



Michigan 2018 General Election

Congressional Districts

Voter Registration & Participation Analysis

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Voter Analytics and Strategic Polling

Introduction

The Michigan population estimates, as of July 1, 2018, are 9,995,915, according to the U.S. Census, while the registered voters total was 7,498,198 as of 8/31/2019, according to the Secretary of State.

The 2016 presidential general election was won by Donald Trump with 47.6% and 2,279,805 votes in the state and received 16 electoral votes. Hillary Clinton lost with 47.3% and 2,268,193 total votes. (Politico)

We will be using the election returns of the gubernatorial 2018 general election, with political party results and general election results to show a statewide comparative analysis of the state of the electorate as well as a comparative analysis of the fourteen congressional districts.

We will also analyze the registered voters by grouping them in presidential eras; that is, creating groups according to four-year cycles of the three most recent presidential eras. These will be the Bush Era from 1999-2006, the Obama Era from 2007-2014, and the Trump Era from 2015- 2019, still in progress. The remaining eras we have placed as before 1999.

Since Michigan does not include the voter's party affiliation in the voter registration file, we will not be able to add them in our analysis.

1. Demographic overview of the state.
2. Analysis of statewide performance in presidential eras by gender, age groups, and turnout
3. Comparative demographic breakdown of all congressional districts, by gender, age groups, and voter turnout
4. Analysis of districts by voters' last registration date and performance in presidential eras

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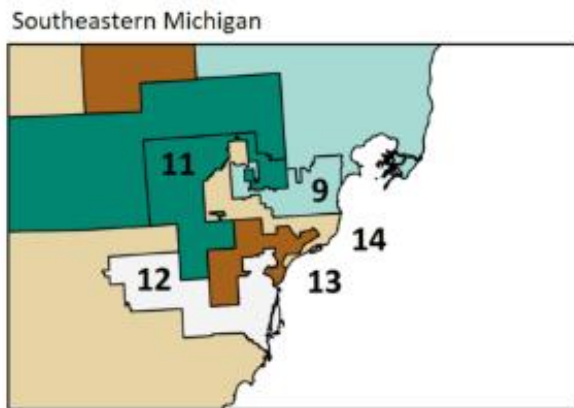
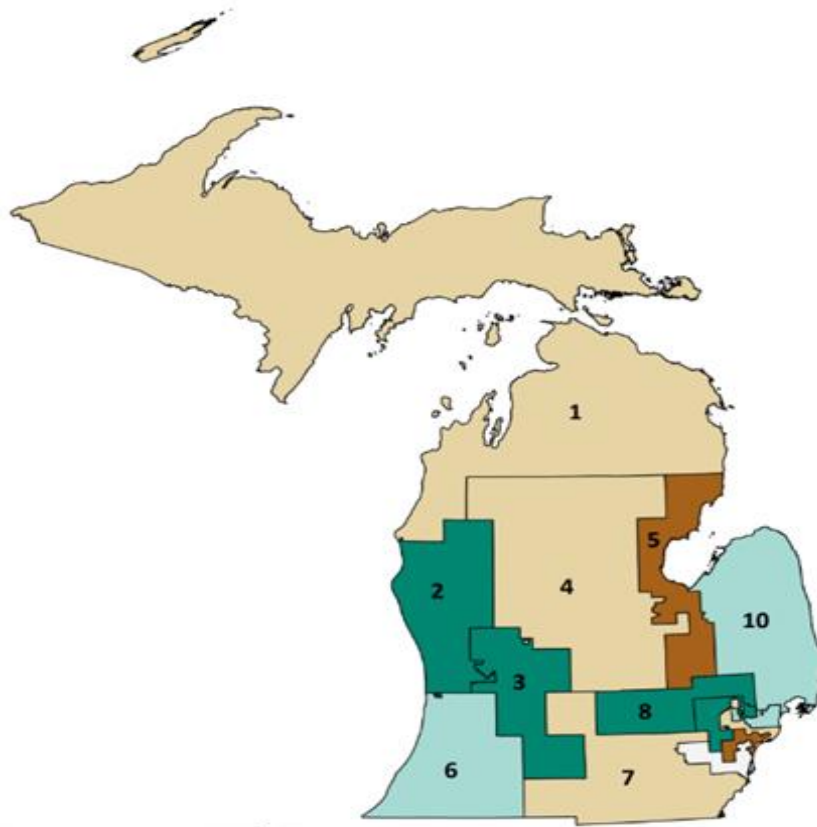
Michigan has fourteen Congressional Districts. The 2018 election results shown below.

Congressman Paul Mitchell, of the 10th district, is retiring and will not run for reelection in 2020.

5th District Daniel Kildee Democrat 59.51%	1st District Jack Bergman Republican 56.32%	3rd District Justin Amash Independent 54.42%
8th District Elissa Slotkin Democrat 50.61%	2nd District Bill Huizenga Republican 55.32%	
9th District Andy Levin Democrat 59.67%	4th District John Moolenaar Republican 62.62%	
11th District Haley Stevens Democrat 51.84%	6th District Fred Upton Republican 50.24%	
12th District Debbie Dingell Democrat 68.08%	7th District Tim Walberg Republican 53.80%	
13th District Rashida Tlaib Democrat 84.24%	10th District Paul Mitchell Republican 60.32%	
14th District Brenda Lawrence Democrat 86.84%		

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Michigan congressional map



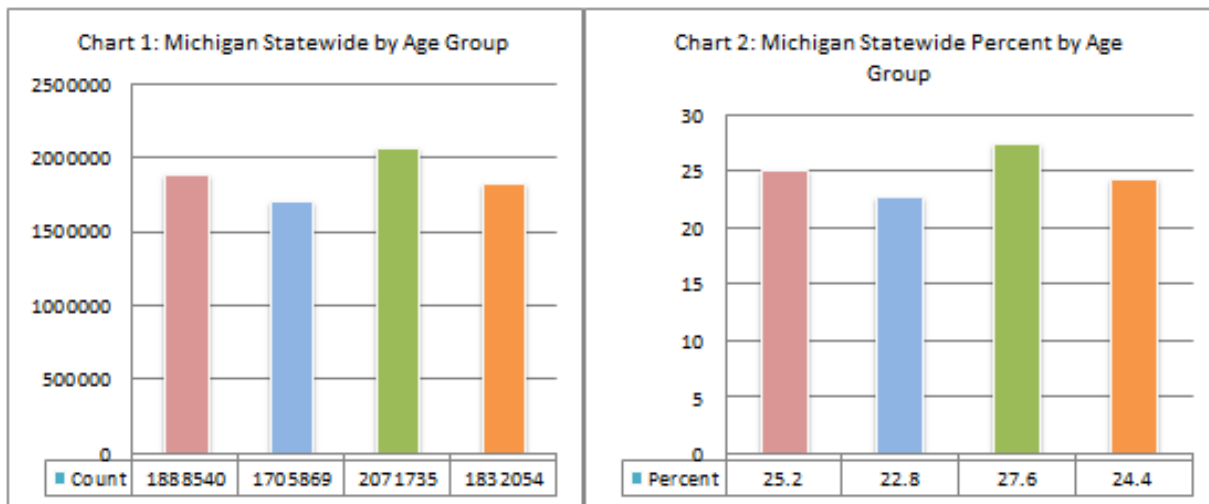
Source: crcmich.org

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The congressional analysis, of the currently elected representatives, will be divided into two parts: the first will be the Republican elected representatives and the one Independent elected representative; the second will be all the Democratic Party elected representatives. Because the political affiliation of the individual registered voters is not available, the districts are designated by the political affiliation of the elected congressmen. Congressman Justin Amash, of the 3rd Congressional district changed his registration to Independent, he was a Republican but switched registration on July 2019; he, therefore, will be included with the Republicans in this analysis.

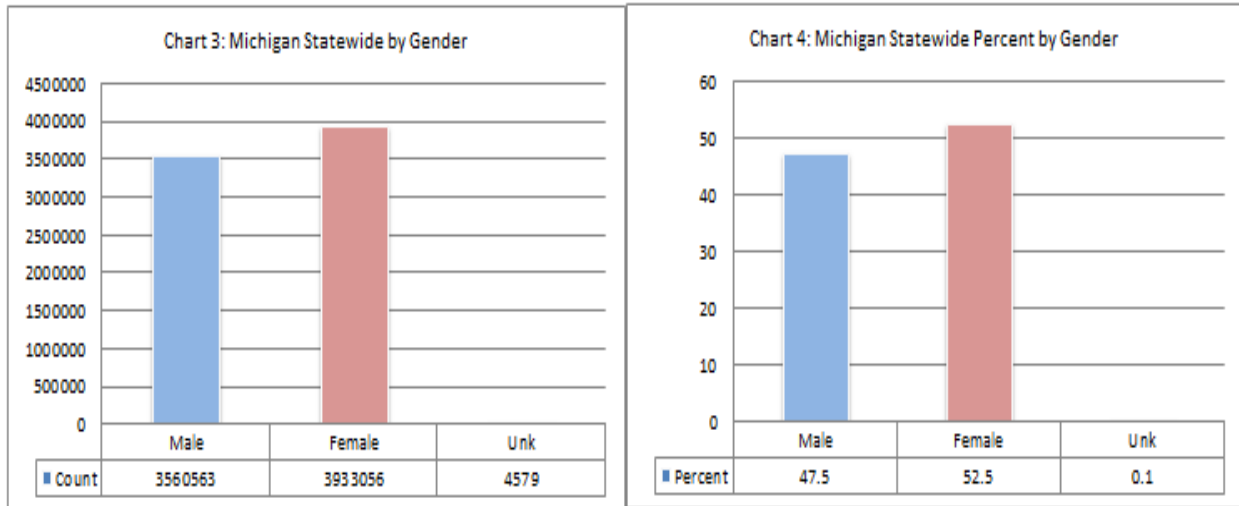
1. Demographic overview of the state

Charts 1 and 2 show the 50-64 age group's 27.6% (2,071,735) to be the prominent group, followed by the 18-35 age group's 25.2% (1,888,540).

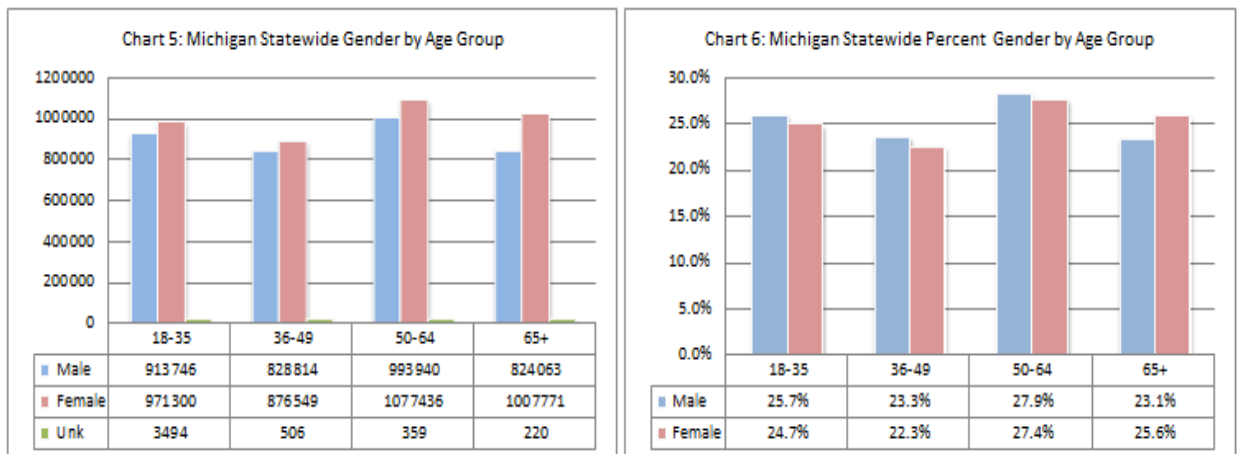


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Charts 3 and 4 show that the statewide voter registration of females (52.5%) is significantly higher than that of the males.

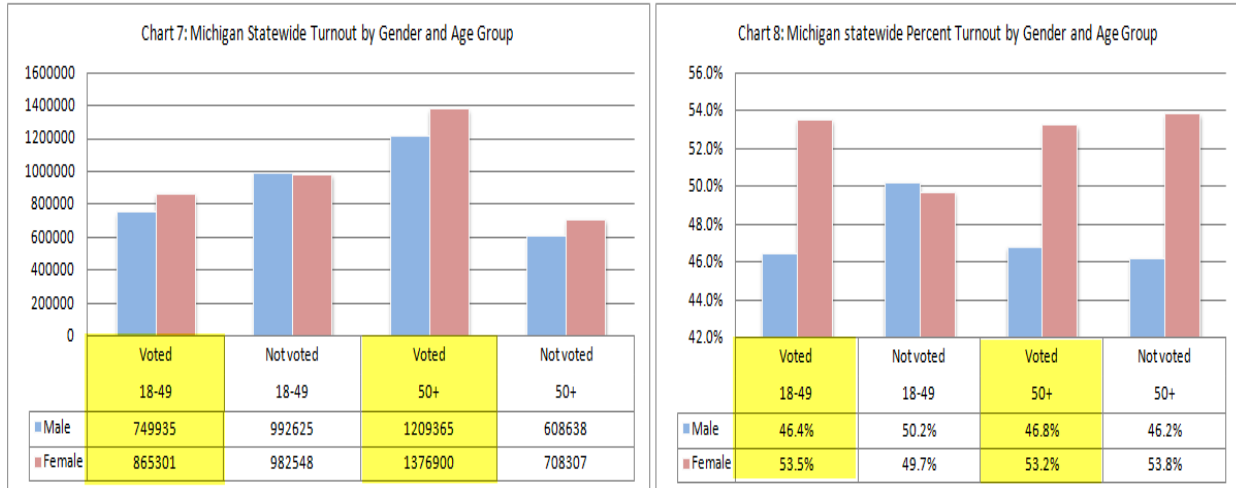


Charts 5 and 6 display the prominence of male registration in the 18-35, 36-49, and 50-64 age groups of voters, while the females in the 65+ age group dominate registration.



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Charts 7 and 8 show that while males may have more registered voters, female voters of the 18-49 age group turnout 53.5% was at a higher rate than that of the male voters of the similar age group, whose participation was 46.4%. Similarly, the female turnout for the 50+ age group also had a turnout at an almost identical rate of 53.8%.



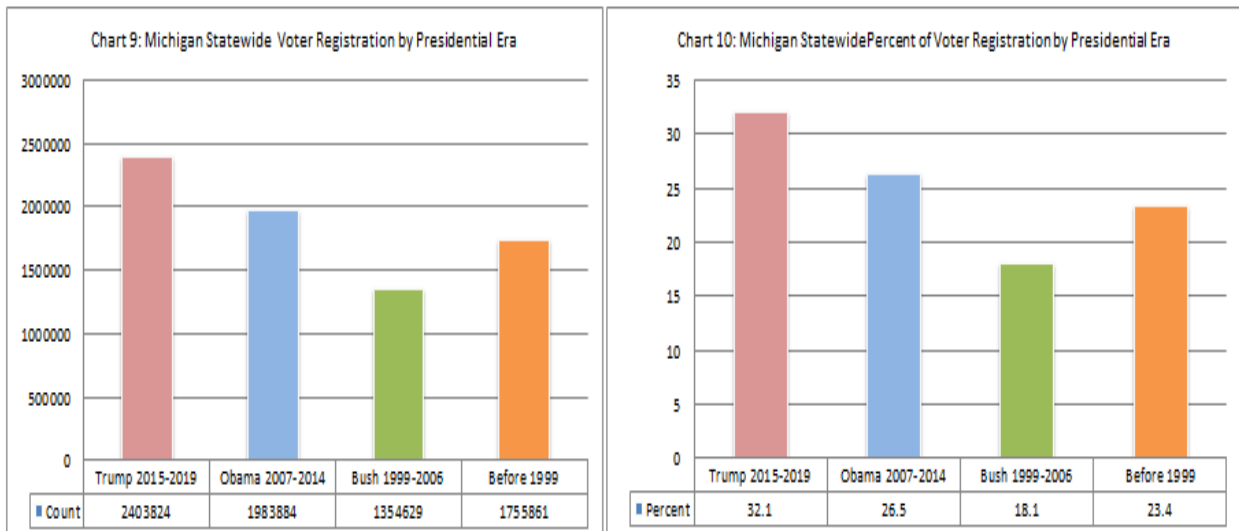
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2. Analysis of Statewide performance in presidential eras by gender age groups and turnout

Registered Voters Last Date of Registration by Presidential Era

The Michigan voter files, as in all other states, are not static; they are dynamic; and are in a state of constant change. Voters change residences, move from another place, marry and change name, some reach the age of 18, others change party affiliation, and ultimately some voters expire. The following statewide presidential era charts show registered voter's demographic trends by the date when the current voters last registered, changed registration, or updated their record.

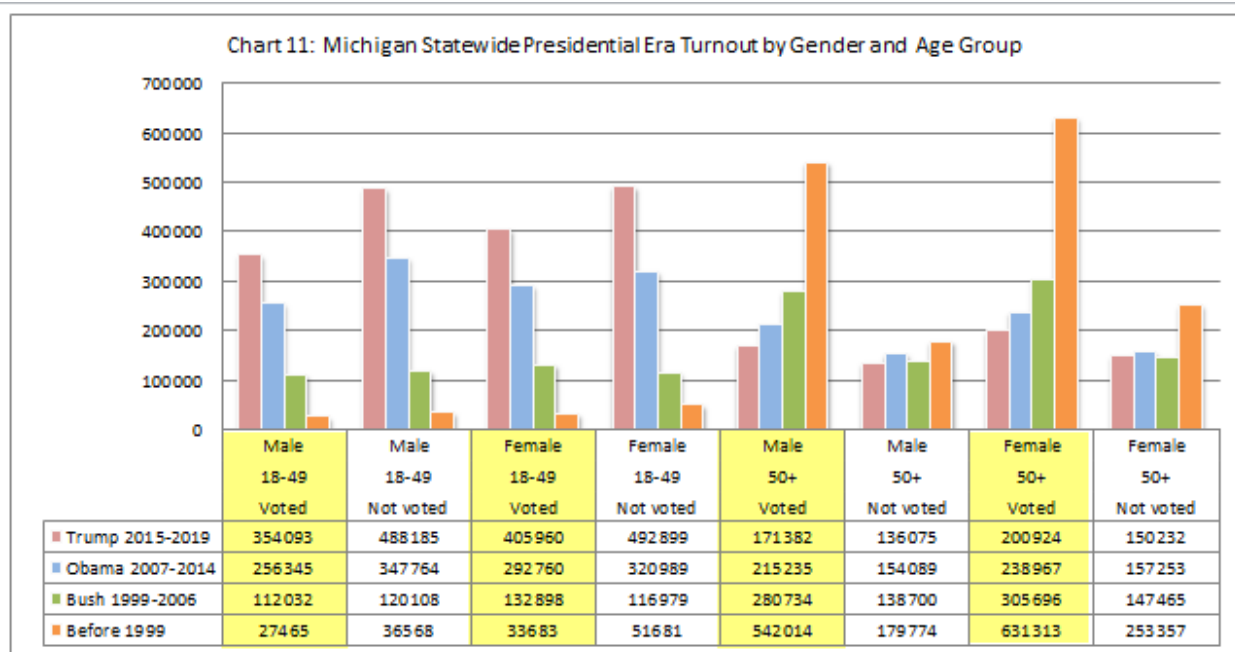
The State of Michigan has 7,498,198 registered voters, and 2,403,824 (32.1%) last registered to vote between 2015 and 2019, which is during the Trump Era, although, the era is still not finished, and will end in 2020. 1,983,884 (26.5%) last registered to vote between 2007 and 2014, which was during the Obama Era. 1,354,629 (18.1%) registered to vote between 1999 and 2006, which was during the Bush Era. Finally, 1,755,861 (23.4%) registered before 1999.



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Chart 11 and 12 show a sharp contrast in registered voters for the 2018 general election voting turnout between presidential eras, gender, and age groups.

First, the male registered voters in the Trump Era had a higher voter turnout in the 18-49 age group than in any other presidential era. The males in the 18-49 age group's voting turnout was 354,093 (47.2%), and the nonvoting participation was also the largest, 488,185 (49.2%). Similarly, the female 18-49 voting age group's 405,960 (46.9%), and nonvoting 492,899 (50.2%) was also the largest. In contrast, the male in the 50+ age group, had the lowest voting turnout 171,382 (14.2%), and nonvoting 136,075 (22.4%), similarly, the female voter turnout was also the least at 200,924 (14.6%) than in any other era.

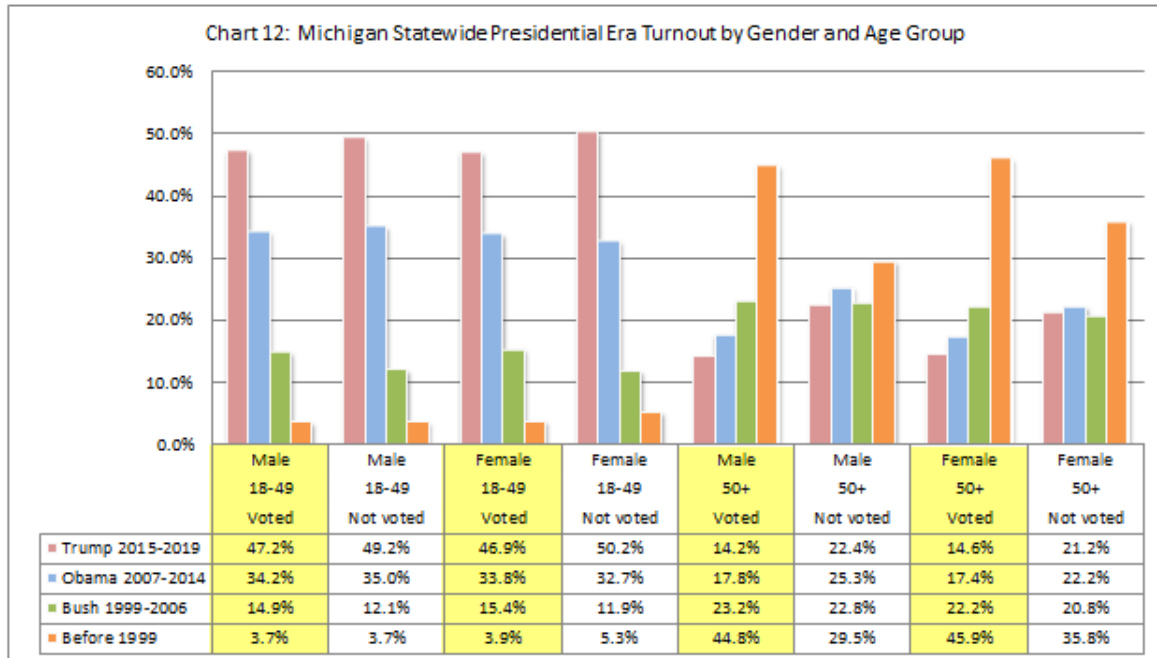


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The Obama Era: the male voters, in the 18-49 age group, that registered during this era also led in voter turnout 256,345 (34.2%) and in nonvoting at 347,764 (35%), as well as were the voting females 292,760 (33.8%), and nonvoting at 320,989 (32.7%). Also, in contrast, the voting male in the 50+ age group 215,235 (17.8%), and the nonvoting 50+ age group male 154,089 (25.3%). The voting females in the 50+ age group 238,967 (17.4%) was next to the lowest.

The Bush Era: The male voters, in the 18-49 age group 112,032 (14.9%), did not participate as well as the female voters 132,898 (15.4%) for this era. The male 50+ age group 280,734 (23.2%) and the female 50+ 305,696 (22.2%) did much better.

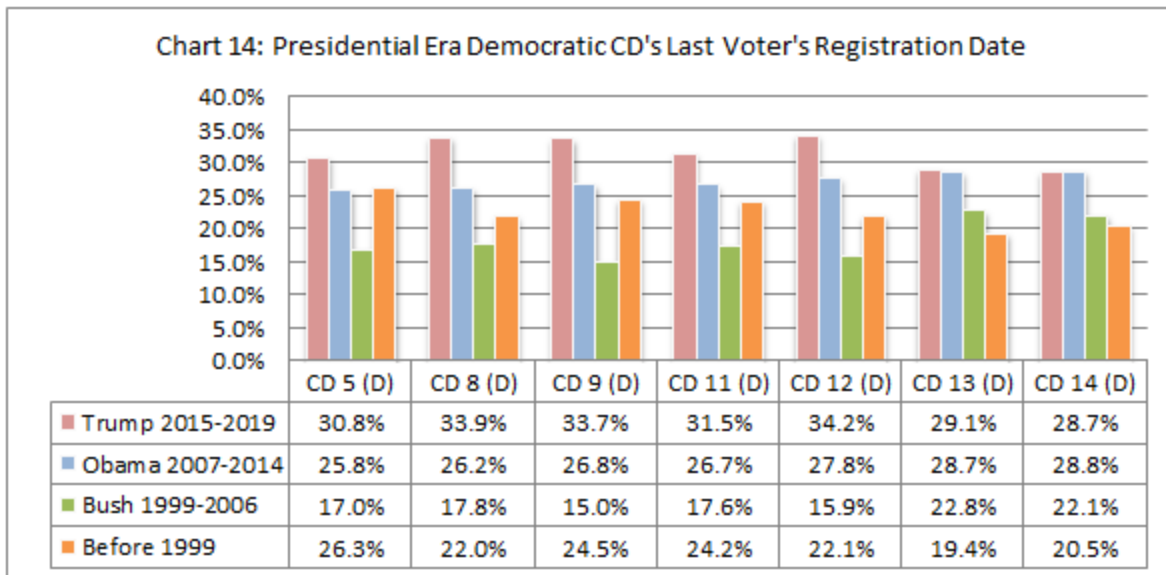
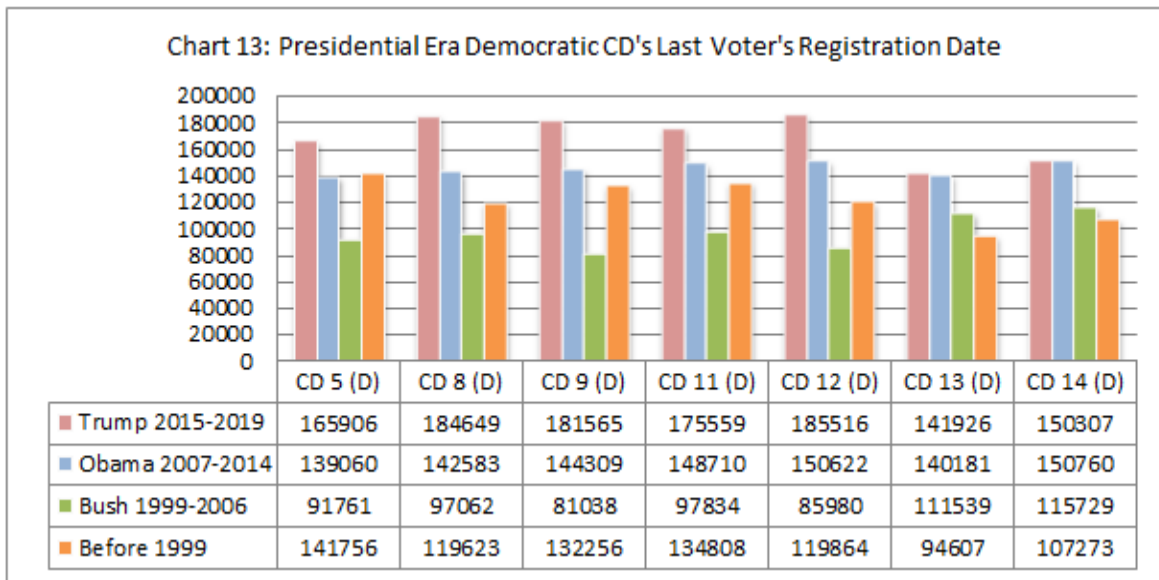
Before 1999 Era: The males that registered before 1999 in the 18-49 age group 542,014 (44.8%) showed a surprising high voter turnout, and the females in the same group 631,313 (45.9%) had the highest participation of any other presidential era.



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There were 328,502 (4.4%) statewide voter registrations after the 2018 general election, as of 8/7/19, and it will be anticipated that more will be added for the upcoming 2020 general election.

Chart 13 and 14 show the Democratic registered voters for the 2018 general election in Democratic-held districts. In all districts, over 55% of the voters last registered in the Obama and Trump Eras.

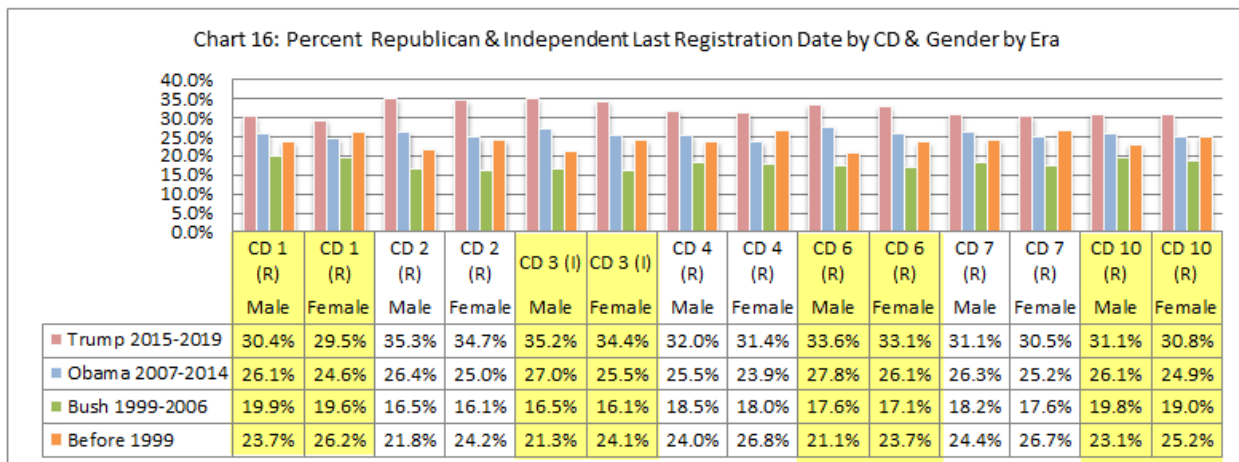
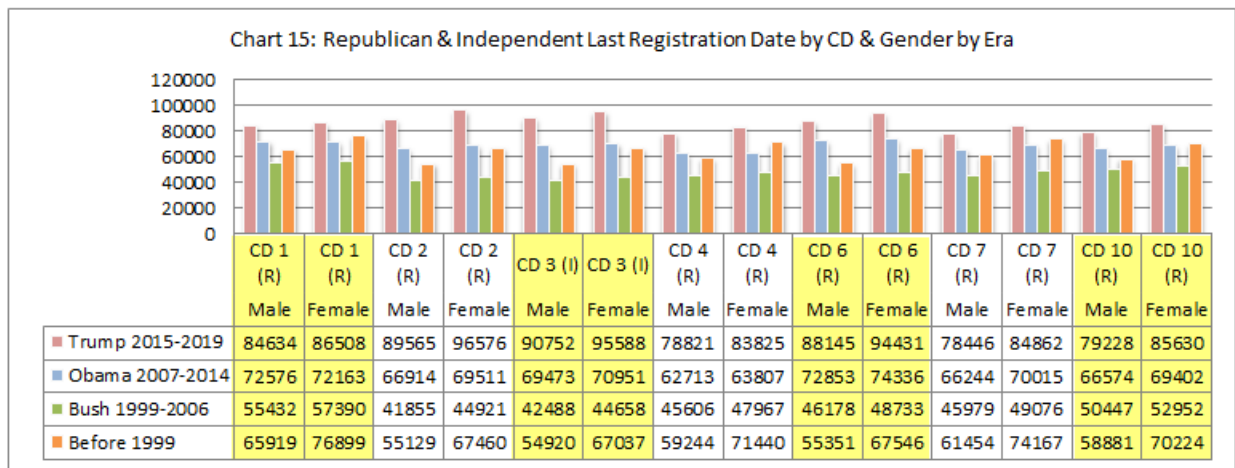


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4. Analysis of districts by voter's last registration date and performance in presidential eras

The Republican and Independent held congressional districts

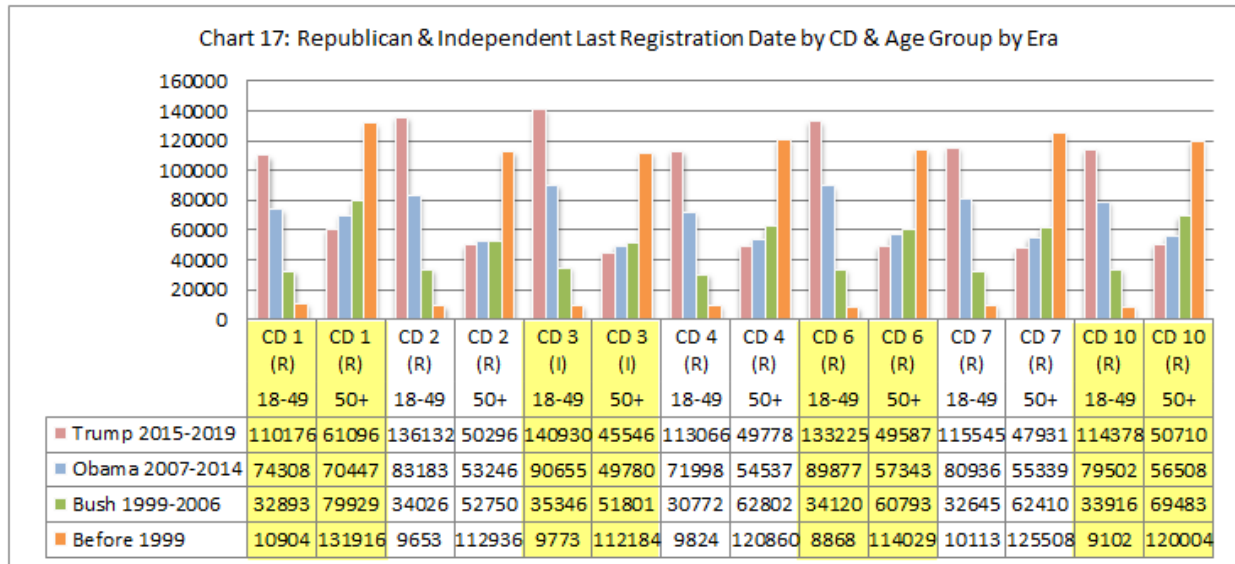
Charts 15 and 16 indicate that the Trump Era had more voter registrations, by gender, males and females, in every Republican and Independent, held congressional district than in any previous era. Also, Obama and the Bush Era's had a predominantly male advantage over the females' registration in all congressional districts. The 'Before 1999' era indicates that the female registration as being higher than those of the males.



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Charts 17 and 18

The Trump Era produced the highest last registration rate among the 18-49 age groups and the lowest in the 50+ age group in the previous registration rate than any other era for all of the Republican and Independent held congressional districts.

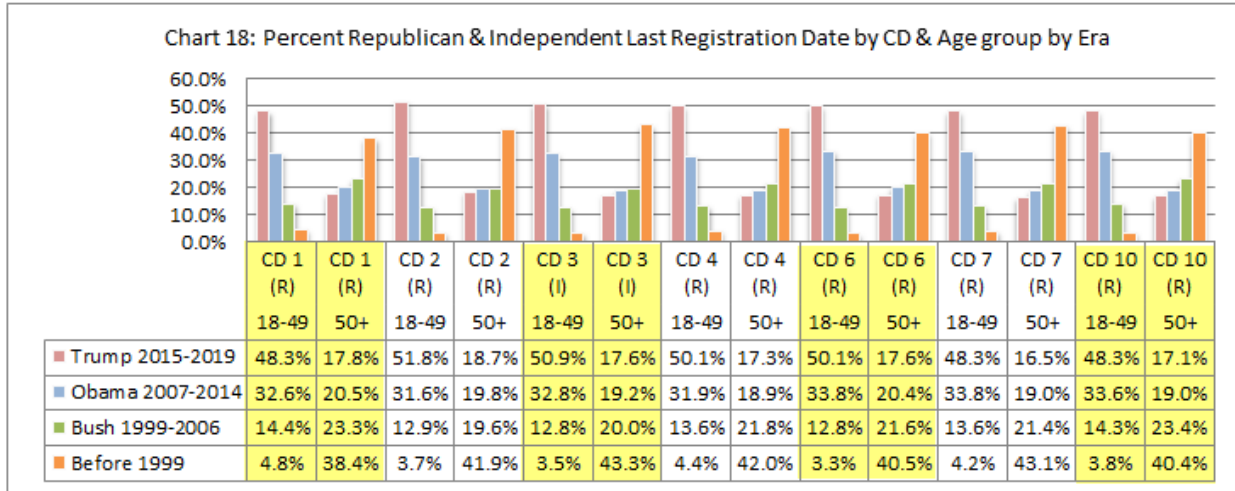


Similarly, the Obama Era showed a more substantial increase in voter registration for the 18-49 age group than the 50+ age group in the entire Republican and independently held congressional districts.

The Trump Era and the Obama Era showed a sharp contrast with the Bush Era where, the 50+ age group had the higher registration compared with the 18-49 age group, as well as the last registration date of 'Before 1999' had even larger filing for the 50+ age group than the 18-49 age group.

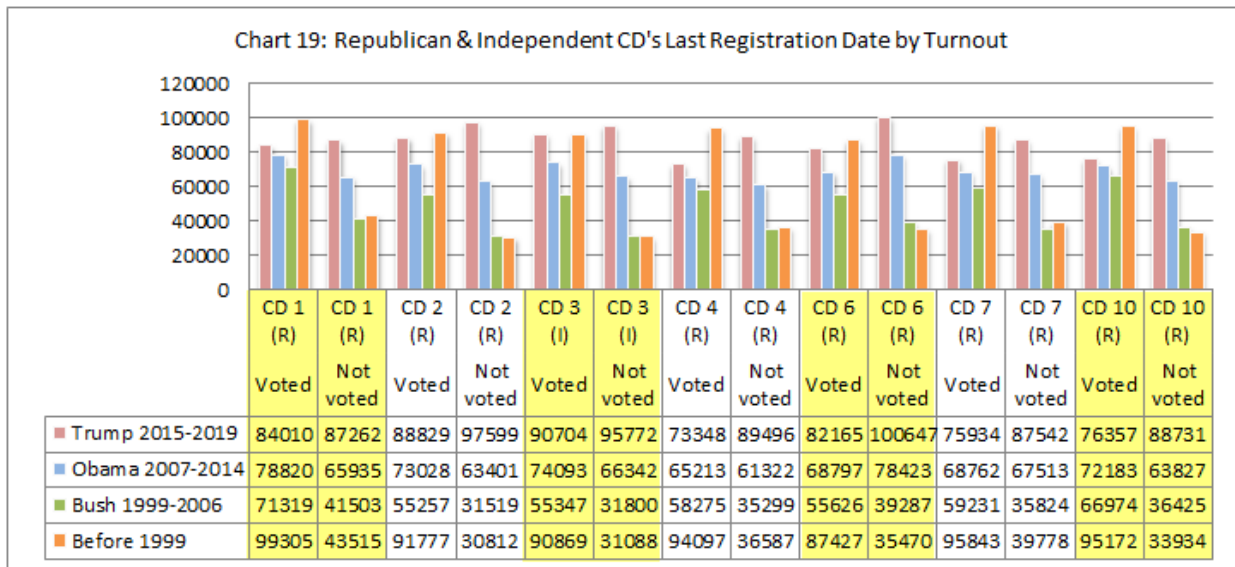
The shift in the age group registrations where the 18-49 age groups have taken the lead from the 50+ age groups occurred between the Bush and the Obama Eras, with the Bush and 'Before 1999' eras have an advantage in registration with the 50+ age groups.

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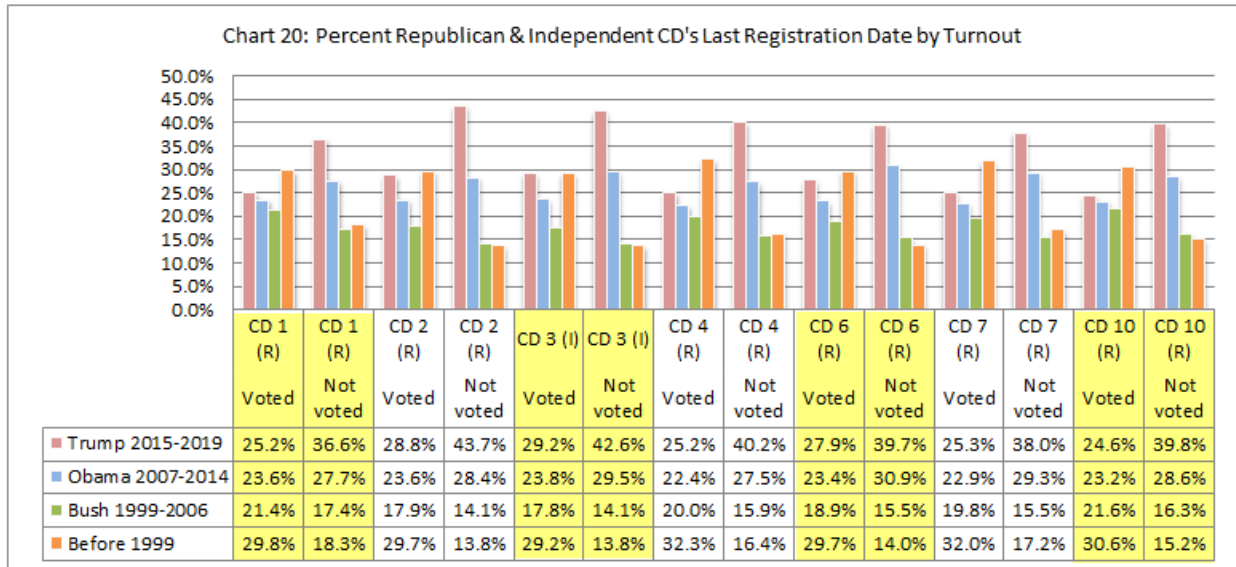


Charts 19 and 20 evaluate the registered voter turnout, by date of registration, of the four presidential eras for each of the congressional districts.

The voters that last registered 'Before 1999' showed the most substantial turnout rate of any other presidential era.



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Charts 19 and 20 show the voters that last registered during the 'Before 1999 Era' had the higher turnout of any other era for all of the districts, and the Trump 2015-2019 Era was the second-place finisher in voter turnout. The Trump Era as the Before 1999 Era account for over 55% of the total vote for each of the Republican and Independent held districts. The Obama Era's turnout of registered voters place third in each of the congressional districts. Also, the voters that last registered during the Bush Era placed fourth in turnout.

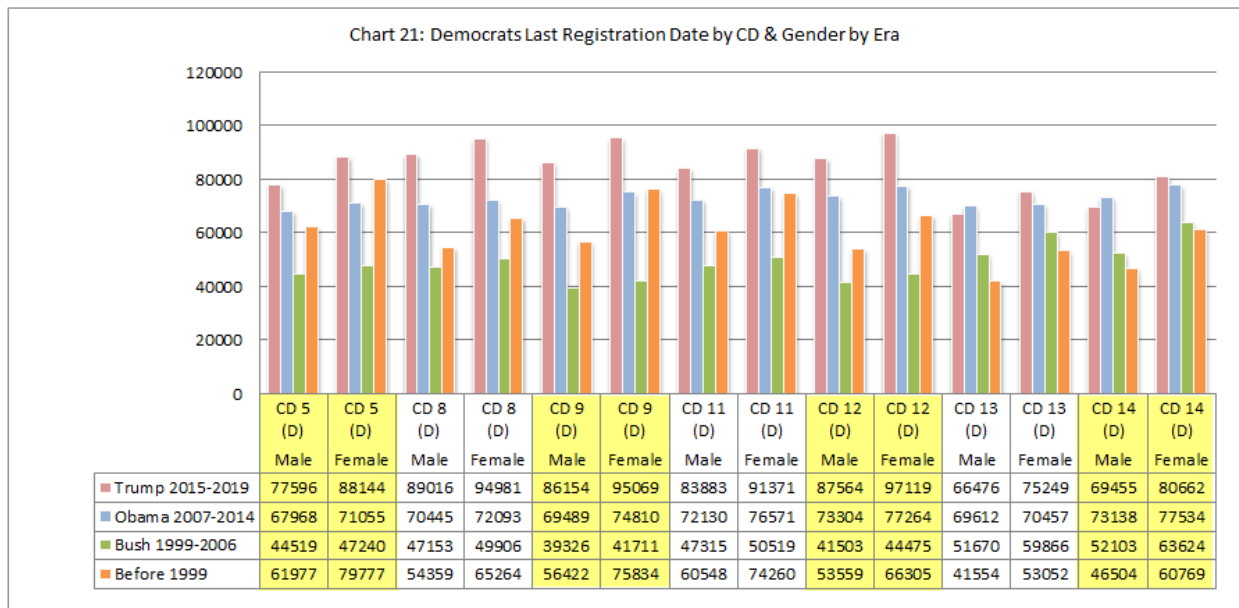
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The Democratic-held congressional districts

Charts 21 & 22 shows each Democratic-held congressional district is registered by gender for each presidential era.

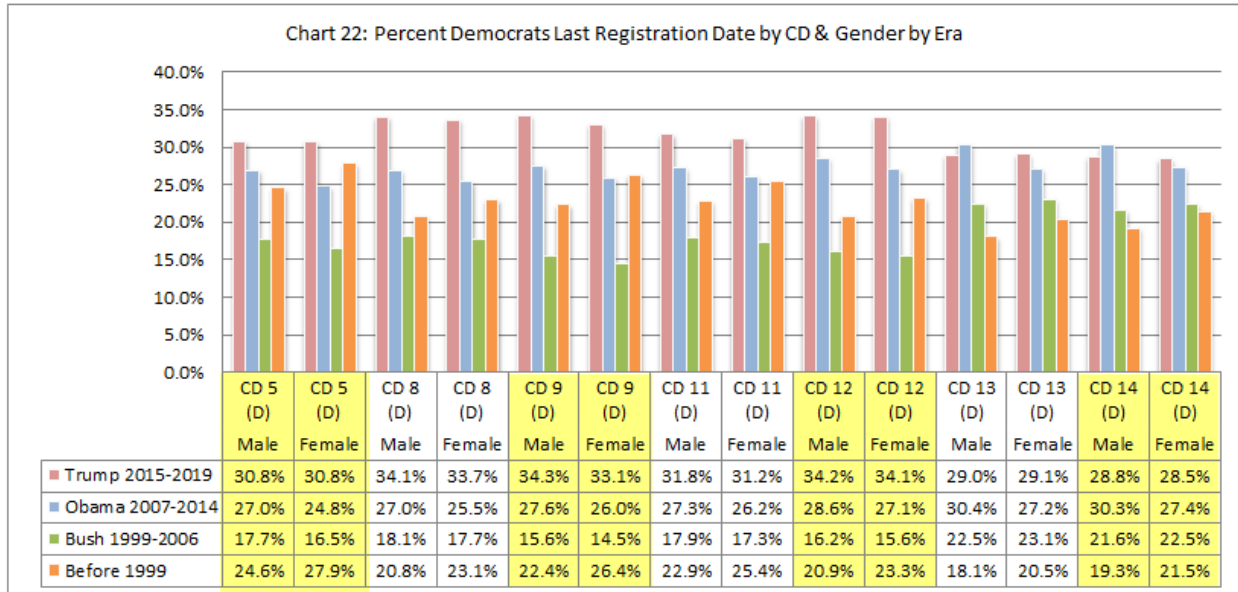
Quantitatively, the Trump Era had the most males and females registered voters than any other era in all of the districts, followed by those that registered during the Obama Era. The Bush Era has the least amount of registered voters except for districts 13 and 14 in both male and female categories.

The 'Before 1999 Era' while placing third in registered voters, showed the females, in district 5, (79,777) placing second to the Trump Era's (88,144), similarly, district nine at (75,834).



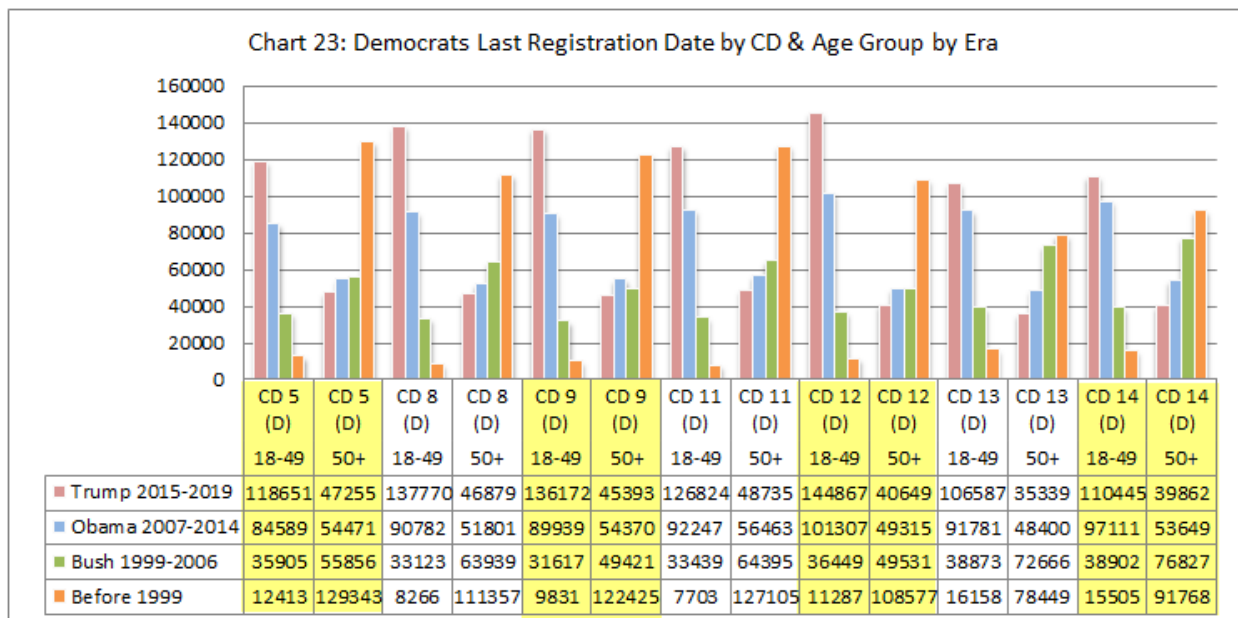
The registrations of the Democratic-held districts are predominantly male. However, a few districts have a majority of female registration. The most prominent of these are with the voters that registered 'Before 1999'. All of the districts have more registered females than males. The 'Bush Era' has District 13, has more females registered with (20.5%), and District 14, has more females registered with (21.5%), as the Trump Era has more females registered in District 13 (29.1%), a minimal margin of (0.1%) over the males.

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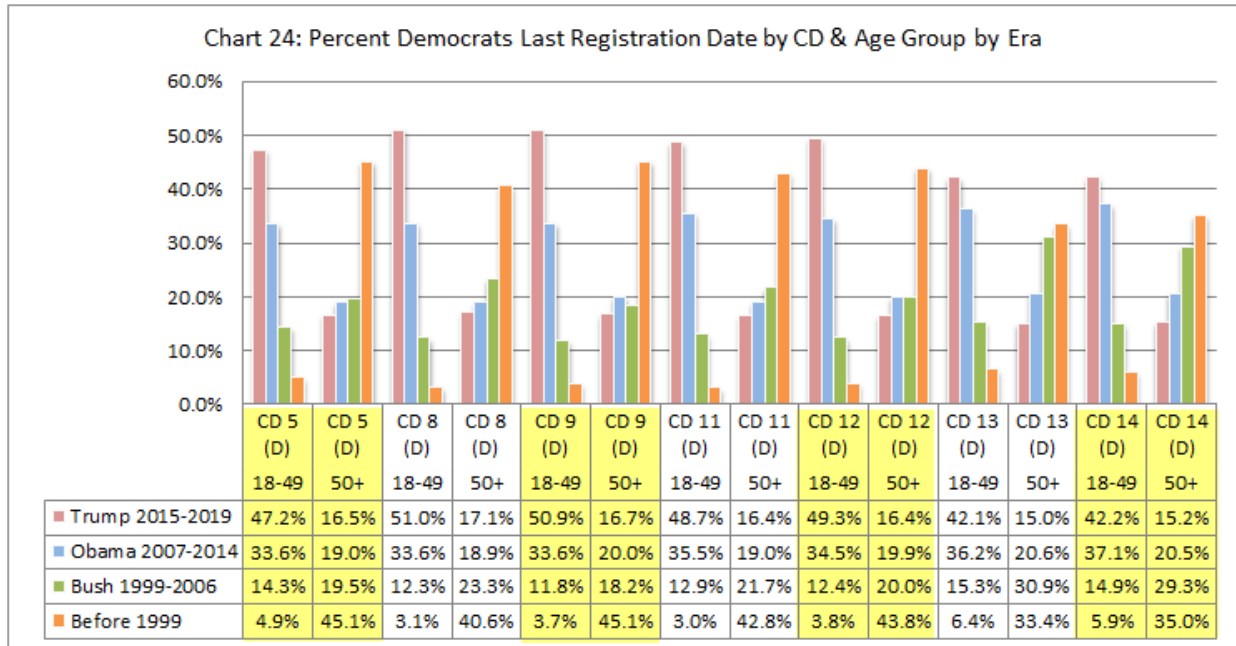
Charts 23 and 24 show the last registration date of each of the Democratic congressional held districts by age group, the Trump Era (2015-2019), has the majority of the 18-49 age groups; that is, more voters registered during this era than all of the previous eras.

The Obama Era has the second-largest registration in the 18-49 age group; the Bush Era has the third-largest registration in this same group, and the 'Before 1999 has the fourth largest.



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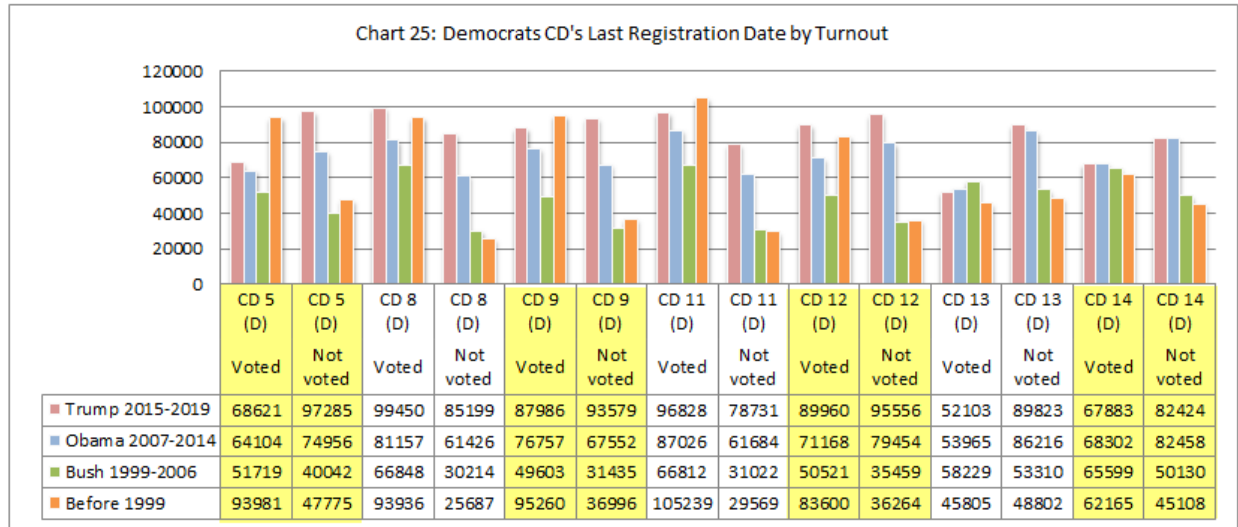
While the 18-49 age groups registered the most significant increase in each succeeding era for all congressional districts, while the opposite happened with the 50+ age group. The 50+ age group shows a decrease in registration in each succeeding era; all of the democratically held districts show a reduction in enrollment for the 50+ age groups



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Charts 25 and 26 evaluate the registered voter turnout, by date of registration, of the four presidential eras for each of the congressional districts.

The Trump Era (2015-2019) had the highest turnout of all other eras in CD 8 (29.1%), CD 12 (30.5%), CD 13 (24.8%), and CD 14 (25.7%). However, the 'Not voted' rate was higher than the voting rate for the same districts.



The Obama Era (2007-2014) 'Not voted' rate was higher in all of the districts than the 'voted' percentage rate for the same era.

The Bush Era (1999-2006) had the lowest district voter turnout rates of all the eras, except for CD 13 (27.7%), and CD 14 (24.9%).

The 'Before 1999 Era had the top 'voted' rate for CD 5 (33.8%), CD 9 (30.8%), and CD 11 (29.6%) of all of the other eras of the same districts. It also had the lowest turnout for CD 13 (21.8%) and CD 14 (23.6%) of all of the other eras.

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