• A traditional *ternary* plot can show only 3 parties

Tetraplots
 generalize ternary
 plots to 4 parties

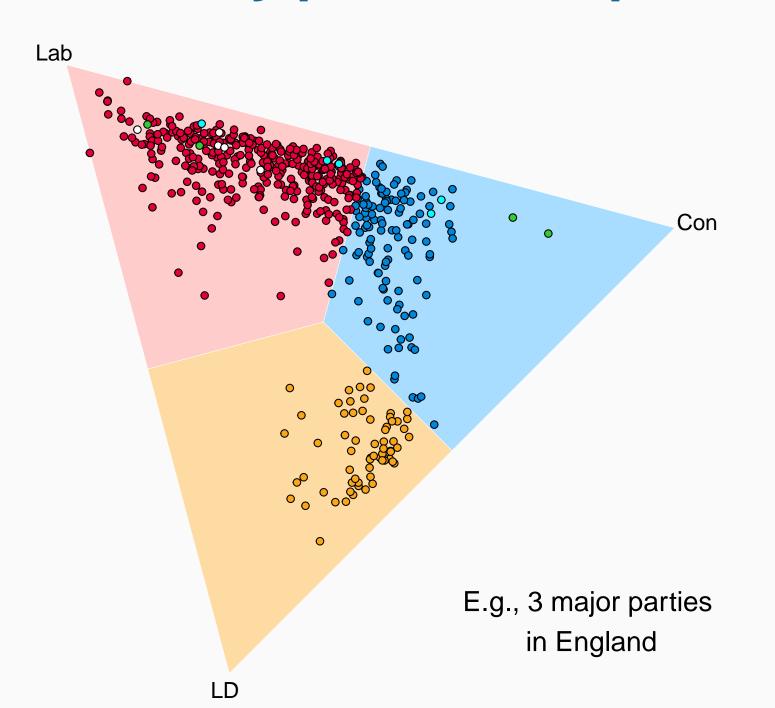
• A *top-3 tetraplot* is the most helpful for visualization

National vote shares (%) at GE 2024

| | Con | Lab | LD | RUK | Green | others |
|------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|--------|
| England | 27 | 36 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Scotland | 13 | 36 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| Wales | 19 | 38 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 15 |
| Northern Ireland | 0 | | | | 1 | 99 |

In Scotland and Wales the main 'other' parties were SNP and PC respectively. (N Ireland has its own politics!)

Usual ternary plot masks patterns



Too many points here: the plot includes the many seats where Con, Lab, LD were **not** the 3 most relevant parties.

The top-3 tetraplot device

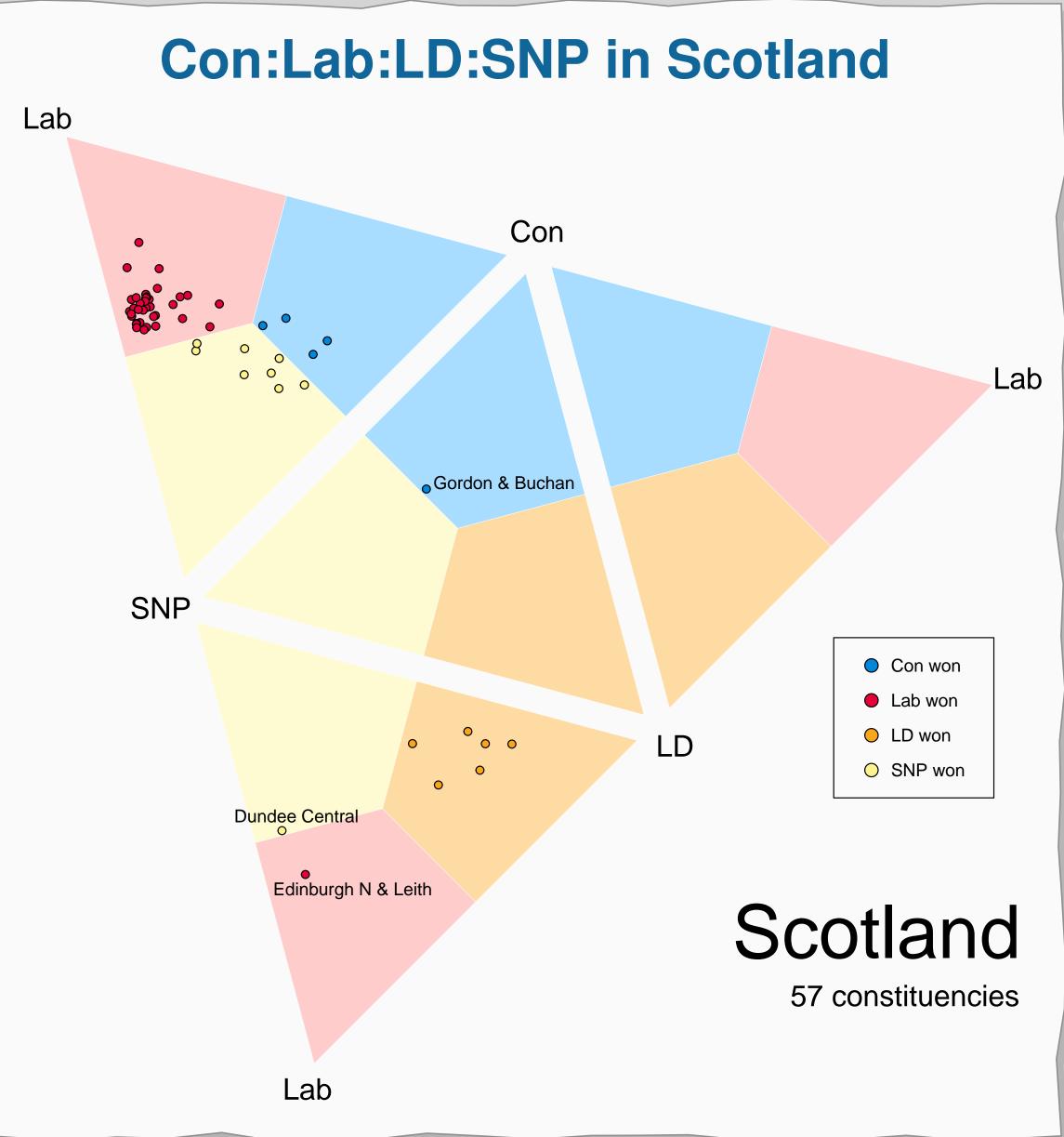
The 4-party vote shares are points in a *tetrahedron*. A **tetraplot** shows views through each of the four faces of the tetrahedron.

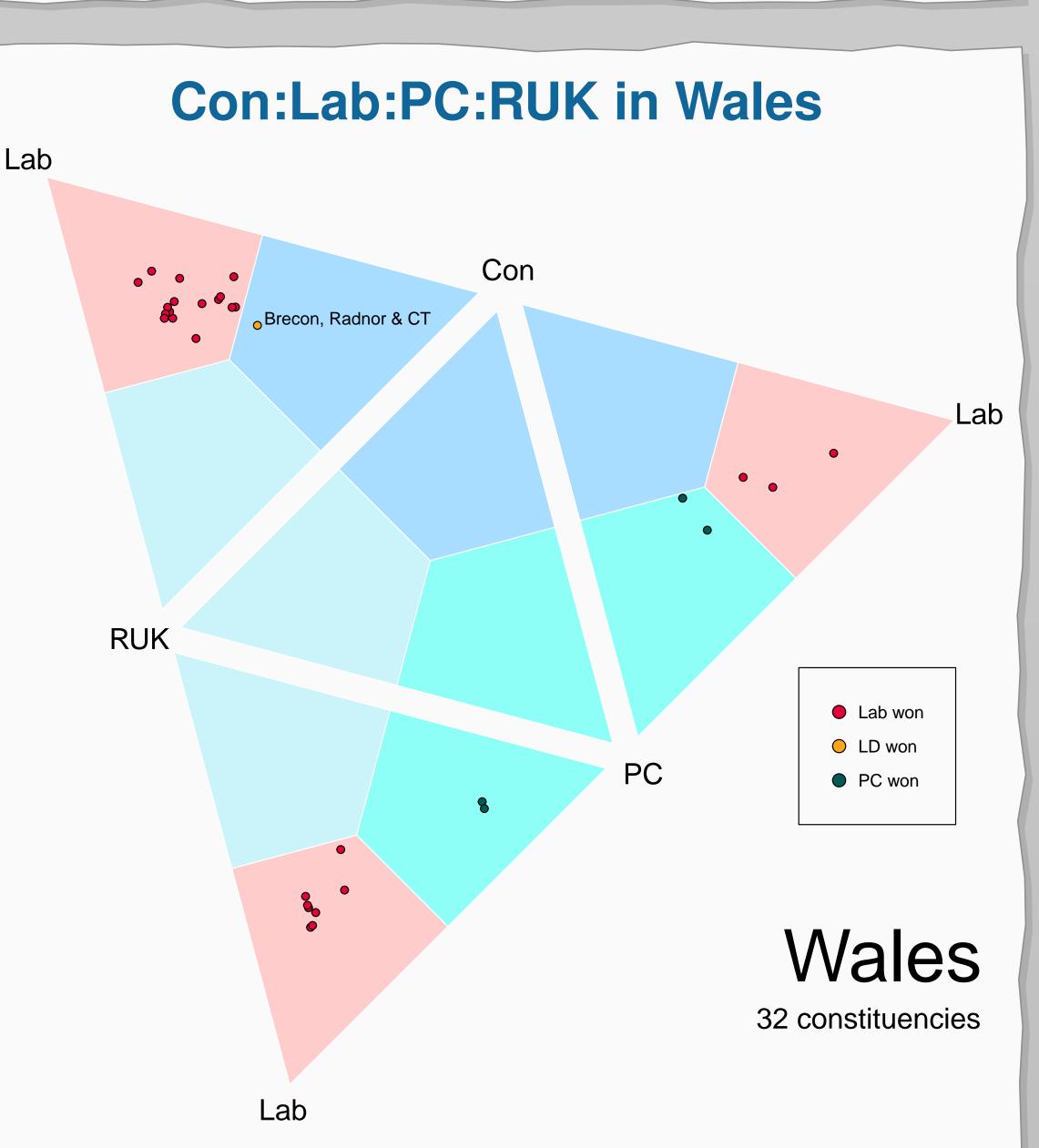
Instead of showing *all* the points through each face (i.e., each point 4 times), the **top-3** tetraplot **shows each point only through the face to which it is closest**.

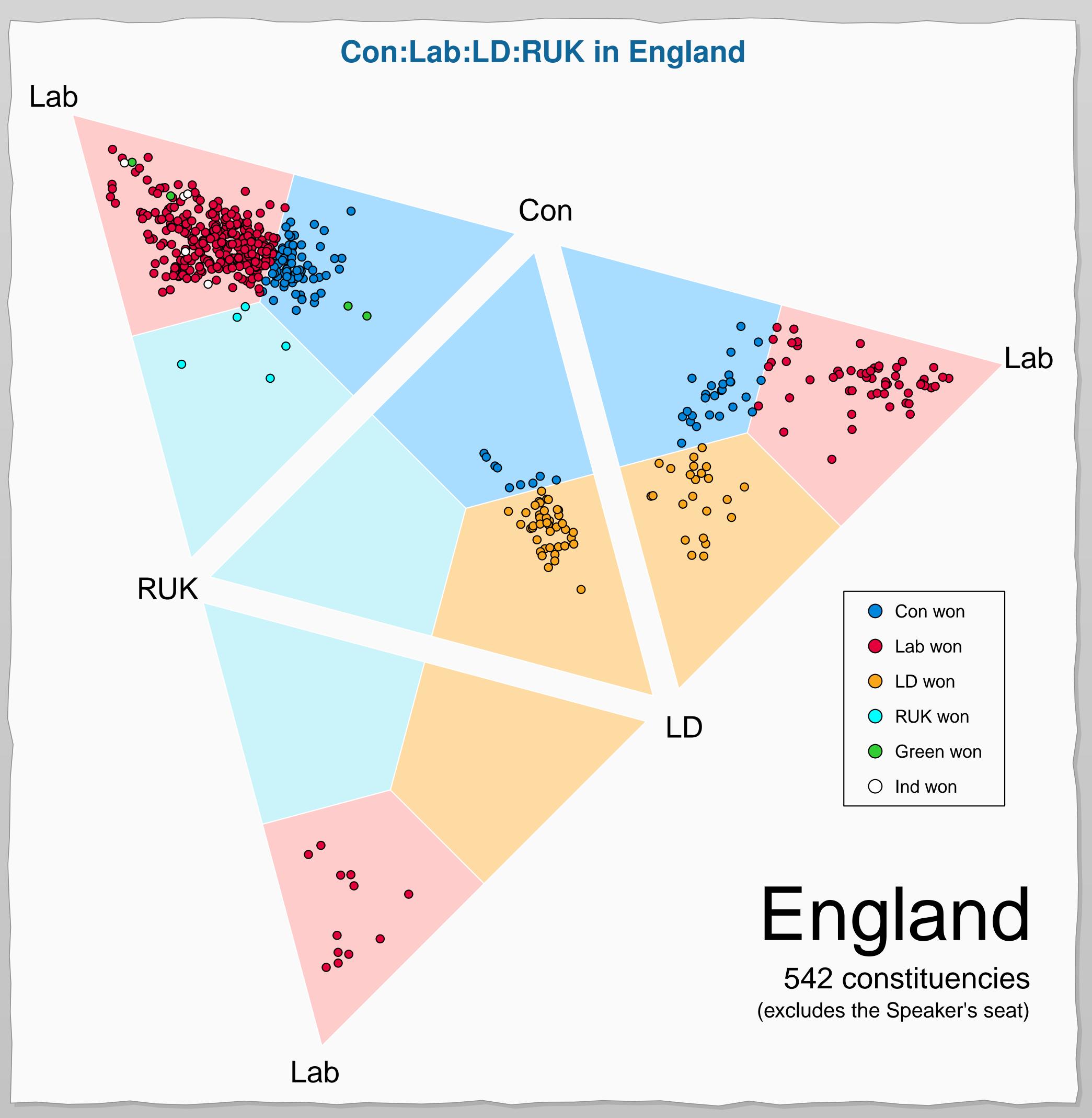
This is intuitive (each constituency appears once), and it reveals voting patterns much more clearly.

R package

github.com/DavidFirth/tplots







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