

# **This Election is too Close to Call\***

**Vice President Kamala Harris Projected to Win Exactly 270 Electoral Votes and 48.1% of the Popular Vote Based on Poll of Polls and Bayesian Modeling Analysis**

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The U.S. Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 5th with Vice President Kamala Harris and former President Donald Trump in a close race for the White House. In this paper, we used the poll-of-polls method and applied a Bayesian model to estimate the winner of the popular vote and the winner of each of the seven key battleground states: Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, and Nebraska's second congressional district. Using the results of our poll-of-polls analysis, we predict that Vice President Harris will win the popular vote, 48.3% to 47.1% and the electoral college 270 to 268 by winning three of the seven battleground states, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Our analysis shows that the race is extremely tight and former President Trump winning the popular vote, electoral college, or both is well within the margin of error. Our results show a statistical tie when we account for error, bias, weaknesses, and limitations.

## **1 Introduction**

Tuesday November 5th, 2024, Americans will head to the polls to elect their 47th president. Vice President Kamala Harris and former President Trump have been in a dead heat in the polls since Vice President Harris became the Democratic nominee after 82-year-old President Joe Biden made the historic and unprecedented decision to end his re-election campaign on July 21, 2024. President Biden immediately endorsed Vice President Harris after ending his campaign on July 21, making her the presumptive Democratic nominee. Vice President Harris officially became the Democratic nominee on August 2, 2024.

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\*The code and data used to perform this presidential election forecast can be found at: <https://github.com/taliafab/USPresidentialPollingForecast2024.git>.

This paper uses presidential polling data from after President Joe Biden ended his re-election campaign and Vice President Harris became the presumptive democratic nominee and Bayesian analysis models to estimate the percentage of voters supporting Vice President Harris and former President Trump. The estimands are the percentages of voters supporting Vice President Harris and former President Trump at the national level, in each of the seven key battleground states (Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania), and in Nebraska's second congressional district.

Based on the results of applying our Bayesian model, we estimate that Vice President Harris will receive  $x\%$  of the popular vote and win the swing states of ... and former President Trump will receive  $x\%$  of the popular vote and win the swing states of ...

Vice President Harris and former President Trump present staunchly different policies and visions for the future of the United States. Vice President Harris has campaigned on reproductive rights, supporting small businesses, building more affordable housing, expanding medicare coverage, and cutting taxes for the middle class. Former President Trump has campaigned on a 200% tariff, ending foreign aid to Ukraine, and securing the Southern border despite instructing his allies in the U.S. Senate to oppose a bipartisan border bill. Women make up 50% of the U.S. population, but all 46 presidents so far have been men. Only one person of color, Barack Obama, has ever been elected president.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 contains an overview of the polling dataset from FiveThirtyEight (2024) that was used, visualizations of different variables, and summary statistics. Section 3 contains the Bayesian regression models used to predict the percentages of voters that will support Vice President Harris and former President Trump. Section 4 contains tables and visualizations that present the national popular vote and state-level results after applying the Bayesian regression model. Section 5 contains detailed discussions about the .... [Appendix -Section A] contains a thorough discussion about an idealized methodology that we would use if given a \$100,000 budget to build a survey to forecast the 2024 U.S. election and our idealized survey questions. Appendix B contains a deep-dive into and evaluation of the methodologies used in the Siena College/New York Times poll.

The statistical programming language (R Core Team 2023) and the `tidyverse`, `janitor`, `ggplot`, `kableExtra`, `arrow`, `rstanarm`, and `spline` packages were used to perform this election forecast, clean the dataset, build the Bayesian regression models, create data visualizations and tables, and apply the model.

## 2 Data

### 2.1 Overview

This presidential election forecast was performed using the statistical programming language R (R Core Team 2023) and Presidential general election polling data from FiveThirtyEight (FiveThirtyEight 2024). The data was downloaded on October 29, 2024; polling data released after this date was not considered anywhere in this paper. The presidential polls dataset from FiveThirtyEight contains national polls and state-level polls for each of the 50 states and congressional districts in Maine and Nebraska (FiveThirtyEight 2024). The polls are conducted by various pollsters, including YouGov, Siena/NYT, CES/YouGov, Marquette Law School, The Washington Post, and McCourtney Institute/YouGov. We analyze national data and state-level data for the seven swing states that are expected to determine the results of this election: Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, and Arizona.

We cleaned this dataset to only include high-quality polls at the national and state-level conducted on or after July 21, 2024. We determined which polls were high-quality based on the numeric grade, and cleaned the dataset to include only polls with a numeric grade of at least 3.0. Polls with a rating (`numeric_grade`) of 3.0 are conducted by the best pollsters in the United States and score in the 99th percentile or better for accuracy and transparency (Morris 2024b).

### 2.2 Measurement

Some paragraphs about how we go from a phenomena in the world to an entry in the dataset.

### 2.3 Outcome and predictor variables

We will use `end_date` (the date that a poll was completed), `state`, `pollster`, and `pollscore` to predict support for Vice President Harris and former President Trump at the national level, at the state level for each of the seven battleground states, and in Nebraska’s second congressional district in Section 3.

#### 2.3.1 National and swing state polling averages over time

The percentage of the electorate voting for Vice President Harris and former President Trump varies by state; in some states support for Vice President Harris is higher than the national average and in others, it is lower than the national average. The 2024 presidential election is expected to be decided by seven swing states: Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina,

Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania and Nebraska’s second congressional district. Two states, Maine and Nebraska, award electoral votes by congressional district.

Table 1: Polling averages for Harris and Trump at the national level and at the state level for the states included in the polling dataset as of October 29, 2024 show a narrow popular vote lead for Vice President Harris and extremely close races in the 7 battleground states (Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin).

State	Harris %	Trump %
Popular Vote	50.5	48.0
Arizona	47.0	51.0
Georgia	46.0	51.0
Nevada	51.0	47.0
Pennsylvania	49.0	49.0
Michigan	51.0	46.0
Wisconsin	50.0	47.0
North Carolina	48.0	50.0
Florida	46.0	52.0
Minnesota	53.0	43.0
Missouri	41.0	54.0
Montana	39.5	56.5
Nebraska	39.5	54.0
Nebraska CD-2	53.5	41.5
New Hampshire	52.0	45.0
Ohio	45.0	52.0
Texas	41.0	51.5
Virginia	52.0	44.0

In the presidential polling data we obtained from FiveThirtyEight, Vice President Harris leads former President Trump in the popular vote 50.5% to 48.0%. The margins in the seven battleground states are tight, with Vice President Harris leading in Nevada, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and F (FiveThirtyEight 2024). The dataset also includes polling data from Florida, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia, but those states are not expected to determine the results of the election.

Since President Biden ended his re-election campaign and Vice President Harris became the Democratic Presidential nominee, the polls have shown a dead heat between Vice President Harris and former President Trump. Polling averages for the six months leading up to election day, including from before President Biden withdrew on July 21, 2024 can be found in Appendix C.2.

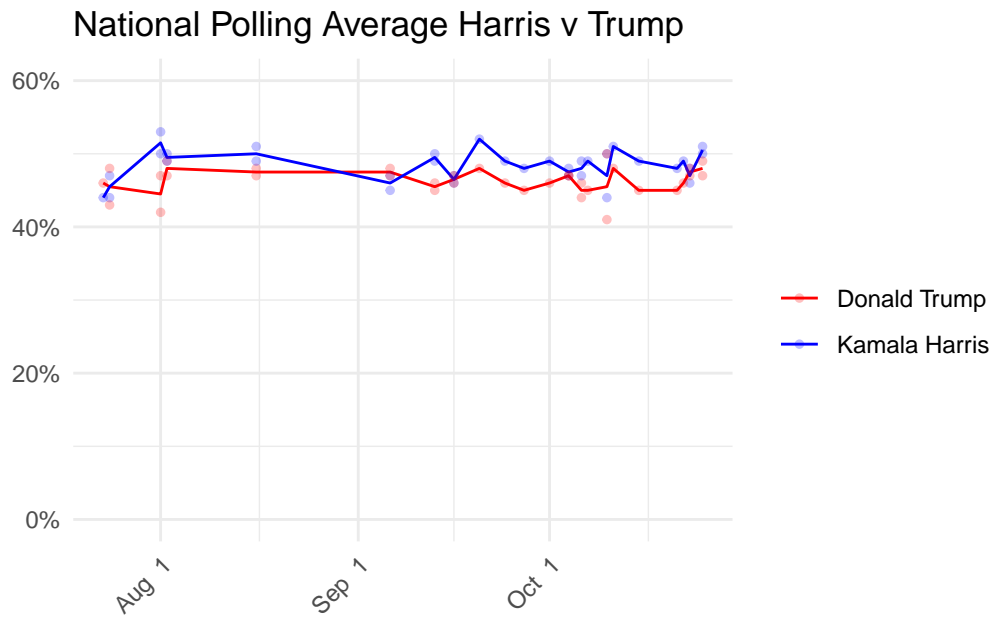


Figure 1: National popular vote polling averages for Harris and Trump since Biden ended his re-election campaign on July 21, 2024. As of October 29, 2024, Harris has a narrow lead over Trump.

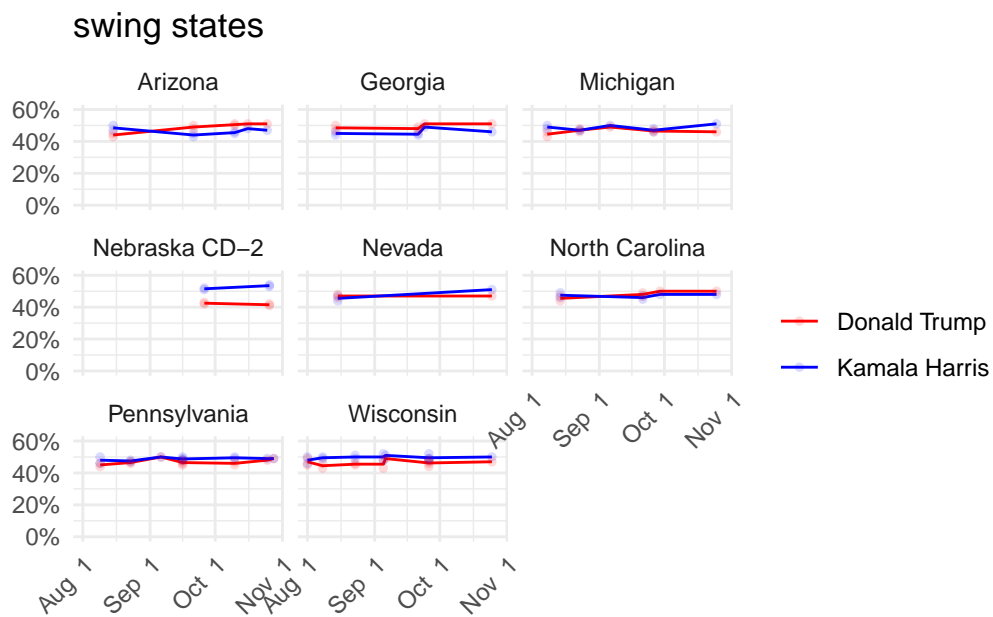


Figure 2: seven battleground states with harris

### 2.3.2 Pollster

Talk more about it.

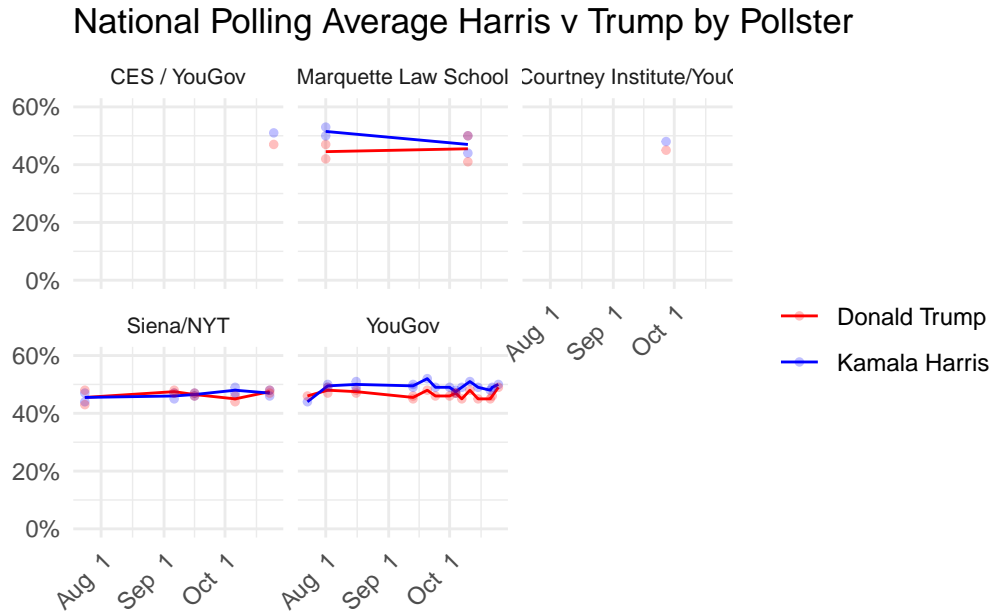


Figure 3: Pollsters caption

### 2.3.3 Pollscore

Table 2: Only high-quality datasets with a numeric grade of at least 3.0 were included, so the polls included all have good pollscores. Negative/lower pollscores are better.

Pollscore	Number of Polls
-1.5	112
-1.2	8
-1.1	114

Table 3: All the pollsters included in our analysis dataset have a numeric grade of 3, but Siena/NYT has the best pollscore at -1.5.

Pollster	Candidate	Average Pollscore
CES / YouGov	-1.1	3
Marquette Law School	-1.1	3

Table 3: All the pollsters included in our analysis dataset have a numeric grade of 3, but Siena/NYT has the best pollscore at -1.5.

Pollster	Candidate	Average Pollscore
McCourtney Institute/YouGov	-1.1	3
YouGov	-1.1	3
The Washington Post	-1.2	3
Siena/NYT	-1.5	3

Add graphs, tables and text.

Use sub-sub-headings for each outcome variable and feel free to combine a few into one if they go together naturally.

### 3 Model

The goal of our modeling strategy is to use a Bayesian analysis model to investigate the relationship between the percentage of voters in a poll who support Vice President Harris or Former President Trump and the date the poll was conducted, the state (or if it was a national poll), the pollster who conducted the poll, and the pollscore it received. Model details and diagnostics are presented in Appendix D.

We use two Bayesian regression models, one each to model the percentage of voters supporting Vice President Harris, *pct\_harris* and the percentage of voters supporting former President Trump, *pct\_trump*.

The models to predict *pct\_harris* and *pct\_trump* both use the following predictors: - **end\_date\_num**: the number of days since July 21, 2024, when President Biden ended his re-election campaign and endorsed Vice President Harris. This is the spline term; it uses an spline with 5 degrees of freedom to model changes in *pct\_harris* (in the Harris model) and *pct\_trump* (in the Trump model) over time.

- **state**: accounts for the change in *pct\_harris* and *pct\_trump* at the state-level for a particular state or at the national level.
- **pollster**: accounts for the differences in *pct\_harris* and *pct\_trump* among different pollsters.
- **pollscore**: adjusts for the pollscore rating, which is the Predictive Optimization of Latent skill Level in Surveys, Considering Overall Record, Empirically, calculated by averaging the predictive error and predictive bias of a poll (Morris 2024a).

### 3.1 Model set-up

Define  $pct\_harris_i$  as the percentage of voters supporting Vice President Harris and  $pct\_trump_i$  as the percentage of voters supporting former President Trump.

$$\begin{aligned}pct\_harris_i &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot ns(end\_date\_num_i, df = 5) + \beta_2 \cdot state_i + \beta_3 \cdot pollster_i + \beta_4 pollscore_i \\ \beta_0 &\sim \text{Normal}(50, 10) \\ \beta_1 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5) \\ \beta_2 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5) \\ \beta_3 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5) \\ \beta_4 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}pct\_trump_i &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot ns(end\_date\_num_i, df = 5) + \beta_2 \cdot state_i + \beta_3 \cdot pollster_i + \beta_4 pollscore_i \\ \beta_0 &\sim \text{Normal}(50, 10) \\ \beta_1 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5) \\ \beta_2 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5) \\ \beta_3 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5) \\ \beta_4 &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 5)\end{aligned}$$

The model is run in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of Goodrich et al. (2022). The default priors from `rstanarm` are used for both GLM Bayesian models. The intercept normal prior with  $\mu = 50$  and  $\sigma = 10$  reflects the central tendencies of Harris and Trump’s polling percentages, influenced by prior knowledge and the predictors use a normal prior with  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 5$  (Goodrich et al. 2022).

#### 3.1.1 Model justification

## 4 Results

The model results and model summary are presented in Appendix [D](#).

### 4.1 National Popular Vote Results

Popular vote prediction after applying the Harris and Trump models.



## 4.2 State-Level Results for the Seven Battleground States and Nebraska's Second Congressional District

Vice President Harris starts out with 225 electoral college votes from states that went to both Hillary Clinton in 2016 and Joe Biden in 2020 (270 to Win 2024), including: . These states are considered safe or likely Democrat and available polling from FiveThirtyEight (2024) shows Vice President Harris with a lead outside the five percent margin of error and in most cases, a double-digit lead. Former President Trump starts out with 219 electoral college votes from states that he won in both 2016 and 2020 (270 to Win 2024), from the following states: . These states are considered safe or likely Republican and available polling data from FiveThirtyEight (2024) shows former President Trump with a lead outside the five percent margin of error, and in most cases, a double-digit lead. Therefore, the results of the Bayesian models presented in Section 3 focus on estimating support for Vice President Harris and former President Trump in Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska's second congressional district, which are worth a total of 94 electoral votes (270 to Win 2024).

Figure 4 shows former President Trump leading in Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, and North Carolina and Vice President Harris leading in Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska's second congressional district. If these results hold on election night, Vice President Harris would defeat former President Trump in the electoral college with exactly 270 electoral votes, compared to Trump's 268 electoral votes. Based on the results of the Bayesian models to predict support for Harris and Trump, Vice President Harris is likely to win Nebraska's second congressional district and its single electoral vote, but it is within the 5-point margin of error for either candidate to win any of the seven battleground states. This means that it is within the margin of error for Harris or Trump to win any combination of the seven battleground states, ranging from none of them to all of them.

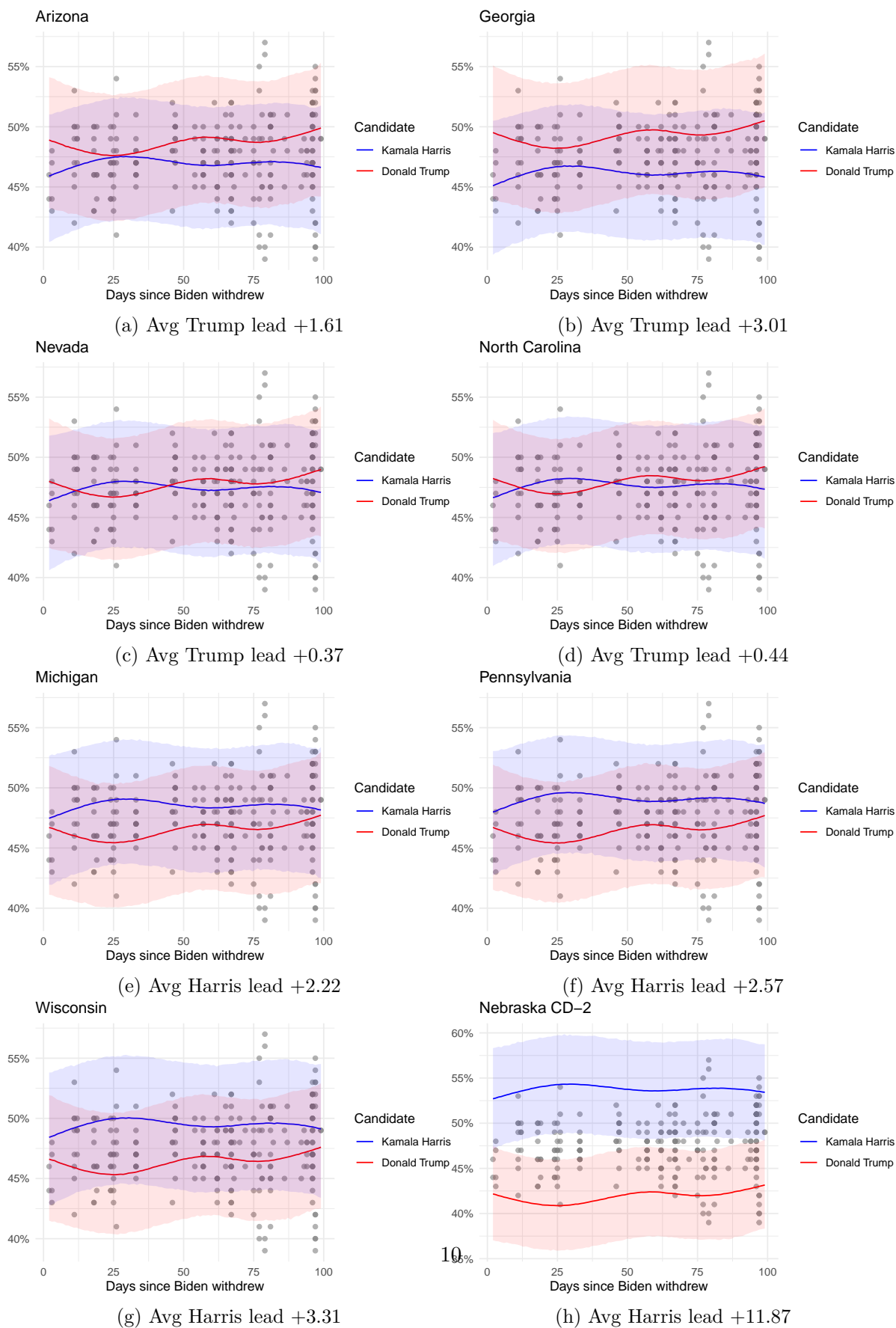
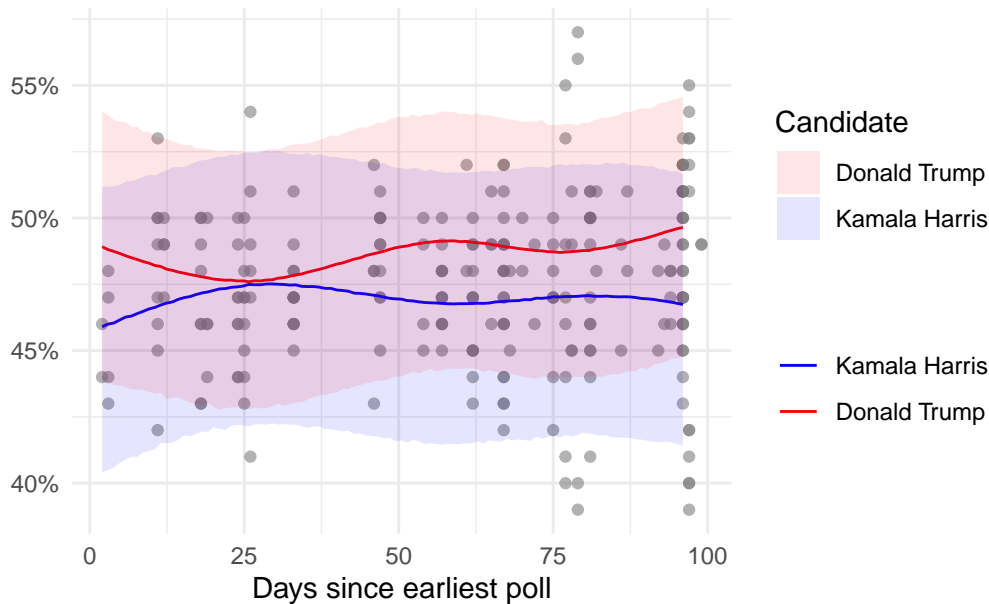


Figure 4: On average, Trump has had narrow leads in Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, and North Carolina, while Harris has narrow leads in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

## Poll Percentage over Time with Spline Fit (Kamala Harris vs D



## 5 Discussion

### 5.1 Margin of error, close race, why either could win

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

### 5.2 Polling flaws in 2016, 2020, and 2022

Discuss polling flaws in 2016 and 2020, how support for Trump was underestimated. Discuss how this was overcorrected in 2022, and how support for GOP house and senate candidates was overestimated. Discuss Trump's unique appeal to a certain segment of the electorate. Refer to Nate Silver articles.

### 5.3 Something else about polling, nonresponse, and how a repeat of any of these flaws could swing the race either way

### 5.4 Weaknesses, limitations, and next steps

Biden's withdrawal, use of two models, no third-party candidates, only national popular vote and swing states were analyzed, we did not consider how the pollsters in our dataset handled

nonresponse when modeling. Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

## **Appendix**

### **A Idealized methodology**

#### **A.1 Survey objectives**

#### **A.2 Sampling approach**

The target population for our idealized survey is likely voters in the United States. We will use the L2 voter database from L2 (2024) to build a representative sampling frame. The L2 voter database is one of the most trusted sources for enhanced voter data and it includes detailed demographics and voting history data (L2 2024). Using this data set is the first step towards ensuring that our sample aligns with the general electorate and is representative of likely voters so that we can sample precisely.

We will use a stratified sampling approach to closely examine voter demographics. Stratified sampling allows us to look at every stratum and carry out simple random sampling with those strata (Alexander 2024) and its primary goal is to ensure that all strata of the population are represented (Neyman 1934). We selected stratified sampling because it will allow us to have representation within the subgroups that we are interested in and it has a reduced sampling error and improved accuracy rate (Alexander 2024). We considered simple random sampling, but ultimately chose stratified sampling instead because it tends to produce more precise accurates when used to forecast U.S. elections (Pew Research Centre 2024). The U.S. election is decided by the electoral college, not the popular vote so we will oversample from the seven key battleground states that are expected to decide the 2024 election: Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania (FiveThirtyEight 2024). Oversampling from the swing states will allow us to put an emphasis on forecasting their results and increase the accuracy of our electoral college estimate. Our target sample size of 100,000 respondents will provide a margin of error of 2% at a 95% confidence level; this will allow us to be precise while still accounting for budgetary constraints (Pew Research Centre 2024).

#### **A.3 Respondent recruitment**

#### **A.4 Idealized survey**

**2024 U.S. Presidential Election Poll** This survey collects information about voters' political views and who they support in the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election. The data collected will not be shared with any external parties and will strictly be used for analytical purposes. This survey is completely anonymous and your data will be protected. Any published material regarding the results drawn from this survey cannot be traced back to you. The goal of this survey is to draw conclusions about the 2024 presidential elections held in the United States.

Please answer as accurately as possible. If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to [aliza.mithwani@mail.utoronto.ca](mailto:aliza.mithwani@mail.utoronto.ca) (correspondence will not be shared with any external parties).

1. Are you a registered voter in the United States ? Yes No
2. Do you plan to vote in the upcoming presidential election? Yes No Undecided

### **Demographics Questions**

3. Would you consider yourself: White Black or African American Hispanic or Latino Asian American Indian or Alaskan Native Middle Eastern or North African Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Prefer not to say Other (specify)
4. What is your age? 18-29 20-44 45-64 65+ Prefer not to say
5. What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate? “Female” “Male” Prefer not to say
6. How do you currently describe yourself (select all that apply)? “Female” “Male” “Transgender” Prefer not to say Other (Specify)
7. What is your household income? Less than \$20,000 \$20,000-59,999 \$60,000-79,999 \$80,000-99,999 \$100,000 or more Prefer not to say
8. In which state do you currently reside? Dropdown list of states

### **Candidate Evaluation**

9. If the 2024 presidential election were held today, who would you vote for?

Donald Trump, Republican Kamala Harris, Democrat Jill Stein, Green Party Write-in Don't know Prefer not to say Other (please specify)

(Optional) If you selected “Write-in” for the last question, please specify below:

10. Do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or a member of another party? Democrat Republican Independent Another Party Don't know Prefer not to say

### **Key Issues and Concerns**

11. Rate these issues in order of importance to you (1 being most important and 7 being the least important): (use multiple choice grid with 7 rows and 7 columns) Abortion Immigration The state of democracy/corruption Foreign policy The economy Character Climate change?
12. If you had to assign a value from 1 to 5 to your level of optimism about the future of the United States, where 1 means highly pessimistic and 5 means highly optimistic, where would you place yourself? 1 (Highly pessimistic) 2 3 4 5 (Highly optimistic)

13. What would you say to someone who is undecided about voting in this election?

### **Confirmation Message**

Thank you for your response! Your answers have successfully been recorded.

**Link to survey:** <https://forms.gle/h7MTA8k21ZbYxahT6>

## **B Pollster methodology overview and evaluation**

### **B.1 Overview**

The Siena College/New York Times (Times/Siena) poll is a collaboration between the New York Times and the Siena College Research Institute that aims to capture voter sentiment in key battleground states and at a national level (The New York Times 2024b). Its accuracy has made it a critical poll for predicting U.S. election results. The NYT/Siena poll uses live poll interviews to reach a representative sample of voters and measure their political preferences, views, and issue priorities (The New York Times 2024b).

### **B.2 Population and Sampling Frame**

The target population for the Times/Siena poll is registered voters and likely voters in the United States. Some Times/Siena polls have a target population of registered voters, while others use likely voters (The New York Times 2024a). They put an emphasis on gathering national representations and state-specific samples in the seven key battleground states that decided the 2020 presidential election and are expected to decide the 2024 presidential election: Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania (The New York Times 2024b). The sampling frame is drawn from various voter registration databases; this helps ensure precise targeting and that the sample reflects the demographics of likely voters in the upcoming U.S. election (The New York Times 2024b).

### **B.3 Respondent Recruitment Strategy**

Times/Siena recruits respondents for its poll at random, from a national list of registered voters (The New York Times 2024b).

## B.4 Sampling Approach and Trade-offs

## B.5 Strengths and Limitations of Methodology

### B.5.1 Strengths

### B.5.2 Limitations

## C Additional data details

### C.1 Data Cleaning

### C.2 Polling averages from before President Joe Biden ended his re-election campaign

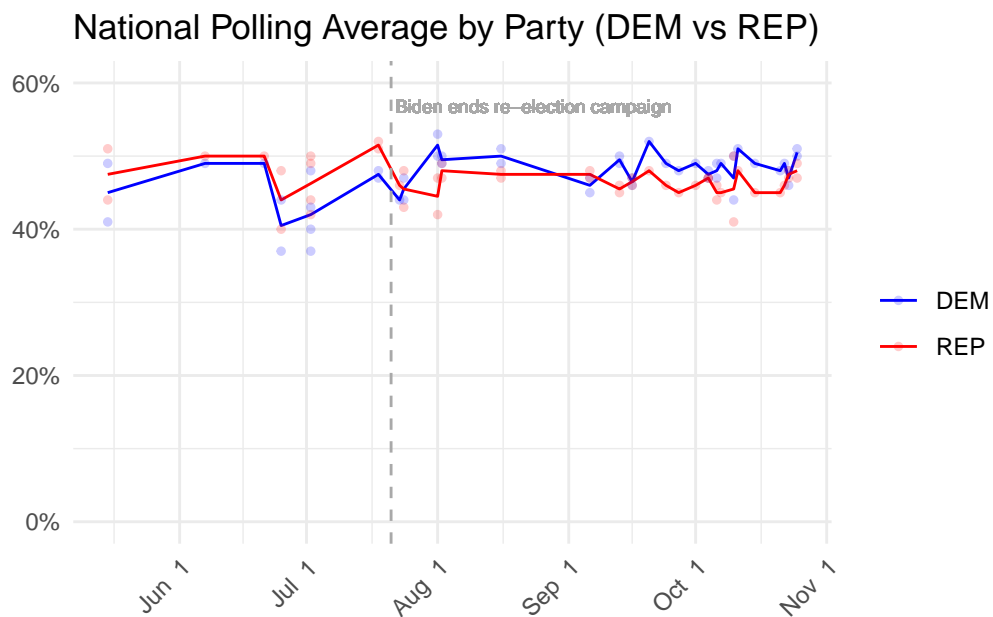


Figure 5: National popular vote averages for the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees since May 5, 2024 (six months before election day) show former President Trump leading before Biden ended his campaign, the gap narrowing after Harris became the Democratic nominee, Harris taking the lead in August, and a dead heat in September and October.



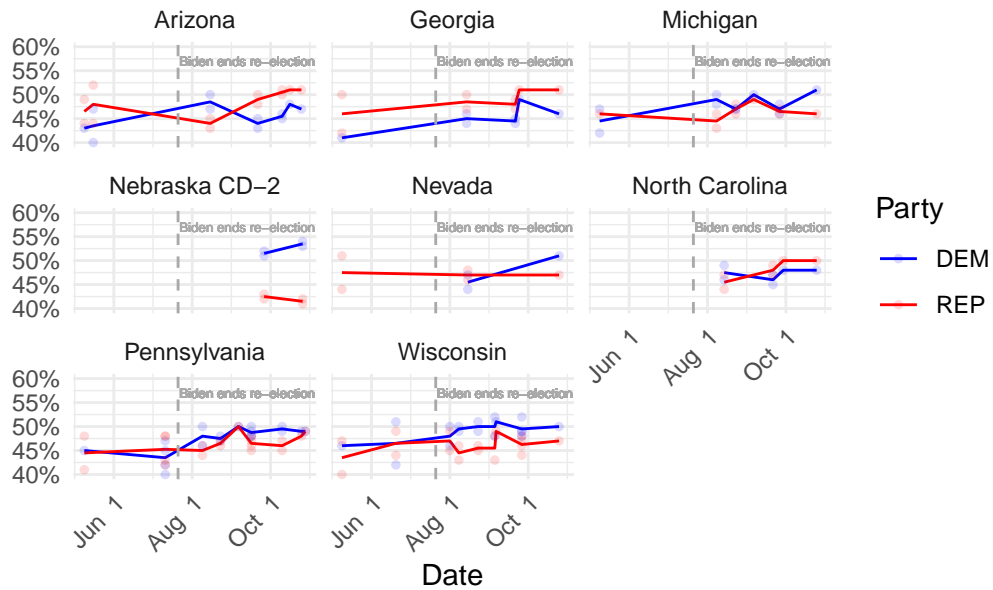


Figure 6: Democratic vs Republican presidential polling averages from May 5 to October 29, 2024, including both Biden and Harris as the Democratic nominee and Trump as the Republican nominee.

## D Model details

Model summary is shown in Table 4

### D.1 Posterior predictive check

#### D.1.1 Harris Model

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvspriorharris-1` we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvspriorharris-2` we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

Examining how the model for support for Harris fits, and is affected by, the data

#### D.1.2 Trump Model

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvspriortrump-1` we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

Table 4: Explanatory models of support for Harris and Trump based on end date, state, pollster, and pollscore

	Harris	Trump
(Intercept)	48.99	48.59
	(5.02)	(5.21)
ns(end_date_num, df = 5)1	0.49	0.96
	(1.10)	(1.04)
ns(end_date_num, df = 5)2	1.25	−0.58
	(1.41)	(1.44)
ns(end_date_num, df = 5)3	0.83	0.59
	(1.47)	(1.45)
ns(end_date_num, df = 5)4	2.74	−0.98
	(2.22)	(2.11)
ns(end_date_num, df = 5)5	−0.87	2.45
	(1.10)	(1.05)
stateFlorida	−4.13	4.45
	(1.19)	(1.21)
stateGeorgia	−0.81	0.61
	(0.93)	(0.96)
stateMichigan	1.57	−2.18
	(0.86)	(0.88)
stateMinnesota	4.10	−5.70
	(1.82)	(1.79)
stateMissouri	−5.98	4.82
	(1.82)	(1.79)
stateMontana	−5.88	7.63
	(1.41)	(1.37)
stateNational	1.66	−2.81
	(0.71)	(0.72)
stateNebraska	−5.55	4.29
	(1.46)	(1.55)
stateNebraska CD-2	6.75	−6.76
	(1.09)	(1.12)
stateNevada	0.42	−0.91
	(1.20)	(1.16)
stateNew Hampshire	3.28	−3.88
	(1.75)	(1.87)
stateNorth Carolina	0.74	−0.64
	(0.96)	(0.93)
stateOhio	−2.29	1.41
	(1.10)	(1.09)

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvspriortrump-2` we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

Examining how the model for support for Trump, and is affected by, the data

## D.2 Model Diagnostics

### D.2.1 Harris Model

`?@fig-stanareyouokay-1` is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

`?@fig-stanareyouokay-2` is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

Checking the convergence of the MCMC algorithm for the Harris model

### D.2.2 Trump Model

`?@fig-trumpdiagnostics-1` is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

`?@fig-trumpdiagnostics-2` is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

Checking the convergence of the MCMC algorithm for the Harris model

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