[Ensemble Predictions of the 2012 US Presidential Elections]

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Since at least 1996 political scientists have been generating true out-of-sample predictions of Presidential elections, and since the 2004 Presidential election this journal has presented comparisons of them, published prior to the election. The spirit of these symposia has generally been to use the validation provided by correct predictions to claim additional support for specific models. That is, the underlying assertion is that models that are accurate out-of-sample are understood to capture the essential contexts and determinants of electoral behavior.

Thus, one aim of this exercise is to develop the “best” model of the underlying data generating process. The main heuristics for comparative evaluation is how well each model does in predicting the electoral results in upcoming election (with some attention given to each model’s inherent plausibility, parsimony, and beauty). Different models are built with different insights. For example, developed by Douglas Hibbs, the 'Bread and Peace' model argues that the aggregate votes for the president in postwar U.S. elections are well explained by just two fundamental determinants: (1) weighted-average growth of per capita real disposable personal income over the term, and (2) cumulative US military fatalities owing to unprovoked, hostile deployments of American armed forces in foreign wars (Citation 2012). As another example, Alfred Cuzán focuses his models on the effects of fiscal expansion as a policy that is likely drive voters away from the incumbent and toward the challenger (Citation 2012).

Our approach is entirely different. Rather than search for the best model, theory, or conceptualization of electoral politics, we instead are looking to create the best prediction by combining predictive models. Quite simply we want to make use of the intuition, theories, and concepts implicit in all of the forecasting models presented in this symposium to make the most accurate out-of-sample predictions. Without attempting to arbitrate between models and theories, our aim is to aggregate them solely with an eye towards increasing our chances of getting it right.

To do this, without creating a new theory or introducing a new specification, we rely on the extant models. We believe that each of these models captures an important set of insights about US electoral behavior, and each has been rigorously tested not only statistically, but also via a predictive heuristic. Therefore, our approach will attempt to combine the insights of each model into a single predictive ensemble model. It doesn’t matter to our approach if one model “substantively” refutes another. All that matters is that each provides predictions for previous elections that we can use to evaluate their accuracy.

The approach we use is called “Ensemble Bayesian Model Averaging,” or EBMA. EBMA was developed recently in the field of weather forecasting as a way of improving predictions by aggregating across models. Some weather models might be better at predicting “normal” weather patterns, and others better for rapidly changing conditions, for example. By averaging over these the overall prediction will be more accurate, even without having chosen the “best model.”

EBMA uses the predictive performance of the included component models on some *calibration* period to generate a weight for each individual component model. The EBMA prediction is then a kind of weighted average of the predictions made by each of the component models.[[1]](#footnote-1) In particular, the EBMA model will give more weight to models that have been more accurate in the *calibration* period, as well as those models that make more unique predictions.[[2]](#footnote-2) One strong advantage of EBMA is that it only requires each component’s predictions as input, but not the model’s covariates. It is thus possible to use forecasts generated from any kind of process including subject experts, classification trees, or agent based models.

More technically, EBMA works in the following way.[[3]](#footnote-3) Assume we have an outcome in the future that is to be predicted and k predictive models (). Each component model comes from a prior distribution and thus one can describe in terms of its probability density function (PDF) conditional on . With the help of simple math and Bayes’ rule, it is then possible to derive the marginal predictive distribution of given the k predictive models.

This PDF can be interpreted as a weighted prediction, where the weights of each model are dependent on the predictive performance in the training period prior to t\*.

Applying the EBMA to the example of presidential election forecasting, we use the in-sample predictions of each component model to calibrate the EBMA model. Thus we have 11 forecasting models and a training period of 16 presidential elections (from 1948 to 2008). Our test period is the 2012 election.

Each forecasting model is associated with a probability density function (PDF), which is in our case a normal density function centered at the individual forecast . The predictive distribution for observation y2012 (or our forecast for 2012) can be represented as the following,

where represents the weight associated with each component model and are estimated using maximum likelihood methods. Given the estimated model weights for the EBMA model based on the training period, we can then create an EBMA prediction using the component model predictions.

The basic insight of this approach is that each component model in the ensemble captures some insight that yields predictions that are selectively accurate. Combining them and weighting them by their predictive success creates a sort of hyper model that in principle should be as good (in terms of predictive accuracy) as any individual model. Across many elections, it is likely that the ensemble will also dominate each of its members. Indeed, the method has been successfully applied in a wide variety of settings such as inflation, economic growth, exchange rates, industrial production, and weather. Its theoretical underpinnings, as well as its success in a variety of contexts, suggest it could be useful in predicting elections as well.

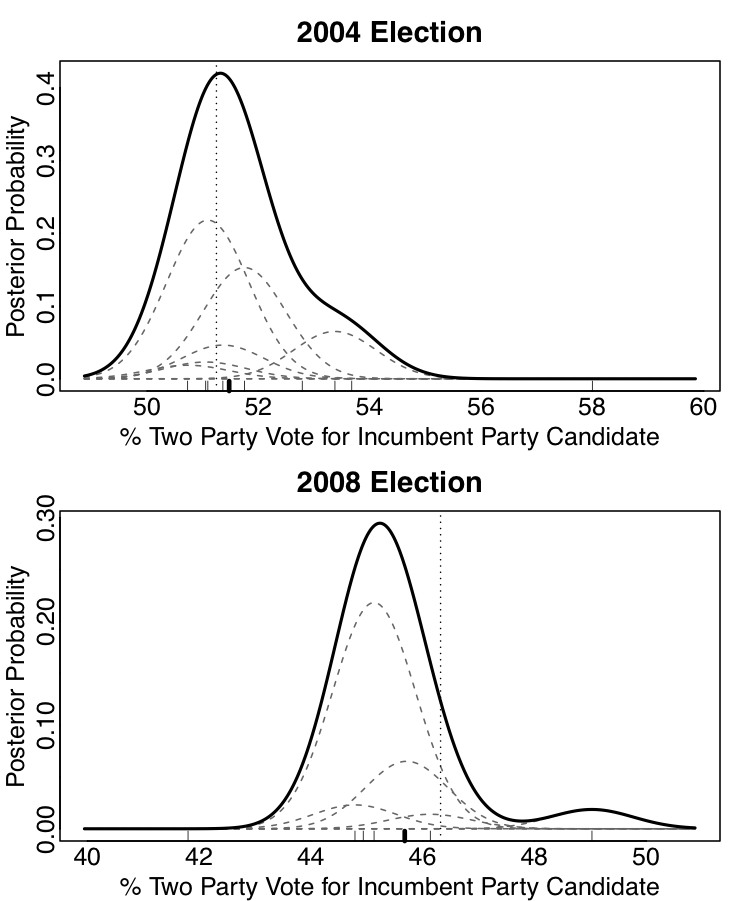
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| *Table 1: Ensemble weights and fit statistics for calibration-period performance (1948-2008)* | | | |
|  | Ensemble Weight | RMSE | MAE |
| Ensemble | NA | 1.02 | 0.808 |
| Abramowitz | NA | NA | NA |
| Berry | 0.043 | 1.260 | 1.099 |
| Campbell (Trial Heat) | 0.284 | 1.610 | 1.252 |
| Campbell (Bump) | 0.086 | 1.740 | 1.412 |
| Cuzán 1 | 0.035 | 2.300 | 1.751 |
| Cuzán 2 | 0.406 | 1.960 | 1.426 |
| Erikson-Wlezien | 0.026 | 1.780 | 1.568 |
| Hibbs | 0.000 | 2.810 | 2.240 |
| Holbrook | 0.121 | 2.140 | 1.734 |
| Klarner |  |  |  |
| Lockerbie | 0.000 | 3.940 | 3.329 |
| *The first column shows the weight assigned each component model in the final ensemble. The other columns show two fit statistics to evaluate the relative performance of each component model and the ensemble across the calibration period. EBMA tends to place higher weight on better performing models, but the relationship is not linear.* | | | |

Table 1 shows the EBMA model statistics for the in-sample period. It shows the estimated weights for each individual model, as well as the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) and Mean Average Error (MAE) for the in-sample period spanning the post-war era. Almost all of the component models receive some weight in the final ensemble, although the weights are far from uniform. The highest weighted model is Cuzan’s which suggests that a fiscally expansionary policy, even controlling for Fair's variables measuring economic growth, time in office, and party, costs the incumbent party candidate an average of four percent points of the two-party vote. In contrast, EBMA entirely excludes the Hibbs and Lockerbie models. This should not be interpreted to indicate that some models are “better”, but only that the EBMA procedure found this mix to provide the highest rate of in-sample predictive accuracy.

A visual representation of the kinds of predictive PDFs generated by EBMA is provided in Figure 1. Here we see … and I’m spent.

Witty concluding paragraph here. Thank you and good night! Don’t forget to tip your servers.

Figure 1: EBMA posterior distributions for the 2004 and 2008 Elections (in-sample).



The dashed curves show the component PDFs and the solid curve shows the final EBMA PDF. The light dashes at the bottom show the point predictions of each component, the dark dash shows the EBMA posterior median, and the vertical dotted line shows the actual election outcome.

# References (this will change as we add refs.

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About the authors

Jacob Montgomery is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Washington University in St. Louis and a Fellow at the Center for Political Economy.  His research is in the areas of political methodology and American politics.   He graduated with a B.A. from Wake Forest University with majors in Political Science and Mathematical Economics.  He earned an M.S. in Statistical Science, as well as his Ph.D. (2011) in Political Science from Duke University.

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1. Ideally, we would calibrate the ensemble model based solely on out-of-sample predictions. This would prevent reliance on models that over-fit the results from prior elections. For practical reasons, however, this is not possible for this forecast. However, we feel that the models here are sufficiently parsimonious to ameliorate concerns about over-fitting. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This means that component models with highly correlated predictions will be penalized and receive less weight. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. We will describe the mathematical detail behind the EBMA model with few details here. For a more detailed description the reader should consult Montgomery et alia, 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)