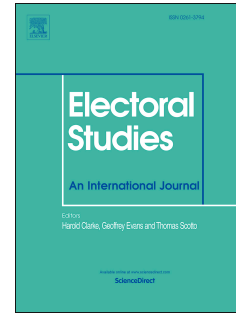


Accepted Manuscript

Turnout and weather disruptions: Survey evidence from the 2012 presidential elections in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy

Narayani Lasala-Blanco, Robert Y. Shapiro, Viviana Rivera-Burgos



PII: S0261-3794(15)30064-0

DOI: [10.1016/j.electstud.2016.11.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2016.11.004)

Reference: JELS 1798

To appear in: *Electoral Studies*

Received Date: 1 October 2015

Revised Date: 21 October 2016

Accepted Date: 4 November 2016

Please cite this article as: Lasala-Blanco, N., Shapiro, R.Y., Rivera-Burgos, V., Turnout and weather disruptions: Survey evidence from the 2012 presidential elections in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, *Electoral Studies* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.electstud.2016.11.004.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Turnout and Weather Disruptions: Survey Evidence from the 2012 Presidential Elections in the Aftermath of Hurricane Sandy

Abstract

This paper examines the rational choice reasoning that is used to explain the correlation between low voter turnout and the disruptions caused by weather related phenomena in the United States. Using in-person as well as phone survey data collected in New York City where the damage and disruption caused by Hurricane Sandy varied by district and even by city blocks, we explore, more directly than one can with aggregate data, whether individuals who were more affected by the disruptions caused by Hurricane Sandy were more or less likely to vote in the 2012 Presidential Election that took place while voters still struggled with the devastation of the hurricane and unusually low temperatures. Contrary to the findings of other scholars who use aggregate data to examine similar questions, we find that there is no difference in the likelihood to vote between citizens who experienced greater discomfort and those who experienced no discomfort even in non-competitive districts. We theorize that this is in part due to the resilience to costs and higher levels of political engagement that vulnerable groups develop under certain institutional conditions.

Highlights

- This paper examines the correlation between low voter turnout and the disruptions caused by weather related phenomena found when using aggregate data.
- We compare turnout rates among people in New York City who were severely affected by Hurricane Sandy (i.e., had to evacuate their home, walk to an improvised polling station) vs. those who were not at all affected.
- Greater weather related costs and discomfort to get to the polls on the day of the election are not correlated with the likelihood that individuals voted in localities with institutions that encourage partisan competition and incentivize parties to mobilize racial and ethnic minorities.

Keywords: Turnout; Weather; Voting Behavior; Local Institutions, United States; Presidential Elections.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5115551>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5115551>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)