

# Predict Supreme Court Decisions: Machine Learning

Tuesday, May 30, 2017 2:21 PM

- SCOTUS
  - Appeals from lower courts
    - Writs of certiorari (certs)
  - Original jurisdiction: sue federal gov
- To Predict
  - Use previous cases, public opinion
- Previous Research
  - Generality: create models for 1 set of 9 justices
    - Can't apply to more than 1 set
  - Consistency
    - Doesn't work for different time periods
  - Out of sample applicability
    - If they try to add in new justice: data screwed up
- Feature Engineering
  - Take qualitative features
  - Case and behavioral features
    - Case: issue, reason for cert
    - Turn into 13 different variables
  - Feature Binary encoding: cert ==> 13 indicator variables
  - Feature extraction or generation/extraction
    - Coarsen or collapse
    - Arithmetically derived features
- Modeling
  - Training feature set is matrix D\_T
    - Rows: docket votes
    - Column: features
- Learning Algorithm
  - Random forest classification
    - Subsets of Decision trees
    - Create a whole bunch of decisions and generate average decision
    - Many weak learners ==> strong learners
    - Forest of statistically diverse decision trees



## Forest of statistically diverse decision trees

- Growing Forest
  - Fresh forest (Accuracy) vs growing (efficiency)
  - Natural court change => retrain all trees or some
  - 5 new trees per term
- Results
  - Baseline/null models
    - Optimized finite memory (M=10)
      - Last 10 years and look at court reversals
    - Infinite memory
    - Always guess reverse
  - Levels of Prediction
    - Left case 71.9%
    - Right: justice 70.2%
- Implications
  - "Court observers, litigants, citizens and markets"
  - Baseline model
  - Any application of predictive analytics
  - Matters to big companies: know if they can win
    - Profits are on the line