Preliminary Predictions and Methodology

Nathanael Bracy[1], Joseph Kerekes[1], Megan Zalepeski[1], Ethan Jansen[1]

[1]Clarkson University, Potsdam, New York 13676, United States

* Correspondence:
Nathanael Bracy
bracynj@clarkson.edu

Methodology

To achieve our goal, we will analyze a cross-sectional survey targeting undergraduate students enrolled in STAT383 at Clarkson University. This survey will collect data on students' intended voting behaviors and whether they differ from those of their parents. We assume that the class surveyed is representative of the broader student body at Clarkson University, allowing us to draw meaningful conclusions from our findings.

Sampling Strategy

We will sample the entire class of STAT383, anticipating that the characteristics and voting behaviors of this class will reflect broader trends within the university's student population.

Data Analysis

Upon collecting the data, we will use statistical analysis software to conduct a comparative analysis against state polling data. Descriptive statistics will summarize overall voting trends, and we will juxtapose our findings with the latest polling data to assess the validity of current predictions.

By using this methodology, we aim to generate insights that may not only reflect students' voting intentions but also contribute to a broader understanding of electoral dynamics in New York. This research could provide valuable context for interpreting polling data and identifying emerging trends in youth political engagement.

Preliminary Predictions

We predict that the polling results derived from the students themselves may favor one candidate over another more strongly than broader polling aimed at the general population. However, when we combine these student responses with inferred voting behaviors of their parents—assessed through students' indications of whether they plan to vote similarly to their parents—we anticipate that the larger dataset will more closely resemble current polling statistics. We expect this analysis to support the notion that younger demographics are more likely to diverge in their voting choices compared to their parents, highlighting evolving political preferences across generations.