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# **DSCI 310: Historical Horse Population in Canada**

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**Mar 16, 2023**



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This project explores the historical population of horses in Canada between 1906 and 1972 for each province.

## Data

Horse population data were sourced from the [Government of Canada's Open Data website](#). Specifically, [\[the Government of Canada, 2017\]](#) 1 and [\[the Government of Canada, 2017\]](#) 2.

## Methods

The R programming language [\[R Core Team, 2019\]](#) and the following R packages were used to perform the analysis: knitr [\[Xie, 2014\]](#), tidyverse [\[Wickham, 2017\]](#), and bookdown [\[Xie, 2016\]](#). *Note: this report is adapted from [\[Timbers, 2020\]](#).*

## Results

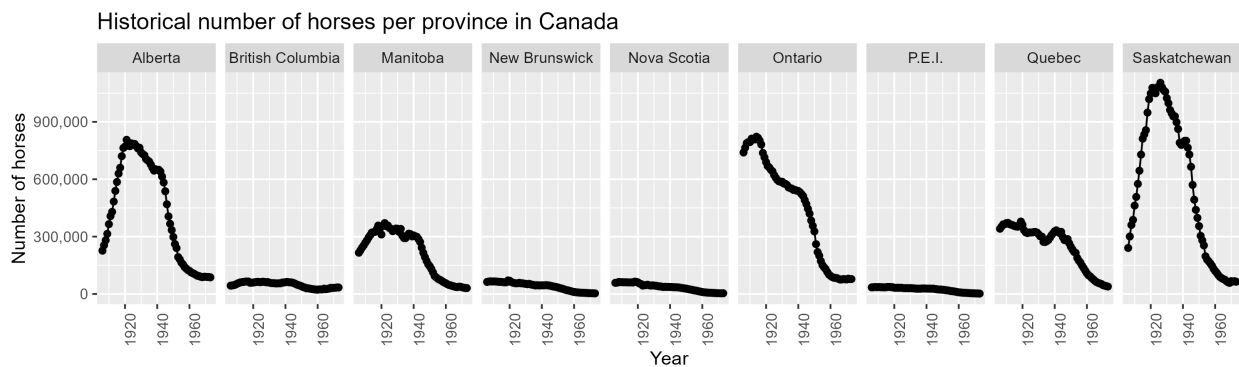


Fig. 1: Horse populations for all provinces in Canada from 1906 - 1972

We can see from [Figure 1: Horse populations for all provinces in Canada from 1906 - 1972](#) that Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta have had the highest horse populations in Canada. All provinces have had a decline in horse populations since 1940. This is likely due to the rebound of the Canadian automotive industry after the Great Depression and the Second World War. An interesting follow-up visualisation would be car sales per year for each Province over the time period visualised above to further support this hypothesis.

```
horses_sd = pd.read_csv("../results/horses_sd.csv")

largest_sd_prov = str(horses_sd['Province'][0])
glue("largest-sd-prov", largest_sd_prov)

horses_sd_noindex = horses_sd.style.hide(axis="index")
glue("horses-tbl", horses_sd_noindex)
```

```
'Saskatchewan'
```

```
<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x141ef713d30>
```

Suppose we were interested in looking in more closely at the province with the highest spread (in terms of standard deviation) of horse populations. We present the standard deviations here:

```
<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x141ef713d30>
```

Fig. 2: Standard deviation of number of horses for each province between 1940 - 1972

Note that we define standard deviation (of a sample) as:

$$s = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) / n - 1}.$$

Additionally, note that in [Figure 3: Horse populations for the province with the largest standard deviation](#), we consider the sample standard deviation of the number of horses during the same time span as [Figure 1: Horse populations for all provinces in Canada from 1906 - 1972](#).

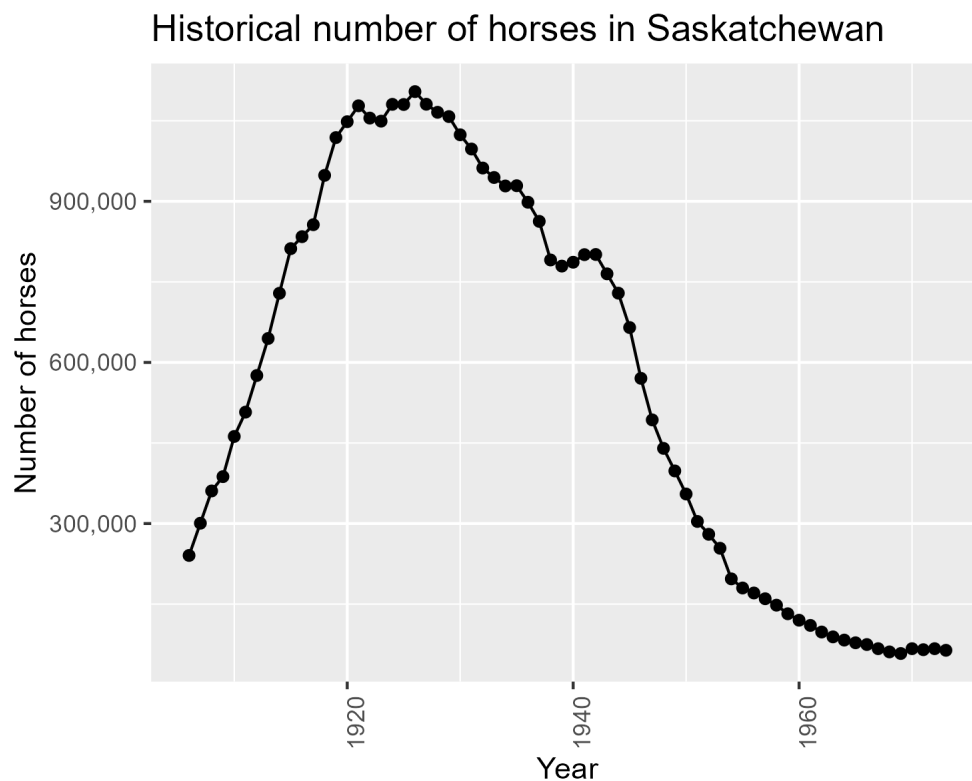


Fig. 3: Horse populations for the province with the largest standard deviation

In [Figure 3: Horse populations for the province with the largest standard deviation](#) we zoom in on the province of Saskatchewan, which had the largest spread of values in terms of standard deviation.

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