

DATA OVERVIEW

Key Data Points:

- 2016 Data
- Primary Results: Candidate, Party, Vote Count & Pct.
- County Demographics: 3,144 counties (55 columns) Pop., Gender, Race, Edu, Income, etc.
- 35.6% Missing Values

MISSING VALUES

- Alaska
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Illinois
- Kansas
- Maine

Democratic Votes	3%
Republican Votes	15%
Democratic Votes (Fraction)	3%
Republican Votes (Fraction)	15%
Fips	33.5%
•••	33.5%

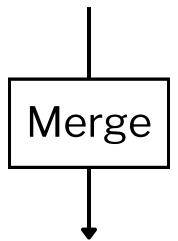
- Massachusetts
- North Dakota
- Rhode Island
- Vermont
- Wyoming

Primary results:

Include counties that aren't real:

State House District 1, State House

District 10, State House District 11, etc.



Merged df:

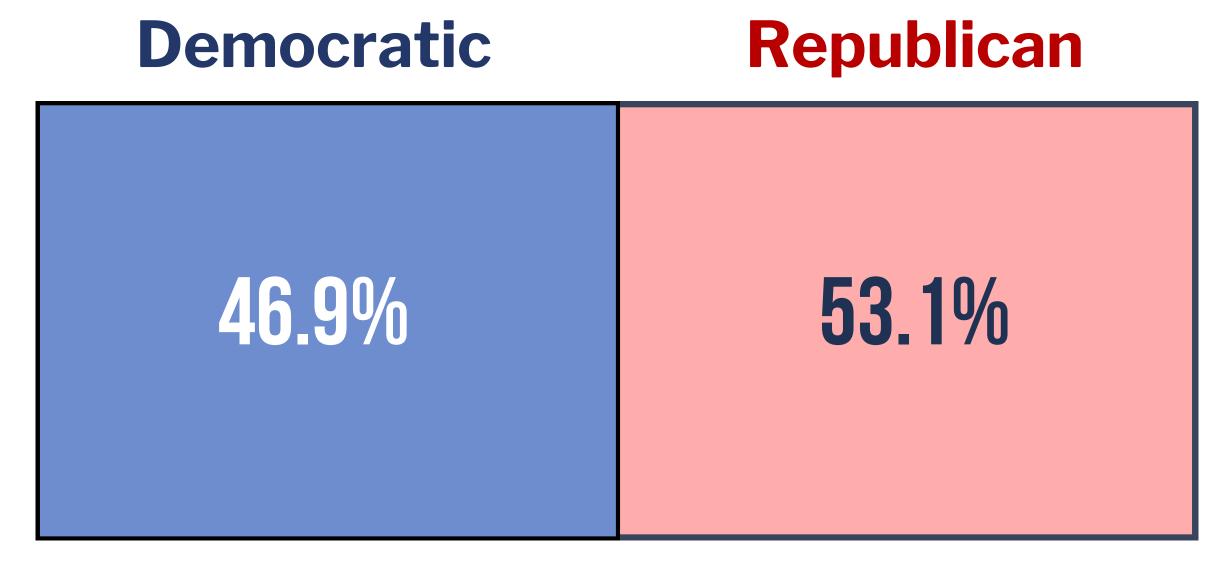
Counties with **no** demographic information

Q: CAN WE USE DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS TO PREDICT VOTER TENDENCIES IN U.S. COUNTIES?

OVERVIEW



WINNING PARTY - OVERALL VOTES



Total number of votes

WINNING PARTY SHARE - COUNTY LVL.

Democratic

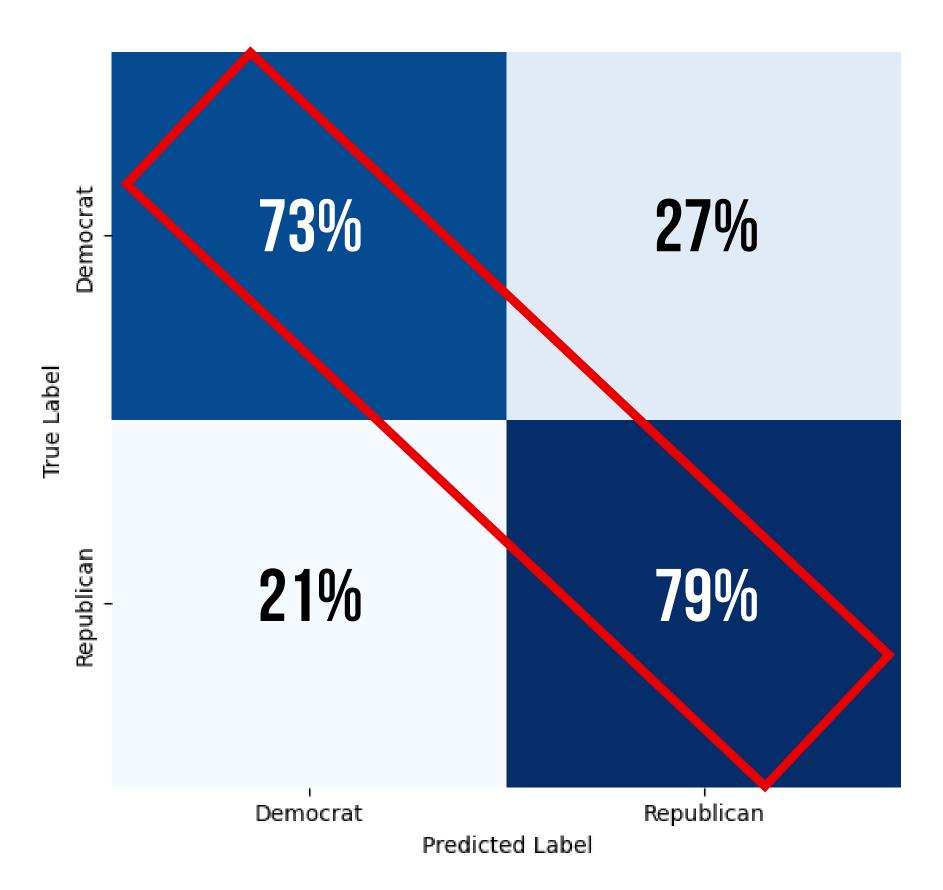
Republican

22.9%

77.1%

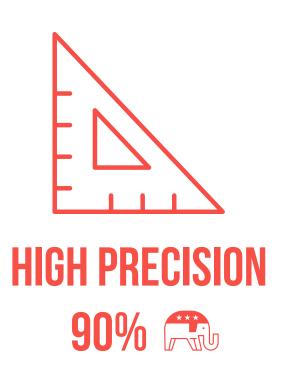
Percent of counties that voted Democrat or Republican

CONFUSION MATRIX NORMALIZED



METRICS





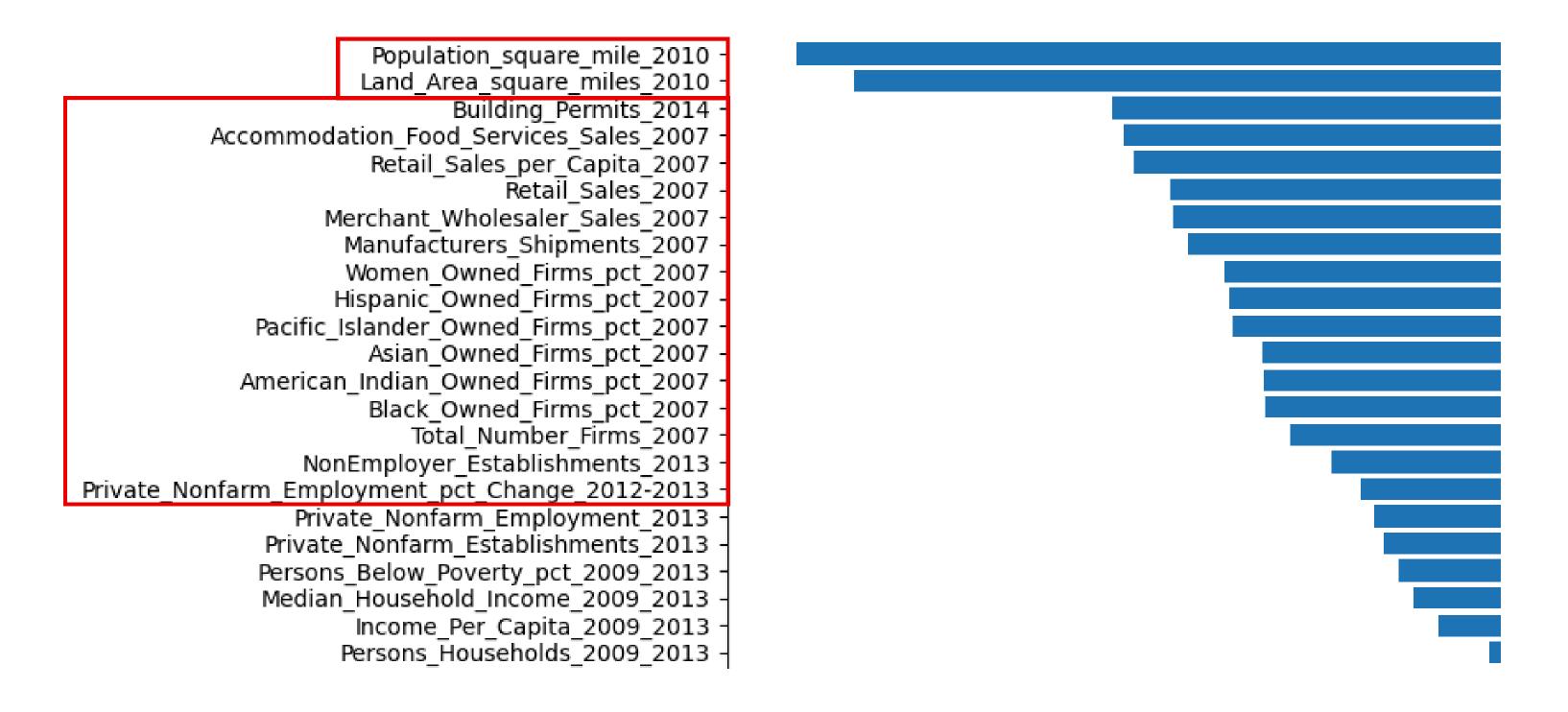




DEMOCRATIC (A)

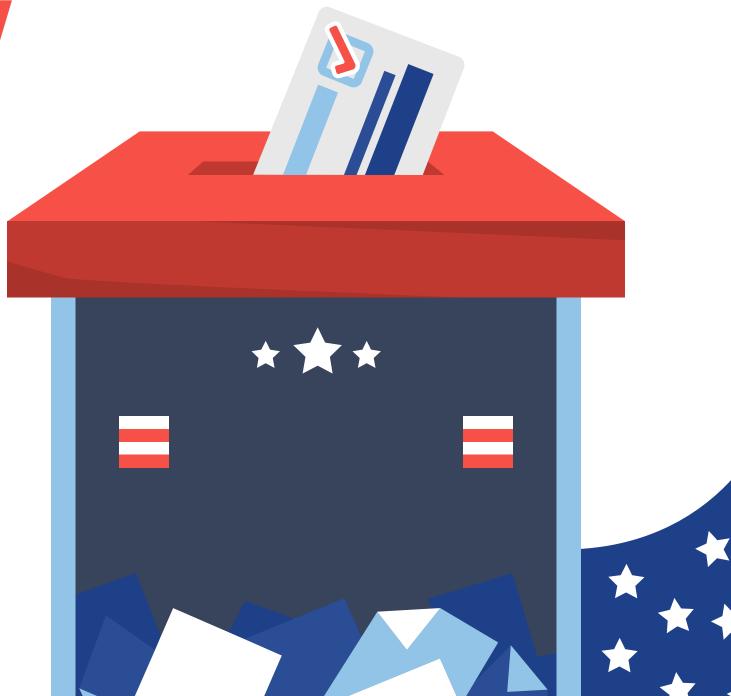


COEFFICIENTS - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

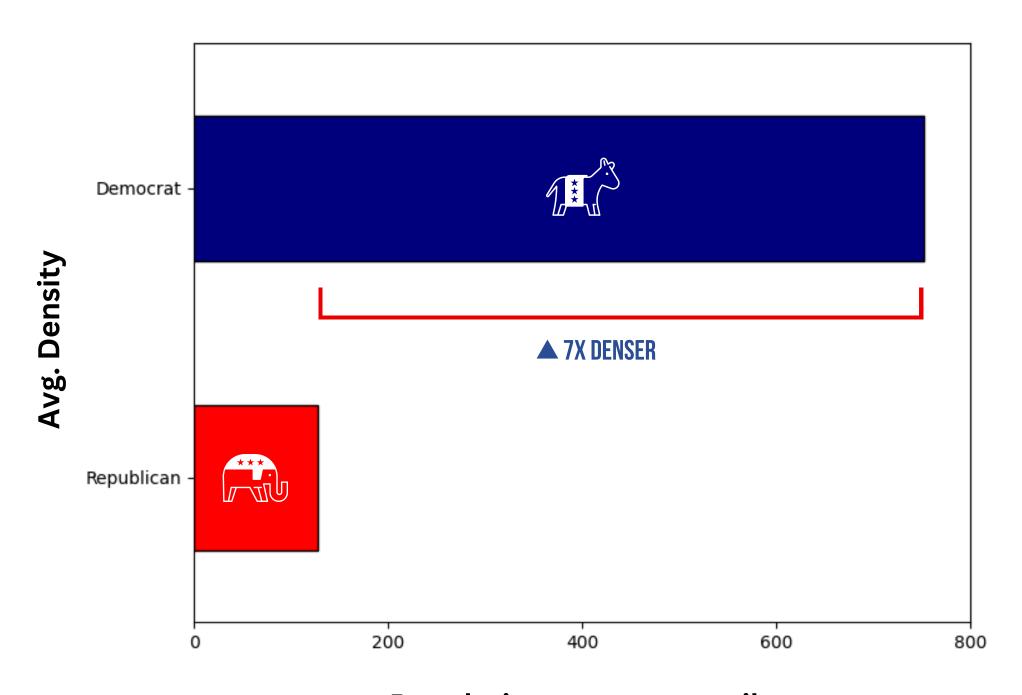


POPULATION DENSITY

How does county population density influence party vote partiality?



AVERAGE COUNTY POP. DENSITY BY WINNING PARTY



Population per square mile

2016 Political Context:

- Historical Robust Rural Support
- 2X Rep Rural Support ('10)
- Strong Urban Dem. Support (65%)
- Suburban = Divided Split

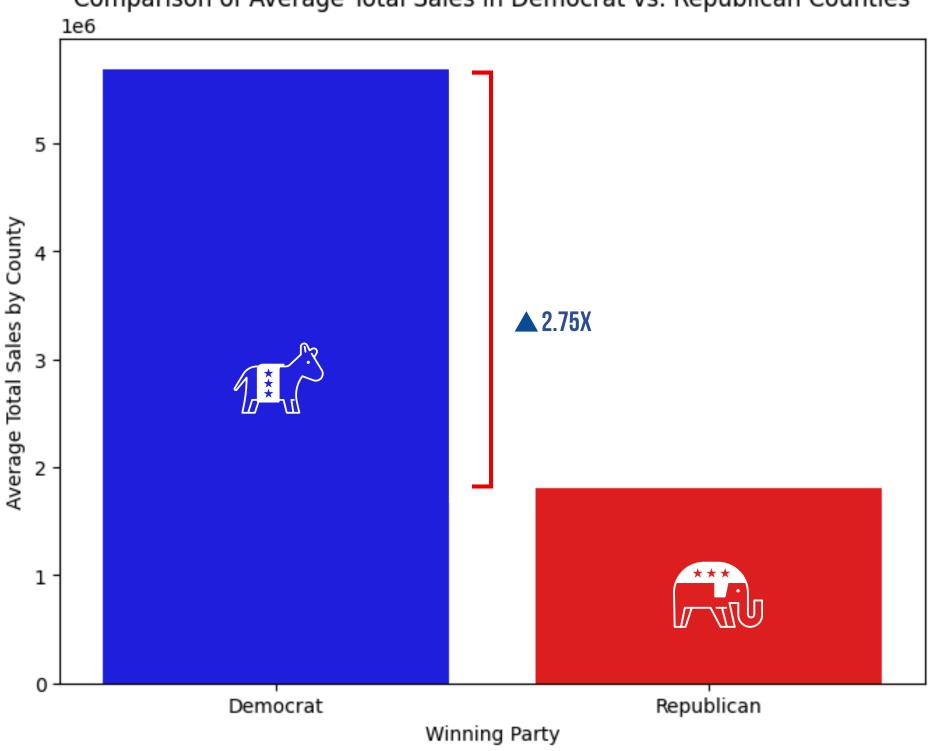
COUNTY ECONOMICS

How does a county's total business sales influence vote shares?



AVG. COUNTY-WIDE SALES

Comparison of Average Total Sales in Democrat vs. Republican Counties



2016 Political Context:

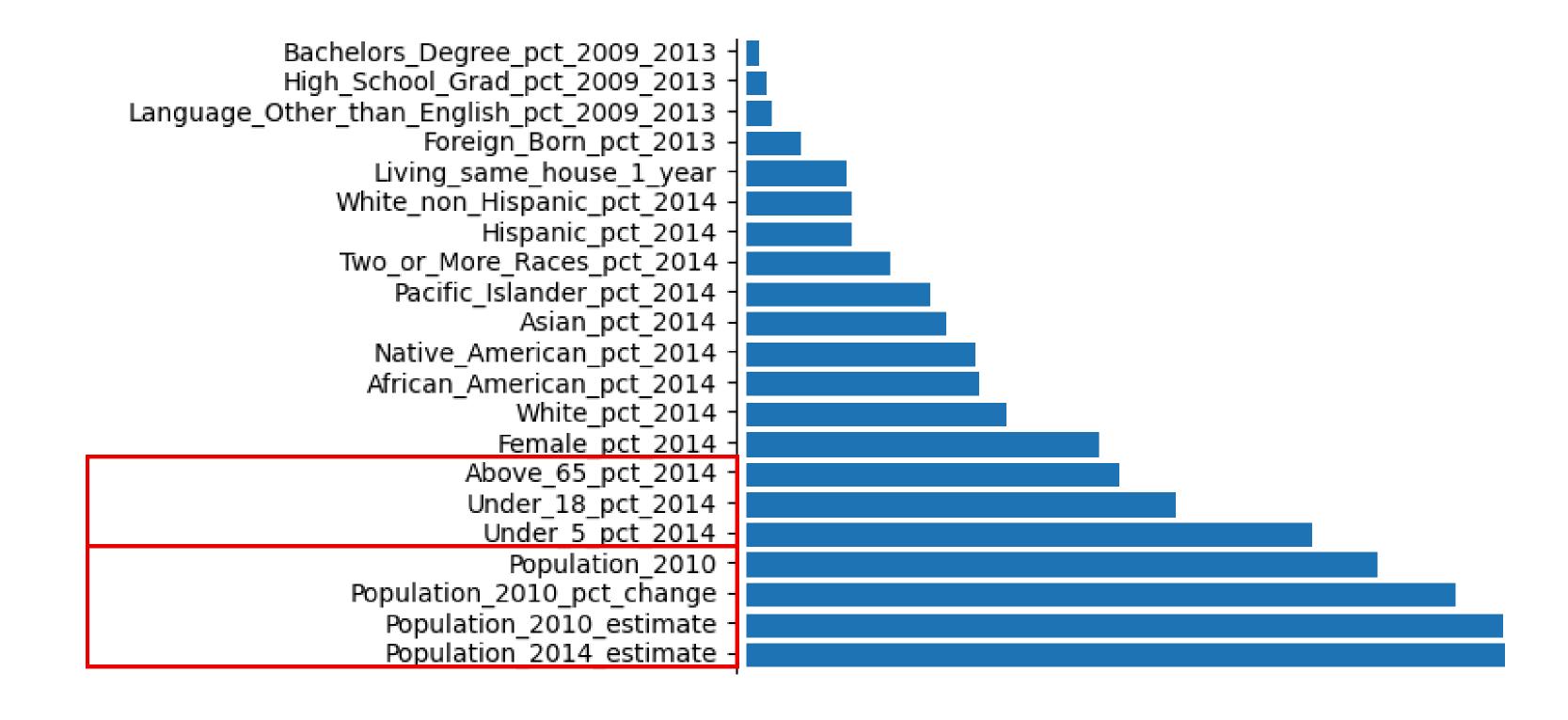
Clinton vs. Trump (extra info.)

- 2584 Counties Won = 36%
- 472 Counties Won = 64%

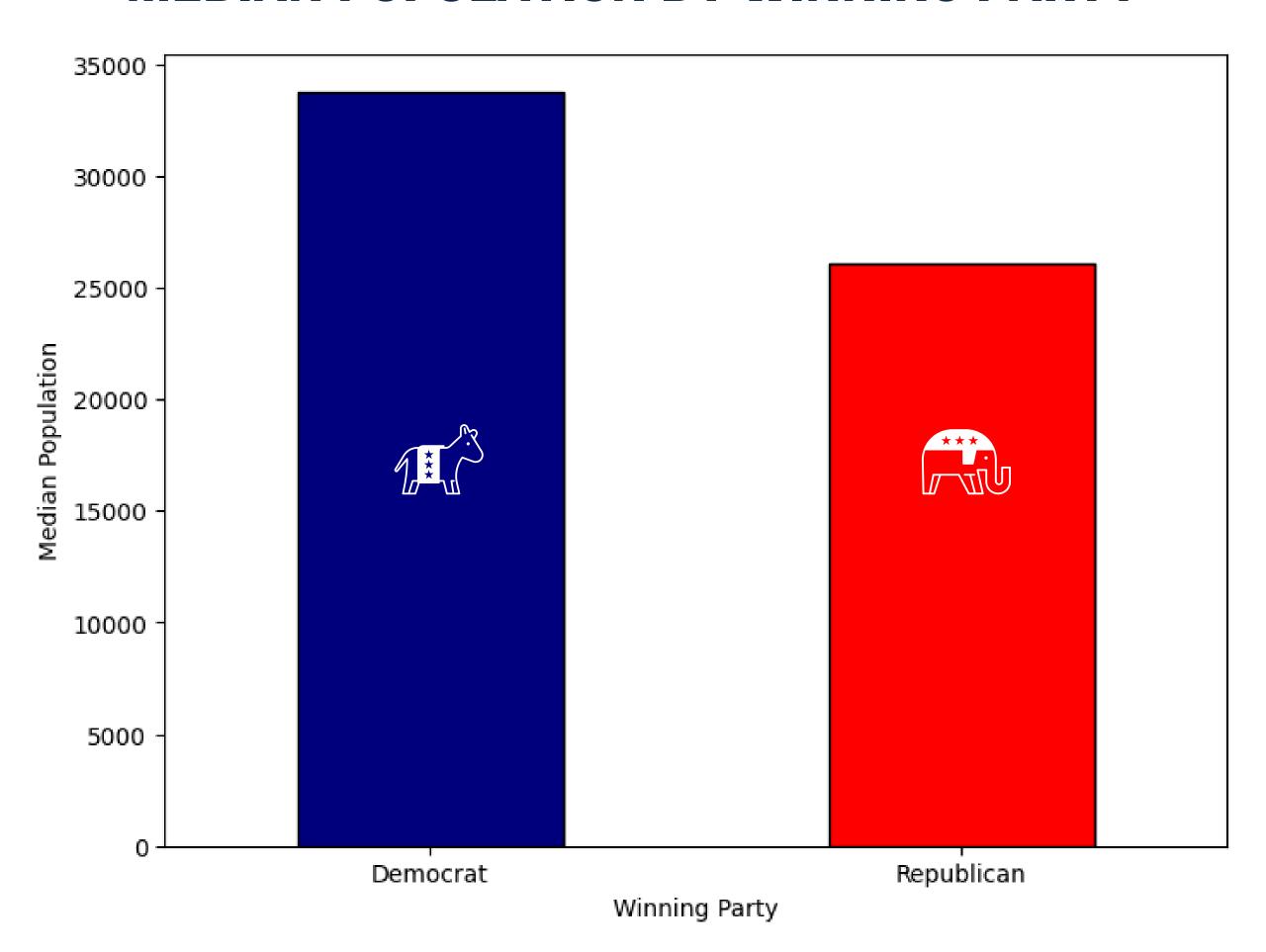
REPUBLICAN CAN



COEFFICIENTS - REPUBLICAN PARTY



MEDIAN POPULATION BY WINNING PARTY



WHY IS THIS THE CASE?

DATA IMBALANCE

Multiple small
Republican
counties may
skew model to
associate pop.
as (+) correlated
with Republican
outcomes.

OTHER VARIABLES

When controlling for race, poverty, age groups, etc., the partial relationship with pop. can flip sign.

POP. VS. DENSITY

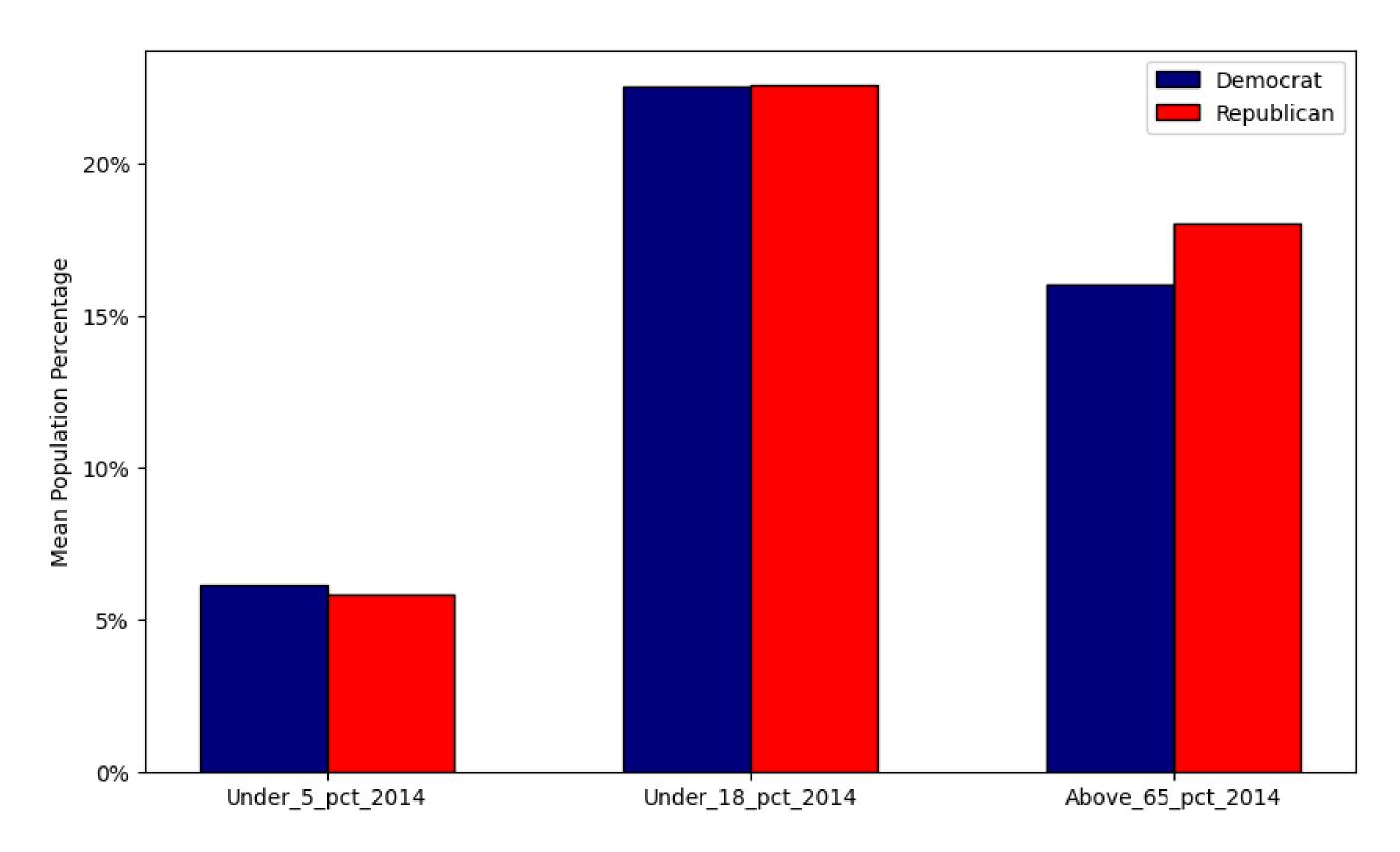
Large counties aren't necessarily dense (urban).

HOUSEHOLD AGE

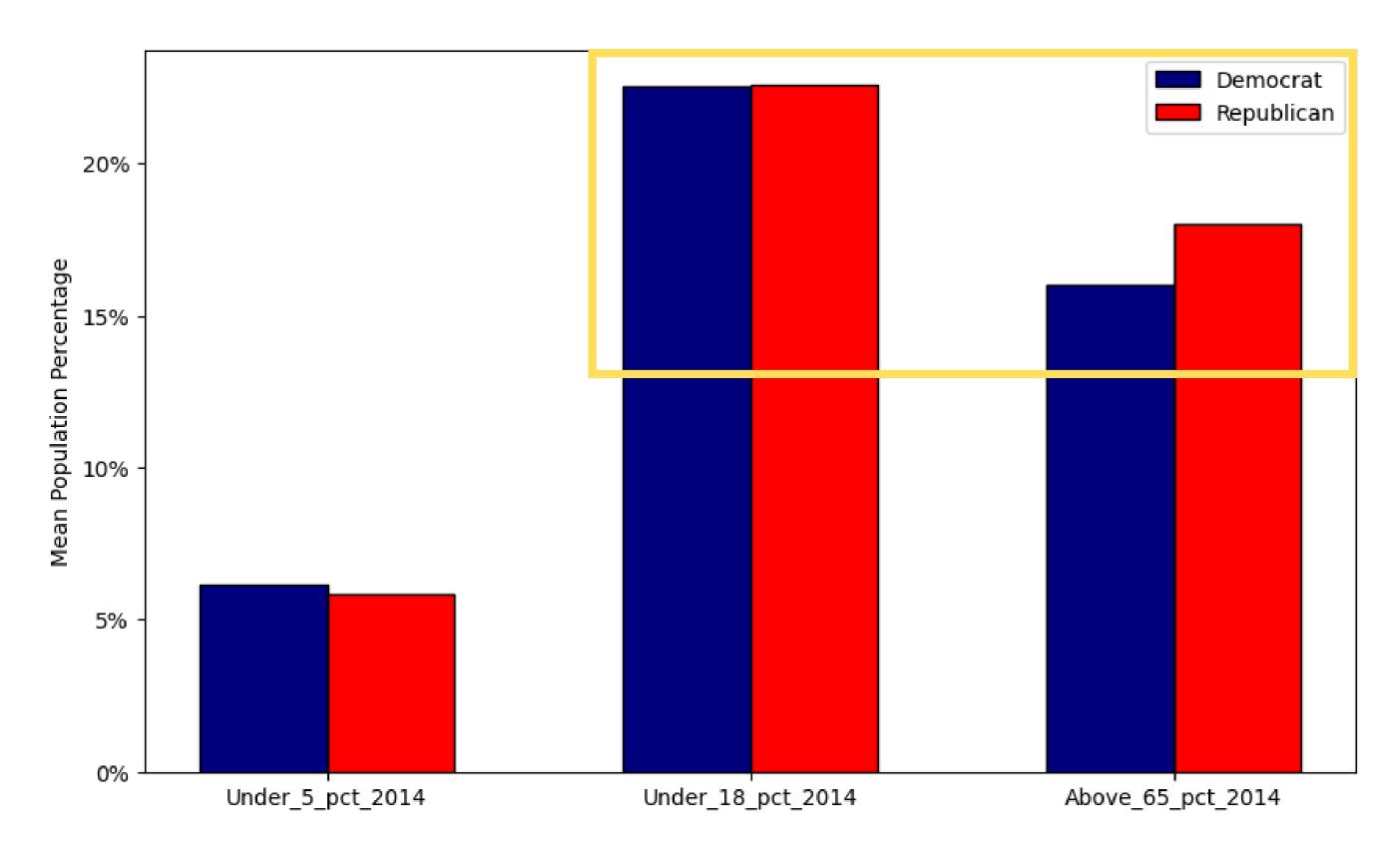
How do age ranges within a household affect voter tendencies?



HOW DO HOUSEHOLD AGE GROUPS CHANGE VOTING?

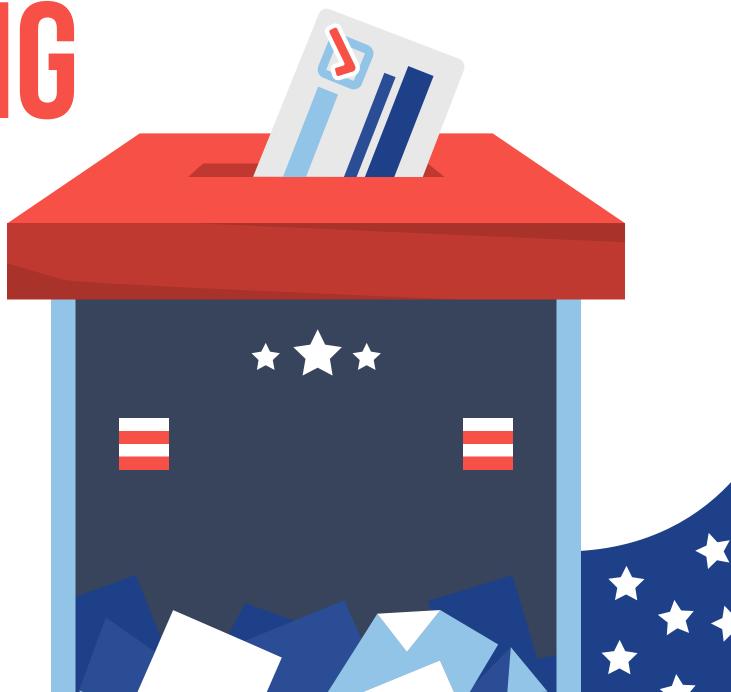


HOW DO HOUSEHOLD AGE GROUPS CHANGE VOTING?



FEATURE ENGINEERING

Can we fine-tune the model for better performance?



VARIANCE INFLATION FACTOR (VIF)

Purpose: Evaluates level of correlation between predictor (feature) in a regression model

A high VIF means a feature is redundant because it shares too much info. with other features

Can make the model unstable.

VARIANCE INFLATION FACTOR (VIF)

County_Size_Index

Population 2010

Households 2009_2013

Population 2014 estimate

Housing_Units 2014

•••

Youth_pct_2014

Under_5_pct_2014

Under_18_pct_2014

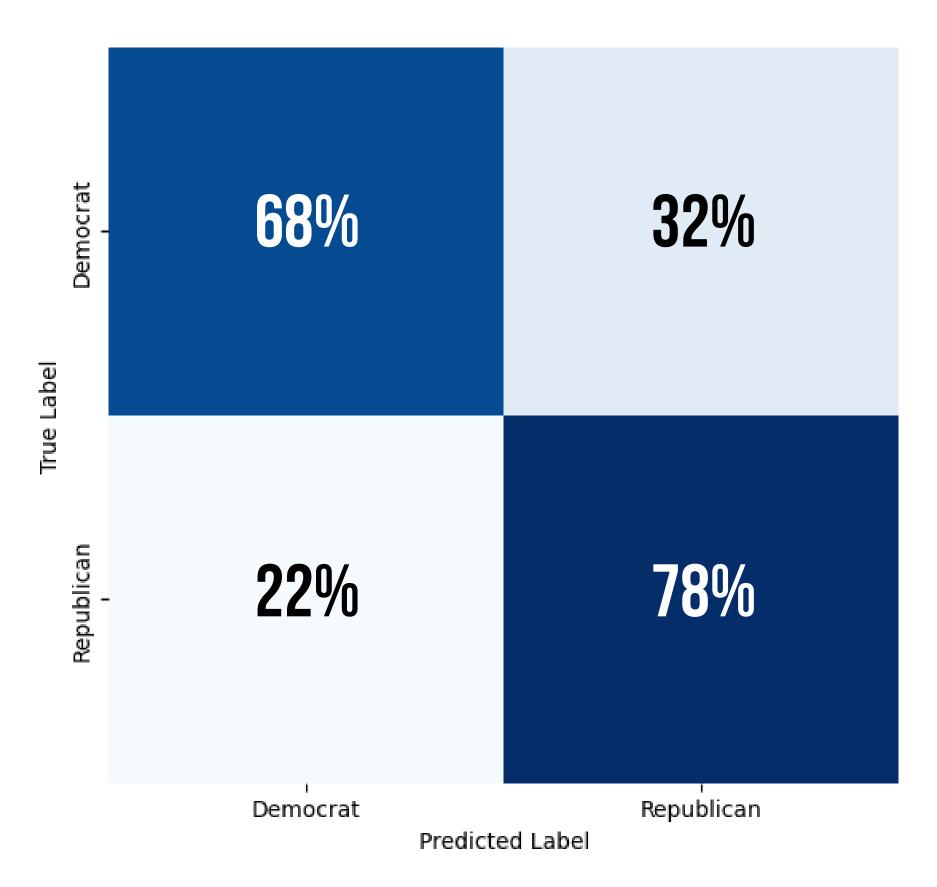
Income_Index

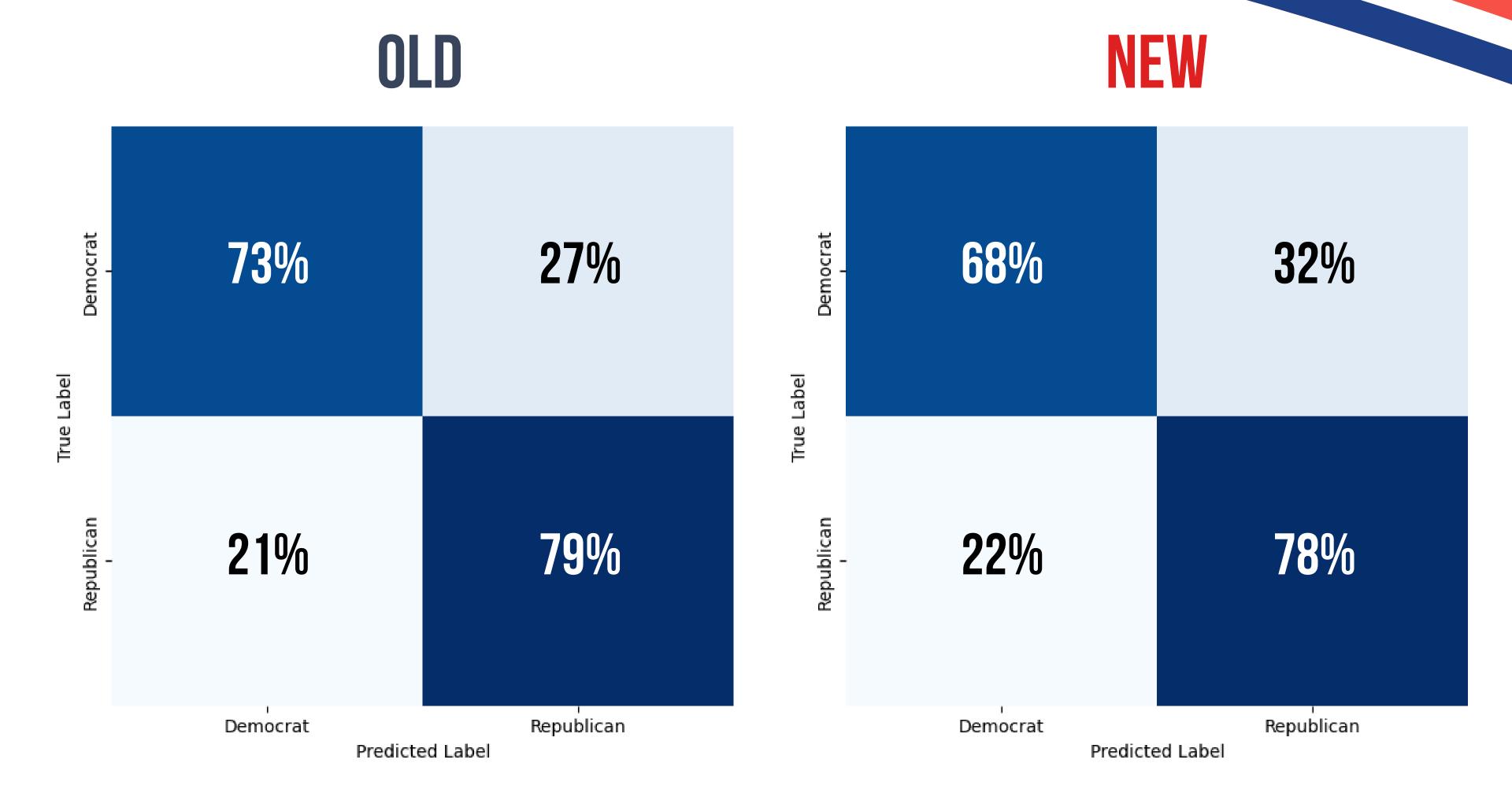
Median_Household_Income 2009_2013

Income_Per_Capita_2009_2013

Correlation threshold = 0.8

CONFUSION MATRIX





SUMMARY

Data Limitations:

- 35 % missing values
- Data Imbalance: Republican-leaning
- Dense counties & Total Sales = More Democratic Tendencies
- Household Age Groups Influence Voting Dynamics
- Feature Engineering = We Tried Accuracy Levels Dropped

