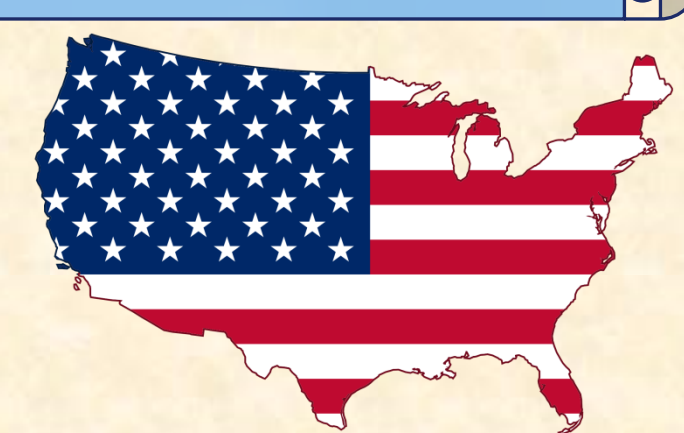
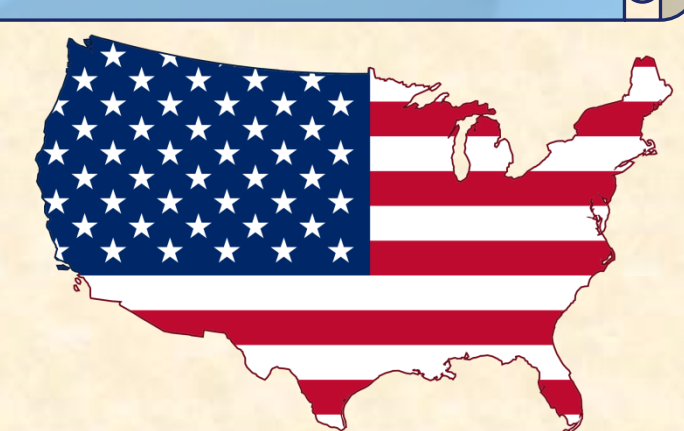


## Purpose



To identify whether a swing state's composition of race, gender, political culture and workforce participation, controlled by election type, primary versus caucus, had an effect on the 2016 presidential primary outcomes.

## Significance



Understanding what factors influence voters in these states can inform policy and political scholars and experts making projections about electoral decision-making.

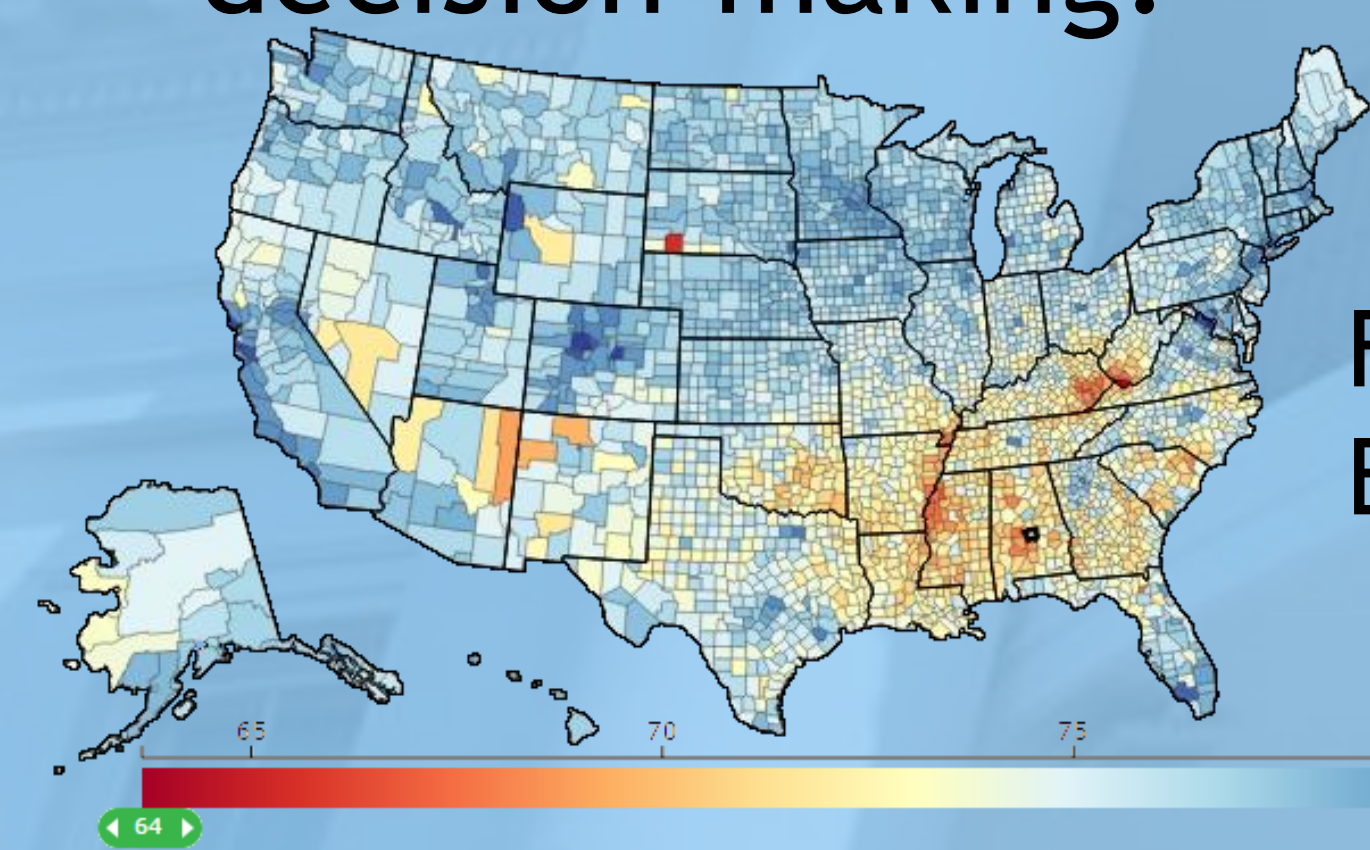


Fig 1: Male Life Expectancy in US

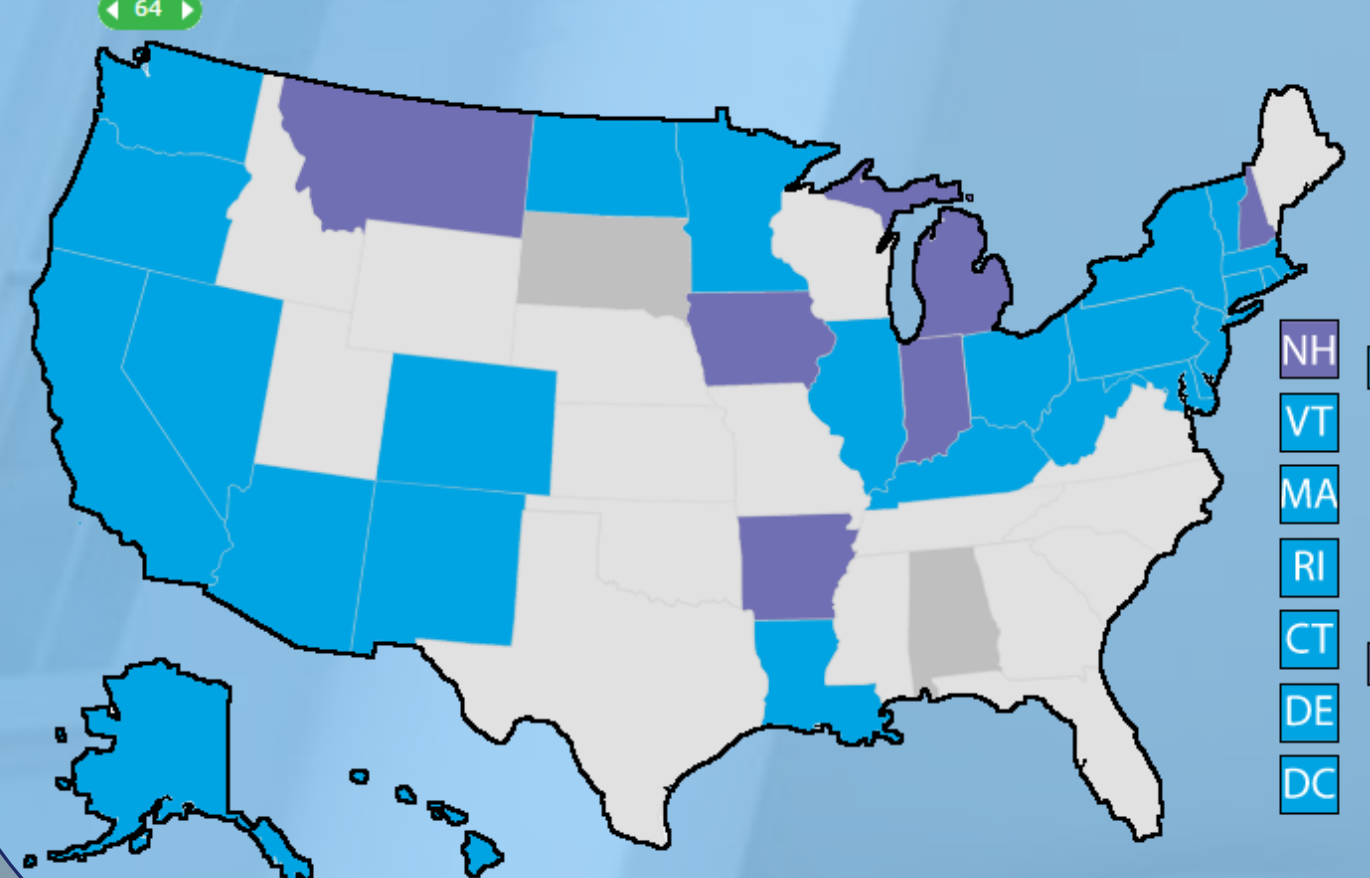
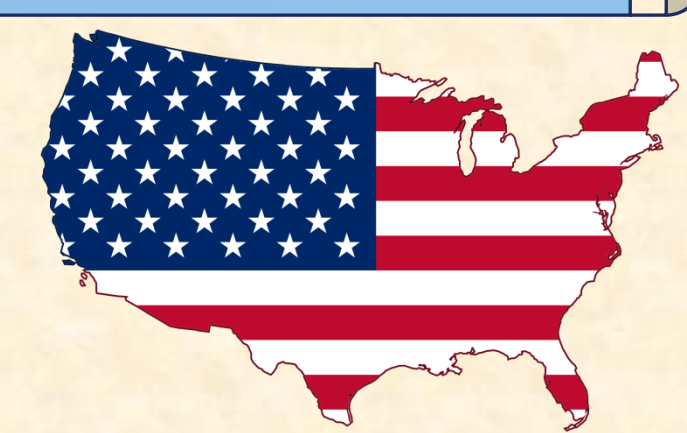


Fig 2: Medicaid Expansion in US

Expanding coverage via traditional Medicaid...26  
Expanding coverage via alternate plan...6  
Considering expansion...2  
Not expanding coverage...17

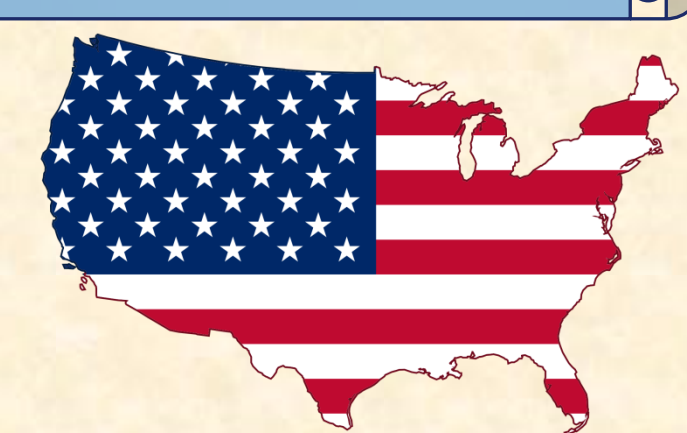
## Methodology



- DV: Political Outcomes (Vote %)
- IV: Socioeconomic Factors (Labor Participation Rate, Demographics)



## Outcomes



- Workforce factors appear to be correlated to the percentage of victory by “outsider” candidates.
- Descriptive statistics indicate the higher the percentage of non-minorities per state, the more likely leading party candidates were to be selected
- There was also an inverse relationship observed between the Democrat and Republican candidates.
- At the time of publication, the regression analysis has not been modeled.



Table 1A: Bernie Sander's Vote Percentage, Labor Participation Rate, and Percentage of African Americans in Swing States: Statistically Significant Correlations

	Vote Percentage	Labor Participation Rate	Percentage of African Americans
Vote Percentage	-	0.724	-0.805
Labor Participation Rate	0.724	-	-
Percentage of African Americans	-0.805	-	-

Note: Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

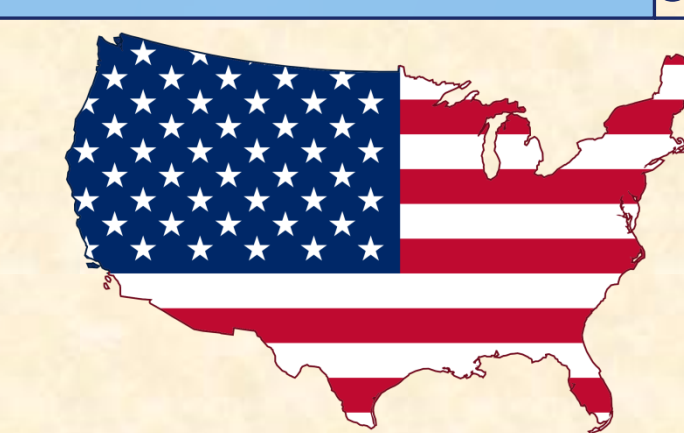


Table 1A: Bernie Sander's Vote Percentage, Labor Participation Rate, and Percentage of African Americans in Swing States: Statistically Significant Correlations

	Vote Percentage	Labor Participation Rate	Percentage of Hispanics
Vote Percentage	-	-0.894**	0.861**
Labor Participation Rate	-0.894**	-	-
Percentage of Hispanics	0.861**	-	-

Note: \*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed), \*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

## Evaluation



- Bivariate statistics, correlations and Chi squared statistics will be triangulated to evaluate the hypothesis that socioeconomic factors are predictive of primary contest outcomes.
- Regression will be conducted at the conclusion of all primaries.

## Acknowledgments



I would like to thank my preceptor Debbie Borie-Holtz, my internship coordinator Ann Marie Hill and Tamara Swedberg for all their help and support throughout this project.