**Variables selection:**

**Sex:** Explanations for differences in political preferences between men and women continue to be debated, generating more heat than light in attempts to locate their source and potential influence. The reason for this confusion rests on the lack of conceptual clarity concerning the difference between sex, typically referring to biological differences, and gender, assumed to result from socialization, and the difference these constructs might elicit in political outcomes.

**Age:** Different age cohorts do have markedly different profiles, the relationship is considerably more complex than young=liberal and old=conservative.

**Race:** Race remains a fundamental component of the American political system. Racial divisions, racial resentments, and group loyalties influence the form and content of the political party system, the nature and distribution of public opinion, and the behavior of political elites in and out of office

**Hispan:**  Hispanics are the largest ethnic minority group in the United States, and their concerns will have a major impact on the 2020 election. The 2020 election marks the first time that Latinos will be the largest racial or ethnic minority in the electorate, with 32 million eligible voters.

Why a logistical model is better than other models when it comes to the election prediction:

Multinomial logistic regression is used to predict categorical placement in or the probability of category membership on a dependent variable based on multiple independent variables. Multinomial logistic regression does necessitate careful consideration of the sample size and examination for outlying cases. Multinomial logistic regression is often considered an attractive analysis because; it does not assume normality, linearity, or homoscedasticity. Like binary logistic regression, multinomial logistic regression uses maximum likelihood estimation to evaluate the probability of categorical membership.