

MY BODY HOSTS AN AUTONOMOUS
MICROSCOPIC DEFENSIVE SWARM THAT
WILL DO ANYTHING TO PROTECT ME.

I HAVE NO ABILITY TO RESTRAIN IT
AND I DON'T KNOW MY OWN POWER.

SO LISTEN UP.

SALES GREW BY 4% THIS QUARTER...



BUSINESS PROTIP: YOU CAN STRENGTHEN ANY
PRESENTATION BY OPENING WITH A REMINDER
ABOUT HOW COOL IMMUNE SYSTEMS ARE.

Predicting elections with Bayesian “Mister P” (MRP)

MRP is “Multi-level regression and post-stratification”

Andrew Enfield, Data 512 Autumn 2017

Our samples are biased, and we should care

We usually work with samples

All samples are biased/not representative (or at least most are)

Biased samples can lead to incorrect results, under-representation of disadvantaged groups, bad things

So, adjust the sample to be more representative of the population

Not a magic bullet, but it can help

Some options, for example

Post-stratification

Propensity score matching

Post-stratification overview, 2016 election

1. Divide population into “cells”, one for each combination of values in the data

Sex, race/ethnicity, state
 $2 * 5 * 51 = 510$ cells

2. **For each cell**, estimate contribution from that cell using the:

Proportion voting for Trump, based on the sample

Data Pew Research Center poll data, 10/2016

Method Bayesian multi-level regression; could use simple logistic regression, others

Size of population

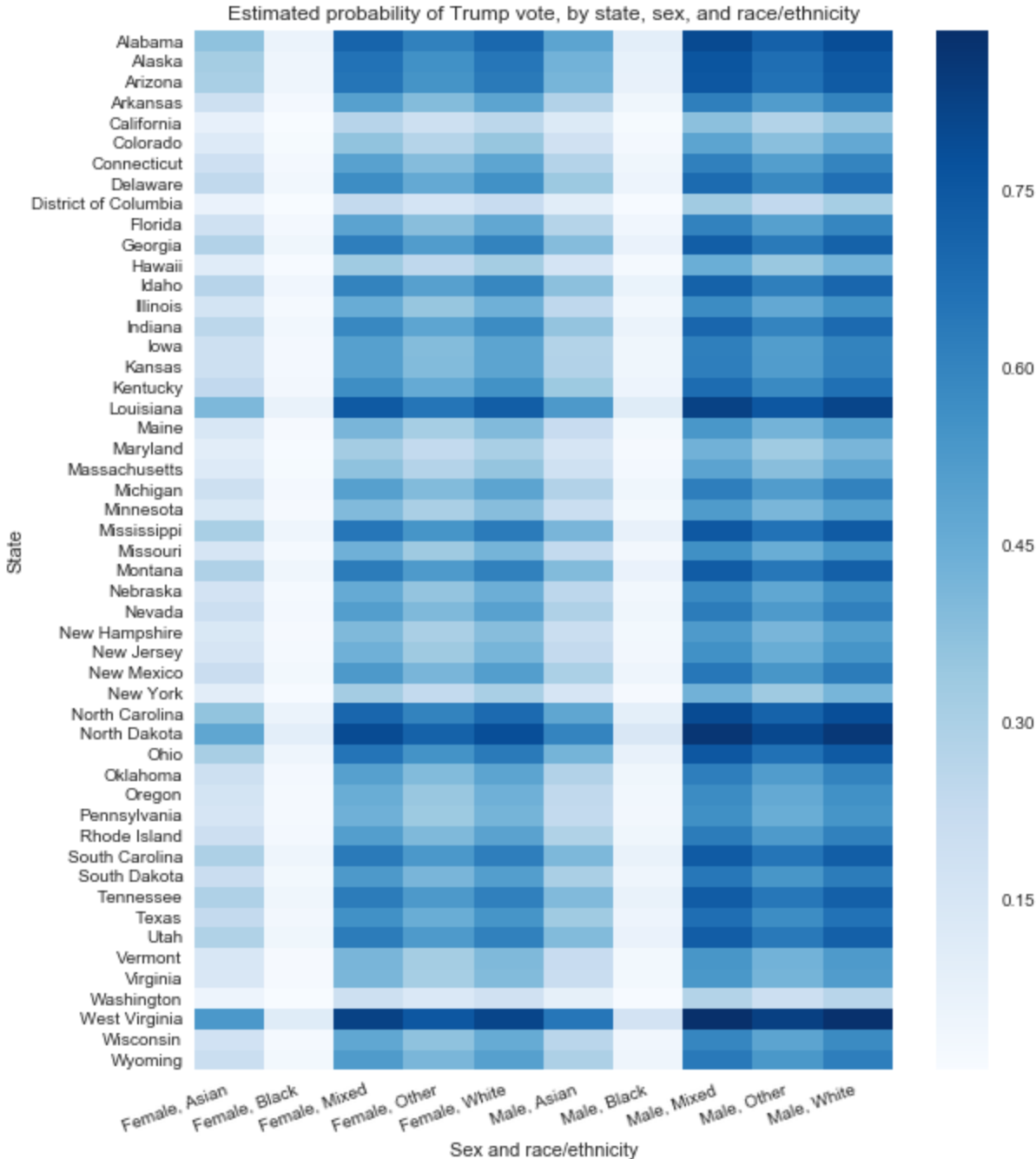
Data US Census “Current Population Survey”, 11/2016

3. Final estimate is an average of all cells, weighted by size of the population in each cell

Method Post-stratification

Notes

Research Center poll data



It didn't work as well as I'd hoped it would

Ideal: MRP applied to unweighted raw data matches Pew results based on sophisticated weighting

Actual

MRP results are different – 43.3% vs 46.4%

MRP results no better than simple logistic regression

Possible improvements, for example

Additional variables: age, income, region, educational level...

| Method | Clinton | Trump |
|--|---------|-------|
| (baseline) Pew Research Center, weighted | 53.6% | 46.4% |
| Bayesian MRP | 56.7% | 43.3% |
| Bayesian MRP (adjusted for likelihood of voting) | 56.8% | 43.2% |
| Logistic regression (OLS) | 56.5% | 43.5% |
| Pew Research Center, unweighted | 53.1% | 46.9% |

Thanks

Data, code, references, details at <https://github.com/aenfield/Data512>