Enkhtuul Batkhuyag

OHIO VOTERS SURVEY

SUMMARY

This report analyzes Ohio voters' preferences based on survey data collected regarding Issue 1 and the presidential election. Analysis of Presidential Election and Issue 1 captures the variation in preference across gender, education, race, and income groups indicating the demographic and socioeconomic factors that shape Ohio's political landscape.

The data cleaning process was done by taking unnecessary or underweight records to give them more clarity and focus. In the case of the "Presidential Preferences" category, only responses for Donald J. Trump, Kamala Harris, or "I won't vote" were retained, while all other responses were removed. The gender category excluded other options leaving "Man" and "Woman". For Race, there were only categories for "Black", "White", and "Other", while everything else was eliminated from the calculations. Lastly, entries with either unanswered or "NA" responses across any variables were removed from the dataset to maintain analytical consistency and ensure the findings were based on complete and relevant respnses.

Survey Details   ⌄

Enkhtuul Batkhuyag

ISSUE 1

Issue 1 in Ohio proposed raising the threshold for passing constitutional amendments from a simple majority to 60%. Supporters believe it would ensure more careful consideration, while opponents believed it would limit voters' ability to amend the constitution.

In the analysis, support for Issue 1 is nearly evenly split (44.25%) in favor and opposed (45.52%). The margin of error (MoE) for support group is 3.29%, suggesting the true support lies between 40.97% - 47.54%. For opposing group MoE is 3.30%, indicating a confidence interval of 42.22% - 48.81%. The rest of the statistical measure captures the "Not Sure" and "Not Vote" groups.

Enkhtuul Batkhuyag

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

In the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election, Donald J. Trump is running as the Republican candidate, while Kamala Harris is the Democratic candidate. The election has sparked debate, with Trump focusing on a strong economy and national security, while Harris advocates for progressive policies on climate change, healthcare, and social justice.

In an Ohio survey, Donald J. Trump leads with 51.51% support with 3.31% MoE, suggesting the true support range is between 48.20% and 54.81%. Kamala Harris follows with 45.60% support, and the MoE is 3.30%, indicating her true support lies between 42.30% - 48.90%. Chase Oliver, Jill Stein, and Robert J. Kennedy Jr. each received less than 1% of support and the rest of the percentage calculation captures they are unsure (2.04%) or won't vote (0.24%) reflecting low voter engagement in these categories.
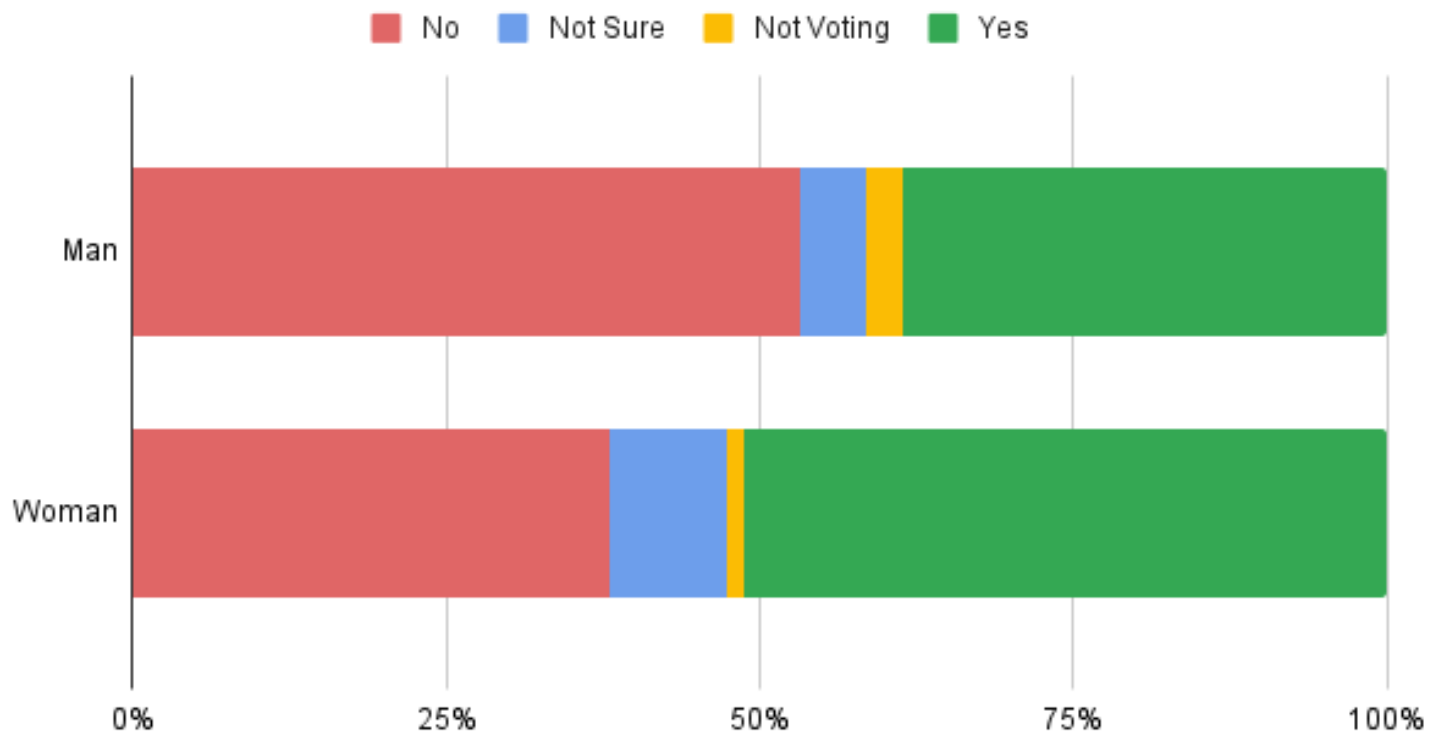
Analysis of response variations across different demographic groups

Issue 1 - gender (Man/Woman), income (Less than $50k/$50k-$99k/More than $100k/Prefer not to say), race(Black/White/Other)

President - gender (Man/Woman), income (Less than $50k/$50k-$99k/More than $100k), education(High school or less/Associate or some college/Bachelor's degree/Post grad)
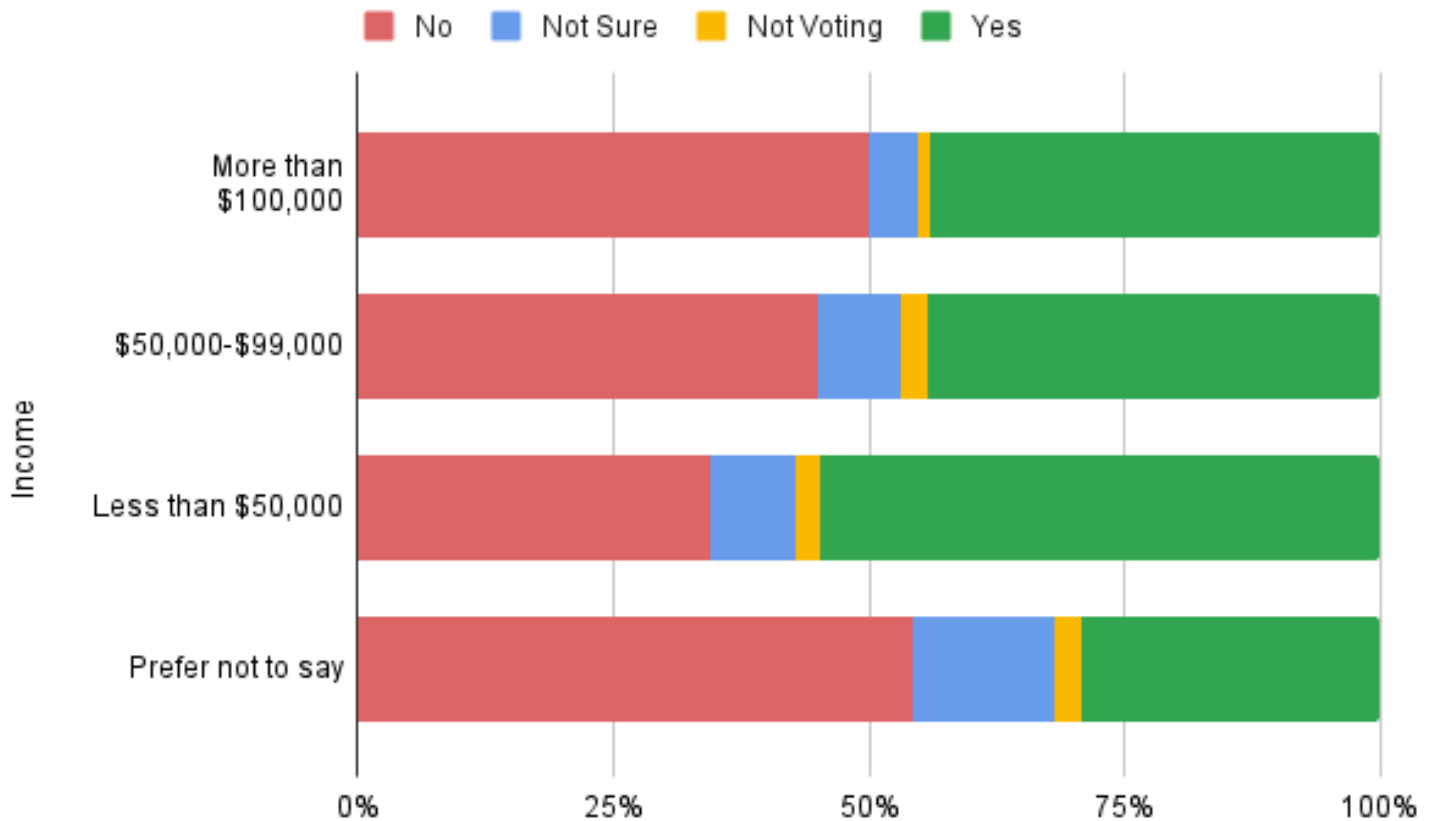
Issue 1 VS Gender

The chi-square test for gender differences in responses to Issue 1 revealed a very small value of <0.001, suggesting that gender does have a significant effect on response to Issue 1 in this sample. The results show that men predominantly oppose Issue 1 (53.19%) and support (38.66%), while women were more likely to support (52.27%) and less likely to oppose (38.12%).
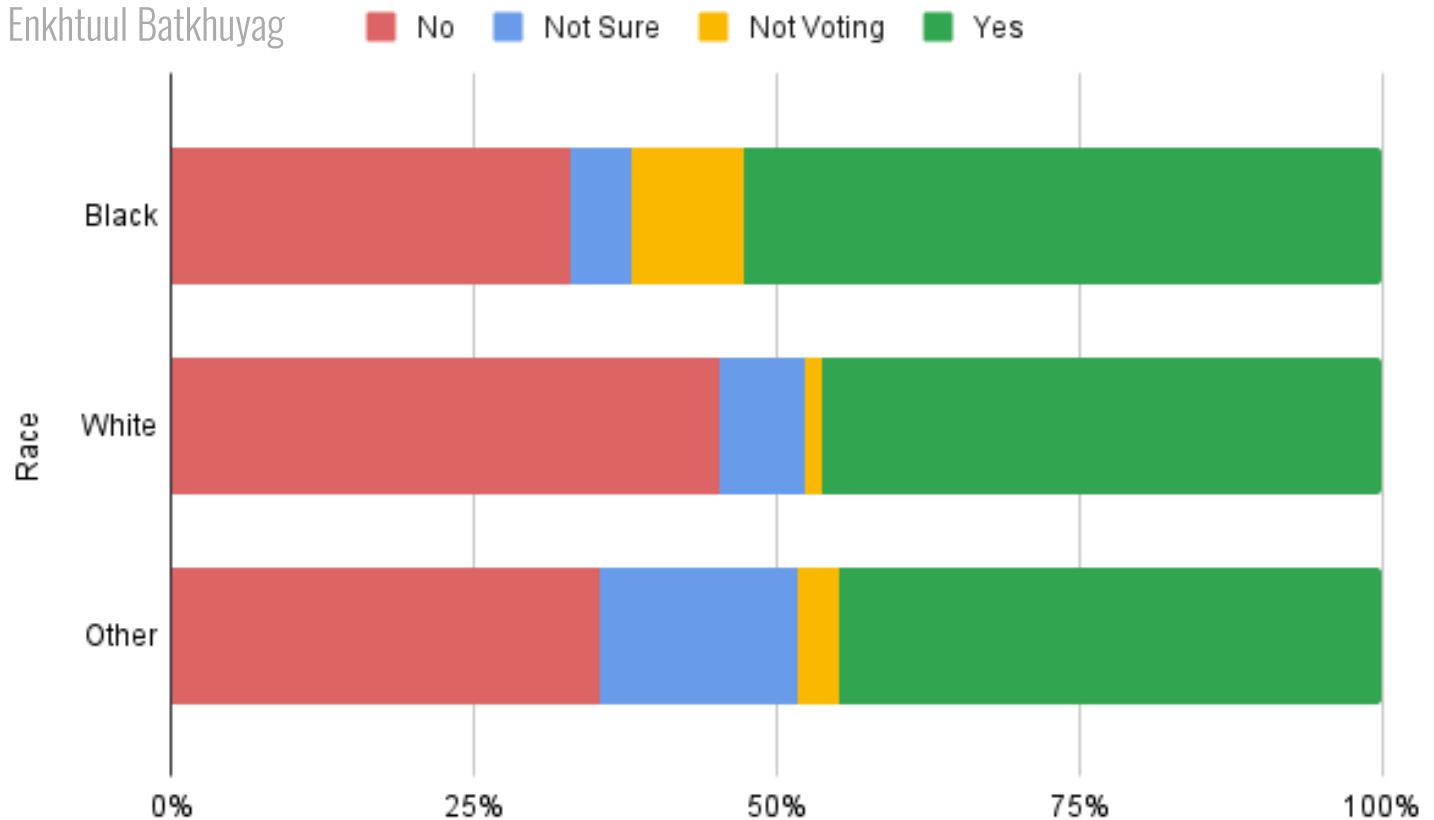
Issue 1 VS Income

Given with p-value=0.001, there is proof that there is a significant relationship between Issue 1 response and income level. The trend is that higher income level is associated with opposing stands of Issue 1 within each category.
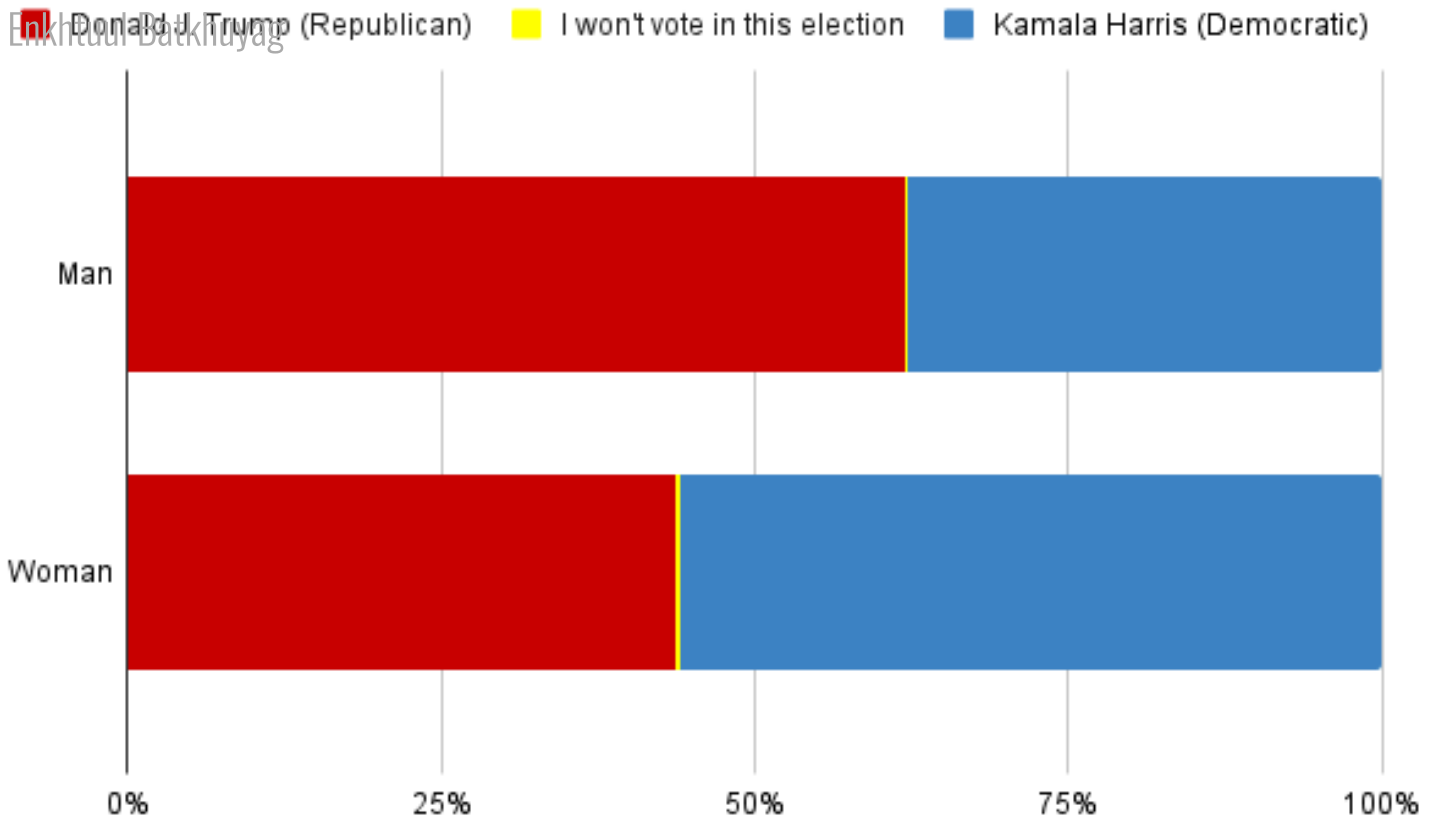

Issue 1 VS Race

The chi-square result for Race and Issue 1 is <0.001, which indicates a relationship between the two variables. Black respondents show strong support for Issue 1 (52.82%) while 33.03% oppose it. White respondents are more evenly split with 45.25% opposing and 46.25% supporting the issue 1. The Other racial group shows a higher proportion of unsure responses (16.33%) with 44.94% supporting and 35.42% opposing.

Enkhtuul Batkhuyag   ▮ No   ▮ Not Sure   ▮ Not Voting   ▮ Yes

President VS Gender

With a p-value (chi-square test result) of <0.001, findings suggest that gender significantly influences presidential preferences with men more likely to favor Trump and women more likely to support Harris.
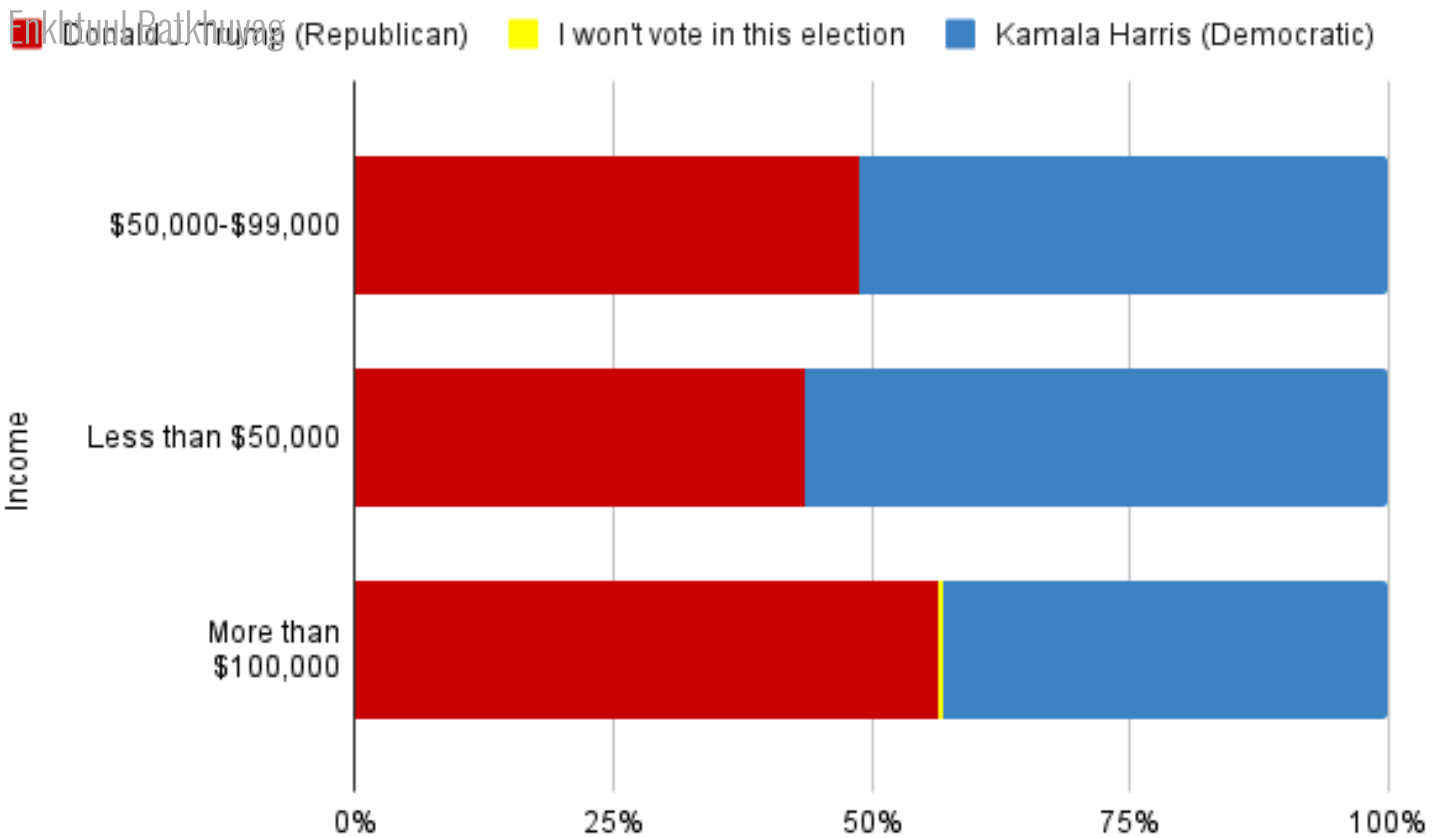
President VS Income

The chi-square result for Income and Presidential preferences is 0.0517, which is close to the statistical threshold but slightly above it, indicating there is no significant relationship between the two. However, respondents with $50-99k income show a nearly even split between support for Trump and Harris (48.74%, 51.14%). While those earning less than $50k tend to favor Harris, respondents with more than $100k earnings prefer Trump over Harris.
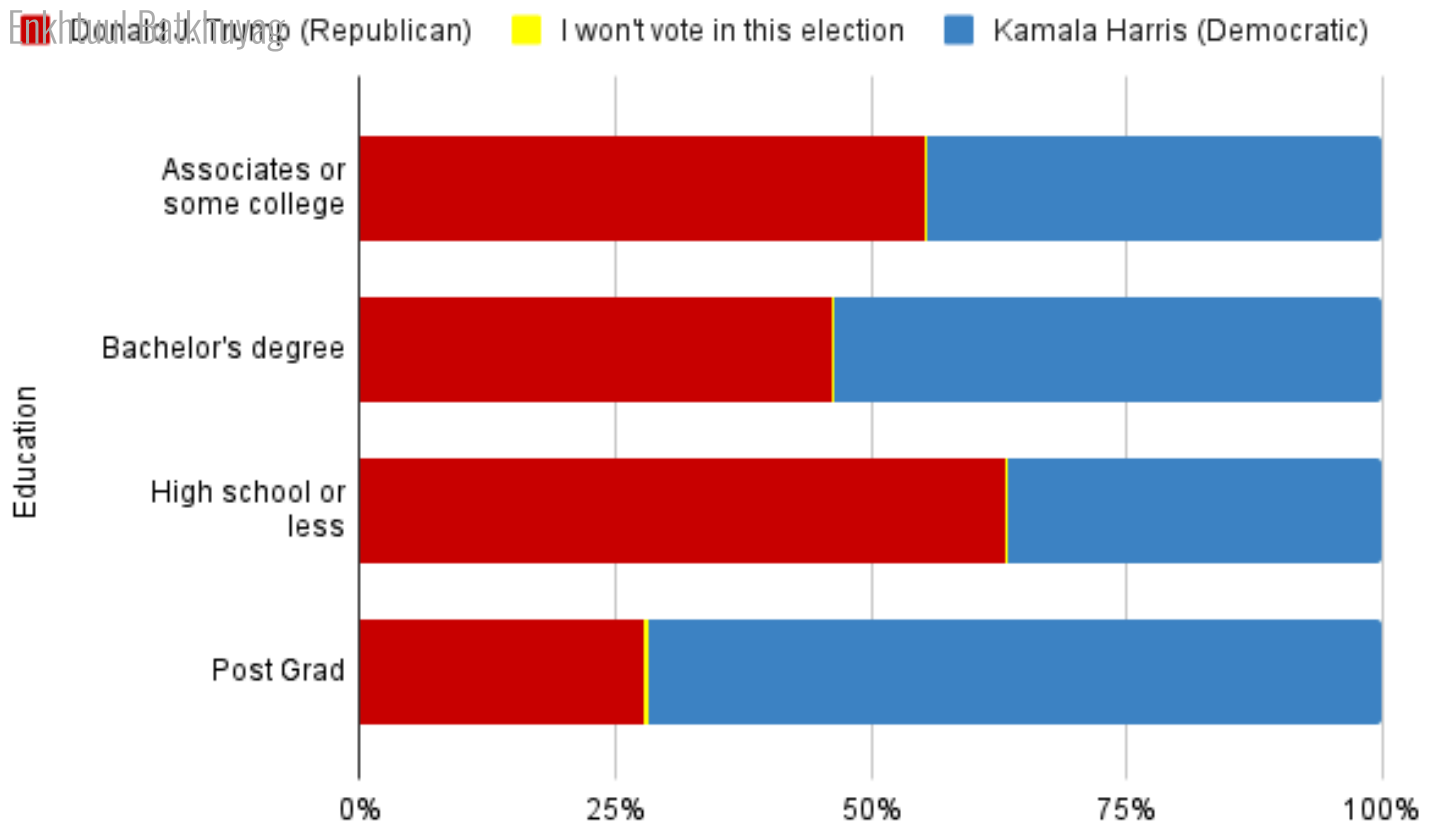
While there is a visible trend by income level in terms of presidential preference, the chi-square test suggests otherwise. However, considering the p-value is close to the 0.05 threshold, the outcome may change with more sample size.

President VS Education

The chi-square test suggests that education level significantly influences presidential election choice, with higher level of education correlated to greater support for Kamala Harris (p < 0.001). Respondents with high school or less education and some college degree show strong preference for Trump (63.08%, 55.17%) while those with bachelor's degree and post-graduate degree shows a clear preference for Harris (53.53%, 71.87%)

CONCLUSION

Statistical overview of the responses from the Ohio survey provides insights into demographic aspects and political preferences of Ohio voters. The findings suggests that political preferences in Ohio are significantly correlated to demographic factor such as gender, education, race and income level. Gender appears to have a strong relationship with women more likely supporting Kamala Harris, while men supports Donald J. Trump. Income-wise, no relationship was observed in term of presidential preference but higher income is correlated to opposing view on Issue 1. These insights contribute to a better understanding of the electorate's divisions and may have important implications for political campaigns and voters outreach strategies.