

Abstract

The master thesis focuses on measuring the effectiveness of the legislative activities of the upper chambers of the Czech Republic, France, Spain, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The selected countries represent Medium-strength, Between medium-strength and weak bicameralism, and weak bicameralism according to the theory of Arend Lijphart. The aim was to compare quantifiable indicators of the legislative process and determine how influential or how effective the upper house in the system is. To achieve the set goal, a comparison of statistical variables was used, as well as a logistic regression analysis, which helped to identify significant influences affecting the legislative process. To collect the necessary data, the automated collection was used using an algorithm in the R environment. It was found that the influence of chambers in the legislative process is approximately aligned with the theory of the strength of bicameralism. The study showed that the influence of the Czech Senate is the second-strongest among the studied countries. At the same time, the study showed that authorship and congruence appear to be the most statistically significant. However, that does not apply universally.