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Seeking information or pressing for action

Analysing the function of parliamentary oral questions in a comparative perspective

MPs can use parliamentary oral questions to:

- Compel the executive to justify its actions or disclose relevant information
- Press the executive to pay attention to an issue
- Do constituency work
- Gain personal publicity

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MPs can use parliamentary questions to:

- Compel the executive to justify its actions or disclose relevant information – ex-post "accountability" control
- Press the executive to pay attention to an issue ex-ante "agenda-setting" control
- Do constituency work
- As a platform to gain personal publicity

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- Compel the executive to justify its actions or disclose relevant information – ex-post "accountability" control
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Research question:

Which of the two is prevalent and under which conditions

Research design: large-N design

Issue attention in parliamentary questioning

Agenda-setting

Accountability

Issue attention in executive decisions

Policy content of oral questions asked in the plenary

Policy content of decisions in press releases of the Council of Ministers

Three moderators

- Majority/Opposition
- Media attention (policy content of articles of a major newspaper)
- Procedural/political differences (Belgium vs Portugal)

Hypotheses

		Opposition	Majority		
	Executive(t-1) -> Questions(t0)	H1. Accountability(+)	H2. Diversion(-)		
	Questions(t-1) -> Executive(t0)	H3. Agenda-setting(+)	H4. Anticipation(+)		
	Questions(t-1) * Media(t-1) -> Executive(t0)	H5. Media moderation(+)	H5. Media moderation(+)		

Majority PQ Opposition PQ BE BE PT H2 Diversion Model 1 Model 2 Model 3 Model 4 Media(lag) H1 Accountability 0.0648* 0.0517 0.0111 0.1112** (0.0346)(0.0305)(0.0549)(0.0737)0.0362 Executive(lag) -0.0370* -0.0594 0.0115 (0.0282)(0.0219)(0.0379)(0.0193)Majority PQ(lag) 0.0357** -0.0294 0.0570*** -0.0421** (0.0149)(0.0235) (0.0131)(0.0175)Opposition PQ(lag) 0.0174 0.0147 0.0349** 0.1465*** (0.0318) (0.0149)(0.0237)(0.0169)4956 1911 4956 1911 N R-squared 0.0032 0.0026 0.0064 0.0261 Adj. R-squared -0.0518 -0.0607 -0.0484 -0.0357 F Statistic 3.7134*** 1.1824 7.6061*** 12.0330*** ***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Cross-sectional time series fixed-effects panel model (lag of 1 week)

	BE Model 1	PT Model 2	Executive BE Model 3	e agenda PT Model 4	BE Model 5	PT Model 6
Media(lag)	0.0861***	0.0626	0.0626***	0.0097	0.0438*	0.0210
	(0.0225)	(0.0450)	(0.0239)	(0.0458)	(0.0251)	(0.0501)
Executive(lag)	0.0449***	0.0658***	0.0464***	0.0654***	0.0454***	0.0655**
	(0.0142)	(0.0231)	(0.0142)	(0.0229)	(0.0142)	(0.0231)
Media(lag)*Majority PQ(lag)	H ₄ Ar	nticipation	0.3658***		H5 media ı	moderation
		morpation	(0.1270)	(0.1897)		
Media(lag)*Opposition PQ(lag)					0.4933***	0.4093*
					(0.1313)	(0.2175)
Majority PQ(lag)	-0.0043	0.0342**	-0.0307**	-0.0388*	-0.0034	0.0350**
XXX	(0.0097)	(0.0144)	(0.0133)	(0.0202)	(0.0097)	(0.0143)
Opposition PQ(lag)	0.0154	0.0014	0.0153	-0.0012	-0.0240	-0.0364
	(0.0110)	(0.0194)	(0.0110)	(0.0193)	(0.0152)	(0.0279)
N H3 Agenda-setting	4956	1911	4956	1911	4956	1911
R-squared	0.0059	0.0091	0.0077	0.0233	0.0089	0.0111
Adj. R-squared	-0.0489	-0.0538	-0.0473	-0.0393	-0.0460	-0.0523
F Statistic	6.9843***	4.1273***	7.2569***	8.5629***	8.4280***	4.0148***

Cross-sectional time series fixed-effects panel model (lag of 1 week)

Conclusion

- In both countries, parliamentary oral questions on the floor fulfil agenda-setting and anticipation functions but media attention is needed (H5)
- No evidence of opposition checking on the executive (H1)
 - Probably achieved through other channels
 - Probably activated when executive decisions are final
- Type of majority coalition matters when looking at the functions of majority questioning (H2 and H4)