# PollingViz

Nick Miner

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## **Basic Setup**

## **Data Manipulation**

```
polls$Rdate <- mdy(polls$Middate)
polls$competitiveness <- polls$trump-polls$clinton
polls$colors = "black"
polls$colors[polls$competitiveness>0]="red"
polls$colors[polls$competitiveness<0]="blue"

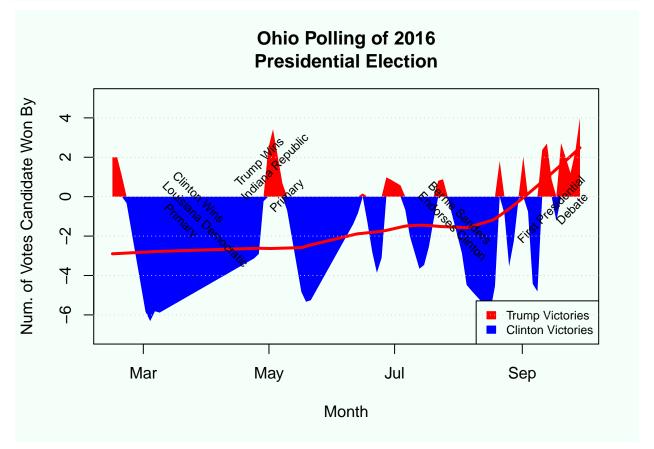
#Create new columns to measure "competitiveness": the difference
#between support for Trump and Clinton. Pollers with a positive
#competitiveness rate show support for Trump, colored red, while
#negative is support for Clinton, colored blue.</pre>
```

## Polygon Setup

```
hi.res.date <- approx(polls$Rdate, polls$competitiveness, n=100)$x
hi.res.comp <- approx(polls$Rdate, polls$competitiveness, n=100)$y
comp.poly.plus <- hi.res.comp
comp.poly.minus <- hi.res.comp
comp.poly.plus[comp.poly.plus < 0] <- 0
comp.poly.minus[comp.poly.minus>0] <- 0
x.comp.poly.plus <- c(hi.res.date, rev(hi.res.date))
y.comp.poly.plus <- c(comp.poly.plus, rep(0, 100))
x.comp.poly.minus <- c(hi.res.date, rev(hi.res.date))
y.comp.poly.minus <- c(comp.poly.minus, rep(0,100))
##Creating a polygon for the plot.
```

### **Plot**

```
lwd = "3")
text(mdy("March 5, 2016"), 0, "Clinton Wins \nLouisiana Democratic
    Primary", srt=-45, adj = c(0,0), cex = 0.75)
text(mdy("May 3, 2016"), 0, "Trump Wins \nIndiana Republic
    \nPrimary", srt=45, adj = c(.25,.25), cex = 0.75)
text(mdy("July 12, 2016"), 0, "Bernie Sanders \nEndorses Clinton",
    srt=-45, adj = c(0,0), cex = 0.75)
text(mdy("September 26, 2016"), 0, "First Presidential \nDebate",
    srt=45, adj = c(.75,.5), cex = 0.75)
legend("bottomright", fill = c("red","blue"), border = c("red",
    "blue"), legend = c("Trump Victories", "Clinton Victories"),
    cex = 0.75)
grid(NA, NULL, col = "lightgray", lty = "dotted", lwd = par("lwd"),
    equilogs = TRUE)
```



##Plotting the polygon. The plot shows the number of votes each #candidate won by in the polls, measured by the variable #Competitiveness. Several campaign events are listed to show impact #on voters. The red abline is a loess regression plot. Loess #regressions are a nonparametric regression technique that are #useful in revealing underlying trends in data. In this case, the #overall data shows massive support for Clinton over Trump, but the #loess curve shows an overall pattern of increasing support for #Trump over Clinton.