

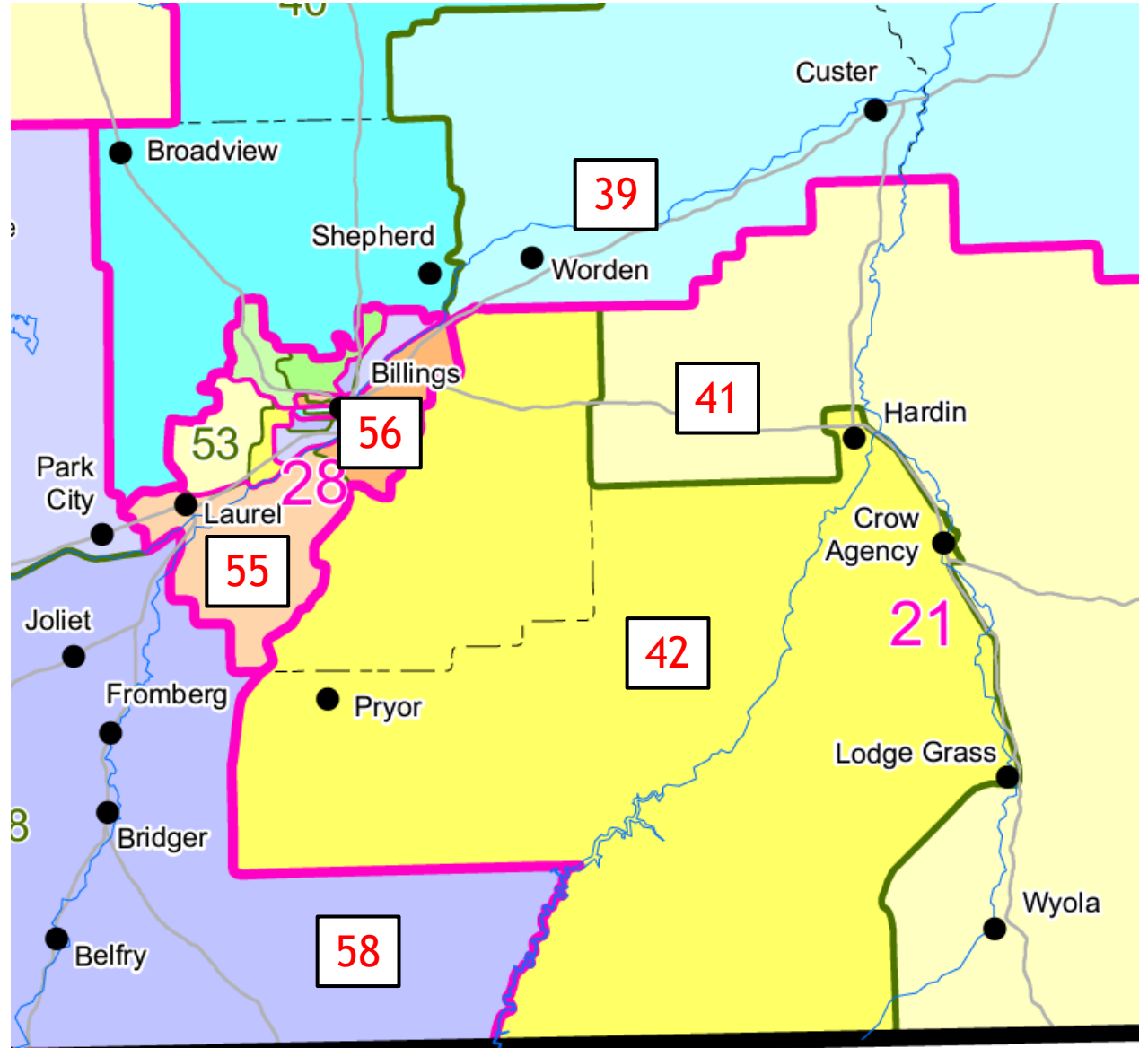
# Montana 42<sup>nd</sup> HD

## 2022 Voter Turnout Analysis

BIPOC Youth Turnout Shift

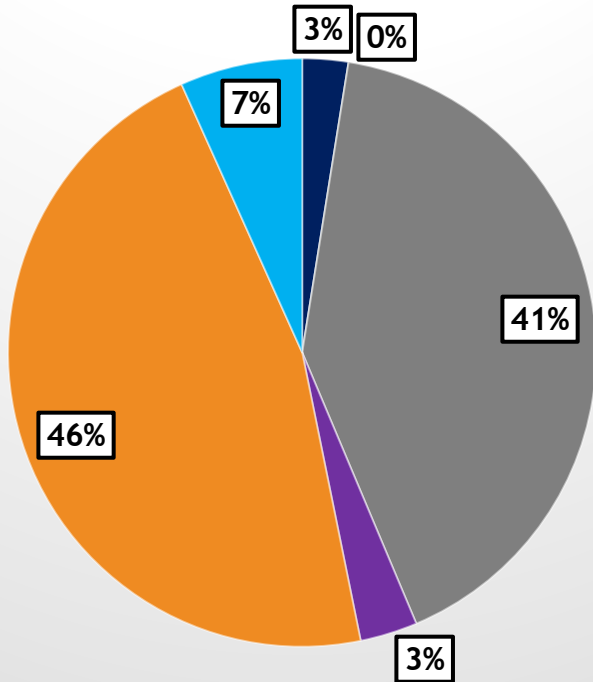
# What are we looking at?

- ▶ The 42<sup>nd</sup> House District
- ▶ Comparison to 2018
- ▶ Comparison: HD32 and Neighbor HDs
- ▶ Relative Change in Voter Turnout
- ▶ Analysis & Program Recommendations

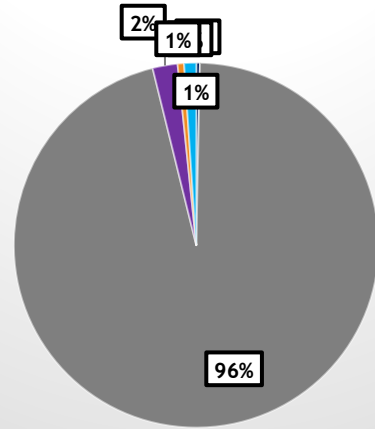


# Registration Share

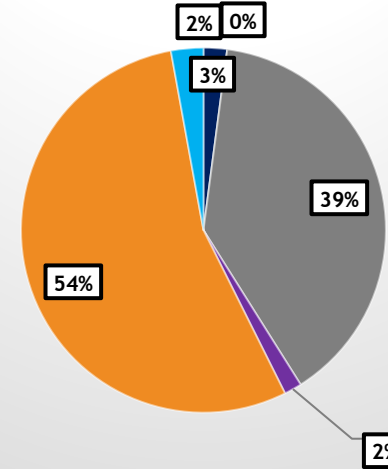
## Under-35 Registered Voters: 42nd HD



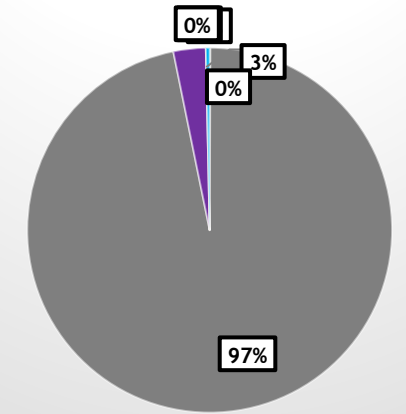
## Under35 Reg. Voters: 39<sup>th</sup> HD



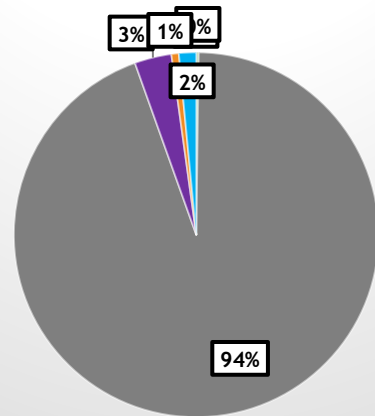
## Under35 Reg. Voters: 41<sup>st</sup> HD



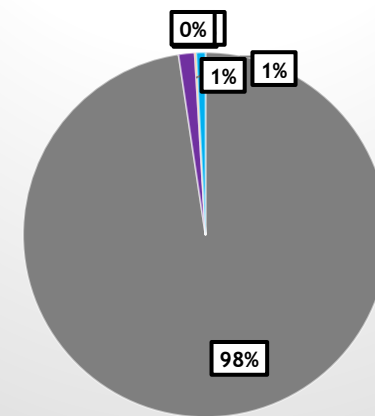
## Under35 Reg. Voters: 55<sup>th</sup> HD



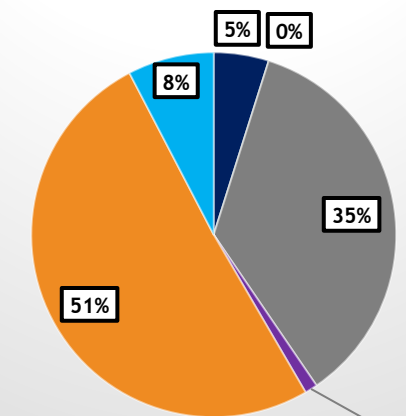
## Under35 Reg. Voters: 56<sup>th</sup> HD



## Under35 Reg. Voters: 58<sup>th</sup> HD



## Under35 Reg. Voters: 32<sup>nd</sup> HD

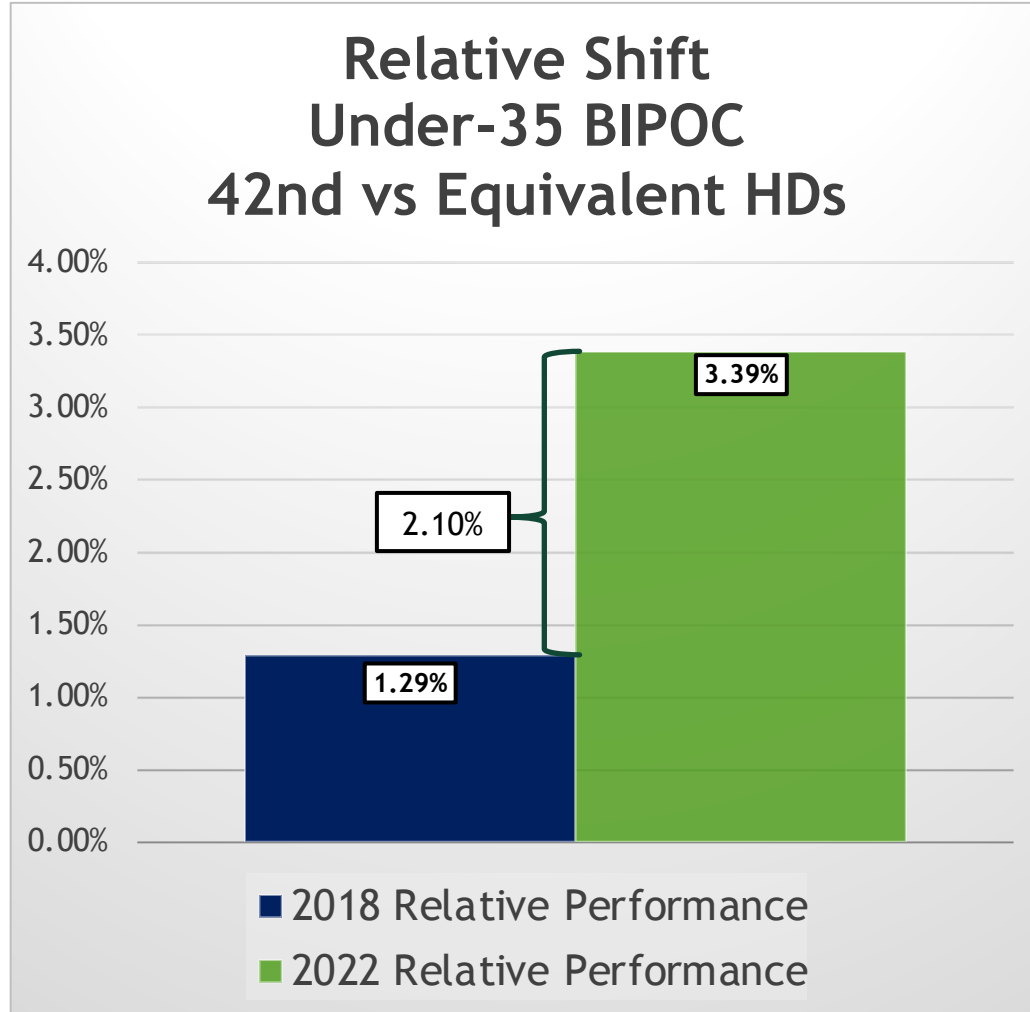


\*Not Neighboring but Demographically similar

# Relative Change in Turnout

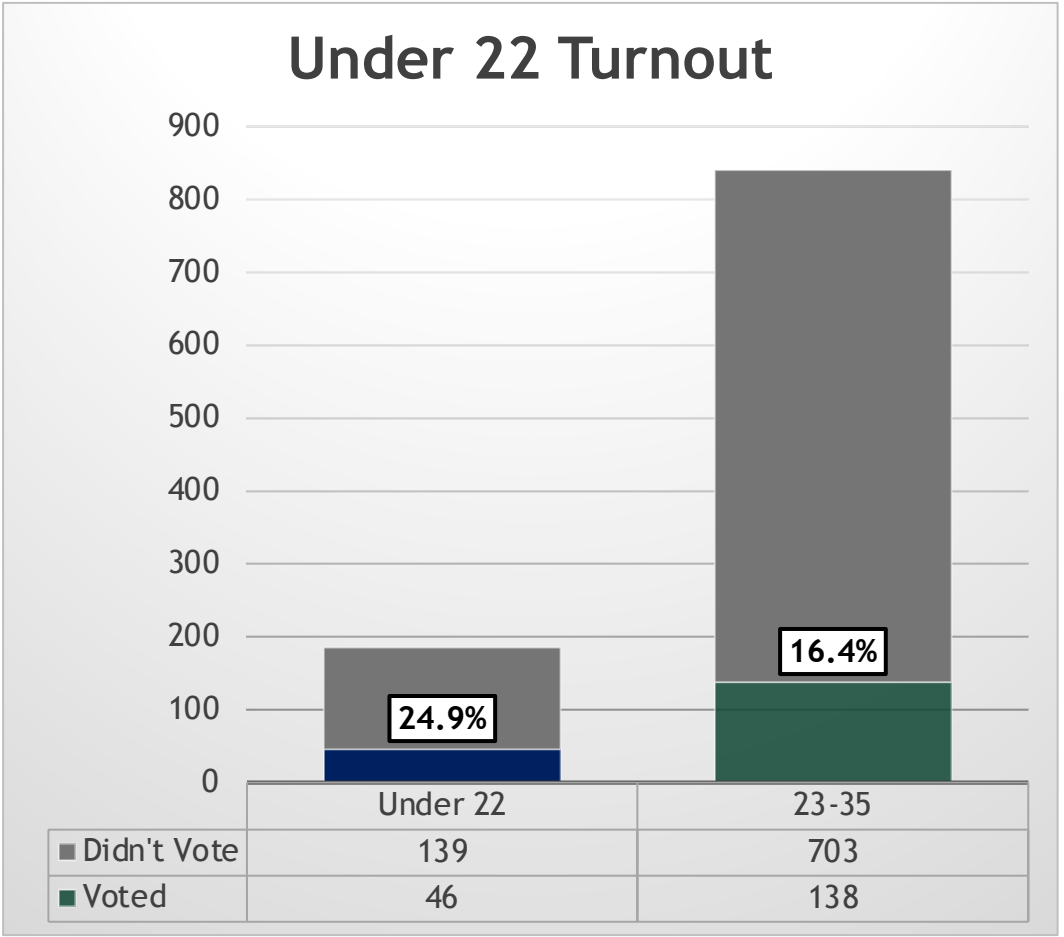
- ▶ This measures the relative shift in turnout rates 2018 to 2022 between two areas.
- ▶ **Using this measure allows us to compare different geographies across years- to see which areas had improvement relative to their prior performance. In short, it accounts for differences in prior performance, and allows an apples-to-apples comparison of the change in turnout.**
- ▶ For example: If “District A” had a 4-point increase in turnout, and “District B” had a 1-point increase in turnout, then “District A” had a 3-point relative increase.
- ▶ Another example: If “District A” had a 2-point decrease in turnout, and “District B” had a 4-point decrease in turnout, then “District A” had a 2-point relative increase.
- ▶ We are using this measure while including only those who were eligible for all elections during this time period, and are under 35 today.

# Relative Change in Turnout in Equivalent HDs



- ▶ This measures the shift in turnout rates 2018 to 2022 in both HD42 and the equivalent districts.
- ▶ This measure controls for those who were eligible for all elections during this time period, and are under 35 today.
- ▶ Put simply- this shows that the **42nd HD had a positive turnout shift relative to the shifts in equivalent districts (HDs 32 and 41).**
- ▶ This shows the impact of a successful program.

# 2022 Voter Registration & Turnout: Under 22



- ▶ Those voters under age 22 were ineligible to vote in 2018, so we can't compare their individual turnout against the last midterm.
- ▶ In this district 185 BIPOC youth under age 22 registered to vote in time for this election.
- ▶ 24.9% of this group voted.
- ▶ These folks were excluded from the relative change in turnout, but their turnout was actually higher than the rest of the under-35 cohort (by 8.5 points).

# Conclusions

- ▶ Across geographies, youth BIPOC turnout declined between 2018 and 2022.
- ▶ This program seems to have worked to increase young voter turn-out.
- ▶ Native American relative turnout was 2.1% better in the 42nd where CaPA funded programs compared to the similar 32<sup>nd</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> legislative districts.
- ▶ Improvement over 2018 is hard to measure due to the large amount of transient voters- but indications seem to point to a decreased vote share for this group, and lower turnout overall.
- ▶ Big caveat - 2018 saw a much larger investment than 2022 which is expected to occur again in 2024.