

Voting, Ranking, and Preference Models

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What is Preference Data?



Voting systems



Search algorithms




Recommender systems

Voting Systems

- Plurality/Majority
 - Single-member district plurality
- Proportional Representation
 - Single-transferrable vote
- Semi-Proportional Representation

	1	2	3	4	5
CANDIDATE A	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE C	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE D	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE E	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/civicengagement/voting/ranked-choice-voting.page>

Measuring Rank Distances

- Kendall Distance
 - Number of adjacent swaps
- Hamming Distance
 - Number of different positions
- Spearman's Footrule
 - Sum of difference between objects

Judge A

1	2	3	4
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Judge B

3	2	4	1
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Ranking Models

- Plackett-Luce
 - Describes likelihood of an object being picked
 - Consensus ranking formed with model's coefficients
- Mallows
 - Provides a consensus ranking and theta value
 - Theta value describes the strength of consensus within the group

Demo!