# Case Study 2

Emily Gentles (Writer) Weiyi Liu (Coordinator and Checker)

Jack McCarthy (Presenter) Qinzhe Wang (Coder)

10/28/2021

Tools -> Global Options -> Code -> Display -> Show Margin

# aggregated\_data <- aggregated\_data %>%

# rename(total voters = x)

```
# contains info about the aggregate counts of voters who actually voted by demographic variables
votes <- read.table("history_stats_20201103.txt", header = TRUE, fill = TRUE, sep = '\t')</pre>
# contains info about the aggregate counts of registered voters by demographic variables
registers <- read.table("voter_stats_20201103.txt", header = TRUE, fill = TRUE, sep = '\t')
# set "" or " " to NA
registers[registers %in% c("", " ")] <- NA
votes[votes == " "] <- NA</pre>
# unique(registers$election_date) # "11/03/2020" NA
# unique(registers$stats_type) # "history" NA
# unique(registers$update_date) # "01/13/2021" NA
# remove above three columns
registers <- registers %>%
  select(-c(election_date, stats_type, update_date)) %>%
  mutate(total_voters2 = as.numeric(total_voters))
votes <- votes %>%
  select(-c(election_date, stats_type, update_date)) %>%
 mutate(total_voters = as.numeric(total_voters))
# aggregated_data <- aggregate(voter$total_voters,</pre>
                                list(county_desc = voter$county_desc,
#
                                     age=voter$age,
#
                                     party_cd=voter$party_cd,
#
                                     race_code = voter$race_code,
#
                                     sex code = voter$sex code,
#
                                     precinct_abbrv = voter$precinct_abbrv,
                                     ethnic_code = voter$ethnic_code,
#
                                     voting_method_desc = voter$voting_method_desc),
#
                                sum)
```

```
votes <- votes %>%
  group_by(county_desc, age, party_cd, race_code, ethnic_code, sex_code) %>%
  summarize(total_vot = sum(total_voters, na.rm = T))
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'county_desc', 'age', 'party_cd', 'race_code', 'ethnic_code'. Yo
data <- registers %>%
  group_by(county_desc, party_cd, race_code, ethnic_code, sex_code, age) %>%
  summarize(total_reg = sum(total_voters2, na.rm = T)) %>%
  left_join(votes, by = c(
    "county_desc", "age", "party_cd", "race_code", "ethnic_code", "sex_code"
 ))
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'county_desc', 'party_cd', 'race_code', 'ethnic_code', 'sex_code
data <- data %>%
  mutate(
    total_vot = as.numeric(total_vot),
   total_reg = as.numeric(total_reg),
   county_desc = as.factor(county_desc),
    party_cd = as.factor(party_cd),
   race_code = as.factor(race_code),
   sex_code = as.factor(sex_code),
   ethnic_code = as.factor(ethnic_code),
   age = as.factor(age)
# 13066 rows
data <- data %>%
  filter(!is.na(total_reg)) %>%
  mutate(
   total_vot = case_when(
     is.na(total_vot) ~ 0,
     total_vot > total_reg ~ total_reg,
     TRUE ~ total_vot
    )
  ) %>%
  drop_na()
set.seed(1031)
counties <- sample(unique(data$county_desc), 30)</pre>
data <- data %>%
  filter(county_desc %in% counties)
```

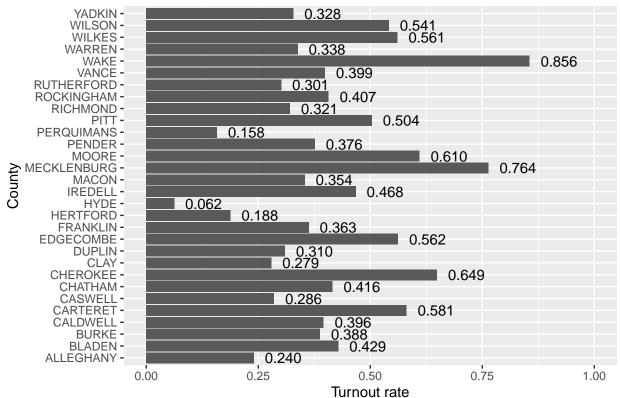
### EDA

```
turnout_rate <- sum(data$total_vot) / sum(data$total_reg)
data.frame(group = "Total", turnout_rate = turnout_rate)

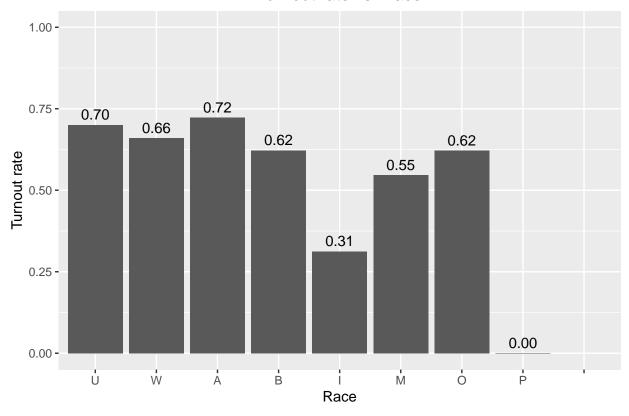
## group turnout_rate
## 1 Total    0.6533629</pre>
```

#### turnout rate

# Turnout rate vs. County



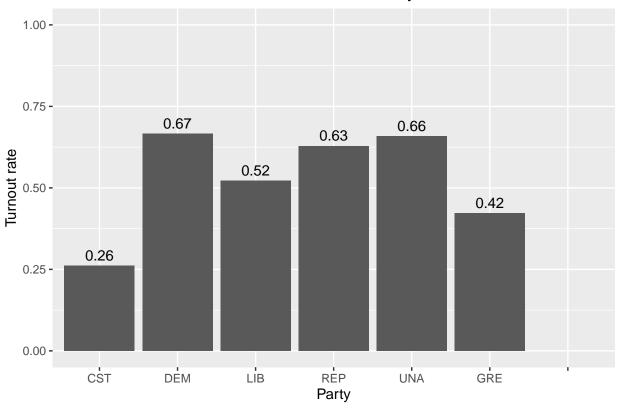
### Turnout rate vs. Race



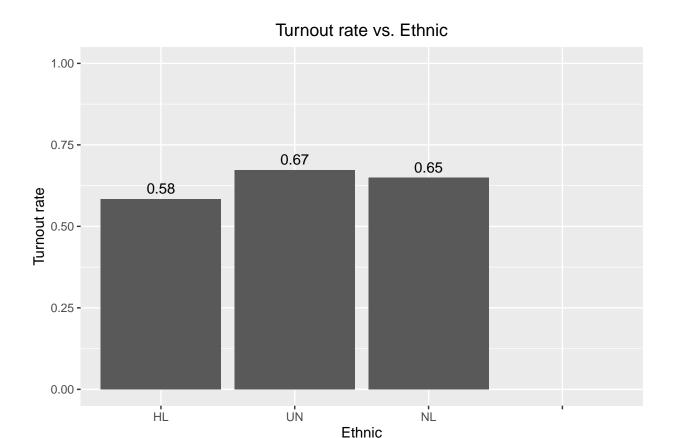
### party

```
select(group = party_cd, turnout_rate) %>%
ggplot( aes(x = group, y = turnout_rate)) +
geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
ylim(0,1) +
xlab("Party") + ylab("Turnout rate") +
geom_text(aes(label=format(turnout_rate, digits = 2)), vjust = -0.5) +
ggtitle("Turnout rate vs. Party") +
    theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

# Turnout rate vs. Party

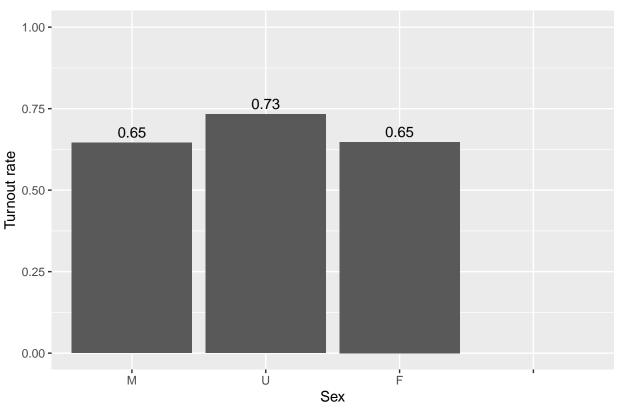


### ethnic groups



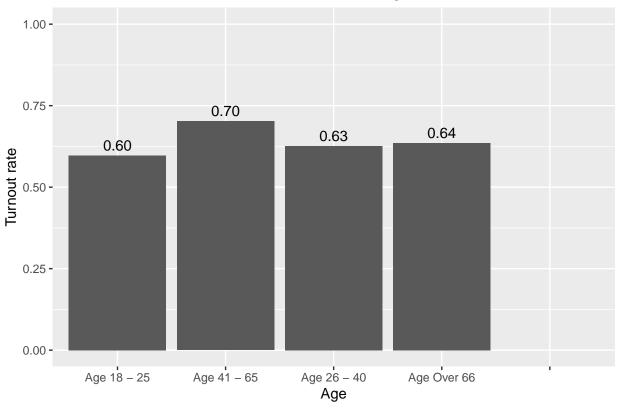
### $\mathbf{Sex}$

### Turnout rate vs. Sex



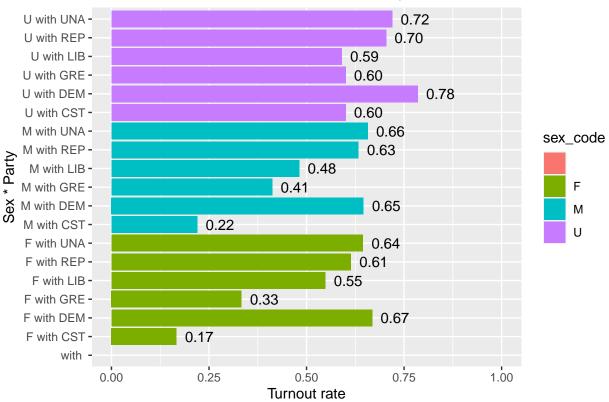
age

# Turnout rate vs. Age



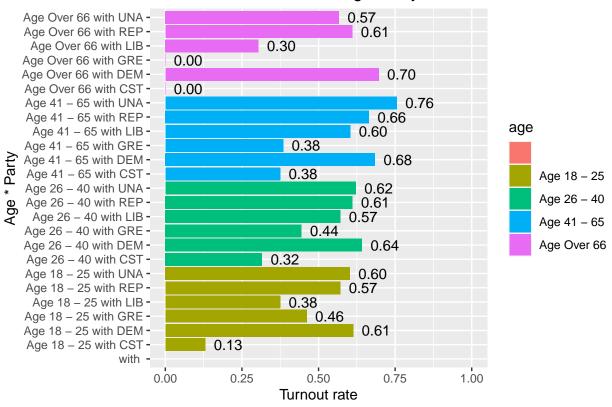
#### sex & party

# Turnout rate vs. Sex\*Party

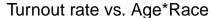


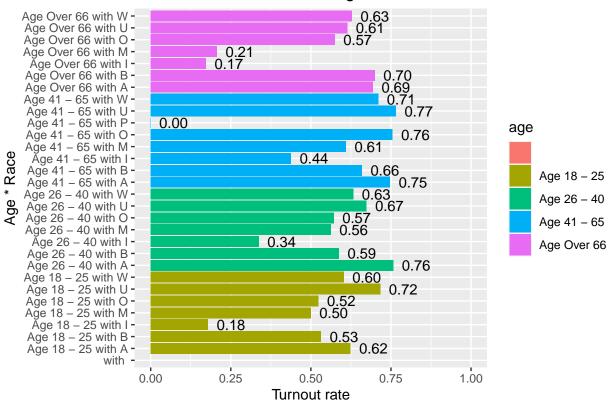
#### age & party

# Turnout rate vs. Age\*Party



#### age & race





### Model

In order to answer the questions of interest, we require the following features in our model:

- 1. Fixed effects for various demographic subgroups (race, ethnicity, age, sex)
- 2. Random effects for county
- 3. Sex-Party interaction
- 4. Age-Party interaction

```
as.data.frame(summary(mod1)$coefficients) %>%
  mutate(`95% CI` = pasteO(
    '[',
    round(Estimate - 1.96 * `Std. Error`, 3), ', ',
    round(Estimate + 1.96 * `Std. Error`, 3), ']')
) %>%
  select(Estimate, `95% CI`) %>%
  kable(digits=3) %>%
  kable_styling(full_width=FALSE) %>%
  kable_classic()
```

	Estimate	95% CI
(Intercept)	-0.372	[-0.659, -0.086]