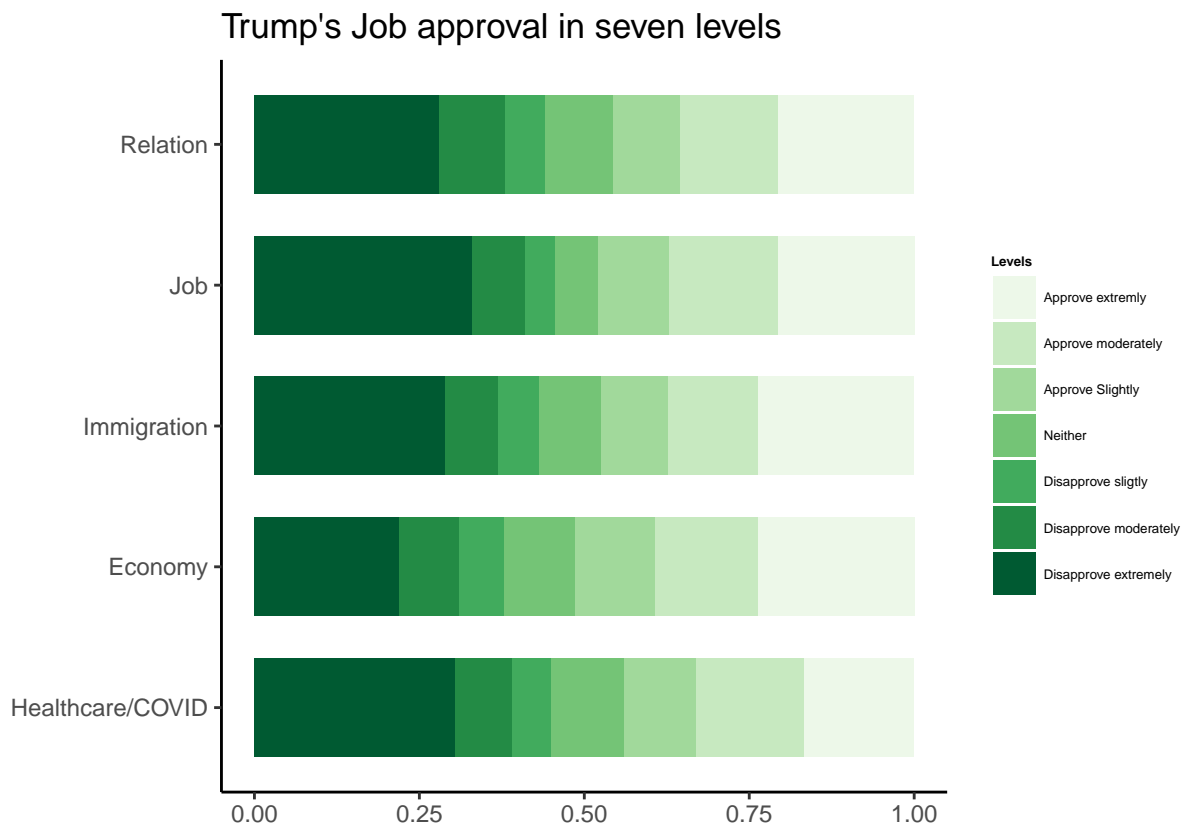


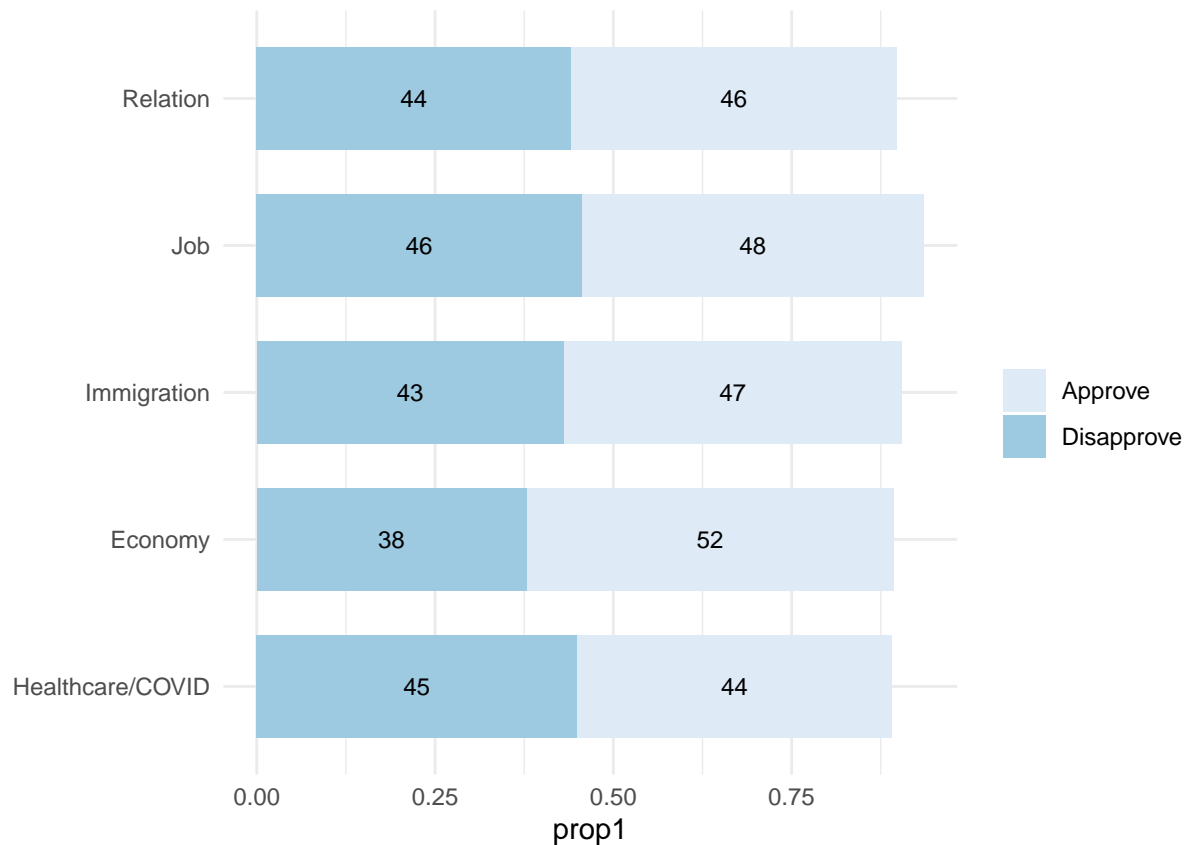
---

title: "How the outbreak of COVID-19 influence popular vote?" author: "Weiwei Song" date: "1/22/2021"  
output: pdf\_document

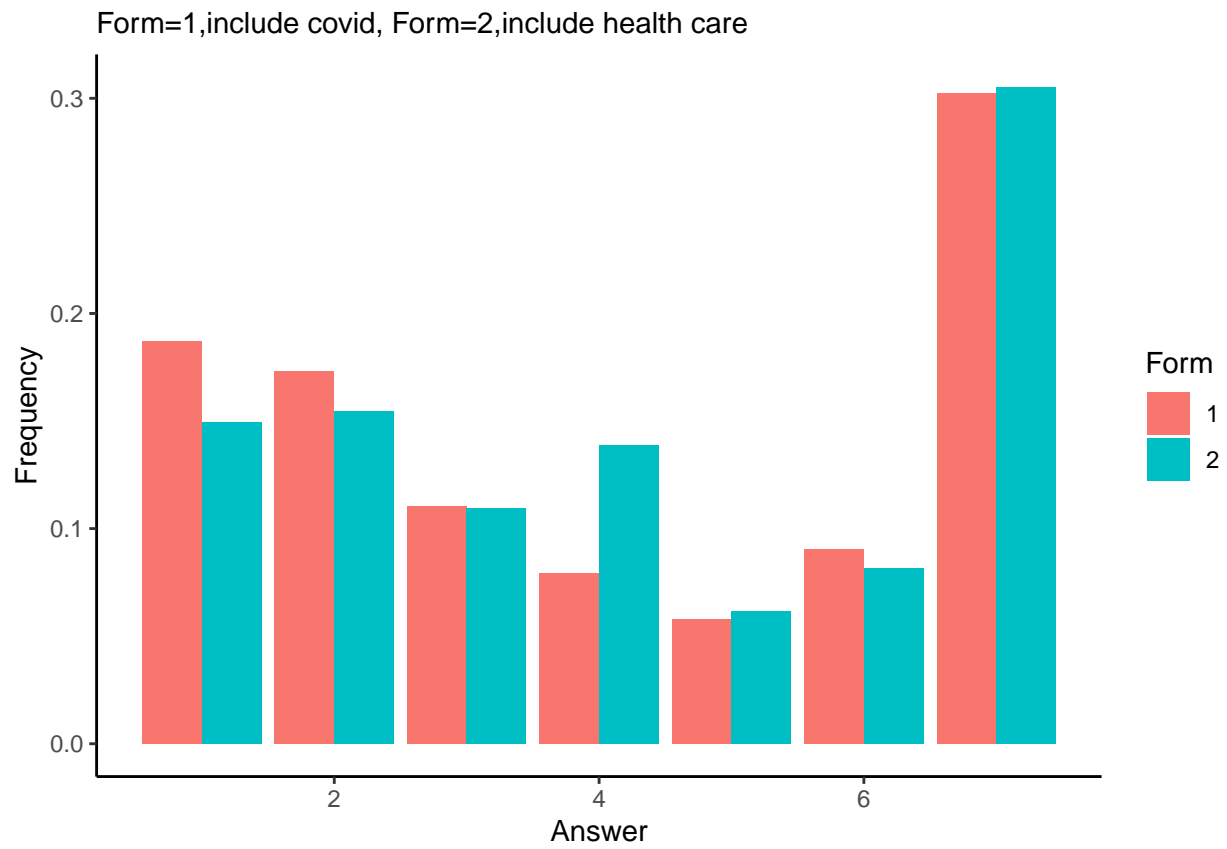
## R Markdown

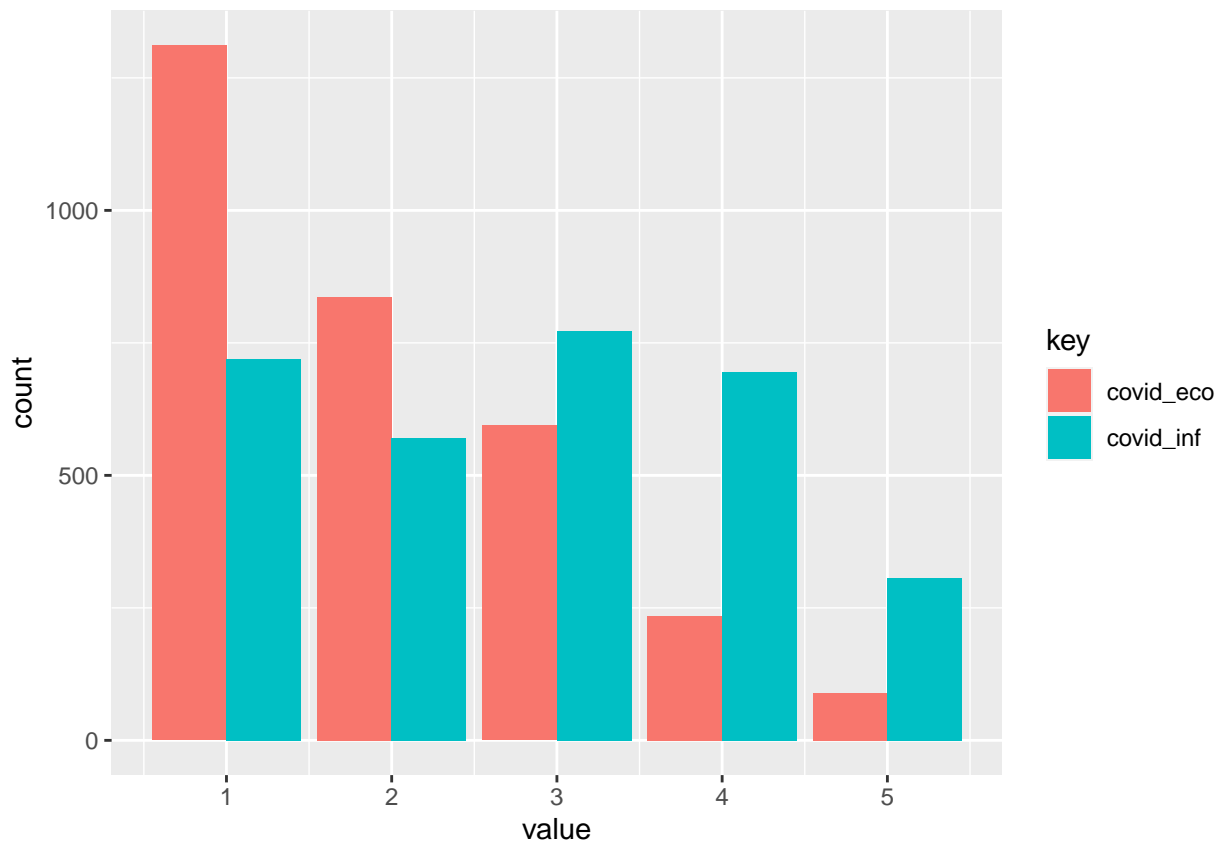
Back in February of 2020, the world situation is completely different. At that time, the unemployment rate in the United States was the lowest in decades, the stock market repeatedly hit record highs, and the situation of President Trump's re-election was very good. However, the COVID-19 pandemic changed this situation dramatically. Many people say that Trump's response to coronavirus is one of the main reason he failed in the election. Is that true?The count of everyone's ballot is called the popular vote. Under the model "Time For Change" model created by Professor Alan Abramowitz.Presidential elections can be predicted with Presidential approval ratings, economic growth and how long the White House has been controlled by one party instead of the other. The last factor can be ignored.Let's use the survey data to do an analysis whether coronavirus is a important indicator when people make their choice in the future "president".





let's see whether the two form of questionnaires in terms of Trump's job approval rating in the health care or Covid-19 have basically same distribution. # I don't know if the test of homegency using chi-square test here will be appropriate, but let's give a try # first visualize the comparism





There are two different wordings in terms of healthcare or Covid-19, let's check if the two different wordings influence people's answer related to this question. FORM = 1: Do you approve, disapprove, or neither approve nor disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling the coronavirus(COVID-19)outbreak? FORM = 2: Do you approve, disapprove, or neither approve nor disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling health care?

We need to test the hypothesis whether for a random person in the survey group, whether the two questions actually ask the same topic for them. In other words, the variables covid and healthcare follow the same distribution.

The p-value is essentially zero, which doesn't give us enough evidence that the two wording techniques don't influence people's answer. People who answered question form 1 have less people hold neutral attitude. This makes sense because for the majority of people, Trump's job performance regarding to coronavirus's outbreak in USA may not equal to what he did with the health care system. People may complain about the Trump's error in dealing with COVID-19 but they may find that his policy about the health care system is acceptable. Overall, a large percentage of citizens do disapprove extremely strongly about what Trump did to health care and COVID-19.

Is there any possibility that people's concern about coronavirus and healthcare system really influence their choice?

Not that worried about themselves, but more worried about economy.

Is people's understanding or the information media gives to them affect their opinion about the coronavirus?