Outlier Detection for Multicandidate Elections With Demographic Groups

Defensa para optar al grado de Magíster en Gestión de Operaciones

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September 12, 2023

Motivation

	Candidate	
Ballot-Box	A	B
1	58	42
2	47	53
3	59	41
4	21	79
5	52	48

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Ballot-Box	Candidate A	B
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We could have more candidates

Election	# of Candidates
(2R) Presidential 2021	2
(1R) Presidential 2021	7
Const. Council 2023	~ 20

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1	58	42
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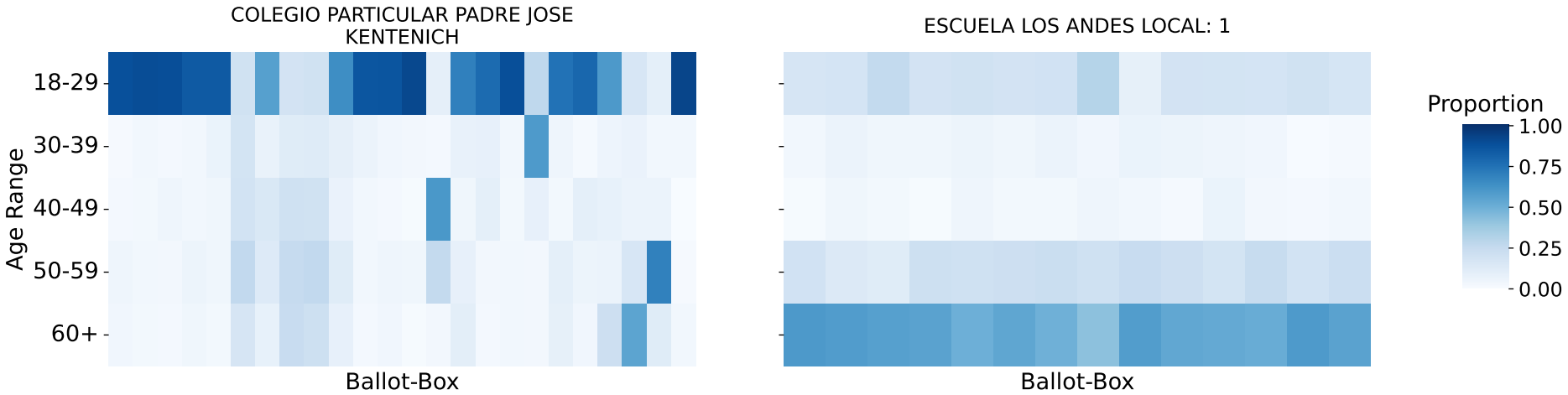


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   - EM Algorithm
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   - Multinomial Approximation
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4. Group Aggregation
5. Case Study
6. Conclusions

Related Literature

Ecological Inference

- **Survey:** King, Tanner, and Rosen 2004, W. T. Cho and Manski 2008
- **Parametric models:** King 1997, King, Rosen, and Tanner 1999, Rosen et al. 2001, James Greiner and Quinn 2009, Glynn and Wakefield 2010
- **Entropy methods:** R. J. Johnston and Hay 1983, R. Johnston and Pattie 2000, Antweiler 2007, El Deeb 2023, and Judge, Miller, and W. K. Cho 2003
- **Integer Programming:** McCarthy and Ryan 1977, Tziafetas 1986, Corominas, Lusa, and Dolors Calvet 2015 and Pavía and Romero 2021

Sampling integer points from a polyhedron

- Mete and Zabinsky 2012; and Baumert et al. 2009

Approximation of sum of Multivariate distributions

- Roos 1999, Roos 2002, Novak 2019, and Lin, Wang, and Hong 2022

p-values for Multivariate Gaussian

- Maatouk and Bay 2016; and Ellis and Maitra 2007

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Setting

Ecological inference is a technique to estimate individual behaviour by using aggregated data

		Candidate			
		1	$\cdots$	C	
Group	1	z_{b11}	$\cdots$	z_{b1C}	w_{b1}
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
	G	z_{bG1}	$\cdots$	z_{bGC}	w_{bG}
		x_{b1}	$\cdots$	x_{bC}	

We observe the sum of rows and the sum of columns.

We do not observe what is inside the matrix.

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Setting

- $\mathcal{C}$: Set of C candidates.
- $\mathcal{G}$: Set of G groups.
- $\mathcal{B}$: Set of B ballot-boxes.
- $\mathcal{I}_b$: Set of I_b voters from ballot-box b.
- x_{bc}: Number of votes to candidate c in ballot box b
- w_{bg}: Number of voters of group g in ballot box b
- Y_{bic}: RV, 1 if voter i voted for candidate c in ballot box b, 0 o/w
- X_{bc}: RV, votes obtained by candidate c in ballot box b.
- p_{gc}: probability that a voter from group g votes for c
- q_{bgc}:probability that a voter from group g voted for c in ballot-box b

$$l(\boldsymbol{p}) = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{I}_b, c \in \mathcal{C}} Y_{bic} \cdot \ln(p_{g(i)c})$$

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Expectation-Maximization Algorithm

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Use the Expectation-Maximization Algorithm (EM Algorithm)

1. **E-Step**: Find the distribution of Y_{bic} given the observed data ($\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b$) and a prior probability $\boldsymbol{p} = \boldsymbol{p}^{(old)}$

$$q_{bg(i)c} := P(Y_{bic} = 1 | \boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p})$$

2. **M-Step**: Maximize the expected log-likelihood using the distribution of Y_{bgc} from the **E-Step**

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{p}} \mathbb{E}_{Y_{bic} \sim q_{bg(i)c}} \left[\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{I}_b, c \in \mathcal{C}} Y_{bic} \cdot \ln(p_{g(i)c}) \right]$$

Iterate until convergence

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Iterate until convergence

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$$\max_{\mathbf{p}} \ \mathbb{E}_{Y_{bic} \sim q_{bg(i)c}} \left[\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B} i \in \mathcal{I}_b c \in \mathcal{C}} Y_{bic} \cdot \ln(p_{g(i)c}) \right]$$

Equivalently

$$\max_{\mathrm{p}} \quad \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}, g \in \mathcal{G}} w_{bg} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} q_{bgc} \ln(p_{gc})$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} p_{gc} = 1 \qquad \forall g$$

$$p_{gc} \geq 0 \qquad \forall g, c$$

Obtaining

$$p_{gc} = \frac{\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} w_{bg} q_{bgc}}{\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} w_{bg}}$$

M-Step

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E-Step

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\begin{aligned}
q_{bgc} &:= P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p}) \\
&= \frac{P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b | Y_{bi(g)c} = 1) \cdot p_{gc}}{P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$q_{bgc} := P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p})$$
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$\mathcal{H}_{bf}$: Set of possible voting outcomes for group f

$T_{bf}(\boldsymbol{k})$: Probability of aggregated result $\boldsymbol{k} \in \mathbb{N}^C$ until group f

$T_{bf}(\boldsymbol{k}) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{h} \in \mathcal{H}_{bf} : \boldsymbol{h} \leq \boldsymbol{k}} T_{b,f-1}(\boldsymbol{k} - \boldsymbol{h}) \cdot \binom{w_{bf}}{h_1, \ldots, h_C} \prod_{c \in \mathcal{C}} p_{fc}^{h_c}$

$T_{b0}(\boldsymbol{k}) = 1\{\boldsymbol{k} = 0\}$

$P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b) = T_{bG}(\boldsymbol{x}_b)$

Needs $O(B \cdot G \cdot I_b^{2^C})$ computations.

E-Step

$$q_{bgc} := P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p})$$
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$U_{bfgc}(\boldsymbol{k}) \in \mathbb{N}^C$: Probability of aggregated result $\boldsymbol{k}$ until group f if one vote of group g already went to c

$$P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b) | Y_{bi(g)c} = 1) = U_{bGgc}(\boldsymbol{x}_b)$$

Needs $O(B \cdot G^2 \cdot C \cdot I_b^{2C})$ computations.

E-Step

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\begin{aligned}
q_{bgc} &:= P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p}) \\
&= \frac{P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b | Y_{bi(g)c} = 1) \cdot p_{gc}}{P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b)} \\
&= \frac{U_{bGgc}(\boldsymbol{x}_b) \cdot p_{gc}}{T_{bg}(\boldsymbol{x}_b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

We would like faster ways to compute q_{bgc}

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Simulation: Hit and Run

	1	$\cdots$	C	
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G	z_{bG1}	$\cdots$	z_{bGC}	w_{bG}
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$$z_{bgc} \geq 0,\ z_{bgc} \in \mathbb{Z},\ \forall g, \forall c$$

$z_b \in \Omega_b$, with Ω_b a polyhedron

Algorithm 1 Hit and Run

Input: w_b, x_b, s, S

Choose starting z_b, $\mathcal{S}_b = \phi$

for $i = 1$ to S **do**

  for $j = 1$ to s **do**

    Sample g, g' and c, c'

    if $z_{bgc} > 0$ and $z_{bg'c'} > 0$ **then**

      $z_{bgc} \leftarrow z_{bgc} - 1$

      $z_{bg'c'} \leftarrow z_{bg'c'} - 1$

      $z_{bgc'} \leftarrow z_{bgc'} + 1$

      $z_{bg'c} \leftarrow z_{bg'c} + 1$

  $\mathcal{S}_b = \mathcal{S}_b \cup \{z_b\}$

Output: $\mathcal{S}_b$

Simulation: Hit and Run

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$$z_{bgc} \geq 0,\ z_{bgc} \in \mathbb{Z},\ \forall g, \forall c$$

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Algorithm 2 Hit and Run

Input: $\boldsymbol{w}_b, \boldsymbol{x}_b, s, S$
Choose starting $\boldsymbol{z}_b$, $\mathcal{S}_b = \phi$
for $i = 1$ to S **do**
  for $j = 1$ to s **do**
    Sample g, g' and c, c'
    if $z_{bgc} > 0$ and $z_{bg'c'} > 0$ **then**
      $z_{bgc} \leftarrow z_{bgc} - 1$
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Simulation: Hit and Run

We have a subset $\mathcal{S}_b$ of sampled scenarios. Now we can condition q_{bgc} to this subset.

$$
\begin{aligned}
q_{bgc} &= P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \mathrm{X_b} = \mathrm{x_b}, \mathcal{S}_b; \boldsymbol{p}) \\
&= P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \mathcal{S}_b; \boldsymbol{p}) \\
&= \sum_{\boldsymbol{z}_b \in \mathcal{S}_b} P(Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 | \boldsymbol{Z}_b = \boldsymbol{z}_b) P(\boldsymbol{Z}_b = \boldsymbol{z}_b) \\
&= \sum_{\boldsymbol{z}_b \in \mathcal{S}_b} \frac{z_{bgc}}{w_{bg}} \cdot \prod_{g' \in \mathcal{G}} \binom{w_{bg'}}{z_{bg'1}, \ldots, z_{bg'C}} \prod_{c' \in \mathcal{C}} p_{g'c'}^{z_{bg'c'}}
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The sampling needs $O(B \cdot S \cdot s)$ computations, with s: sampling step-size.
The E-step needs $O(B \cdot S \cdot G \cdot C)$ computations.

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MVN CDF

Remove the last candidate C, we get the following approximations:

$$\boldsymbol{X}_b^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_b, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_b) \qquad \boldsymbol{X}_b^* | Y_{bj(g)c} = 1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_b^g, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_b^g) + \boldsymbol{e}_c$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_b = \boldsymbol{p}^{*T} \boldsymbol{w}_b \qquad \boldsymbol{\mu}_b^g = \boldsymbol{\mu}_b - \boldsymbol{p}_g^{*T}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_b = \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_b) - \boldsymbol{p}^{*T} \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{w}_b) \boldsymbol{p}^* \qquad \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_b^g = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_b - \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{p}_g^{*T}) - \boldsymbol{p}_g^{*T} \boldsymbol{p}_g^*$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{bc} = \prod_{c'} [x_{bc} - 0.5 - \mathbb{1}_{\{c'=c\}}, x_{bc} + 0.5 - \mathbb{1}_{\{c'=c\}}]$$

$$q_{bgc} = \frac{F_{bg}(\mathcal{D}_{bc}) \cdot p_{gc}}{\sum_{c' \in \mathcal{C}} F_{bg}(\mathcal{D}_{bc'}) \cdot p_{gc'}}$$

$O(B \cdot G \cdot C^2 \cdot \epsilon^{-1/2})$ for M.C integration + $O(B \cdot G \cdot C^3)$ for Cholesky Decomposition

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$O(B \cdot G \cdot C^2 \cdot \epsilon^{-1/2})$ for M.C integration + $O(B \cdot G \cdot C^3)$ for Cholesky Decomposition

MVN CDF

Remove the last candidate C, we get the following approximations:

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We could use the PDF instead:

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Multinomial Approximation

Let's consider a single multinomial with weighted probabilities.

$$\boldsymbol{X}_b \sim \text{Mult}(l_b, \boldsymbol{r}_b) \qquad \boldsymbol{X}_b | Y_{bi(g)c} = 1 \sim \text{Mult}(l_b - 1, \boldsymbol{r}_b^{(g)}) + \boldsymbol{e}_c$$

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$$q_{bgc} = \frac{x_{bc} \cdot p_{gc} \cdot \left(r_{bc}^{(g)}\right)^{-1}}{\sum_{c'} x_{bc'} \cdot p_{gc'} \cdot \left(r_{bc'}^{(g)}\right)^{-1}}$$

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E-Step Complexity

In summary:

Method	Complexity $O(\cdot)$
EXACT	$B \cdot G^2 \cdot C \cdot I_b^{2C}$
H&R	$B \cdot G \cdot C \cdot S \cdot s$
MVN CDF	$B \cdot G \cdot C^2 \cdot \epsilon^{-1/2} + B \cdot G \cdot C^3$
MVN PDF	$B \cdot G \cdot C^3$
MULT	$B \cdot G \cdot C$

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Time

Instance		Method					
C	G	EXACT	H&R $S = 10^3$	H&R $S = 10^2$	MVN CDF	MVN PDF	MULT
2	2	14.510	719.939	72.335	0.851	0.140	0.003
	3	34.235	720.107	73.224	1.990	0.208	0.004
	4	51.563	723.778	72.621	3.421	0.233	0.003
3	2	549.902	709.502	71.909	3.604	0.217	0.003
	3	2,115.500	708.062	68.265	11.373	0.265	0.004
	4	2,808.304	676.996	67.471	15.927	0.320	0.005
5	2	-	683.890	67.924	12.315	0.173	0.003
	3	-	637.631	60.941	41.609	0.279	0.005
	4	-	603.475	59.644	47.176	0.281	0.004
10	2	-	594.104	60.332	61.702	0.181	0.003
	3	-	553.448	54.908	210.639	0.221	0.004
	4	-	514.156	50.178	355.949	0.308	0.004

Table: Mean running time over 20 scenarios in seconds for the EM-algorithm for varying instances, with fixed values of $I_b = 100$ and $B = 50$.

Mean Absolute Error

Instance		Method					
C	G	EXACT	H&R $S = 10^3$	H&R $S = 10^2$	MVN CDF	MVN PDF	MULT
2	2	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
	3	0.014	0.014	0.016	0.014	0.014	0.015
	4	0.017	0.018	0.025	0.017	0.017	0.018
3	2	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010
	3	0.014	0.015	0.025	0.014	0.014	0.015
	4	0.017	0.020	0.034	0.017	0.017	0.017
5	2	-	0.009	0.012	0.008	0.009	0.009
	3	-	0.016	0.025	0.013	0.013	0.013
	4	-	0.022	0.032	0.014	0.014	0.014
10	2	-	0.007	0.012	0.006	0.007	0.006
	3	-	0.015	0.020	0.009	0.009	0.009
	4	-	0.020	0.024	0.012	0.012	0.012

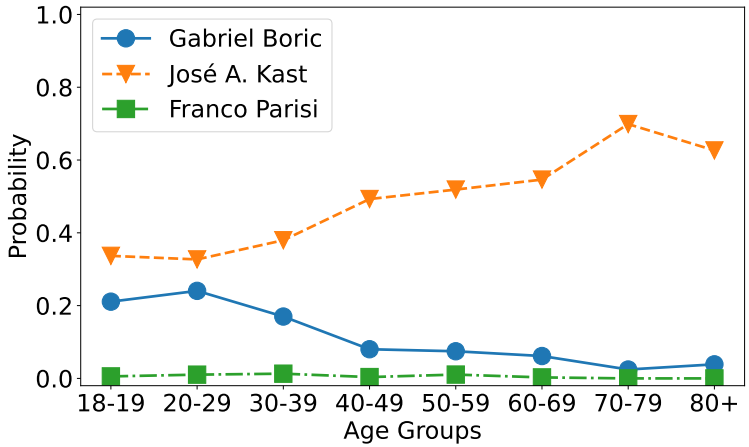
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Group Aggregation

Figure: El Golf. $B = 318, A = 8$



Consider A: number of selected age ranges

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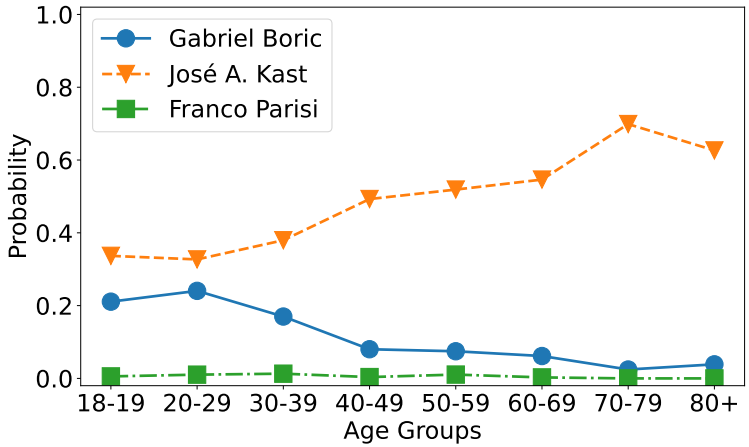
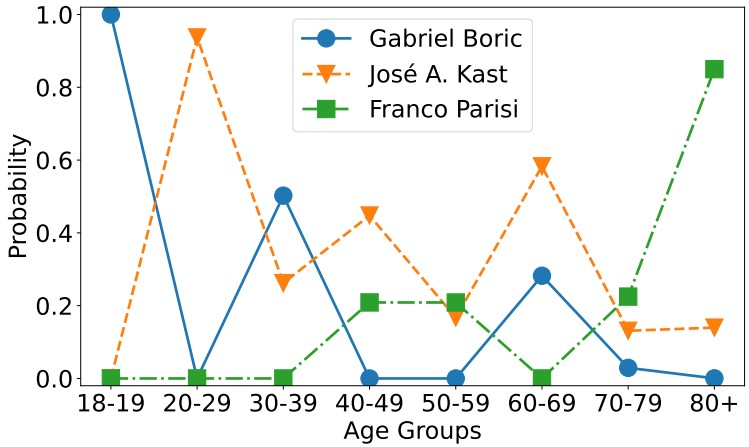


Figure: Saltos del Laja, $B = 5, A = 8$

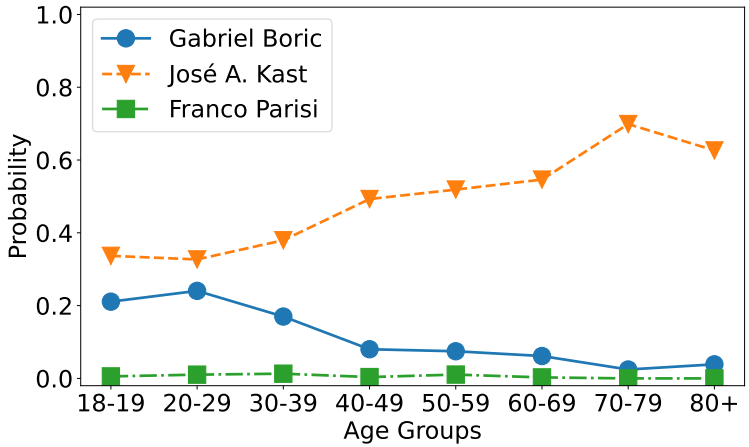


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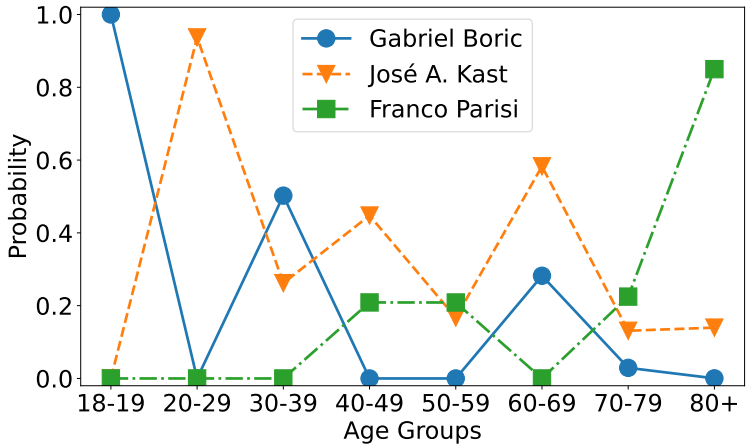
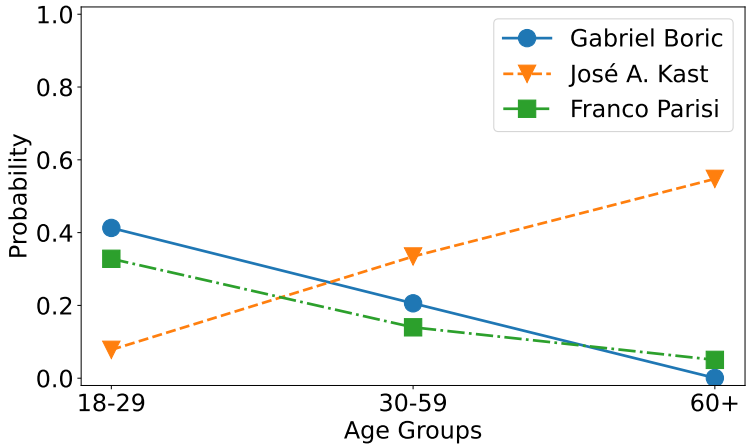


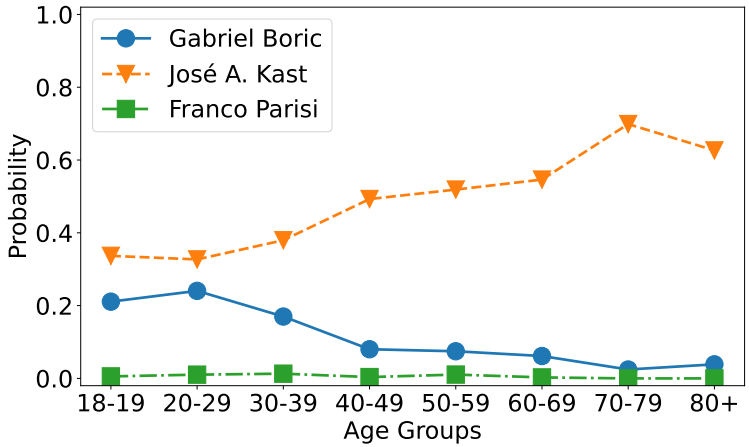
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How to aggregate age ranges?

	# Agg. Groups (A) High	Low
Reliable	✗	✓
Good Fit	✓	✗

Figure: Saltos del Laja, $B = 5, A = 8$

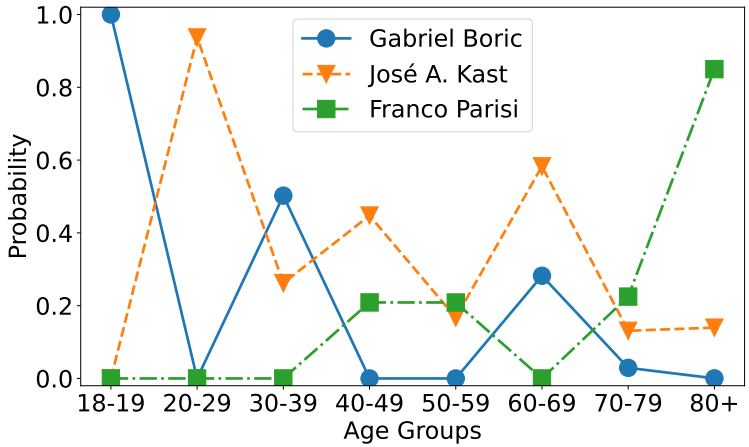
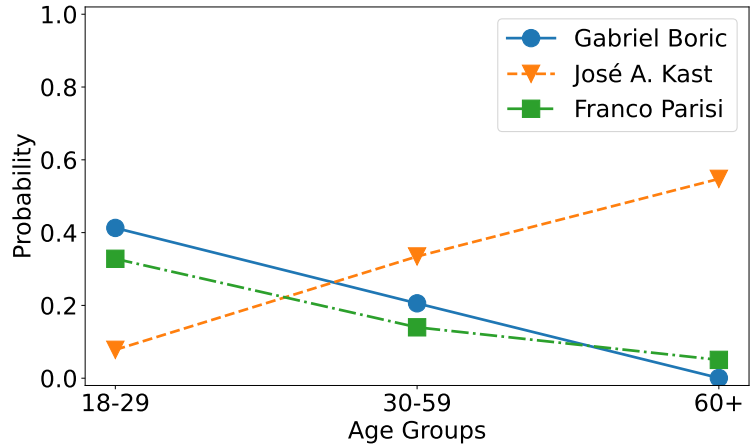


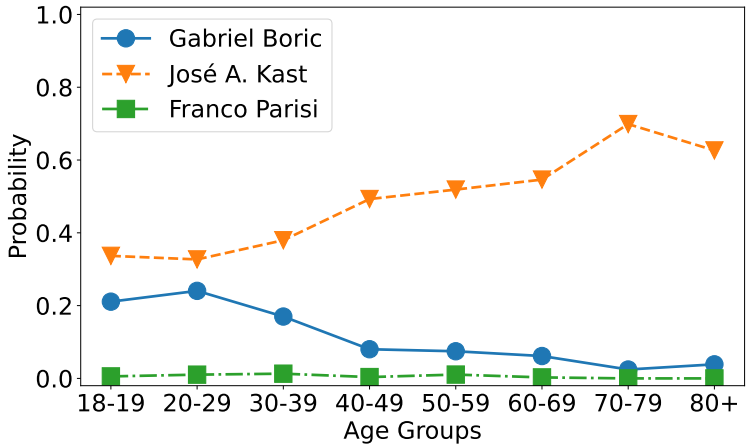
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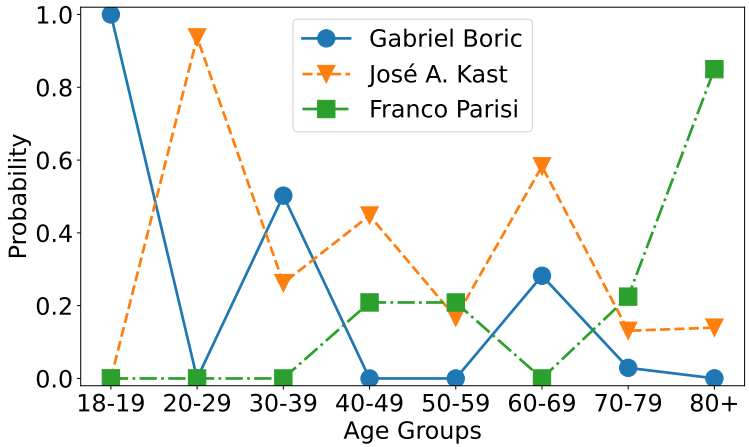
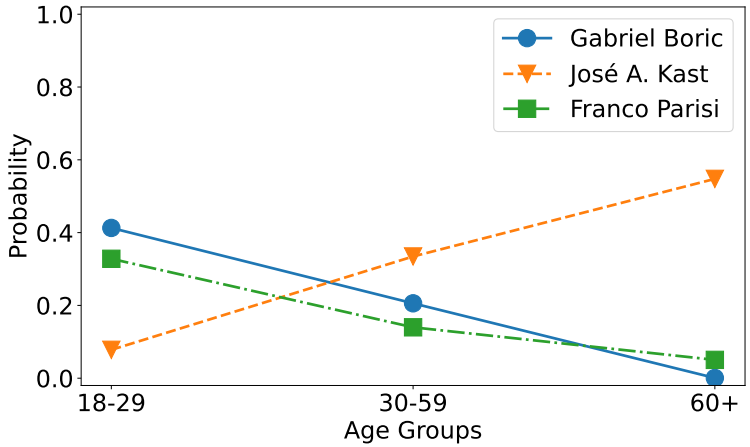


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Group Aggregation

- How do we measure reliability?
- **Maximum standard deviation** of the estimated voting probability ($\boldsymbol{p}$) using bootstrapping.

$$\text{std}(p_{gc}) := \sqrt{\frac{1}{S-1} \cdot \sum_{s=1}^{S} (p_{gc}^{(s)} - \bar{p}_{gc})^2}$$

$$\text{max-std}(\boldsymbol{p}) := \max_{g,c} \text{std}(p_{gc})$$

- How do we measure fitness?
- **Mean log-likelihood**:

$$I(\boldsymbol{p}; \mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{B} \cdot \sum_{b,g} w_{bg} \sum_{c} q_{bgc} \ln \left(\frac{p_{gc}}{q_{bgc}} \right)$$

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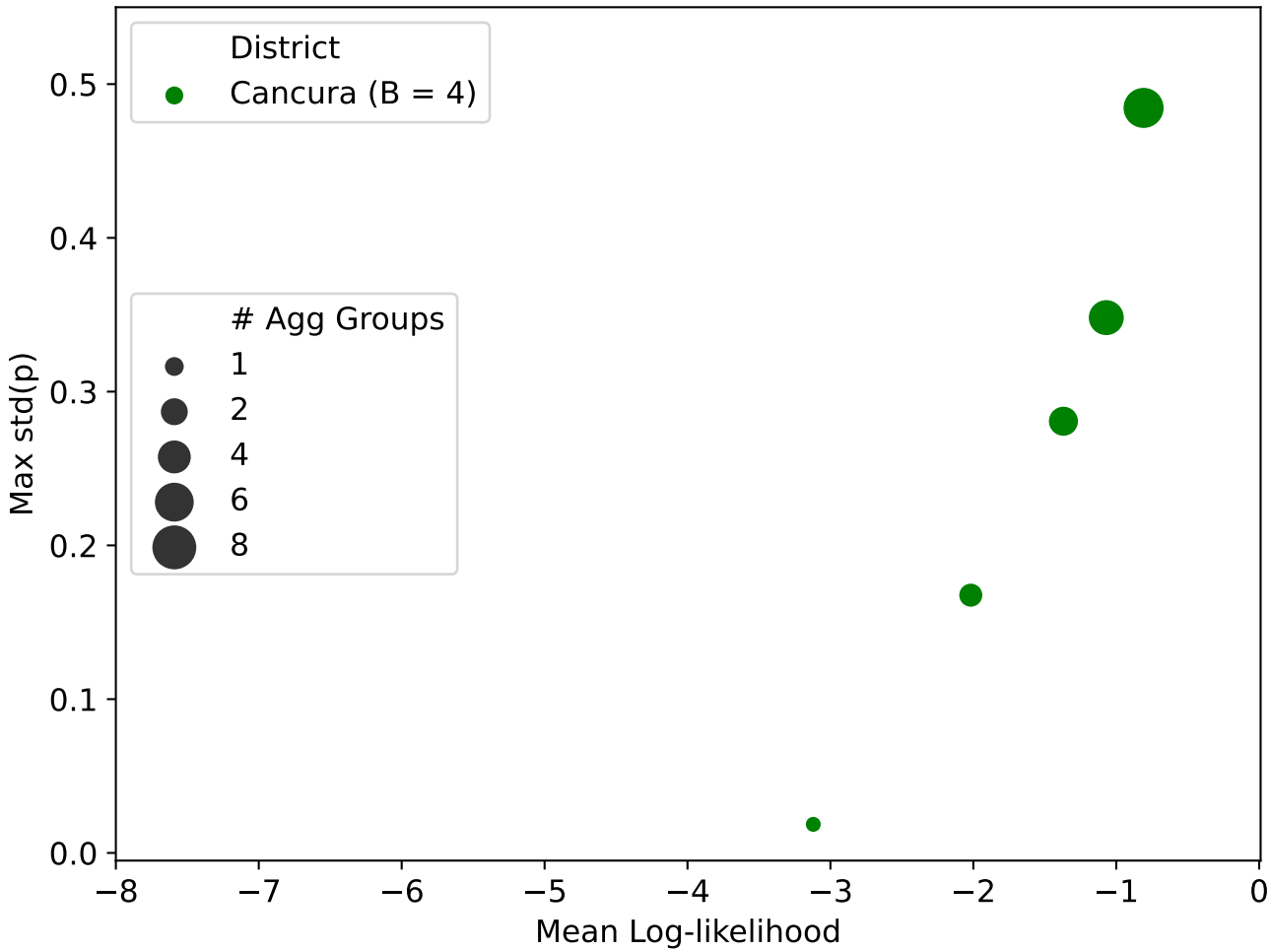
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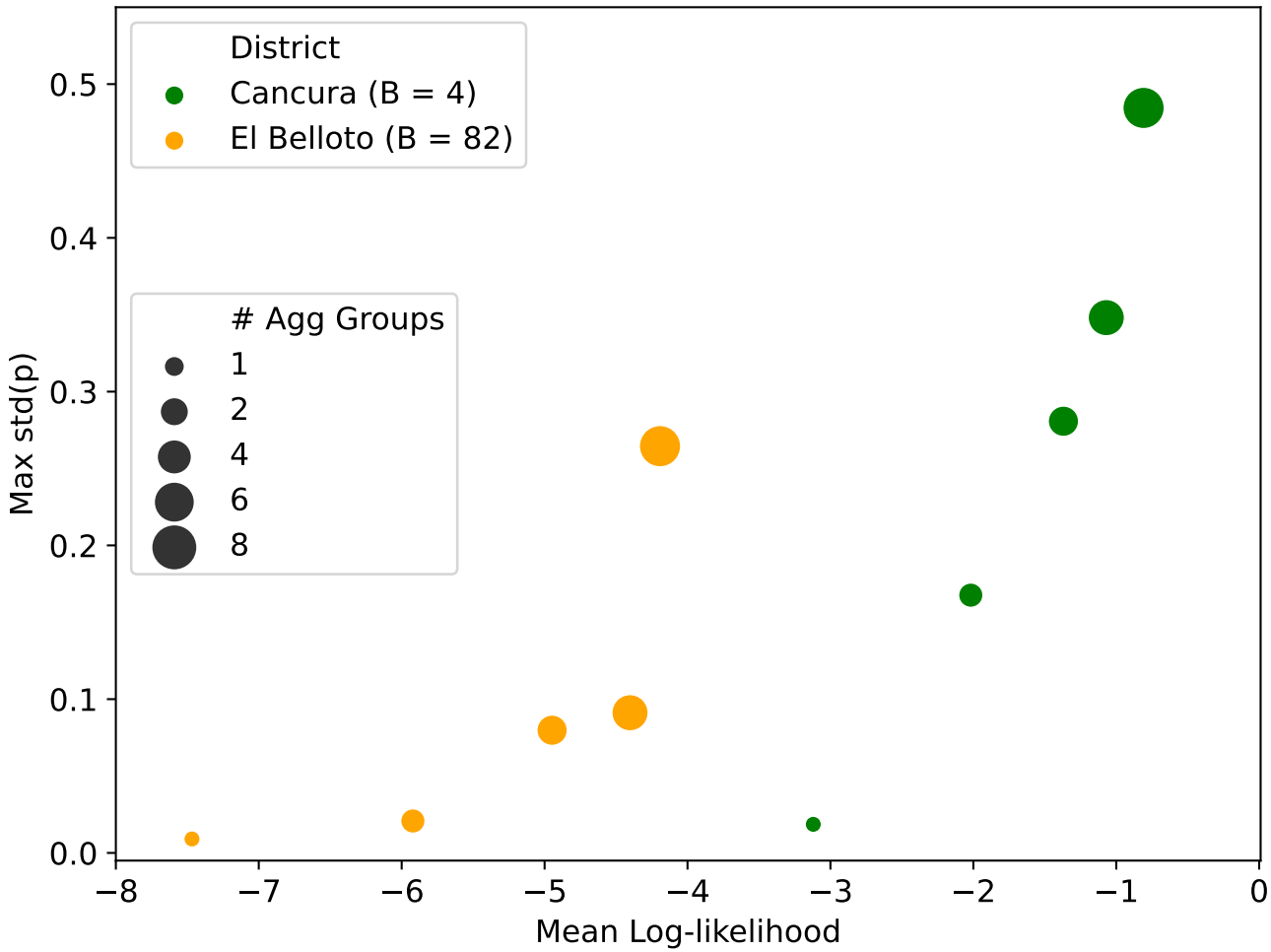
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Trade-off: log-likelihood vs standard deviation



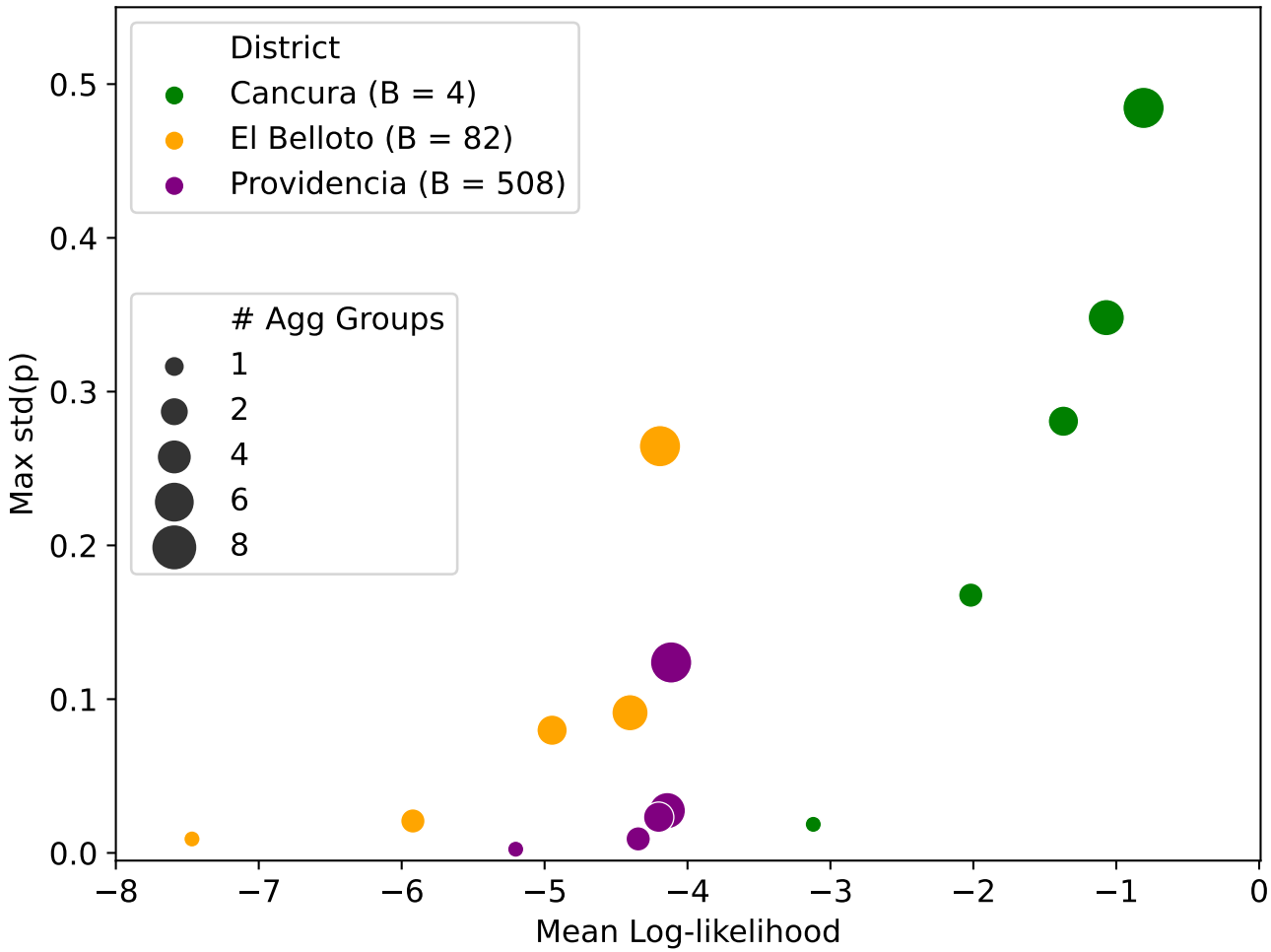
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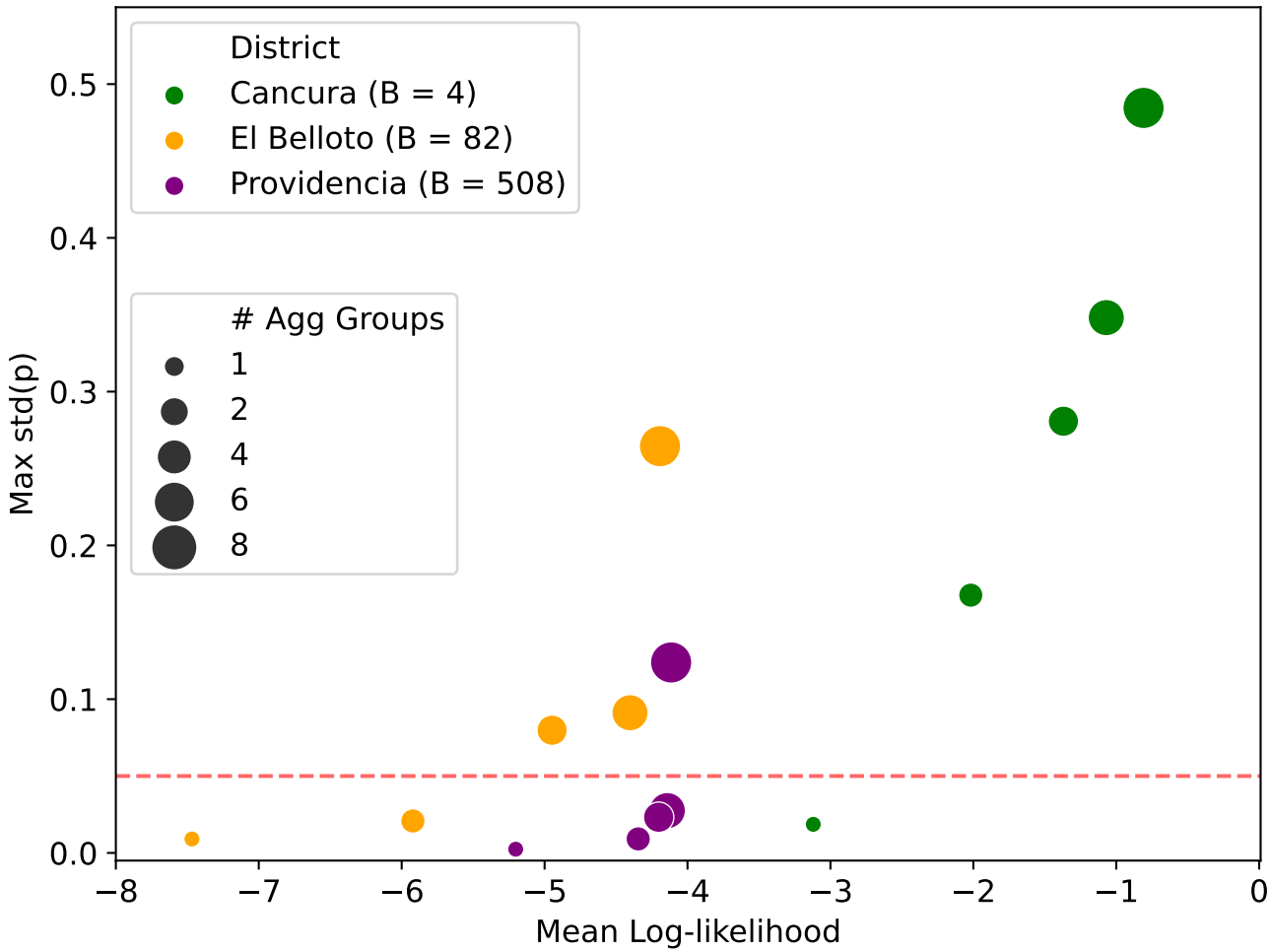
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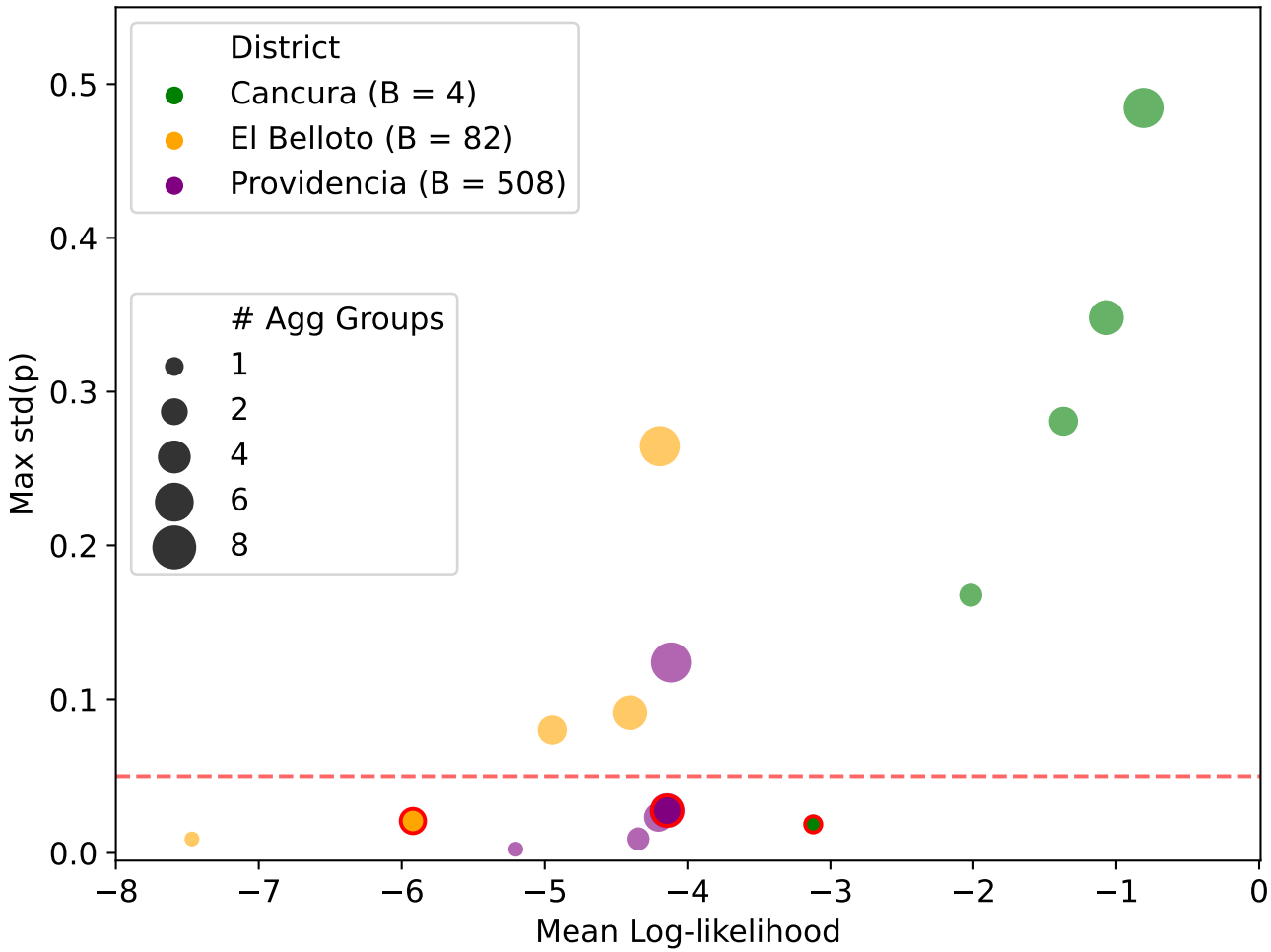
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Group Aggregation

Note that there are multiple group aggregations sets: $\mathcal{A}$. For example:

- 1 Group: $\mathcal{A} = \{18^+\}$
- 4 Groups: $\mathcal{A} = \{18\text{-}29, 30\text{-}49, 50\text{-}69, 70^+\}$
- 8 Groups: $\mathcal{A} = \{18\text{-}19, 20\text{-}29, 30\text{-}39, 40\text{-}49, 50\text{-}59, 60\text{-}69, 70\text{-}79, 80^+\}$

Even for fixed A groups we may have multiple sets. For example:

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There are $\binom{G-1}{A-1}$ possible aggregations sets of size A

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- 8 Groups: $\mathcal{A} = \{18\text{-}19, 20\text{-}29, 30\text{-}39, 40\text{-}49, 50\text{-}59, 60\text{-}69, 70\text{-}79, 80^+\}$

Even for fixed A groups we may have multiple sets. For example:

- 3 Groups: $\mathcal{A} = \begin{matrix} \{18\text{-}29, 30\text{-}69, 70^+\} \\ \{18\text{-}39, 40\text{-}69, 80^+\} \\ \{18\text{-}19, 20\text{-}39, 40^+\}, \text{ etc...} \end{matrix}$

There are $\binom{G-1}{A-1}$ possible aggregations sets of size A

How do we select the best one?

MIP

$\mathcal{M}$: Set of all possible group aggregations m

σ_m: Standard deviation of group aggregation m proportion

Decision variables: $a_m = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{group aggregation } m \text{ is included} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\boldsymbol{a}} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} a_m \cdot \sigma_m && \text{(Maximize standard deviation)} \\ \text{s.t:} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M} | g \in m} a_m = 1, \ \forall g && \text{(Each } g \text{ is selected only once)} \\ & \textstyle\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} a_m = A && \text{(Choose } A \text{ aggregations)} \\ & a_m \in \{0, 1\} && \text{(If aggregation } m \text{ is included)} \end{aligned}$$

MIP

$\mathcal{M}$: Set of all possible group aggregations m

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$$
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& \textstyle\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} a_m = A && \text{(Choose } A \text{ aggregations)} \\
& a_m \in \{0, 1\} && \text{(If aggregation } m \text{ is included)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Algorithm 3 Group Aggregation Algorithm

Input: $\mathcal{I}$, $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{B}$, $\boldsymbol{x}$, $\boldsymbol{w}$, γ

Output: $\mathcal{A}$

for $A = G$ to 1 **do**

  Solve MIP and obtain: $\mathcal{A} = \{m \in \mathcal{M} | a_m = 1\}$

  $w'_{ba} = \sum_{g \in a} w_{bg}, \forall a \in \mathcal{A}$

  Apply bootstrapping to obtain $\text{std}(p_{ac})$

  if $\text{std}(p_{ac}) \leq \gamma, \forall a \in \mathcal{A}, \forall c \in \mathcal{C}$ **then**

    Stop

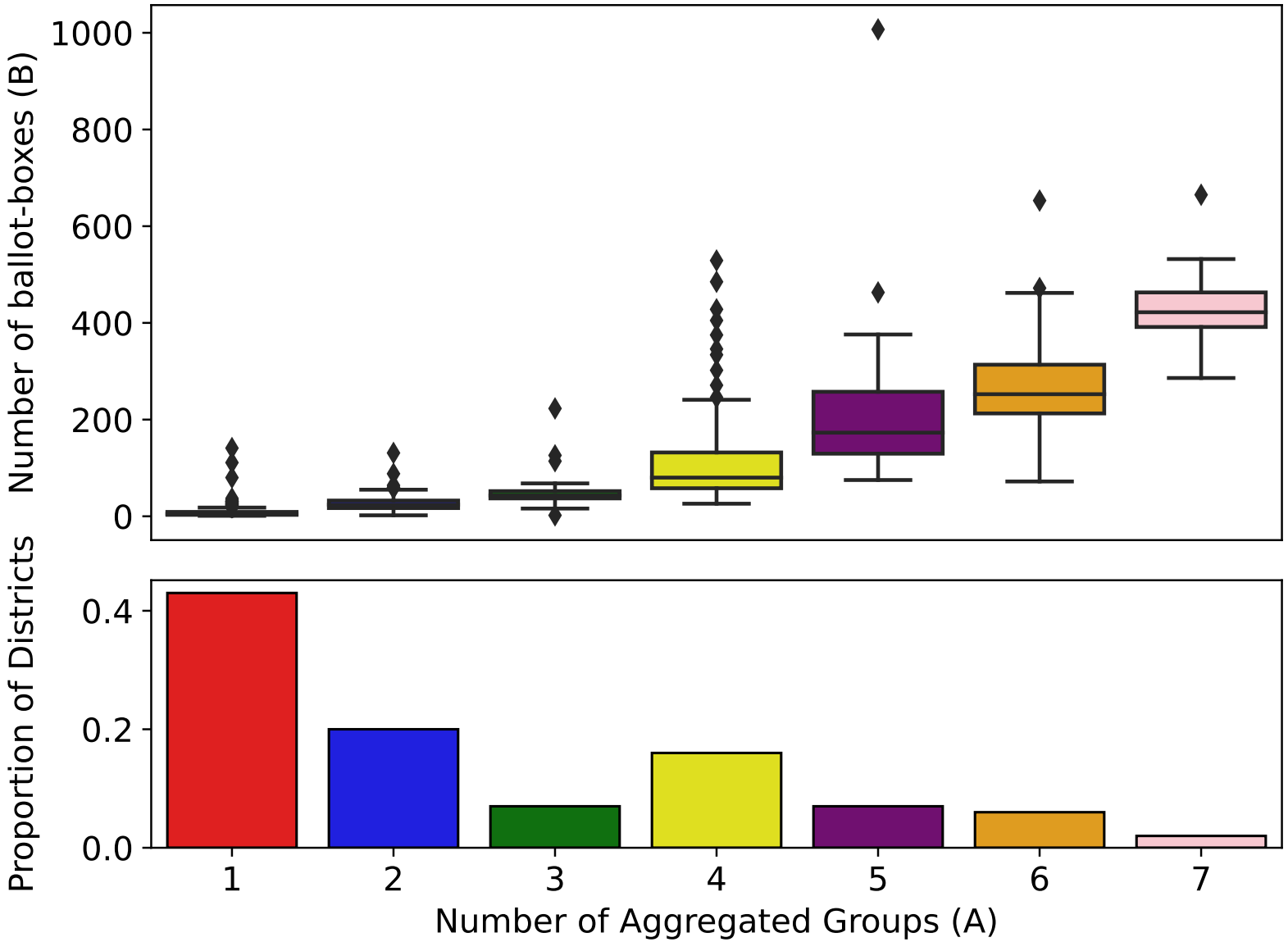
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Application to a Real Election

- We ran the models in the Fist Round Chilean Presidential Election of 2021.
- C=8: 7 candidates: Eduardo Artés, Franco Parisi, Gabriel Boric, José A. Kast, Marco E.-Ominami, Sebastián Sichel and Yasna Provoste; plus the Null/Blank option.
- G=8: 8 age ranges: 18-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80^{+}
- 7,080,276 votes emitted across 681 districts containing 2808 polling places with a total of 46,639 ballot-boxes.

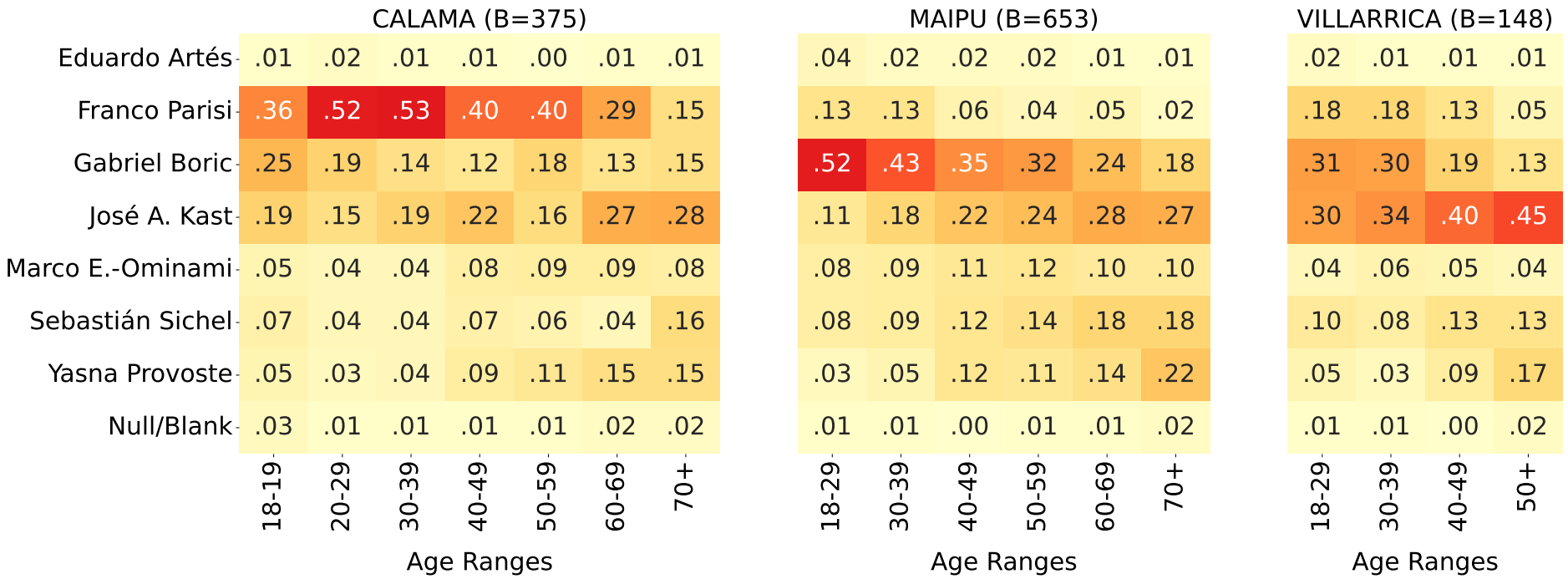
Results for Group Aggregation Algorithm



Estimated Probabilities

How do estimated probabilities look?

Estimated Probabilities



p-values

We would like to see how odd a ballot-box is using the estimated probabilities

p-values

p-value($\boldsymbol{x}_b$): Probability of obtaining an outcome equally or less likely than $\boldsymbol{x}_b$.

- **Exact Calculation**:

$$\text{p-value}(\boldsymbol{x}_b) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}'_b \in R_{\boldsymbol{x}_b} | P(\boldsymbol{x}'_b) \leq P(\boldsymbol{x}_b)} P(\boldsymbol{x}'_b)$$

Similar complexity to the E-step: $O(B \cdot G \cdot C \cdot I_b^{2C})$

- **Simulation**: Consider $\boldsymbol{x}_b^{(1)}, ..., \boldsymbol{x}_b^{(H)}$ sampled from $\text{Mult}(I_b, \boldsymbol{r}_b)$.

$$\text{p-value}(\boldsymbol{x}_b) = \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \mathbb{1}_{\{P(\boldsymbol{x}_b^{(h)}) \leq P(\boldsymbol{x}_b)\}}$$

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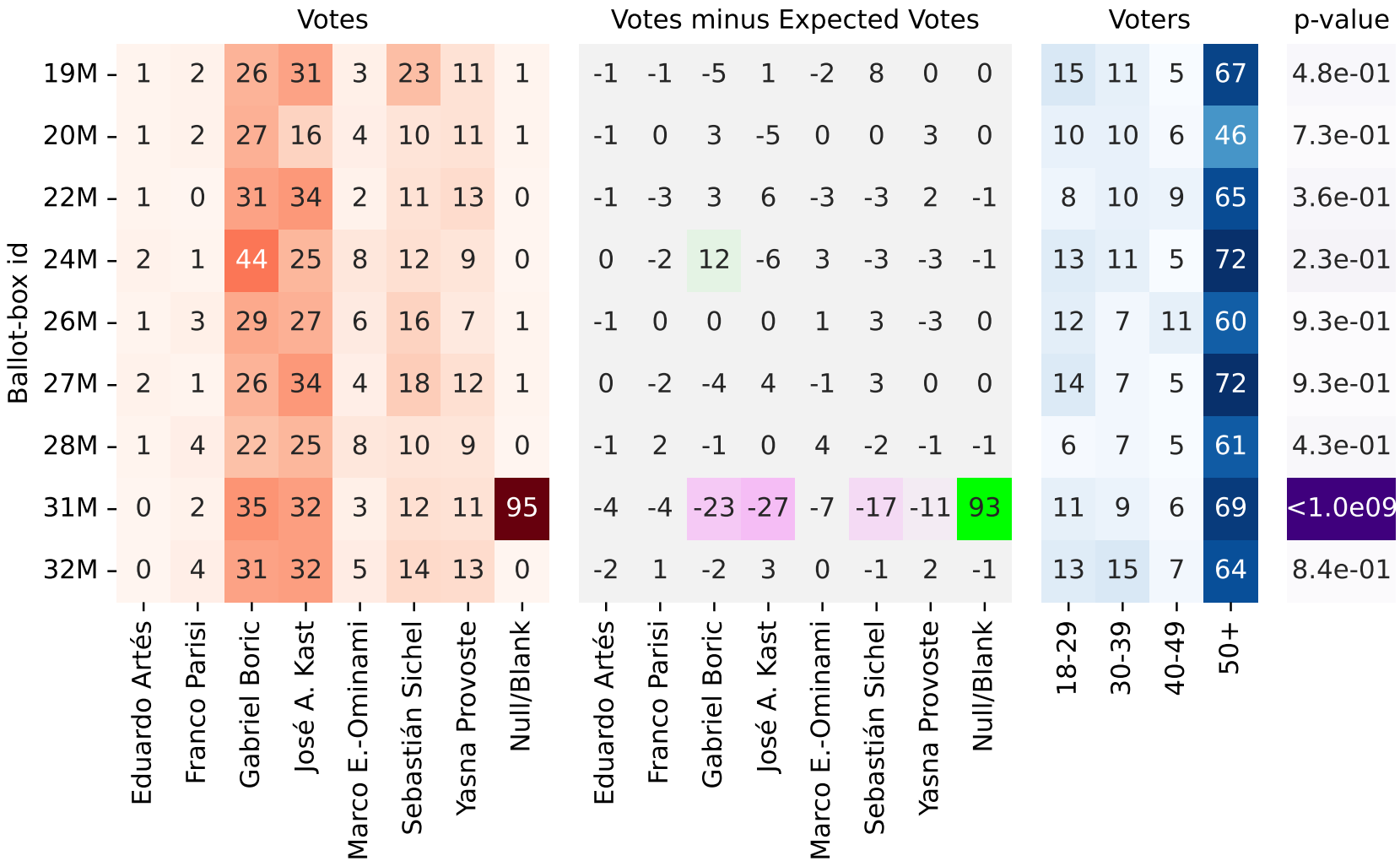
$$\text{p-value}(\boldsymbol{x}_b) = \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \mathbb{1}_{\{P(\boldsymbol{x}_b^{(h)}) \leq P(\boldsymbol{x}_b)\}}$$

Outlier ballot-boxes

Let's take a look at some outlier ballot-boxes

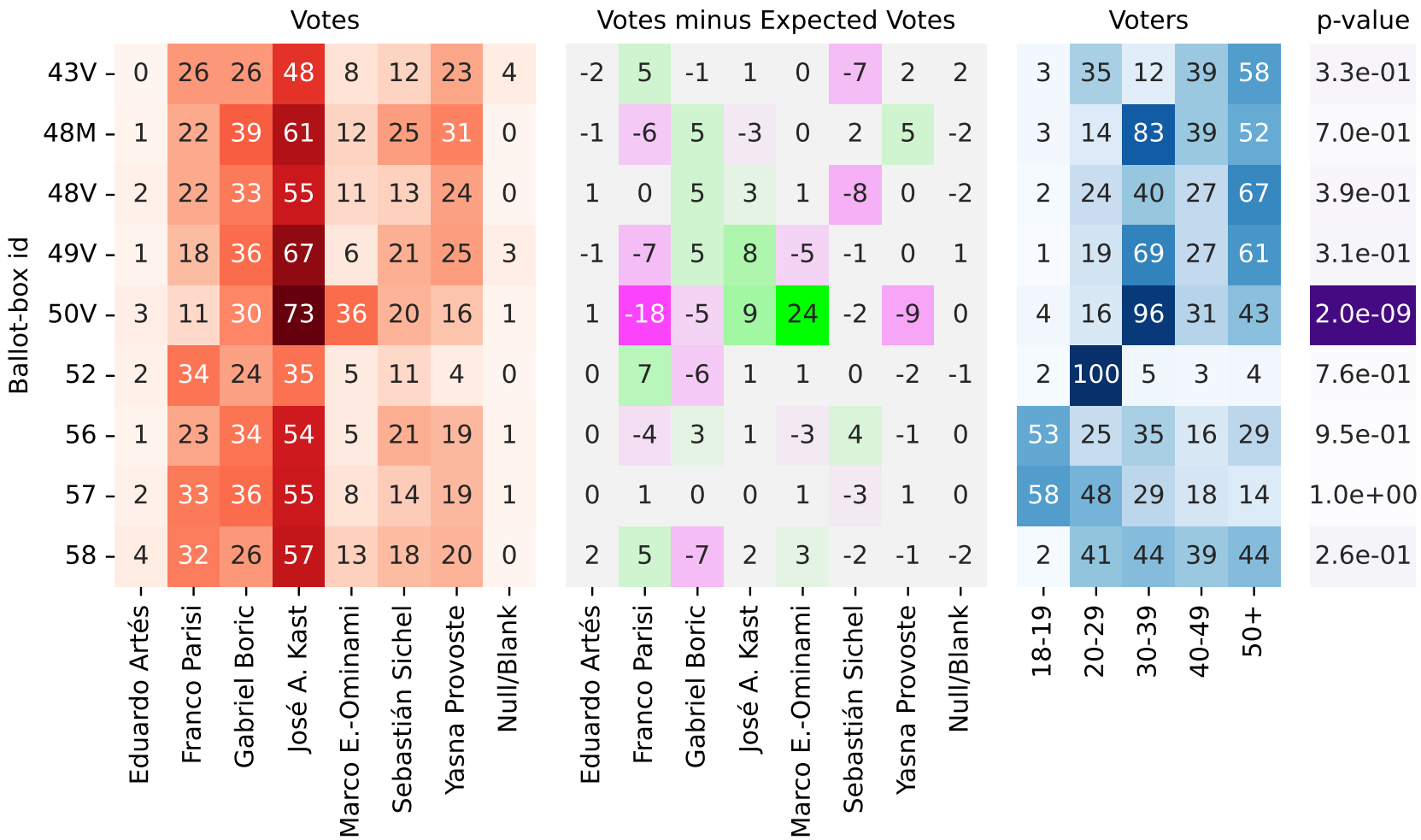
Outlier ballot-boxes

Figure: Liceo Javiera Carrera Local: 2



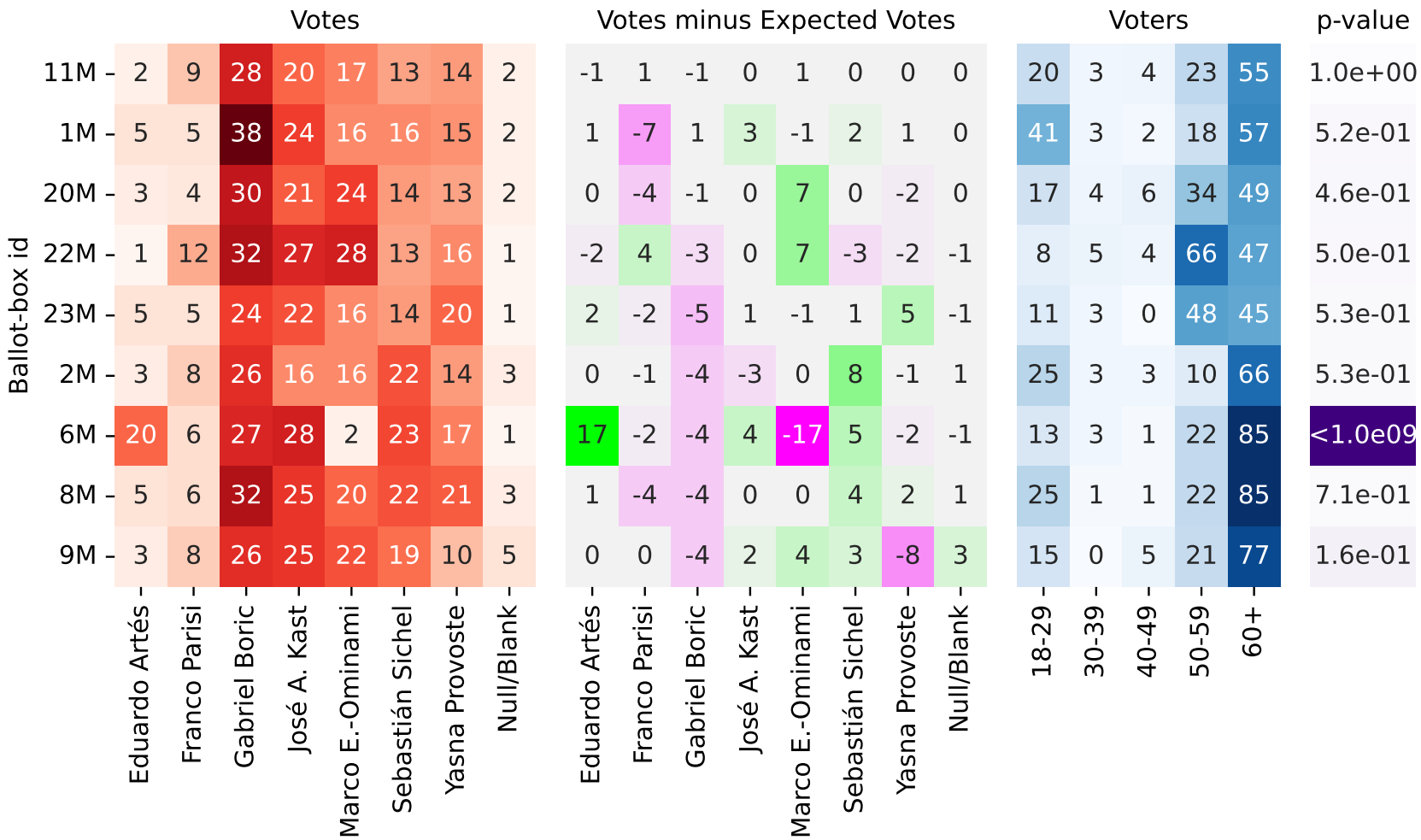
Outlier ballot-boxes

Figure: Escuela Gerónimo Lagos Lisboa



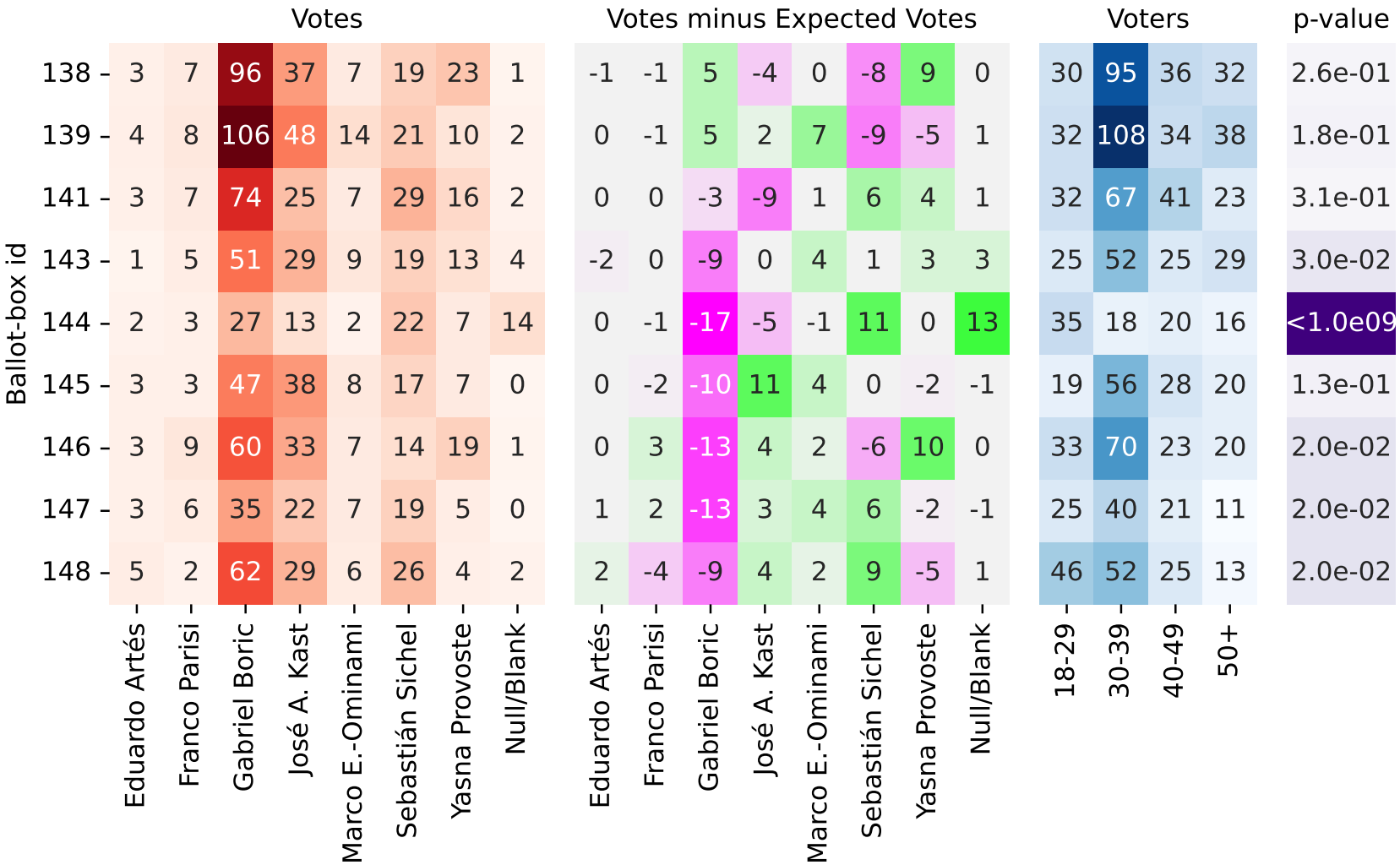
Outlier ballot-boxes

Figure: Escuela Monseñor Carlos Oviedo



Outlier ballot-boxes

Figure: Colegio Filipense



p-value Results

Table: p-values in the First Round Presidential election 2021

p-value	Total	%
$(10^{-1}, 1]$	36,584	78.50
$(10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$	7,471	16.03
$(10^{-3}, 10^{-2}]$	2,055	4.41
$(10^{-4}, 10^{-3}]$	259	0.56
$(10^{-5}, 10^{-4}]$	111	0.24
$(10^{-6}, 10^{-5}]$	54	0.12
$(10^{-7}, 10^{-6}]$	28	0.06
$(10^{-8}, 10^{-7}]$	16	0.03
$(10^{-9}, 10^{-8}]$	12	0.03
$(0, 10^{-9}]$	15	0.03

p-value Results

Table: p-values in the First Round Presidential election 2021

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	$(10^{-7}, 10^{-6}]$	28	0.06
	$(10^{-8}, 10^{-7}]$	16	0.03
	$(10^{-9}, 10^{-8}]$	12	0.03
1 in a billion or less!	$(0, 10^{-9}]$	15	0.03

Reasons for outliers

These models do not tell us why an outlier has happened. Possible explanations may be:

- The data provided by SERVEL has errors
- Model assumptions are missing relevant information
- Fraudulent behavior

Possible solutions

Possible actions SERVEL can take in the short and medium term:

- Verify that all protocols were followed
- Check that the official records match the data
- Delay the publication for the results of outlier ballot-boxes
- Change the ballot-box staff for future elections

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Conclusions

- Approximation methods reduces complexity from $O(B \cdot G^2 \cdot C \; I_b^{2C})$ to $O(B \cdot G \cdot C)$
- Estimated probabilities are almost identical to the ones obtained with the EXACT method
- Group aggregation: Methodology based on MIP and bootstrapping that balances reliability and fitness
- Applicable to real elections with multiple candidates and demographic groups. We ran the following:
  - 1st Round Presidential Election 2021
  - 2nd Round Presidential Election 2021
  - National Plebiscite 2022
  - Constitutional Council 2023

Any questions?

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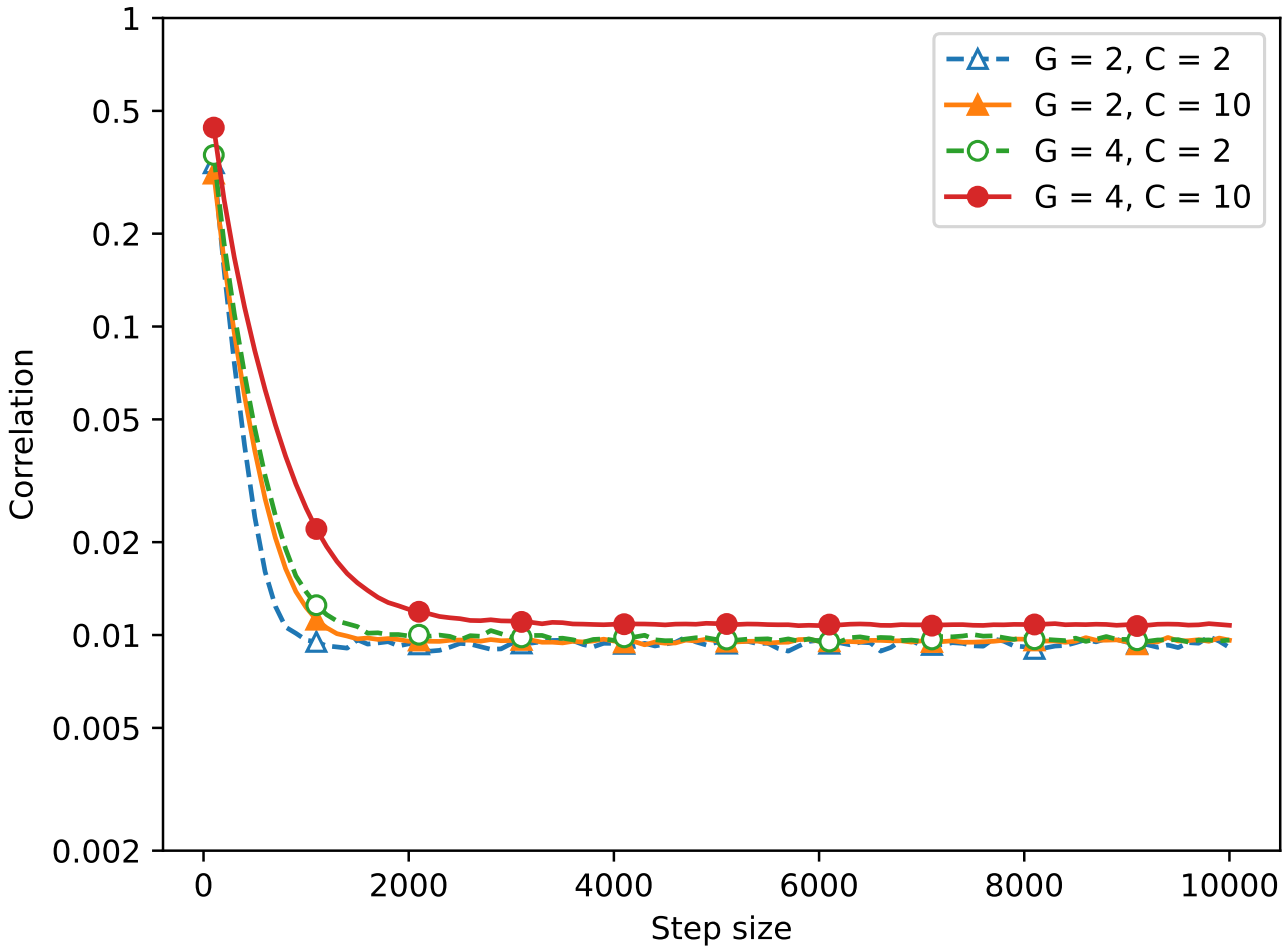
Tziafetas, G (1986). "Estimation of the voter transition matrix". In: *optimization* 17.2, pp. 275–279.

Log-likelihood - Convergence

$$
\begin{aligned}
l(\boldsymbol{p};\mathcal{X}) &= \sum_{b\in\mathcal{B}} \ln P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b|\boldsymbol{p}) \\
&= \sum_{b\in\mathcal{B}} \ln \left[\sum_{i\in\mathcal{I}_b, c\in\mathcal{C}} P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b, Y_{bg(i)c} = 1|\boldsymbol{p}) \right] \\
&= \sum_{b\in\mathcal{B}} \ln \left[\sum_{i\in\mathcal{I}_b, c\in\mathcal{C}} P(Y_{bg(i)c} = 1|\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p}^{(old)}) \cdot \frac{P(\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b, Y_{bg(i)c} = 1|\boldsymbol{p})}{P(Y_{bg(i)c} = 1|\boldsymbol{X}_b = \boldsymbol{x}_b; \boldsymbol{p}^{(old)})} \right] \\
&= \ln \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{P(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y}|\boldsymbol{p})}{P(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)})} \right) |\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)} \right] \\
&\geq \mathbb{E}\left[\ln \left(\frac{P(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y}|\boldsymbol{p})}{P(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)})} \right) |\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)} \right] \qquad \text{(Jansen's Inequality)} \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[l(\boldsymbol{p};\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y})|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)} \right] - \mathbb{E}\left[\ln P(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X};\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)})|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)} \right] \\
&= Q(\boldsymbol{p};\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)}) - \mathbb{E}\left[\ln P(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X};\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)})|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{p}^{(old)} \right] \\
&= \sum_{b\in\mathcal{B}, g\in\mathcal{G}} w_{bg} \sum_{c\in\mathcal{C}} q_{bgc} \ln \left(\frac{p_{gc}}{q_{bgc}} \right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Choosing Step-size

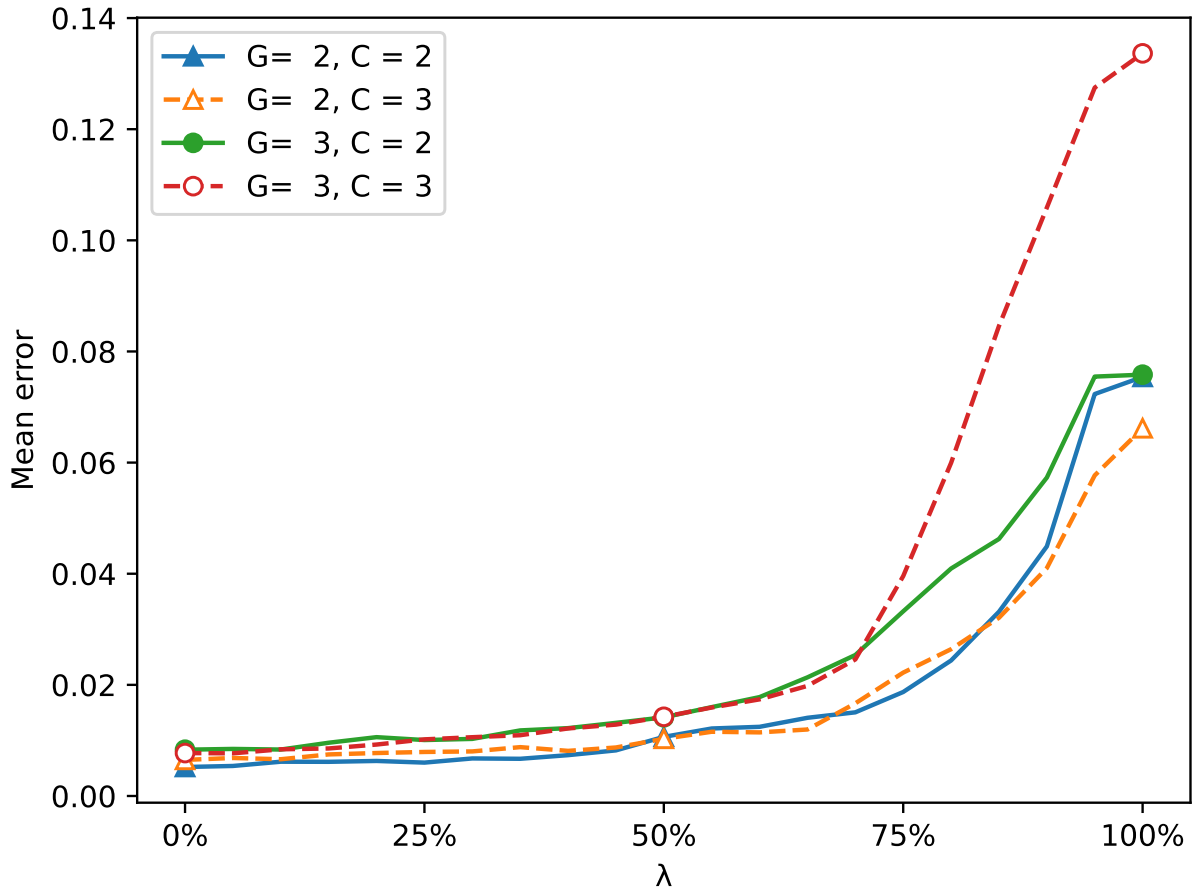
Figure: Mean correlation for various step-size, graph is log-scaled



Heterogeneity Effect on Predicted Probabilities

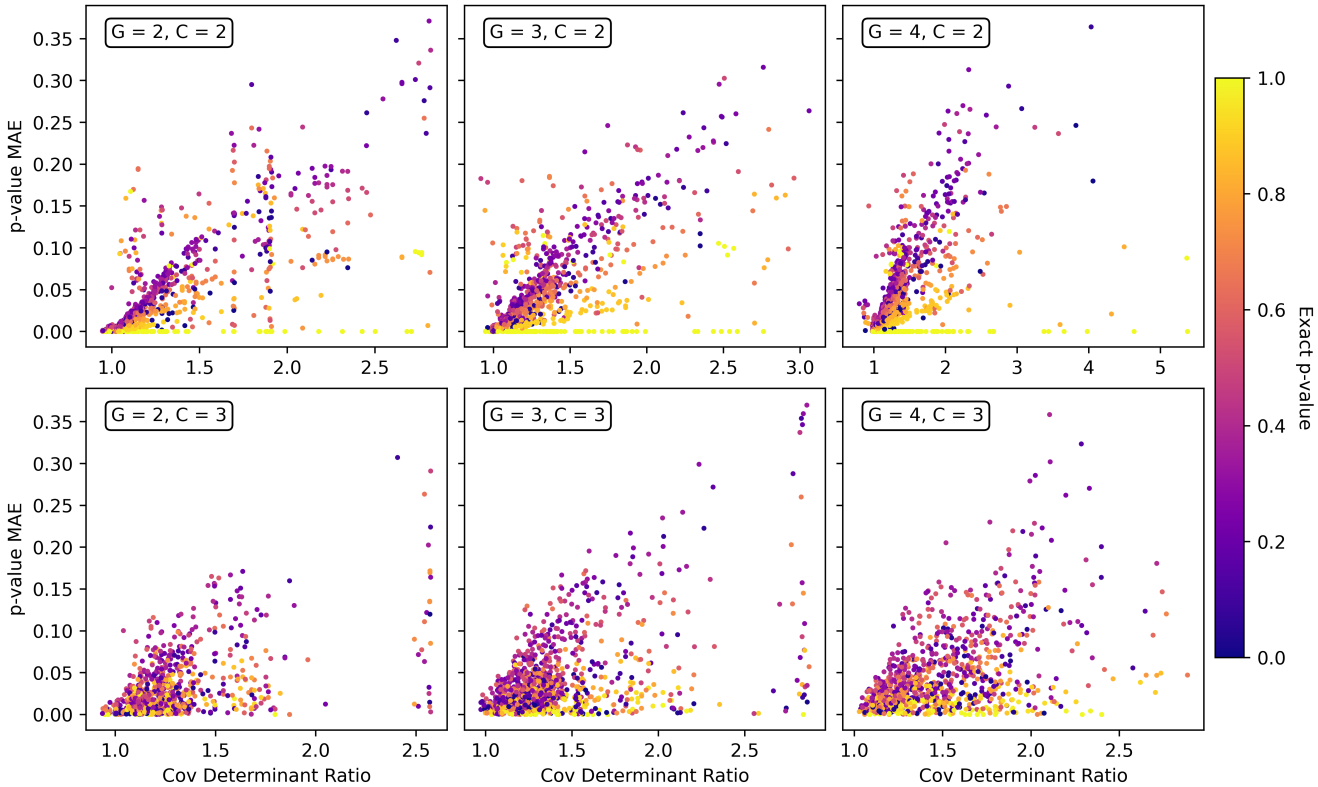
Consider λ: proportion of voters that get randomly mixed.

Figure: Mean absolute errors for different mixing parameters.



p-value Gap

Figure: Effect of covariance determinant increase in the mean absolute error of p-values



Group Aggregation

