Exploring the 2019 Canadian Election

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Preamble

```
# Purpose: Read in data from the 2019 Canadian Election and make
# a graph of the number of seats each party won.
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# Prerequisites: Know where to get Canadian elections data.
#### Workspace setup ####
#install.packages("tidyverse")
#install.packages("janitor")
library(tidyverse)
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr 1.1.4
                    v readr
                                  2.1.4
v forcats 1.0.0 v stringr
v ggplot2 3.4.4 v tibble
                                  1.5.1
                                  3.2.1
                                  1.3.0
v lubridate 1.9.3
                      v tidyr
v purrr
            1.0.2
-- Conflicts ------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()
                  masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become
library(janitor)
Attaching package: 'janitor'
```

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

```
chisq.test, fisher.test
```

Plan

Simulate

```
simulated_data <-
   tibble(
    # Use 1 through to 338 to represent each division
    "District" = 1:338,
    # Randomly pick an option, with replacement, 151 times
    "Party" = sample(
        x = c("Liberal", "Conservative", "Bloc Québécois", "New Democratic", "Green", "Other")
        size = 338,
        replace = TRUE
    )
    )
    simulated_data</pre>
```

```
# A tibble: 338 x 2
  District Party
     <int> <chr>
         1 Green
1
2
         2 New Democratic
3
         3 Other
4
         4 Other
5
         5 Green
6
        6 Conservative
7
         7 Bloc Québécois
8
         8 Green
9
         9 Conservative
10
        10 Conservative
# i 328 more rows
```

Acquire

```
#### Read in the data ####
raw_elections_data <-
  read_csv(
    file =
      "https://www.elections.ca/res/rep/off/ovr2021app/53/data_donnees/table_tableau11.csv",
    show_col_types = FALSE
  )
# We have read the data from the elections.ca website. We may like to save
# it in case something happens or they move it.
write_csv(
 x = raw_elections_data,
  file = "canadian_voting.csv"
#### Basic cleaning ####
raw_elections_data <-
  read_csv(
    file = "canadian_voting.csv",
    show_col_types = FALSE
  )
# Make the names easier to type
cleaned_elections_data <-</pre>
  clean_names(raw_elections_data)
# Select columns
cleaned_elections_data <-</pre>
  cleaned_elections_data |>
    electoral_district_name_nom_de_circonscription,
    elected_candidate_candidat_elu
  )
# Rename columns
cleaned_elections_data <-</pre>
  cleaned_elections_data |>
  rename(
    district = electoral_district_name_nom_de_circonscription,
    elected_candidate = elected_candidate_candidat_elu
  )
```

```
# Keep only party information
cleaned_elections_data <-</pre>
  cleaned_elections_data |>
  separate(
    col = elected_candidate,
    into = c("Other", "party"),
   sep = "/"
  ) |>
 select(-Other)
# Map French names back to English
cleaned_elections_data <-</pre>
  cleaned_elections_data |>
 mutate(
   party =
      case_match(
        party,
        "Libéral" ~ "Liberal",
        "Conservateur" ~ "Conservative",
        "NPD-Nouveau Parti démocratique" ~ "NDP-New Democratic Party",
        "Bloc Québécois" ~ "Bloc Québécois",
        "Parti Vert" ~ "Green Party"
      )
 )
# Write cleaned data
write_csv(
 x = cleaned_elections_data,
 file = "cleaned_elections_data.csv"
```

Explore

```
#### Read in the data ####
cleaned_elections_data <-
  read_csv(
    file = "cleaned_elections_data.csv",
    show_col_types = FALSE
)</pre>
```

```
# Get number of seats each party won
cleaned_elections_data |>
count(party)
```

```
# Graph data
cleaned_elections_data |>
    ggplot(aes(x = party)) +
    geom_bar() +
    theme_minimal() + # Make the theme neater
    labs(x = "Party", y = "Number of seats") # Make labels more meaningful
```

