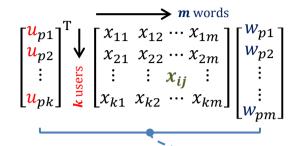


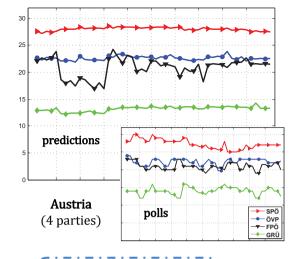
A user-centric model of voting intention from Social Media

Vasileios Lampos, Daniel Preoţiuc-Pietro & Trevor Cohn Computer Science Department, University of Sheffield, UK Trend
Miner



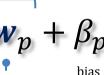


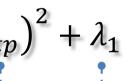
 x_{ij} : frequency of word j for user i during time interval t



filtering out words & users

$\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{U},\boldsymbol{\beta}} \sum_{n=1}^{\text{parties}} \sum_{t=1}^{\text{polls}} ($







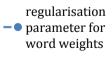


 $W = [w_1 ... w_p ... w_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $U = [u_1 ... u_p ... u_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$ $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$ $Q_t \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times m} \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^{\tau \times n}$

bi-linear

UK

voting intention % for political party **p** during time interval **t**





RMSE (%)

 $\ell_{2,1}$ -norm U_i : j_{th} row of U

42K users 81K words

Austria

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- 1. Solve $\min_{W,B} \bullet$
- 2. Fix W and solve $\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \bullet$
- 3. Fix U and solve $\min_{W,B} \bullet$
- 4. Validate? Go to Step 2: END

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training set	mean(pon)	1.051	1.09		
benchmark	Last poll	1.47	1.723		
W	Linear	1.442	3.067		
w, <mark>u</mark>	Bilinear	1.699	1.573		
	Dilingan				

Method