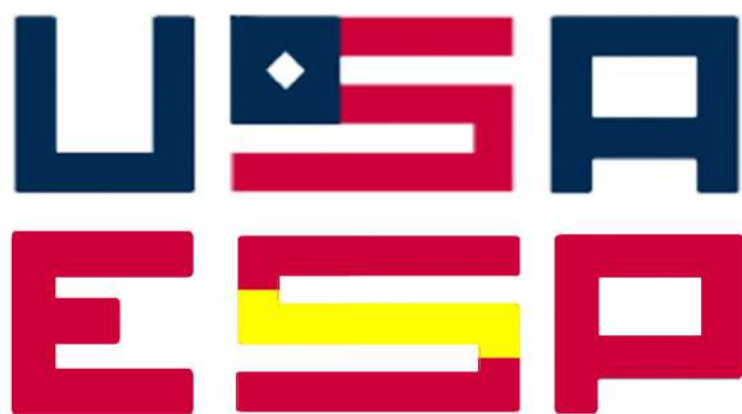


COULD TRUMP HAVE BEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN?

An analysis and comparison of the
electoral systems of Spain and the United
States of America.



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Synopsis of the research project “Could Trump have been the prime minister of Spain? – An analysis and comparison of the electoral systems of Spain and the United States of America”

Nowadays most countries in the world provide universal suffrage to their citizens but none of them works the same way. This paper analyzes and compares the general elections of two different countries. After studying ten months in North Carolina, these are Spain and the United States of America.

The principal objective of the project is to answer the question of the title but there are also four more general: to describe in depth how the Spanish general election system works, to learn and explain how the presidential and congressional electoral processes of the United States of America work, to test to what extent different electoral systems can change the outcome of a poll, and to define which electoral system that we will study is better for different types of political parties. Additionally, there are two personal objectives: to improve my English writing skills and to improve my ability to organize and work with a lot of data.

To be able to accomplish all this objectives we will first study the Spanish electoral system, the one that we operate under, as well as one of the world’s most influential countries system, the United States of America. Afterwards, we will perform an experiment in which we “change” the system between the two countries to test whether the outcomes would have been different with the same votes but applying the other country’s electoral system. Finally, we will summarize the differences between the two countries’ systems seen throughout the project to conclude that no system is perfect, since each one has its strengths and weaknesses and that the political parties in each country adapt to their system in order to get the most out of it.

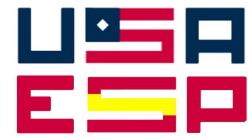
The research of the project has been done through web pages, articles and videos, from what I believe to be reliable sources that can be found in the reference section. Some information has also been collected by talking to various voters of the countries studied: Spain and the United States of America. The experimental sections have been done by trying to adapt the conditioning factors of each country in the fairest way possible. Furthermore, the spreadsheets have been used to facilitate the calculus and organization of all the data.

This project is multidisciplinary since it approaches to numerous fields of knowledge. From the history of each country’s prime ministers to its politics and, specially, its elections to the mathematics using them to calculate the results changing the systems. Furthermore, it also gets to the english because all of it is written in it.

Abstract. Nowadays most countries in the world provide universal suffrage to their citizens but none of them works the same way. This paper analyzes and compares the general elections of two different countries. After studying ten months in North Carolina, these are Spain and the United States of America. Based on a study on the operation of each of them, mostly found on websites but also through conversations with voters in both countries, and an experiment in which election results obtained are compared with a system and with the other, we come to the conclusion that no system is perfect, since each one has its strengths and weaknesses and that the political parties in each country adapt to their system in order to get the most out of it.

Síntesi. Avui dia la majoria dels països del món proveeixen sufragi universal als seus ciutadans però cap funciona de la mateixa manera. En aquest treball s'analitzen i es comparen les eleccions generals de dos països diferents. Després d'estudiar deu mesos a Carolina del Nord, aquests són l'Estat Espanyol i els Estats Units d'Amèrica. Partint d'un estudi sobre el funcionament de cada una d'elles, majoritàriament trobat en pàgines web però també a través de converses amb votants dels dos països, i d'un experiment en el que es comparen resultats electorals obtinguts amb un sistema i amb l'altre, arribem a la conclusió de que cap sistema és perfecte, ja que cadascun té els seus punts forts i febles i que els partits polítics de cada país s'adapten al seu sistema per poder treure'n el màxim rendiment.

Síntesis. Hoy día la mayoría de los países del mundo proveen sufragio universal a sus ciudadanos pero ninguno funciona del mismo modo. En este trabajo se analizan y se comparan las elecciones generales de dos países diferentes. Después de estudiar diez meses en Carolina del Norte, estos son el Estado Español y los Estados Unidos de América. Partiendo de un estudio del funcionamiento de cada una de ellas, mayoritariamente encontrado en páginas web pero también a través de conversaciones con votantes de los dos países, y de un experimento en el que se comparan resultados electorales obtenidos con un sistema y con el otro, llegamos a la conclusión de que ningún sistema es perfecto, ya que cada uno tiene sus puntos fuertes y débiles y que los partidos políticos de cada país se adaptan a su sistema para poder sacar el máximo rendimiento.



Acknowledgement

Before I begin, I would like to thank the collaboration of several people that have helped me to do this project and without whose help it would not have been possible.

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To Leland Jones, my host father in the U.S., for telling me how the American elections are from the view of a voter.

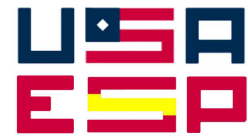
To Jalbes Albesa and Mita Castañer, my granduncle and my grandaunt, for teaching me about the history of the Spanish elections.

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Introduction

Election, “the act or process of choosing someone for a public office by voting” (Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary, 2019). Elections are a complex, lengthy, and expensive selection procedure that changes from place to place. There are different types, one of which – general elections – can be considered the most important for the citizens of a country. It gives the power to the voters to select who is going to represent them and make decisions that are going to affect their daily lives, who is going to be their prime minister and members of the Congress of their country.

On the one hand, in this research project we are going to examine how electoral system works in one of the world’s most influential countries, the United States of America. Furthermore, we are going to answer some of the most popular questions about this subject such as how Donald Trump became the president of the U.S. despite losing the popular vote among the country.

On the other hand, we will study the Spanish electoral system, the one that we operate under, trying to answer other questions that are important to understand such as how the d’Hondt method works, and why a seat in Barcelona “costs” more than one in Girona.

Finally we will perform an experiment in which we “change” the system between the two countries to test whether the outcomes would have been different with the same votes but applying the other country’s electoral system.

Motivation

I have chosen the topic for this project for three main reasons.

Firstly, it compares the country where I was born and raised, Spain, to the one where I spent the 2019-2020 school year as an exchange student, the United States of America. In both places most of the people that I shared time with had a wide curiosity about politics, which contributed to my curiosity for the topic.

Secondly, ever since I started high school elections has always been a topic that I have been interested in and in which I have wanted to delve into more deeply.

Moreover, I am living in a period where elections have become really important for our daily lives as well since there is such a great diversity of opinions among voters and parties.

Thirdly, the elections are of particular interest right now in both countries since we have just had a period in which there were several general elections in Spain in a short space of time and in the U.S. there is going to be a presidential election with a highly uncertain outcome in November 2020.

Objectives

This research project has six main objectives.

- To describe in depth how the Spanish general election system works.
- To learn and explain how the presidential and congressional electoral processes of the United States of America work.
- To test to what extent different electoral systems can change the outcome of a poll.
- Define which electoral system that we will study is better for different types of political parties.
- To improve my English writing skills.
- To improve my ability to organize and work with a lot of data.

Methodology

The research of the project has been done through web pages, articles and videos, from what I believe to be reliable sources that can be found in the reference section. Some information has also been collected by talking to various voters of the countries studied: Spain and the United States of America. The experimental sections have been done by trying to adapt the conditioning factors of each country in the fairest way possible, such as by making a state to be the equivalent of an autonomous community and vice versa. Furthermore, the spreadsheets have been used to facilitate the calculus and organization of all the data.

This paper consists of five sections. The first two, *1. The Spanish electoral system and 2. The American electoral system*, are an explanation of how are elected the members of the Congress of Deputies and the prime minister in Spain as well as the members of the House of Representatives and the president in the United States. Parts three and four, *3. The U.S. electoral system applied to Spain and 4. Spanish electoral system applied to the U.S.*, are two experiments where we can look at what would have happened in each country's last elections if they had used the other country's electoral system. Finally, the fifth one, *5. Strengths and Weaknesses of each system*, is a summary of the characteristics of the two electoral systems that we have studied, looking specifically the main differences between them.

1. Spanish electoral system

Nowadays, in Spain there are four types of elections: general elections, elections to the legislatures of the autonomous communities (regional elections), local elections and elections to the European Parliament. General elections are elections held for the national legislature, which is called “Cortes Generales” and consists of two chambers, the lower house, the Congress of Deputies, and the upper house, the Senate. Elections to the legislatures of the autonomous communities are used to choose who is going to make up the seventeen regional parliaments. Elections to local councils are the ones used to decide the mayor’s of each of the cities around the country as well as the its council. The European Parliament elections are held to elect who is going to represent Spain in Europe. In this section we are only going to focus in how are the members of the Congress of Deputies elected. (“Elections in Spain,” 2019)

In order to be able to understand how the current general election works, we have to know how it was created and changed throughout the years. It can be considered that Spain’s democracy was first given at the beginning of the 19th century, nevertheless, the today’s system was born after Franco’s dictatorship. The establishment of a dictatorship imposed for nearly forty years, from 1939 to 1975, supposed an interruption for the voting rights among others. After Franco’s death, an almost general consensus agreed on the necessity of reaching a pact between the political forces to make a peaceful transition into the democracy. (ACEProject, n.d.)

On 18th August 1976, the first step was made. Adolfo Suárez was chosen as the first prime minister after the dictatorship by the king Juan Carlos I. Two days before, Arias Navarro, who was the former prime minister appointed by Franco, had resigned. On the following year the first free election was held in Spain since 1936 where “Unión de Centro Democrático, UCD” led by Suárez won. UCD also governed during the next term, which was the first one under the Constitution of 1978. When Suárez resigned, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo became the prime minister and UCD’s popularity dropped drastically.

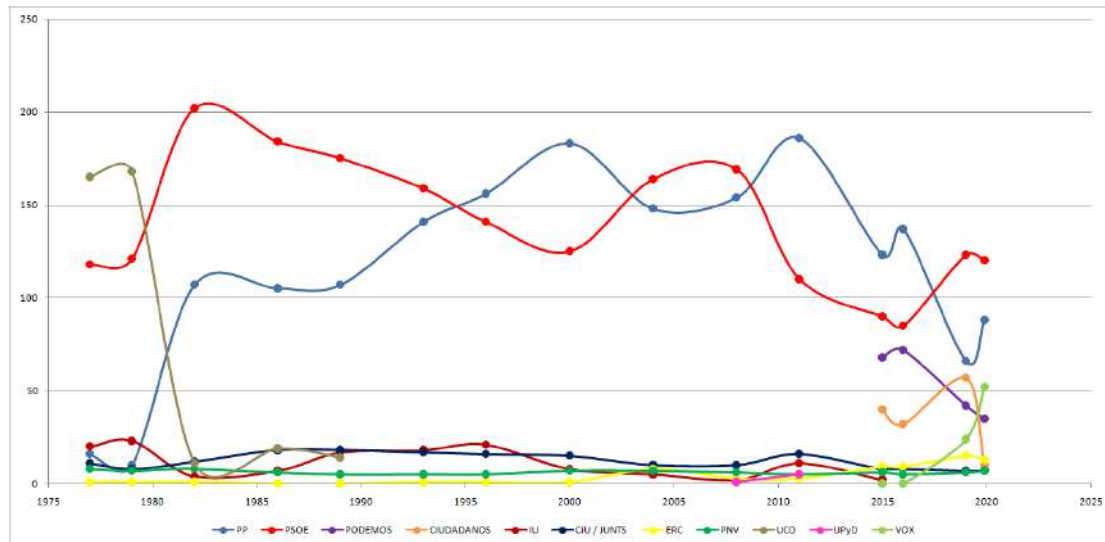


Figure 1. Number of deputies per party throughout the history of Spanish democracy. (Wikimedia Commons contributors, 2020)

Felipe González won the next elections with the “Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE,” and served as the prime minister during four terms, from 1982 to 1996. The “Partido Popular, PP,” led by José María Aznar governed Spain the following two terms, from 1996 to 2004, and the PSOE took the office again from 2004 to 2011 with José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero. Mariano Rajoy and the PP were elected to govern the Congress of Deputies in 2011. He served as the prime minister until 2018 when Pedro Sánchez won a motion of no confidence against Rajoy and became the new prime minister. Sánchez is currently still leading the PSOE with a relative majority. (“Resultados de las elecciones generales de España,” 2020)

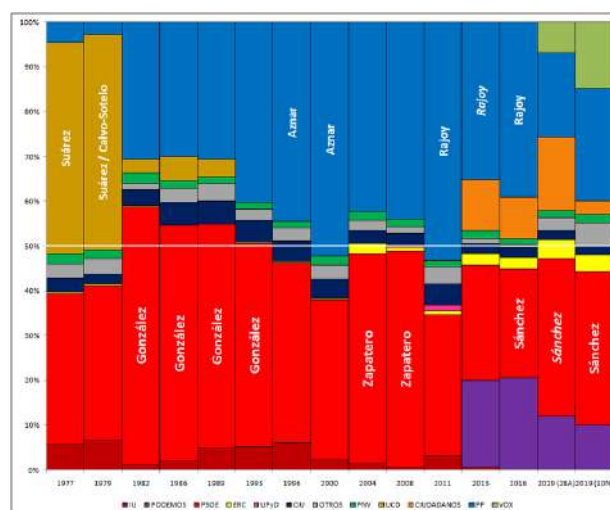


Figure 2. Bar chart of elected deputies in the general election since 1977. (Wikimedia Commons contributors, 2020)

1.1. A proportional system

Spain is known to use a proportional representation, which is a type electoral system that seeks to create a representative body that reflects the overall distribution of public support for each political party; in other words, it tries to represent the society as similar as possible in the Congress of Deputies. Where majority or plurality systems recompense strong parties and punish weak ones, proportional representation ensures minority groups an amount of representation equivalent to their electoral support. Systems of proportional representation have been adopted in many more countries, more than eighty around the world including most of South America and Europe, as well as in Africa, and with less presence in Australia and North America. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019)

The most commonly used families of proportional representation electoral systems are party-list, mixed-member majoritarian, mixed-member proportional, and the single transferable vote. In party list systems seats are first allocated to parties based on the votes received, and then assigned to its candidates. Mixed-member majoritarian systems, commonly known as parallel voting, has two types of seats; some seats which are elected by plurality/majoritarian rules, and other that are elected by a proportional one. Mixed-member proportional systems are similar to the parallel voting, the main difference between them is that in this one the proportional seats are allocated in a way that corrects disproportionalities. Lastly, the single transferable vote is designed to reach proportional representation through voters ranking candidates in multi-seat voting districts. In this section we are going to focus in the party list system since is the one used in Spain. (“Proportional representation,” 2020)

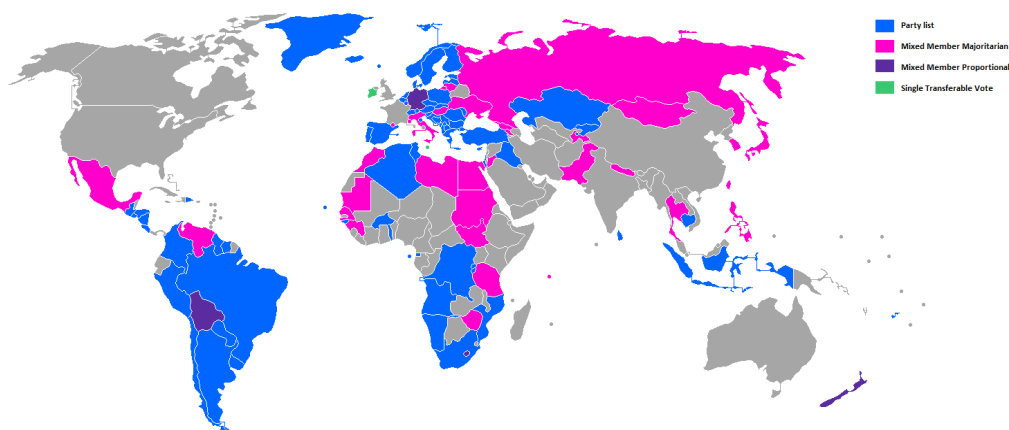


Figure 3. A geographic representation of the types of proportional voting systems used around the world at a national level. (Wikimedia Commons contributors, 2019)

1.1.1. Characteristics

In a party list proportional system, every district is multimember; every one chooses more than one candidate. The magnitude and the apportionment are two aspects to beware in this system. The magnitude is the number of seats that are given to each district and the apportionment is how many votes each seat costs. These two aspects are related to each other and to the population of each district. As more magnitude the more faithful will be the reflection, the less there is, more reward to the large parties. The appointment should be about the same each district; if not, in some is easier to get representatives.

After all the votes have been tallied, each country uses a different allocation method. This one is in charge to give the seats to each political party as fair as possible. The most common methods are D'Hondt method, Sainte-Laguë method, Hare quota and Droop quota.

Plurality is another characteristic of the proportional representation. This system is more likely to have more than two parties in the government which leads to more debating as well as to make the political parties to join forces to govern or make laws, known as coalitions. Within coalition there is usually differences so it could be said that there is less governance.

Finally, the proportional representation can have tree different party lists, Closed List, Closed Unblocked Lists, and Open Lists. As we move from close to open lists we move from a simpler to an increasingly complex vote so voters need to be well informed that usually means that fewer people will vote. Moreover we change from the most important is the appraisalment of the party to voting for individual candidates. (De Pazos and Teixidor, 2016)

1.1.2. Applied to Spain

Spain is made up of fifty-two electoral districts, the fifty provinces and the two autonomous cities. The magnitude changes from district to district with Madrid and Barcelona being the biggest ones with thirty-seven and thirty-two respectively and Ceuta and Melilla the smallest ones with one seat due to the population. The appointment depends in each elections turnout but a party usually needs more votes in big districts to get a seat than in the smaller ones. D'Hondt method is the allocation

method used in Spain to assign the seats to the parties that is going to be explained in detail during this paper. Currently, plurality is shown on the Congress of Deputies since collations are necessary to govern and make laws. Furthermore, within the last elections there has been a growth of the smaller parties. Spain uses a closed list at the elections, which is the variant of party-list proportional representation where voters may only vote for political parties as a whole, and thus have no influence on the party-supplied order in which party candidates are elected.

1.2. Political parties

Spain has a multi-party system meaning that there are numerous political parties that seek to reflect the diversity of opinions throughout the country. Nevertheless, they can be classified into three different groups: right-of-center, left-of-center, and territorial. In this section we are going to talk about all the ones that have importance in the Congress of Deputies.

1.2.1. Right wing parties

The right wing ideology is more focused in the individual and the private initiative. These policies are usually named as liberal, because the government regulation is really small, or as capitalist, because the country's trade is controlled by the private companies rather than the government. These parties tend to favor business owners, because they are the ones that make the money, rather than workers.

Partido Popular (*People's party, PP*) was formed in 1989 within the union of several right-wing parties, the most known, Alianza Popular (*People's Alliance, AP*). Since post-dictatorship democratic elections, the PP governed Spain during two previous periods, from 1989-2004 under José María Aznar, and again from 2011-2015 under Mariano Rajoy. Considered to be center-right to right-wing, the Spanish largest conservative party has a Catholic, pro-Europeanism, unionism and economically liberal ideology.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

VOX (Latin word for *voice*) was founded in 2013 by old members of the People's Party that were not happy with the center-right ideologies of the party and Mariano Rajoy's lenient attitude toward Basque and Catalan separatism. The party ran successfully for first time in the Andalucian regional elections of December 2018 with an anti-immigrant and Spanish nationalist platform. The success continued on both 2019 national elections winning fifty-two seats on November and the third biggest party. The right-wing to far-right party stands for social conservatism, Spanish nationalism, economic liberalism, and centralism. One of their main characteristics is the right-wing populism, which consists in telling to the people what they want to listen to with the objective of winning their support. It is also known their strong opposition against Catalan and Basque separatism as well as their support to the restriction of illegal immigration.

Ciudadanos (*Citizens*, *Cs*) emerged in Catalonia from a group of intellectuals who were opposed to the independence from Spain in 2005 but the party was not officially created until one year later. They started growing in regional elections and their first victory on a nationwide election was in 2015 when Cs entered in the Congress of Deputies with forty seats. They continued



Figure 6.

growing reaching fifty-seven seats in the April 2019 elections, but then, seven month later, they only won ten seats supposing a lost forty-seven members in the lower house of the parliament. Ciudadanos is a center to center-right party that supports the political decentralization rejecting the autonomous communities the right to self-determination. They believe on the economic liberalism and the pro-Europeanism. ("List of political parties in Spain," 2020. POLOTIFILE, n.d.)

1.2.2. Left wing parties

The left wing parties are the ones that create its policies thinking in the society. Their main objective is to create a welfare state in which everyone can be benefit. This way to govern is more likely to involve higher taxes paid by the citizens, each one regarding to their possibilities.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español (*Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE*) is the country's oldest political party formed in 1879. During the first hundred years they were a Socialist and Marxist party, after the dictatorship they abandoned the Marxist to become a social-democratic party that remains today. The



Figure 7.

largest party on the left of Spain's politics has governed in three occasions since Franco, Felipe González from 1982-1996, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero from 2004-2011, and Pedro Sánchez from 2018 to today. Nowadays, the PSOE defines itself as "social democratic, center-left and progressive party". They also support the federalism and pro-Europeanism.

Unidas Podemos (*United We Can, UP*) is known as a national coalition, which means that is the union of several regional and national parties, the biggest ones,



Figure 8.

Podemos (*We Can*), Izquierda Unida (*United Left, IU*), En Comú Podem (*Catalonia's In Common We Can*), Coalició Compromís (*Valencia's Commitment Coalition*), and En Marea (*Galicia's The Tide*). The young party was founded in 2016 to become the "new-left" standing up for social democracy, republicanism and populism. They believe that the people should have the power instead of the elites, such as kings or queens. They are also against the military and corruption and they advocate green policies and feminism. ("List of political parties in Spain," 2020. POLOTIFILE, n.d.)

1.2.3. Territorial parties

The territorial parties are political parties that only run in the elections on specific districts, usually autonomous communities, where they are very large. These parties main objective is to benefit their region from the Congress of Deputies.

Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (*Republican Left of Catalonia, ERC*), mostly known as simply *Esquerra*, was founded in 1931 during the Second Spanish Republic as the Catalan coalition of the Izquierda Republicana (*Republican Left*) party. During the Second Republic as well as the



Figure 9.

Spanish Civil War, Esquerra was Catalonia's dominant party. Having less influence after the transition to democracy in the 1980s, the increase for Catalan independence has significantly grown Esquerra's membership and importance over the last three

centuries. ERC is a center-left Catalan party that has always promoted an independent Republic for Catalonia as well as the social democracy.

Together for Catalonia (*Junts per Catalunya, JxCAT*) is a Catalan political party created with the objective to re-elect Carles Puigdemont as the President in the 2017 regional elections. *JxCAT* has a particular history; after the dictatorship, what is known as this party's father was founded, the



Figure 10.

Democratic Convergence of Catalonia (*Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya, CDC*), which was the Catalonia's dominant party over the transition to democracy and the growth of the independence movement. Then, in 2016, the members of *CDC* formed a new party, Catalan European Democratic Party (*Partit Demòcrata Europeu Català, PDeCAT*) that has been succeeded by *JxCAT*. The center-right party strongly defends the Catalan independence from Spain. They also believe with the individual liberty, the equality under the law, and the political and economic integration of Europe.

The Basque Nationalist Party (*Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea - Partido Nacionalista Vasco, EAJ - PNV*) is a Basque Country political party and the Spain's second oldest founded in 1895. The *EAJ-PNV* has been the largest Basque nationalist party since they had the led of the Basque Government repeatedly for over forty



Figure 11.

years, excluding during a short period between 2009 and 2012. Moreover, it also operates in the French Basque Country as well as in Navarre where is part of the political coalition Geora Bai, which has nine seats in the parliament. The center-right political party defends Basque nationalism, however they do not support the full independence from Spain. They also favor the liberal conservatism as well as the Christian democracy. ("List of political parties in Spain," 2020. POLOTIFILE, n.d.)

1.3. Congress of Deputies Election

The Spanish Constitution establishes that the members of the Congress of Deputies are elected by universal suffrage, free, equal, direct and secret. This election is, in theory, held every four years; however, in practice, none of the last three legislatures have lasted that long since early votes have been called. These members are the ones that then vote for the prime minister of the country.

1.3.1. Requirements

The “Ley Orgánica del Régimen Electoral General” (LOREG), the law governing election procedure, says the basic requirements that each member of the Congress of Deputies as well as the prime minister have to meet to be nominees. First, one needs to be able to vote which means that must be Spanish, eighteen or older, and haven't had their right to vote revoked by a court. Furthermore, the law states several reasons for ineligibility that include actively working in certain jobs, for example as a judge, public prosecutor, soldier or police officer, anyone serving a prison term with no appeals left, anyone banned from standing by court order and being a member of the royal family. Finally, someone cannot be at the same time a senator and a member of the Congress of Deputies, if they are elected in both chambers they must choose in which one they want be part of. (“¿Quién puede ser diputado o senador?,” 2015)

1.3.2. Distribution of seats

The Constitution specifies that the Congress of Deputies must be made up of a minimum of three hundred and a maximum of four hundred representatives. The current number is determined by LOREG and is three hundred fifty deputies.

There are fifty-two electoral districts, which correspond to the fifty provinces, plus to the two autonomous cities. Each of the provinces has an initial minimum of two seats while Ceuta and Melilla have one. The remaining two hundred forty-eight seats are distributed among the provinces in proportion to their population. In the last elections, Madrid was the province with more seats, thirty-seven, while Soria was the one with less, two. (“Elections in Spain,” 2019)

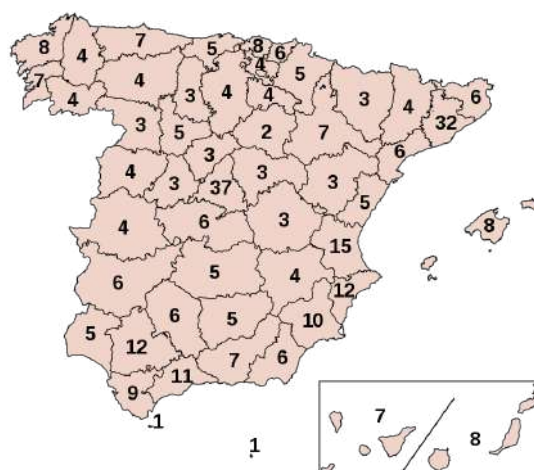


Figure 12. Distribution of seats by district in the Congress of Deputies elections. (Wikimedia Commons contributors, 2019)

1.3.3. Campaign

The LOREG established that elections are to be held on the fifty-fourth day after they are announced in the “Boletín Oficial del Estado” (BOE), the Official State Gazette. The formal election campaign starts fifteen days before Election Day. However, due to a 2016 reform, in the case of a repeat election when a legislature has failed to invest a prime minister, the campaign is reduced to eight days. This was used for the first time in the second election of 2019. (King, 2019)

During these days the political parties hold rallies around the country exposing their ideas and convincing voters. They also send electoral propaganda to the houses, hang up publicity on the cities, and broadcast advertising on the media. Furthermore, one of the most famous campaign moments are the debates. During the campaign, there are a lot of debates held around the country between different party candidates. However, the most important one is the presidential debate. This one is a public debate in which the leader’s nominees of the biggest parties face to each other exposing their political opinions and proposals as well as criticizing the others’. It is organized by RTVE broadcasted live on the television to show the voters each party’s candidate for the government presidency.

The election surveys have a big importance during the days before voting. All the media around the country including televisions, radios, and papers publish their own. However, no voting intention survey can be published in Spain in the five days before the election.

Another important date before the election is the day immediately previous to poll called "day of reflection". That day is used to allow the voters to consider whom they want to vote without any direct pressure so neither campaign rallies nor broadcast advertising is permitted. (King, 2019)

1.3.4. Election Day

The Election Day, day in which the voters cast their ballot, has always been held on Sundays since 1986. On that day, polling places, which are usually public buildings such as schools, gyms or city halls, open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. in the local time. Between these hours anyone who meet the basic requirements to vote, may show up with the original DNI, passport or driving license and elect his or her

preference party to govern in Congress. The recount starts around 9:00 p.m. on the peninsula once all the polling places are closed, including the Canarias ones, and about 10:30 p.m. the results are known. Then, during the night, each political party holds a rally analyzing their participation on the elections. (Guillén, 2019)

1.3.5. Allocation of seats: D'Hondt method

The allocation of seats in parliaments requests methods to convert votes into whole chairs. This might seem easy; you only need to divide the turnout of the election by the number of seats to get how much a seat “costs” and then each party “buys” as many seats as they can with their votes. All the methods use this idea but they end up facing a problem, sooner or later the parties do not have enough votes to buy any whole seat and all of them have remains, which if we added them up we would have enough votes to buy the seats left. Here's where the allocation methods take importance, they redistribute the votes left so some party can buy the remaining seats. (De Pazos and Teixidor, 2016)

The d'Hondt method, the allocation method used in Spain, is the mathematical formula most commonly used in proportional representation systems. It was named after Victor d'Hondt, a Belgian mathematician and lawyer who developed it to better represent different groups in the Belgium's parliament during the 1880s. However, Thomas Jefferson first proposed the same idea back in 1792 in the United States House of Representatives election where it is known as the “Jefferson method”. (Poptcheva, 2019)

Here is how it works, once all the votes have been tallied, numbers are calculated for each party. The party with the largest number wins one seat, and its number is recalculated. This process is repeated until all the seats are given. The formula is the following; $N = \frac{V}{s+1}$ where V is the total of votes that the party received, and s is the number of seats that have already been allocated to that party. When on a district there are a lot of seats to be distributed, the same idea can be shown using an easiest way throughout a table. On this table there is going to be as many rows as parties and as many columns as seats. On the first column there is going to be the total votes won by each party divided by one, then, this votes are going to be divided by the remaining number of seats that need to be distributed on the following columns. Then, when the grid of numbers is created, if there is a number of seats to be allocated, the a

highest entries in the whole table are going to be selected; each party is given as many seats as selected entries have on their row. This table follows the d'Hondt method because as the formula establishes, all the votes are going to be divided, from one to the total number of seats, and the highest results are going to be rewarded with a seat. Moreover, in Spain as in a lot of other countries, there is a limit of votes that a party needs to receive to be able to receive at least one seat. This limit is established at 3% of the total votes. ("d'Hondt method," 2020)

This method, although leads to less proportional results than others since it usually gives an advantage for extra votes to the larger parties, it tends to secure an operable government facilitating the biggest party with the majority of seats.

1.3.5.1. Example

Now, I am going to show an example of how d'Hondt method was used on the elections of November 10, 2019 in the district of Girona. In this district, 358,005 voters decided the six seats among fourteen parties. Since six seats were allocated, each party's total votes was divided by one, then two, three, and so on. The six highest entries corresponded to each of the seat for the district.

In the following table there is included the eight parties that surpassed the limit of 3% of the votes with the calculations that show how the seats were given. In addition, the "True proportion" column shows the exact fractional numbers of seats that each party won. This column shows that, as stated before, d'Hondt method slightly favors the largest party over the smallest ones. Besides, all the decimal numbers do not add up to the six seats because the parties with less support are not included on the table.

Parties	/1	/2	/3	/4	/5	/6	Seats	True proportion
ERC	91,389	45,695	30,463	22,847	18,278	15,232	2	1.55
JxCAT	87,642	43,821	29,214	21,911	17,528	14,607	2	1.49
PSC	52,387	26,194	17,462	13,097	10,477	8,731	1	0.89
ECP	33,535	16,768	11,178	8,384	6,707	5,589	1	0.57
CUP	31,483	15,742	10,494	7,871	6,297	5,247	0	0.53
VOX	18,425	9,213	6,142	4,606	3,685	3,071	0	0.31
PP	17,315	8,658	5,772	4,329	3,463	2,886	0	0.29
Cs	13,701	6,851	4,567	3,425	2,740	2,284	0	0.23
Total							6	5.87

Table 1. Calculation of the allocation of seats by the d'Hondt method on the November 2019 general elections in Girona.

1.3.6. Election of the prime minister

When all the seats of the Congress of Deputies are distributed, the parties that want to propose a candidate so he or she becomes the new prime minister have to notify it to the King. He has to ratify the candidate and then, the investiture debate is held.

The candidate exposes his or her government program in the Congress of Deputies where he cannot be replied. Once he or she finishes, the sitting is suspended until next day where replies are allowed. The other political parties talk one by one for thirty minutes and the prime minister candidate can respond during ten minutes after each one or at the end. In addition, the spokesperson of the candidate talks for also thirty minutes. After the debate, the balloting is held. The deputies vote one at a time out loud by alphabetical order saying: “yes,” “no,” or “abstention.” The candidate needs and absolute majority, 176 “yes,” to be elected in this first round. If he does not achieve the necessary support, another debate is held two days after. (Martínez, Rivas and Rúa, 2019)

This second round works in the same way but with less time. It starts the candidate with ten minutes then, all the parties with five without replies. The balloting runs likewise as well. The difference in this second round is that the candidate only needs a simple majority to become the prime minister, in other words, more “yes” than “no.” In this situation we can see the importance of the abstentions. If the candidate does not reach the simple majority, the deputies have two months to come to an agreement and present another candidate. When this happens, the procedure is repeated again. However, if no candidate obtains the Congress’ confidence within the following two months, the president of the Congress of Deputies will dissolve the parliament and another election will be called, which happened for the first time in 2016. (Martínez *et al.*, 2019)

2. The American electoral system

The United States of America is a democratic country. This means that all eligible citizens have the right to participate, either directly or indirectly, in making the decisions that affect them.

But the U.S. has not always been in a democracy, in 1776, voting was controlled by individual state legislatures, only white men over twenty-one years old who owned land were able to vote. In 1868, the 14th Amendment was included in the U.S. Constitution and gave full citizenship rights, including voting rights, to all men born or naturalized in the United States. Two years after, the 15th Amendment was added and eliminated racial barriers to voting; however, many states continued practicing voter discrimination using poll taxes, literacy tests, fraud, and intimidation making that Native Americans were still denied the right to vote. At the ending of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, some states passed their own laws allowing women to vote as well as run for office but finally, in 1920, the 19th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution was ratified, giving women the right to vote nationwide. Four years later, the voting rights were improved passing the Indian Citizenship Act that granted Native Americans citizenship and voting rights. The U.S. just needed a few more steps to gave full voting rights to their citizens and in 1964 the federal Civil Rights Act was passed to ensure that all men and women age 21 and older, regardless of race, religion, or education, have the right to vote as well as the 24th Amendment was ratified, eliminating poll taxes in all the nation. Finally, in 1971, the 26th Amendment was added to the U.S. Constitution lowering the voting age to 18. (“History of voting in America,” n.d.)

Nowadays, the U.S. citizens may vote on National elections that include the U.S. President and Vice-president; state elections, which they vote for the state governor, lieutenant governor, as well as a member of the House of Representatives and Senate; and local elections voting the mayor and the city council. Furthermore, they can also vote in certain issues proposed for the country, the state or the city. In this section, we are first going to focus on the presidential elections and then on how the House of Representatives members are elected. (USA.gov, 2020)

2.1. A two-party system

While the United States is theoretically a multi-party system, it has always operated as a two-party system. The first two major parties were created by 1797, the Democratic-Republicans who supported states' rights, and the Federalists who supported a strong national government. The Federalist Party eventually collapsed, and the Democratic-Republican Party split into the Democratic Party and the National Republican Party, who became Whig Party in the 1830s. But by the 1850s, it was formed what is known today, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Since 1852, a candidate from those parties has always placed either first or second in U.S. presidential elections, except once; in 1912, Theodore Roosevelt ran as a "third-party" nominee and he came in second place, losing to Woodrow Wilson, a democrat. (Blake, 2016)

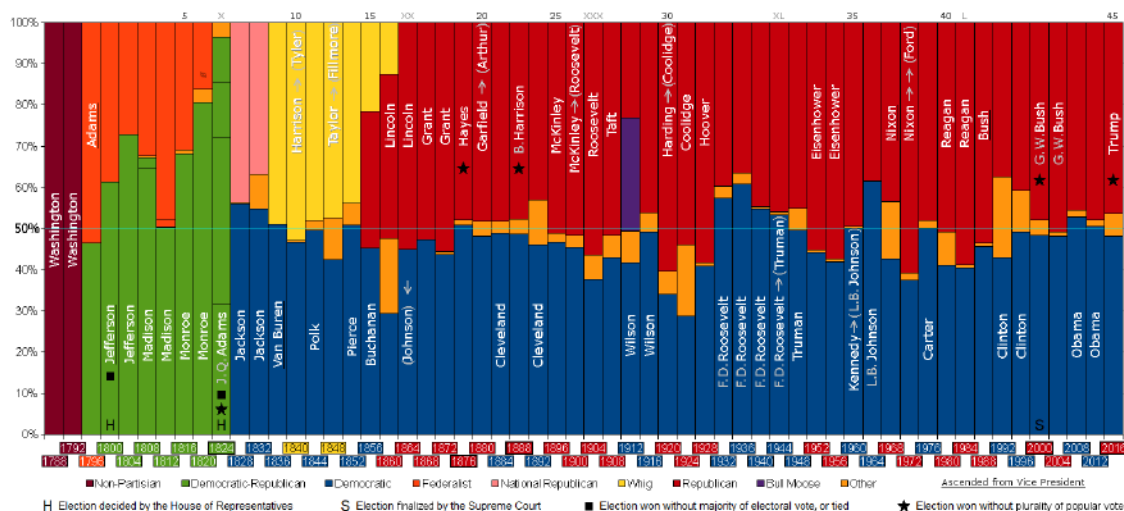


Figure 13. Popular vote of the United States presidential elections with the name of who became president listed. (Wikimedia Commons contributors, 2018)

The history shows that since 1860 the minor parties have never had and it is very difficult to have a real chance to win the presidential elections. This happens because the U.S. political system is set up for two major parties as it uses the winner-take-all method in 48 of 50 states. Those states give all of their electors to the nominee who wins a majority or plurality of the state popular vote, regardless of how wide or narrow it is the victory. French sociologist Maurice Duverger theorized in the 1950s that this kind of setup leads to what is effectively a two-party system. "Duverger's law" states that third parties can't compete because there is no prize for winning a small number of votes less than fifty per cent. This leads voters to choose candidates

who are most likely to win. Parties do whatever they can to avoid to split and have third-party nominees because when voters favor a party's political ideals but have a choice between two candidates who both support those principles, that party will lose the election because they will split the votes, allowing the other party to win with a plurality. (Blake, 2016)

2.2. Political parties

A political party is an organization of people with similar political ideologies that their objective is to persuade the public by getting its candidates elected. Their main role is to link people to the government and its policies. Over the past 200 years, political parties have connected the voters with the government and policymakers becoming more powerful and essential to American democracy.

2.2.1. Major parties

The United States of America has two major national political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Seventy-five percent of registered U.S. voters currently belong to one of them.

Democratic Party

The Democratic Party is one of the two major political parties in the United States and the world's oldest active political party. Originally called Democratic-Republican Party, the modern-day Democratic Party was founded around 1828 by supporters of Andrew Jackson. The party's logo is the donkey, it was first used during a presidential campaign in 1828 after the candidate Andrew Jackson used it on his posters because of a nickname his opponents gave him; however, it did not become popular until the end of 19th century when it was used to represent them on a cartoon. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019. BBC newsround, 2016)

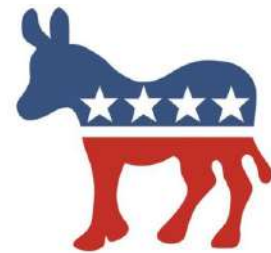


Figure 14. Democratic Party's logo, the donkey. (BBC newsround, 2016)

The old Democratic Party supported state laws and a less-powerful federal government, however, the modern Democrats are likely to promote a strong federal government that regulates business and industry as well as finance social services; they use to protect civil rights to benefit unemployed, poor and aged citizens. They

also favor the separation of church and state and the pro-choice movement in abortion. Regarding foreign policy, Democrats generally rather internationalism of the country over isolationism. Furthermore, they tend to favor affirmative action and gun control. Despite that, because the party is highly decentralized, it includes a wide diversity of beliefs on some affairs. Democrats are identified with liberal ideologies. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019)

Since the Democratic Party was founded, a total of 15 Democrats have been elected president of the United States, which the following three are the most distinguished. Franklin D. Roosevelt, popularly known as FDR, was 32nd U.S. President that was in office through four terms, unprecedented and now unconstitutional, from 1933 until his death in 1945. Considered by many one of the greatest presidents, FDR led the country through the Great Depression during his first two terms and World War II during his last two. Nowadays, Roosevelt's New Deal package that ended the depression is considered the model for American liberalism. John F. Kennedy served as 35th president from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. He spends much time of his presidency dealing with the Soviet Union during the Cold War and officially launching America into the "Space Race" with them to land the first human to the moon. Kennedy also promised a domestic program called "New Frontier" that gave greater funding for education, economic aid to rural areas, medical care for the ancients and the end of racial discrimination. Barack Obama served as the 44th president from 2009 to 2017 being the only African American in this charge. He fights for the equal rights of LGBT Americans and persuaded the Supreme Court to allow same-sex marriage. Moreover, Obama increased the country's army in Afghanistan; however, it ended the nation's military in the Iraq War and, passing the United States-Russia New START treaty, reduced nuclear guns. (Longley, 2019)

Republican Party

The Republican Party, also known as the Grand Old Party (GOP) since 1870, is one of the two main political parties in the United States. The GOP was founded in 1854 by Northern anti-slavery activists and they run for office for the first time in 1856 where they became the second most voted party surpassing the Whig Party. Their first presidency would be in the next general election where

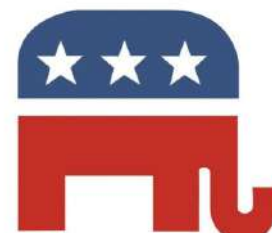


Figure 15. Republican Party's logo, the elephant. (BBC newsround, 2016)

Abraham Lincoln won receiving 60 per cent of the electoral vote but only 40 per cent of the popular vote. Since then, Republicans became with Democrats the major parties in a largely two-party system. The party's official logo is the elephant was first used for a symbol of strength during Abraham Lincoln's 1860 election campaign by an Illinois newspaper but it became popular after a Republican called Thomas Nast drew it in a magazine in 1874. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019. BBC newsround, 2016)

During the 19th century the Republican Party mainly stood for the abolition of slavery in the U.S. However, during the 20th and 21st centuries the party mostly advocate for the state's rights against a central strong government and against gun control through the country. They support low taxes and economic freedom as well as being likely to oppose social programs, policies to increase workers' rights and legal equality for gays and lesbians. In addition, they tend to be pro-life movements in abortion and do not agree with affirmative action. Regarding foreign policy, they promote strong national defense, even when it does not use to be well viewed by the international community. However, as a result of the decentralization of the party, it involves a large variety of opinions on certain issues. Republicans are associated with conservative ideologies. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019)

There have been nineteen Republican presidents in the United States since the party was founded. Three prominent presidents are the following. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th U.S. President and the first democratic that served from 1861 to 1865. He is considered the greatest U.S. president as he led the nation through its worst internal conflict, the Civil War, preserving the union of the United States. Furthermore, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared all the slaves in rebellion states forever free; this did not actually free them but changed the fight for human freedom. Ronald Reagan, the 40th, was in office from 1981 to 1989. Remembered for many distinctions such as appointing the first woman to the Supreme Court or surviving an assassination attempt, Reagan is mostly known for ending the Cold War. Donald Trump, the 45th, is the actual U.S. President elected 2016. Being the oldest president, he was a businessman and television personality before being elected and legacy remains to be seen. (Kelly, 2019)

2.2.2. Minor parties and independent candidates

The U.S. political presence has mostly been of only two parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, however, there are also minor parties, known as Third parties, as well as the independent candidates that can run for the presidency.

In the U.S. there are more than one hundred national minor parties which the largest are the Green Party that basically focuses on the environment; the Libertarian Party that centers on people's individual liberties and a reduced role of the government; and the Constitution Party that defends a strict interpretation of the Constitution. However, through history, third parties have also advocated for concrete issues including women's suffrage, the abolition of slavery or workers' rights. (Nwazota, 2004)

Through American history, it could be considered that only one minor party had held presidential office, Abraham Lincoln during the infancy of the Republican Party beat the Whigs and the Democrats in 1860 with the anti-slavery program. However, third parties and independent candidates face a lot of obstacles to success in American politics nowadays. Probably, the most significant of them is the winner-take-all system; in most states, the presidential nominee with the highest percentage of votes gets all the state's electoral votes. Additionally, they have various legal barriers like campaign finance rules that do not allow those candidates to get government funding unless they have received a certain portion of votes from the previous election. Furthermore, the limited media coverage they receive plus the popular belief that a vote to those candidates is "wasted" since he or she is unlikely to win gave them more difficulties to be elected. Finally, as they are often organized around a single issue, they use to lead to be less popular among voters. (Nwazota, 2004)

2.3. Presidential election process

The president of the United States, meaning the white house, administers the Executive Branch of the government. The President enforces the laws that the Legislative Branch, the Congress, makes. (USA.gov, 2017)

A general election in the U.S. happens every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. However, the presidential election process starts a long time before. The spring of the year before an election, candidates use to announce

their intentions to run and during the summer through the next spring, primaries and caucuses debates take place. From July to early September, the parties hold nominating conventions to choose their candidates and along September and October, those nominees participate in presidential debates. On soon November the Election Day occurs and over December the electors cast their votes in the Electoral College. During the next year's January, Congress counts the electoral votes and on January 20, the Inauguration of the president takes place starting a new term. In this section, I am going to explain each of the most important parts of this process. (USA.gov, 2017)

2.3.1. Requirements

To become the president or the vice president of the United States of America a person only needs to meet basic requirements established by the U.S. Constitution. He or she must be a natural-born citizen, at least 35 years old and a permanent U.S. resident for at least fourteen years. Anyone who meets them can declare their candidacy. (USA.gov, 2017)

2.3.2. Primaries and Caucuses

Every four years, during the winter and spring of the election year, presidential candidates compete in a series of state contests, which are either primaries or caucuses. Although they are run differently, they both serve the same purpose; they let the states choose which delegates that support each candidate of a party they want to send to the national presidential nominating convention to vote for him or her to run as the party's nominee on the general election. (USA.gov, 2017)

The primaries are the most common of the two and they work as an election; voters go to a polling place, vote anonymously on a ballot for the candidate that they like more, and leave. Afterward, there is a headcount that distributes the delegates that will go to the national convention to vote for each nominee; depending on the state it is proportional or with the winner takes all system. There are two main types of primaries. Some states hold open primaries, which everyone who wishes can participate, regardless of their party affiliation. For example, a Republican would be able to vote on an opened Democratic primary. Despite that, there are also closed primaries which are held on some states; on those, only declared members of the party's primary can participate. (USA.gov, 2017)

However, some states political parties organize caucuses which are private meetings usually held on county's public venues where participants vote publicly. In them, members tend to divide themselves into groups that support a concrete candidate. Then, each group tries to persuade others to support their candidate through speeches. In the end, the number of voters in each group rules the number of delegates each candidate has. As primaries, caucuses can be open or close, too. Moreover, its participation requires a high level of political engagement and time tending to attract fewer participants than primaries. (USA.gov, 2017)

2.3.3. National Conventions

After the primaries and caucuses, the biggest political parties hold national conventions, which their objective is to select the party's candidates that will run as president and vice president. However, it is also known, as a big show to know-how is the party's nominee is like. (Crowley, 2012)

To be elected the presidential nominee of their party, a candidate usually needs to win a majority of delegates on their primaries and caucuses, before it is held everyone uses to know who is going to win. It's then confirmed through a vote of the delegates at the national convention. However, if no candidate gets more than half of the party's delegates at the primaries and caucuses, the conventions are considered either "brokered" or "contested". (Kamarck, 2020)

A brokered convention happens when no one gets the majority of ballots on the first round of voting. These used to happen more in the past than nowadays; the last brokered convention took place in 1952 in both the Democratic and Republican parties. Once that happened, a complex series of negotiations led by important dealers from the states followed by additional rounds of voting that decide the party's candidate who is running for office. These brokers use to be anyone who had the power to persuade other delegates including governors, senators or big-city mayors. Hence the term "brokered" convention. (Kamarck, 2020)

A contested convention is more common nowadays. These ones happen when a candidate has done well at the primaries but not well enough to ensure a win in the first round of voting at the convention. In this case, other nominees attempt to convince the favorite's delegates to support him or her before the convention takes place. The last contested conventions were the 1980 Democratic convention and the 2016 Republican convention, where Donald Trump won. (Kamarck, 2020)

Once the party's candidate is elected he or she gets to speak. The nominee presents him or herself to the general public so everyone knows what that party is going to look like in that presidential election. Usually, the swing voters decide whom they are going to ballot for when they listen to the party's candidate speaking at the conventions. Furthermore, the party tries to give voice to minority groups to show diversity and persuade as many voters as they can. (Crowley, 2012)

2.3.4. Election Day

The U.S. Constitution states the United States Election Day as "the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November" that occurs every four years. On Election Day, people in every state across the country that meets the necessary requirements are allowed to vote for their preferred President and Vice President. However, when people cast their votes, they are actually voting indirectly through a group of people called electors on the Electoral College. (USA.gov, 2020)

2.3.5. Electoral College

In most of the United States elections, candidates are elected directly by the popular vote. However, the president and vice-president are chosen by "electors" through a process called the Electoral College. This process was established by the Founding Fathers on the Constitution as a compromise between a popular vote by citizens and a vote in Congress. (USA.gov, 2017)

The Electoral College consists of 538 electors, which are allocated among the states, and the District of Columbia based on the Census. These ones equal the number of members of the Congress that the state has; two for its senators plus a number proportionate to its population and equivalent to the members at the House that the state has. (USA.gov, 2017)

The current way to select the states' electors has two parts, one involving the political parties and another involving the residents. The first one changes from state and party but generally consists of several internal polls that decide the ones that are going to represent them. The second is when every inhabitant that is allowed and desires to vote, does it at the general election. (National Archives, 2019)

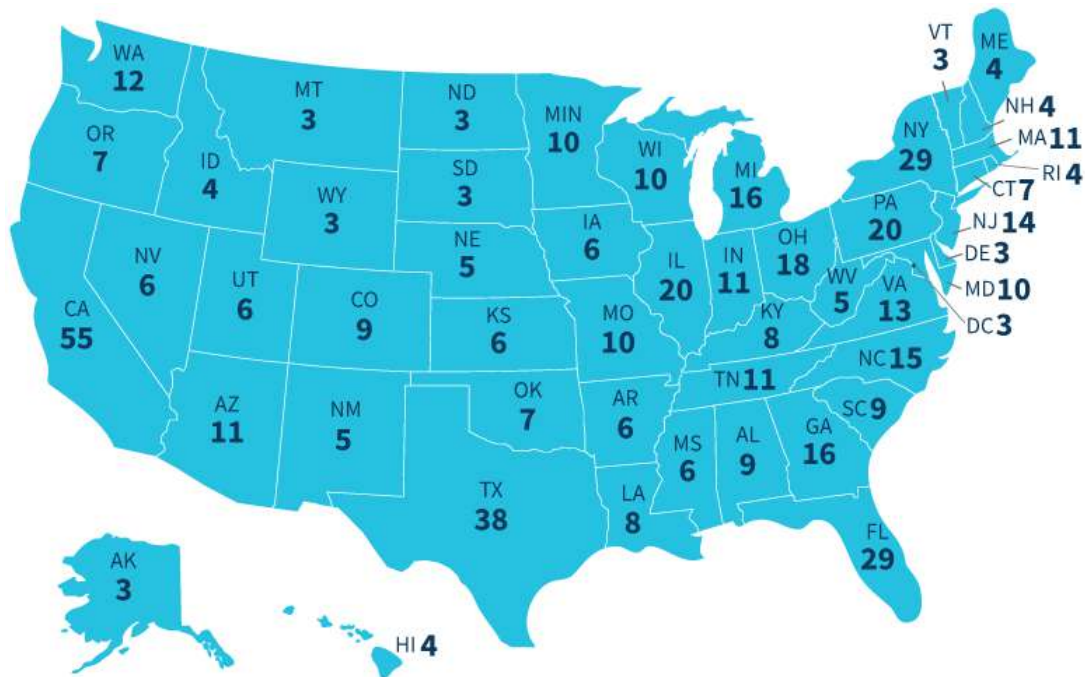


Figure 16. Electoral votes that each state has at the Electoral College. (USA.gov, 2017)

After the general election, most of the states use a “winner-take-all” system that gives all electoral votes to the state’s presidential nominee who wins its popular vote. However, Maine and Nebraska use a “proportional representation.” A majority of 270 electoral votes around the country is required to elect the President. Although a projected winner is known on election night, the Electoral College takes place in mid-December and the Constitution does not obligate electors to follow their state’s popular vote, but only on rare occasions they do not. (National Archives, 2019)

There are two special situations during this process. It is possible to win the Electoral College, so becoming the president, but lose the popular vote of the country’s residents. This happened in 2016, in 2000, and three times in the 1800s. It can also happen that no candidate receives the majority of electoral votes, in this case, the members of the House of Representatives choose the new president from the top three candidates. The Senate elects the vice president from the remaining top two. This has only happened once, in 1824. (USA.gov, 2017)

2.3.6. Presidential Inauguration

On the 6th of January of the following year, each state's electoral votes are counted by Congress. This day it is announced who has been elected President and Vice President of the United States of America.

The inauguration of the president of the United States is a ceremony held in Washington D.C. to mark the commencement of a new four-year term. Nowadays, it takes place at noon eastern time on January 20, the first day of the new term, more than seventy days after the presidential election. (USA.gov, 2017)

2.4. Congressional Elections

In the United States of America, the elections of the president and members of the House of Representatives work different. In this section we are going to explain briefly what is the function of House as well as go in deep in the process to choose the congressmen and congresswomen.

The Congress met for first time in 1789 and there were only 59 Representatives in the House. As the population grew as well as the amount of states, the number of Representatives increased significantly. Finally, in 1911, a law was passed to fix the size of the House at no more than 435 proportionally representing the population of the 50 states based on the decennial census. The U.S. House of Representatives together with the other Congress chamber, the U.S. Senate, make up the government's legislative branch and, as per the Constitution, its function is to make and pass federal laws. (Davis, n.d.)

This election determines who represents your state, specifically your district, in Congress. They also set which political party, usually Democratic or Republican, will hold a majority in the House of the Representatives. These members serve two-year terms as they get elected every midterm and presidential election year.

2.4.1. Requirements

To become a member of the U.S. House of Representatives one must meet three basic requirements established by the U.S. Constitution. Candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives have to be 25 or older, have been U.S. citizens for seven years, and be legal residents of the state they want to represent in Congress. (USA.gov, 2020)

2.4.2. Primaries and conventions

When there is more than one candidate for the same party that runs for office, states hold primary or convention elections to decide which candidates will be on the ballot. Those who represent a major political party, Democratic or Republican, are automatically placed on a district's election. On the other hand, minor party nominees are chosen by their party's rules while independent candidates nominate themselves. However, those two must meet several state requirements to be placed on the general election ballot such as submit a petition with signatures from a certain number of registered voters. (Davis, n.d.)

2.4.3. Congressional Districts

Congressional districts are the 435 areas from which members are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. There is a Representative for every congressional district and every state has at least one of them. After the apportionment of the number congressional seats among the states, which is based on decennial census population counts, each state with more than one seat establishes its own congressional districts, which have to meet some basic rules established by the federal election laws. Some examples are that each district must be equal -or almost equal- in population and they have to be contiguous meaning that they cannot be divided completely by other districts. This process might seem simple but, indeed, it is not due to the representation of minority groups and the gerrymandering. (US Census Bureau, 2019)

Majority-minority districts

One of the problems of single member districts is that they can make it easier to cut minority groups out of the Congress. If in a state a really small population are minorities, under a single member districts its going to be even more difficult for

them to have a member at the House of Representatives elected as they are divided around the state. Congress and the Supreme Court have tried to remedy this problem by mandating majority-minority districts, which are districts with a majority of its voters are part of a minority group. However this has not work really well as in the past thirteen years there has not been any single congressmen or congresswomen that has not belong from the Republican or Democrat party. (Muller et al., 2015)

Gerrymandering

Gerrymandering is the way that the state's governing party manipulates the boundaries of a congressional district so as to favor themselves. As the districts only need to be roughly the same size and contiguous, the states draw them to capture certain population characteristics. Those are drawn by state legislatures. If a party has a majority of state legislatures, they draw the districts so they party have a greater chance to win. This is why state legislature elections matter so much in census year, whoever wins that year gets to re-draw the districts. However, some states try to redraw their district in no census years, as there is no rule that bans them to do it. Moreover, not all the states gerrymander, some are fairer and they accurately reflect the state's population ideology. (Wines, 2019)

Gerrymandering was first done in 1812 when the governor of Massachusetts, Elbridge Gerry, signed a bill allowing his party to re-draw the districts that were meant to favor its political party. This name was given by a the Boston Gazette, one of the most famous newspaper of the state during the 18th century, when they titled their political cartoon as “gerry-mander;” the last name of the governor combined with the word salamander due to a serpentine district that looked to like it. (Muller et al., 2015)

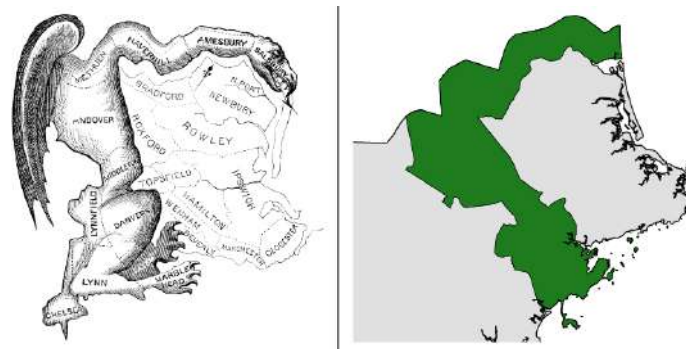


Figure 17. Origin of the name Gerrymandering. On the left, the cartoon representing a salamander and, on the right, the actual serpentine district. (Ansolabehere and Palmer, 2016)

To explain why a lot of people think that is unfair we are going to imagine a state that is 60% Republican and 40% Democrat, and has five electoral districts. The districts can be drawn so there are three Republican districts and two Democratic ones accurately reflecting the party composition of the state's population. However, it can also be drawn so there are three Democratic districts and two Republican ones, which would be an inaccurate reflection of the state's population. Or it can simply be drawn so there are five Republican districts and zero Democratic ones, which would not reflect the political makeup of the state. This is a simple example of the injustice that the gerrymandering can cause. (Muller et al., 2015)

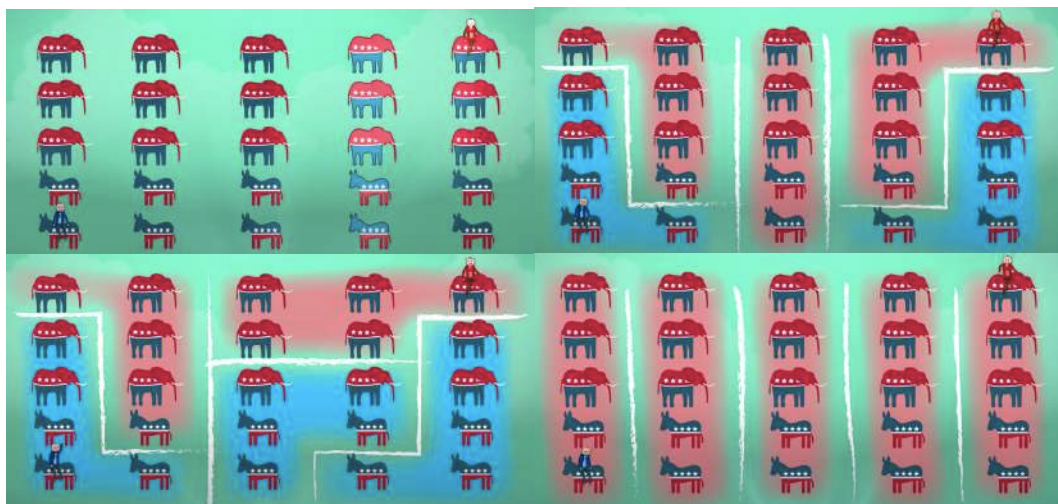


Figure 18. Graphic visualisation of the example explained above. (Crash Course 2015).

Drafters usually accomplish gerrymander through two practices commonly called packing and cracking. Packing has the objective to include as many of the opposing party's voters possible in a single district. That helps the governing party win surrounding districts where the opposition's strength has been weakened. Cracking does the opposite: It splits up masses of opposition voters, known as a voting block, among several districts, so that they will be outnumbered in each of the new districts. (Wines, 2019)



Figure 19. Example of packing and cracking. On the left there is an imaginary state divided into seven districts reflecting the society accurately. On the middle there is an example of packing and, on the left, a cracking. (Greer, 2012)

Nowadays, districts in states under Republican control tend to be more gerrymandered than the Democrat ones. That is in part because Republicans did better in the 2010 elections, a census year, giving the party larger control of state legislatures. Many political scientists consider that the Republican-held states like North Carolina, Michigan, Ohio and Texas have the most noticeable gerrymandering. Among Democratic-controlled states, Maryland, Illinois are the ones more manipulated. (Wines, 2019)



Figure 20. Some of the congressional districts more gerrymandered around the United States, labelled with the state which they belong into and its number. (Represent Us, n.d.)

2.4.4. Election

At the beginning of November, the Election Day is held on all the states. On those, a candidate is elected by only those eligible voters residing in the congressional district that the he or she is running for. The winner of the election is determined by the plurality rule meaning that the person who receives more votes is elected as the congressman or congresswoman for that district. In this case the winner may not necessarily receive a more than half of the votes. Once all the ballots are counted, the candidates around the country are known and they are going to work for their district in the House of Representative for the next two years. (Muller et al., 2015)

3. U.S. electoral system applied to Spain

As we have seen throughout the first two sections, Spain and the United States of America have very different electoral systems. Here, on the following pages, we are going to see the results of the last election in Spain. Then, we are going to perform the experiment, we will apply the American electoral system to the last election outcome in Spain. In this part we will put in practice the concepts studied on the sections 1 and 2. Finally, we are going to see on a concrete example the impact of each electoral system.

3.1. Last election results

In the table below we can see the last election results, which were held on 10th November 2019. The table includes the total votes and the number of members of the Congress of Deputies that each party won – on each province and in total –. Furthermore, the provinces, which are the electoral districts, are separated by autonomous communities so we can also see which are the strongest parties on each territory. Then, the table only contains the parties that won a minimum of one seat in the Congress of Deputies, all the minor parties votes are summed up in the column of “Others.” Furthermore, the empty cells mean that either the party did not present on that province or that a party did not won any seats in the Congress of Deputies. (El País, 2019)

Autonomous Community	Province	PSOE	Partido Popular	VOX	Unidas Podemos	ERC	Cs	JxCAT	PNV	EH Bildu	Más País	Cup	CC-PNC -NC	NA+	BNG	PRC	Teruel Existe	Others	Total
	Total votes received	6,752,983	5,021,094	3,638,838	3,097,008	888,140	1,562,568	527,375	577,423	276,519	566,979	244,754	123,981	98,448	119,597	68,580	19,696	981,848	24,365,851
	Total Deputies won	120	88	52	35	13	30	8	7	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	350
Andalucía	Almería	88,425	77,751	80,397	24,089		22,645											10,179	303,486
	Cádiz	187,701	110,769	130,936	92,997		55,262				11,213							33,181	622,059
	Córdoba	146,166	99,766	82,162	64,111		36,039											21,962	450,206
	Granada	159,184	104,235	99,505	58,792		37,435				8,496							20,087	487,734
	Huelva	91,461	49,547	52,363	30,270		18,322											12,750	254,713
	Jaén	141,470	81,894	71,814	35,728		24,711											14,443	370,060
	Málaga	225,523	162,577	161,752	97,103		66,580				14,004							35,385	762,924
	Sevilla	380,075	187,651	188,500	152,812		8,328				22,182							129,391	1,068,939
		5	2	2	2		1											6,270	113,935
Aragón	Huesca	37,758	29,702	17,155	13,873		9,177												3
	Teruel	18,777	17,473	9,328	3,933		3,710										19,696	1,379	74,296
	Zaragoza	157,420	119,421	91,978	57,398		46,645				22,989						1	18,846	514,697
		3	2	1	1														7
Asturias		184,062	128,698	88,052	88,393		36,852				12,496							20,515	559,068
Illes Balears		115,135	103,493	77,346	81,976	18,206	33,342				10,605							17,196	457,299
Canarias		2	2	2	2														8
	Las Palmas	140,685	103,233	64,197	74,382		27,906				8,336		47,959					21,342	488,040
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	132,162	93,156	53,298	64,420		22,854				6,543		76,022					18,109	466,564
Cantabria		75,430	84,032	48,600	28,075		15,459									68,580		7,533	327,709
		1	2	1												1			5

Autonomus Community	Province	PSOE	Partido Popular	VOX	Unidas Podemos	ERC	Cs	JxCAT	PNV	EH Bildu	Más País	Cup	CC-PNC -NC	NA+	BNG	PRC	Teruel Existe	Others	Total
Castilla La Mancha	Albacete	69,589	58,616	44,237	20,644		15,892											7,267	216,245
		2	1	1														4	
	Ciudad Real	91,790	74,600	55,904	22,089		18,237											8,909	271,529
		2	2	1														5	
	Cuenca	40,551	33,669	20,076	7,474		5,067											3,402	110,239
		2	1															3	
Castilla y León	Guadalajara	40,990	31,600	30,375	14,797		10,116											5,416	133,294
		1	1	1														3	
	Toledo	115,949	94,714	85,872	34,648		24,760											12,142	367,585
		2	2	2														6	
	Ávila	24,267	32,385	17,259	5,977		8,081											8,231	94,200
		1	1	1														3	
Castilla y León	Burgos	63,726	60,931	29,408	21,843		16,049											8,294	200,251
		2	2															4	
	León	86,951	74,078	40,589	27,125		16,490											17,880	263,113
		2	1	1														4	
	Palencia	31,668	34,051	13,768	7,650		5,885											3,468	96,490
		1	2															3	
	Salamanca	56,710	67,249	34,883	13,357		16,682											6,772	195,653
		1	2	1														4	
	Segovia	25,090	27,982	14,525	7,834		8,828											3,820	86,079
		1	1	1														3	
Catalunya	Soria	15,925	15,172	6,221	3,478		2,627											3,476	46,899
		1	1															2	
	Valladolid	93,844	91,534	56,110	33,938		26,743											10,845	313,014
		2	2	1														5	
	Zamora	32,406	33,128	16,944	6,897		6,754											4,220	100,349
		1	1	1														3	
Catalunya	Barcelona	635,265	224,639	184,313	450,612	615,504	172,918	342,082			41,703	177,428						82,659	2,927,123
		8	2	2	5	7	2	4				2						32	
	Girona	52,387	17,315	18,425	33,535	91,389	13,764	87,642				31,483						9,820	355,760
		1			1	2		2										6	
	Lleida	29,712	14,583	9,258	16,183	64,715	7,052	46,471				13,985						5,119	207,078
Catalunya		1				2		1										4	
	Tarragona	73,218	29,765	31,030	46,403	98,326	22,639	51,180				21,858						11,664	386,083
		2			1	2		1										6	
	Ceuta	10,407	7,408	11,738	1,129		1,129											1,803	33,614
Comunitat Valenciana		1																1	
	Alacant	239,605	207,060	167,211	108,046		68,832				35,415							31,670	857,839
		4	3	3	1		1											12	
	Castelló	83,707	70,020	54,700	38,995		20,230				18,096							10,664	296,412
Comunitat Valenciana		2	1	1	1													5	
	València	374,284	306,041	245,108	190,729		106,312				121,581							52,503	1,396,558
		4	4	3	2		1				1							15	
	Badajoz	141,980	92,588	63,893	33,780		29,407											14,328	375,976
Extremadura		3	2	1														6	
	Cáceres	84,756	61,357	35,654	19,887		15,430											9,374	226,458
		2	1	1														4	
	A Coruña	182,355	185,267	49,793	76,234		28,043				12,398				57,765			22,344	614,199
Galicia		3	3		1										1			8	
	Lugo	56,892	67,942	14,475	16,341		5,708								12,853			6,969	181,180
		2	2															4	
	Ourense	56,056	66,538	12,956	13,342		6,200								10,143			5,316	170,551
Galicia		2	2															4	
	Pontevedra	164,910	150,294	37,610	80,324		23,620								38,836			29,032	524,626
		3	3		1													7	
	La Rioja	57,193	56,208	18,772	16,118		11,584											6,705	166,580
La Rioja		2	2															4	
	Madrid	948,751	879,667	647,924	459,030		319,310				199,172							104,652	3,558,506
		10	10	7	5		3				2							37	
	Mejilla	5,042	9,104	5,669	792		907											9,500	31,014
Murcia		1																1	
	Murcia	176,426	188,870	199,440	62,897		52,967				13,287							25,955	719,842
		3	3	3	1													10	
	Navarra	83,242		18,656	55,191					56,387				98,448				24,132	336,056
Euskadi País Vasco		1			1					1				2				5	
	Araba	37,325	25,318	6,423	27,992		2,504		40,127	27,364								4,432	171,485
		1			1				1	1								4	
	Bizkaia	119,917	55,130	15,094	96,558		6,829		221,171	94,377	8,463							13,240	630,779
Euskadi País Vasco		2			1				4	1								8	
	Gipuzkoa	68,663	23,373	7,142	56,787		3,725		116,125	98,391								7,257	381,463
Euskadi País Vasco		1			1				2	2								6	

Table 2. Results of the November 2019 Spanish general election.

3.2. Experiment

As seen before, one of the main differences between the Spanish and the American electoral system is that in Spain there is only one election to select the president and the members of the Congress of Deputies while in the United States there are two, one to select the president and another one to select members of the House of Representatives. In the Spanish one, the Congress of Deputies election, the Spaniards vote for the members of the Congress through multi-member districts which are the provinces, and then, this members are the ones that vote for the prime minister. Nevertheless, the U.S. has two different types, the Presidential election and the Congressional Elections. In the first one, Americans vote for the president through multi-member districts which are the states, and, in the second one, Americans vote

for the members of the House of Representatives in single-member districts which are the congressional districts.

Then, I had to decide which American election was more similar to the Spanish one and I choose the Presidential election for two main reasons. First, in both elections there are multi-member districts. Second, there is about the same number of districts in Spain and in the U.S, 52 and 50 respectively.

To apply the results seen before to the American electoral system we need to know how many electoral votes there are going to be and how are they going to be distributed among the electoral districts. To get that we are just going to make total members in the Congress of Deputies, 350, to be equivalent to the total electoral votes in the Electoral College, 538. We are going to make a Spanish province to be equal to a U.S. state because the members are already distributed among those.

3.2.1. Results

In the table below we can see the results that would have been obtained in Spain's last general election if the American electoral system had been applied. Since the U.S. used the winner-take-all method, we used it as well, the party that received more votes in an electoral district got all the seats from there.

As you can see, under the name of each party there is:

- ✓ The total votes received through the country
- ✓ The total members of the Congress of Deputies gained.
- ✓ The votes won on each province re-marked with the party color if they are the winning party.

In the “Deputies” column there are the number of seats that each district has. It is re-marked with the color of the winning party in that province.

Autonomus Community	Province	PSOE	Partido Popular	VOX	Unidas Podemos	ERC	Cs	JxCAT	PNV	EH Bildu	Más País	Cup	CC-PNC-NC	NA+	BNG	PRC	Teruel Existe	Others	Deputies	Total
Total votes won		6,752,983	5,021,094	3,638,838	3,097,008	888,140	1,547,129	527,375	377,423	276,519	566,979	244,754	123,981	98,448	119,597	68,580	19,696	997,307		24,365,851
Total members in the Congress of Deputies		256	41	11	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	350	
Andalucía	Almería	88,425	77,751	80,397	24,089		22,645											10,179	6	303,486
	Cádiz	187,701	110,769	130,936	92,997		55,262				11,213							33,181	9	622,059
	Córdoba	146,166	99,766	82,162	64,111		36,039											21,962	6	450,206
	Granada	159,184	104,235	99,505	58,792		37,435				8,496							20,087	7	487,734
	Huelva	91,461	49,547	52,363	30,270		18,322											12,750	5	254,713
	Jaén	141,470	81,894	71,814	35,728		24,711											14,443	5	370,060
	Málaga	225,523	162,577	161,752	97,103		66,580				14,004							35,385	11	762,924
Aragón	Sevilla	380,075	187,651	188,500	152,812		8,328				22,182							129,391	12	1,068,939
	Huesca	37,758	29,702	17,155	13,873		9,177											6,270	3	113,935
	Teruel	18,777	17,473	9,328	3,933		3,710										19,696	1,379	3	74,296
	Zaragoza	157,420	119,421	91,978	57,398		46,645				22,989							18,846	7	514,697
Asturias		184,062	128,698	88,052	88,393		36,852				12,496							20,515	7	559,068
	Illes Balears	115,135	103,493	77,346	81,976	18,206	33,342				10,605							17,196	8	457,299
Canarias	Las Palmas	140,685	103,233	64,197	74,382		27,906				8,336		47,959					21,342	8	488,040
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	132,162	93,156	53,298	64,420		22,854				5,543		76,022					18,109	7	466,564
Cantabria		75,430	84,032	48,600	28,075		15,459									68,580		7,533	5	327,709
	Albacete	69,589	58,616	44,237	20,644		15,892											7,267	4	216,245
	Ciudad Real	91,790	74,600	55,904	22,089		18,237											8,909	5	271,529
Castilla-La Mancha	Cuenca	40,551	33,669	20,076	7,474		5,067											3,402	3	110,239
	Guadalajara	40,990	31,600	30,375	14,797		10,116											5,416	3	110,239
	Toledo	115,949	94,214	85,872	34,648		24,760											12,142	6	367,585
Castilla y León	Ávila	24,267	32,385	17,259	5,977		6,081											8,231	3	94,200
	Burgos	63,726	60,931	29,408	21,843		16,049											8,294	4	200,251
	León	86,951	74,078	40,589	27,125		16,490											17,880	4	263,113
	Palencia	31,668	34,051	13,768	7,650		5,885											3,468	3	96,490
	Salamanca	56,710	67,249	34,883	13,357		16,682											6,772	4	196,653
	Segovia	25,090	27,582	14,525	7,834		6,828											3,820	3	86,079
	Soria	15,925	15,172	6,221	3,478		3,637											3,476	2	46,899
	Valladolid	93,844	91,534	56,110	33,938		26,743											10,845	5	313,014
	Zamora	32,406	33,128	16,944	6,897		6,754											4,220	3	100,349
	Barcelona	635,265	224,639	184,313	450,612	615,504	172,918	342,082			41,703	177,438						82,659	32	2,927,123
Catalunya	Girona	52,387	17,315	18,425	33,535	91,399	13,764	87,642				31,483						9,820	5	355,760
	Lleida	29,712	14,583	9,258	16,183	64,715	7,052	46,471										13,985	4	207,078
	Tarragona	73,218	29,765	31,030	46,403	98,126	22,639	51,180				21,858						11,664	6	386,083
	Ceuta	10,407	7,408	11,738	1,129													1,803	1	33,614
Comunitat Valenciana	Alacant	239,605	207,060	167,211	108,046		68,832				35,415							31,670	12	857,839
	Castelló	83,707	70,020	54,700	38,995		20,230											10,664	5	296,412
	València	374,284	306,041	245,108	190,729		106,312				121,581							52,503	15	1,396,558
Extremadura	Badajoz	141,980	92,588	63,893	33,780		29,407											14,328	6	375,976
	Cáceres	84,756	61,357	35,654	19,887		15,430											9,374	4	226,458
Galicia	A Coruña	182,355	185,267	49,793	76,234		28,043				12,398				57,765			22,344	8	614,199
	Lugo	56,892	67,942	14,475	16,341		5,708								12,853			6,969	4	181,180
	Ourense	56,056	66,538	12,956	13,342		6,200								10,143			5,316	4	170,551
	Pontevedra	164,910	150,294	37,610	80,324		23,620								38,836			29,032	7	524,626
La Rioja		57,193	56,208	18,772	16,118		11,584											6,705	4	166,580
	Madrid	948,751	879,667	647,924	459,030		319,310				199,172							104,652	37	3,558,506
	Melilla	5,042	9,104	5,669	792		907											9,500	1	31,014
Murcia		176,426	188,870	199,440	62,897		52,967				13,287							25,955	10	719,842
	Navarra	83,242		18,656	55,191					56,387				98,448				24,132	5	336,056
Euzkadi	Araba	37,325	25,318	6,423	27,992		2,504			40,127	27,364							4,432	4	171,485
	Bizkaia	119,917	55,130	15,094	96,558		6,829			221,171	94,377	8,463						13,240	8	630,779
	Gipuzkoa	68,663	23,373	7,142	56,787		3,725			116,125	98,391							7,257	6	381,463
Autonomus Community	Province	PSOE	Partido Popular	VOX	Unidas Podemos	ERC	Cs	JxCAT	PNV	EH Bildu	Más País	Cup	CC-PNC-NC	NA+	BNG	PRC	Teruel Existe	Others	Deputies	Total

Table 3. Results of the November 2019 Spanish general election with the American system applied.

Now we are going to focus on three examples of provinces that are particularly interesting: A Coruña, Teruel, and Barcelona.

If we look carefully in the row of A Coruña, we can see that there were 8 seats and 614,199 votes counted; which 185,267 of them, a 30.16%, were for the Partido Popular, 182,355, a 29.69%, for the PSOE, and the rest for other parties. Using the American electoral system, the PP wins the 8 seats with under 3,000 votes and 1% of difference.

We can also see another province in where the difference is also really small. In Teruel there was 3 seats and 74,296 people voted. 19,696 of them selected Teruel Existe, about 26.51%, 18,777 votes were for PSOE, around 25.27%, and 17,473, for the PP, a 23.52%. In this case, Teruel Existe wins the whole 3 seats having three parties with about 1/4 of the votes and under 1,000 votes of difference between the first two.

Another example would be Barcelona. Barcelona had 32 seats and 2,927,123 people voted. Out of these people, 635,265, a 21.7%, chose the PSOE, 615,504, a 21.02%, for Esquerra Republicana, and the rest for other parties. In this example, with the winner-takes-all method, the PSOE wins the 32 seats with under 1% votes of difference and only having about 1/5 of the votes.

3.3. Comparison

In this section we are going to compare the results obtained with the Spanish electoral system to those with the American one.

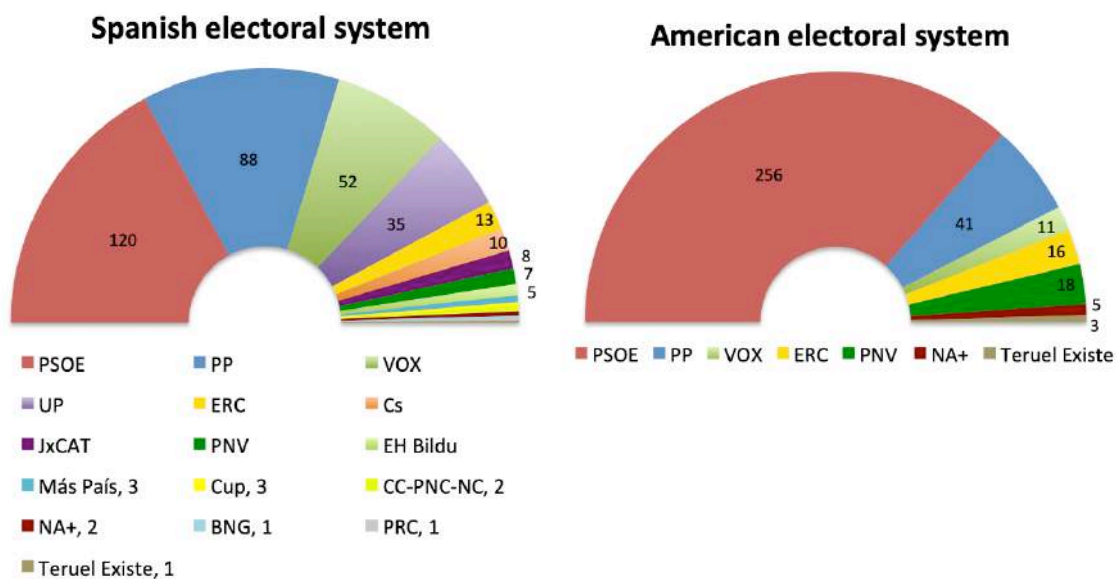


Figure 21. Charts of the results obtained with the Spanish electoral system and the American electoral system.

3.3.1. Winner parties

As already explained before, the American electoral system gives extra power to the parties that win on each electoral district; in Spain the parties which would benefit this system can be divided in three groups:

- ❖ The only national party that would have gained Deputies with this system is the larger one, the PSOE. The PSOE was the party more voted in 32 of the 52 districts and, since this is the objective in a winner-takes-all method, they would clearly be one of the beneficiaries of this system.

- ❖ The parties that are really large in a concrete region would also have profit the American system; this is the case of ERC in Catalonia, PNV in the Basque Country, and Teruel Existe in Teruel. Both ERC and PNV are parties, which stand up for the nationalism – and ERC also for the freedom – of their autonomous communities, ERC in Catalonia and PNV in the Basque Country. Teruel Existe is also a territorial party but their objective is different, they want to give their province, Teruel, visibility countrywide.
- ❖ NA+ is another interesting case, which would benefit from this system. NA+ is a PP and Ciudadanos coalition, which only runs in the autonomous community of Navarre. They joined forces to be able to beat the PSOE in their province because, without this alliance, PSOE was the larger party in Navarre.

The idea of coalitions before the elections would be a crucial factor. For example, if parties which have similar ideologies such as ERC and JxCAT with the independent movement, PSOE and UP with left-wing policies or PP, Ciudadanos and VOX with right-wing policies had summed forces, they would have better results in some provinces. Let's look at the case of Barcelona again, imagine that ERC and JxCAT had ran together as they have done before to give more importance to the freedom of Catalonia. The 615,504 votes of ERC together with the 342,082 of JxCAT would have beat the 635,265 of PSOE and the 32 Deputies would have been won by the independence coalition.

3.3.2. Changes

Looking at the charts we can clearly see that the PSOE would have changed from having a simple majority to an absolute majority. Concretely, PSOE would have grown from having 120 Deputies and 34.29% of the Congress with the Spanish system, to have 256 and 73.14% of the Congress with the American one. This case would make PSOE grow 136 and a 113.33% their Deputies, which would completely change the political situation in the country.

We can also see that ERC would have grown 3 seats for a total of 16 and the PNV 10 for a total of 18. NA+ and Teruel Existe would have also grown 3 and 2 seats, which add up to 5 and 3 Deputies respectively.

We then have the two parties that would have lost most of their seats in the Congress of Deputies; this is the case of the PP and VOX. PP, which is strongest on the northwest of the country, had only won in 10 provinces, which would add up for a total of 41 Deputies, 47 less than using the Spanish system. A similar situation would already happen to VOX. Only winning in two districts, they would have received 11 seats, 41 less than with the d'Hondt method.

The last group of parties is the ones that would have lost all their representation in the Congress of Deputies. As none of these had been the party with more votes in any electoral district, they would not have any seat. The biggest drops would have been UP with 35, Cs with 10 and JxCAT with 8.

3.3.3 Wrap up

In conclusion we have just shown an example that proves what explain in sections 1 and 2, the winner-takes-all method makes country more governable. Nowadays, the PSOE governs with simple majority and they cannot make new laws as easily as if they had the absolute majority because they need to pact. Instead, with the American system they would have about 3/4 of the Congress of Deputies, which would allow them to complete the electoral program. In addition, electorate would be able to be more demanding whenever the winner party did not do what they had promised.

However, seen from another prospective, the proportional system, which is the Spanish one, represents the society in the Congress of Deputies more similar than the majority system, the one used in the United States. We can see that in the example just shown. The smaller parties would not be represented in the lower chamber of the Cortes Generales, which means that the smaller groups of the society would not have the power to pact with the larger ones to make laws that benefit them.

4. Spanish electoral system applied to the U.S.

Now it is time to answer the title of the research project: Could Trump have been the prime minister of Spain? To do that, we will first see the results of the last election in the United States of America. Then, we will apply the Spanish electoral system to the last election outcome in the U.S. specifically focusing on if Donald Trump would still have won. In this part we will put in practice the concepts studied on the sections 1 and 2. Finally, we will to see on a concrete case how an electoral system influences the electoral result in a country.

4.1. Last election results

In the table below we can see the 2016 United States presidential election results, which was the 58th quadrennial presidential election, held on 8th November 2016. The table includes the total votes and the number of electoral votes that each nominee won – on each state and in total –. The votes won on each province re-marked with the candidate’s color if they are the winning party. In the “Deputies” column there are the number of seats that each state has re-marked with the color of the winning nominee in that district. The table only contains the five biggest candidates, the rest, are summed up in the column of “Others.” Furthermore, the empty cells mean that the candidate did not appeared on the ballot in that state. (“2016 United States presidential election,” 2020)

State or district	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others	Seats in the House	Total
Total votes	65,853,516	62,984,825	4,489,221	731,788	1,457,216	1,152,671		136,669,237
Total electoral votes	232	306	0	0	0	0	538	
Alabama	729,547	1,318,255	44,467		9,391	21,712	9	2,123,372
Alaska	116,454	163,387	18,725		5,735	14,307	3	318,608
Arizona	1,161,167	1,252,401	106,327	17,449	34,345	1,476	11	2,573,165
Arkansas	380,494	684,872	29,829	13,255	9,473	12,712	6	1,130,635
California	8,753,788	4,483,810	478,500	39,596	278,657	147,244	55	14,181,595
Colorado	1,338,870	1,202,484	144,121	28,917	38,437	27,418	9	2,780,247
Connecticut	897,572	673,215	48,676	2,108	22,841	508	7	1,644,920
District of Columbia	282,830	12,723	4,906		4,258	6,551	3	311,268
Delaware	235,603	185,127	14,757	706	6,103	1,518	3	443,814
Florida	4,504,975	4,617,886	207,043		64,399	25,736	29	9,420,039
Georgia	1,877,963	2,089,104	125,306	13,017	7,674	1,668	16	4,114,732
Hawaii	266,891	128,847	15,954		12,737	4,508	4	428,937
Idaho	189,765	409,055	28,331	46,476	8,496	8,132	4	690,255
Illinois	3,090,729	2,146,015	209,596	11,655	76,802	1,627	20	5,536,424
Indiana	1,033,126	1,557,286	133,993		7,841	2,712	11	2,734,958
Iowa	653,669	800,983	59,186	12,366	11,479	28,348	6	1,566,031
Kansas	427,005	671,018	55,406	6,520	23,506	947	6	1,184,402
Kentucky	628,854	1,202,971	53,752	22,780	13,913	1,879	8	1,924,149
Louisiana	780,154	1,178,638	37,978	8,547	14,031	9,684	8	2,029,032
Maine	357,735	335,593	38,105	1,887	14,251	356	4	747,927

State or district	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others	Seats in the House	Total
Maryland	1,677,928	943,169	79,605	9,630	35,945	35,169	10	2,781,446
Massachusetts	1,995,196	1,090,893	138,018	2,719	47,661	50,559	11	3,325,046
Michigan	2,268,839	2,279,543	172,136	8,177	51,463	19,126	16	4,799,284
Minnesota	1,367,716	1,322,951	112,972	53,076	36,985	51,113	10	2,944,813
Mississippi	485,131	700,714	14,435		3,731	5,346	6	1,209,357
Missouri	1,071,068	1,594,511	97,359	7,071	25,419	13,177	10	2,808,605
Montana	177,709	279,240	28,037	2,297	7,970	1,894	3	497,147
Nebraska	284,494	495,961	38,946		8,775	16,051	5	844,227
Nevada	539,260	512,058	37,384			36,683	6	1,125,385
New Hampshire	348,526	345,790	30,777	1,064	6,496	11,643	4	744,296
New Jersey	2,148,278	1,601,933	72,477		37,772	13,586	14	3,874,046
New Mexico	385,234	319,667	74,541	5,825	9,879	3,173	5	798,319
New York	4,556,124	2,819,534	176,598	10,373	107,934	50,890	29	7,721,453
North Carolina	2,189,316	2,362,631	130,126		12,105	47,386	15	4,741,564
North Dakota	93,758	216,794	21,434		3,780	8,594	3	344,360
Ohio	2,394,164	2,841,005	174,498	12,574	46,271	27,975	18	5,496,487
Oklahoma	420,375	949,136	83,481			-	7	1,452,992
Oregon	1,002,106	782,403	94,231		50,002	72,594	7	2,001,336
Pennsylvania	2,926,441	2,970,733	146,715	6,472	49,941	65,176	20	6,165,478
Rhode Island	252,525	180,543	14,746	516	6,220	9,594	4	464,144
South Carolina	855,373	1,155,389	49,204	21,016	13,034	9,011	9	2,103,027
South Dakota	117,458	227,721	20,850			4,064	3	370,093
Tennessee	870,695	1,522,925	70,397	11,991	15,993	16,026	11	2,508,027
Texas	3,877,868	4,685,047	283,492	42,366	71,558	8,895	38	8,969,226
Utah	310,676	515,231	39,608	243,690	9,438	12,787	6	1,131,430
Vermont	178,573	95,369	10,078	639	6,758	23,650	3	315,067
Virginia	1,981,473	1,769,443	118,274	54,054	27,638	33,749	13	3,984,631
Washington	1,742,718	1,221,747	160,879		58,417	133,258	12	3,317,019
West Virginia	188,794	489,371	23,004	1,104	8,075	4,075	5	714,423
Wisconsin	1,382,536	1,405,284	106,674	11,855	31,072	38,729	10	2,976,150
Wyoming	55,973	174,419	13,287		2,515	9,655	3	255,849

Table 4. Results of the 2016 United States presidential election.

4.2. Experiment

As explained earlier, in the United States there are two general elections while in Spain there is only one. To do this experiment we have compared the U.S. presidential election to the Spanish Congress of Deputies election. We are going to use the same equivalents as before: a state equals a province and the total members of the House of Representatives equal the ones of the Congress of Deputies. We will also use the distribution of seats among the districts that are used in each country.

4.2.1. Results

In the table below we can see the results that would have been obtained in the United States' last general election if the Spanish electoral system had been applied. As Spain uses a proportional representation with the d'Hondt method on each electoral district, we used it as well; we calculated the seats that each candidate gets in each state by the d'Hondt method¹. (Funcionesexcel, 2020)

In the "Total" column there are the number of seats that each district has.

¹ The calculations of the d'Hondt method by state can be found at the Annex I.

As you can see, below each candidate's name there is:

- ✓ The total votes received through the country
- ✓ The total members of the House of Representatives gained.
- ✓ The total seats won on each state calculated by the d'Hondt method. The cell is blank if no seats are won.

State or district	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others	Total
Total votes won	65,853,516	62,984,825	4,489,221	731,788	1,457,216	1,152,671	136,669,237
Total representatives won	269	266	2	1	0	0	538
Alabama	3	6					9
Alaska	1	2					3
Arizona	5	6					11
Arkansas	2	4					6
California	36	18	1				55
Colorado	5	4					9
Connecticut	4	3					7
District of Columbia	3						3
Delaware	2	1					3
Florida	14	15					29
Georgia	8	8					16
Hawaii	3	1					4
Idaho	1	3					4
Illinois	12	8					20
Indiana	4	7					11
Iowa	3	3					6
Kansas	2	4					6
Kentucky	3	5					8
Louisiana	3	5					8
Maine	2	2					4
Maryland	7	3					10
Massachusetts	7	4					11
Michigan	8	8					16
Minnesota	5	5					10
Mississippi	2	4					6
Missouri	4	6					10
Montana	1	2					3
Nebraska	2	3					5
Nevada	3	3					6
New Hampshire	2	2					4
New Jersey	8	6					14
New Mexico	2	3					5
New York	18	11					29
North Carolina	7	8					15
North Dakota	1	2					3
Ohio	8	10					18
Oklahoma	2	5					7
Oregon	4	3					7
Pennsylvania	10	10					20
Rhode Island	2	2					4
South Carolina	4	5					9
South Dakota	1	2					3

State or district	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others	Total
Tennessee	4	7					11
Texas	17	20	1				38
Utah	2	3		1			6
Vermont	2	1					3
Virginia	7	6					13
Washington	7	5					12
West Virginia	1	4					5
Wisconsin	5	5					10
Wyoming		3					3

Table 5. Results of the 2016 United States presidential election with the Spanish electoral system applied.

Next, we will focus on three examples of states which are particularly interesting for the results obtained: Pennsylvania, California, and Utah.

Pennsylvania, having 20 seats, was one of the states with the closest population vote results. 2,926,441 people supported Clinton while 2,970,733, Trump. It was a 47.47% of the votes for the Democrats and a 48.18% for the Republicans. Using the winner-takes-all method, Trump won the whole 20 seats. However, once the d'Hondt method is used, 10 seats are for the Democrats and 10 for the Republican, a closer result to the popular vote.

If we look the row of Utah we can see that the 6 seats are distributed by d'Hondt method giving 2 seats to Clinton, 3 to Trump and 1 to McMullin. McMullin ran for the election as an Independent candidate in 33 states and in his home state, Utah, won 243,690 votes, a 21.54%. Using the American system he did not receive any seat but once we apply the Spanish one, he gets one, which allows him to have voice in the House of Representatives.

Another good example is California. With a participation of 14,181,595 votes, California had 55 seats to distribute, the state with the largest magnitude. To be able to notice the special feature of this example we have to remember that the Spanish electoral system uses the d'Hondt method but only with the parties that received at least a 3% of the votes. In the golden state Clinton wins 36 seats with 8,753,788 votes, a 62.28%; Trump, 18 with 4,483,810 votes, a 31.90%; and Johnson – the libertarian –, 1 with 478,500 votes, a 3.40%. What is interesting is that Stein, the green candidate, does not receive any seat because he only won a 1.98% of the votes, 278,657, which is less than the limit.

4.3. Comparison

In this section we are going to compare the results obtained with the American electoral system to the ones with the Spanish.

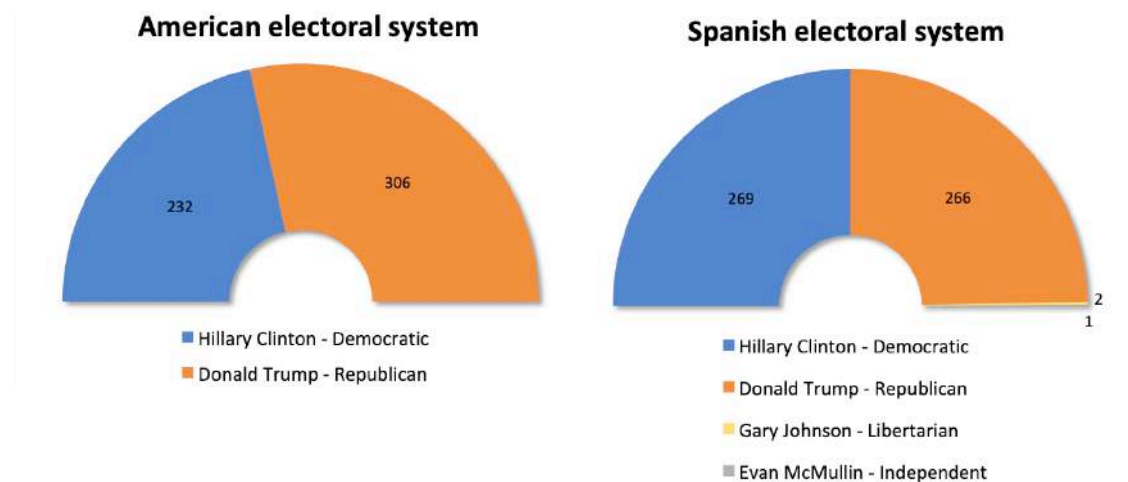


Figure 22. Charts of the results obtained with the American electoral system and the Spanish electoral system.

4.3.1. Winner candidates

The proportional representation tries to form a representative body that reflects the popular vote in the most faithful way possible, and that is what the Spanish electoral system does. If this system were applied to the 2016 U.S. presidential election we would have three winner candidates, each one with different reasons.

Clinton would be the most benefited. She won in 21 states, which was not enough with the winner-takes-all method, but she won the popular vote. In the Spanish system the popular is usually more important than being the larger supported party in a district. That is the reason that would make Clinton a beneficiary. Once the d'Hondt method would be applied, all the states that she did not win but she received a large support would give her some electoral votes. The same thing would happen as well in the states that she won, but she would win more seats than lose them, which would make her grow significantly.

Another winner would be Gary Johnson and the Libertarian Party. Johnson, who did not received any electoral vote, would get into the Electoral College for the first time in the history of the party. He received a small amount of votes compared to the major parties which did not gave him the victory in any state. With the d'Hondt method, in the states where there are large magnitudes, he would have enough support to win a seat.

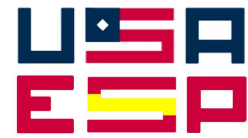
Finally, the last winner would be Evan McMullin, the independent candidate. McMullin received less than 1% of votes throughout the country but he got over 1/5 in Utah. These gave him the electoral vote, which would happen to be the first independent candidate in U.S. history to be in the Electoral College.

This three concrete cases show us the three ways that a candidate would be benefited with the Spanish system instead of the American: Large popular vote but not enough sates won, small popular vote but enough to win some seat in large magnitudes, and large popular vote in concrete sates.

4.3.2. Changes

Looking at the charts we can clearly see that Hillary Clinton was the candidate who would grow the most with the Spanish electoral system. The democrats would change from having 232 electoral votes, which is about 43.12% of the Electoral College, to have 269, which is 50%. The d'Hondt method would make the Democratic Party grow 37 electors and what is more important; they would half of electoral votes. As explained on the section *1.3.6. Election of the President*, since Clinton would not have absolute majority, a second round of voting would be needed with the abstentions of either the Libertarian Party or Evan McMullin to be elected as the president. If not, an election repeat would be required. The Democrats beating the Republicans and taking over the White House would completely change the political situation in the United States of America.

Both Gary Johnson and Evan McMullin would have electoral votes with the Spanish system. Johnson, the Libertarian Party's candidate would have two electoral votes, one in California and another one in Texas. On the other hand, McMullin, the independent candidate, would get one electoral vote in Utah, his home state. As said before, those three electoral votes would be crucial to decide weather Clinton would be invested as the first women to be a U.S. president or not.



On the other hand we would have Trump. Donald Trump, who was elected as president with the American system, with the Spanish one would drop 40 electoral votes and not be the candidate more represented. The Republican Party would shrink from 306 electoral votes, which is about 56.88%, to 266, which is 30.86%.

4.3.3. Wrap up

To sum up, the Spanish electoral system would give Clinton 50% of the electoral votes giving her the power of the White House instead of the Republicans. Furthermore, the smaller parties would be represented in the Electoral College, which had never happened before in the states showing that the proportional system represents the society more accurately than the majority one.

However, since the Democratic Party would not have more than half of the Electoral College, they would need to pact with one of the minor parties to get their abstention to govern. This shows one of the weaknesses of the proportional system, the bigger parties usually do not have achieve the absolute majority and they need the support of other parties which makes more difficult to run a country.

5. Strengths and weaknesses of each system

After learning about the Spanish and American electoral systems, we have seen that they are both different to one another and neither of them is perfect. In the following list, we highlight their main strengths and weaknesses:

Governability

- Lastly, in Spain any political party has had over half of the Congress of Deputies, this obligate them to join forces and create coalitions that make Spain is less governable.
- As only two parties are represented in both the Electoral College and the House of Representatives, the U.S. is more governable because one of them has the absolute majority.

Accountability

- The party that governs in Spain usually do not finish the electoral program but they cannot be blamed for it because they have to pact with others.
- The electorate in the U.S. can be more demanding with the winner party if they do not do what they promised because they have all the power.

Reflection of the society

- Spain uses a proportional system which tries to make the Congress of Deputies as similar as possible to the society; this is the reason why many parties have representation.
- The U.S. House of Representatives as well as the Electoral College are not a true reflection of the society because only two parties are represented; it is considered to be two-party system.

Electoral districts

- Both Spain and U.S. Presidential elections have several districts, concretely fifty-four and fifty-one respectively, and they are multimember. These districts are the same on each election: in Spain, the provinces, and in the U.S. Presidential, the states.

- The U.S. Congressional elections also have several districts, exactly four hundred thirty-five, but in these, only one member is selected and they are called single-member districts. These districts can be modified from one election to another for political criteria.

Allocation of seats

- To allocate its seats, Spain uses the d'Hondt method with only the parties that gained over 3% of the votes in each district.
- The U.S. uses the winner-takes-all method in each district to allocate its seats.

6. Conclusion

Once the research has been completed, we obtained sufficient information to respond the initial question of the project: Could Trump have been the prime minister of Spain? The answer is clear; he would not have been it.

Over the project, specifically on part one: *1. The Spanish electoral system*, we have described how the Spanish general elections work as well as everything that is related to it. We have first putted in context what type of system is used in Spain, a proportional one, explaining their characteristics. As this system promotes the segmentation of ideologies, we have had to see the main Spanish political parties, learning their history and beliefs. Finally, we have learned how the process that decides the deputies and the prime minister of the country from who can be a candidate to the moment that the prime minister is invested. We have studied the d'Hondt method which is one of the most remarkable parts from this section.

We have also learned about another electoral system, the American one. In this case we have explained and seen why it is considered to be a two-party system and the minor parties are not able to succeed. We have first described the most important candidates as well as the beliefs of largest parties in the U.S., the Democratic and the Republican. Afterwards, we have explained how the two national elections work, the Presidential and the Congressional. The first one, as its name says, is used to choose the president of the United States. We have seen the process that each candidate has to go through before he or she can have the power of the White House. The second is used to select the five hundred thirty-eight members of the House of Representatives. On this process is really important to understand the concept of Gerrymandering: how the congressional districts are defined.

The third objective, which made us work with data, was the practical one. To be able to complete it, it was necessary to fully understand how both electoral systems worked as well as to decide which characteristics of each election would equal to the other. This enabled us to see that different electoral systems change the outcome of a poll. Concretely, Clinton would have won the presidential election instead of Trump in the U.S. and, in Spain, PSOE would have achieved the absolute majority, which they do not have now.

After studying in detail the strengths and weaknesses of each electoral system as well as seeing the concrete case of the last elections, we have been able to see which type of political party benefits from each system. For example, the Spanish system is better for all the smaller parties since they can have some representation without winning anywhere. The U.S. system is worthier for Trump because he won in most of the districts by a few difference. This one is also better for the larger territorial parties such as Esquerra Republicana and PNV since they are the ones that receive more support in their region.

Thanks to doing this project in English, I have been able to improve my English writing skills. Not only that, I have also developed other abilities in this language such as my reading and vocabulary.

Due to I had to work with a lot of data, I have been able to put in practice the spreadsheets basic knowledge that I had, and I remarkably improved the control of this tool.

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Annex

Annex I

Alabama

Seats in the House	9
Total votes	2,123,372

True proportion	3.09	5.59	0.19	0.00	0.04	
Total seats won	3	6	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	729,547	1,318,255	44,467		9,391	21,712
Percentage	34.36%	62.08%	2.09%	0.00%	0.44%	
1	729,547	1,318,255	44,467	0	9,391	
2	364,774	659,128	22,234	0	4,696	
3	243,182	439,418	14,822	0	3,130	
4	182,387	329,564	11,117	0	2,348	
5	145,909	263,651	8,893	0	1,878	
6	121,591	219,709	7,411	0	1,565	
7	104,221	188,322	6,352	0	1,342	
8	91,193	164,782	5,558	0	1,174	
9	81,061	146,473	4,941	0	1,043	

Alaska

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	318,608

True proportion	1.10	1.54	0.18	0.00	0.05	
Total seats won	1	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	116,454	163,387	18,725		5,735	14,307
Percentage	36.55%	51.28%	5.88%	0.00%	1.80%	
1	116,454	163,387	18,725	0	5,735	
2	58,227	81,694	9,363	0	2,868	
3	38,818	54,462	6,242	0	1,912	

Arizona

Seats in the House	11
Total votes	2,573,165

True proportion	4.96	5.35	0.45	0.07	0.15	
Total seats won	5	6	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,161,167	1,252,401	106,327	17,449	34,345	1,476
Percentage	45.13%	48.67%	4.13%	0.68%	1.33%	
1	1,161,167	1,252,401	106,327	17,449	34,345	
2	580,584	626,201	53,164	8,725	17,173	
3	387,056	417,467	35,442	5,816	11,448	
4	290,292	313,100	26,582	4,362	8,586	
5	232,233	250,480	21,265	3,490	6,869	
6	193,528	208,734	17,721	2,908	5,724	
7	165,881	178,914	15,190	2,493	4,906	
8	145,146	156,550	13,291	2,181	4,293	
9	129,019	139,156	11,814	1,939	3,816	
10	116,117	125,240	10,633	1,745	3,435	
11	105,561	113,855	9,666	1,586	3,122	

Arkansas

Seats in the House	6
Total votes	1,130,635

True proportion	2.02	3.63	0.16	0.07	0.05	
Total seats won	2	4	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	380,494	684,872	29,829	13,255	9,473	12,712
Percentage	33.65%	60.57%	2.64%	1.17%	0.84%	
1	380,494	684,872	29,829	13,255	9,473	
2	190,247	342,436	14,915	6,628	4,737	
3	126,831	228,291	9,943	4,418	3,158	
4	95,124	171,218	7,457	3,314	2,368	
5	76,099	136,974	5,966	2,651	1,895	
6	63,416	114,145	4,972	2,209	1,579	

California

Seats in the House	55					
Total votes	14,181,595					
True proportion	33.95	17.39	1.86	0.15	1.08	
Total seats won	36	18	1	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	8,753,788	4,483,810	478,500	39,596	278,657	147,244
Percentage	61.73%	31.62%	3.37%	0.28%	1.96%	
1	8,753,788	4,483,810	478,500	39,596	278,657	
2	4,376,894	2,241,905	239,250	19,798	139,329	
3	2,917,929	1,494,603	159,500	13,199	92,886	
4	2,188,447	1,120,953	119,625	9,899	69,664	
5	1,750,758	896,762	95,700	7,919	55,731	
6	1,458,965	747,302	79,750	6,599	46,443	
7	1,250,541	640,544	68,357	5,657	39,808	
8	1,094,224	560,476	59,813	4,950	34,832	
9	972,643	498,201	53,167	4,400	30,962	
10	875,379	448,381	47,850	3,960	27,866	
11	795,799	407,619	43,500	3,600	25,332	
12	729,482	373,651	39,875	3,300	23,221	
13	673,368	344,908	36,808	3,046	21,435	
14	625,271	320,272	34,179	2,828	19,904	
15	583,586	298,921	31,900	2,640	18,577	
16	547,112	280,238	29,906	2,475	17,416	
17	514,929	263,754	28,147	2,329	16,392	
18	486,322	249,101	26,583	2,200	15,481	
19	460,726	235,990	25,184	2,084	14,666	
20	437,689	224,191	23,925	1,980	13,933	
21	416,847	213,515	22,786	1,886	13,269	
22	397,899	203,810	21,750	1,800	12,666	
23	380,599	194,948	20,804	1,722	12,116	
24	364,741	186,825	19,938	1,650	11,611	
25	350,152	179,352	19,140	1,584	11,146	
26	336,684	172,454	18,404	1,523	10,718	
27	324,214	166,067	17,722	1,467	10,321	
28	312,635	160,136	17,089	1,414	9,952	
29	301,855	154,614	16,500	1,365	9,609	
30	291,793	149,460	15,950	1,320	9,289	
31	282,380	144,639	15,435	1,277	8,989	
32	273,556	140,119	14,953	1,237	8,708	
33	265,266	135,873	14,500	1,200	8,444	
34	257,464	131,877	14,074	1,165	8,196	
35	250,108	128,109	13,671	1,131	7,962	
36	243,161	124,550	13,292	1,100	7,740	
37	236,589	121,184	12,932	1,070	7,531	
38	230,363	117,995	12,592	1,042	7,333	
39	224,456	114,969	12,269	1,015	7,145	
40	218,845	112,095	11,963	990	6,966	
41	213,507	109,361	11,671	966	6,797	
42	208,424	106,757	11,393	943	6,635	
43	203,576	104,275	11,128	921	6,480	
44	198,950	101,905	10,875	900	6,333	

Colorado

Seats in the House	9
Total votes	2,780,247

True proportion	4.33	3.89	0.47	0.09	0.12	
Total seats won	5	4	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,338,870	1,202,484	144,121	28,917	38,437	27,418
Percentage	48.16%	43.25%	5.18%	1.04%	1.38%	
1	1,338,870	1,202,484	144,121	28,917	38,437	
2	669,435	601,242	72,061	14,459	19,219	
3	446,290	400,828	48,040	9,639	12,812	
4	334,718	300,621	36,030	7,229	9,609	
5	267,774	240,497	28,824	5,783	7,687	
6	223,145	200,414	24,020	4,820	6,406	
7	191,267	171,783	20,589	4,131	5,491	
8	167,359	150,311	18,015	3,615	4,805	
9	148,763	133,609	16,013	3,213	4,271	

Connecticut

Seats in the House	7
Total votes	1,644,920

True proportion	3.82	2.86	0.21	0.01	0.10	
Total seats won	4	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	897,572	673,215	48,676	2,108	22,841	508
Percentage	54.57%	40.93%	2.96%	0.13%	1.39%	
1	897,572	673,215	48,676	2,108	22,841	
2	448,786	336,608	24,338	1,054	11,421	
3	299,191	224,405	16,225	703	7,614	
4	224,393	168,304	12,169	527	5,710	
5	179,514	134,643	9,735	422	4,568	
6	149,595	112,203	8,113	351	3,807	
7	128,225	96,174	6,954	301	3,263	

District of Columbia

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	311,268

True proportion	2.73	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.04	
Total seats won	3	0	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	282,830	12,723	4,906		4,258	6,551
Percentage	90.86%	4.09%	1.58%	0.00%	1.37%	
1	282,830	12,723	4,906	0	4,258	
2	141,415	6,362	2,453	0	2,129	
3	94,277	4,241	1,635	0	1,419	

Delaware

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	443,814

True proportion	1.59	1.25	0.10	0.00	0.04	
Total seats won	2	1	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	235,603	185,127	14,757	706	6,103	1,518
Percentage	53.09%	41.71%	3.33%	0.16%	1.38%	
1	235,603	185,127	14,757	706	6,103	
2	117,802	92,564	7,379	353	3,052	
3	78,534	61,709	4,919	235	2,034	

Florida

Seats in the House	9
Total votes	9,420,039

True proportion	4.30	4.41	0.20	0.00	0.06	
Total seats won	14	15	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	4,504,975	4,617,886	207,043		64,399	25,736
Percentage	47.82%	49.02%	2.20%	0.00%	0.68%	
1	4,504,975	4,617,886	207,043	0	64,399	
2	2,252,488	2,308,943	103,522	0	32,200	
3	1,501,658	1,539,295	69,014	0	21,466	
4	1,126,244	1,154,472	51,761	0	16,100	
5	900,995	923,577	41,409	0	12,880	
6	750,829	769,648	34,507	0	10,733	
7	643,568	659,698	29,578	0	9,200	
8	563,122	577,236	25,880	0	8,050	
9	500,553	513,098	23,005	0	7,155	
10	450,498	461,789	20,704	0	6,440	
11	409,543	419,808	18,822	0	5,854	
12	375,415	384,824	17,254	0	5,367	
13	346,537	355,222	15,926	0	4,954	
14	321,784	329,849	14,789	0	4,600	
15	300,332	307,859	13,803	0	4,293	
16	281,561	288,618	12,940	0	4,025	
17	264,999	271,640	12,179	0	3,788	
18	250,276	256,549	11,502	0	3,578	
19	237,104	243,047	10,897	0	3,389	
20	225,249	230,894	10,352	0	3,220	
21	214,523	219,899	9,859	0	3,067	
22	204,772	209,904	9,411	0	2,927	
23	195,868	200,778	9,002	0	2,800	
24	187,707	192,412	8,627	0	2,683	
25	180,199	184,715	8,282	0	2,576	
26	173,268	177,611	7,963	0	2,477	
27	166,851	171,033	7,668	0	2,385	
28	160,892	164,925	7,394	0	2,300	
29	155,344	159,237	7,139	0	2,221	

Georgia

Seats in the House	16
Total votes	4,114,732

True proportion	7.30	8.12	0.49	0.05	0.03	
Total seats won	8	8	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,877,963	2,089,104	125,306	13,017	7,674	1,668
Percentage	45.64%	50.77%	3.05%	0.32%	0.19%	
1	1,877,963	2,089,104	125,306	13,017	7,674	
2	938,982	1,044,552	62,653	6,509	3,837	
3	625,988	696,368	41,769	4,339	2,558	
4	469,491	522,276	31,327	3,254	1,919	
5	375,593	417,821	25,061	2,603	1,535	
6	312,994	348,184	20,884	2,170	1,279	
7	268,280	298,443	17,901	1,860	1,096	
8	234,745	261,138	15,663	1,627	959	
9	208,663	232,123	13,923	1,446	853	
10	187,796	208,910	12,531	1,302	767	
11	170,724	189,919	11,391	1,183	698	
12	156,497	174,092	10,442	1,085	640	
13	144,459	160,700	9,639	1,001	590	
14	134,140	149,222	8,950	930	548	
15	125,198	139,274	8,354	868	512	
16	117,373	130,569	7,832	814	480	

Hawaii

Seats in the House	4
Total votes	428,937

True proportion	2.49	1.20	0.15	0.00	0.12	
Total seats won	3	1	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	266,891	128,847	15,954		12,737	4,508
Percentage	62.22%	30.04%	3.72%	0.00%	2.97%	
1	266,891	128,847	15,954	0	12,737	
2	133,446	64,424	7,977	0	6,369	
3	88,964	42,949	5,318	0	4,246	
4	66,723	32,212	3,989	0	3,184	

Idaho

Seats in the House	4
Total votes	690,255

True proportion	1.10	2.37	0.16	0.27	0.05	
Total seats won	1	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	189,765	409,055	28,331	46,476	8,496	8,132
Percentage	27.49%	59.26%	4.10%	6.73%	1.23%	
1	189,765	409,055	28,331	46,476	8,496	
2	94,883	204,528	14,166	23,238	4,248	
3	63,255	136,352	9,444	15,492	2,832	
4	47,441	102,264	7,083	11,619	2,124	

Illinois

Seats in the House	20
Total votes	5,536,424

True proportion	11.17	7.75	0.76	0.04	0.28	
Total seats won	12	8	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	3,090,729	2,146,015	209,596	11,655	76,802	1,627
Percentage	55.83%	38.76%	3.79%	0.21%	1.39%	
1	3,090,729	2,146,015	209,596	11,655	76,802	
2	1,545,365	1,073,008	104,798	5,828	38,401	
3	1,030,243	715,338	69,865	3,885	25,601	
4	772,682	536,504	52,399	2,914	19,201	
5	618,146	429,203	41,919	2,331	15,360	
6	515,122	357,669	34,933	1,943	12,800	
7	441,533	306,574	29,942	1,665	10,972	
8	386,341	268,252	26,200	1,457	9,600	
9	343,414	238,446	23,288	1,295	8,534	
10	309,073	214,602	20,960	1,166	7,680	
11	280,975	195,092	19,054	1,060	6,982	
12	257,561	178,835	17,466	971	6,400	
13	237,748	165,078	16,123	897	5,908	
14	220,766	153,287	14,971	833	5,486	
15	206,049	143,068	13,973	777	5,120	
16	193,171	134,126	13,100	728	4,800	
17	181,808	126,236	12,329	686	4,518	
18	171,707	119,223	11,644	648	4,267	
19	162,670	112,948	11,031	613	4,042	
20	154,536	107,301	10,480	583	3,840	

Indiana

Seats in the House	11
Total votes	2,734,958

True proportion	4.16	6.26	0.54	0.00	0.03	
Total seats won	4	7	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,033,126	1,557,286	133,993		7,841	2,712
Percentage	37.77%	56.94%	4.90%	0.00%	0.29%	
1	1,033,126	1,557,286	133,993	0	7,841	
2	516,563	778,643	66,997	0	3,921	
3	344,375	519,095	44,664	0	2,614	
4	258,282	389,322	33,498	0	1,960	
5	206,625	311,457	26,799	0	1,568	
6	172,188	259,548	22,332	0	1,307	
7	147,589	222,469	19,142	0	1,120	
8	129,141	194,661	16,749	0	980	
9	114,792	173,032	14,888	0	871	
10	103,313	155,729	13,399	0	784	
11	93,921	141,571	12,181	0	713	

Iowa

Seats in the House	6
Total votes	1,566,031

True proportion	2.50	3.07	0.23	0.05	0.04	
Total seats won	3	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	653,669	800,983	59,186	12,366	11,479	28,348
Percentage	41.74%	51.15%	3.78%	0.79%	0.73%	
1	653,669	800,983	59,186	12,366	11,479	
2	326,835	400,492	29,593	6,183	5,740	
3	217,890	266,994	19,729	4,122	3,826	
4	163,417	200,246	14,797	3,092	2,870	
5	130,734	160,197	11,837	2,473	2,296	
6	108,945	133,497	9,864	2,061	1,913	

Kansas

Seats in the House	6
Total votes	1,184,402

True proportion	2.16	3.40	0.28	0.03	0.12	
Total seats won	2	4	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	427,005	671,018	55,406	6,520	23,506	947
Percentage	36.05%	56.65%	4.68%	0.55%	1.98%	
1	427,005	671,018	55,406	6,520	23,506	
2	213,503	335,509	27,703	3,260	11,753	
3	142,335	223,673	18,469	2,173	7,835	
4	106,751	167,755	13,852	1,630	5,877	
5	85,401	134,204	11,081	1,304	4,701	
6	71,168	111,836	9,234	1,087	3,918	

Kentucky

Seats in the House	9
Total votes	1,924,149

True proportion	2.94	5.63	0.25	0.11	0.07	
Total seats won	3	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	628,854	1,202,971	53,752	22,780	13,913	1,879
Percentage	32.68%	62.52%	2.79%	1.18%	0.72%	
1	628,854	1,202,971	53,752	22,780	13,913	
2	314,427	601,486	26,876	11,390	6,957	
3	209,618	400,990	17,917	7,593	4,638	
4	157,214	300,743	13,438	5,695	3,478	
5	125,771	240,594	10,750	4,556	2,783	
6	104,809	200,495	8,959	3,797	2,319	
7	89,836	171,853	7,679	3,254	1,988	
8	78,607	150,371	6,719	2,848	1,739	

Louisiana

Seats in the House	8
Total votes	2,029,032

True proportion	3.08	4.65	0.15	0.03	0.06	
Total seats won	3	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	780,154	1,178,638	37,978	8,547	14,031	9,684
Percentage	38.45%	58.09%	1.87%	0.42%	0.69%	
1	780,154	1,178,638	37,978	8,547	14,031	
2	390,077	589,319	18,989	4,274	7,016	
3	260,051	392,879	12,659	2,849	4,677	
4	195,039	294,660	9,495	2,137	3,508	
5	156,031	235,728	7,596	1,709	2,806	
6	130,026	196,440	6,330	1,425	2,339	
7	111,451	168,377	5,425	1,221	2,004	
8	97,519	147,330	4,747	1,068	1,754	

Maine

Seats in the House	4
Total votes	747,927

True proportion	1.91	1.79	0.20	0.01	0.08	
Total seats won	2	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	357,735	335,593	38,105	1,887	14,251	356
Percentage	47.83%	44.87%	5.09%	0.25%	1.91%	
1	357,735	335,593	38,105	1,887	14,251	
2	178,868	167,797	19,053	944	7,126	
3	119,245	111,864	12,702	629	4,750	
4	89,434	83,898	9,526	472	3,563	

Maryland

Seats in the House	10
Total votes	2,781,446

True proportion	6.03	3.39	0.29	0.03	0.13	
Total seats won	7	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,677,928	943,169	79,605	9,630	35,945	35,169
Percentage	60.33%	33.91%	2.86%	0.35%	1.29%	
1	1,677,928	943,169	79,605	9,630	35,945	
2	838,964	471,585	39,803	4,815	17,973	
3	559,309	314,390	26,535	3,210	11,982	
4	419,482	235,792	19,901	2,408	8,986	
5	335,586	188,634	15,921	1,926	7,189	
6	279,655	157,195	13,268	1,605	5,991	
7	239,704	134,738	11,372	1,376	5,135	
8	209,741	117,896	9,951	1,204	4,493	
9	186,436	104,797	8,845	1,070	3,994	
10	167,793	94,317	7,961	963	3,595	

Massachusetts

Seats in the House	11
Total votes	3,325,046

True proportion	6.60	3.61	0.46	0.01	0.16	
Total seats won	7	4	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,995,196	1,090,893	138,018	2,719	47,661	50,559
Percentage	60.01%	32.81%	4.15%	0.08%	1.43%	
1	1,995,196	1,090,893	138,018	2,719	47,661	
2	997,598	545,447	69,009	1,360	23,831	
3	665,065	363,631	46,006	906	15,887	
4	498,799	272,723	34,505	680	11,915	
5	399,039	218,179	27,604	544	9,532	
6	332,533	181,816	23,003	453	7,944	
7	285,028	155,842	19,717	388	6,809	
8	249,400	136,362	17,252	340	5,958	
9	221,688	121,210	15,335	302	5,296	
10	199,520	109,089	13,802	272	4,766	
11	181,381	99,172	12,547	247	4,333	

Michigan

Seats in the House	16
Total votes	4,799,284

True proportion	7.56	7.60	0.57	0.03	0.17	
Total seats won	8	8	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	2,268,839	2,279,543	172,136	8,177	51,463	19,126
Percentage	47.27%	47.50%	3.59%	0.17%	1.07%	
1	2,268,839	2,279,543	172,136	8,177	51,463	
2	1,134,420	1,139,772	86,068	4,089	25,732	
3	756,280	759,848	57,379	2,726	17,154	
4	567,210	569,886	43,034	2,044	12,866	
5	453,768	455,909	34,427	1,635	10,293	
6	378,140	379,924	28,689	1,363	8,577	
7	324,120	325,649	24,591	1,168	7,352	
8	283,605	284,943	21,517	1,022	6,433	
9	252,093	253,283	19,126	909	5,718	
10	226,884	227,954	17,214	818	5,146	
11	206,258	207,231	15,649	743	4,678	
12	189,070	189,962	14,345	681	4,289	
13	174,526	175,349	13,241	629	3,959	
14	162,060	162,825	12,295	584	3,676	
15	151,256	151,970	11,476	545	3,431	
16	141,802	142,471	10,759	511	3,216	

Minnes

Seats in the House	10
Total votes	2,944,813

True proportion	4.64	4.49	0.38	0.18	0.13	
Total seats won	5	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,367,716	1,322,951	112,972	53,076	36,985	51,113
Percentage	46.44%	44.92%	3.84%	1.80%	1.26%	
1	1,367,716	1,322,951	112,972	53,076	36,985	
2	683,858	661,476	56,486	26,538	18,493	
3	455,905	440,984	37,657	17,692	12,328	
4	341,929	330,738	28,243	13,269	9,246	
5	273,543	264,590	22,594	10,615	7,397	
6	227,953	220,492	18,829	8,846	6,164	
7	195,388	188,993	16,139	7,582	5,284	
8	170,965	165,369	14,122	6,635	4,623	
9	151,968	146,995	12,552	5,897	4,109	
10	136,772	132,295	11,297	5,308	3,699	

Mississippi

Seats in the House	6
Total votes	1,209,357

True proportion	2.41	3.48	0.07	0.00	0.02	
Total seats won	2	4	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	485,131	700,714	14,435		3,731	5,346
Percentage	40.11%	57.94%	1.19%	0.00%	0.31%	
1	485,131	700,714	14,435	0	3,731	
2	242,566	350,357	7,218	0	1,866	
3	161,710	233,571	4,812	0	1,244	
4	121,283	175,179	3,609	0	933	
5	97,026	140,143	2,887	0	746	
6	80,855	116,786	2,406	0	622	

Missouri

Seats in the House	10
Total votes	2,808,605

True proportion	3.81	5.68	0.35	0.03	0.09	
Total seats won	4	6	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,071,068	1,594,511	97,359	7,071	25,419	13,177
Percentage	38.14%	56.77%	3.47%	0.25%	0.91%	
1	1,071,068	1,594,511	97,359	7,071	25,419	
2	535,534	797,256	48,680	3,536	12,710	
3	357,023	531,504	32,453	2,357	8,473	
4	267,767	398,628	24,340	1,768	6,355	
5	214,214	318,902	19,472	1,414	5,084	
6	178,511	265,752	16,227	1,179	4,237	
7	153,010	227,787	13,908	1,010	3,631	
8	133,884	199,314	12,170	884	3,177	
9	119,008	177,168	10,818	786	2,824	
10	107,107	159,451	9,736	707	2,542	

Montana

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	497,147

True proportion	1.07	1.69	0.17	0.01	0.05	
Total seats won	1	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	177,709	279,240	28,037	2,297	7,970	1,894
Percentage	35.75%	56.17%	5.64%	0.46%	1.60%	
1	177,709	279,240	28,037	2,297	7,970	
2	88,855	139,620	14,019	1,149	3,985	
3	59,236	93,080	9,346	766	2,657	

Nebraska

Seats in the House	5
Total votes	844,227

True proportion	1.68	2.94	0.23	0.00	0.05	
Total seats won	2	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	284,494	495,961	38,946		8,775	16,051
Percentage	33.70%	58.75%	4.61%	0.00%	1.04%	
1	284,494	495,961	38,946	0	8,775	
2	142,247	247,981	19,473	0	4,388	
3	94,831	165,320	12,982	0	2,925	
4	71,124	123,990	9,737	0	2,194	
5	56,899	99,192	7,789	0	1,755	

Nevada

Seats in the House	6
Total votes	1,125,385

True proportion	2.88	2.73	0.20	0.00	0.00	
Total seats won	3	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	539,260	512,058	37,384			36,683
Percentage	47.92%	45.50%	3.32%	0.00%	0.00%	
1	539,260	512,058	37,384	0	0	
2	269,630	256,029	18,692	0	0	
3	179,753	170,686	12,461	0	0	
4	134,815	128,015	9,346	0	0	
5	107,852	102,412	7,477	0	0	
6	89,877	85,343	6,231	0	0	

New Hampshire

Seats in the House	4
Total votes	744,296

True proportion	1.87	1.86	0.17	0.01	0.03	
Total seats won	2	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	348,526	345,790	30,777	1,064	6,496	11,643
Percentage	46.83%	46.46%	4.14%	0.14%	0.87%	
1	348,526	345,790	30,777	1,064	6,496	
2	174,263	172,895	15,389	532	3,248	
3	116,175	115,263	10,259	355	2,165	
4	87,132	86,448	7,694	266	1,624	

New Jersey

Seats in the House	14
Total votes	3,874,046

True proportion	7.76	5.79	0.26	0.00	0.14	
Total seats won	8	6	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	2,148,278	1,601,933	72,477		37,772	13,586
Percentage	55.45%	41.35%	1.87%	0.00%	0.98%	
1	2,148,278	1,601,933	72,477	0	37,772	
2	1,074,139	800,967	36,239	0	18,886	
3	716,093	533,978	24,159	0	12,591	
4	537,070	400,483	18,119	0	9,443	
5	429,656	320,387	14,495	0	7,554	
6	358,046	266,989	12,080	0	6,295	
7	306,897	228,848	10,354	0	5,396	
8	268,535	200,242	9,060	0	4,722	
9	238,698	177,993	8,053	0	4,197	
10	214,828	160,193	7,248	0	3,777	
11	195,298	145,630	6,589	0	3,434	
12	179,023	133,494	6,040	0	3,148	
13	165,252	123,226	5,575	0	2,906	
14	153,448	114,424	5,177	0	2,698	

New Mexico

Seats in the House	5
Total votes	798,319

True proportion	2.41	2.00	0.47	0.04	0.06	
Total seats won	2	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	385,234	319,667	74,541	5,825	9,879	3,173
Percentage	48.26%	40.04%	9.34%	0.73%	1.24%	
1	385,234	319,667	74,541	5,825	9,879	
2	192,617	159,834	37,271	2,913	4,940	
3	128,411	106,556	24,847	1,942	3,293	
4	96,309	79,917	18,635	1,456	2,470	
5	77,047	63,933	14,908	1,165	1,976	

New York

Seats in the House	9
Total votes	7,721,453

True proportion	5.31	3.29	0.21	0.01	0.13	
Total seats won	18	11	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	4,556,124	2,819,534	176,598	10,373	107,934	50,890
Percentage	59.01%	36.52%	2.29%	0.13%	1.40%	
1	4,556,124	2,819,534	176,598	10,373	107,934	
2	2,278,062	1,409,767	88,299	5,187	53,967	
3	1,518,708	939,845	58,866	3,458	35,978	
4	1,139,031	704,884	44,150	2,593	26,984	
5	911,225	563,907	35,320	2,075	21,587	
6	759,354	469,922	29,433	1,729	17,989	
7	650,875	402,791	25,228	1,482	15,419	
8	569,516	352,442	22,075	1,297	13,492	
9	506,236	313,282	19,622	1,153	11,993	
10	455,612	281,953	17,660	1,037	10,793	
11	414,193	256,321	16,054	943	9,812	
12	379,677	234,961	14,717	864	8,995	
13	350,471	216,887	13,584	798	8,303	
14	325,437	201,395	12,614	741	7,710	
15	303,742	187,969	11,773	692	7,196	
16	284,758	176,221	11,037	648	6,746	
17	268,007	165,855	10,388	610	6,349	
18	253,118	156,641	9,811	576	5,996	
19	239,796	148,397	9,295	546	5,681	
20	227,806	140,977	8,830	519	5,397	
21	216,958	134,264	8,409	494	5,140	
22	207,097	128,161	8,027	472	4,906	
23	198,092	122,588	7,678	451	4,693	
24	189,839	117,481	7,358	432	4,497	
25	182,245	112,781	7,064	415	4,317	
26	175,236	108,444	6,792	399	4,151	
27	168,745	104,427	6,541	384	3,998	
28	162,719	100,698	6,307	370	3,855	
29	157,108	97,225	6,090	358	3,722	

North Carolina

Seats in the House	15
Total votes	4,741,564

True proportion	6.93	7.47	0.41	0.00	0.04	
Total seats won	7	8	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	2,189,316	2,362,631	130,126		12,105	47,386
Percentage	46.17%	49.83%	2.74%	0.00%	0.26%	
1	2,189,316	2,362,631	130,126	0	12,105	
2	1,094,658	1,181,316	65,063	0	6,053	
3	729,772	787,544	43,375	0	4,035	
4	547,329	590,658	32,532	0	3,026	
5	437,863	472,526	26,025	0	2,421	
6	364,886	393,772	21,688	0	2,018	
7	312,759	337,519	18,589	0	1,729	
8	273,665	295,329	16,266	0	1,513	
9	243,257	262,515	14,458	0	1,345	
10	218,932	236,263	13,013	0	1,211	
11	199,029	214,785	11,830	0	1,100	
12	182,443	196,886	10,844	0	1,009	
13	168,409	181,741	10,010	0	931	
14	156,380	168,759	9,295	0	865	
15	145,954	157,509	8,675	0	807	

North Dakota

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	344,360

True proportion	0.82	1.89	0.19	0.00	0.03	
Total seats won	1	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	93,758	216,794	21,434		3,780	8,594
Percentage	27.23%	62.96%	6.22%	0.00%	1.10%	
1	93,758	216,794	21,434	0	3,780	
2	46,879	108,397	10,717	0	1,890	
3	31,253	72,265	7,145	0	1,260	

Ohio

Seats in the House	18
Total votes	5,496,487

True proportion	7.84	9.30	0.57	0.04	0.15	
Total seats won	8	10	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	2,394,164	2,841,005	174,498	12,574	46,271	27,975
Percentage	43.56%	51.69%	3.17%	0.23%	0.84%	
1	2,394,164	2,841,005	174,498	12,574	46,271	
2	1,197,082	1,420,503	87,249	6,287	23,136	
3	798,055	947,002	58,166	4,191	15,424	
4	598,541	710,251	43,625	3,144	11,568	
5	478,833	568,201	34,900	2,515	9,254	
6	399,027	473,501	29,083	2,096	7,712	
7	342,023	405,858	24,928	1,796	6,610	
8	299,271	355,126	21,812	1,572	5,784	
9	266,018	315,667	19,389	1,397	5,141	
10	239,416	284,101	17,450	1,257	4,627	
11	217,651	258,273	15,863	1,143	4,206	
12	199,514	236,750	14,542	1,048	3,856	
13	184,166	218,539	13,423	967	3,559	
14	171,012	202,929	12,464	898	3,305	
15	159,611	189,400	11,633	838	3,085	
16	149,635	177,563	10,906	786	2,892	
17	140,833	167,118	10,265	740	2,722	
18	133,009	157,834	9,694	699	2,571	

Oklahoma

Seats in the House	7
Total votes	1,474,704

True proportion	2.00	4.51	0.40	0.00	0.00	
Total seats won	2	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	420,375	949,136	83,481			21,712
Percentage	28.51%	64.36%	5.66%	0.00%	0.00%	
1	420,375	949,136	83,481	0	0	
2	210,188	474,568	41,741	0	0	
3	140,125	316,379	27,827	0	0	
4	105,094	237,284	20,870	0	0	
5	84,075	189,827	16,696	0	0	
6	70,063	158,189	13,914	0	0	
7	60,054	135,591	11,926	0	0	

Oregon

Seats in the House	7
Total votes	2,001,336

True proportion	3.51	2.74	0.33	0.00	0.17	
Total seats won	4	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,002,106	782,403	94,231		50,002	72,594
Percentage	50.07%	39.09%	4.71%	0.00%	2.50%	
1	1,002,106	782,403	94,231	0	50,002	
2	501,053	391,202	47,116	0	25,001	
3	334,035	260,801	31,410	0	16,667	
4	250,527	195,601	23,558	0	12,501	
5	200,421	156,481	18,846	0	10,000	
6	167,018	130,401	15,705	0	8,334	
7	143,158	111,772	13,462	0	7,143	

Pennsylvania

Seats in the House	20
Total votes	6,165,478

True proportion	9.49	9.64	0.48	0.02	0.16	
Total seats won	10	10	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	2,926,441	2,970,733	146,715	6,472	49,941	65,176
Percentage	47.46%	48.18%	2.38%	0.10%	0.81%	
1	2,926,441	2,970,733	146,715	6,472	49,941	
2	1,463,221	1,485,367	73,358	3,236	24,971	
3	975,480	990,244	48,905	2,157	16,647	
4	731,610	742,683	36,679	1,618	12,485	
5	585,288	594,147	29,343	1,294	9,988	
6	487,740	495,122	24,453	1,079	8,324	
7	418,063	424,390	20,959	925	7,134	
8	365,805	371,342	18,339	809	6,243	
9	325,160	330,081	16,302	719	5,549	
10	292,644	297,073	14,672	647	4,994	
11	266,040	270,067	13,338	588	4,540	
12	243,870	247,561	12,226	539	4,162	
13	225,111	228,518	11,286	498	3,842	
14	209,032	212,195	10,480	462	3,567	
15	195,096	198,049	9,781	431	3,329	
16	182,903	185,671	9,170	405	3,121	
17	172,144	174,749	8,630	381	2,938	
18	162,580	165,041	8,151	360	2,775	
19	154,023	156,354	7,722	341	2,628	
20	146,322	148,537	7,336	324	2,497	

Rhode Island

Seats in the House	4
Total votes	464,144

True proportion	2.18	1.56	0.13	0.00	0.05	
Total seats won	2	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	252,525	180,543	14,746	516	6,220	9,594
Percentage	54.41%	38.90%	3.18%	0.11%	1.34%	
1	252,525	180,543	14,746	516	6,220	
2	126,263	90,272	7,373	258	3,110	
3	84,175	60,181	4,915	172	2,073	
4	63,131	45,136	3,687	129	1,555	

South Carolina

Seats in the House	9
Total votes	2,103,027

True proportion	3.66	4.94	0.21	0.09	0.06	
Total seats won	4	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	855,373	1,155,389	49,204	21,016	13,034	9,011
Percentage	40.67%	54.94%	2.34%	1.00%	0.62%	
1	855,373	1,155,389	49,204	21,016	13,034	
2	427,687	577,695	24,602	10,508	6,517	
3	285,124	385,130	16,401	7,005	4,345	
4	213,843	288,847	12,301	5,254	3,259	
5	171,075	231,078	9,841	4,203	2,607	
6	142,562	192,565	8,201	3,503	2,172	
7	122,196	165,056	7,029	3,002	1,862	
8	106,922	144,424	6,151	2,627	1,629	
9	95,041	128,377	5,467	2,335	1,448	

South Dakota

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	370,093

True proportion	0.95	1.85	0.17	0.00	0.00	
Total seats won	1	2	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	117,458	227,721	20,850			4,064
Percentage	31.74%	61.53%	5.63%	0.00%	0.00%	
1	117,458	227,721	20,850	0	0	
2	58,729	113,861	10,425	0	0	
3	39,153	75,907	6,950	0	0	

Tennessee

Seats in the House	11
Total votes	2,508,027

True proportion	3.82	6.68	0.31	0.05	0.07	
Total seats won	4	7	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	870,695	1,522,925	70,397	11,991	15,993	16,026
Percentage	34.72%	60.72%	2.81%	0.48%	0.64%	
1	870,695	1,522,925	70,397	11,991	15,993	
2	435,348	761,463	35,199	5,996	7,997	
3	290,232	507,642	23,466	3,997	5,331	
4	217,674	380,731	17,599	2,998	3,998	
5	174,139	304,585	14,079	2,398	3,199	
6	145,116	253,821	11,733	1,999	2,666	
7	124,385	217,561	10,057	1,713	2,285	
8	108,837	190,366	8,800	1,499	1,999	
9	96,744	169,214	7,822	1,332	1,777	
10	87,070	152,293	7,040	1,199	1,599	
11	79,154	138,448	6,400	1,090	1,454	

Texas

Seats in the House	38
Total votes	8,969,226

True proportion	16.43	19.85	1.20	0.18	0.30	
Total seats won	17	20	1	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	3,877,868	4,685,047	283,492	42,366	71,558	8,895
Percentage	43.24%	52.23%	3.16%	0.47%	0.80%	
1	3,877,868	4,685,047	283,492	42,366	71,558	
2	1,938,934	2,342,524	141,746	21,183	35,779	
3	1,292,623	1,561,682	94,497	14,122	23,853	
4	969,467	1,171,262	70,873	10,592	17,890	
5	775,574	937,009	56,698	8,473	14,312	
6	646,311	780,841	47,249	7,061	11,926	
7	553,981	669,292	40,499	6,052	10,223	
8	484,734	585,631	35,437	5,296	8,945	
9	430,874	520,561	31,499	4,707	7,951	
10	387,787	468,505	28,349	4,237	7,156	
11	352,533	425,913	25,772	3,851	6,505	
12	323,156	390,421	23,624	3,531	5,963	
13	298,298	360,388	21,807	3,259	5,504	
14	276,991	334,646	20,249	3,026	5,111	
15	258,525	312,336	18,899	2,824	4,771	
16	242,367	292,815	17,718	2,648	4,472	
17	228,110	275,591	16,676	2,492	4,209	
18	215,437	260,280	15,750	2,354	3,975	
19	204,098	246,581	14,921	2,230	3,766	
20	193,893	234,252	14,175	2,118	3,578	
21	184,660	223,097	13,500	2,017	3,408	
22	176,267	212,957	12,886	1,926	3,253	
23	168,603	203,698	12,326	1,842	3,111	
24	161,578	195,210	11,812	1,765	2,982	
25	155,115	187,402	11,340	1,695	2,862	
26	149,149	180,194	10,904	1,629	2,752	
27	143,625	173,520	10,500	1,569	2,650	
28	138,495	167,323	10,125	1,513	2,556	
29	133,720	161,553	9,776	1,461	2,468	
30	129,262	156,168	9,450	1,412	2,385	
31	125,093	151,131	9,145	1,367	2,308	
32	121,183	146,408	8,859	1,324	2,236	
33	117,511	141,971	8,591	1,284	2,168	
34	114,055	137,796	8,338	1,246	2,105	
35	110,796	133,858	8,100	1,210	2,045	
36	107,719	130,140	7,875	1,177	1,988	
37	104,807	126,623	7,662	1,145	1,934	
38	102,049	123,291	7,460	1,115	1,883	

Utah

Seats in the House	6
Total votes	1,131,430

True proportion	1.65	2.73	0.21	1.29	0.05	
Total seats won	2	3	0	1	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	310,676	515,231	39,608	243,690	9,438	12,787
Percentage	27.46%	45.54%	3.50%	21.54%	0.83%	
1	310,676	515,231	39,608	243,690	9,438	
2	155,338	257,616	19,804	121,845	4,719	
3	103,559	171,744	13,203	81,230	3,146	
4	77,669	128,808	9,902	60,923	2,360	
5	62,135	103,046	7,922	48,738	1,888	
6	51,779	85,872	6,601	40,615	1,573	

Vermont

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	315,067

True proportion	1.70	0.91	0.10	0.01	0.06	
Total seats won	2	1	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	178,573	95,369	10,078	639	6,758	23,650
Percentage	56.68%	30.27%	3.20%	0.20%	2.14%	
1	178,573	95,369	10,078	639	6,758	
2	89,287	47,685	5,039	320	3,379	
3	59,524	31,790	3,359	213	2,253	

Virginia

Seats in the House	13
Total votes	3,984,631

True proportion	6.46	5.77	0.39	0.18	0.09	
Total seats won	7	6	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,981,473	1,769,443	118,274	54,054	27,638	33,749
Percentage	49.73%	44.41%	2.97%	1.36%	0.69%	
1	1,981,473	1,769,443	118,274	54,054	27,638	
2	990,737	884,722	59,137	27,027	13,819	
3	660,491	589,814	39,425	18,018	9,213	
4	495,368	442,361	29,569	13,514	6,910	
5	396,295	353,889	23,655	10,811	5,528	
6	330,246	294,907	19,712	9,009	4,606	
7	283,068	252,778	16,896	7,722	3,948	
8	247,684	221,180	14,784	6,757	3,455	
9	220,164	196,605	13,142	6,006	3,071	
10	198,147	176,944	11,827	5,405	2,764	
11	180,134	160,858	10,752	4,914	2,513	
12	165,123	147,454	9,856	4,505	2,303	
13	152,421	136,111	9,098	4,158	2,126	

Washington

Seats in the House	12
Total votes	3,317,019

True proportion	6.30	4.42	0.58	0.00	0.21	
Total seats won	7	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,742,718	1,221,747	160,879		58,417	133,258
Percentage	52.54%	36.83%	4.85%	0.00%	1.76%	
1	1,742,718	1,221,747	160,879	0	58,417	
2	871,359	610,874	80,440	0	29,209	
3	580,906	407,249	53,626	0	19,472	
4	435,680	305,437	40,220	0	14,604	
5	348,544	244,349	32,176	0	11,683	
6	290,453	203,625	26,813	0	9,736	
7	248,960	174,535	22,983	0	8,345	
8	217,840	152,718	20,110	0	7,302	
9	193,635	135,750	17,875	0	6,491	
10	174,272	122,175	16,088	0	5,842	
11	158,429	111,068	14,625	0	5,311	
12	145,227	101,812	13,407	0	4,868	

West Virginia

Seats in the House	5
Total votes	714,423

True proportion	1.32	3.42	0.16	0.01	0.06	
Total seats won	1	4	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	188,794	489,371	23,004	1,104	8,075	4,075
Percentage	26.43%	68.50%	3.22%	0.15%	1.13%	
1	188,794	489,371	23,004	1,104	8,075	
2	94,397	244,686	11,502	552	4,038	
3	62,931	163,124	7,668	368	2,692	
4	47,199	122,343	5,751	276	2,019	
5	37,759	97,874	4,601	221	1,615	

Wisconsin

Seats in the House	10
Total votes	2,976,150

True proportion	4.65	4.72	0.36	0.04	0.10	
Total seats won	5	5	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	1,382,536	1,405,284	106,674	11,855	31,072	38,729
Percentage	46.45%	47.22%	3.58%	0.40%	1.04%	
1	1,382,536	1,405,284	106,674	11,855	31,072	
2	691,268	702,642	53,337	5,928	15,536	
3	460,845	468,428	35,558	3,952	10,357	
4	345,634	351,321	26,669	2,964	7,768	
5	276,507	281,057	21,335	2,371	6,214	
6	230,423	234,214	17,779	1,976	5,179	
7	197,505	200,755	15,239	1,694	4,439	
8	172,817	175,661	13,334	1,482	3,884	
9	153,615	156,143	11,853	1,317	3,452	
10	138,254	140,528	10,667	1,186	3,107	

Wyoming

Seats in the House	3
Total votes	255,849

True proportion	0.66	2.05	0.16	0.00	0.03	
Total seats won	0	3	0	0	0	
Party	Hillary Clinton - Democratic	Donald Trump - Republican	Gary Johnson - Libertarian	Evan McMullin - Independent	Jill Stein - Green	Others
Votes	55,973	174,419	13,287		2,515	9,655
Percentage	21.88%	68.17%	5.19%	0.00%	0.98%	
1	55,973	174,419	13,287	0	2,515	
2	27,987	87,210	6,644	0	1,258	
3	18,658	58,140	4,429	0	838	