THE ELECTION EXPERIENCE DISCUSSION SERIES WILL BEGIN SHORTLY

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



O ELECTION O EXPERIENCE DO CANPAIGNS INPACT VOTING BEHAVIOR DISCUSSION SERIES WEEK 7 – OCTOBER 21, 2020

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INTRODUCTION BY: Dr. Christopher Hudspeth

PRESENTATION BY: Dr. Michael Hansen



UPCOMING EVENTS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

THIRD (well second) PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

8 PM | Virtual through Discord Join us along with sponsors AASCU & ADP for a virtual debate watch party.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26

VOTER SUPPRESSION: COURAGEOUS CONVERSATIONS

7 PM | Virtual The Alan E. Guskin Center for Community and Business Engagement partners with the Kenosha Coalition for Dismantling Racism in presenting COURAGEOUS CONVERSATIONS: Voter Suppression.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28 **IMMIGRATION, EDUCATION, AND ELECTION 2020**

Noon | Virtual Live Streaming

Register for Events at: <u>www.uwp.edu/eeevents</u>







Do Campaigns Impact Voting Behavior?

The Election Experience

Dr. Michael A. Hansen





Campaigns

Total spending in the 2020 Presidential Election could top nearly \$11 billion dollars.

- Half the amount needed to completely eliminate homelessness in U.S. (Department of Housing and Urban Development).
- The presidential candidates alone have already spent over \$700 million combined, with a combined \$230 million cash-onhand left to spend.

What about legislative seats?

- House of Reps: \$1.8-\$3 million
- Senate: \$10-\$16 million
 - South Caroline Senate Race Challenger Jaime Harrison raised \$57 million from July to September.



Do campaigns impact voting behavior?

Answer(s):

- No
- Maybe
- Yes

The answer is dependent on the response to three questions:

- 1. Is there a disparity between competitor candidates?
- 2. What do we mean by "impact"?
 - Choice vs. Turnout
- 3. What office/position is being filled?

Israel Ramon **Candidate for:**

Milwaukee County Register of Deeds

2020 Partisan Primary Tuesday, August 11, 2020

BLOC **ENDORSED BY: BLOC** COMMUNITIES

Given this fact, we should be asking ourselves, do campaigns actually impact voting behavior?

Answer: No.

When do campaigns have no impact?

- Campaigns have limited impact on vote choice in presidential elections.
 - Nominating conventions, debates, and other major events have some impact on aggregate public opinion (Holbrook 1992, Holbrook et al. 2012).
 - Almost no evidence that campaigns have an impact on individual-level vote choice at the presidential level.

Has anyone ever had their mind changed from a yard sign?



Why do presidential campaigns not impact vote choice?

- 1. High profile, central nature of the presidential election.
 - Vote decision is made relatively early in the process.
- 2. The increasing role of partisanship.
 - Voters are increasingly less likely to evaluate an incumbent's performance objectively.
 - Voters view the success of an incumbent through the lens of partisanship and confirmation bias.
 - The importance of partisanship holds even when exploring the favorite indicator of presidential success for pollsters - economic indicators.



Trump - A case study in partisanship

Trump economic metrics (pre-pandemic):

- Average job gains smaller under Trump than Obama.
- Average unemployment rate declined slower under Trump than Obama.
- Stock market gains were larger in Obama's first term than Trump's.
- Government debt exploded under Trump due to his business tax cut (CRS 2019)

Trump economic metrics (post-pandemic):

- Gross Domestic product has decreased almost 40% in 2020 largest loss in modern history.
- Personal income has decreased 2.7% in 2020.
- Unemployment reached over 15% in 2020 (October 1st, over 12.5 million people = > 8%).

OUTCOME: Trump currently holds an > 95% approval among Republicans on the economy.

Trump - A case study

- - attitudes on race and sex (Abramowitz et al. 2019; Bäck et al. 2020; Bartels 2020; Hansen and Dolan 2020; Hooghe and Dassonneville 2018; Georgeac et al. 2018; Rhodes et al. 2020; Shook et al. 2020; Schaffner 2020; Tien 2017).

Racial resentment attitudes are deeply ingrained attitudes that individuals acquire throughout their socialization.

- members and social groups (Goldman and Hopkins 2019).
 - activities for that matter.

Republican partisanship is the largest predictor of voting for, and supporting, Trump.

Study after study demonstrate that secondary predictors of voting for Trump are

• The most important of which being racial resentment attitudes (Abramowitz et al. 2019; Georgeac et al. 2018; Hooghe and Dassonneville 2018; Rhodes et al. 2020; Shook et al. 2020; Schaffner 2020; Tien 2017).

• The predominant agents of socialization impacting racist attitudes are family

Obviously, the origins of these attitudes makes it highly unlikely that a 30 second campaign advertisement eliminates these attitudes.... or any other campaign

Answer: Maybe

- For presidential campaigns, the tactic with the most potential to impact an election is through increasing, or depressing, voter turnout.
 - **Democratic campaigns increase voter turnout.**
 - Before election day, inform voters on how to register, request an \bullet absentee ballot, fill out the ballot, return the ballot.
 - On election day, inform people of their polling location and help people get to the polls.

Republican campaigns - depress voter turnout.

- <u>Before election day</u>, spread misinformation regarding voting early and by mail, and put up fake ballot boxes.
- On election day, lobby local governments to limit the number of polling locations.
- The presidential election could potentially be won or lost based on turnout.





Voter turnout

How can campaigns increase voter turnout?

- Telephone calls have almost no impact on increasing voter turnout (Gerber and Green 2000).
- Direct mail has only a slight positive impact of 2.5% on increasing voter turnout (Gerber and Green 2000)
- Door-to-Door canvasing has the largest impact on voter turnout - 9.8-12.8% (Gerber and Green 2000).
 - Reminder calls After making initial contact with a voter, reminder calls increase voter turnout by an additional 1.2% (Gerber et al. 2020).

Canvassing in the time of COVID-19

• Schein et al. (2020) find that friend-to-friend text messages (OUTVOTE) encouraging people to vote increases voter turnout around 12%.



Answer: Yes.

Campaigns have the largest potential impact on state-wide and local-level elections.

- Voters know relatively little about state and local level governmental institutions in general.
- Voters know relatively little about state-wide and local-level elections in particular.
 - An overwhelming majority of voters cannot identify a member of their local level legislative body (city council, county board, village board, etc).
- Therefore, campaigns could play a crucial role in disseminating information to voters about these elections and candidates.

<u>Wisconsin</u> <u>Local</u> Governments

Local Government	Numb
Counties	72
Towns	1,269
Villages	402
Cities	190



Campaign Advertisements

- Gerber et al. (2011) campaign advertisements
 - In 2006, incumbent Governor of Texas Rick Perry - allowed political scientists to direct \$2 million dollars worth of campaign spending.
 - The spending was used on radio and television ads in 18 out of 20 media markets in Texas - randomized.
 - Experimental design the ads were displayed across programing stations and during a range of shows.
 - Then, the scholars conducted brief telephone interviews with over 1,000 registered voters.



Campaign Advertisements

Gerber et al. (2011) Findings:

- Radio ads had no impact.
- Television campaign ads have a large and statistically significant effect on voter preferences.
 - The effects of television advertisements dissipate rapidly - last less than a week.

Sides et al. (2020) - impact of television advertisements.

- Down ballot races (local level).
- Labour day only have an effect closer to the election for these lower level offices.







Campaign appearances

- Governor Rick Perry during his 2016 Governor's race allowed two different political scientists to conduct a study using his campaign.
 - Shaw and Gimpel (2014) randomize the governor's campaign appearance schedule.
 - After the appearance public opinion, media coverage, and volunteer data.

Findings:

- Appearances increased public support for Perry, but also dramatically increased support for the opposition.
- Appearance effect persisted for only 1 week.
- Tone of media coverage of the appearance has no impact on voters.
- The appearances were most helpful for generating contributions and volunteers.

Summary

- Presidential campaigns have relatively little impact on individual level vote choice.
 - However, presidential campaigns can impact the overall result by **slightly** increasing or depressing voter turnout.
- At the local level, campaigns could play a potentially greater role by providing voters with crucial information.
- Only when there is massive disparity in the spending of candidates, does campaign spending have a large impact.



Net Impact - Aggregate

amount of money worth it?

Answer: No!

• Kalla and Broockman (2017) analyze 49 field experiments on campaign effects and find that the net effect of campaigns, across office levels, is zero.

<u>Conclusion</u>: The U.S. would benefit greatly from election spending restrictions.

- Amount of money spent is astronomical and widely wasted net zero effect.
 - Limited job creation since an overwhelming amount of money is spent on advertisement platform.
 - Example: Michael Bloomberg spent almost \$2.3 million dollars airing one ad nationally 164 times.
 - The bulk of campaign workers are volunteers.

Given the amount of money spent in all elections during an election season, is the



Questions - Thank you!