

# The 2018 Elections

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# 2018 Midterm Elections

- All 435 U.S. House seats were up
- 35 of 100 U.S. Senate seats were up
- Midterm Election Effects:
  - President's party is disadvantaged
  - Presidential approval and the economy matter
  - Lower turnout than in presidential elections

# U.S. House Election Results 2018

234

Democrats ✓

3

Undecided

198

Republicans

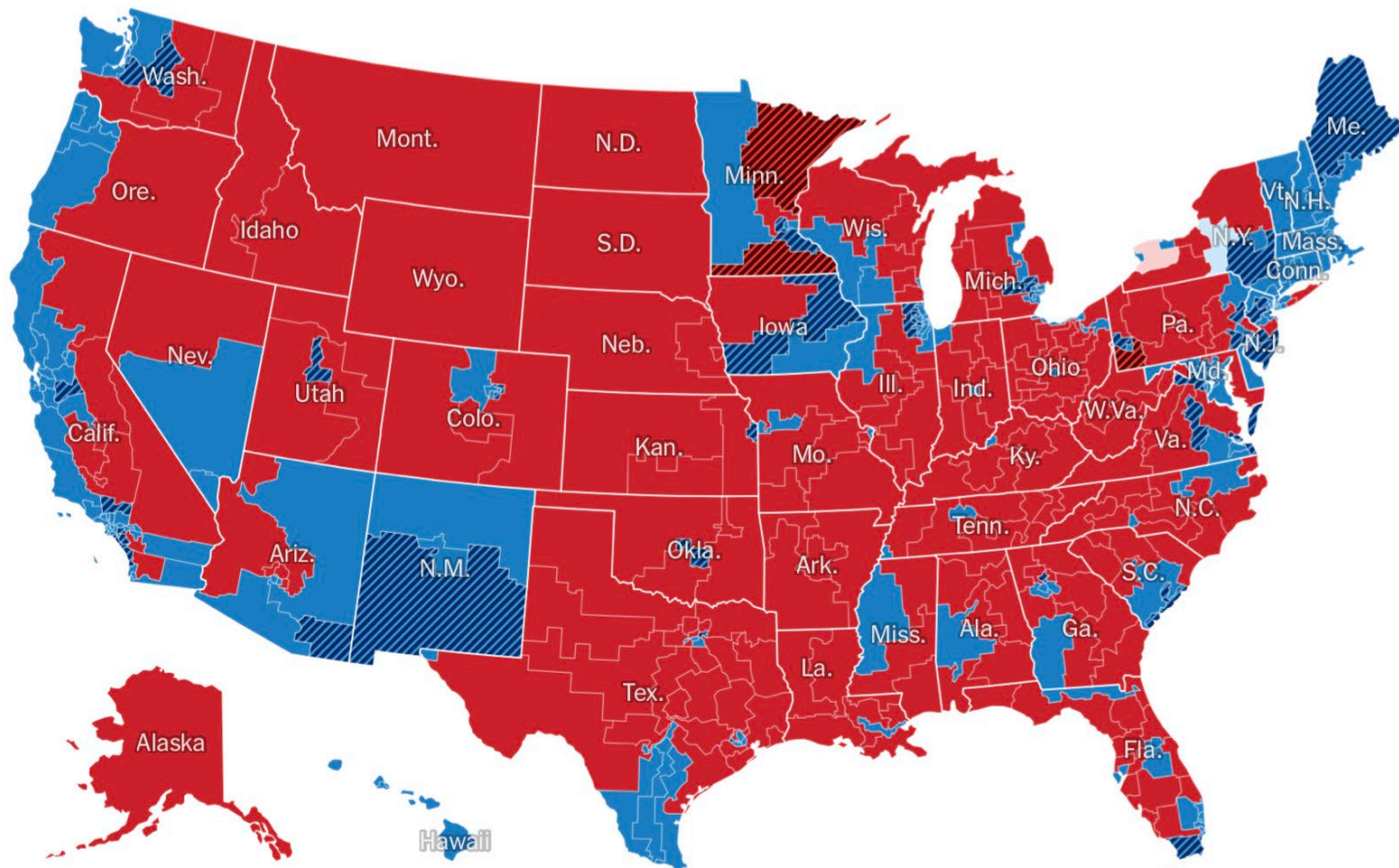
Gained 39 seats

56,670,935 votes (52.2%)

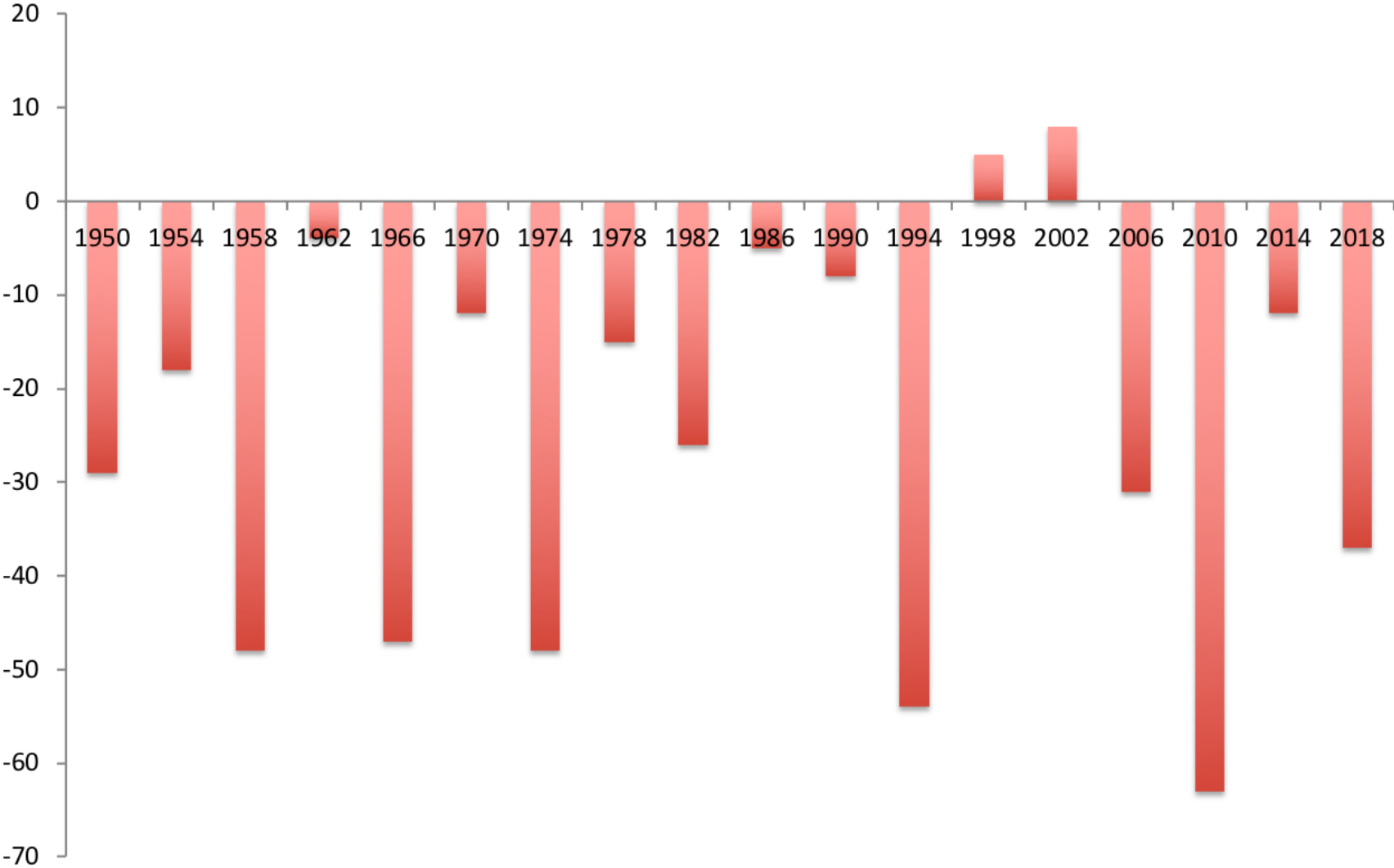
218  
FOR CONTROL

Lost 39 seats

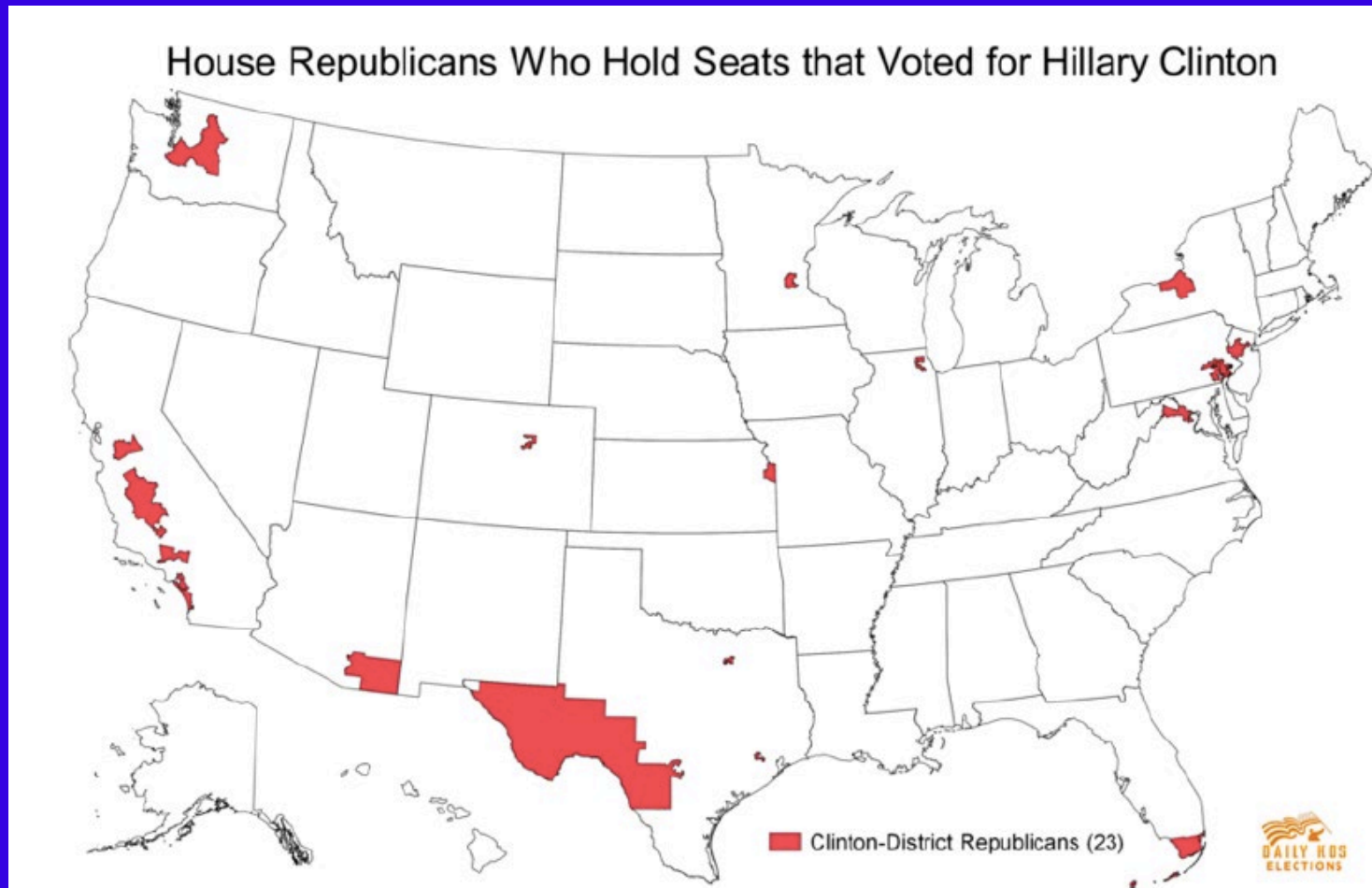
49,941,439 votes (46.0%)



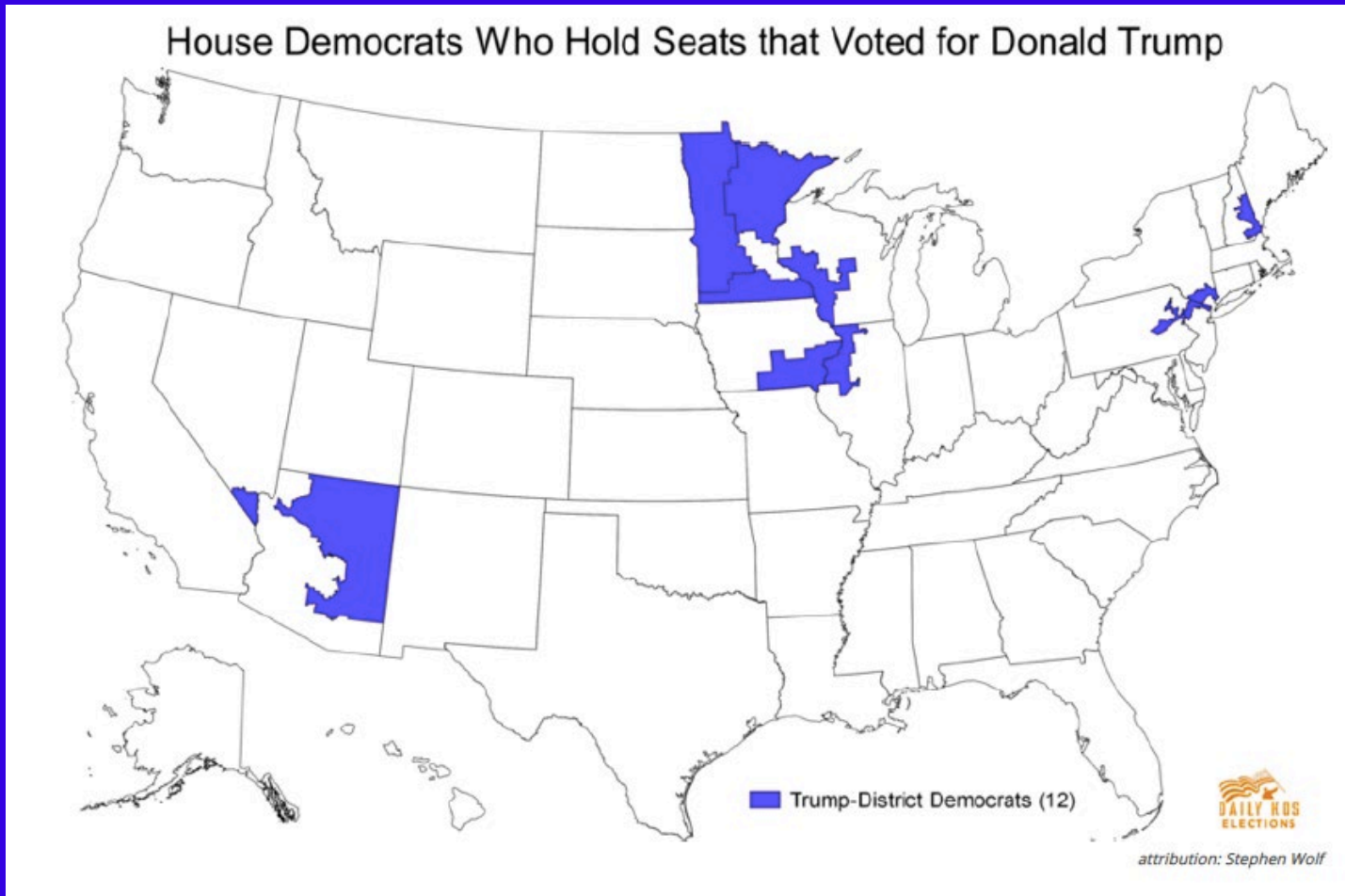
# Gains in U.S. House Seats for President's Party, 1950-2018



# 23 GOP Districts Voted for Clinton

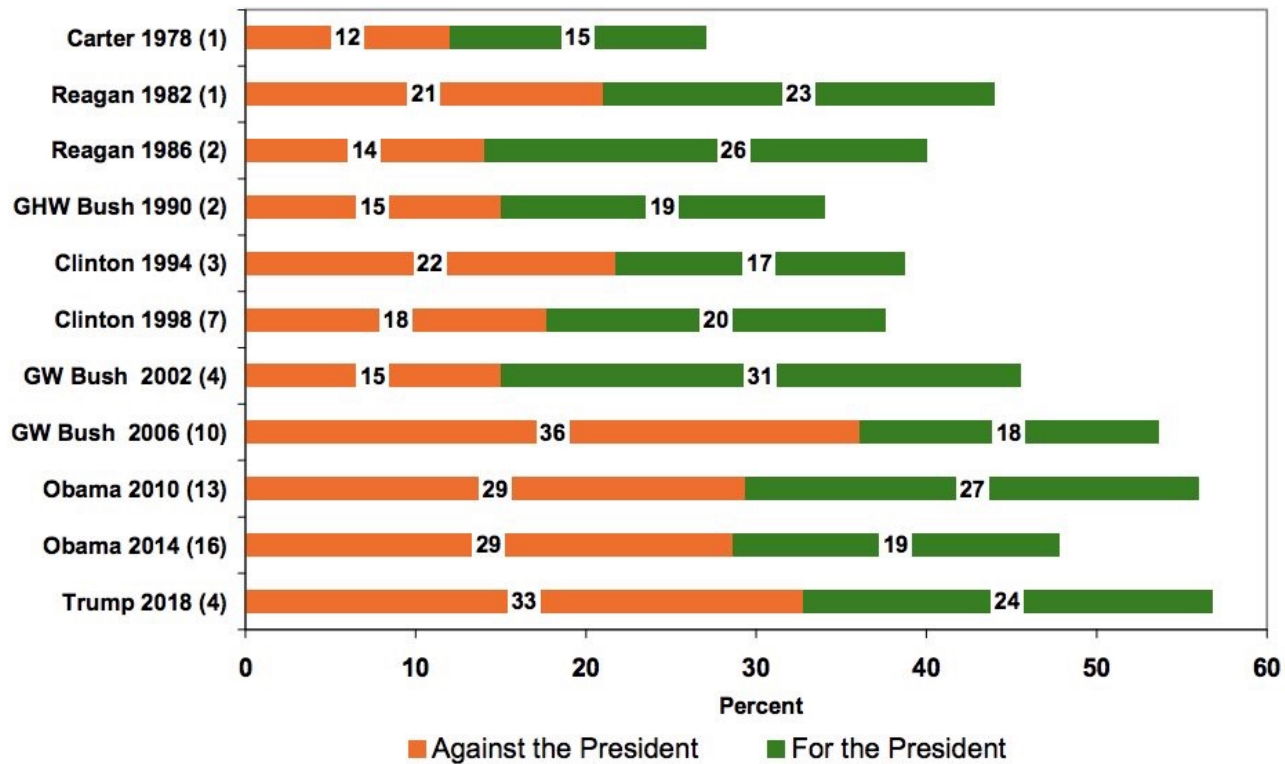


# 12 Democratic Districts Voted for Trump



# Midterm elections are nationalized and a referendum on the President

**Figure 11 Is Your Vote For Congress a Vote For or Against the President?**



Note: the number of surveys averaged is in parentheses.

Source: Pew, Gallup, CBS News/*New York Times*, NBC News/*Wall Street Journal*, AP-GfK, and ABC News/*Washington Post* Polls.



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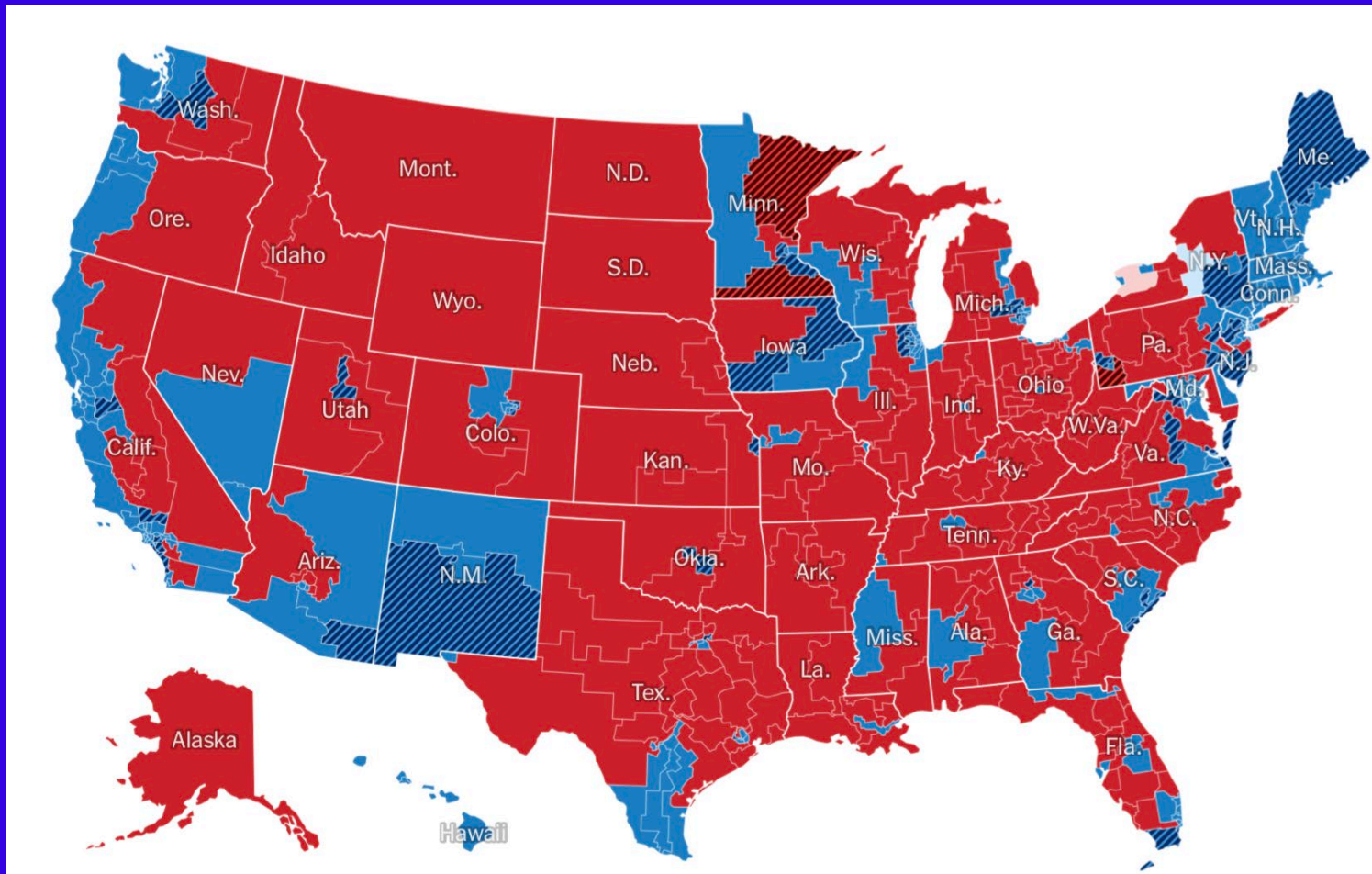
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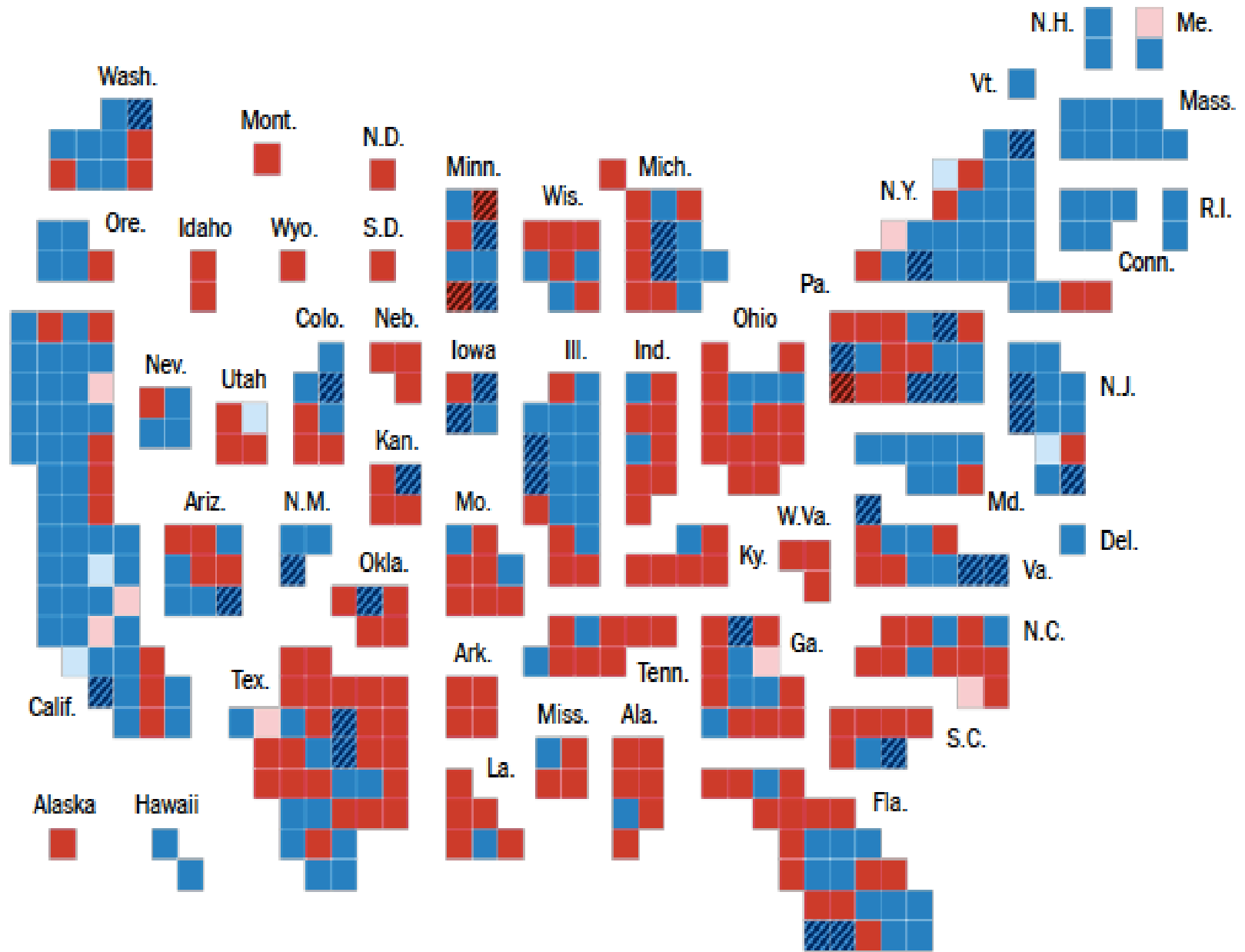
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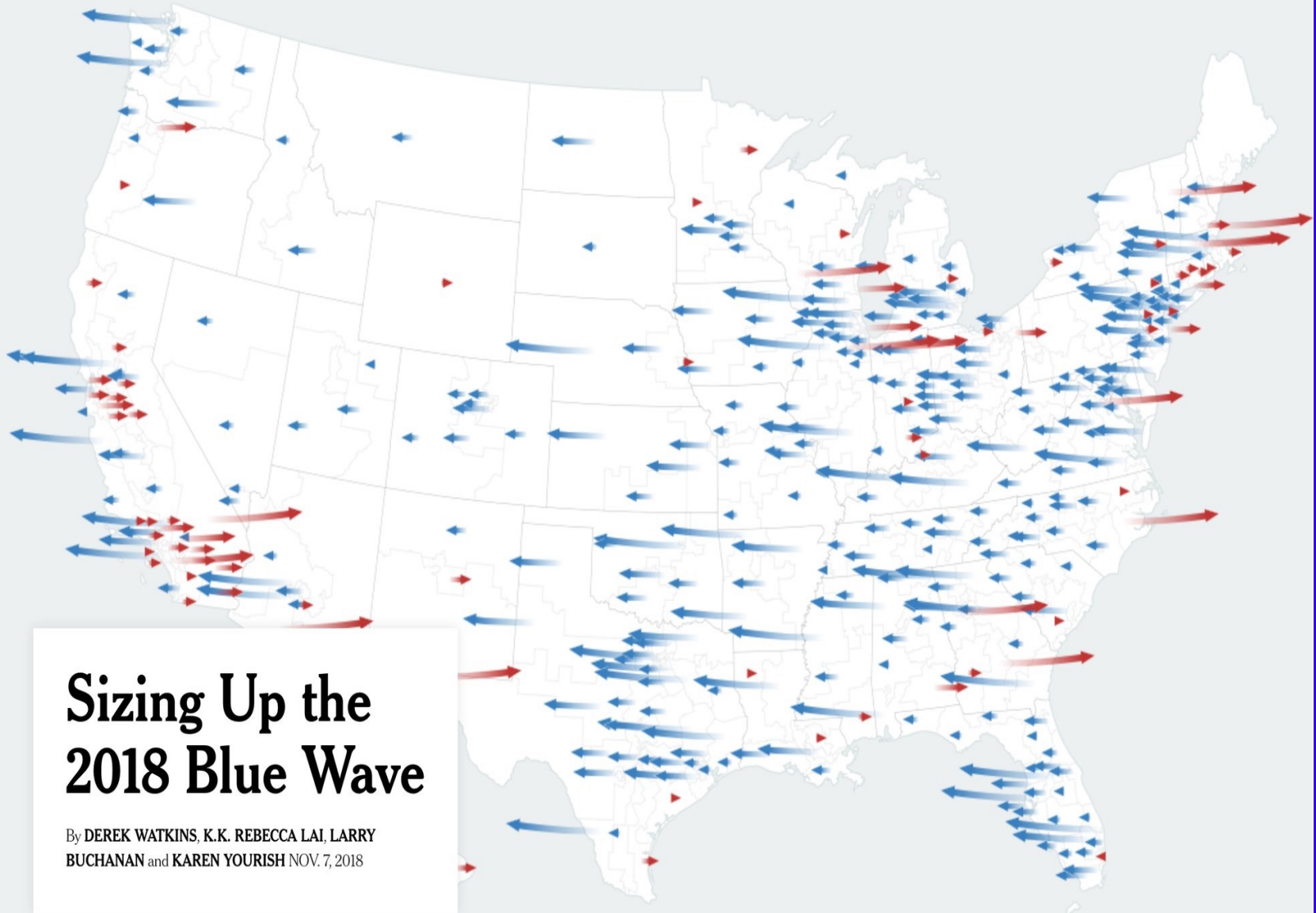
Republicans

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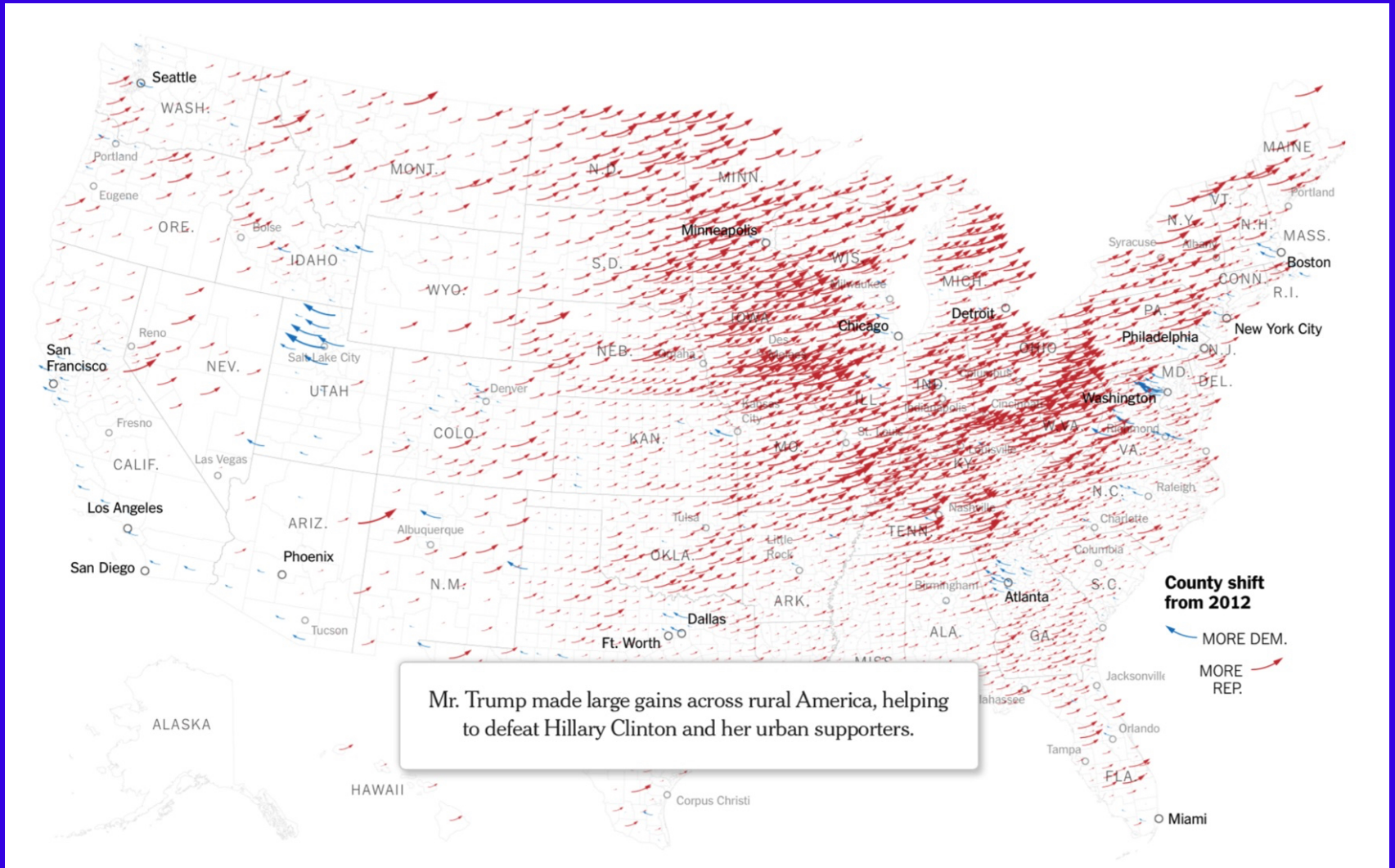




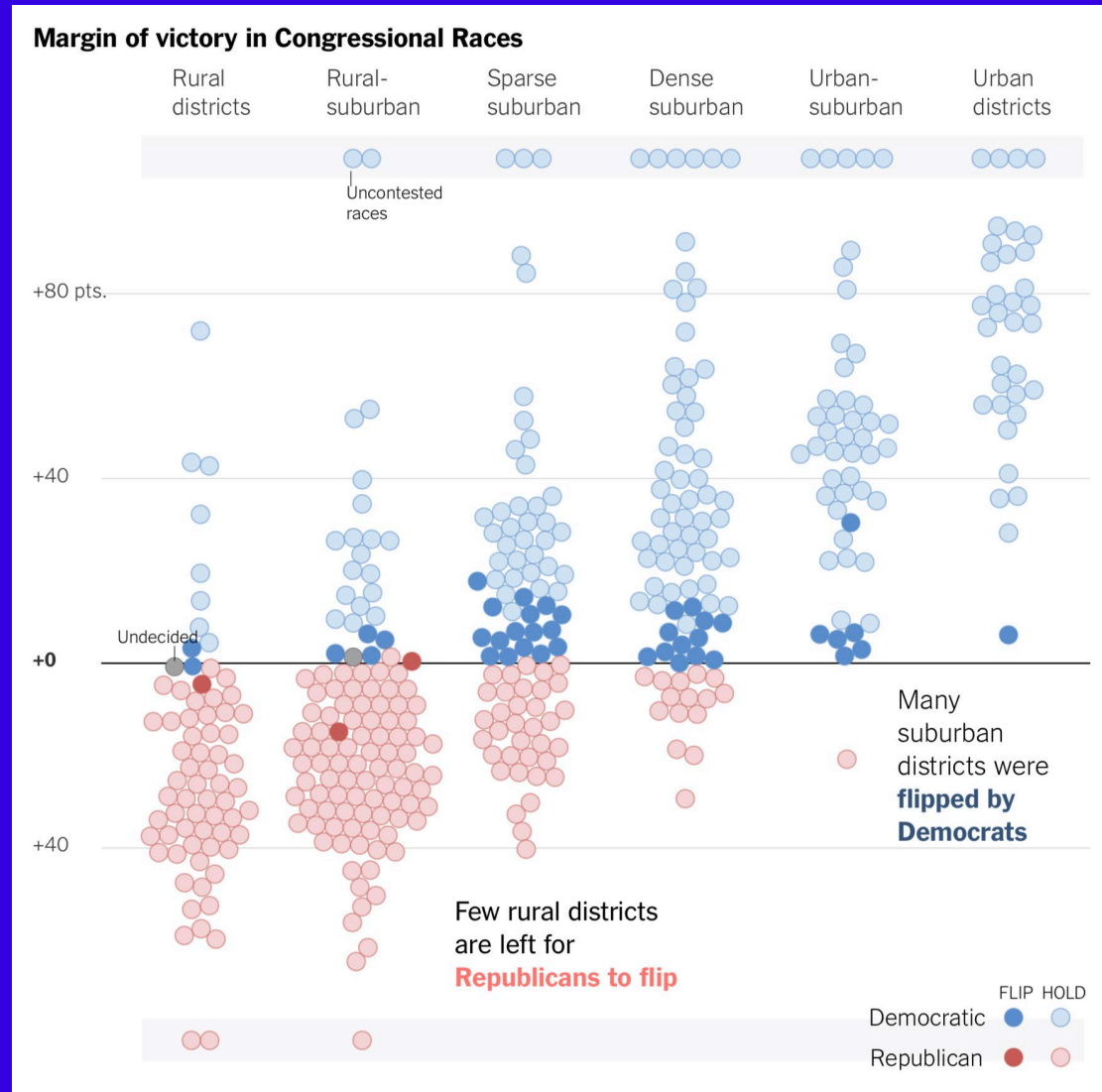
# Sizing Up the 2018 Blue Wave

By DEREK WATKINS, K.K. REBECCA LAI, LARRY BUCHANAN and KAREN YOURISH NOV. 7, 2018

# Red Shift from 2012 to 2016



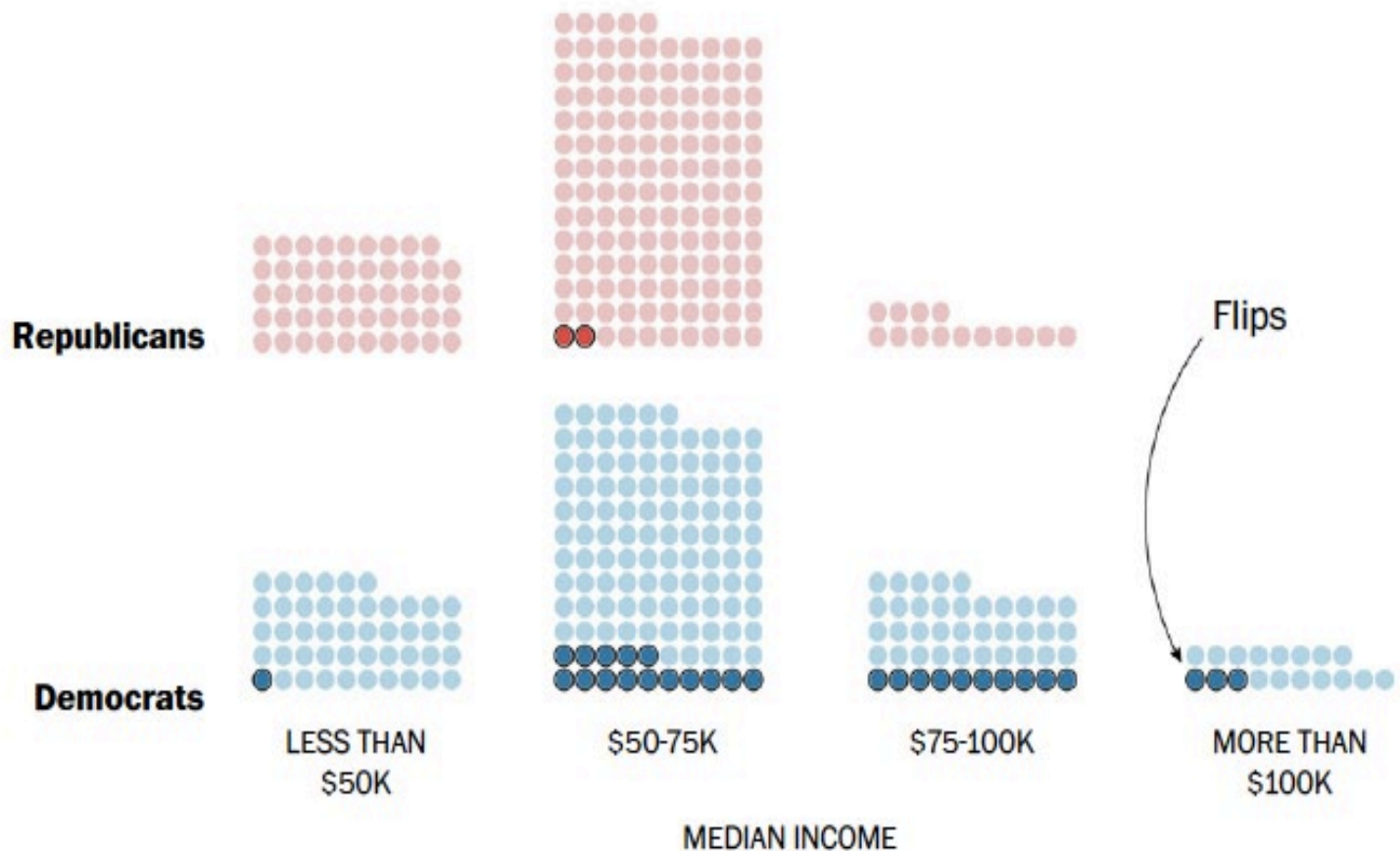
# Democrats Gained Seats in the Suburbs



Source: New York Times

# Democrats Gained Seats in Wealthier Districts

Democrats dominate in wealthy districts



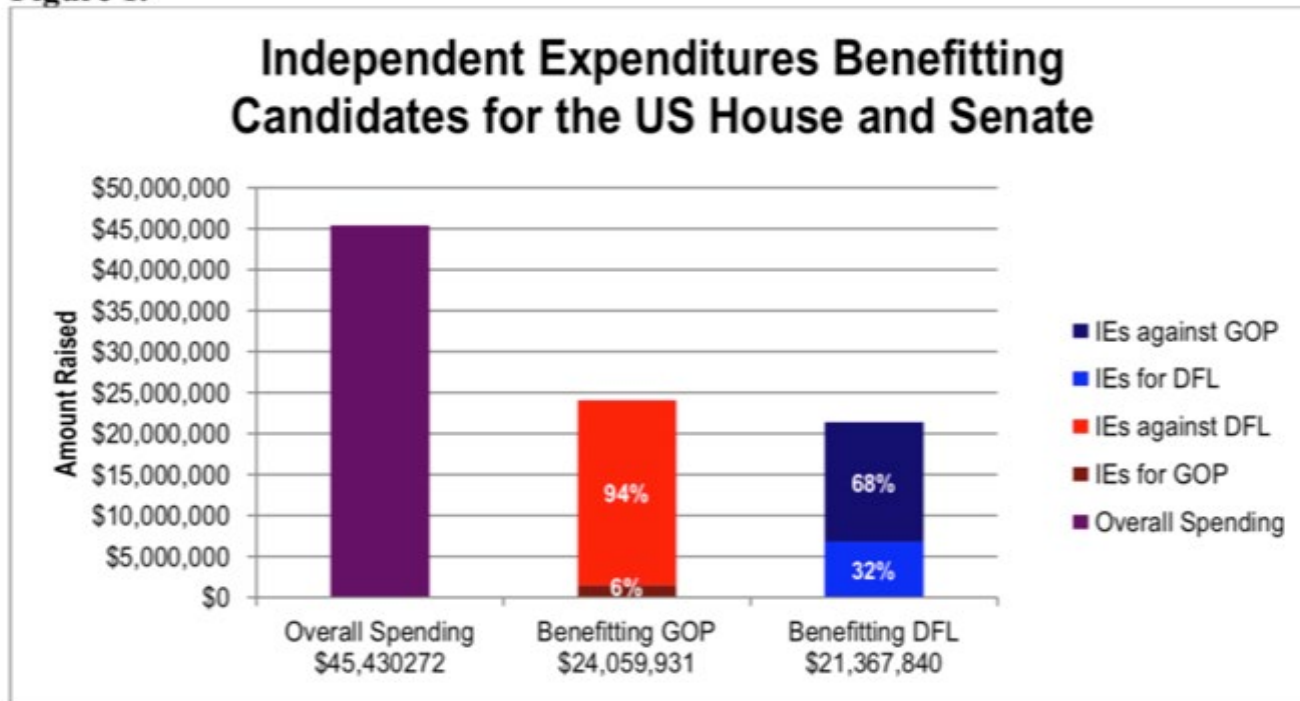
# Minnesota House Races: Half of delegation switches parties

- 1<sup>st</sup> District Flips – Jim Hagedorn (R) + 0.4
- 2<sup>nd</sup> District Flips – Angie Craig (D) + 5.6
- 3<sup>rd</sup> District Flips – Dean Phillips (D) + 11.4
- 8<sup>th</sup> District Flips – Pete Stauber (R) + 5.5



# Minnesota Independent Expenditures (with one week to go)

Figure 1.



# U.S. Senate Election Results 2018

# 47

Democrats\*

# 53

✓ Republicans

23 Democrats not up for election

Lost 2 seats

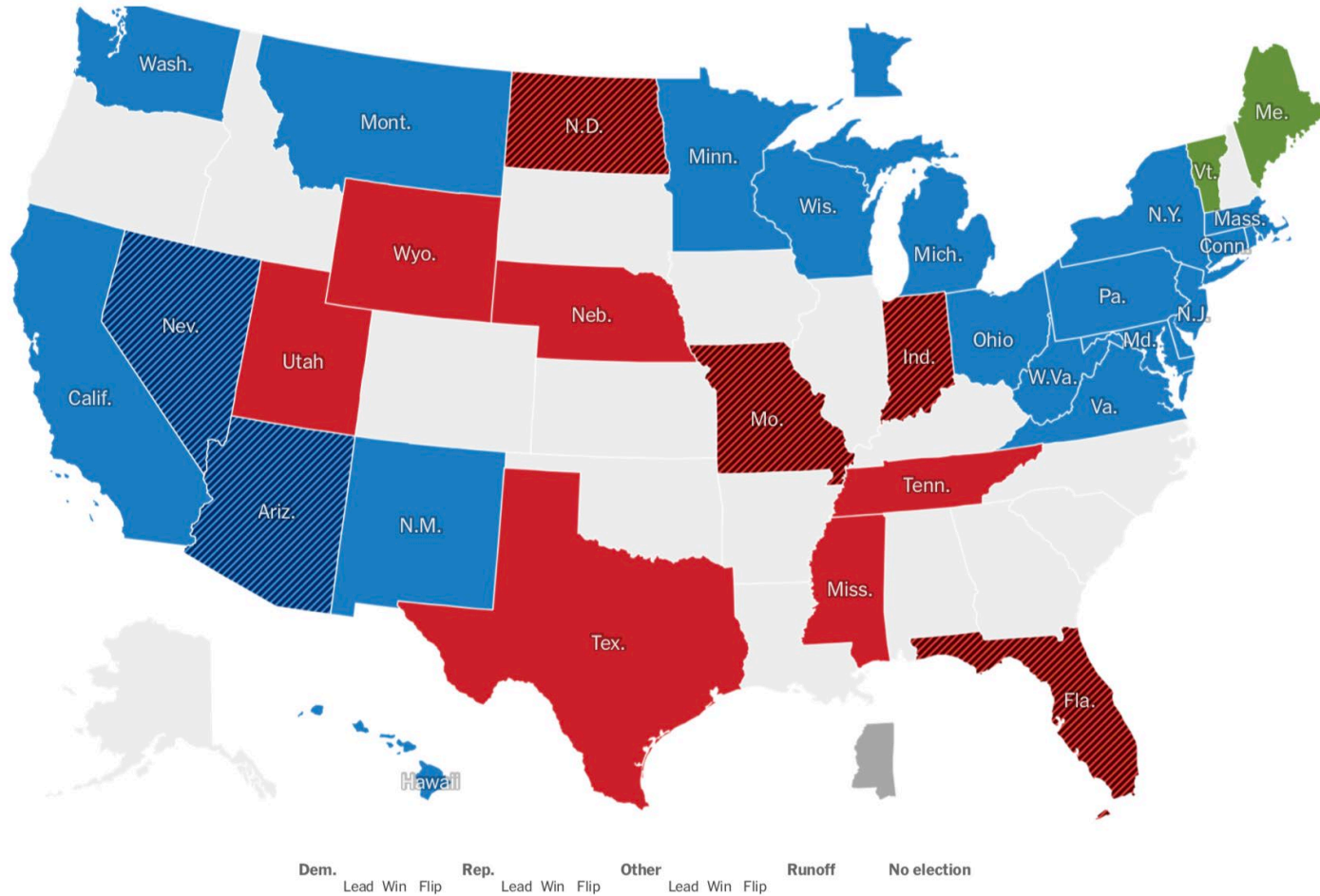
52,254,409 votes (59.2%)

50

42 Republicans not up for election

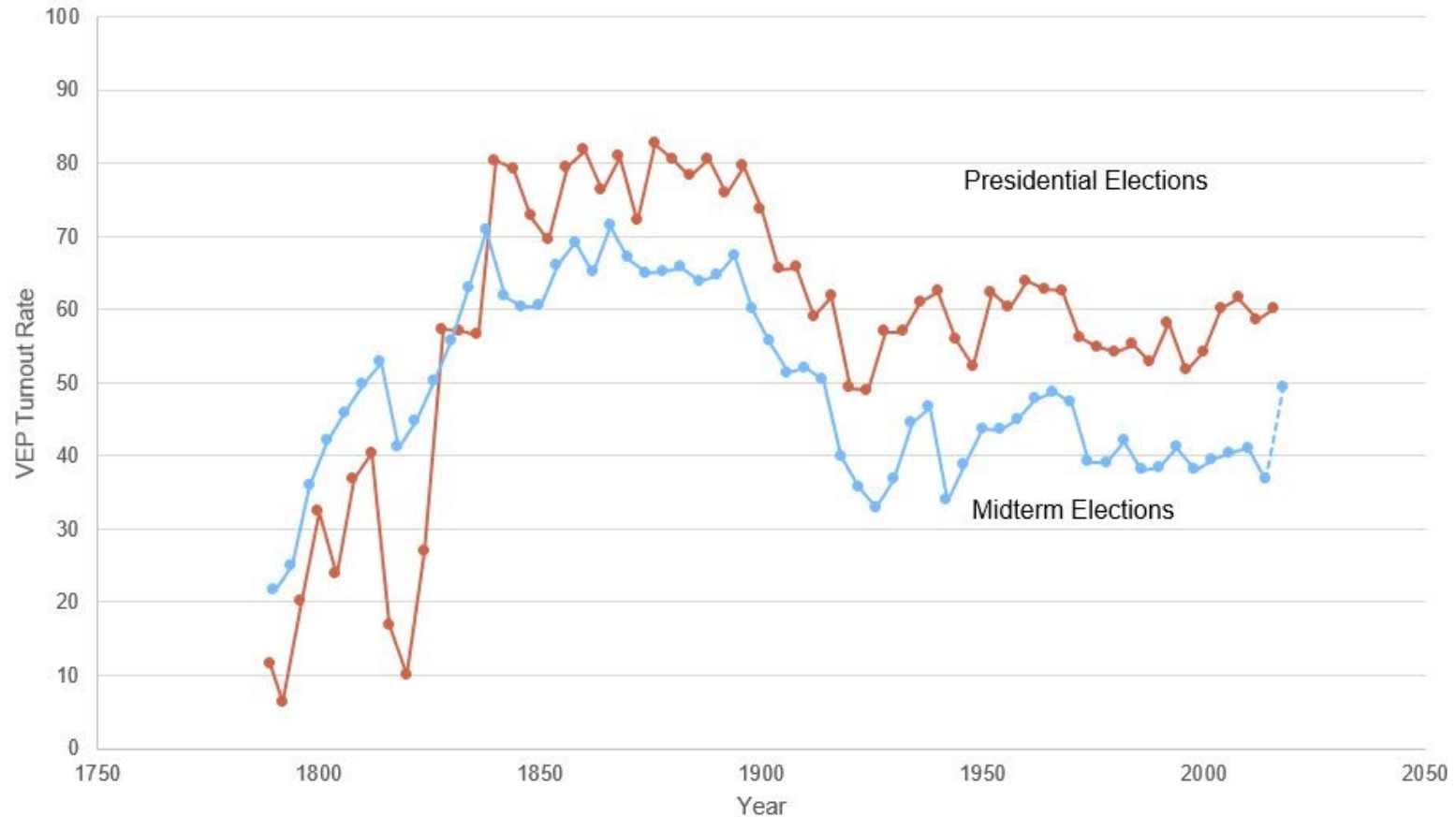
Gained 2 seats

34,585,000 votes (39.2%)

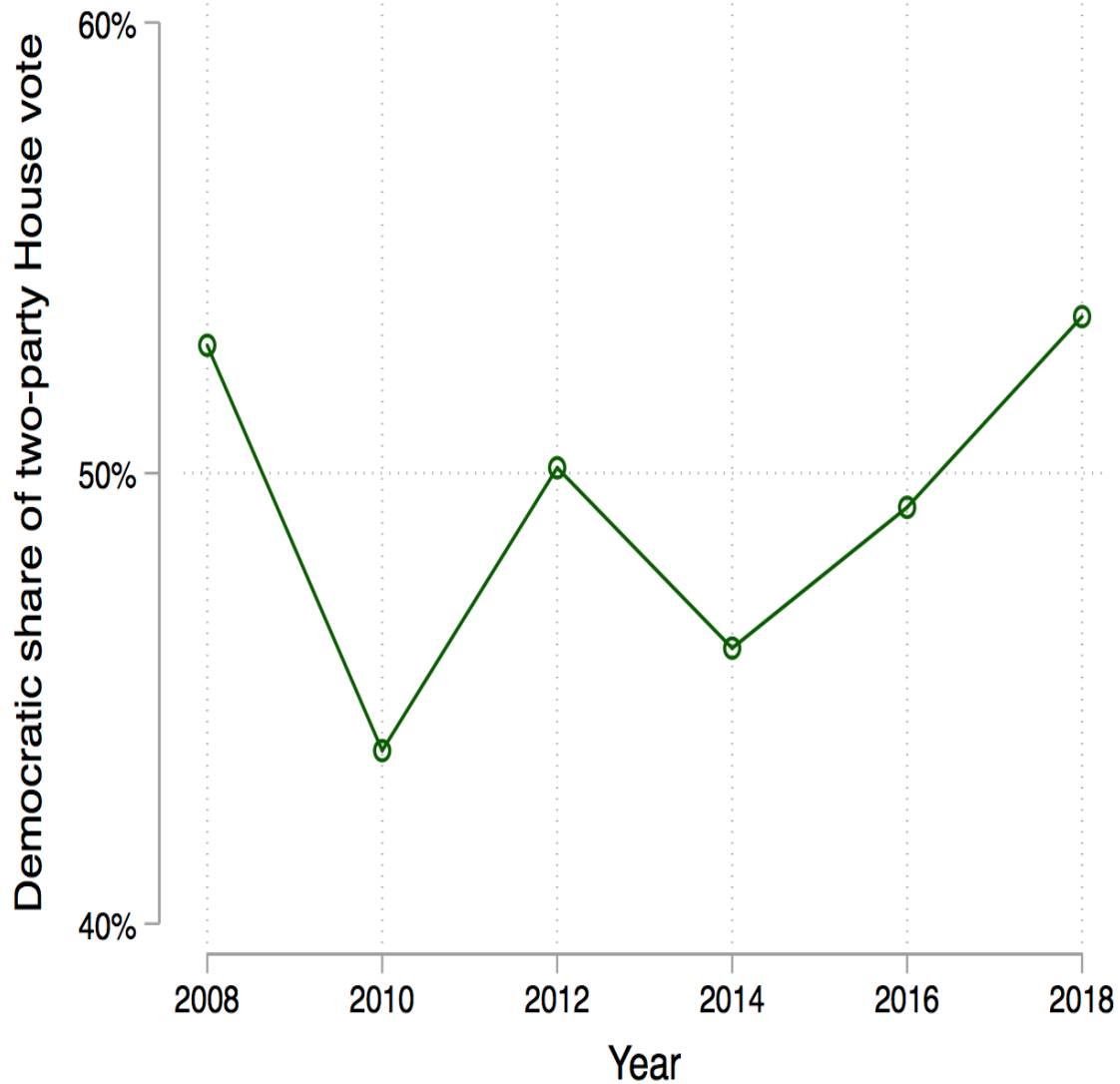


# Turnout

United States VEP Turnout Rates 1789-2018



## U.S. House vote in CCES Data, 2008-2018



Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2008-2016 is based on validated voters. 2018 is based on likely voters defined by probabilistic model developed by Anthony Rentsch.

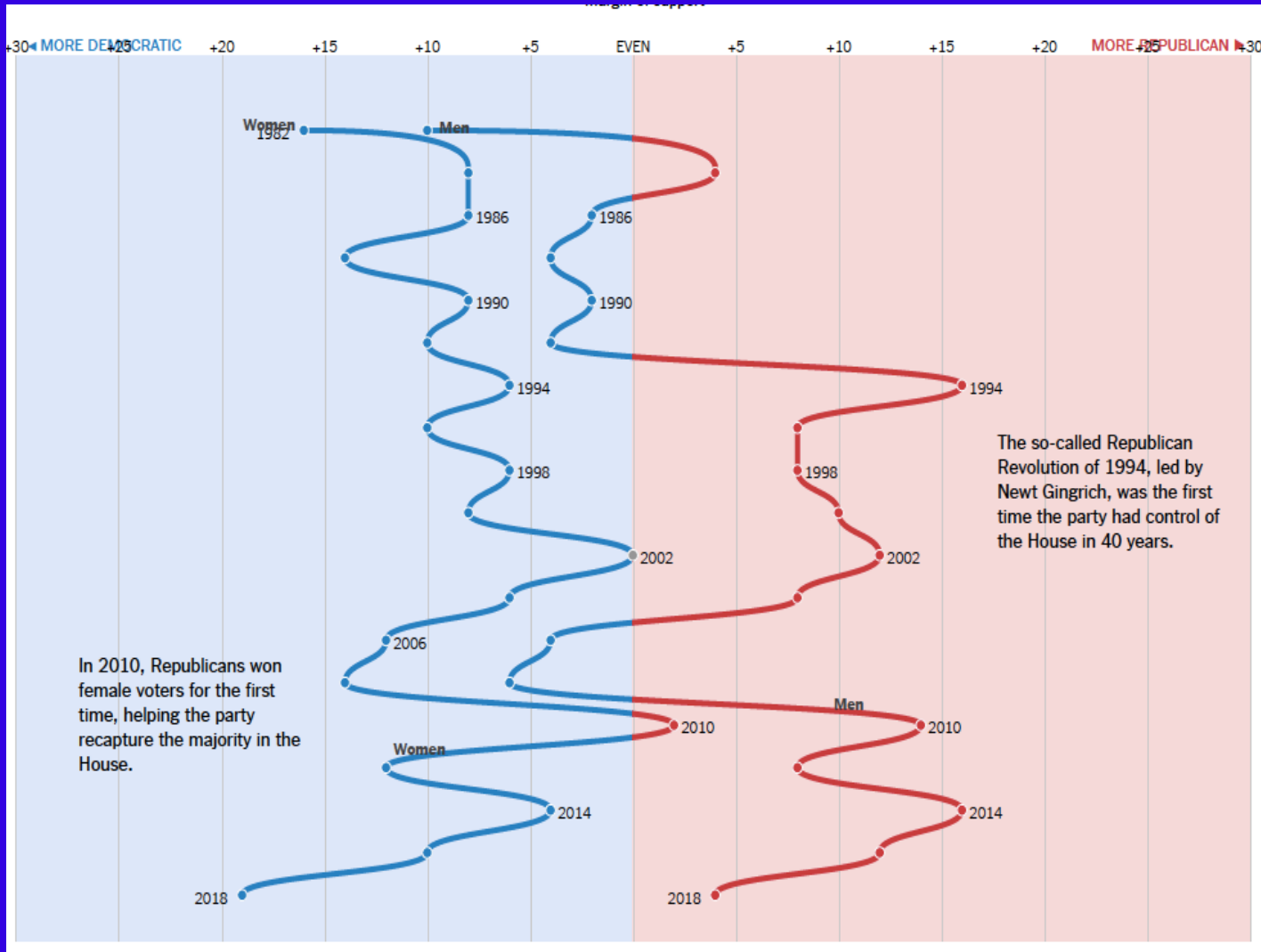
# Vote Choice - Gender

## Gender

	Democrat	Republican	No Answer
Male <b>48%</b>	47%	51%	2%
Female <b>52%</b>	59%	40%	1%

18778 Respondents

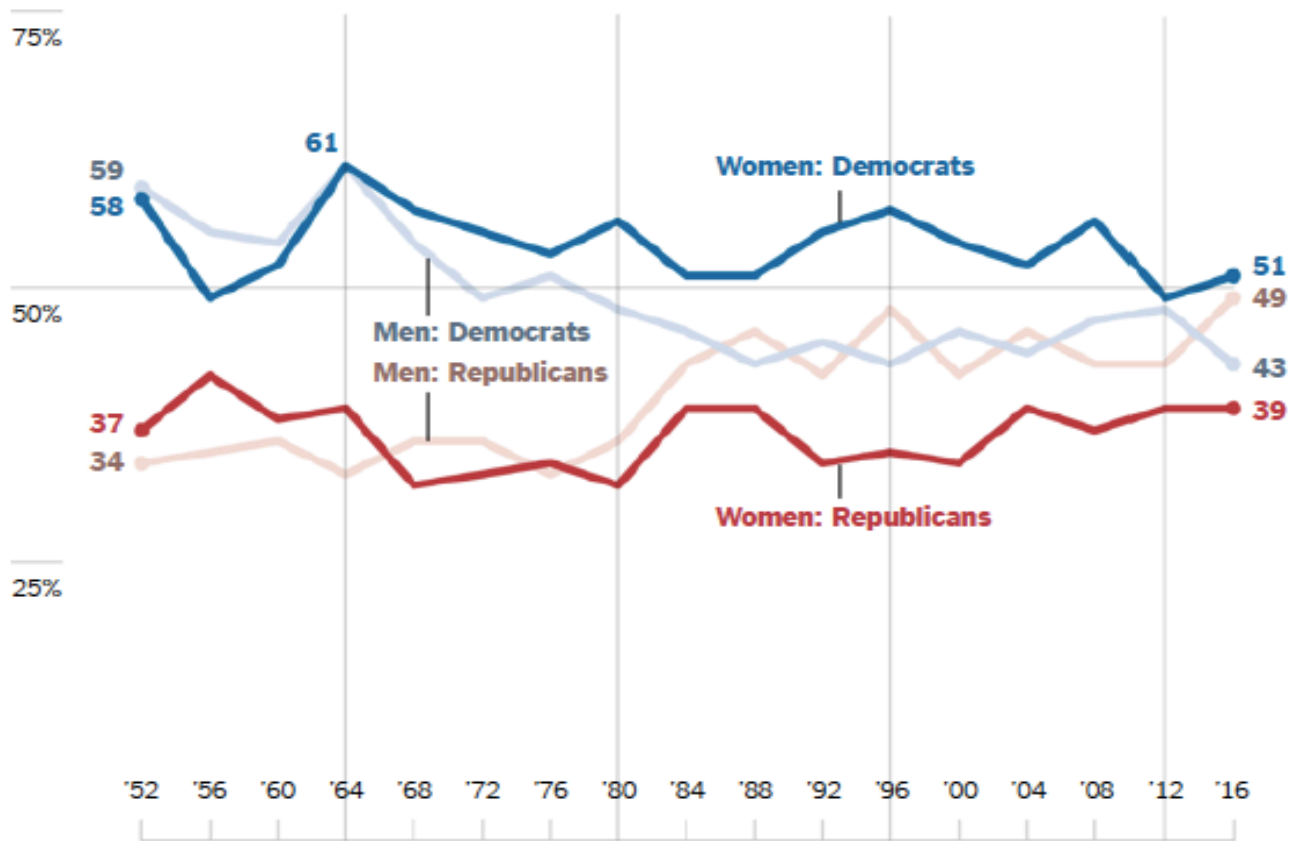
# Gender Divide – 1982 to 2018





# Gender Gap: Men Have Left the Democratic Party

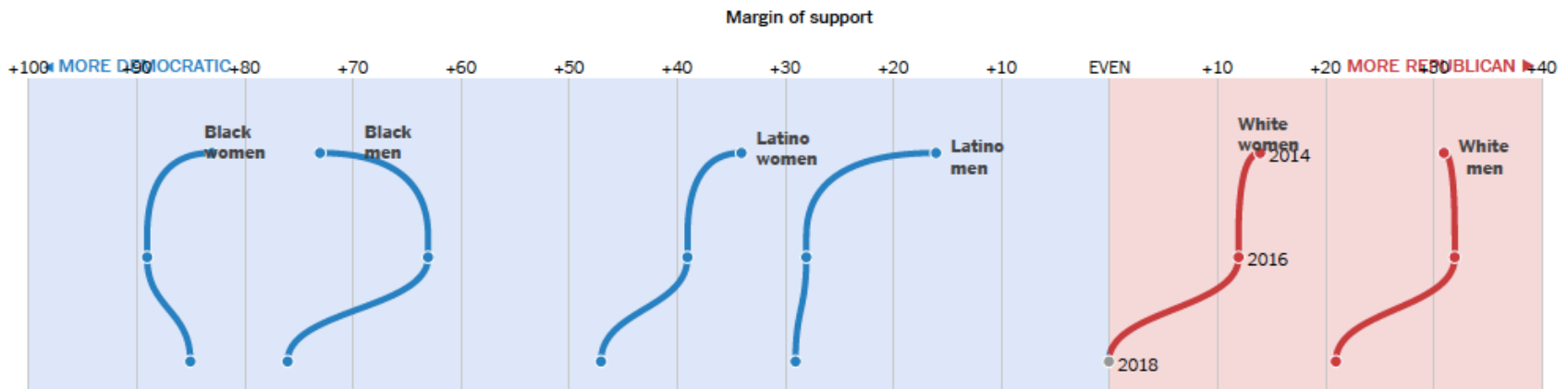
Party identification in presidential election years since 1952.



By The New York Times | Source: analysis of American National Election Studies data by John R. Petrocik, University of Missouri, and Karen Kaufmann, University of California, Los Angeles

# Women are not a monolithic group

**White women swung left, but House Democrats failed to win the group outright.**



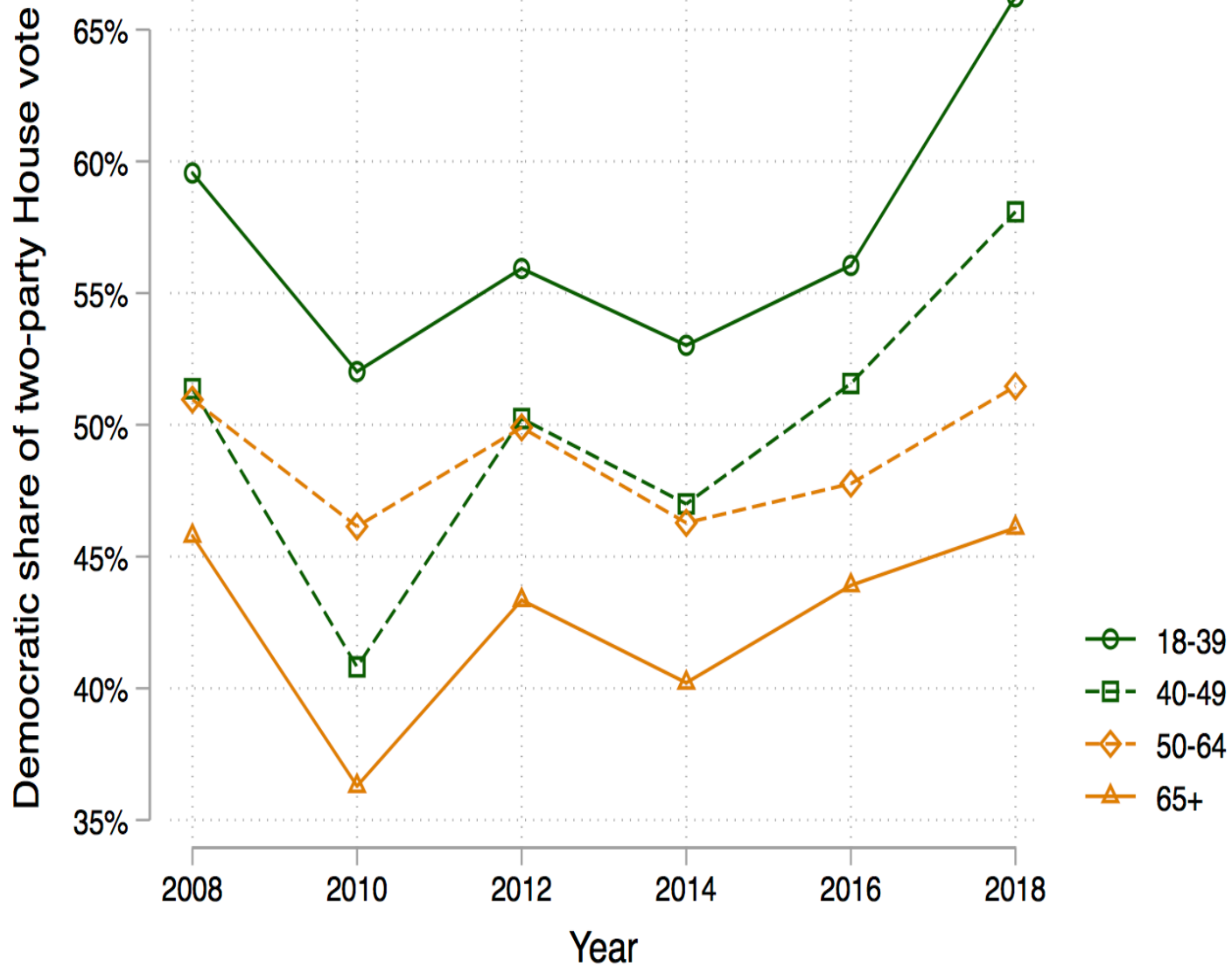
# Age

## Age

	Democrat	Republican
18-29 <b>13%</b>	67%	32%
30-44 <b>22%</b>	58%	39%
45-64 <b>39%</b>	49%	50%
65 and older <b>26%</b>	48%	50%

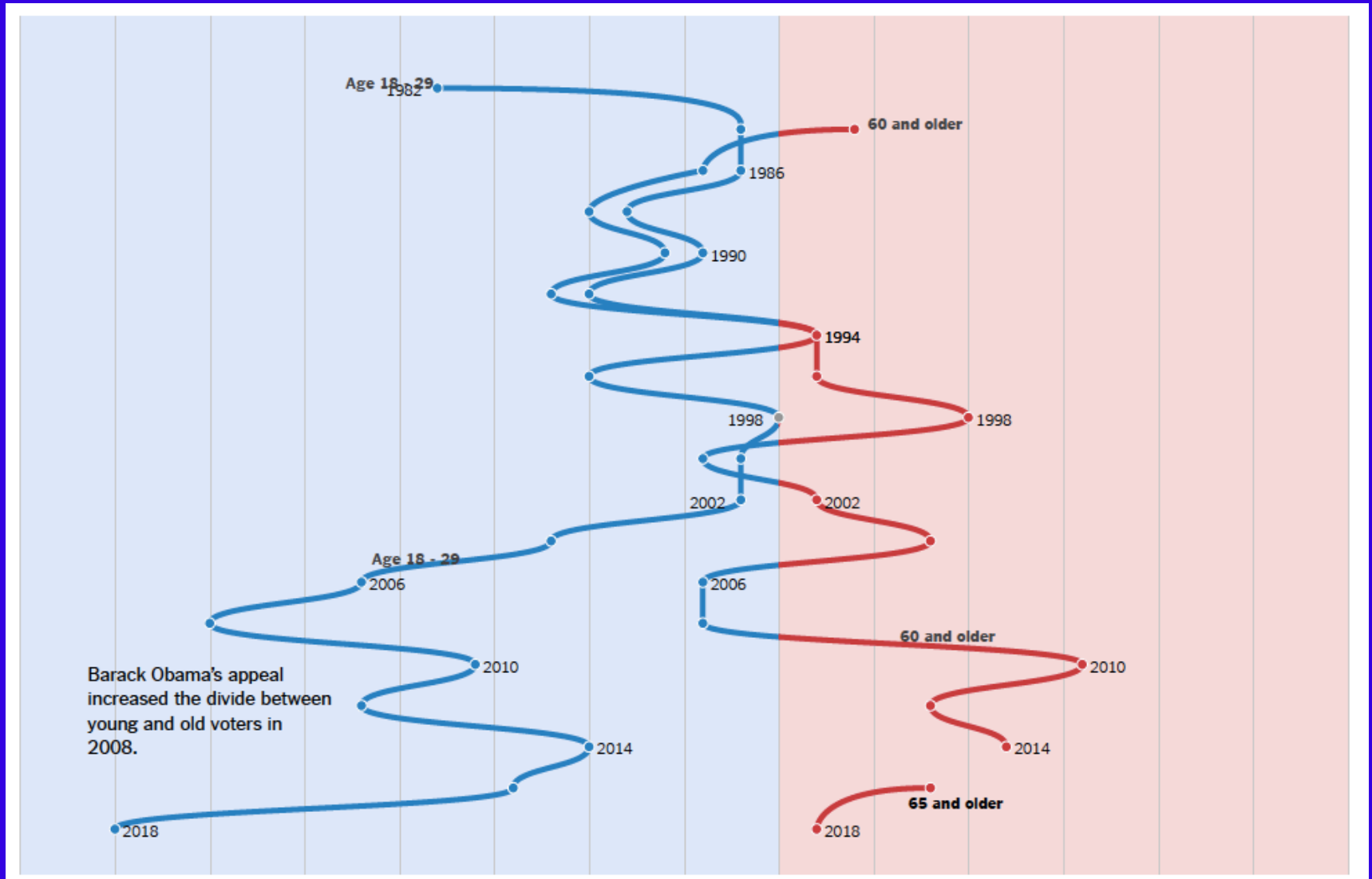
18778 Respondents

# Age and U.S. House vote, 2008-2018



Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study. 2008-2016 is based on validated voters. 2018 is based on likely voters defined by probabilistic model developed by Anthony Rentsch.

# 18-29 and 60 plus, 1982 to 2018



# Race

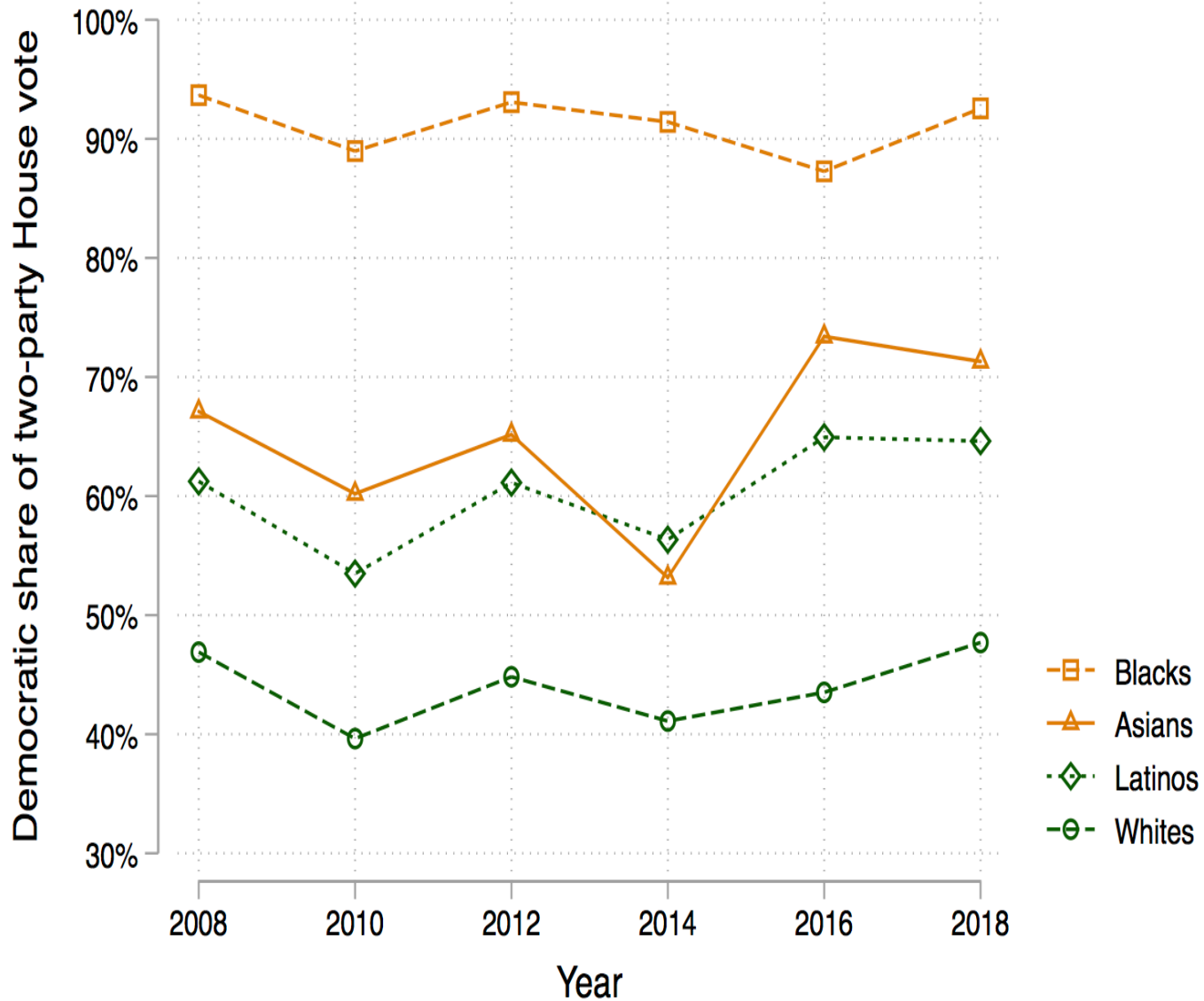
## Race

	Democrat	Republican
White <b>72%</b>	44%	54%
Black <b>11%</b>	90%	9%
Latino <b>11%</b>	69%	29%
Asian <b>3%</b>	77%	23%
Other race <b>3%</b>	54%	42%

18778 Respondents

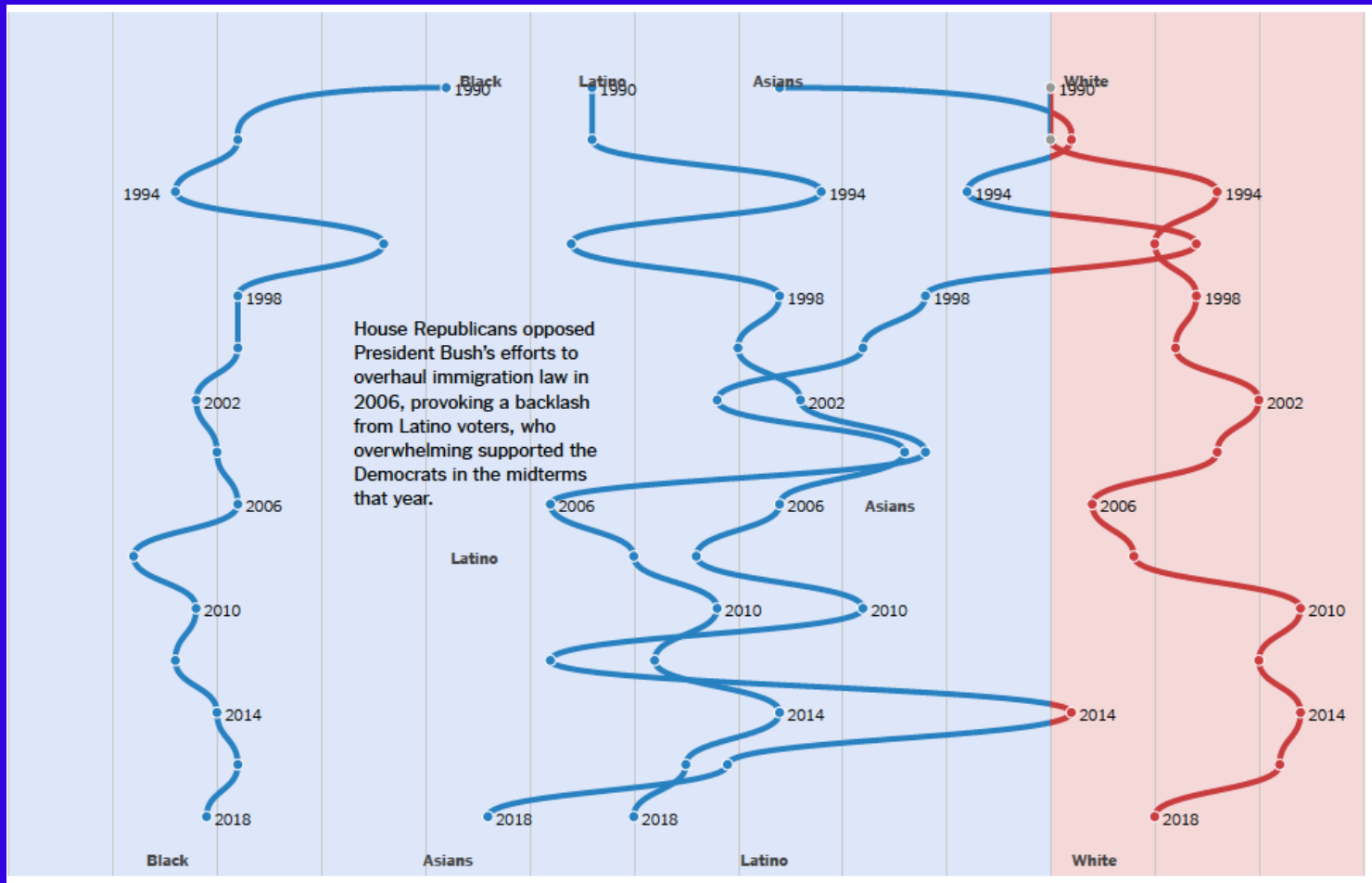


# Race and U.S. House vote, 2008-2018



Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study. 2008-2016 is based on validated voters. 2018 is based on likely voters defined by probabilistic model developed by Anthony Rentsch.

# Race, 1982-2018



# Education

## Are you a college graduate?

Democrat

Republican

Yes

**41%**

59%

39%

No

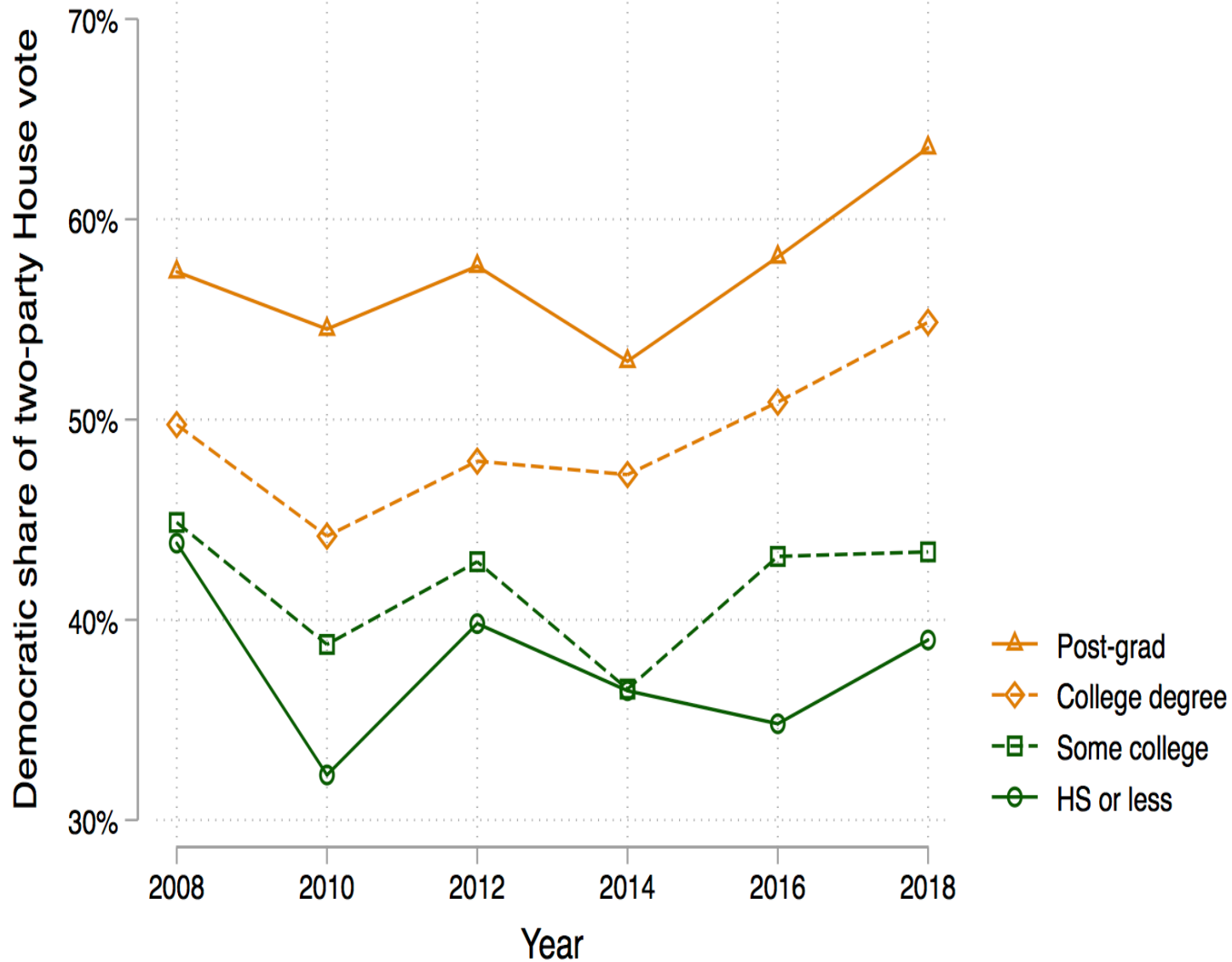
**59%**

49%

49%

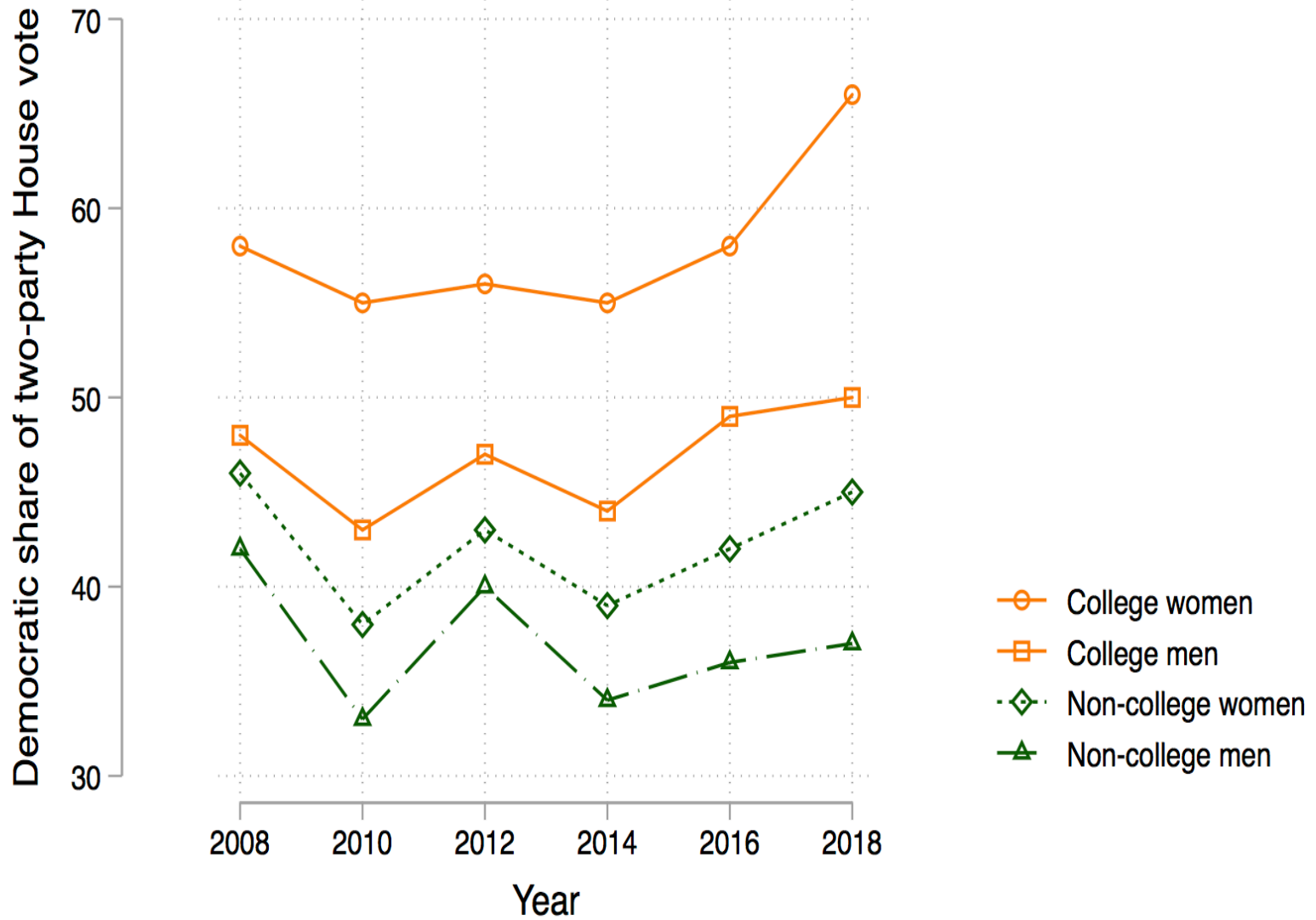
18778 Respondents

# U.S. House vote by Education among Whites, 2008-2018



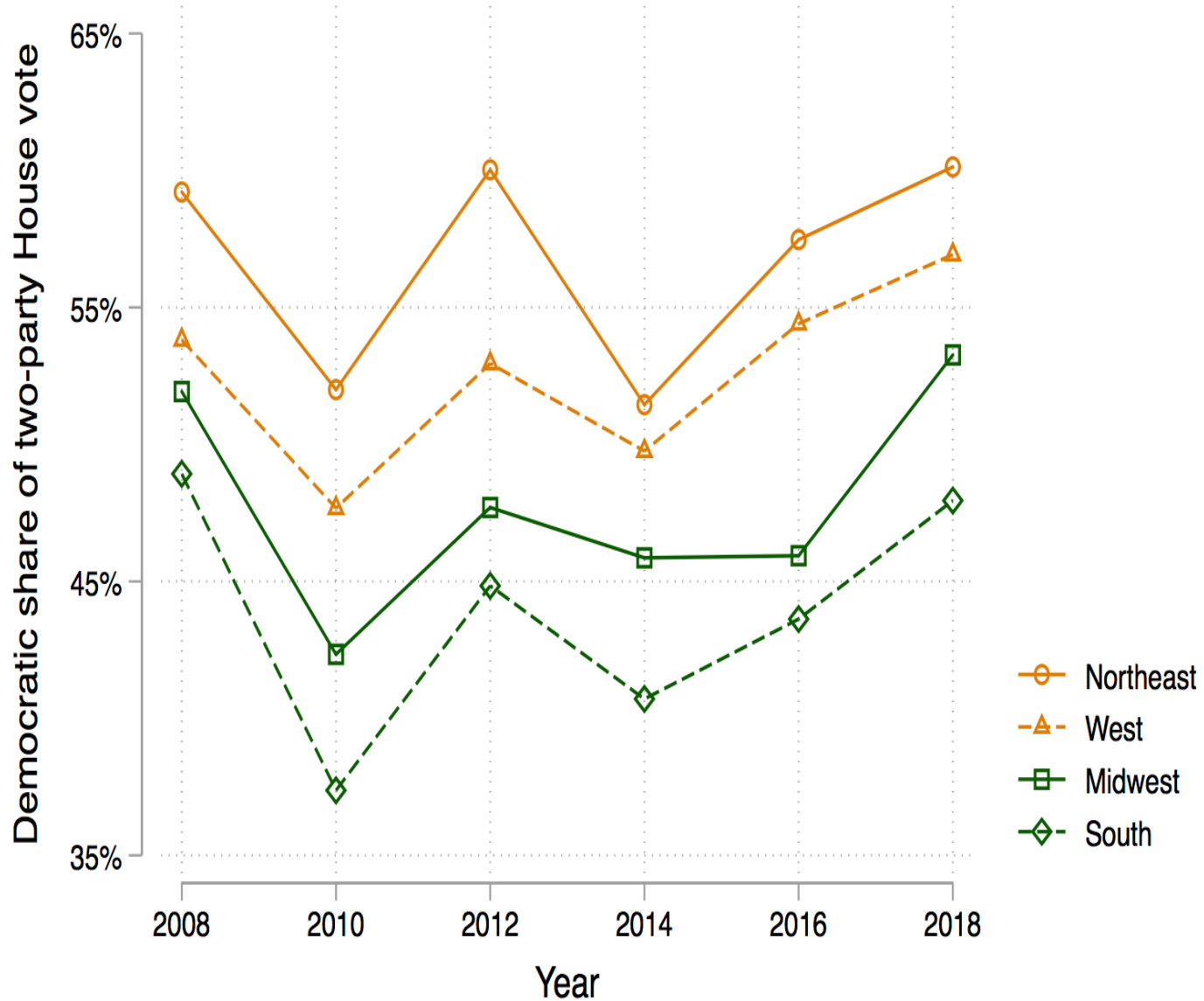
Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study. 2008-2016 is based on validated voters. 2018 is based on likely voters defined by probabilistic model developed by Anthony Rentsch.

# House vote among white voters, 2008-2018



Data: Cooperative Congressional Election Studies.  
2008-2016 based on validated voters.  
2018 based on likely voter model developed by Anthony Rentsch.

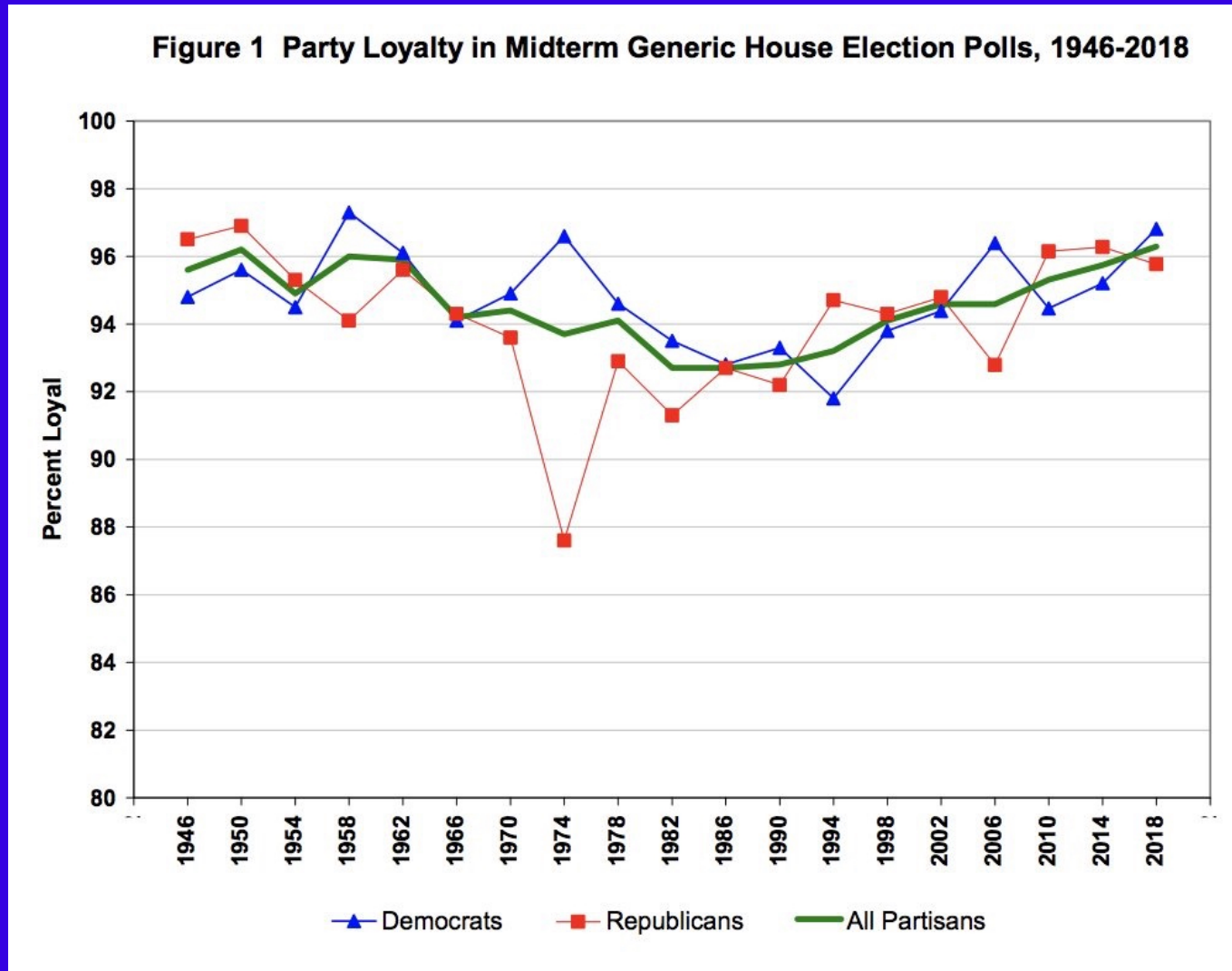
# U.S. House vote by region, 2008-2018



Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study. 2008-2016 is based on validated voters. 2018 is based on likely voters defined by probabilistic model developed by Anthony Rentsch.



# Midterm Voters Vote Their Party



## Was your vote for U.S. House today to:

	Democrat	Republican
Support Trump <b>26%</b>	4%	95%
Oppose Trump <b>38%</b>	94%	4%
Trump not a factor <b>33%</b>	44%	52%

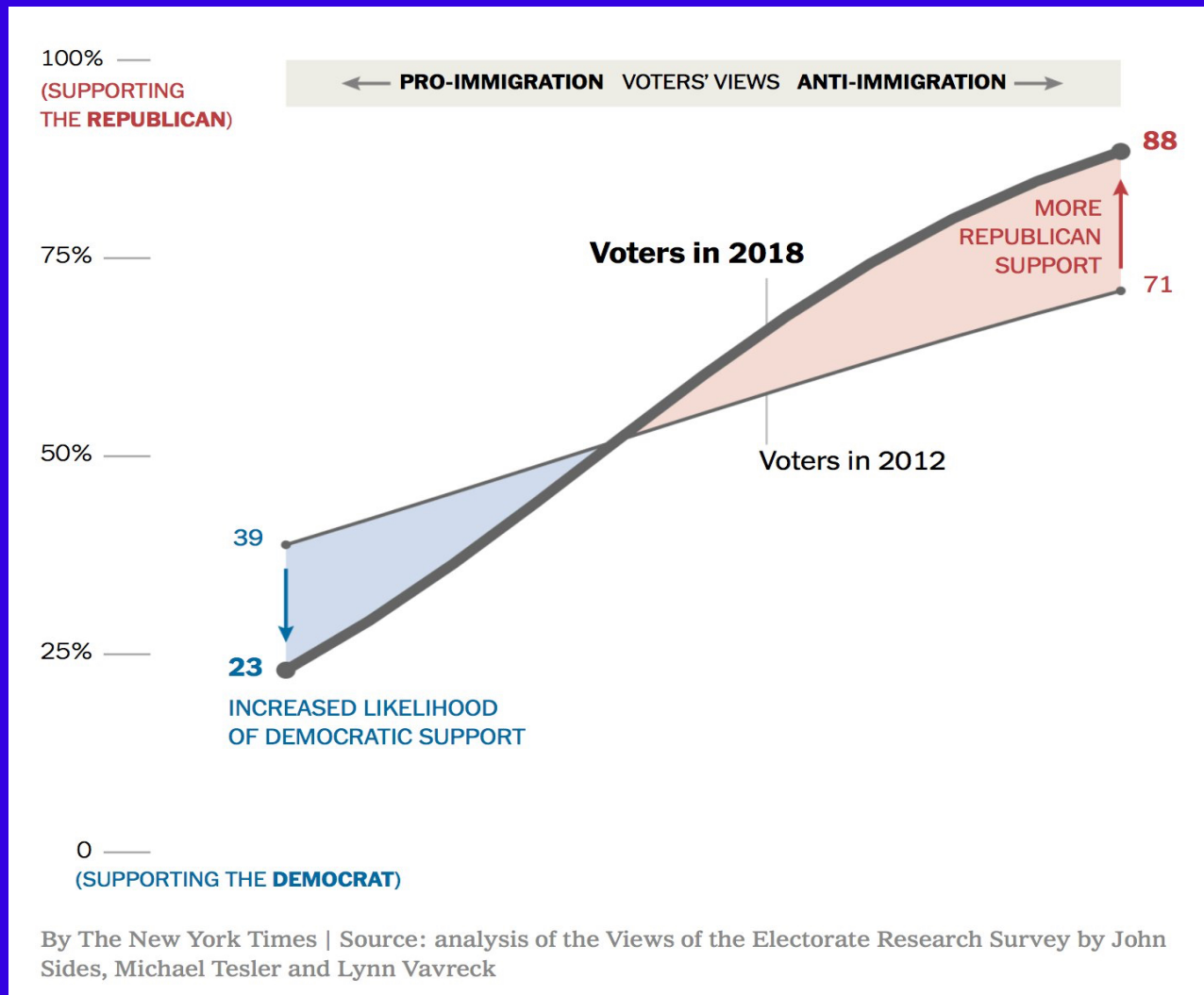
18778 Respondents

## Most important issue facing the country

	Democrat	Republican	No Answer
Health care <b>41%</b>	75%	23%	2%
Immigration <b>23%</b>	23%	75%	2%
Economy <b>22%</b>	34%	63%	3%
Gun policy <b>10%</b>	70%	29%	1%

18778 Respondents

# Immigration and Vote Choice, 2018



# Why So Few Women in Congress?

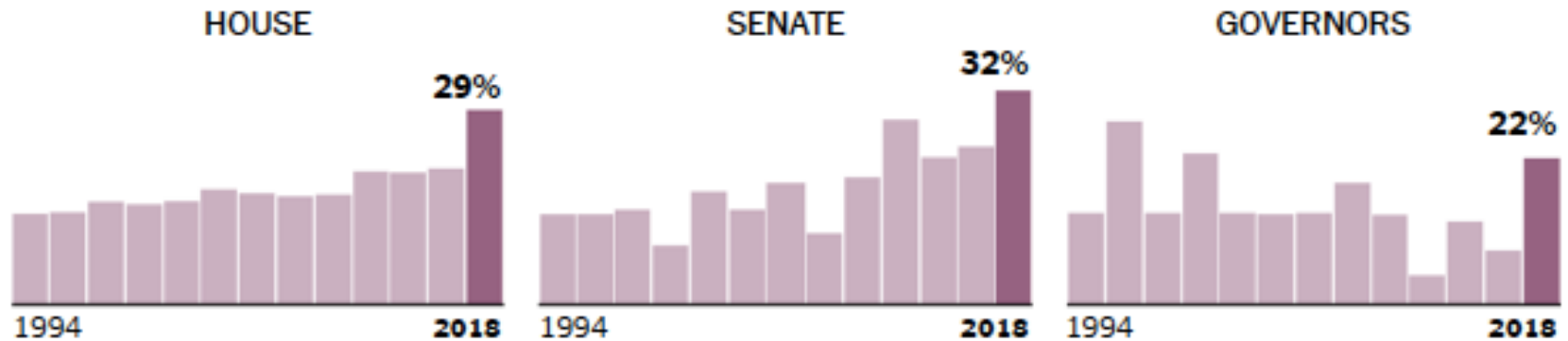
Scholarly research shows that when women run for Congress and the state legislature, women win *at the same rate* as men.

# Women set records in 2018

- 476 U.S. House primary candidates
- 53 U.S. Senate primary candidates
- Won primaries at higher rates than men
- Partisan gap
  - Women were 43% of Democrats' nominees for U.S. House and Senate
  - Women were 22% of Republicans' nominees for the U.S. Senate and 13% for the House

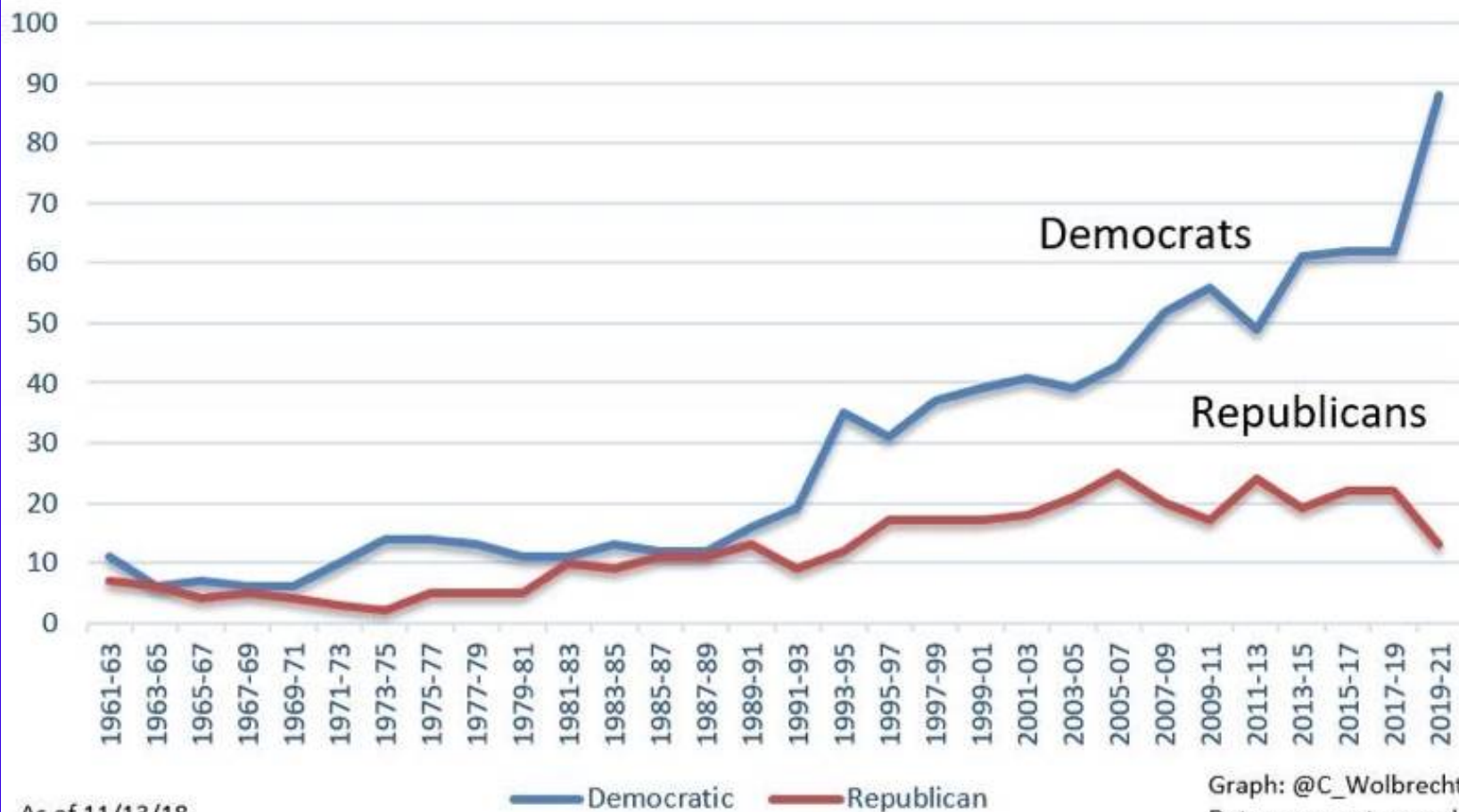
# Record number of women were on the ballot in 2018

Share of general election candidates who are women



Source: *The New York Times*

# Number of women in the U.S. House, 1961-2021



As of 11/13/18

Graph: @C\_Wolbrecht  
Data: cawp.rutgers.edu

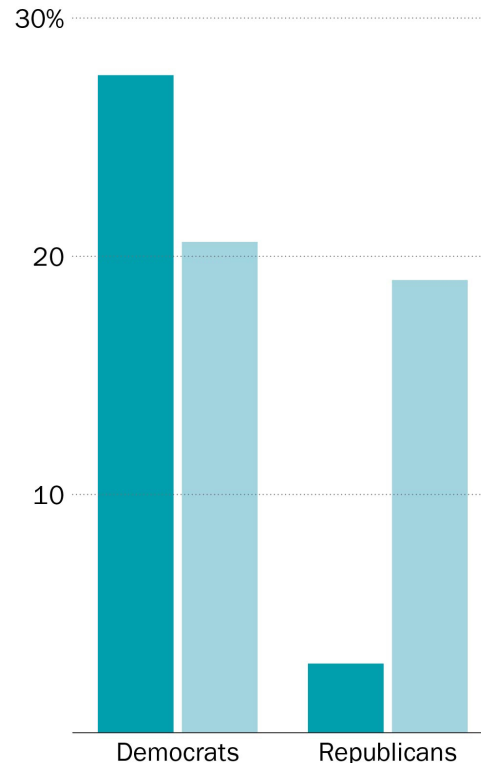


# Non-incumbent Dem. women won at a *higher* rate than men

## Win percentages by party and gender, non-incumbent

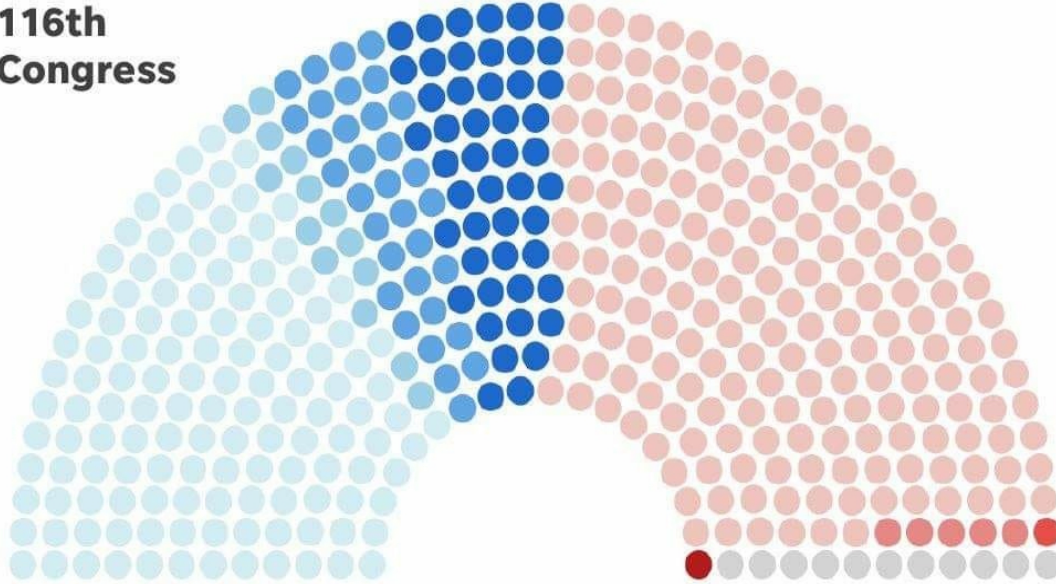
Analysis by Kelly Dittmar of the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University.

■ WOMEN ■ MEN



# The most diverse Congress in U.S. history

116th  
Congress



- White Democrats
- Asian/other Democrats
- Hispanic Democrats
- Black Democrats
- Vacant/undecided
- White Republicans
- Hispanic Republicans
- Black Republicans
- Asian/other Republicans

SOURCE Flourish data visualization



First Term Democrats

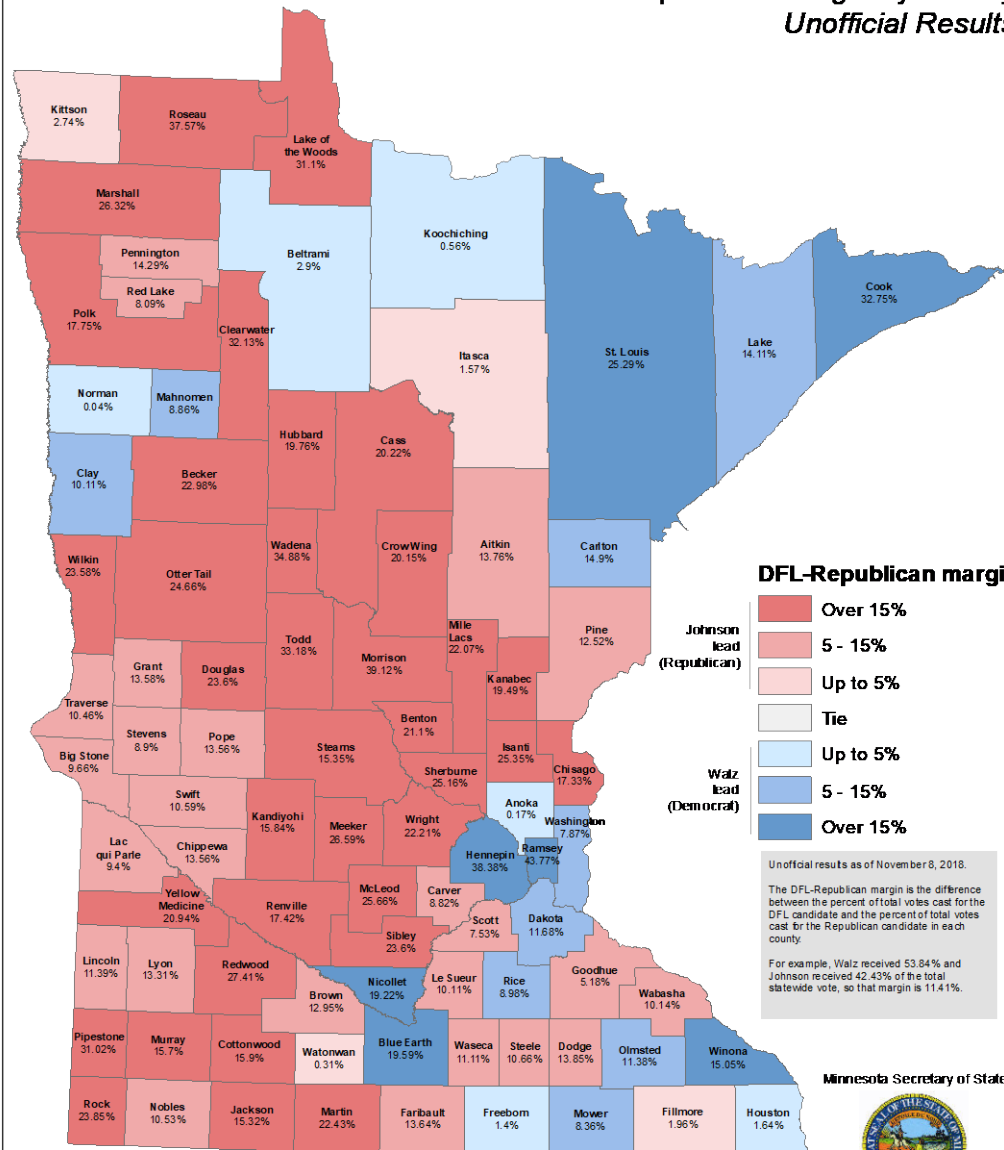
First Term Republicans

# Minnesota

- Senator Amy Klobuchar won with 60%
- Senator Tina Smith won with 53%
- Governor-elect Tim Walz won with 54%
- AG-elect Keith Ellison won with 49%
  
- 18 statehouse seats flipped for DFL control of the Minnesota House
  - Minnesota suburbs are key

# 2018 General Election for Governor

DFL-Republican Margin by County  
*Unofficial Results*



## DFL-Republican margin

- Over 15%
  - 5 - 15%
  - Up to 5%
  - Tie
  - Up to 5%
  - 5 - 15%
  - Over 15%
- Johnson lead (Republican)**
- Walz lead (Democrat)**

Unofficial results as of November 8, 2018.

The DFL-Republican margin is the difference between the percent of total votes cast for the DFL candidate and the percent of total votes cast for the Republican candidate in each county.

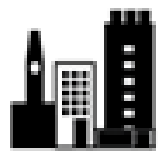
For example, Walz received 53.84% and Johnson received 42.43% of the total statewide vote, so that margin is 11.41%.

## The urban-suburban-rural divide extends to politics and perspectives

*% of registered voters who identify as ...*

- Democrat/Lean Democratic
- Republican/Lean Republican

*% of \_\_\_ residents saying most people who live in different types of communities don't understand the problems they face*



Urban



Suburban



Rural



Source: Pew Research Center 2018



# Implications for Governing

- Divided Government in Washington
  - Competing policy and political agendas
    - Gridlock
    - Minimal bipartisan cooperation
  - Oversight and investigation of the Executive Branch
- Narrowly Divided Government in Minnesota
  - Incentives for cooperation and conflict
- Both parties positioning for 2020 elections