollen ausschließlich für Themen verwendet werden, die aktiv Studenten unterstützt.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
12 <i>Student funds should be used for the ecological shaping of the campus.</i>	<p>No. The ecological shaping of the campus is significantly contributing to the public image of the KIT. Therefore, it should also be financed by the student body gladly provides assistance and suggestions (i.a. the Arbeitskreis Campusgarten).</p>	<p>Abstention. We think ecological shaping is worthy of support, but the financing should be taken care of by the KIT and/or by the state BaWü since they count with higher financial resources than us.</p>	<p>Yes. The fees are small but strengthen the ecological awareness and action.</p>	<p>No. It is the responsibility of the KIT to take care of the ecological shaping of the campus. Suggestions can be sent to the KIT.</p>	<p>Abstention.</p>	<p>No. There is a budget of the KIT for this. The student body gladly forwards suggestions to the KIT-Senat, but student funds should solely be utilized for topics that actively support students.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
13 <i>Der Campus soll ein verkehrsberuhigter Bereich werden.</i> Dies würde unter anderem für den gesamten Fahrzeugverkehr (Autos, Motorräder, Fahrräder, usw.) bedeuten.	Nein. Wir halten eine solche Regelung für nicht durchsetzbar, da auf dem Campus gerade jeder so fährt, wie er möchte. Es sollte eher ein stärkeres Augenmerk auf die Einhaltung der StVO gelegt werden.	Nein. Eine gute Regulierung des Verkehrs auf dem Campus halten wir zwar für sinnvoll, allerdings ist die Verkehrssituation im Moment nicht negativ auffallend. Die Schrittgeschwindigkeit finden wir zudem eine schlechte Idee, das ist für alle Fahrrad- und Autofahrer doch sehr nervig und im Endeffekt hält sich dann ohnehin keiner an diese Regel.	Ja. Ein autofreier Campus wäre fortschrittlich! Die Autos, die momentan auf dem Campus fahren, gefährden oft die Radfahrer*innen und Fußgänger*innen. Die Parkplätze könnten zu Radstellplätzen/Grünflächen/Sitzgelegenheiten werden. Schrittgeschwindigkeit für Fahrräder findet ich nicht sinnvoll. Wie soll Student*in dann noch pünktlich kommen? Die Räder stören nicht hinsichtlich Lärm- und Luftverschmutzung und sind nicht so große Gefährder wie motorisierte Fahrzeuge.	Nein. Einige zentrale Bereiche sind bereits verkehrsberuhigt. Außer dem würden die Studenten, die mit dem Fahrrad ankommen, auch in Schrittgeschwindigkeit fahren müssen. Darüber hinaus würde so der Lieferverkehr auf dem Campus zu stark eingeschränkt werden.	Nein.	Nein.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
13 <i>The campus should become a traffic-calmed sector.</i> This would mean to introduce walking speed for the entire vehicle traffic (cars, motorcycles, bikes, etc.).	No. We take such a regulation for not feasible, because on the campus everybody just drives, as he wants. It should rather be taken more attention to the adherence to the StVO.	No. We take a good regulation of the traffic for reasonable, but the actual situation is not perceived as negative. We also think that walking speed is a bad idea since it is rather annoying for drivers and cyclists and nobody will adhere to it in the end.	Yes. A car-free campus would be progressive! The cars which drive through the campus at the moment are often endangering the cyclists and pedestrians. The parking spots could be used for bikes/green spots/ sitting accommodation.	No. Some parts are already traffic-calmed. Apart from that, students coming by bike would have to adhere to walking speed too. Moreover, goods transportation on the campus would be disturbed too much.	No.	No.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
14 <i>Die Preise in der Cafeteria und der Mensa sollen gesenkt werden.</i>	<p>Ja. Nach unserer Recherche sind die Preise im deutschen Vergleich überdurchschnittlich hoch. Allerdings ist eine Beitragserhöhung keine Lösung. Eine sinnvollere Strukturierung des StuWe-Beitrags wäre hier zu bevorzugen.</p>	<p>Enthaltung. Preise in der Hauptmensa am Campus Süd halten wir für angemessen. Die anderen Cafeterien und Mensen sollten sich diesem Niveau anpassen (z.B. am Campus Nord sind die Preise deutlich höher).</p>	<p>Linke Enthaltung. Die hat seinen Preis und die jetzigen sind wirklich in Ordnung. Eventuell können wir aber eine Möglichkeit finden, Student*innen mit finanziellen Schwierigkeiten noch bessere Angebote zu machen.</p>	<p>LHG Ja. Zwar werden die Speisen in der Mensa bereitet, doch sind sie verglichen mit anderen Hochschulstädten und in Anbetracht des Preis-Leistungsverhältnisses aktuell zu hoch bepreist. Die Update-Linie (L6) ist davon ausgenommen.</p>	<p>LISTE Nein.</p>	<p>RCDS Ja. Sofern dies kein finanzielles Verlustgeschäft für die Cafeterien und die Mensa ist.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
14 <i>Prices in the Cafeteria and the Mensa should be cut.</i>	<p>Yes. According to our researches, the prices are above the average compared to the rest of Germany. However, raising the fees is no solution. A more suitable structure of the StuWe-dues would be preferred.</p>	<p>Abstention. The prices at the main canteen at the Campus Süd are considered appropriate by us. The other cafeterias and canteens should adjust to this level (i.e. at the Campus Nord the prices a considerably higher).</p>	<p>Abstention. Food has its price and the current prices are fine. Eventually, we could find a way to provide better offers to students with financial troubles.</p>	<p>Yes. Even if meals at the canteen are already subsidized, they are still too high in comparison to other university towns. The Update-Linie (L6) is exempted.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Yes. As long as it does not result in financial losses by the Cafeteria and Mensa.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
15 <i>Es sollen mehr Fahrradstellplätze an Hörsälen und vor der Bibliothek geschaffen werden.</i>	Ja. Momentan wird aufgrund des Mangels an Stellplätzen viel wild geparkt. Um dem vorzubeugen sollten mehr Stellplätze ausgewiesen werden und beim Bau neuer Gebäude bedacht werden.	Ja. Fahrradstellplätze sollten stets ausreichend vorhanden sein, da ein Mangel an Plätzen zu chaotischem Abstellen führt (niemand fährt dann zum nächsten freien Platz, Ergo: die Fahrräder stehen ohnehin da, also kann man auch Stellplätze himmchen).	Ja. Autos nehmen auch auf dem Campus viel Platz ein, während sich die Fahrräder an bestimmten Stellen fast stapeln. So viele Räder gehen beim Domino vor der Mensa kaputt. Gegen die Diskriminierung von Radfahrer*innen!	Enthaltung. Es soll viel mehr darauf geachtet werden, dass Fahrradfahrer entfernt werden, um vorhandene Stellplätze zugänglich zu machen.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
15 <i>More parking spots for bikes should be provided in front of the library and the lecture halls.</i>	Yes. At the moment, a lot of wild parking can be observed due to the lack of spots. To prevent this, more parking spots should be provided and considered during the construction of new sites.	Yes. The should always be enough parking spots for bikes because a lack of spots leads to chaotic parking (nobody drives to the next free spot, ergo: the bikes will be standing there anyway, so new spots can be placed).	Yes. Cars do also occupy a lot of space on the campus, while bikes are almost piling up at certain places. So many bikes are breaking during the game of dominoes in front of the Mensa. Against discrimination of cyclists!	Abstention. It should be taken more care of the elimination of bike corpses in order to free existing parking spots.	Yes.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
16 <i>Das KIT soll für eine Veranstaltungshalle (vgl. Gartenhalle) für studentische Kulturveranstaltungen sorgen.</i>	Ja. Es gibt viele studentische Kulturangebote, doch aufgrund von Raummangel in zu kleinen Räumen stattfinden müssen. Durch die Renovierung des AKK hat sich diese Situation verschlimmert. Daher sollte das KIT für einen Ausgleich sorgen.	Enthaltung. Es gibt bereits das AKK und ähnliches, zudem bekommen solche Veranstaltungen mit ausreichender Planung auch die nötigen Räumlichkeiten vom KIT.	Ja. Durch den Bau einer Veranstaltungshalle würden studentische Gruppen mehr Raum gewinnen um Theater, Unifeste, Fachschaftstagen und ähnliches zu veranstalten.	Enthaltung. Es existieren andere, wichtigere Kostenstellen - wie z.B. Lernplätze - die priorisiert angegangen werden sollten.	Nein.	Nein. Wir sehen den Mehrwert für eine solche Halle nicht gegeben, da genug Liegenschaften in Karlsruhe vorhanden sind.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
16 <i>The KIT should provide an event hall (like the garden hall) for student cultural events.</i>	<p>Yes. There are many student cultural offerings that need to take place in too small rooms due to lack of space. The renovation of the AKK has aggravated this situation. Therefore, the KIT should provide for a balancing.</p>	<p>Abstention. There are already appropriate premises, like the AKK. Moreover with sufficient planning such events get the necessary premises from the KIT.</p>	<p>Yes. By building an event hall, student groups would gain space to organize theaters, uniparties, student councils and similar.</p>	<p>Abstention. There are other, more important cost centers - such as more learning places - which should be addressed prioritized.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No. We do not see the added value for such a hall given that there are enough places for such events in Karlsruhe.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
17 <i>Gewählte Perso- nen der Verfassten Studierendenschaft sollen eine fi- nanzielle Aufwand- entschädigung erhalten können.</i>	Von dieser Regelung sollten AStA-Referenten ausgenommen sein. Der Unterhalts- beitrag ist für jene AStA-Referentinnen bestimmt, die durch ihre Arbeit keine Zeit mehr haben, sich nebenher ihr Studium zu fi- nanzieren, obwohl diese es benötigen. Aufgrund der ak- tuellen Struktur der Studierendenschaft sehen wir keine Möglichkeit die Aufwandsentschädi- gung zu kürzen.	Enthaltung. Vor- rangig sollten solche Ämter aus politis- chem Interesse her- aus besetzt werden. Anmerken möchten wir jedoch, dass viele Gremien einen ho- hen Aufwand mit sich bringen.	Enthaltung. Ist abhängig vom Amt und dem damit ver- bundenen Aufwand. Prinzipiell ist ein Ehrenamt freiwillig und unbezahlt. Manche Tätigkeiten sind aber nur mit so viel Aufwand verbunden, dass sie ohne Entschädigung kaum machbar sind - einfach, weil es zu Ausfällen in Neben- job und Studium kommt.	Ist Nein. Dies zählt zur ehrenamtlichen Arbeit. Es sollte kein finanzieller An- reiz geboten werden.	Nein.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
17 For <i>Elected persons of the constituted student it should be possible to receive a expense allowance.</i>	No. This scheme should exclude ASStA referents. The expense allowance contribution is intended for those ASStA advisers who, through their work, have no time to finance their studies, although they need it. Due to the current structure of the student body, we see no way to reduce the expense allowance.	Abstention. Primarily, such offices should be filled out of political interest. However, we would like to point out, that many committees bring a lot of effort for the participants.	Abstention. Depends on the office and the associated effort. In principle, voluntary work is voluntary and unpaid. However, some activities are associated with so much effort that they are hardly feasible without compensation - simply because it comes to failures in part-time jobs and studies.	No. This is part of the volunteer work. There should be no financial incentive.	No	Yes

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers		Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
	FIPS	Juso				
18 Die <i>Verfasste Studierendenschaft soll ein Notlagenstipendium für Studierende, die kurzfristig und nicht selbst verschuldet in eine Notlage gelangt sind, einführen.</i>	<p>Ja. Studierende können aus verschiedenen Gründen in unver-schuldete finanzielle Notlagen geraten. Dies könnte zum Beispiel der Fall sein, wenn ein El-ternteil die Arbeit verliert oder uner-wartet verstirbt. In einem solchen Fall ändert sich die finanzielle Lage von Studieren-den abrupt und langsame Behörden wie das BAföG-Amt sind nicht dafür ausgestattet in einer akuten Notlage zu helfen. Ein Not-lagenstipendium bietet eine schnelle, unbürokratische Hilfe in solchen unverschuldeten fi-nanziellen Notlagen an. Da es rein stu-dentisch finanziert und verwaltet ist, stellt es ein extrem flexibles Auffangsys-tem dar. Dieses sollte nicht redun-dant zu Angeboten des Studentenwerk sein.</p>	<p>Ja. Kurz und bündig die Begründung: War ja unser Vorschlag.</p>	<p>Ja. Unbedingt! Ämter können dann nicht schnell genug helfen. Hier ist solidarische Hilfe sinnvoll und mach-bar. Niemand soll gezwungen sein wegen einer finanziellen Notlage das Studium ab-brechen zu müssen.</p>	<p>Ja. In besonderen Notlagen ist ein solches Stipendium nach eingehender Prüfung für Studen-ten in einer solchen Situation sinnvoll.</p>	<p>Ja.</p>	<p>Nein. Genügend Banken und Stiftun-gen bieten solche Stipendien bereits zu guten Konditio-nen an.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
18 <i>The constituted student body should introduce an emergency scholarship for students who reached short term and not self-inflicted an plight situation.</i>	Yes. For a variety of reasons, students may get in financial hardship. For example, this could be the case when a parent loses work or dies unexpectedly. In such a case, the financial situation of students changes abruptly and slow authorities such as the Bafög office are not equipped to help in an acute emergency. An emergency scholarship offers quick, unbureaucratic help in such financial emergencies. Since it is purely student-funded and managed, it represents an extremely flexible system. This should not be redundant to offers of the Studentenwerk.	Yes. The reason in a nutshell: It was our proposal.	Yes. Absolutely! Offices can not help quickly enough. Here solidary help is meaningful and feasible. Nobody should be forced to quit his studies because of a financial emergency.	Yes. In special emergencies, after thorough examination, such a scholarship is very helpful for students dealing with such a situation	Yes	No. There are plenty banks and foundations already offering such scholarships on favorable terms.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
19 <i>Der AStA soll sich aktiv dafür einsetzen, dass die Digitalisierung der Lehre vorangetrieben wird.</i> Zum Beispiel: Vorlesungsaufzeichnungen, Webinare, Onlineplattformen, ect.	Die Digitalisierung der Lehre ist das Zukunftsthema. Nur wenn das KIT hier investiert, kann das in Zukunft wettbewerbsfähig zu anderen Unis bleiben.	Eine Fortschritts ist der ohnehin überlastet.	Die Digitalisierung der Lehre erleichtert Nacharbeiten verhalten. Insbesondere wäre es schön, wenn Ilias von Professor*innen umfassend genutzt würde - zwecks Vereinheitlichung der Online-Materialien.	Einige Vorlesungen werden bereits aufgezeichnet und für KIT-Studenten zugänglich gemacht. Dies hat sich bewährt z.B. bei Parallelveranstaltungen und ist nur ein Beispiel, weshalb Digitalisierung der Lehre unbedingt vorangetrieben werden sollte.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
19 <i>The AStA should actively promote the digitalisation of teaching.</i> For example: lecture notes, online platforms, etc.	The digitalisation of teaching is the topic of the future. Only if KIT invests here, it can remain competitive with other universities in the future.	Abstention. Digitalisation is an important step forward, but the AStA is already overburdened.	Yes. The digitalisation of courses facilitates the reworking of missed content. In particular, it would be nice if Ilias was used extensively by professors - in order to standardize the online materials.	Yes. Some lectures are already recorded and made accessible to KIT students. In This has proven itself e.g. at parallel events and is just one example why digitalisation of the teaching should be driven forward.	Yes	Yes

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
20 <i>Die Studiengänge am KIT sollen auf einen schnellen Berufseinstieg ausgelegt sein.</i>	<p>Enthaltung. Eine Universität sollte unbedingt auf einen schnellen Berufseinstieg, sondern auf eine wissenschaftliche Karriere vorbereiten. Daher sollte der schnelle Berufseinstieg nicht das Hauptziel eines Studiengangs sein.</p>	<p>Enthaltung. Das hängt ganz vom Studiengang ab und ob diese Auslegung mit der Vielfalt und Freiheit der Lehre vereinbar ist.</p>	<p>Nein. Dagegen! Es ist ein Irrglaube, dass die Uni einen Beruf für den Hinterkopf ausbilden könnte. Es geht an der Uni darum, ein Überblickwissen zu erwerben und selbstständig denken zu lernen. An der Uni sollten Studierende das</p>	<p>Enthaltung. Jeder sollte - mit der Maximalstudienzeit im Hinterkopf - sich sein Studium selber planen und z.B. auch Praktika während des Studiums machen, um sich zu orientieren. Allerdings sollte das KIT dennoch bei der Studienplanung beratend zur Seite stehen. Da auch eine vertiefende Forschungsarbeit für viele interessant ist, sollte auf eine ausgewogene Balance in der Vorbereitung auf die Industrie bzw. Forschung gefunden werden.</p>	<p>Nein. Das KIT wird schließlich oft als "Die Forschungsuniversität in der Helmholz-Gemeinschaft" und nicht als "Die andere Fachhochschule in Karlsruhe" oder "Die Berufsschule neben der KSC-Stadion-Ruine" beworben.</p>	<p>Ja.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
20 <i>The courses at KIT should be designed for a quick career entry.</i>	<p>Abstention. A university should not necessarily prepare for a quick career start, but for a scientific career. Therefore, the fast job entry should not be the main goal of a study program.</p>	<p>Abstention. It depends entirely on the course of study and whether this interpretation is compatible with the diversity and freedom of doctrine.</p>	<p>No. It is a misconception that the university could train for the job. At the university it is about acquiring an overview of knowledge and learning to think independently.</p>	<p>Abstention. Everyone should - with the maximum study time in mind - plan their own study and, for example, also do internships during their studies to get their bearings. However, the KIT should still be advisory to the study planning. Since more in-depth research is interesting for many, a balance should be found in preparation for industry and research.</p>	<p>No. Finally, the KIT is often advertised as "The Research University in the Helmholtz Association" and not as "The other Universities of Applied Sciences in Karlsruhe" or "The vocational school next to the KSC stadium ruin".</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
21 <i>Die Aufwandschätzung für ASTA-Referent*innen soll gekürzt werden, wenn ein Referent seinen Aufgaben nicht nachkommt.</i>	Ja. Der Unterhaltsbetrag ist für jene ASTA-Referentinnen bestimmt, die durch ihre Arbeit keine Zeit mehr haben, sich nebenher ihr Studium zu finanzieren, obwohl diese es benötigen. Daher unterstützen wir eine Verhinderung des Missbrauchs dieses Privilegs.	Enthaltung. Dies hängt ganz von der Definition von den Aufgaben nicht nachkommen ab. Generelle Inaktivität sollte natürlich zur Streichung der Zahlungen führen, wenn jemand allerdings zeitweise überlastet ist (aus welchen Gründen auch immer, sei es privat, im Studium, oder im Referat) und daher nicht alles erledigen kann ist eine Kürzung nicht sinnvoll.	Linke Enthaltung. Es ist ärgerlich, wenn Gehälter werden und dann nichts gemacht.	LHG Ja. Wer nicht arbeitet, hat auch kein Geld dafür verdient.	LISTE Ja.	RCDS Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers				
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	RCDS
21 <i>The expense allowance for AStA-referents should be reduced if a referent does not fulfill his tasks.</i>	Yes. The expense allowance is intended for those AStA referents who, through their work, have no time to finance their studies, although they need it. Therefore we support a prevention of abuse of this privilege.	Abstention. It depends entirely on the definition of "not complying with the task". Of course, general inactivity should lead to the cancellation of payments. However, if someone is temporarily overburdened (for whatever reason, be it private or in college) and therefore, can not fulfill his tasks a reduction is not purposeful	Abstention. It is annoying when salaries are paid although nothing is done.	Yes. If one does not work, the money is not deserved.	Yes

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
22 Die <i>Verfasste Studierendenschaft sollte sich mehr gegen Extremismus jeglicher Couleur engagieren.</i>	Ja. Das KIT ist eine diverse Universität und dies muss geschützt werden. Daher sollte sich die Studierendenschaft gegen Extremismus jeglicher Form einsetzen und politische Bildung fördern.	Ja. Wohin Extremismus führt wissen wir alle. Daher ein klares NEIN gegen Extremismus, bei jeder Gelegenheit, zu jeder Zeit.	Enthaltung. Extremismus? An eine bessere, gerechtere Welt zu glauben wohl kaum. Wir sind klar gegen menschenfeindliches Gedankengut, wie Faschismus, Rassismus oder marktradikale Profitgier. Und am aktivsten, wenn es darum geht dagegen einzutreten. Die Extremismus-These wird aber immer wieder von der politisch völlig inaktiven, vermeintlichen "Mitte" gestellt um jegliches ernstgemeintes Engagement im StuPa zu delegitimieren.	Was ist Extremismus? An eine bessere, gerechtere Welt zu glauben wohl kaum. Wir sind klar gegen menschenfeindliches Gedankengut, wie Faschismus, Rassismus oder marktradikale Profitgier. Und am aktivsten, wenn es darum geht dagegen einzutreten. Die Extremismus-These wird aber immer wieder von der politisch völlig inaktiven, vermeintlichen "Mitte" gestellt um jegliches ernstgemeintes Engagement im StuPa zu delegitimieren.	Ja. Wir verurteilen politischen (links, rechts, usw), religiösen & sonstigen Extremismus. Dass aktuell insb. Aktiven "gegen Rechts" gefördert werden, halten wir für zu einseitig. Wir lehnen es jedoch ab, Menschen, die eine andere Meinung vertreten, vorsehn als Extremisten abzustempeln, die mit allen Mitteln bekämpft werden müssen. Meinungsfreiheit sichert auch zu, radikale Meinungen zu vertreten, sofern dies ohne Einschüchterung/Aufruf zu Anwendung von Gewalt geschieht. Von der VS unterstützte Projekte gegen Extremismus haben sicherzustellen, dass auch sie rechtmäßig und gewaltfrei bleiben.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					LISTE	RCDS
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG			
22 <i>The written student body should be more involved against extremism of any kind.</i>	<p>The KIT is a diverse university and this must be preserved. Therefore, the student body should campaign against extremism of any kind and promote political education.</p>	<p>Yes. We all know what extremism leads to. Therefore, a clear NO against extremism, regardless of the occasion or time.</p>	<p>Abstention. What is extremism? A better, fairer world is hardly believable. We are clearly against misanthropic ideas, such as fascism, racism or market-radical greed for profit and most active when it comes to countering it. However, the extremism thesis is repeatedly stated by the completely inactive politically, the alleged "middle", in order to delegitimize any serious commitment in the StuPa.</p>	<p>Yes. We condemn a political (left, right, religious & any other form of extremism. We consider that the currently promoted actions, especially against the "right", are too one-sided. However, we reject the hasty labeling of people with different opinions as extremists who must be combated at all costs. Freedom of expression also assures the representation of radical opinions, provided that this happens without intimidation / appeal to violence. Projects against extremism, that are supported by the VS, must ensure that they are lawful and non-violent.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
23 Der Studierendenbeitrag (aktuell 5,99 EUR) soll gesenkt werden.	<p>Nein. Unser Studierendenbeitrag ist bereits einer der niedrigsten deutschlandweit. Die Gelder sollten statt einer Senkung sinnvoller verteilt werden, um z.B. ein Haus der Studierendenschaft zu finanzieren. Der Beitrag sollte allen Studierenden zugute kommen.</p>	<p>Nein. Wir als Juso setzen uns derzeit für mehrere Projekte ein, die darauf zielen, den überschüssigen Anteil (ca. 2 Euro) des Beitrages sinnvoll zu nutzen, wie z.B. das Notlagenstipendium und das Haus der Studierendenschaft. Diese Angebote zu schaffen halten wir für wesentlich sinnvoller, als einen marginalen Betrag pro Semester zu sparen.</p>	<p>Enthaltung. Wenn wir noch Geld für andere Sachen (eigenes Haus der Studierendenschaft) brauchen und einvoll einsetzen können.</p>	<p>Ja. Da nach aktuellen Auswertungen fast 2 Semester pro Beitrag nicht verwendet werden können diese Kosten eines Einzelnen auch eingespart werden.</p>	<p>Enthaltung.</p>	<p>Ja. Die Asta-Kasse hat in den letzten Jahren das Budget nicht ausgereizt und sehr hohe Rücklagen gebildet. Einen Beitrag macht in unseren Augen ohne Ideen, diesen zielorientiert zu verwenden, keinen Sinn.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
23 <i>The student contribution (currently 5,99 EUR) should be lowered.</i>	<p>No. Our student contribution is already one of the lowest in Germany. Instead of reducing the fees, the funds should be distributed in a more appropriate way, for instance financing a house of the student body. It should benefit all students.</p>	<p>No. As Juso-HSG, we are currently working on several projects with the goal to meaningfully use the surplus share of the contribution (about 2 %), such as the emergency scholarship and the house of the student body. We consider that creating these offers is much more useful than saving a marginal amount per semester.</p>	<p>Linke Abstention. Not if we need the money for other things (own house of study body) and use it sensibly.</p>	<p>Yes. Since almost 2 of the contribution per semester is not used according to current evaluations, each student could save these costs.</p>	<p>Abstention.</p>	<p>Yes. The ASSt-Kasse has not exhausted the budget in recent years and made very high reserves. In our opinion, maintaining the contribution this high without using it in a goal-oriented way makes no sense.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
24 <i>Klausuren am KIT sollen anonymisiert geschrieben werden.</i>	Ja. Klausuren sollten anonymisiert werden, um jeglicher Form von Befangenheit vorzubeugen.	Ja. Willkür kann immer dann vorkommen, wenn man sie möglich macht. Daher macht man sie lieber direkt unmöglich und hat nie wieder ein Problem damit.	Ja. Das schützt vor Diskriminierung durch Vorurteile, unbewusst die Rolle spielen wenn zum Beispiel ausländische oder weibliche Namen auf der Klausur stehen.	Ja. Dies würde die Leistung unabhängig von der Person bewerten und zudem rechtliche Schwierigkeiten beim Veröffentlichlichen aufheben.	Ja.	Nein.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
24 <i>Exams at the KIT should be written anonymously.</i>	Yes. Exams should be anonymised to prevent any form of bias.	Yes. Arbitrariness can only happen, if made possible. Therefore, it is preferable to make it directly impossible and it will never be a problem again.	Yes. This protects against discrimination through prejudices that unconsciously play a role when, for example, foreign or female names are on the exam.	Yes. This would evaluate the performance independently of the person and also eliminate legal difficulties when it comes to publishing the results.	Yes.	No.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
25 <i>Die Studierendenschaft soll im KIT-Senat stärker vertreten sein.</i>	Von einer starken deutschen Studierendenschaft sollte die Studierendenschaft stärker im Senat vertreten sein.	Ja. die Studierenden alle stimmen. Daher die Studierendenschaft stärker im Senat vertreten sein.	Ja. Als Personengruppe am KIT gebührt der Studierendenschaft ein größerer Einfluss.	Nein. Es ist aktuell ohnehin schwierig Posten, die von Studenten eingenommen werden können, zu besetzen. Solange das Interesse der Studenten an der VS so eingeschränkt ist, sollten keine weiteren Plätze freigegeben werden.	Enthaltung.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
25 <i>The student body should be more strongly represented in the KIT Senate.</i>	Yes. All students can benefit from a stronger students' voice. Therefore, the student body should be more strongly represented in the Senate.	Yes. Based on the number of students and their percentage at the KIT, these are underrepresented in the Senate.	Yes. As the largest group of people at the KIT, the student body deserves a greater influence.	No. It is currently already difficult to fill any posts that can be taken by students anyway. As long as the students' interest in the VS is so limited, there shouldn't be more places available.	Abstention.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
26 Die <i>Verfasste Studierendenschaft soll sich für mehr Wohnheimplätze einsetzen.</i>	In Karlsruhe herrscht ein starker Mangel an bezahlbaren Wohnraum, wodurch Studierende mit weniger finanziellen Möglichkeiten beteiligt werden. Karlsruhe ist eine Stadt mit einer breiten studentischen Kultur. Um dies zu erhalten, müssen Studierende im Zentrum wohnen können.	Ja. Wohnraum muss langfristig bezahlbar bleiben und die Verfügbarkeit muss, besonders zu Semesterbeginn deutlich erhöht werden. Daher soll die Studierendenschaft sich auch in Zukunft dafür stark machen.	Ja. Es fehlen etwa 1800 Plätze für Studierende mit geringen finanziellen Möglichkeiten. Angesichts der steigenden Mietpreise wird der Bedarf noch steigen!	Enthaltung. Gerade zu Semesterbeginn ist die Wohnungssituation in Karlsruhe häufig angespannt. Die Möglichkeiten der VS diesem Zustand sinnvoll Abhilfe zu schaffen sind jedoch begrenzt. Bspw. Angebote zur Vermittlung von studentischem Wohnraum können jedoch sinnvoll sein.	Nein. Sollte die Renovierung meiner Küche dabei mitfinanziert werden, könnte sich meine Meinung aber ändern.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
26 <i>The student parliament should stand up for more dorm rooms.</i>	<p>Yes. There is a lack of payable living space in Karlsruhe, that is why students with less money are disadvantaged. Karlsruhe is a city with a broad student culture. To keep this culture up, students need to be able to live close to the city center.</p>	<p>Yes. Living space for students has to be payable in the long term and the availability has to be increased significantly, especially at the start of each semester. That is why the student parliament should stand up for it in the future.</p>	<p>Yes. According to the "StuWe" there are 1800 spots missing for students with low financial opportunities. Considering the rapidly increasing rents, the demand will increase.</p>	<p>Abstention. Especially at the beginning of each semester, there is a lack of housing opportunities. But the opportunities of the student parliament to change the situation is really limited. E.g. offers through a provision free agency could be usefull.</p>	<p>No. I may change my mind if the renovation of my citchen will be financed as well.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Party answers									
Question	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS			
27 <i>Das KIT - auch der Campus Süd - soll eine Zivilklausel haben.</i>	Nein. Eine detaillierte Zivilklausel ist schwer umzusetzen, zudem gibt es bereits eine Senatskommission für Ethikfragen und eine Senatskommission zur Sicherung der guten wissenschaftlichen Praxis. "Dual-Use" wird immer diskutiert, ansonsten würdigen wir die universitäre Forschung unglaublich stark eingeschränkt. Wir halten jedoch eine öffentliche Debatte über die aktuelle Forschung am KIT für wichtig, das könnte ausgebaut werden.	Ja. Forschung für militärische Zwecke wollen wir keinesfalls unterstützen. Auch wollen wir militärischen Unternehmen keine Werbeplattform bieten, daher setzen wir uns zudem für eine schwarze Liste ein, die Unternehmen führt, denen am KIT keine Plattform geboten werden darf.	Ja. Deutsche Unternehmen verdrängen massiv an Kriegern, besonders an Angriffskriegen von z.B. Türkei und Saudi-Arabien. Wir lehnen Rüstungsexporte und die technologische Grundlage, die Rüstungsforschung, deshalb konsequent ab. Es wird Zeit, dass sich das KIT zu zivilen Grundwerten bekennt!	Nein. Eine Zivilklausel verstößt gegen die Freiheit der Forschung. Außerdem wird nicht-zivile Forschung langfristig auch zivil genutzt.	Nein. Jedes Computerprogramm, vom simplen Texteditor über einen Compiler bis hin zur Steuerung von Robotern, theoretisch auch militärisch nutzbar sind, müssten wir uns bei einem kompletten Verbot wohl auf das Schreiben von Gedichten und das Tanzen unseres Namen beschränken.	Nein. In gewissen Forschungsbereichen können gestellt werden, aber ein generelles Verbot spricht gegen die Freiheit von Forschung und Lehre und ist entsprechend abzulehnen.			

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
27 <i>The KIT - campus south included - should have a civil clause.</i>	<p>No. A detailed civil clause is difficult to implement, moreover there is already a Senate Commission regarding ethical issues and a Senate Commission to secure the scientific practices. "Dual-Use" will always stay worthy of discussion, but otherwise the research on the university will get restricted significantly. But we think a public debate about the current research on the KIT is important and could and could be expanded.</p>	<p>Yes. We want support research for military purposes. Moreover, we want offer defence companies a promotion platform, that is why we stand up for a "black list", which contains companies, which shouldn't get any kind of platform on the KIT.</p>	<p>Yes. German companies make a lot of money with wars, especially with a war of aggression e.g. by Turkey or Saudi-Arabia. That is why we oppose the export of arms and the technical basis, the military research. It is time that the KIT stands up for its civil fundamental values.</p>	<p>No. A civil clause violates the freedom of research. Moreover, "not-civil" research will be used in a "civil" way in the long run.</p>	<p>No. Theoretically almost every software, no matter if a simple text editor, a compiler or programs for robots, could be used for military purposes. With a ban we would limit ourselves to write poems or to dance our names.</p>	<p>No. A ban could only be implemented for certain areas of research, but a general restriction is against the freedom of research and teaching.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
28 <i>Die Verfasste Studierendenschaft soll sich weiterhin zu allen politischen Themen äußern dürfen.</i>	<p>Ja. Die Studierendenschaft sollte sich zu allen Themen äußern dürfen, die sie betreffen. Beispielsweise Pläne zum Wohnungsausbau und Verbesserung der Erreichbarkeit des Campus per Rad.</p>	<p>Ja. Eine klare Trennung von Hochschull- und allgemeiner Politik ist oft schwierig und zudem nicht immer möglich. Um das politisch Gewicht der VS zu erhalten, ist diese Äußerungsmöglichkeit also zwingend erforderlich.</p>	<p>Ja. Wir sind mündig wie der Rest der Gesellschaft. Zu manchen Dingen möchte mensch ein fach nicht schweigen, nur weil sie (ange blich) nicht im Hörsaal passieren. Zum Beispiel Wohnraumpolitik, ÖPNV, klare Kante gegen den Rechtsruck oder verschärfte Gesetze, die unsere Bürgerrechte beschneiden.</p>	<p>Enthaltung. VS sollte sich erforlichenfalls zu Themen jeglicher Art äußern dürfen. Das bedeutet jedoch nicht, dass wir es in jedem Fall sinnvoll finden. Im Gegenteil würden wir etwas mehr Zurückhaltung in den meisten Fällen eher begrüßen. Die Aufgabe der VS ist in erster Linie die Hochschulpolitik. Insbesondere vor dem Hintergrund der extrem geringen Wahlbeteiligung fehlt der VS aktuell auch der Rückhalt, um repräsentativ für die Gesamtheit der Studenten zu allge meinen politischen Themen Stellung zu beziehen.</p>	<p>Ja. Solange wir uns deren Schwachsinn zur Bildungspolitik anhören müssen, sollten die sich auch unseren Quatsch zu allen anderen Themen anhören müssen. Im</p>	<p>Nein. Unserer Meinung darf sich die VS zu hochschulpolitischen und bildungspolitischen Themen äußern. Für die Publikation zu politischen Themen ist die VS nicht befugt, da sie weder die Meinung aller Studenten vertreten kann, noch das Gremium für politischen Austausch ist. Hierfür gibt es in Deutschland Parteien.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
28 <i>The student parliament should be allowed to express itself regarding every topic which affects it. For example plan of housing construction and the improvement of the accessibility of the campus with bicycles.</i>	Yes. The student parliament should express itself regarding every topic which affects it. For example plan of housing construction and the improvement of the accessibility of the campus with bicycles.	Yes. A clear separation of university- and general politics is often difficult and not always possible. To safe the political influence of the student parliament this right of expression is necessary.	Yes. Absolutely! We are as competent as the rest of the society. Regarding some topics we do not want to hush just because they (seemingly) do not take place inside a lecture hall. For example housing construction politics, public transportation, clear signs against right or tighter legislation which curtail our civil rights.	We Abstention. student parliament should be allowed to express itself if necessary. Nevertheless this does not mean that we think it is reasonable in every case. On the contrary in the majority of cases we would appreciate more re-signs against right or tighter legislation task of the student parliament is university politics. Especially due to the low voter turnout the student parliament lacks support to speak representative for the majority of students regarding general political topics.	Yes. As long as we have to listen to their bollocks regarding the education policy, they should have to listen to our nonsense regarding other topics.	No. In our opinion the student parliament is allowed to express itself regarding university und education policy topics. The student parliament ist not authorised to publish opinions to political topics, because it does not represent all students and the committee is not for political interaction. Therefore parties are present in germany.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
29 Klausuren sollen zur Verbesserung der Hörsaalsituation häufiger auch am Samstag stattfinden.	Ja. Hörsaalkapazitäten in der Klausurenphase sind sehr rahr. Für Studierende macht es keinen großen Unterschied, ob eine Klausur an einem Freitag oder Samstag stattfindet.	Nein. Das Studium ist oftmals schon fordernd genug und sollte daher nicht unnötig auf Wochenende ausgedehnt werden. Stattdessen sollte man sich um ausreichende neue Räumlichkeiten oder eine Verbesserung der Raumnutzung bzw. der Ausnutzung der bestehenden Räumlichkeiten bemühen.	Nein. Obwohl es wichtig ist, das Wochenende für die Erholung zu nutzen, ist das für die meisten Student*innen in der Klausurenphase kaum möglich. Wenn mensch statt unter der Woche 19:00 am Samstag morgen schreiben kann ist das schon vorteilhaft.	Ja. Klausuren finden bereits an Samstagen statt und dies hat sich bewährt.	Nein. Außerden sollten Klausuren auch nicht am Folgetag eines Metal-Mittwochs stattfinden, weil sonst ein allseits beliebter Studentenvertreter dort noch etwas betrunken erscheint, die Aufgaben 7 und 8 übersieht, durchfällt und in die mündliche Nachprüfung muss.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
29 <i>To improve the lecture hall situation, exams should more often take place also on Saturdays.</i>	<p>Yes. Lecture Hall capacities are very rare during the exam period. There is no big difference for a student between writing an exam on a Friday or Saturday.</p>	<p>No. Studies are often already manding and should not be unnecessarily extended also across the weekend. Instead, efforts should be made to obtain new premises and to enhance spatial planning or the utilization of existing facilities.</p>	<p>No. Even though it is important to use the weekends for recovery, most of the students are barely able to do so during the exam period. Writing an exam on a Saturday morning instead of 7 pm during the week would be an advantage.</p>	<p>Yes. A few exams are already taking place on Saturdays and this has proven itself.</p>	<p>No. Exams should not take place on the day after Metal-Wednesdays, because this way a widely popular student representative will appear there still a bit drunk, overlook exercise 7 and 8, fail the exam and have to do the oral exam.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
30 <i>Die maximale Anzahl an Prüfungsver-suchen am KIT soll erhöht werden.</i>	Nein. Durch die begrenzte Anzahl an maximalen Versuchen wird ein Qualitätsstandard sichergestellt, der an allen Fakultäten gleich ist. Dies sollte beibehalten werden.	Ja. 3-4 Versuche für alles was hinaus geht schadet mehr, als dass es hilft (Klausuren werden u.U. schwerer, Wertigkeit des Abschlusses sinkt)	Ja. Weniger Leistungsdruck ist wichtig, aber auch an der Mentalität der Uni muss sich etwas ändern, sodass mehr auf Verständnis als auf Leistung gelernt wird.	Nein. Versuche erhöhen die Ernsthaftigkeit bei der Vorbereitung auf die jeweiligen Klausuren. Darüber hinaus besteht mit der Möglichkeit, einen Härtefallantrag zu stellen, bereits ein effektives Mittel, im Einzelfall unverhältnismäßige Härten abzuwenden.	Ja.	Nein.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
30 <i>The maximum number of examination attempts at the KIT should be increased.</i>	No. The limited number of maximum trials ensures a quality standard that is the same among all faculties. This should be maintained.	Yes. We think that 3-4 attempts make sense but anything that goes beyond that harms more than it helps (Exams may become harder and the degree less valuable).	Yes. Less pressure to perform is important, but also the mentality of the university has to change, so that more is learnt in terms of understanding than performance.	No. The limit of two attempts increases the seriousness in the preparation of exams. In addition to that, there is already an effective way to prevent disproportionate hardships in individual cases through filing a hardship claim.	Yes.	No.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					RCDS
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	
31 <i>Es sollen einheitliche Pausenregelungen in allen KITT-Bibliotheken geschaffen werden.</i>	<p>Ja. Da es auch in der kommenden Lernzeit einen Lernplatzmangel geben wird, ist es wichtig, die Auslastung der verfügbaren Lernplätze zu verbessern und die Lernplätze fair allen Studierenden zur Verfügung zu stellen. Um zu verhindern, dass Plätze unnötig lang belegt und/oder reserviert werden, sollten die Bibliotheken die Pausenregelungen vereinheitlichen.</p> <p>Als Vorbild sollte hierbei die Regelung in der Haupt-Bib gelten, da wir diese für die fairste und praktikabelste halten.</p>	<p>Ja. Die Pausenregelungen sind oft undurchsichtig und sollten daher vereinheitlicht werden, um nicht unnötig Verwirrung zu stiften.</p>	<p>Ja. Es ist fairer und vernünftiger. Aber auch schon beschlossene StUPa.</p>	<p>Ja. So werden Misverständnisse beim Besuch von verschiedenen Bibliotheken vermieden.</p>	<p>Ja.</p>	<p>Nein.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
31 <i>Uniform regulations for breaks should be introduced at all the KIT-libraries.</i>	<p>Yes. Given that there will be a lack of learning places also in the next learning period, it is important to improve the occupancy of the existing spots and to provide the places fairly to all of the students. In order to prevent unnecessarily long occupation times and/or reservation of learning spots, libraries should unify their break regulations. The regulation at the main library should be taken as a role model because we think it is the fairest and the most practicable.</p>	<p>Yes. The break regulations are often obscure and therefore, they should be unified in order to not creating unnecessary confusion.</p>	<p>Yes. It is fairer and more reasonable. But also already agreed to by the StuPa.</p>	<p>Yes. This way, misunderstanding visits to different libraries will be prevented.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>No.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
<p>32 <i>Der Verfassten Studierendenschaft sollen mehr Räumlichkeiten, auch zur dauerhaften Nutzung, zur Verfügung gestellt werden.</i></p>	<p>Ja. Das KIT wirbt damit, eine Campusuniversität zu sein, an der nicht nur gelernt sondern auch gelebt wird. Dem sollte das KIT durch eine umfassende Unterstützung studentischer Initiativen und Gruppen Rechnung tragen. Bei studentischen Gruppen die finanziell gut aufgestellt sind aber keine im LHG vorgeschriebenen Aufgaben wahrnehmen, halten wir die dauerhafte Überlassung von Räumen aber Aufgrund der allgemeinen Raumsituation nicht für angemessen.</p>	<p>Ja. Ein gewisser Grad an Selbstverwaltung (in puncto Räumlichkeiten) schafft den notwendigen Spielraum, den die VS zur flexiblen Gestaltung ihres vielfältigen Angebots benötigt.</p>	<p>Ja. haben wenig Mehr fördern eine starke demokratische Selbstverwaltung und die Campus-Kultur.</p>	<p>Ja. Mit der Einschränkung, dass betroffene Räume effizient genutzt werden und nicht die meiste Zeit leer stehen.</p>	<p>Ja.</p>	<p>Ja.</p>

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
32 <i>More premises should be granted for the student parliament, also for permanent use.</i>	Yes. The KIT proposes to be a campus university where you can not only learn, but also live. Therefore the KIT should support student initiatives and groups. Financially good situated groups that do not work on tasks prescribed by the LHG should not receive permanent use regarding the general space situation.	Yes. A certain degree of self-administration (regarding premises) guarantees the necessary cope which the student parliament needs for the design of their diverse offerings.	Yes, we have way to few rooms. More free spaces would support a strong democratic self-administration and empty the majority of the campus culture.	Yes. With the restriction that relevant rooms should be used efficiently and could not be empty the majority of time.	Yes.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
33 <i>Fahrradleichen sollen in regelmäßigen Abständen entfernt werden.</i>	Ja. Das Entfernen von Fahrradleichen ist ein enormer Aufwand. Trotzdem sollte er betrieben werden, damit der Campus nicht verwahrlost.	Ja. Die Fahrradstellplatzsituation ist insbesondere vor zentralen Punkten wie der Bibliothek oftmals katastrophal. Zudem sind solche Fahrradleichen nicht schön anzusehen. Daher sollten diese entfernt werden.	Ja. Ja, denn es ist im Interesse aller fahrer*innen und Fußgänger*innen auf dem Campus.	Ja. Fahrradleichen nehmen nur unnötig Platz weg. Es muss jedoch unbedingt darauf geachtet werden, dass diese lange genug im Voraus entsprechend markiert werden.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
33 <i>Bicycle wrecks should be removed on a regular basis.</i>	The re- movement of by- cycle wrecks is an enormous effort. Nevertheless it is necessary to prevent that the campus gets neglected.	Yes. The parking space situation is, especially on central points like the library, a disaster. In addition the bicycle wrecks are not beautiful. Therefore they should be removed.	Yes. Yes, because it is on behalf of every cyclist and pedestrian on the campus.	Yes. Bicycle wrecks just need unnecessary space. It has to be made sure that they get marked a long time before.	Yes.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
34 <i>Fakultätsbibliotheken sollen während der Klausurenphase auch am Wochenende geöffnet werden, um die Lernplatzsituation zu entspannen.</i>	Ja. Die schlechte Lernplatzsituation macht es notwendig, dass Fakultätsbibliotheken ihre Öffnungszeiten erweitern. Am Wochenende sind diese momentanen ungenutzten Räumlichkeiten.	Ja. Lernplätze sind während diesen Phasen Gold wert. Jeder der schon mal um 8 in der Bibliothek keinen Platz mehr bekommen hat, kann das bestätigen.	Ja. Lernplätze und -räume sind wichtig und sollten auch am Wochenende allen Studierenden zur Verfügung stehen.	Ja. Die Lernplätze-situation ist in den Bibliotheken generell angespannt und während der Klausurenphase am Wochenende erst recht. Fakultätsbibliotheken würden damit zumindest am Wochenende ein wenig Entlastung schaffen.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
34 <i>Libraries should be kept open also on weekends during the exam period, in order to loosen the learning place situation.</i>	Yes. The bad learning situation makes it necessary to expand the opening hours of the faculty libraries. On weekends they are unused premises.	Yes. Learning spots are worth their weight in gold during these periods. Everyone who was not able to grab a spot at 8 in the morning knows this.	Yes. Learning spots and rooms are important and should be available to all students also on weekends.	Yes. The learning place situation in the libraries is generally tense and even more during exam periods. Libraries of the faculties would grant at least a little relief on weekends.	Yes.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers						
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS	
35 <i>Die Verfasste Studierendenschaft sollte sich mehr für engagieren, die ein Semester im Ausland studieren wollen und dies fördern.</i>	Ja. Auslandsaufenthalt ist in der heutigen Arbeitswelt in manchen Bereichen schon fast eine Voraussetzung und bringt den Studierenden wertvolle Erfahrungen, da sie über den Tellerrand schauen können. Dies muss stärker auch vom KIT gefördert werden.	Ja. Internationalität ist heute wichtiger denn je. Daher sollte sich die VS insbesondere durch Aufklärung über die vielfältigen Förderprogramme und Unterstützung bei der Bewerbung für die Studierenden einsetzen.	Ja. Ein Auslandssemester ermöglicht kulturellen Austausch und einen Blick über den Tellerrand.	Ja. Eine organisatorische Unterstützung für richtig und wichtig. Für finanzielle Unterstützung gibt es andere sinnvolle Möglichkeiten und Wege.	Ja.	Ja.	

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
35 <i>The constituted student body should be more committed to students who want to study abroad for a semester and promote it.</i>	Yes. Experience abroad is almost a prerequisite in today's world of work and brings valuable experience to students as they can think outside the box. This has to be promoted more strongly by KIT.	Yes. Internationality is more important today than ever. Therefore, the constituted student body should especially enlighten students about the wide range of support programs and application support.	Yes. A semester abroad enables cultural exchange and a look beyond the horizon.	Yes. We consider organizational support to be helpful and important. But there are other meaningful ways for financial support.	Yes	Yes

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
36 <i>Die Anzahl an Lernplätzen auf dem Campus soll erhöht werden.</i>	Ja. Die Lernplätze am KIT sind sehr rahr. Daher sollte diese Anzahl erhöht werden, um sicherzustellen, dass Studierende adequate Lernmöglichkeiten haben.	Ja. Lernplätze gibt es erst dann genug, wenn man Sie nicht mehr verzweifelt suchen muss.	Ja. Diese reichen oft nicht aus.	Ja. Die Situation ist nicht nur in den Lernphasen sehr angespannt. Hier muss sich das KIT definitiv zeitnah um eine langfristige Lösung und Verbesserung der allgemeinen Situation kümmern.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
36 <i>The number of learning places on campus should be increased.</i>	Yes. The learning places at the KIT are very rare. Therefore, this number should be increased to ensure that students have adequate learning opportunities.	Yes. Learning places are only enough if you have no longer to search desperately.	Yes. These are often not enough.	Yes. The situation is very tense and not only in the learning phases. The KIT must definitely think of a long-term solution to improve the general situation.	Yes.	Yes.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
37 <i>Alle Lehrveranstaltungen müssen barrierefrei gestaltet werden.</i>	Ja. Dies muss allerdings immer in baulicher Form geschehen, sondern kann bereits u.a. durch Vorlesungsaufzeichnungen und geeignete Materialien geschehen.	Ja. Barrierefreiheit ist ein wichtiger Punkt, um im Alltag Diversität zu gewährleisten. Zudem sollten je dem die gleichen Chancen zustehen, das gilt immer und überall, also auch für Lehrveranstaltungen.	Ja. Unbedingt! Die Uni muss zugänglich für alle sein.	Ja. Beeinträchtigung sollte der Zugang zu allen Lehrveranstaltungen ermöglicht werden. Aber auch hier könnten digital aufgezeichnete Vorlesungen bereits Abhilfe schaffen.	Ja.	Ja.

Table 18: (Continued) Student parties' positions on university policy issues with explanations in German and in English

Question	Party answers					
	FiPS	Juso	Linke	LHG	LISTE	RCDS
37 <i>All courses have to be barrier-free.</i>	Yes. However, this does not always have to happen in a structural form, but can already be done by, for example, making digitally recorded and appropriate materials available.	Yes. Accessibility is an important element in ensuring diversity in everyday life. In addition to that, everyone should always have the same opportunities, no matter when and where, including for courses.	Yes. The university must be accessible to all.	Yes. Students with physical disabilities should be given access to all courses. But even here digitally recorded lectures could already help.	Yes.	Yes.

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