Background Electoral College Voting Power Result Volatility Conclusion Today

#### What is the

## **Electoral College?**

#### 1. How many electors does my state get?

Number electors = number senators + number house representatives



2 Senators

Representatives Vary by State Population

Total Number of Electors

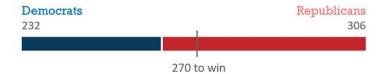
#### 2. How do electors cast their votes?

Electors, who are voted in by the people, cast their ballots in a winner-take-all fashion based on the state's popular vote



#### 3. How many electoral votes does it take to win the election?

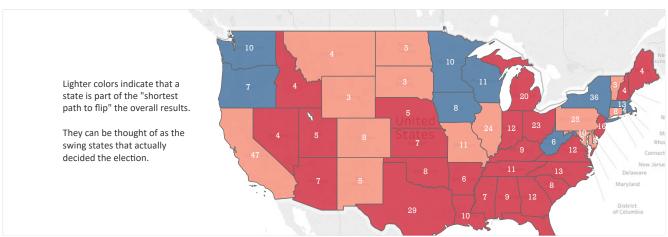
The candidate with majority of electoral votes wins. Today that's 270 of 538 electoral votes.



Need to redo so that everything is centered and fits the screen

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### **Election Results**



### **State Results**

State	EV - Dem	EV - Rep	Pop Margin
NY	36	0	-266,011
MA	13	0	-206,762
MN	10	0	-147,134
DC	3	0	-131,817
IA	8	0	-125,202
WI	11	0	-79,295
OR	7	0	-56,080
RI	4	0	-47,362
HI	4	0	-33,739
WV	5	0	-30,951
WA	10	0	-29,681
VT	0	3	8,556
SD	0	3	19,855
MT	0	4	21,476
NM	0	5	25,844

### **National Results**

					Shortest
Year	Winner	EV - Dem	EV - Rep	Pop Margin	Path Margin
1988	Rep	111	426	7,060,300	1,098,368

CENDY: State results: view as bar chart. Take out National Margin Data

National results: Same info as "Result Volatility". Maybe we just show winner, EV votes, and Popular Vote

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## What is the Value of my Vote?

**Voter Power** is a measure of your vote's ability to influence the outcome of a presidential election. It depends on *how many electors* your state gets and the *portion of your state that is eligible to vote*. In other words, it is your vote re-weighted by the number of electoral votes in your state.

**National Power** is a reference line to show how State-specific power compares to what it would look like under a nation-wide popular vote system.

Per class feedback: would it make sense to show another chart that shows State Power under a Popular Vote scenario?

Year ✓ 1980

✓ 1984 ✓ 1988

**1**992

1996

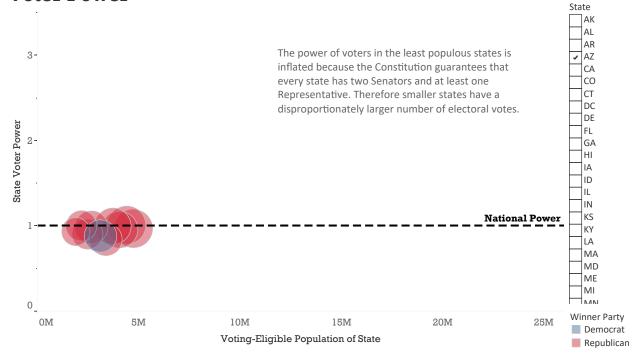
**2**000

✓ 2004 ✓ 2008

✓ 2012 ✓ 2016

LISA: Add slider bar to show year in the back.

## **Voter Power**



Background Electoral College Voting Power Result Volatility Conclusion

## The Electoral College System is Deeply Flawed.

- Because (nearly) all states are winner-take-all, voters whose party did not win in their state have **no** influence on the outcome of the election.
- "Safe" states dampen the importance of even casting a vote in those states.
- Many elections are ultimately decided by only a small number of voters in a small number of so-called "swing states."

Let's take a look at the margins required to swing an election under both systems.

### What am I looking at?

Votes needed to flip the election under both systems

**Popular Vote Margin:** The minimum number of additional votes required to flip the popular vote result (negative numbers indicate that a popular vote election would have resulted in the other party winning)

**Electoral College Vote Margin**: The minimum number of additional votes required in order to flip the Electoral College results

**Lost Votes**: The total number of votes lost at the state level

**Year:** 1988

**Popular Margin**: 7,060,300 **EC Margin**: 1,098,368

**Lost Votes:** 41,554,060

Maybe consider relaxing the language and just focusing on how best to show "result volatility". We might even call this the Comparison between two voting systems (EC vs Popular).

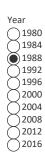
Perhaps we add a metric Popular Margin/ EC margin to show multiples to swing by year? Or maybe we show a bar chart of "lost votes" since it seems to be growing over time. We might need to normalize against population growth.

CENDY: Play with different visualizations on Lost Votes, Pop/EC multiple, etc. Voting Gap

TEXT: Who's being silenced? Muzzling the state minority.

Change verbiage from Volatility to comparison between EC and Popular.

Feedback: unclear how we got to "minimum to flip"



Background	Electoral College Today	Voting Power	Result Volatility	Conclusion

## In Closing

- If you're in a big state, your vote is worth less.
- If you're in a heavily right/left leaning state with a minority view, your vote is worthless.
- The Electoral College allows a President to win despite not having the most votes.
- The election is decided by a small population of people within swing precincts in swing states.

#### Call to Action

Voice your support at the State and Federal level to remove the Electoral College and institute a National Popular Vote.

Click the images below to find your representatives.

CENDY: We can change image for the websites?







