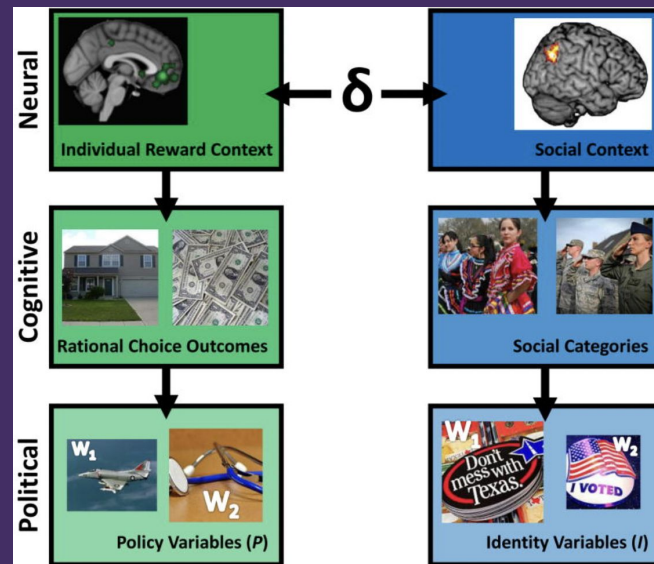


Tali Nam, Morgan Bernstein,
Malika Rawal, Lisa Zuo

Topic and Motivation



Introducing the Data

8,280 Original
Respondents
Surveyed

Surveys
collected
through the
Internet,
Phone, Video

Random US Eligible
Voters

Removed 1505,
worked with 6775
observations

- **Source:** American National Election Studies, 2020 National Election
- **Response Variable:** “For whom does the respondent intend to vote for President?”
- We dropped all observations besides those with an answer of “Joe Biden” or “Donald Trump”
- **Predictor Variables:** Favor/Oppose Background Checks for Gun Purchases, Tightening Fed. Budget Spending on Border Security, Self-Identifies Race/Ethnicity, Rural/Urban Area Placement, Respondent Age, Political Alignment

Highlights from the EDA



Response variable:

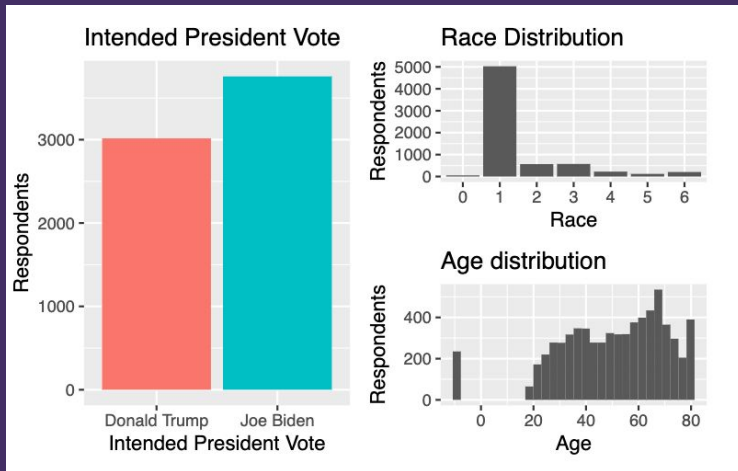
- Roughly 50/50 intended vote for Trump or Biden, slightly more for Biden

Predictor variables:

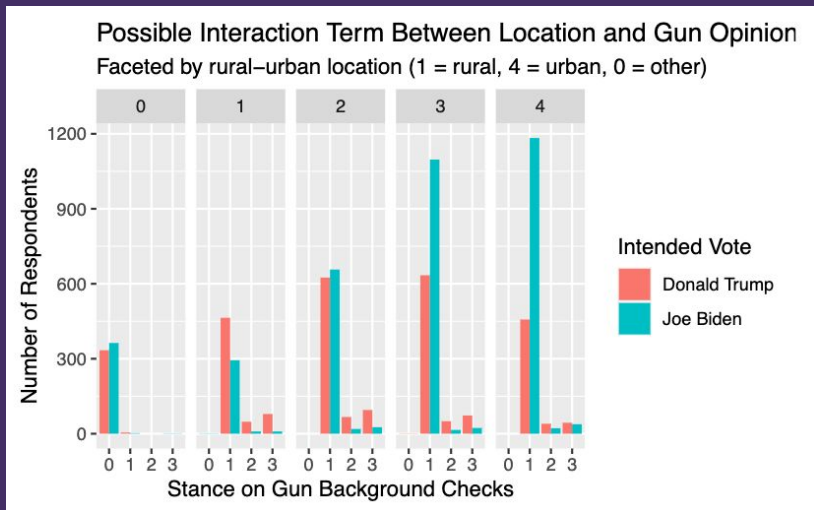
- Majority of respondents were White
- Approximately equal distribution for age, but slightly fewer younger respondents

Possible interaction terms

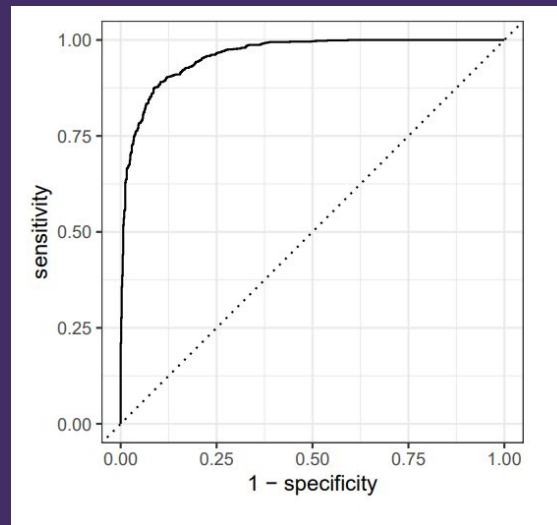
- Location and stance on gun background checks



Final Model: Interaction Terms + ROC Curve



- Interaction Terms We Considered:
Age + Political Alignment,
Rural-Urban Identity and Opinion on
Gun Background Checks
- Used Speculation / Previous
Knowledge about Politics to Infer that
these variables could interact



- Area under the ROC Curve: .96 (Very good model fit!)
- Testing Data AUC > Training Data AUC therefore no overfit to the Training Data.
- AIC and BIC were minimized for this model in comparison to models with potential interaction terms.

Interesting findings from the model



- Categories with significant predictors levels: age, political alignment, abortion, federal budget spending on border security, race
- Coefficient of age when predicting which presidential candidate a respondent plans to vote for in the 2020 election



Conclusions + Future Work

CONCLUSIONS

- Both identity and policy opinions were found to be influential when predicting who a person would vote for
- Real-world applications

FUTURE WORK

- More Data
 - Undercoverage and response bias
- Other Elections
 - State and local elections
- Complex Analysis
 - More resources and time



References

- Ali, Shirin. "These Are the Most Difficult States to Vote In." The Hill. The Hill, September 28, 2022. <https://thehill.com/changing-america/respect/accessibility/3665190-these-are-the-hardest-states-to-vote-in/>.
- American National Election Studies. 2021. ANES 2020 Time Series Study Full Release \[dataset and documentation\]. July 19, 2021 version. <http://www.electionstudies.org/>
- Jenke, L., & Huettel, S. A. (2016). Issues or Identity? Cognitive Foundations of Voter Choice. Trends in cognitive sciences, 20(11), 794. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2016.08.013>
- Konnikova, Maria. "Politics and Personality: Most of What You Read Is Malarkey." The New Yorker, August 23, 2016. <https://www.newyorker.com/science/maria-konnikova/politics-and-personality-most-of-what-you-read-is-malarkey>.
- "Political Campaign Printing Solutions - Printing Solutions." Magna IV, March 15, 2021. <https://www.magna4.com/printing-solutions/political-campaign/>.
- "Premium Photo: HAPPY WINNER! Young Rich Man in Casual Holding Money Dollar Bills with Surprise." Freepik, July 18, 2021. https://www.freepik.com/premium-photo/happy-winner-young-rich-man-casual-holding-money-dollar-bills-with-surprise_16142404.htm.
- "Running a Political Campaign: What Are the Steps and Operations?" Norwich University Online. Accessed December 10, 2022. <https://online.norwich.edu/academic-programs/resources/running-a-political-campaign>.
- Snaphunt. "Statistician Job Description." Snaphunt. Snaphunt, February 25, 2022. <https://snaphunt.com/resources/job-descriptions/statistician-job-description>.
- See [data dictionary](#)