

Estimating the representativeness of German parties in the 2013 Bundestag election

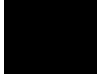




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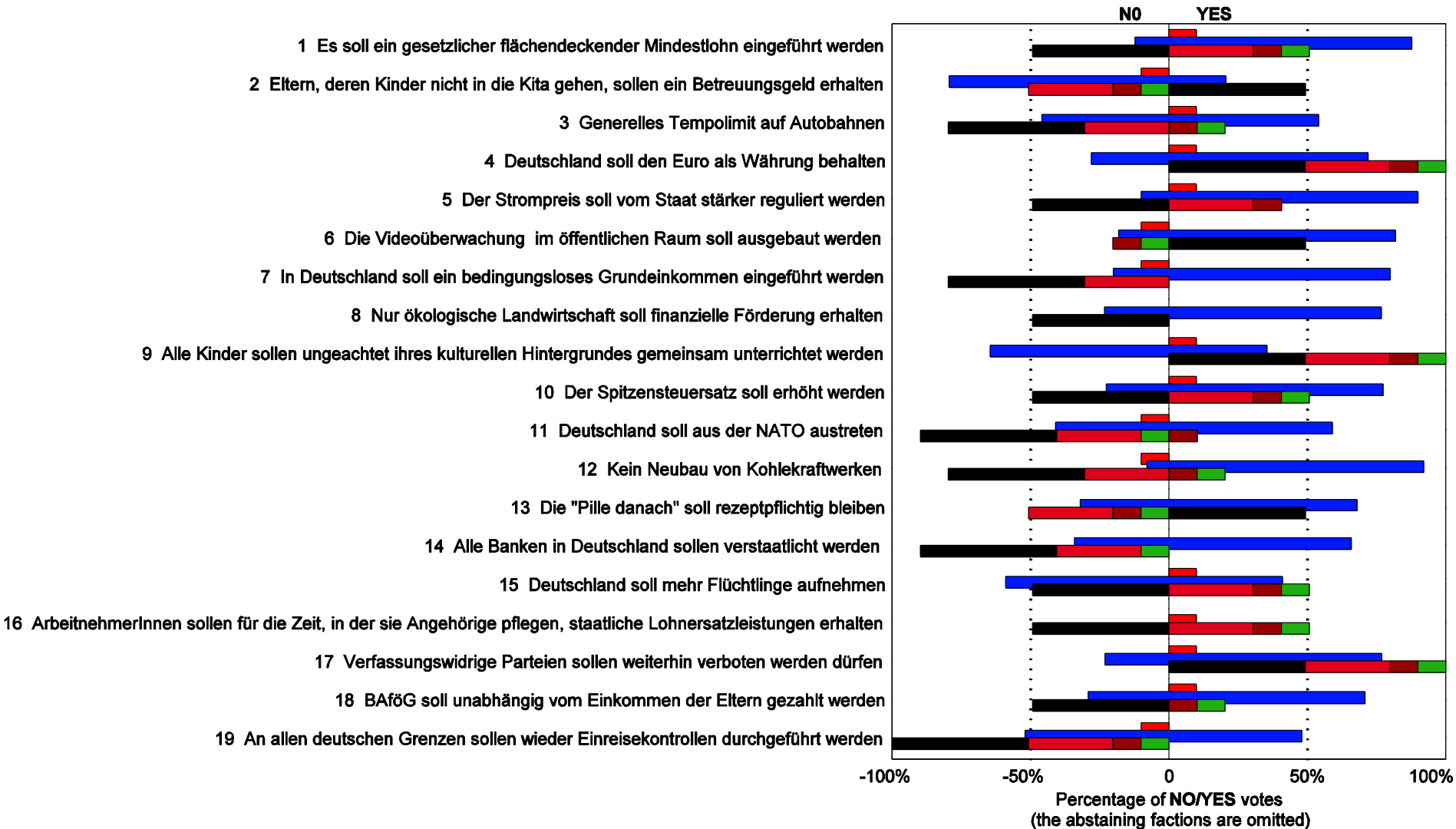
1. 2013 German Bundestag election
2. Indices-based election method with no voting
3. Hypothetical redistribution of seats in 2013 Bundestag

Source data: 36 Y/N questions from the Wahl-O-Mat)

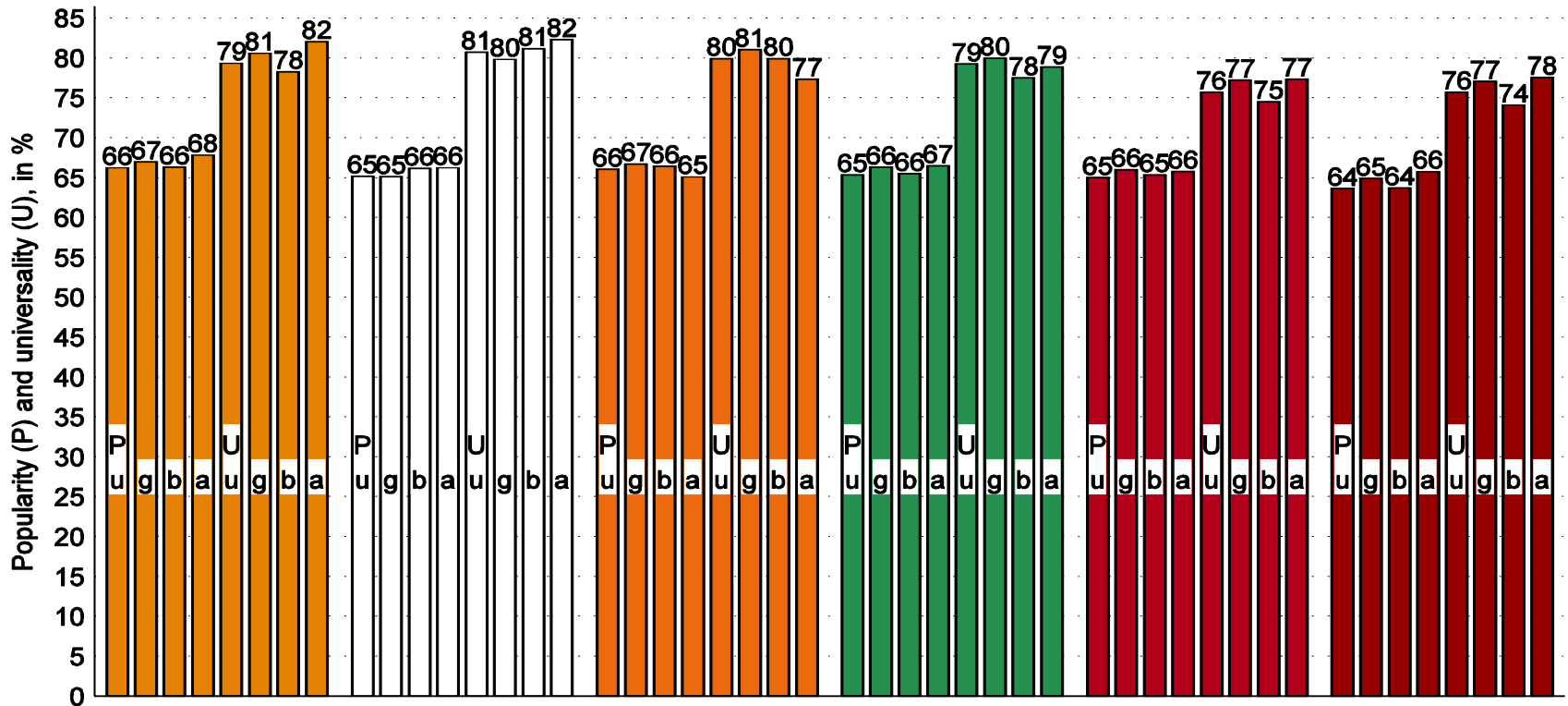
	Opinions of parties and unions					Question weights		Survey results,	
	 CDU 41.6	 SPD 25.8	 Linke 8.6	 Grüne 8.4	 DGB -	Google 7.10.13 log2	1nd expert 0-3	Prota- gonists %	Anta- gonists %
Minimul wage	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,020,000	3	86	12
Compensation for parents	Yes	No	No	No	No	1,010,000	2	20	77
Speed limit on Motorways	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	415,000	2	53	45
Retain EUR as German currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	676,000	2	69	27
State control over electricity tariff	No	Yes	Yes	?	Yes	95,600	2	90	10

Positions of Bundestag Factions

CDU/CSU  SPD  DIE LINKE  GRÜNE  DGB  Public opinion 



Indices 1-6



Bündnis 21/RRP
 Mean index: 73.51
 Mean P: 66.89
 Mean U: 80.12
 Votes: 0.02%

Volksabstimmung
 Mean index: 73.40
 Mean P: 65.74
 Mean U: 81.07
 Votes: 0.07%

Nichtwähler
 Mean index: 72.88
 Mean P: 66.14
 Mean U: 79.63
 Votes: 0.03%

DIE FRAUEN
 Mean index: 72.46
 Mean P: 65.96
 Mean U: 78.96
 Votes: 0.03%

Die PARTEI
 Mean index: 70.92
 Mean P: 65.59
 Mean U: 76.26
 Votes: 0.18%

DIE LINKE
 Mean index: 70.36
 Mean P: 64.56
 Mean U: 76.15
 Votes: 8.59%



PARTEI DER NICHTWÄHLER
 DIE ALTERNATIVE ZUR STIMMENHALTUNG



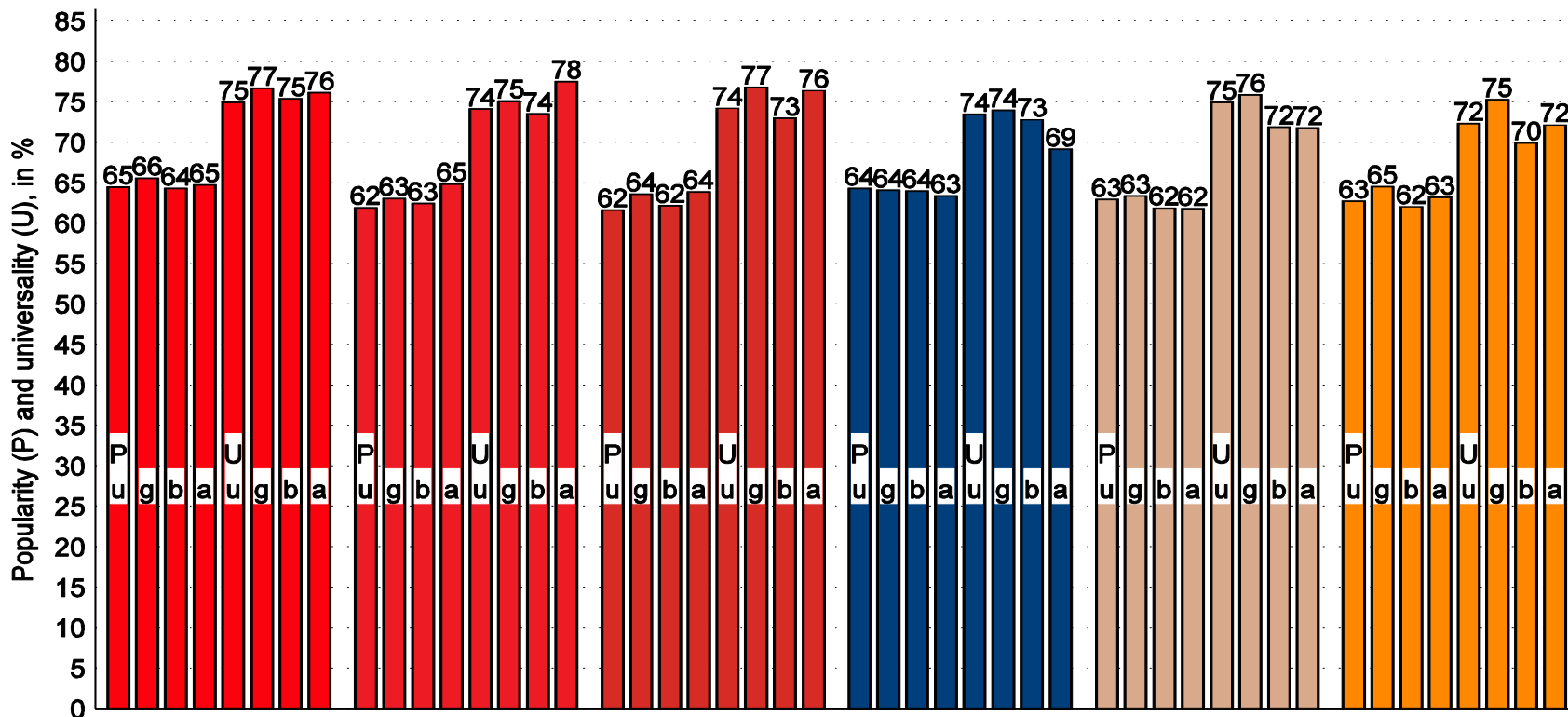
Feministische Partei
DIE FRAUEN



Die PARTEI

DIE LINKE.

Indices 7-12



NPD
 Mean index: 70.35
 Mean P: 64.85
 Mean U: 75.85
 Votes: 1.28%

MLPD
 Mean index: 69.14
 Mean P: 63.14
 Mean U: 75.13
 Votes: 0.06%

PSG
 Mean index: 69.03
 Mean P: 62.89
 Mean U: 75.17
 Votes: 0.01%

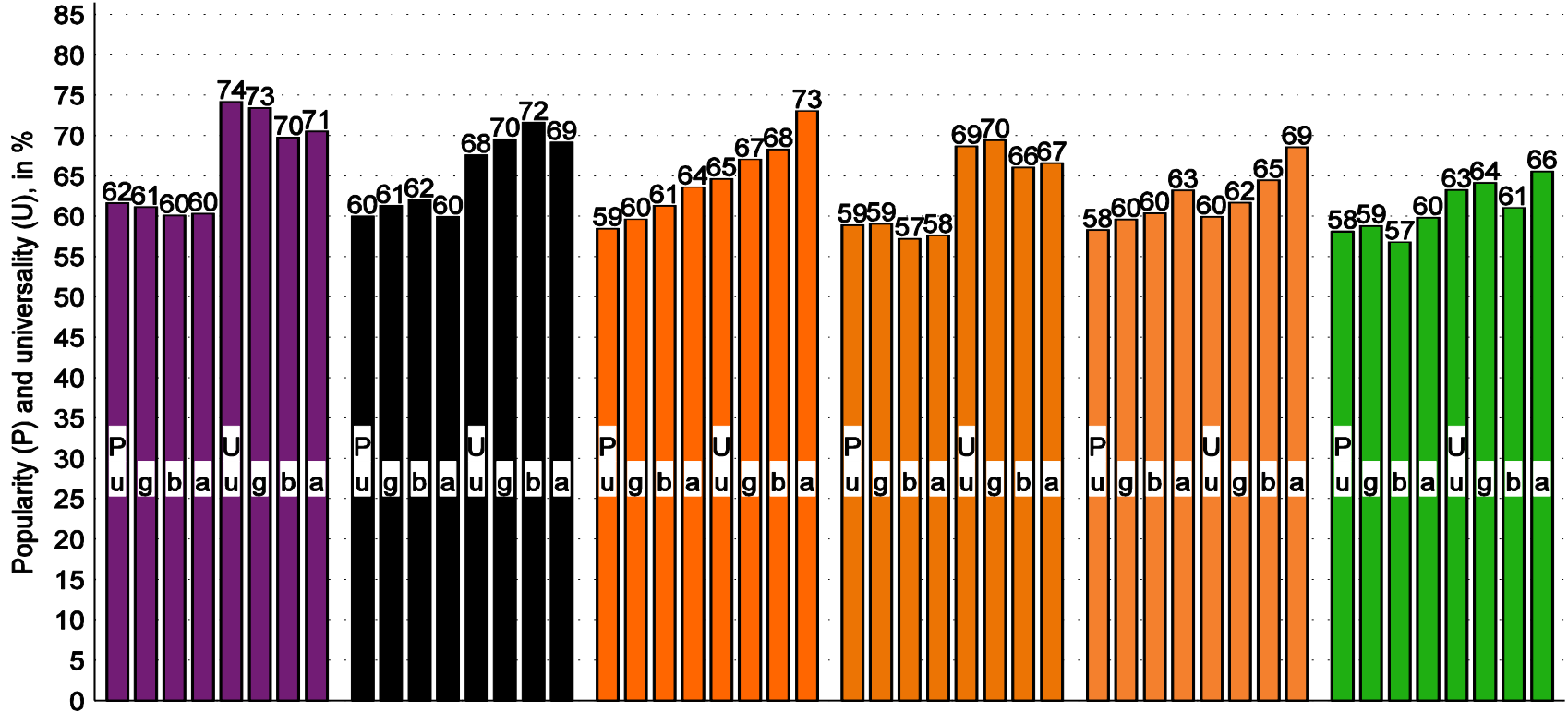
Tierschutzpartei
 Mean index: 68.22
 Mean P: 64.01
 Mean U: 72.43
 Votes: 0.32%

FAMILIE
 Mean index: 68.13
 Mean P: 62.57
 Mean U: 73.69
 Votes: 0.02%

PIRATEN
 Mean index: 67.84
 Mean P: 63.19
 Mean U: 72.50
 Votes: 2.19%



Indices 13-18



DIE VIOLETTEN
 Mean index: 66.46
 Mean P: 60.87
 Mean U: 72.05
 Votes: 0.02%

pro Deutschland
 Mean index: 65.21
 Mean P: 60.88
 Mean U: 69.54
 Votes: 0.17%

RENTNER
 Mean index: 64.58
 Mean P: 60.83
 Mean U: 68.33
 Votes: 0.06%

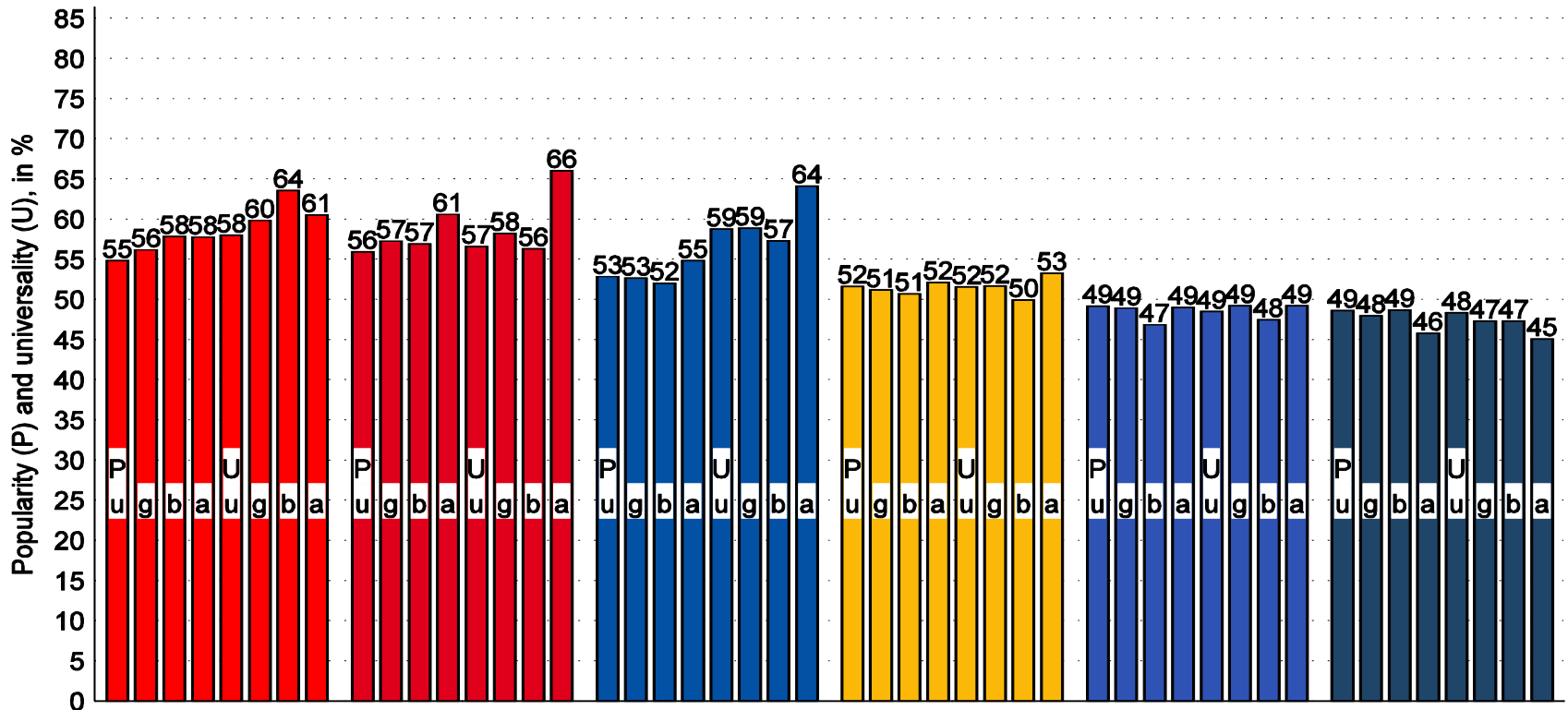
ÖDP
 Mean index: 63.02
 Mean P: 58.27
 Mean U: 67.76
 Votes: 0.29%

BIG
 Mean index: 62.08
 Mean P: 60.44
 Mean U: 63.73
 Votes: 0.04%

GRÜNE
 Mean index: 61.02
 Mean P: 58.46
 Mean U: 63.57
 Votes: 8.44%



Indices 19-24



DGB
 Mean index: 58.63
 Mean P: 56.71
 Mean U: 60.56
 Votes: 0.00%

SPD
 Mean index: 58.55
 Mean P: 57.75
 Mean U: 59.36
 Votes: 25.74%

FREIE WÄHLER
 Mean index: 56.49
 Mean P: 53.16
 Mean U: 59.83
 Votes: 0.97%

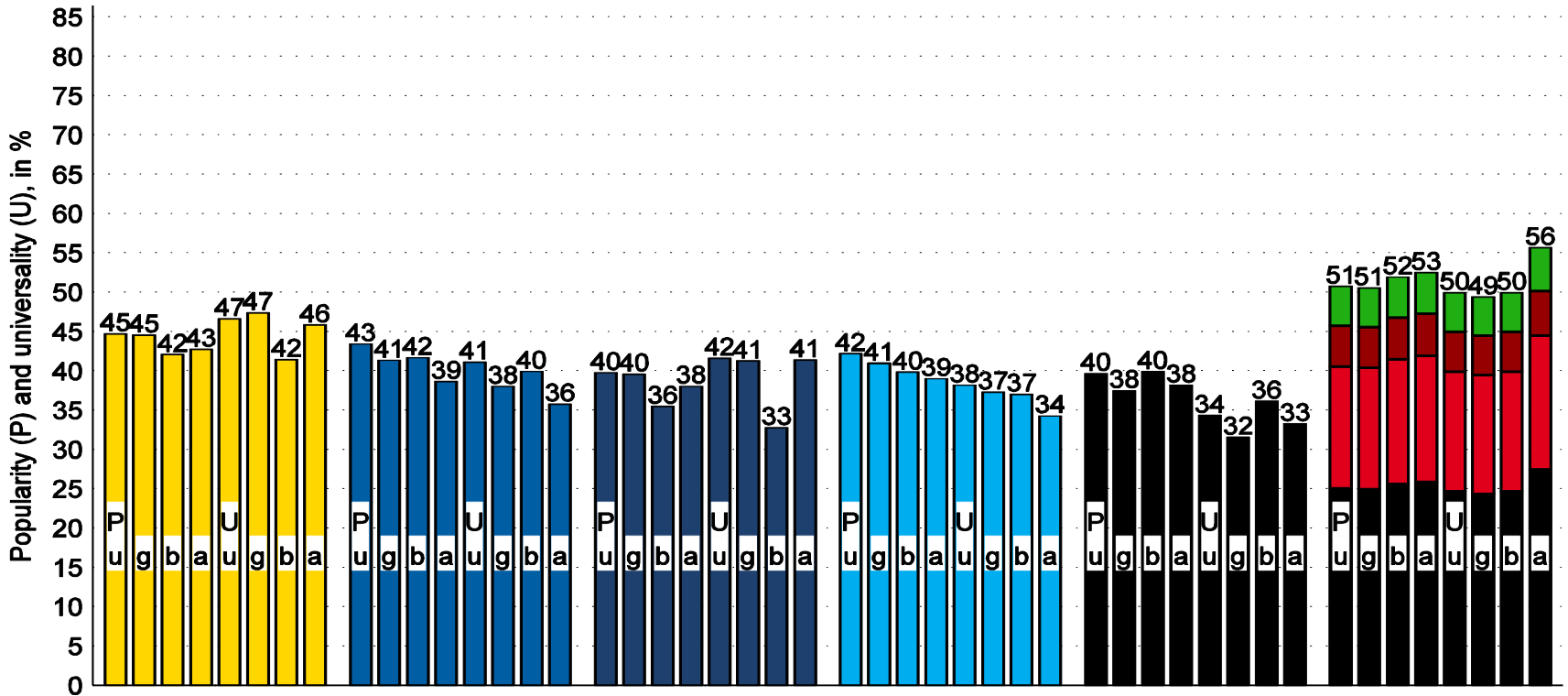
PBC
 Mean index: 51.57
 Mean P: 51.47
 Mean U: 51.67
 Votes: 0.04%

BP
 Mean index: 48.61
 Mean P: 48.56
 Mean U: 48.67
 Votes: 0.13%

BüSo
 Mean index: 47.46
 Mean P: 47.84
 Mean U: 47.07
 Votes: 0.03%



Indices 25-30



FDP
 Mean index: 44.47
 Mean P: 43.57
 Mean U: 45.38
 Votes: 4.76%

REP
 Mean index: 40.05
 Mean P: 41.33
 Mean U: 38.77
 Votes: 0.21%

Partei der Vernunft
 Mean index: 38.79
 Mean P: 38.27
 Mean U: 39.31
 Votes: 0.06%

AfD
 Mean index: 38.65
 Mean P: 40.55
 Mean U: 36.75
 Votes: 4.70%

CDU/CSU
 Mean index: 36.37
 Mean P: 38.86
 Mean U: 33.88
 Votes: 41.55%

BUNDESTAG
 Mean index: 51.39
 Mean P: 51.48
 Mean U: 51.29
 Votes: 84.32%



How to improve elections?

- (a) redirect the voters' attention from candidates as persons to manifestos (political profiles) and base the election of candidates on matching their profiles with *public opinion*
- (b) Ballots can contain Yes/No questions on voter positions regarding selected issues (“sample referenda”). Parties themselves can formulate the important questions and specify their positions

Two Election Architectures

Leadership qualities	A	A	A	B	B	→	A
Competence & experience	A	A	B	A	B	→	A
Communication skills	A	A	B	B	A	→	A
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓
	A	A	B	B	B	→	B
							A

↓ → **Individual determination** (voting by name):
B wins with only 6 out of 15 partial votes

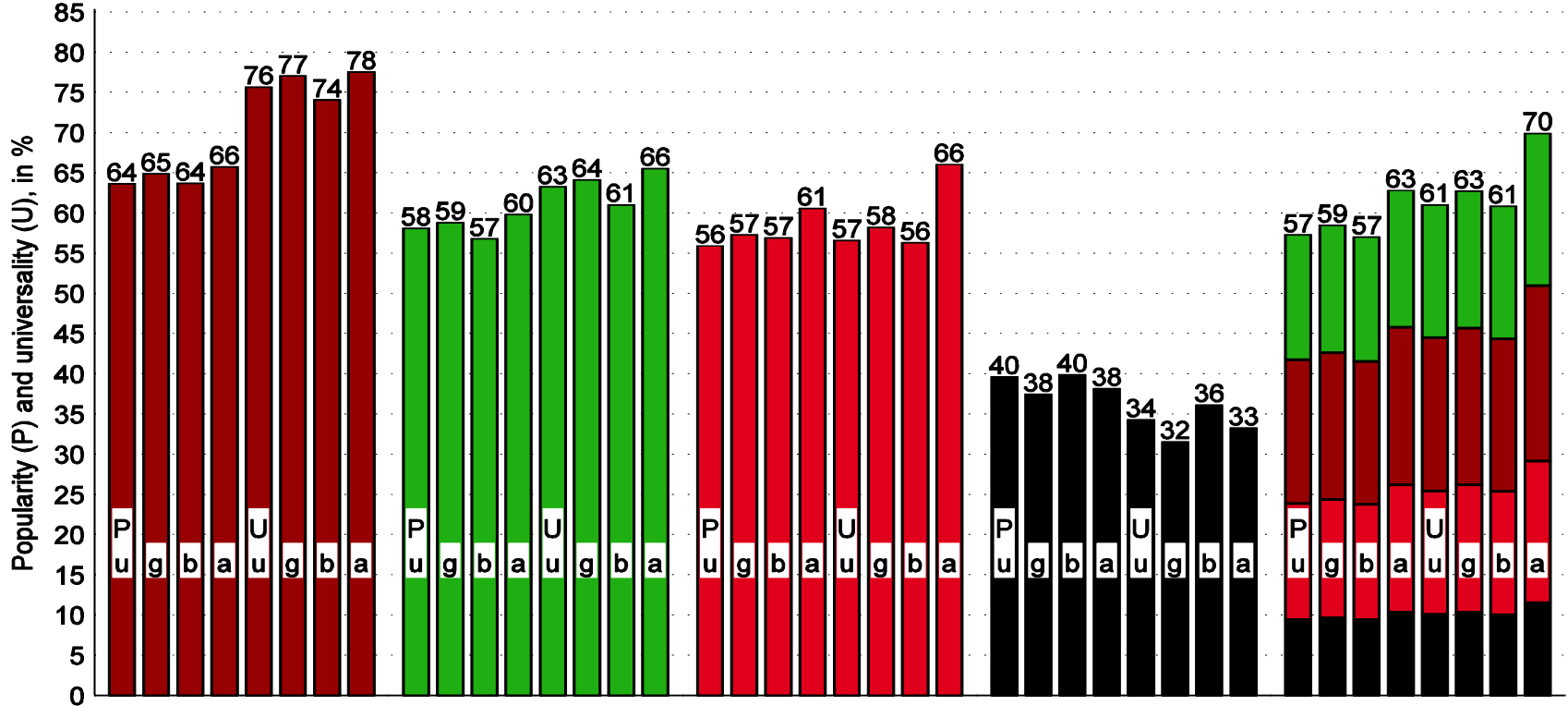
→ ↓ **Public determination** (voting by criteria):
A wins with 9 out of 15 partial votes

Reform proposal: Third vote for party manifestos (Drittstimme)

Actual trend in job recruitment: anonymized applications and the focus on job-relevant merits rather than on personal information

Similarly, *the third vote* in the form of 'sample referenda' with voters' Y/N opinions on several important issues from party manifestos. It meets the existing logic of the German two-vote system: the first vote for a person, the second vote for a party, and the third vote for party profiles, so that the considerations are getting to be more conceptual and less personified

Alternative count: New Bundestag



DIE LINKE
 Mean index: 70.36
 Mean P: 64.56
 Mean U: 76.15
 New seats: 31.15%



GRÜNE
 Mean index: 61.02
 Mean P: 58.46
 Mean U: 63.57
 New seats: 27.14%



SPD
 Mean index: 58.55
 Mean P: 57.75
 Mean U: 59.36
 New seats: 25.16%



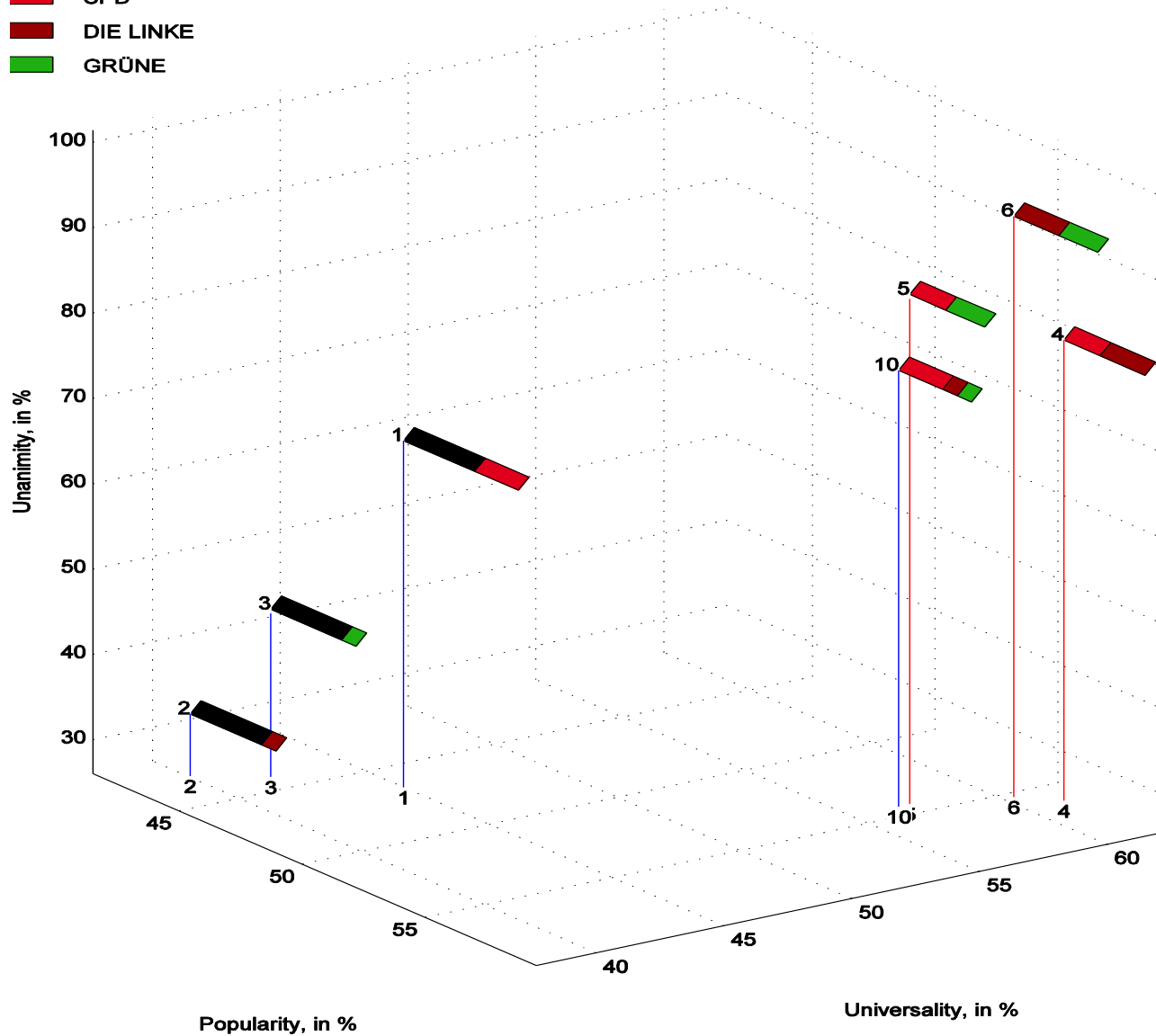
CDU/CSU
 Mean index: 36.37
 Mean P: 38.86
 Mean U: 33.88
 New seats: 16.55%



BUNDESTAG
 Mean index: 61.34
 Mean P: 58.97
 Mean U: 63.71
 New seats: 100.00%



Alternative count: New coalitions



Conclusions

German Bundestag election 2013 shows that voters are little consistent with their own political profiles, disregard party manifestos, and are likely driven by political traditions, even if outdated, or by personal images of politicians

Possible explanation: Irrationality of voters; the spectrum of political landscape has shifted to the right, whereas voters still believe that the parties represent the same values as a few decades ago

Result of 'voting errors': the election winner, the CDU/CSU is the least representative among the 28 parties

Effect: discrepancy between the electorate and the government elected (Stuttgart 21, Castor Transport)

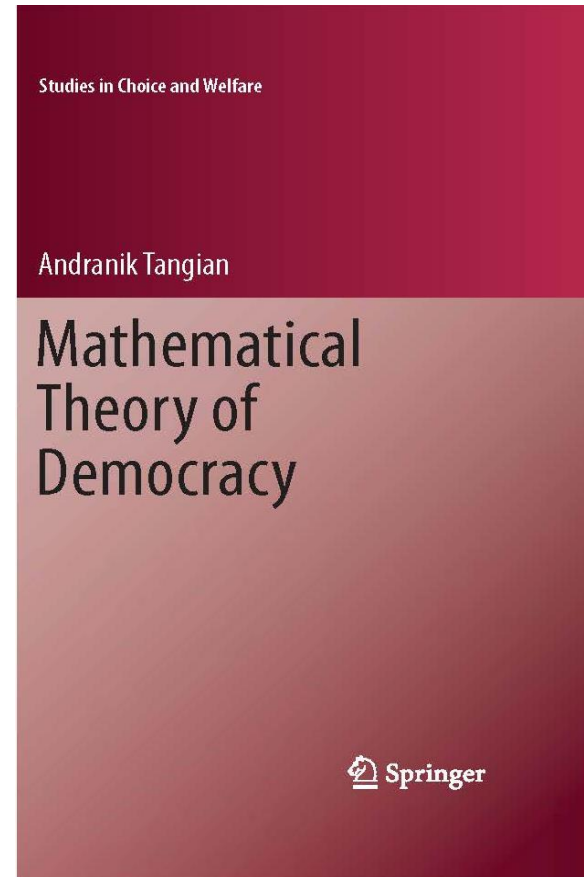
Election reform proposal: 3rd vote

References

Tangian A (2013) German parliamentary elections 2009 from the viewpoint of direct democracy. *Social Choice and Welfare*, 40(3), 833-869

Tangian A (2013) *2013 Election to German Bundestag from the Viewpoint of Direct Democracy*. WSI-Diskussionspapier 186. Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Düsseldorf

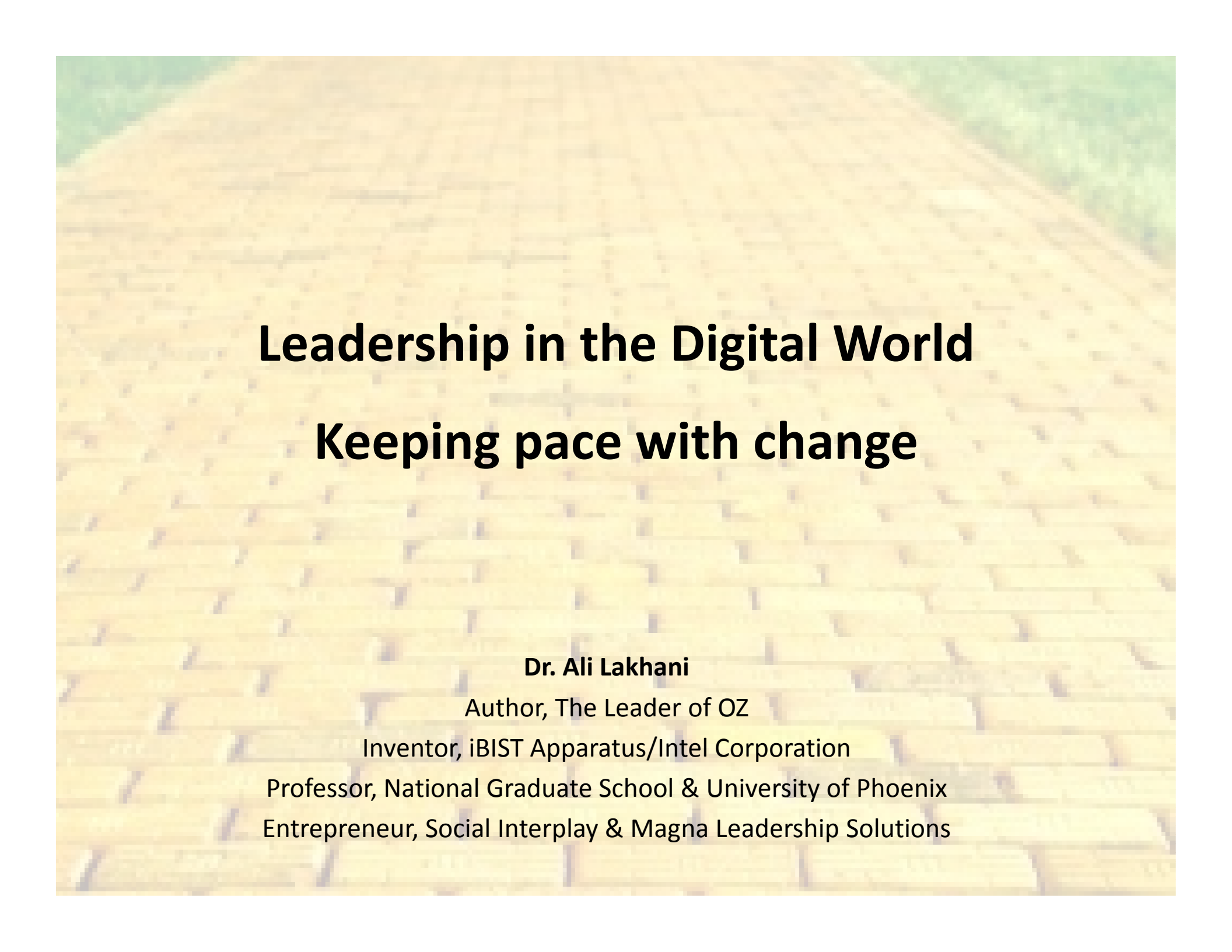
Tangian A (2014) *Mathematical Theory of Democracy*. Springer, Berlin-Heidelberg



I have come to the conclusion that politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians

Charles De Gaulle (1890–1970)

THANK YOU!



Leadership in the Digital World

Keeping pace with change

Dr. Ali Lakhani

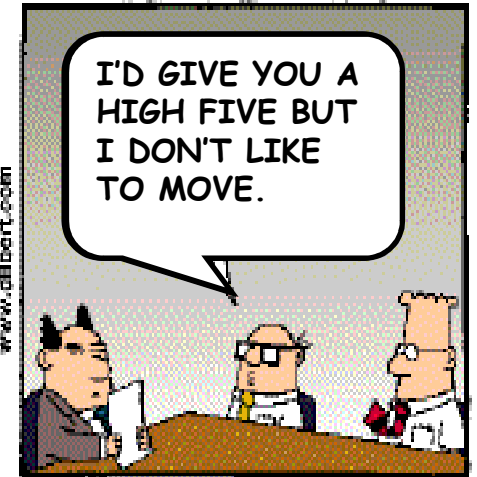
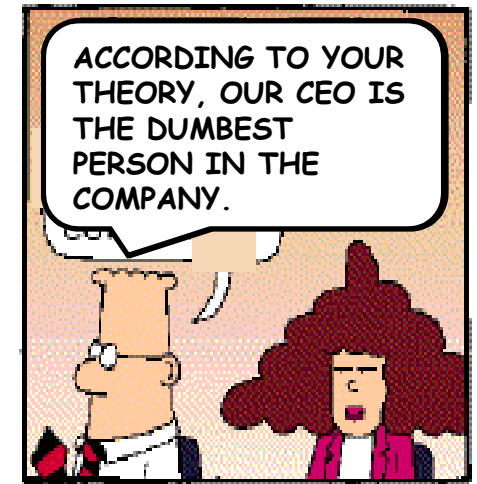
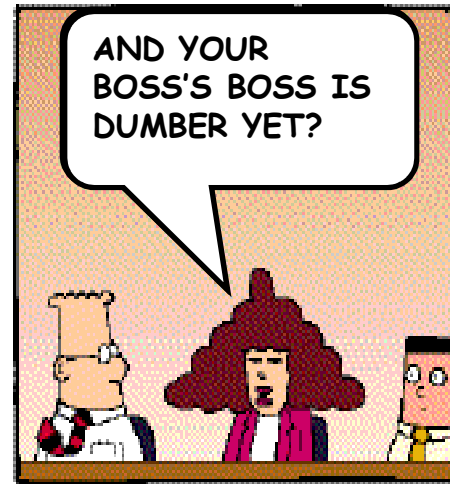
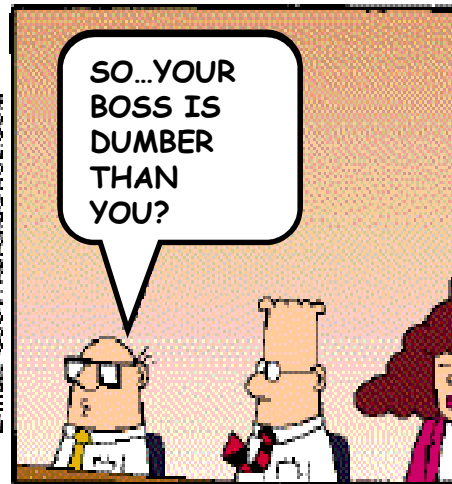
Author, *The Leader of OZ*

Inventor, iBIST Apparatus/Intel Corporation

Professor, National Graduate School & University of Phoenix

Entrepreneur, Social Interplay & Magna Leadership Solutions

The Leadership Challenge



The Evolution of the Internet

**Business
and
Societal
Impact**



Connectivity

Digitize Access
to Information

- Email
- Web Browser
- Search



Networked Economy

Digitize Business
Process

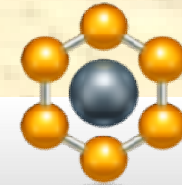
- E-commerce
- Digital Supply
Chain
- Collaboration



Immersive Experiences

Digitize Interactions
(Business & Social)

- Social
- Mobility
- Cloud
- Video



Internet of Everything

Digitize the World

- Connecting:
- People
 - Process
 - Data
 - Things

What are the implications on Leadership?

What are the implications on Leadership?



The Anti-Leader

Intellectual



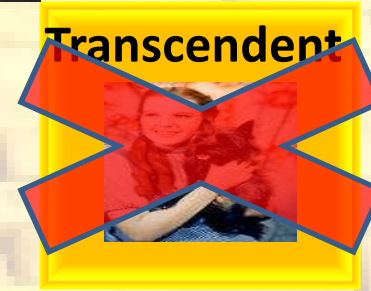
Emotional



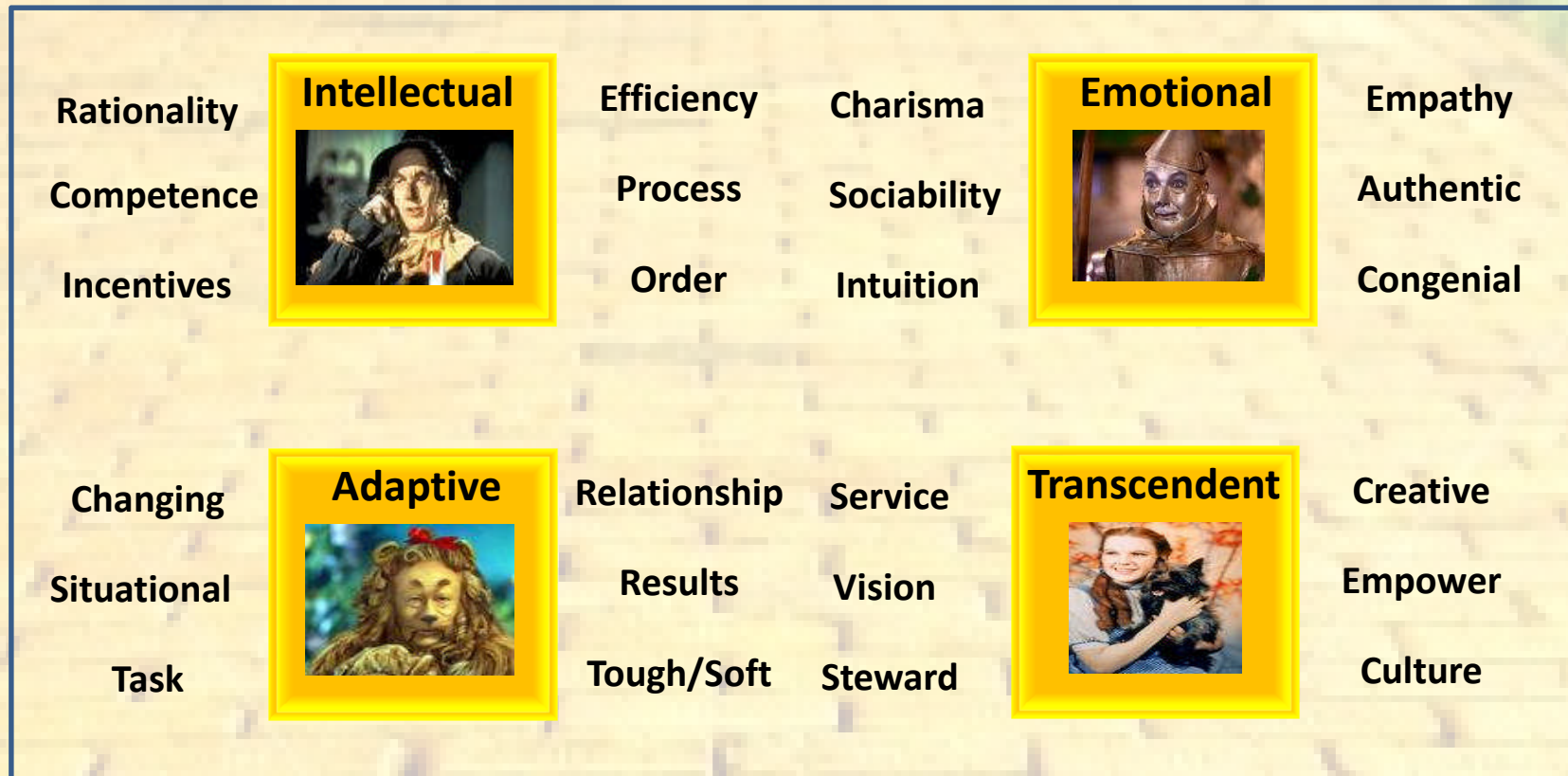
Adaptive



Transcendent



The Leader



Main issues:

1. Leadership theories are intellectually encompassing and out of reach.
2. Leadership is a one-size-fits-all phenomenon.
3. No connection to impact on people or the organization.

The "Great Man"

THEORISTS

- Pre-19th Century
- Thomas Carlyle et al.

BELIEF

- Pre-Endowed
- Divine
- Personal



CHARACTERISTICS

- Personal charisma, intellect, wisdom.
- Inexplicable wondrous abilities

ISSUES

- Chauvinistic
- Unscientific
- Unreliable
- Charlatans

The Intellectual Leader

THEORISTS

- The Greek Trio
- Voltaire et al.

BELIEF

- Reason
- Rationality
- Perfectibility of man



CHARACTERISTICS

- All mental
- Rule orientation
- Inflexibility

ISSUES

- Technical rationality without morality.
- People are easily replaceable.

The Emotional Leader

THEORISTS

- Max Weber
- Sigmund Freud
- Carl Jung, et al.

BELIEF

- Presence of an unconscious.
- Humans have emotional needs.



CHARACTERISTICS

- Traits/Competence
- Attractive/Style
- Assertive
- Congenial

ISSUES

- Effective leaders differ on many characteristics.

The Adaptive Leader

THEORISTS

- Hersey & Blanchard
- Bennis
- Fiedler

BELIEF

- Situation determines behavior.



CHARACTERISTICS

- Adaptability
- Balance of task and relationship.
- Courage

ISSUES

- Schizophrenia.
- There are endless contingencies in life.
- Inauthentic.

The Transcendent Leader

THEORISTS

- Greenleaf
- Block
- Bennis
- Schein

BELIEF

- Service
- Higher Purpose
- Wonder
- Empowerment



CHARACTERISTICS

- Stewardship
- Communication
- Creativity
- Vision

ISSUES

- Theory-practice gap
- Idealistic

**eGovernment and Digital
Society: Accessibility, Usability,
Effectiveness, Involvement**

ICDS 2014 panel debate

Lasse Berntzen

Buskerud and Vestfold University College
Norway

eGovernment adoption

- Supply side vs. Demand side
- Many eGovernment services are implemented, but are they used?

Accessibility

- Important for many citizens.
- We all have, or will get, impairments (with age).
- Accessibility => more users.
- Non-users are expensive.
- (Lots of new devices, e.g., mobile phones)

Usability

- Need scientific approach
- Users must be involved in all stages of service development.
 - Requirements
 - Design
 - Implementation
 - Continuous feedback

Efficiency

- Efficiency as experienced by the users are important.
- Again, we need scientific approach.
- Measure the efficiency gain for the users.
- Try to find ways of making solutions more efficient.
E.g., prefilled content in forms.

Involvement

- Citizen-centric approach:
- Involvement in all stages of service development.
 - Accessibility
 - Usability
 - Efficiency

Involvement

- E-Democracy: Use ICT to facilitate participation in democratic processes.
- Participation is a democratic ideal.
- But: Citizens are also competent resources.

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Panel ICDS

eGovernment and Digital Society: Accessibility, Usability, Effectiveness, Involvement

Stephen White
Senior Lecturer & e-Learning Facilitator

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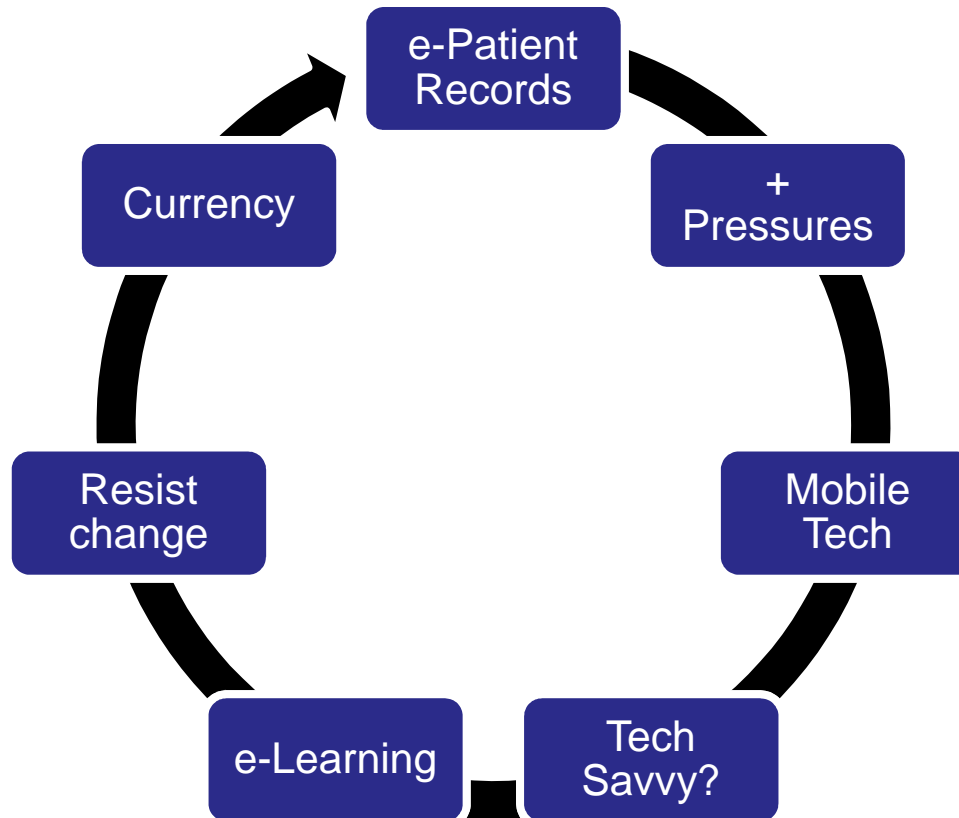

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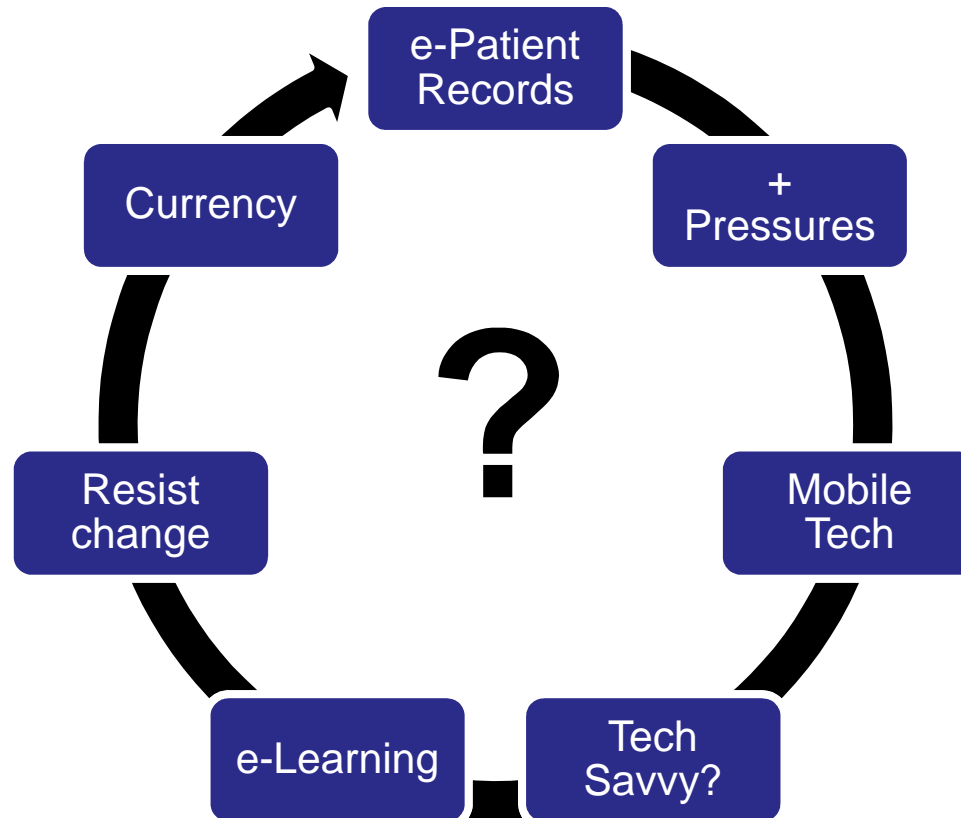

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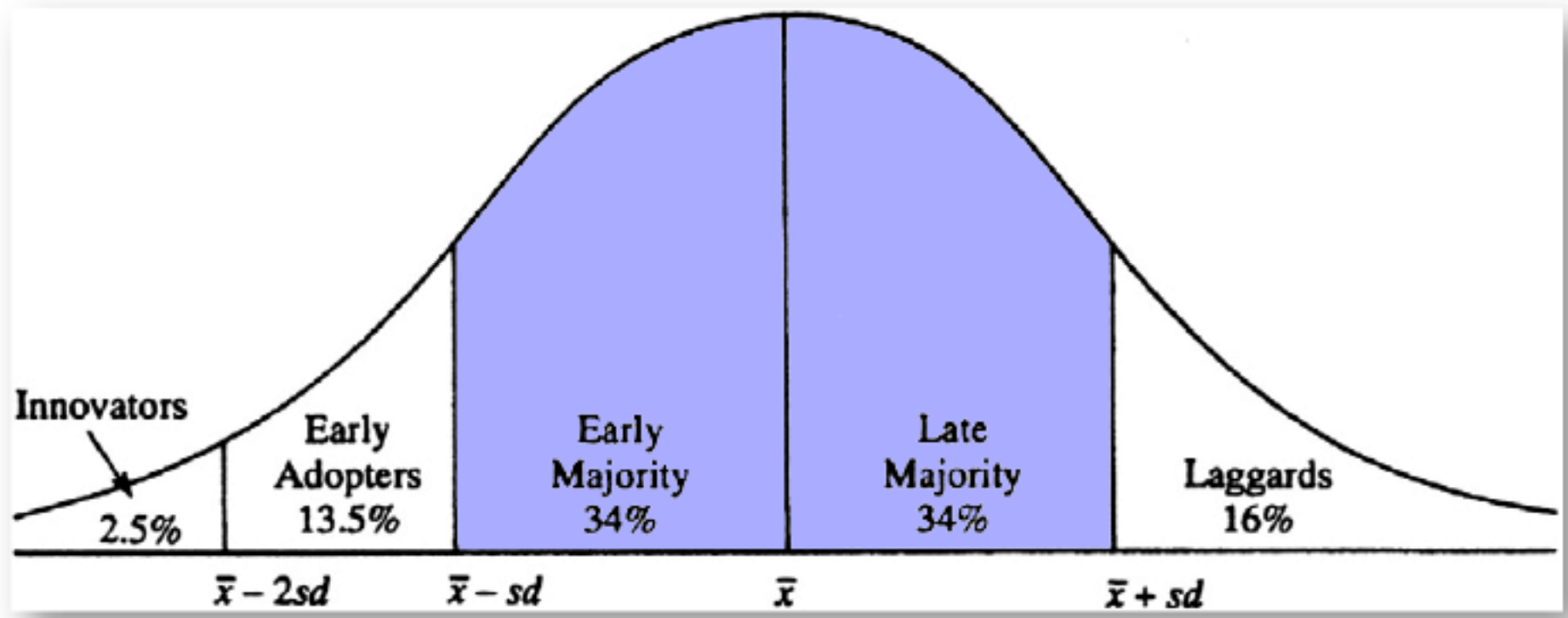

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[Source: Rogers, E. M. (2003). Diffusion of innovations (5th ed.). New York: Free Press.]

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20 years later and all of these things fit in your pocket.



Source:

<https://www.facebook.com/hirstycapital/photos/a.655978694414413.1073741836.226846580660962/768430959835852/?type=1&theater>

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Is the e-Agenda moving too fast for the majority of Society?

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