Pre- and Post-Debate Democratic Primary Data: Twitter, Google Trends, and Polls

Fundamentals of Computing and Data Display, Fall 2019

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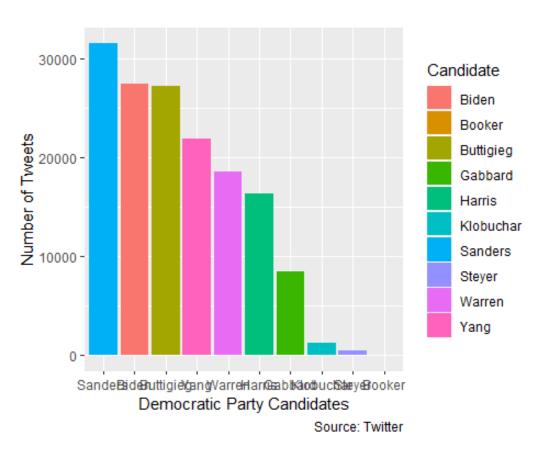
Overview

- Can Twitter data and Google trends data be used to supplement polling results, by providing realtime information to candidates while they wait for polling data to come in?
- Exploratory analysis to see if pre- and post-debate polling data during the 2020 U.S. Democratic primary election aligns with these real-time sources

Twitter Data

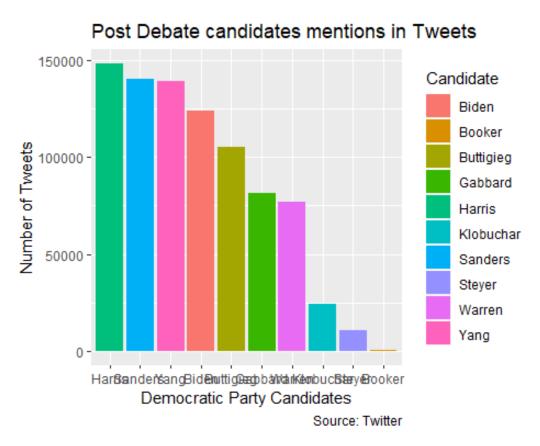
- Used Rweet package and searh_tweet function with selected keywords to gather tweets between November 20th and November 21st
- Separated the 1.3 million tweets after removing irrelevant tweets in 2 groups: pre and post debate
- Generated maps by number of tweets per candidate and ran sentiment analysis for 5 candidates

Pre-debate number of tweets



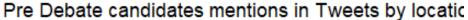
Pre-debate Mentions in Tweets, by Candidate

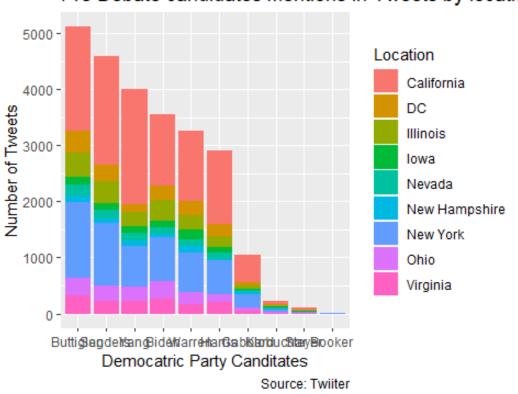
Post-debate number of tweets



Post-debate Mentions in Tweets, by Candidate

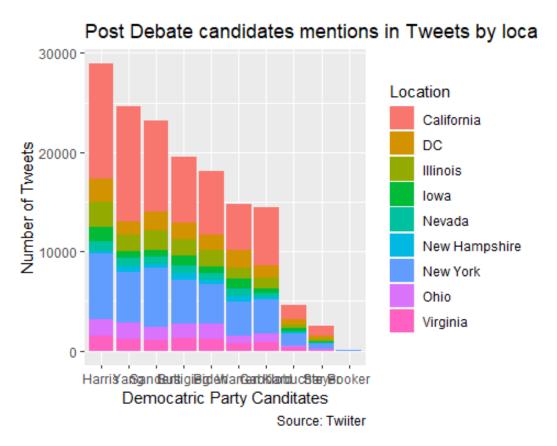
Tweets location pre-debate





Pre-debate Mentions in Tweets, by Candidate & location

Tweets location post-debate



Post-debate Mentions in Tweets, by Candidate & location

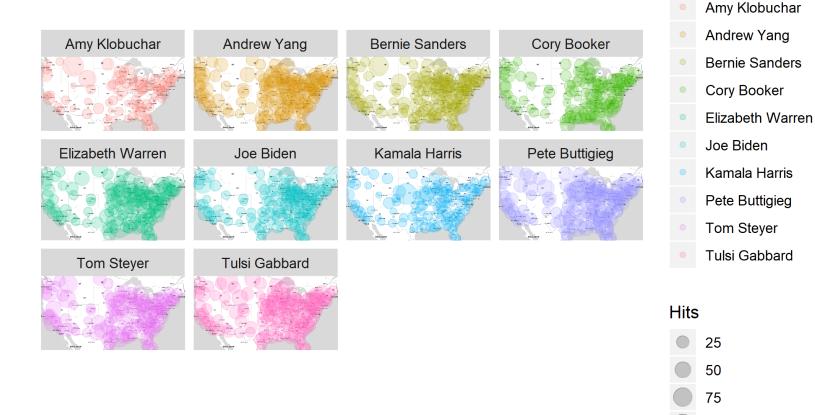
Google Trends Data

- Used gtrends package to pull Google Trends data for each candidate before and after the debate
- Generated maps for each candidate to see the geographic distribution of searches
- Graphed the search popularity of each candidate pre- and post-debate

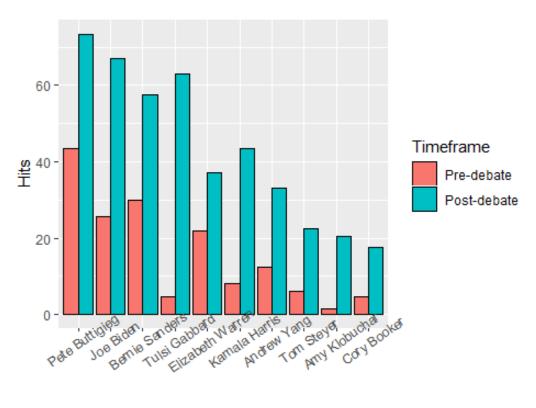
Google Trends Map

Candidate

100



Candidate Search Popularity

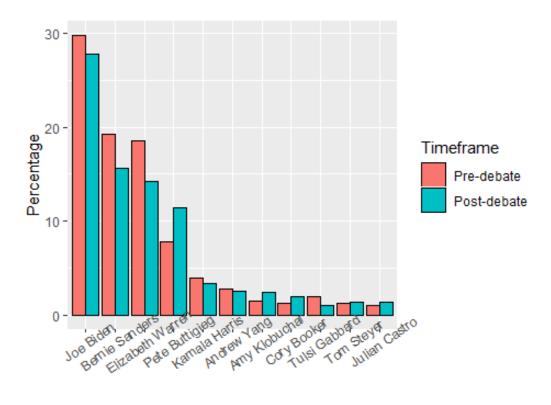


Candidate

Pre- and Post-debate Google Trends Data, by Candidate

Polling Data

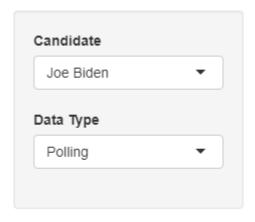
 Data from RealClearPolitics, average polling results pre- and post-debate

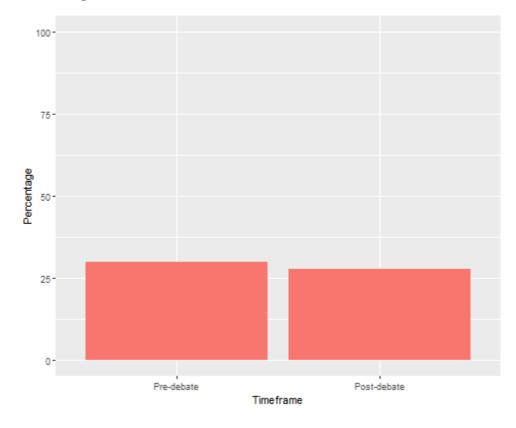


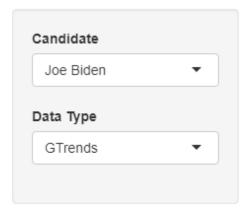
Candidate

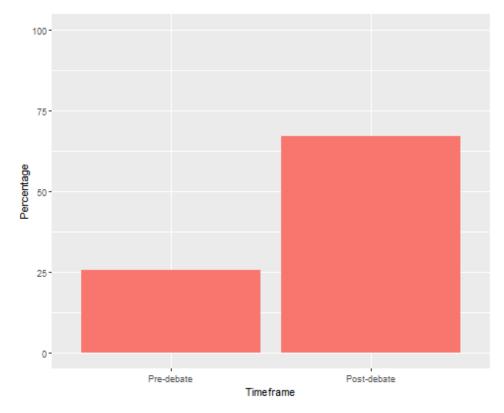
Pre- and Post-debate Polling Data, by Candidate

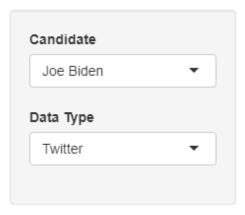
Results

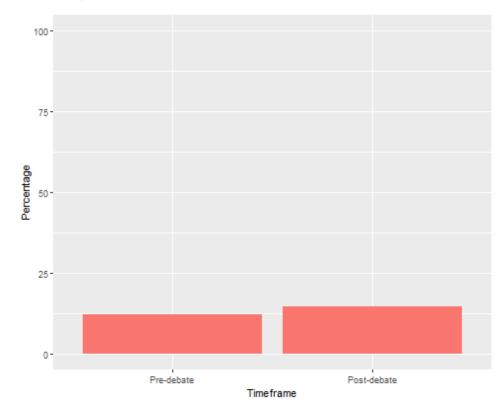


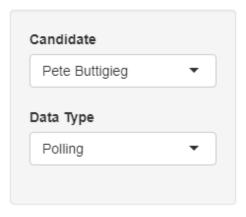


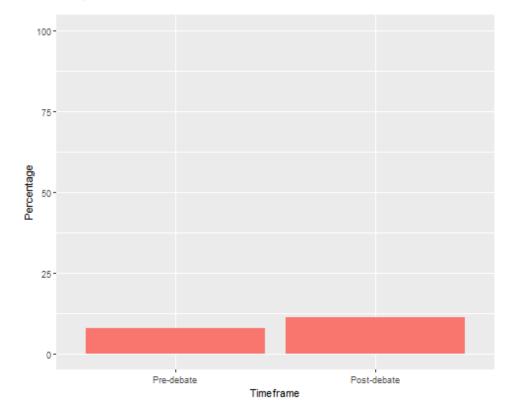


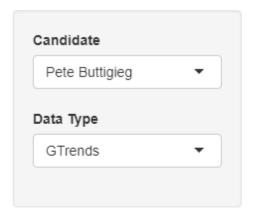


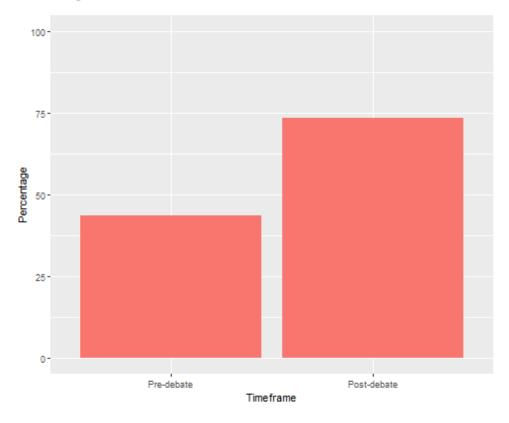


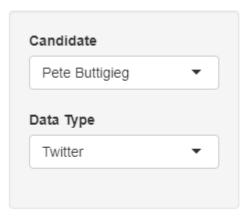


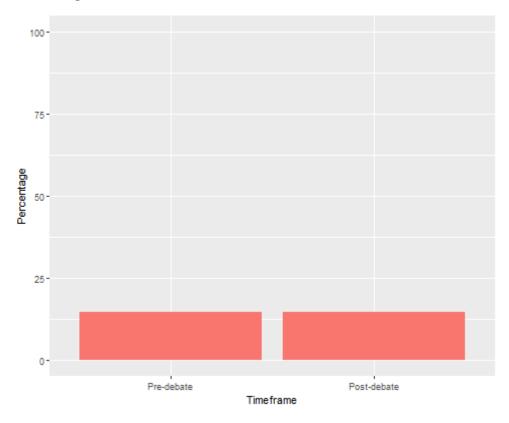












Conclusion

- Neither Twitter nor Google Trends data align with polling data
- These data are not representative of US voters, lack of demographic data for adjustment
- Variable-to-variable comparison between two data sources may not be realistic (e.g., do number of searches and positivity of tweets actually mean more people will vote for a candidate?)
- Many difficulties in practical usage of this data (e.g., location fields)
- Overall, we don't think this data should be used in place of survey data
- However, this data could still be useful for candidates in understanding how social media users percieve them before and after a debate, or in understanding their search popularity