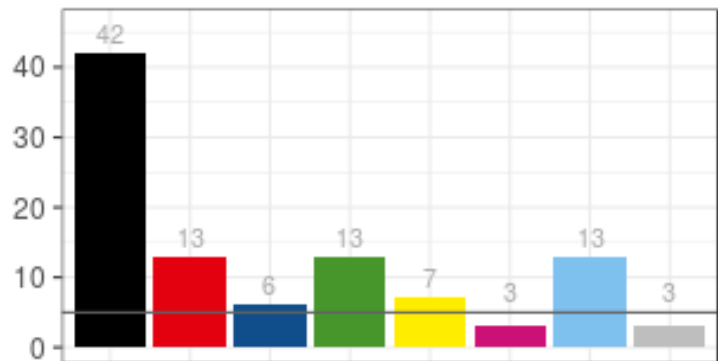


Motivation

Election poll-based reporting

What's the status quo?

Typical election poll reporting:



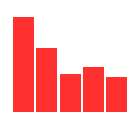
- ... is based on observed mean voter shares
- ... sets the focus on individual parties
- ... imparts sample uncertainty only insufficiently

What do we propose?


Propose:

- Point 1
- Point 2
- Point 3

We want to **shift the focus** from

 Incomprehensive
observed party shares

 to

 Uncertainty-based
event probabilities

Example

Reporting on Union and FDP to jointly obtain a majority before the German federal election 2013

Last pre-election opinion poll: Source: Forsa, 20.09.2013

Union	SPD	Greens	FDP	The Left	AfD	Others
40%	26%	10%	5%	9%	4%	6%

➡

Drawbacks of this type of reporting:

➡

Example

After redistribution of party votes <5%
(i.e. the minimum hurdle to pass into German parliament)
Union-FDP jointly obtain exactly 50%.

Media headline:

"Union-FDP loses its majority"

Source: FAZ.net (2017). Umfrage zur Bundestagswahl: Schwarz-Gelb verliert die Mehrheit.<http://archive.is/SuXVt>. Accessed 26 April 2018.

1 Main block 1

text

2 Main block 2

text


3 Implementation

KOALA


Results for selected elections are presented on koala.stat.uni-muenchen.de


The implementation is based on several points:


- Our approach is implemented in the R package [coalitions](#)
- The website is shiny-based
- The website update approach is automated
- Automatic tweets are sent in the case of new results
- For sharing our results we automatically export them to Google Sheets



Shiny







4 Communicating our results

text

References

Bender, A. and Bauer, A. (2018). coalitions: Coalition probabilities in multi-party democracies. *Journal of Open Source Software*, **3(23)**, 606, <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.00606>.

Gelman, A. et al. (2013). *Bayesian Data Analysis, 3rd edition*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC press.