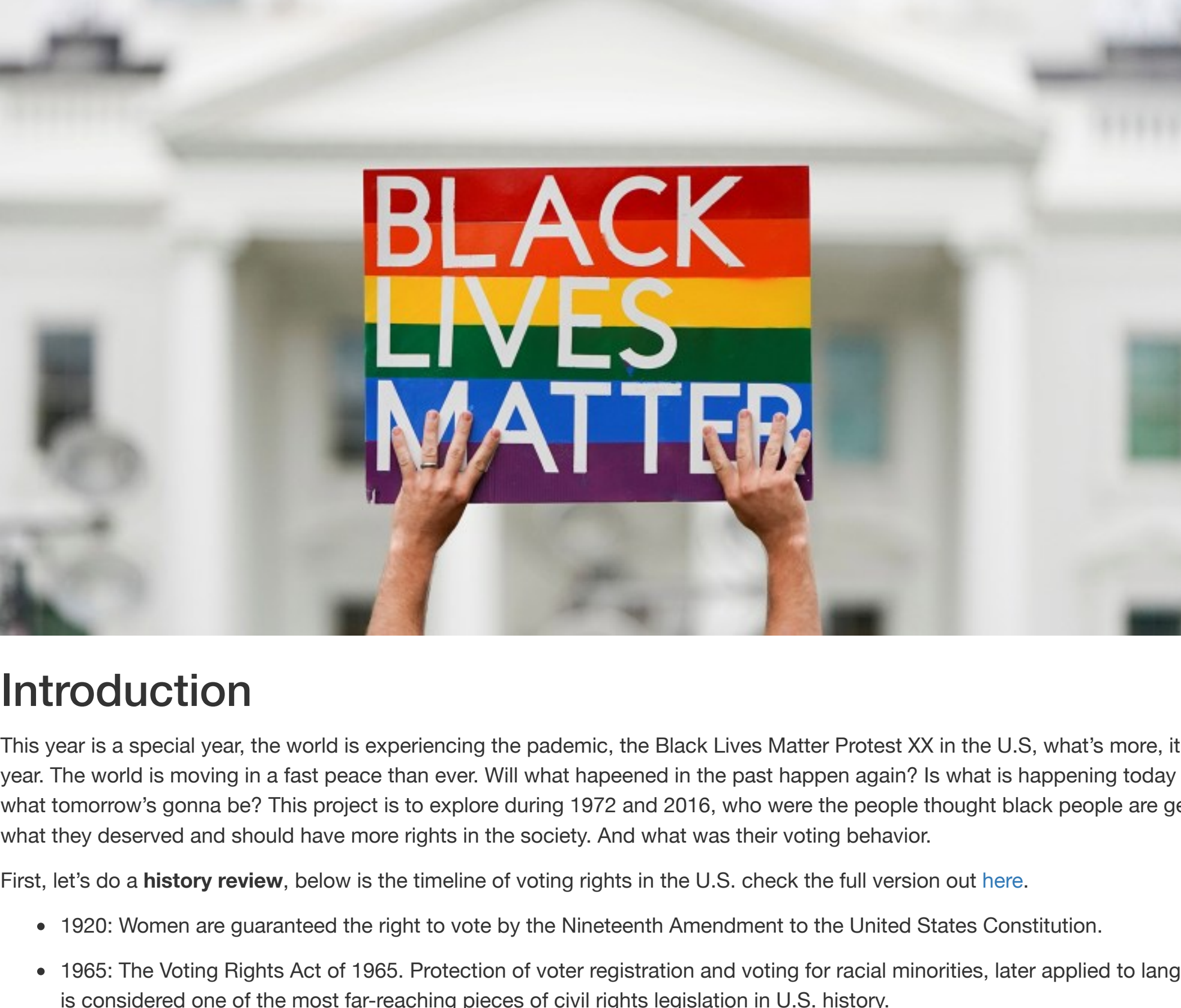


# Voting behaviors of those who thought black people deserve more rights

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## Introduction

This year is a special year, the world is experiencing the pandemic, the Black Lives Matter Protest XX in the U.S., what's more, it's also the election year. The world is moving in a fast pace than ever. Will what happened in the past happen again? Is what is happening today gonna change what tomorrow's gonna be? This project is to explore during 1972 and 2016, who were the people thought black people are getting less than what they deserved and should have more rights in the society. And what was their voting behavior.

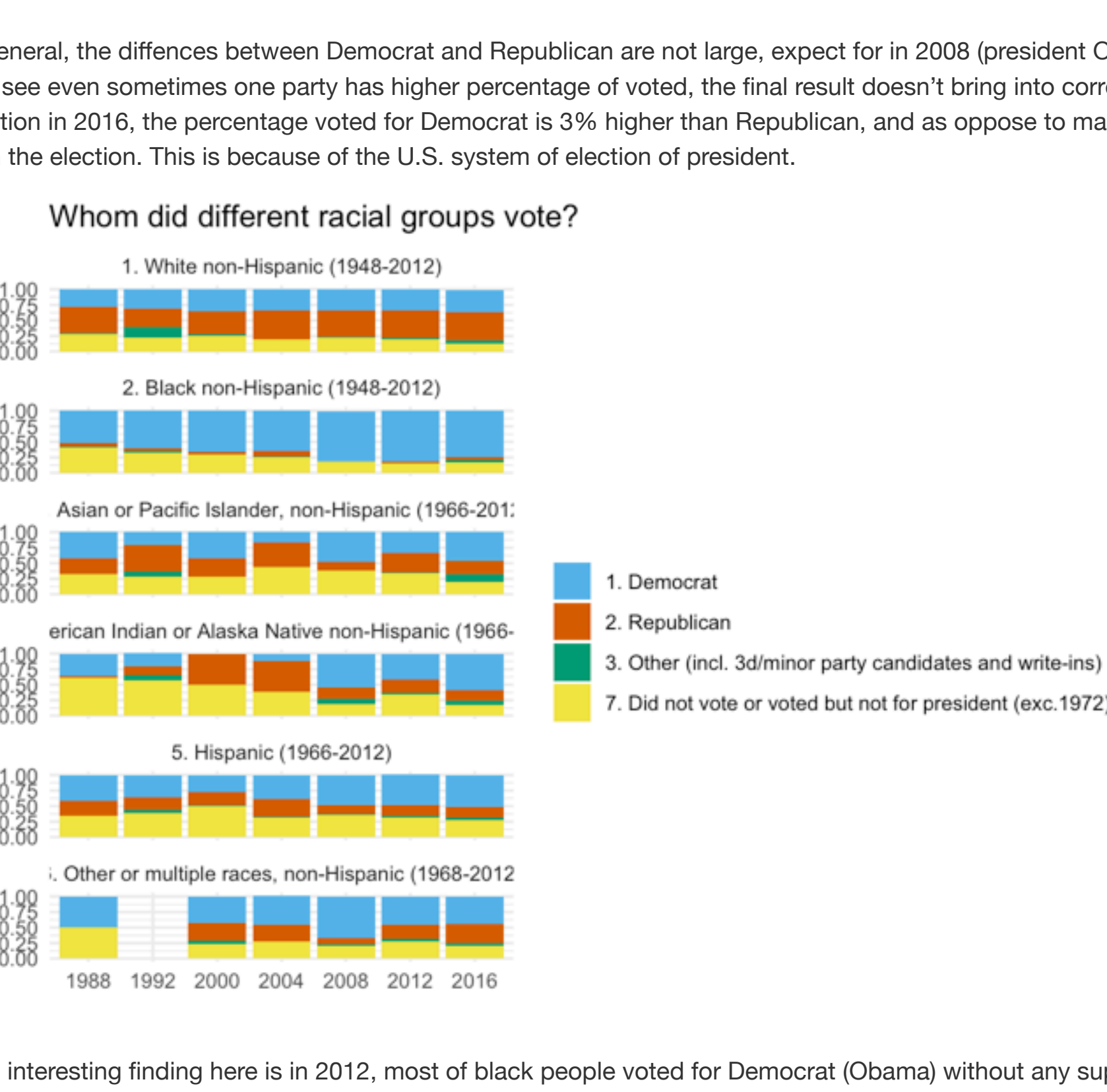
First, let's do a **history review**, below is the timeline of voting rights in the U.S. check the full version out [here](#).

- 1920: Women are guaranteed the right to vote by the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- 1965: The Voting Rights Act of 1965. Protection of voter registration and voting for racial minorities, later applied to language minorities. It is considered one of the most far-reaching pieces of civil rights legislation in U.S. history.
- 1971: Adults aged 18 through 21 are granted the right to vote.

Based on the voting rights changes listed above, I select these years' survey that contain questions we are interested: 1988, 1992, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016.

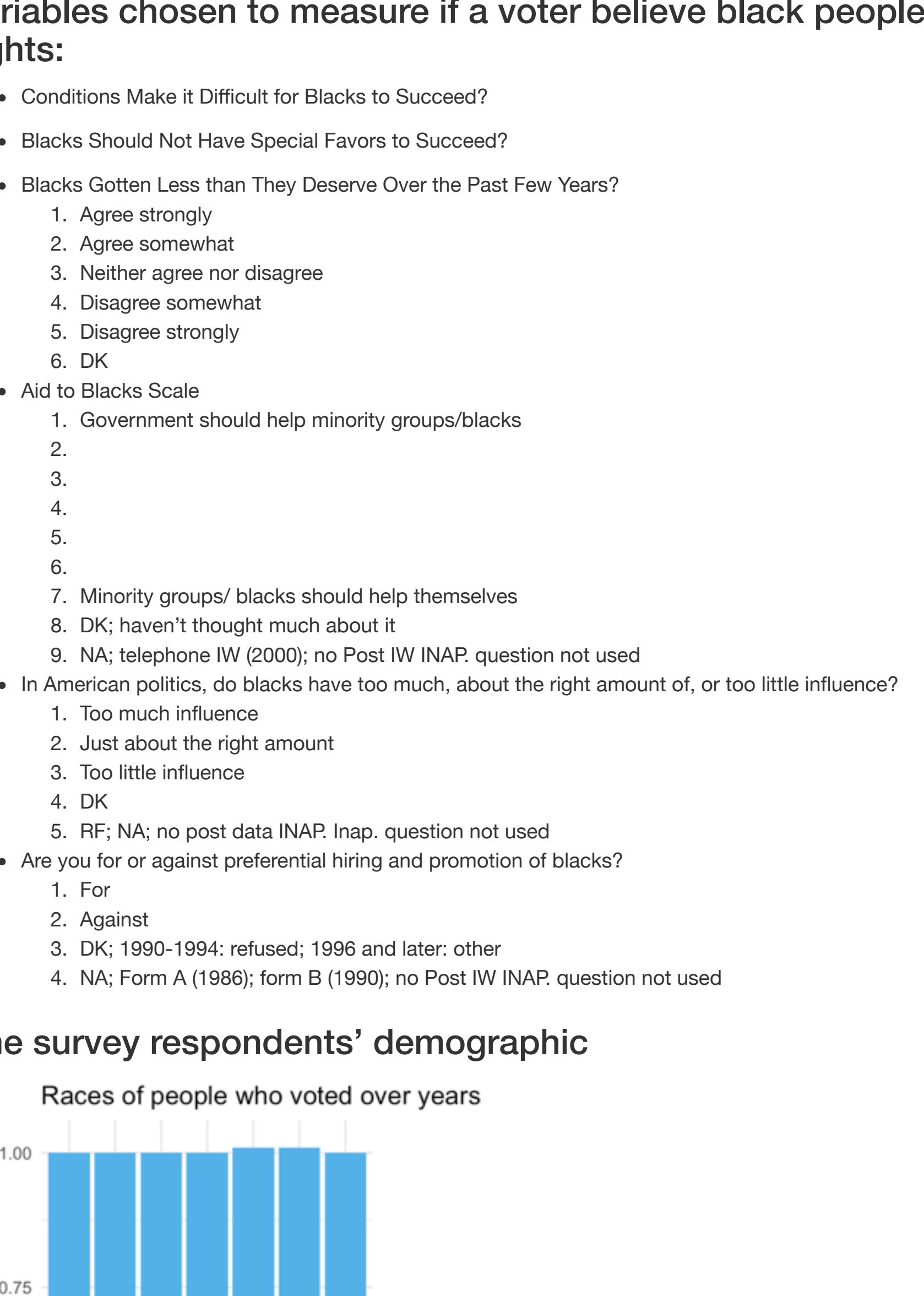
## General findings

Whom did American vote?



In general, the differences between Democrat and Republican are not large, except for in 2008 (president Obama), the difference was 0.25. And we can see even sometimes one party has higher percentage of votes, the final result doesn't bring into correspondence. One example is the election in 2016, the percentage voted for Democrat is 3% higher than Republican, and as oppose to many medias would expect, Republican won the election. This is because of the U.S. system of election of president.

Whom did different racial groups vote?



One interesting finding here is in 2012, most of black people voted for Democrat (Obama) without any surprise. In the same year, white people tend to vote for Republican, the percentage is similar, but still, higher in Republican. For other races, the percentage of Democrat is higher than Republican in general.

Another interesting finding is in 2016, an obvious higher percentage in people with other races expect white voted for Democrat rather than Republican.

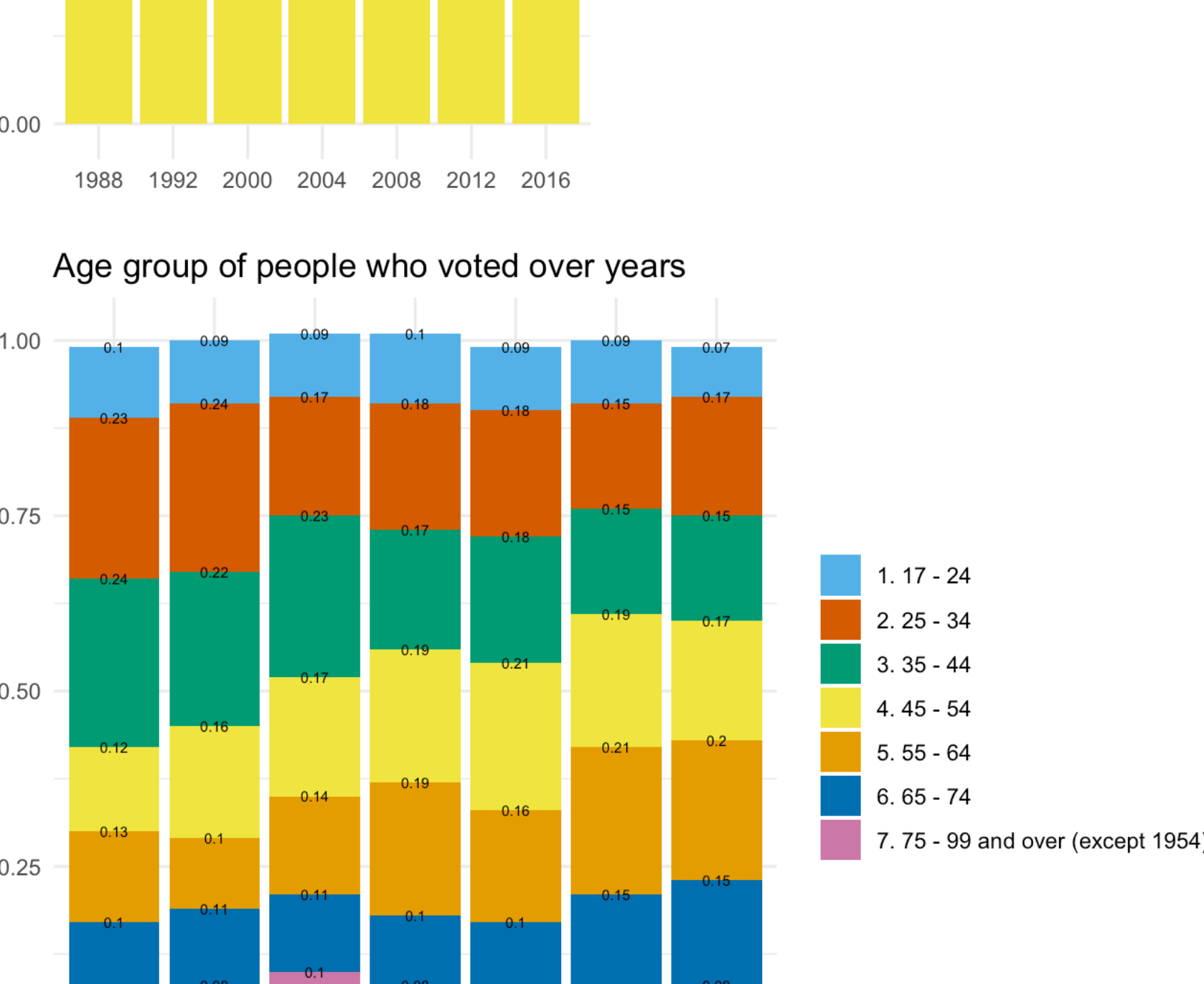
## Who cares about black people's rights?

variables chosen to measure if a voter believe black people should have more rights:

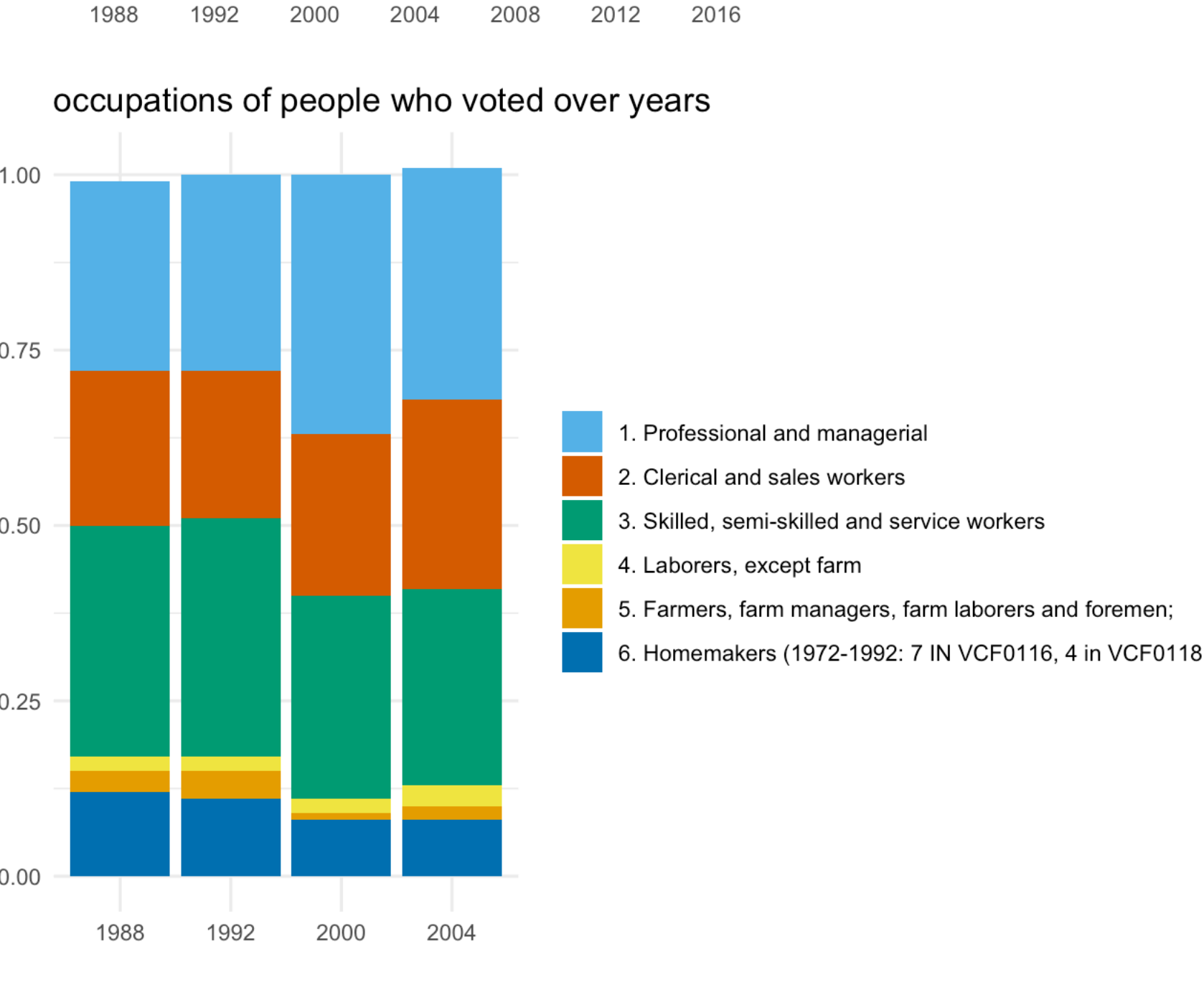
- Conditions Make it Difficult for Blacks to Succeed?
- Blacks Should Not Have Special Favors to Succeed?
- Blacks Gotten Less than They Deserve Over the Past Few Years?
  1. Agree strongly
  2. Agree somewhat
  3. Neither agree nor disagree
  4. Disagree somewhat
  5. Disagree strongly
  6. DK
- Aid to Blacks Scale
  1. Government should help minority groups/blacks
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
  - 5.
  - 6.
  7. Minority groups/ blacks should help themselves
  8. DK; haven't thought much about it
  9. NA; telephone IW (2000); no Post IW INAP. question not used
- In American politics, do blacks have too much, about the right amount of, or too little influence?
  1. Too much influence
  2. Just about the right amount
  3. Too little influence
  4. DK
  5. RF; NA; no post data INAP. Inap. question not used
- Are you for or against preferential hiring and promotion of blacks?
  1. For
  2. Against
  3. DK; 1990-1994; refused; 1996 and later; other
  4. NA; Form A (1986); form B (1990); no Post IW INAP. question not used

## The survey respondents' demographic

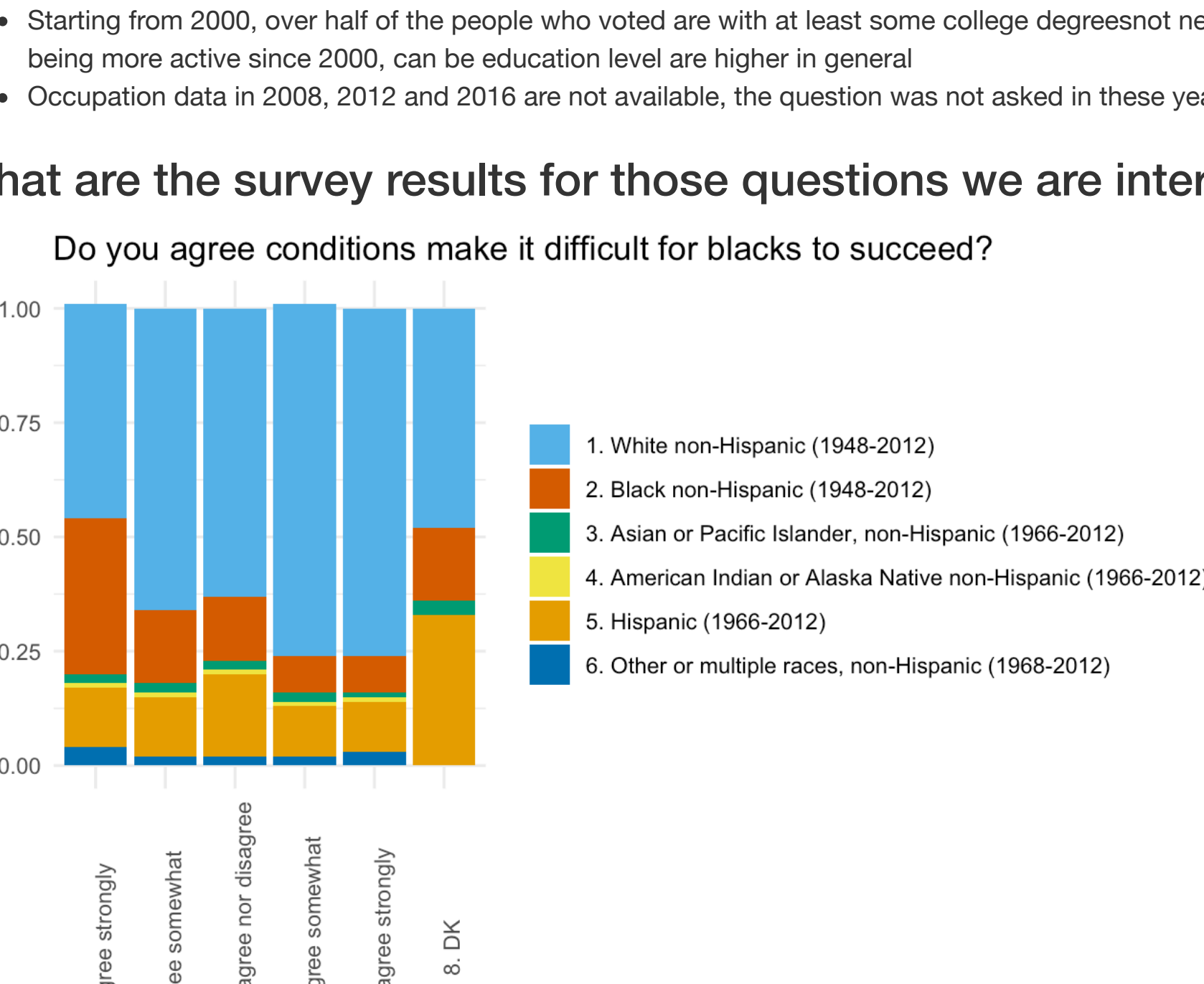
Races of people who voted over years



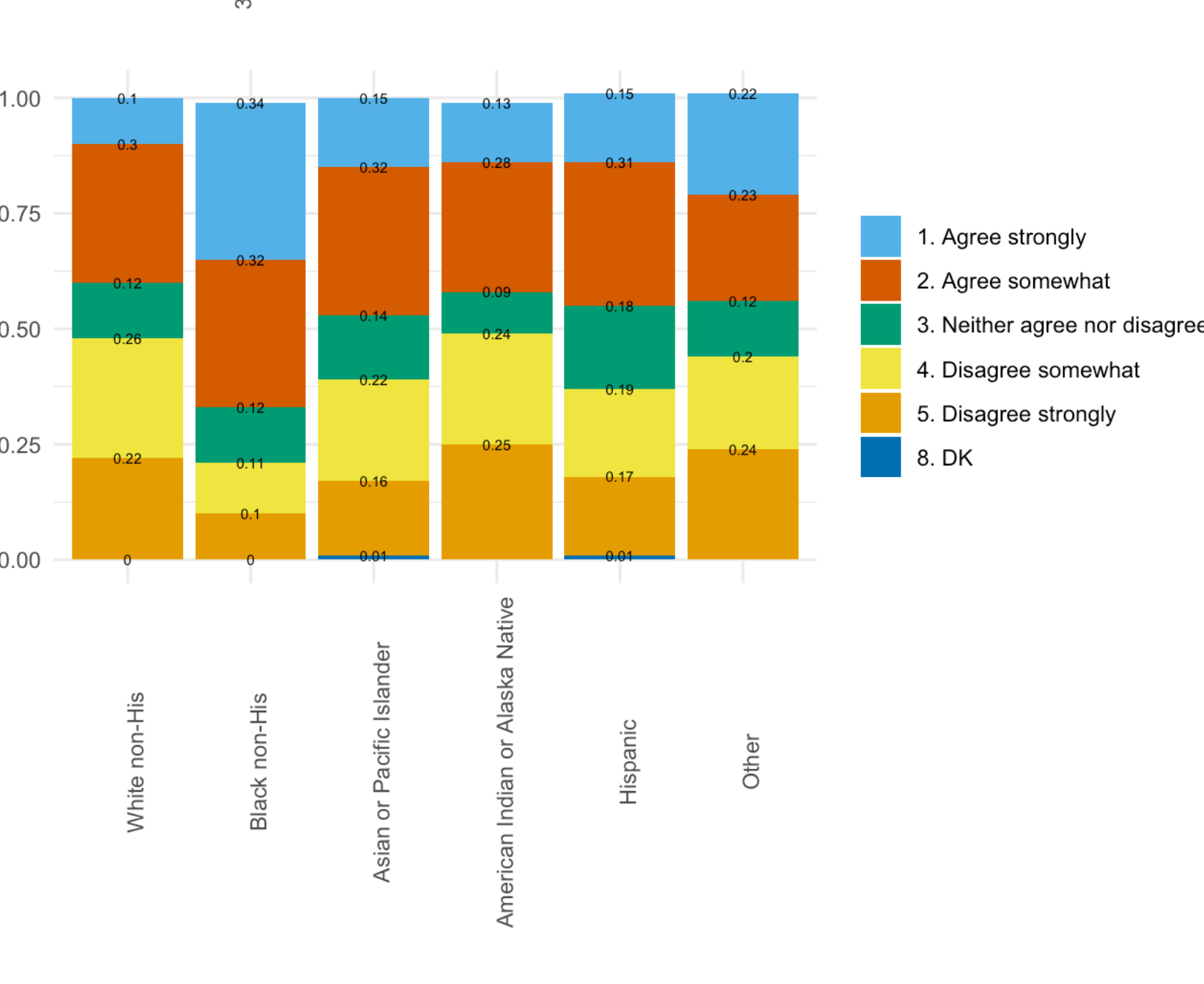
Gender of people who voted over years



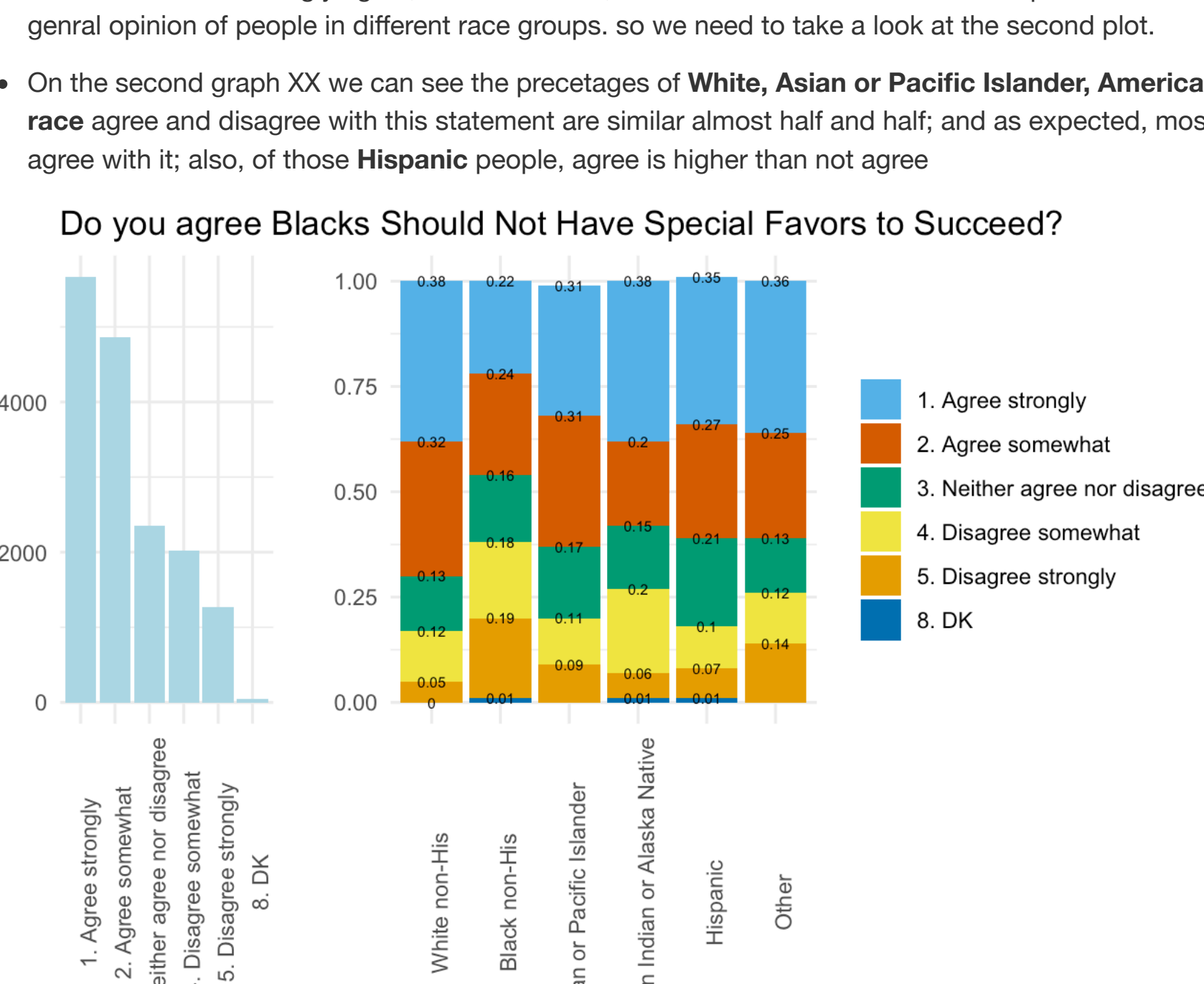
Education of people who voted over years



Age group of people who voted over years



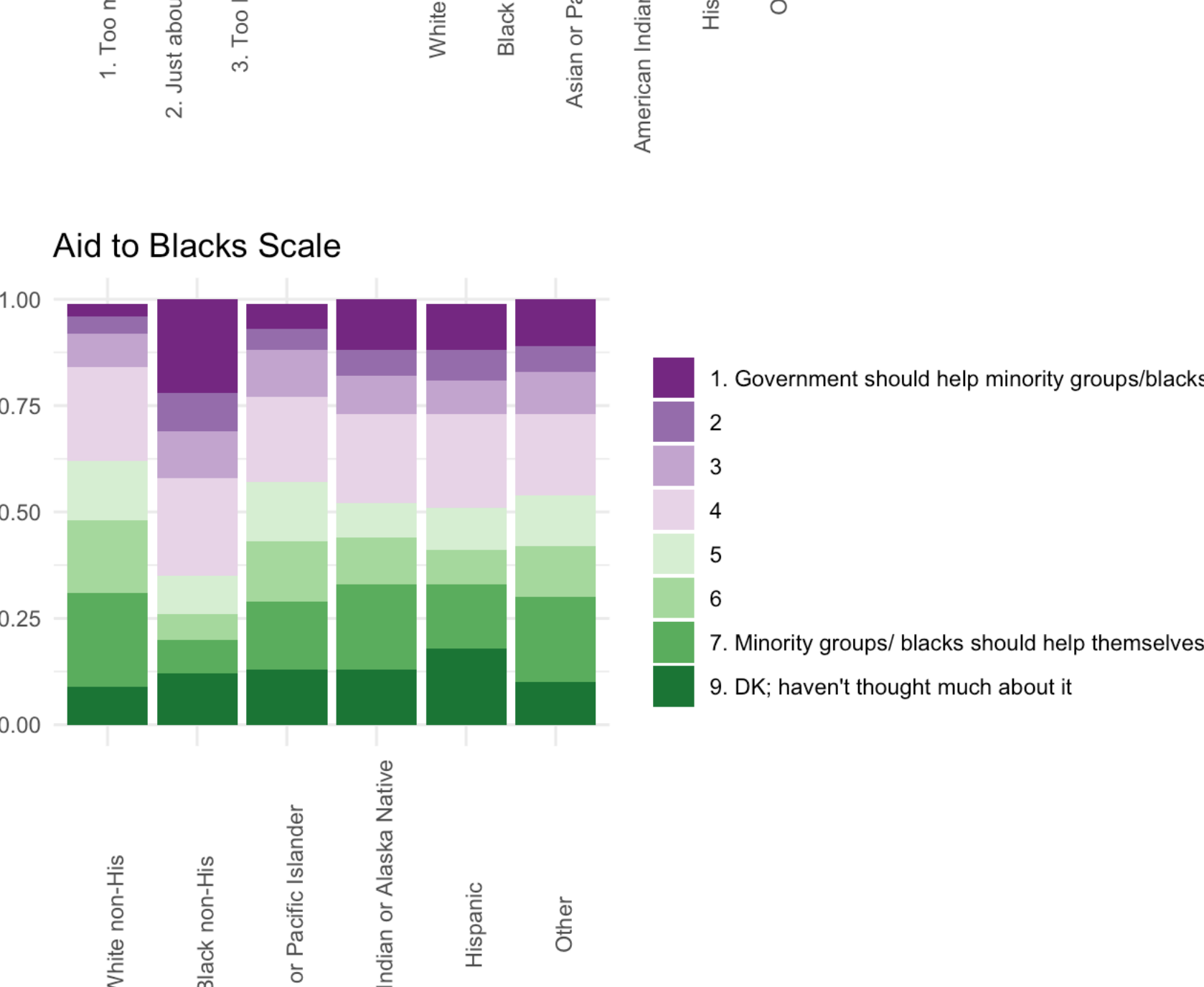
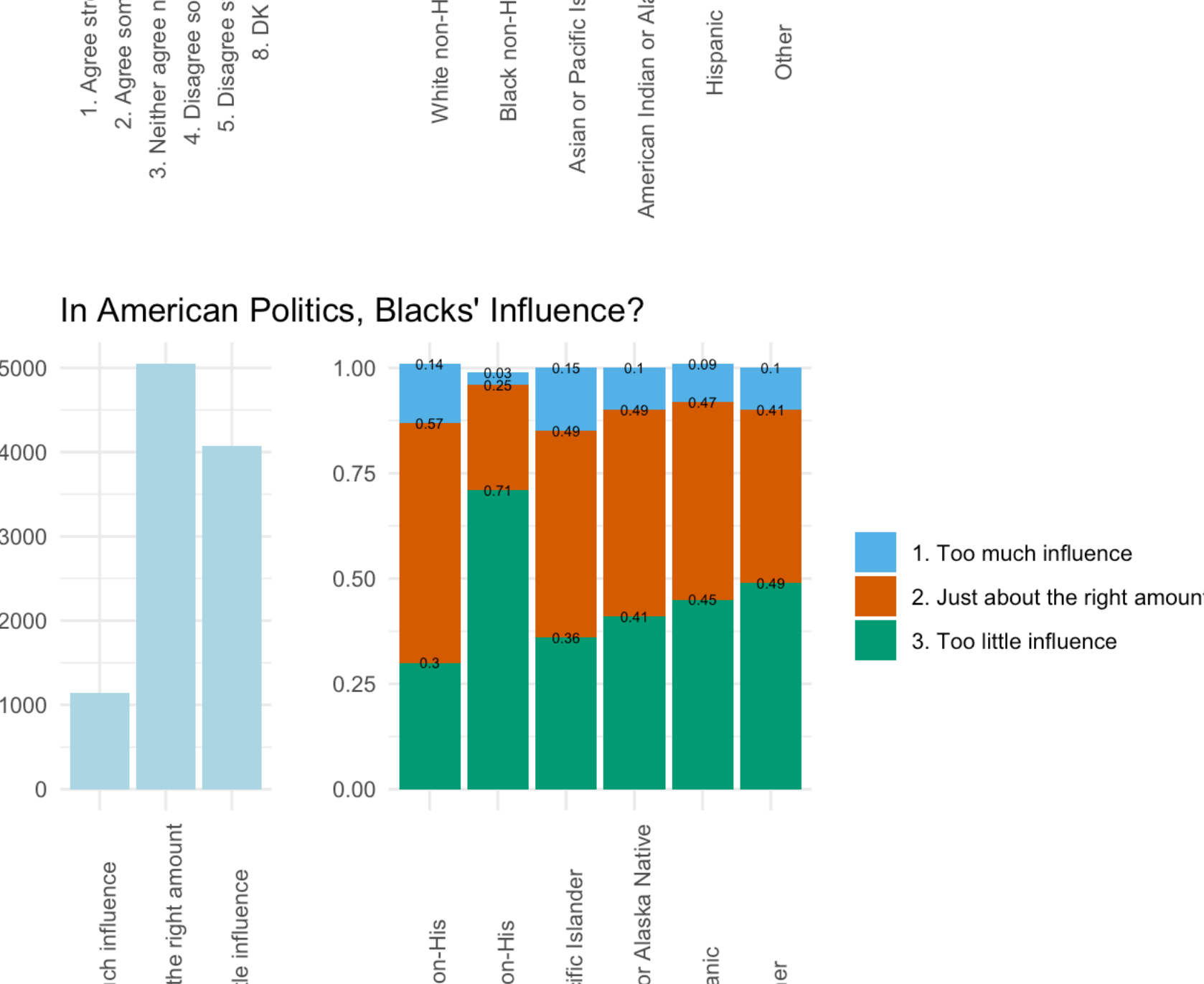
occupations of people who voted over years



- The race percentage highest first three: White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, Hispanic
- There are slightly higher percentage of women than men
- Starting from 2000, over half of the people who voted are with at least some college degrees not necessarily people with high education being more active since 2000, can be education level are higher in general
- Occupation data in 2008, 2012 and 2016 are not available, the question was not asked in these years

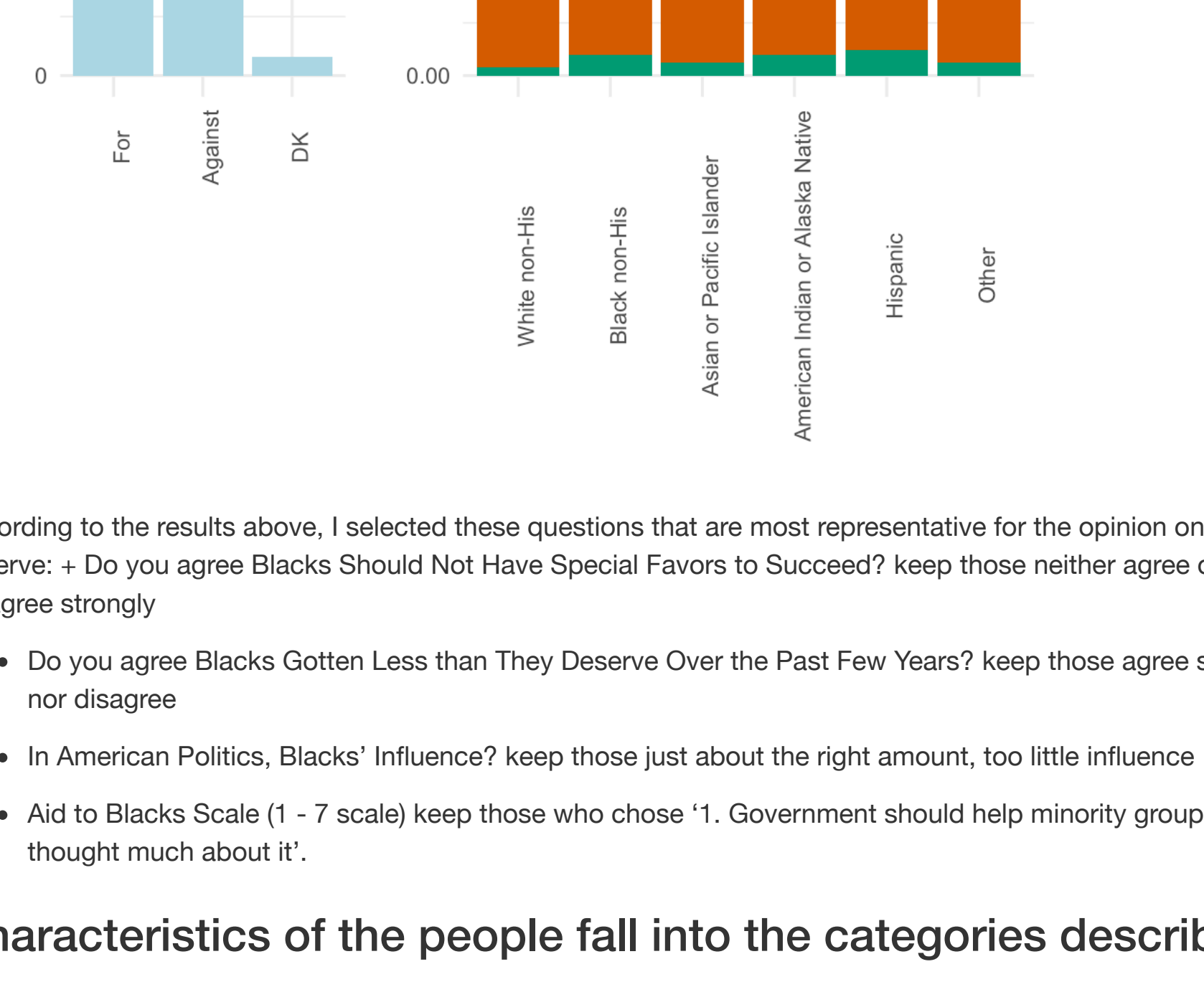
## What are the survey results for those questions we are interested in?

Do you agree conditions make it difficult for blacks to succeed?

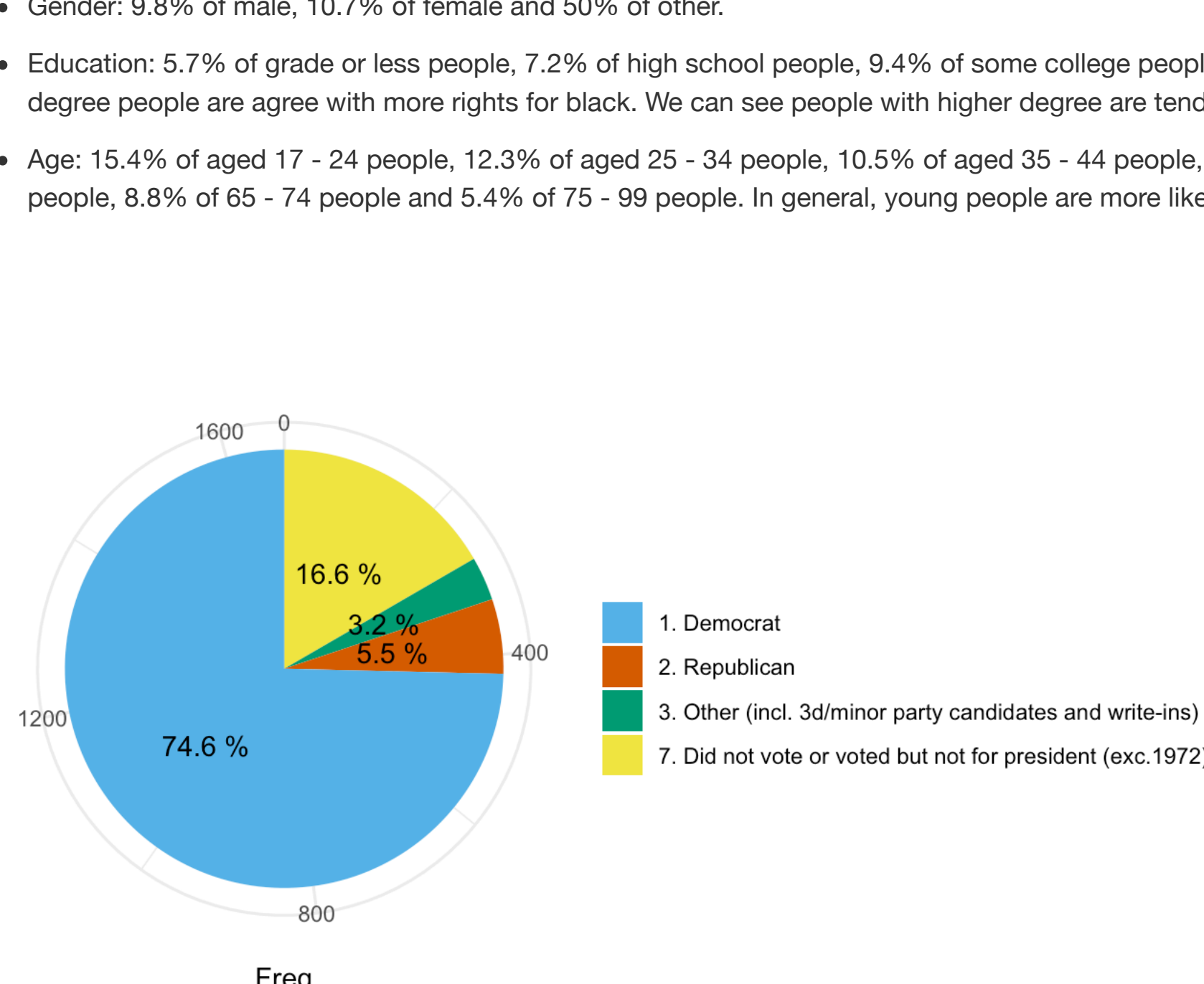


- The two plots above are showing us the same information, but from different perspective.
- Of those who are strongly agree, most are White, but since there are more White respondents in the survey, we can't easily tell what is the general opinion of people in different race groups, so we need to take a look at the second plot.
- On the second graph XX we can see the prestatges of **White, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native** and **other** race agree and disagree with this statement are similar almost half and half, and as expected, most **Black** people strongly or somewhat agree with it; also, of those **Hispanic** people, agree is higher than not agree

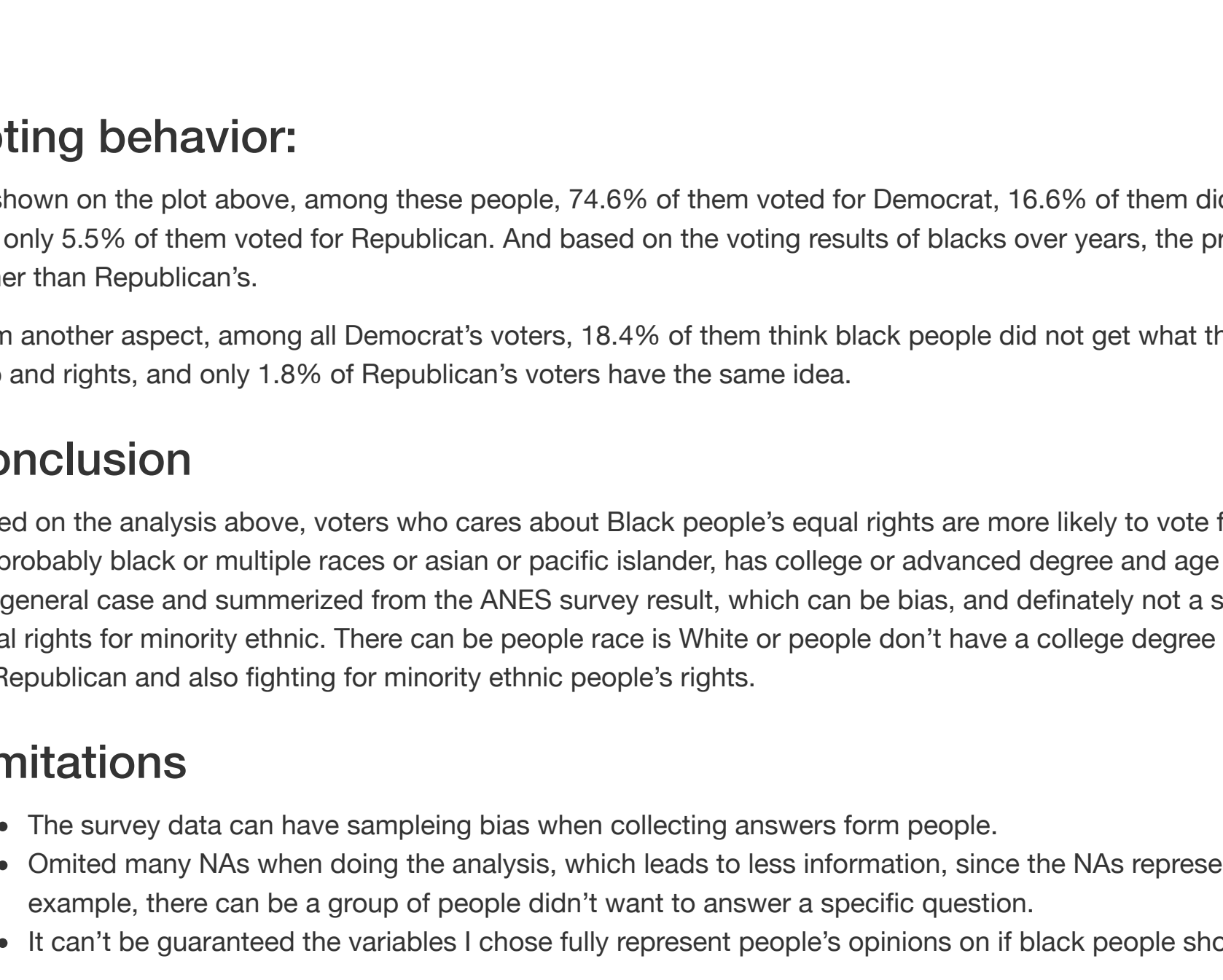
Do you agree Blacks Should Not Have Special Favors to Succeed?



Do you agree Blacks Gotten Less than They Deserve Over the Past Few Years



In American Politics, Blacks' Influence?



Aid to Blacks Scale



Are You For or Against Preferential Hiring and Promotion of Blacks?

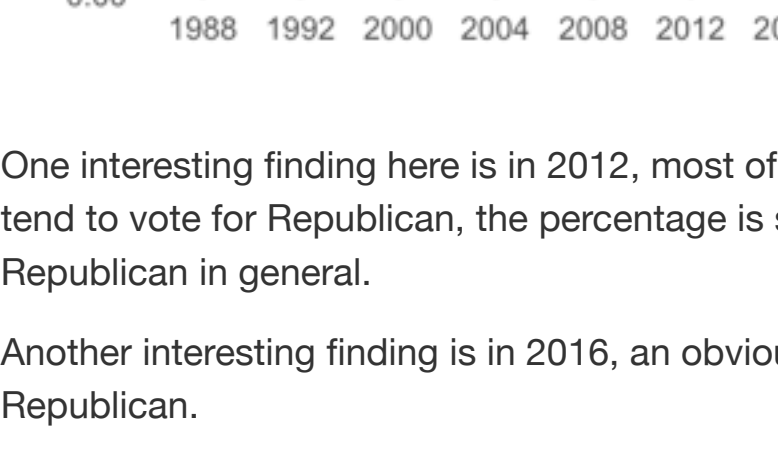


According to the results above, I selected these questions that are most representative for the opinion on if black people have the rights they deserve -> Do you agree Blacks Should Not Have Special Favors to Succeed? keep those neither agree or disagree, disagree somewhat and disagree strongly

- Do you agree Blacks Gotten Less than They Deserve Over the Past Few Years? keep those agree strongly, agree somewhat, neither agree nor disagree
- In American Politics, Blacks' Influence? keep those just about the right amount, too little influence
- Aid to Blacks Scale (1 - 7 scale) keep those who chose '1. Government should help minority groups/blacks', '2', '3' and '9. DK; haven't thought much about it'.

## Characteristics of the people fall into the categories described above:

- Race: among all people in each race group, there are 18.75% of the Black, 18.1% of other or multiple races, 13.7% of Asian or Pacific Islander, 12.8% of Hispanic, 7.6% of White and 5.7% American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Gender: 9.8% of male, 10.7% of female and 50% of other.
- Education: 5.7% of grade or less people, 7.2% of high school people, 9.4% of some college people and 15.4% of college or advanced degree people are agree with more rights for black. We can see people with higher degree are tend to agree with the idea.
- Age: 15.4% of aged 17 - 24 people, 12.3% of aged 25 - 34 people, 10.5% of aged 35 - 44 people, 9.5% of 45 - 54 people, 9.4% of 55 - 64 people, 8.8% of 65 - 74 people and 5.4% of 75 - 99 people. In general, young people are more likely to agree with the idea.



## Voting behavior:

As shown on the plot above, among these people, 74.6% of them voted for Democrat, 16.6% of them did not vote or voted but not for president and only 5.5% of them voted for Republican. And based on the voting results of blacks over years, the percentage voted for Democrat is always higher than Republican's.

From another aspect, among all Democrat's voters, 18.4% of them think black people did not get what they deserve and need to be given more help and rights, and only 1.8% of Republican's voters have the same idea.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, voters who cares about Black people's equal rights are more likely to vote for Democrat, and their characteristics are probably black or multiple races or asian or pacific islander, has college or advanced degree and age between 17 and 34. However, the result is a general case and summarized from the ANES survey result, which can be bias, and definitely not a standard to tell who will stand up for equal rights for minority ethnic. There can be people race is White or people don't have a college degree or people above age 35 or people voted for Republican and also fighting for minority ethnic people's rights.

## Limitations

- The survey data can have sampling bias when collecting answers form people.
- Omitted many NAs when doing the analysis, which leads to less information, since the NAs represents some meaningful information. For example, there can be a group of people didn't want to answer a specific question.
- It can't be guaranteed the variables I chose fully represent people's opinions on if black people should get more rights