HW4

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<pre>if(!require(rio)){ install.packages("rio") library(rio) } if(!require(labelled)){ install.packages("labelled") library(labelled) } if(!require(Hmisc)){ install.packages("Hmisc") library(Hmisc) } if(!require(dplyr)){ install.packages("dplyr")</pre>	
<pre>library(dplyr) } if(!require(ggplot2)){ install.packages("ggplot2") library(ggplot2) } if(!require(MASS)){ install.packages("MASS") library(MASS) } if(!require(sf)){</pre>	

```
install.packages("sf")
library(sf)
}
if(!require(twmap)){
  remotes::install_github("shihjyun/twmap")
  library(twmap)
}
pollsav <- import("poll.sav")
str(pollsav)</pre>
```

資料簡介

Dimension of the Data: 1671 samples × 15 columns

Table 1: 變數解釋

Variables	Explanation	remark
V1	District	1: 北區, 2: 中西區
V2 · V3	Li	
V4_1~V4_8	Candidate known	1~10 號
V5	Candidate supported	1~10 號
V6	Age	1:20 到 29 歲,2:30 到 39 歲,3:40 到 49 歲,4:50 到 59 歲,5:60 歲以上
V7	Education level	1: 小學, 2: 國中, 3: 高中, 4: 專科, 5: 大學以上
V8	Sex	1:male, 2:female

資料前處理

資料整理

```
pollcsv
15 Variables 1671 Observations
```

v2	1	J
n missing distinct 1671 0 36		
lowest : 1 10 11 12 13, highest: 7 8 9 98 99		
v3		J
n missing distinct 1671 0 23		
lowest : 1 10 11 12 13, highest: 7 8 9 98 99		
v4_1	L1	. 1
n missing distinct 1671 0 12		
Value 1 10 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 91 98 Frequency 328 11 5 214 43 27 38 47 4 1 14 939 Proportion 0.196 0.007 0.003 0.128 0.026 0.016 0.023 0.028 0.002 0.001 0.008 0.562		
v4_2	alesses.	
n missing distinct 1671 0 10		
Value 10 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99 Frequency 15 6 189 59 32 75 99 2 4 1190 Proportion 0.009 0.004 0.113 0.035 0.019 0.045 0.059 0.001 0.002 0.712		
v4_3	******	-
n missing distinct 1671 0 9		
Value 10 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99 Frequency 19 6 60 36 61 91 1 2 1395 Proportion 0.011 0.004 0.036 0.022 0.037 0.054 0.001 0.001 0.835		
v4 4		
n missing distinct 1671 0 8		
Value 10 4 5 6 7 8 9 99 Frequency 20 4 28 41 52 3 4 1519 Proportion 0.012 0.002 0.017 0.025 0.031 0.002 0.002 0.909		
v4_5		1
n missing distinct 1671 0 7		
Value 10 5 6 7 8 9 99 Frequency 15 3 14 38 4 3 1594 Proportion 0.009 0.002 0.008 0.023 0.002 0.002 0.954		
v4_6		
n missing distinct 1671 0 6		
Value 10 6 7 8 9 99 Frequency 20 3 12 6 7 1623 Proportion 0.012 0.002 0.007 0.004 0.004 0.971		
v4_7		
n missing distinct 1671 0 5		
Value 10 7 8 9 99 Frequency 12 3 2 3 1651 Proportion 0.007 0.002 0.001 0.002 0.988		
v4 8		
n missing distinct 1671 0 3		
Value 10 8 99 Frequency 4 1 1666 Proportion 0.002 0.001 0.997		

```
v5
                                                                                that.
       missing
 n
1671
missing
0
 n
1671
              distinct
missing
              distinct
 1671
Value 1 2 3 4 5 95 Frequency 292 165 431 198 520 65 Proportion 0.175 0.099 0.258 0.118 0.311 0.039
       missing
              distinct
 n
1671
Value 1 2
Frequency 682 989
Proportion 0.408 0.592
                2
989
```

Table 2: 遺失值定義

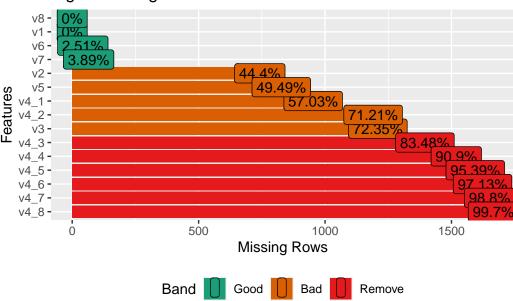
Variables	Missing
V1	98,99
V2 · V3	44,98,99
V4 1~V4 8	91,98,99
V5	91,98,99
V6	6,99
V7	95,99
V8	99

遺失值比例圖

將定義的遺失值轉換成 NA 並以遺失值比例圖 (by variable) 的方式呈現。考量到遺失值的性質,我們並未刪除任何資料,決定後續對不同變數分析時再移除。

```
pollcsv <- data.frame(
   t(apply(pollcsv,MARGIN = 1, FUN = function(row){
     row[row==99 | row==98 | row==95 | row==91 | row==44] <- NA
     return(row)
   }))
)
pollcsv$v6[pollcsv$v6==6] <- NA
DataExplorer::plot_missing(pollcsv, title = "Fig 1: Missing Value")</pre>
```

Fig 1: Missing Value



候選人支持率分析表

支持度定義:支持度 = 第五題出現次數 楼本數

```
# 計算總體支持度
count5.total <- unlist(lapply(1:11,function(x){</pre>
  if(x==11) return(sum(is.na(pollcsv$v5))/n)
  else return(sum(pollcsv$v5[!is.na(pollcsv$v5)]==x)/n)
} ))
# 計算分區支持度(北區中西區) v1
support.district <- do.call(rbind, lapply(1:2,function(i){</pre>
  tempdata <- pollcsv[pollcsv$v1==i,]</pre>
  n.temp <- dim(tempdata)[1]</pre>
  return(unlist(
    lapply(1:11, function(x){
      if(x==11) return(sum(is.na(tempdata$v5))/n.temp)
      else return(sum(tempdata$v5[!is.na(tempdata$v5)]==x)/n.temp)
    })))
}))
# 計算性別支持度 v8
support.sex <- do.call(rbind, lapply(1:2,function(i){</pre>
  tempdata <- pollcsv[pollcsv$v8==i,]</pre>
  n.temp <- dim(tempdata)[1]</pre>
  return(unlist(
    lapply(1:11, function(x){
      if(x==11) return(sum(is.na(tempdata$v5))/n.temp)
      else return(sum(tempdata$v5[!is.na(tempdata$v5)]==x)/n.temp)
    })))
}))
# 計算年齡支持度 v6
support.age <- do.call(rbind, lapply(1:5,function(i){</pre>
  tempdata <- pollcsv[pollcsv$v6==i,]</pre>
  n.temp <- dim(tempdata)[1]</pre>
```

```
return(unlist(
    lapply(1:11, function(x){
      if(x==11) return(sum(is.na(tempdata$v5))/n.temp)
      else return(sum(tempdata$v5[!is.na(tempdata$v5)]==x)/n.temp)
    })))
}))
# 計算教育程度支持度 v7
support.edu <- do.call(rbind, lapply(1:5,function(i){</pre>
  tempdata <- pollcsv[pollcsv$v7==i,]</pre>
  n.temp <- dim(tempdata)[1]</pre>
 return(unlist(
    lapply(1:11, function(x){
      if(x==11) return(sum(is.na(tempdata$v5))/n.temp)
      else return(sum(tempdata$v5[!is.na(tempdata$v5)]==x)/n.temp)
    })))
}))
table.support <- rbind(</pre>
  count5.total,
  support.district,
  support.sex,
  support.age,
  support.edu
table.support <- data.frame(</pre>
  apply(table.support, 2, function(col) paste0(round(col,3)*100,"%"))
rownames(table.support) <- c(</pre>
  " 北區"," 中西區",
  "男性","女性",
  "20 到 29 歲", "30 到 39 歲", "40 到 49 歲", "50 到 59 歲", "60 歲以上",
  " 小學"," 國中"," 高中"," 專科"," 大學以上 ")
colnames(table.support) <- c(1:10, " 沒決定")
latex(table.support, file = "",title="",
      rgroup = c("總計","分區","性別","年齡","學歷"),
      n.rgroup = c(1,2,2,5,5),
      caption = " 候選人支持度整理表"
)
```

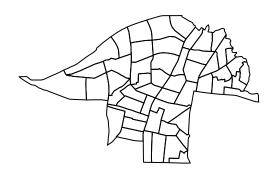
三號候選人的競選策略(需在何地、對何人進行拉票)

三號候選人之里 heatmap

```
plot(tw_village[
  tw_village$COUNTYNAME == " 臺南市" &
  (tw_village$TOWNNAME==" 中西區"| tw_village$TOWNNAME==" 北區") ,]$geometry)
```

Table 3: 候選人支持度整理表

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	沒決定
總計											
	9.5%	0.5%	12.3%	4.7%	2%	5.9%	11.7%	0.4%	0.5%	3.2%	49.5%
分區											
北區	5.1%	0.6%	14.7%	2.9%	2.6%	7.5%	12.9%	0.3%	0.4%	2.7%	50.3%
中西區	18.1%	0.4%	7.4%	8.3%	0.7%	2.7%	9.2%	0.5%	0.7%	4.1%	47.9%
性別											
男性	9.8%	0.9%	12.9%	5.6%	2.5%	7.3%	11.6%	0.7%	0.3%	4%	44.4%
女性	9.2%	0.3%	11.8%	4.1%	1.6%	4.9%	11.7%	0.1%	0.6%	2.6%	53%
年龄											
20 到 29 歲	3.2%	1.1%	5.3%	3.2%	0%	1.1%	11.7%	1.1%	0%	1.1%	72.3%
30 到 39 歲	5.9%	1.5%	8.8%	1.5%	2.2%	4.4%	11.8%	1.5%	0.7%	2.9%	58.8%
40 到 49 歲	4.5%	1.2%	12.8%	4.5%	3.3%	5.3%	16%	0%	0.8%	1.2%	50.2%
50 到 59 歲	10.6%	0.8%	13.8%	5%	2.6%	5.8%	11.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.9%	47.4%
60 歲以上	9.6%	0%	10.6%	4.5%	1.2%	5.7%	8.6%	0.2%	0.3%	3.8%	55.5%
學歷											
小學	8.7%	0%	7.6%	1.4%	0.6%	3.4%	5%	0.3%	0%	1.1%	72%
國中	7.8%	0%	11.3%	2.6%	1.3%	2.2%	7.4%	0%	0%	3%	64.3%
高中	9.1%	0%	12.9%	5%	2.6%	6.5%	9.5%	0.4%	0.8%	3.2%	50%
專科	7.2%	0.4%	11.8%	3.8%	2.3%	6.1%	7.6%	0%	0%	2.3%	58.6%
大學以上	7.2%	1.4%	9.7%	5.3%	1.5%	5.6%	15.4%	0.5%	0.7%	3.4%	49.2%



受訪者政治熱衷程度之統計模型 (需說明使用此模型之理由)

三號候選人支持率預測模式

資料不平衡處理