Voting behaviors of those who thought black people deserve more rights

Citina Liang

Introduction

This year is a special year, the world is experiencing the pademic, 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 peace than ever. Will what hapeened 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' suvery that contain questions we are interested: 1988, 1992, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016.
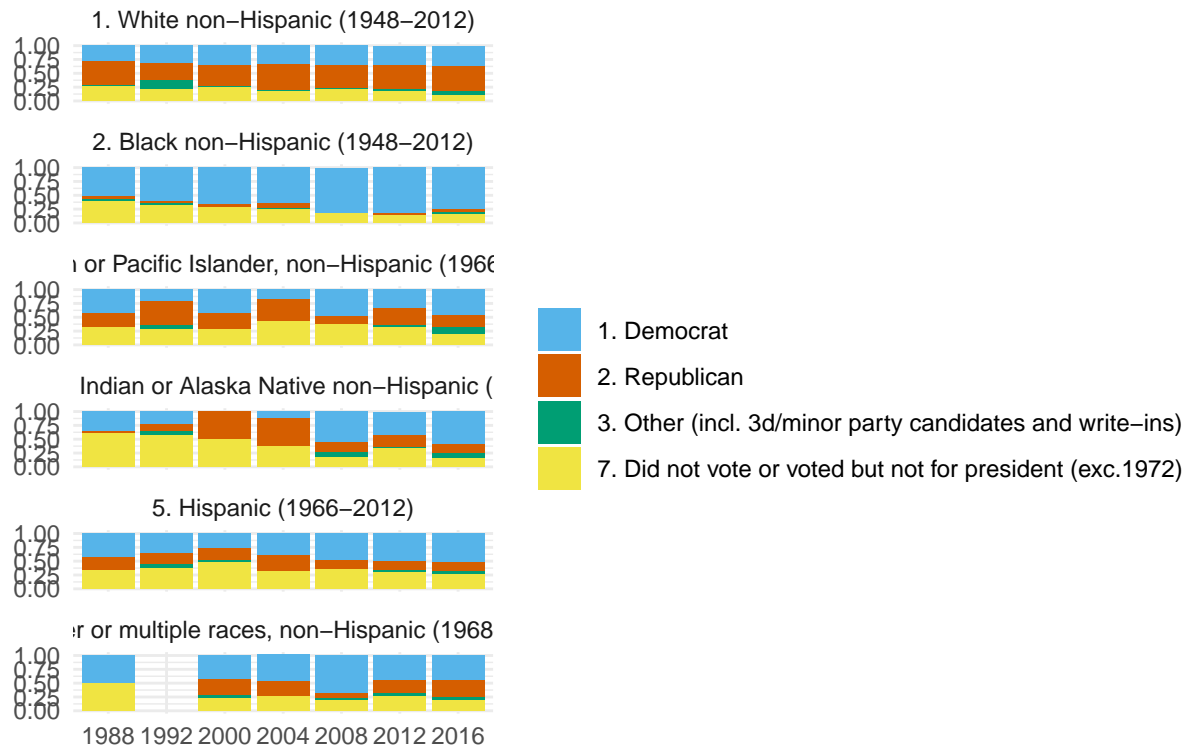
General findings

Ingeneral, the diffences between Democrat and Republican are not large, expect for in 2008 (president Obama), the difference was 0.25. And we can see even sometimes one party has higher percentage of voted, 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.

by gender, race

```r
df2 <- anes_use %>%
  select(year, voted_president, race) %>%
  group_by(year, race) %>%
  count(voted_president) %>%
  group_by(year, race) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df2, aes(x=year, y=prop, fill=voted_president)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  facet_wrap(~race, ncol=1)+
  labs(title='Whom did different racial groups vote?',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  #geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=year, y=prop, label=prop,2), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()
```

Whom did different racial groups vote?

1. White non–Hispanic (1948–2012)

2. Black non–Hispanic (1948–2012)

…n or Pacific Islander, non–Hispanic (1966…

…Indian or Alaska Native non–Hispanic (

5. Hispanic (1966–2012)

…r or multiple races, non–Hispanic (1968

1988 1992 2000 2004 2008 2012 2016

Legend:
- 1. Democrat
- 2. Republican
- 3. Other (incl. 3d/minor party candidates and write–ins)
- 7. Did not vote or voted but not for president (exc.1972)

One interesting finding here is in 2012, most of black people voted for Democrat (Obama) without any suprise. 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 Demorcrat 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 we have to measure if a voter care about black people:

- 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

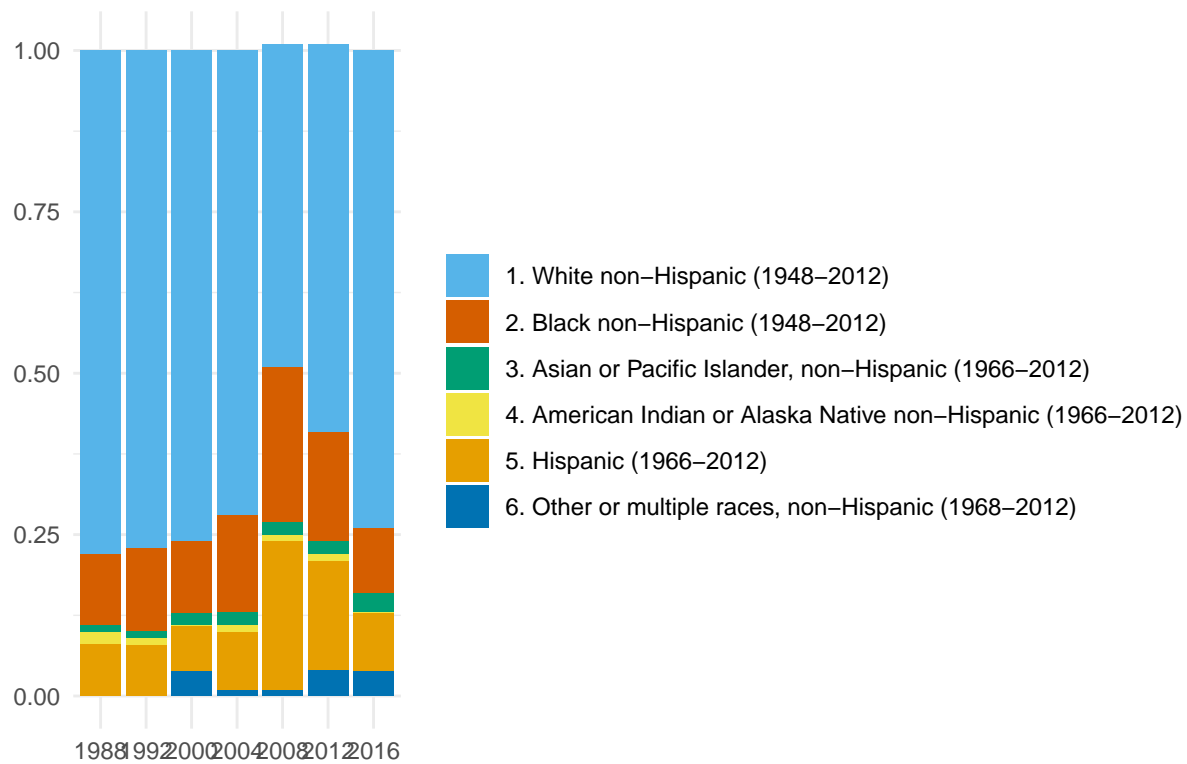   1. Government should help minority groups/blacks

    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 -8. DK -9. 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

About the survey demographic

```
df3 <- anes_use %>%
  select(year, race, gender, age, education, occupation) %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  count(race) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df3, aes(x=year, y=prop, fill=race)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='Races of people who voted over years',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  theme_minimal()
```
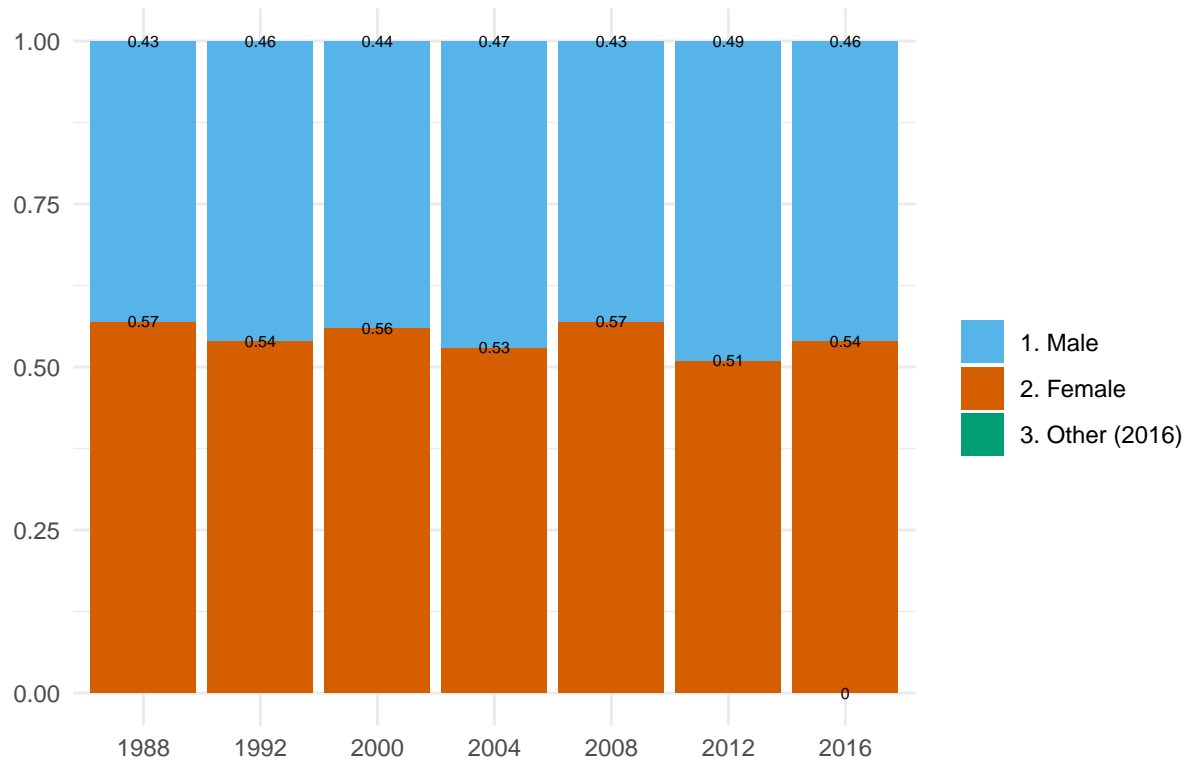
Races of people who voted over years


```
df4 <- anes_use %>%
  select(year, gender, age, education, occupation) %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  count(gender) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df4, aes(x=year, y=prop, fill=gender)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='Gender of people who voted over years',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=year, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()
```
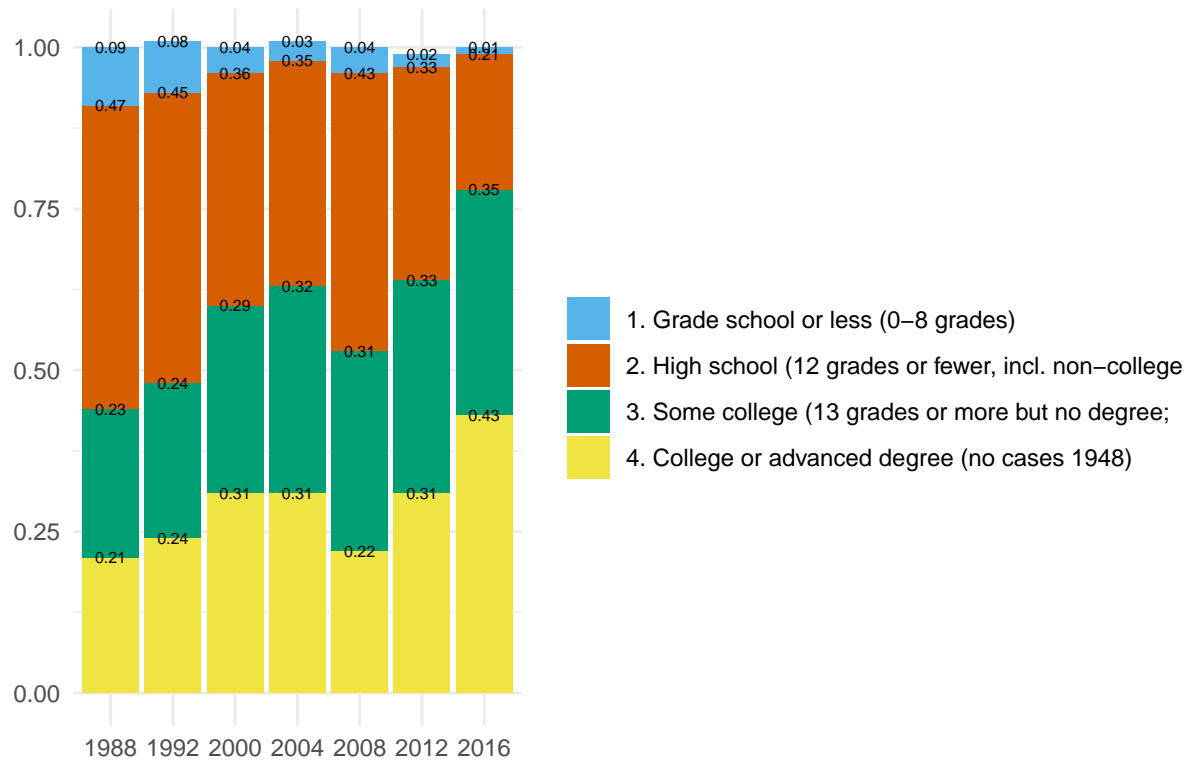
Gender of people who voted over years


```
df5 <- anes_use %>%
  select(year, education) %>%
  filter(!is.na(education)) %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  count(education) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df5, aes(x=year, y=prop, fill=education)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='Education of people who voted over years',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=year, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()
```
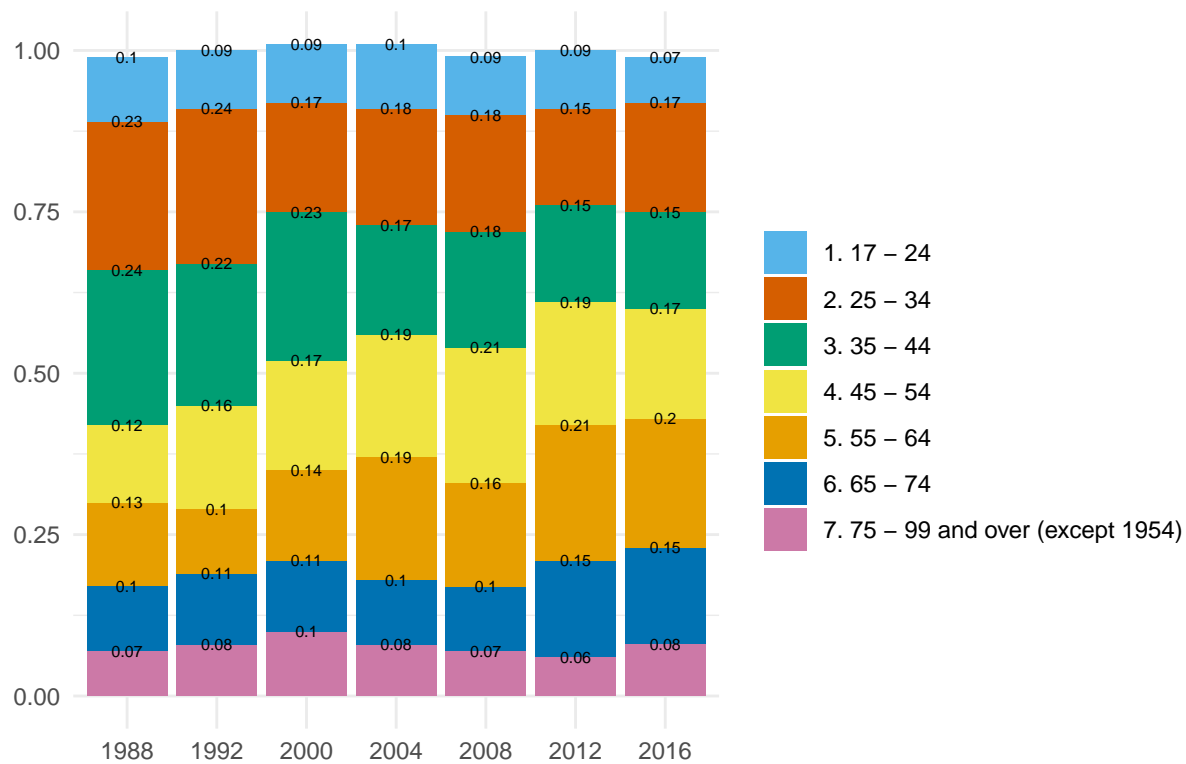
Education of people who voted over years

Legend:
- 1. Grade school or less (0–8 grades)
- 2. High school (12 grades or fewer, incl. non–college
- 3. Some college (13 grades or more but no degree;
- 4. College or advanced degree (no cases 1948)

```
df6 <- anes_use %>%
  select(year, age, occupation) %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  count(age) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df6, aes(x=year, y=prop, fill=age)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='Age group of people who voted over years',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=year, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()
```
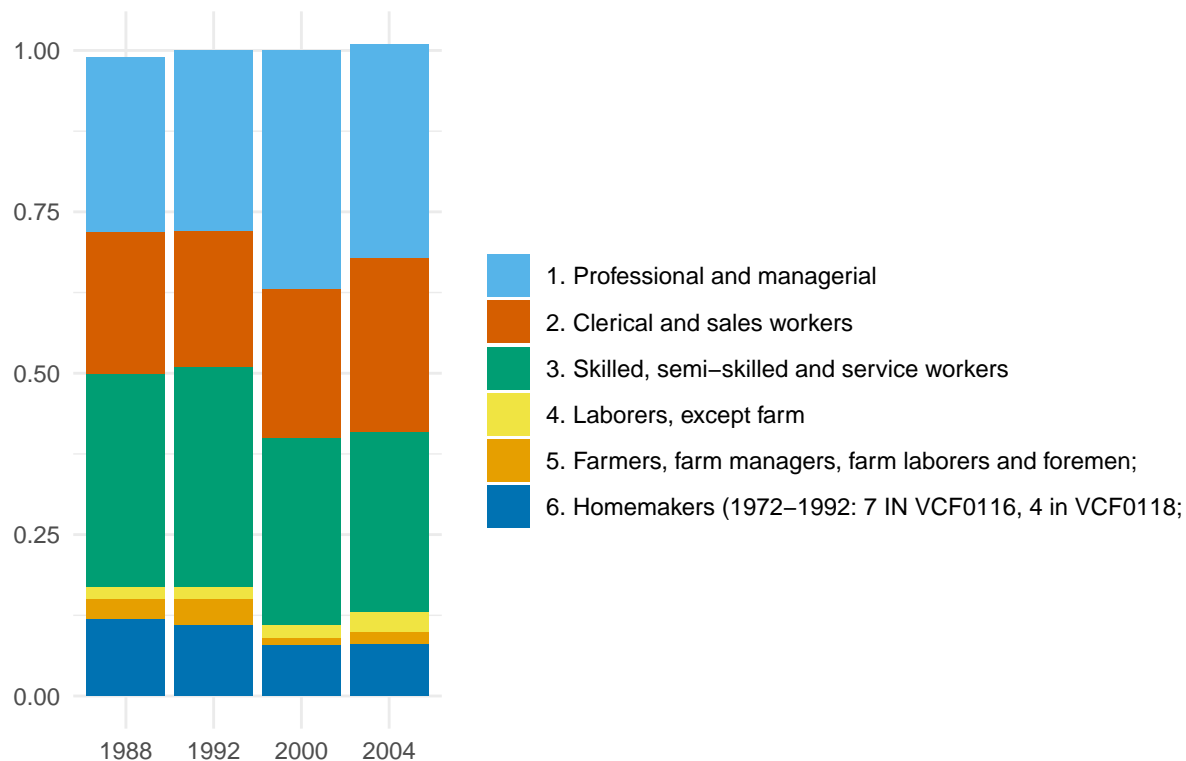
Age group of people who voted over years


```
df7 <- anes_use %>%
  select(year, occupation) %>%
  filter(!is.na(occupation)) %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  count(occupation) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df7, aes(x=year, y=prop, fill=occupation)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='occupations of people who voted over years',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  #geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=year, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()
```

occupations of people who voted over years

- 1. Professional and managerial
- 2. Clerical and sales workers
- 3. Skilled, semi–skilled and service workers
- 4. Laborers, except farm
- 5. Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers and foremen;
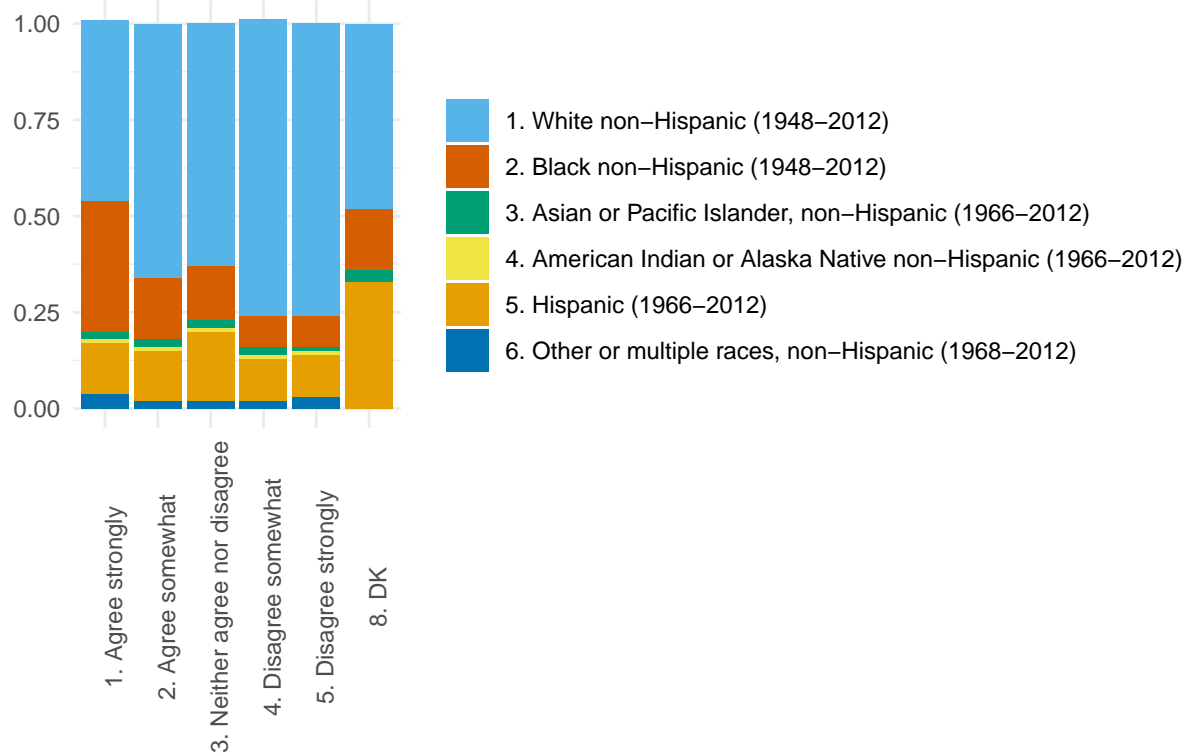- 6. Homemakers (1972–1992: 7 IN VCF0116, 4 in VCF0118;

- The race percentage higest first three: White, Balck non-Hispanic, Hispanic
- More women than men
- Starting from 2000, over half of the people who voted are with at least some college degreesnot necessarliy 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?

```r
df8 <- anes_use %>%
  select(race, blck_hard_succeed) %>%
  group_by(blck_hard_succeed) %>%
  count(race) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))

ggplot(df8, aes(x=blck_hard_succeed, y=prop, fill=race)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='Do you agree conditions make it difficult for blacks to succeed?',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```
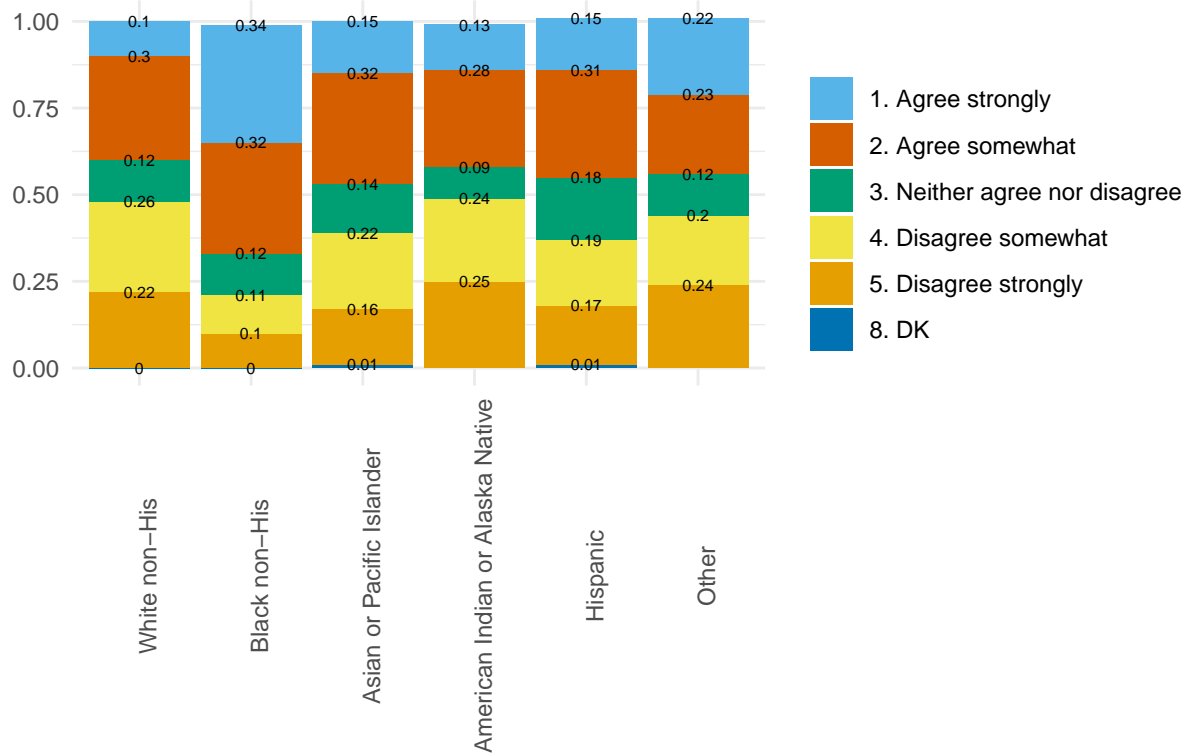
Do you agree conditions make it difficult for blacks to succeed?


```
df81 <- anes_use %>%
  select(race, blck_hard_succeed) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  count(blck_hard_succeed) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))
levels(df81$race) <- c("White non-His", "Black non-His", "Asian or Pacific Islander",
                       "American Indian or Alaska Native", "Hispanic", "Other")

ggplot(df81, aes(x=race, y=prop, fill=blck_hard_succeed)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title='Do you agree conditions make it difficult for blacks to succeed?',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=race, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```

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

Legend:
- 1. Agree strongly
- 2. Agree somewhat
- 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- 4. Disagree somewhat
- 5. Disagree strongly
- 8. DK

+ of those who are strongly agree, most are XXX, but since there are more XXX in the survey, we gonna look at the graph in another way + on the second graph XX we can see the precetages 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

```r
df14 <- anes_use %>%
  select(blck_not_spec) %>%
  filter(!is.na(blck_not_spec)) %>%
  group_by(blck_not_spec) %>%
  count(blck_not_spec)

g1 <- ggplot(df14, aes(x=blck_not_spec, y=n)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', fill = 'light blue')+
  labs(title='Do you agree Blacks Should Not Have Special Favors to Succeed?',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

df9 <- anes_use %>%
  select(race, blck_not_spec) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  count(blck_not_spec) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))
levels(df9$race) <- c("White non-His", "Black non-His", "Asian or Pacific Islander",
                "American Indian or Alaska Native", "Hispanic", "Other")
```
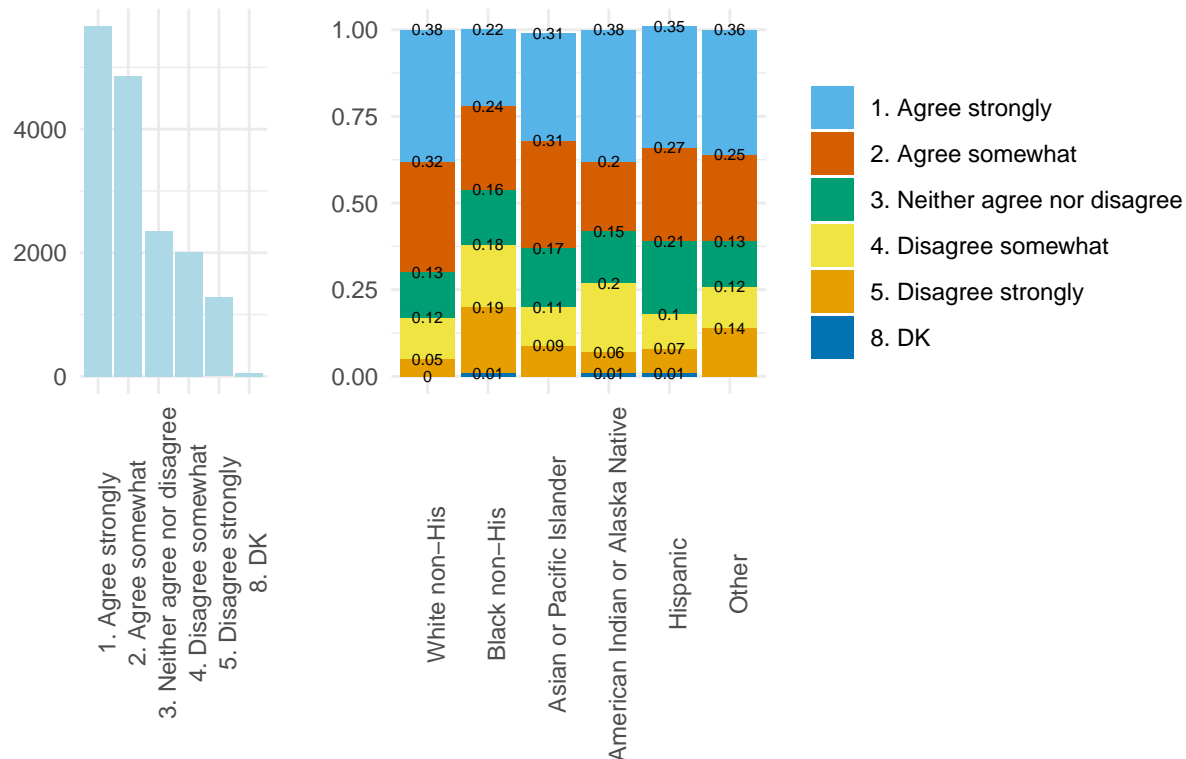
```
g2 <- ggplot(df9, aes(x=race, y=prop, fill=blck_not_spec)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=race, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

ggarrange(g1, g2, widths = c(1, 2))
```

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


```
df14 <- anes_use %>%
  select(blck_got_less) %>%
  filter(!is.na(blck_got_less)) %>%
  group_by(blck_got_less) %>%
  count(blck_got_less)

g1 <- ggplot(df14, aes(x=blck_got_less, y=n)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', fill = 'light blue')+
  labs(title='Do you agree Blacks Gotten Less than They Deserve Over the Past Few Years?',
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

df10 <- anes_use %>%
```
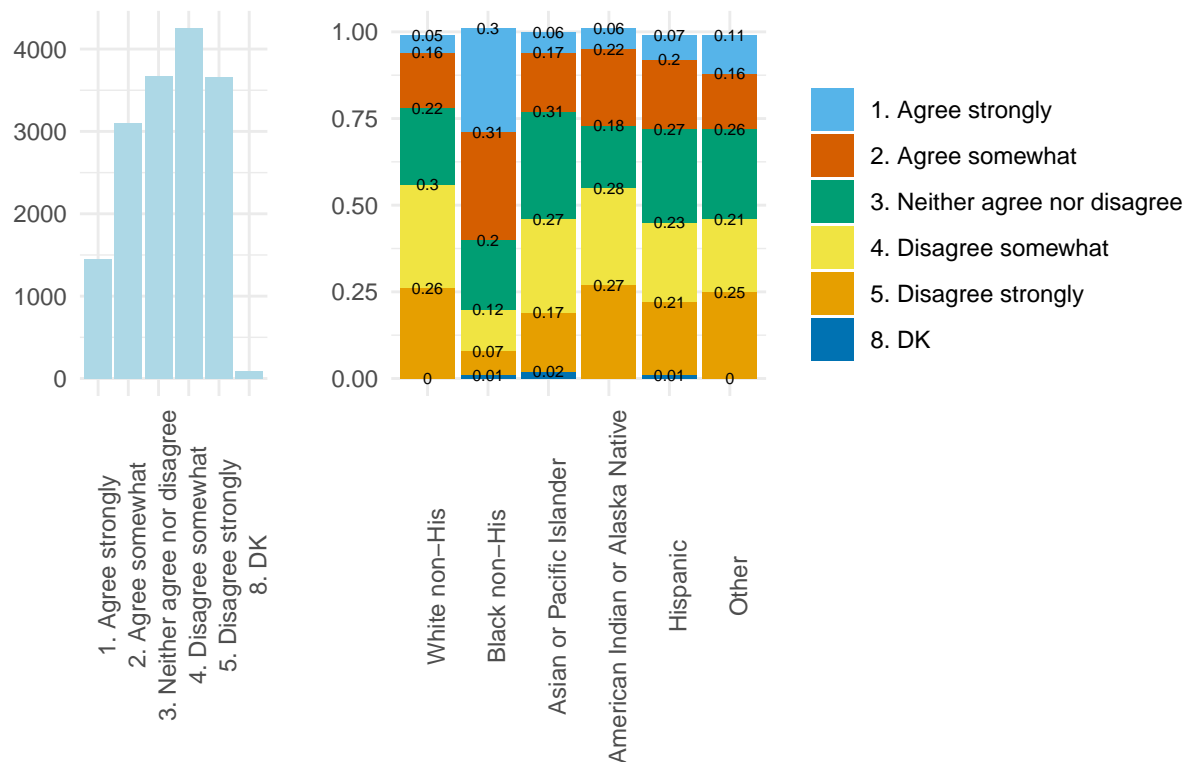
```
  select(race, blck_got_less) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  count(blck_got_less) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))
levels(df10$race) <- c("White non-His", "Black non-His", "Asian or Pacific Islander",
                "American Indian or Alaska Native", "Hispanic", "Other")

g2 <- ggplot(df10, aes(x=race, y=prop, fill=blck_got_less)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs( x='',
        y='',
        fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=race, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

ggarrange(g1, g2, widths = c(1, 2))
```

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


```
df14 <- anes_use %>%
  select(blck_influence_politics) %>%
  filter(!is.na(blck_influence_politics)) %>%
  group_by(blck_influence_politics) %>%
  count(blck_influence_politics)

g1 <- ggplot(df14, aes(x=blck_influence_politics, y=n)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', fill = 'light blue')+
  labs(title="In American Politics, Blacks' Influence?",
```

```
        x='',
        y='',
        fill='')+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

df11 <- anes_use %>%
  select(race, blck_influence_politics) %>%
  filter(!is.na(blck_influence_politics)) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  count(blck_influence_politics) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))
levels(df11$race) <- c("White non-His", "Black non-His", "Asian or Pacific Islander",
                       "American Indian or Alaska Native", "Hispanic", "Other")

g2 <- ggplot(df11, aes(x=race, y=prop, fill=blck_influence_politics)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  geom_text(geom='text', position = 'stack', aes(x=race, y=prop, label=prop), size=2)+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

ggarrange(g1, g2, widths = c(1, 2))
```
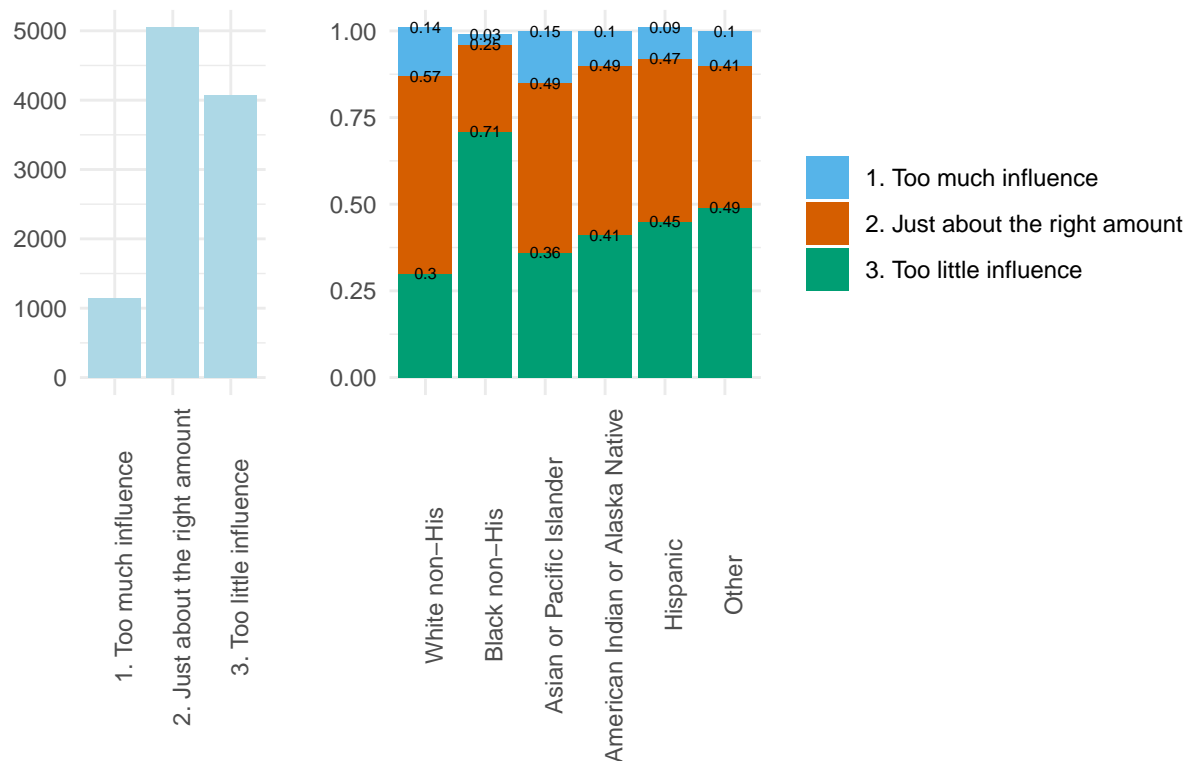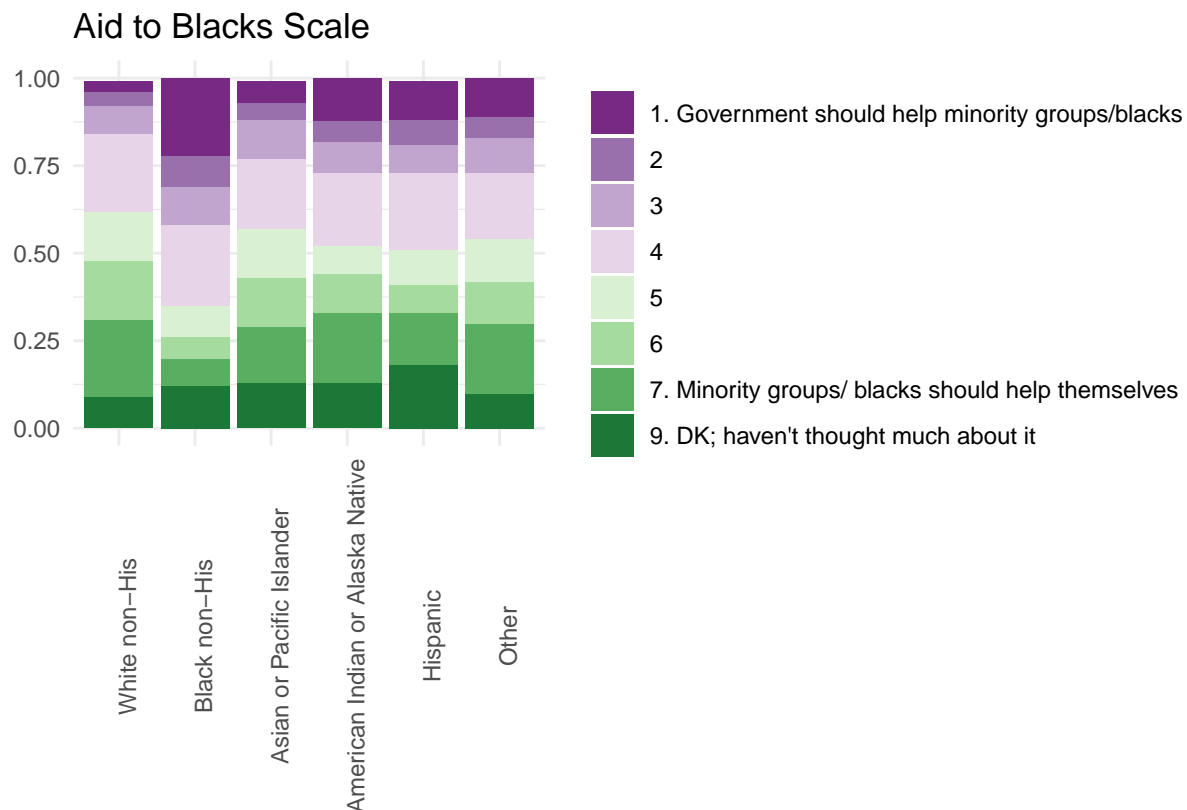
In American Politics, Blacks' Influence?

```
df12 <- anes_use %>%
  select(race, aid_to_blck) %>%
  filter(!is.na(aid_to_blck)) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  count(aid_to_blck) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))
levels(df12$race) <- c("White non-His", "Black non-His", "Asian or Pacific Islander",
                       "American Indian or Alaska Native", "Hispanic", "Other")

ggplot(df12, aes(x=race, y=prop, fill=aid_to_blck)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(title="Aid to Blacks Scale",
       x='',
       y='',
       fill='')+
   scale_fill_brewer(palette = "PRGn")+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```


Aid to Blacks Scale

```
df14 <- anes_use %>%
  select(blck_hiring) %>%
  filter(!is.na(blck_hiring)) %>%
  group_by(blck_hiring) %>%
  count(blck_hiring)
levels(df14$blck_hiring) <- c("For", "Against", "DK")
g1 <- ggplot(df14, aes(x=blck_hiring, y=n)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', fill = 'light blue')+
  labs(title="Are You For or Against Preferential Hiring and Promotion of Blacks?",
```
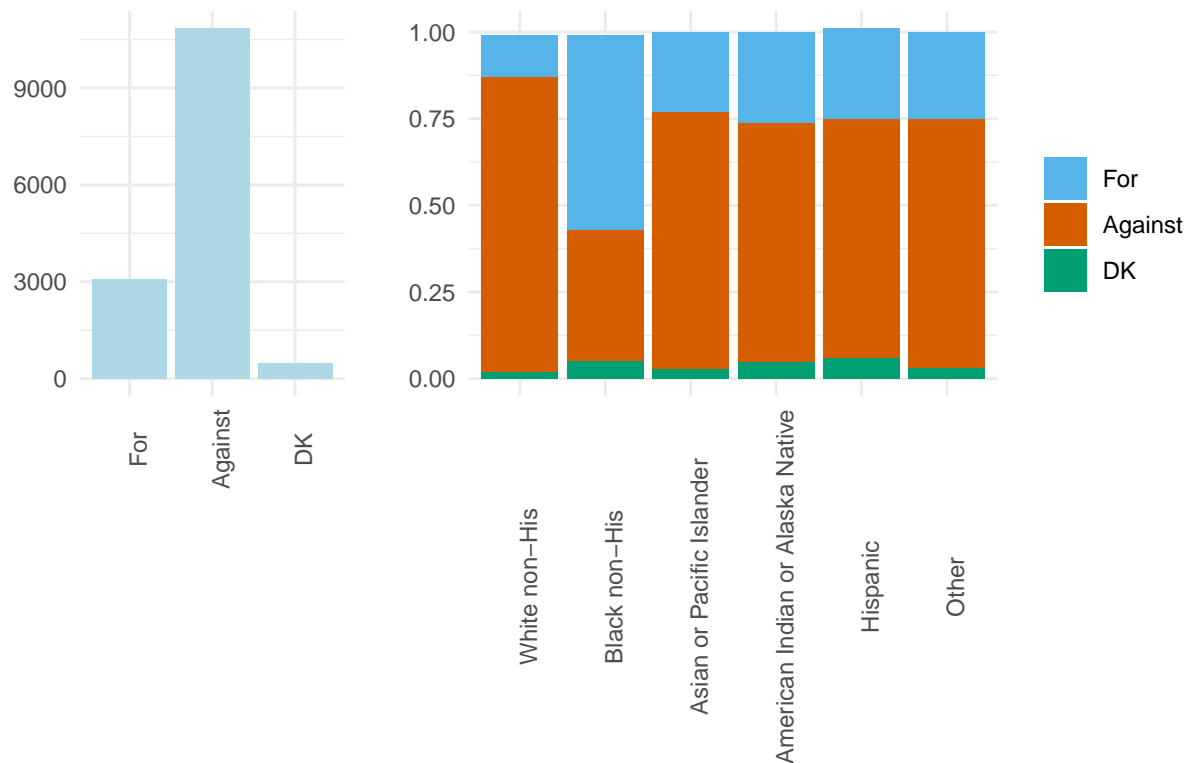
```
      x='',
      y='',
      fill='')+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

df13 <- anes_use %>%
  select(race, blck_hiring) %>%
  filter(!is.na(blck_hiring)) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  count(blck_hiring) %>%
  mutate(prop = round(n/sum(n),2))
levels(df13$race) <- c("White non-His", "Black non-His", "Asian or Pacific Islander",
                "American Indian or Alaska Native", "Hispanic", "Other")
levels(df13$blck_hiring) <- c("For", "Against", "DK")
g2 <- ggplot(df13, aes(x=race, y=prop, fill=blck_hiring)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity')+
  labs(x='',
      y='',
      fill='')+
  scale_fill_manual(values=cbPalette)+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

ggarrange(g1, g2, widths = c(1, 2))
```

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

Limitations

- sampling bias . . .
- omited many NAs, less information, or the NAs represents something that we may missed
- not 100% correct to use those variables to represent people's opinions on black people