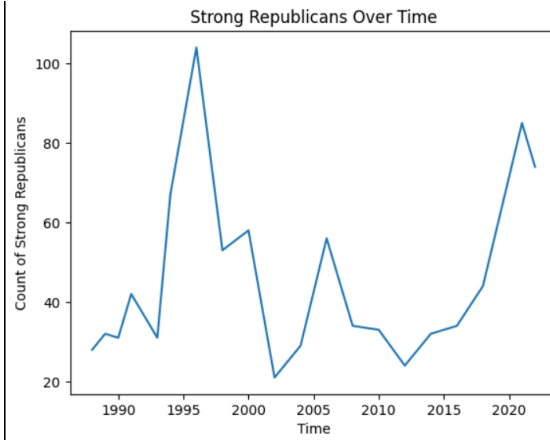
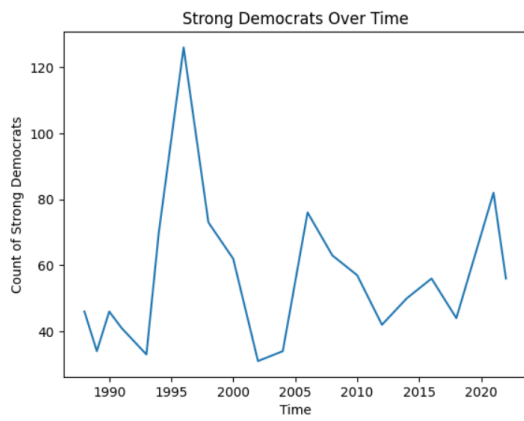
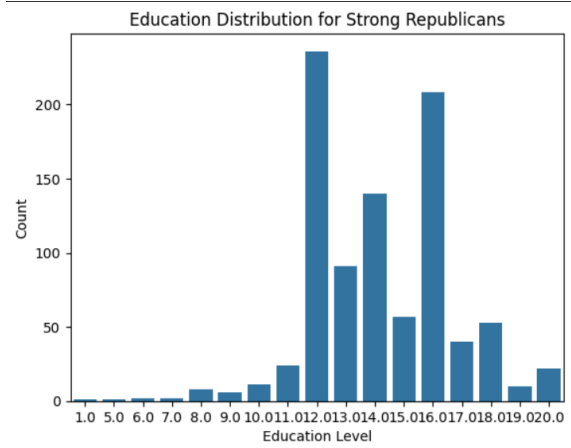
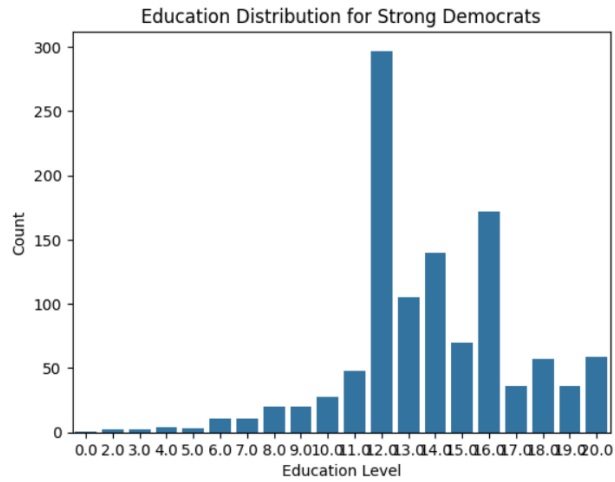
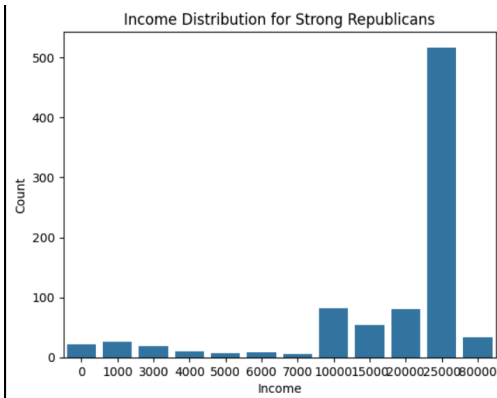
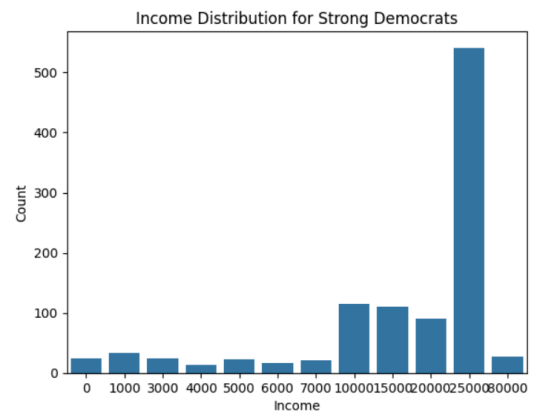
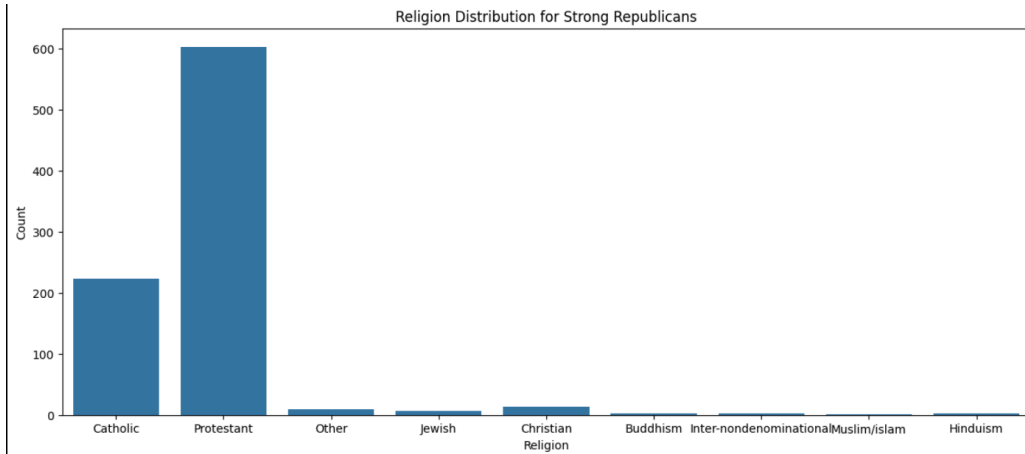
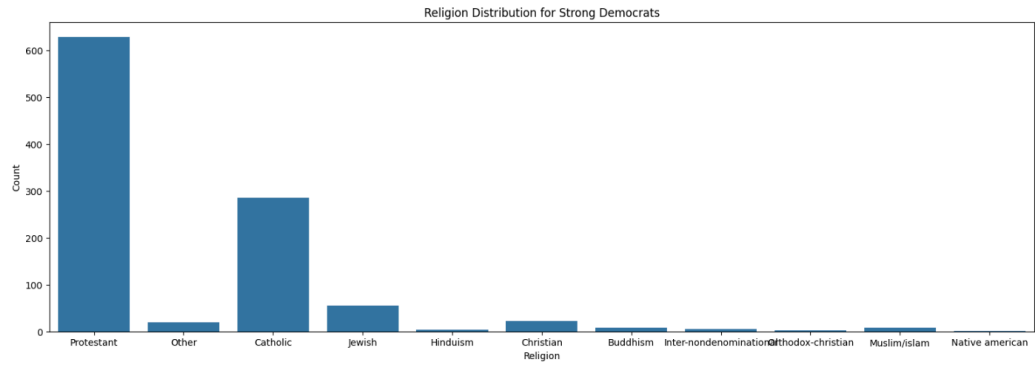


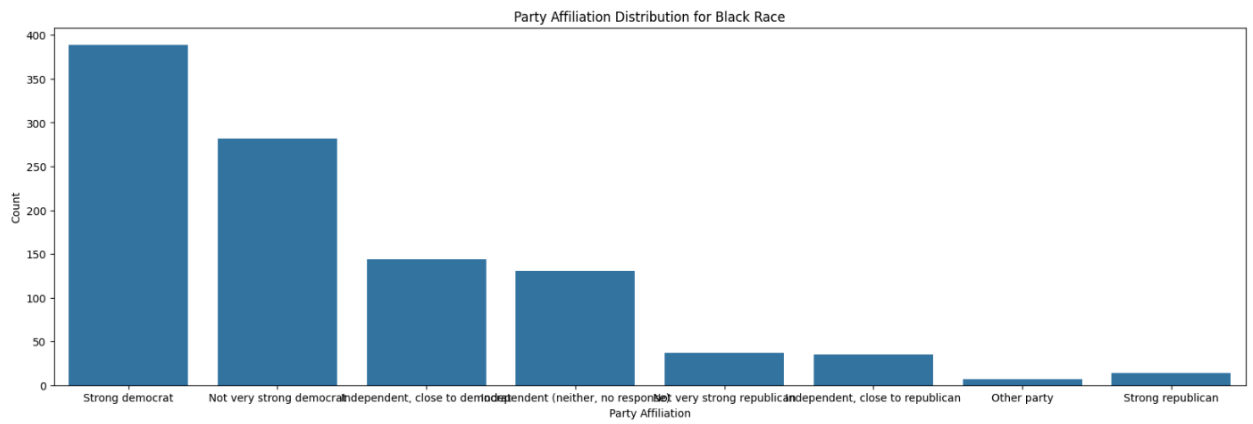
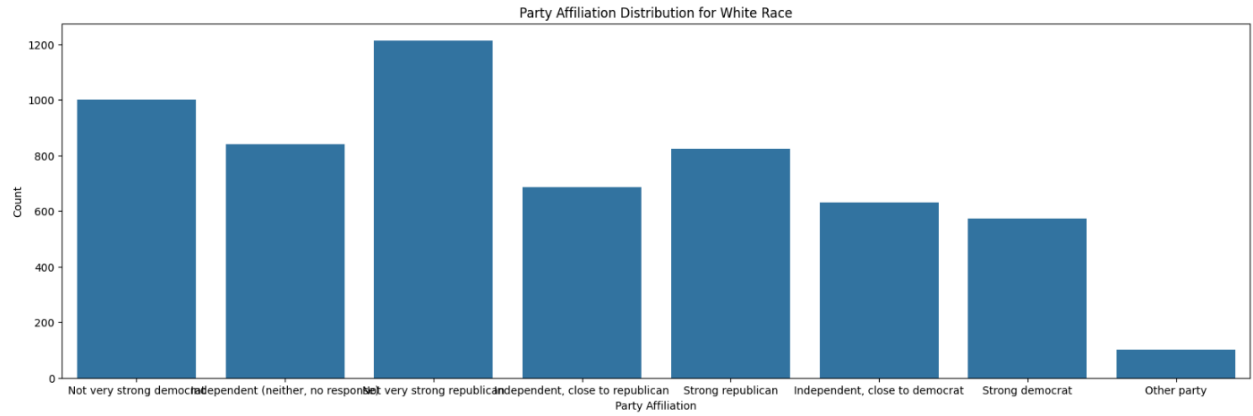
Yuina Barzdukas

I chose education, race, political affiliation, religion, and income. I chose this particularly because I wanted to know how someone's background, such as education, race, religion and income affect their political affiliations. The most prominent factor that affects political affiliation would be interesting to see, such as if education or income shape how they want their country to move forward. This would bring about interesting discoveries about if one's own identity is the main reason they believe something or their education. Looking at trends over time may also be interesting to see how people and data change in accordance to the changing times and developments.

There are some stereotypes and generalizations that I have known about political affiliations and I am curious to see how true they come out to be. For example, I know that marginalized groups are typically more left leaning, but I'm unsure how the white demographic would feel. Moreover, I have heard that people of higher income are typically more republican because they vote in accordance with a tax policy that would most benefit them. Also, I have never heard about stereotypes surrounding religion when it comes to politics, and I am curious if there would be any sort of correlation.







In terms of education, there were sharp peaks of feeling strongly about either the republican or democratic party after completing high school or college. People with less education are more inclined to be strongly democratic.

Over time, strong democrats and republicans had similar trends, jumping up at certain times. This was particularly prevalent around the times during election, particularly 1996. People may feel particularly more strong because they want to see a change in power or vouch for a particular point of view. There was a rise in people aligning with a more republican viewpoint around 2020. This could be in response to the responses and developments during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protestants and Catholics were the most prominent religious group in both strongly democratic and republican people. There were more Jewish people in the strongly democratic category than republican.

The results of the income distribution for strong republicans and democrats are quite skewed because the salary ranges were quite small. The largest value was \$25,000 or more. Since this data was taken starting from 1974, factors such as inflation may misrepresent how much the wealth is distributed and what it means to have wealth. Moreover, this could be an error in the data. It could be that it is meant to be \$250,000. In the most recent data collection in 2022, there were still 140 people in the \$20,000-\$24,999 range. However, according to the data visualization, it seems as though strongly democratic people have more people in a lower income bracket.

Looking at the differences between black and white people, there are some notable differences. First of all, the races were only organized as black, white, and other. There were not that many people in the other category starting in 1972, but over the years it became more prominent. However, we focus on black and white specifically here because there may be a lot of nuance and cultural differences in the other category. The most common political affiliation for white people was not very strong republican followed by not very strong democrat, while the

most common political affiliation for black people was strong democrat followed by not very strong democrat. Overall, black people are way more left leaning and white people seem to hover around the middle and slightly lean more to the right.