Figure 1: Presidential approval as measured by Gallup beginning with FDR. Raw poll results are reported without any Bayesian inference.
Figure 2: Gallup presidential approval and OECD consumer confidence for the US. The portions colored in red indicate datapoints for the Obama and Trump presidencies. Note that approval remains “flat” for Obama and Trump despite the generally increasing level of consumer confidence.
Figure 3: Gallup presidential approval and confidence in the institution of the presidency.

Confidence is measured annually, and the portion of approval colored in red indicate datapoints for the Obama and Trump presidencies.
Figure 4: Gallup presidential approval and right/wrong track. The portions colored in red indicate datapoints for the Obama and Trump presidencies.
Figure 5: Distribution of F statistics produced during the QLR test for the $p = q = 12$ model. The posterior mean and 95% credible interval are presented for the F statistic at each date; the distribution is with respect to each F-statistic for each date of the 1000 simulated trajectories of approval. We also performed a sensitivity analysis in which we replaced the trajectories of $\mu_t$ with the posterior mean and then with values obtained by linearly interpolating the raw poll results. The mean model identified break date of 2/1/2009, and, while the interpolated model returned an estimated break date of 8/1/2001, it also has an F statistic spike coinciding with 2/1/2009.
Figure 6: The spread between presidential approval by political party affiliation, i.e. the absolute difference between the percentage of Democrats and Republicans who approve. Points represent Gallup data and lines represent data from Ragsdale (2014).