

Data Analysis Write-up

CSCE 496

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The data generated contained seven different election years ranging from 1840 to 1864. Within this time frame, there were different votes for president, congress, governor, and list of the top voting states for each year. Our conclusion was that the voting percentages for each office stayed relatively the same, despite the population growth due consistent voter turnout. The population in 1840 was 17,063,353 people and it nearly doubled in 1864 to 31,363,384 people. However, there was only a slight percentage increase in votes, with Congress having the largest increase in votes. Additional data that we would need to validate or invalidate our conclusion are the ages of the population, the races in each state, and the amount of men and women in the population. We would expect to find more information on the demographics of each state, ultimately who could vote. Our conclusion would be supported because there will be noticeable changes in the data, except in the voting percentage so the voter turnout would be the driving factor.

Also, the top five states in voting seemed to be usually in the northeast area of the country. There was no one state that always had the highest percentage, but there was rarely a southern state that had the most turnout. We concluded that these states had a higher population of voters (white, male) than the southern states who were dealing with the issue of slavery. Additional data that we would need to validate or invalidate our conclusion would be the type of races in each state, gender in each state, and the ages of the population. Also, the voting laws in each state because they were different in many areas. We would expect to find in that data that the northwest states had more men who were able to vote and that the southern states would have less men eligible to vote. These findings would support our conclusion because it would show the differences that affected the amount of people who voted.