



**DEMOGRAPHICS and
EXIT POLLS may
explain the different
outcomes
in the POTUS contest
in **TEXAS** and
GEORGIA**



NOVEMBER 3, 2020

ELECTION

About

After an election, whether one views the outcome in positive or negative light, instead of rushing to assign blame or take credit, or creating narratives of villains and heroes, there is a need to review the demographics, the electorate the demographics generate, and exit polls to understand what occurred and why in a political jurisdiction. The data for this presentation was gathered to help provide perspective to the results in presidential contest in Georgia and Texas on November 3, 2020.

The statistics in the charts are based on the 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates and The National Election Pool (NEP) and Edison Research Election Day Exit Polls, the survey of record for U.S. elections. According to Edison Research, the margin of error for the Election Day Exit Poll is 4%.

Why is the NEP and Edison Research a source for accurate voting statistics?

“Since 2004, The National Election Pool, ABC, CBS, CNN and NBC News, (NEP) and Edison Research have conducted the only national exit polls in the United States. The NEP is the source for projections and analysis for every midterm election, presidential primary and presidential election.” (Source:

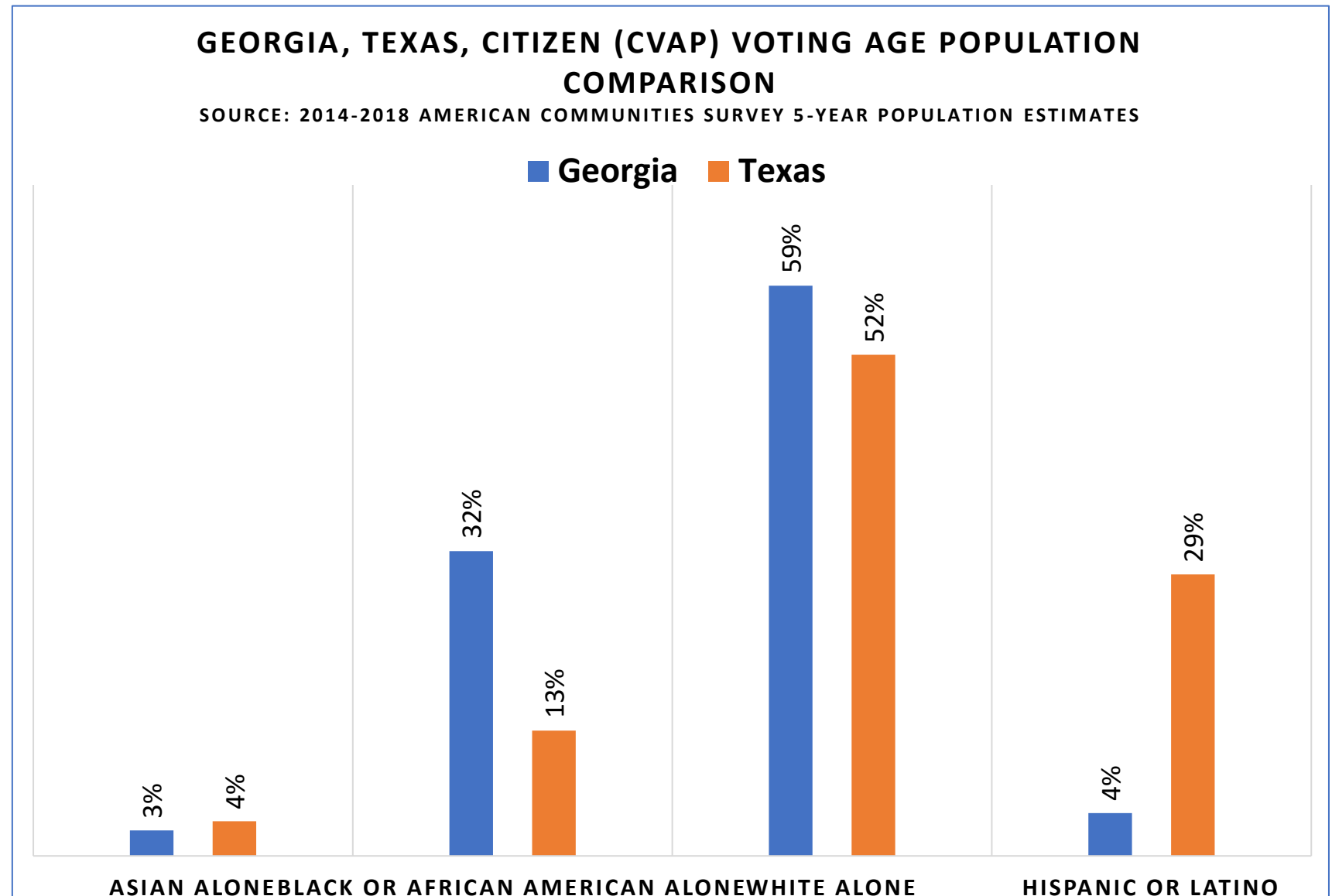
<https://www.edisonresearch.com/election-polling/>)

For more information on Edison Research and the Election Day Exit Polls for the 2020 General Election visit <https://www.edisonresearch.com/about-us/>.

Georgia and Texas Demographics Similar in some ways but NOT the same

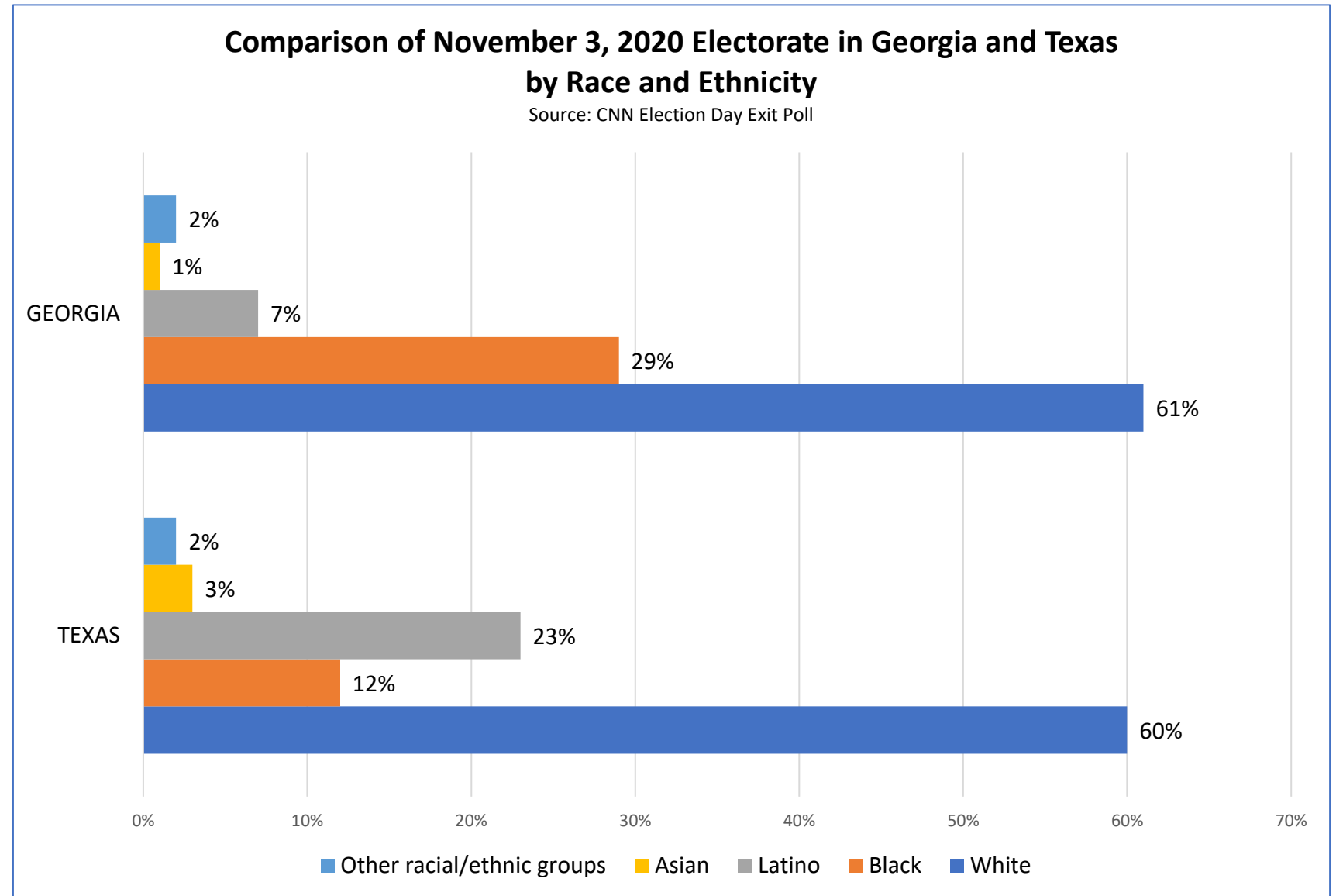
Chart 1 shows the demographic differences between Georgia and Texas. Both states have a minority group that comprises a significant percent of the citizen voting age population. In the Peach State, African Americans comprise 32% of the citizen voting age population (CVAP); In the Lone Star State, it is only 13%.

In the Peach State, Hispanics comprise 4% of the CVAP while in Texas it is 29%.



The Electorate by Race and Ethnicity

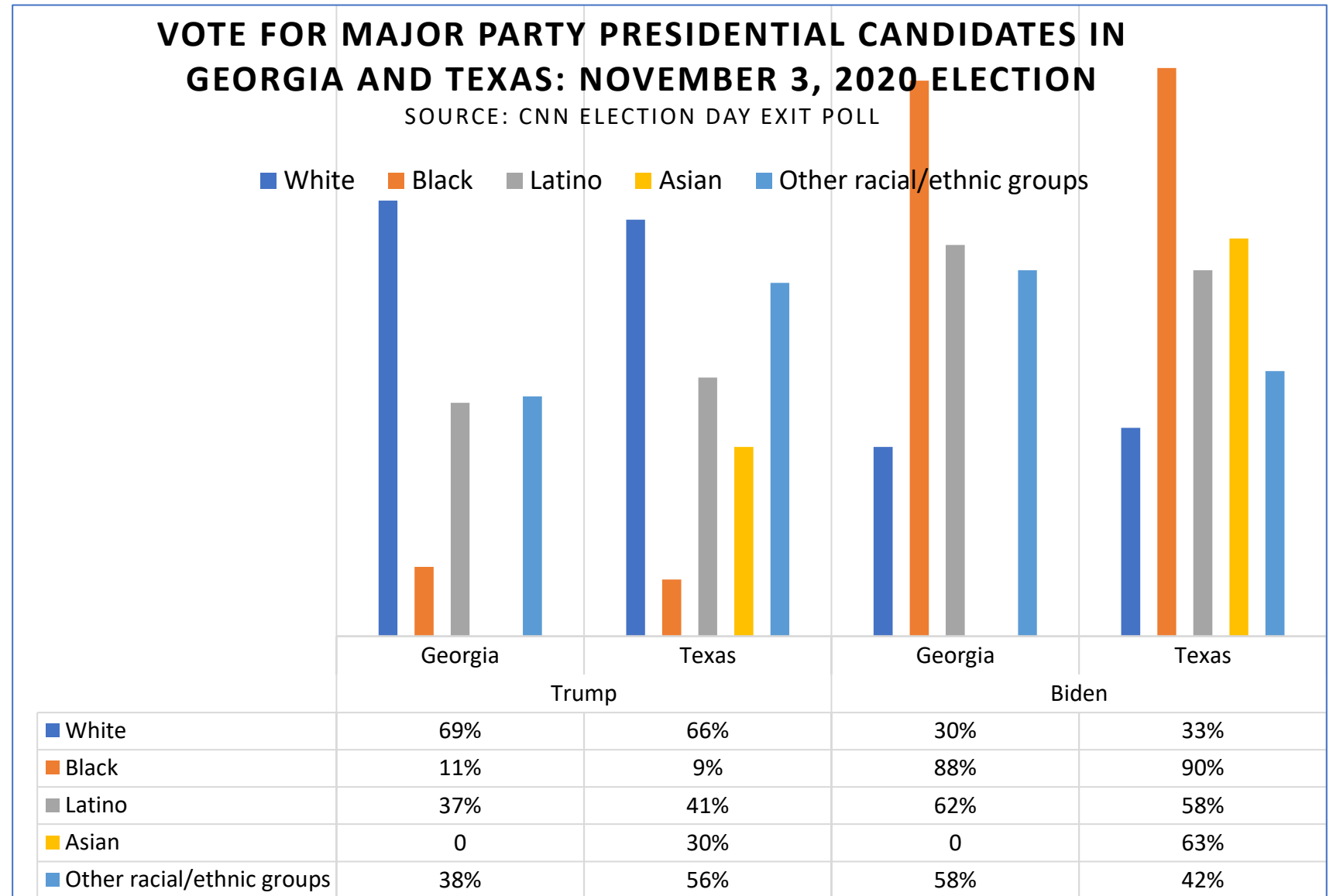
Chart 2 shows how the citizen voting age population (CVAP) in Georgia and Texas translate into votes. In both states, in 2020, minority groups cast about 40% of the vote and Whites about 60%. However, in Georgia, African Americans comprised 29% of the voters in comparison to 12% in Texas. In Georgia, Hispanics comprised 7% of the vote; and, in Texas 23%.



What Presidential Ticket Did the Voters Favor?

Chart 3 shows that in 2020, the Democratic Presidential Ticket received 88% of the African American vote in Georgia and 90% in Texas. In Georgia, the Democratic Presidential Ticket received 62% of the Hispanic vote and in Texas and 58%. In both states, the Democratic Presidential Ticket increased their share of the White vote compared to 2016.

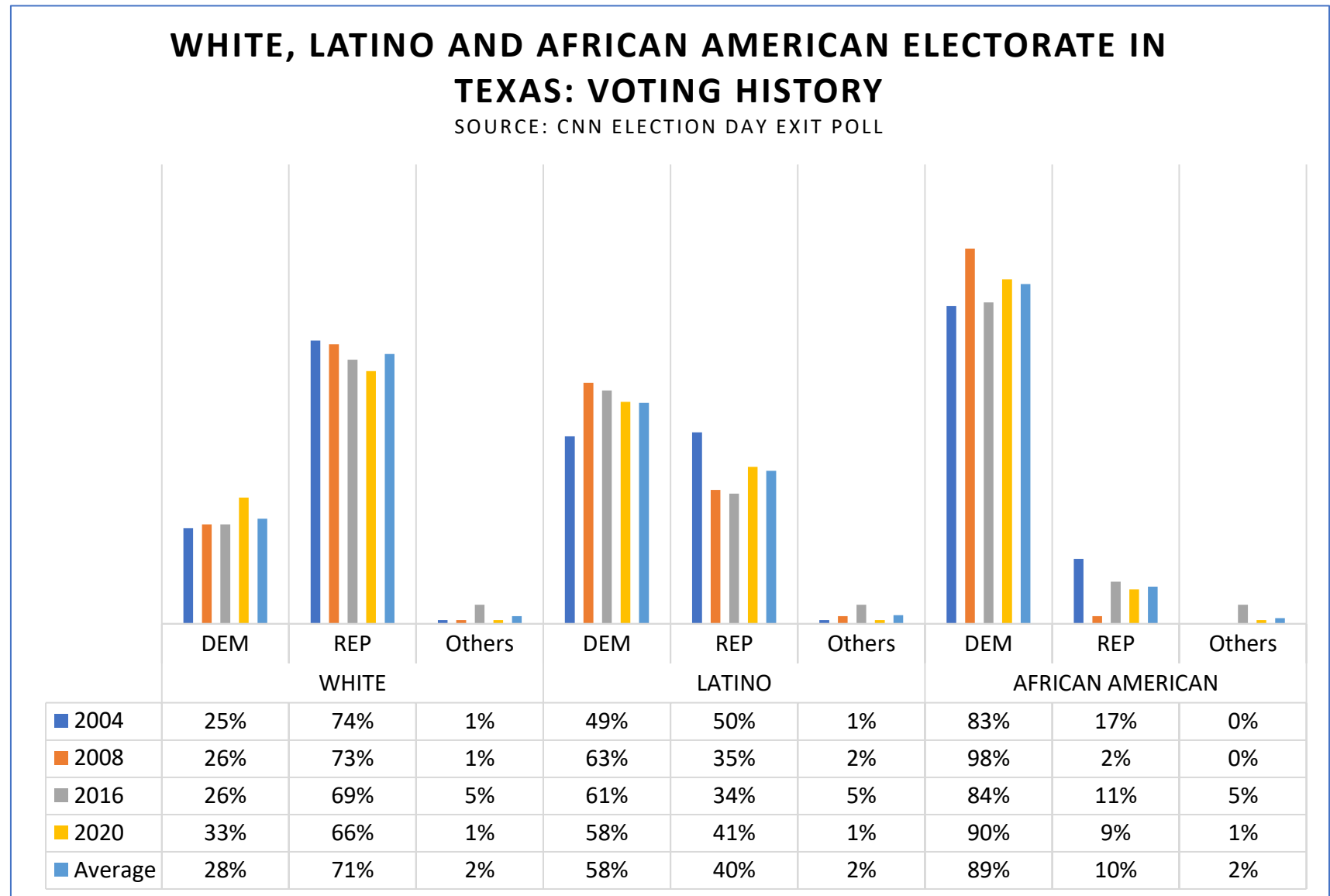
In Georgia, the Democratic Presidential Ticket increased their share of the White vote 6% and in Texas by 3%.



Majority of Hispanics Favor Democrats, but...

Chart 4 shows the share of the vote the Presidential Tickets have received in Texas from the major voting groups.

NEP Election Day Exit polls since 2004 show that in presidential contests the voting group that has split their share of the vote in a more even manner are Hispanics.



So why did the Democratic Presidential Ticket win in Georgia and lose in Texas?

The American Community Survey CVAP estimates, and the CNN exit polls, suggest that there are three factors that continue to keep statewide Democratic Party affiliated candidates from winning in Texas:

1. The Democratic Presidential ticket is not receiving enough votes from Whites;
2. The percent of the vote comprised by African American voters in Texas is still too small, compared to Georgia;
3. Hispanics are not voting for statewide Democratic Party candidates at the level that Whites vote for Republicans and African Americans vote for Democrats.

In other words, the results in Georgia and Texas in the November 3, 2020 election are explained by the percent of White, Hispanic and African American citizen voting age population in each state, the number of votes each group's CVAP produced, and the percent of the vote each voting group cast for each presidential ticket.