**Limitations:**

Although, we have tried to do best with our data and analysis, our findings contain certain limitations:

First, it would be better if we could have found data for a longer period. This would have allowed us to analyze trends and patterns more accurately. Additionally, a larger data set would have provided a more comprehensive understanding of the situation at hand. This would make a more proper variation and add statistical power.

Second, there could be many undocumented immigrants on whom we do not have any data. These undocumented immigrants could also have some influence on their neighborhood and may influence people’s voting choice around them.

Finally, it would be interesting if we could use information on immigrants by their country of origin. This could convey how immigrants from different counties have varying preferences for different political parties or ideologies. It would provide valuable insights into how diverse immigrant communities contribute to the political landscape and shape policies based on their unique backgrounds and experiences. Additionally, analyzing the political preferences of immigrants by country of origin could help identify patterns or trends that may influence future policy decisions regarding immigration and integration efforts.

**Econometrics Analysis:**

**Motivation:** We use regression analysis to corroborate some of the relationships that we find in our exploratory analysis. A regression analysis helps us control other variables while looking for the relationship between our independent variable of interest and the dependent variable. We also reinstate that our results do not have causal inference. But for a better understanding, we included the regression supporting our exploratory analysis.

**Methods:** We adopted a fixed effect OLS model. Our variable of interest is Froreign born (Immigrants). We also controlled for Female, Associate degree, Bachelor degree, Graduate or professional degree and Rural. We considered County, State and Year fixed effect. The County and State fixed effects will account for variations across Counties and states. This could include cultural, institutional, or economic factors that are specific to each state and do not change over time. The Year fixed effect helps control for unobserved or time-specific factors that may affect all entities in the same way during a particular year. This could include macroeconomic conditions, policy changes, or other time-specific shocks. Before running the regression, we checked for multicollinearity issues and found no serious multicollinearity issues in our data. So, we decided to include all the variables in a single regression model. All the variables except Rural is expressed in terms of percentage.

**Results:**

We can observe that the coefficient of Foreign\_born is negative in our regression model (1). It suggests that, ceteris paribus, a one percentage point increase in immigration is linked to a 0.014 percentage point decrease in the Vote share difference. In other words, there's a greater chance that immigrants have positive influence on the Democrats’ vote share. The results of our exploratory analysis, which show the relationship between foreign-born individuals and the vote share difference, further support our findings. The coefficient on Foreign\_born is statistically significant so we may argue that the relationship is valid and evident. Additionally, the coefficients of Female and Graduate\_or\_professional\_degree, indicate that a county with a higher proportion of female population members with graduate- or professional-level degrees is likely to vote more Democratic. Next, there appears to be a positive relationship between counties with higher rates of Associate\_degree and Bachelor\_degree holders and Republican voting preferences

We have added two other regression models. Model (2) estimates the regression coefficients for the Rural counties only. The coefficient of Foreign\_born is very identical to that of the model (1) and statistically significant. Model (3) estimates the regression coefficients for the Urban counties only. The coefficient on Foreign\_born is very close to the coefficient on Foreign\_born in model (1) and model (2). These findings suggest that the of the foreign-born population on county vote outcome is consistent across both rural and urban areas. Regardless of the location, immigrants seem to play a significant role in shaping the voting patterns within counties.