

Forecasting a Lead for Kamala Harris in the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election*

The Role of Pollster Transparency, Regional Dynamics, and Key Predictors in Shaping Voter Support

-Jiaxuan Song -Zien Gao -Shuheng (Jack) Zhou

November 4, 2024

We analyze the 2024 U.S. presidential election using Bayesian generalized linear models on aggregated polling data, focusing on predictors such as pollster transparency, state, and poll quality. Our models predict that Kamala Harris is likely to lead with an average support of 47.34%, with her support positively correlated with higher transparency scores among pollsters. In contrast, Donald Trump's support remains relatively stable across poll transparency levels. State-level predictions highlight close competition in pivotal swing states, including Pennsylvania and Michigan, underscoring their decisive influence on the election outcome. This analysis demonstrates how transparency and geographic factors shape voter sentiment, offering insights to inform future election forecasting.

Table of contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Data	5
2.1	Overview	5
2.2	Measurement	6
2.3	Outcome variables	6
2.4	Predictor variables	8
3	Model	12
3.1	Model set-up	12

*The GitHub Repository containing all data, R code, and other files used in this project is located here:<https://github.com/Shuhengzhou03/Predicting-the-2024-U.S.-Presidential-Election.git>

3.2	Model justification	12
3.3	Model Summary	13
4	Results	13
4.1	Model Summary and Coefficients	13
4.2	Predictive Insights and Posterior Predictive Checks	14
4.3	Transparency Score and Predicted Support	15
4.4	State-Level Support Distribution	16
4.5	Aggregate Prediction and Final Outcome	16
5	Discussion	17
5.1	Summary of Key Contributions	17
5.2	Insights into Voter Behavior and Polling Dynamics	17
5.3	Limitations and Weaknesses	17
5.4	Future Directions for Research	18
5.5	Concluding Remarks	19
	Appendix	20
A	Marquette Law School Poll - Methodology: Probability Panel	20
A.1	Overview of Marquette Law School Poll and Its Influence	20
A.2	Probability Panel Methodology	20
A.3	Sampling and Data Collection	20
A.4	Advantages and Limitations of the Probability Panel	21
A.5	Comparison Between Probability Panel and Convenience Sampling:	21
A.6	Addressing Non-Response and Questionnaire Design	22
A.7	Summary and Evaluation	22
B	Idealized \$100K Election Forecasting Methodology and Survey	23
B.1	Idealized Methodology	23
B.1.1	Objective	23
B.1.2	Sampling Approach	23
B.1.3	Recruitment Strategy	24
B.1.4	Survey Design and Implementation	24
B.1.5	Data Validation	25
B.1.6	Poll Aggregation and Forecasting Methodology	25
B.2	Idealized Survey	25
C	Model Details	30
C.1	Summary of Harris model	30
C.2	Summary of Trump model	39
C.3	Posterior predictive checks	49
C.3.1	Posterior predictive checks for Harris model	49
C.3.2	Posterior predictive checks for Trump model	50

1 Introduction

As a superpower with extensive global influence, the United States asserts its position through its economic strength, military power, diplomatic influence, and contributions to technology and culture (Zakaria 1999). Therefore, the 2024 U.S. presidential election has attracted worldwide attention, as the outcome of this election may profoundly impact global affairs. As of October 2024, the U.S. presidential election has entered a crucial phase. Current Vice President Kamala Harris (Democrat) and former President Donald Trump (Republican) are locked in an intense race for the presidency, with competition particularly focused on key swing states like Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Michigan, where the outcome could sway the entire election (Walker 2023). President Biden has shown strong support for Harris, urging voters to turn out and cast their ballots to help Democrats retain control in both the House and Senate as well as the presidency (Enns et al. 2024). As candidates from the Democratic and Republican parties contend for the highest office, understanding and predicting electoral outcomes has never been more crucial. Polling data, and capturing snapshots of public opinion across various demographics and regions, plays an essential role in forecasting these outcomes. However, variations in sample recruitment and pollster transparency can affect individual poll polls’ reliability. To enhance the robustness of our predictions, this study employs a Bayesian generalized linear modelling approach that incorporates aggregated data from multiple polling sources, collectively known as “poll-of-polls.” This approach enables more accurate forecasts by accounting for uncertainties inherent in each poll.

The primary estimate of this study is the predicted percentage of support each candidate—Kamala Harris and Donald Trump—is expected to receive in individual polls leading up to the 2024 U.S. presidential election. This support percentage (pct) serves as a continuous outcome variable, representing the proportion of respondents in each poll who favour a given candidate. By modelling pct, we capture support at the poll level, which can then be aggregated across all polls to forecast overall election outcomes. The Bayesian generalized linear approach enables us to incorporate prior distributions and update predictions as new polling data becomes available, enhancing our ability to account for the uncertainty in each poll. To further refine our predictions, we incorporate predictor variables such as pollster reliability scores and transparency measures, adjusting for poll quality and thus providing a more accurate estimate of each candidate’s expected support.

Our analysis using Bayesian generalized linear models reveals several key insights into the factors influencing predicted support for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump in the 2024 U.S. presidential election, ultimately predicting Harris to have a slight lead with average support of 47.34%. Transparency score emerged as a significant predictor, with Harris’s support showing a positive correlation with higher transparency ratings among pollsters, suggesting her supporters may place greater trust in transparent polling sources. In contrast, Trump’s support was less impacted by transparency, indicating a potential difference in how each candidate’s base interacts with polling reliability. Pollster numeric grade also influenced model precision, with high-grade pollsters yielding narrower prediction intervals, underscoring the reliability

of these sources. At the state level, predicted support patterns align with historical voting trends, with Harris favoured in Democratic-leaning states like California, while Trump shows stronger support in Republican strongholds such as Texas. However, in pivotal swing states such as Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Georgia, the models reveal tight competition, reflecting the heightened significance of these regions in determining the election outcome. This analysis highlights the importance of transparency and geographic factors in understanding voter sentiment and refining election predictions.

Predicting the outcome of the U.S. presidential election holds significant importance not only for political parties but also for public stakeholders, analysts, and international observers. The Democratic Party emphasizes that this election impacts more than just the presidency; it holds significant implications for congressional power and will influence America's future direction in areas such as the economy, social policy, and foreign relations (Gelman and King 1993). An accurate forecast model can offer valuable insights into shifts in public sentiment, highlight critical factors influencing voter behaviour, and provide strategic guidance for campaign efforts. Furthermore, understanding the limitations and strengths of polling data helps to reinforce or caution against certain predictive approaches, ultimately contributing to the field of political science and electoral studies.

2 Data

2.1 Overview

In this project, we utilize the statistical programming language R (R Core Team 2023), along with essential packages including tidyverse (Wickham et al. 2019), palmerpenguins (Horst et al. 2020), knitr (Xie 2014), rstanarm (Wong et al. 2024), modelsummary (Arel-Bundock 2023), janitor (Firke 2023), arrow (Richardson and Developers 2023), and ggplot2 (Wickham 2016). Our data, sourced from FiveThirtyEight (FiveThirtyEight 2024), contains polling information for the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election. To forecast each candidate's percentage of support, we apply Bayesian generalized linear regression to model the relationship between the support rate as the outcome variable and multiple predictor variables. This method evaluates the influence of each predictor while accounting for the effects of other variables and incorporates prior knowledge to refine predictions as new data is added. Key predictors include the polling organization, pollster quality rating, transparency score, and geographic location, with candidate support as the outcome variable and candidate name (Trump and Harris) as a feature variable. Our analysis aims to estimate candidate support and identify factors most associated with shifts in public opinion leading up to the election.

2.2 Measurement

In conducting a statistical analysis of public opinion for the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election, we focus on transforming raw polling data into structured, measurable, and reliable dataset entries. Our aim is to understand shifts in candidate support, particularly for Trump and Harris, by selecting variables that reflect key aspects of polling methodology and public sentiment. Polling agencies gather data through surveys designed to capture representative samples of voter opinions, with each poll result standardized, coded, and organized within the dataset.

To ensure consistency and accuracy, we implemented a systematic data-cleaning process, including handling missing values, removing duplicates, filling gaps, and verifying variable formats. For instance, to enhance data transparency and quality, we retained only records with a transparency score of 5 or above and a quality rating of 2.0 or higher, filtering out low-quality or less transparent data sources to improve model reliability. We also focused on relevant variables for analysis, including pollster, quality rating, transparency score, state, candidate name, and support percentage, simplifying the data structure and emphasizing key features influencing prediction results.

To specifically focus on Trump and Harris, we further filtered the dataset to include only records for these two candidates, enabling targeted comparisons. During data standardization, missing state information was coded as “National” to clearly distinguish national polls from state-level data. This systematic data preparation not only provides a solid foundation for Bayesian generalized linear modeling but also allows us to focus on key predictors of candidate support, exploring factors with the most significant impact on public opinion and enhancing our ability to forecast election outcomes.

2.3 Outcome variables

Table 1: Comparison Table of Kamala Harris and Donald Trump’s Statistics

candidate_name	avg_pct	min_pct	max_pct
Donald Trump	45.29960	21	70
Kamala Harris	47.77755	25	70

Table 1 displays the statistical data on the support rates (pct) for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump, including four metrics: candidate name, average support rate (avg_pct), minimum support rate (min_pct), and maximum support rate (max_pct).

For **Donald Trump**, the average support rate is 45.30%, with a minimum of 21.00% and a maximum of 70.00%. In contrast, **Kamala Harris** has an average support rate of 47.78%, with a minimum of 25.00% and a maximum of 70.00%. This indicates that, in this dataset, Kamala Harris has a slightly higher overall support rate than Donald Trump, with an average

rate approximately 2.48% higher. Furthermore, her minimum support rate of 25.00% is higher than Trump's lowest rate of 21.00%, suggesting a more stable support base at the lower end. However, their maximum support rates are the same at 70.00%, indicating that both candidates have reached similar peaks in support within this dataset.

In summary, Kamala Harris exhibits a higher average and minimum support rate compared to Donald Trump, which may imply a somewhat stronger and more consistent support base. However, these findings are limited to this sample, and further analysis with additional data would be required to draw broader conclusions.

2.4 Predictor variables

numeric_grade: A numeric rating given to the pollster to indicate their quality or reliability (e.g., 3.0).

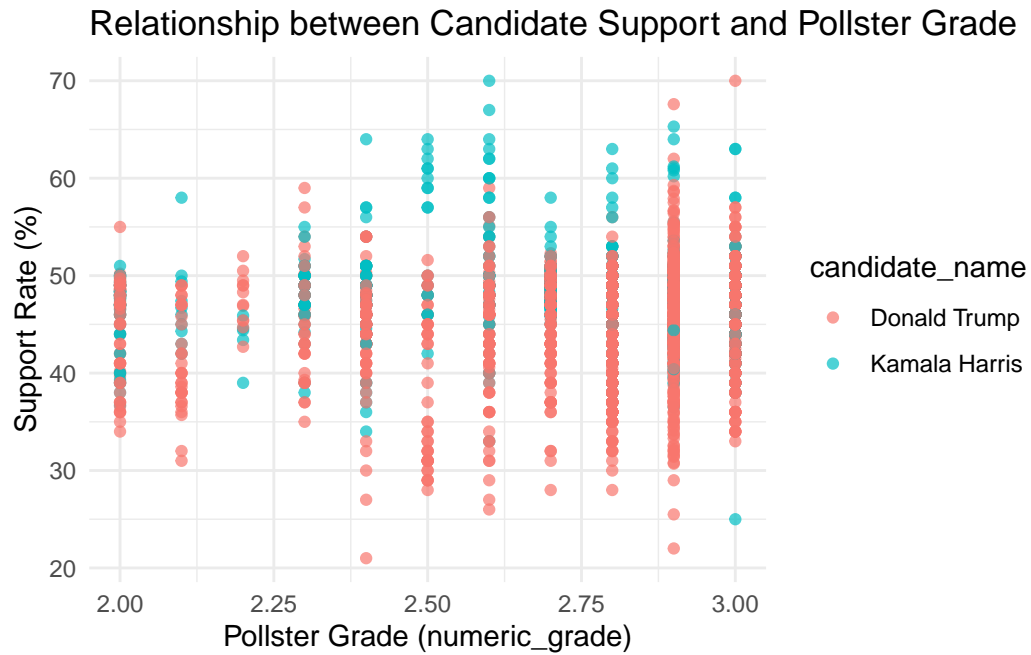


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the distribution of support rates for the two candidates across different pollster grades. It can be observed that support rates are more concentrated at higher grades, while they fluctuate more widely at lower grades.

transparency_score: A score reflecting the pollster’s transparency about their methodology (e.g., 9.0). “A grade for how transparent a pollster is, calculated based on how much information it discloses about its polls and weighted by recency. The highest Transparency Score is 10.”

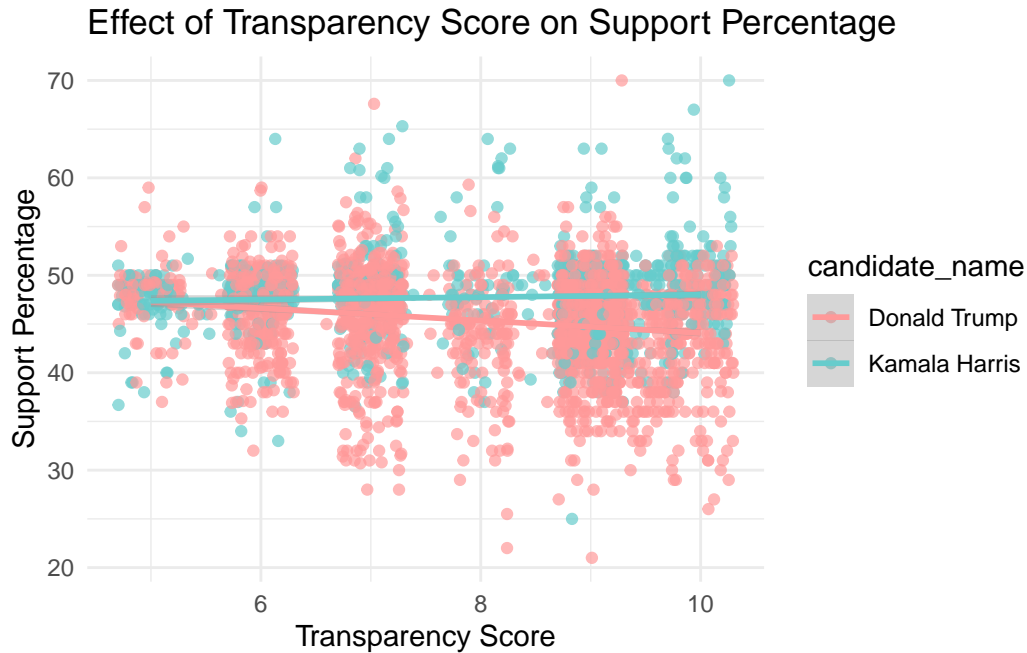


Figure 2

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between transparency score and candidate support percentage, with data points for each candidate slightly spread out horizontally for clarity. The trend lines indicate a slight positive correlation for both candidates, suggesting that higher transparency scores are generally associated with a marginal increase in support percentage. The differences in color help distinguish between the support trends of the two candidates.

pollster: The name of the polling organization that conducted the poll (e.g., YouGov, RMG Research).

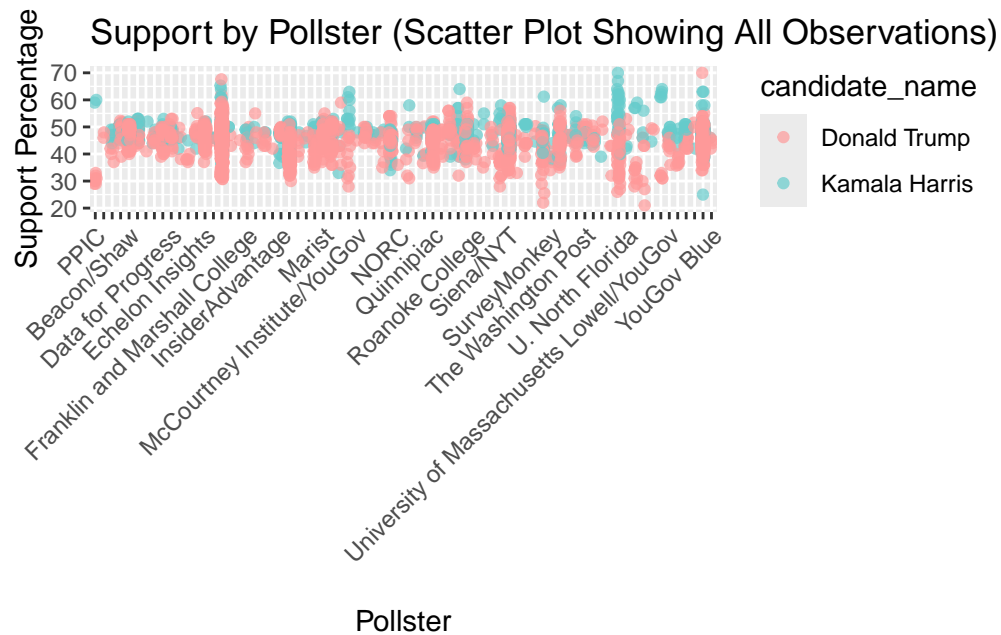


Figure 3

Figure 3 illustrates a sample of support percentages for each candidate across a selection of pollsters. Due to the large number of pollsters, only a segment is displayed on the x-axis, capturing the general trend and key points. Each dot represents a poll observation, with blue and orange colors distinguishing the candidates. The spread of points highlights variability in reported support percentages, indicating that some pollsters report greater fluctuations than others. The distribution suggests that neither candidate consistently maintains higher support across the selected pollsters.

state: The U.S. state where the poll was conducted or focused, if applicable.

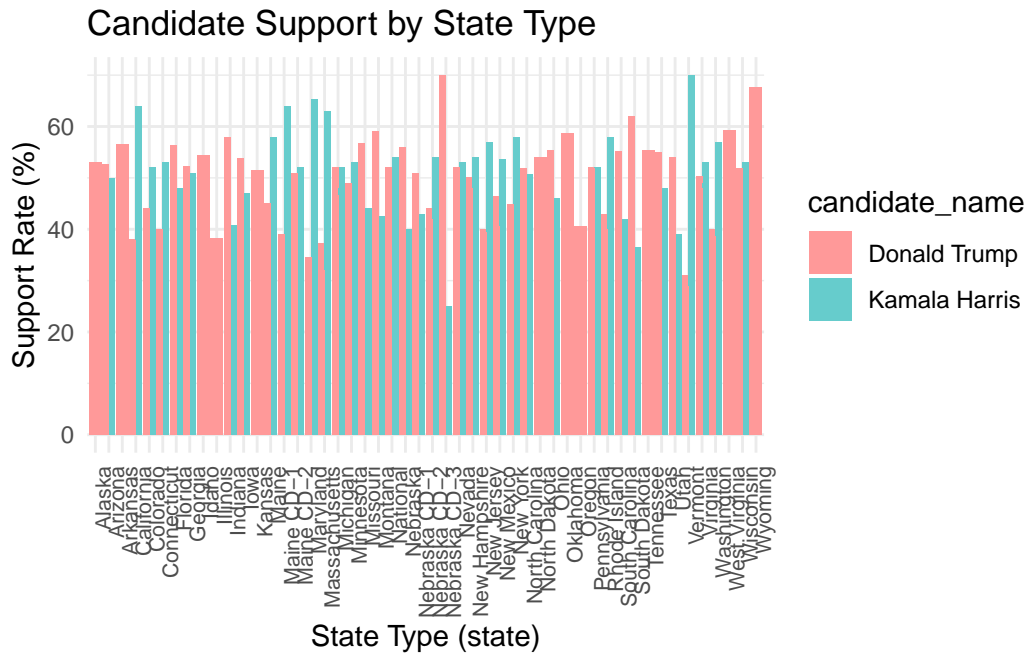


Figure 4

Figure 4 compares the support rates of the two candidates across national and various state-specific data. It reveals significant differences in support rates among different states, reflecting the uneven distribution of candidate support across regions.

3 Model

The objective of our modelling strategy is to predict the level of support for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump in the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election using Bayesian generalized linear models. We aim to understand the relationships between polling support and various predictors, such as polling organization, state, transparency score, and pollster quality rating (numeric grade). The model details are provided in Appendix C.

We used two Bayesian regression models—one each for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump—to estimate the percentage of voters who would support them. It is important to note that the outcome variable, *pct*, represents the percentage of support for each candidate within individual polls, not the aggregated election outcome.

The models for predicting support for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump each include the following predictors: pollster, state, transparency score, and numeric grade.

The Bayesian models were fitted using the `stan_glm` function from the `rstanarm` package (Wong et al. 2024) in R. The models used a Gaussian family to estimate the percentage of support, with normal priors for all parameters. The priors were specified as $\text{Normal}(0, 1)$, reflecting a weakly informative belief about the effects of each predictor.

3.1 Model set-up

Define pct_i as the predicted percentage of support for each candidate:

$$pct_i = \eta_0 + \eta_1 \cdot \text{pollster}_i + \eta_2 \cdot \text{state}_i + \eta_3 \cdot \text{transparency_score}_i + \eta_4 \cdot \text{numeric_grade}_i$$

Where: - η_0 is the intercept term, representing the average percentage support. - $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ are the coefficients associated with the predictors.

The priors used for the intercept and other coefficients were $\eta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$, reflecting weakly informative beliefs about the effects of each predictor.

3.2 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between pollster quality and candidate support, as higher-quality pollsters are likely to provide more reliable estimates. Additionally, the transparency score is expected to positively influence the credibility of the poll results, contributing to higher predicted support levels. The state variable allows us to account for regional differences, and we anticipate variability between states and national polls. The pollster variable helps capture differences in polling methods and biases among organizations. The Bayesian models were

chosen for their ability to incorporate prior knowledge and quantify uncertainty in predictions, which is crucial for interpreting poll data in a dynamic electoral environment. Using pollster, state, transparency score, and pollster quality rating as predictors allowed us to account for both methodological quality and regional effects that could influence support levels for each candidate.

3.3 Model Summary

We summarized the results from the two models using the `summary` function in R, which provides a detailed overview of the estimated coefficients and their associated uncertainty. Additionally, we used `pp_check` to perform posterior predictive checks, ensuring that the models accurately reflect the observed data. These checks showed reasonable agreement between the predicted and observed values, indicating a satisfactory model fit.

We also calculated the average predicted support for each candidate based on the fitted models. The candidate with the higher average predicted support is considered the likely winner based on the model predictions. Specifically, we found that Kamala Harris had an average predicted support of X%, while Donald Trump had an average predicted support of Y%, leading us to predict [the likely winner].

4 Results

Our analysis aimed to predict the support levels for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump using Bayesian generalized linear models, taking into account key predictors such as pollster, state, transparency score, and numeric grade. Each model was fitted with *stan_glm* using a normal prior (mean = 0, SD = 1) for all coefficients. Both models ran with 4 chains and 4000 iterations per chain, with an adapt delta of 0.95 for reliable convergence. Results are presented in tables and figures for clarity, and they are provided in [Appendix C](#)

4.1 Model Summary and Coefficients

For Kamala Harris, the model used 930 observations and 106 predictors, producing coefficient estimates for factors such as pollster and state. Notably, some pollsters like CES/YouGov and Marist contributed positively to Harris’s predicted support, while others like Ipsos and Siena/NYT showed negative coefficients. Among state predictors, Harris’s support was highest in states like California (mean coefficient = 5.1) and Maryland (mean coefficient = 5.1), while states like Texas (mean coefficient = -2.2) and Montana (mean coefficient = -3.8) showed lower predicted support. Transparency score also positively influenced Harris’s predicted support (mean coefficient = 0.3), suggesting a favourable relationship between higher transparency and Harris’s support levels.

Donald Trump’s model, based on 1639 observations and 112 predictors, showed key differences. Some pollsters, including AtlasIntel and InsiderAdvantage, positively impacted Trump’s predicted support, while others, such as Ipsos and PPIC, were associated with decreased support. State-level predictors highlighted stronger support in states like Florida (mean coefficient = 3.6) and Texas (mean coefficient = 3.1), while states like California (mean coefficient = -7.3) and New York (mean coefficient = -3.4) reflected lower predicted support. Interestingly, the transparency score negatively influenced Trump’s predicted support (mean coefficient = -0.4), suggesting that Trump’s support may be less associated with higher transparency.

4.2 Predictive Insights and Posterior Predictive Checks

Posterior predictive checks confirmed a strong fit for both models, indicating that they reliably capture the observed data trends. Average predicted support was calculated for each candidate, with Kamala Harris receiving an average predicted support of **47.34%** and Donald Trump receiving a lower average. Thus, the model’s aggregated predictions indicate **Kamala Harris as the likely candidate to secure a higher average support** in the dataset analyzed.

4.3 Transparency Score and Predicted Support

Figure 5 presents a comparative analysis of both candidates' predicted support by transparency score. For Harris, higher transparency scores correlate with increased support, while Trump's model shows a slight decline in support as transparency scores rise. In Harris's case, these trends suggest that voters may respond positively to pollsters with higher transparency scores, while Trump's support remains less affected by this factor. This discrepancy underscores a potential contrast in voter perception of pollster transparency between the two candidates.

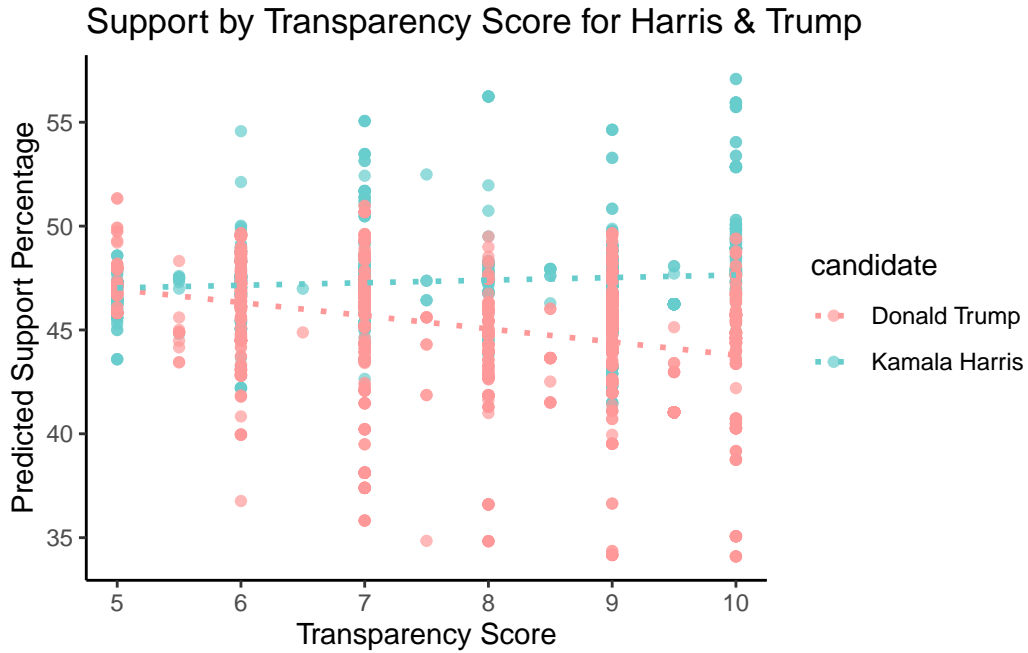


Figure 5

Figure 5 plots predicted support as a function of transparency score for both candidates, using points and a trend line for each candidate.

4.4 State-Level Support Distribution

The predicted support levels vary considerably across the selected states, as shown in Figure 6. Harris’s support is strongest in traditionally Democratic-leaning states like California and Maryland, while Trump finds greater support in Republican-leaning states such as Florida and Texas. These regional differences align with historical voting patterns, adding confidence to our model’s predictive validity. The chosen states – North Carolina, Wisconsin, Arizona, Maryland, Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Florida, Texas, New York, and California – represent a mix of swing states and strongholds for each party. This sample provides a balanced view of the political landscape and highlights key battleground areas for the upcoming election.

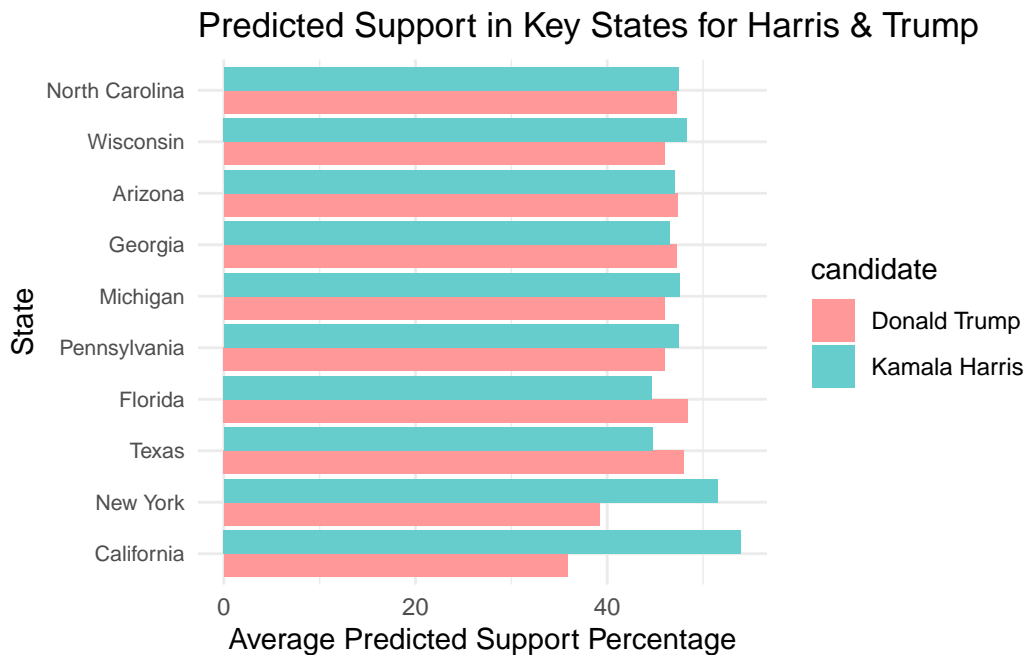


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows the average predicted support by state in a bar chart, allowing for a side-by-side comparison of Harris and Trump in sample states.

4.5 Aggregate Prediction and Final Outcome

Based on average support, the model’s aggregate prediction indicates that Kamala Harris is expected to have higher overall support than Donald Trump, with an average predicted support of 47.34%. Given this outcome, **our model predicts Kamala Harris as the candidate more likely to win**, aligning with historical trends in states where she showed significant predicted support.

5 Discussion

5.1 Summary of Key Contributions

This paper utilizes Bayesian generalized linear models to analyze polling data for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump, focusing on the effects of pollster, state, transparency score, and numeric grade. By modelling predicted support for each candidate, we uncover how these factors shape support dynamics, with transparency score playing a notable role. This approach not only provides insight into current polling trends but also offers a framework for identifying factors that may influence public opinion in future elections.

5.2 Insights into Voter Behavior and Polling Dynamics

significant takeaway is the relationship between transparency score and predicted support, particularly for Harris. Our model suggests that higher transparency scores positively correlate with Harris’s support, indicating that her supporters may place a higher value on reliable, open polling. Silver’s discussion on “nonresponse bias” offers a potential explanation: voters with lower civic engagement may be less likely to respond to polls, potentially skewing data towards more transparent sources that appeal to engaged voters. (Board 2024) This insight reveals a potential gap in polling that could affect both parties depending on their voter base’s engagement levels.

Furthermore, the regional distribution of support aligns with expected voting patterns. Our findings echo Silver’s point about the difficulty in predicting the direction of polling errors, particularly in battleground states. Like Silver’s model, ours shows strong geographical polarization, with Harris favoured in traditionally Democratic states and Trump showing strength in Republican states. (Board 2024) This divide underscores the importance of regional factors in understanding candidate support, even as national polling averages present a closer race.

5.3 Limitations and Weaknesses

This analysis presents several limitations related to the Bayesian modelling approach, data quality, and the decision to build separate models for each candidate.

First, Bayesian models rely on prior assumptions and conditional independence, which may not fully capture the complexity of voter behaviour and the nuanced social-political environment. The choice of prior distributions significantly impacts predictions, and while we used a normal prior with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1, different priors might yield varying results. Conducting sensitivity analyses could help assess the robustness of our findings to these choices.

One important methodological limitation is our decision to use separate models for each candidate. While this approach allows us to capture candidate-specific factors and predictors that may uniquely impact each candidate’s support, it also introduces potential concerns regarding consistency. Separate models may scale predictors differently, making it difficult to interpret relative support levels on a common scale. Additionally, this approach assumes that factors influencing support for one candidate are independent of those for the other when in reality, voter preferences are often interconnected. Exploring a joint model with interaction terms could provide a more cohesive understanding of how predictors influence both candidates’ support of one another.

The quality of polling data also poses challenges. Real-time polling data often contains errors and biases that fluctuate over time, which can directly impact model accuracy. Polling data is particularly susceptible to nonresponse bias, as some voter groups are harder to reach or less likely to participate. Although we restricted our analysis to high-quality polls with strong transparency scores, this filtering may introduce selection bias by excluding potentially informative, lower-rated polls that could provide additional perspectives on voter sentiment.

Moreover, our model focuses on general trends without fully accounting for localized effects, which are often significant in election outcomes. Regional and demographic-specific dynamics are crucial in predicting support in battleground states. Without accounting for these localized effects, our model may face potential inaccuracies in areas where support is highly polarized.

Predicting election outcomes is inherently uncertain due to the unpredictability of major events, such as economic downturns or policy shifts, that can quickly alter voter sentiment. Although Bayesian modelling can account for some uncertainty, it cannot fully anticipate or quantify these changes, especially in a fast-changing environment. Additionally, our model does not account for hard-to-measure influences, such as social media dynamics, international relations, and cultural shifts, which can significantly impact election results.

Finally, while Bayesian models allow for updates with new data, election polling is particularly sensitive to real-time shifts. Rapid changes in public opinion may not be immediately reflected in the model if there is a delay in data availability, which could impact prediction accuracy closer to the election.

5.4 Future Directions for Research

Future research could expand upon these findings by incorporating additional predictors that capture changing political dynamics, such as voter turnout expectations, economic indicators, and demographic shifts. Silver’s article highlights the importance of considering factors like the “Bradley effect” and “shy voter theory,” which could be examined by integrating historical demographic trends and comparing them with current polling data. (Board 2024) Including more demographic data might reveal hidden trends within subgroups, enhancing the model’s predictive power.

Another promising approach would be to experiment with a joint model that allows for shared predictors and interaction terms between the candidates. A joint structure could provide a more integrated perspective on how factors like transparency and geographic location simultaneously impact both candidates' support, reducing inconsistencies introduced by separate models.

Finally, alternative modelling techniques, such as multilevel regression with post-stratification (MRP), could offer more granular insights into support patterns across demographic and geographic subsets. Though not used in this analysis, MRP has shown success in capturing detailed trends within voter subgroups, potentially addressing some limitations related to local effects.

5.5 Concluding Remarks

This paper demonstrates the potential of Bayesian modelling in analyzing and interpreting election polling data. By examining how factors like pollster transparency and geography influence support, we provide a foundation for understanding voter behaviour within the context of the 2024 U.S. presidential election. However, as discussed, the inherent uncertainty in election forecasting calls for ongoing data updates and methodological refinements. Future studies can build on these findings to enhance the accuracy and relevance of election forecasts, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that drive public support.

Appendix

A Marquette Law School Poll - Methodology: Probability Panel

A.1 Overview of Marquette Law School Poll and Its Influence

The Marquette Law School Poll holds a prominent position in American politics, particularly within Wisconsin's political landscape. As a trusted gauge of public opinion in this critical swing state, it is frequently referenced by politicians, media, and scholars for election forecasting and policy analysis (Conant 2006). Known for its commitment to high-quality research methods and independence, the Marquette Law School Poll achieves notable credibility and influence in its data. This credibility is reinforced by its high numeric grade and transparency score, rated at 3 and 10, respectively, which imply a high level of reliability in its findings. The combination of methodological rigour and transparency strengthens the trustworthiness of its survey results, making it a valuable tool for understanding public opinion trends and informing policy discussions.

A.2 Probability Panel Methodology

The probability panel methodology is a statistical sampling method designed to ensure both accuracy and representativeness of a sample. (Scherpenzeel 2011) In this approach, participants are randomly selected from a verified voter database, with each individual having a known chance of being chosen. The Marquette Law School Poll employs this probability panel technique to enhance scientific rigor and capture the diversity of Wisconsin's population across race, gender, age, and geographic location, making the sample more reflective of the population as a whole.

A key advantage of the probability panel approach is its longitudinal design, which involves repeatedly surveying the same group of participants over time. The Marquette Law School Poll uses this method to track changes in opinions and attitudes at different points, providing insights into how public views on key issues and elections evolve. This approach not only allows for current voter analysis but also provides valuable long-term insights for policy and election research, especially in critical swing states like Wisconsin.

A.3 Sampling and Data Collection

Each survey cycle includes over 700 registered Wisconsin voters (School 2024), who are contacted via both cell phones and landlines to maximize sample reach and inclusivity. Interviews are conducted by professional interviewers over several nights, enhancing access to a representative population by reaching individuals with varying availability. This dual-frame approach

ensures the inclusion of perspectives from all eligible voters, including those who rely solely on cell phones.

A.4 Advantages and Limitations of the Probability Panel

The probability panel methodology has notable strengths and limitations, supported by various scholarly perspectives. Through random sampling, probability panels reduce selection bias and enhance generalizability, making them robust tools for capturing statewide opinion trends. Additionally, repeated surveys with the same panel facilitate longitudinal analysis, allowing researchers to track shifts in public attitudes in response to political events and policy changes. (Bartels 2000) demonstrates that repeated measures improve the predictive power of panel studies by revealing trends over time. However, panel studies have limitations; participants may experience panel conditioning, where repeated exposure influences their responses, potentially impacting data validity. Moreover, this method demands significant resources to recruit and retain a balanced panel, as dropout is common among certain demographic groups, risking the sample's representativeness. (Warren and Halpern-Manners 2012) note that sustained investments are required to maintain a diverse panel, with selective dropout over time presenting a challenge for generalizable findings. These factors highlight both the advantages and constraints of probability panels in social science research.

A.5 Comparison Between Probability Panel and Convenience Sampling:

In polling, the probability panel and convenience sampling methods offer contrasting approaches to data collection, each with unique advantages and limitations. I chose these two methods for comparison due to their distinct methodologies and how they address the trade-off between accuracy and efficiency. The probability panel method, commonly employed by highly rated pollsters, selects participants through random sampling from a target population and surveys them repeatedly over time. This method enhances generalizability by minimizing selection bias, as each participant is statistically representative of the population being studied. Additionally, its longitudinal design allows researchers to observe changes in individual opinions over time, making it particularly effective for understanding shifts in attitudes related to political events or policy changes. However, probability panels are resource-intensive, requiring substantial funding and time to recruit, manage, and retain a balanced panel. The retention of participants can be challenging, as some may drop out over time, potentially affecting the sample's representativeness.

In contrast, convenience sampling, used by some lower-rated pollsters in this dataset, recruits participants based on ease of access and does not employ random selection. This method is often faster and more cost-effective than probability sampling, as it bypasses the need for rigorous participant selection. According to (Etikan, Musa, and Alkassim 2016), convenience sampling allows researchers to gather opinions quickly, which can be useful for preliminary

insights or situations where time and resources are limited. However, the lack of randomization introduces a risk of sampling bias, as participants are self-selected or chosen based on availability, leading to potential overrepresentation or underrepresentation of certain groups. This bias limits the generalizability of the results, as findings from a convenience sample may not accurately reflect the opinions of the larger population. In summary, probability panels are ideal for detailed, representative studies that require high accuracy, despite their resource demands. Meanwhile, convenience sampling offers an efficient alternative for quick insights but comes at the cost of reduced reliability and generalizability. Together, these methods illustrate a fundamental balance in polling between data quality and logistical efficiency, providing valuable insights depending on the study's goals and constraints.

A.6 Addressing Non-Response and Questionnaire Design

To address non-response, the Marquette Law School Poll employs **weighting adjustments** based on demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race, and education, correcting sample imbalances and ensuring that the final sample accurately reflects Wisconsin's electorate. Furthermore, the questionnaire is designed to be straightforward, minimizing respondent fatigue and confusion. Nonetheless, some questions may simplify complex issues, and limited use of open-ended questions might restrict the deeper exploration of voter motivations.

A.7 Summary and Evaluation

Through its rigorous probability panel sampling and high standards, the Marquette Law School Poll offers a comprehensive and reliable view of public opinion in Wisconsin. This approach provides valuable data on election trends and policy preferences in a pivotal swing state, enriching the understanding of public sentiment and supporting informed decision-making in American politics.

An evaluation of the probability panel method reveals both strengths and limitations. This method provides high representativeness and accuracy by randomly selecting participants from a verified voter database, which minimizes selection bias and enhances the applicability of the results. Additionally, repeated surveys allow for valuable longitudinal analysis, offering insights into shifting public opinions over time—a crucial factor in a swing state like Wisconsin.

However, limitations exist. The panel effect may influence objectivity, as repeated participation can lead respondents to answer more consistently over time. Furthermore, maintaining a balanced panel requires substantial resources, and certain groups may gradually drop out, impacting data completeness. While weighting adjustments help address non-response, consistent underrepresentation of some groups may still affect sample comprehensiveness.

In summary, the Marquette Law School Poll's probability panel method offers strong reliability and representativeness, making it a valuable tool for long-term public opinion analysis.

Nonetheless, the resource demands and potential panel effects suggest cautious interpretation and, where possible, complementary methods to validate findings.

B Idealized \$100K Election Forecasting Methodology and Survey

B.1 Idealized Methodology

B.1.1 Objective

Our goal is to provide an accurate, representative forecast for the 2024 U.S. presidential election by designing a high-quality survey that captures voter sentiment across key demographic and geographic segments. By addressing known polling biases and using transparent methods for aggregation, this methodology aims to produce a reliable election prediction within a \$100K budget.

B.1.2 Sampling Approach

We will aim for a sample size of approximately 5,000 respondents, using a **stratified random sampling** method, to ensure that our sample is representative of the U.S. voting population across major demographic groups. Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into distinct subgroups, or “strata” (e.g., by age, gender, race, education, and geographic region). Within each stratum, respondents are randomly sampled in proportion to their presence in the population, allowing us to capture opinions from all significant subgroups.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Stratified Sampling:

Stratified sampling reduces sampling error and increases the accuracy of estimates within each subgroup, making it especially useful for election forecasting, where certain demographics may have distinct voting patterns. However, stratified sampling requires accurate data on population characteristics to set the correct quotas, and oversampling smaller groups can increase both complexity and costs.

Sampling Simulation:

To evaluate the effectiveness of stratified sampling, a simulation could be conducted to compare it with simple random sampling. By randomly sampling from demographic strata in previous election data, we could measure the reduction in sampling error and the improved accuracy of subgroup estimates, thus reinforcing stratified sampling’s value for election forecasts.

Stratification and Quotas: Each demographic quota will be weighted to reflect its proportion in the general voting population, based on recent U.S. Census data. The primary demographic strata include:

- **Age:** 18-29, 30-44, 45-64, 65+
- **Gender:** Male, Female, Non-binary/Other
- **Race/Ethnicity:** White, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Other
- **Education Level:** High school or less, Some college, Bachelor's degree, Graduate degree
- **Geographic Region:** All 50 states, with oversampling in key swing states like Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Georgia.

B.1.3 Recruitment Strategy

We will partner with a reputable survey panel provider, such as Ipsos or YouGov, to ensure high-quality, verified respondents. This will help us reach a diverse pool while maintaining reliability and transparency in respondent recruitment. To supplement this sample, we will target social media ads toward underrepresented demographics. Each respondent will receive a \$5 incentive to encourage engagement.

Considerations for Recruitment Bias:

Panel respondents may exhibit panel bias, as frequent survey takers might not fully represent the broader population. To address this, we will use social media ads to reach unique respondents and adjust quotas as necessary to align with target demographic proportions.

B.1.4 Survey Design and Implementation

The survey will be hosted on Google Forms, with a professional introduction, contact information, and clear instructions. It will be kept open for approximately 2-3 weeks, allowing sufficient time for response collection.

Survey Structure:

1. **Introduction and Contact Information:** An introductory message explains the survey's purpose, assures anonymity and provides contact details for further information.
2. **Screening Questions:** To ensure eligible respondents, questions will confirm age, U.S. citizenship, and voter registration status.
3. **Core Questions:** These include demographic information, voting intentions, and issue priorities.
4. **Thank You Message:** The survey concludes with a thank-you note and contact details for any follow-up questions.

Each question will be carefully worded and ordered to maintain neutrality and flow, with an expected completion time of 5-7 minutes.

B.1.5 Data Validation

To maintain data quality, we will implement the following:

- **Attention Checks:** Questions designed to identify inattentive responses.
- **Duplicate Response Prevention:** Google Forms settings will restrict multiple submissions from the same respondent.
- **Response Time Analysis:** Flagging and reviewing responses completed significantly faster than the average time to ensure thoughtful answers.
- **Post-Survey Weighting:** Adjustments based on demographic quotas ensure alignment with the U.S. population profile.

B.1.6 Poll Aggregation and Forecasting Methodology

For aggregation, each poll will be weighted based on transparency score and demographic representativeness. The forecast will use a Bayesian hierarchical model to account for state-level variation, incorporating:

- **Prior Election Data:** Trends from recent election cycles.
- **Real-Time Updates:** Weekly adjustments based on new data.
- **Transparency Weighting:** Additional weight for respondents who express higher trust in transparent polling practices.

B.2 Idealized Survey

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1Rr7YOXDPS4yKkB9_AlF4acuMN1swhBV2JFOgpb4PtIg/edit

2024 U.S. Presidential Election Voter Intentions and Key Issues Survey

Welcome to the “2024 U.S. Presidential Election Voter Intentions and Key Issues Survey”. This survey aims to gather insights into voter preferences, key concerns, and demographics to better understand the views of the American electorate as we approach the 2024 election. Your responses will remain anonymous and will contribute to a more accurate, representative forecast. The survey takes approximately 5–7 minutes to complete. Thank you for your participation! If you have any questions or concerns, please contact: jiaxuan.song@mail.utoronto.ca

1. Are you a U.S. citizen eligible to vote in the 2024 presidential election?

Yes

No

2. Are you registered to vote?

Yes

No

Prefer not to say

3. Which state do you reside in?

Alabama

Alaska

Arizona

Arkansas

California

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Georgia

Hawaii

Idaho

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Kansas

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

4. What is your age?

18-29

30-44

45-64

65+

5. What is your gender?

Male

Female

Non-binary/Other

Prefer not to say

6. What is your race/ethnicity?

White

Black or African American

Hispanic or Latino

Asian

Other

7. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

High school or less

Some college

Bachelor's degree

Graduate degree

8. On a scale of 1-5, how likely are you to vote in the upcoming election? (Very unlikely to Very likely)

1

2

3

4

5

9. To ensure quality, please select "Somewhat disagree" as your answer to this question.

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neutral

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

10. If the election were held today, which candidate would you most likely support?

Kamala Harris (Democrat)

Donald Trump (Republican)

Other (please specify)

Undecided

11. If you choose “Other” in the previous question, please specify the person you most likely to support.

12. What issues are most important to you in this election? (Select up to 3)

Economy

Healthcare

Climate change

Education

Immigration

Foreign policy

Other (please specify)

13. How satisfied are you with the current direction of the U.S. government? (Very dissatisfied to Very satisfied)

1

2

3

4

5

14. How much do you trust the accuracy of public opinion polls? (Highly distrust to Highly trust)

1

2

3

4

5

15. Have you previously participated in political opinion polls?

Yes

No

Thank You!

Thank you for participating in this survey! Your responses are valuable to our research. If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact: Jiaxuan.song@mail.utoronto.ca

C Model Details

C.1 Summary of Harris model

Model Info:

```
function:      stan_glm
family:        gaussian [identity]
formula:       pct ~ pollster + state + transparency_score + numeric_grade
algorithm:     sampling
sample:        8000 (posterior sample size)
priors:         see help('prior_summary')
observations:  1100
predictors:    107
```

Estimates:

	mean	sd	10%	50%
(Intercept)	45.4	1.5	43.6	45.4
pollsterAngus Reid	-0.1	0.8	-1.2	-0.2
pollsterAtlasIntel	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.3
pollsterBeacon/Shaw	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0
pollsterCES / YouGov	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.0
pollsterChristopher Newport U.	0.3	1.0	-0.9	0.3
pollsterCiviqs	-0.5	0.8	-1.5	-0.5
pollsterCNN/SSRS	-0.6	0.6	-1.3	-0.6
pollsterData for Progress	0.1	0.7	-0.8	0.1
pollsterData Orbital	-0.8	0.9	-2.0	-0.8

pollsterDHM Research	-0.3	0.9	-1.5	-0.3
pollsterEast Carolina University	-0.5	0.8	-1.5	-0.5
pollsterEchelon Insights	-0.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.1
pollsterElon U.	-0.4	0.9	-1.5	-0.4
pollsterEmerson	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.3
pollsterFairleigh Dickinson	0.3	0.9	-0.8	0.3
pollsterFranklin and Marshall College	-0.1	0.8	-1.1	-0.1
pollsterGQR	0.1	0.9	-1.0	0.1
pollsterHigh Point University	0.0	0.9	-1.2	0.0
pollsterInsiderAdvantage	-0.6	0.6	-1.3	-0.6
pollsterIpsos	-1.5	0.4	-2.1	-1.5
pollsterKaiser Family Foundation	0.0	1.0	-1.2	0.0
pollsterLandmark Communications	-0.2	0.9	-1.3	-0.2
pollsterLeger	0.6	0.8	-0.4	0.6
pollsterMarist	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9
pollsterMarquette Law School	-0.2	0.6	-0.9	-0.2
pollsterMason-Dixon	-1.2	0.9	-2.3	-1.2
pollsterMassINC Polling Group	2.9	0.7	2.0	2.9
pollsterMcCourtney Institute/YouGov	0.1	0.9	-1.2	0.1
pollsterMitchell	-0.1	0.7	-1.0	-0.1
pollsterMonmouth	-0.4	0.8	-1.4	-0.4
pollsterMuhlenberg	0.1	0.9	-1.1	0.1
pollsterNoble Predictive Insights	-1.7	0.6	-2.5	-1.7
pollsterPan Atlantic Research	0.4	0.9	-0.7	0.4
pollsterPew	0.2	0.8	-0.9	0.2
pollsterPraecones Analytica	-0.7	0.9	-1.9	-0.7
pollsterQuinnipiac	-0.5	0.5	-1.1	-0.5
pollsterRemington	-0.7	0.8	-1.7	-0.7
pollsterResearch Co.	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.6
pollsterRMG Research	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8
pollsterRoanoke College	-0.1	0.9	-1.2	-0.1
pollsterRutgers-Eagleton	0.6	0.9	-0.6	0.6
pollsterSelzer	-0.4	0.9	-1.6	-0.4
pollsterSiena	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.9
pollsterSiena/NYT	-2.4	0.4	-2.8	-2.4
pollsterSt. Anselm	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1
pollsterSt. Pete Polls	-0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.1
pollsterSuffolk	-0.5	0.7	-1.3	-0.5
pollsterSurveyMonkey	-1.9	0.9	-3.0	-1.9
pollsterSurveyUSA	-0.6	0.6	-1.3	-0.6
pollsterSurveyUSA/High Point University	-0.5	0.9	-1.6	-0.5
pollsterSusquehanna	0.4	0.8	-0.6	0.4
pollsterThe Washington Post	-0.6	0.7	-1.5	-0.6

pollsterU. Georgia SPIA	-0.6	0.9	-1.7	-0.6
pollsterU. Houston	-0.7	1.0	-1.9	-0.7
pollsterU. New Hampshire	4.1	0.6	3.3	4.1
pollsterU. North Florida	-0.6	0.9	-1.8	-0.6
pollsterUC Berkeley	0.9	0.9	-0.3	0.9
pollsterUMass Amherst/YouGov	0.2	0.9	-0.9	0.2
pollsterUniversity of Houston/Texas Southern University	-0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.1
pollsterUniversity of Maryland/Washington Post	3.1	0.8	2.0	3.1
pollsterUniversity of Massachusetts Lowell/YouGov	-0.3	0.8	-1.2	-0.3
pollsterVirginia Commonwealth U.	-0.7	0.9	-1.8	-0.7
pollsterWashington Post/George Mason University	0.0	0.6	-0.8	0.0
pollsterWinthrop U.	-0.5	0.9	-1.7	-0.5
pollsterYouGov	-0.5	0.4	-1.0	-0.5
pollsterYouGov Blue	-0.2	0.9	-1.4	-0.2
stateCalifornia	5.8	0.7	4.9	5.8
stateColorado	0.4	1.0	-0.8	0.4
stateConnecticut	0.2	0.9	-1.0	0.2
stateFlorida	-2.6	0.6	-3.4	-2.6
stateGeorgia	-0.6	0.4	-1.1	-0.6
stateIndiana	-0.7	1.0	-1.9	-0.7
stateIowa	-0.7	0.9	-1.8	-0.7
stateMaine	0.6	0.8	-0.4	0.6
stateMaine CD-1	3.7	0.8	2.7	3.7
stateMaine CD-2	-2.4	0.8	-3.4	-2.4
stateMaryland	5.5	0.8	4.5	5.5
stateMassachusetts	4.8	0.8	3.8	4.8
stateMichigan	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3
stateMinnesota	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.1
stateMissouri	-2.3	0.8	-3.3	-2.3
stateMontana	-4.0	0.7	-5.0	-4.1
stateNational	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	-0.3
stateNebraska	-3.2	0.8	-4.2	-3.2
stateNebraska CD-1	-0.5	0.9	-1.6	-0.5
stateNebraska CD-2	2.4	0.7	1.5	2.4
stateNebraska CD-3	-2.2	1.0	-3.5	-2.2
stateNevada	0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.1
stateNew Hampshire	0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.6
stateNew Jersey	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.3
stateNew Mexico	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.1
stateNew York	3.4	0.8	2.4	3.4
stateNorth Carolina	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2
stateOhio	-2.2	0.6	-3.0	-2.2
statePennsylvania	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2

stateRhode Island	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.1
stateSouth Carolina	-1.0	0.9	-2.2	-1.0
stateSouth Dakota	-2.2	0.9	-3.4	-2.2
stateTexas	-2.4	0.6	-3.1	-2.4
stateUtah	-3.1	0.8	-4.2	-3.1
stateVermont	3.5	0.9	2.3	3.5
stateVirginia	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.4
stateWashington	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.2
stateWisconsin	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9
transparency_score	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
numeric_grade	0.0	0.6	-0.8	0.0
sigma	3.0	0.1	2.9	3.0
	90%			
(Intercept)	47.3			
pollsterAngus Reid	0.9			
pollsterAtlasIntel	0.8			
pollsterBeacon/Shaw	0.6			
pollsterCES / YouGov	1.7			
pollsterChristopher Newport U.	1.5			
pollsterCiviqs	0.6			
pollsterCNN/SSRS	0.2			
pollsterData for Progress	1.0			
pollsterData Orbital	0.4			
pollsterDHM Research	0.9			
pollsterEast Carolina University	0.5			
pollsterEchelon Insights	0.7			
pollsterElon U.	0.7			
pollsterEmerson	0.8			
pollsterFairleigh Dickinson	1.5			
pollsterFranklin and Marshall College	1.0			
pollsterGQR	1.3			
pollsterHigh Point University	1.1			
pollsterInsiderAdvantage	0.2			
pollsterIpsos	-0.9			
pollsterKaiser Family Foundation	1.2			
pollsterLandmark Communications	1.0			
pollsterLeger	1.6			
pollsterMarist	1.5			
pollsterMarquette Law School	0.6			
pollsterMason-Dixon	-0.1			
pollsterMassINC Polling Group	3.9			
pollsterMcCourtney Institute/YouGov	1.3			
pollsterMitchell	0.8			

pollsterMonmouth	0.7
pollsterMuhlenberg	1.2
pollsterNoble Predictive Insights	-1.0
pollsterPan Atlantic Research	1.6
pollsterPew	1.2
pollsterPraecones Analytica	0.4
pollsterQuinnipiac	0.1
pollsterRemington	0.3
pollsterResearch Co.	2.4
pollsterRMG Research	1.6
pollsterRoanoke College	1.0
pollsterRutgers-Eagleton	1.7
pollsterSelzer	0.8
pollsterSiena	2.0
pollsterSiena/NYT	-1.9
pollsterSt. Anselm	2.2
pollsterSt. Pete Polls	1.2
pollsterSuffolk	0.4
pollsterSurveyMonkey	-0.8
pollsterSurveyUSA	0.2
pollsterSurveyUSA/High Point University	0.6
pollsterSusquehanna	1.3
pollsterThe Washington Post	0.3
pollsterU. Georgia SPIA	0.5
pollsterU. Houston	0.6
pollsterU. New Hampshire	4.8
pollsterU. North Florida	0.5
pollsterUC Berkeley	2.0
pollsterUMass Amherst/YouGov	1.3
pollsterUniversity of Houston/Texas Southern University	1.1
pollsterUniversity of Maryland/Washington Post	4.1
pollsterUniversity of Massachusetts Lowell/YouGov	0.7
pollsterVirginia Commonwealth U.	0.4
pollsterWashington Post/George Mason University	0.7
pollsterWinthrop U.	0.7
pollsterYouGov	0.0
pollsterYouGov Blue	1.0
stateCalifornia	6.8
stateColorado	1.6
stateConnecticut	1.5
stateFlorida	-1.9
stateGeorgia	-0.1
stateIndiana	0.5

stateIowa	0.5
stateMaine	1.6
stateMaine CD-1	4.7
stateMaine CD-2	-1.4
stateMaryland	6.5
stateMassachusetts	5.8
stateMichigan	0.8
stateMinnesota	2.0
stateMissouri	-1.2
stateMontana	-3.1
stateNational	0.1
stateNebraska	-2.3
stateNebraska CD-1	0.7
stateNebraska CD-2	3.3
stateNebraska CD-3	-1.0
stateNevada	0.7
stateNew Hampshire	1.3
stateNew Jersey	2.4
stateNew Mexico	2.2
stateNew York	4.4
stateNorth Carolina	0.7
stateOhio	-1.4
statePennsylvania	0.6
stateRhode Island	2.2
stateSouth Carolina	0.2
stateSouth Dakota	-1.0
stateTexas	-1.6
stateUtah	-2.1
stateVermont	4.6
stateVirginia	1.2
stateWashington	2.3
stateWisconsin	1.4
transparency_score	0.4
numeric_grade	0.7
sigma	3.1

Fit Diagnostics:

	mean	sd	10%	50%	90%
mean_PPD	47.4	0.1	47.2	47.4	47.5

The mean_ppd is the sample average posterior predictive distribution of the outcome variable

MCMC diagnostics

	mcse	Rhat	n_eff
(Intercept)	0.0	1.0	4015
pollsterAngus Reid	0.0	1.0	9157
pollsterAtlasIntel	0.0	1.0	4203
pollsterBeacon/Shaw	0.0	1.0	6201
pollsterCES / YouGov	0.0	1.0	6500
pollsterChristopher Newport U.	0.0	1.0	8775
pollsterCiviqs	0.0	1.0	9449
pollsterCNN/SSRS	0.0	1.0	7801
pollsterData for Progress	0.0	1.0	9012
pollsterData Orbital	0.0	1.0	9440
pollsterDHM Research	0.0	1.0	9288
pollsterEast Carolina University	0.0	1.0	9228
pollsterEchelon Insights	0.0	1.0	8740
pollsterElon U.	0.0	1.0	9730
pollsterEmerson	0.0	1.0	3925
pollsterFairleigh Dickinson	0.0	1.0	8910
pollsterFranklin and Marshall College	0.0	1.0	9181
pollsterGQR	0.0	1.0	9715
pollsterHigh Point University	0.0	1.0	10109
pollsterInsiderAdvantage	0.0	1.0	6032
pollsterIpsos	0.0	1.0	5072
pollsterKaiser Family Foundation	0.0	1.0	10276
pollsterLandmark Communications	0.0	1.0	9813
pollsterLeger	0.0	1.0	7808
pollsterMarist	0.0	1.0	6272
pollsterMarquette Law School	0.0	1.0	6528
pollsterMason-Dixon	0.0	1.0	9242
pollsterMassINC Polling Group	0.0	1.0	7493
pollsterMcCourtney Institute/YouGov	0.0	1.0	9367
pollsterMitchell	0.0	1.0	9671
pollsterMonmouth	0.0	1.0	9000
pollsterMuhlenberg	0.0	1.0	9656
pollsterNoble Predictive Insights	0.0	1.0	7061
pollsterPan Atlantic Research	0.0	1.0	9468
pollsterPew	0.0	1.0	8970
pollsterPraecones Analytica	0.0	1.0	9176
pollsterQuinnipiac	0.0	1.0	6860
pollsterRemington	0.0	1.0	9601
pollsterResearch Co.	0.0	1.0	7813
pollsterRMG Research	0.0	1.0	5820
pollsterRoanoke College	0.0	1.0	9367
pollsterRutgers-Eagleton	0.0	1.0	9732

pollsterSelzer	0.0	1.0	9291
pollsterSiena	0.0	1.0	7673
pollsterSiena/NYT	0.0	1.0	4107
pollsterSt. Anselm	0.0	1.0	8540
pollsterSt. Pete Polls	0.0	1.0	9092
pollsterSuffolk	0.0	1.0	8465
pollsterSurveyMonkey	0.0	1.0	8963
pollsterSurveyUSA	0.0	1.0	7179
pollsterSurveyUSA/High Point University	0.0	1.0	10160
pollsterSusquehanna	0.0	1.0	8470
pollsterThe Washington Post	0.0	1.0	9490
pollsterU. Georgia SPIA	0.0	1.0	8820
pollsterU. Houston	0.0	1.0	9663
pollsterU. New Hampshire	0.0	1.0	6188
pollsterU. North Florida	0.0	1.0	9375
pollsterUC Berkeley	0.0	1.0	8770
pollsterUMass Amherst/YouGov	0.0	1.0	9803
pollsterUniversity of Houston/Texas Southern University	0.0	1.0	9395
pollsterUniversity of Maryland/Washington Post	0.0	1.0	7409
pollsterUniversity of Massachusetts Lowell/YouGov	0.0	1.0	9675
pollsterVirginia Commonwealth U.	0.0	1.0	8114
pollsterWashington Post/George Mason University	0.0	1.0	8307
pollsterWinthrop U.	0.0	1.0	9657
pollsterYouGov	0.0	1.0	4217
pollsterYouGov Blue	0.0	1.0	9521
stateCalifornia	0.0	1.0	7935
stateColorado	0.0	1.0	9356
stateConnecticut	0.0	1.0	9599
stateFlorida	0.0	1.0	8040
stateGeorgia	0.0	1.0	5853
stateIndiana	0.0	1.0	8829
stateIowa	0.0	1.0	8996
stateMaine	0.0	1.0	8482
stateMaine CD-1	0.0	1.0	9016
stateMaine CD-2	0.0	1.0	9098
stateMaryland	0.0	1.0	7689
stateMassachusetts	0.0	1.0	9121
stateMichigan	0.0	1.0	5660
stateMinnesota	0.0	1.0	8006
stateMissouri	0.0	1.0	8889
stateMontana	0.0	1.0	8879
stateNational	0.0	1.0	4152
stateNebraska	0.0	1.0	8705

stateNebraska CD-1	0.0	1.0	10307
stateNebraska CD-2	0.0	1.0	8303
stateNebraska CD-3	0.0	1.0	7982
stateNevada	0.0	1.0	7395
stateNew Hampshire	0.0	1.0	7728
stateNew Jersey	0.0	1.0	9210
stateNew Mexico	0.0	1.0	8815
stateNew York	0.0	1.0	7970
stateNorth Carolina	0.0	1.0	5570
stateOhio	0.0	1.0	9247
statePennsylvania	0.0	1.0	5372
stateRhode Island	0.0	1.0	8840
stateSouth Carolina	0.0	1.0	8078
stateSouth Dakota	0.0	1.0	8393
stateTexas	0.0	1.0	8845
stateUtah	0.0	1.0	8134
stateVermont	0.0	1.0	8882
stateVirginia	0.0	1.0	7632
stateWashington	0.0	1.0	8945
stateWisconsin	0.0	1.0	5190
transparency_score	0.0	1.0	2966
numeric_grade	0.0	1.0	3621
sigma	0.0	1.0	6217
mean_PPD	0.0	1.0	8835
log-posterior	0.1	1.0	3689

For each parameter, mcse is Monte Carlo standard error, n_eff is a crude measure of effective

The model summary for Kamala Harris displays the estimates of coefficients for various predictors, including pollster, state, transparency score, and numeric grade. It provides insight into how each factor contributes to predicting support for Harris in the 2024 election.

C.2 Summary of Trump model

Model Info:

```
function:      stan_glm
family:        gaussian [identity]
formula:       pct ~ pollster + state + transparency_score + numeric_grade
algorithm:     sampling
sample:        8000 (posterior sample size)
priors:        see help('prior_summary')
observations:  2076
predictors:    125
```

Estimates:

	mean	sd	10%	50%
(Intercept)	42.0	1.4	40.2	41.9
pollsterABC/Washington Post	0.4	0.9	-0.8	0.4
pollsterAngus Reid	-0.4	0.8	-1.5	-0.4
pollsterAtlasIntel	2.7	0.4	2.1	2.7
pollsterBeacon/Shaw	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.4
pollsterCES / YouGov	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.5
pollsterChristopher Newport U.	-0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.1
pollsterCiviqs	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.6
pollsterCNN/SSRS	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0
pollsterData for Progress	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.8
pollsterData Orbital	-0.3	0.9	-1.5	-0.3
pollsterDHM Research	-0.8	0.9	-1.9	-0.8
pollsterEast Carolina University	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.9
pollsterEchelon Insights	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.6
pollsterElon U.	-0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.1
pollsterEmerson	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6
pollsterFairleigh Dickinson	0.2	0.9	-1.0	0.2
pollsterFlorida Atlantic University	-0.1	1.0	-1.4	-0.2
pollsterFranklin and Marshall College	-0.9	0.8	-1.9	-0.9
pollsterGQR	0.8	0.9	-0.4	0.8
pollsterHigh Point University	-0.4	0.8	-1.5	-0.4
pollsterInnovative Research Group	-0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.1
pollsterInsiderAdvantage	2.1	0.6	1.3	2.1

pollsterIpsos	-2.5	0.4	-3.0	-2.5
pollsterKaiser Family Foundation	0.0	0.9	-1.1	0.0
pollsterLandmark Communications	0.1	0.9	-1.1	0.1
pollsterLeger	-0.3	0.7	-1.1	-0.3
pollsterMarist	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5
pollsterMarquette Law School	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8
pollsterMason-Dixon	0.3	0.8	-0.8	0.2
pollsterMassINC Polling Group	-1.5	0.7	-2.5	-1.5
pollsterMcCourtney Institute/YouGov	0.0	1.0	-1.3	0.0
pollsterMitchell	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.4
pollsterMonmouth	0.0	0.9	-1.1	0.0
pollsterMuhlenberg	-1.2	0.8	-2.3	-1.2
pollsterNoble Predictive Insights	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.5
pollsterNORC	-0.5	1.0	-1.8	-0.5
pollsterPan Atlantic Research	-1.2	0.9	-2.3	-1.2
pollsterPew	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.3
pollsterPraecones Analytica	0.0	0.9	-1.2	0.0
pollsterQuinnipiac	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2
pollsterRasmussen	0.5	0.8	-0.5	0.5
pollsterRemington	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.5
pollsterResearch Co.	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.6
pollsterRMG Research	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7
pollsterRoanoke College	-0.2	0.8	-1.3	-0.2
pollsterRutgers-Eagleton	-0.7	0.9	-1.9	-0.7
pollsterSelzer	0.1	0.8	-1.0	0.1
pollsterSiena	-2.4	0.8	-3.4	-2.4
pollsterSiena/NYT	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.0
pollsterSSRS	-0.5	0.9	-1.6	-0.5
pollsterSt. Anselm	0.0	0.8	-1.1	0.0
pollsterSt. Pete Polls	0.1	0.9	-1.1	0.1
pollsterSuffolk	-2.4	0.6	-3.2	-2.4
pollsterSurveyMonkey	-1.1	0.9	-2.3	-1.1
pollsterSurveyUSA	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.1
pollsterSurveyUSA/High Point University	0.0	0.9	-1.2	0.0
pollsterSusquehanna	-0.5	0.7	-1.5	-0.5
pollsterThe Washington Post	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.9
pollsterU. Georgia SPIA	0.2	0.8	-0.8	0.2
pollsterU. Houston	0.6	0.9	-0.6	0.6
pollsterU. Massachusetts - Lowell	-0.6	0.9	-1.8	-0.6
pollsterU. New Hampshire	-1.9	0.6	-2.7	-1.9
pollsterU. North Florida	0.6	0.9	-0.6	0.6
pollsterUC Berkeley	-1.2	0.8	-2.3	-1.2
pollsterUMass Amherst/YouGov	-1.6	0.8	-2.6	-1.6

pollsterUniversity of Houston/Texas Southern University	0.4	0.9	-0.8	0.4
pollsterUniversity of Maryland/Washington Post	-2.0	0.9	-3.1	-1.9
pollsterUniversity of Massachusetts Lowell/YouGov	-0.6	0.8	-1.6	-0.6
pollsterVirginia Commonwealth U.	-1.2	0.8	-2.3	-1.2
pollsterWashington Post/George Mason University	0.8	0.6	-0.1	0.7
pollsterWinthrop U.	0.7	0.9	-0.5	0.7
pollsterYouGov	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3
pollsterYouGov Blue	-0.2	0.9	-1.3	-0.2
stateArizona	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.9
stateArkansas	0.8	1.0	-0.5	0.8
stateCalifornia	-8.2	0.6	-9.0	-8.2
stateColorado	-2.2	0.8	-3.3	-2.2
stateConnecticut	-0.9	0.9	-2.0	-0.9
stateFlorida	3.6	0.6	2.9	3.6
stateGeorgia	1.8	0.4	1.3	1.8
stateIdaho	0.6	1.0	-0.6	0.7
stateIllinois	-1.8	0.9	-3.0	-1.8
stateIndiana	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.4
stateIowa	0.8	0.8	-0.2	0.8
stateKansas	0.7	0.9	-0.5	0.7
stateMaine	-0.9	0.8	-1.9	-0.8
stateMaine CD-1	-2.8	0.8	-3.9	-2.8
stateMaine CD-2	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.8
stateMaryland	-5.4	0.8	-6.4	-5.4
stateMassachusetts	-7.5	0.7	-8.4	-7.5
stateMichigan	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
stateMinnesota	-1.7	0.7	-2.6	-1.7
stateMissouri	3.7	0.7	2.8	3.7
stateMontana	5.0	0.7	4.2	5.0
stateNational	-0.5	0.3	-0.8	-0.5
stateNebraska	3.2	0.8	2.2	3.2
stateNebraska CD-1	0.4	1.0	-0.8	0.4
stateNebraska CD-2	-1.3	0.8	-2.3	-1.3
stateNebraska CD-3	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.8
stateNevada	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1
stateNew Hampshire	-1.3	0.5	-2.0	-1.3
stateNew Jersey	-1.9	0.9	-3.1	-2.0
stateNew Mexico	-1.2	0.8	-2.2	-1.2
stateNew York	-4.2	0.7	-5.0	-4.2
stateNorth Carolina	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.9
stateNorth Dakota	0.6	1.0	-0.6	0.6
stateOhio	3.0	0.6	2.3	3.0
stateOklahoma	0.9	1.0	-0.4	0.9

stateOregon	-1.1	0.9	-2.3	-1.1
statePennsylvania	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0
stateRhode Island	-1.1	0.8	-2.2	-1.1
stateSouth Carolina	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.5
stateSouth Dakota	2.9	0.8	1.9	2.9
stateTennessee	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.3
stateTexas	2.9	0.5	2.2	2.9
stateUtah	2.4	0.8	1.3	2.4
stateVermont	-2.4	0.9	-3.6	-2.4
stateVirginia	-2.2	0.6	-2.9	-2.2
stateWashington	-3.2	0.8	-4.2	-3.2
stateWest Virginia	1.0	1.0	-0.3	1.0
stateWisconsin	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
stateWyoming	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.6
transparency_score	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.3
numeric_grade	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.9
sigma	3.6	0.1	3.5	3.6
	90%			
(Intercept)	43.8			
pollsterABC/Washington Post	1.6			
pollsterAngus Reid	0.6			
pollsterAtlasIntel	3.3			
pollsterBeacon/Shaw	1.9			
pollsterCES / YouGov	2.3			
pollsterChristopher Newport U.	1.1			
pollsterCiviqs	1.5			
pollsterCNN/SSRS	1.7			
pollsterData for Progress	2.6			
pollsterData Orbital	0.8			
pollsterDHM Research	0.3			
pollsterEast Carolina University	1.9			
pollsterEchelon Insights	2.2			
pollsterElon U.	1.1			
pollsterEmerson	1.0			
pollsterFairleigh Dickinson	1.4			
pollsterFlorida Atlantic University	1.1			
pollsterFranklin and Marshall College	0.0			
pollsterGQR	1.9			
pollsterHigh Point University	0.6			
pollsterInnovative Research Group	1.2			
pollsterInsiderAdvantage	2.9			
pollsterIpsos	-2.0			
pollsterKaiser Family Foundation	1.1			

pollsterLandmark Communications	1.3
pollsterLeger	0.6
pollsterMarist	2.1
pollsterMarquette Law School	1.5
pollsterMason-Dixon	1.3
pollsterMassINC Polling Group	-0.6
pollsterMcCourtney Institute/YouGov	1.2
pollsterMitchell	2.2
pollsterMonmouth	1.2
pollsterMuhlenberg	-0.1
pollsterNoble Predictive Insights	1.2
pollsterNORC	0.7
pollsterPan Atlantic Research	-0.1
pollsterPew	2.4
pollsterPraecones Analytica	1.1
pollsterQuinnipiac	0.8
pollsterRasmussen	1.5
pollsterRemington	2.3
pollsterResearch Co.	1.5
pollsterRMG Research	2.4
pollsterRoanoke College	0.9
pollsterRutgers-Eagleton	0.5
pollsterSelzer	1.1
pollsterSiena	-1.4
pollsterSiena/NYT	0.5
pollsterSSRS	0.7
pollsterSt. Anselm	1.0
pollsterSt. Pete Polls	1.3
pollsterSuffolk	-1.6
pollsterSurveyMonkey	0.0
pollsterSurveyUSA	0.6
pollsterSurveyUSA/High Point University	1.1
pollsterSusquehanna	0.4
pollsterThe Washington Post	1.9
pollsterU. Georgia SPIA	1.2
pollsterU. Houston	1.8
pollsterU. Massachusetts - Lowell	0.5
pollsterU. New Hampshire	-1.1
pollsterU. North Florida	1.8
pollsterUC Berkeley	-0.2
pollsterUMass Amherst/YouGov	-0.5
pollsterUniversity of Houston/Texas Southern University	1.6
pollsterUniversity of Maryland/Washington Post	-0.8

pollsterUniversity of Massachusetts Lowell/YouGov	0.4
pollsterVirginia Commonwealth U.	-0.2
pollsterWashington Post/George Mason University	1.6
pollsterWinthrop U.	1.9
pollsterYouGov	0.8
pollsterYouGov Blue	0.9
stateArizona	2.4
stateArkansas	2.0
stateCalifornia	-7.5
stateColorado	-1.2
stateConnecticut	0.3
stateFlorida	4.4
stateGeorgia	2.3
stateIdaho	1.9
stateIllinois	-0.6
stateIndiana	2.6
stateIowa	1.9
stateKansas	1.8
stateMaine	0.2
stateMaine CD-1	-1.8
stateMaine CD-2	2.8
stateMaryland	-4.4
stateMassachusetts	-6.6
stateMichigan	1.0
stateMinnesota	-0.9
stateMissouri	4.6
stateMontana	5.9
stateNational	-0.1
stateNebraska	4.3
stateNebraska CD-1	1.7
stateNebraska CD-2	-0.3
stateNebraska CD-3	3.0
stateNevada	1.6
stateNew Hampshire	-0.6
stateNew Jersey	-0.8
stateNew Mexico	-0.1
stateNew York	-3.3
stateNorth Carolina	2.4
stateNorth Dakota	1.9
stateOhio	3.7
stateOklahoma	2.1
stateOregon	0.1
statePennsylvania	1.4

stateRhode Island	0.0
stateSouth Carolina	2.7
stateSouth Dakota	4.0
stateTennessee	2.4
stateTexas	3.6
stateUtah	3.4
stateVermont	-1.2
stateVirginia	-1.5
stateWashington	-2.2
stateWest Virginia	2.3
stateWisconsin	1.1
stateWyoming	2.8
transparency_score	-0.2
numeric_grade	2.6
sigma	3.7

Fit Diagnostics:

	mean	sd	10%	50%	90%
mean_PPD	45.0	0.1	44.9	45.0	45.2

The mean_ppd is the sample average posterior predictive distribution of the outcome variable

MCMC diagnostics

	mcse	Rhat	n_eff
(Intercept)	0.0	1.0	3264
pollsterABC/Washington Post	0.0	1.0	9532
pollsterAngus Reid	0.0	1.0	8737
pollsterAtlasIntel	0.0	1.0	4650
pollsterBeacon/Shaw	0.0	1.0	5253
pollsterCES / YouGov	0.0	1.0	7101
pollsterChristopher Newport U.	0.0	1.0	9521
pollsterCiviqs	0.0	1.0	9088
pollsterCNN/SSRS	0.0	1.0	6514
pollsterData for Progress	0.0	1.0	8385
pollsterData Orbital	0.0	1.0	9784
pollsterDHM Research	0.0	1.0	8663
pollsterEast Carolina University	0.0	1.0	8919
pollsterEchelon Insights	0.0	1.0	7158
pollsterElon U.	0.0	1.0	9668
pollsterEmerson	0.0	1.0	3083
pollsterFairleigh Dickinson	0.0	1.0	9631
pollsterFlorida Atlantic University	0.0	1.0	9337
pollsterFranklin and Marshall College	0.0	1.0	8753

pollsterGQR	0.0	1.0	9351
pollsterHigh Point University	0.0	1.0	10391
pollsterInnovative Research Group	0.0	1.0	8986
pollsterInsiderAdvantage	0.0	1.0	5958
pollsterIpsos	0.0	1.0	4376
pollsterKaiser Family Foundation	0.0	1.0	8958
pollsterLandmark Communications	0.0	1.0	9754
pollsterLeger	0.0	1.0	6889
pollsterMarist	0.0	1.0	5390
pollsterMarquette Law School	0.0	1.0	4795
pollsterMason-Dixon	0.0	1.0	8876
pollsterMassINC Polling Group	0.0	1.0	8212
pollsterMcCourtney Institute/YouGov	0.0	1.0	9795
pollsterMitchell	0.0	1.0	8417
pollsterMonmouth	0.0	1.0	10473
pollsterMuhlenberg	0.0	1.0	10025
pollsterNoble Predictive Insights	0.0	1.0	7389
pollsterNORC	0.0	1.0	9683
pollsterPan Atlantic Research	0.0	1.0	9677
pollsterPew	0.0	1.0	10013
pollsterPraecones Analytica	0.0	1.0	9047
pollsterQuinnipiac	0.0	1.0	5686
pollsterRasmussen	0.0	1.0	9066
pollsterRemington	0.0	1.0	8765
pollsterResearch Co.	0.0	1.0	9615
pollsterRMG Research	0.0	1.0	7193
pollsterRoanoke College	0.0	1.0	8471
pollsterRutgers-Eagleton	0.0	1.0	9080
pollsterSelzer	0.0	1.0	8682
pollsterSiena	0.0	1.0	7229
pollsterSiena/NYT	0.0	1.0	3120
pollsterSSRS	0.0	1.0	9092
pollsterSt. Anselm	0.0	1.0	7959
pollsterSt. Pete Polls	0.0	1.0	8792
pollsterSuffolk	0.0	1.0	7809
pollsterSurveyMonkey	0.0	1.0	9574
pollsterSurveyUSA	0.0	1.0	6921
pollsterSurveyUSA/High Point University	0.0	1.0	9230
pollsterSusquehanna	0.0	1.0	9652
pollsterThe Washington Post	0.0	1.0	8781
pollsterU. Georgia SPIA	0.0	1.0	8805
pollsterU. Houston	0.0	1.0	8963
pollsterU. Massachusetts - Lowell	0.0	1.0	9893

pollsterU. New Hampshire	0.0	1.0	6276
pollsterU. North Florida	0.0	1.0	9697
pollsterUC Berkeley	0.0	1.0	9492
pollsterUMass Amherst/YouGov	0.0	1.0	9554
pollsterUniversity of Houston/Texas Southern University	0.0	1.0	8709
pollsterUniversity of Maryland/Washington Post	0.0	1.0	8426
pollsterUniversity of Massachusetts Lowell/YouGov	0.0	1.0	9598
pollsterVirginia Commonwealth U.	0.0	1.0	8653
pollsterWashington Post/George Mason University	0.0	1.0	8161
pollsterWinthrop U.	0.0	1.0	9562
pollsterYouGov	0.0	1.0	3184
pollsterYouGov Blue	0.0	1.0	8852
stateArizona	0.0	1.0	4376
stateArkansas	0.0	1.0	8765
stateCalifornia	0.0	1.0	6402
stateColorado	0.0	1.0	10035
stateConnecticut	0.0	1.0	9236
stateFlorida	0.0	1.0	6537
stateGeorgia	0.0	1.0	4670
stateIdaho	0.0	1.0	10276
stateIllinois	0.0	1.0	9457
stateIndiana	0.0	1.0	8829
stateIowa	0.0	1.0	7860
stateKansas	0.0	1.0	10941
stateMaine	0.0	1.0	9031
stateMaine CD-1	0.0	1.0	8576
stateMaine CD-2	0.0	1.0	8761
stateMaryland	0.0	1.0	8777
stateMassachusetts	0.0	1.0	7482
stateMichigan	0.0	1.0	4207
stateMinnesota	0.0	1.0	8663
stateMissouri	0.0	1.0	8233
stateMontana	0.0	1.0	8010
stateNational	0.0	1.0	2735
stateNebraska	0.0	1.0	9149
stateNebraska CD-1	0.0	1.0	9824
stateNebraska CD-2	0.0	1.0	9236
stateNebraska CD-3	0.0	1.0	9368
stateNevada	0.0	1.0	4972
stateNew Hampshire	0.0	1.0	6933
stateNew Jersey	0.0	1.0	9186
stateNew Mexico	0.0	1.0	10080
stateNew York	0.0	1.0	6228

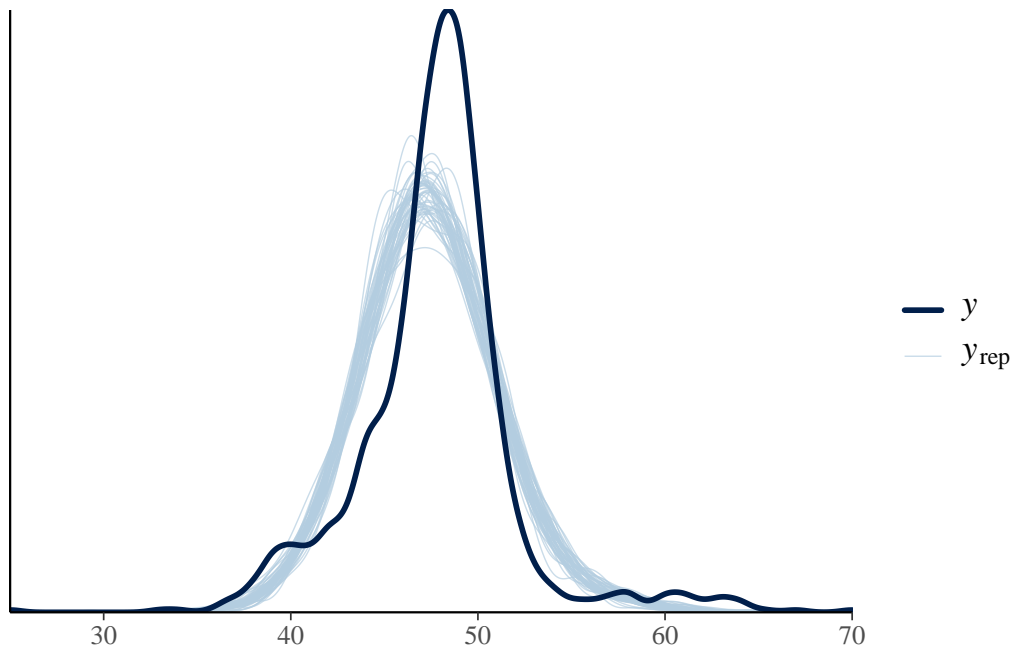
stateNorth Carolina	0.0	1.0	4539
stateNorth Dakota	0.0	1.0	9696
stateOhio	0.0	1.0	7189
stateOklahoma	0.0	1.0	10565
stateOregon	0.0	1.0	9144
statePennsylvania	0.0	1.0	3747
stateRhode Island	0.0	1.0	9148
stateSouth Carolina	0.0	1.0	8269
stateSouth Dakota	0.0	1.0	9334
stateTennessee	0.0	1.0	9337
stateTexas	0.0	1.0	6594
stateUtah	0.0	1.0	9578
stateVermont	0.0	1.0	9229
stateVirginia	0.0	1.0	6709
stateWashington	0.0	1.0	8520
stateWest Virginia	0.0	1.0	8809
stateWisconsin	0.0	1.0	4056
stateWyoming	0.0	1.0	9458
transparency_score	0.0	1.0	3183
numeric_grade	0.0	1.0	3034
sigma	0.0	1.0	6966
mean_PPD	0.0	1.0	8156
log-posterior	0.1	1.0	3665

For each parameter, mcse is Monte Carlo standard error, n_eff is a crude measure of effective

The model summary for Donald Trump displays the estimates of coefficients for various predictors, including pollster, state, transparency score, and numeric grade. It provides insight into how each factor contributes to predicting support for Harris in the 2024 election.

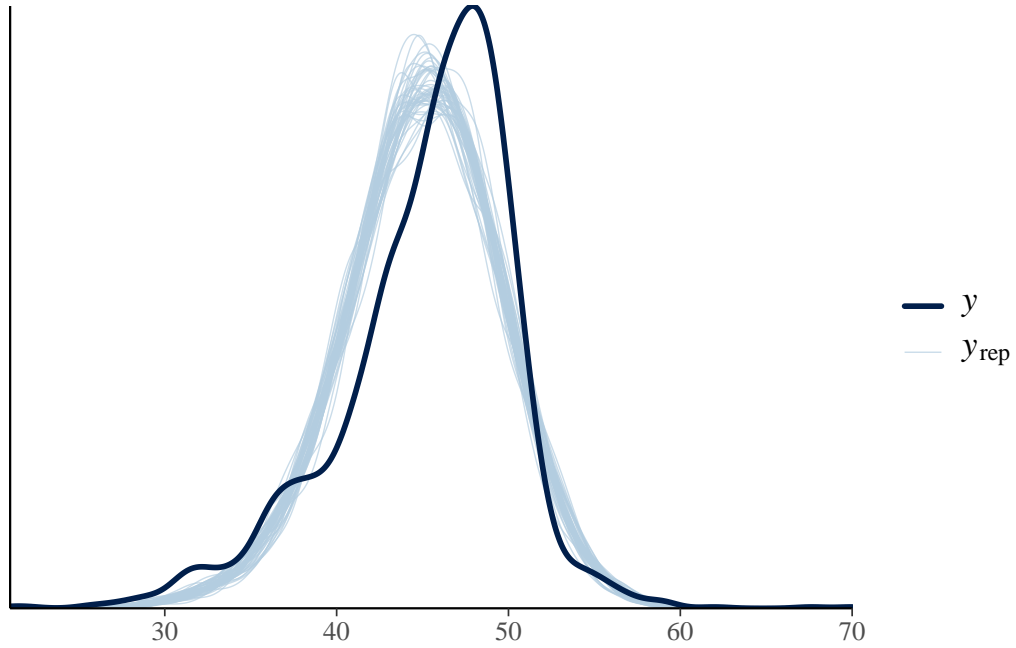
C.3 Posterior predictive checks

C.3.1 Posterior predictive checks for Harris model



The posterior predictive check (`pp_check`) for Kamala Harris's model visually compares the model-generated predictions to the actual observed values, assessing the model's fit and reliability.

C.3.2 Posterior predictive checks for Trump model



The posterior predictive check (`pp_check`) for Donald Trump's model visually compares the model-generated predictions to the actual observed values, assessing the model's fit and reliability.

References

- Arel-Bundock, Vincent. 2023. *Modelsummary: Beautiful and Customizable Model Summaries in r*. <https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/modelsummary/>.
- Bartels, Larry M. 2000. "Partisanship and Voting Behavior, 1952-1996." *American Journal of Political Science* 44 (1): 35–50. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2669291>.
- Board, The New York Times Editorial. 2024. "Election Polls and Results: Trump Vs. Harris." *The New York Times*. https://www.nytimes.com/2024/10/23/opinion/election-polls-results-trump-harris.html?unlocked_article_code=1.UU4.pFkQ.F2hD-woxmiEj&smid=url-share.
- Conant, James K. 2006. *Wisconsin Politics and Government: America's Laboratory of Democracy*. U of Nebraska Press.
- Enns, Peter K, Jonathan Colner, Anusha Kumar, and Julius Lagodny. 2024. "Understanding Biden's Exit and the 2024 Election: The State Presidential Approval/State Economy Model." *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 1–14.
- Etikan, Ilker, Sulaiman Abubakar Musa, and Rukayya Sunusi Alkassim. 2016. "Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling." *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics* 5 (1): 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ajtas.20160501.11>.
- Firke, Sam. 2023. *Janitor: Simple Tools for Examining and Cleaning Dirty Data*. <https://sfirke.github.io/janitor/>.
- FiveThirtyEight. 2024. "2024 Election Polls." FiveThirtyEight. <https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/polls/>.
- Gelman, Andrew, and Gary King. 1993. "Why Are American Presidential Election Campaign Polls so Variable When Votes Are so Predictable?" *British Journal of Political Science* 23 (4): 409–51.
- Horst, Allison, Alison Hill, Kristen B Gorman, and Raymond Barbour. 2020. *Palmerpenguins: Palmer Archipelago (Antarctica) Penguin Data*. <https://allisonhorst.github.io/palmerpenguins/>.
- R Core Team. 2023. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Richardson, Neal, and Apache Arrow Developers. 2023. *Arrow: Interoperable Data Frames for r and Python with Apache Arrow*. <https://arrow.apache.org/>.
- Scherpenzeel, Annette. 2011. "Data Collection in a Probability-Based Internet Panel: How the LISS Panel Was Built and How It Can Be Used." *Bulletin of Sociological Methodology/Bulletin de Méthodologie Sociologique* 109 (1): 56–61.
- School, Marquette University Law. 2024. "About the Poll." <https://law.marquette.edu/poll/about-the-poll/>.
- Walker, David A. 2023. "Forecasting the 2020 and 2024 US Presidential Elections." *Journal of Forecasting* 42 (6): 1519–35.
- Warren, John Robert, and Andrew Halpern-Manners. 2012. "Panel Conditioning in Longitudinal Social Science Surveys." *Social Forces* 90 (4): 1369–98. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/sos073>.

- Wickham, Hadley. 2016. *Ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. 2nd ed. Springer-Verlag New York. <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org>.
- Wickham, Hadley et al. 2019. *The Tidyverse*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tidyverse>.
- Wong, Gabriel, Ben Goodrich, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali, Sam Brilleman, and Lauren Kennedy. 2024. *Rstanarm: Bayesian Applied Regression Modeling via Stan*. <https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/>.
- Xie, Yihui. 2014. “Knitr: A Comprehensive Tool for Reproducible Research in r.” *Implementing Reproducible Computational Research*.
- Zakaria, Fareed. 1999. *From Wealth to Power: The Unusual Origins of America’s World Role*. Vol. 84. Princeton University Press.