

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
library(tidyverse)

— Attaching core tidyverse packages ————— tidyverse 2.0.0
—
✓ dplyr     1.1.4    ✓ readr     2.1.5
✓ forcats   1.0.1    ✓ stringr   1.5.2
✓ ggplot2   4.0.0    ✓ tibble    3.3.0
✓ lubridate 1.9.4    ✓ tidyr     1.3.1
✓ purrr    1.1.0
— Conflicts ————— tidyverse_conflicts()
—
✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all
conflicts to become errors
```

```
votes_precinct <- read_csv("data/g24 Sov_by_g24_svprec.csv")
```

```
Rows: 51123 Columns: 76
— Column specification
—————
Delimiter: ","
chr (49): FIPS, SVPREC, SVPREC_KEY, ELECTION, GEO_TYPE, ASSAIP01,
ASSDEM01, ...
dbl (27): COUNTY, ADDIST, CDDIST, SDDIST, BEDIST, TOTREG, DEMREG, REPREG,
AI...
i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this
message.
```

Question 1

What is the range and distribution of total votes cast across all precincts?

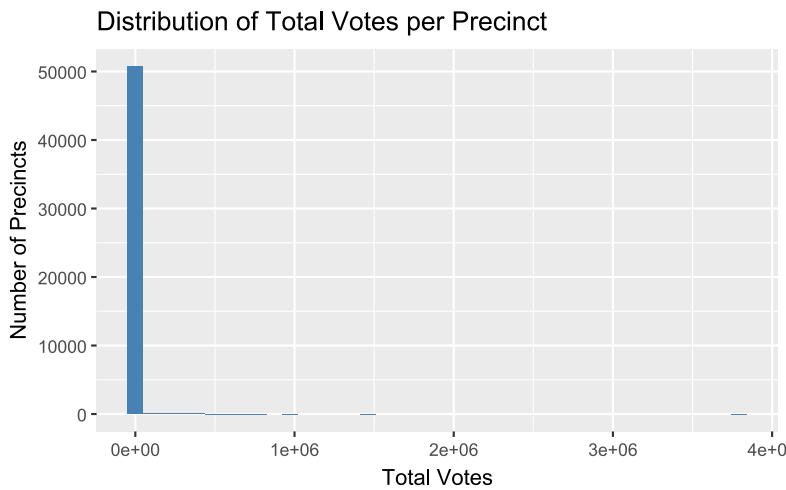
Answer 1

The total votes per precinct ranged from 0 to about 3.8 million, with a median of 91 and a highly skewed distribution where most precincts had relatively small totals.

```
summary(votes_precinct$TOTVOTE)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0	1	91	2202	446	3793980

```
ggplot(votes_precinct, aes(x = TOTVOTE)) +  
  geom_histogram(bins = 40, fill = "steelblue") +  
  labs(title = "Distribution of Total Votes per Precinct", x = "Total  
Votes", y = "Number of Precincts")
```



Question 2

Which counties or districts had the highest and lowest average turnout per precinct?

Answer 2

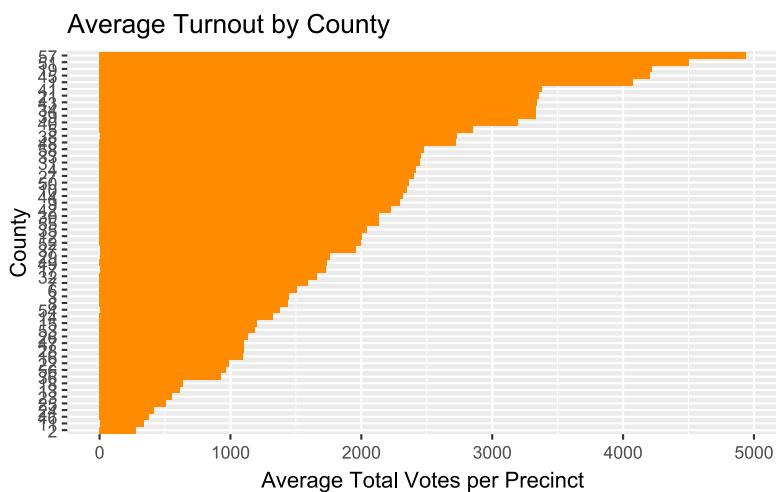
Across all counties, County 57 recorded the highest average turnout (around 4,937 votes per precinct), while other counties showed lower averages, reflecting variation in precinct size and voter participation.

```
votes_precinct |>  
  group_by(COUNTY) |>  
  summarize(mean_turnout = mean(TOTVOTE, na.rm = TRUE)) |>  
  arrange(desc(mean_turnout)) |>  
  slice(1)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 2  
COUNTY mean_turnout
```

```
<dbl>      <dbl>
1      57      4937.
```

```
votes_precinct |>
  group_by(COUNTY) |>
  summarize(mean_turnout = mean(TOTVOTE, na.rm = TRUE)) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(as.factor(COUNTY), mean_turnout), y =
mean_turnout)) +
  geom_col(fill = "darkorange") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Average Turnout by County", x = "County", y = "Average Total
Votes per Precinct")
```



Question 3

Which Proposition had the closest statewide race between “Yes” and “No” Votes?

Answer 3

Among all statewide propositions, Proposition 32 had the closest race, with only about 1.4 million votes separating “Yes” and “No” totals, suggesting it was one of the most evenly contested measures.

```
prop_totals <- votes_precinct |>
  summarize(across(starts_with("PR_"), ~sum(as.numeric(), na.rm = TRUE)))
```

```
Warning: There were 20 warnings in `summarize()` .
The first warning was:
i In argument: `across(starts_with("PR_"), ~sum(as.numeric(), na.rm = TRUE))` .
Caused by warning:
```

```
! NAs introduced by coercion
i Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 19 remaining warnings.
```

```
prop_long <- prop_totals |>
  pivot_longer(cols = everything(),
               names_to = c("Proposition", "Vote"),
               names_pattern = "PR_(\\d+)_(. )",
               values_to = "Votes") |>
  pivot_wider(names_from = Vote, values_from = Votes) |> mutate(Difference =
abs(Y - N))

arrange(prop_long, Difference)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 × 4
  Proposition     N      Y Difference
  <chr>     <dbl>    <dbl>     <dbl>
1 32        53555144 52149025 1406119
2 34        49659524 51461833 1802309
3 6         54907683 48153959 6753724
4 5         57421445 47039330 10382115
5 2         43253760 61558433 18304673
6 4         42405173 63198373 20793200
7 33        62572749 41730224 20842525
8 3         39388203 66176418 26788215
9 35        33326868 70643366 37316498
10 36       33208544 71854516 38645972
```