

## **Presentation Outline**

- Question to group (Michael)
- Theory (Nirmal)
- Describe data sets used (Allyson)
- Questions to answer (TBD)
- Category plots (all)
- Conclusions (TBD)
- Next steps

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## Theory

- Our theory:
  - A Single demographic category is an effective predictor of which political party wins
    - Education
    - Median Income

    - Race
       Median Home Value
       Employment

    - Age

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#### Describe data sets used

- Data sets used
- 2016 Indiana election results by county Harvard Dataverse as maintained by the MIT Election Data and Science Lab

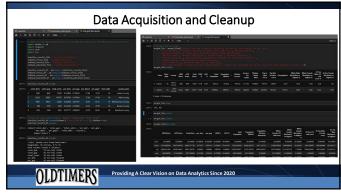
  - All 92 counties
     2016 Presidential Election between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump
- 2016 annual American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census
  - Used API
  - There were approximately 20,000 variables available to select
  - Data was available by country, state, county, and other geographic categories
  - We selected six
  - Methodology

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### Questions to answer

- Does median age/unemployment predict the DEM/GOP % vote in a county
- Does median home value/education predict the DEM/GOP % in a county
- Does race/median income predict the DEM/GOP % in a county

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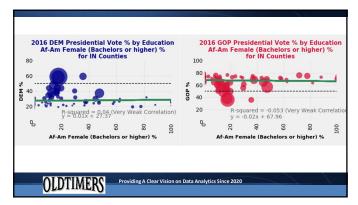
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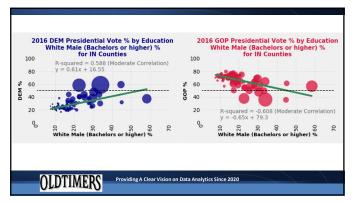
# **Category plots**

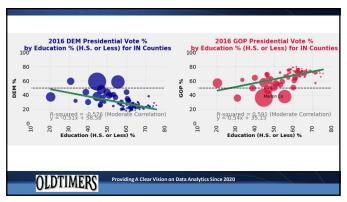
- Education & Home Value (Michael)
- Income & Race (Nirmal)
- Age & Employment (Allyson)

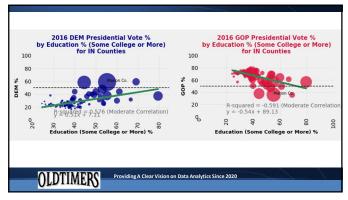
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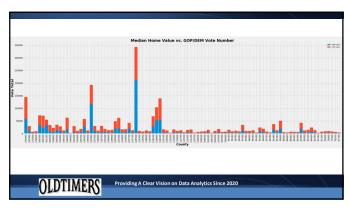
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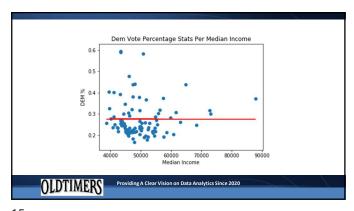


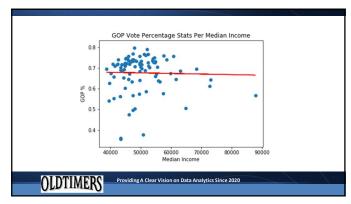


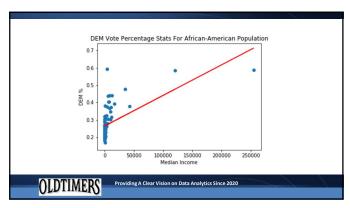


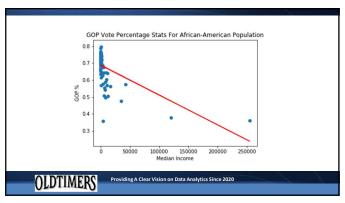


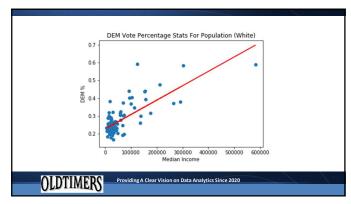


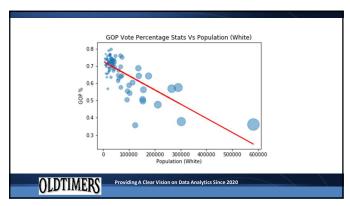


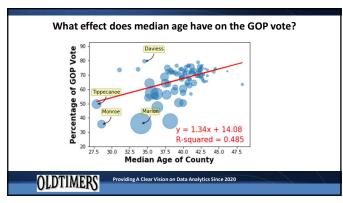












#### Voter Turnout per Age Group

• 18-29 year olds: 46.1%

• 30-44 year olds: 58.7%

• 45-64 year olds: 66.6%

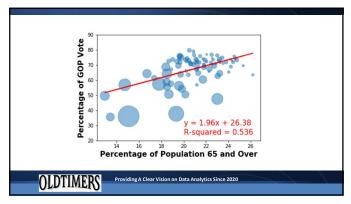
• 65 years and oldes: 70.9%

 $\underline{https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2017/05/voting\_in\_america.html}$ 

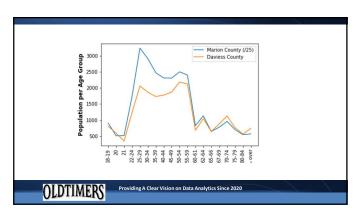
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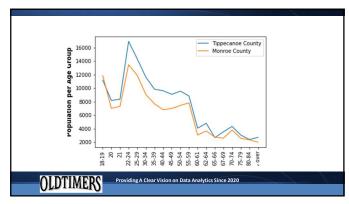
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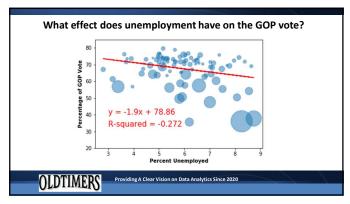
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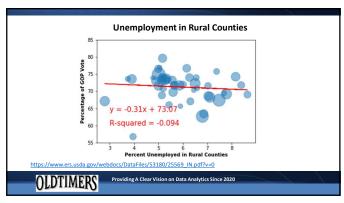


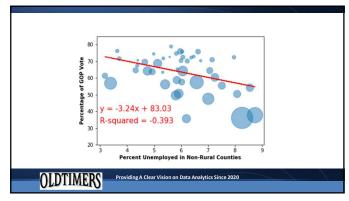
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### Conclusions

- Any single demographic category is NOT a good predictor of which 2016 presidential candidate won any Indiana county.
   None of the plots we ran provided us with a moderate or strong correlation
- When multiple variables are introduced, we saw improved correlation between the census variable and the election results
   Pearson's correlation testing provided us with moderate to strong correlation on several of the plots we ran
  - 1) Education with race vs. DEM/GOP vote
    2) Race (white) vs. GOP vote
    3) Age (65+) vs GOP vote

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# G. Next steps

- With more time, we would develop a prediction model comparing actual vs. expected results and run ttests (Michael)
   We would add:
  - - More exit polling data
       Election results from additional years and races
- We would incorporate and test more Census variables
- We would combine Census variables

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