

UPDATED 2:40 PM EDT | OCT 5, 2016

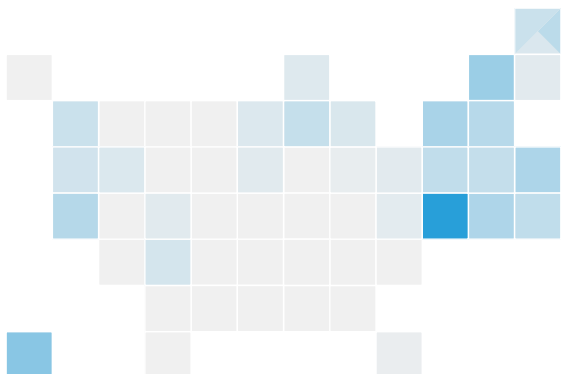
What Would It Take To Turn **Red** States **Blue** ?

Change the settings below to see how shifts in party preference and turnout by different demographic groups would affect the 2016 presidential election

By [Aaron Bycoffe](#) and [David Wasserman](#)

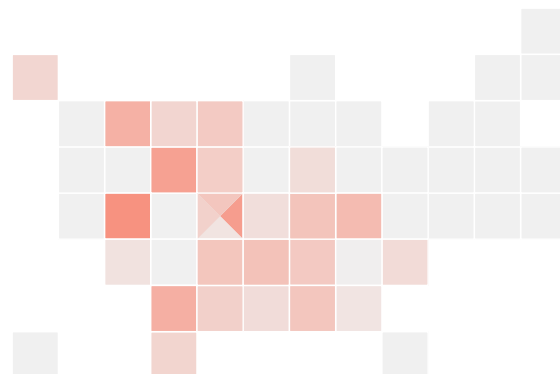
CLINTON

ELECTORAL VOTES **332** ✓
POPULAR VOTE: 51.6%



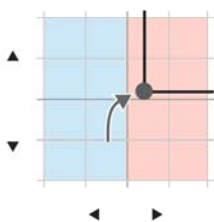
TRUMP

ELECTORAL VOTES **206**
POPULAR VOTE: 46.6%

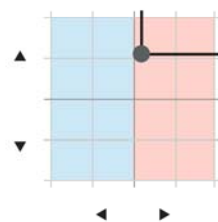


RESET

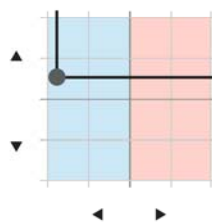
NON-COLLEGE-EDUCATED WHITE



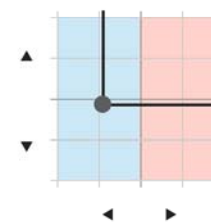
COLLEGE-EDUCATED WHITE



BLACK



HISPANIC/LATINO



ASIAN



SPLIT WHITES BY

GENDER

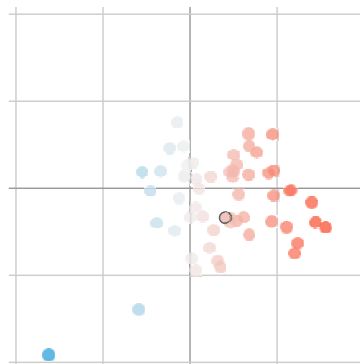
THIRD-PARTY VOTE



How the Swing-O-Matic works: We started with the results of the 2012 election and the support for each party's candidate by the five demographic groups. We then adjusted the size of those groups based on four years of population change. When you adjust the vote and turnout above, our model recalculates the results for each state — as well as the Electoral College outcome and the national popular vote — taking into account how much of the state's electorate the group accounts for. [Read more »](#)

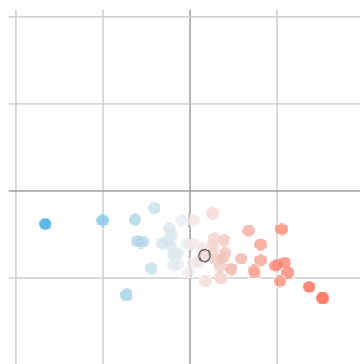
NON-COLLEGE-EDUCATED WHITE

Whites without college degrees are the bedrock of Donald Trump's coalition: Mitt Romney carried them by more than 20 percentage points in 2012, and Trump is on pace to well exceed that show. However, they turn out at lower rates than whites with degrees, and their share of the electorate shrinks every four years. Non-college educated whites skew older and rural and will be 46 percent eligible voters in 2016, down from 49 percent in 2012. Nonetheless, they still factor heavily in key states, including Iowa, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.



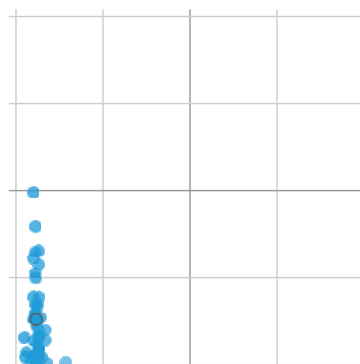
COLLEGE-EDUCATED WHITE

Trump's unpopularity among white voters with college degrees could be his Achilles' heel and Hillary Clinton's salvation. More prominent in suburbs and in swing states such as Colorado, New Hampshire and Virginia, this growing segment turns out to vote much more reliably than any other group and has been increasingly leaning toward Democrats. In 2012, President Obama carried 22 of the 673 majority-white counties where over a third of residents ages 25 and older hold at least a bachelor's degree. In 2000, Al Gore carried just 169.



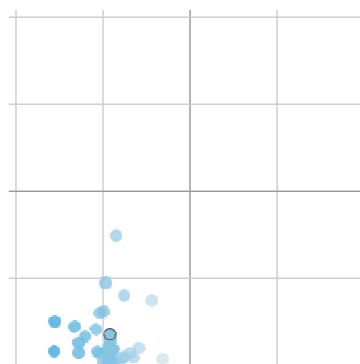
BLACK

African-Americans are consistently Democrats' best demographic group. Not only did they give President Obama 93 percent of their votes in 2012, but their turnout surpassed that of whites. There is little evidence that Trump is improving on Romney's 6 percentage point showing, but without Obama on the ballot, Democrats will need to ensure black turnout remains high. If it declines, Clinton will have much less room for error in key states such as Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.



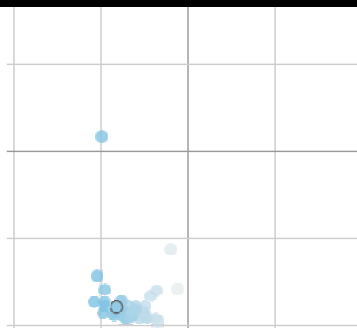
HISPANIC/LATINO

Latino voters are about 11 percent of the eligible electorate in 2016, up 1 percentage point from four years ago. Romney received just 25 percent of their votes in 2012, and Trump is in danger of faring even worse. However, Latino voters tend to turn out at lower rates than whites and African-Americans and are heavily concentrated in non-battleground states, such as California, New York and Texas, limiting their influence in the Electoral College. High Latino turnout will be most crucial to Clinton's prospects in Florida and Nevada.





Although Asians and others (including Native Americans, Nat Hawaiians and multiracial voters) made up just 5 percent of voters in 2012, they are the fastest-growing segment of the vot eligible population. Obama took 73 percent of the Asian vot 2012, 2 points higher than his share among Latinos, and Tru could underperform past Republicans among this group. Howev like Latinos, these voters are heavily concentrated in lk competitive states such as California, Hawaii and Washington



THE VOTING BLOCS IN EACH STATE

	ELECTORAL VOTES	MAKEUP OF ELECTORATE					VOTE		
		NON-COLLEGE EDUCATED WHITE	COLLEGE-EDUCATED WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN/OTHER	CLINTON	TRUMP	OTHER
US	538	41.6%	31.3%	13.0%	8.9%	5.3%	51.6%	46.6%	1.7%
AK	3	40.6%	30.1%	2.9%	4.4%	22.0%	41.4%	54.2%	4.3%
AL	9	46.0%	24.0%	26.3%	1.5%	2.2%	39.0%	59.9%	1.1%
AR	6	54.3%	26.4%	13.6%	2.8%	2.9%	37.3%	60.1%	2.6%
AZ	11	41.6%	32.1%	3.9%	15.5%	7.0%	45.6%	52.7%	1.7%
CA	55	26.4%	28.6%	6.9%	23.7%	14.3%	61.0%	36.4%	2.6%
CO	9	41.6%	41.5%	2.9%	10.3%	3.6%	51.9%	45.7%	2.4%
CT	7	37.8%	41.5%	8.7%	8.3%	3.6%	58.6%	40.3%	1.2%
DC	3	2.2%	40.6%	49.6%	4.0%	3.6%	90.8%	7.4%	1.8%
DE	3	44.5%	29.0%	19.6%	4.0%	3.0%	59.2%	39.4%	1.4%
FL	29	40.1%	25.0%	13.5%	18.6%	2.8%	50.9%	48.3%	0.9%
GA	16	34.2%	26.6%	32.3%	3.3%	3.4%	46.5%	52.2%	1.2%
HI	4	15.2%	20.2%	2.3%	7.9%	54.4%	70.6%	27.7%	1.6%
IA	6	62.0%	32.0%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	52.2%	46.0%	1.8%
ID	4	60.4%	30.5%	0.4%	5.4%	3.3%	33.0%	64.1%	2.8%
IL	20	38.0%	34.0%	17.2%	6.4%	4.3%	58.1%	40.2%	1.7%
IN	11	54.6%	30.5%	9.9%	2.9%	2.1%	44.3%	53.7%	1.9%
KS	6	48.2%	38.5%	4.7%	4.7%	3.9%	38.3%	59.4%	2.3%
KY	8	62.2%	27.6%	7.0%	1.3%	1.9%	38.1%	60.2%	1.7%
LA	8	40.2%	22.5%	32.8%	2.1%	2.4%	41.2%	57.1%	1.6%
MA	11	40.0%	45.1%	5.0%	5.4%	4.4%	61.0%	37.2%	1.8%
MD	10	29.2%	31.3%	30.6%	3.5%	5.4%	62.8%	35.1%	2.1%
ME	2	61.6%	35.1%	0.5%	0.8%	2.0%	56.5%	40.7%	2.7%
ME 1st	1	54.8%	41.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.9%	59.8%	37.9%	2.2%
ME 2nc	1	69.0%	27.8%	0.4%	0.7%	2.1%	52.9%	43.8%	3.3%
MI	16	52.5%	29.4%	12.8%	2.3%	3.0%	54.3%	44.6%	1.1%
MN	10	53.7%	37.4%	3.3%	1.7%	3.9%	53.1%	44.5%	2.4%
MO	10	53.2%	30.9%	11.5%	1.8%	2.7%	44.7%	53.5%	1.8%
MS	6	38.8%	19.3%	39.7%	1.1%	1.2%	44.7%	54.4%	0.9%



	ELECTORAL VOTES	NON-COLLEGE EDUCATED WHITE	EDUCATED WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN/OTHER	CLINTON	TRUMP	OTHER
MT	3	56.7%	34.2%	0.3%	1.9%	6.8%	41.9%	55.2%	2.9%
NC	15	40.4%	28.0%	25.0%	2.5%	4.0%	49.0%	49.8%	1.3%
ND	3	59.6%	32.2%	1.0%	1.7%	5.5%	39.1%	57.9%	3.0%
NE	2	53.9%	35.8%	3.6%	4.1%	2.7%	38.5%	59.3%	2.2%
NE 1st	1	55.2%	36.3%	2.2%	3.4%	3.0%	41.1%	56.7%	2.2%
NE 2nd	1	41.4%	43.6%	7.8%	4.0%	3.2%	46.0%	52.2%	1.8%
NE 3rd	1	65.5%	27.2%	0.6%	4.8%	1.9%	28.0%	69.4%	2.6%
NH	4	56.5%	39.2%	0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	52.1%	46.3%	1.6%
NJ	14	32.9%	34.8%	14.4%	11.1%	6.8%	59.2%	39.7%	1.0%
NM	5	27.5%	26.5%	1.8%	37.4%	6.9%	53.6%	42.2%	4.2%
NV	6	41.9%	24.1%	8.4%	15.1%	10.5%	53.2%	44.7%	2.1%
NY	29	29.8%	35.9%	16.2%	12.6%	5.5%	64.1%	34.6%	1.3%
OH	18	53.3%	29.5%	13.0%	1.8%	2.4%	50.9%	47.4%	1.6%
OK	7	49.3%	28.8%	7.5%	4.6%	10.0%	33.9%	66.1%	0.0%
OR	7	53.1%	35.4%	1.3%	4.7%	5.5%	54.7%	41.8%	3.6%
PA	20	49.8%	33.4%	10.3%	3.6%	2.9%	52.3%	46.3%	1.5%
RI	4	49.2%	35.5%	3.6%	7.2%	4.4%	62.8%	35.1%	2.1%
SC	9	38.8%	28.4%	28.7%	1.9%	2.1%	44.1%	54.5%	1.4%
SD	3	54.6%	34.3%	0.9%	1.7%	8.5%	40.4%	57.4%	2.2%
TN	11	47.9%	30.1%	17.6%	1.8%	2.7%	39.6%	59.0%	1.4%
TX	38	31.4%	29.4%	14.8%	20.1%	4.3%	42.4%	56.1%	1.5%
UT	6	49.4%	38.9%	0.8%	6.5%	4.4%	25.4%	72.1%	2.5%
VA	13	36.7%	34.8%	19.5%	3.6%	5.4%	51.8%	46.6%	1.6%
VT	3	54.6%	41.5%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	66.5%	31.1%	2.5%
WA	12	47.2%	34.8%	2.8%	5.0%	10.3%	56.6%	40.9%	2.5%
WI	10	57.2%	31.9%	5.9%	2.3%	2.7%	53.1%	45.6%	1.3%
WV	5	65.7%	27.5%	3.6%	1.0%	2.2%	35.8%	62.0%	2.2%
WY	3	55.0%	34.5%	1.0%	5.7%	3.9%	28.7%	67.8%	3.5%

In most states, the winner of the popular vote gets all of the state's electoral votes. Maine and Nebraska award one electoral vote to the winner of the popular vote in each congressional district and two electoral votes to the statewide winner. The model allocates the congressional district electoral votes in those states separately from the statewide electoral

Additional contributions from [Allison McCann](#)

Sources: Sources: Edison Media Research/Mitofsky International (2004/2008/2012 exit polls); U.S. Census Bureau, Population Survey (turnout rates by race/ethnicity); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (population estimates); Political Report (election results; compiled from official sources)

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