

# My title\*

My subtitle if needed

First author

Another author

October 29, 2024

First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

## 1 Introduction

Overview paragraph

Estimand paragraph

Results paragraph

Why it matters paragraph

Telegraphing paragraph: The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2....

## 2 Data

### 2.1 Overview

R

### 2.2 Raw data

raw	data	52 variables	15891	variables	url,	varibales	variables	description
		appendix						

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\*Code and data are available at: [https://github.com/RohanAlexander/starter\\_folder](https://github.com/RohanAlexander/starter_folder).

Table 1: Main column descriptions of the raw data

Variable	Description
poll_id	Unique identifier for each poll conducted.
numeric_grade	A numeric rating given to the pollster to indicate their quality or reliability .
pollscore	A numeric value representing the score or reliability of the pollster in question .
methodology	The method used to conduct the poll .
transparency_score	A score reflecting the pollster’s transparency about their methodology .
start_date	The date the poll began .
end_date	The date the poll ended .
sample_size	The total number of respondents participating in the poll .
population	The abbreviated description of the respondent group, typically indicating their voting status .
hypothetical	Indicates whether the poll is about a hypothetical match-up.
pct	The percentage of the vote or support that the candidate received in the poll .

variable na

Table 2: Number of Missing Values and Percentages for Variables

Variable	Missing_Values	Percentage_Missing
poll_id	0	0.00
pollster_id	0	0.00
sponsor_ids	8236	51.83
pollster_rating_id	0	0.00
numeric_grade	1895	11.92
pollscore	1881	11.84
methodology	993	6.25
transparency_score	3209	20.19
state	7552	47.52
start_date	0	0.00
end_date	0	0.00
sponsor_candidate_id	15562	97.93
sponsor_candidate_party	15562	97.93
question_id	0	0.00
sample_size	139	0.87
population	0	0.00
tracking	14363	90.38

Table 2: Number of Missing Values and Percentages for Variables

Variable	Missing_Values	Percentage_Missing
created_at	0	0.00
notes	15621	98.30
source	15690	98.74
internal	13427	84.49
partisan	14513	91.33
race_id	0	0.00
cycle	0	0.00
office_type	0	0.00
election_date	0	0.00
stage	0	0.00
nationwide_batch	0	0.00
ranked_choice_reallocated	0	0.00
ranked_choice_round	15872	99.88
hypothetical	0	0.00
party	0	0.00
answer	0	0.00
pct	0	0.00

variable

## 2.3 Measurement

Some paragraphs about how we go from a phenomena in the world to an entry in the dataset.

## 2.4 Outcome variables

Add graphs, tables and text. Use sub-sub-headings for each outcome variable or update the subheading to be singular.

Some of our data is of penguins (**?@fig-bills**), from Horst, Hill, and Gorman (2020).

Talk more about it.

And also planes (**?@fig-planes**). (You can change the height and width, but don't worry about doing that until you have finished every other aspect of the paper - Quarto will try to make it look nice and the defaults usually work well once you have enough text.)

Talk way more about it.

## 2.5 Predictor variables

Add graphs, tables and text.

Use sub-sub-headings for each outcome variable and feel free to combine a few into one if they go together naturally.

## 3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,...

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in Appendix [B](#).

### 3.1 Model set-up

Define  $y_i$  as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then  $\beta_i$  is the wing width and  $\gamma_i$  is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i | \mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \tag{1}$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{3}$$

$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{4}$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{5}$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \tag{6}$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of Goodrich et al. (2022). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`.

#### 3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance  $\theta$ .

## **4 Results**

Our results are summarized in [tbl-modelresults](#).

## **5 Discussion**

### **5.1 First discussion point**

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

### **5.2 Second discussion point**

Please don't use these as sub-heading labels - change them to be what your point actually is.

### **5.3 Third discussion point**

### **5.4 Weaknesses and next steps**

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

## Appendix

### A Additional data details

raw data      variabile

Table 3: Remaining column descriptions of the raw data

Table 3: Descriptions of Remaining Variables

Variable	Description
pollster_id	Unique identifier for the polling organization conducting the poll.
sponsor_ids	Unique identifier(s) for the sponsor(s) of the poll, typically organizations that fund the poll.
pollster_rating_id	Unique identifier for the pollster’s rating within a rating system.
state	The U.S. state where the poll was conducted or focused, if applicable.
sponsor_candidate_id	Unique identifier for the candidate sponsored by the sponsoring organization (if applicable).
sponsor_candidate_party	The political party of the candidate sponsored by the sponsor (if applicable).
question_id	Unique identifier for the question asked in the poll.
tracking	Indicates whether the poll is part of a tracking series .
created_at	The timestamp when the poll data was created or entered into the system .
notes	Any additional notes or comments related to the poll.
source	The source from where the poll data was derived.
internal	Indicates whether the poll is conducted internally by a campaign or organization.
partisan	Indicates whether the poll has partisan sponsorship or is conducted by a partisan organization.
race_id	A unique identifier for the political race being polled .
cycle	The election cycle in which the poll is conducted .
office_type	The type of political office being polled .
election_date	The date of the election the poll is related to .
stage	The stage of the election being polled .
nationwide_batch	Indicates whether the poll is part of a nationwide batch.
ranked_choice_reallocations	Indicates if ranked-choice voting reallocations have been applied in the results.
ranked_choice_round	The round of ranked-choice voting, if applicable.
party	The political party of the candidate in the poll .
answer	The response or answer choice given in the poll .

## B Model details

### B.1 Posterior predictive check

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvsprior-1` we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvsprior-2` we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

### B.2 Diagnostics

`?@fig-stanareyouokay-1` is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

`?@fig-stanareyouokay-2` is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

## References

- Goodrich, Ben, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali, and Sam Brilleman. 2022. “rstanarm: Bayesian applied regression modeling via Stan.” <https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/>.
- Horst, Allison Marie, Alison Presmanes Hill, and Kristen B Gorman. 2020. *palmerpenguins: Palmer Archipelago (Antarctica) penguin data*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3960218>.
- R Core Team. 2023. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.