ADVANCED BAYESIAN MODELING



A NORMAL HIERARCHICAL MODEL:

MOTIVATION: 2016 POLLS DATA

2016 Presidential Polls Example

Several national polls were conducted leading up to the 2016 US presidential election on November 7.

We consider seven polls conducted November 3 and later that were for a two-way race between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.

```
y_j = Clinton lead (percentage points) in poll j \sigma_j = half margin of error of y_j j=1,\ldots,7
```

2

Data in file polls2016.txt:

2016 U.S. presidential election race between H. Clinton and D. Trump
National poll results for two-way race, conducted November 3 and later
y = percentage of Clinton lead, ME = margin of error

poll	У	ME
YouGov	4	1.7
Bloomberg	3	3.5
ABCWaPo	3	2.5
Fox	4	2.5
IBD	1	3.1
${ t Monmouth}$	6	3.6
NBCWSJ	5	2.73

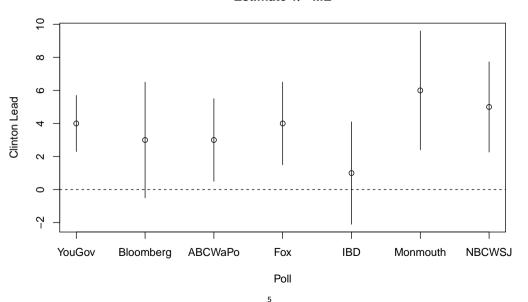
From: Nationwide opinion polling for the United States presidential election, 2016. (2017, June 7). In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved June 19, 2017 from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Nationwide_opinion_polling_for_the_United_States_presidential_election, 2016&oldid=784210571

In R. read data:

```
> d <- read.table("polls2016.txt", header=TRUE)</pre>
```

Graph estimates plus/minus margin of error:

Estimate +/- ME



Overall, polls appear to favor Clinton by a reasonable margin.

How a Bayesian analysis can help:

- ▶ Produce better estimates of Clinton's lead through pooling data
- ▶ If these polls are typical, help assess effectiveness of polling in general

Want a Bayesian hierarchical model that will

- ► Allow the Clinton lead to differ for different polls
- Expect that Clinton leads from different polls are related (through a population of polls)