



**Joint Crisis Committee:
U.S. Midterm Elections
Study Guide**

Istanbul University Model United Nations

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Introduction

As global values and paradigms are subjected change due to the recent fluctuations on both political and economic levels have deeply affected the society in the United States of America. Especially after 2016 elections, many scholars, opinion-makers expressed their concerns regarding the democracy in the US. In addition to that many democracy indexes such as Freedom House Index indicate that the democracy, as it is across the world, is in danger. Particularly, Capitol Attack in 2021 further consolidated the opinions on the political polarization within the public. Then again, the incursion has taken in special care within the halls of Capitol where an investigation committee set up in order to reveal the truth behind the attack.

Furthermore, as the global economy shaken by the COVID-19 virus, the overall economy and financial inequality as well as reforms on the health systems grew importance for the Congress. In addition to that, the aggression of Russia towards Ukraine once again fueled the debates on the military readiness and capabilities of the United States. Then again, the climate crisis, where nearly all reports indicate that the target set by the Paris Agreement (2015) will not be met until 2050, has a particular interest within both the House and the Senate.

As perhaps the most heated debates of this century being discussed in the Congress, the elections gained more and more importance. Currently the seat distribution on the House and the Senate is favoring Democratic Party where Republicans will try to obtain majority to gain more control over Biden administration. It can be said that 2022 mid-term elections for the Congress is perhaps one of the most important mid-term elections in the 21st Century. Especially, the heated debates are expected in the swing states, namely Pennsylvania, Arizona, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Nevada and Wisconsin.

As such candidates will need to adjust their political speeches, campaign decisions and strategies in accordance with the developing situations in order to win the race for the Capitol. This guide will focus on the election system of the United States as well as political parties, distribution of seats, and demographics of the swing states. In addition, it will feature previous elections' candidates and their vote percentages.

A) Election System of the United States of America

To begin with, Americans elect more than 500,000 public officials, that is more than any other democracy. At the federal, state, and municipal levels, American citizens elect distinct executives, lawmakers, and, in some instances, judges (this varies by state). The chief executive is chosen independently from lawmakers in governments with separation of powers. Not only are these officials elected by separate electorates in the United States, but their terms of office, as defined by the Constitution—a four-year term for the president, two-year terms for members of the House of Representatives, and six-year terms for U.S. senators—also ensure that they are elected by separate electorates. A system with separation of powers differs from a parliamentary system, such as the one used in the United Kingdom, in which the prime minister is an elected member of Parliament who is selected as leader by his peers.

The electoral system in the United States is commonly referred to as a two-party system. Political parties, on the other hand, are not listed in the Constitution at all. There are no laws that require Democrats and Republicans to compete in elections. In each election cycle, minor party or independent candidates run for a variety of offices; some of them win, and many more have an effect on the election's outcome. However, American politics is dominated by two parties. Only Congressman Bernie Sanders and Senator Jim Jeffords, both from Vermont, were not Democrats or Republicans in 2006; all fifty state governors ran with a "D" or a "R" next to their name; and more than 7,350 of the approximately 7,400 state legislators in the forty-nine states that hold partisan elections for that office are Democrats or Republicans. (The legislature of Nebraska is distinctive in two ways. For starters, it just has one home, whereas the rest all have two. Second, state lawmakers are elected without regard to their political party. At the age of 23, nonpartisan elections are far more usual. Following the old saying that "there is neither here nor there," the context of American elections and political parties at the local level. There were 102 women (23.4 percent) in the 2019 U.S. House of Representatives, a record number—89 Democrats and 13 Republicans. There were 25 women (25%) in the Senate in 2019, a record number—17 Democrats and 8 Republicans. In six states, women control both Senate seats (Arizona, California, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nevada, and Washington).

The Legislative Branch, which is established by Article I of the Constitution, is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate, which together constitute the United States Congress. The Constitution gives Congress sole authority to pass laws and declare war, as well as the power to approve or reject numerous presidential nominations and conduct extensive investigations.

The first is the plurality-voting method, which proclaims the winner regardless of the highest vote-percentage getters of the vote. This is how the federal (House of Representatives and Senate) elections of the United States of America, as well as many gubernatorial and other statewide elections, work. The winning candidate just need the most votes, not a majority (50 percent plus one vote).

i. House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is formed of 435 elected members who are evenly dispersed throughout the 50 states depending on census. The District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and four additional US territories are represented by six non-voting members: American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Speaker of the House is the chamber's presiding authority and is elected by the House of Representatives. He or she is the third in line for the presidency.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years and must be at least 25 years old, a US citizen for at least seven years, and a resident of the state (though not necessarily the district) they represent.

ii. The Senate

The Senate of the United States is made up of two Senators from each state, who are elected for six years by the people of that state, and each Senator has one vote on the Senate dealings. Senate elections are held on Election Day, the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in even numbered years and coincide with House of Representatives elections. Senators are chosen by the entire state. The United States Constitution's Elections Clause gives

each state (and Congress, if it wishes to enact a standard statute) the ability to create a mechanism for electing senators. The regulations for independent and small party candidates on the ballot differ from state to state as well. According to the Constitution no individual is allowed to be elected to the Senate unless he/she has reached the age of thirty years, has been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and is a resident of the State for which he is elected.

iii. Political Parties

Although the United States constitution does not necessarily restrict the political race amongst parties to two, there are two major parties that receive considerable amount of the votes, namely the Republican Party and Democratic Party.

a) Republican Party

The Republican Party was created in 1854 by anti-slavery campaigners opposed to the Kansas–Nebraska Act, which allowed for the prospective spread of chattel slavery into western territories. The collapse of the Whig Party, which had previously been one of the two major parties in the country, bolstered it at the same time. The Republican Party was founded on the principles of economic reform and classical liberalism while opposing the extension of slavery. Along with its traditional competitor, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, sometimes known as the GOP ("Grand Old Party"), is one of the two major current political parties in the United States.

Pew divided Republicans (and independents with Republican leanings) into four categories: • Core Conservatives, who make up about 13 percent of the public and 31 percent of all Republicans and are the most politically engaged. This group is largely white and male and financially comfortable; 33 percent hold a college degree or more, and they believe strongly in smaller government and lower corporate tax rates. • Country First Conservatives, a smaller group (6 percent of the entire public), who are less educated (16 percent have a college degree or more) and older than other Republicans. They are more critical of immigrants and deeply suspicious of US foreign involvement. Republicans in both categories strongly support Donald Trump. • Market Skeptic Republicans, representing 12 percent of the public, diverge from the traditional Republican Party over its support of big business and lower taxes, and advocate increasing corporate taxes. They believe the economy is skewed toward powerful interests. • New Era Enterprisers, representing 11 percent of the electorate, are fundamentally optimistic about the future and basically pro-business.

b) Democratic Party

The Democratic Party is one of America's two major political parties today. It was established in 1828 by Andrew Jackson supporters, making it the oldest functioning political party in the world. The Republican Party has been its principal political adversary since the 1860s. Prior to 1860, the Democratic Party favored small government and state autonomy over a national bank and high tariffs. It divided over slavery in 1860 and only won the presidency twice from 1860 and 1910. It continued to resist high tariffs in the late 1800s and had heated internal discussions about the gold standard. It championed progressive reforms and opposed imperialism in the early twentieth century, including President Wilson winning the White House in 1912 and 1916. The Democratic Party has pursued a socially liberal agenda since Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal coalition took office in 1932.

On the Democratic side, • Solid Liberals, 16 percent of the public, are the most politically engaged of all Democrats. They are highly Political Parties and Elections 37 educated, well off, and express liberal views on virtually every social and political issue. • Opportunity Democrats, 12 percent of the public, are less affluent and less educated than solid liberals but agree with them on most issues, and they emphasize hard work and individual effort as the key to getting ahead. • Disaffected Democrats, 14 percent of the public, are mostly minority voters and are financially distressed. They agree strongly with the Democratic Party but are cynical about government and its responses to their needs. • Devout and Diverse, 9 percent of the public, are majority minority voters, even less affluent than Disaffected Democrats and the least politically active.

c) **Differences between Democratic and Republican Parties**

For years it has been the democratic and the Republican party that have dominated the elections. Their political views changed over the years. Democratic party used to be based on race and the party of white people in the beginning compared to the democratic party which was supported by the poor whereas the republicans supported by the rich. But now they are manly divided based on social and economic ideologies. Democratic party tend to speak up for affordable health care system, environmental regulations, expansion of social services, higher taxes and LGBTQ and minority rights. And they have a liberal point of view to politics and represents the minorities. On the other hand, Republican party is a conservative party and represents the religious and racial majority. Then again, they tend to protect the conservative values, favor lower taxes, limited social services, pro right to bear arms and they are generally pro-life.

To expand the discussion, Republicans believe that economic development is primarily driven by free markets and individual effort. During Democratic administrations, Republicans usually push for fiscal restraint. In contrast, Democratic Party's economic policy has always prioritized equal economic opportunity, a social safety net, and strong labor unions. Furthermore, Democrats advocate for a progressive tax system, greater minimum wages, Social Security, universal health care, public education, and subsidized housing, among other things. Additionally, Republicans have a long history of supporting the War on Drugs and opposing drug legalization and decriminalization, including marijuana. The resistance to marijuana legalization has waned over time. Whereas Democrats lean towards legalization of non-lethal drugs in favor of both medical or recreational purposes.

B) **Demographics and Previous Elections on Swing States**

The terminology came from network television coverage of presidential elections, when the networks were attempting to predict how a state would vote. In 1976, NBC produced a high-tech (for the time) map of all 50 states, and because most people had color television at the time, the network experimented with labeling Republican states "blue states" and Democratic states "red states." Over time, more networks became engaged, but there was no consistency in which states were labeled blue and which were labeled red. This was settled during the presidential race of 2000, when Republican states were labeled red and Democratic states were labeled blue. However, these broad statewide classifications sometimes obscure voting reality. Should a state with a Republican majority of 51 percent to 49 percent be labeled a red state? News organizations began referring to such states as "purple" states, and even better, began looking at counties and cities as separate political entities rather than the entire state, giving us

a more granular view and a more comprehensive understanding of where Republican and Democratic parties voting strength consists of.

69% of registered voters (much larger share of republican leaning voters than of democratic leaning voters) in the USA are white citizens. Black and Hispanic citizens are each %11 of the total. Other racial groups are the remainder 8%. Minority-majority states are Hawaii, New Mexico, California, Texas, Nevada, and Maryland. More than half of Republican and GOP-leaning voters (56%) are ages 50 and older. among Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters, half are 50 and older. Democratic leaning voters are more likely to have a college degree than republicans. 41% of the democratic leaning voters have college education while only 30% of republican leaning voters have graduated college. (Around two-thirds of registered voters in the U.S do not have a college degree). White Christians are the religious majority. The United States has the largest proportion of evangelicals in the world. The evangelical influence is strongest in northern Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, southern and western Virginia, West Virginia, the Upstate region of South Carolina, and East Texas. To Wheaton College's Institute: About 30 to 35 percent of the US population is evangelical. And 81% of them voted for Trump. That means flipping a small number of these voters could change the outcome of the election. There are evangelicals who think that they should be governed with bible and trump had placed by God; heavily influenced the attack in the 6th of January. But on the other hand, some of the evangelicals thinks that trumps presidency was embracing white Christian nationalism. Around eight-in-ten Republican registered voters are Christians, compared with about half of Democratic voters. In turn, Democratic voters are much more likely than GOP voters to identify as religiously unaffiliated.

Among registered voters, 56% of women affiliate with or lean toward the Democratic Party, compared with 44% of men. Democratic Party has become reliant on winning female votes, its policies are attuned to women's priorities. Women are more likely to live below the poverty threshold and rely on food stamps and other welfare services part of a global phenomenon known as the feminization of poverty. This fact may make them more receptive to Democrats' relatively consistent promises to expand the welfare state. Democratic party platform says that they are committed to ensuring full equality for women and will fight to end gender discrimination in the areas of education, employment, health care, or any other sphere. Because of this egalitarian rhetoric. More than half of the women in the U.S tend to vote for democrats.

In this chapter, results of the previous elections, both Congressional and Presidential, will be shown and demographic structures of states will be explored.

i. Pennsylvania

2008 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	3,276,363	54.47%	21
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	2,655,885	44.15%	0
Independent	Ralph Nader	Matt Gonzalez	42,977	0.71%	0
Libertarian	Bob Barr	Wayne Allyn Root	19,912	0.33%	0

2016 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	2,970,733	48.18%	20
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	2,926,441	47.46%	0
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	Bill Weld	146,715	2.38%	0

2020 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Joe Biden	Kamala Harris	3,458,229	50.01%	20
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	3,377,674	48.84%	0
Libertarian	Jo Jorgensen	Spike Cohen	79,380	1.15%	0

2012 Congressional Elections:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats Before	Seats After	+/-
Democratic	2,793,538	50.28%	7	5	-2
Republican	2,710,070	48.77%	12	13	+1
Libertarian	6,210	00.11%	0	0	-

2014 Congressional Elections:

Affiliation	Candidates	Votes	Vote%	Seats Won
Republican	147	1,825,181	56.24%	119(8)
Democratic	146	1,408,624	43.33%	84 (8)
Independent	3	8,094	0.25%	0

2016 Congressional Elections:

Affiliation	Candidates	Votes	Vote %	Seats Won
Republican	157	2,852,921	50.49%	121(2)
Democratic	152	2,755,058	48.76%	82 (2)
Independent	5	22,711	0.40%	0

2018 Congressional Elections:

Affiliation	Candidates	Votes	Vote %	Seats Won
Republican	144	2,075,093	44.43	110(11)
Democratic	183	2,568,968	55.00	93 (11)
Independent	3	11,140	0.24	0

2020 Congressional Elections:

Affiliation	Candidates	Votes	Vote %	Seats Won
Republican	168	3,416,942	52.73%	113(3)
Democratic	164	3,017,689	46.57%	90 (3)
Libertarian	6	23,268	0.36%	0

According to the U.S. Census Pennsylvania Demographics

- White: 76.6%
- Black or African American: 11.8%
- Asian: 4.5%
- Hispanic: 8.1%
- Native American: 1.1%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 0.1%

The median age of the population in Pennsylvania is approximately 40.6 years of age. In terms of the ratio of females to males, the state is currently at 51.1% females and 48.9% males.

In terms of preferred religions across the population of Pennsylvania, 73% are affiliated with Christian based faiths, 6% are affiliated with non-Christian faiths, and 21% are unaffiliated with any religion.

ii. Georgia

2008 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	2,048,759	52.10%	15
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	1,844,123	46.90%	0
Libertarian	Bob Barr	Wayne Allyn Root	28,731	0.73%	0

2012 Congressional Elections:

United States House of Representatives elections in Georgia, 2012						
Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats before	Seats after	+/-	
Republican	2,104,098	59.2%	8	9	+1	
Democratic	1,448,869	40.8%	5	5	±0	
Others ^[3]	611	0.0%	0	0	-	

2014 Congressional Elections:

United States House of Representatives elections in Georgia, 2014						
Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats Before	Seats After	+/-	
Republican	1,349,076	58.5%	9	10	+1	
Democratic	956,361	41.5%	5	4	-1	
Others ^[2]	228	0.0%	0	0	-	

2016 Congressional Elections:

United States House of Representatives elections in Georgia, 2014 ₁						
Party	Votes	Percentage	Last election	Seats won	+/-	
Republican	2,272,460	60.26%	10	10		
Democratic	1,498,437	39.74%	4	4		

2018 Congressional Elections:

Turnout		
Party	Republican	Democratic
Last election	10	4
Seats before	10	4
Seats won	9	5
Seat change	1	1
Popular vote	1,987,191	1,814,469
Percentage	52.27%	47.73%

2020 Congressional Elections:

Party	Republican	Democratic
Last election	9	5
Seats won	8	6
Seat change	1	1
Popular vote	2,490,396	2,393,089
Percentage	51.00%	49.00%
Swing	1.27%	1.27%

2016 presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage Electoral	votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	2,089,104	50.38%	16
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	1,877,963	45.29%	0
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	William Weld	125,306	3.02%	0

2020 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	2,473,633	49.47%	16
Democratic	Joe Biden	Kamala Harris	2,461,854	49.24%	0
Libertarian	Jo Jorgensen	Spike Cohen	62,229	1.24%	0

According to U.S. Census Georgia Demographics

- White: 59.7%
- Black or African American: 32.6%
- Asian: 4.4%
- Hispanic: 4%
- Native American: 0.3%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 0.1%

In terms of the ratio of females to males, the state is currently at 51% females and 49% males. 40% of the population has college degree.

iii. Arizona

2008 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	1,230,111	53.39%	10
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	1,034,707	44.91%	0
Libertarian	Bob Barr	Wayne Allyn Root	12,555	0.54%	0

2016 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	1,252,401	48.1%	11
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	1,161,167	44.6%	0
Libertarian	Garry Johnson	Bill Weld	106,327	4.1%	0

2020 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Joe Biden	Kamala Harris	1,672,143	49.36%	11
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	1,661,686	49.06%	0
Libertarian	Jo Jorgensen	Spike Cohen	51,465	1.52%	0

According to U.S Census, Arizona Demographics

- White: 40.1%
 - Black or African American: 5.7%
 - Asian: 3.4%
 - Hispanic: 42.9%
- 15% of the population have college degree

iv. North Carolina

2008 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	2,142,651	49.70%	15
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	2,128,474	49.38%	0
Libertarian	Bob Barr	Wayne Allyn Root	51,465	0.60%	0

2016 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	2,362,631	49.83%	15
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	2,189,316	46.17%	0
Libertarian	Garry Johnson	Bill Weld	130,126	2.74%	0

2020 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Republican	Donald Trump Mike Pence	2,758,775	49.93%	+0.10%
Democratic	Joe Biden Kamala Harris	2,684,292	48.59%	+2.42%

2012 Congressional Elections:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats before	Seats after	+/-
Democratic	2,218,357	50.60%	7	4	-3
Republican	2,137,167	48.75%	6	9	+3
Libertarian	24,142	0.55%	0	0	

2014 Congressional Elections:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats Before	Seats After	+/-
Republican	1,555,364	55.39%	9	10	+1
Democratic	1,234,027	43.95%	4	3	-1
Libertarian	7,850	0.28%	0	0	-

2016 Congressional Elections:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%
Democratic	G. K. Butterfield	240,661	68.6
Republican	H. Powell Dew Jr.	101,567	29.0
Libertarian	J. J. Summerell	8,471	2.4

2018 Congressional Elections:

Party	Candi- dates	Votes		Seats		
		No.	%	No.	+/-	%
Republican Party	13	1,845,921	50.39%	9		76.92%
Democratic Party	12	1,770,902	48.35%	3		23.08%
Libertarian Party	5	38,728	1.06%	0		0.00%

2020 Congressional Elections:

Party	Candi- dates	Votes		Seats		
		No.	%	No.	+/-	%
Republican Party	12	2,631,336	49.413%	8	2	61.54%
Democratic Party	13	2,660,535	49.961%	5	2	38.76%
Libertarian Party	2	19,596	0.368%	0		0.00%

According to U.S. Census, North Carolina's Demographics

- White: 70.6%
- Black / African American: 22.2%
- Asian: 3.2%
- Hispanic: 9.8%

16% of the population is 65 years and over, 32% of total have college degree, 35% of North Carolina's population is evangelical.

v. Ohio

2008 Presidential Elections in Ohio:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	2,940,044	51.50%	20
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	2,677,820	46.91%	0
Independent	Ralph Nader	Matt Gonzalez	42,337	0.74%	0

2012 Presidential Elections in Ohio

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	2,827,709	50.67%	18
Republican	Mitt Romney	Paul Ryan	2,661,437	47.69%	0
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	Jim Gray	49,493	0.89%	0

2016 Presidential Elections in Ohio:

Party	Candidate	Running Mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	2,841,006	51.31%	18
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	2,394,169	43.24%	0
Independent	Gary Johnson	William Weld	174,498	3.15%	0

2020 Presidential Elections in Ohio:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Republican	Donald Trump Mike Pence	3,154,834	53.27%	+1.96%
Democratic	Joe Biden Kamala Harris	2,679,165	45.24%	+2.00%
Libertarian	Jo Jorgensen Spike Cohen	67,569	1.14%	-2.01%

2012 Congressional Elections in Ohio:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats Before	Seats After	+/-
Republican	2,620,233	50.96%	13	12	-1
Democratic	2,412,385	46.91%	5	4	-1
Libertarian	81,469	1.58%	0	0	-

2014 Congressional Elections in Ohio:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats Before	Seats won	+/-
Republican	1,770,923	60.02%	12	12	
Democratic	1,179,587	39.98%	4	4	

2016 Congressional Elections in Ohio:

Party	Candi- dates	Votes		Seats		
		No.	%	No.	+/-	%
Republican Party	91	2,836,624	58.54%	66	1	66.67%

Democratic Party	80	1,961,329	40.47%	33	1	33.33%
Independent	4	44,090	0.91%	0		0.00%

2018 Congressional Elections in Ohio:

Party	Candi- dates	Votes			Seats		
		No.	%	+/-	No.	+/-	%
Republican Party	91	2,166,790	51.96%	-6.58%	62	4	62.63%
Democratic Party	99	1,992,886	47.79%	+7.32%	37	4	37.37%
Libertarian Party	6	7,599	0.18%	<i>New</i>	0	-	0.00%

2020 Congressional Elections in Ohio:

Party	Candidates	Votes			Seats Won		
		No.	%	+/-	No.	+/-	%
Republican Party	92	3,175,713	57.65	5.69	64	3	64.65
Democratic Party	87	2,300,433	41.76	6.03	35	3	35.35
Independent	12	28,192	0.51	0.44	0	0	0.00

According to U.S. Census, Ohio's Demographics

15.9% of the population in Ohio is 65 years and over, 39.5% has college degree.

- White: 69.4%
- Black or African American: 19.9%
- Asian: 6.9%
- Hispanic: 9.8%

vi. Wisconsin

2008 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	1,677,211	56.22%	10
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	1,262,393	42.31%	0
Independent	Ralph Nader	Matt Gonzalez	17,605	0.59%	0

2012 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	1,620,985	52.83%	10
Republican	Mitt Romney	Paul Ryan	1,407,966	45.89%	0
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	Jim Gray	20,439	0.67%	0

2016 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Republican	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	1,405,284	47.22%	10
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	1,382,536	46.45%	0
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	William Weld	106,674	3.58%	0

2020 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Democratic	Joe Biden Kamala Harris	1,630,866	49.45	+3.00
Republican	Donald Trump Mike Pence	1,610,184	48.83	+1.6

2012 Congressional Elections:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats Before	Seats After	+/-
Republican	1,401,995	48.92%	5	5	-
Democratic	1,445,015	50.42%	3	3	-
Libertarian	6,054	0.20%	0	0	-

2014 Congressional Elections:

Party	Republican	Democratic
Last election	5	3
Seats won	5	3
Seat change		
Popular vote	1,233,336	1,102,581
Percentage	52.36%	46.81%
Swing	3.44%	3.61%

2016 Congressional Elections:

Party	Republican	Democratic
Last election	5	3
Seats won	5	3
Seat change		
Popular vote	1,270,448	1,379,998
Percentage	45.81%	49.76%
Swing	6.55%	2.95%

2018 Congressional Elections:

Party	Candi- dates	Votes		Seats		
		No.	%	No.	+/-	%
Democratic Party	8	1,367,492	53.18%	3		37.50%
Republican Party	7	1,172,964	45.61%	5		62.50%
Independent	3	21,592	0.84%	0		0.00%

2020 Congressional Elections:

Party	Republican	Democratic
Last election	5	3
Seats won	5	3
Seat change		
Popular vote	1,661,399	1,566,671
Percentage	51.43%	48.5%
Swing	5.82%	4.68%

According to U.S. Census, Wisconsin's Demographics

People over 65 years is 17.5% of total, and 30% of Wisconsin have college degree.

- White: 87%
- Black or African American: 6.7%
- Asian: 3%
- Hispanic: 7.1%

vii. Nevada

2008 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	533,736	55.15%	5
Republican	John McCain	Sarah Palin	412,827	42.65%	0
None of these Candidates	None of these Candidates		6,267	0.65%	0

2012 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Running mate	Votes	Percentage	Electoral votes
Democratic	Barack Obama	Joe Biden	531,373	52.36%	6
Republican	Mitt Romney	Paul Ryan	463,567	45.68%	0
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	Jim Gray	10,968	1.08%	0

2016 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%
Democratic	Hillary Clinton	539,260	47.92%
Republican	Donald Trump	512,058	45.50%
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	37,384	3.29%

2020 Presidential Elections:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Democratic	Joe Biden Kamala Harris	703,486	50.06%	+2.14%
Republican	Donald Trump Mike Pence	669,890	47.67%	+2.17%
Libertarian	Jo Jorgensen Spike Cohen	14,783	1.05%	-2.24%

2012 Congressional Elections:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats	+/-
Republican	457,239	46.96%	2	
Democratic	453,310	46.55%	2	1
Independent American	25,185	2.59%	0	

2014 Congressional Elections:

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats	+/-
Republican	304,809	56.13%	3	1
Democratic	210,147	38.70%	1	1
Independent American	16,770	3.09%	0	-

2016 Congressional Elections:

Party	Democratic	Republican
Last election	1	3
Seats won	3	1
Seat change	2	2
Popular vote	508,113	498,104
Percentage	47.11%	46.19%
Swing	8.41%	9.94%

2018 Congressional Elections:

Party	Democratic	Republican
Last election	3	1
Seats won	3	1
Seat change		
Popular vote	491,272	439,727
Percentage	51.13%	45.77%
Swing	4.02%	0.42%

2020 Congressional Elections:

Party	Democratic	Republican
Last election	3	1
Seats won	3	1
Seat change		
Popular vote	665,526	633,827
Percentage	49.09%	46.76%
Swing	2.04%	0.99%

According to U.S. Census, Nevada Demographics

- White: 73.9%
- Black or African American: 10.3%
- Asian: 8.7%
- Hispanic: 29.2%

16% of the population is 65 years and over, 25.5% have college degree

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