"Voting behavior in the counties of the swing states in the U.S presidential elections" by Ahmed Sabit





Who wins elections and how they win? What helps a candidate to win? Lets explore!

In a nation where 130 million people vote for president, it's disconcerting to think 96 percent of those ballots won't count as much as those from swing states and a few key counties which has less than 500000 voters!

The model

 $gopwin=\beta_0+\beta_1edus+\beta_2lowincomes+\beta_3hincomes+\beta_4incmains+\beta_5newr\\acwhts+\beta_6lag1_gopwin+\beta_7lowincomes*incmains+\beta_8hincomes*incmains+\beta_9hincomes*incmains*lag1_gopwin+\beta_{11}newsexs*lag1_gopwin+\beta_{12}newracwhts*lag1_gopwin+\Sigma_i$



	OLS	Probit	Logit
	gopwin	gopwin	gopwin
	b	b	b
main			
edus	-0.006*	-0.034	-0.059
lowincomes	-0.444***	-1.971	-3.932
hincomes	-0.456***	-1.834	-4.114
incmains	-0.940***	-4.036	-8.479
sexs	-0.596**	-2.569	-5.415
hispans	-0.003	-0.015	-0.022
whts	0.007***	0.043**	0.072*
lag1_gopwin	-3.944**	-28.755	-59.173
lowin_incmai	0.007***	0.032	0.064
hin_incmai	0.008***	0.029	0.065
sex_incmai	0.009*	0.041	0.088

0.040**

0.061**

-0.010**

58.335***

264

laggop_incmai

laggop_white

laggop_sex

0.528

0.162

-0.070

247.459

264

1.054*

0.322

-0.123

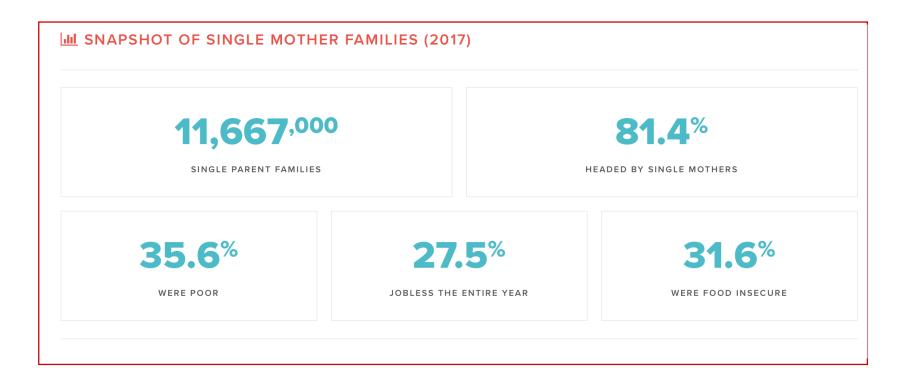
518.618

264

Results (2008-2016)

2016 Election

	OLS	Probit	Logit
	gopwin	gopwin	gopwin
	b	b	b
main			
edus	-0.012***	-0.172**	-0.310**
lowincomes	-0.851***	-4.135	-7.189
hincomes	-0.896***	-4.904	-8.834
incmains	-2.347***	-22.346**	-42.313**
sexs	-1.719***	-20.669**	-39.727**
hispans	-0.002	0.015	0.035
whts	0.011***	0.066*	0.111
lag1_gopwin	-5.682***	-111.085	-222.107
lowin_incmai	0.014***	0.069	0.119
hin_incmai	0.015***	0.079	0.141
sex_incmai	0.028***	0.351**	0.675**
laggop_incmai	0.068***	1.451	2.863
laggop_sex	0.070**	1.160	2.249
laggop_white	-0.015***	-0.276	-0.494
_cons	140.676***	1325.392**	2509.812**
N	149	149	149



Policy Consequences

Very white states have disproportionate power in the Electoral College, and white voters have disproportionate sway in our presidential elections.

This allows candidates to ignore issues voters of color care about, particularly when addressing those issues might <u>alienate</u> white <u>voters</u>.

More consequentially, this allows presidents to make governing decisions—such as entrusting the Justice Department to a man who opposes the Voting Rights Act of 1965—that might not be politically viable if voters of color had more electoral power.

When African-Americans started to move into the Northeast and the Midwest in the mid-century, there was this really strong backlash.

They started to see more people of color.

Donald Trump, who made exclusionary immigration policy the signature issue of his campaign, <u>may owe his Midwestern success</u> in part to the recent demographic shifts in this region.

