

ISU GRAPHICS GROUP, FEBRUARY 28TH, 2020

POLITICAL DATA JOURNALISM:
A HISTORY OF ELECTION GRAPHICS IN THE U.S.

- ➔ In today's day and age, information is shared at an increasingly fast pace
- ➔ Political information, (particularly information on politicians and elections) is a constant presence in the news

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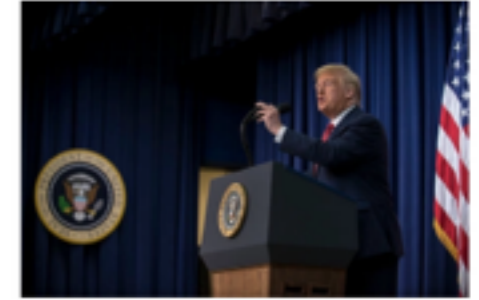
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NEWS ANALYSIS

A Presidency Increasingly Guided by Suspicion and Distrust

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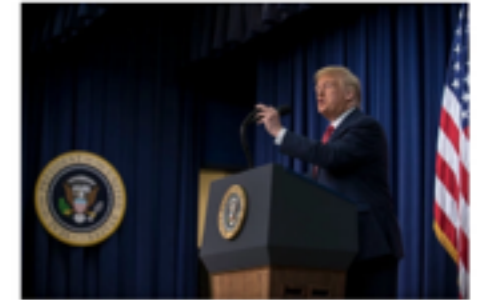
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The presidential candidate has donated billions to progressive causes over the years. That has earned him enormous influence with Democrats, even those who take issue with parts of his record.

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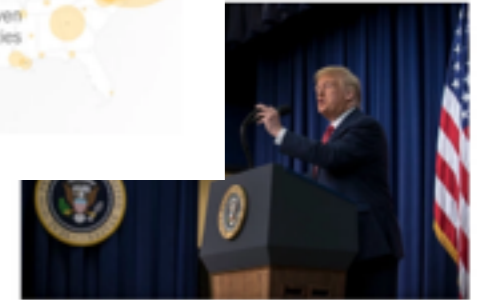
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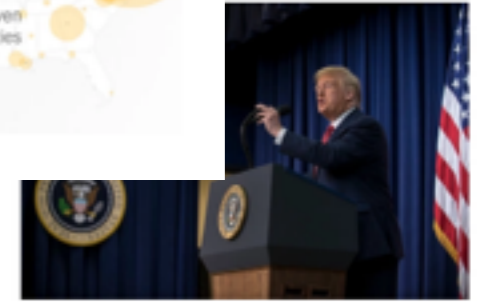
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Pete Buttigieg's Dash for Cash: 10 Fund-Raisers in Two Weeks

He leads in the delegate race after Iowa and New Hampshire. But the map is dramatically expanding ahead of Super Tuesday and so are the costs of campaigning.

By SHANE GOLDMACHER



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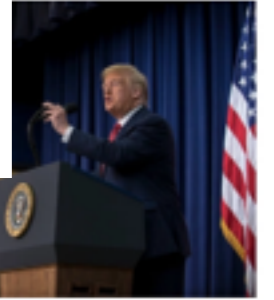
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A Scholar of Democracy Gets a 2020 Lab for His Ideas

He's a senior adviser to Elizabeth Warren. He was one of Pete Buttigieg's groomsmen. For him, the debate between those two rivals on progressivism vs. centrism is personal.

By EMMA GOLDBERG



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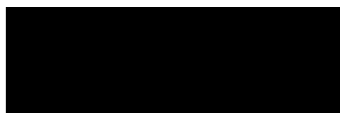
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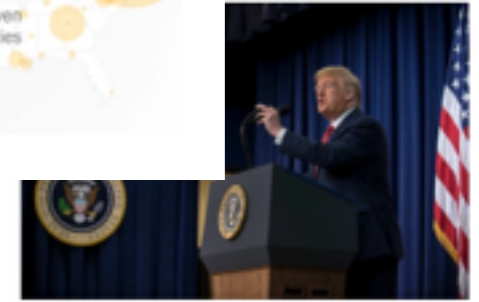
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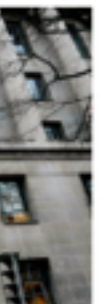
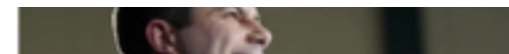
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The Fallout From New Hampshire: This Week in the 2020 Race

There are "only" eight candidates left in the Democratic primary and we still do not know who won Iowa. Here is a recap of what you might have missed from a busy week in the Democratic primary.

By MATT STEVENS and MAGGIE ASTOR



“AHHHHHHHHHHH!!!!”

-GENERAL AMERICAN PUBLIC, 2020

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- ➔ Beginning with... graphics from the 1800's!

- ➔ Scribner's Statistical Atlas
- ➔ Followed (and inspired by) Francis A. Walker's Statistical Atlas

PREFACE.

THE study of statistics, with the means ordinarily at command, is a dry and difficult one. It should not, therefore, be a matter of surprise that comparatively little information regarding the condition and resources of a country, is to be found among its people. Such information is, for the most part, hidden away in long and forbidding columns of figures, and dispersed through many volumes more or less inaccessible. To group the various classes of facts, and to determine their bearings one upon another, is, with raw statistics, a formidable task.

Let these facts be expressed not alone in figures, but graphically, by means of maps and diagrams, appealing to a quick sense of form and color and "clothing the dry bones of statistics in flesh and blood," and their study becomes a delight rather than a task. The density of settlement, the illiteracy of the people, the wealth or poverty of different sections, and many other features of great importance, hitherto but vaguely comprehended, are made to appear at a glance, and are so vividly impressed as not to be easily forgotten. By such aids not only the statistician and political economist, but the masses of the people, who make public sentiment and shape public policy, may acquire that knowledge of the country and its resources which is essential to intelligent and successful government.

It is the aim of this work to bring together and to present by graphic methods, all the leading statistical facts regarding the physical, social, industrial, commercial and political conditions of the United States. It portrays the physical features of the country, which more or less determine its development; the political history of the nation, the succession of parties and the ideas for which they existed; and the progress of settlement, from the eastern seaboard, across the Appalachians, throughout the valley of the Mississippi, and beyond the barriers of the Cordilleras. It treats of the population, its varieties of race and nativity, its educational and religious condition, its occupations, and its mortality. Passing to the industries, it exhibits the great leading branches, agriculture, manufactures, mining, trade and transportation. Under the head of Finance and Commerce, it pictures the wealth of the country, its public debt and taxation, its foreign commerce and carrying trade, its expenditures and its sources of revenue—thus presenting to the comprehension of all, the balance sheet of the General Government. The work closes fittingly with a series of diagrams which summarize and bring together for comparison, the leading facts previously developed.

In the belief that the simpler methods of illustration are, as a rule, the most effective, care has been taken to avoid over-elaboration. By the use of different shades of color, the maps are made to present a bird's-eye view of the various classes of facts, as related either to area or to population. The diagrams are all of the simple *linear* character, in which comparisons are shown by extent in one dimension only. Of the many kinds of diagrams hitherto used in the illustration of statistical facts, this form is at once the simplest and the most effective.

The maps of the United States employed, are of three sizes: A folio map, in which the county is the unit of comparison; a state map, covering half a page, the data for which were first plotted by counties on the larger map and transferred, with such modifications as the reduction required; and a miniature map, for representing the

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-PREFACE OF SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS

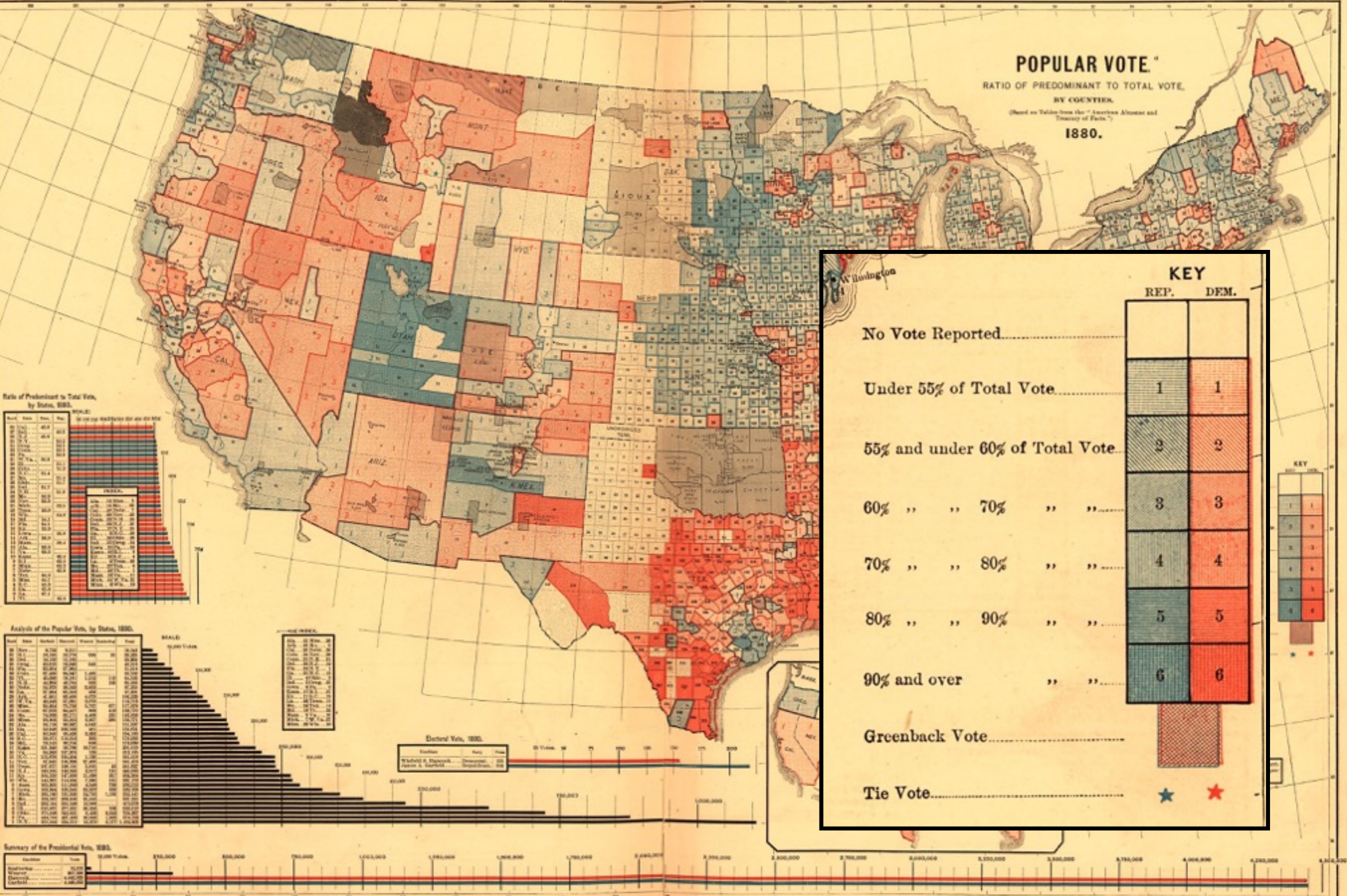
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SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

POPULAR VOTE

RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE,
BY COUNTIES.
(Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and
Directory of Facts.")
1880.



Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote, by States, 1880.

State	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	10	90
Ark.	10	90
Cal.	10	90
Col.	10	90
Conn.	10	90
Del.	10	90
Fla.	10	90
Ill.	10	90
Ind.	10	90
Iowa.	10	90
Kent.	10	90
La.	10	90
Maine.	10	90
Mass.	10	90
Mich.	10	90
Minn.	10	90
Miss.	10	90
Mo.	10	90
Mont.	10	90
Nebr.	10	90
Nev.	10	90
N.H.	10	90
N.J.	10	90
N.Y.	10	90
Ohio.	10	90
Ore.	10	90
Penn.	10	90
R.I.	10	90
S.C.	10	90
Tenn.	10	90
Va.	10	90
Wash.	10	90
Wis.	10	90
W.Va.	10	90
Utah.	10	90
Tex.	10	90
Unpopulated	10	90

Analysis of the Popular Vote, by States, 1880.

State	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	100,000	900,000
Ark.	100,000	900,000
Cal.	100,000	900,000
Col.	100,000	900,000
Conn.	100,000	900,000
Del.	100,000	900,000
Fla.	100,000	900,000
Ill.	100,000	900,000
Ind.	100,000	900,000
Iowa.	100,000	900,000
Kent.	100,000	900,000
La.	100,000	900,000
Maine.	100,000	900,000
Mass.	100,000	900,000
Mich.	100,000	900,000
Minn.	100,000	900,000
Miss.	100,000	900,000
Mo.	100,000	900,000
Mont.	100,000	900,000
Nebr.	100,000	900,000
Nev.	100,000	900,000
N.H.	100,000	900,000
N.J.	100,000	900,000
N.Y.	100,000	900,000
Ohio.	100,000	900,000
Ore.	100,000	900,000
Penn.	100,000	900,000
R.I.	100,000	900,000
S.C.	100,000	900,000
Tenn.	100,000	900,000
Va.	100,000	900,000
Wash.	100,000	900,000
Wis.	100,000	900,000
W.Va.	100,000	900,000
Utah.	100,000	900,000
Tex.	100,000	900,000
Unpopulated	100,000	900,000

Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

Party	Electors	Popular Vote
Republican	233	5,542,309
Democratic	72	3,012,334
Greenback	1	33,000
Other	0	0
Total	306	8,587,643

KEY

	REP.	DEM.
No Vote Reported.....		
Under 55% of Total Vote.....	1	1
55% and under 60% of Total Vote.....	2	2
60% " " 70% " ".....	3	3
70% " " 80% " ".....	4	4
80% " " 90% " ".....	5	5
90% and over " ".....	6	6
Greenback Vote.....		
Tie Vote.....	★	★

KEY

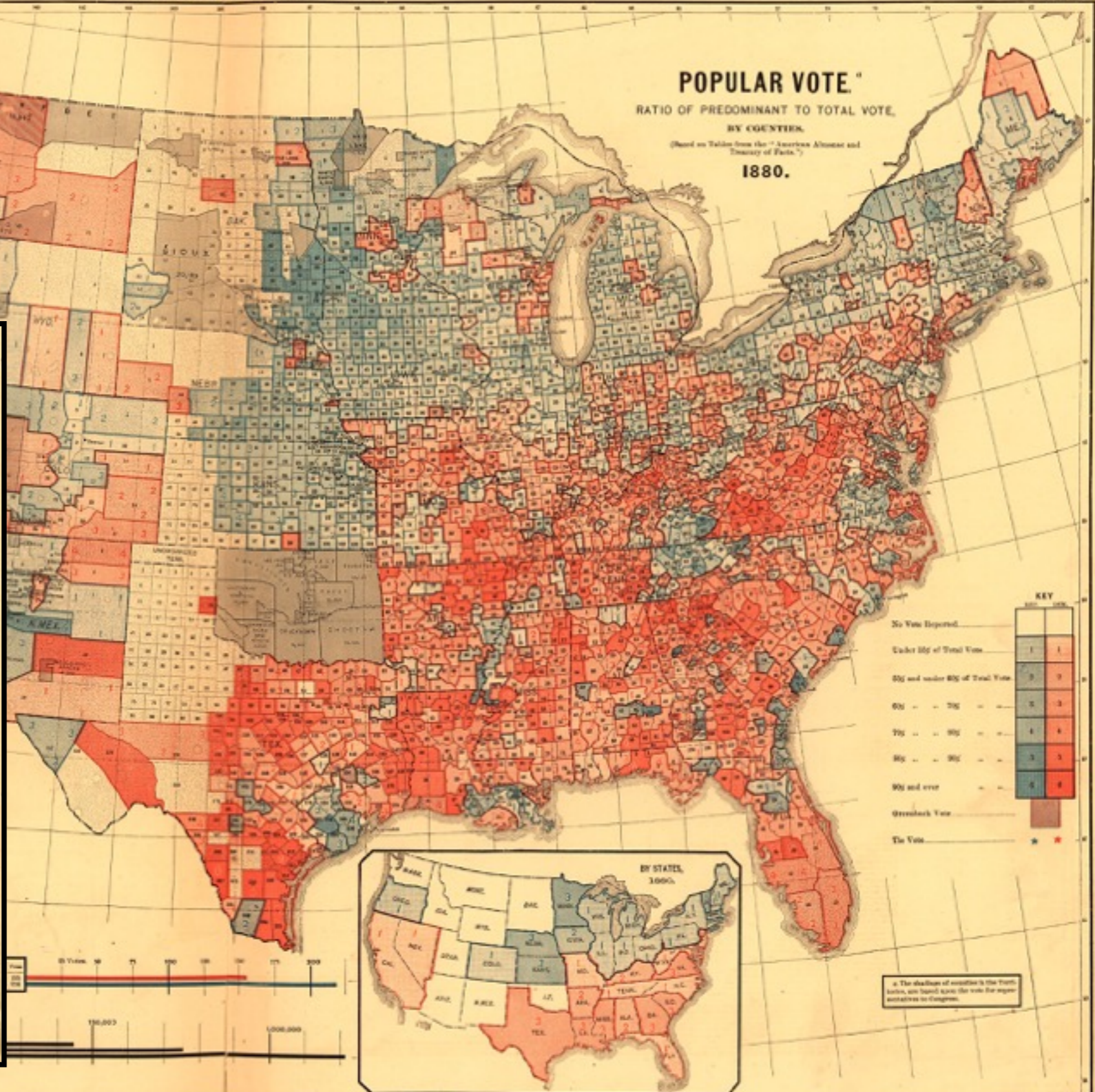
REP.	DEM.
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6

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POPULAR VOTE. RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES. (Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts.") 1880.

KEY

	REP.	DEM.
No Vote Reported.....		
Under 55% of Total Vote.....	1	1
55% and under 60% of Total Vote.....	2	2
60% " " 70% " ".....	3	3
70% " " 80% " ".....	4	4
80% " " 90% " ".....	5	5
90% and over " ".....	6	6
Greenback Vote.....		
Tie Vote.....	★	★



The division of counties in the North, South, and West is based on the vote for representatives in Congress.

Ratio of Predominant Party to Total Vote

Analysis of



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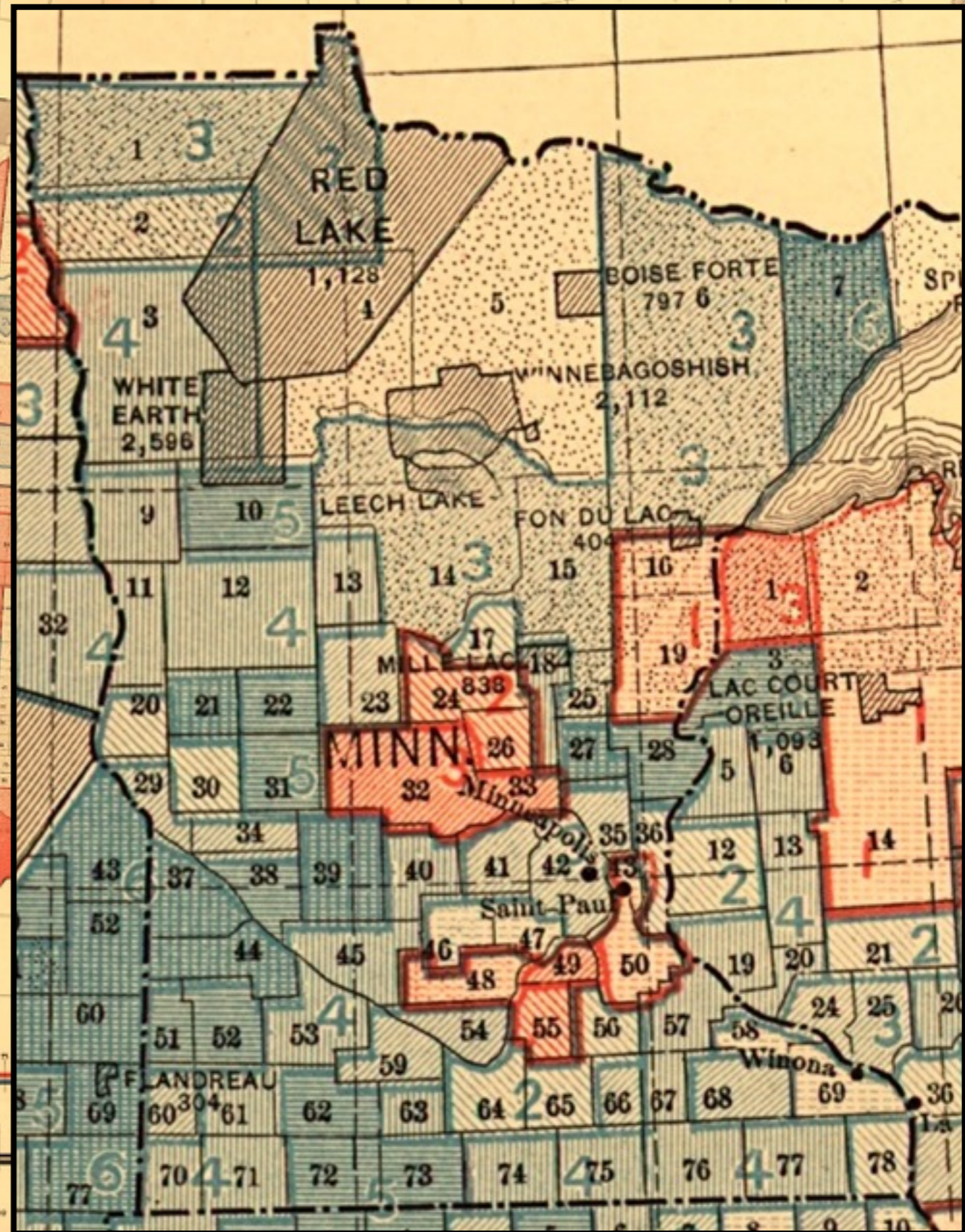
PLATE 11

POLITICAL HISTORY

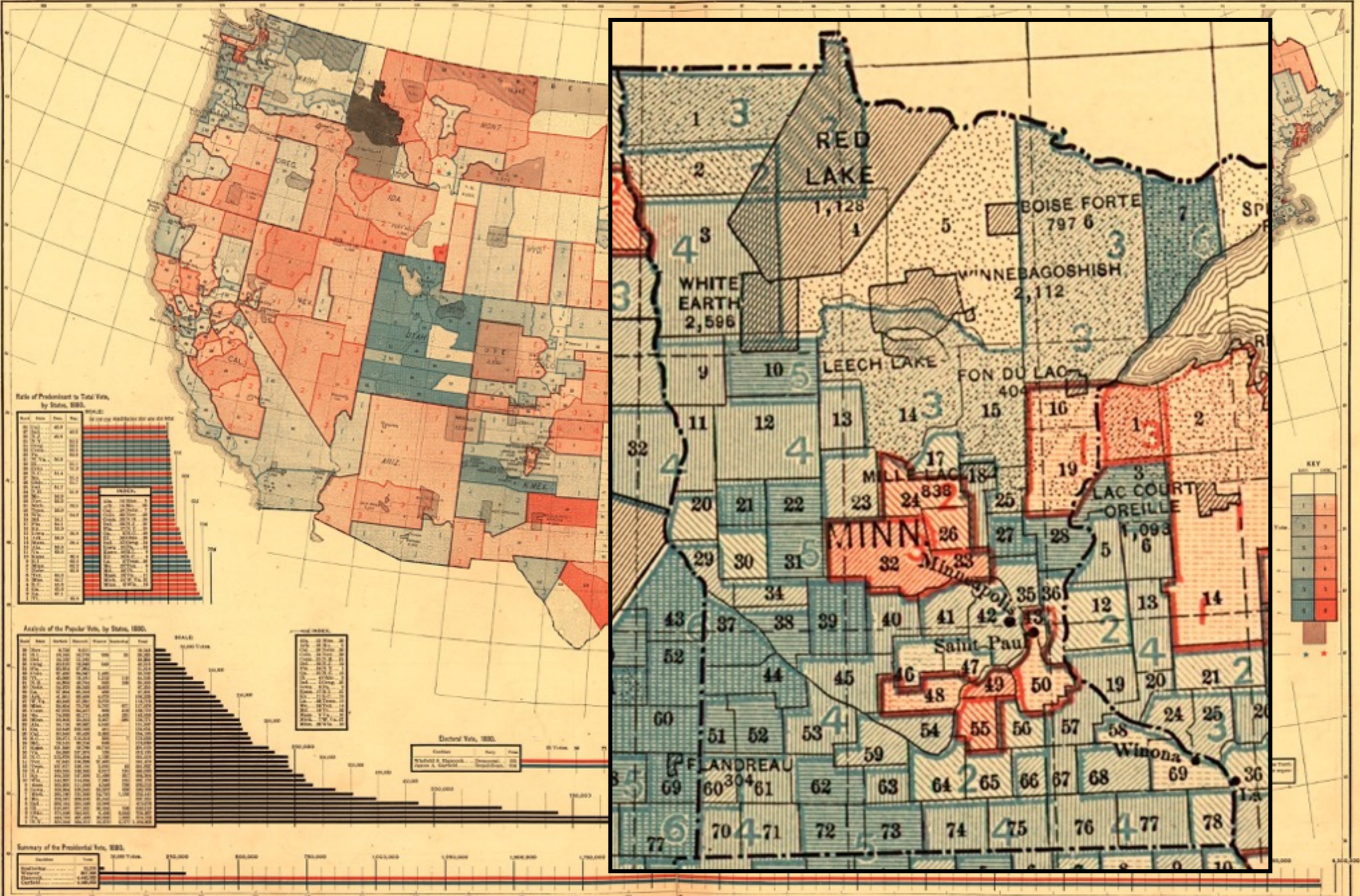
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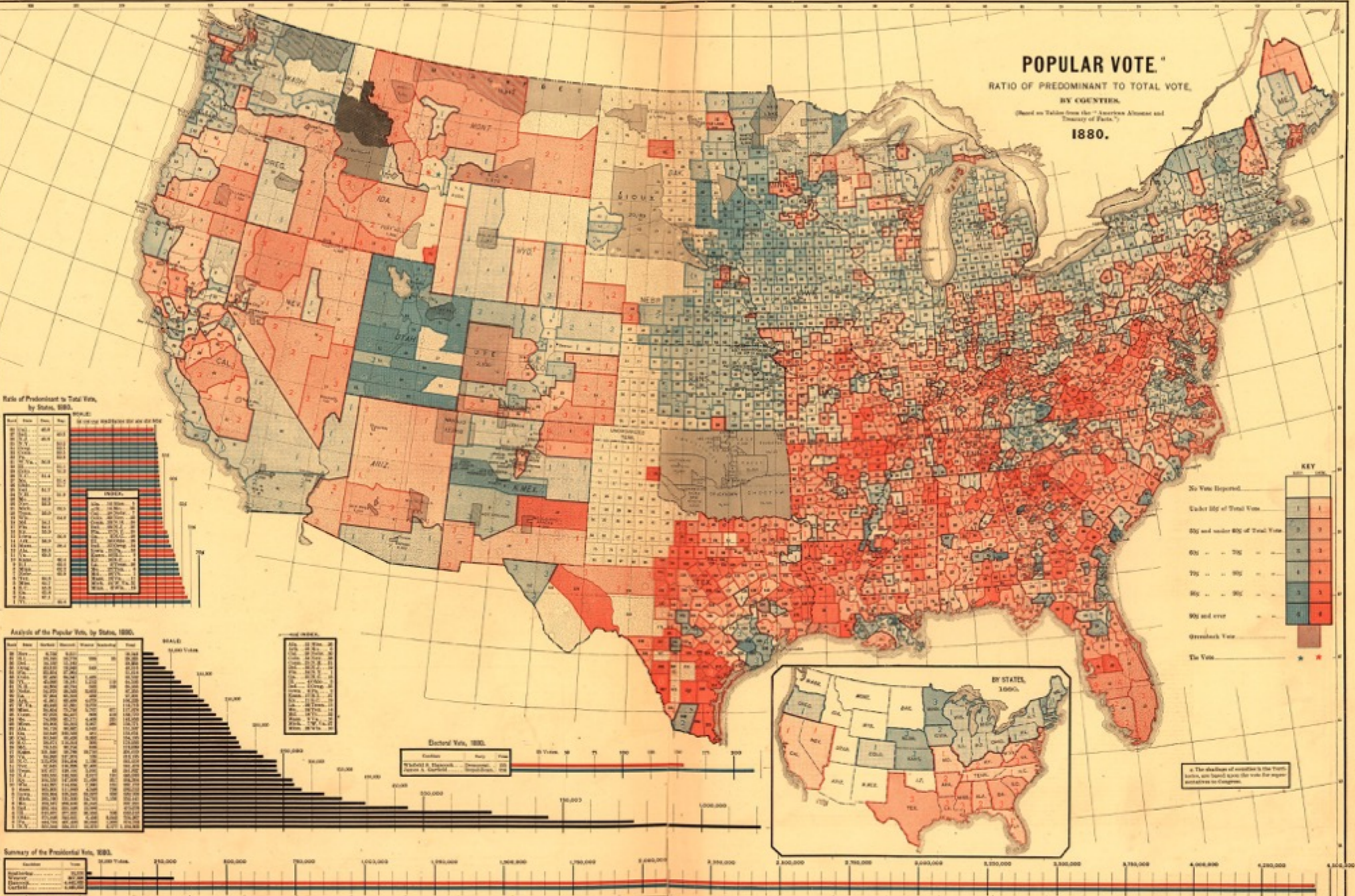
State	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
Ala.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Ark.	75.0	25.0	0.0
Cal.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Col.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Conn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Del.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Fla.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Ill.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Ind.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Iowa	40.0	60.0	0.0
Kent.	40.0	60.0	0.0
La.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Maine	40.0	60.0	0.0
Mass.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Mich.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Minn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Miss.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Mo.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Mont.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Nebr.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Nev.	85.0	15.0	0.0
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N.J.	40.0	60.0	0.0
N.Y.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Ohio	40.0	60.0	0.0
Okla.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Ore.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Penn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
R.I.	40.0	60.0	0.0
S.C.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Tenn.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Verm.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Tex.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Vt.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Wash.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Wis.	40.0	60.0	0.0
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Mich.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Minn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
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Mo.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Mont.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Nebr.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Nev.	85.0	15.0	0.0
N.H.	40.0	60.0	0.0
N.J.	40.0	60.0	0.0
N.Y.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Ohio	40.0	60.0	0.0
Okla.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Ore.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Penn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
R.I.	40.0	60.0	0.0
S.C.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Tenn.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Verm.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Tex.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Vt.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Wash.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Wis.	40.0	60.0	0.0
W.Va.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Wyom.	85.0	15.0	0.0

Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Electoral	Popular
Garfield	214	4,014,320
Tilden	187	4,754,000
Stewart	1	1,000



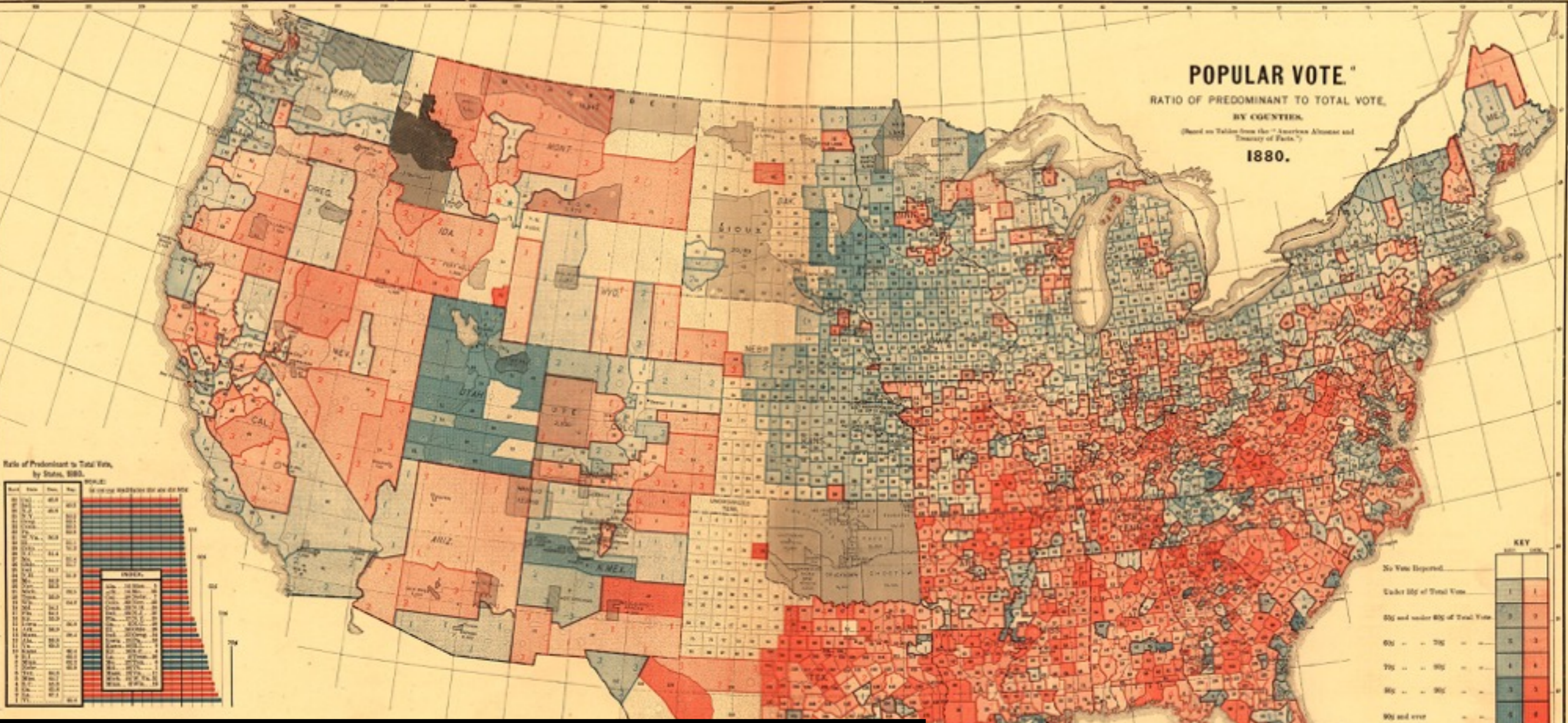
KEY

No Vote Reported	Grey
Under 50% of Total Vote	Light Blue
50% and under 60% of Total Vote	Light Red
60% -- 70% --	Light Blue
70% -- 80% --	Light Red
80% -- 90% --	Light Blue
90% and over	Light Red
Greenback Vote	Green
The Vote	Red



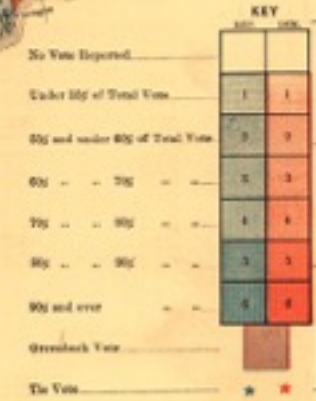
The direction of counties in the North, South, and West is given for the vote for representatives in Congress.

SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

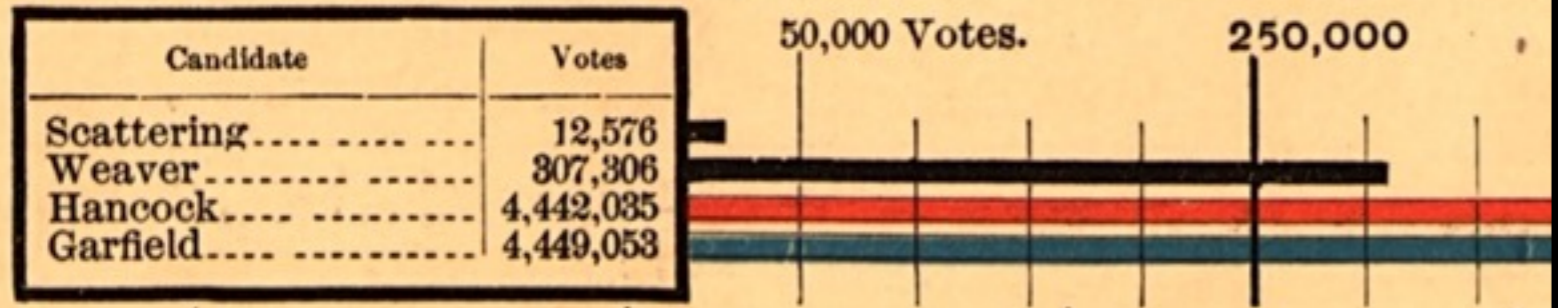


Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote,
 by States, 1880.

State	Ratio
ALAB.	0.50
ALASKA	0.50
ARIZ.	0.50
ARK.	0.50
CAL.	0.50
COLO.	0.50
CONN.	0.50
DELA.	0.50
FLA.	0.50
GA.	0.50
IA.	0.50
ILL.	0.50
IND.	0.50
KAN.	0.50
KY.	0.50
LA.	0.50
MA.	0.50
MAR.	0.50
MICH.	0.50
MINN.	0.50
MISS.	0.50
MO.	0.50
NEB.	0.50
NEV.	0.50
N.H.	0.50
N.J.	0.50
N.M.	0.50
N.Y.	0.50
N.C.	0.50
N.D.	0.50
OHIO	0.50
OKLA.	0.50
OREG.	0.50
PENN.	0.50
R.I.	0.50
S.C.	0.50
S.D.	0.50
TENN.	0.50
TEX.	0.50
VIC.	0.50
VIRG.	0.50
WASH.	0.50
WIS.	0.50
WYOM.	0.50



Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

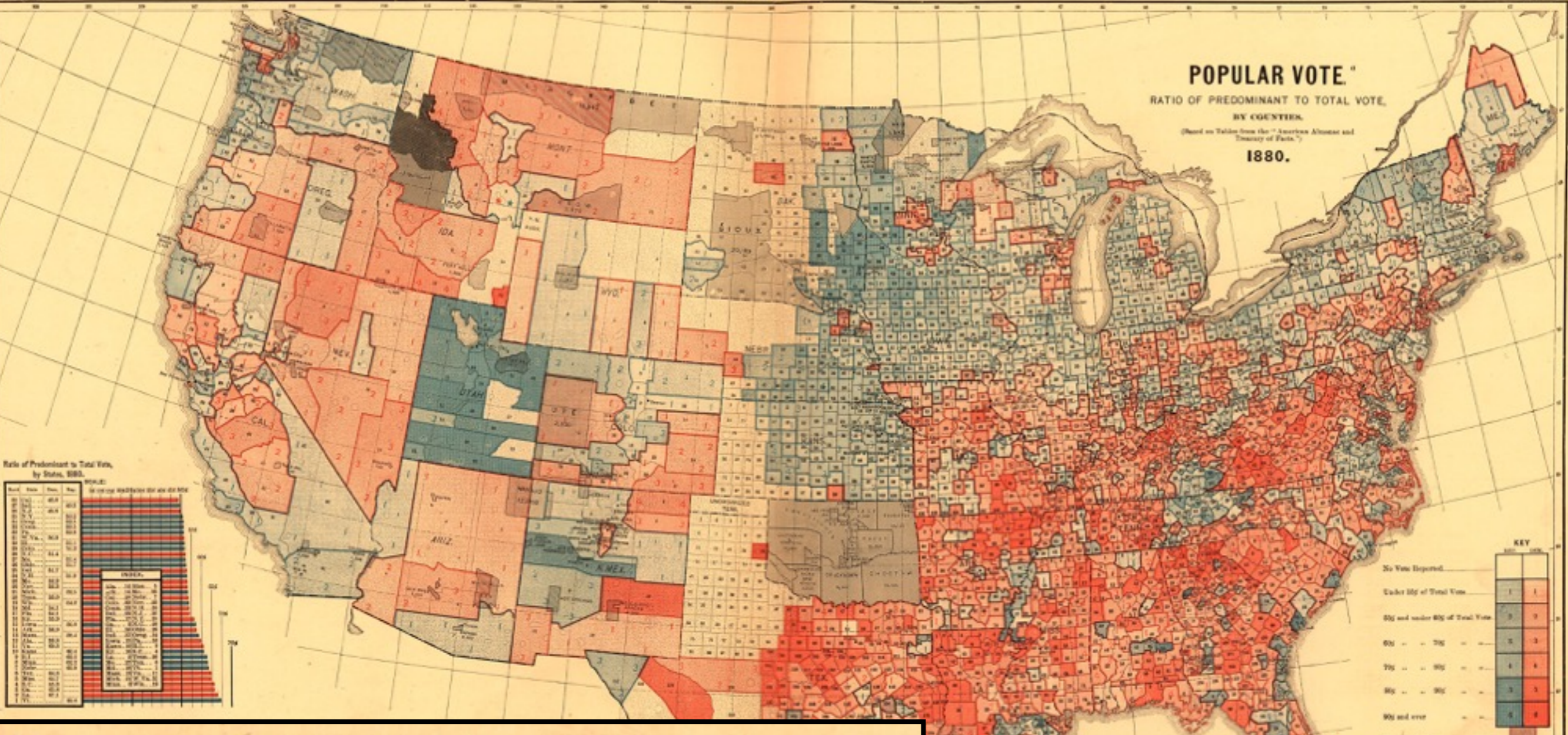


SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

PLATE 11

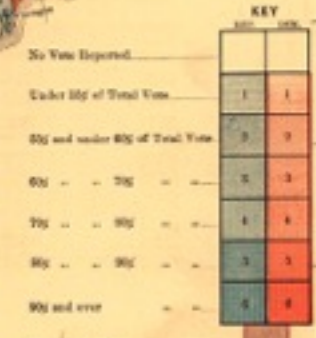
POLITICAL HISTORY

PLATE 11



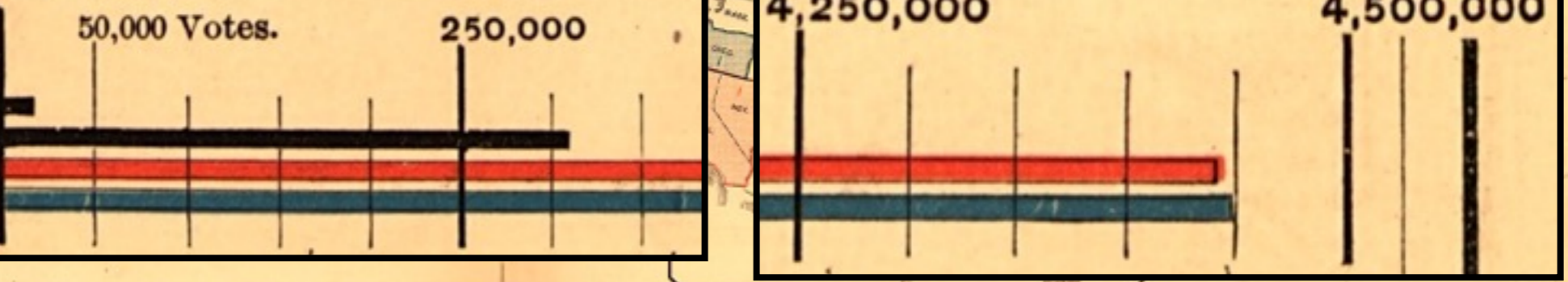
Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote,
by States, 1880.

State	Ratio
Ala.	0.50
Ark.	0.50
Cal.	0.50
Col.	0.50
Conn.	0.50
Del.	0.50
Fla.	0.50
Ill.	0.50
Ind.	0.50
Iowa	0.50
Kent.	0.50
La.	0.50
Maine	0.50
Mass.	0.50
Mich.	0.50
Minn.	0.50
Miss.	0.50
Mo.	0.50
N.H.	0.50
N.J.	0.50
N.Y.	0.50
N.C.	0.50
N.D.	0.50
Ohio	0.50
Ore.	0.50
Penn.	0.50
R.I.	0.50
S.C.	0.50
Tenn.	0.50
Verm.	0.50
Tex.	0.50
Utah	0.50
Vt.	0.50
Wash.	0.50
West. Terr.	0.50
Wis.	0.50
W. Va.	0.50
Wyom.	0.50



Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Votes
Scattering	12,576
Weaver	307,306
Hancock	4,442,035
Garfield	4,449,053



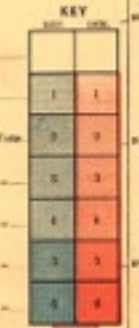
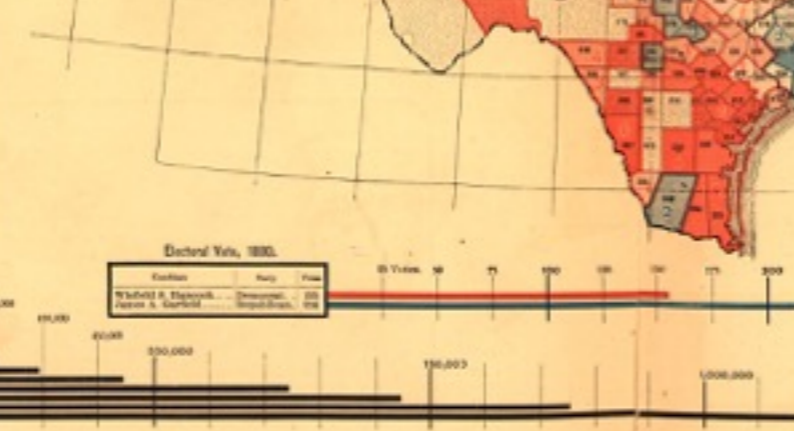
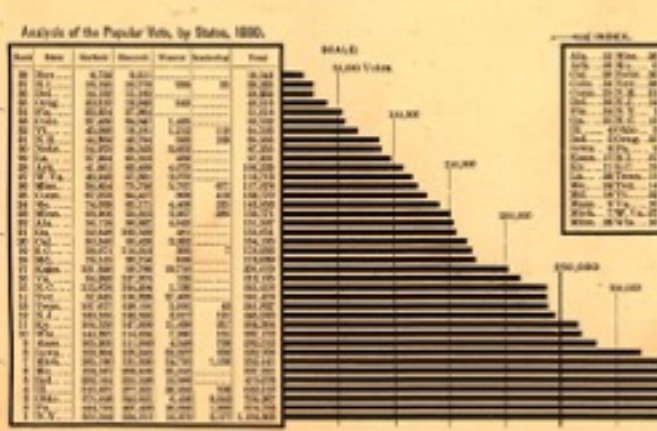
SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

PLATE 11

POLITICAL HISTORY

PLATE 11

POPULAR VOTE. RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES. (Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts.") 1880.



SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

POPULAR VOTE. RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES. (Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts.") 1880.

Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote, by States, 1880.

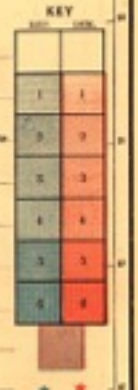
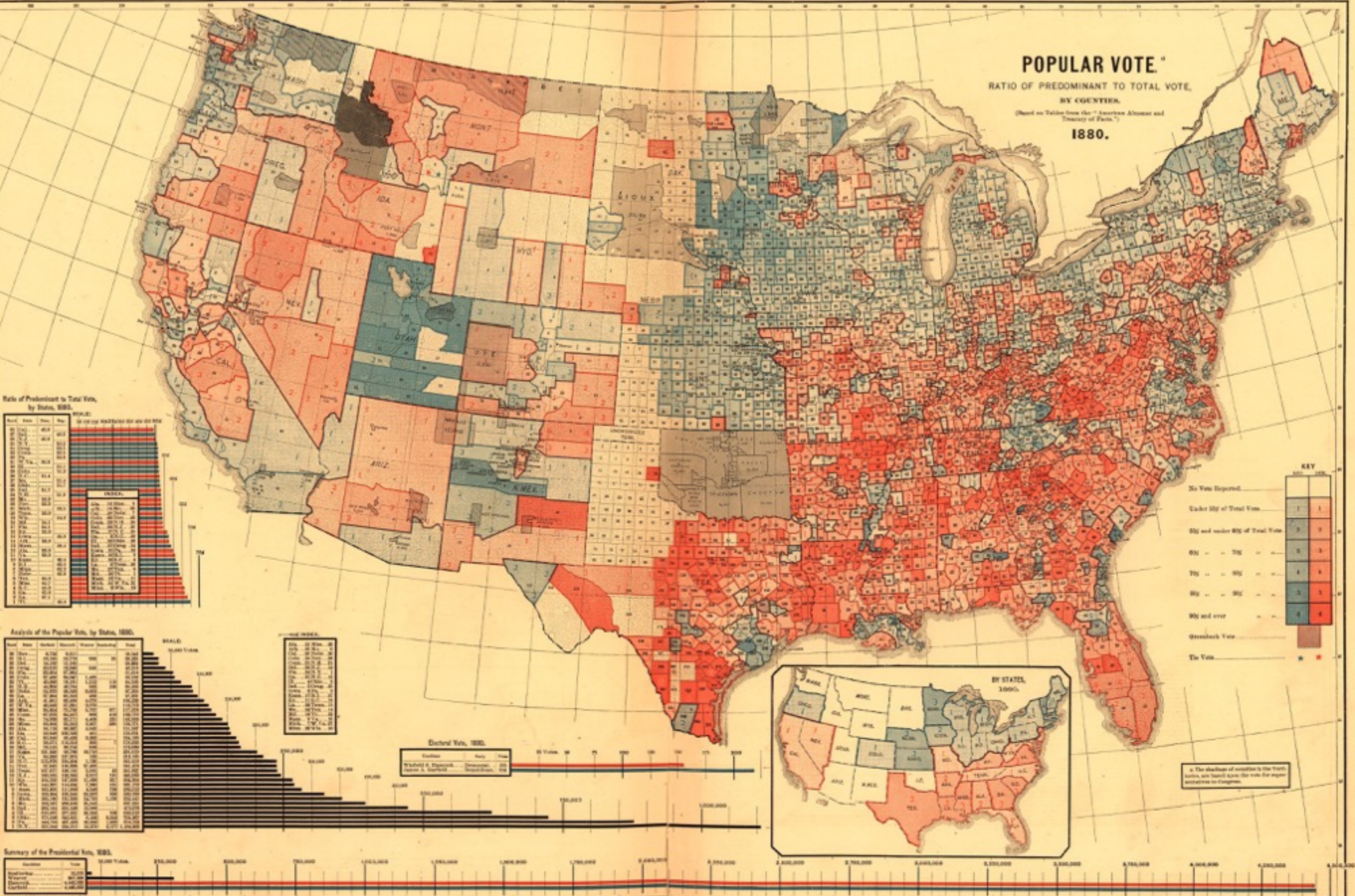
State	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	85.0	15.0
Ark.	80.0	20.0
Cal.	75.0	25.0
Col.	70.0	30.0
Conn.	65.0	35.0
Del.	60.0	40.0
Fla.	55.0	45.0
Ill.	50.0	50.0
Ind.	45.0	55.0
Iowa	40.0	60.0
Kent.	35.0	65.0
La.	30.0	70.0
Maine	25.0	75.0
Mass.	20.0	80.0
Mich.	15.0	85.0
Miss.	10.0	90.0
Mo.	5.0	95.0
Mont.	1.0	99.0
Nebr.	0.0	100.0
Nev.	0.0	100.0
N.H.	0.0	100.0
N.J.	0.0	100.0
N.Y.	0.0	100.0
Ohio	0.0	100.0
Okla.	0.0	100.0
Pa.	0.0	100.0
R.I.	0.0	100.0
S.C.	0.0	100.0
Tenn.	0.0	100.0
Verm.	0.0	100.0
Tex.	0.0	100.0
Vt.	0.0	100.0
Wash.	0.0	100.0
West. Terr.	0.0	100.0
Wis.	0.0	100.0
W. Va.	0.0	100.0
Wyom.	0.0	100.0

Analysis of the Popular Vote, by States, 1880.

State	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	1,200,000	200,000
Ark.	1,000,000	300,000
Cal.	800,000	500,000
Col.	600,000	700,000
Conn.	400,000	600,000
Del.	200,000	400,000
Fla.	150,000	350,000
Ill.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ind.	700,000	1,000,000
Iowa	500,000	1,000,000
Kent.	300,000	1,000,000
La.	200,000	1,000,000
Maine	100,000	1,000,000
Mass.	100,000	1,000,000
Mich.	100,000	1,000,000
Miss.	50,000	1,000,000
Mo.	50,000	1,000,000
Mont.	10,000	1,000,000
Nebr.	10,000	1,000,000
Nev.	10,000	1,000,000
N.H.	10,000	1,000,000
N.J.	10,000	1,000,000
N.Y.	10,000	1,000,000
Ohio	10,000	1,000,000
Okla.	10,000	1,000,000
Pa.	10,000	1,000,000
R.I.	10,000	1,000,000
S.C.	10,000	1,000,000
Tenn.	10,000	1,000,000
Verm.	10,000	1,000,000
Tex.	10,000	1,000,000
Vt.	10,000	1,000,000
Wash.	10,000	1,000,000
West. Terr.	10,000	1,000,000
Wis.	10,000	1,000,000
W. Va.	10,000	1,000,000
Wyom.	10,000	1,000,000

Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Vote
Republican	2,300,000
Democrat	1,700,000
Greenback	100,000
Other	100,000



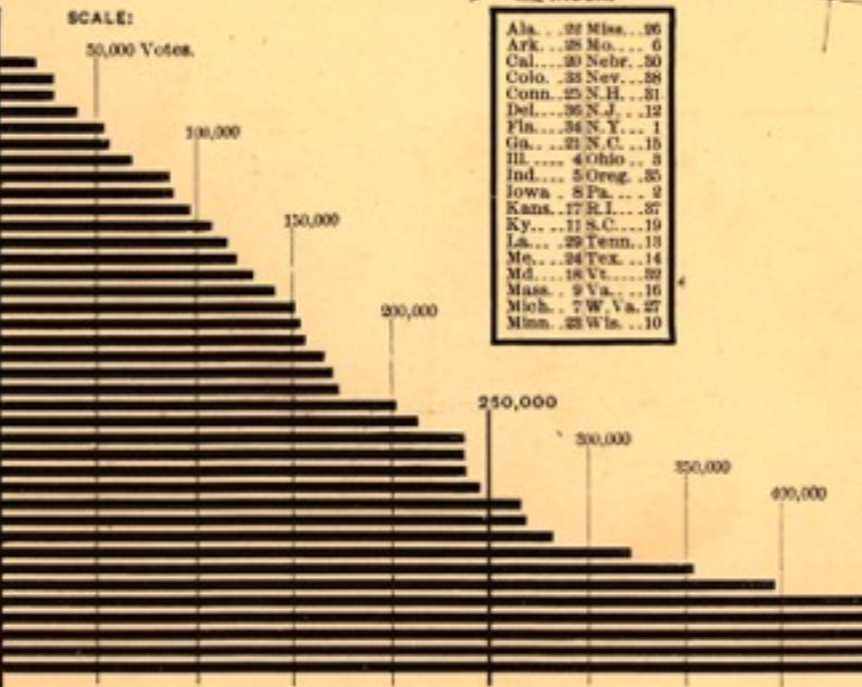
The direction of counties in the North, South, and West is given for the vote for representatives in Congress.

SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890



Analysis of the Popular Vote, by States, 1880.

Rank	State	Garfield	Hancock	Wagner	Scattering	Total
38	Nev.	8,722	9,611	.....	.....	18,343
37	R.I.	18,190	10,779	.....	20	28,989
36	Del.	14,150	15,183	.....	.....	29,333
35	Oreg.	20,619	19,948	.....	.....	40,567
34	Fla.	23,654	27,964	.....	.....	51,618
33	Colo.	27,450	24,647	.....	.....	52,097
32	Vt.	45,090	18,181	.....	110	63,381
31	N.H.	44,850	40,794	.....	189	85,823
30	Nebr.	54,979	28,525	.....	.....	83,504
29	La.	37,994	63,310	.....	.....	101,304
28	Ark.	41,663	60,489	.....	.....	102,152
27	W.Va.	48,848	57,891	.....	.....	106,739
26	Miss.	34,854	73,730	.....	67	108,641
25	Conn.	67,073	44,171	.....	412	111,656
24	Me.	74,000	45,171	.....	.....	119,171
23	Minn.	93,900	53,315	.....	280	147,495
22	Ala.	56,178	90,687	.....	.....	146,865
21	Pa.	22,648	102,525	.....	.....	125,173
20	Cal.	80,348	80,439	.....	.....	160,787
19	S.C.	58,071	112,312	.....	7	170,390
18	Md.	78,333	95,716	.....	.....	174,049
17	Kans.	121,320	50,780	.....	.....	172,100
16	Va.	84,000	127,976	.....	.....	211,976
15	N.C.	115,878	124,304	.....	.....	240,182
14	Tex.	57,845	156,228	.....	.....	214,073
13	Tenn.	107,677	128,191	.....	43	235,911
12	N.J.	120,555	122,565	.....	191	243,311
11	Ky.	104,550	147,969	.....	357	252,876
10	Wis.	144,392	114,634	.....	143	259,169
9	Mass.	165,305	111,969	.....	799	278,073
8	Iowa	183,904	105,845	.....	630	290,379
7	Mich.	185,190	131,300	.....	1,136	317,626
6	Mo.	158,567	208,609	.....	.....	367,176
5	Ind.	222,164	225,528	.....	.....	447,692
4	Ill.	318,037	277,321	.....	26,308	595,666
3	Ohio	375,048	340,821	.....	2,642	717,511
2	N.Y.	444,704	407,428	.....	1,963	854,095
1	N.Y.	555,546	534,511	.....	2,177	1,092,234

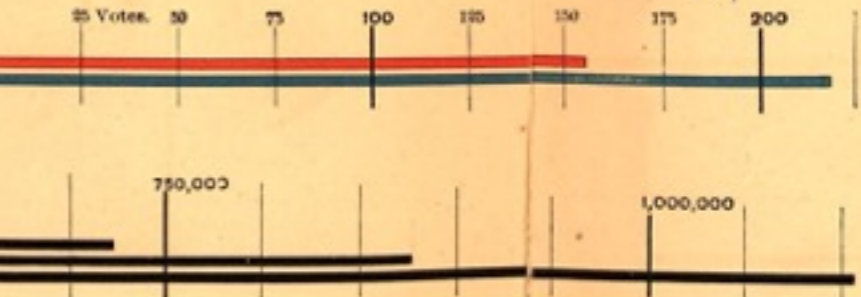


THE INDEX.

Ala.	22	Miss.	36
Ark.	28	Mo.	6
Cal.	20	Nebr.	30
Colo.	33	Nev.	38
Conn.	25	N.H.	31
Del.	36	N.J.	12
Fla.	34	N.Y.	1
Ga.	21	N.C.	15
Ill.	4	Ohio	3
Ind.	5	Oreg.	35
Iowa	8	Pa.	2
Kans.	17	R.I.	37
Ky.	11	S.C.	19
La.	29	Tenn.	13
Me.	24	Tex.	14
Md.	18	Vt.	32
Mass.	9	W.Va.	27
Mich.	7	Wis.	10

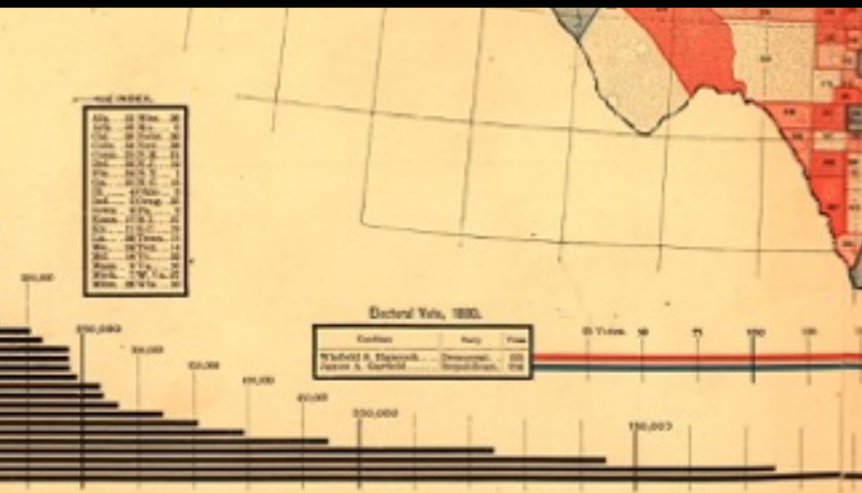
Electoral Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Party	Votes
Winfield S. Hancock	Democrat	155
James A. Garfield	Republican	214



Analysis of the Popular Vote, by States, 1880.

Rank	State	Garfield	Hancock	Wagner	Scattering	Total
38	Nev.	8,722	9,611	.....	.....	18,343
37	R.I.	18,190	10,779	.....	20	28,989
36	Del.	14,150	15,183	.....	.....	29,333
35	Oreg.	20,619	19,948	.....	.....	40,567
34	Fla.	23,654	27,964	.....	.....	51,618
33	Colo.	27,450	24,647	.....	.....	52,097
32	Vt.	45,090	18,181	.....	110	63,381
31	N.H.	44,850	40,794	.....	189	85,823
30	Nebr.	54,979	28,525	.....	.....	83,504
29	La.	37,994	63,310	.....	.....	101,304
28	Ark.	41,663	60,489	.....	.....	102,152
27	W.Va.	48,848	57,891	.....	.....	106,739
26	Miss.	34,854	73,730	.....	67	108,641
25	Conn.	67,073	44,171	.....	412	111,656
24	Me.	74,000	45,171	.....	.....	119,171
23	Minn.	93,900	53,315	.....	280	147,495
22	Ala.	56,178	90,687	.....	.....	146,865
21	Pa.	22,648	102,525	.....	.....	125,173
20	Cal.	80,348	80,439	.....	.....	160,787
19	S.C.	58,071	112,312	.....	7	170,390
18	Md.	78,333	95,716	.....	.....	174,049
17	Kans.	121,320	50,780	.....	.....	172,100
16	Va.	84,000	127,976	.....	.....	211,976
15	N.C.	115,878	124,304	.....	.....	240,182
14	Tex.	57,845	156,228	.....	.....	214,073
13	Tenn.	107,677	128,191	.....	43	235,911
12	N.J.	120,555	122,565	.....	191	243,311
11	Ky.	104,550	147,969	.....	357	252,876
10	Wis.	144,392	114,634	.....	143	259,169
9	Mass.	165,305	111,969	.....	799	278,073
8	Iowa	183,904	105,845	.....	630	290,379
7	Mich.	185,190	131,300	.....	1,136	317,626
6	Mo.	158,567	208,609	.....	.....	367,176
5	Ind.	222,164	225,528	.....	.....	447,692
4	Ill.	318,037	277,321	.....	26,308	595,666
3	Ohio	375,048	340,821	.....	2,642	717,511
2	N.Y.	444,704	407,428	.....	1,963	854,095
1	N.Y.	555,546	534,511	.....	2,177	1,092,234



THE INDEX.

Ala.	22	Miss.	36
Ark.	28	Mo.	6
Cal.	20	Nebr.	30
Colo.	33	Nev.	38
Conn.	25	N.H.	31
Del.	36	N.J.	12
Fla.	34	N.Y.	1
Ga.	21	N.C.	15
Ill.	4	Ohio	3
Ind.	5	Oreg.	35
Iowa	8	Pa.	2
Kans.	17	R.I.	37
Ky.	11	S.C.	19
La.	29	Tenn.	13
Me.	24	Tex.	14
Md.	18	Vt.	32
Mass.	9	W.Va.	27
Mich.	7	Wis.	10

Electoral Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Party	Votes
Winfield S. Hancock	Democrat	155
James A. Garfield	Republican	214



SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

POPULAR VOTE. RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES. (Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts.") 1880.

Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote, by States, 1880.

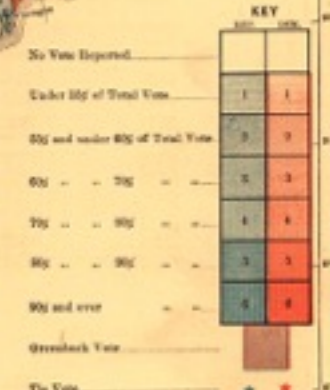
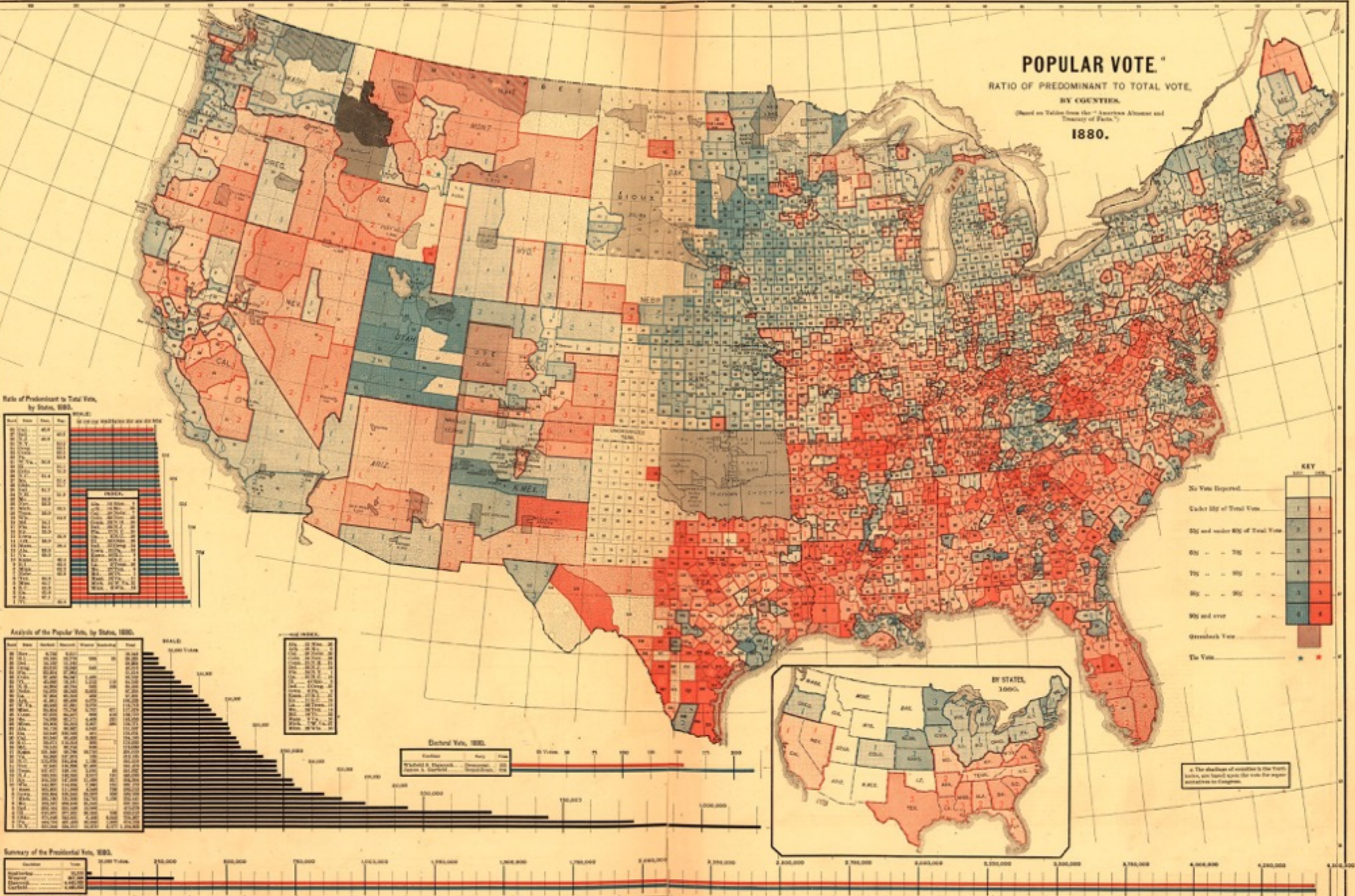
State	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
Ala.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Ark.	75.0	25.0	0.0
Cal.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Col.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Conn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Del.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Fla.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Ill.	45.0	55.0	0.0
Ind.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Iowa	45.0	55.0	0.0
Kent.	40.0	60.0	0.0
La.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Maine	30.0	70.0	0.0
Mass.	35.0	65.0	0.0
Mich.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Miss.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Mo.	45.0	55.0	0.0
Mont.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Nebr.	45.0	55.0	0.0
Nev.	50.0	50.0	0.0
N.H.	30.0	70.0	0.0
N.J.	40.0	60.0	0.0
N.Y.	35.0	65.0	0.0
Ohio	40.0	60.0	0.0
Okla.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Pa.	40.0	60.0	0.0
R.I.	35.0	65.0	0.0
S.C.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Tenn.	75.0	25.0	0.0
Texas	85.0	15.0	0.0
Va.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Wash.	50.0	50.0	0.0
West. Terr.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Wis.	45.0	55.0	0.0
W.Va.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Yuc.	80.0	20.0	0.0

Analysis of the Popular Vote, by States, 1880.

State	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
Ala.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Ark.	75.0	25.0	0.0
Cal.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Col.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Conn.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Del.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Fla.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Ill.	45.0	55.0	0.0
Ind.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Iowa	45.0	55.0	0.0
Kent.	40.0	60.0	0.0
La.	85.0	15.0	0.0
Maine	30.0	70.0	0.0
Mass.	35.0	65.0	0.0
Mich.	40.0	60.0	0.0
Miss.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Mo.	45.0	55.0	0.0
Mont.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Nebr.	45.0	55.0	0.0
Nev.	50.0	50.0	0.0
N.H.	30.0	70.0	0.0
N.J.	40.0	60.0	0.0
N.Y.	35.0	65.0	0.0
Ohio	40.0	60.0	0.0
Okla.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Pa.	40.0	60.0	0.0
R.I.	35.0	65.0	0.0
S.C.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Tenn.	75.0	25.0	0.0
Texas	85.0	15.0	0.0
Va.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Wash.	50.0	50.0	0.0
West. Terr.	50.0	50.0	0.0
Wis.	45.0	55.0	0.0
W.Va.	80.0	20.0	0.0
Yuc.	80.0	20.0	0.0

Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Electors	Popular Vote
Republican	233	5,542,000
Democrat	71	3,099,000
Greenback	1	100,000



The direction of counties in the North, South, and West is based upon the vote for representatives in Congress.

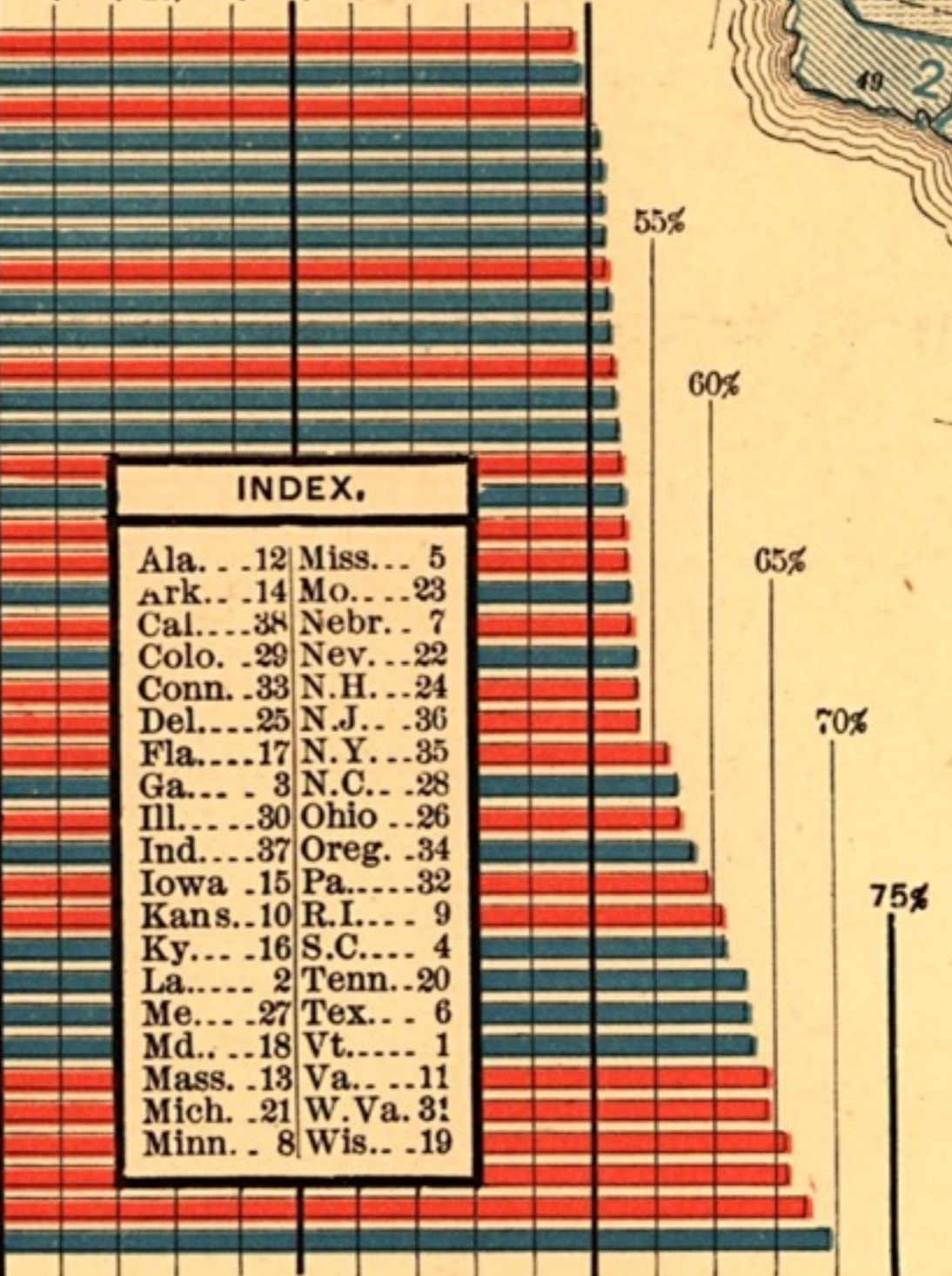
SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote, by States, 1880.

Rank	State	Dem.	Rep.
38	Cal.	48.9	49.3
37	Ind.		49.3
36	N.J.	49.8	
35	N.Y.		50.2
34	Oreg.		50.5
33	Conn.		50.5
32	Pa.		50.8
31	W.Va.	50.9	
30	Ill.		51.1
29	Colo.		51.2
28	N.C.	51.4	
27	Me.		51.4
26	Ohio		51.7
25	Del.	51.7	
24	N.H.		51.9
23	Mo.	52.2	
22	Nev.	52.3	
21	Mich.		52.5
20	Tenn.	53.0	
19	Wis.		54.0
18	Md.	54.1	
17	Fla.	54.1	
16	Ky.	55.9	
15	Iowa		56.9
14	Ark.	56.9	
13	Mass.		58.4
12	Ala.	59.8	
11	Va.	60.3	
10	Kans.		60.4
9	R.I.		62.2
8	Minn.		62.2
7	Nebr.		62.9
6	Tex.	64.6	
5	Miss.	64.7	
4	S.C.	65.6	
3	Ga.	65.8	
2	La.	67.1	
1	Vt.		69.8

SCALE:

5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%



INDEX.

Ala.	12	Miss.	5
Ark.	14	Mo.	23
Cal.	38	Nebr.	7
Colo.	29	Nev.	22
Conn.	33	N.H.	24
Del.	25	N.J.	36
Fla.	17	N.Y.	35
Ga.	3	N.C.	28
Ill.	30	Ohio	26
Iowa	15	Oreg.	34
Kans.	10	Pa.	32
Ky.	16	R.I.	9
La.	2	S.C.	4
Me.	27	Tenn.	20
Md.	18	Tex.	6
Mass.	13	Vt.	1
Mich.	21	Va.	11
Minn.	8	W.Va.	31
		Wis.	19

R VOTE.

ANT TO TOTAL VOTE.

NTIES.

"American Almanac and Facts."

30.



The direction of counties in the Territories, and Special Agents for the vote for representatives in Congress.

3,750,000 4,000,000 4,250,000 4,500,000

SCRIBNER'S STATISTICAL ATLAS, 1890

POPULAR VOTE. RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES. (Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts.") 1880.

Ratio of Predominant to Total Vote, by States, 1880.

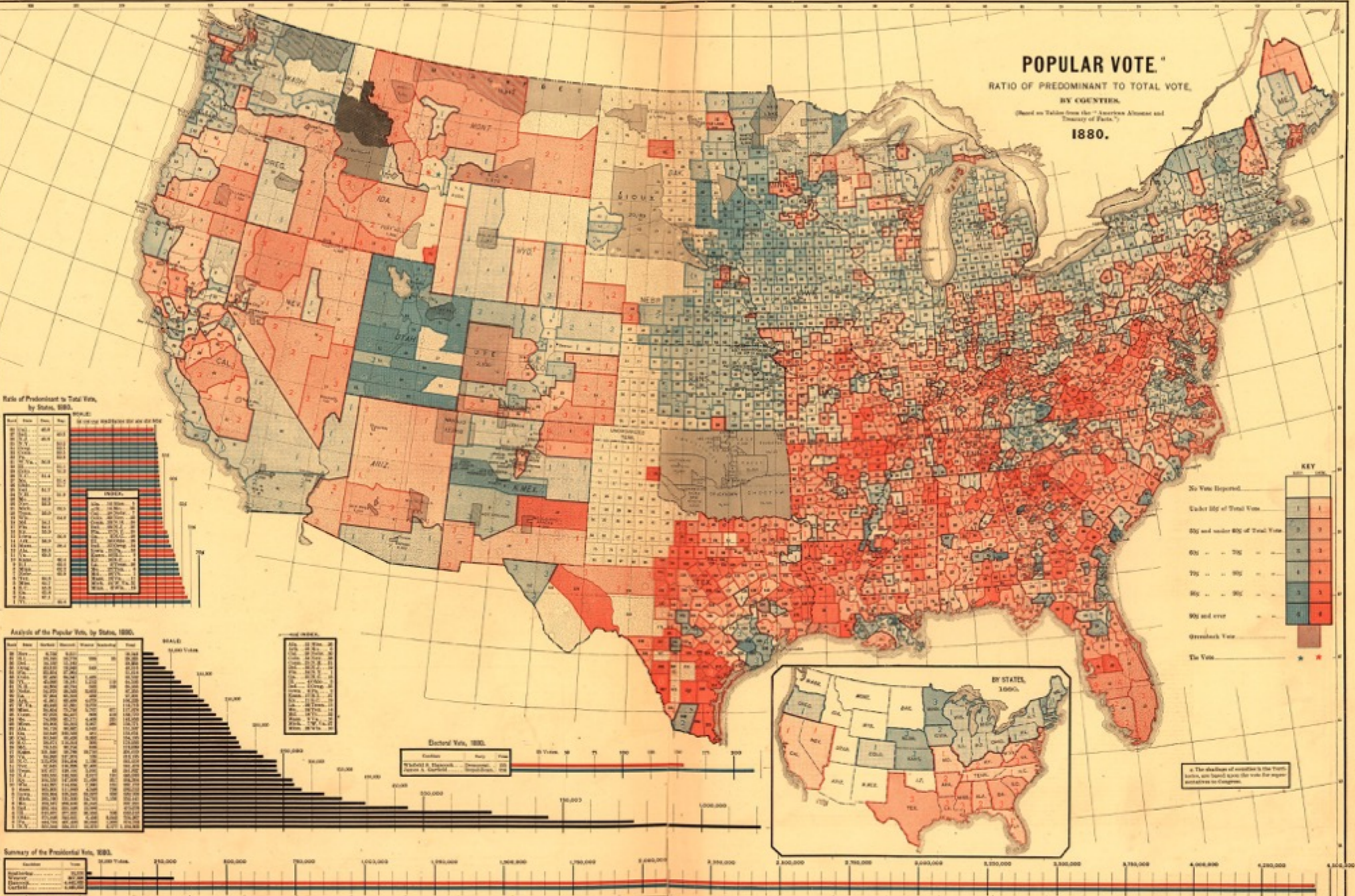
State	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	85.0	15.0
Ark.	80.0	20.0
Cal.	75.0	25.0
Col.	70.0	30.0
Conn.	65.0	35.0
Del.	60.0	40.0
Fla.	55.0	45.0
Ill.	50.0	50.0
Ind.	45.0	55.0
Iowa	40.0	60.0
Kent.	35.0	65.0
La.	30.0	70.0
Maine	25.0	75.0
Mass.	20.0	80.0
Mich.	15.0	85.0
Minn.	10.0	90.0
Miss.	5.0	95.0
Mo.	5.0	95.0
Nebr.	5.0	95.0
Nev.	5.0	95.0
N.H.	5.0	95.0
N.J.	5.0	95.0
N.Y.	5.0	95.0
Ohio	5.0	95.0
Okla.	5.0	95.0
Pa.	5.0	95.0
R.I.	5.0	95.0
S.C.	5.0	95.0
Tenn.	5.0	95.0
Verm.	5.0	95.0
Tex.	5.0	95.0
Utah	5.0	95.0
Vt.	5.0	95.0
Wash.	5.0	95.0
Wis.	5.0	95.0
W. Va.	5.0	95.0
Wyom.	5.0	95.0

Analysis of the Popular Vote, by States, 1880.

State	Rep.	Dem.	Total
Ala.	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000
Ark.	1,000,000	300,000	1,300,000
Cal.	800,000	400,000	1,200,000
Col.	600,000	400,000	1,000,000
Conn.	400,000	600,000	1,000,000
Del.	300,000	700,000	1,000,000
Fla.	200,000	800,000	1,000,000
Ill.	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Ind.	400,000	600,000	1,000,000
Iowa	300,000	700,000	1,000,000
Kent.	200,000	800,000	1,000,000
La.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Maine	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Mass.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Mich.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Minn.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Miss.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Mo.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Nebr.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Nev.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
N.H.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
N.J.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
N.Y.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Ohio	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Okla.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Pa.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
R.I.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
S.C.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Tenn.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Verm.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Tex.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Utah	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Vt.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Wash.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Wis.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
W. Va.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Wyom.	100,000	900,000	1,000,000

Summary of the Presidential Vote, 1880.

Candidate	Electoral	Popular
Garfield	214	3,000,000
Tilden	185	2,800,000
Blaine	1	100,000
Sumner	1	100,000
Carroll	1	100,000



KEY

No Vote Reported	1	1
Under 50% of Total Vote	2	2
50% and under 60% of Total Vote	3	3
60% -- 70% --	4	4
70% -- 80% --	5	5
80% -- 90% --	6	6
90% and over	7	7
Greenback Vote	8	8
The Vote	9	9



The direction of counties in the North, South, and West is given for the vote for representatives in Congress.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS. Reconstruction prosecuted. Important questions of finance discussed. 1869 (to 1873).—The tariff reduced. 1870.—Internal revenue greatly reduced. The fifteenth amendment ratified. The Santo Domingo question discussed. 1871.—Appointment to the civil service by competitive examination introduced. The Alabama claims submitted to international arbitration. The enforcement act passed. 1872.—A general amnesty bill passed. The Geneva award made (\$15,000,000). The San Juan question settled by arbitration. The Credit Mobilier exposed. 1873.—The "salary grab act" passed. The franking privilege repealed. Federal officials forbidden to hold state offices. The Virginias captured. Silver demonetized. A great financial panic. 1874.—The currency bill vetoed. 1875.—A civil rights bill passed. An act for the resumption of specie payment passed (to take effect January 1, 1876). 1876.—A treaty of extradition with Spain, concluded. The Secretary of War (Belknap) impeached, tried, and acquitted. The silver bill passed. 1877.—The Electoral Commission created.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

Republican. 1871.—*Advocated* an enforcement act. 1872.—*Advocated*:—The annexation of Santo Domingo. A civil service reform. Immigration. The enforcement of the constitutional amendments. Free public lands for actual settlers. The resumption of specie payment. The encouragement of ship-building. The abolition of the franking privilege. 1875.—*Advocated* the resumption of specie payment. 1876.—*Advocated*:—The payment of bonds in specie. The sovereign control of the territories by Congress. *Opposed*:—The use of the public funds for sectarian schools. Further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies.

1876.
Popular Vote.
Rep. 3,597,070
D. & L. 2,834,079
Dem. 29,408
Temp. 5,608
Total 6,466,165

Democratic and Liberal-Republican. 1872.—*Advocated*:—Universal amnesty. Free public lands for actual settlers. A civil service reform. A single term for the Executive. The resumption of specie payment. A tariff by congressional action, "wholly free from Executive interference or dictation." *Opposed* repudiation.

Democratic. 1876.—*Advocated*:—Immediate reform of the Federal Government. A tariff for revenue only. Care and protection for "the soldiers and sailors of the Republic." *Denounced*:—Federal taxation. The resumption clause of 1875. The tariff. Land grants to railroads. The issue regarding the use of public funds for sectarian schools. Party patronage. *Opposed* Chinese immigration.

Temperance. 1872.—*Advocated*:—Legal prohibition. Salaries, not fees. Low postage. Immigration. Female suffrage. A direct vote for President. A currency convertible into coin. Sober men for office-holders.

Prohibition. 1876.—*Advocated*:—Prohibition. The reduction of telegraphic, railroad, and postal rates. Universal suffrage. Sabbath laws. Free public lands for actual settlers. Compulsory education. A direct vote for President. International arbitration.

Labor-Reform. 1872.—*Advocated*:—A single term for the Executive. Equitable railroad and telegraph rates. A currency based on property. A general amnesty. New patent laws. Free public lands. The taxation of bonds. The subjection of military to civil law. *Opposed* prison labor.

Greenback. (National.) (Independent.) 1876.—*Advocated*:—Convertible United States notes. A fractional currency. *Opposed*:—The national banking system. The sale of bonds abroad.

1876.
Popular Vote.
Dem. 4,294,885
Rep. 4,033,950
Gr. 81,740
Prob. 9,522
Scat. 2,636
Total 8,412,733

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS. 1877.—A policy of conciliation adopted. Federal troops recalled from the South. The Nez Perces war inaugurated. 1877-1880 \$1,000,000,000 of the national debt redeemed at low rates of interest. 1878.—The silver bill passed. The Halifax fishery award made (\$5,500,000). Appropriation bills vetoed on account of "political riders." Payment resumed. Competitive examination introduced. Appropriation bills vetoed because of "A bill modifying the supervision of elections, veto exodus began.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

Republican. 1880.—*Advocated*:—The annexation to define state and federal powers. The coinage. Government aid to popular education.

Democratic. 1880.—*Advocated*:—A paper convertible into coin. A limit to Chinese immigration reform. Free public lands for actual settlers. A tariff only. *Opposed*:—Centralization. Monopoly. Government troops or officials at the polls. An eight-hour day.

Greenback. 1880.—*Advocated*:—The payment tender currency. A bureau of labor statistics. Income tax. An eight-hour labor system. The use of gold and silver. Free public lands for actual settlement control of the currency. *Opposed*:—Chinese convict labor. Monopolies. Increase of the standing liquor traffic, and opposed its legalization.

Prohibition. 1880.—*Advocated* congressional control of liquor traffic, and opposed its legalization.

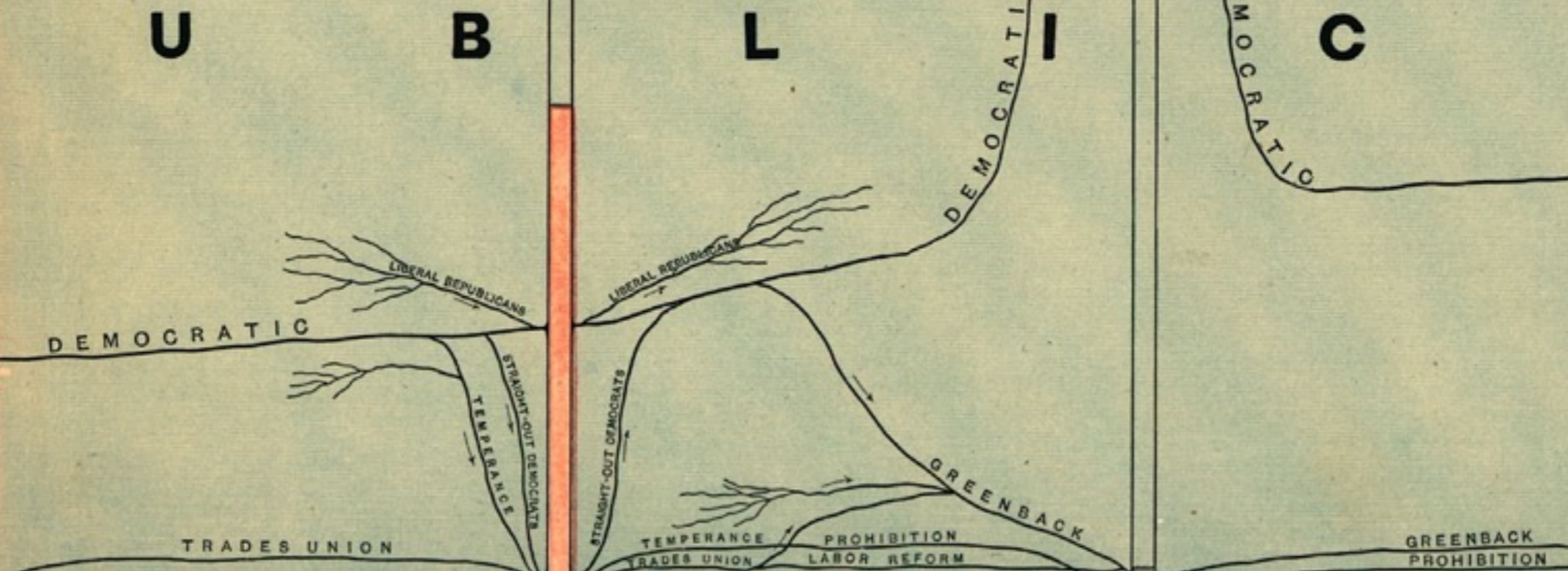


PLATE 6

1869. WAS

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLICAN

1863. PIERCE.

1876. GRANT.

1877. HAYES.

1878. TAYLOR.

1879. GARFIELD.

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PLATE 6

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CONSTRUCTION. FRANCE AND INDUSTRY.

INNOVATION IN MODERN ELECTION GRAPHICS

➔ Lots of data, so lots of approaches:

➔ Results

➔ Turnout

➔ Predictions

➔ Campaigns and advertising

➔ Other fun innovations!

WASHINGTON POST: COLOR IN CAMPAIGN LOGOS

Election 2018 • Analysis

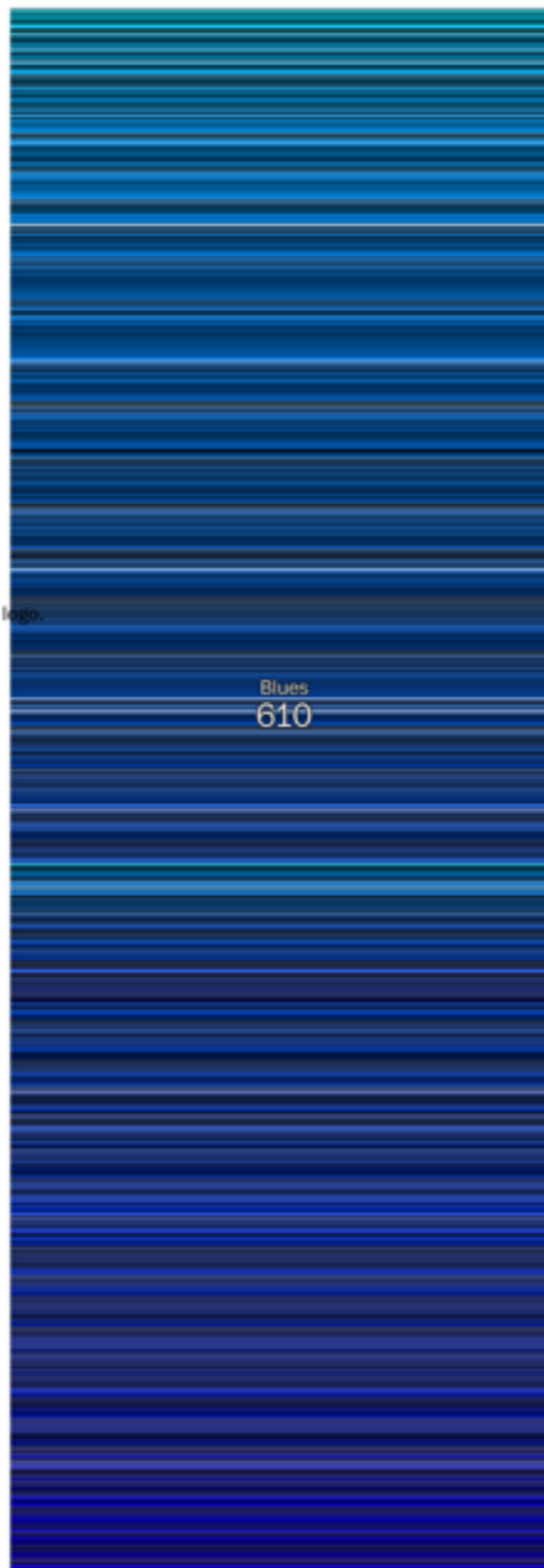


In a year of political logos, campaigns of all stripes preferred blue

A new collection of congressional candidate emblems emphasizes the importance of visual branding on the road to office

By Chris Alcantara
Nov. 19, 2018

More than 900 congressional logos from the 2018 midterms, grouped by their predominant color. Each line represents one logo.

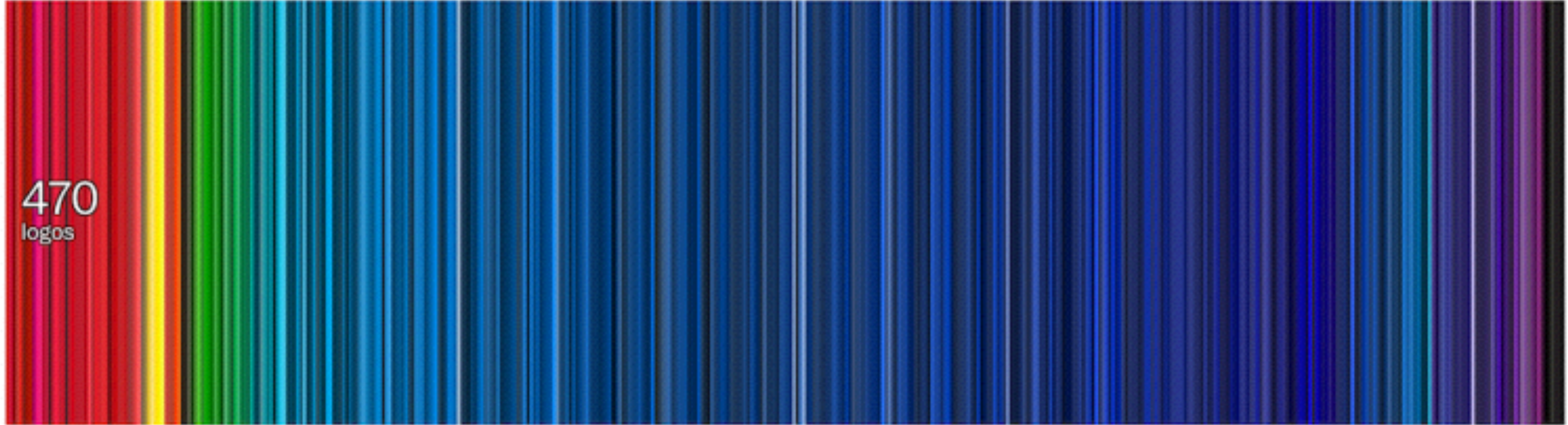


WASHINGTON POST: COLOR IN CAMPAIGN LOGOS

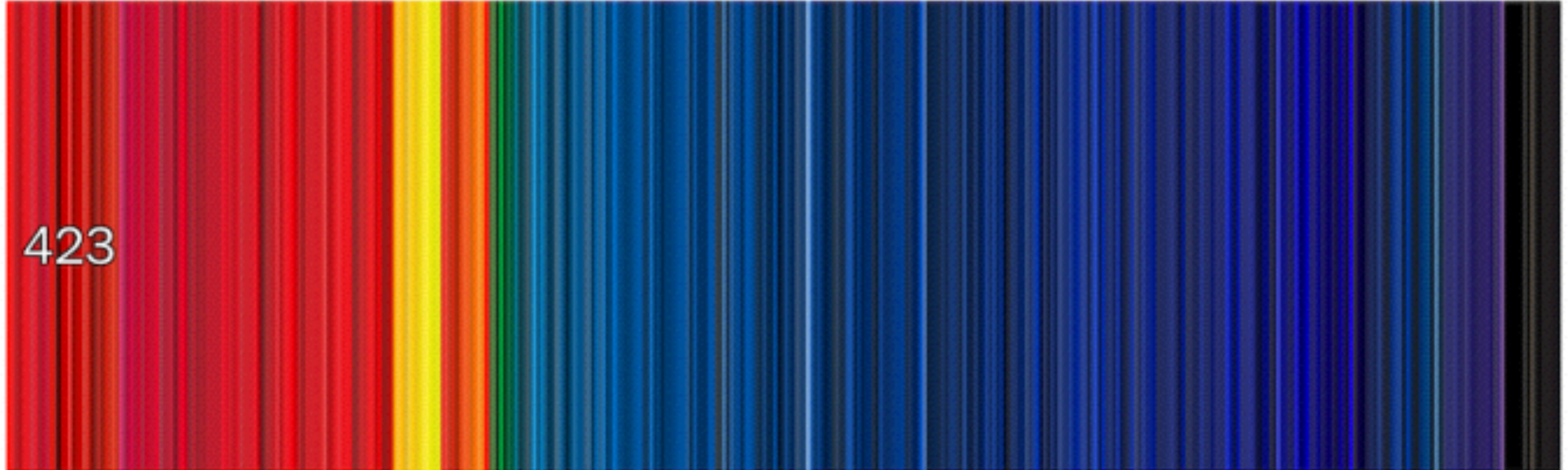
Each line is one logo

More Democrats opted to use purple in their designs

DEMOCRATS



REPUBLICANS



Republicans didn't shy away from their flagship color

Bloomberg

What the 2018 Campaign Looks Like in Your Hometown

By Demetrios Pogkas and David Ingold
November 2, 2018

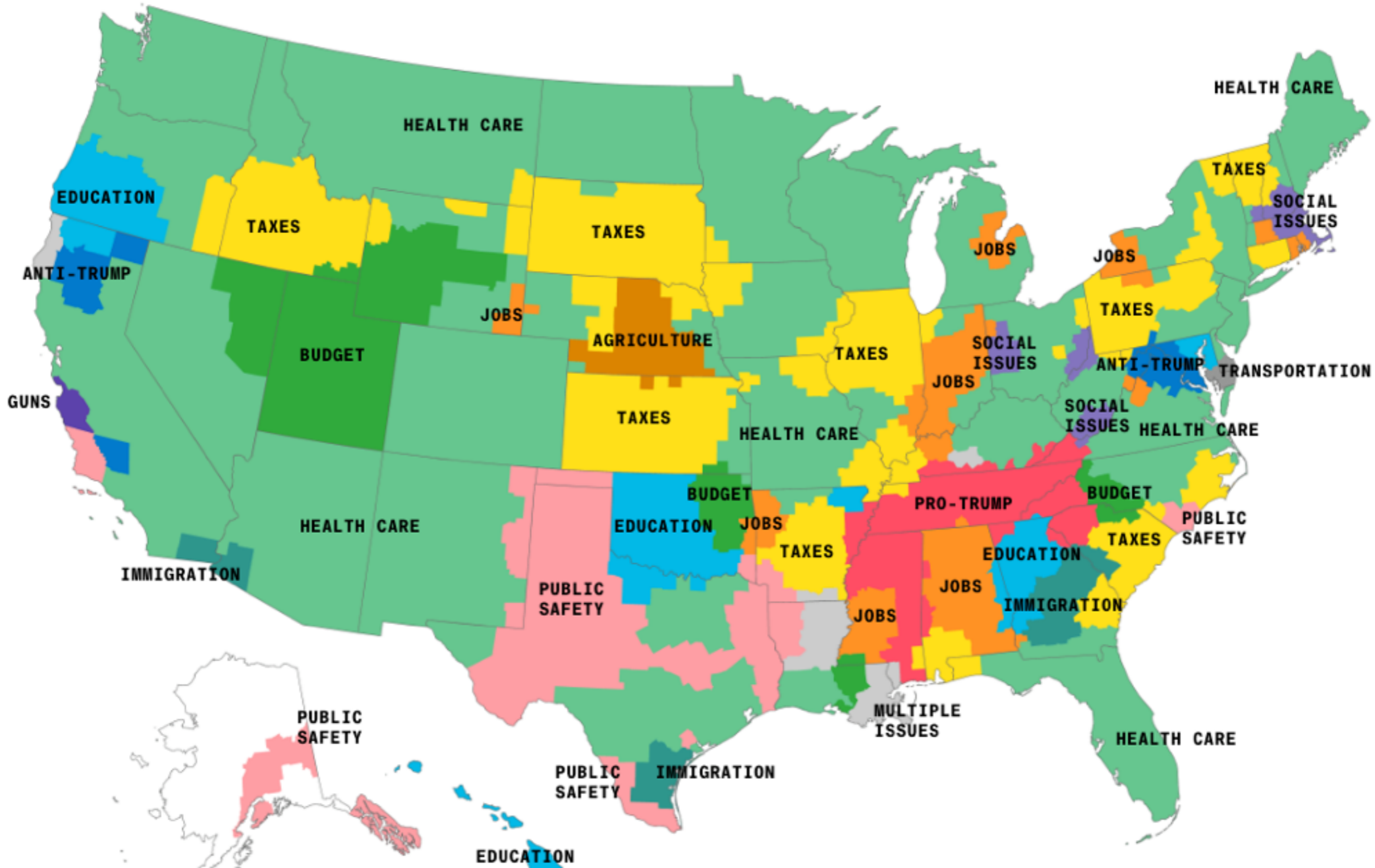
With a few days to go until the midterm elections, campaigns across the country are making their last push to sway voters on Tuesday. But the dominant themes of election ads that voters have seen on television look very different depending on where you live.

For much of the nation, health care has been the central talking point of 2018. It's the most commonly mentioned congressional and gubernatorial campaign topic in television ads in 45 percent of local media markets this year, according to data provided by Kantar Media/CMAG.

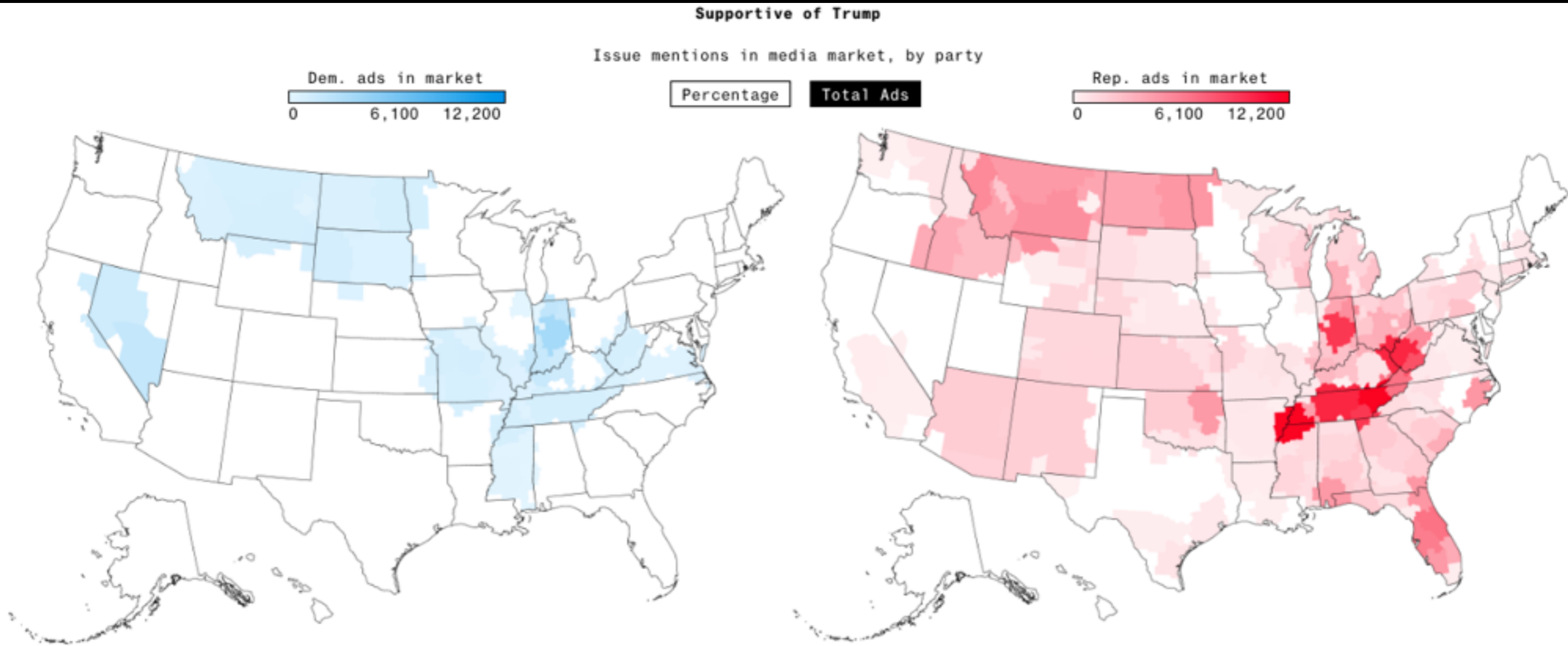
BLOOMBERG NEWS AD ANALYSIS, 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

The Big Issues You're Seeing on TV: Health Care, Taxes and Jobs

Issue mentioned most often in ads in House, Senate and gubernatorial races in 2018, by Nielsen media market



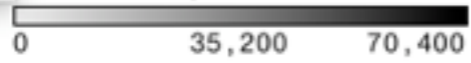
BLOOMBERG NEWS AD ANALYSIS, 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS



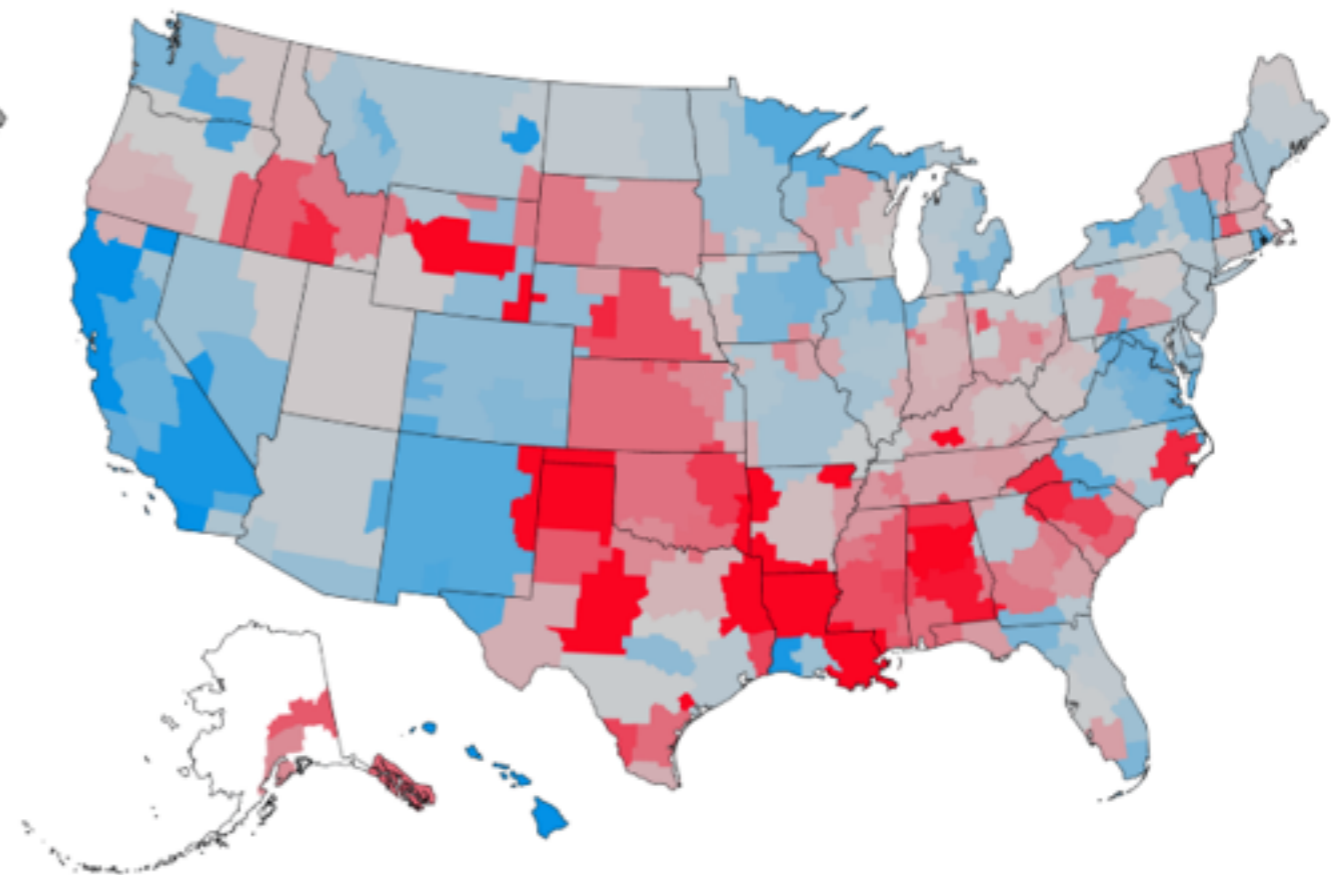
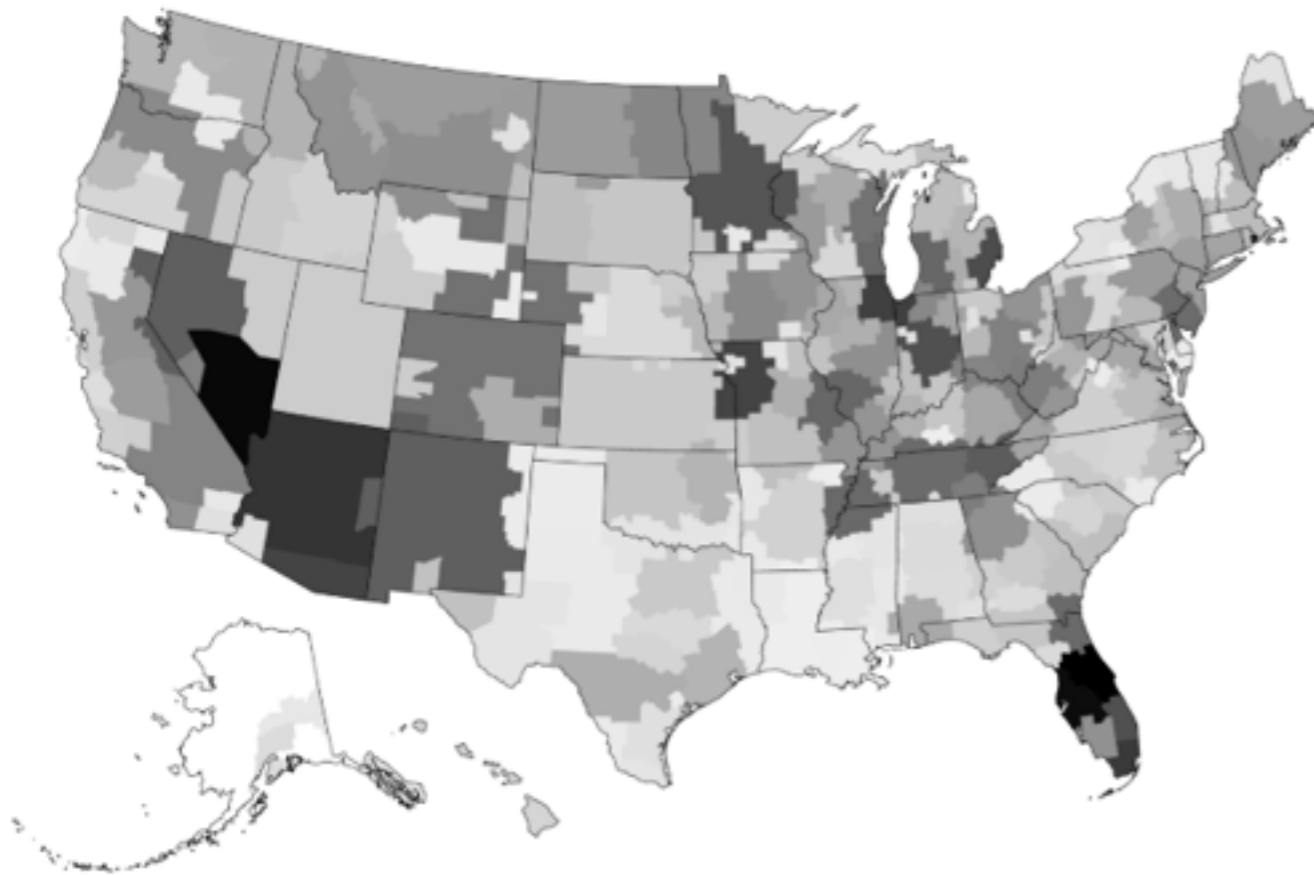
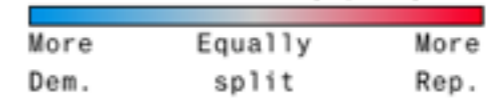
BLOOMBERG NEWS AD ANALYSIS, 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

Share of ads by Democrats or Republicans.

Total ads per media market



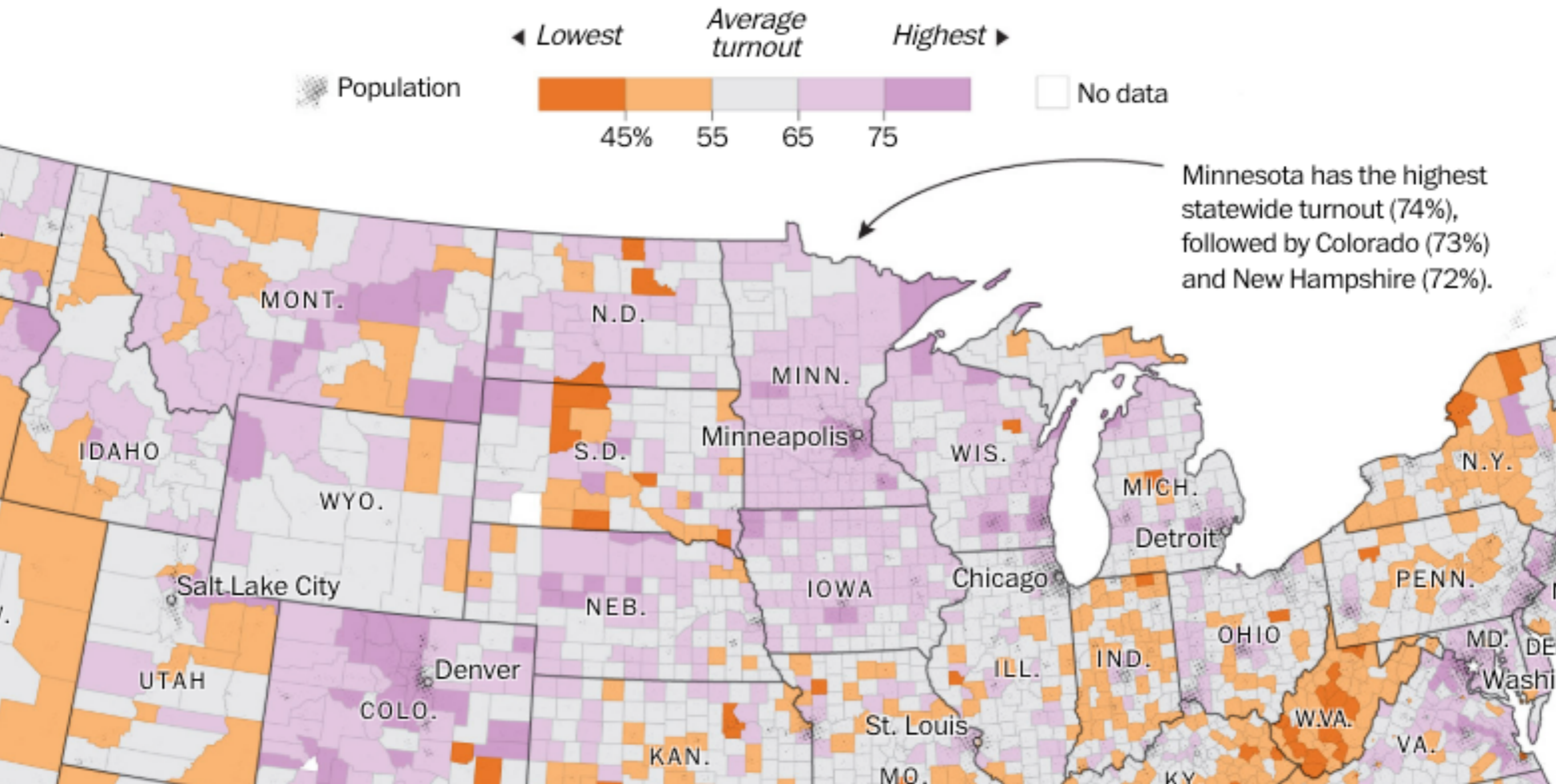
Share of ads by party



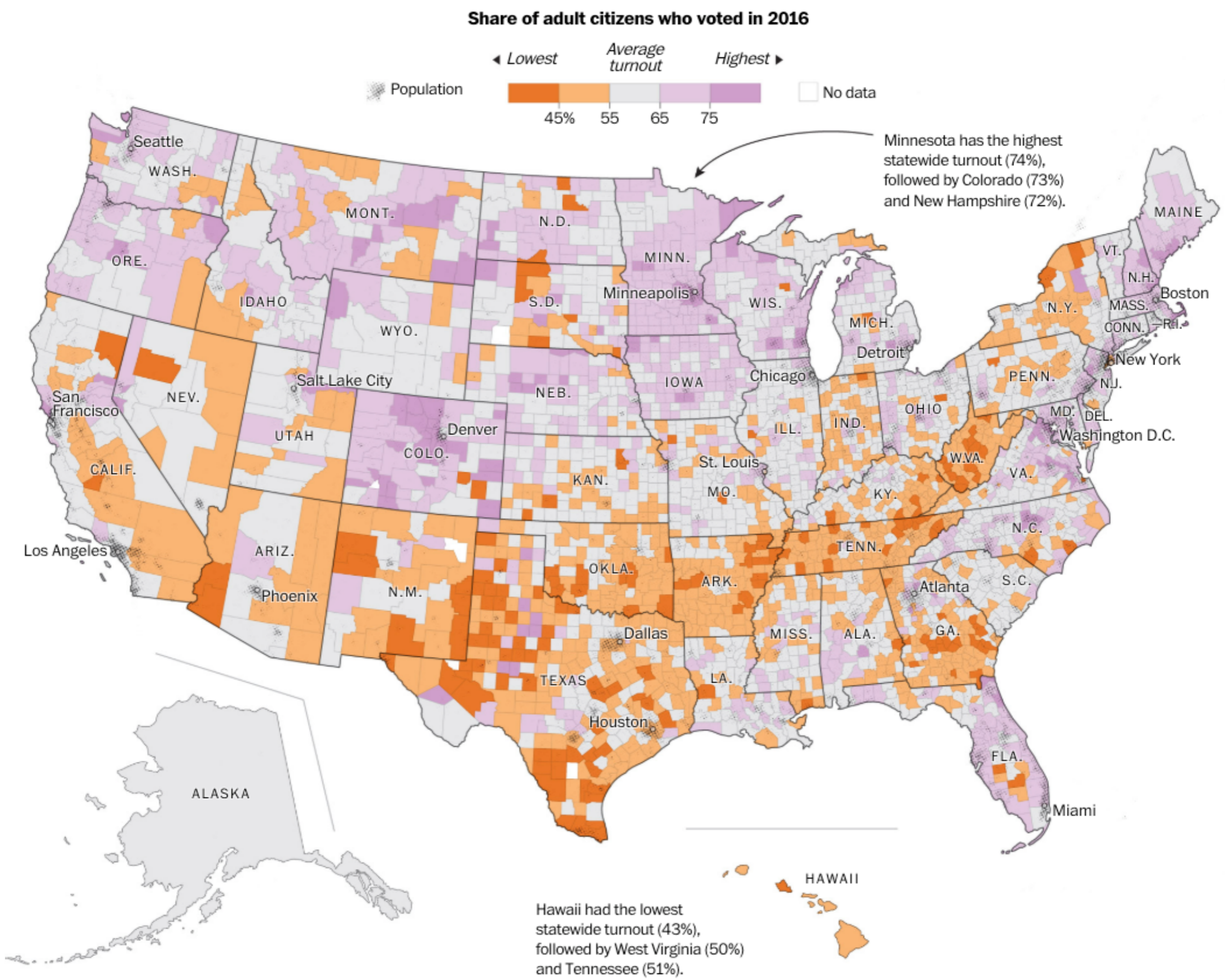
NEW YORK TIMES TV AD SPENDING, 2016 (AND EARLIER)

VOTER TURNOUT

Share of adult citizens who voted in 2016



WASHINGTON POST 2016 ELECTION TURNOUT VISUALS



WASHINGTON POST 2016 ELECTION TURNOUT VISUALS

**Majority non-white counties
with low voter turnout**



**Predominantly white counties
with low voter turnout**



WASHINGTON POST 2016 ELECTION TURNOUT VISUALS

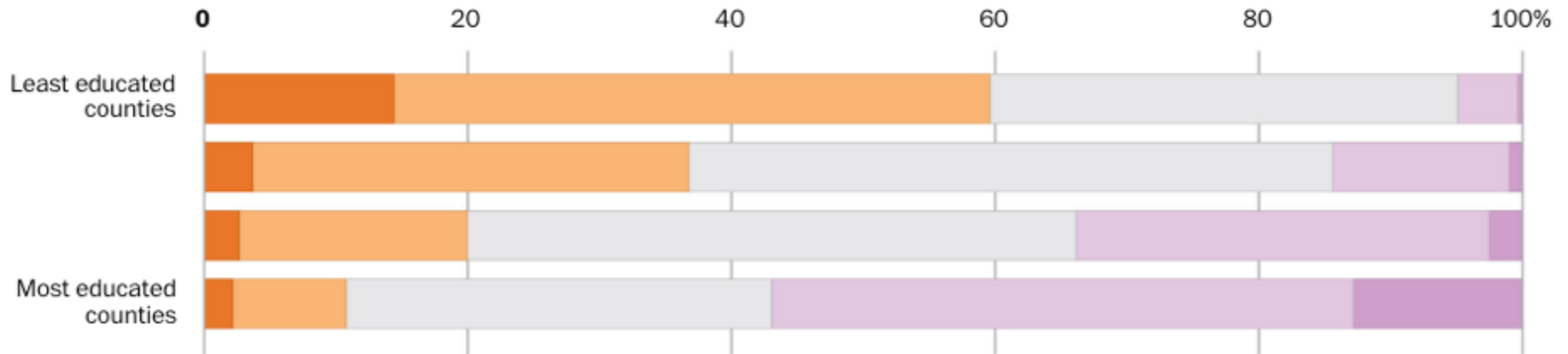
**Majority non-white counties
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**Predominantly white counties
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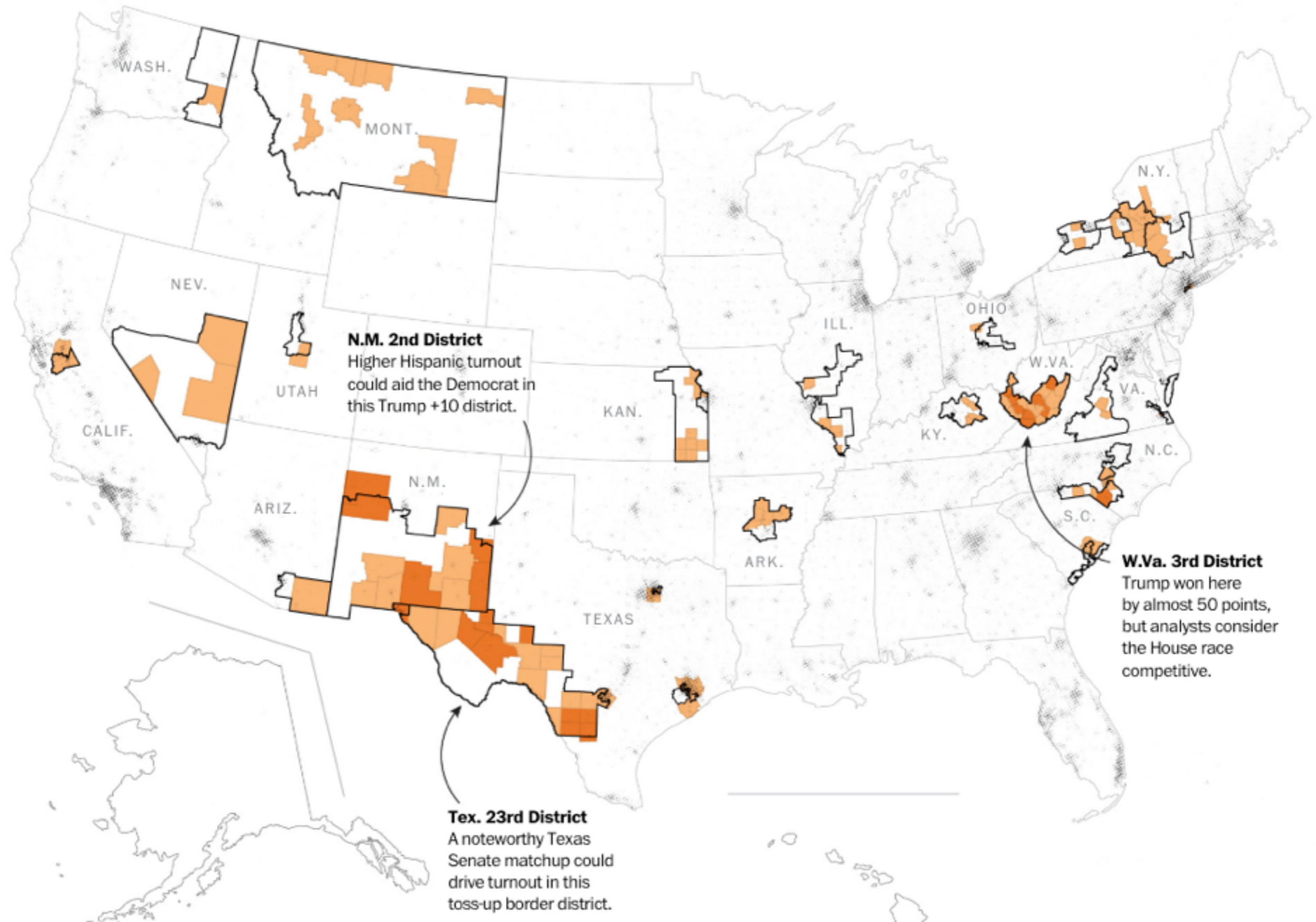


Share of counties with low, average or high turnout in 2016, by education level



WASHINGTON POST 2016 ELECTION TURNOUT VISUALS

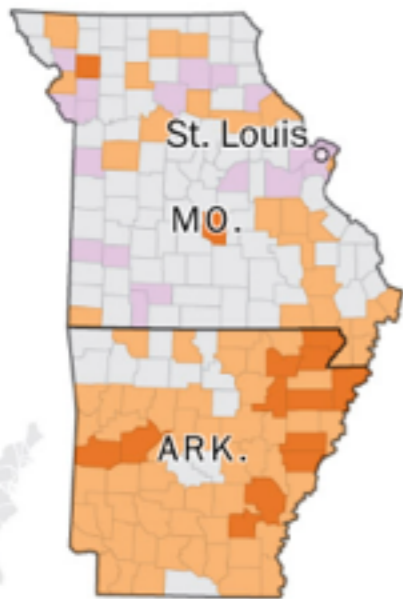
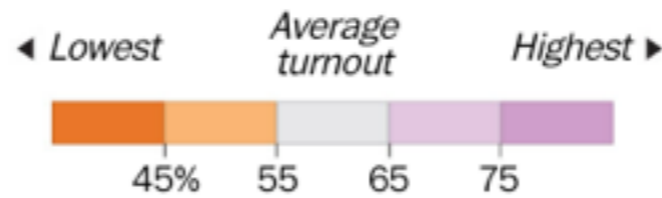
Where low-turnout counties intersect competitive House races



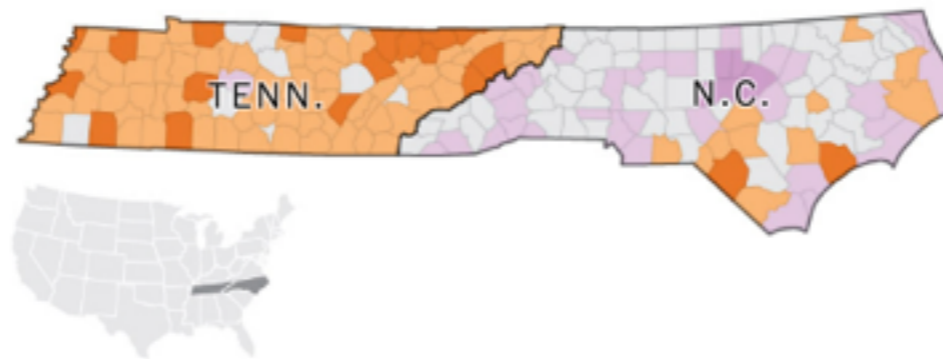
WASHINGTON POST 2016 ELECTION TURNOUT VISUALS

Stark differences in neighboring states also reflect in part the differing culture and traditions in areas such as civic involvement and in minority relations, said Jay Barth, a politics professor at Hendrix College in Arkansas.

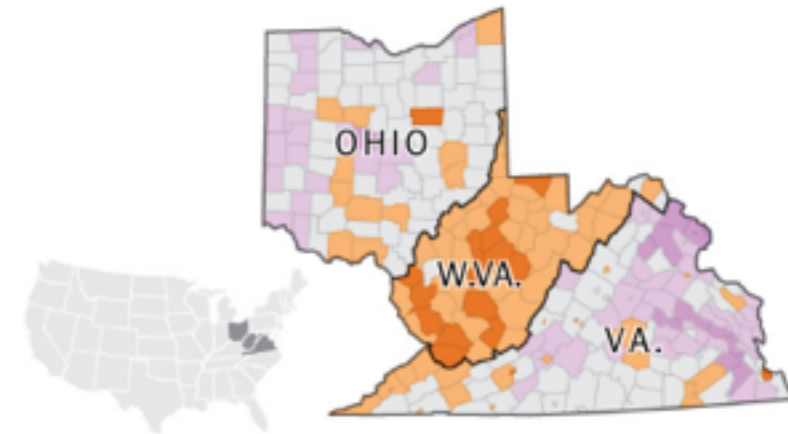
Share of adult citizens who voted in 2016



Missouri and Arkansas



Tennessee and North Carolina

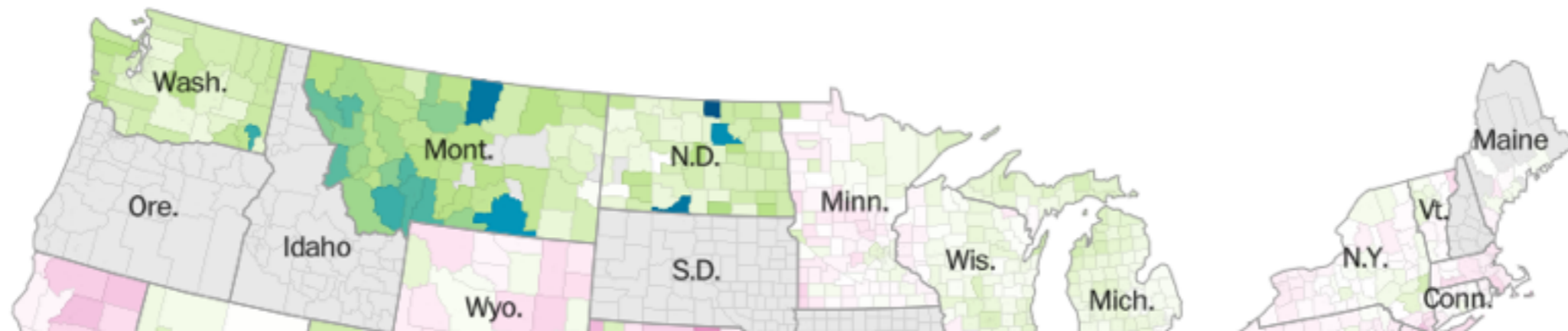
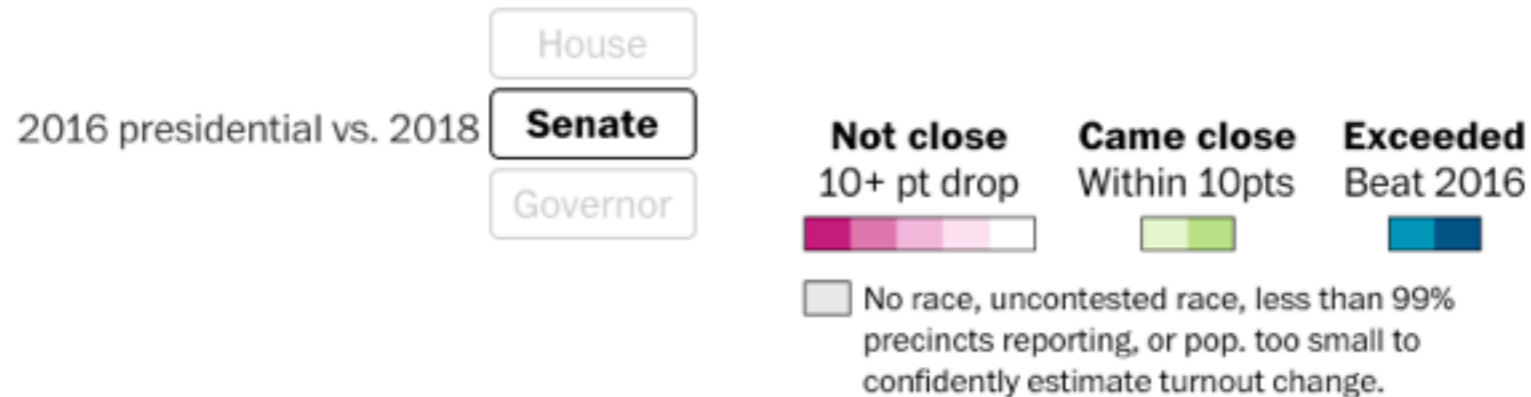


Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia

How did voter turnout in your county compare to the 2016 presidential election?

The 2018 midterms didn't have as many voters as 2016. But they got pretty close.

By [Manas Sharma](#), [Ted Mellnik](#) and [Reuben Fischer-Baum](#) Dec. 31, 2018



WASHINGTON POST 2018 MIDTERM TURNOUT VISUALS

2016 presidential vs. 2018

House

Senate

Governor

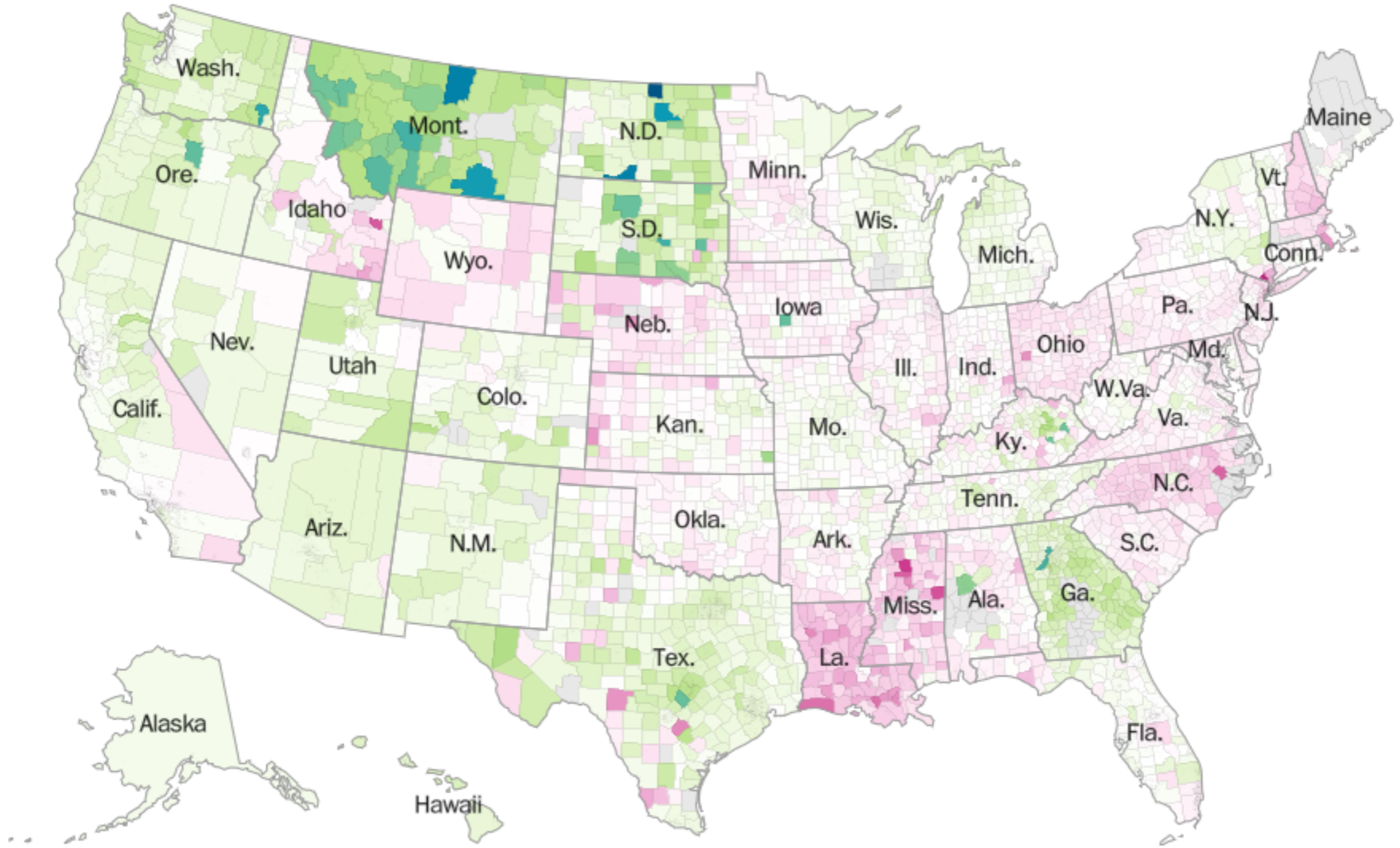
Not close
10+ pt drop

Came close
Within 10pts

Exceeded
Beat 2016



Grey box: No race, uncontested race, less than 99% precincts reporting, or pop. too small to confidently estimate turnout change.



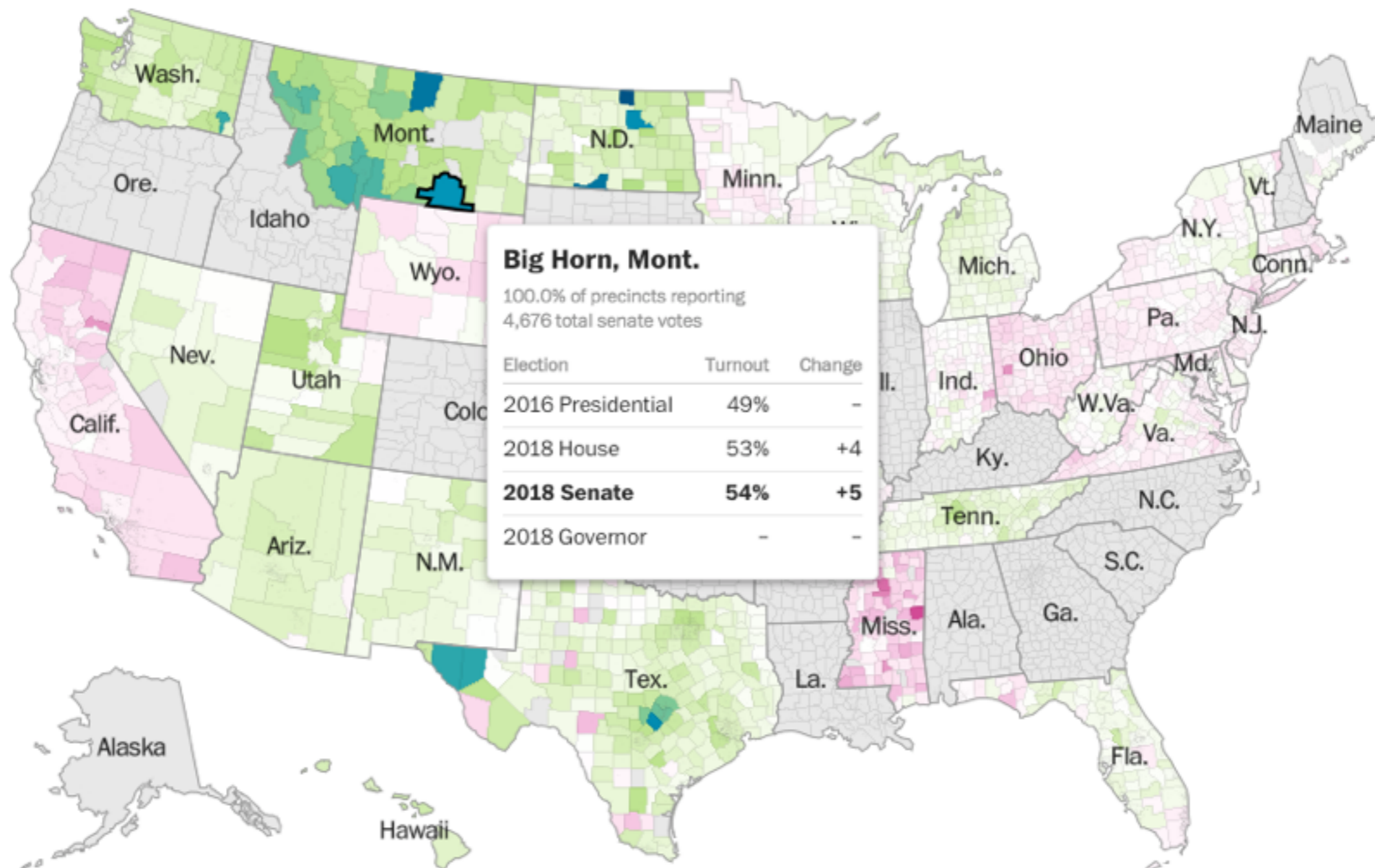
WASHINGTON POST 2018 MIDTERM TURNOUT VISUALS

2016 presidential vs. 2018

- House
- Senate**
- Governor

Not close **Came close** **Exceeded**
 10+ pt drop Within 10pts Beat 2016

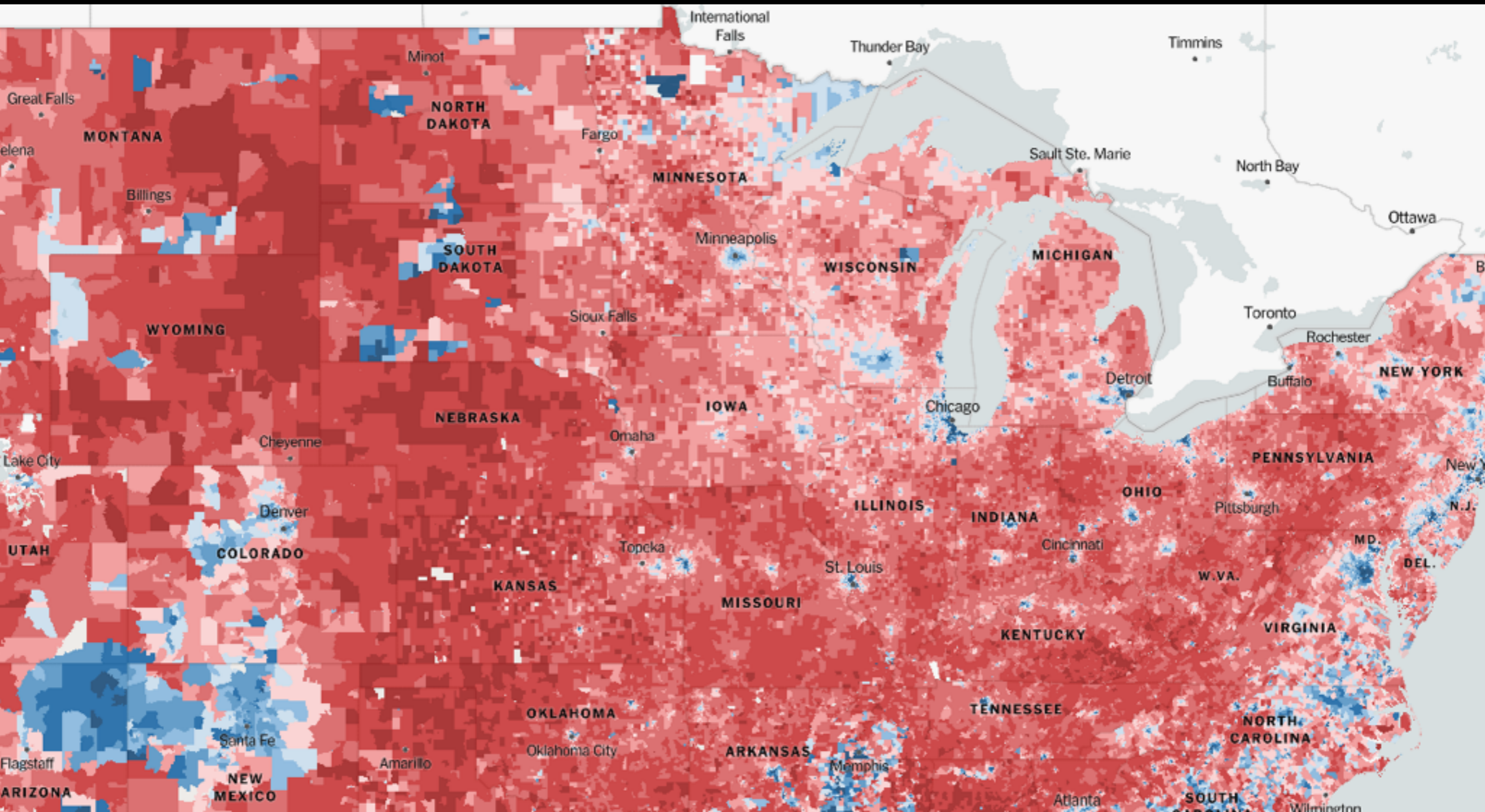
■ No race, uncontested race, less than 99% precincts reporting, or pop. too small to confidently estimate turnout change.



Big Horn, Mont.
 100.0% of precincts reporting
 4,676 total senate votes

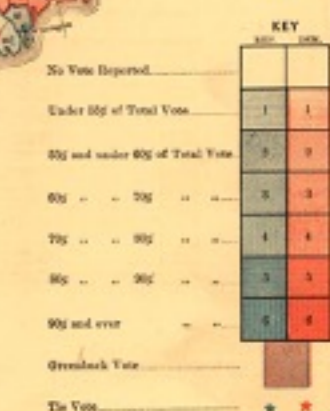
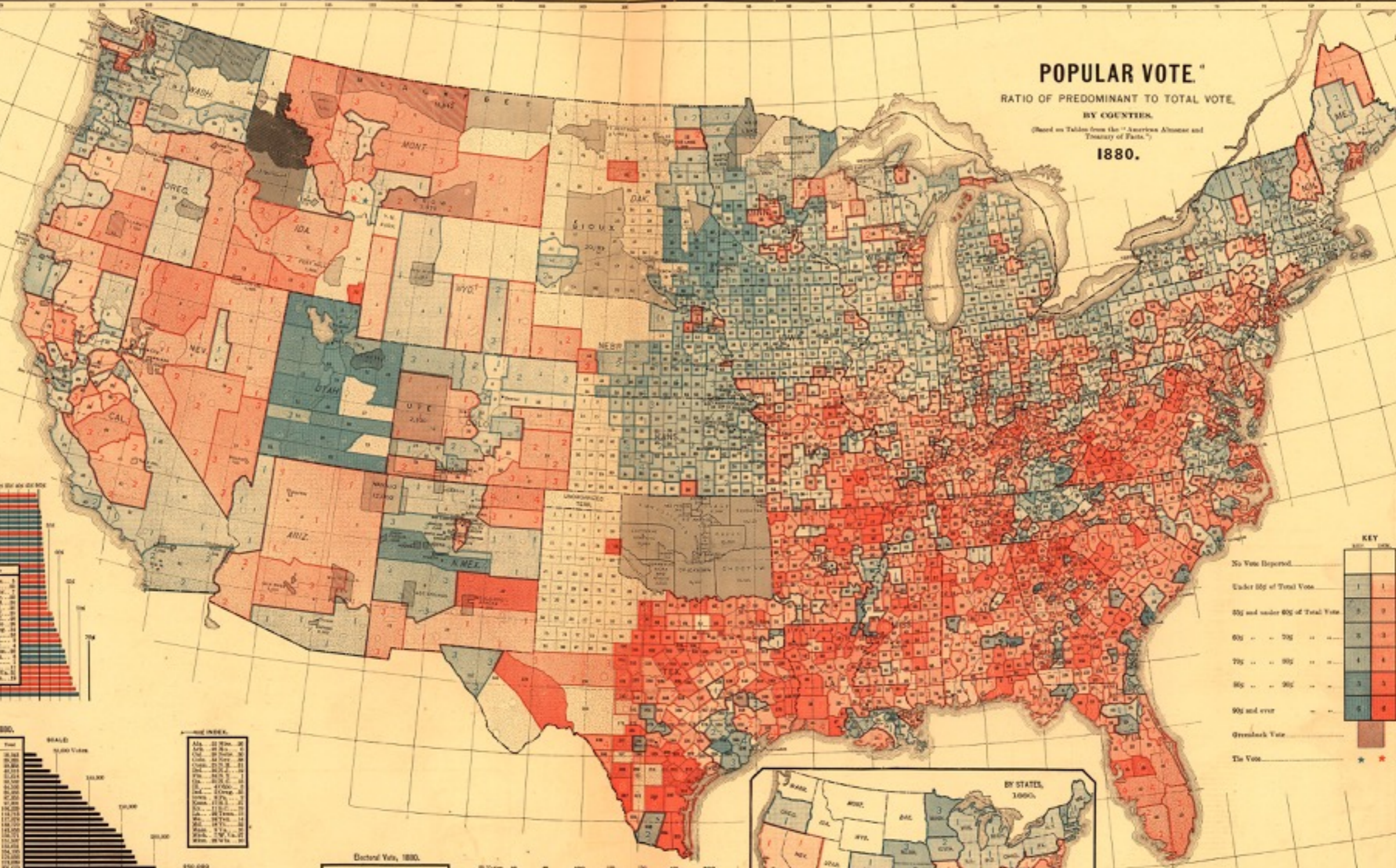
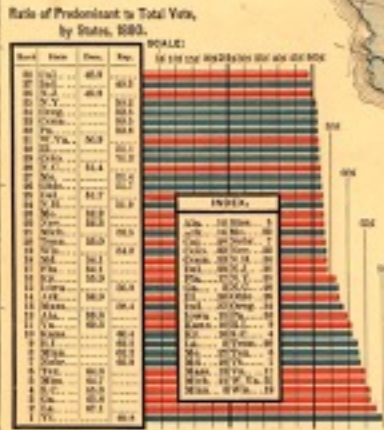
Election	Turnout	Change
2016 Presidential	49%	-
2018 House	53%	+4
2018 Senate	54%	+5
2018 Governor	-	-

ELECTION RESULTS



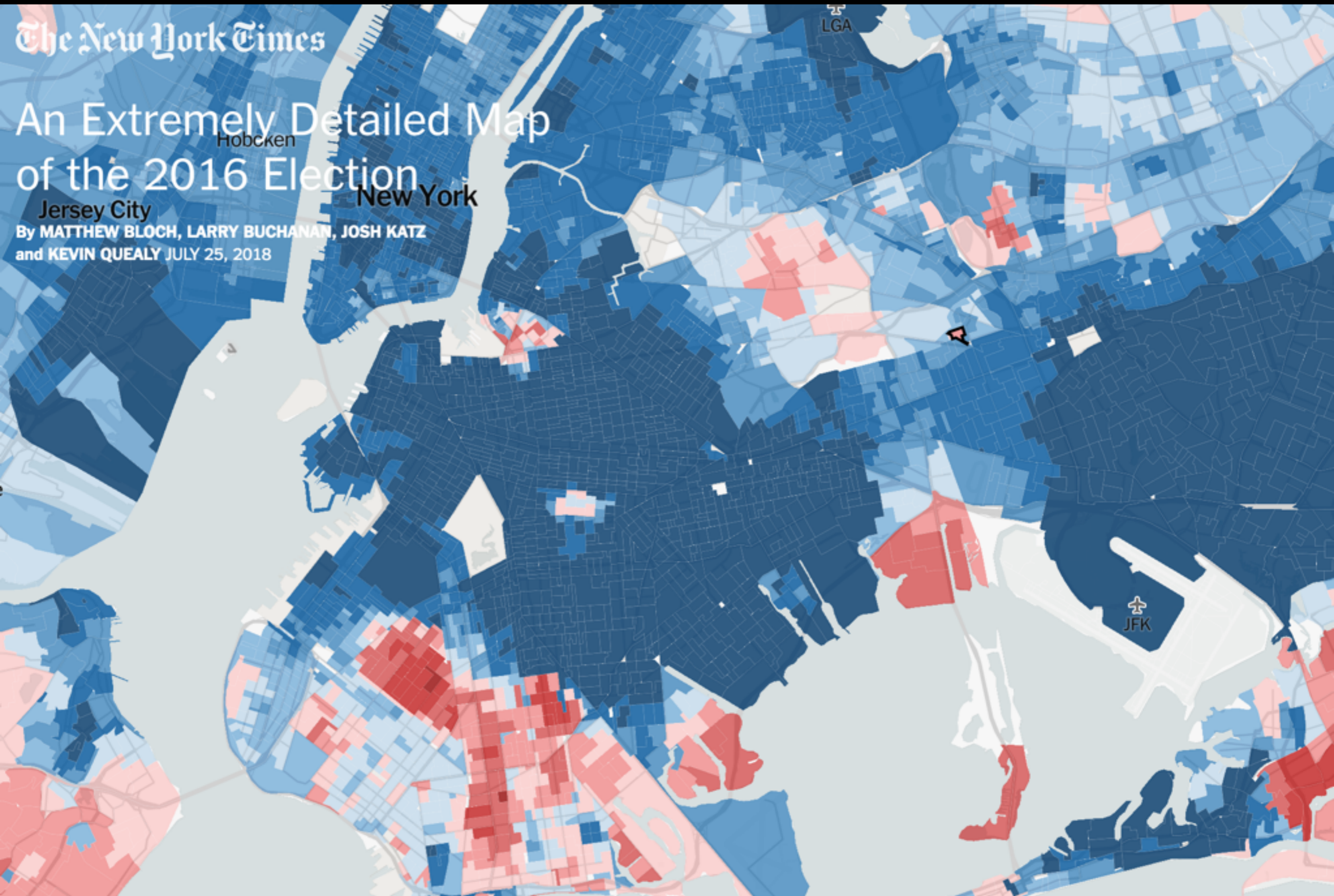
COUNTIES

POPULAR VOTE^a RATIO OF PREDOMINANT TO TOTAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES. (Based on Tables from the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts.") 1880.



^a The division of counties in the Territories, are based upon the vote for representatives to Congress.

NEW YORK TIMES: EXTREMELY DETAILED PRECINCT MAP



The New York Times

An Extremely Detailed Map
of the 2016 Election

By MATTHEW BLOCH, LARRY BUCHANAN, JOSH KATZ
and KEVIN QUEALY JULY 25, 2018

Hoboken

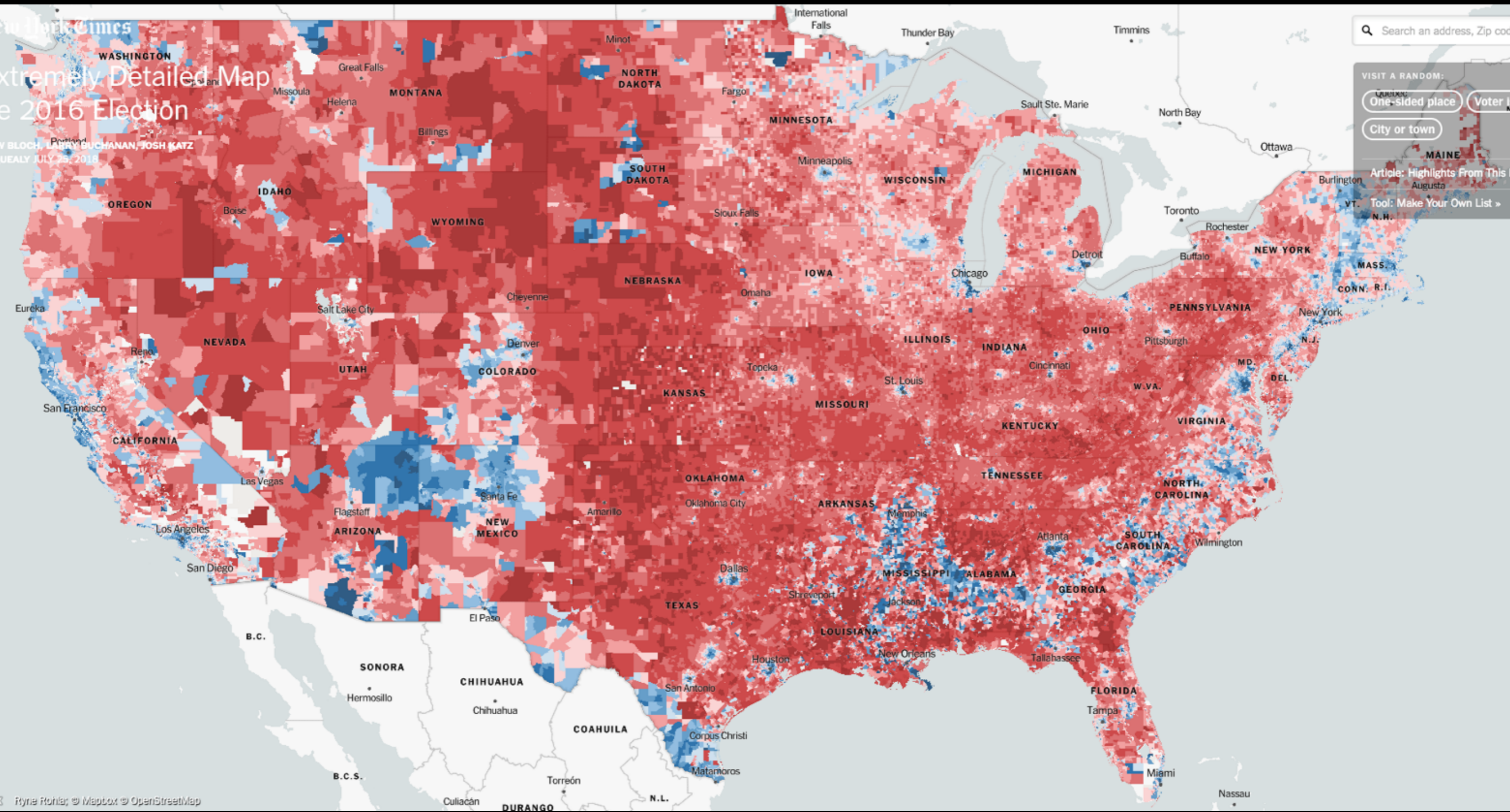
New York

Jersey City

LGA

JFK

NEW YORK TIMES: EXTREMELY DETAILED PRECINCT MAP

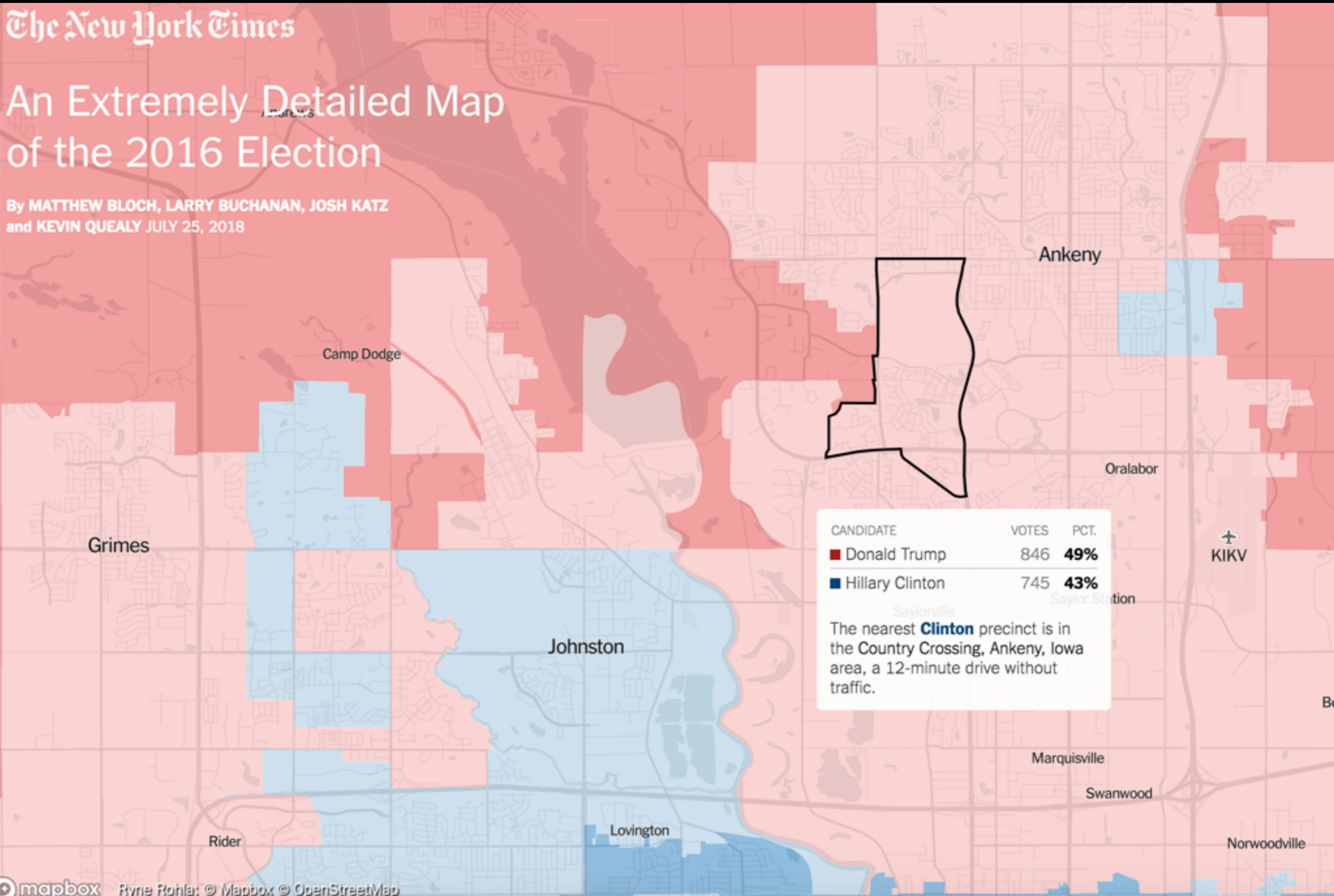


NEW YORK TIMES: EXTREMELY DETAILED PRECINCT MAP

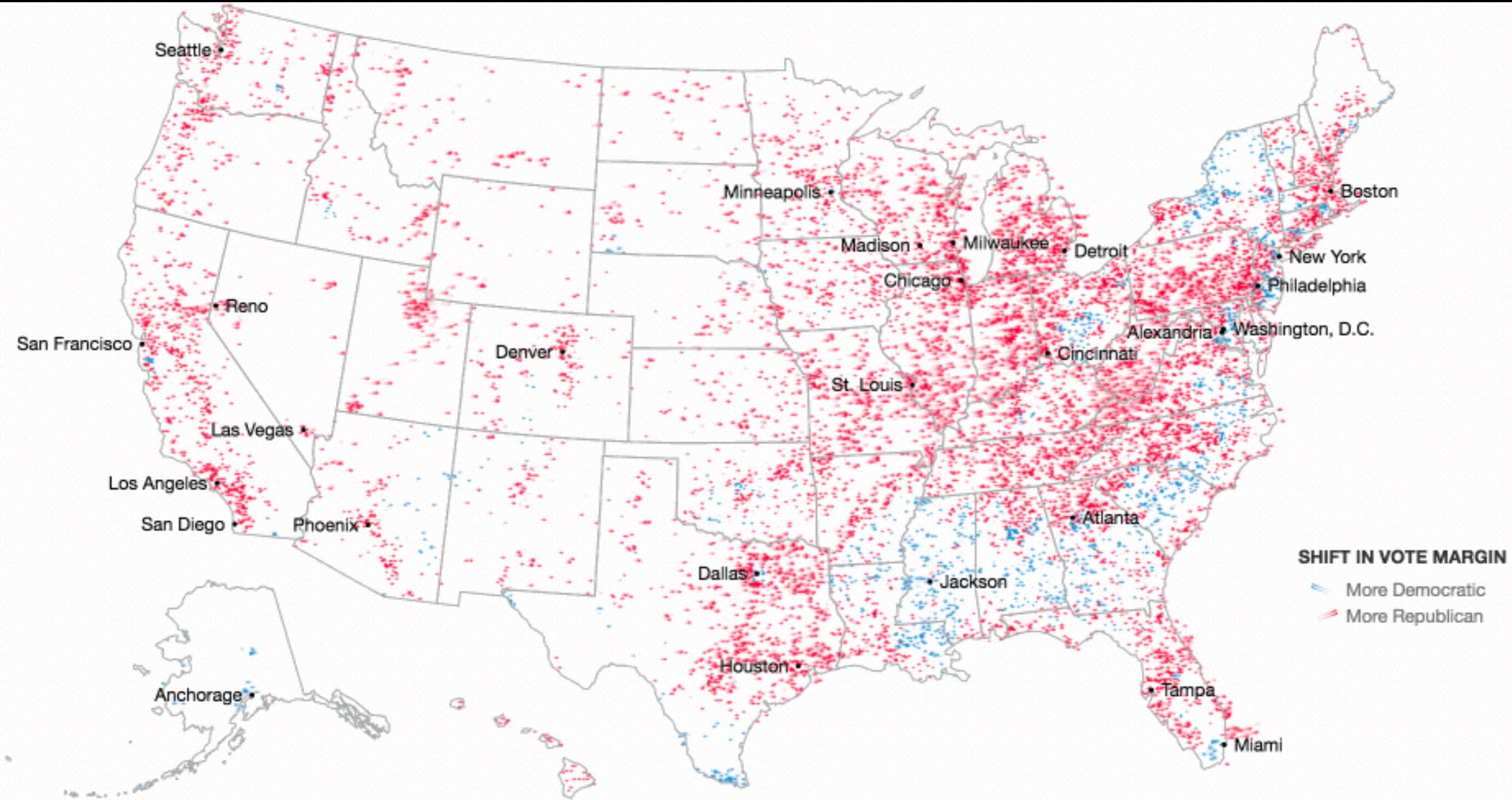
The New York Times

An Extremely Detailed Map of the 2016 Election

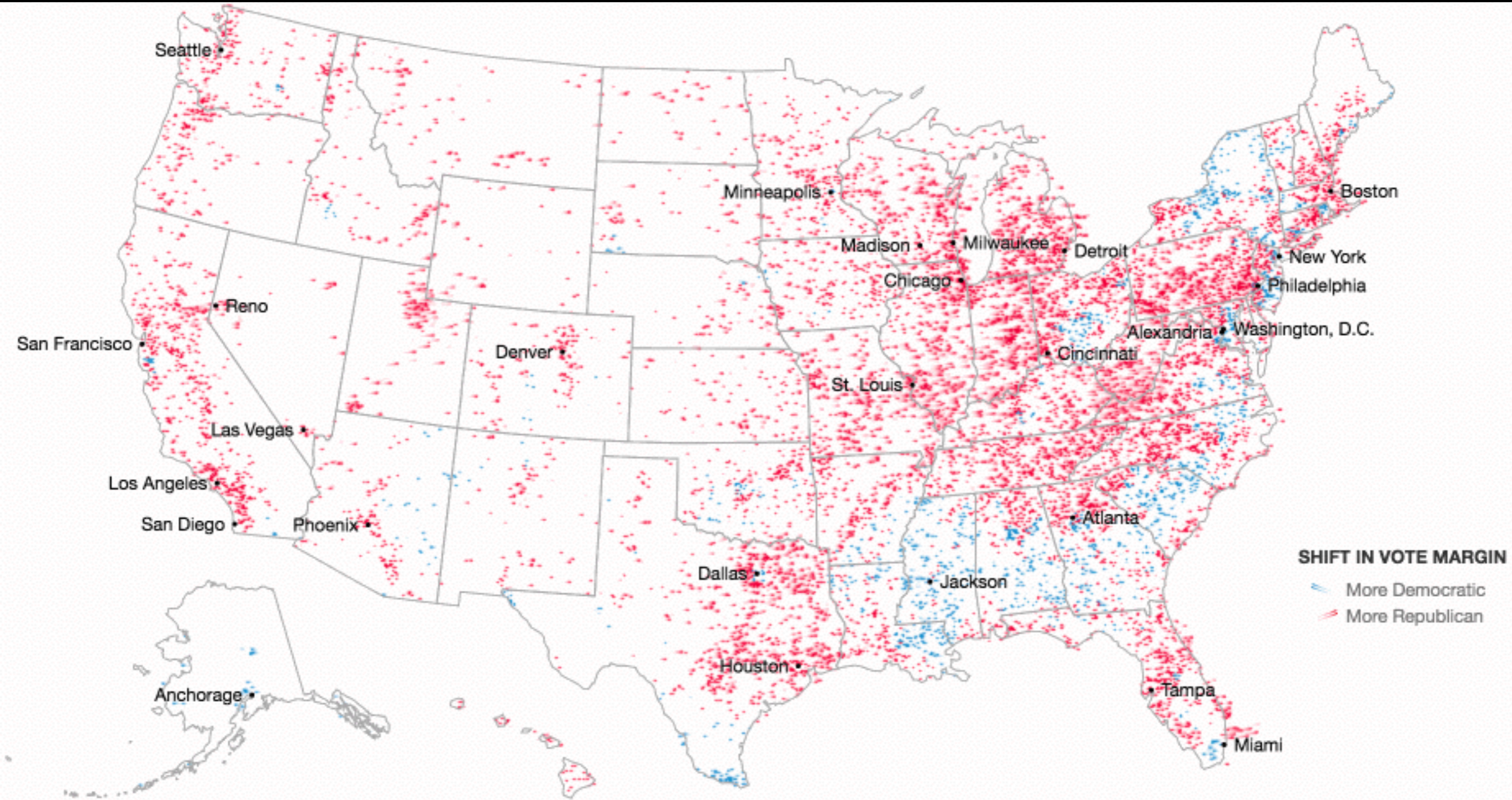
By MATTHEW BLOCH, LARRY BUCHANAN, JOSH KATZ and KEVIN QUEALY JULY 25, 2018



NEW YORK TIMES: 2008 TO 2012 "WAVE"



NEW YORK TIMES: 2008 TO 2012 "WAVE"



NEW YORK TIMES: 2012 TO 2016 "WAVE"

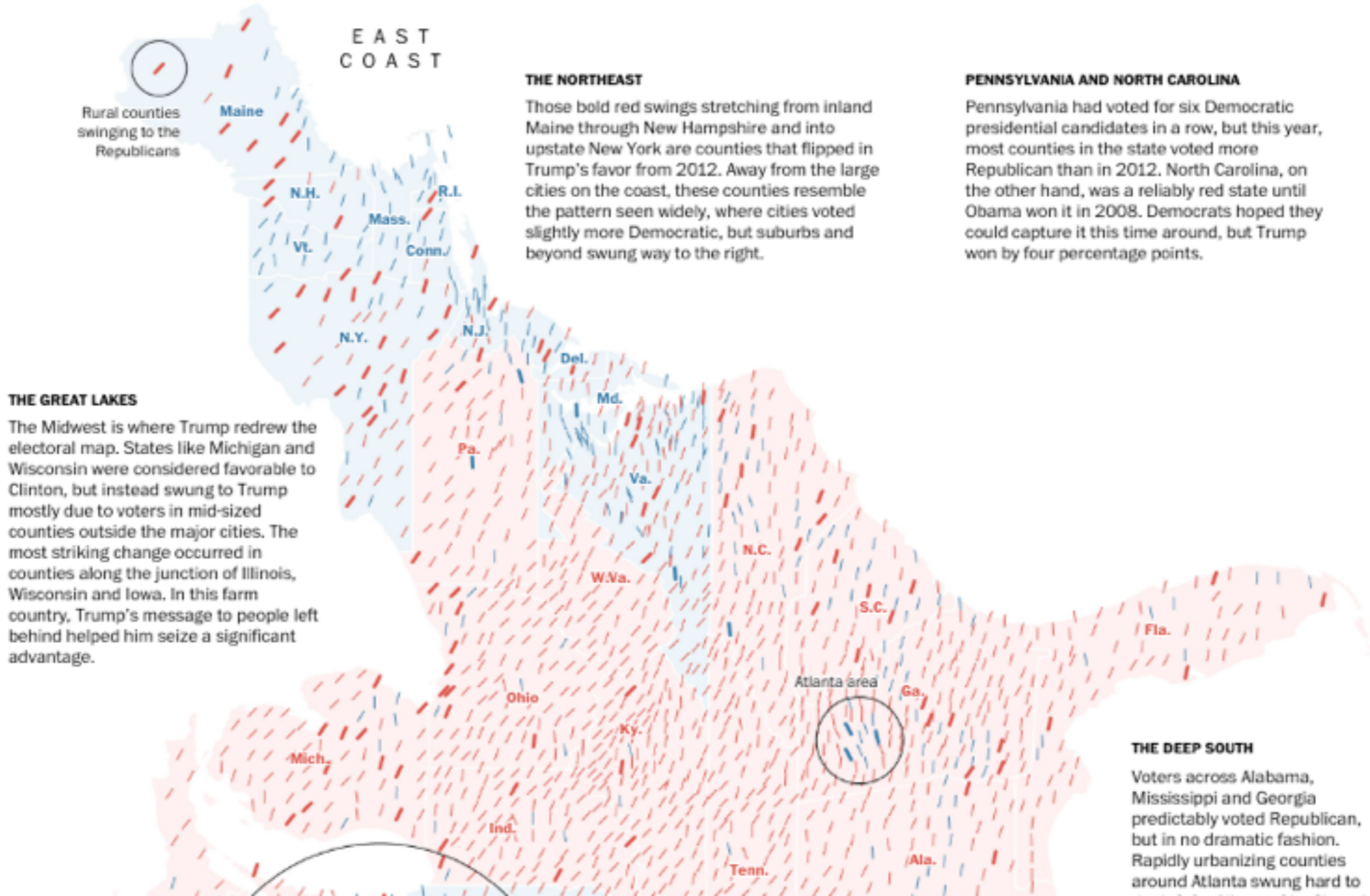
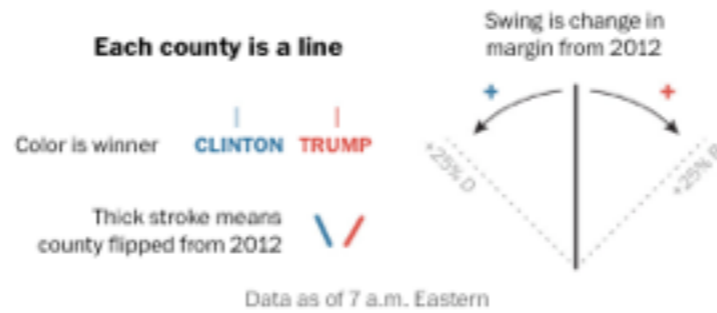
→ Interactive! Let's take a look.

NEW YORK TIMES: 2016 TO 2018 MIDTERMS "WAVE"

➔ Interactive! Let's take a look.

How the country swung to the right

Vast swaths of the nation voted more Republican than in 2012, with Trump flipping a large number of counties.



WALL STREET JOURNAL: MIDTERM 2018 RESULTS

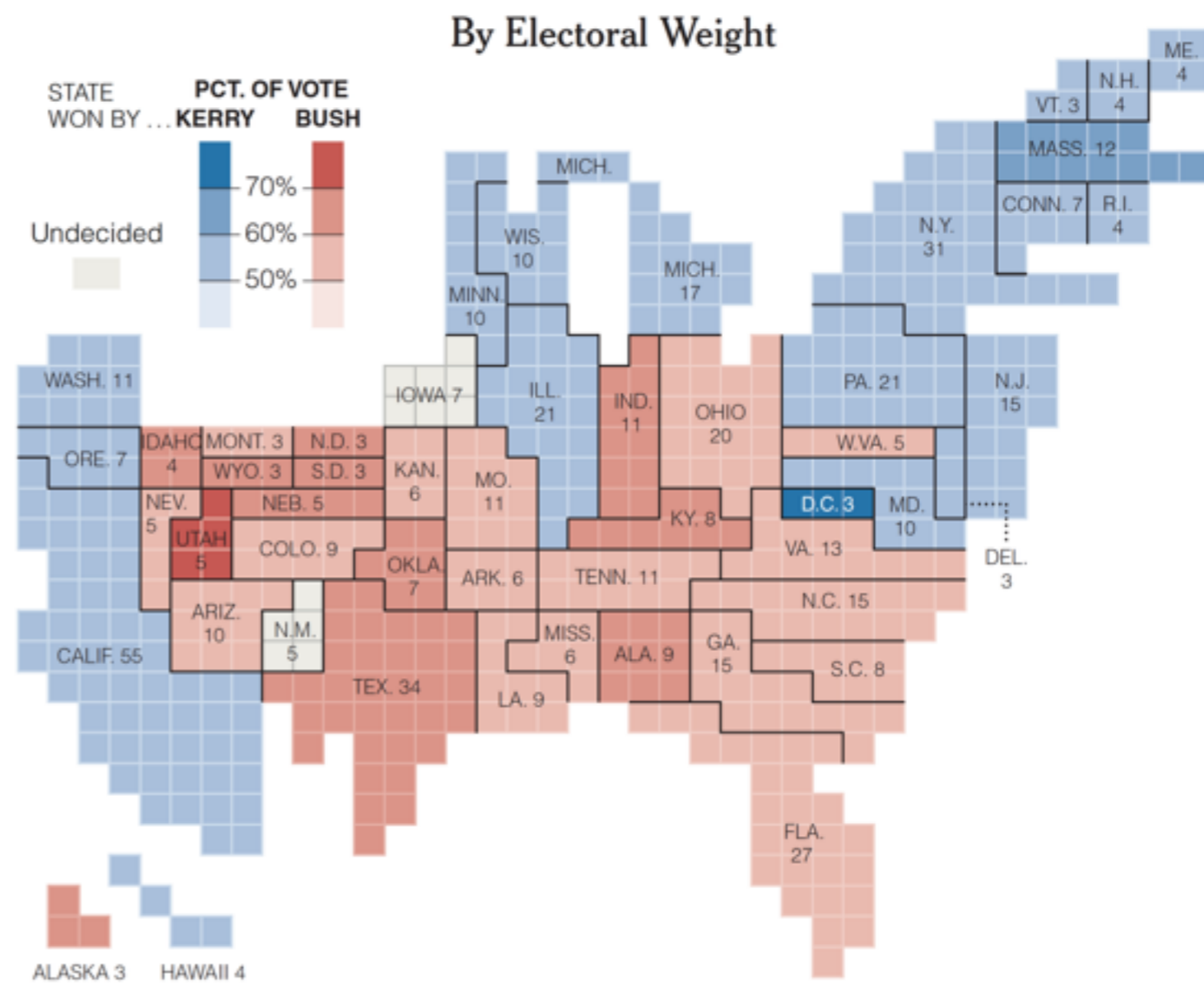
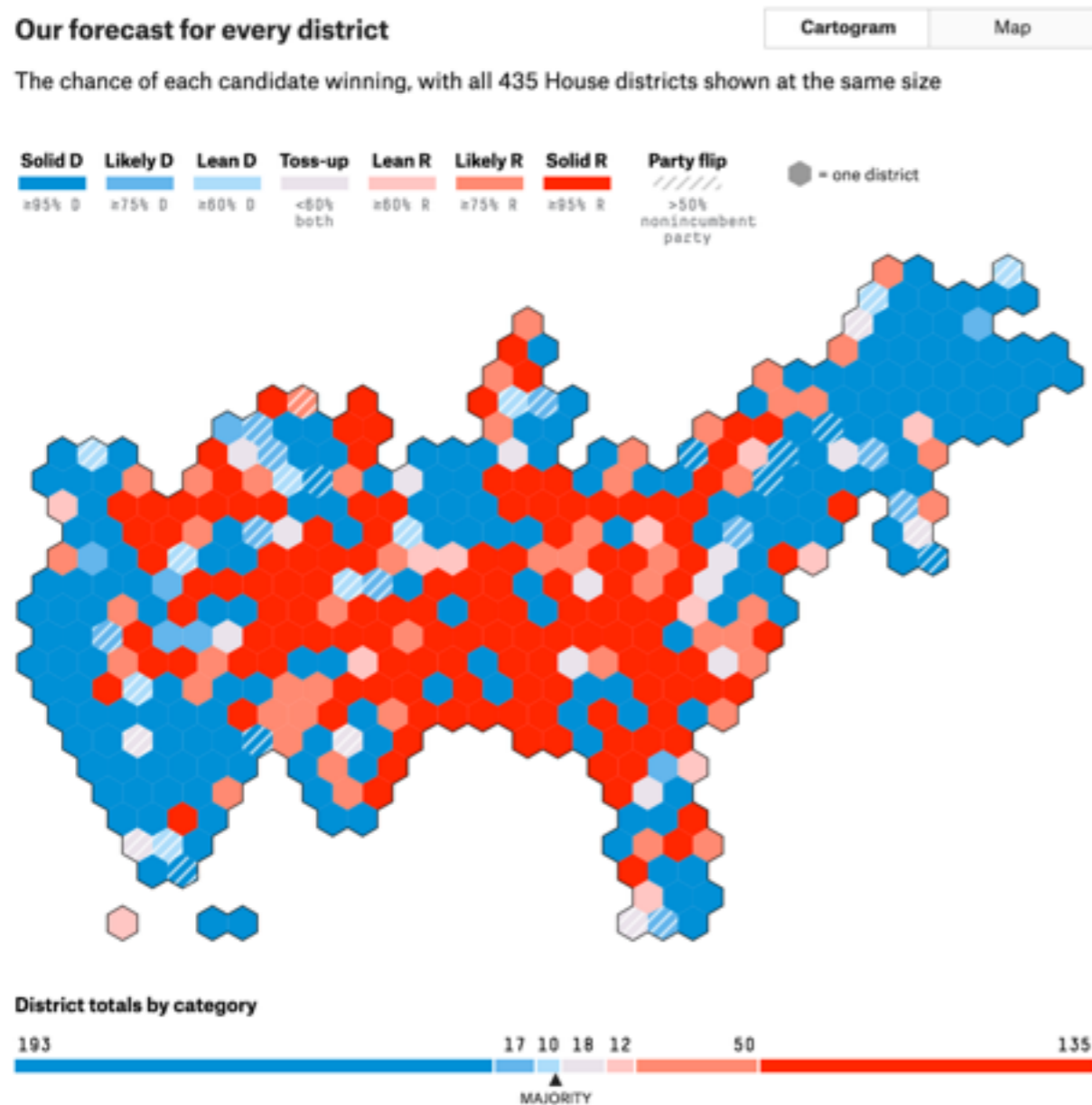
➔ Interactive! Let's take a look.

NEW YORK TIMES: PRESENTING RESULTS IN MULTIPLE WAYS

→ Interactive! Let's take a look.

538 / NYT / OTHERS: REDRAWING THE COUNTRY

- States proportional to Electoral Votes
- States proportional to campaign visits ([national popular vote website](#))
- States proportional to House and Senate representation



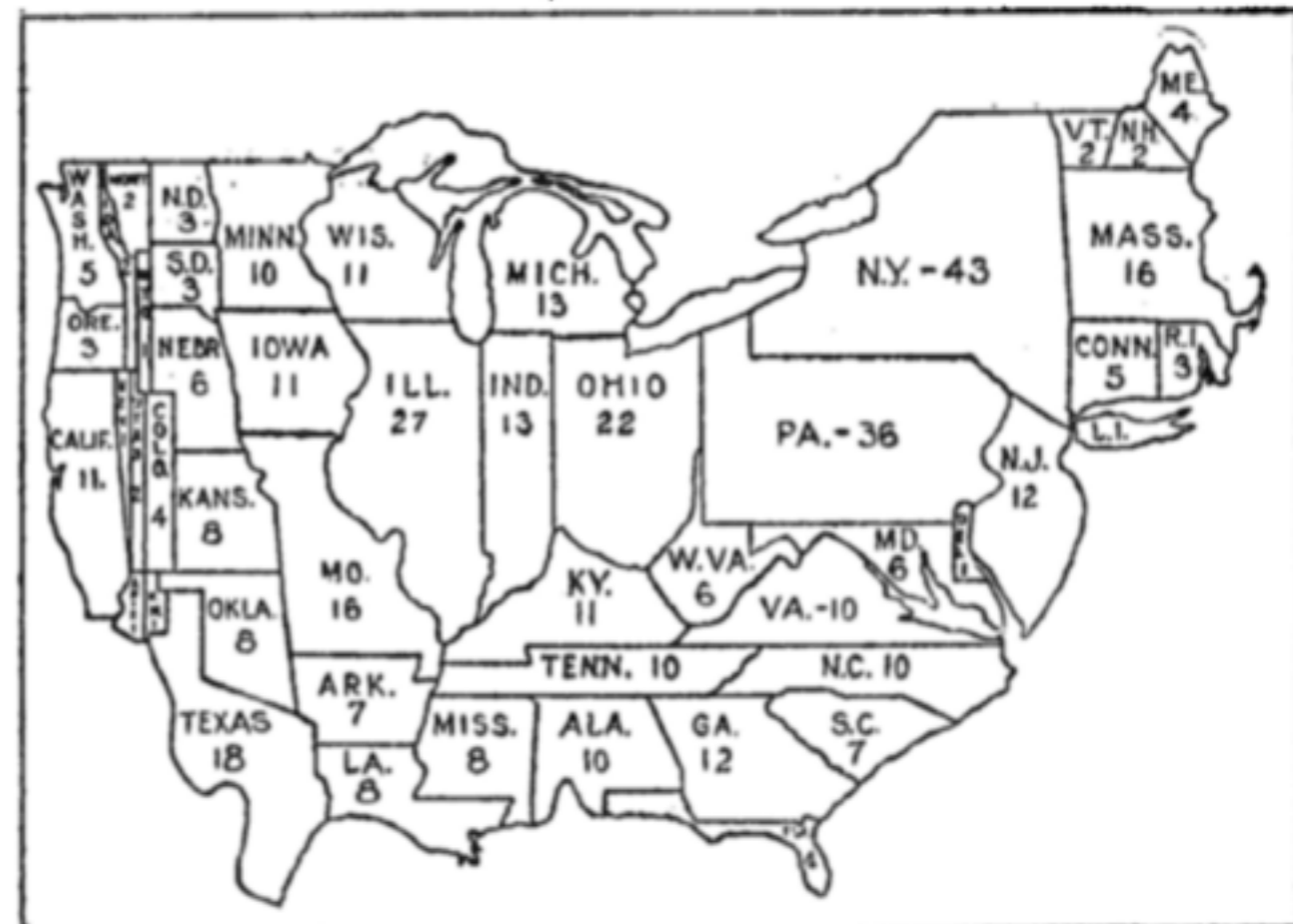
538 / NYT / OTHERS: REDRAWING THE COUNTRY

- States proportional to Electoral Votes
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- States proportional to House and Senate representation

SENATE REPRESENTATION



REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE

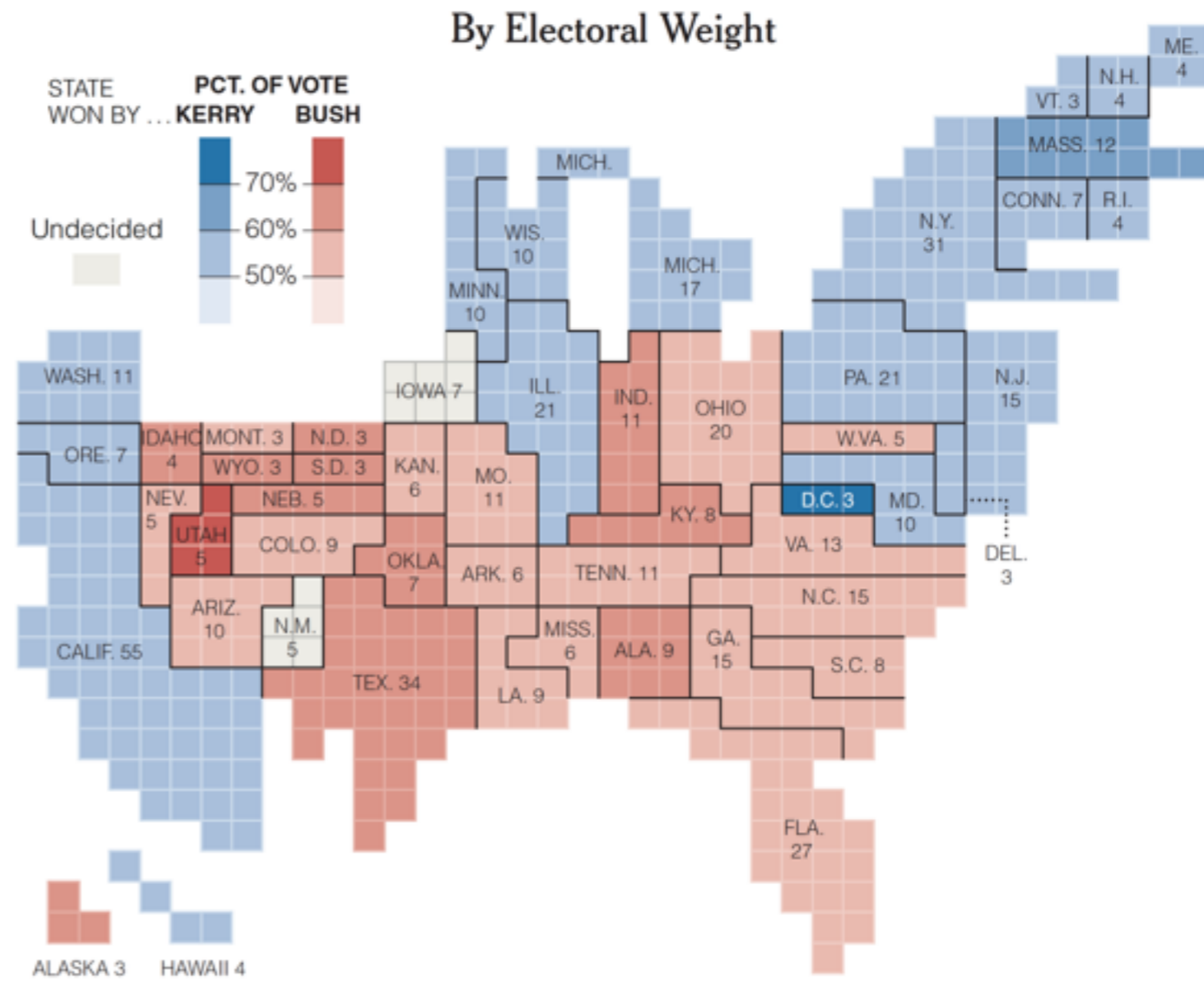
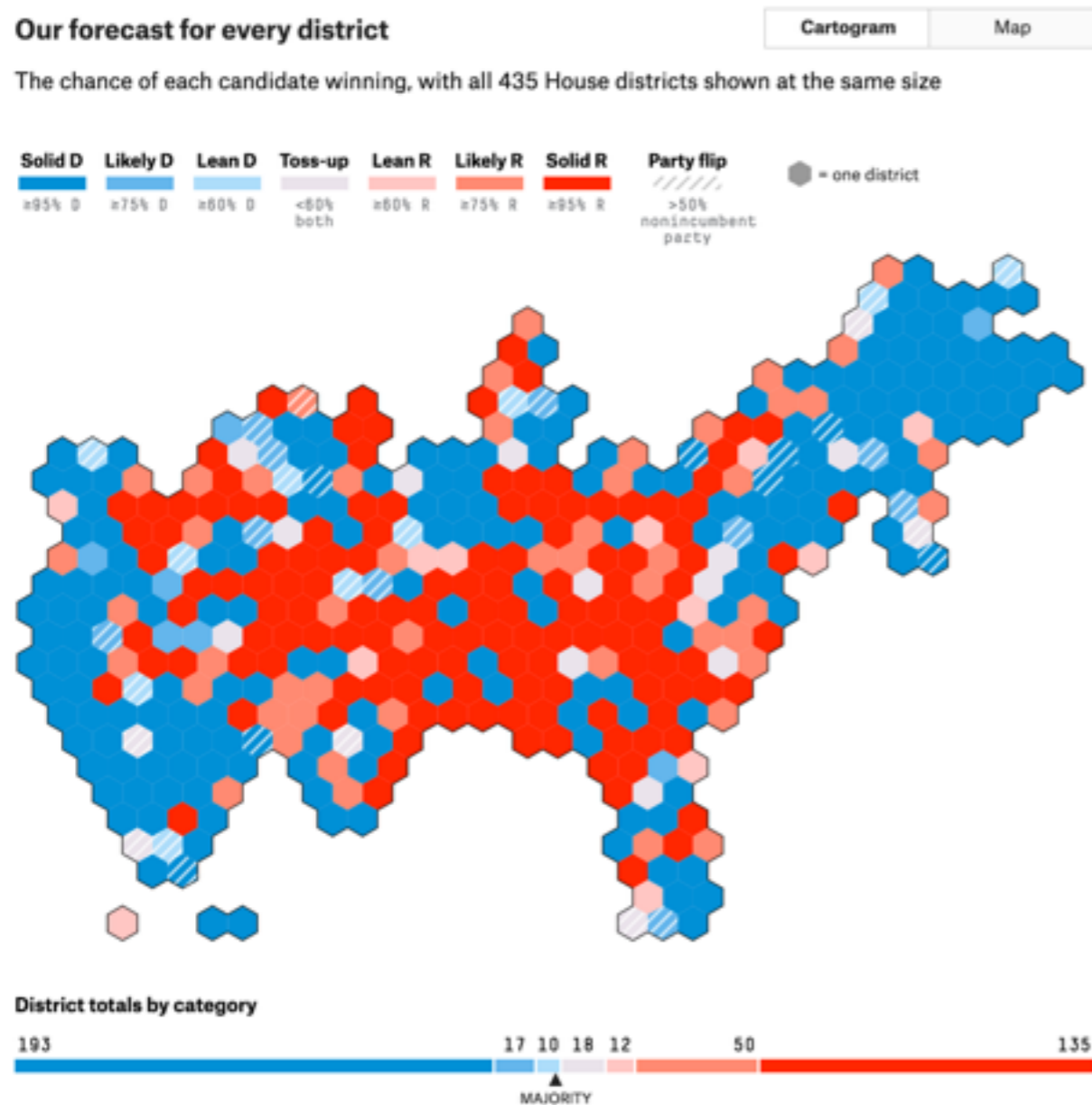


Map of the United States, Showing Equality of States as Represented in the Senate.

Map of the United States, With States Drawn in Proportion to Numbers of Their Representatives.

538 / NYT / OTHERS: REDRAWING THE COUNTRY

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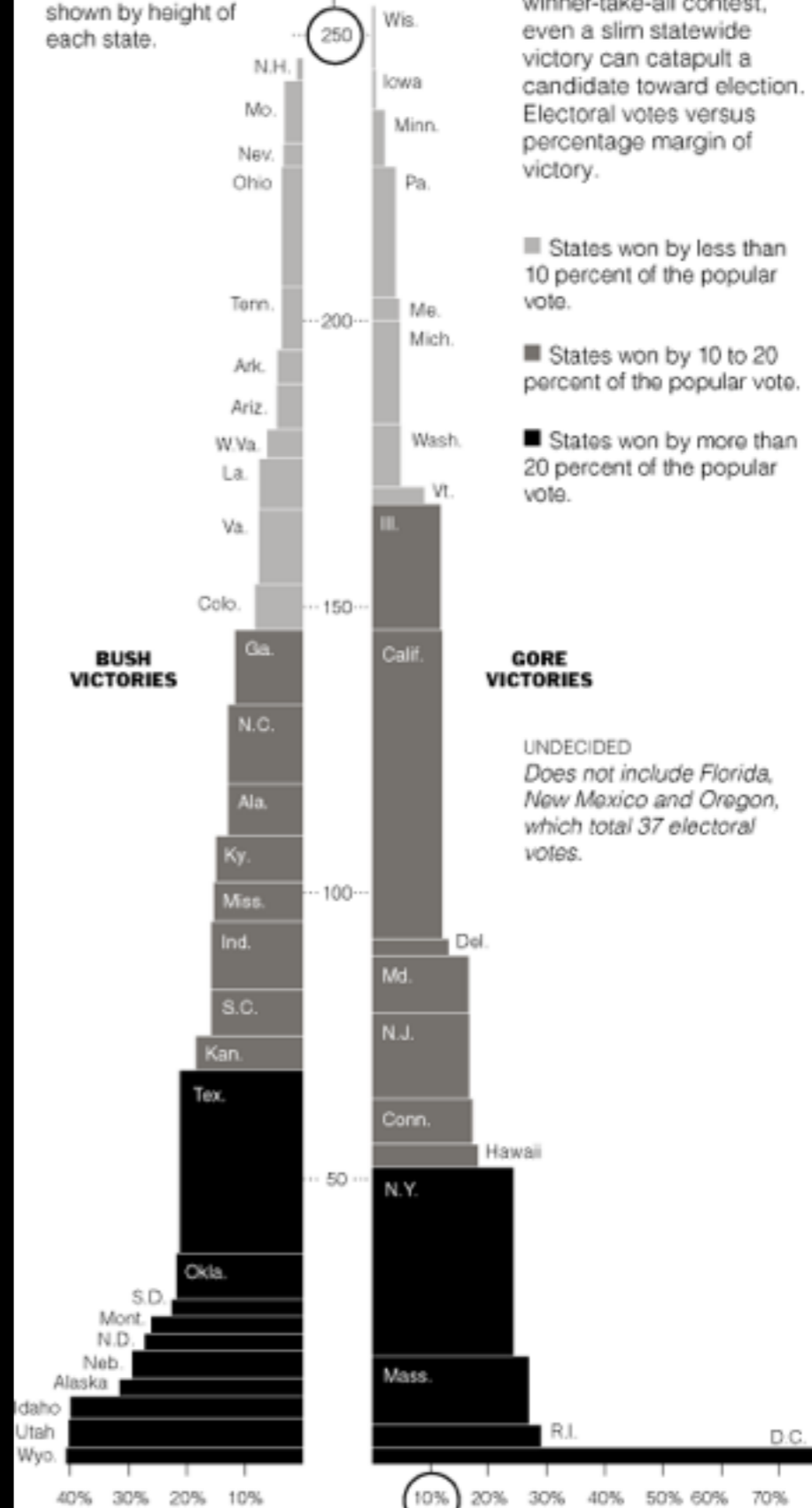


538 / NYT / OTHERS: REDRAWING THE COUNTRY

- Tower diagrams

270 electoral votes are needed to win the election.

Electoral votes shown by height of each state.



Building An Electoral Victory

Because most states award electoral votes in a winner-take-all contest, even a slim statewide victory can catapult a candidate toward election. Electoral votes versus percentage margin of victory.

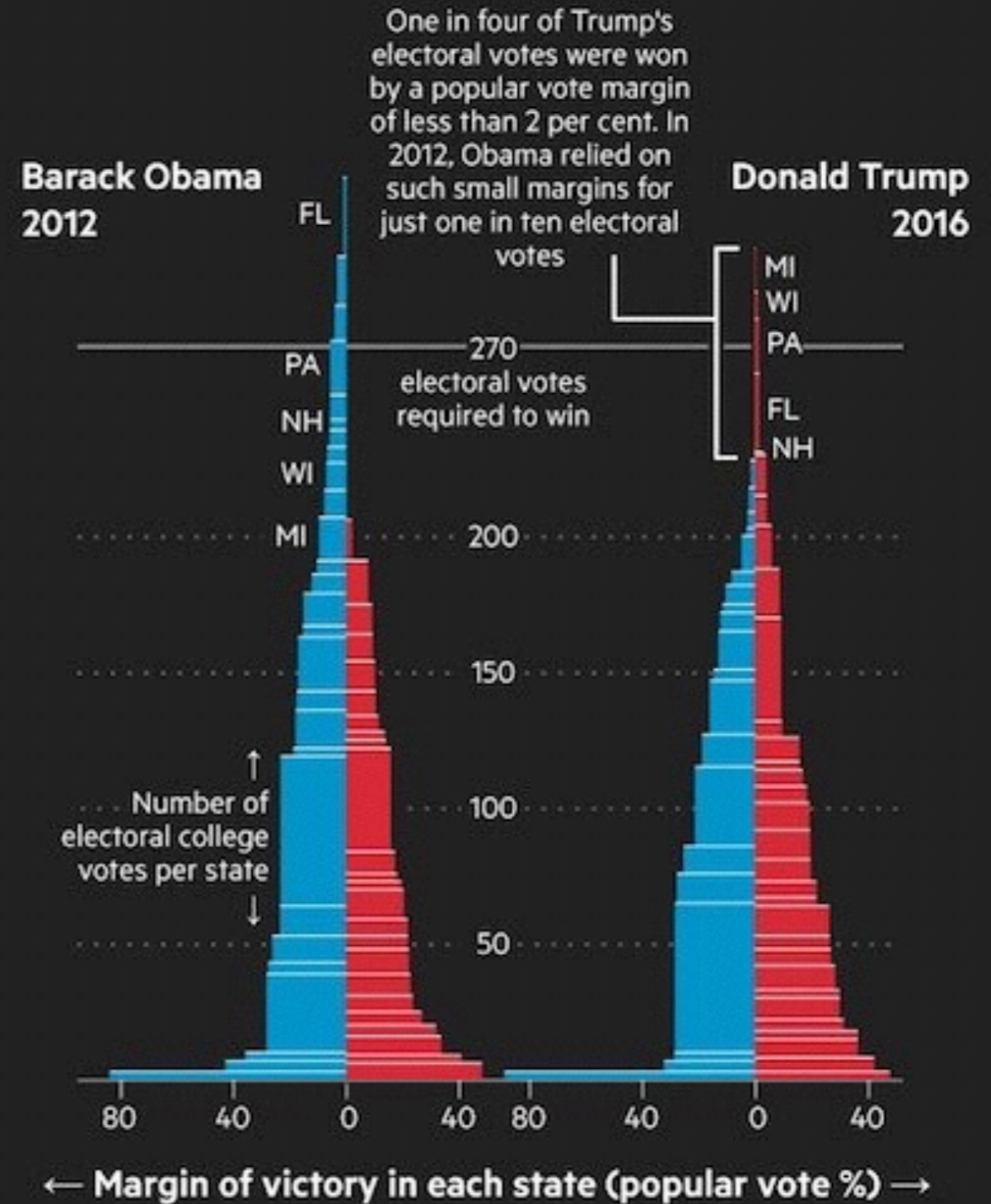
Margin of victory for each candidate shown by the width of the each state.

538 / NYT / OTHERS:
REDRAWING THE COUNTRY

- Tower diagrams

Trump Tower: how the 'Swing state spire' won the presidency

Trump's victory in the electoral college was emphatic, but the states that gave him a towering lead over Clinton were won on gossamer-fine margins



FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch/@jburnmurdoch
based on a concept from the New York Times (2000)
Source: Associated Press, FT research

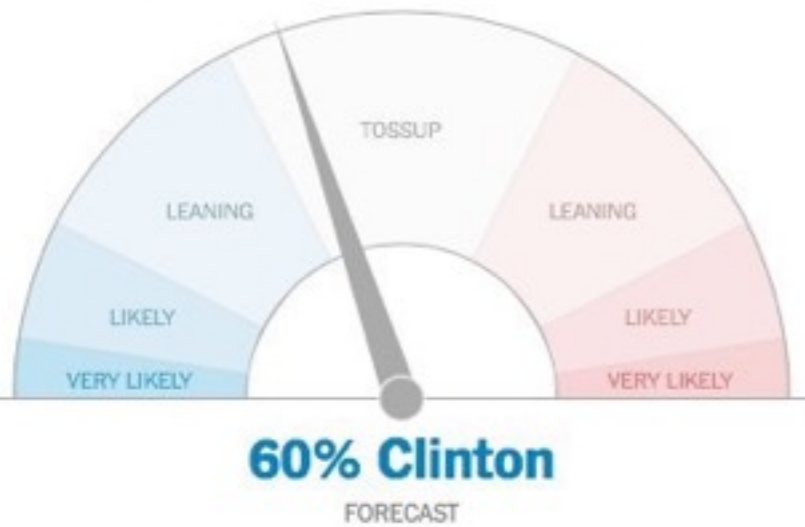


VOTING PREDICTIONS

Heads-up: Forecasts may be volatile early in the night. These numbers will become more trustworthy once more votes have been counted.

Our best guess right now is that Hillary Clinton is on track to win. Below, our estimates of three key indicators:

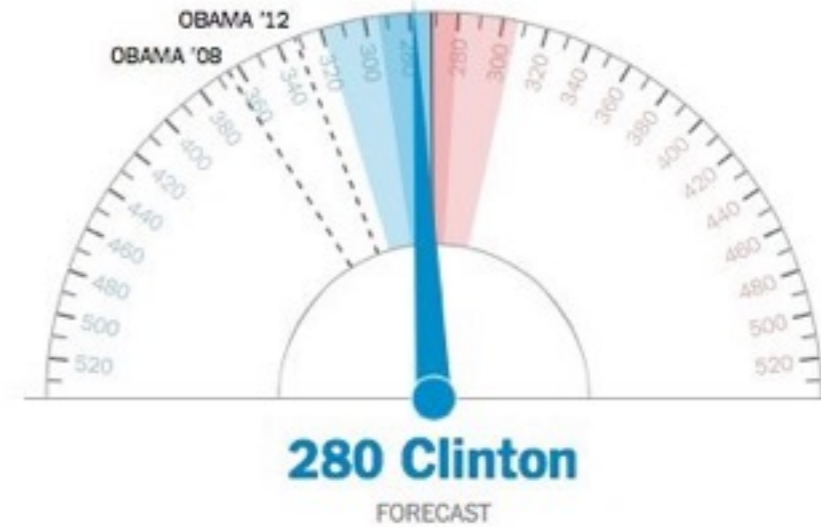
Chance of Winning Presidency



Popular vote margin



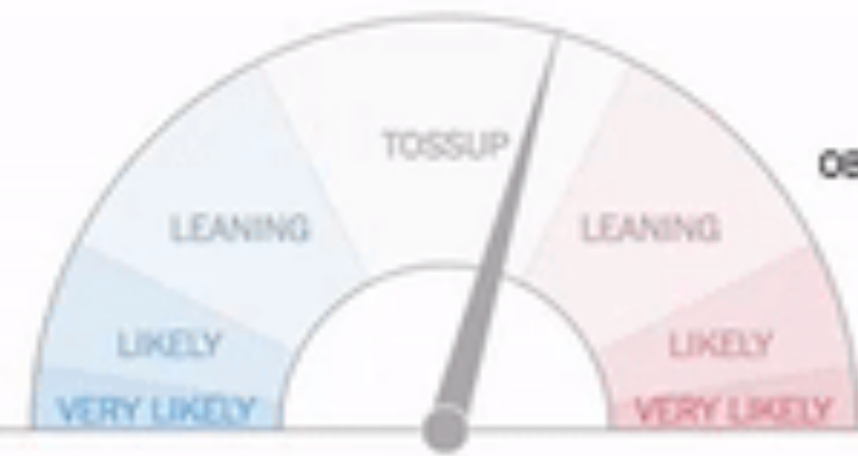
Electoral votes



VOTING PREDICTIONS

Heads-up: Forecasts may be volatile early in the night. These numbers will become more trustworthy once more votes have been counted.

Win Presidency



59% Trump

FORECAST

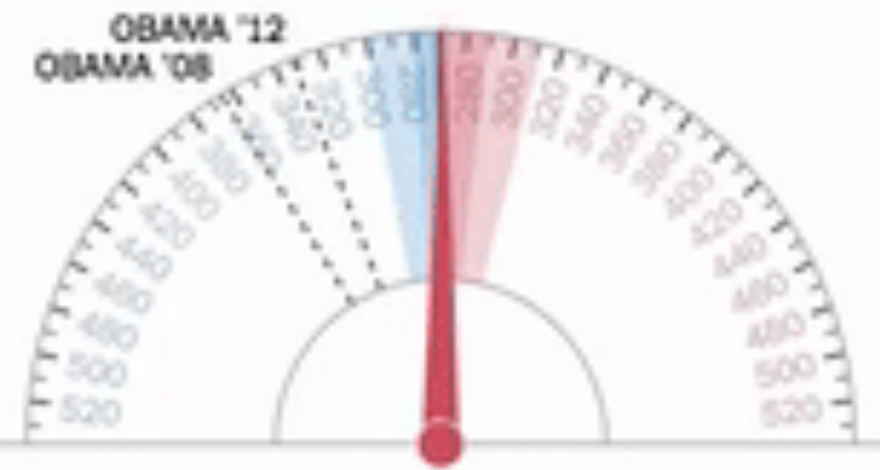
Popular vote margin



Clinton +2.0

FORECAST, in pct. points

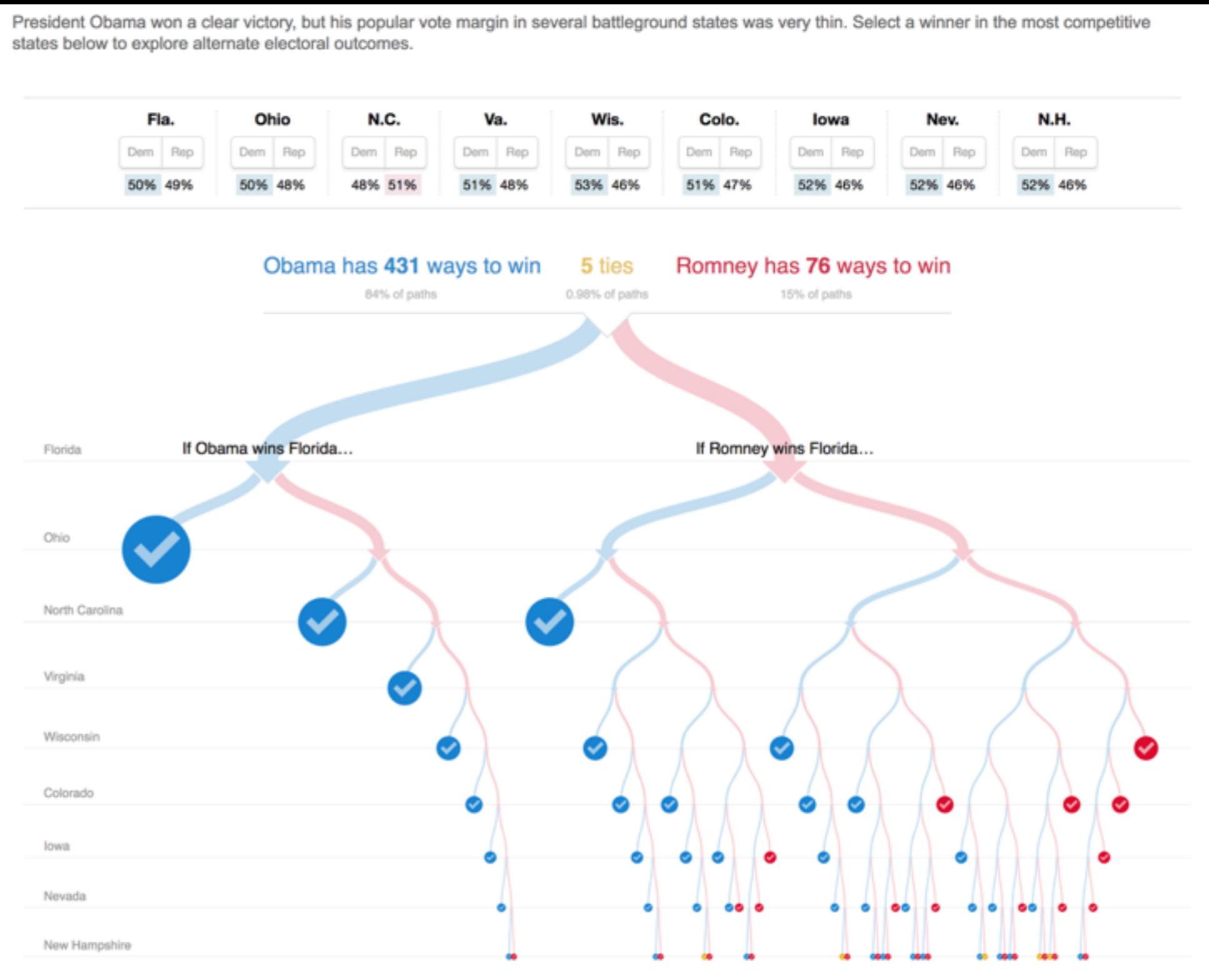
Electoral votes



271 Clinton

FORECAST

NEW YORK TIMES 2012 "WAYS TO WIN"



➔ Interactive! Let's take a look.

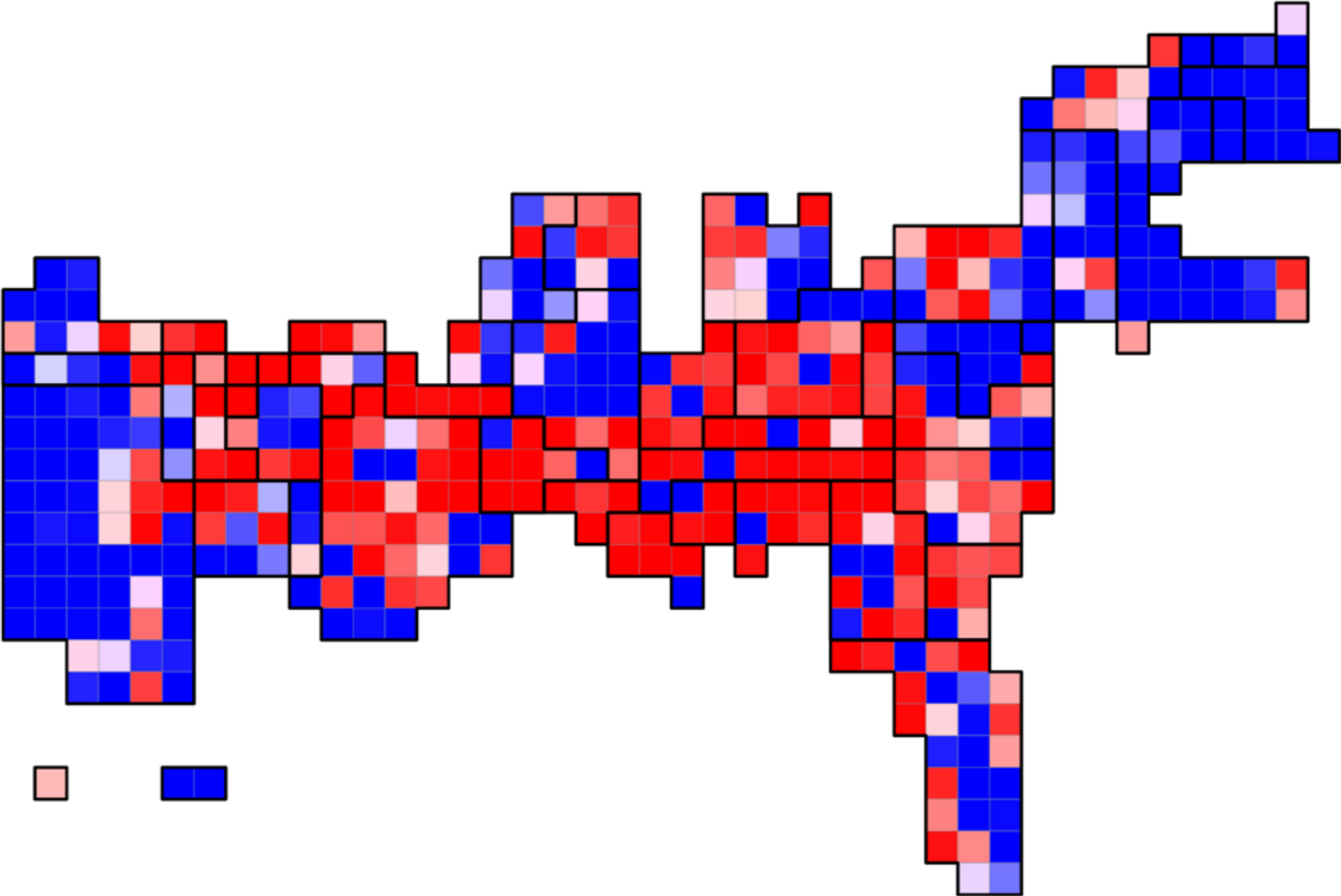
538 2016 FORECAST

NEW YORK TIMES 2016 PRESIDENTIAL PREDICTIONS

HUFFINGTON POST 2016 FORECAST

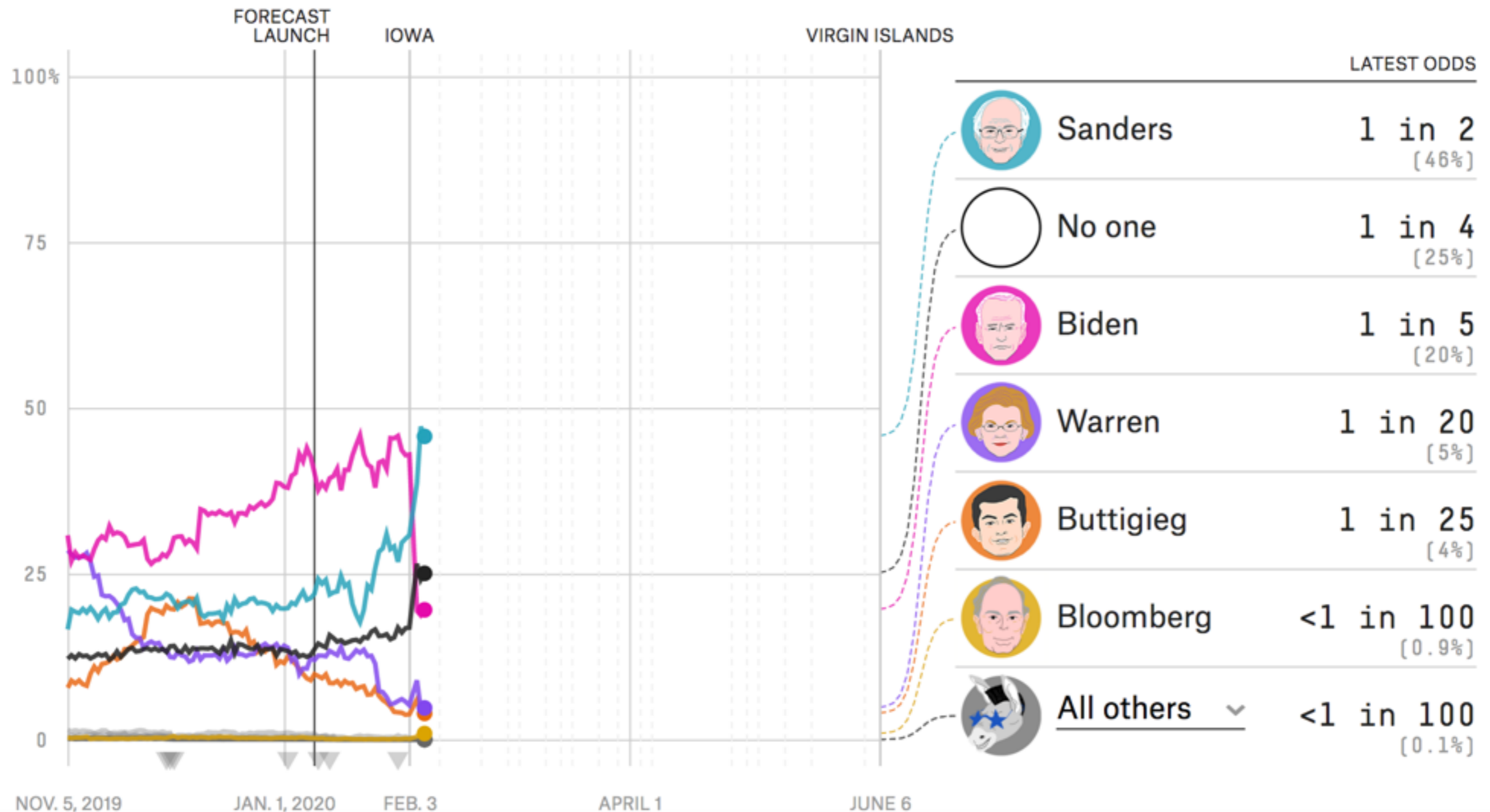
➔ Lots to cover! Let's take a look.

HIGH SCHOOL POLISTAT CLASS PREDICTIONS



FIVETHIRTYEIGHT 2020 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY FORECAST

How each candidate's chances of winning more than half of pledged delegates have changed over time



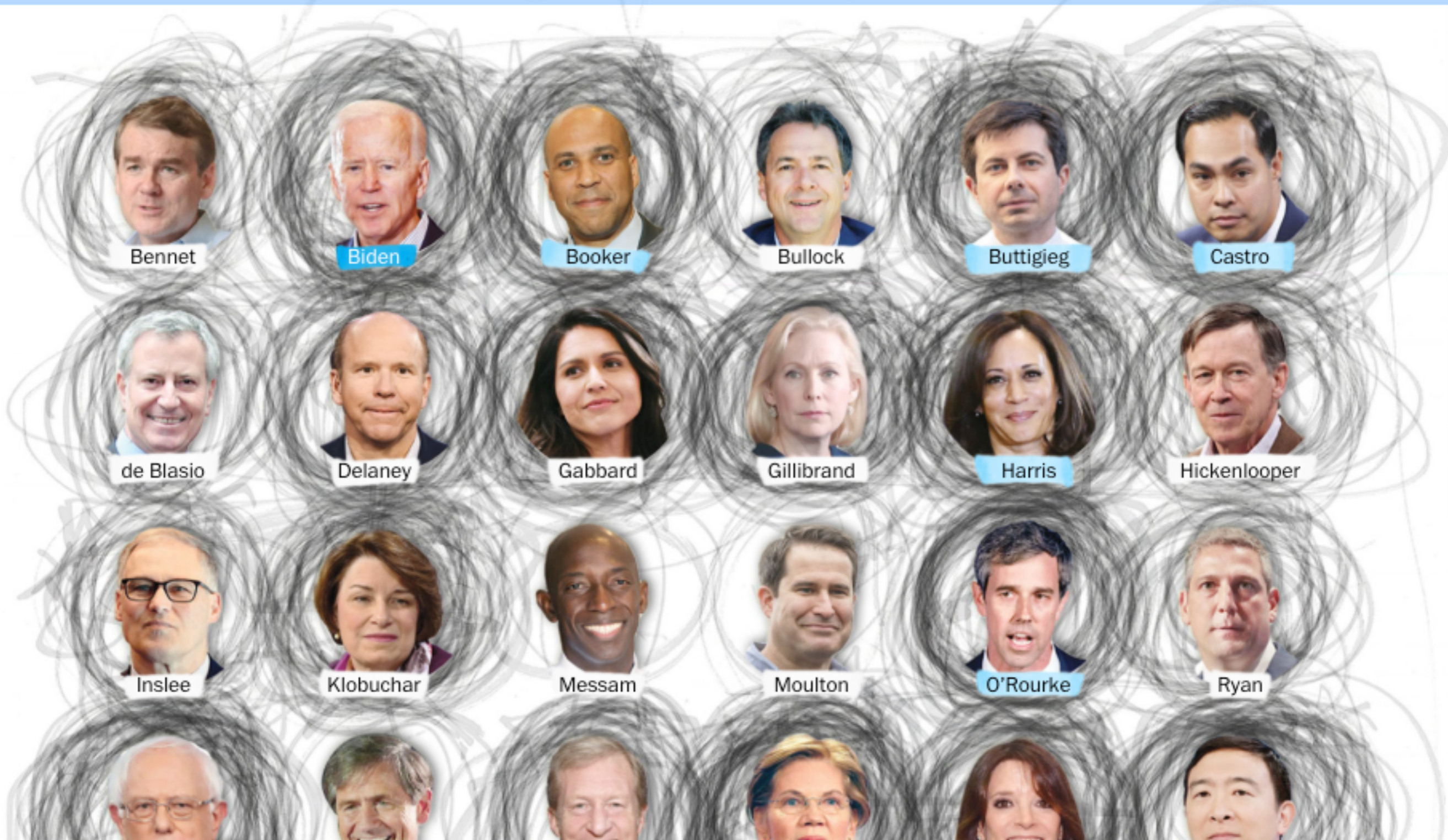
OTHER INNOVATIONS

Washington Post

We asked Iowa State Fairgoers to circle the candidates they could name. Their answers are below.

Everyone we asked knew these candidates

Four out of five knew these

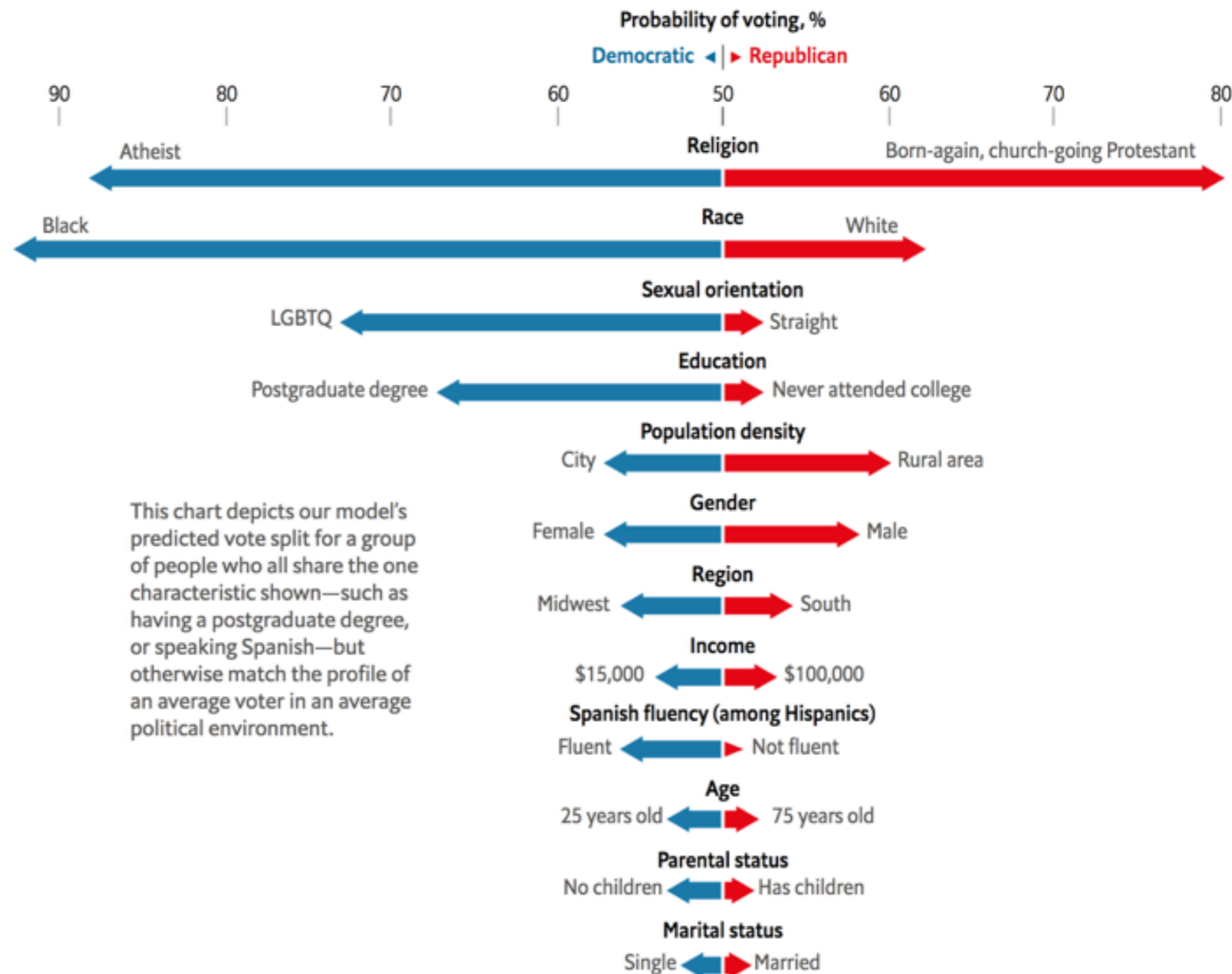


GRAPHICS GETTING PERSONAL

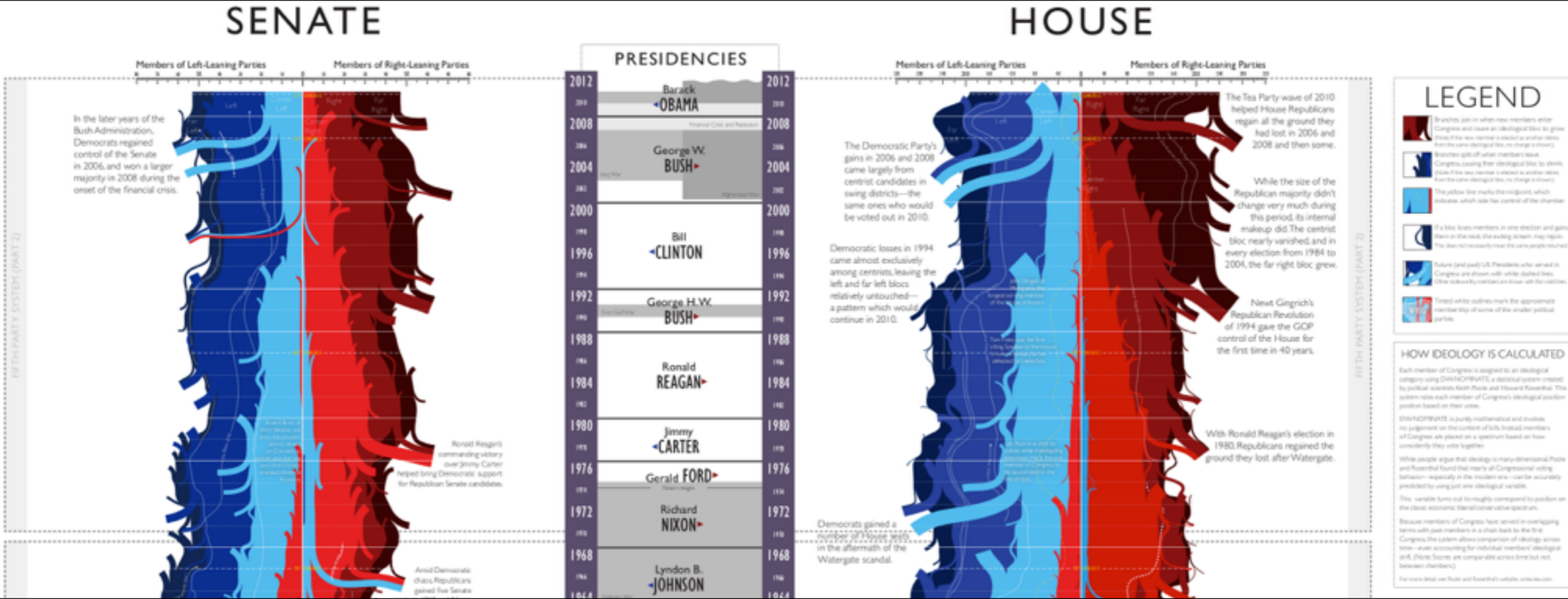
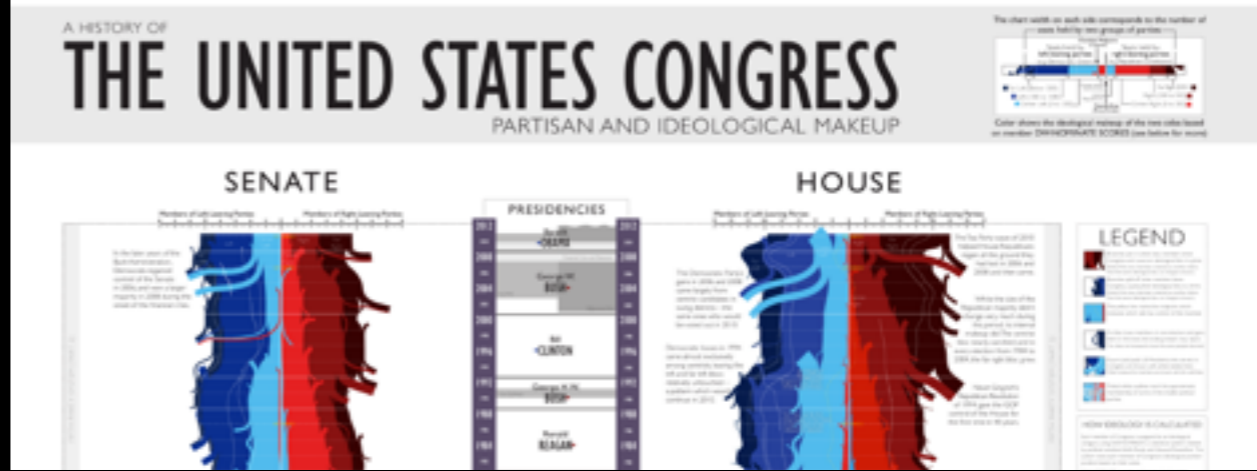
- [New York Times: How Birth Year Influences Political Views](#)
- [Economist: All Politics is Identity Politics](#)
- [538: Where Democrats and Republicans Live In Your City](#)

What has the biggest effect on congressional voting intention?

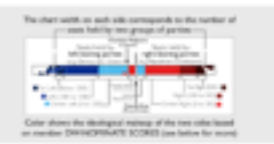
Strongest predictors by demographic category



LEAN OF CONGRESS (XKCD)



LEAN OF CONGRESS (XKCD)



SENATE

HOUSE

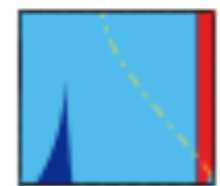
LEGEND



Branches join in when new members enter Congress and cause an ideological bloc to grow.
 (Note: If the new member is elected as another retires from the same ideological bloc, no change is shown.)



Branches split off when members leave Congress, causing their ideological bloc to shrink.
 (Note: If the new member is elected as another retires from the same ideological bloc, no change is shown.)



The yellow line marks the midpoint, which indicates which side has control of the chamber.



If a bloc loses members in one election and gains them in the next, the exiting stream may rejoin. This does not necessarily mean the same people returned.

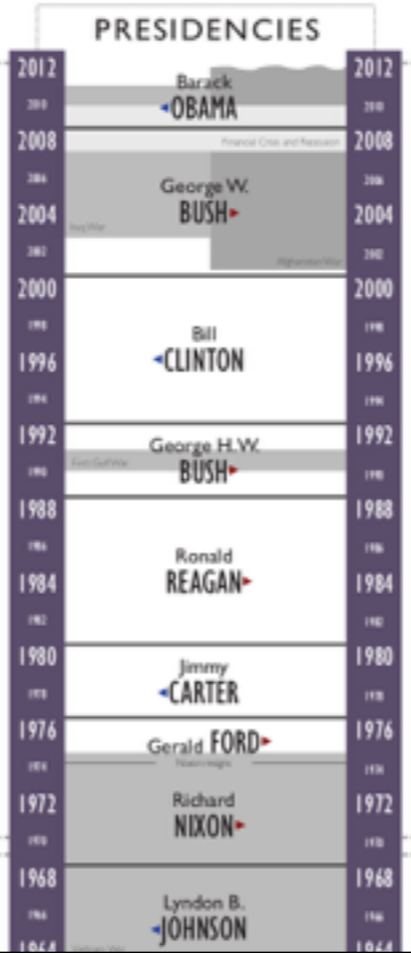
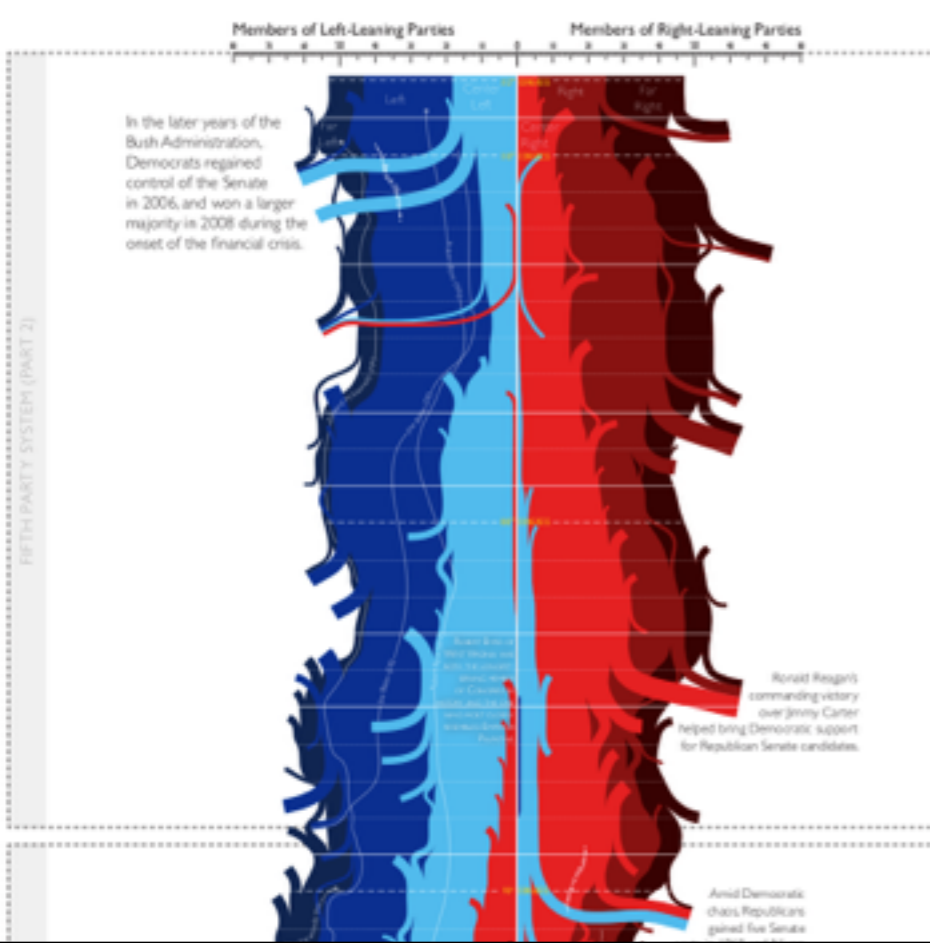


Future (and past) US Presidents who served in Congress are shown with white dashed lines. Other noteworthy members are shown with thin solid lines.



Tinted white outlines mark the approximate membership of some of the smaller political parties.

SENATE



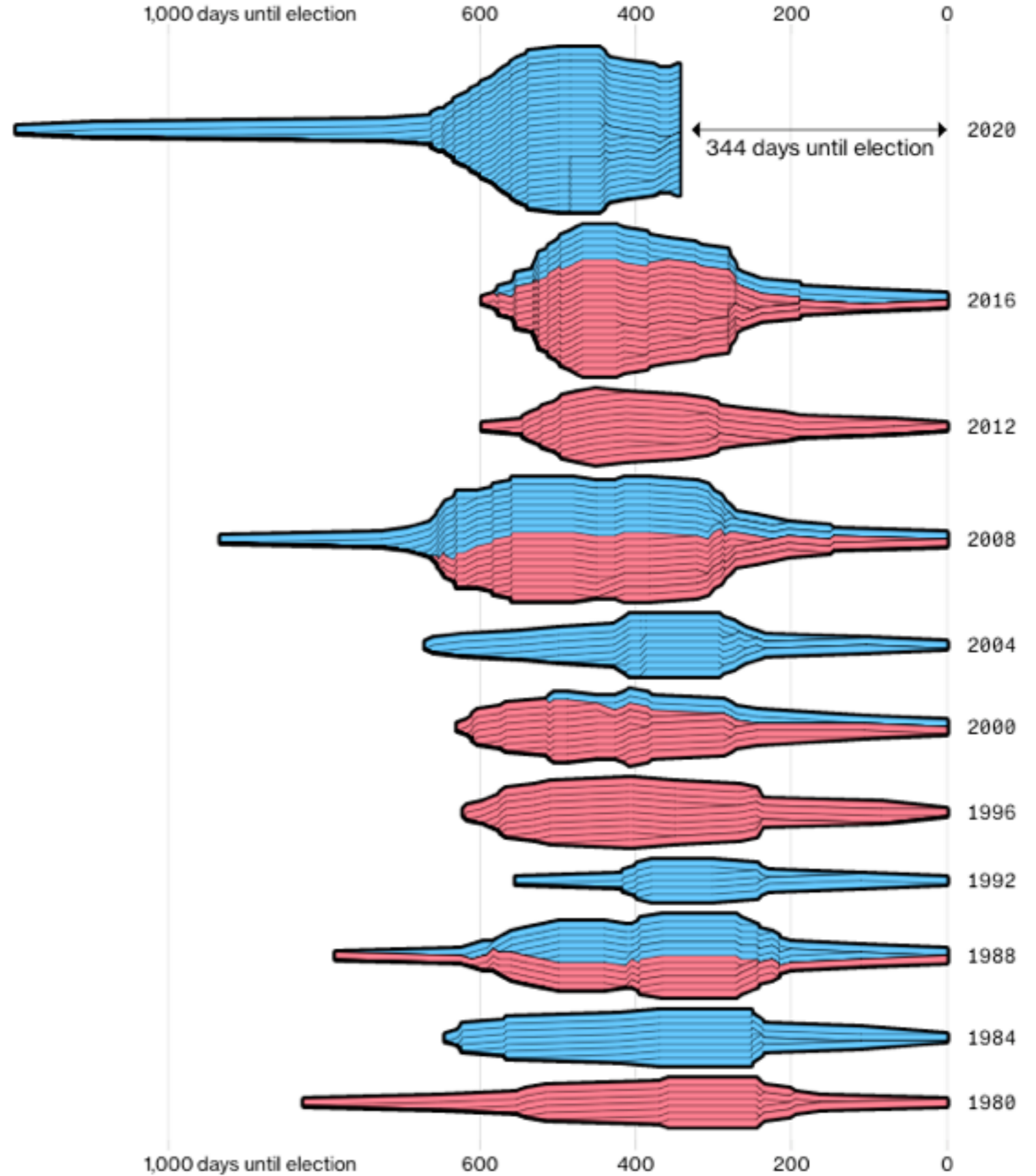
FIFTH PARTY SYSTEM (PART 2)

BLOOMBERG NEWS EARLY FIELD

An early field

When candidates entered and withdrew from the race (excludes party contests when an incumbent president ran for re-election)

🖱️ Click to expand.

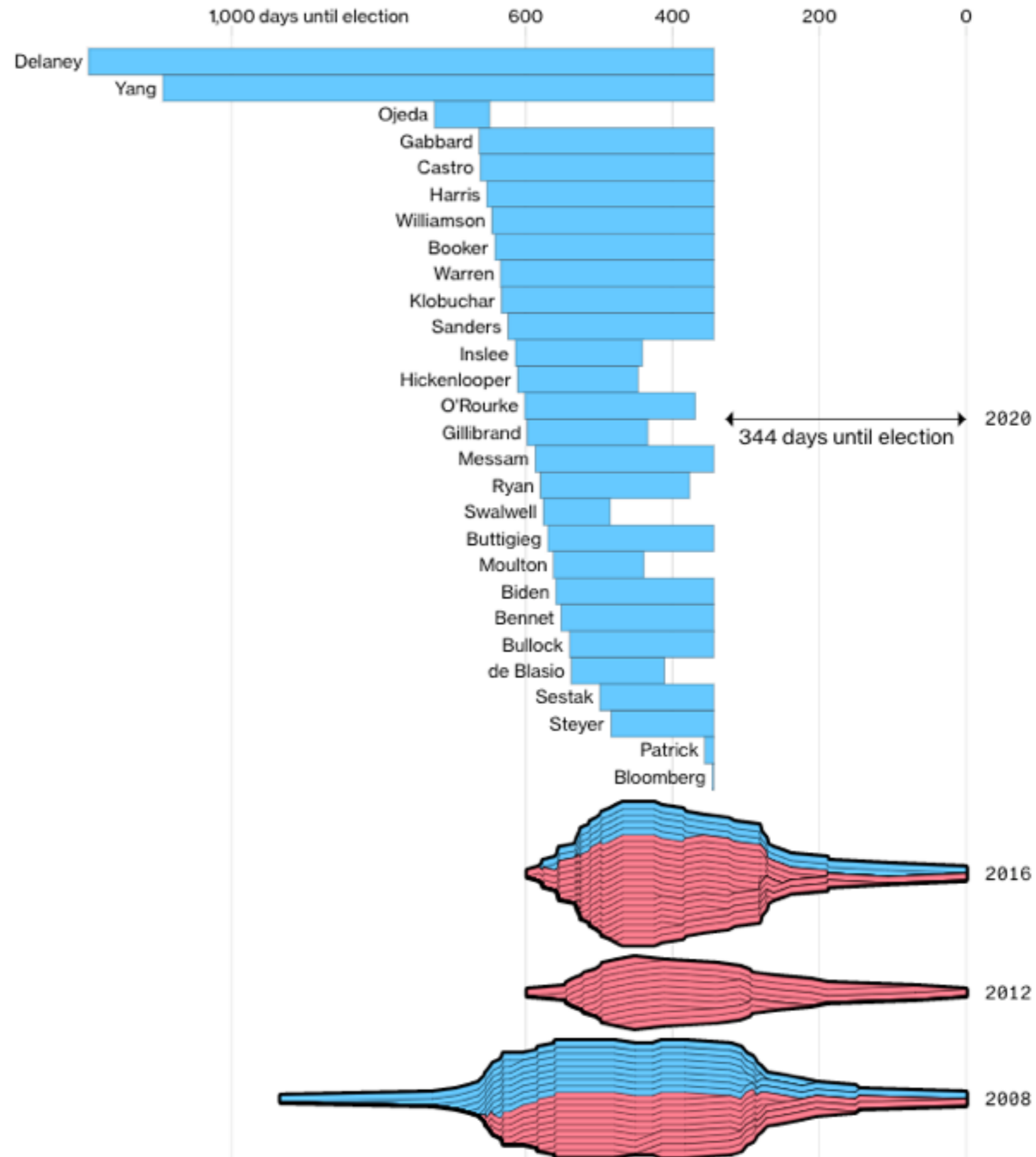


BLOOMBERG NEWS EARLY FIELD

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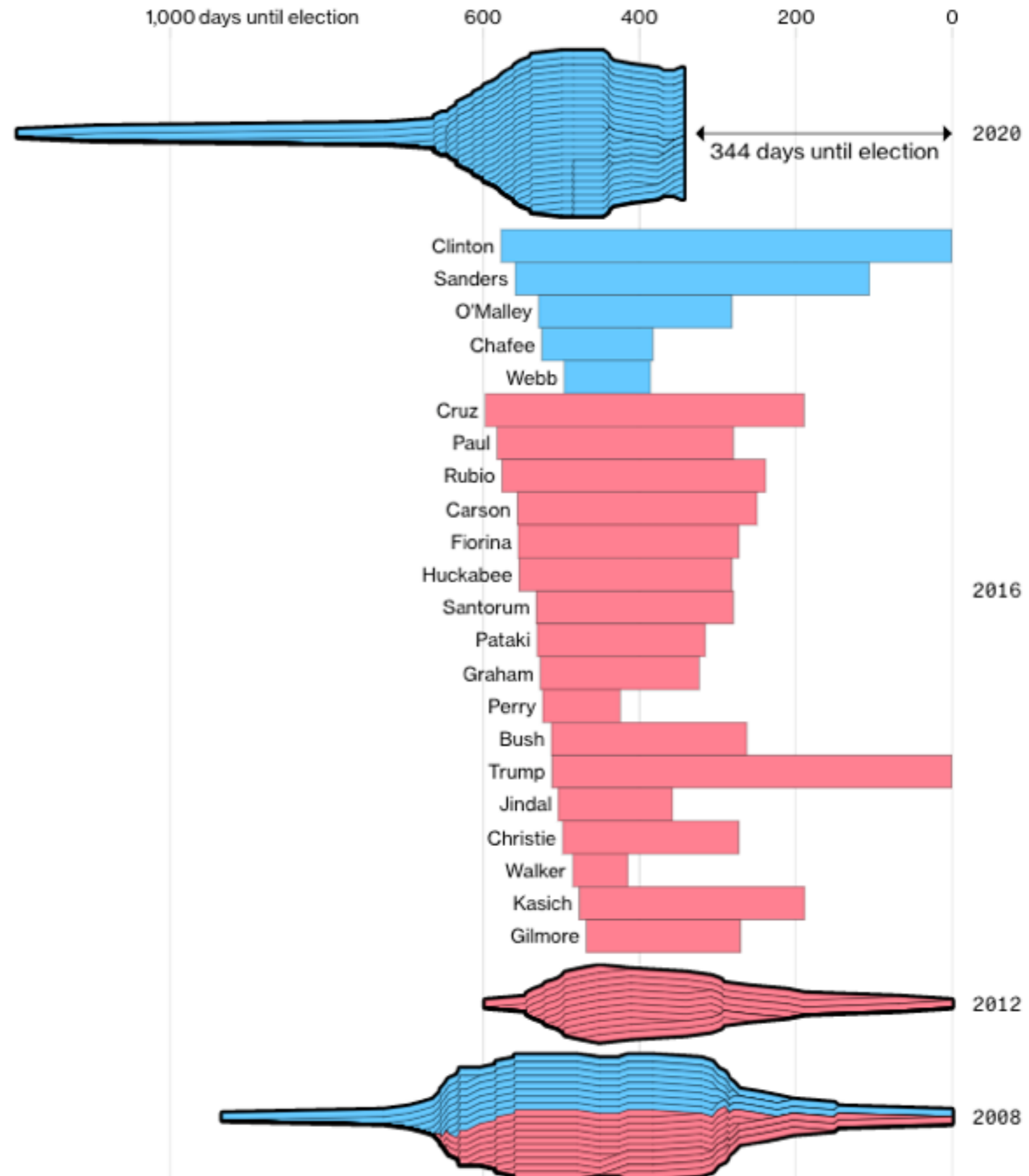


BLOOMBERG NEWS EARLY FIELD

An early field

When candidates entered and withdrew from the race (excludes party contests when an incumbent president ran for re-election)

🖱️ Click to expand.



THANK YOU!

LINKS FOR EVERYTHING INCLUDED :)