## **Vote Prediction and Representation Quality**



#### **Context**

The ideal of representative democracy relies on legislative bargaining and the quality of political representation.

In other words, legislative bargaining helps Members of Parliament (MPs) to reach appropriate and consensual decisions on policies (Vote prediction). And, MPs decisions should meet citizens' preferences (Quality representation).

#### 1 Vote prediction

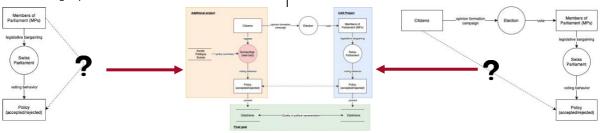
2 Representation quality

Is it possible to predict vote in the Swiss Parliament using machine learning?

Is there a congruence between citizens' preferences and MPs decisions?

Heasure the quality of political representation in the Swiss Parliament

→ Use machine learning to predict vote in the Swiss Parliament



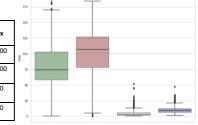
Conceptual Design of the project

# Dataset Open Data Parliamentary Web Services → National council → Motion and Postulate → 2011 – 2018 → German-speaking

#### **Descriptive statistics**

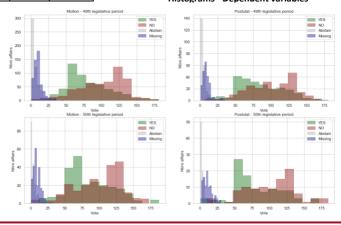
### Boxplot - Dependent variables Boxplot votes in the Parliament

	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Min	Max
Yes	81.40	74.00	32.12	0.00	187.00
No	100.89	107.00	33.00	0.00	184.00
Abstain	4.60	3.00	5.44	0.00	52.00
Missing	9.75	9.00	5.89	1.00	47.00



	Kurtosis	Skewness
Yes	0.07	0.54
No	-0.08	-0.53

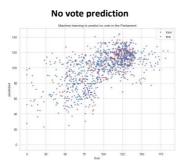
Histograms - Dependent variables



#### **Machine learning**

sklearn linear model

	MSE		Yes vote pr					
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	27.4	-		i i	• test			
test	27.1	150						
	•							
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		50	- Call N '51.					
		25						
		0						
		0 25	50 75 1	00 125 15	175			
			tue					
	MCE	No vote prediction						
	MSE	'	-					
train	25.4		Machine learning to predict	no vote in the Parliament	. 10			
test	27.8	140		100	• to			
test		]		446				
		120	1	SHIPPING SPECIAL				

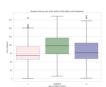


#### **Conclusions**

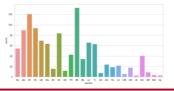
- Yes and No vote follow a normal distribution (slightly skewed)
- Swiss politics is mostly conservative (mean no vote > mean yes vote)
- MSE of my machine learning model is high (~25)
  - → Enlarge my dataset with additional observations and additional variables (Federal council's opinion, Topics, Affair summary)
- Final goal is to predict Accepted/Rejected outcome
  - → Given that in most cases the spread between yes and no vote is large (no close vote), then my model predict the right decision in 82.0% of times (RMSE=5, 905 vote with larger spread than 20 out of 1103)

#### **Fun facts**

Yes vote by author's sex



Affairs by canton



Missing votes by hours

