

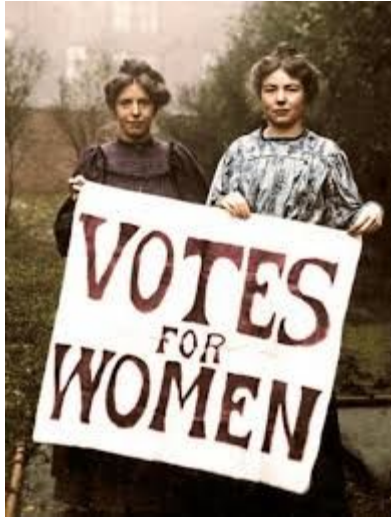


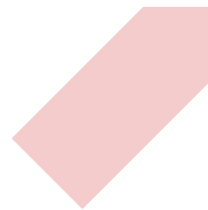
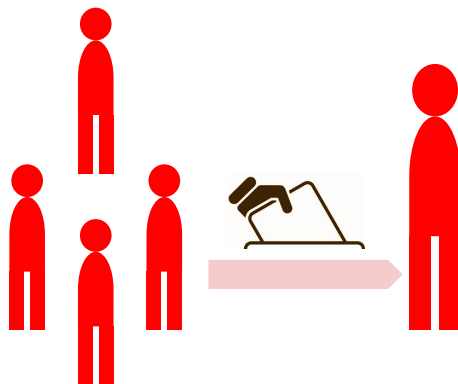
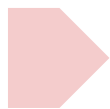
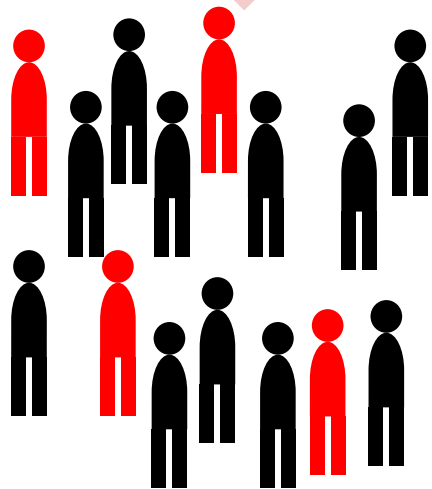
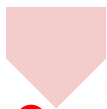
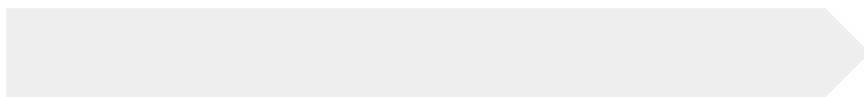
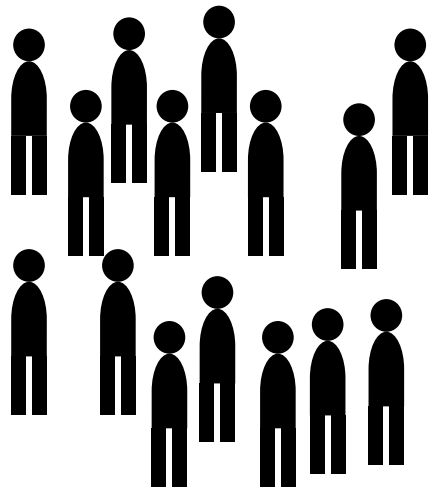
# Predict, vote and elect with R

*How data analytics and R have changed popular elections?*

Why R? Conference Warsaw, 26-29.09.2019

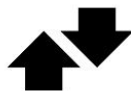
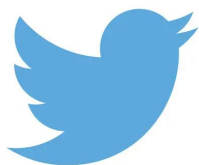
Karol Klimas











**betfair**

*William***HILL**  
THE HOME OF BETTING

## Leveraging Candidate Popularity On Twitter To Predict Election Outcome

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## Predicting US Primary Elections with Twitter

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## Election Vote Share Prediction using a Sentiment-based Fusion of Twitter Data with Google Trends and Online Polls

## And the Winner is ...: Bayesian Twitter-based Prediction on 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

*Public of  
Belgium*

Elvyna Tunggowan  
Information System Department  
Universitas Multimedia Nusantara

## Using Facebook Data to Predict the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

## *A Method for Predicting the Winner of the USA Presidential Elections using Data extracted from Twitter*

Neeraj Agarwal  
R&D, Opera Solutions  
Express Trade Towers, Plot 15-16,  
Floor 5-6, Noida (UP), INDIA  
neeraj.agarwal@  
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Rahul Garg  
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2018-10-15

Lazaros Oikonomou  
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Christos Tjortjis  
The Data Mining and Analytics Research Group,  
School of Science & Technology,  
International Hellenic University,  
Thessaloniki, Greece

# FiveThirtyEight



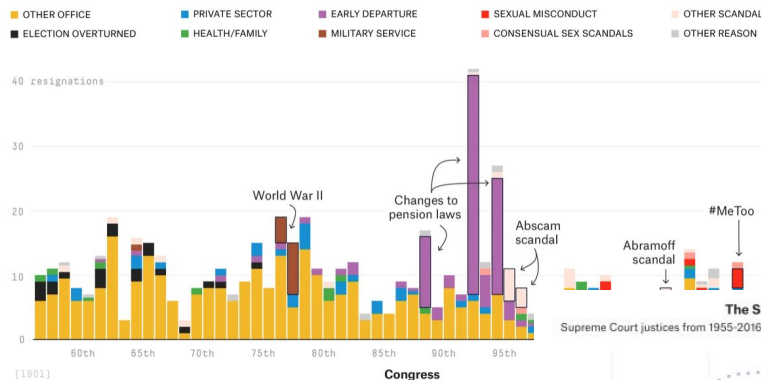
## Independent voters are all over the ideological map

Ideological position\* of eligible voters who self-identified as "independent" in the Nov. 2018-Jan. 2019 Voter Study Group survey



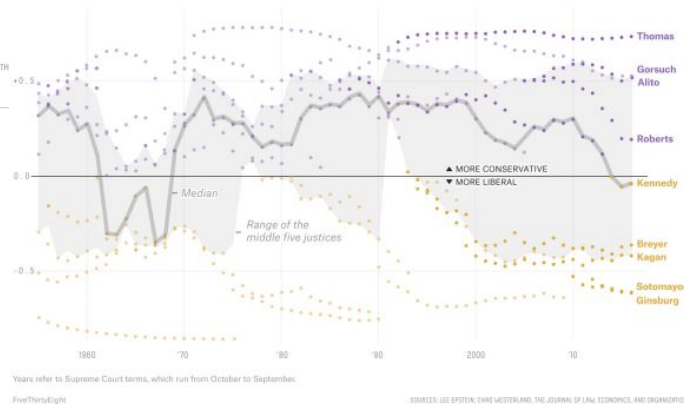
## Congressional resignations over time

Number of congressional resignations by session and public reason for resignation since 1901



## The Supreme Court's growing ideological divide

Supreme Court justices from 1955-2016 by their philosophical leanings, as measured by their Judicial Common Space scores



<https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-45-best-and-weirdest-charts-we-made-in-2018/>

A close-up shot of Leonardo DiCaprio in a dark suit, looking towards the right side of the frame where another person is partially visible. The lighting is warm and focused on his face.

**SO YOU'RE TELLING ME  
THERE ARE POLLS OF POLLS?**

A close-up shot of Michael C. Hall in a dark suit, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is slightly blurred, showing an indoor setting with other people.

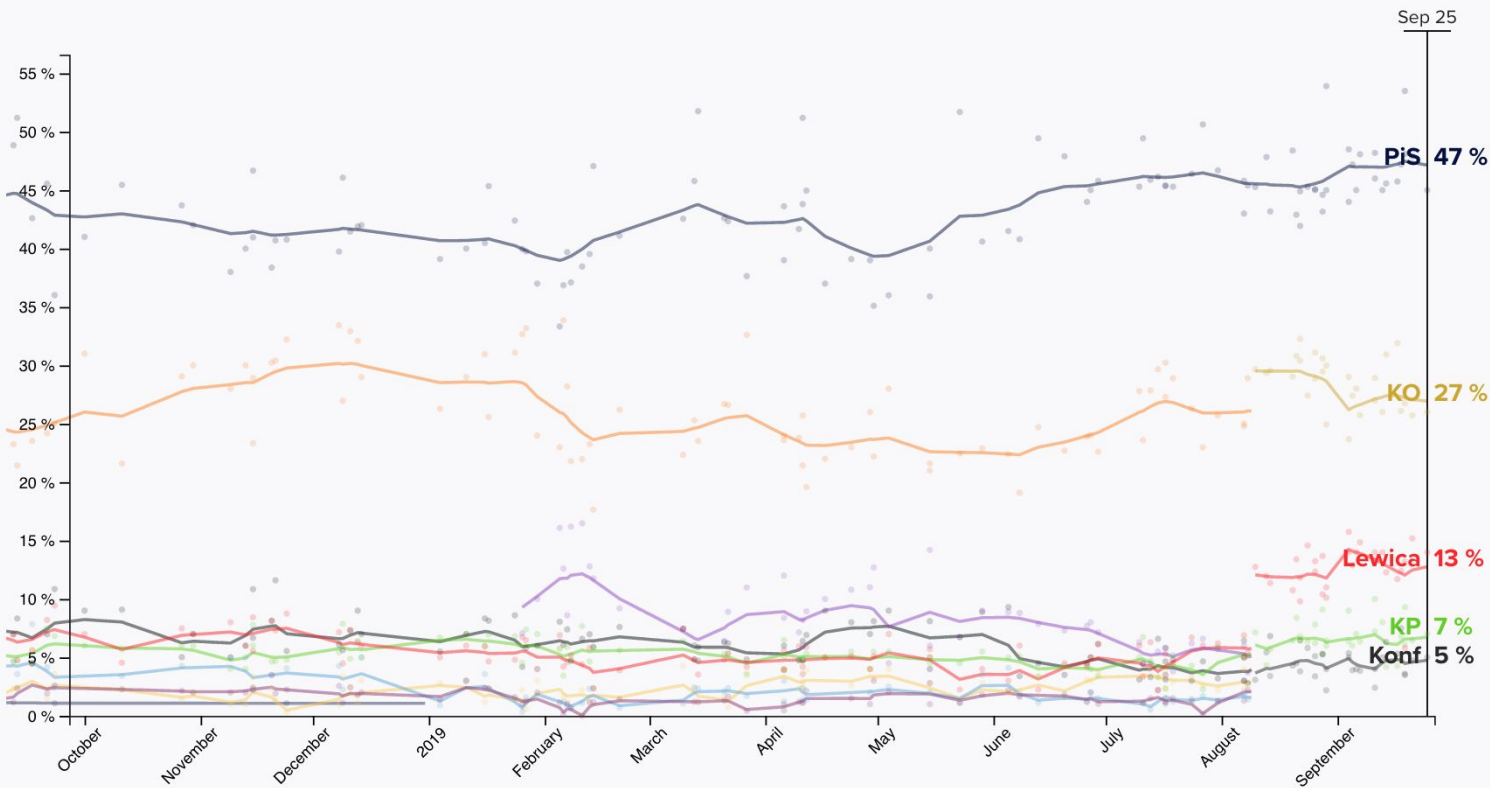
**...OF POLLS**



# Poland — 2019 general election

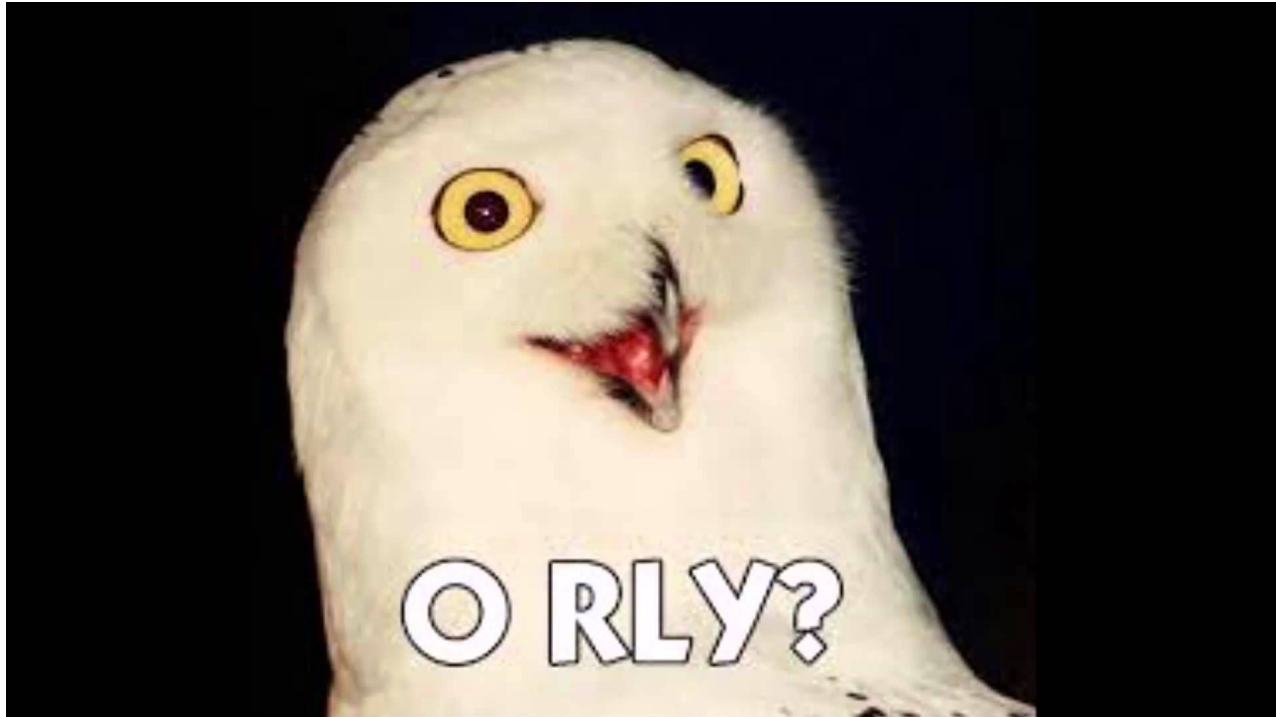
Poland goes to the polls on October 13 to elect a new parliament. Here's the latest polling data and projections from POLITICO Poll of Polls.

All 2 Years 1 Year 6 Months





*... thus we have achieved greatness in predicting election results and nothing can go wrong!*





Today I voted  
**LEAVE**

Let's take back control.



# DONALD TRUMP ★ WINS ★

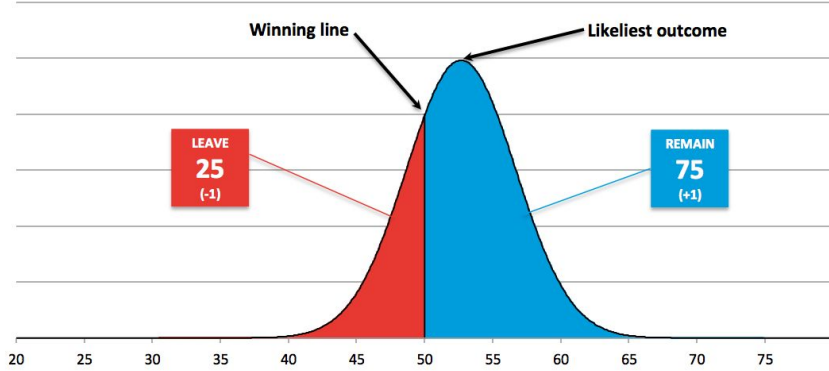


PRESIDENT	UTAH	D CLINTON	28.7%	R TRUMP	✓ 44.9%	IN: 68%
SENATE	FLORIDA	D MURPHY	44.2%	R RUBIO *	52.1%	IN: 98%
HOUSE CD 2	NEW YORK	D GREGORY	37.6%	R KING *	✓ 62.4%	IN: 100%

## NCP EU referendum outcome probabilities

Modelled percentage probabilities of Remain vote share based on NCP polling average and historical data. As of 7am 23rd June. Data source: NCP

Number Cruncher Politics  
www.NCPolitics.UK



## Chance of winning

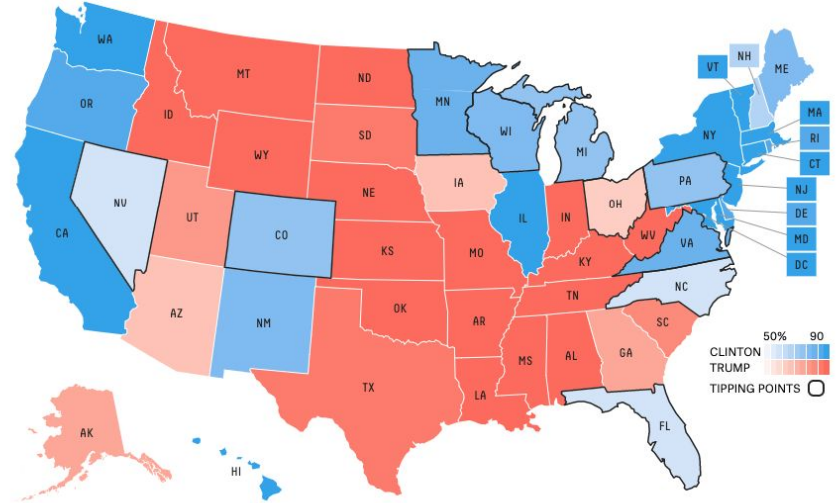


Hillary Clinton

71.4%

Donald Trump

28.6%



## Electoral votes

Hillary Clinton	302.2
Donald Trump	235.0
Evan McMullin	0.8
Gary Johnson	0.0

## Popular vote

Hillary Clinton	48.5%
Donald Trump	44.9%
Gary Johnson	5.0%
Other	1.6%



Next parliamentary election in Poland will be held on 13th October 2019, can such an upset happen then?









# D'Hondt method

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

## Allocation [[edit](#)]

After all the votes have been tallied, successive [quotients](#) are calculated for each party. The party with the largest quotient wins one seat, and its quotient is recalculated. This is repeated until the required number of seats is filled. The formula for the quotient is<sup>[11]</sup><sup>[1]</sup>

$$\text{quot} = \frac{V}{s + 1}$$

where:

- *V* is the total number of votes that party received, and
- *s* is the number of seats that party has been allocated so far, initially 0 for all parties.

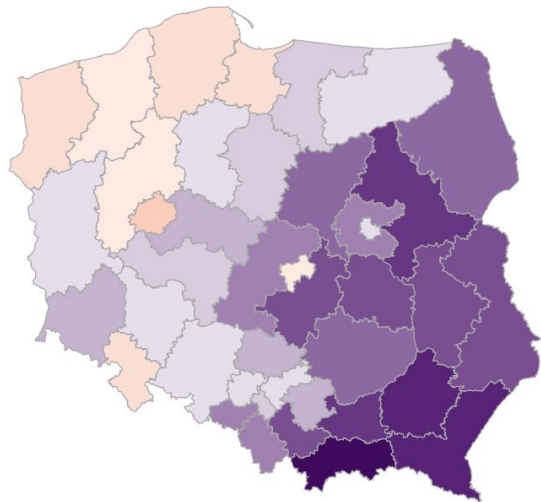
The total votes cast for each party in the electoral district is divided, first by 1, then by 2, then 3, up to the total number of seats to be allocated for the district/constituency. Say there are *p* parties and *s* seats. Then a grid of numbers can be created, with *p* rows and *s* columns, where the entry in the *i*th row and *j*th column is the number of votes won by the *i*th party, divided by *j*. The *s* winning entries are the *s* highest numbers in the whole grid; each party is given as many seats as there are winning entries in its row.

## Example [[edit](#)]

In this example, 230,000 voters decide the disposition of 8 seats among 4 parties. Since 8 seats are to be allocated, each party's total votes is divided by 1, then by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The 8 highest entries, marked with asterisks, range from **100,000** down to **25,000**. For each, the corresponding party gets a seat.

For comparison, the "Proportionate seats" column shows the exact fractional numbers of seats due, calculated in proportion to the number of votes received. (For example, 100,000/230,000 × 8 = 3.48) The slight favouring of the largest party over the smallest is apparent.

Denominator	1	2	3	4	Seats won (*)	Proportionate seats
Party A	<b>100,000*</b>	<b>50,000*</b>	<b>33,333*</b>	<b>25,000*</b>	4	3.5
Party B	<b>80,000*</b>	<b>40,000*</b>	<b>26,666*</b>	20,000	3	2.8
Party C	<b>30,000*</b>	15,000	10,000	7,500	1	1.0
Party D	20,000	10,000	6,666	5,000	0	0.7
Total					8	8



**Marcin Palade**  
@MarcinPalade

## Marcin Palade

@MarcinPalade

O sondażach, mediach, polityce i politykach, także z przymrużeniem oka. Zawodowo: psefologia (geografia wyborcza). W wolnym czasie podróże.

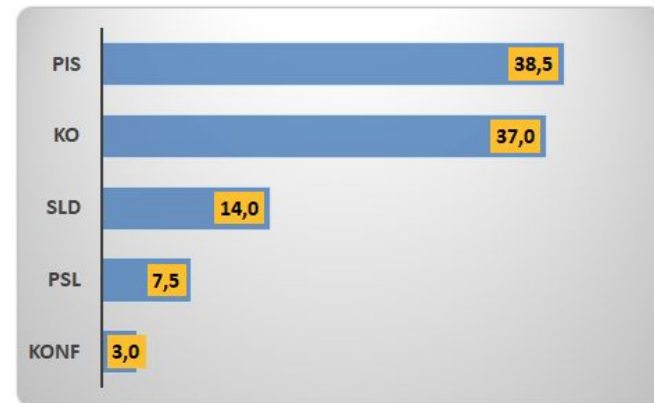
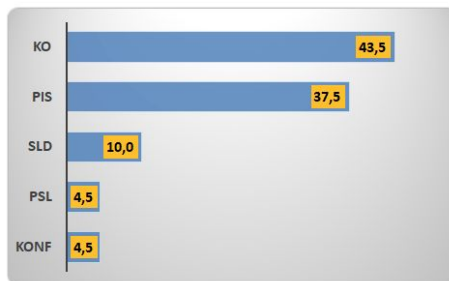
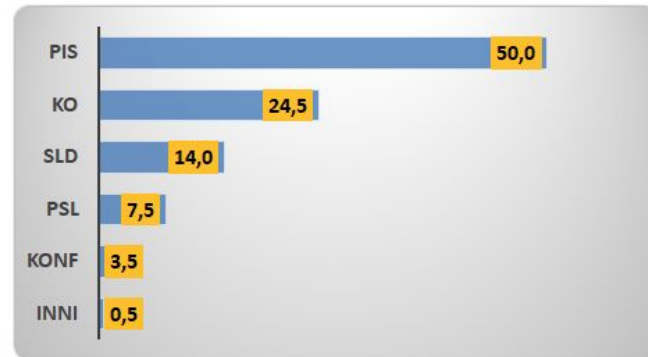
📍 Warszawa, Polska

📅 Dołączył grudzień 2013



**Marcin Palade** @MarcinPalade · 22 wrz

Prognoza sejmowych preferencji wyborczych w okręgu nr 38 (Piła) z 22 września 2019. Mandaty: @pisorgpl 4(5), @KObywatelska 3(4), @\_Lewica 1, @nowePSL 0(1)



💬 1 🔄 11 ❤️ 35

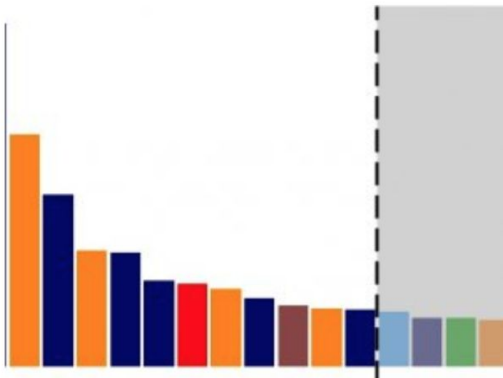


# Let's to back in time to 2015

## Jak głosować przeciw

[Facebook](#)[Twitter](#)[Google+](#)[LinkedIn](#)

Na wczorajszym SERze mieliśmy ciekawą dodatkową prezentację (z uwagi na późne zgłoszenie nie uwzględnioną w programie) nt. aplikacji w shiny, która pomaga określić na kogo głosować jeżeli chce się głosować przeciw.

[wykop.pl](#)[Wykopalisko 541](#)[Hity](#)[Mikroblog](#)[Blog](#)[Fundacja](#)[Wspieramy](#)[Wspierają nas](#)[wypok](#)

## Jak głosować przeciw? Ile mandatów dostanie dana partia?

@damiinho [niewsejmie.pl](#) #polska #statystyka #wybory #ciekawostki

Jeśli nie masz na kogo głosować, a nie lubisz jakiejś partii – strona podpowie ci jak najefektywniej zrobić jej na złość. Oprócz tego w zgrabny sposób pokaże ile osób otrzyma mandat posła (oraz jak wiele brakuje do kolejnego) w danym okręgu przy określonym wyniku procentowym wg metody D'Hondta.

Let's see the app!



# How many seats will they get?

KOMITET WYBORCZY PSL

7

KW PRAWO I SPRAWIEDLIWOŚĆ

38

KW SOJUSZ LEWICY DEMOKRATYCZNEJ

10,5

KW KONFEDERACJA

4,5

KKW KOALICJA OBYWATELSKA

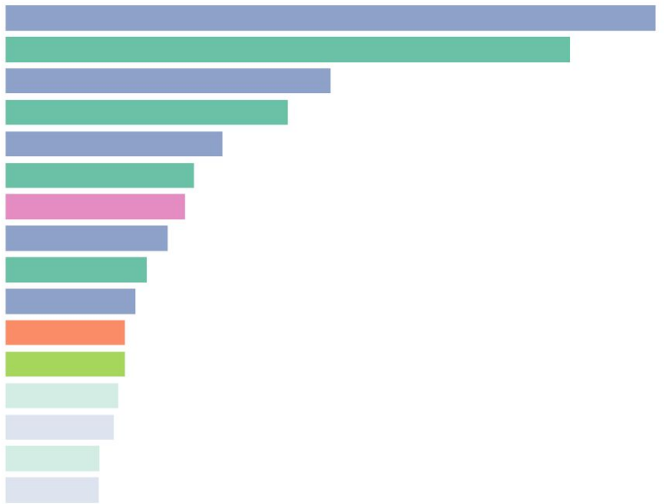
33

KWW MNIEJSZOŚĆ NIEMIECKA

7

Total suport is 100%

Parliemantery seats



- KWW MNIEJSZOŚĆ NIEMIECKA
- KW SOJUSZ LEWICY DEMOKRATYCZNEJ
- KW PRAWO I SPRAWIEDLIWOŚĆ
- KOMITET WYBORCZY PSL
- KKW KOALICJA OBYWATELSKA

Committee KW PRAWO I SPRAWIEDLIWOŚĆ has won 5 seat(s).  
Committee KKW KOALICJA OBYWATELSKA has won 4 seat(s).  
Committee KW SOJUSZ LEWICY DEMOKRATYCZNEJ has won 1 seat(s).  
Committee KOMITET WYBORCZY PSL has won 1 seat(s).  
Committee KWW MNIEJSZOŚĆ NIEMIECKA has won 1 seat(s).

# Thanks!

Contact me on [LinkedIn](#)