

Bayesian Inference of Pollster Bias

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Introduction

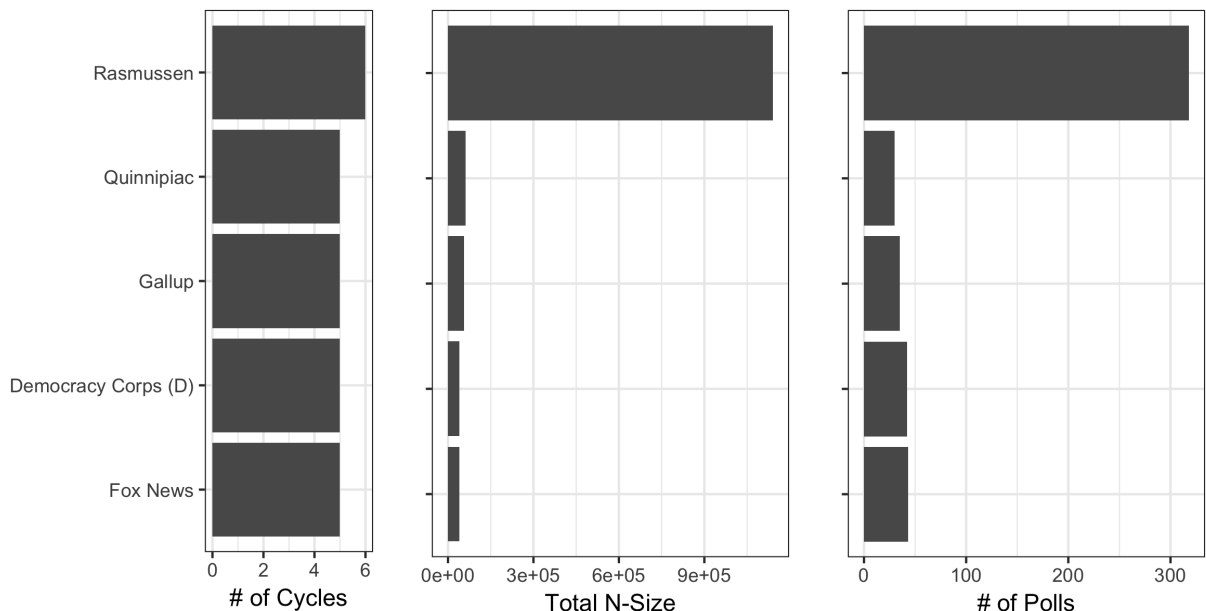
In this analysis, I estimate the bias for each public pollster active in the last 6 congressional elections. My final estimate identifies X as the most conservative pollster and Y as the most liberal. I likewise estimate bias of various sampling universes. Next, I use these biases to estimate the true level of support for Democrats over time in each cycle. Lastly, I regress the final estimate of support in each cycle against the number of seats Democrats won.

The Data

I have two primary sources of data: past polls and election results. The poll response that I use is the ‘generic Congressional ballot.’ Each pollster has a slightly different wording (and hence why we measure pollster bias), but they are all similar to: ‘If the elections for the U.S. House of Representatives were being held today, which party’s candidate would you vote for in your congressional district: The Democratic candidate or the Republican candidate?’ The named Congressional ballot question would account for incumbency effects and more closely mirror the choice voters are making in the voting booth. However, since not all candidates are known for 2018 yet, this is the only current question being polled, and so for comparability, I will use the same question for past elections.

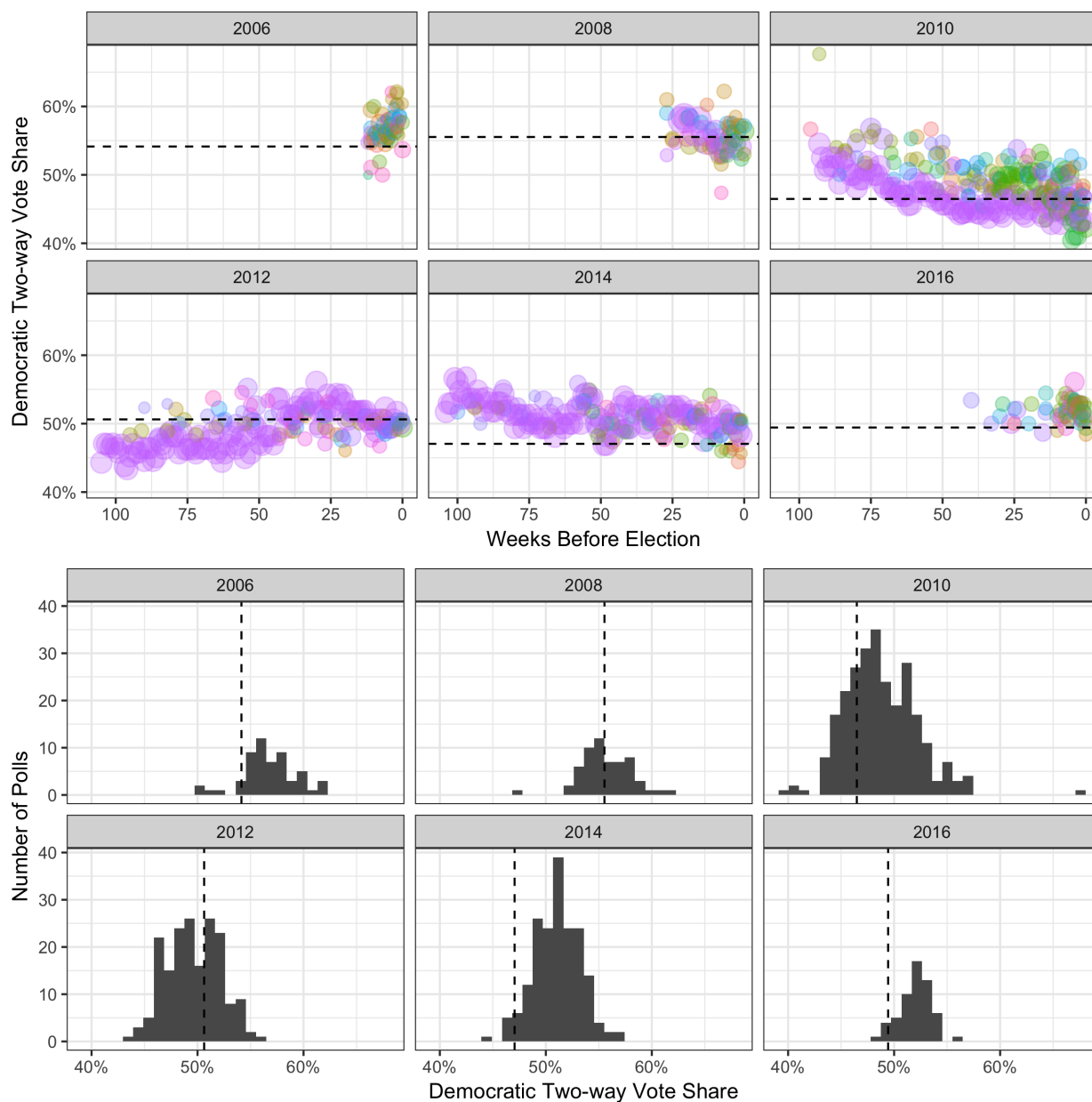
The past polls were taken from Real Clear Politics’ database across 6 election cycles: **2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014** and **2016**. Only polls where the year, date range, pollster, sampling universe and sample size are all known were included. Additionally, the polls’ results were transformed to reflect the two-way share for Democrats (Dem/(Dem+Rep)): it is a proportion between 0 and 1. Time is transformed to be the rounded number of weeks between the middle day of the poll and election day. A daily model would be more precise, but would take more data.

In total, 797 polls from 41 pollsters contacting 1.7m respondents over the 6 election cycles were used. These are the 5 largest pollsters. See Appendix B for full details.



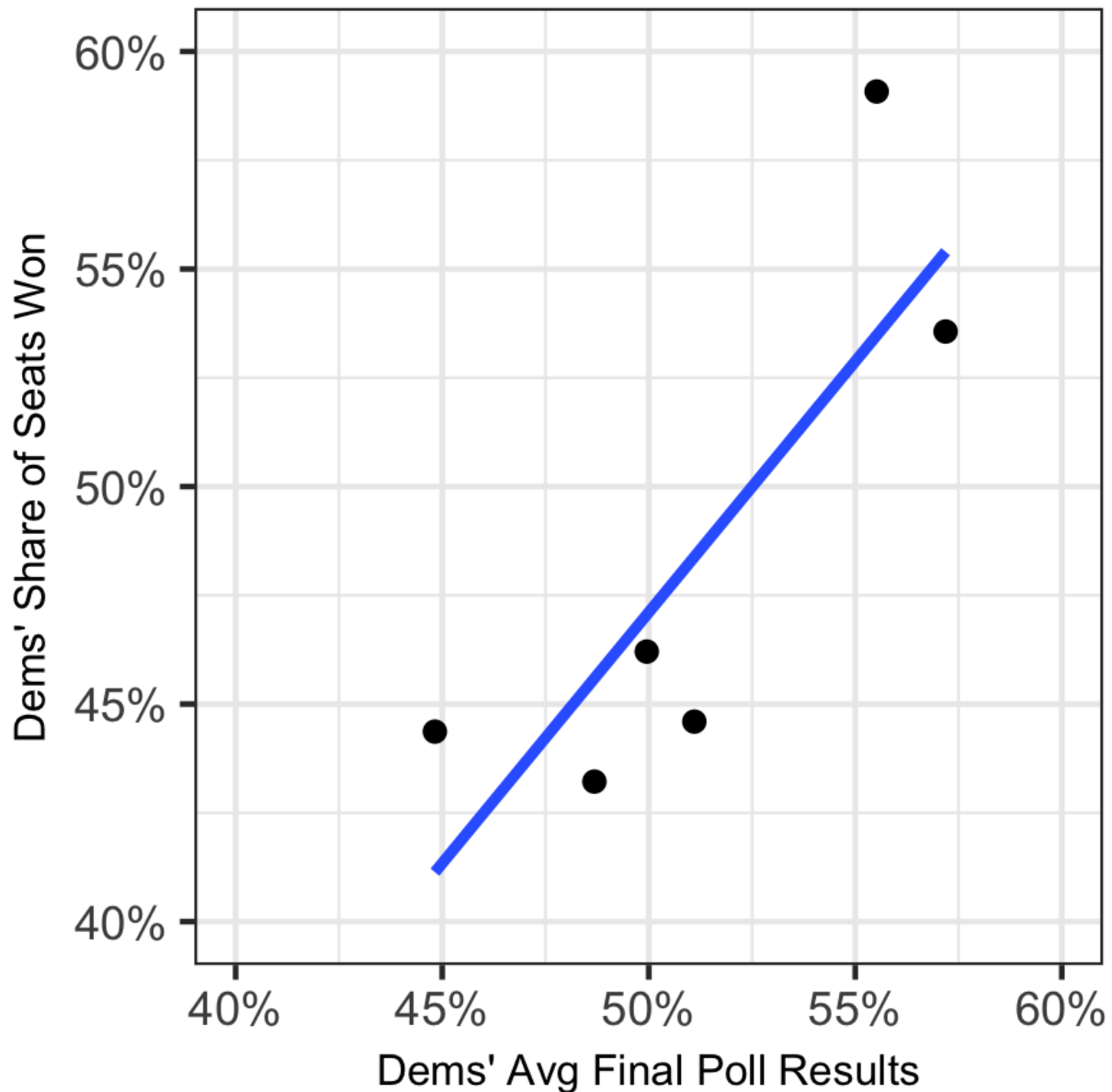
For election results, I use both the popular vote share and the seats won. These were taken from Wikipedia: **2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016**. Again, I use Democrats' two-way vote share of the popular vote to mimic their two-way support in the polling data, and their percentage share of seats in the Congress.

First, let's explore the trends over time in each cycle. Here, each point is a poll; its size reflects the sample size and color represents the pollster. The dashed line represents the final two-way popular vote share of Democrats. A couple of observations from this are clear. We see that by election, some pollsters are systematically off. For example, the pink pollster in 2010 was consistently below the final election result, suggesting bias. Last, we see that there are trends in results over time. For example, in 2014 the polls got closer and closer to the true result over time. Further investigation shows that poll results are not normally distributed around the result **across time**, suggesting we will need a time-dependent model.



It's also worth exploring the relationship between polls and two-way seats won. While I later improve upon this through modeling, a crude measure is the average poll result within 1 week of election day, weighted by sample size. The correlation between this and two-way seat share is 0.82 suggesting a strong positive

relationship.

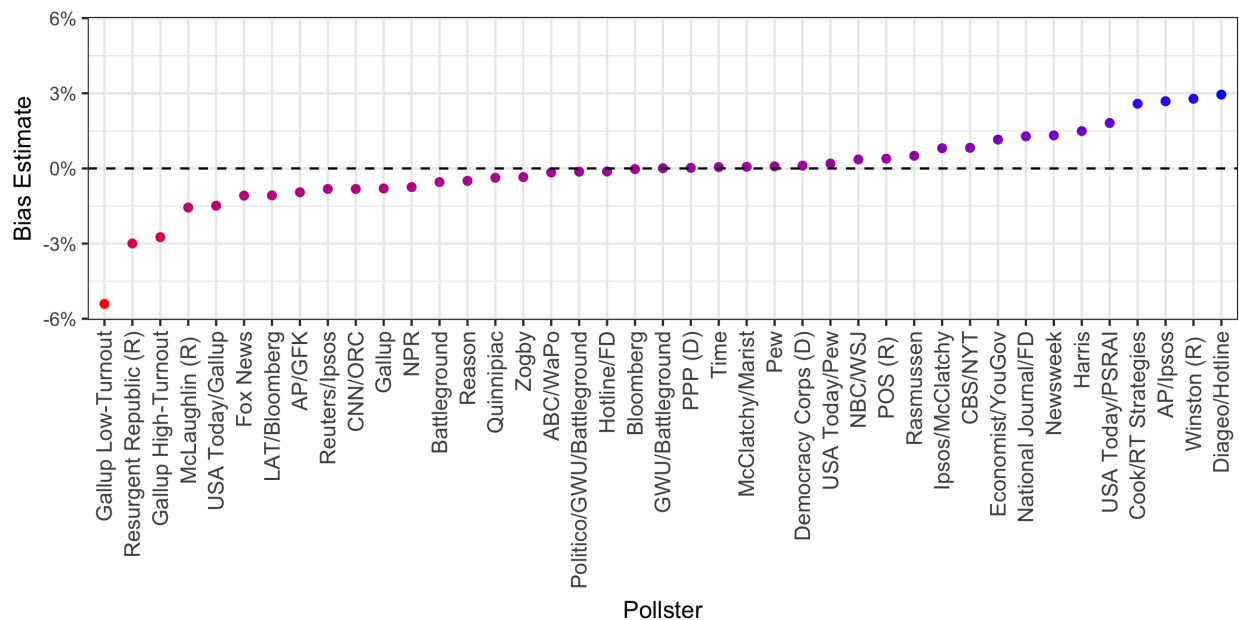


Estimating pollster and universe bias

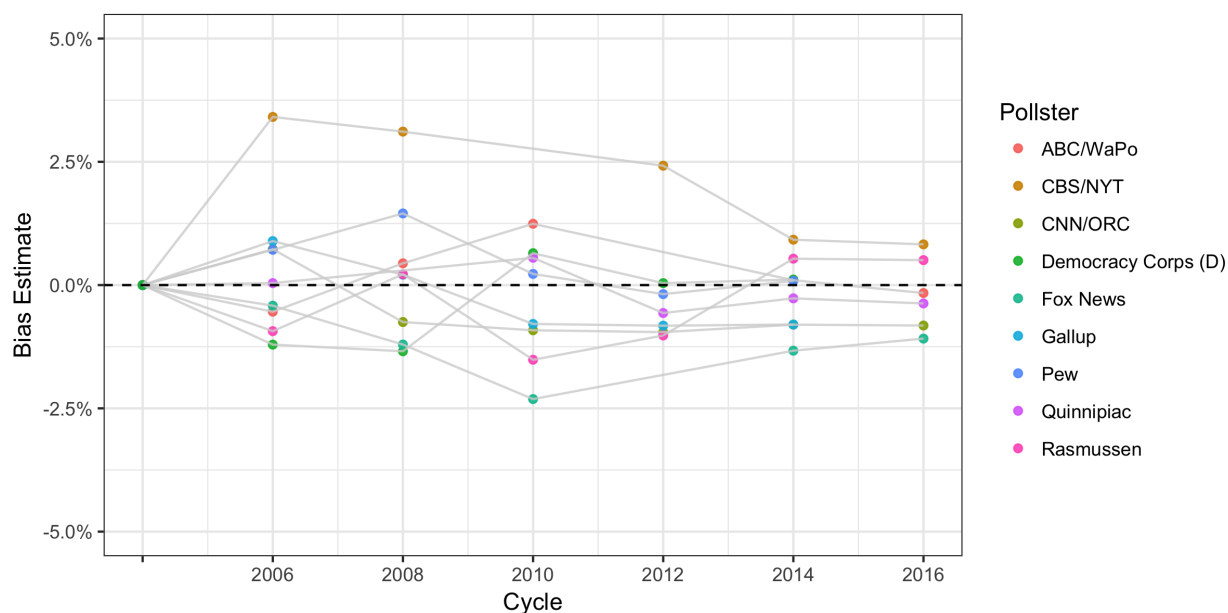
To estimate bias for each pollster and universe, I use a Bayesian random-walk models anchored to the true final election results. For the first cycle a pollster/universe is used in, its prior is normally distributed around 0pp and assumed to be less than 20pp 95% of the time, in either direction. This prior is updated to be the posterior from the most recent previous cycle the pollster/universe was active in. Full specification of the theoretical model can be found in Appendix A; implementation specifications and key convergence diagnostics can be found in Appendix B.

Below I plot the final bias estimate for each pollster. For example, for a pollster who polled in 2014 but not 2016, this will be their 2014 posterior results. Most pollsters are not biased by more than a percentage point in either direction. ‘Gallup Low-Turnout’ was the mostly conservative estimate (they took 4 polls in 1

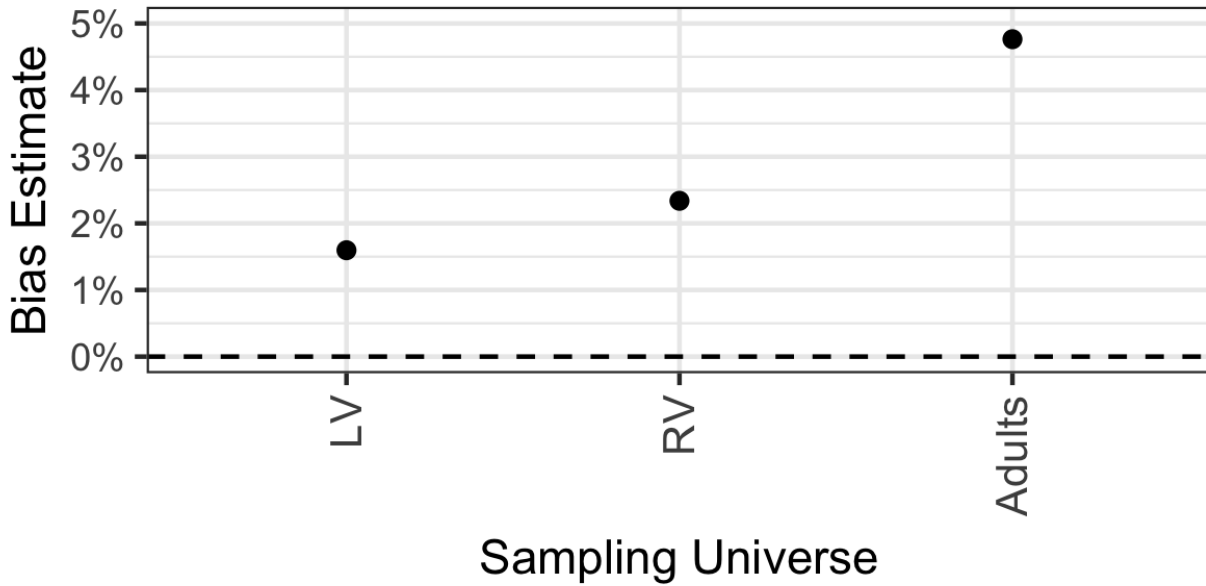
election cycle). ‘Diageo/Hotline’ most consistently overestimated Democratic support (they took 7 polls in 2 election cycles). Bloomberg was the least biased pollster with an average bias of -0.00008 across their 12 polls in 4 cycles. Full results can be found in Appendix B.



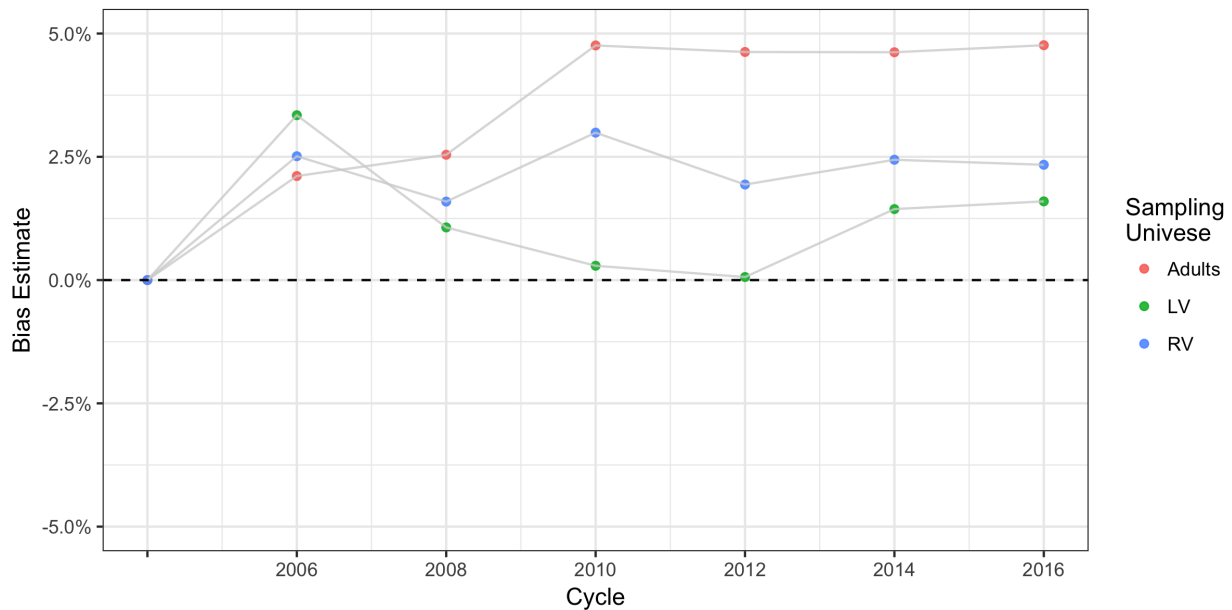
Looking more closely at pollsters that were active in at least 5 of the 6 cycles examine, we see some variation in bias across cycles. For example, CBS/NYT strongly overestimated Democratic support in 2006, but became less and less biased each cycle. Others were too conservative in some cycles and too liberal in others. Fox News underestimated Democratic support in all.



Additionally, we see that most sampling universes also show some overestimation of Democratic support. Our posterior observation from the 2016 cycle shows that likely voter universes across pollsters were biased 1.7pp in favor of Democrats, registered voter universes were biased 2.4pp and samples of just adults were biased nearly 5pp in favor of Democrats. Full results can be found in Appendix B.



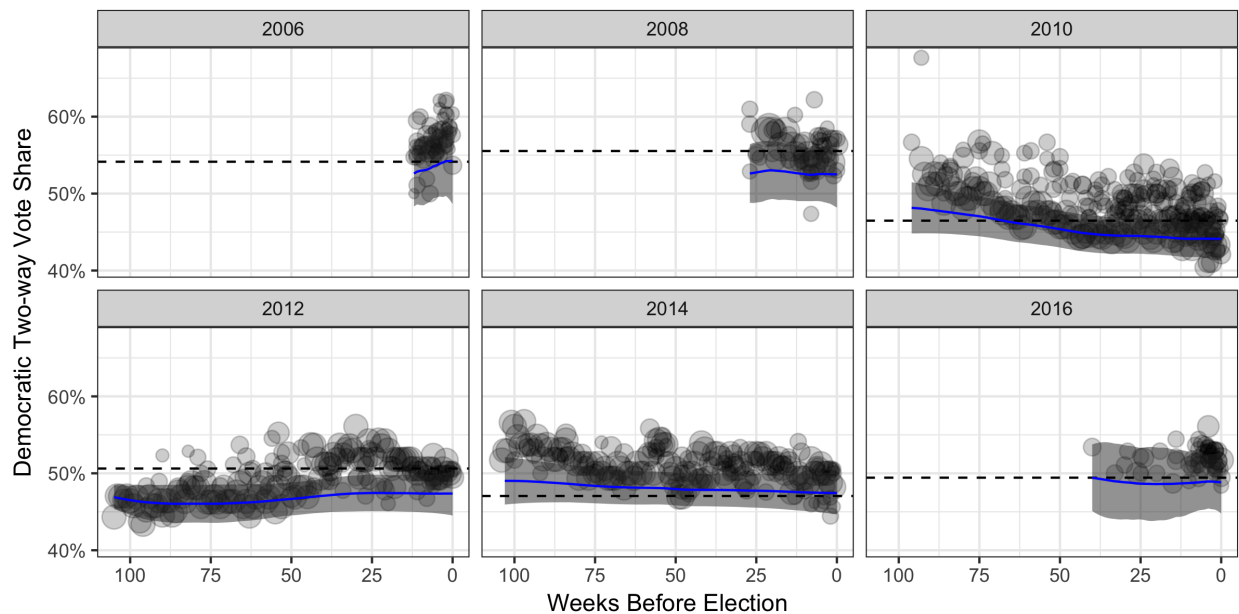
These trends were fairly stable over time. The rank order of the universes was the same for all elections except 2006. Both adult and registered voter universes were stable around their final estimate since the 2010 cycle. In 2010 and 2012, there was basically no bias in likely voter universes, but this increased in 2014 and 2016.

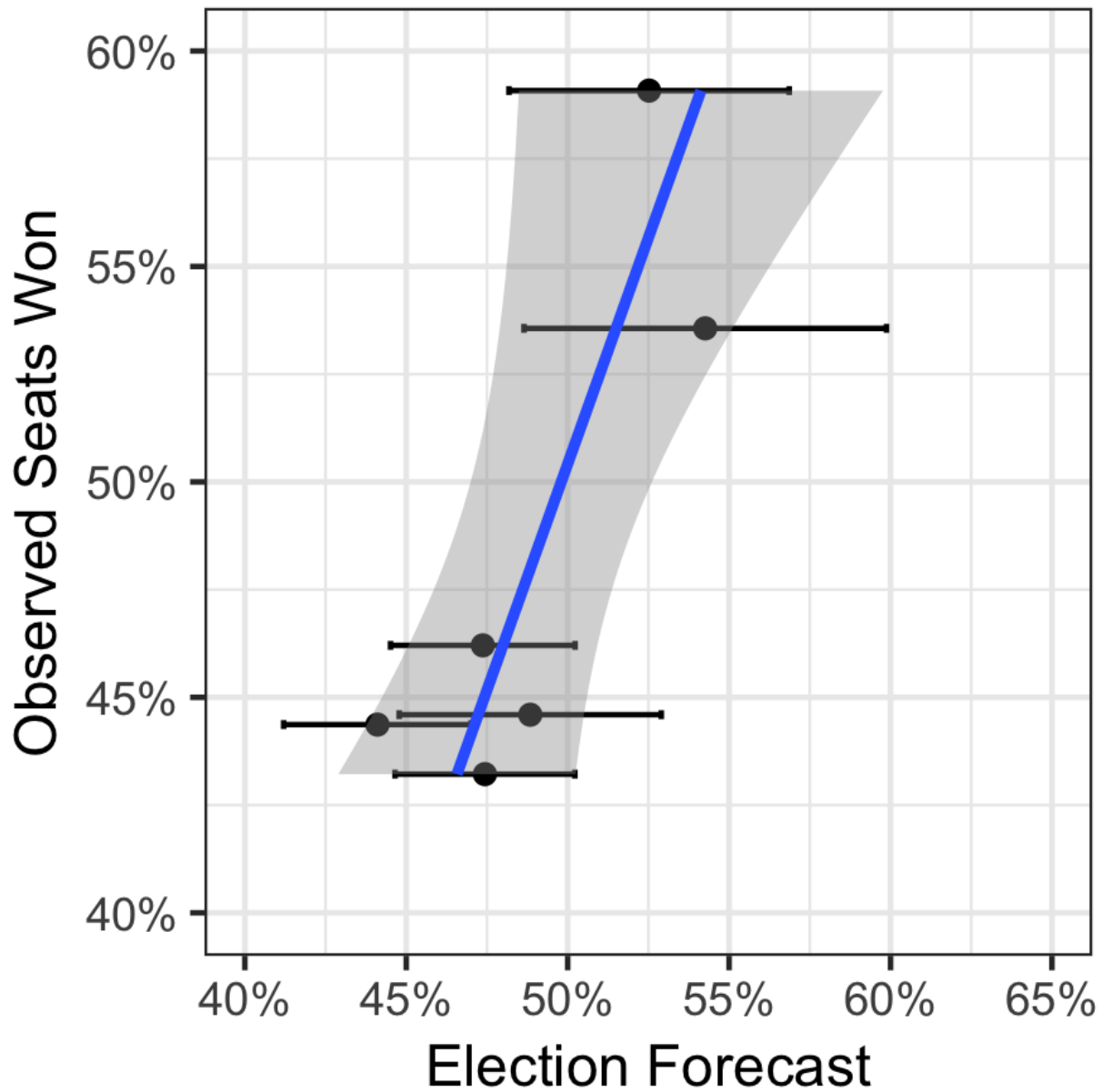


Week-by-week estimates of support by cycle

Using the final estimates of bias for pollsters and universes as priors, I now refit the random-walk models, but with no anchor to the true result. This allows us to generate estimates week-by-week for each election, including a final estimate of election outcome, simulating a future prediction. The results are slightly overfit, especially for 2016, since the true results in each election updated the priors which are now inputs to the model. For 2016 specifically, the priors are derived from posterior distribution of the model anchored in the

true result, so we should expect the model to be very precise. For full model specification see Appendix A and Appendix B for implementaton, code and full results.





Conclusions

Using the estimate for the true current level of support, about 54%, and the parameter estimates from the regression model previously fit, I predict democrats will win about 52% of the seats, or 225 seats, with a 2.5% lower bound of 177 seats and a 97.5% upper bound of 273 seats. This estimate is similar to other's. For example, one respected **author** finds an 8pp advantage in the generic ballot for Democrats will yield 224 Democratic seats.

Appendix A

To answer question 1 above, I follow **Jackman (2005)** to specify my model to estimate biases, but with an added term for sampling universe. A given poll is assumed to be normally distruted with support as the

mean and the standard deviation a function of y_i and sample size. This would be specified as:

$$y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$

That poll is centered around mean μ_i , which itself is a function of α_t , the true value of support at the time the poll was taken t , δ_j , the bias of pollster j , and θ_k , the bias of sampling universe k . Fully specified, this is:

$$\mu_i = \alpha_{t_i} + \delta_{j_i} + \theta_{k_i}$$

Due to the trends we see in our initial data exploration, a random walk model is appropriate. In such a model, support at time t is normally distributed around support at time $t - 1$.

$$\alpha_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\alpha_{t-1}, \omega^2)$$

By anchoring the model in the final election results, and by using a random walk, I will be able to estimate the consistent bias, δ , of each pollster and the effect, θ , of different sampling universes.

For these given specifications, we have the following priors:

$$\sigma_i^2 = \sqrt{\frac{y_i(1-y_i)}{n_i}}, \quad \delta_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1), \quad \theta_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1), \quad \alpha_1 \sim \mathcal{U}(0.46, 0.56), \quad \omega^2 \sim IG(1/2, 1/2)$$

σ_i^2 just follows the formula for standard deviation of a sample. For pollster biases (δ), my prior is that there is no bias with a standard deviation large enough to capture 100% bias; my prior for bias from sampling universe (θ) is the same. As a prior for the starting true value of support (α_1), I use a uniform distribution over the minimum and maximum actual vote share of Democrats in the six elections analyzed. Lastly, as a prior for the true standard deviation of support (ω), I use the inverse gamma distribution with an effective sample size of 1 and a prior guess of 1 like the standard deviation for δ and θ .

To answer question 2 above, I will use the pollster and universe biases estimated above, and the same random walk algorithm to generate a final polling average at the time of the election, α_E . I will then use the following model to estimate number of seats:

$$S_{cycle} \sim \mathcal{N}(\phi_{cycle}, \sigma^2)$$

$$\phi_{cycle} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \alpha_{E_{cycle}}, \quad cycle = 2006, \dots, 2016$$

My priors for this model are:

$$\beta_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1), \quad \beta_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(1, 1), \quad \sigma^2 \sim IG(1/2, 1/2)$$

β_0 here has a prior of 0 seats in the House of Representatives with a standard deviation 1. β_1 has a prior that says a 1 unit increase in $\alpha_{E_{cycle}}$ (a 100 percentage point increase in the Democrats' modeled vote share) is associated with a 100 percentage point increase in the share of seats awarded to Democrats, with a standard deviation of the same. Lastly, I use an inverse gamma distribution with a prior guess of 1 and effective sample size of 1 for the standard deviation.

To answer question 3, I will use the same random walk algorithm already mentioned, along with the pollster and universe biases to generate a polling average for today. I will then use this α with the coefficients estimated in the second model to predict the number of seats Democrats will win in 2018.

Appendix B

Functions and setup


```

library(ggplot2)
library(tidyverse)
library(rjags)
library(cowplot)
set.seed(102)
scipen=999

data_prep <- function(data, res, year, anchor = T) {
  data <- data %>%
    filter(cycle == year) %>%
    mutate(pollster_num = as.numeric(as.factor(as.character(pollster))),
           univ_num = as.numeric(univ),
           prec = 1 / (sqrt((twoway * (1 - twoway)) / n_size)),
           week_adj = -1 * (week - max(week)) + 1) %>%
    select(-pollster_raw)

  data_jags = as.list(data)

  if(anchor) {
    xi <- rep(NA, max(length(unique(data$week_adj)), max(data$week_adj))+1)
    xi[max(data$week_adj+1)] <- res$twoway_vote[res$cycle == year]
  } else {
    xi <- rep(NA, max(length(unique(data$week_adj)), max(data$week_adj)))
  }

  data_jags$xi <- xi
  return(data_jags)
}

bias_priors <- function(data_jags, deltas, thetas) {
  thetas <- thetas %>%
    filter(theta_univ %in% unique(data_jags$univ)) %>%
    mutate(theta_univ_num = as.numeric(theta_univ)) %>%
    arrange(theta_univ_num)

  deltas <- deltas %>%
    filter(delta_pollster %in% unique(data_jags$pollster)) %>%
    mutate(delta_pollster_num = as.numeric(as.factor(as.character(delta_pollster)))) %>%
    arrange(delta_pollster_num)

  data_jags <- append(data_jags, as.list(thetas))
  data_jags <- append(data_jags, as.list(deltas))
  return(data_jags)
}

run_model <- function(data_jags,
                      anchor = T,
                      chains = 4,
                      thinning = 10,
                      burnin = 10000,
                      iter = 1000000,
                      params = c("xi", "delta", "theta")) {

```

```

mod_string_1 <- " model {
xi[1] ~ dunif(0.46, 0.56) #The lower and upper limit of Dem two-way vote share in the 6 elections exam

for(i in 1:length(twoway)){
  mu[i] <- xi[week_adj[i]] + delta[pollster_num[i]] + theta[univ_num[i]]
  twoway[i] ~ dnorm(mu[i],prec[i])
}

for(t in 2:length(xi)){
  xi[t] ~ dnorm(xi[t-1],tau)
}

## prior for standard deviations
#omega2 ~ dgamma(1.0/2.0,1.0/2.0) I(0.001, 0.999)
omega ~ dunif(0, .1)
tau <- 1/pow(omega,2) "

if(anchor) {
  mod_string_2 <- "
  ## priors for house effects
  for (i in 1:max(pollster_num)) {
    delta[i] ~ dnorm(delta_mu[i], 1.0/delta_sigma2[i])
  }

  for (i in 1:max(univ_num)) {
    theta[i] ~ dnorm(theta_mu[i], 1.0/theta_sigma2[i])
  }
  } "
} else {
  mod_string_2 <- "
  ## priors for house effects
  for (i in 1:max(pollster_num)) {
    delta[i] = delta_mu[i]
  }

  for (i in 1:max(univ_num)) {
    theta[i] = theta_mu[i]
  }
  } "
}

mod_string <- paste(mod_string_1, mod_string_2)

mod <- jags.model(textConnection(mod_string), data = data_jags, n.chains = chains)
update(mod, burnin) # burn-in
mod_sim <- coda.samples(model = mod, variable.names = params, n.iter= iter, thin = thinning)
return(mod_sim)
}

calculate_priors <- function(mod_res, year, data_jags) {
  mod_csim <- as.mcmc(do.call(rbind, mod_res))
  param_ests <- data.frame(iter_mean = colMeans(mod_csim),
                           iter_sigma2 = (apply(mod_csim, 2, FUN ="sd"))^2)

```

```

delta_est <- param_ests %>%
  filter(substr(row.names(param_ests),1,1) == 'd') %>%
  mutate(delta_pollster_num = data_jags$delta_pollster_num,
         pollster = data_jags$delta_pollster) %>%
  full_join(data.frame(pollster = levels(data_jags$pollster)), by = "pollster") %>%
  mutate(delta_cycle = year,
         delta_mu = iter_mean,
         delta_sigma2 = iter_sigma2,
         delta_pollster = pollster) %>%
  select(delta_cycle, delta_pollster, delta_mu, delta_sigma2)

theta_est <- param_ests %>%
  filter(substr(row.names(param_ests),1,1) == 't') %>%
  mutate(theta_univ_num = data_jags$theta_univ_num,
         univ = data_jags$theta_univ) %>%
  full_join(data.frame(univ = levels(data_jags$univ)), by = "univ") %>%
  mutate(theta_cycle = year,
         theta_mu = iter_mean,
         theta_sigma2 = iter_sigma2,
         theta_univ = univ) %>%
  select(theta_cycle, theta_univ, theta_mu, theta_sigma2)

return(list(deltas_est = delta_est, thetas_est = theta_est))
}

update_priors <- function(deltas_all, thetas_all, deltas_new, thetas_new) {
  x <- rbind(deltas_all, deltas_new)
  y <- rbind(thetas_all, thetas_new)

  w <- x %>%
    filter(!is.na(delta_mu)) %>%
    group_by(delta_pollster) %>%
    filter(delta_cycle == max(delta_cycle)) %>%
    ungroup()

  z <- y %>%
    filter(!is.na(theta_mu)) %>%
    group_by(theta_univ) %>%
    filter(theta_cycle == max(theta_cycle)) %>%
    ungroup()

  return(list(deltas = w, deltas_all = x, thetas = z, thetas_all = y))
}

convergence_diagnostics <- function(chains = 4,
                                   thinning = 10,
                                   burnin = 10000,
                                   iter = 1000000,
                                   data_jags) {
  xi <- paste0("xi[", sample(seq(1,length(data_jags$xi)), 1), "]")
  delta <- paste0("delta[", sample(seq(1,length(data_jags$delta_pollster)), 1), "]")
  theta <- paste0("theta[", sample(seq(1,length(data_jags$theta_univ)), 1), "]")
  params <- c(xi, delta, theta)

```

```

mod_res <- run_model(chains = chains,
                    thinning = thinning,
                    burnin = burnin,
                    iter = iter,
                    params = params,
                    data_jags = data_jags)

return(list(gelman = gelman.diag(mod_res), autocorr = autocorr.diag(mod_res)))
}

extract_time_est <- function(mod_res, year, data_jags) {
  mod_csim <- as.mcmc(do.call(rbind, mod_res))
  param_ests <- data.frame(iter_mean = colMeans(mod_csim),
                           iter_sigma2 = (apply(mod_csim, 2, FUN = "sd"))^2)

  time_est <- param_ests %>%
    filter(substr(row.names(param_ests),1,1) == 'x') %>%
    mutate(time_before_elec = seq((length(data_jags$xi) - 1), 0, -1),
           upper_bound = iter_mean + 1.96*sqrt(iter_sigma2),
           lower_bound = iter_mean - 1.96*sqrt(iter_sigma2),
           cycle = year)

  return(time_est)
}

```

Load, prep and explore data

```

pollster_lkup <- read.csv("pollsters.csv")

res <- read.csv("election_results.csv") %>%
  mutate(two_way_vote = dem_vote/(dem_vote+rep_vote),
         two_way_seat = dem_seats/(dem_seats+rep_seats)) %>%
  arrange(cycle)

polls <- read.csv("training_dat.csv") %>%
  mutate(two_way = dem/(dem+rep)) %>%
  inner_join(res[,c("cycle", "date")], by="cycle") %>%
  mutate(week = round(as.numeric((as.Date(as.character(date), format="%m/%d/%y") -
    as.Date(as.character(end_date), format="%m/%d/%y")) +
    (as.Date(as.character(end_date), format="%m/%d/%y") -
    as.Date(as.character(start_date), format="%m/%d/%y"))/2)/7),
         n_size = as.numeric(as.character(n_size)))

## Warning in strptime(x, format, tz = "GMT"): unknown timezone 'zone/tz/'
## 2017c.1.0/zoneinfo/Europe/London'

polling_summary <- polls %>%
  group_by(pollster) %>%
  summarise(`Total N-Size` = sum(n_size),
            `# of Polls` = n(),
            `# of Cycles` = length(unique(cycle))) %>%
  arrange(desc(`Total N-Size`)) %>%

```

```
inner_join(pollster_lkup, by = "pollster") %>%
  mutate(pollster_raw = factor(pollster_raw, levels = pollster_raw[order(`Total N-Size`)]))

print(polling_summary) #Flextable
```

```
## # A tibble: 41 x 5
##       pollster `Total N-Size` `# of Polls` `# of Cycles`
##       <fctr>      <dbl>      <int>      <int>
## 1   rasmussen    1140483      318        6
## 2   quinnipiac     61471       30        5
## 3     gallup      56170       35        5
## 4   dem_corps    40457       42        5
## 5    fox_news    40139       43        5
## 6        pew     29423       20        5
## 7 reuters_ipsos   28448       26        3
## 8        ppp     28410       32        4
## 9     cnn_orc    26294       33        6
## 10    nbc_wsj     21483       23        4
## # ... with 31 more rows, and 1 more variables: pollster_raw <fctr>
```

Estimate bias for pollsters and universes

```
deltas <- data.frame(delta_cycle = 0,
                     delta_pollster = unique(polls$pollster),
                     delta_mu = rep(0, length(unique(polls$pollster))),
                     delta_sigma2 = rep(0.2, length(unique(polls$pollster))))
deltas_all <- deltas

thetas <- data.frame(theta_cycle = 0,
                     theta_univ = unique(polls$univ),
                     theta_mu = rep(0, length(unique(polls$univ))),
                     theta_sigma2 = rep(0.2, length(unique(polls$univ))))
thetas_all <- thetas

convergence <- list()

#Estimation
for(cycle in res$cycle) {
  data_jags <- data_prep(data = polls, res = res, year = cycle)
  data_jags <- bias_priors(data_jags = data_jags, deltas = deltas, thetas = thetas)
  convergence[[paste(cycle)]] <- convergence_diagnostics(data_jags = data_jags)
  mod_res <- run_model(data_jags = data_jags)

  prior_ests <- calculate_priors(mod_res = mod_res, year = cycle, data_jags = data_jags)
  new_priors <- update_priors(deltas_all = deltas_all, thetas_all = thetas_all,
                           deltas_new = prior_ests$deltas_est, thetas_new = prior_ests$thetas_est)
  deltas <- new_priors$deltas
  deltas_all <- new_priors$deltas_all

  thetas <- new_priors$thetas
  thetas_all <- new_priors$thetas_all
}
```

```

deltas <- deltas %>%
  arrange(delta_mu) %>%
  inner_join(pollster_lkup, by = c("delta_pollster" = "pollster")) %>%
  mutate(pollster_raw = factor(pollster_raw, levels = pollster_raw[order(delta_mu)]))

deltas_all <- deltas_all %>%
  inner_join(pollster_lkup, by = c("delta_pollster" = "pollster"))

thetas <- thetas %>%
  arrange(theta_mu) %>%
  mutate(theta_univ = factor(theta_univ, levels = theta_univ[order(theta_mu)]))

## Sample convergence diagnostics for 2006 parameters:
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##          Point est. Upper C.I.
## delta[10]          1          1
## theta[3]           1          1
## xi[9]              1          1
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
##          delta[10]   theta[3]   xi[9]
## Lag 0  1.0000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10  0.2445259265 0.569077062 0.4630583553
## Lag 50  0.0627509373 0.157272682 0.0879823359
## Lag 100 0.0122757308 0.028920535 0.0211248974
## Lag 500 0.0008124322 0.001746556 -0.0007014931

## Sample convergence diagnostics for 2008 parameters:
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##          Point est. Upper C.I.
## delta[2]          1          1
## theta[2]          1          1
## xi[16]            1          1
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
##          delta[2]   theta[2]   xi[16]
## Lag 0  1.0000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10  0.0569999100 0.302573395 0.69595473
## Lag 50  0.0009719112 0.032511979 0.41597106
## Lag 100 0.0018236070 0.019730419 0.25180491
## Lag 500 -0.0014534723 0.002196649 0.03101867

## Sample convergence diagnostics for 2010 parameters:
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##          Point est. Upper C.I.
## delta[10]          1          1

```

```

## theta[3]          1          1
## xi[96]            1          1
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
##      delta[10]   theta[3]   xi[96]
## Lag 0   1.000000000 1.00000000 1.00000000
## Lag 10  0.053331836 0.25897587 0.30702748
## Lag 50  0.004296288 0.13330088 0.14372717
## Lag 100 0.001192921 0.12604516 0.10560381
## Lag 500 0.002873576 0.07626071 0.04679898

## Sample convergence diagnostics for 2012 parameters:
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##      Point est. Upper C.I.
## delta[15]      1.00      1.00
## theta[3]       1.00      1.00
## xi[45]         1.01      1.02
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1.01
##      delta[15]   theta[3]   xi[45]
## Lag 0   1.000000000 1.00000000 1.00000000
## Lag 10  0.018601569 0.05958484 0.8977321
## Lag 50  0.015362948 0.05666102 0.7840805
## Lag 100 0.013454749 0.05099776 0.7094229
## Lag 500 0.005899275 0.03552638 0.4602087

## Sample convergence diagnostics for 2014 parameters:
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##      Point est. Upper C.I.
## delta[9]       1          1.00
## theta[2]       1          1.00
## xi[86]         1          1.01
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
##      delta[9]   theta[2]   xi[86]
## Lag 0   1.000000000 1.0000000 1.0000000
## Lag 10  0.008939093 0.2069485 0.8570945
## Lag 50  0.005381014 0.2001767 0.6993678
## Lag 100 0.006466919 0.1900636 0.6004499
## Lag 500 0.001111191 0.1458464 0.3427827

## Sample convergence diagnostics for 2016 parameters:
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##      Point est. Upper C.I.
## delta[10]      1          1

```

```

## theta[2]          1          1
## xi[39]            1          1
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
##      delta[10]      theta[2]      xi[39]
## Lag 0  1.000000000 1.000000e+00 1.000000000
## Lag 10  0.025349452 1.403155e-02 0.302718486
## Lag 50  0.012241025 9.025631e-03 0.096738011
## Lag 100 0.009137053 5.700552e-03 0.052714166
## Lag 500 0.002130057 9.788608e-06 0.008417222

## Final estimates of pollster bias:

## # A tibble: 41 x 5
##   delta_cycle delta_pollster delta_mu delta_sigma2
##   <dbl>         <fctr>         <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1      2010      gallup_lt -0.054082492 0.0033069401
## 2      2012 resurgen_republic -0.029966231 0.0053551393
## 3      2010      gallup_ht -0.027434046 0.0033364616
## 4      2010      mclaughlin -0.015596968 0.0082250323
## 5      2012 usa_today_gallup -0.014865011 0.0014064116
## 6      2016      fox_news -0.010851414 0.0005337405
## 7      2008      lat_bloomberg -0.010752850 0.0071090674
## 8      2016      ap_gfk -0.009505441 0.0029422690
## 9      2016      reuters_ipsos -0.008207589 0.0007298973
## 10     2016      cnn_orc -0.008200193 0.0007600370
## # ... with 31 more rows, and 1 more variables: pollster_raw <fctr>

## Estimate for each pollster and cycle:

##   delta_cycle      delta_pollster      delta_mu delta_sigma2
## 1           0      rasmussen 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 2           0      cnn_orc 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 3           0      hotline 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 4           0  usa_today_gallup 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 5           0      cbs_nyt 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 6           0      quinnipiac 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 7           0      time 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 8           0      newsweek 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 9           0      cook 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 10          0      fox_news 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 11          0      abc_wapo 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 12          0      gallup 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 13          0      pew 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 14          0      nbc_wsj 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 15          0      ap_ipsos 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 16          0      lat_bloomberg 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 17          0      zogby 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 18          0      battleground 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 19          0      dem_corps 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 20          0      harris 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 21          0      ap_gfk 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 22          0      gwu_battleground 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 23          0      diageo 0.0000000000 0.2000000000

```


| | | | | |
|-------|------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ## 24 | 0 | ppp | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 25 | 0 | mclaughlin | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 26 | 0 | npr | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 27 | 0 | pos | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 28 | 0 | ipsos_mcclatchy | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 29 | 0 | nat_journal | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 30 | 0 | bloomberg | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 31 | 0 | reuters_ipsos | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 32 | 0 | politico_gwu_battleground | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 33 | 0 | mcclatchy_marist | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 34 | 0 | gallup_ht | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 35 | 0 | gallup_lt | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 36 | 0 | resurgen_republic | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 37 | 0 | reason | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 38 | 0 | usa_today_pew | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 39 | 0 | usa_today_psrai | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 40 | 0 | economist_yougov | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 41 | 0 | winston | 0.0000000000 | 0.2000000000 |
| ## 42 | 2006 | abc_wapo | -0.0053994410 | 0.0239024667 |
| ## 43 | 2006 | ap_ipsos | 0.0157478299 | 0.0139653485 |
| ## 44 | 2006 | battleground | -0.0195792257 | 0.0232985900 |
| ## 45 | 2006 | cbs_nyt | 0.0341061905 | 0.0142404046 |
| ## 46 | 2006 | cnn_orc | 0.0072736423 | 0.0118917629 |
| ## 47 | 2006 | cook | 0.0258310256 | 0.0132160408 |
| ## 48 | 2006 | dem_corps | -0.0120761702 | 0.0231696393 |
| ## 49 | 2006 | fox_news | -0.0041738126 | 0.0118916536 |
| ## 50 | 2006 | gallup | 0.0089264045 | 0.0250058697 |
| ## 51 | 2006 | harris | 0.0149196423 | 0.0240908692 |
| ## 52 | 2006 | hotline | -0.0012145421 | 0.0164731363 |
| ## 53 | 2006 | lat_bloomberg | 0.0014248029 | 0.0228454260 |
| ## 54 | 2006 | nbc_wsj | 0.0081717774 | 0.0150138488 |
| ## 55 | 2006 | newsweek | 0.0140308274 | 0.0127210159 |
| ## 56 | 2006 | pew | 0.0071535934 | 0.0131662398 |
| ## 57 | 2006 | quinnipiac | 0.0003994740 | 0.0240879221 |
| ## 58 | 2006 | rasmussen | -0.0093437028 | 0.0237809039 |
| ## 59 | 2006 | time | 0.0151492203 | 0.0146195819 |
| ## 60 | 2006 | usa_today_gallup | -0.0189353254 | 0.0123708358 |
| ## 61 | 2006 | zogby | -0.0034666847 | 0.0166064144 |
| ## 62 | 2006 | ap_gfk | NA | NA |
| ## 63 | 2006 | bloomberg | NA | NA |
| ## 64 | 2006 | diageo | NA | NA |
| ## 65 | 2006 | economist_yougov | NA | NA |
| ## 66 | 2006 | gallup_ht | NA | NA |
| ## 67 | 2006 | gallup_lt | NA | NA |
| ## 68 | 2006 | gwu_battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 69 | 2006 | ipsos_mcclatchy | NA | NA |
| ## 70 | 2006 | mcclatchy_marist | NA | NA |
| ## 71 | 2006 | mclaughlin | NA | NA |
| ## 72 | 2006 | nat_journal | NA | NA |
| ## 73 | 2006 | npr | NA | NA |
| ## 74 | 2006 | politico_gwu_battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 75 | 2006 | pos | NA | NA |
| ## 76 | 2006 | ppp | NA | NA |
| ## 77 | 2006 | reason | NA | NA |

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ## 78 | 2006 | resurgen_republic | NA | NA |
| ## 79 | 2006 | reuters_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 80 | 2006 | usa_today_pew | NA | NA |
| ## 81 | 2006 | usa_today_psrai | NA | NA |
| ## 82 | 2006 | winston | NA | NA |
| ## 83 | 2008 | abc_wapo | 0.0044130048 | 0.0124559503 |
| ## 84 | 2008 | ap_gfk | -0.0051361319 | 0.0102422239 |
| ## 85 | 2008 | ap_ipsos | 0.0268302166 | 0.0081598450 |
| ## 86 | 2008 | battleground | -0.0114143198 | 0.0056199378 |
| ## 87 | 2008 | cbs_nyt | 0.0311224816 | 0.0035408441 |
| ## 88 | 2008 | cnn_orc | -0.0074962937 | 0.0054931039 |
| ## 89 | 2008 | dem_corps | -0.0134178122 | 0.0035980148 |
| ## 90 | 2008 | diageo | -0.0311831700 | 0.0171374775 |
| ## 91 | 2008 | fox_news | -0.0120599291 | 0.0056922980 |
| ## 92 | 2008 | gallup | 0.0021103650 | 0.0081507823 |
| ## 93 | 2008 | gwu_battleground | -0.0184640311 | 0.0050743773 |
| ## 94 | 2008 | lat_bloomberg | -0.0107528499 | 0.0071090674 |
| ## 95 | 2008 | nbc_wsaj | 0.0109198885 | 0.0033383056 |
| ## 96 | 2008 | newsweek | -0.0002788923 | 0.0074246086 |
| ## 97 | 2008 | pew | 0.0145290079 | 0.0070658221 |
| ## 98 | 2008 | rasmussen | 0.0021947209 | 0.0023777081 |
| ## 99 | 2008 | time | 0.0083117719 | 0.0078619910 |
| ## 100 | 2008 | usa_today_gallup | -0.0263898294 | 0.0047360558 |
| ## 101 | 2008 | bloomberg | NA | NA |
| ## 102 | 2008 | cook | NA | NA |
| ## 103 | 2008 | economist_yougov | NA | NA |
| ## 104 | 2008 | gallup_ht | NA | NA |
| ## 105 | 2008 | gallup_lt | NA | NA |
| ## 106 | 2008 | harris | NA | NA |
| ## 107 | 2008 | hotline | NA | NA |
| ## 108 | 2008 | ipsos_mcclatchy | NA | NA |
| ## 109 | 2008 | mcclatchy_marist | NA | NA |
| ## 110 | 2008 | mclaughlin | NA | NA |
| ## 111 | 2008 | nat_journal | NA | NA |
| ## 112 | 2008 | npr | NA | NA |
| ## 113 | 2008 | politico_gwu_battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 114 | 2008 | pos | NA | NA |
| ## 115 | 2008 | ppp | NA | NA |
| ## 116 | 2008 | quinnipiac | NA | NA |
| ## 117 | 2008 | reason | NA | NA |
| ## 118 | 2008 | resurgen_republic | NA | NA |
| ## 119 | 2008 | reuters_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 120 | 2008 | usa_today_pew | NA | NA |
| ## 121 | 2008 | usa_today_psrai | NA | NA |
| ## 122 | 2008 | winston | NA | NA |
| ## 123 | 2008 | zogby | NA | NA |
| ## 124 | 2010 | abc_wapo | 0.0124346838 | 0.0043016165 |
| ## 125 | 2010 | ap_gfk | -0.0085618200 | 0.0047541877 |
| ## 126 | 2010 | battleground | -0.0054568977 | 0.0042072726 |
| ## 127 | 2010 | bloomberg | 0.0109500905 | 0.0038707806 |
| ## 128 | 2010 | cnn_orc | -0.0091622237 | 0.0013938321 |
| ## 129 | 2010 | dem_corps | 0.0064721475 | 0.0011147585 |
| ## 130 | 2010 | diageo | 0.0294797325 | 0.0031037311 |
| ## 131 | 2010 | fox_news | -0.0231178084 | 0.0013130816 |

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ## 132 | 2010 | gallup | -0.0078837727 | 0.0009305075 |
| ## 133 | 2010 | gallup_ht | -0.0274340455 | 0.0033364616 |
| ## 134 | 2010 | gallup_lt | -0.0540824916 | 0.0033069401 |
| ## 135 | 2010 | gwu_battleground | -0.0032803839 | 0.0031958126 |
| ## 136 | 2010 | ipsos_mcclatchy | 0.0080732292 | 0.0033219658 |
| ## 137 | 2010 | mcclatchy_marist | -0.0035492308 | 0.0104151779 |
| ## 138 | 2010 | mclaughlin | -0.0155969684 | 0.0082250323 |
| ## 139 | 2010 | nat_journal | 0.0128119828 | 0.0080327680 |
| ## 140 | 2010 | newsweek | 0.0144427624 | 0.0029023532 |
| ## 141 | 2010 | npr | -0.0065881705 | 0.0063093903 |
| ## 142 | 2010 | pew | 0.0022630465 | 0.0013736440 |
| ## 143 | 2010 | politico_gwu_battleground | 0.0128032840 | 0.0056631215 |
| ## 144 | 2010 | pos | 0.0039021324 | 0.0060137553 |
| ## 145 | 2010 | ppp | -0.0042676595 | 0.0020841491 |
| ## 146 | 2010 | quinnipiac | 0.0055335189 | 0.0019791175 |
| ## 147 | 2010 | rasmussen | -0.0151444796 | 0.0006491263 |
| ## 148 | 2010 | reuters_ipsos | 0.0025436536 | 0.0038342971 |
| ## 149 | 2010 | time | 0.0005469444 | 0.0043049413 |
| ## 150 | 2010 | usa_today_gallup | -0.0144989275 | 0.0023623476 |
| ## 151 | 2010 | winston | 0.0278174054 | 0.0154498295 |
| ## 152 | 2010 | ap_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 153 | 2010 | cbs_nyt | NA | NA |
| ## 154 | 2010 | cook | NA | NA |
| ## 155 | 2010 | economist_yougov | NA | NA |
| ## 156 | 2010 | harris | NA | NA |
| ## 157 | 2010 | hotline | NA | NA |
| ## 158 | 2010 | lat_bloomberg | NA | NA |
| ## 159 | 2010 | nbc_wsj | NA | NA |
| ## 160 | 2010 | reason | NA | NA |
| ## 161 | 2010 | resurgen_republic | NA | NA |
| ## 162 | 2010 | usa_today_pew | NA | NA |
| ## 163 | 2010 | usa_today_psrai | NA | NA |
| ## 164 | 2010 | zogby | NA | NA |
| ## 165 | 2012 | bloomberg | 0.0016464683 | 0.0023985781 |
| ## 166 | 2012 | cbs_nyt | 0.0242119386 | 0.0030318131 |
| ## 167 | 2012 | cnn_orc | -0.0095416208 | 0.0011300741 |
| ## 168 | 2012 | dem_corps | 0.0003992991 | 0.0006230319 |
| ## 169 | 2012 | gallup | -0.0082331361 | 0.0008544447 |
| ## 170 | 2012 | mcclatchy_marist | -0.0036622698 | 0.0065453589 |
| ## 171 | 2012 | newsweek | 0.0131862053 | 0.0025506902 |
| ## 172 | 2012 | npr | -0.0100907762 | 0.0036390975 |
| ## 173 | 2012 | pew | -0.0018327673 | 0.0011508790 |
| ## 174 | 2012 | politico_gwu_battleground | -0.0015086156 | 0.0011175978 |
| ## 175 | 2012 | ppp | -0.0021782571 | 0.0013300846 |
| ## 176 | 2012 | quinnipiac | -0.0056641712 | 0.0009330094 |
| ## 177 | 2012 | rasmussen | -0.0102182180 | 0.0002875544 |
| ## 178 | 2012 | resurgen_republic | -0.0299662309 | 0.0053551393 |
| ## 179 | 2012 | reuters_ipsos | -0.0164479243 | 0.0012379731 |
| ## 180 | 2012 | usa_today_gallup | -0.0148650114 | 0.0014064116 |
| ## 181 | 2012 | abc_wapo | NA | NA |
| ## 182 | 2012 | ap_gfk | NA | NA |
| ## 183 | 2012 | ap_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 184 | 2012 | battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 185 | 2012 | cook | NA | NA |

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ## 186 | 2012 | diageo | NA | NA |
| ## 187 | 2012 | economist_yougov | NA | NA |
| ## 188 | 2012 | fox_news | NA | NA |
| ## 189 | 2012 | gallup_ht | NA | NA |
| ## 190 | 2012 | gallup_lt | NA | NA |
| ## 191 | 2012 | gwu_battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 192 | 2012 | harris | NA | NA |
| ## 193 | 2012 | hotline | NA | NA |
| ## 194 | 2012 | ipsos_mcclatchy | NA | NA |
| ## 195 | 2012 | lat_bloomberg | NA | NA |
| ## 196 | 2012 | mclaughlin | NA | NA |
| ## 197 | 2012 | nat_journal | NA | NA |
| ## 198 | 2012 | nbc_wsj | NA | NA |
| ## 199 | 2012 | pos | NA | NA |
| ## 200 | 2012 | reason | NA | NA |
| ## 201 | 2012 | time | NA | NA |
| ## 202 | 2012 | usa_today_pew | NA | NA |
| ## 203 | 2012 | usa_today_psrai | NA | NA |
| ## 204 | 2012 | winston | NA | NA |
| ## 205 | 2012 | zogby | NA | NA |
| ## 206 | 2014 | abc_wapo | 0.0009864316 | 0.0025420721 |
| ## 207 | 2014 | ap_gfk | -0.0163212617 | 0.0036690904 |
| ## 208 | 2014 | bloomberg | 0.0018122605 | 0.0021179765 |
| ## 209 | 2014 | cbs_nyt | 0.0092036278 | 0.0021380167 |
| ## 210 | 2014 | cnn_orc | -0.0080201703 | 0.0008285321 |
| ## 211 | 2014 | dem_corps | 0.0011214884 | 0.0005498969 |
| ## 212 | 2014 | fox_news | -0.0133030756 | 0.0006416544 |
| ## 213 | 2014 | gallup | -0.0079988321 | 0.0008106144 |
| ## 214 | 2014 | gwu_battleground | -0.0033372760 | 0.0018069458 |
| ## 215 | 2014 | mcclatchy_marist | -0.0029053013 | 0.0023037868 |
| ## 216 | 2014 | nbc_wsj | 0.0107482927 | 0.0024659445 |
| ## 217 | 2014 | npr | -0.0074355441 | 0.0030282995 |
| ## 218 | 2014 | pew | 0.0008513936 | 0.0008763586 |
| ## 219 | 2014 | politico_gwu_battleground | -0.0012883977 | 0.0010435364 |
| ## 220 | 2014 | ppp | 0.0004561586 | 0.0007762575 |
| ## 221 | 2014 | quinnipiac | -0.0026901852 | 0.0005579591 |
| ## 222 | 2014 | rasmussen | 0.0053570520 | 0.0001794830 |
| ## 223 | 2014 | reason | -0.0049608450 | 0.0170263799 |
| ## 224 | 2014 | usa_today_pew | 0.0019524637 | 0.0047931919 |
| ## 225 | 2014 | usa_today_psrai | 0.0181515030 | 0.0174810583 |
| ## 226 | 2014 | ap_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 227 | 2014 | battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 228 | 2014 | cook | NA | NA |
| ## 229 | 2014 | diageo | NA | NA |
| ## 230 | 2014 | economist_yougov | NA | NA |
| ## 231 | 2014 | gallup_ht | NA | NA |
| ## 232 | 2014 | gallup_lt | NA | NA |
| ## 233 | 2014 | harris | NA | NA |
| ## 234 | 2014 | hotline | NA | NA |
| ## 235 | 2014 | ipsos_mcclatchy | NA | NA |
| ## 236 | 2014 | lat_bloomberg | NA | NA |
| ## 237 | 2014 | mclaughlin | NA | NA |
| ## 238 | 2014 | nat_journal | NA | NA |
| ## 239 | 2014 | newsweek | NA | NA |

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ## 240 | 2014 | pos | NA | NA |
| ## 241 | 2014 | resurgen_republic | NA | NA |
| ## 242 | 2014 | reuters_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 243 | 2014 | time | NA | NA |
| ## 244 | 2014 | usa_today_gallup | NA | NA |
| ## 245 | 2014 | winston | NA | NA |
| ## 246 | 2014 | zogby | NA | NA |
| ## 247 | 2016 | abc_wapo | -0.0016096123 | 0.0017909152 |
| ## 248 | 2016 | ap_gfk | -0.0095054409 | 0.0029422690 |
| ## 249 | 2016 | bloomberg | -0.0002446860 | 0.0015497203 |
| ## 250 | 2016 | cbs_nyt | 0.0082604509 | 0.0016469999 |
| ## 251 | 2016 | cnn_orc | -0.0082001931 | 0.0007600370 |
| ## 252 | 2016 | economist_yougov | 0.0115274430 | 0.0016133524 |
| ## 253 | 2016 | fox_news | -0.0108514135 | 0.0005337405 |
| ## 254 | 2016 | gwu_battleground | 0.0001052708 | 0.0013565419 |
| ## 255 | 2016 | mcclatchy_marist | 0.0006751487 | 0.0016442953 |
| ## 256 | 2016 | nbc_wsj | 0.0035759539 | 0.0010757658 |
| ## 257 | 2016 | ppp | 0.0002363241 | 0.0006755544 |
| ## 258 | 2016 | quinnipiac | -0.0037205807 | 0.0005153677 |
| ## 259 | 2016 | rasmussen | 0.0050592227 | 0.0001765328 |
| ## 260 | 2016 | reuters_ipsos | -0.0082075893 | 0.0007298973 |
| ## 261 | 2016 | ap_ipsos | NA | NA |
| ## 262 | 2016 | battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 263 | 2016 | cook | NA | NA |
| ## 264 | 2016 | dem_corps | NA | NA |
| ## 265 | 2016 | diageo | NA | NA |
| ## 266 | 2016 | gallup | NA | NA |
| ## 267 | 2016 | gallup_ht | NA | NA |
| ## 268 | 2016 | gallup_lt | NA | NA |
| ## 269 | 2016 | harris | NA | NA |
| ## 270 | 2016 | hotline | NA | NA |
| ## 271 | 2016 | ipsos_mcclatchy | NA | NA |
| ## 272 | 2016 | lat_bloomberg | NA | NA |
| ## 273 | 2016 | mclaughlin | NA | NA |
| ## 274 | 2016 | nat_journal | NA | NA |
| ## 275 | 2016 | newsweek | NA | NA |
| ## 276 | 2016 | npr | NA | NA |
| ## 277 | 2016 | pew | NA | NA |
| ## 278 | 2016 | politico_gwu_battleground | NA | NA |
| ## 279 | 2016 | pos | NA | NA |
| ## 280 | 2016 | reason | NA | NA |
| ## 281 | 2016 | resurgen_republic | NA | NA |
| ## 282 | 2016 | time | NA | NA |
| ## 283 | 2016 | usa_today_gallup | NA | NA |
| ## 284 | 2016 | usa_today_pew | NA | NA |
| ## 285 | 2016 | usa_today_psrai | NA | NA |
| ## 286 | 2016 | winston | NA | NA |
| ## 287 | 2016 | zogby | NA | NA |
| ## | | pollster_raw | | |
| ## 1 | | Rasmussen | | |
| ## 2 | | CNN/ORC | | |
| ## 3 | | Hotline/FD | | |
| ## 4 | | USA Today/Gallup | | |
| ## 5 | | CBS/NYT | | |

| | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| ## 6 | Quinnipiac |
| ## 7 | Time |
| ## 8 | Newsweek |
| ## 9 | Cook/RT Strategies |
| ## 10 | Fox News |
| ## 11 | ABC/WaPo |
| ## 12 | Gallup |
| ## 13 | Pew |
| ## 14 | NBC/WSJ |
| ## 15 | AP/Ipsos |
| ## 16 | LAT/Bloomberg |
| ## 17 | Zogby |
| ## 18 | Battleground |
| ## 19 | Democracy Corps (D) |
| ## 20 | Harris |
| ## 21 | AP/GFK |
| ## 22 | GWU/Battleground |
| ## 23 | Diageo/Hotline |
| ## 24 | PPP (D) |
| ## 25 | McLaughlin (R) |
| ## 26 | NPR |
| ## 27 | POS (R) |
| ## 28 | Ipsos/McClatchy |
| ## 29 | National Journal/FD |
| ## 30 | Bloomberg |
| ## 31 | Reuters/Ipsos |
| ## 32 | Politico/GWU/Battleground |
| ## 33 | McClatchy/Marist |
| ## 34 | Gallup High-Turnout |
| ## 35 | Gallup Low-Turnout |
| ## 36 | Resurgent Republic (R) |
| ## 37 | Reason |
| ## 38 | USA Today/Pew |
| ## 39 | USA Today/PSRAI |
| ## 40 | Economist/YouGov |
| ## 41 | Winston (R) |
| ## 42 | ABC/WaPo |
| ## 43 | AP/Ipsos |
| ## 44 | Battleground |
| ## 45 | CBS/NYT |
| ## 46 | CNN/ORC |
| ## 47 | Cook/RT Strategies |
| ## 48 | Democracy Corps (D) |
| ## 49 | Fox News |
| ## 50 | Gallup |
| ## 51 | Harris |
| ## 52 | Hotline/FD |
| ## 53 | LAT/Bloomberg |
| ## 54 | NBC/WSJ |
| ## 55 | Newsweek |
| ## 56 | Pew |
| ## 57 | Quinnipiac |
| ## 58 | Rasmussen |
| ## 59 | Time |

60 USA Today/Gallup
 ## 61 Zogby
 ## 62 AP/GFK
 ## 63 Bloomberg
 ## 64 Diageo/Hotline
 ## 65 Economist/YouGov
 ## 66 Gallup High-Turnout
 ## 67 Gallup Low-Turnout
 ## 68 GWU/Battleground
 ## 69 Ipsos/McClatchy
 ## 70 McClatchy/Marist
 ## 71 McLaughlin (R)
 ## 72 National Journal/FD
 ## 73 NPR
 ## 74 Politico/GWU/Battleground
 ## 75 POS (R)
 ## 76 PPP (D)
 ## 77 Reason
 ## 78 Resurgent Republic (R)
 ## 79 Reuters/Ipsos
 ## 80 USA Today/Pew
 ## 81 USA Today/PSRAI
 ## 82 Winston (R)
 ## 83 ABC/WaPo
 ## 84 AP/GFK
 ## 85 AP/Ipsos
 ## 86 Battleground
 ## 87 CBS/NYT
 ## 88 CNN/ORC
 ## 89 Democracy Corps (D)
 ## 90 Diageo/Hotline
 ## 91 Fox News
 ## 92 Gallup
 ## 93 GWU/Battleground
 ## 94 LAT/Bloomberg
 ## 95 NBC/WSJ
 ## 96 Newsweek
 ## 97 Pew
 ## 98 Rasmussen
 ## 99 Time
 ## 100 USA Today/Gallup
 ## 101 Bloomberg
 ## 102 Cook/RT Strategies
 ## 103 Economist/YouGov
 ## 104 Gallup High-Turnout
 ## 105 Gallup Low-Turnout
 ## 106 Harris
 ## 107 Hotline/FD
 ## 108 Ipsos/McClatchy
 ## 109 McClatchy/Marist
 ## 110 McLaughlin (R)
 ## 111 National Journal/FD
 ## 112 NPR
 ## 113 Politico/GWU/Battleground

114 POS (R)
 ## 115 PPP (D)
 ## 116 Quinnipiac
 ## 117 Reason
 ## 118 Resurgent Republic (R)
 ## 119 Reuters/Ipsos
 ## 120 USA Today/Pew
 ## 121 USA Today/PSRAI
 ## 122 Winston (R)
 ## 123 Zogby
 ## 124 ABC/WaPo
 ## 125 AP/GFK
 ## 126 Battleground
 ## 127 Bloomberg
 ## 128 CNN/ORC
 ## 129 Democracy Corps (D)
 ## 130 Diageo/Hotline
 ## 131 Fox News
 ## 132 Gallup
 ## 133 Gallup High-Turnout
 ## 134 Gallup Low-Turnout
 ## 135 GWU/Battleground
 ## 136 Ipsos/McClatchy
 ## 137 McClatchy/Marist
 ## 138 McLaughlin (R)
 ## 139 National Journal/FD
 ## 140 Newsweek
 ## 141 NPR
 ## 142 Pew
 ## 143 Politico/GWU/Battleground
 ## 144 POS (R)
 ## 145 PPP (D)
 ## 146 Quinnipiac
 ## 147 Rasmussen
 ## 148 Reuters/Ipsos
 ## 149 Time
 ## 150 USA Today/Gallup
 ## 151 Winston (R)
 ## 152 AP/Ipsos
 ## 153 CBS/NYT
 ## 154 Cook/RT Strategies
 ## 155 Economist/YouGov
 ## 156 Harris
 ## 157 Hotline/FD
 ## 158 LAT/Bloomberg
 ## 159 NBC/WSJ
 ## 160 Reason
 ## 161 Resurgent Republic (R)
 ## 162 USA Today/Pew
 ## 163 USA Today/PSRAI
 ## 164 Zogby
 ## 165 Bloomberg
 ## 166 CBS/NYT
 ## 167 CNN/ORC

168 Democracy Corps (D)
 ## 169 Gallup
 ## 170 McClatchy/Marist
 ## 171 Newsweek
 ## 172 NPR
 ## 173 Pew
 ## 174 Politico/GWU/Battleground
 ## 175 PPP (D)
 ## 176 Quinnipiac
 ## 177 Rasmussen
 ## 178 Resurgent Republic (R)
 ## 179 Reuters/Ipsos
 ## 180 USA Today/Gallup
 ## 181 ABC/WaPo
 ## 182 AP/GFK
 ## 183 AP/Ipsos
 ## 184 Battleground
 ## 185 Cook/RT Strategies
 ## 186 Diageo/Hotline
 ## 187 Economist/YouGov
 ## 188 Fox News
 ## 189 Gallup High-Turnout
 ## 190 Gallup Low-Turnout
 ## 191 GWU/Battleground
 ## 192 Harris
 ## 193 Hotline/FD
 ## 194 Ipsos/McClatchy
 ## 195 LAT/Bloomberg
 ## 196 McLaughlin (R)
 ## 197 National Journal/FD
 ## 198 NBC/WSJ
 ## 199 POS (R)
 ## 200 Reason
 ## 201 Time
 ## 202 USA Today/Pew
 ## 203 USA Today/PSRAI
 ## 204 Winston (R)
 ## 205 Zogby
 ## 206 ABC/WaPo
 ## 207 AP/GFK
 ## 208 Bloomberg
 ## 209 CBS/NYT
 ## 210 CNN/ORC
 ## 211 Democracy Corps (D)
 ## 212 Fox News
 ## 213 Gallup
 ## 214 GWU/Battleground
 ## 215 McClatchy/Marist
 ## 216 NBC/WSJ
 ## 217 NPR
 ## 218 Pew
 ## 219 Politico/GWU/Battleground
 ## 220 PPP (D)
 ## 221 Quinnipiac

| | |
|--------|------------------------|
| ## 222 | Rasmussen |
| ## 223 | Reason |
| ## 224 | USA Today/Pew |
| ## 225 | USA Today/PSRAI |
| ## 226 | AP/Ipsos |
| ## 227 | Battleground |
| ## 228 | Cook/RT Strategies |
| ## 229 | Diageo/Hotline |
| ## 230 | Economist/YouGov |
| ## 231 | Gallup High-Turnout |
| ## 232 | Gallup Low-Turnout |
| ## 233 | Harris |
| ## 234 | Hotline/FD |
| ## 235 | Ipsos/McClatchy |
| ## 236 | LAT/Bloomberg |
| ## 237 | McLaughlin (R) |
| ## 238 | National Journal/FD |
| ## 239 | Newsweek |
| ## 240 | POS (R) |
| ## 241 | Resurgent Republic (R) |
| ## 242 | Reuters/Ipsos |
| ## 243 | Time |
| ## 244 | USA Today/Gallup |
| ## 245 | Winston (R) |
| ## 246 | Zogby |
| ## 247 | ABC/WaPo |
| ## 248 | AP/GFK |
| ## 249 | Bloomberg |
| ## 250 | CBS/NYT |
| ## 251 | CNN/ORC |
| ## 252 | Economist/YouGov |
| ## 253 | Fox News |
| ## 254 | GWU/Battleground |
| ## 255 | McClatchy/Marist |
| ## 256 | NBC/WSJ |
| ## 257 | PPP (D) |
| ## 258 | Quinnipiac |
| ## 259 | Rasmussen |
| ## 260 | Reuters/Ipsos |
| ## 261 | AP/Ipsos |
| ## 262 | Battleground |
| ## 263 | Cook/RT Strategies |
| ## 264 | Democracy Corps (D) |
| ## 265 | Diageo/Hotline |
| ## 266 | Gallup |
| ## 267 | Gallup High-Turnout |
| ## 268 | Gallup Low-Turnout |
| ## 269 | Harris |
| ## 270 | Hotline/FD |
| ## 271 | Ipsos/McClatchy |
| ## 272 | LAT/Bloomberg |
| ## 273 | McLaughlin (R) |
| ## 274 | National Journal/FD |
| ## 275 | Newsweek |

```

## 276                                NPR
## 277                                Pew
## 278 Politico/GWU/Battleground
## 279                                POS (R)
## 280                                Reason
## 281    Resurgent Republic (R)
## 282                                Time
## 283    USA Today/Gallup
## 284    USA Today/Pew
## 285    USA Today/PSRAI
## 286    Winston (R)
## 287                                Zogby

## Final estimates of sampling universe bias:

## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##   theta_cycle theta_univ   theta_mu theta_sigma2
##   <dbl>      <fctr>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1      2016         LV 0.01596482 0.0001329264
## 2      2016         RV 0.02338311 0.0002178063
## 3      2016    Adults 0.04763284 0.0018096272

## Estimate for each universe and cycle:

##   theta_cycle theta_univ   theta_mu theta_sigma2
## 1           0         LV 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 2           0    Adults 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 3           0         RV 0.0000000000 0.2000000000
## 4          2006    Adults 0.0210996520 0.0110815541
## 5          2006         LV 0.0334382849 0.0101673765
## 6          2006         RV 0.0251190100 0.0118993805
## 7          2008    Adults 0.0254188895 0.0086206882
## 8          2008         LV 0.0106802193 0.0020426944
## 9          2008         RV 0.0159184790 0.0024556905
## 10         2010    Adults 0.0475875842 0.0030126012
## 11         2010         LV 0.0029033028 0.0005617518
## 12         2010         RV 0.0299013340 0.0007108394
## 13         2012    Adults 0.0462627603 0.0025626236
## 14         2012         LV 0.0006183682 0.0002668847
## 15         2012         RV 0.0193759507 0.0004051631
## 16         2014    Adults 0.0462067290 0.0025242212
## 17         2014         LV 0.0144001889 0.0001655448
## 18         2014         RV 0.0244048312 0.0002675046
## 19         2016    Adults 0.0476328388 0.0018096272
## 20         2016         LV 0.0159648153 0.0001329264
## 21         2016         RV 0.0233831102 0.0002178063

#Estimate week-by-week movement using past pollster and universe bias
all_cycle_est <- data.frame(iter_mean = numeric(0),
                             iter_sigma2 = numeric(0),
                             time_before_elec = numeric(0),
                             upper_bound = numeric(0),
                             lower_bound = numeric(0),
                             cycle = numeric(0))

for(cycle in res$cycle) {

```

```

data_jags <- data_prep(data = polls, res = res, year = cycle, anchor = F)
data_jags <- bias_priors(data_jags = data_jags, deltas = deltas, thetas = thetas)

mod_res <- run_model(data_jags = data_jags, params = c("xi"), anchor = F)
cycle_time_est <- extract_time_est(mod_res = mod_res, year = cycle, data_jags = data_jags)
all_cycle_est <- rbind(all_cycle_est, cycle_time_est)
}

summary(glm(twoway_seat ~ iter_mean, data = all_cycle_est %>%
  filter(time_before_elec == 0) %>%
  inner_join(avgs, by = "cycle")))

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = twoway_seat ~ iter_mean, data = all_cycle_est %>%
##   filter(time_before_elec == 0) %>% inner_join(avgs, by = "cycle"))
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      1      2      3      4      5      6
## -0.021818  0.057698  0.028376  0.001066 -0.029729 -0.035593
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  -0.2022     0.2434  -0.831   0.4529
## iter_mean      1.4000     0.4946   2.830   0.0473 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.001690536)
##
## Null deviance: 0.0203039  on 5  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 0.0067621  on 4  degrees of freedom
## AIC: -17.702
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

```