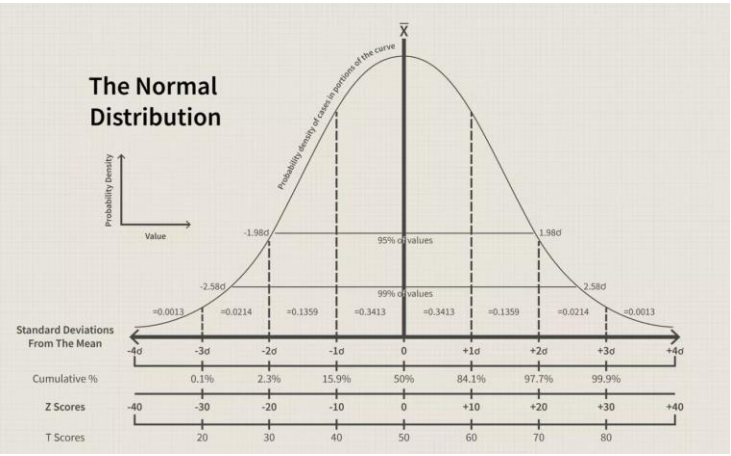
The “PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENCE AND CANDIDATE TOTAL PER RACE VERSION 2” workbook represents data collected from the contested County races from the "COUNTY-WIDE ANALYSIS 2016-2018-2020-2022-2024 8.5.24 18.34 HRS" Workbook. The candidates for each year are grouped into a histogram for the percentage difference between the percent of the early ballots that were cast for said candidate and the percent of the poll (day-of) ballots that were cast for said candidate. The "ROW" column denotes the row in which the data can be found.

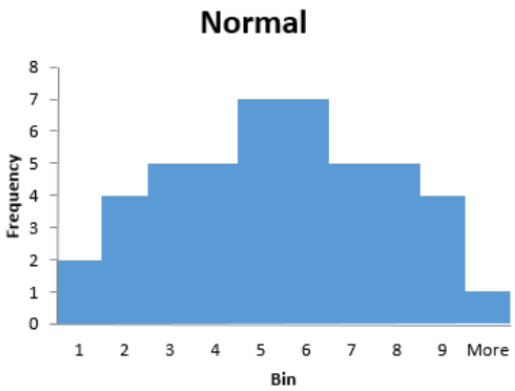
For example, the information regarding the Republican race for Supervisor District 2 can be found in Rows 337-341 of the "COUNTY-WIDE ANALYSIS 2016-2018-2020-2022-2024 8.5.24 18.34 HRS" Excel Workbook.

2016	ROW	VOTES	% DIFF
SUPERVISOR 2 REP	337	1194	11.77%
SUPERVISOR 2 REP	338	1029	11.77%
SUPERVISOR 2 REP	339	726	4.34%
SUPERVISOR 2 REP	340	584	2.86%
SUPERVISOR 2 REP	341	72	0.54%
SUPERVISOR 3 REP	347	1131	5.24%

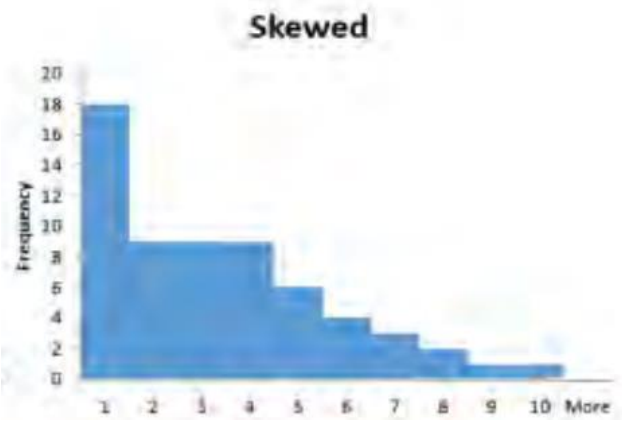
Then, a histogram for each year was created to visualize if the data set had a normal distribution (like a bell curve).

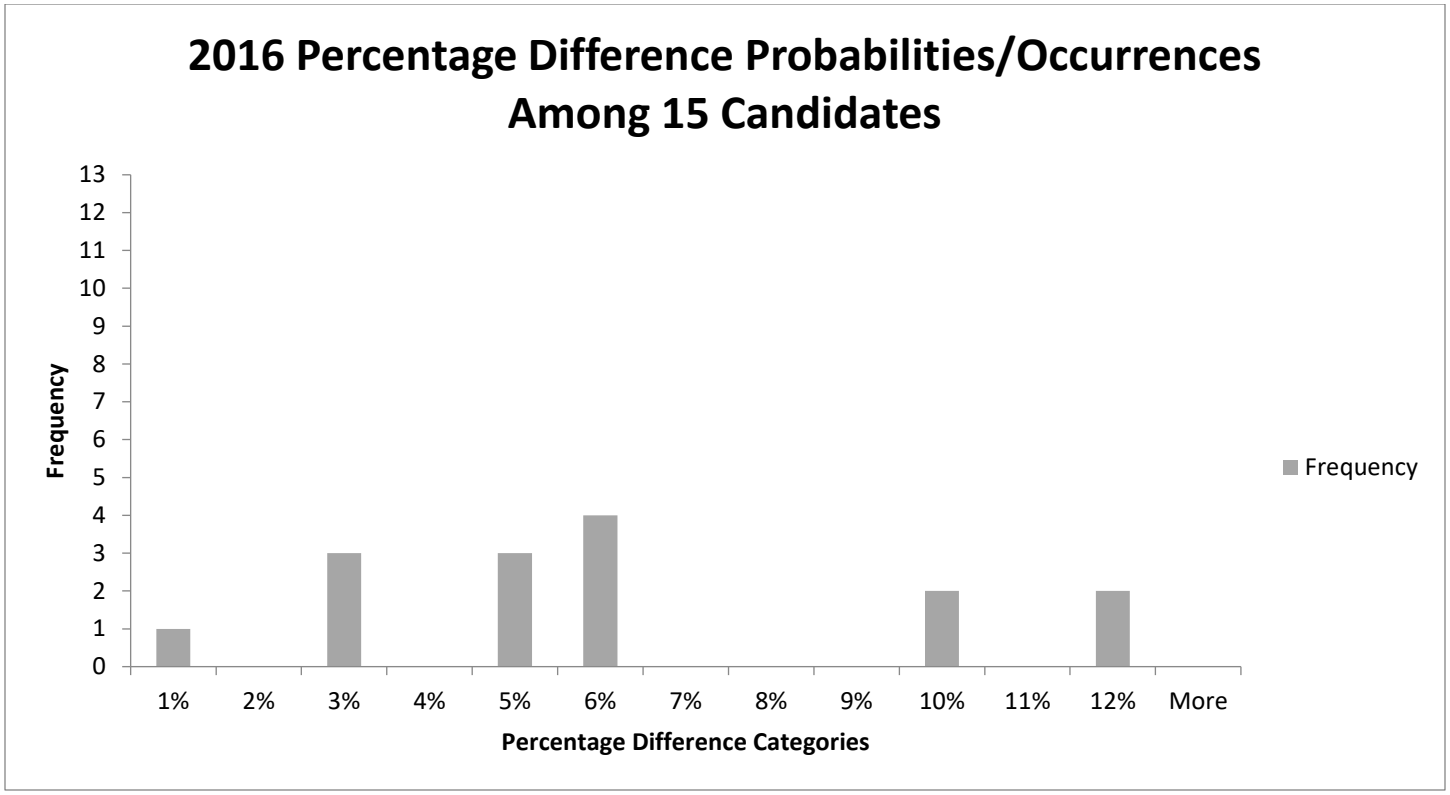


NORMAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

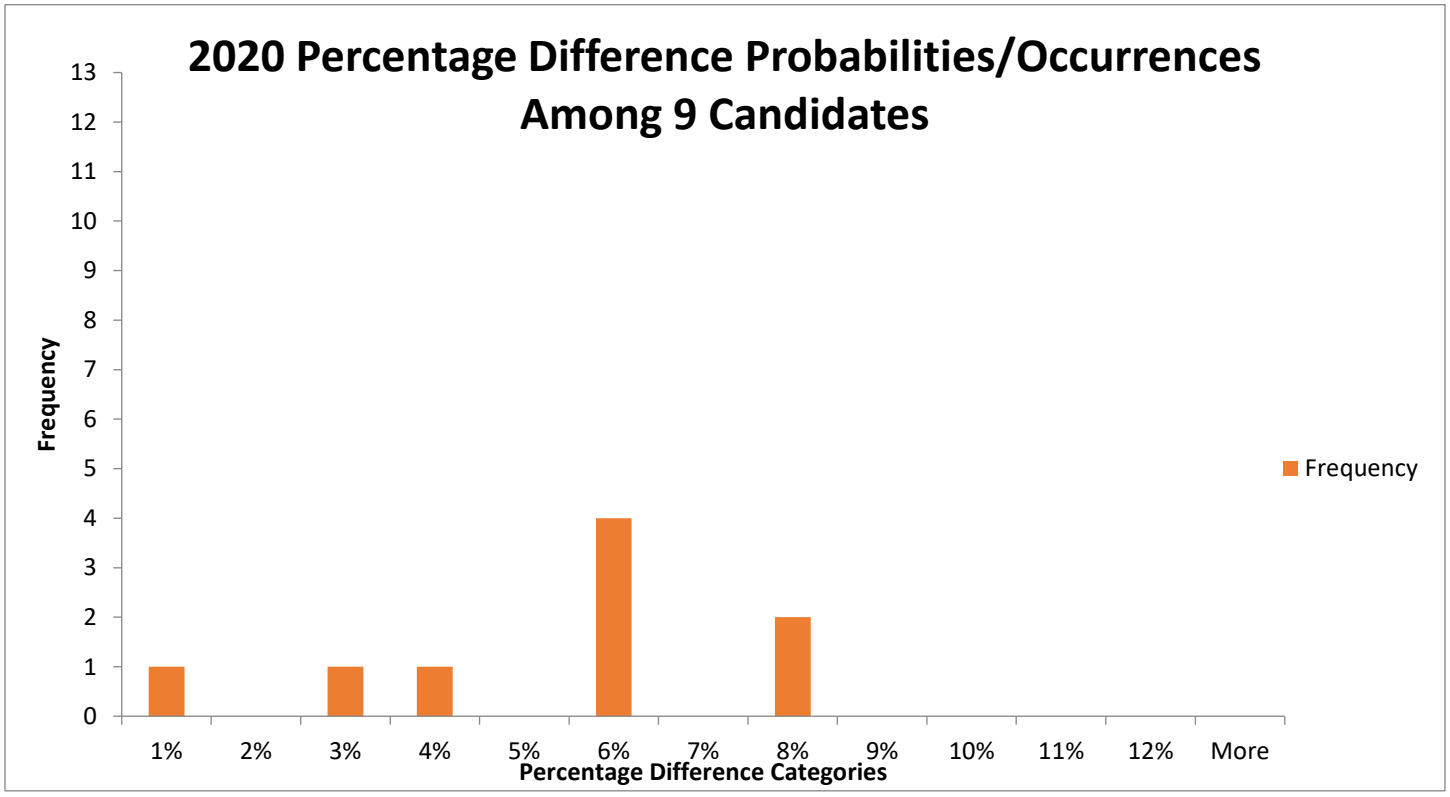


These are ideal distributions that don’t occur in real life, but the curve should look more like these than like this:



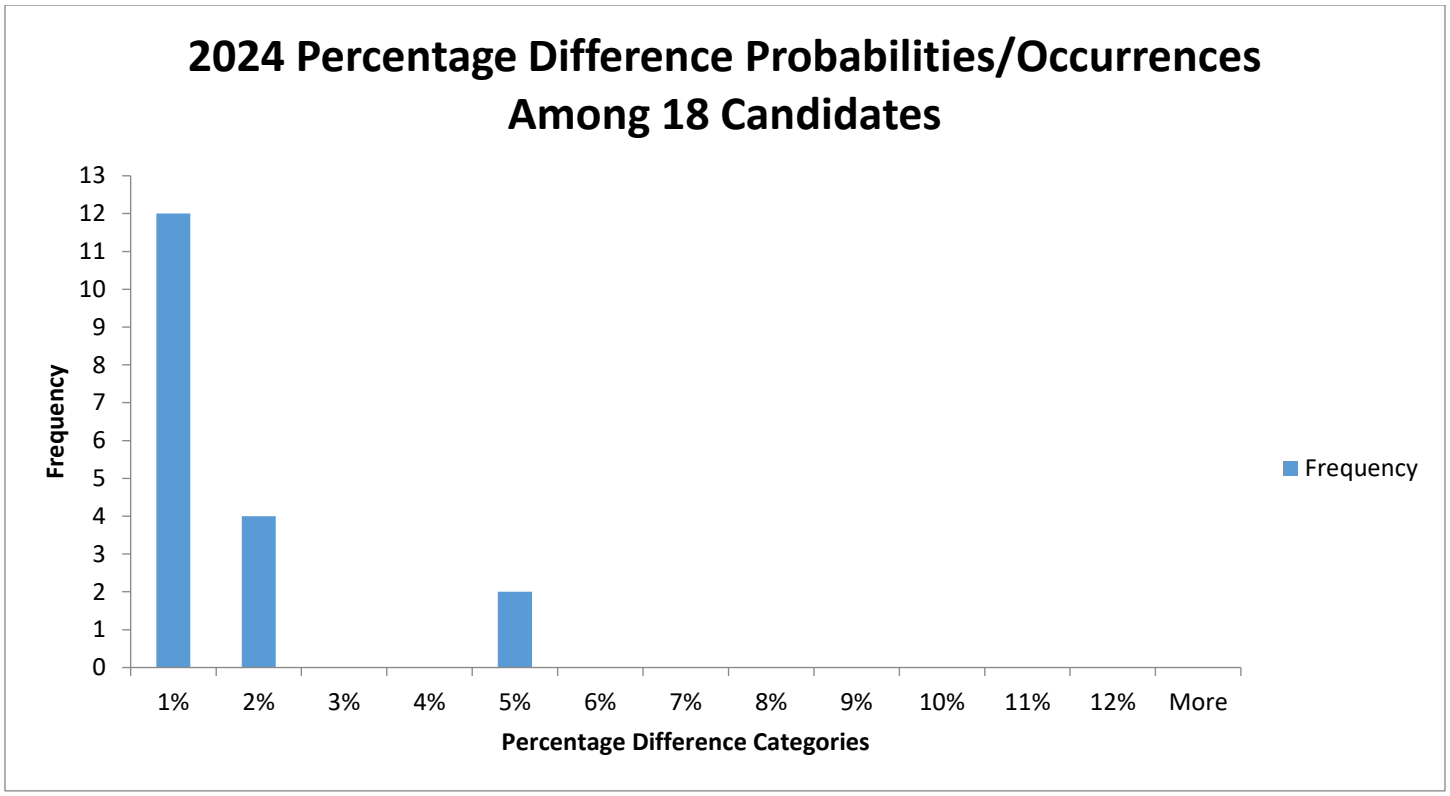


Looking at the chart from 2016, there were four of 15 candidates who had around a 6% difference between the percentages of early and poll ballots (i.e. 33.5% of early ballots and 28.3% of Day of Ballots yields a difference of 5.2%, which falls into the category for more than 5% and less than 7%). Only one candidate demonstrated a <1% difference between early and poll votes.



The chart for the nine 2020 candidates looks similarly distributed. The high point is in the center and the edges are smaller numbers. (only Contested County races were used i.e. 2 or more contestants.)

It is not impossible for a candidate to have the exact same percentage of early and poll ballots. It is exceedingly rare that both candidates in a “vote for 1” race end up with matching <1% differences (Except in low vote-count races). And it is quite far from a normal probability distribution to have this happen in six or seven different races in one election cycle.



Statistical anomalies, even extraordinary ones, do not prove anything regarding the election. However, it does appear that the 2024 data is far enough outside of a normal distribution to warrant taking a closer look.