

The United Nations Voting Dataset

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R



Dave Robinson

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UN Voting Dataset

rcid	session	vote	ccode
46	2	1	2
46	2	1	20
46	2	9	31
46	2	1	40
46	2	1	41
46	2	1	42
46	2	1	51
46	2	9	52
46	2	9	53
46	2	9	54

¹ Source: Erik Voeten, "Data and Analyses of Voting in the UN General Assembly"

UN Voting Dataset

rcid	session	vote	ccode
46	2	1	2
46	2	1	20
46	2	9	31
46	2	1	40
46	2	1	41
46	2	1	42
46	2	1	51
46	2	9	52
46	2	9	53
46	2	9	54

Each row is a
country-vote pair

¹ Source: Erik Voeten, "Data and Analyses of Voting in the UN General Assembly"

UN Voting Dataset

Roll call
ID

rcid	session	vote	ccode
46	2	1	2
46	2	1	20
46	2	9	31
46	2	1	40
46	2	1	41
46	2	1	42
46	2	1	51
46	2	9	52
46	2	9	53
46	2	9	54

Each row is a
country-vote pair

¹ Source: Erik Voeten, "Data and Analyses of Voting in the UN General Assembly"

UN Voting Dataset

Roll call ID	Session (year)		
rcid	session	vote	ccode
46	2	1	2
46	2	1	20
46	2	9	31
46	2	1	40
46	2	1	41
46	2	1	42
46	2	1	51
46	2	9	52
46	2	9	53
46	2	9	54

Each row is a country-vote pair

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UN Voting Dataset

Roll call ID	Session (year)	Vote	
rcid	session	vote	ccode
46	2	1	2
46	2	1	20
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46	2	1	42
46	2	1	51
46	2	9	52
46	2	9	53
46	2	9	54

Each row is a country-vote pair

¹ Source: Erik Voeten, "Data and Analyses of Voting in the UN General Assembly"

UN Voting Dataset

Roll call ID	Session (year)	Vote	Country code
rcid	session	vote	ccode
46	2	1	2
46	2	1	20
46	2	9	31
46	2	1	40
46	2	1	41
46	2	1	42
46	2	1	51
46	2	9	52
46	2	9	53
46	2	9	54

Each row is a country-vote pair

¹ Source: Erik Voeten, "Data and Analyses of Voting in the UN General Assembly"

Votes in dplyr

```
# Load dplyr package
library(dplyr)
votes
```


```
# A tibble: 508,929 × 4
  rcid session vote ccode
  <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <int>
1     46     2     1     2
2     46     2     1    20
3     46     2     9    31
4     46     2     1    40
5     46     2     1    41
6     46     2     1    42
7     46     2     9    51
8     46     2     9    52
9     46     2     9    53
10    46     2     9    54
# ... with 508,919 more rows
```

Variable names

The pipe operator

`%>%`

The pipe operator

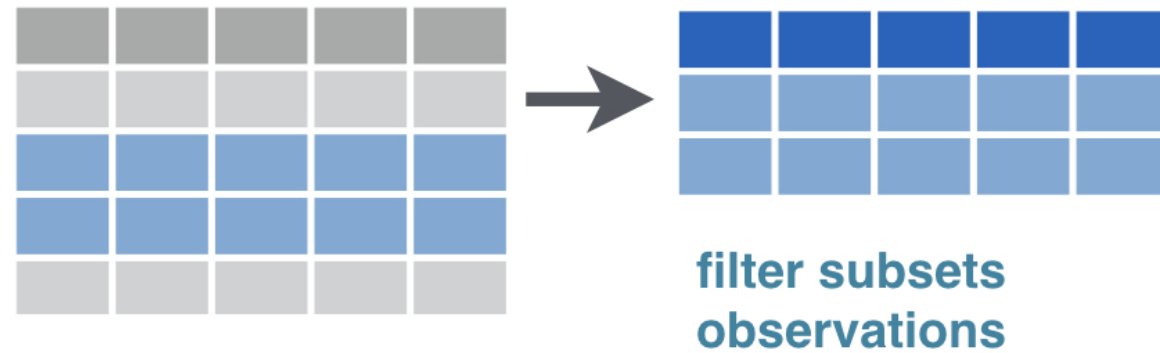


`x %>% f(, y)`

`f(x, y)`

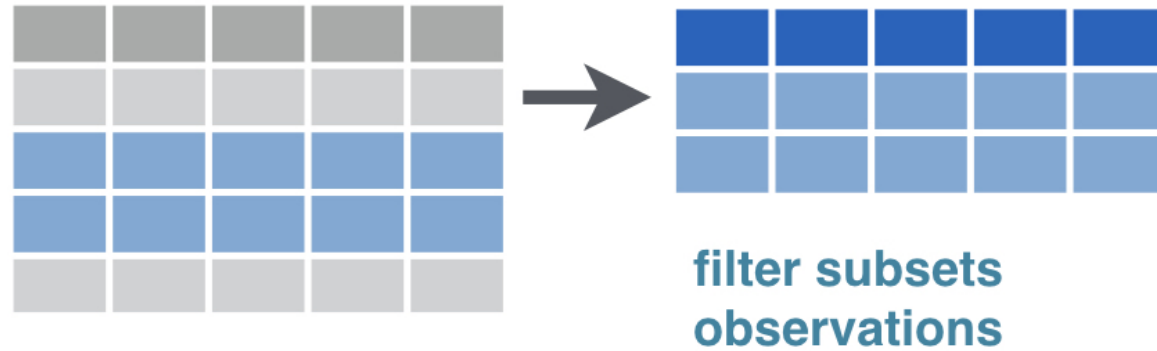
dplyr verbs

filter()



dplyr verbs

filter()



mutate()



Original data

votes

```
# A tibble: 508,929 × 4
  rcid session vote ccode
<dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <int>
1     46      2     1     2
2     46      2     1    20
3     46      2     9    31
4     46      2     1    40
5     46      2     1    41
6     46      2     1    42
7     46      2     9    51
8     46      2     9    52
9     46      2     9    53
10    46      2     9    54
# ... with 508,919 more rows
```

```
1 = Yes
2 = Abstain
3 = No
8 = Not present
9 = Not a member
```

dplyr verbs: filter

`filter` keeps observations based on a condition

```
votes %>%  
  filter(vote <= 3)
```

```
# A tibble: 353,547 × 4  
  rcid session  vote ccode  
  <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <int>  
1     46      2     1     2  
2     46      2     1    20  
3     46      2     1    40  
4     46      2     1    41  
5     46      2     1    42  
6     46      2     1    70  
7     46      2     1    90  
8     46      2     1    91  
9     46      2     1    92  
10    46      2     1    93  
# ... with 508,919 more rows
```

dplyr verbs: mutate

`mutate` adds an additional variable

```
votes %>%  
  mutate(year = session + 1945)
```

```
# A tibble: 508,929 × 5  
  rcid session  vote ccode  year  
  <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>  
1     46      2     1     2  1947  
2     46      2     1    20  1947  
3     46      2     9    31  1947  
4     46      2     1    40  1947
```

Chaining operations in data cleaning

```
data %>%  
  filter(...)  
  mutate(...)
```


Let's practice!

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Grouping and summarizing

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Processed votes

votes_processed

```
# A tibble: 353,547 × 6
  rcid session  vote ccode  year      country
  <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>   <chr>
1     46     2     1     2  1947   United States
2     46     2     1    20  1947     Canada
3     46     2     1    40  1947       Cuba
4     46     2     1    41  1947      Haiti
5     46     2     1    42  1947 Dominican Republic
6     46     2     1    70  1947      Mexico
7     46     2     1    90  1947   Guatemala
8     46     2     1    91  1947    Honduras
9     46     2     1    92  1947   El Salvador
10    46     2     1    93  1947   Nicaragua
# ... with 353,537 more rows
```

Using “% of Yes votes” as a summary



dplyr verb: summarize

`summarize()` turns many rows into one

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many rows into one



dplyr verbs: summarize

```
votes_processed %>%  
  summarize(total = n())
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 1  
  total  
  <int>  
1 353547
```

dplyr verbs: summarize

```
votes_processed %>%  
  summarize(total = n(),  
            percent_yes = mean(vote == 1))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 2  
  total percent_yes  
  <int>      <dbl>  
1 353547 0.7999248
```

- `mean(vote == 1)` is a way of calculating “percent of vote equal to 1”

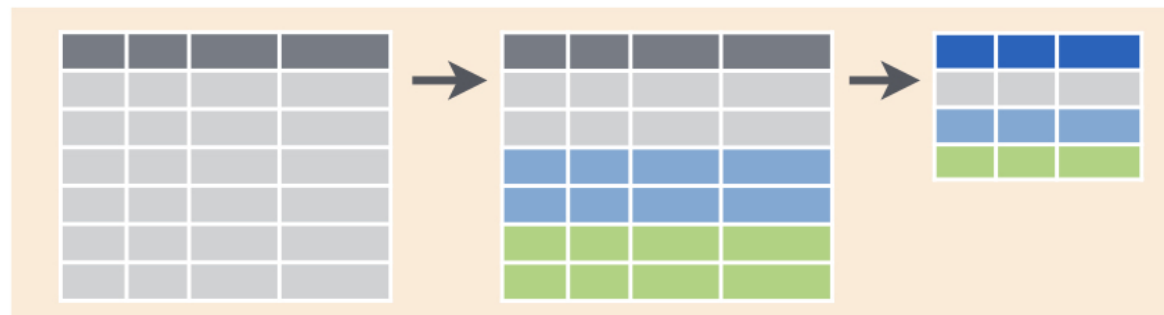
dplyr verb: group_by

- `summarize()` turns many rows into one
- `group_by()` before `summarize()` turns groups into one row each

`summarize()` turns many rows into one



`group_by()` before `summarize()` turns groups into one row each



dplyr verbs: group_by

```
votes_processed %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarize(total = n(),  
            percent_yes = mean(vote == 1))
```

```
# A tibble: 34 × 3  
  year total percent_yes  
  <dbl> <int>      <dbl>  
1  1947  2039  0.5693968  
2  1949  3469  0.4375901  
3  1951  1434  0.5850767  
4  1953  1537  0.6317502  
5  1955  2169  0.6947902  
6  1957  2708  0.6085672  
7  1959  4326  0.5880721  
8  1961  7482  0.5729751  
9  1963  3308  0.7294438  
10 1965  4382  0.7078959  
# ... with 24 more rows
```

Let's practice!

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Sorting and filtering summarized data

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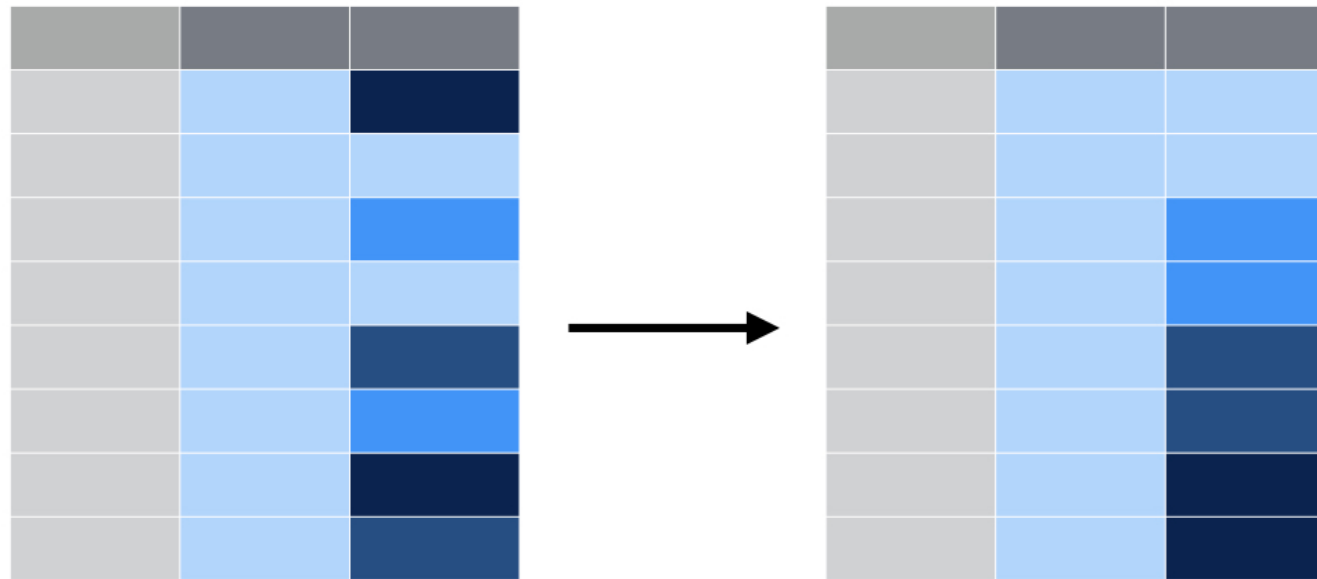
by_country dataset

by_country

```
# A tibble: 200 × 3
  country total percent_yes
  <chr> <int> <dbl>
1 Afghanistan 2373 0.8592499
2 Albania 1695 0.7174041
3 Algeria 2213 0.8992318
4 Andorra 719 0.6383866
5 Angola 1431 0.9238295
6 Antigua and Barbuda 1302 0.9124424
7 Argentina 2553 0.7677242
8 Armenia 758 0.7467018
9 Australia 2575 0.5565049
10 Austria 2389 0.6224362
# ... with 190 more rows
```

dplyr verb: arrange()

`arrange()` sorts a table based on a variable

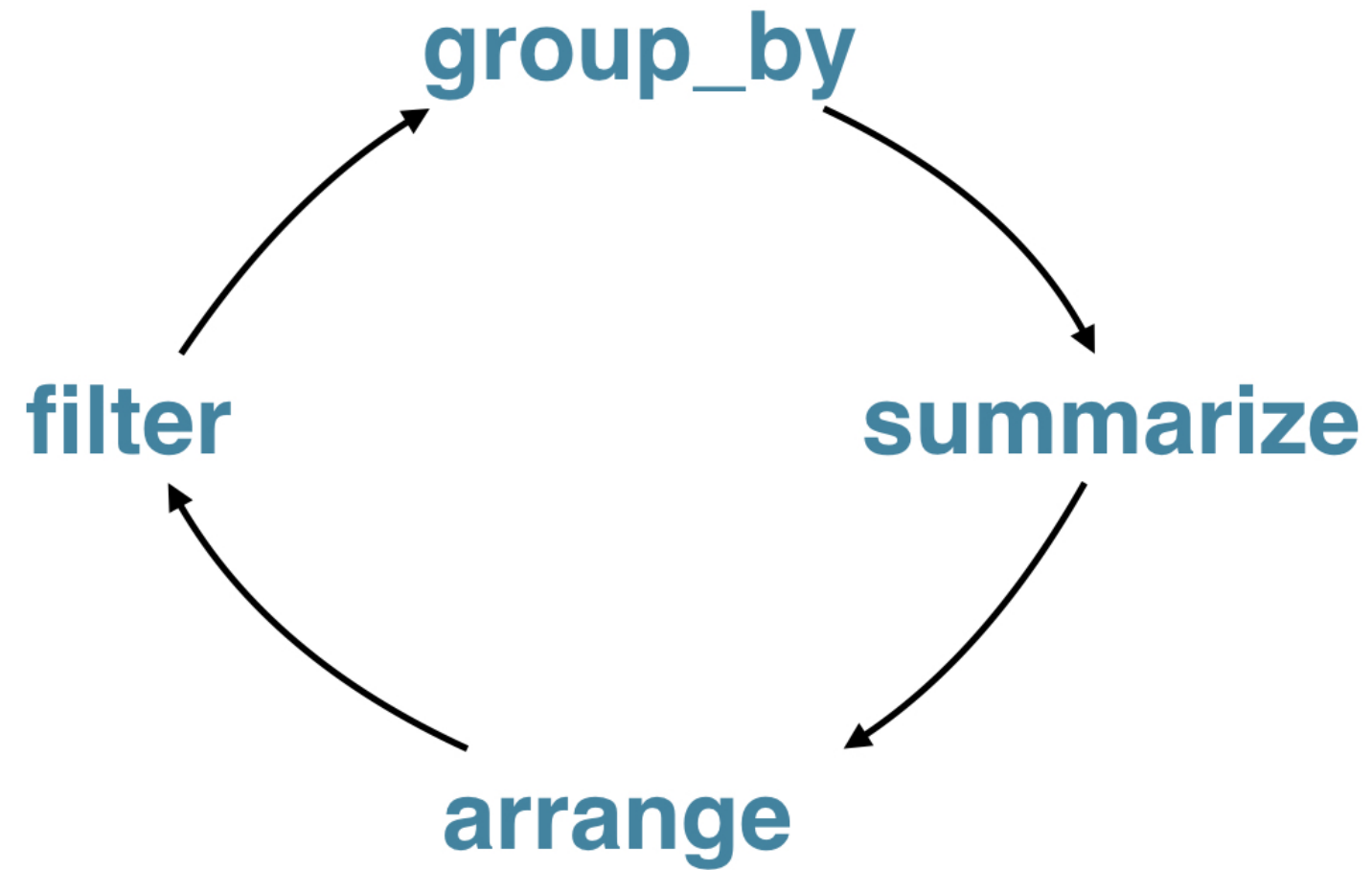


arrange()

```
by_country %>%  
  arrange(percent_yes)
```

```
# A tibble: 200 × 3  
  country total percent_yes  
  <chr> <int> <dbl>  
1 Zanzibar 2 0.0000000  
2 United States 2568 0.2694704  
3 Palau 369 0.3387534  
4 Israel 2380 0.3407563  
5 Federal Republic of Germany 1075 0.3972093  
6 United Kingdom 2558 0.4167318  
7 France 2527 0.4265928  
8 Micronesia, Federated States of 724 0.4419890  
9 Marshall Islands 757 0.4914135  
10 Belgium 2568 0.4922118  
# ... with 190 more rows
```

Transforming tidy data



Let's practice!

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