

CMSC 474, Game Theory










9b. Social Choice (post-election)

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2016 Presidential Election

- Many sites did pre-election poll analysis; most predicted Clinton would win

								
NYT	538	HuffPost	PW	PEC	DK	Cook	Roth. ¹	Sabato
85% D	71% D	98% D	89% D	>99% D	92% D	Lean D	Lean D	Lean D

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/upshot/presidential-polls-forecast.html?_r=0

2016 Presidential Election

- Clinton didn't win the electoral vote, but won the popular vote

	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)	D – R
➤ Popular votes	59,923,027	59,692,974	230,053
➤ Popular votes %	47.7	47.5	0.2
➤ Electoral votes	232	306	–74

- Last time this happened was in 2000, Gore vs. Bush

	Gore (D)	Bush (R)	D – R
➤ Popular votes	50,999,897	50,456,002	543,895
➤ Popular votes %	48.4	47.9	0.5
➤ Electoral votes	266	271	–5

Pre-election polling versus popular votes

- Post-election analysis of poll accuracy

➤ <http://www.electoral-vote.com/evp2016/Data/results.xlsx>

- Prediction errors were bigger in red states (i.e., where Trump won) than blue states (i.e., where Clinton won)

	D – R votes	D – R predicted	prediction error
avg* over red states:	–19.2	–12.2	–6.7
avg* over blue states:	17.6	17.4	–0.4
avg* over all states:	–4.1	0.0	–4.1

* These are state-by-state averages, I didn't weight them by population

Social Choice

- Analyze what the results would be according to different social-choice algorithms
 - Simple plurality, Hare system, Condorcet winner, Borda count
- Consider two cases
 - National popular vote (NPV)
 - Electoral college, in states where the votes were close
- Need the voters' rankings for all the candidates
 - Let's speculate

Possible Rankings

- Clinton voters:

- $C > T > S > J$
- $C > T > J > S$
- $C > S > T > J$
- $C > J > T > S$
- $C > S > J > T$
- $C > J > S > T$

- Trump voters:

- $T > C > S > J$
- $T > C > J > S$
- $T > S > C > J$
- $T > J > C > S$
- $T > S > J > C$
- $T > J > S > C$

- Stein voters:

- Let's assume all prefer $C > T$

- $S > C > J > T$
- $S > J > C > T$

- Johnson voters:

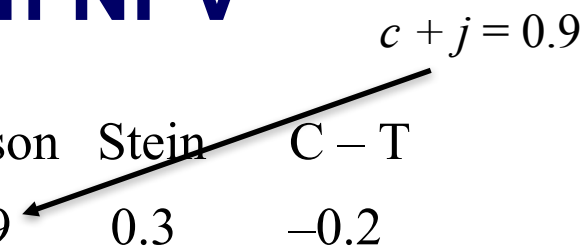
- Let c = percentage that prefer $C > T$

- $J > C > T > S$
- $J > C > S > T$
- $J > S > C > T$

- Let t = percentage that prefer $T > C$

- $J > T > C > S$
- $J > T > S > C$
- $J > S > T > C$

Hare System with NPV



National percentages	Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	$C - T$
	47.7	47.5	0.9	0.3	-0.2

- Repeatedly remove candidate with smallest number of 1st-choice votes

- Clinton voters: $C > T$
- Stein voters: $C > T$
- some Johnson voters: $C > T$
- some Johnson voters: $T > C$
- Trump voters: $T > C$

- Who would win?**

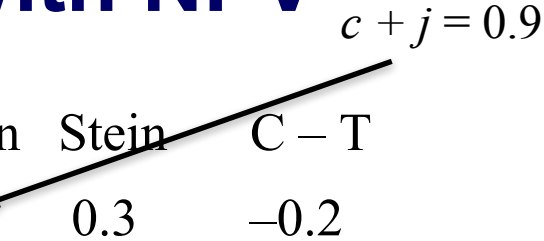
Hare System with NPV

- National percentages

Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	$C - T$
47.7	47.5	0.9	0.3	-0.2
- Repeatedly remove candidate with smallest number of 1st-choice votes
 - remove S, then remove J
 - Clinton voters: $C > T$
 - Stein voters: $C > T$
 - Johnson c : $C > T$
 - Johnson j : $T > C$
 - Trump voters: $T > C$
 - Clinton: $47.7 + 0.3 + c = 48 + c$
 - Trump: $47.5 + t = 47.5 + 0.9 - c = 48.4 - c$
 - Clinton wins if $c > 0.2$
 - i.e., if more than 2/9 of the Johnson voters prefer Clinton

$$c + j = 0.9$$

Condorcet Winner with NPV



● National percentages	Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
	47.7	47.5	0.9	0.3	–0.2

- Candidate preferred in one-on-one comparisons to all other candidates
 - C vs S
 - C vs J
 - T vs S
 - T vs J
 - C vs T
- **Who would win?**

Condorcet Winner with NPV

● National percentages

Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
47.7	47.5	0.9	0.3	–0.2

$$c + j = 0.9$$

- Candidate who wins one-on-one comparisons to all other candidates

- C vs S: let's assume C wins
- C vs J: let's assume C wins
- T vs S: let's assume T wins
- T vs J: let's assume T wins
- C vs T:



Caveat: some of these assumptions are questionable

- › Clinton preferred by $47.7 + 0.3 + c = 48 + c$
 - › Trump preferred by $47.5 + t = 48.4 - c$

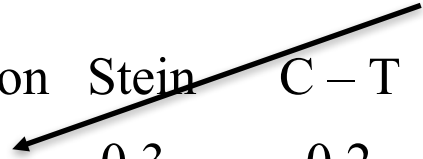
➤ Clinton wins if $c > 0.2$

- i.e., if more than 2/9 of the Johnson voters prefer Clinton

Borda Count with NPV

- National percentages

Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
47.7	47.5	0.9	0.3	–0.2

$c + j = 0.9$

- Translate preferences into weights:
 - 4 for 1st choice
 - 3 for 2nd choice
 - 2 for 3rd choice
 - 1 for 4th choice
- Compute weighted sum
- **Who would win?**

Possible Rankings

- Clinton voters:
 - Let's assume T is their last choice
 - $C > S > J > T$
 - $C > J > S > T$
- Trump voters:
 - Let's assume C is their last choice
 - $T > S > J > C$
 - $T > J > S > C$
- Stein voters:
 - Let's assume all prefer $C > T$
 - $S > C > J > T$
 - $S > J > C > T$
- Johnson voters:
 - Let c = percentage that prefer $C > T$
 - Assume their preference is
 - $J > C > S > T$
 - Let t = percentage that prefer $T > C$
 - Assume their preference is
 - $J > T > S > C$
- *Caveat*: some of these assumptions are questionable

Borda Count with NPV

- National percentages

Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	$C - T$
47.7	47.5	0.9	0.3	-0.2

$c + j = 0.9$

- Translate preferences into weights:
 - total for C = $4(\text{Clinton}\%) + 1(\text{Trump}\%) + 3(\text{Stein}\%) + 3c + t$
 $= 4(47.7) + 1(47.5) + 3(0.3) + 3c + (0.9 - c)$
 $= 240.1 + 2c$
 - total for T = $4(\text{Trump}\%) + 1(\text{Clinton}\%) + 1(\text{Stein}\%) + 3t + c$
 $= 4(47.5) + 1(47.7) + 1(0.3) + 3(0.9 - c) + c$
 $= 238.9 + 2t = 240.7 - 2c$
 - C wins if $2c > 0.3$
 - i.e., if more than 1/6 of the Johnson voters prefer Clinton

Electoral College

- States where the vote was close

● Percentages		Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
➤ Michigan	(16 EV)	47.3	47.6	3.6	1.1	–0.3
➤ Wisconsin	(10 EV)	46.9	47.9	3.6	1.1	–1.0
➤ Pennsylvania	(20 EV)	47.7	48.8	2.4	0.8	–1.1
➤ Florida	(29 EV)	47.8	49.1	2.2	0.7	–1.3
➤ New Hampshire	(4 EV)	47.5	47.4	4.2	0.9	0.1
➤ Minnesota	(10 EV)	46.8	45.4	3.9	1.3	1.8

Hare System

- Percentages

		Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
➤ Michigan	(16 EV)	47.3	47.6	3.6	1.1	–0.3
➤ Wisconsin	(10 EV)	46.9	47.9	3.6	1.1	–1.0
➤ Pennsylvania	(20 EV)	47.7	48.8	2.4	0.8	–1.1
➤ Florida	(29 EV)	47.8	49.1	2.2	0.7	–1.3
➤ New Hampshire	(4 EV)	47.5	47.4	4.2	0.9	0.1
➤ Minnesota	(10 EV)	46.8	45.4	3.9	1.3	1.8
- Repeatedly remove candidate with smallest number of 1st-choice votes
 - Clinton voters: $C > T$
 - Stein voters: $C > T$
 - some Johnson voters: $C > T$
 - some Johnson voters: $T > C$
 - Trump voters: $T > C$

Condorcet Winner

- Percentages

		Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
➤ Michigan	(16 EV)	47.3	47.6	3.6	1.1	–0.3
➤ Wisconsin	(10 EV)	46.9	47.9	3.6	1.1	–1.0
➤ Pennsylvania	(20 EV)	47.7	48.8	2.4	0.8	–1.1
➤ Florida	(29 EV)	47.8	49.1	2.2	0.7	–1.3
➤ New Hampshire	(4 EV)	47.5	47.4	4.2	0.9	0.1
➤ Minnesota	(10 EV)	46.8	45.4	3.9	1.3	1.8
- Candidate preferred in one-on-one comparisons to all other candidates
 - C vs S, C vs J: C wins
 - T vs S, T vs J: T wins
 - C vs T:
 - Clinton preferred % = Clinton + Stein + some Johnson
 - Trump preferred % = Trump + some Johnson

Borda Count

- Percentages

		Clinton	Trump	Johnson	Stein	C – T
➤ Michigan	(16 EV)	47.3	47.6	3.6	1.1	–0.3
➤ Wisconsin	(10 EV)	46.9	47.9	3.6	1.1	–1.0
➤ Pennsylvania	(20 EV)	47.7	48.8	2.4	0.8	–1.1
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➤ Minnesota	(10 EV)	46.8	45.4	3.9	1.3	1.8
- Candidate preferred in one-on-one comparisons to all other candidates
 - C: $4(\text{Clinton}\%) + 3(\text{Stein}\%) + 3(\text{some J}) + 2(\text{some J}) + 1(\text{some J})$
 - T: $4(\text{Trump}\%) + 1(\text{Stein}\%) + 3(\text{some J}) + 2(\text{some J}) + 1(\text{some J})$