Data Visualization Analysis with R

(v. 2.0)

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Data visualization helps reduce the mental stress of extracting meaning from data and plays an important role at all stages of data analysis when exploring data, making inferences, and presenting results

While different fields of study have developed their own way of visualizing data, the common goal across all types of visuals for data analysis is to find meaningful patterns through trends, relationships, or distribution.

See the following site

https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/

The data on the right shows a snapshot of the unemployment rate and presidential approval in the United States from 1948 to 2019.

In table form it is hard to figure something out of the data, except for the fact that it represents indicators measured over time, making it an ideal candidate for a time series graph.

date [‡]	unemp [‡]	approve [‡]	president [‡]	party [‡]
1/1/1948	3.4	50	Truman	Democrat
2/1/1948	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat
3/1/1948	4.0	NA	Truman	Democrat
4/1/1948	3.9	36	Truman	Democrat
5/1/1948	3.5	39	Truman	Democrat
6/1/1948	3.6	39	Truman	Democrat
7/1/1948	3.6	NA	Truman	Democrat
8/1/1948	3.9	NA	Truman	Democrat
9/1/1948	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat
10/1/1948	3.7	NA	Truman	Democrat
11/1/1948	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat
12/1/1948	4.0	NA	Truman	Democrat
1/1/1949	4.3	69	Truman	Democrat
2/1/1949	4.7	NA	Truman	Democrat

We will be using RStudio, please see the following document for some introduction to its interface

https://dss.princeton.edu/training/RStudio101.pdf

We shall start by activating some of the R packages we will need for this document:

```
library(zoo)
library(ggplot2)
library(stargazer)
```

If the package is not available, you need to install it, type

install.packages("name of package")

The data is in *.csv format, we can use the read.csv() function import it into R:

- 1) unemp = Unemployment from the Bureau of Labor Statistics:
- 2) approve = Own estimation of monthly averages using presidential approval data from ROPER center. Note that data is publicly available at *The American Presidency Project* at the following site:

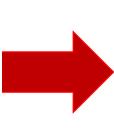
https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/statistics/data/presidential-job-approval

mydata\$date = as.Date(mydata\$date,"%m/%d/%Y")

mydata = mydata[order(mydata\$date),]

mydata\$month = as.yearmon(mydata\$date)

date [‡]	unemp [‡]	approve [‡]	president [‡]	party [‡]
1/1/1948	3.4	50	Truman	Democrat
2/1/1948	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat
3/1/1948	4.0	NA	Truman	Democrat
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10/1/1948	3.7	NA	Truman	Democrat
11/1/1948	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat
12/1/1948	4.0	NA	Truman	Democrat
1/1/1949	4.3	69	Truman	Democrat
2/1/1949	4.7	NA	Truman	Democrat

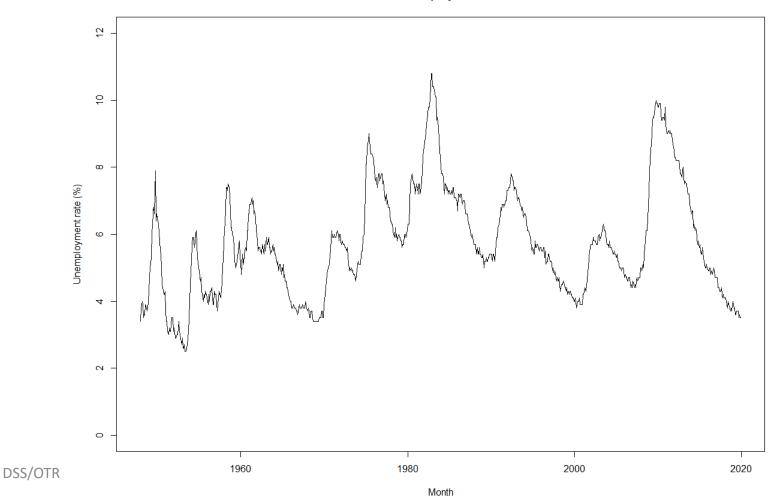


date [‡]	unemp [‡]	approve [‡]	president [‡]	party [‡]	month [‡]
1948-01-01	3.4	50	Truman	Democrat	Jan 1948
1948-02-01	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat	Feb 1948
1948-03-01	4.0	NA	Truman	Democrat	Mar 1948
1948-04-01	3.9	36	Truman	Democrat	Apr 1948
1948-05-01	3.5	39	Truman	Democrat	May 1948
1948-06-01	3.6	39	Truman	Democrat	Jun 1948
1948-07-01	3.6	NA	Truman	Democrat	Jul 1948
1948-08-01	3.9	NA	Truman	Democrat	Aug 1948
1948-09-01	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat	Sep 1948
1948-10-01	3.7	NA	Truman	Democrat	Oct 1948
1948-11-01	3.8	NA	Truman	Democrat	Nov 1948
1948-12-01	4.0	NA	Truman	Democrat	Dec 1948
1949-01-01	4.3	69	Truman	Democrat	Jan 1949
1949-02-01	4.7	NA	Truman	Democrat	Feb 1949

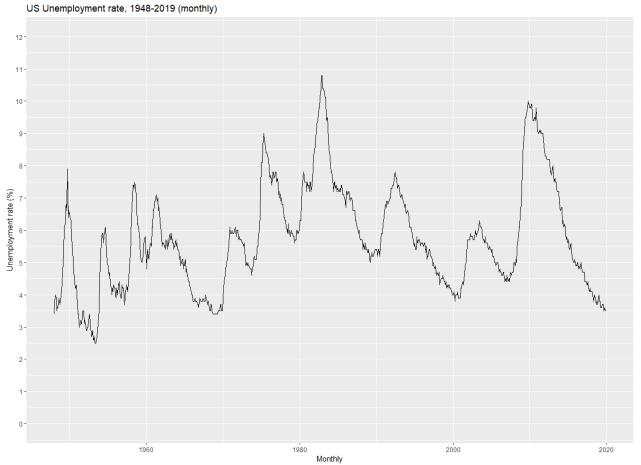
Plotting unemployment data using base R function plot()
plot(mydata\$month, mydata\$unemp,

type = "1", main="Unemployment", ylim=c(0,12),
xlab="Month", ylab="Unemployment rate (%)")

Unemployment



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We can add analytic component to the visual by incorporating context to the trends. In the next slides we will see the unemployment trends by presidential terms.

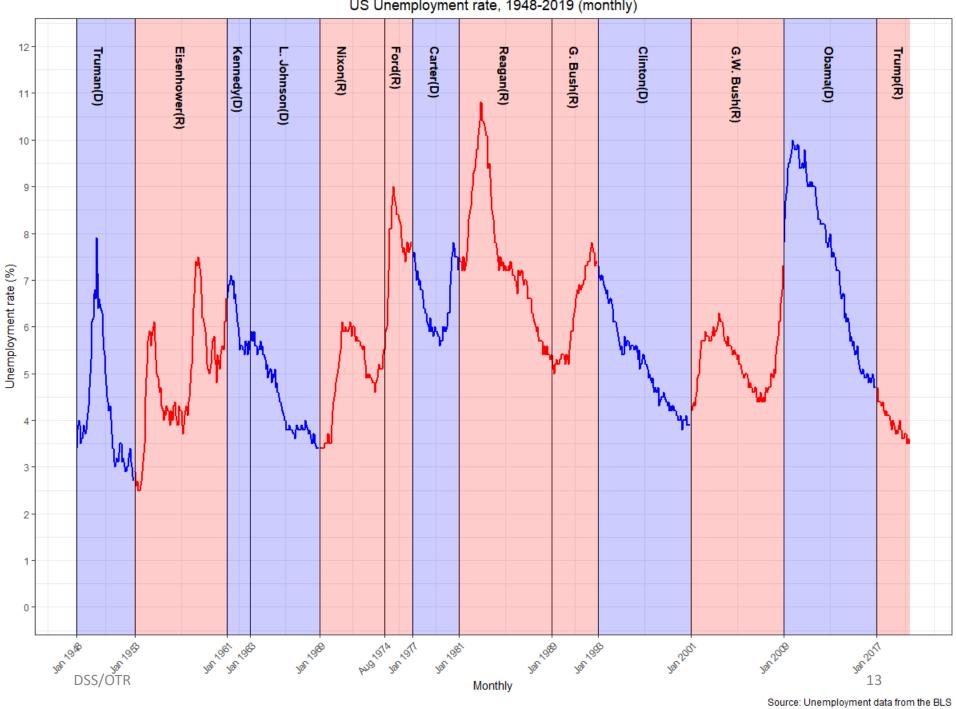
```
# Mid-point date per administration
terms = data.frame(month = as.yearmon(c("Jan 1950","Jan 1957","Jan 1962","Jan 1966","Jan 1971",
                                           "Sep 1975", "Jan 1979", "Jan 1985", "Jan 1991", "Jan 1997",
                                           "Jan 2005", "Jan 2013", "Jan 2019")),
                    y = 12,
                    name = c("Truman(D)", "Eisenhower(R)", "Kennedy(D)", "L. Johnson(D)", "Nixon(R)",
                              "Ford(R)", "Carter(D)", "Reagan(R)", "G. Bush(R)", "Clinton(D)",
                              "G.W. Bush(R)", "Obama(D)", "Trump(R)"))
# Begin date
start = c("Jan 1948", "Jan 1953", "Jan 1961", "Jan 1963",
               "Jan 1969", "Aug 1974", "Jan 1977", "Jan 1981",
               "Jan 1989", "Jan 1993", "Jan 2001", "Jan 2009", "Jan 2017")
# End date
end = c("Jan 1953", "Jan 1961", "Jan 1963", "Jan 1969",
                "Aug 1974", "Jan 1977", "Jan 1981", "Jan 1989",
                "Jan 1993", "Jan 2001", "Jan 2009", "Jan 2017", "Dec 2019")
# Order
order = c("blue", "red", "blue", "red", "red", "blue", "red", "red", "red", "blue", "red", "blue", "red")
```

DSS/OTR

```
mydata$unempd = ifelse(mydata$party=="Democrat", mydata$unemp, NA)
mydata$unempr = ifelse(mydata$party=="Republican", mydata$unemp, NA)
ggplot(data=mydata, aes(x=month)) +
  geom line(data = mydata, aes(y = unempd), color = "blue", size = 1) +
                                                                                        See next page
  geom line(data = mydata, aes(y = unempr), color = "red", size = 1) +
  theme bw() +
  labs(title = "US Unemployment rate, 1948-2019 (monthly)",
       y = "Unemployment rate (%)",
      x = "Monthly",
       caption = "Source: Unemployment data from the BLS") +
  theme(plot.title = element text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  scale y continuous(limits = c(0, 12), breaks = seq(0,12)) +
  scale x yearmon(breaks = as.yearmon(start)) +
  theme (axis.text.x = element text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
 geom vline(xintercept = as.yearmon(start),
             linetype = "solid",
             size = 0.5,
             color = "black") +
  annotate ("rect",
          xmin = as.yearmon(start),
           xmax = as.yearmon(end),
           ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf,
           fill = order,
           alpha = 0.2) +
  geom text(data = terms, aes(x=month, y = y, label=name), angle = 270, hjust = 0, fontface= "bold")
```

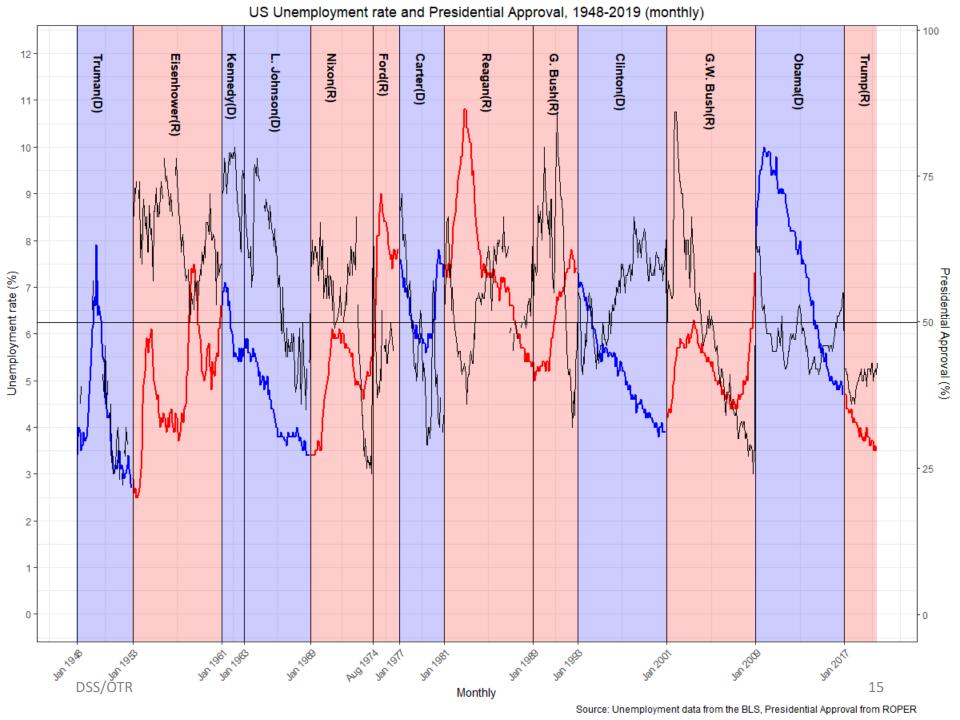
DSS/OTR 12

US Unemployment rate, 1948-2019 (monthly)



Adding presidential approval See next page

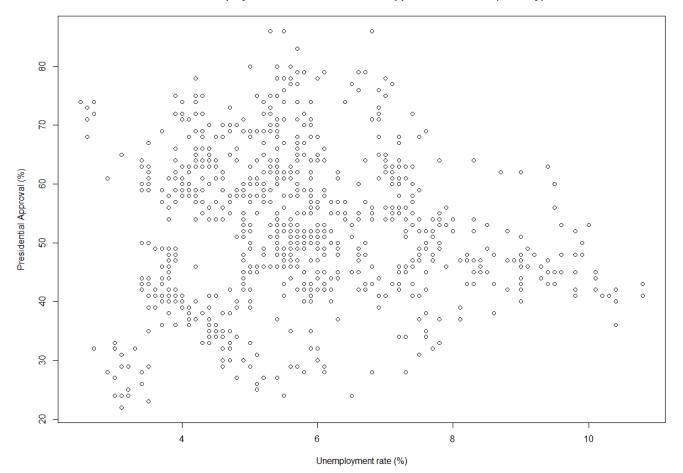
```
ggplot(data=mydata, aes(x=month)) +
  geom line(data = mydata, aes(y = unempd), color = "blue", size = 1) +
  geom line(data = mydata, aes(y = unempr), color = "red", size = 1) +
  theme bw() +
  labs(title = "US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)",
      y = "Unemployment rate (%)",
      x = "Monthly",
       caption = "Source: Unemployment data from the BLS, Presidential Approval from ROPER") +
  theme(plot.title = element text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  scale y continuous(limits = c(0, 12), breaks = seq(0,12)) +
  scale x yearmon(breaks = as.yearmon(start)) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  geom vline(xintercept = as.yearmon(start),
            linetype = "solid",
             size = 0.5,
             color = "black") +
  annotate ("rect",
           xmin = as.yearmon(start),
           xmax = as.yearmon(end),
           ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf,
           fill = order,
           alpha = 0.2) +
  geom hline(yintercept = 50/7.997222) +
  geom text(data = terms, aes(x=month, y = y, label=name), angle = 270, hjust = 0, fontface= "bold") +
  geom line (data = mydata, aes (y = approve/7.997222)) +
  scale y continuous(sec.axis = sec axis(~.*7.997222, (name = "Presidential Approval (%)")),
                     limits = c(0, 12), breaks = seq(0, 12))
```



The previous visual does not provide a clear idea of the relationship between unemployment rates and presidential approval. Scatterplots are ideal plots to find relationships between variables. The following code produces a scatterplot using base R:

```
plot(mydata$unemp, mydata$approve,
    main = "US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)",
    xlab = "Unemployment rate (%)", ylab = "Presidential Approval (%)")
```

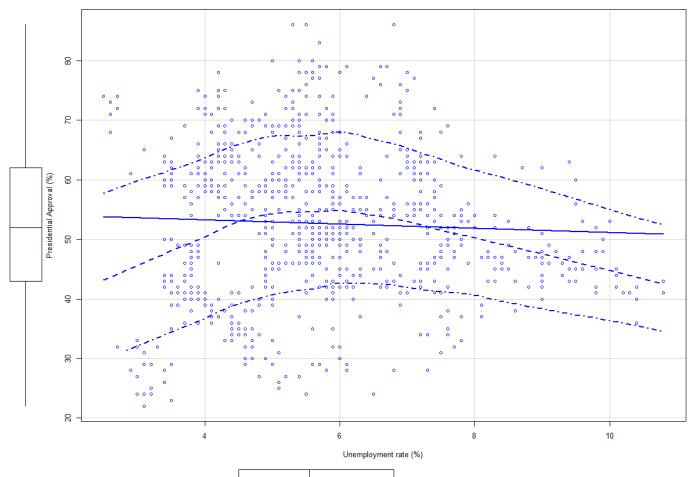
US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)



The car package provides an informative scatterplot including a linear and loess fit with boxplots

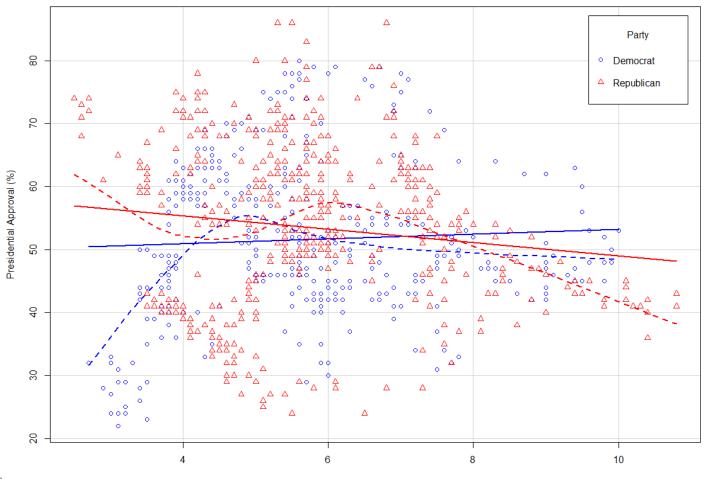
```
scatterplot(approve ~ unemp, data = mydata,
    main = "US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)",
    xlab = "Unemployment rate (%)", ylab = "Presidential Approval (%)")
```

US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)



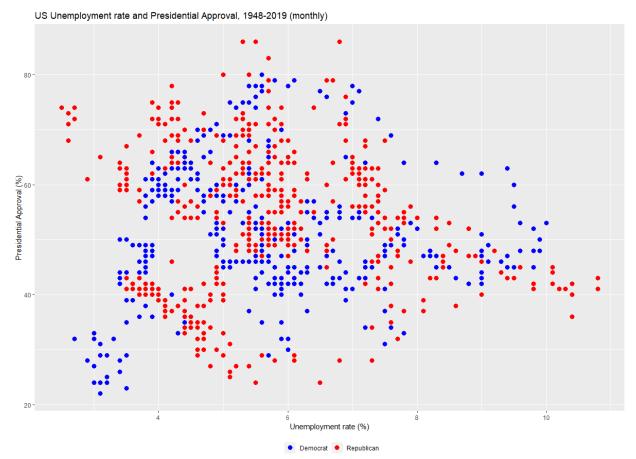
Per group

US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)



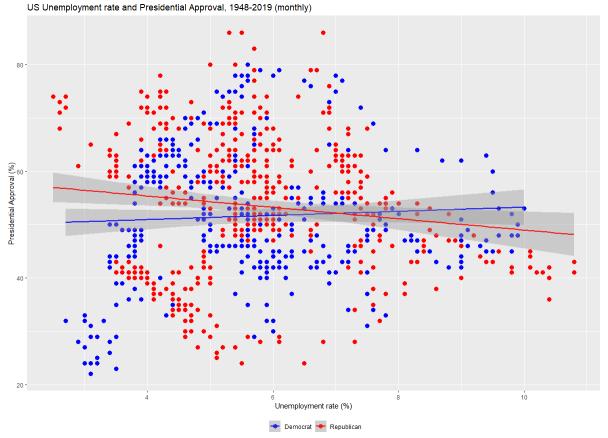
Scatterplots using ggplot ()

```
ggplot(data = mydata, aes(x=unemp, y=approve, group=factor(party), color = factor(party))) +
    geom_point(size = 3) +
    scale_color_manual(name="",values=c('blue', 'red')) +
    theme(legend.position = "bottom") +
    labs(title = "US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)",
        x = "Unemployment rate (%)",
        y = "Presidential Approval (%)",
        caption = "Source: Unemployment data from the BLS, Presidential Approval from ROPER")
```



Adding a linear fit per party

```
ggplot(data = mydata, aes(x=unemp, y=approve, group=factor(party), color = factor(party))) +
    geom_point(size = 3) +
    scale_color_manual(name="",values=c('blue', 'red')) +
    theme(legend.position = "bottom") +
    labs(title = "US Unemployment rate and Presidential Approval, 1948-2019 (monthly)",
        x = "Unemployment rate (%)",
        y = "Presidential Approval (%)",
        caption = "Source: Unemployment data from the BLS, Presidential Approval from ROPER") +
    stat_smooth(method=lm)
```



We can estimate the equation of the linear fit per party by using the lm() function and produce a nice presentation using stargazer().

The file reg.html can be opened with Word, it is saved in the working directory.

See: https://dss.princeton.edu/training/Regression101R.pdf and https://dss.princeton.edu/training/NiceOutputR.pdf

See next page

	Dependent variable:		
	Presidential Approval		
	Democrats	Republicans	
Unemployment rate	0.387	-1.066***	
	(0.373)	(0.389)	
Constant	49.389***	59.654***	
	(2.233)	(2.327)	
Observations	365	445	
\mathbb{R}^2	0.003	0.017	
Adjusted R ²	0.0002	0.014	
Residual Std. Error	12.169 (df = 363)	12.979 (df = 443)	
F Statistic	1.080 (df = 1; 363)	$7.486^{***} (df = 1; 443)$	
Note:		*p**p***p<0.01	

References

- Data and Statistical Services tutorials: https://dss.princeton.edu/training/
- UCLA: https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/
- Stackoverflow: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/r
- StackExchange: https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/tagged/r
- Google: https://www.google.com/
- Data visualization with -ggplot2: https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/