

Bayesian Inference of Pollster Bias

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Introduction

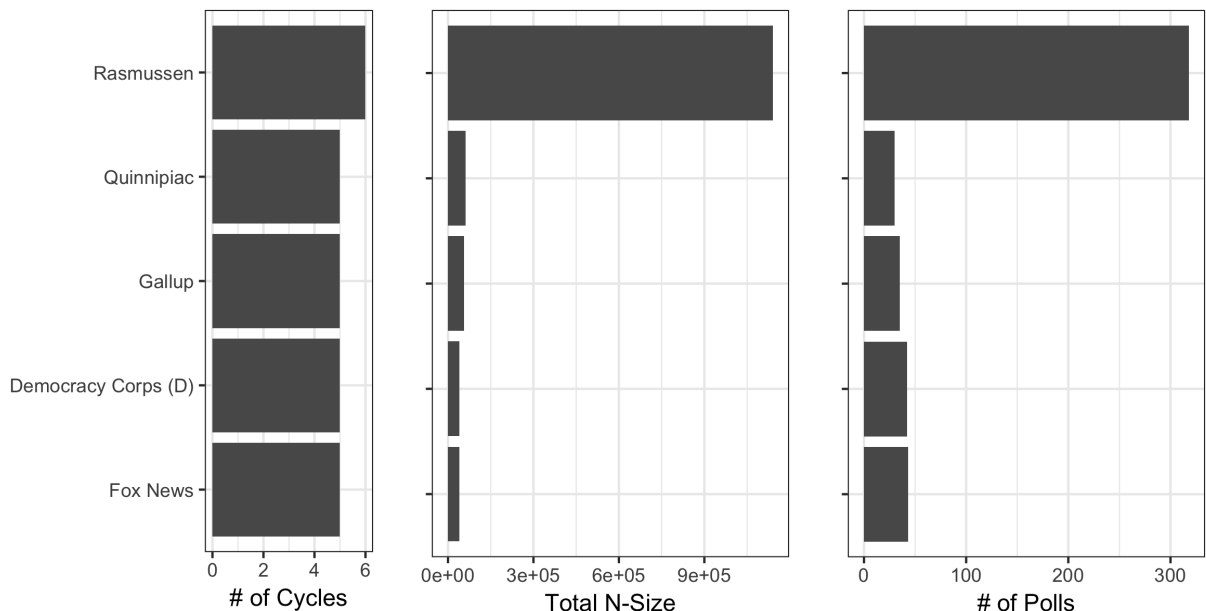
In this analysis, I estimate the bias for each public pollster active in the last 6 congressional elections. My final estimate identifies X as the most conservative pollster and Y as the most liberal. I likewise estimate bias of various sampling universes. Next, I use these biases to estimate the true 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.

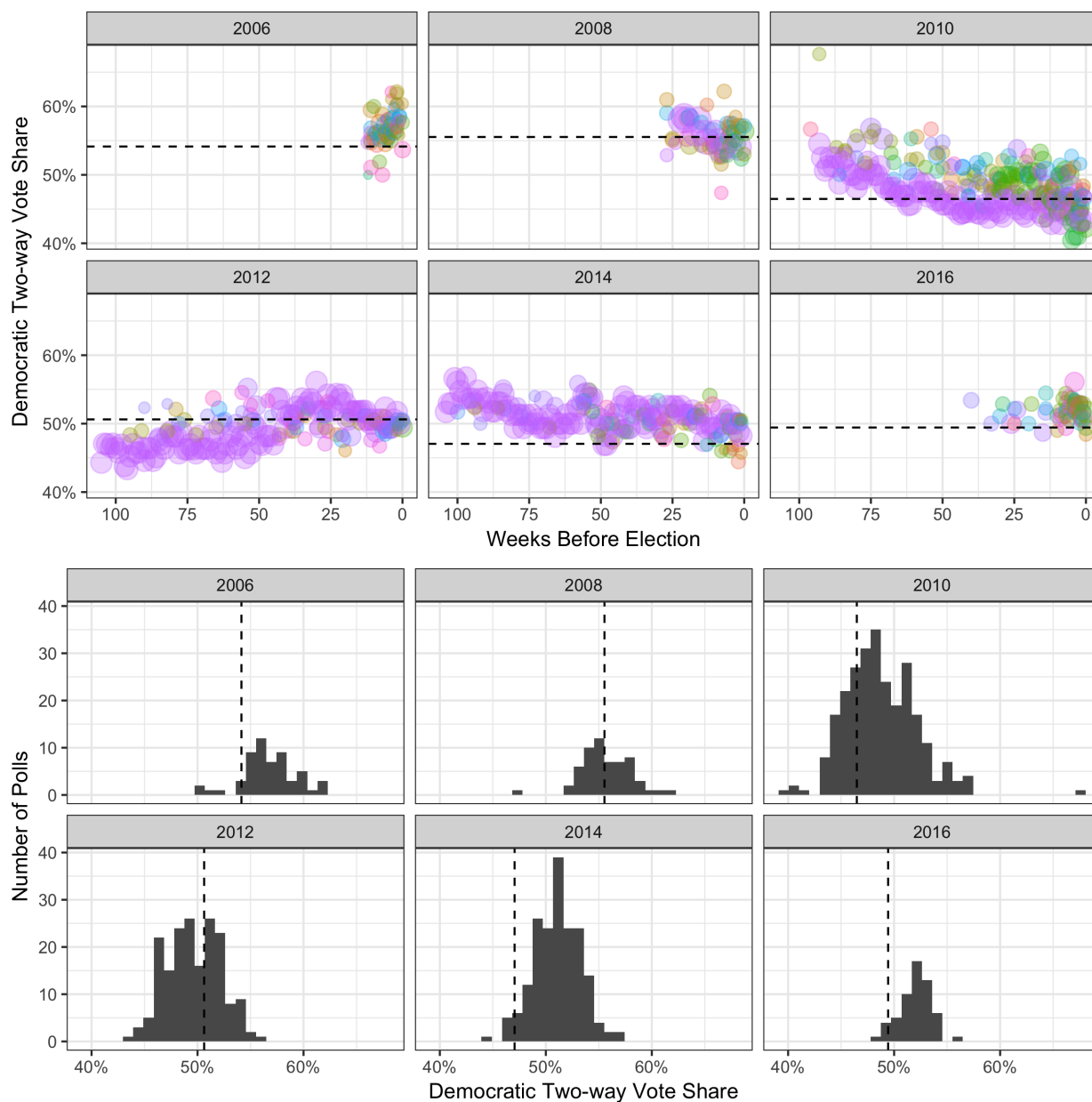
The past polls were taken from Real Clear Politics’ database across 6 election cycles: **2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014** and **2016**. Only polls where the year, date range, pollster, sampling universe and sample size are all known were included. Additionally, the polls’ results were transformed to reflect 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.



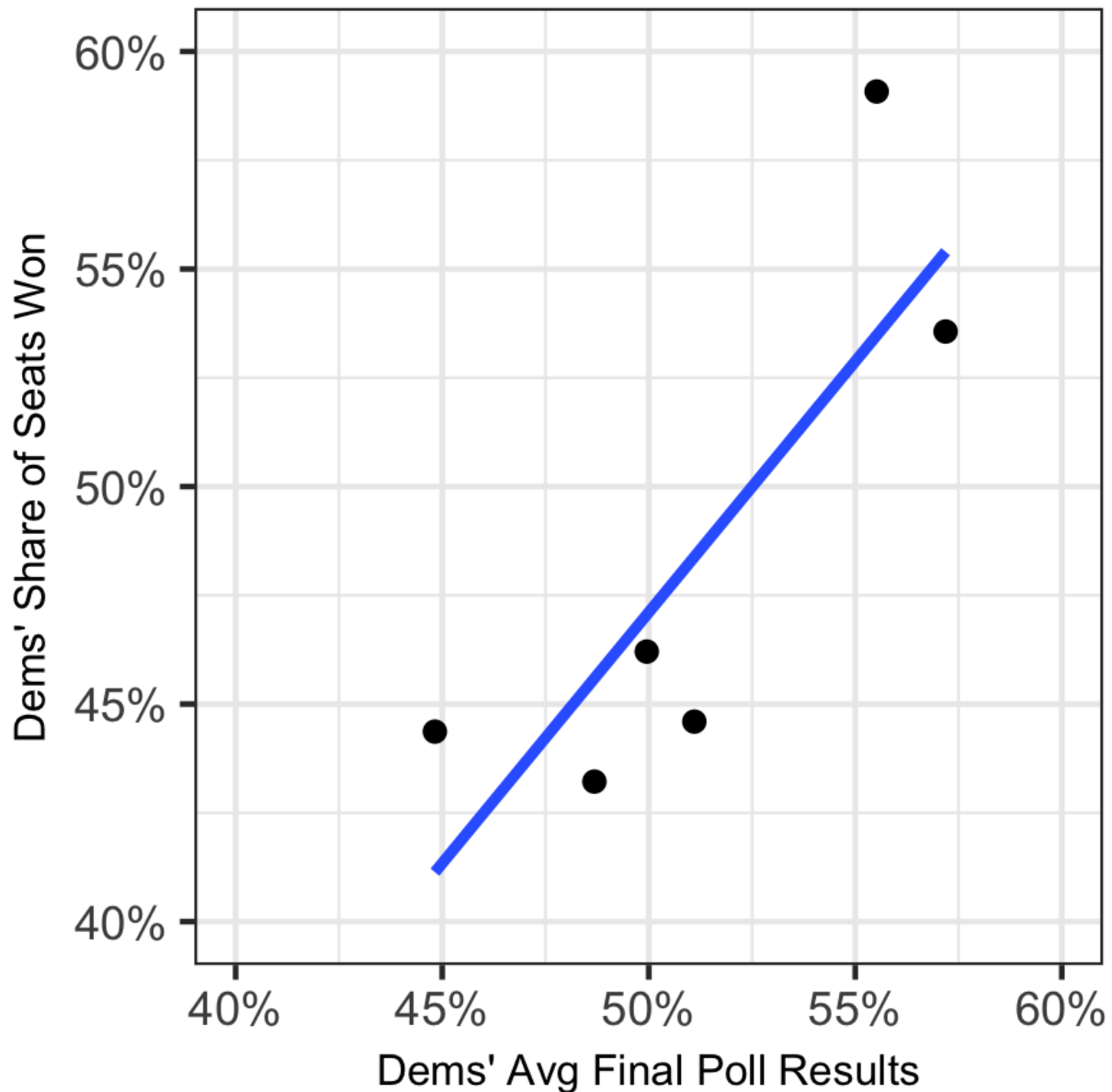
For election results, I use both the popular vote share and the seats won. These were taken from Wikipedia: **2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016**. Again, I use Democrats' two-way vote share of the popular vote to mimic their two-way support in the polling data, and their percentage share of seats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

First, let's explore the trends over time in each cycle. Here, each point is a poll; it's 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.

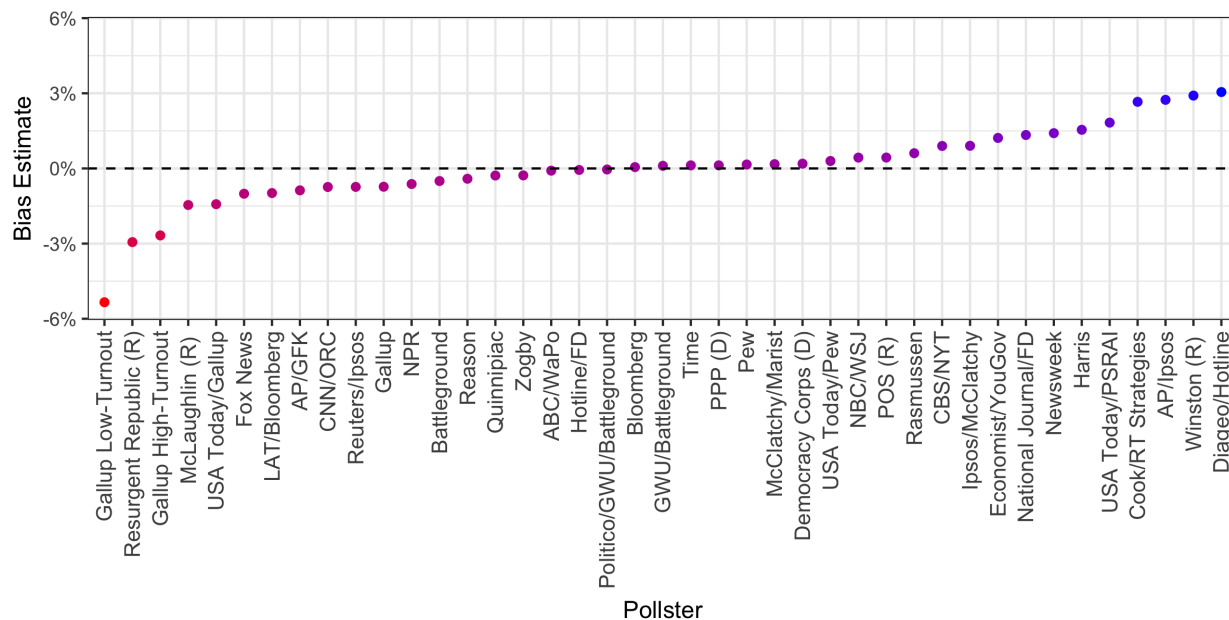


Estimating pollster and universe bias

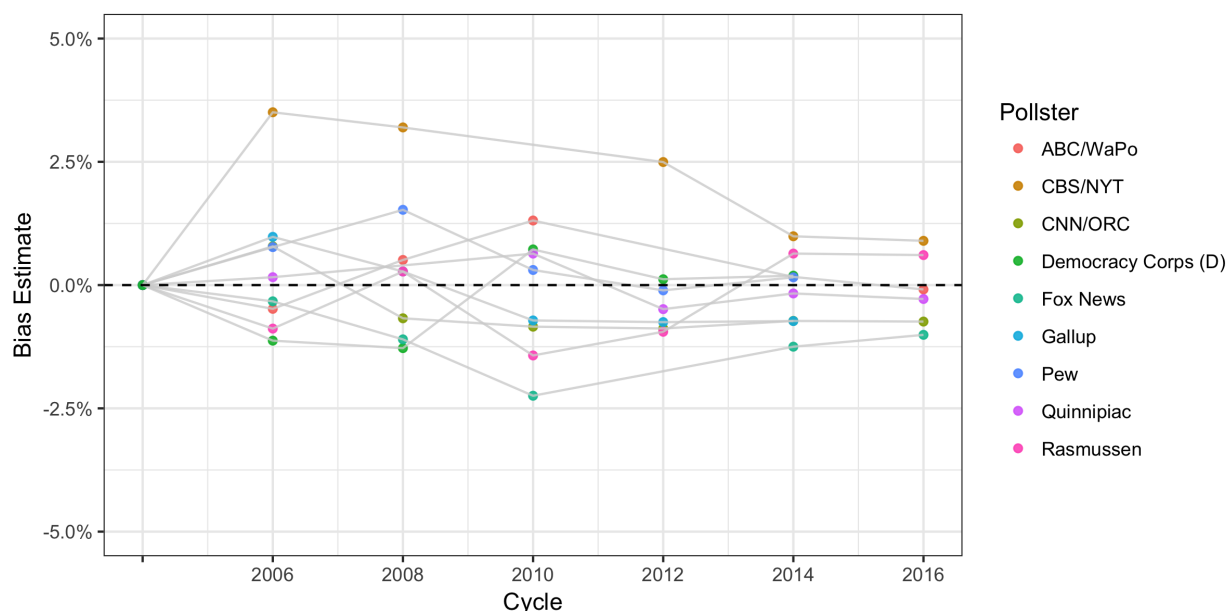
To estimate bias for each pollster and universe, I use a Bayesian random-walk models anchored to the true final election results. For the first cycle a pollster/universe is used in, its prior is normally distributed around 0pp and assumed to be less than 20pp 95% of the time, in either direction. This 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

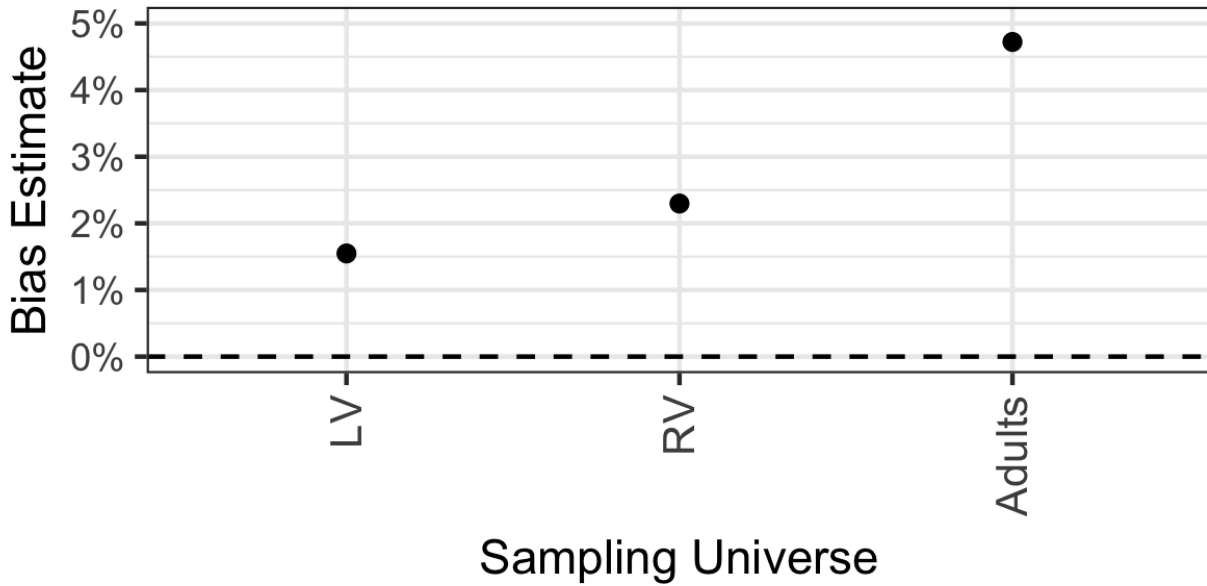
election cycle). ‘Diageo/Hotline’ most consistently overestimated Democratic support (they took 7 polls in 2 election cycles). Bloomberg was the least biased pollster with an average bias of -0.00008 across their 12 polls in 4 cycles. Full results can be found in Appendix B.



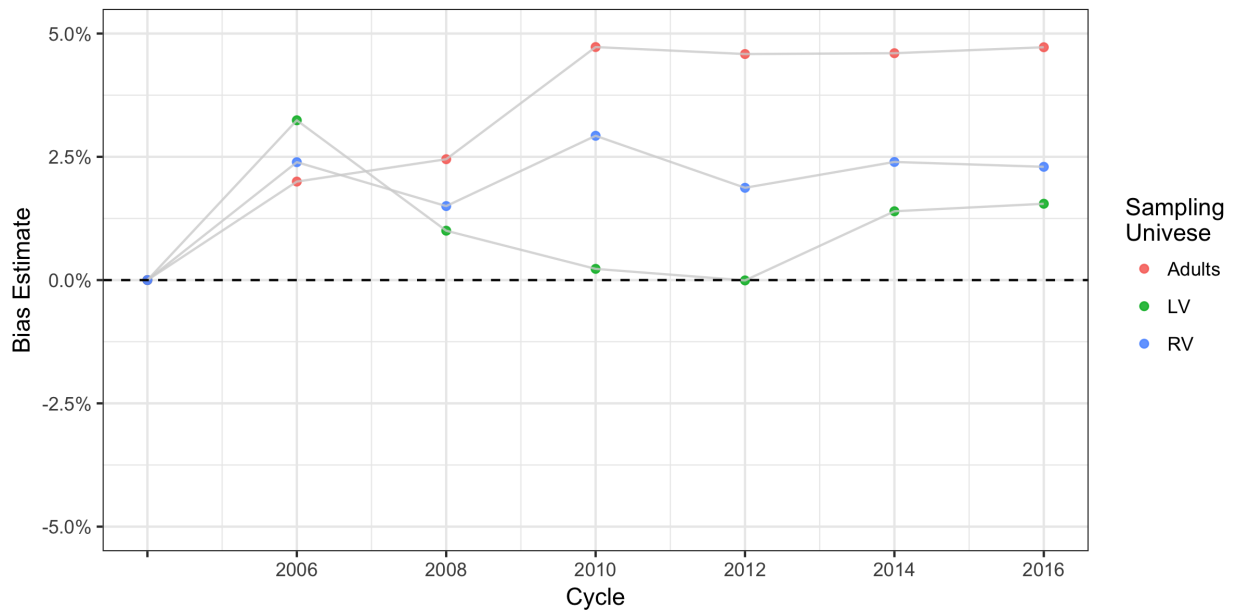
Looking more closely at pollsters that were active in at least 5 of the 6 cycles examine, we see some variation in bias across cycles. For example, CBS/NYT strongly overestimated Democratic support in 2006, but became less and less biased each cycle. Others were too conservative in some cycles and too 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 perctange 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_lookup, by = "pollster") %>%
  mutate(pollster_raw = factor(pollster_raw, levels = pollster_raw[order(`Total N-Size`)]))

print(polling_summary) #Flexible

## # 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_estes <- 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_estes$deltas_est, thetas_new = prior_estes$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    1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10   0.240796591 0.5663816543 0.458121271
## Lag 50   0.063888175 0.1533917642 0.086093913
## Lag 100  0.009692925 0.0338364521 0.020910600
## Lag 500  0.001400416 0.0006983637 0.004820756

## 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    1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10    0.057483356 0.303031532 0.70424055
## Lag 50    0.001570726 0.030869752 0.42359319
## Lag 100  -0.001210117 0.018549717 0.25709346
## Lag 500  -0.001744395 0.002933962 0.03522796

## 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 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10    0.0562636268 0.26355181 0.31143342
## Lag 50    0.0029033272 0.13780554 0.14674419
## Lag 100  0.0025165401 0.13051922 0.11522795
## Lag 500  0.0007039515 0.08298719 0.05240482

## 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 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10    0.017102128 0.05916292 0.9029967
## Lag 50    0.011817432 0.05677337 0.7929310
## Lag 100  0.011678633 0.05436774 0.7230420
## Lag 500  0.005593665 0.03637165 0.4753711

## 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  0.006918732 0.2067330 0.8566693
## Lag 50  0.004367867 0.1987667 0.6974419
## Lag 100 0.002495346 0.1904950 0.5961670
## Lag 500 0.001883886 0.1449025 0.3342843

## 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 1.000000000 1.000000000
## Lag 10  0.023539728 0.015864520 0.297228871
## Lag 50  0.014259529 0.004038198 0.096855448
## Lag 100 0.009419446 0.003323641 0.057298645
## Lag 500 0.003019756 0.002181784 0.008249728

## 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 -0.053417849 0.0033138141
## 2      2012 resurgen_republic -0.029400591 0.0053575982
## 3      2010      gallup_ht -0.026732934 0.0033321047
## 4      2010      mclaughlin -0.014596049 0.0082441697
## 5      2012  usa_today_gallup -0.014266470 0.0014053283
## 6      2016      fox_news -0.010092141 0.0005365954
## 7      2008      lat_bloomberg -0.009816405 0.0071002604
## 8      2016      ap_gfk -0.008744687 0.0029312914
## 9      2016      cnn_orc -0.007400197 0.0007632130
## 10     2016      reuters_ipsos -0.007361886 0.0007307248
## # ... 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	-0.0048178823	0.0238623307
## 43	2006	ap_ipsos	0.0165096620	0.0140021152
## 44	2006	battleground	-0.0191780204	0.0233789126
## 45	2006	cbs_nyt	0.0350481598	0.0143071875
## 46	2006	cnn_orc	0.0078477622	0.0118825142
## 47	2006	cook	0.0265993798	0.0132173811
## 48	2006	dem_corps	-0.0112714939	0.0232142908
## 49	2006	fox_news	-0.0032982467	0.0118928217
## 50	2006	gallup	0.0097803726	0.0249303876
## 51	2006	harris	0.0154293472	0.0240633342
## 52	2006	hotline	-0.0006045764	0.0164715905
## 53	2006	lat_bloomberg	0.0020836100	0.0228974449
## 54	2006	nbc_wsj	0.0087657684	0.0150611487
## 55	2006	newsweek	0.0147098606	0.0127498247
## 56	2006	pew	0.0076967773	0.0131831240
## 57	2006	quinnipiac	0.0015986859	0.0242165285
## 58	2006	rasmussen	-0.0088256260	0.0238441945
## 59	2006	time	0.0159187920	0.0146993156
## 60	2006	usa_today_gallup	-0.0182867117	0.0124046874
## 61	2006	zogby	-0.0027744550	0.0166112494
## 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	0.0050967341	0.0125800030
## 84	2008	ap_gfk	-0.0042838773	0.0101894717
## 85	2008	ap_ipsos	0.0273907518	0.0081381440
## 86	2008	battleground	-0.0110180729	0.0056328506
## 87	2008	cbs_nyt	0.0319736158	0.0035539382
## 88	2008	cnn_orc	-0.0067322116	0.0054936139
## 89	2008	dem_corps	-0.0127852356	0.0036099269
## 90	2008	diageo	-0.0308766760	0.0171783055
## 91	2008	fox_news	-0.0110114000	0.0056784360
## 92	2008	gallup	0.0027546003	0.0081876429
## 93	2008	gwu_battleground	-0.0176709893	0.0050737167
## 94	2008	lat_bloomberg	-0.0098164047	0.0071002604
## 95	2008	nbc_wsj	0.0116534190	0.0033423184
## 96	2008	newsweek	0.0007828673	0.0074581601
## 97	2008	pew	0.0152647384	0.0070808735
## 98	2008	rasmussen	0.0027519301	0.0023752584
## 99	2008	time	0.0089840029	0.0078657222
## 100	2008	usa_today_gallup	-0.0258327535	0.0047330148
## 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	0.0130975209	0.0043228003
## 125	2010	ap_gfk	-0.0076300026	0.0047464046
## 126	2010	battleground	-0.0050174800	0.0042095820
## 127	2010	bloomberg	0.0117568597	0.0038708873
## 128	2010	cnn_orc	-0.0084339370	0.0013923406
## 129	2010	dem_corps	0.0072318660	0.0011140393
## 130	2010	diageo	0.0304992241	0.0031014561
## 131	2010	fox_news	-0.0224429451	0.0013102481
## 132	2010	gallup	-0.0071731874	0.0009320629
## 133	2010	gallup_ht	-0.0267329338	0.0033321047
## 134	2010	gallup_lt	-0.0534178488	0.0033138141
## 135	2010	gwu_battleground	-0.0024032333	0.0031958077
## 136	2010	ipsos_mcclatchy	0.0090453821	0.0033146503
## 137	2010	mcclatchy_marist	-0.0028809352	0.0104457298
## 138	2010	mclaughlin	-0.0145960489	0.0082441697
## 139	2010	nat_journal	0.0133506127	0.0080033191
## 140	2010	newsweek	0.0153610801	0.0029029799
## 141	2010	npr	-0.0051463356	0.0063374946
## 142	2010	pew	0.0030635648	0.0013817401
## 143	2010	politico_gwu_battleground	0.0135490565	0.0056638092
## 144	2010	pos	0.0043510776	0.0060110466
## 145	2010	ppp	-0.0033086412	0.0020700473
## 146	2010	quinnipiac	0.0063866901	0.0019716426
## 147	2010	rasmussen	-0.0142725488	0.0006496973
## 148	2010	reuters_ipsos	0.0033080215	0.0038315114
## 149	2010	time	0.0012318585	0.0042873096
## 150	2010	usa_today_gallup	-0.0137982912	0.0023606548
## 151	2010	winston	0.0290883100	0.0154542514
## 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	0.0024010796	0.0024030420
## 166	2012	cbs_nyt	0.0249520939	0.0030422809
## 167	2012	cnn_orc	-0.0088026677	0.0011283906
## 168	2012	dem_corps	0.0011845028	0.0006209766
## 169	2012	gallup	-0.0075094078	0.0008545348
## 170	2012	mcclatchy_marist	-0.0026485232	0.0065781057
## 171	2012	newsweek	0.0140845610	0.0025524283
## 172	2012	npr	-0.0089575864	0.0036430837

## 173	2012	pew	-0.0010713630	0.0011584703
## 174	2012	politico_gwu_battleground	-0.0006771160	0.0011154435
## 175	2012	ppp	-0.0013302817	0.0013218024
## 176	2012	quinnipiac	-0.0048801478	0.0009273536
## 177	2012	rasmussen	-0.0094654998	0.0002868763
## 178	2012	resurgen_republic	-0.0294005906	0.0053575982
## 179	2012	reuters_ipsos	-0.0156010118	0.0012406528
## 180	2012	usa_today_gallup	-0.0142664701	0.0014053283
## 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	0.0016621936	0.0025385127
## 207	2014	ap_gfk	-0.0153972062	0.0036588692
## 208	2014	bloomberg	0.0026647599	0.0021292506
## 209	2014	cbs_nyt	0.0098973752	0.0021350157
## 210	2014	cnn_orc	-0.0072649843	0.0008339515
## 211	2014	dem_corps	0.0019078307	0.0005486548
## 212	2014	fox_news	-0.0124936355	0.0006443277
## 213	2014	gallup	-0.0072968425	0.0008041845
## 214	2014	gwu_battleground	-0.0023001836	0.0018013339
## 215	2014	mcclatchy_marist	-0.0018367327	0.0023023119
## 216	2014	nbc_wsj	0.0115721306	0.0024574879
## 217	2014	npr	-0.0062140549	0.0030223189
## 218	2014	pew	0.0015712518	0.0008821090
## 219	2014	politico_gwu_battleground	-0.0004151990	0.0010456560
## 220	2014	ppp	0.0015692503	0.0007726413
## 221	2014	quinnipiac	-0.0016963990	0.0005554543
## 222	2014	rasmussen	0.0063914957	0.0001786631
## 223	2014	reason	-0.0041082606	0.0170269105
## 224	2014	usa_today_pew	0.0029797987	0.0047765566
## 225	2014	usa_today_psrai	0.0182924163	0.0174517374
## 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	-0.0008806849	0.0017961463
## 248	2016	ap_gfk	-0.0087446870	0.0029312914
## 249	2016	bloomberg	0.0005448998	0.0015442525
## 250	2016	cbs_nyt	0.0089772952	0.0016426974
## 251	2016	cnn_orc	-0.0074001970	0.0007632130
## 252	2016	economist_yougov	0.0121779353	0.0016186858
## 253	2016	fox_news	-0.0100921411	0.0005365954
## 254	2016	gwu_battleground	0.0010600255	0.0013644009
## 255	2016	mcclatchy_marist	0.0017177770	0.0016494065
## 256	2016	nbc_wsj	0.0043295149	0.0010687251
## 257	2016	ppp	0.0012412857	0.0006729502
## 258	2016	quinnipiac	-0.0028213302	0.0005104373
## 259	2016	rasmussen	0.0060849901	0.0001755610
## 260	2016	reuters_ipsos	-0.0073618860	0.0007307248
## 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 0.01548088 0.0001331457
## 2      2016        RV 0.02297230 0.0002155282
## 3      2016      Adults 0.04722174 0.0018186331

## Estimate for each universe and cycle:

##   theta_cycle theta_univ   theta_mu theta_sigma2
## 1           0         LV 0.000000e+00 0.2000000000
## 2           0      Adults 0.000000e+00 0.2000000000
## 3           0         RV 0.000000e+00 0.2000000000
## 4          2006      Adults 1.997749e-02 0.0111421777
## 5          2006         LV 3.240671e-02 0.0101860988
## 6          2006         RV 2.391658e-02 0.0119590140
## 7          2008      Adults 2.451485e-02 0.0086760155
## 8          2008         LV 1.001667e-02 0.0020377711
## 9          2008         RV 1.500799e-02 0.0024618561
## 10         2010      Adults 4.725948e-02 0.0030226466
## 11         2010         LV 2.275264e-03 0.0005640732
## 12         2010         RV 2.926435e-02 0.0007129032
## 13         2012      Adults 4.584378e-02 0.0025667145
## 14         2012         LV -6.812085e-05 0.0002661694
## 15         2012         RV 1.871878e-02 0.0004046690
## 16         2014      Adults 4.601271e-02 0.0025414460
## 17         2014         LV 1.395613e-02 0.0001657483
## 18         2014         RV 2.396129e-02 0.0002657623

```

```
## 19      2016      Adults 4.722174e-02 0.0018186331
## 20      2016         LV 1.548088e-02 0.0001331457
## 21      2016         RV 2.297230e-02 0.0002155282
```

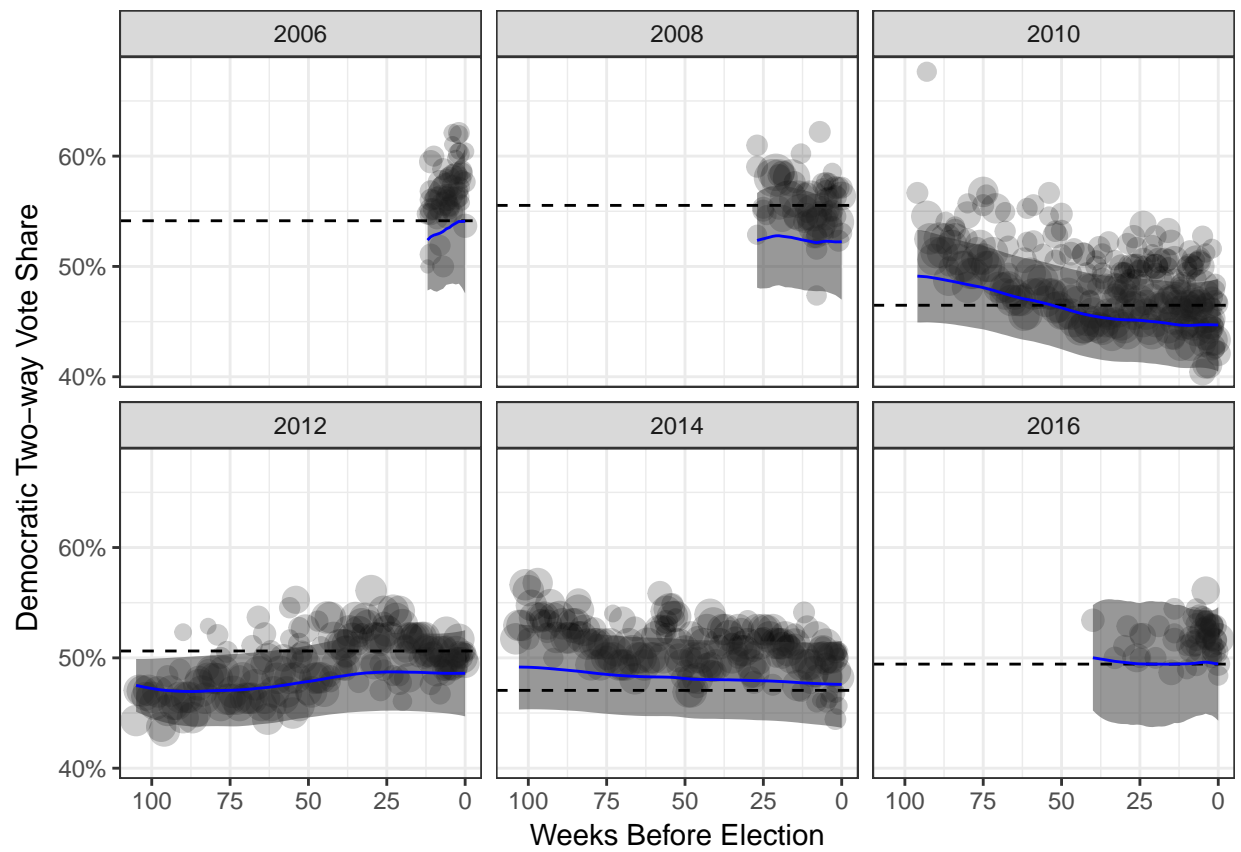
#Estimate week-by-week movement using past pollster and universe bias

```
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)
  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)
}
```

```
ggplot(data=all_cycle_est, aes(x=time_before_elec, y=iter_mean)) +
  geom_point(data=polls, aes(x=week, y=twoway, size=sqrt(n_size)), alpha=0.2) +
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=lower_bound,ymax=upper_bound), alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_hline(data=res, aes(yintercept = twoway_vote), linetype="dashed") +
  geom_line(color = "blue") +
  theme_bw() +
  facet_wrap(~cycle) +
  scale_x_reverse(name = "Weeks Before Election") +
  scale_y_continuous(name = "Democratic Two-way Vote Share", labels=scales::percent) +
  guides(size=F, color = F)
```



```
timeseries <-  
ggsave(filename = "figures/time_series.png", plot = timeseries, width = 8, height = 4, units = "in")
```