





Table of Contents

Key Findings	3
Top 3 Emotions Among All U.S. Voters	4
Emotion Profile and Meanings	5
How Voters' Own Positive Financial Situation Influences the Election?	6
How Voters' Own Negative Financial Situation Influences the Election?	7
How Voters' Positive Finance Influences Voting Behavior (Emotional Value Index)	8
How Voters' Negative Finance Influences Voting Behavior (Emotional Value Index)	9
Positive and Negative Emotions by Political Party Preference	10
Positive and Negative Emotions by Region	11
Behavior Matrix - the Young Voters	12
Facts About the Study	13
Questions to U.S. Citizens	14
Further Information	15

© 2020 NayaDaya Inc.





Key Findings

- U.S. voters' emotions about their own financial situation are polarized at the moment: The most chosen emotions are contentment, fear, and disappointment
- People who have positive emotions about their finances favor Biden over Trump
- Among those people who have negative emotions about their finances, emotions and expected behavior are strongly against Trump's re-election
- The more the personal financial situation has impact on voting behavior, the more unlikely it is for Trump to become reelected



Top 3 Emotions Among All U.S. Voters

Toward voters' own financial situation at the moment

Contentment

Fulfilling needs and goals sufficiently (22 %)

Fear

Uncontrollable threats, dangers, and worries (13 %)

Disappointment

© 2020 NayaDaya Inc.

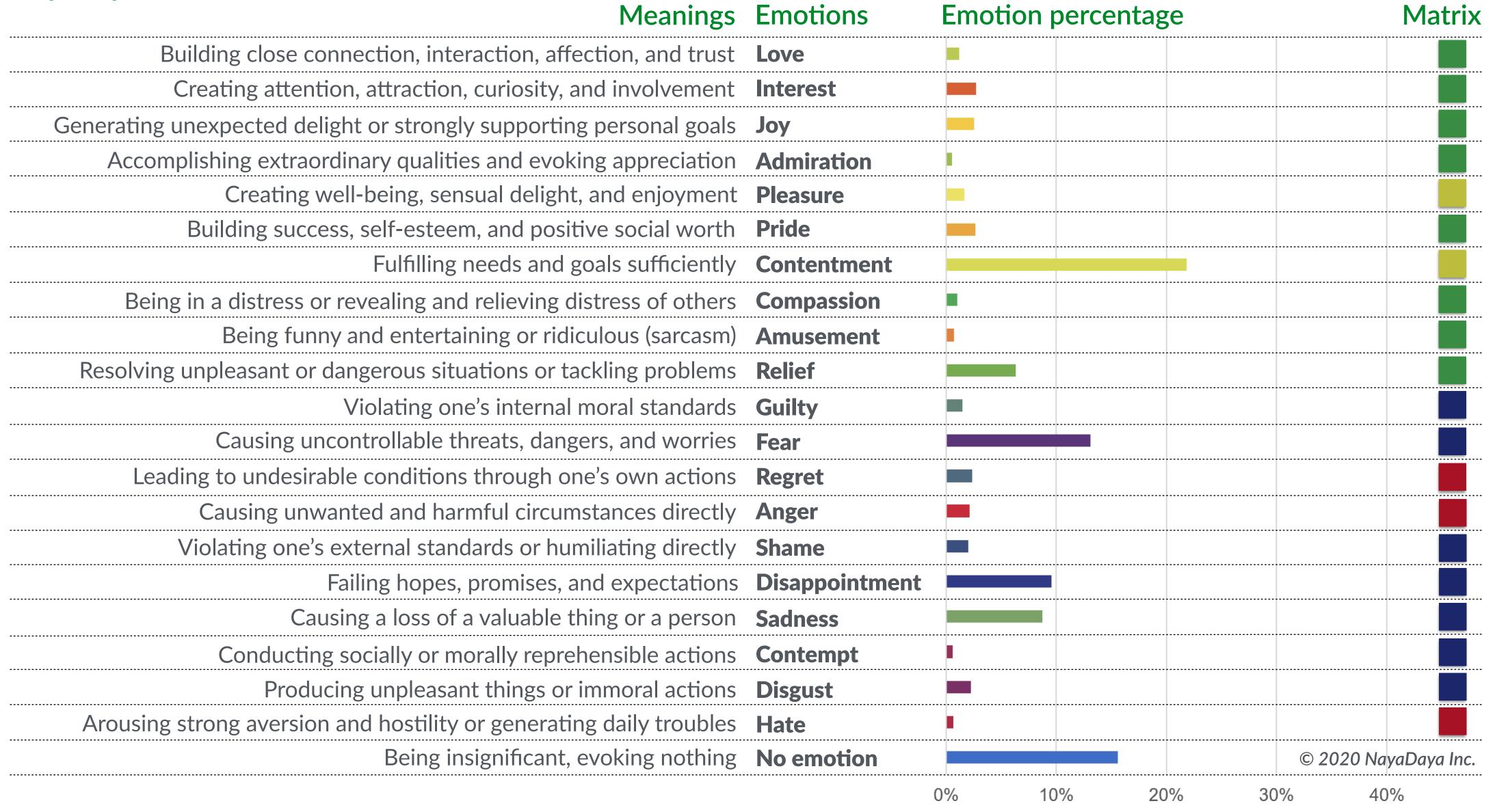
Failing promises and expectations (10 %)



Emotions and Meanings

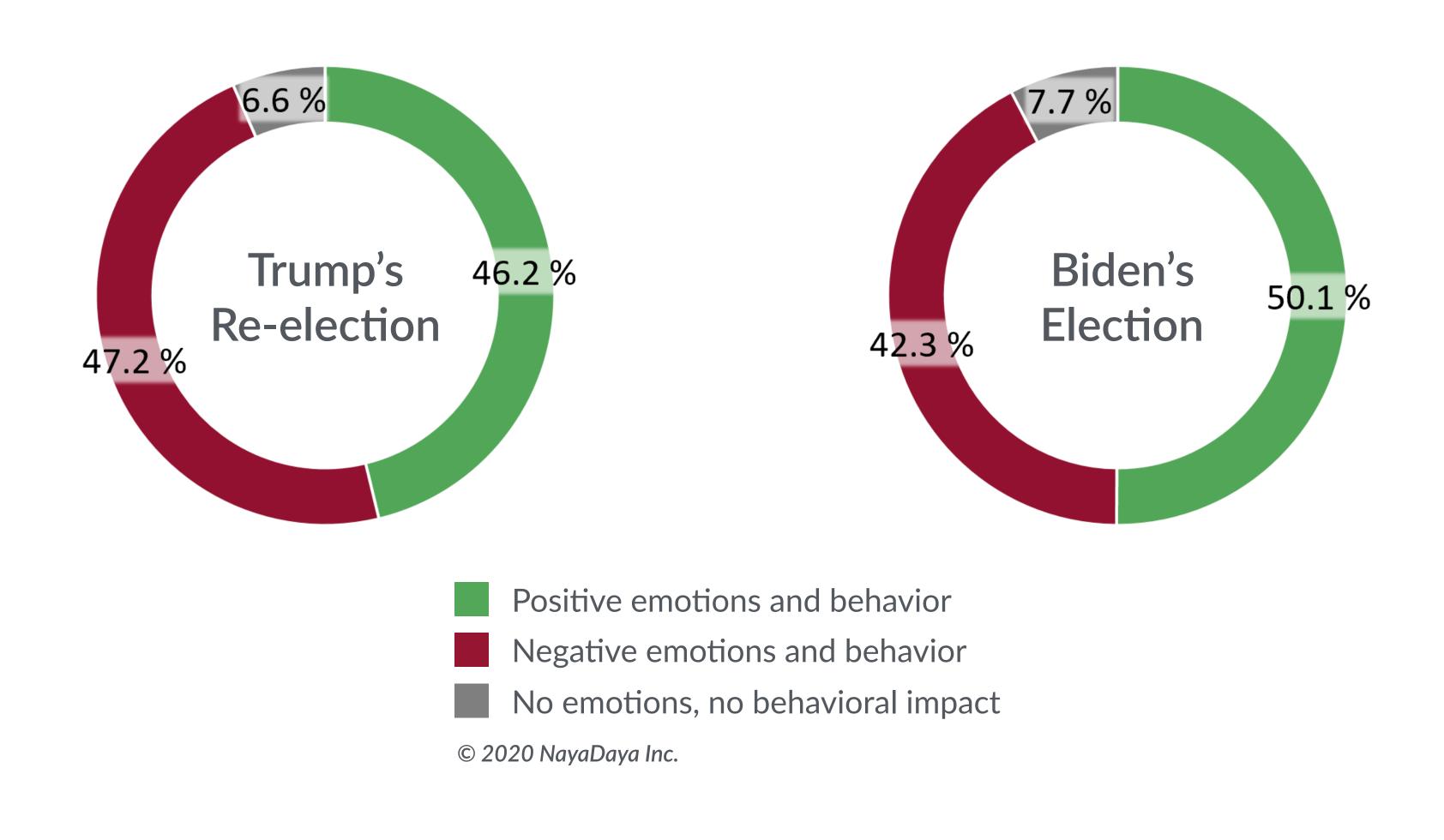


In the context of U.S. voters' own financial situation



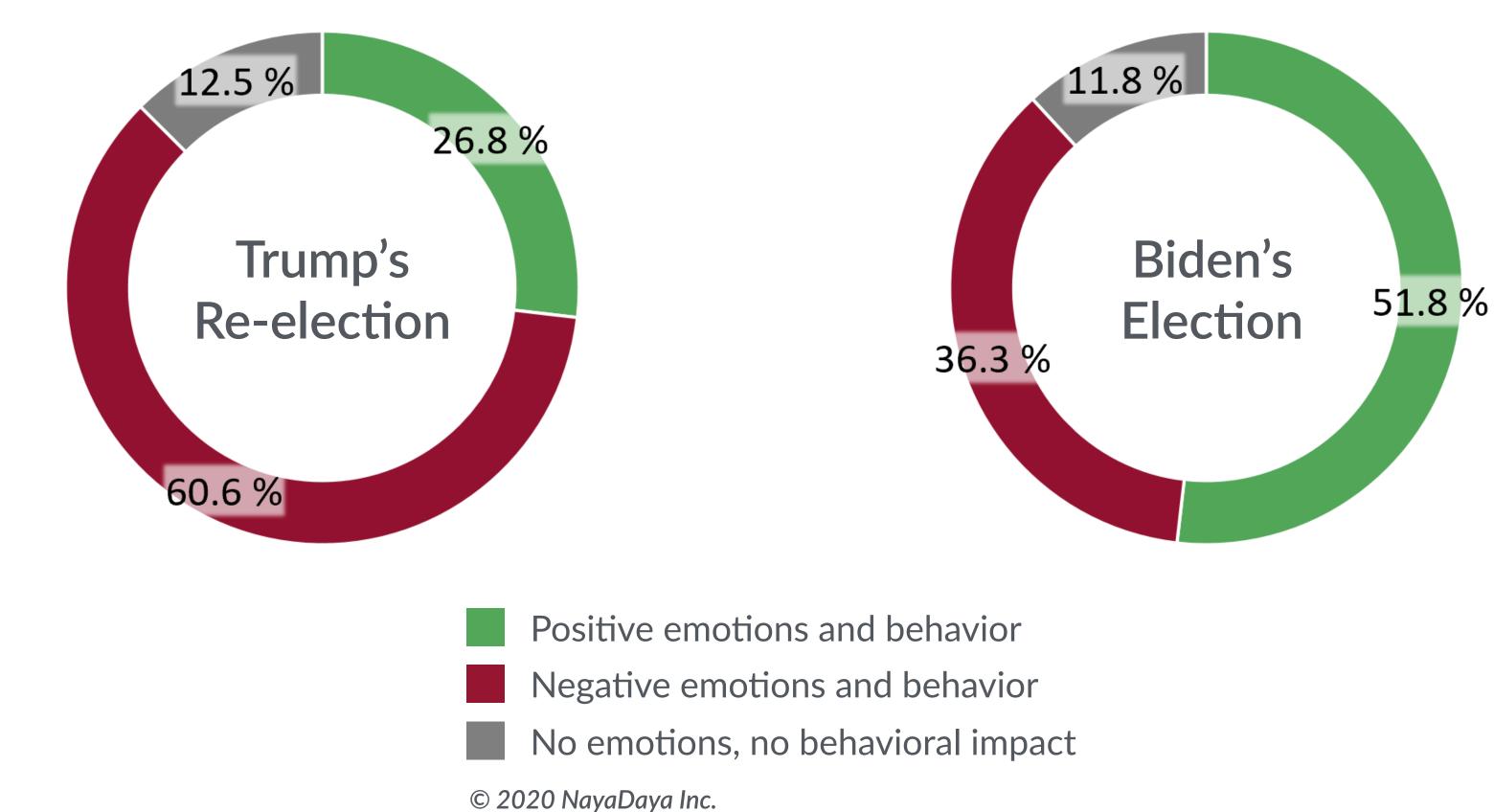


U.S. voters who feel **positively** about their own financial situation at the moment (41 %)



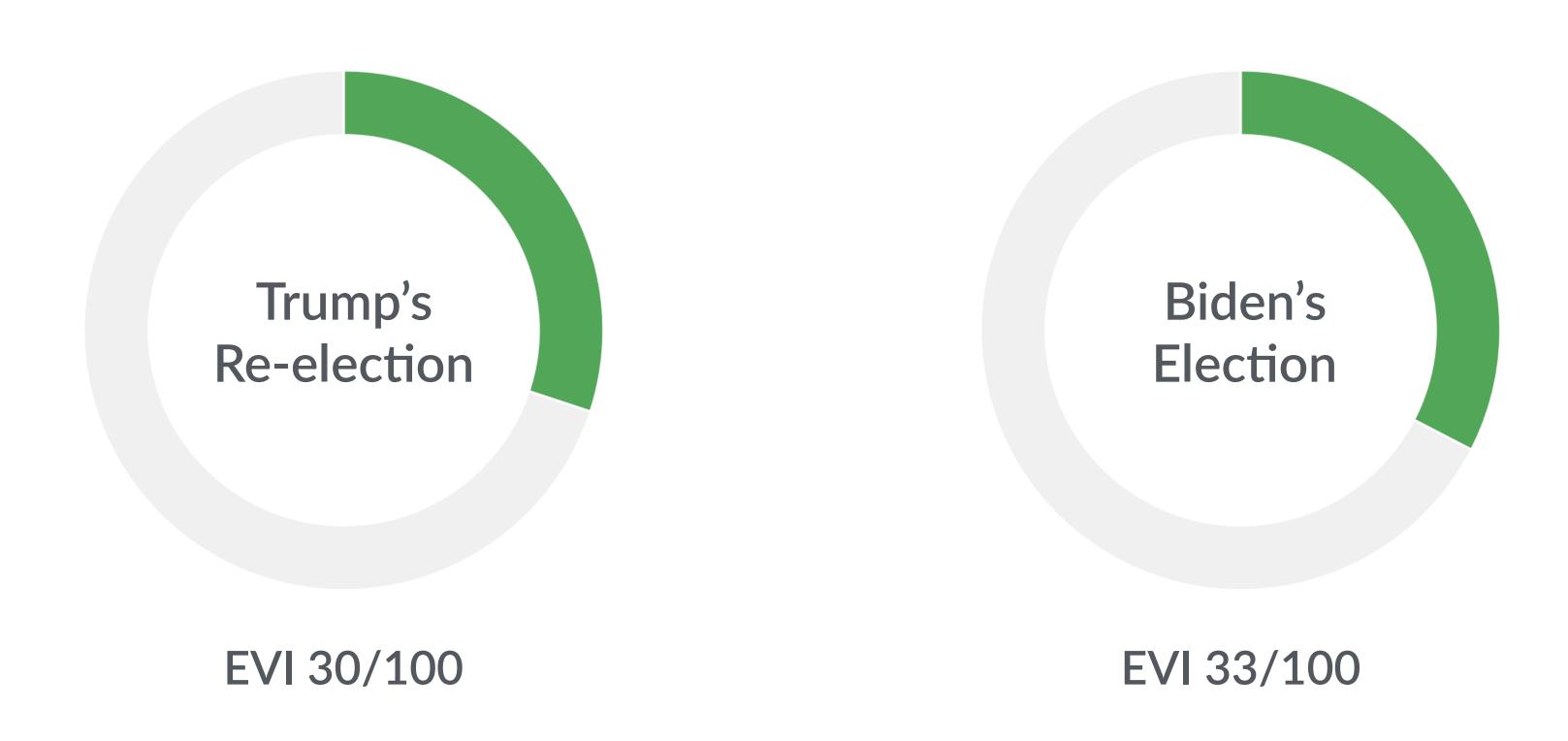


U.S. voters who feel **negatively** about their own financial situation at the moment (43 %)





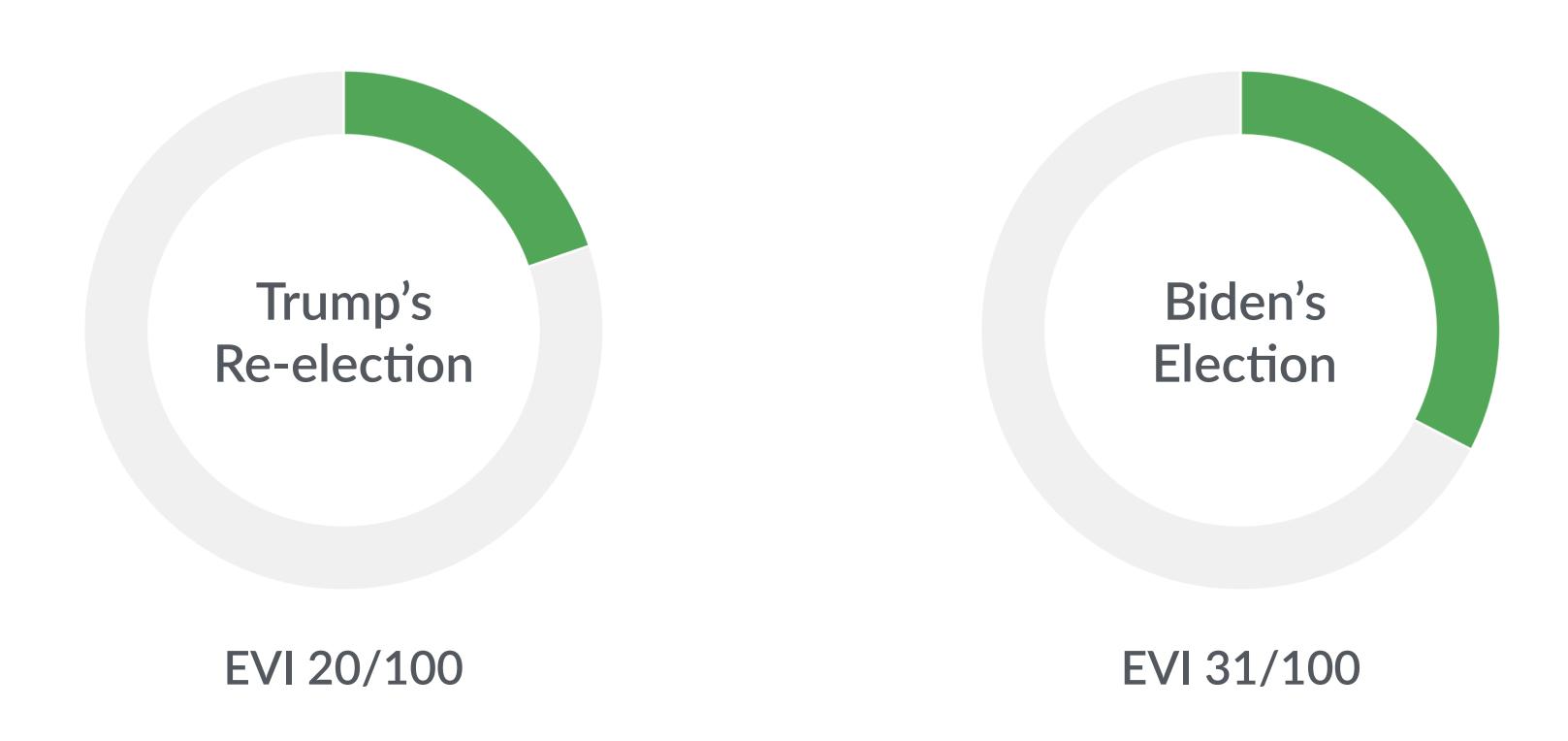
U.S. voters with no political party preference who feel positively about their own financial situation at the moment (29 %)



The EVI value predicts positive, engaged, and prosocial behavior on the scale of 0-100.



U.S. voters with **no political party preference** who feel **negatively** about their own financial situation at the moment **(49 %)**

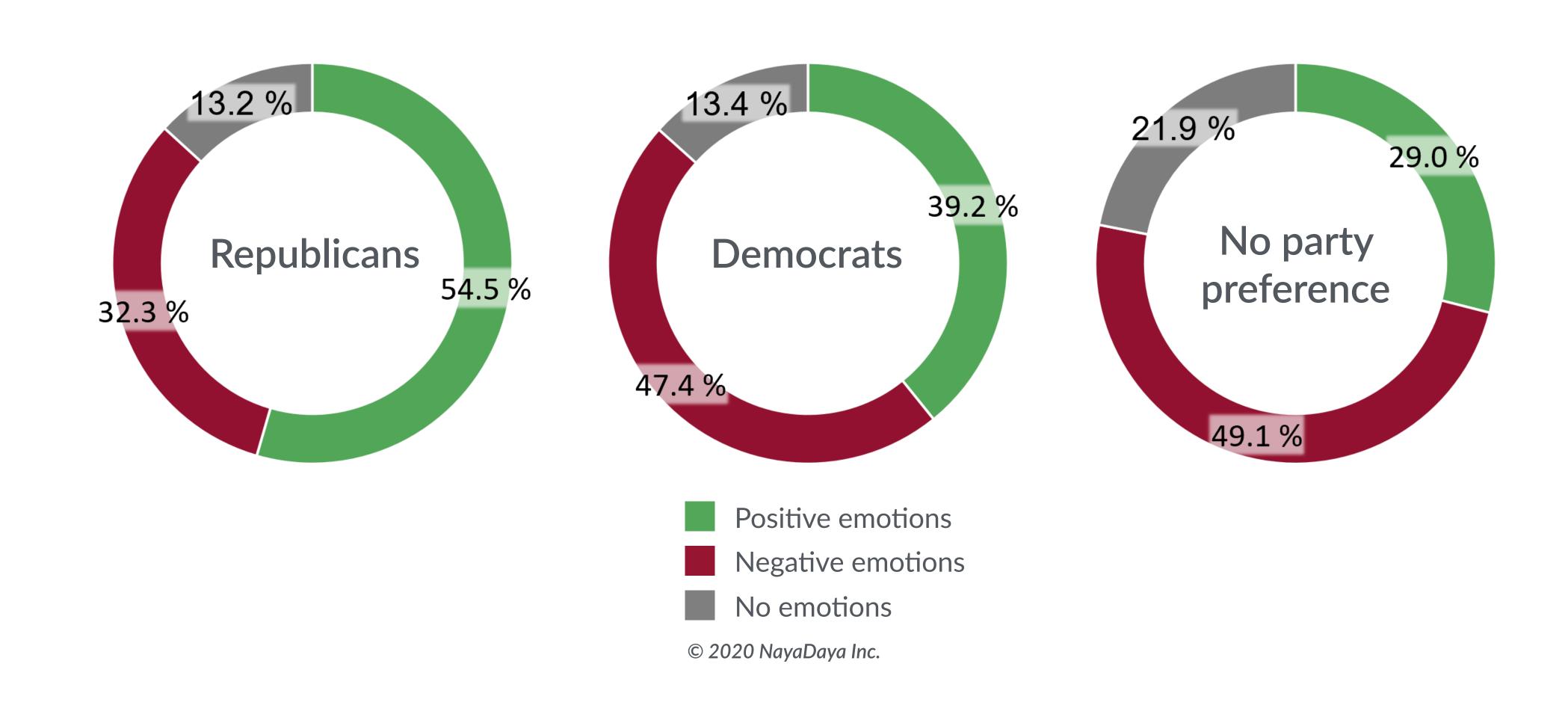


The EVI value predicts positive, engaged, and prosocial behavior on the scale of 0-100.



Positive and Negative Emotions

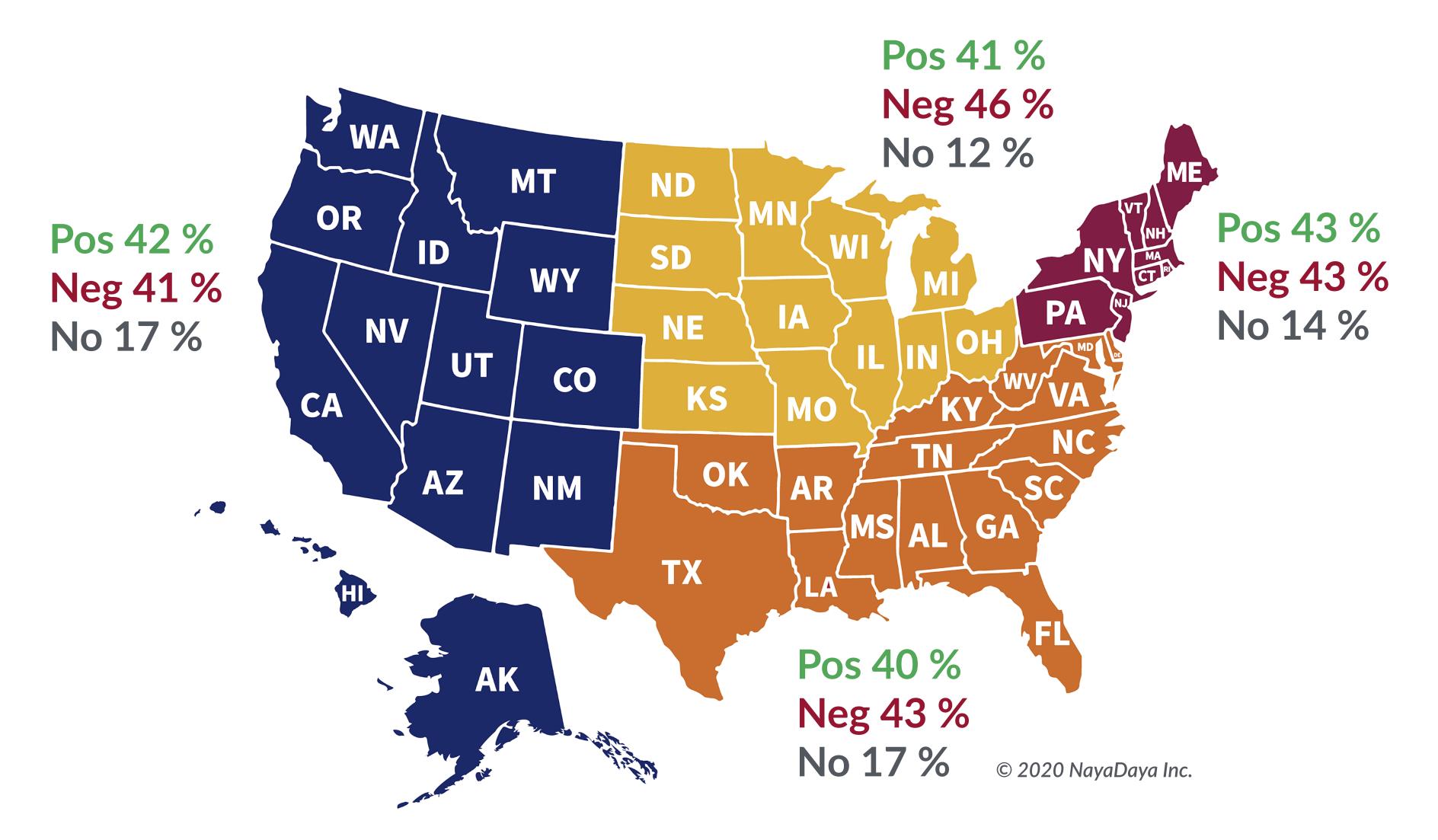
Toward voters' own financial situation at the moment





Positive and Negative Emotions by Region

Toward voters' own financial situation at the moment in West, Midwest, Northeast, and South





The young U.S. voters (18-34) who feel positively (36 %) or negatively (48 %) about their own financial situation at the moment

Predicted voting behavior



Positive-engaged

Interaction, being involved, receptive, loyalty, trust, helping others, following role models, recommendations



Positive-disengaged

Acquiescence, agreement, relaxation, passive enjoyment, quiet support



Negative-disengaged

Withdrawal, avoidance, stagnating, leaving, isolating oneself, distancing



Negative-engaged

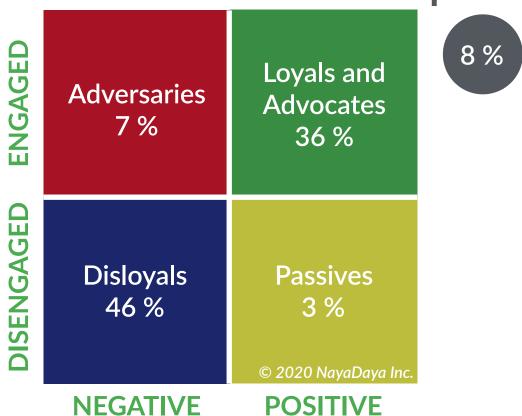
Accusation, aggression, hostile actions, attack



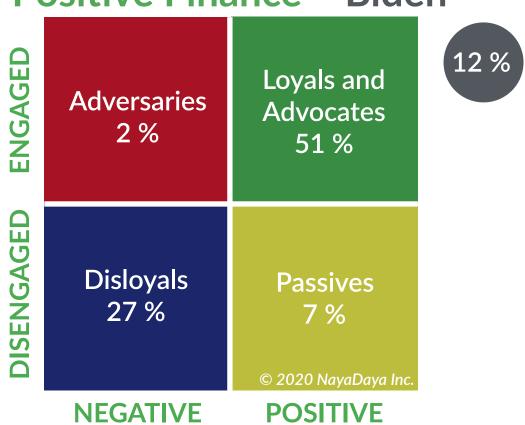
Unresponsives

No emotional behavior

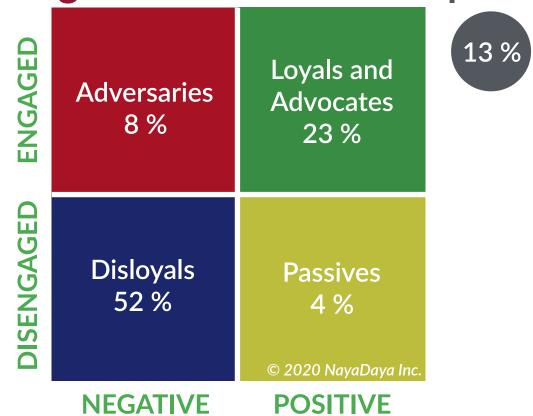
Positive Finance - Trump



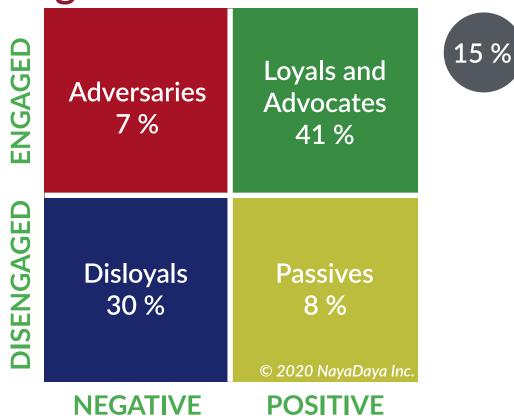
Positive Finance - Biden



Negative Finance – Trump



Negative Finance – Biden



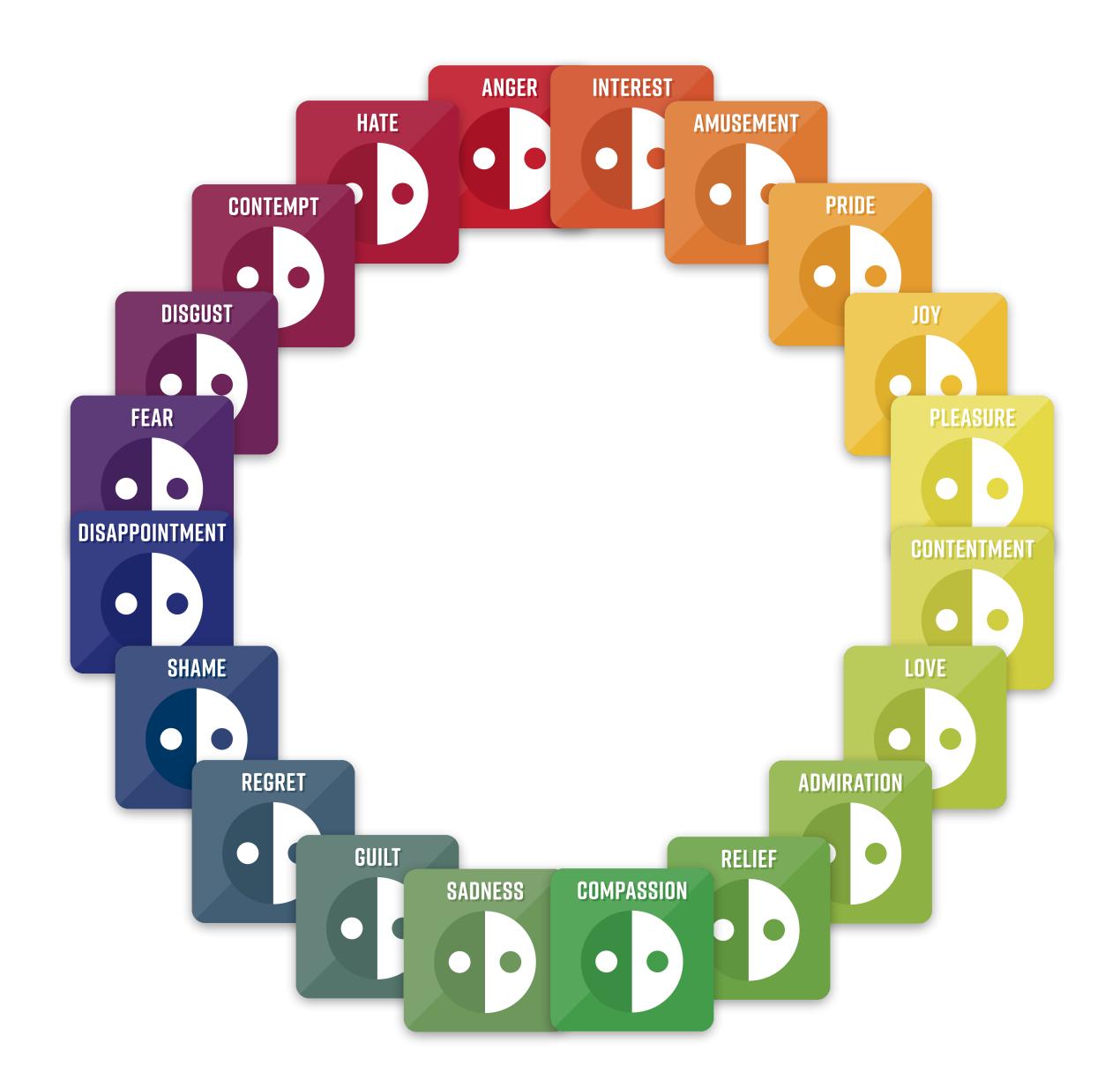




Facts About the Study

- Data was collected as an online survey through the YouGov panel in the U.S. from October 16 to October 19, 2020
- The quota sampling was implemented on the basis of age, gender, and geographic location to represent the overall U.S. adult population
- For the overall results (N=1259), the margin of error is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points
- Variables: Gender, age, region, race, education, income, marital status, parent or guardian of any children, social networks, and party preference
- The data was analyzed with the NayaDaya® Emotional and Behavioral Intelligence algorithm, based on scientific theory and research
- NayaDaya's evidence-based approach and analytics makes it possible to understand emotions and predict behavior and engagement among U.S. citizens in the context of the 2020 presidential election





Questions Presented to U.S. Citizens

• At this moment, how do you feel about your own financial situation?

The model of emotional experiences with 20 emotion choices and the predictive analytics are based on the scientific theory^[1], research^[2], and algorithm^[3].

- [1] Scherer, K.R., Fontaine, J.R.J, & Soriano, C. (2013). Components of Emotional Meaning. Oxford University Press. [2] Pre-existing scientific research independently conducted and published by the Geneva Emotion Research Group at the University of Geneva.
- [3] The Emotional Value Index (EVI) algorithm developed by NayaDaya Inc.





Further Information

Timo Järvinen, CEO and Co-founder, NayaDaya Inc. timo@nayadaya.com, tel. +358 40 505 7745

Timo Salomäki, Head of Global Growth, NayaDaya Inc. timos@nayadaya.com, tel. +358 40 709 2399

In collaboration with





NayaDaya Inc. reveals the way emotions and behavior interact with phenomena and brands. Through data, insight, empathy, and impact we empower responsible organizations, brands, and leaders to thrive and shape the world.