

## **Anomalous diffusion behavior in parliamentary presence**

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We examine parliamentary presence utilizing data from the sessions of the 49th–54th Brazilian Chambers of Deputies (24 years, 1991–2015). For each federal deputy, we construct a random walk by considering their presence in a session as a step of unitary length and their absence as one of zero length. We identify an anomalous diffusive process that corresponds to a robust superdiffusion, well identified with a ballistic regime. For each legislature and encompassing all its sessions, the system is modeled by a beta probability distribution, where the parliamentary presence scales with the number of sessions.