PLSC 502 – Fall 2024 Descriptive Graphics

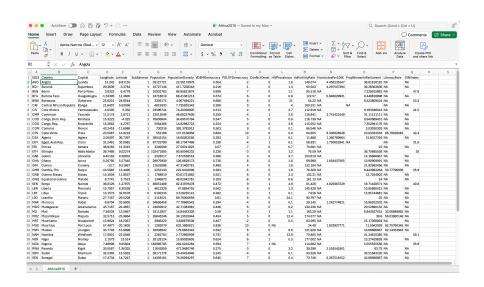
September 16, 2024

Why Plot?

We use plots to:

- Know your data.
- Catch mistakes.
- Learn something...

Example: Africa, 2015



Example: Africa, 2001

> summary(Africa)

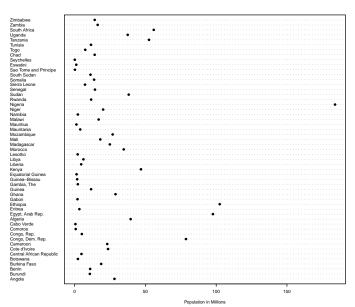
ISO3	Country	Capital	Longitude	Latitude	SubSaharan					
Length:53	Length:53	Length:53	Min. :-23.5	Min. :-29.5	Min. :0.000					
Class :character	Class :character	Class :characte	r 1st Qu.: 1.2	1st Qu.: -6.2	1st Qu.:1.000					
Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :characte	r Median : 15.3	Median: 4.8	Median :1.000					
			Mean : 16.1	Mean : 2.3	Mean :0.906					
			3rd Qu.: 31.6	3rd Qu.: 12.4	3rd Qu.:1.000					
			Max. : 57.5	Max. : 36.8	Max. :1.000					
Population	PopulationDensity	VDEMDomocracu	POLITYDemocracy	ConflictOngot	HIVPrevalence					
Min. : 93419	Min. : 3	Min. :0.070	•		Min. : 0.10					
1st Qu.: 3340006	1st Qu.: 22	1st Qu.:0.282	1st Qu.:-2.00		1st Qu.: 0.70					
Median : 11642959	Median : 59	Median:0.454	Median : 4.00	Median:0.000	Median : 1.80					
Mean : 22611250	Mean : 99	Mean :0.439	Mean : 2.59	Mean :0.176	Mean : 4.68					
3rd Qu.: 26843246	3rd Qu.:101	3rd Qu.:0.593	3rd Qu.: 7.00	3rd Qu.:0.000	3rd Qu.: 4.90					
Max. :183995785	Max. :632	Max. :0.844	Max. :10.00	Max. :1.000	Max. :29.90					
		NA's :2	NA's :2	NA's :2	NA's :4					
AdFertilityRate HomicidesPer100K PropWomenInParliament LiteracyRate GINIIndex										
Min. : 7.6 Mi	in. : 0.3 Min	. : 3.0	Min. :26.0	Min. :31.8						
1st Qu.: 70.7 1s	st Qu.: 1.7 1st	Qu.:11.3	1st Qu.:52.1	1st Qu.:35.9						
Median: 96.0 Me	edian: 3.7 Med:	ian :18.2	Median:62.9	Median:41.5						
Mean : 96.7 Me	ean : 5.3 Mean	n :21.9	Mean :64.4	Mean :42.7						
3rd Qu.:127.9 3r	rd Qu.: 6.2 3rd	Qu.:31.4	3rd Qu.:84.6	3rd Qu.:47.8						
Max. :177.0 Ma	ax. :33.4 Max	. :63.8	Max. :94.4	Max. :59.1						
NA	A's :34 NA's	s :2	NA's :43	NA's :40						

A Better (?) Summary

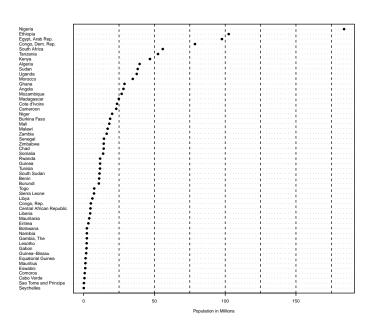
> describe(Africa,skew=FALSE)

	vars	n	mean	sd	median	min	max	range	se
IS03*	1	53	27.00	15.44	27.00	1.00	53.00	52.00	2.12
Country*	2	53	27.00	15.44	27.00	1.00	53.00	52.00	2.12
Capital*	3	53	27.00	15.44	27.00	1.00	53.00	52.00	2.12
Longitude	4	53	16.06	20.56	15.27	-23.51	57.50	81.01	2.82
Latitude	5	53	2.33	16.59	4.85	-29.52	36.79	66.31	2.28
SubSaharan	6	53	0.91	0.30	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.04
Population	7	53	22611249.51	32291310.26	11642959.00	93419.00	183995785.00	183902366.00	4435552.59
PopulationDensity	8	53	98.84	127.05	59.32	2.77	632.39	629.62	17.45
VDEMDemocracy	9	51	0.44	0.20	0.45	0.07	0.84	0.77	0.03
POLITYDemocracy	10	51	2.59	5.13	4.00	-9.00	10.00	19.00	0.72
ConflictOnset	11	51	0.18	0.39	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.05
HIVPrevalence	12	49	4.68	6.82	1.80	0.10	29.90	29.80	0.97
AdFertilityRate	13	53	96.75	42.40	95.99	7.62	177.00	169.39	5.82
HomicidesPer100K	14	19	5.33	7.34	3.74	0.27	33.42	33.15	1.68
PropWomenInParliament	15	51	21.89	13.08	18.18	3.03	63.75	60.72	1.83
LiteracyRate	16	10	64.35	23.80	62.94	26.00	94.37	68.36	7.53
GINIIndex	17	13	42.72	8.92	41.50	31.80	59.10	27.30	2.47

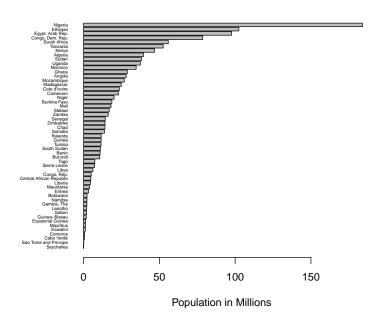
The Dotchart



The Dotchart, Sorted

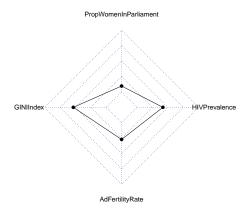


The Barchart, Sorted



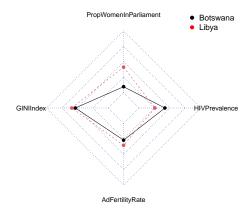
"Spiderplots" / Radar Plots / etc.

Radar Chart: Botswana



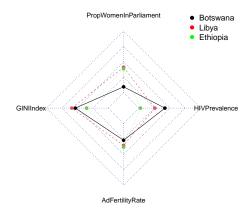
"Spiderplots" / Radar Plots / etc. (cont'd)

Radar Chart: Botswana and Namibia

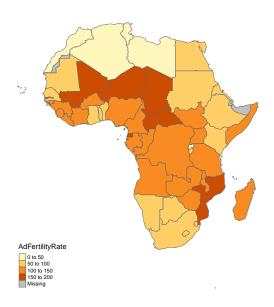


Even More Radar Plots!

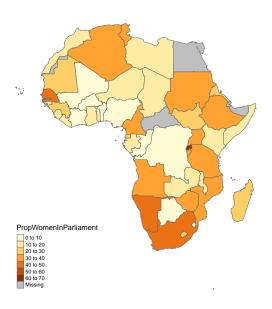
Radar Chart: Botswana, Namibia, and Ethiopia



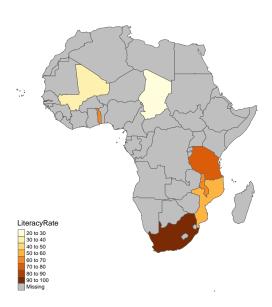
OMG MAPS



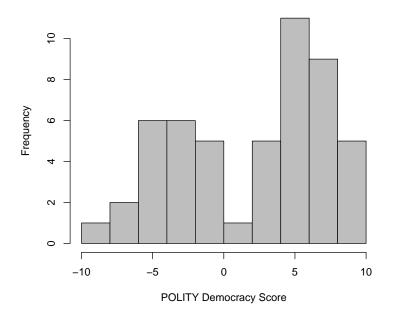
Another One!



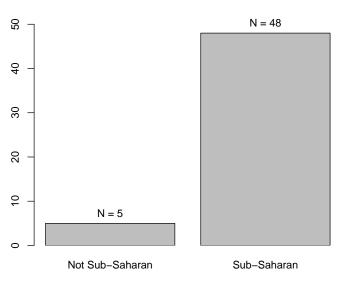
One More (w/lots missing)



The Histogram

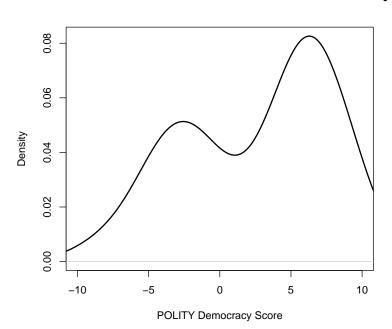


Another Histogram

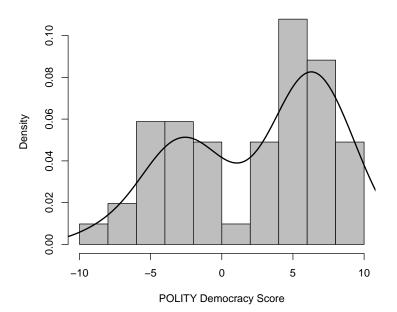


Region

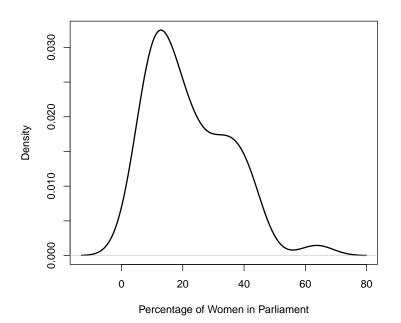
Kernel Density Plot



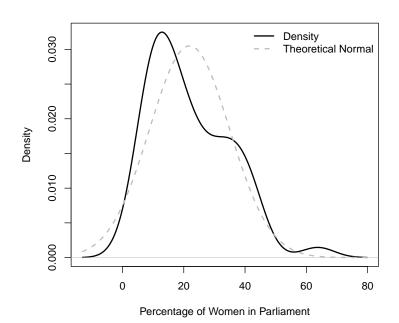
Combined Plot



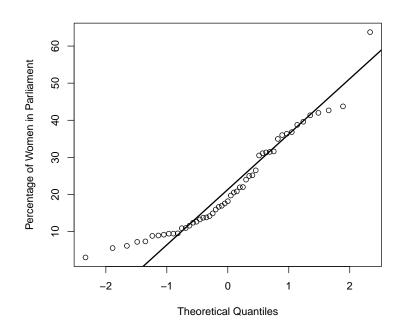
Density Plot: Prop. Women in Parliament



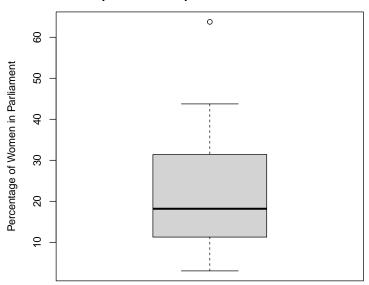
Overlay a Normal Distribution



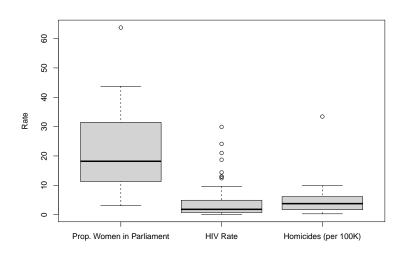
Q-Q Plot: Prop. Women in Parliament



Boxplot: Prop. of Women in Parliament



Boxplot: Women in Parliament, HIV, and Homicides



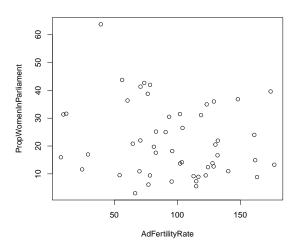
Other Univariate Graphics

- Stripplots (or stripcharts)
- Pie charts
- "Donut" plots
- "Stem and leaf" plots

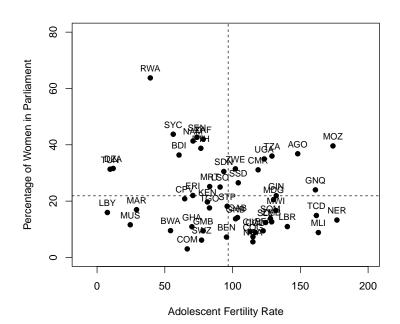
Bivariate and Multivariate Plots

Continuous Data: Scatterplots

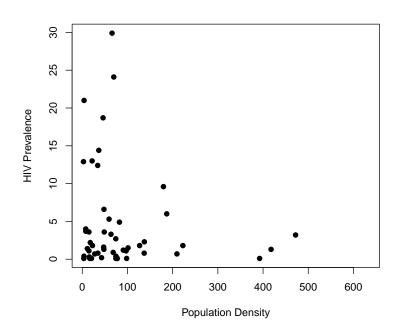
> with(Africa, plot(AdFertilityRate,PropWomenInParliament))



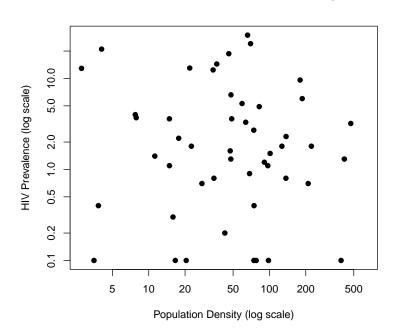
A Better Scatterplot



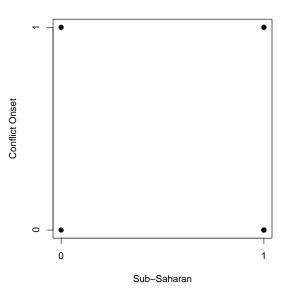
Skewed Data: Trade and GDP



Log-Scale Axes



How Not To Draw A Scatterplot



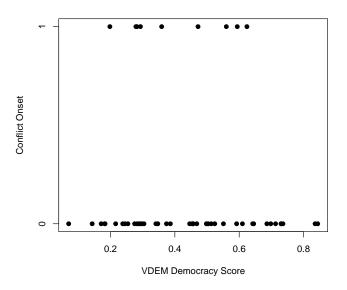
Binary Data = Tables

```
> with(Africa, xtabs(~SubSaharan+ConflictOnset))
```

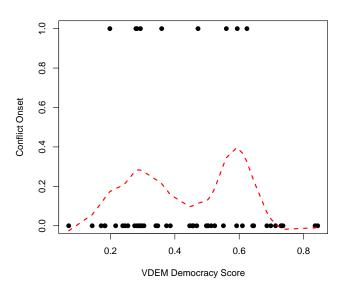
ConflictOnset

```
SubSaharan 0 1
0 2 3
1 40 6
```

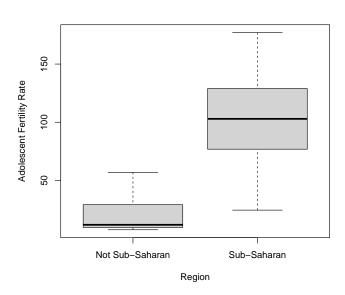
Mixed Binary-Continuous



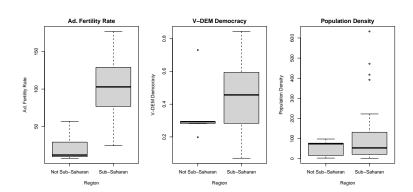
Smoothed Plot



Conditioned Boxplots

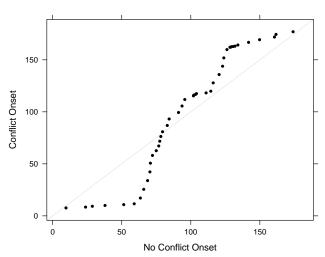


Multiple Conditioned Boxplots

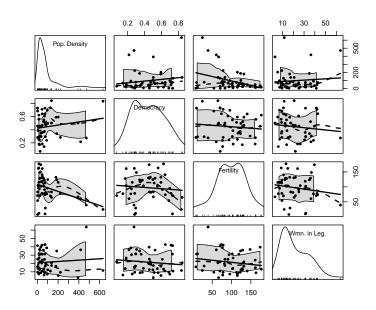


Empirical Q-Q Plot: Adolescent Fertility

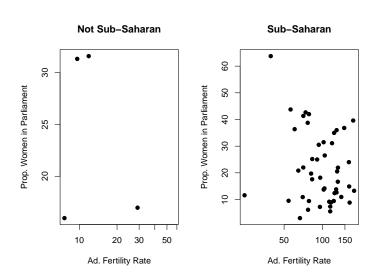




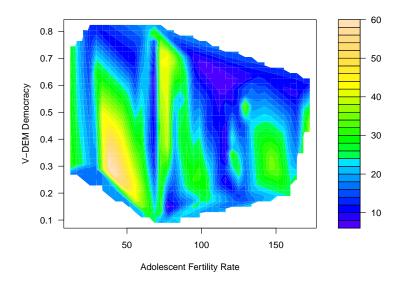
Scatterplot Matrix



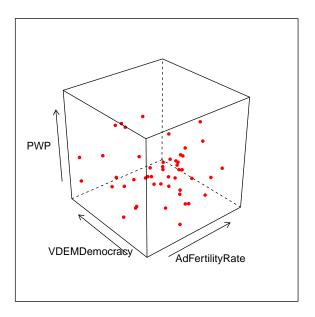
Conditional Scatterplots



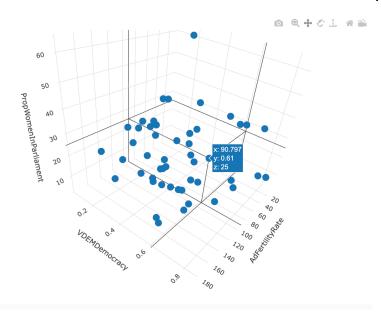
Contour Plot (Prop. Women Legislators)



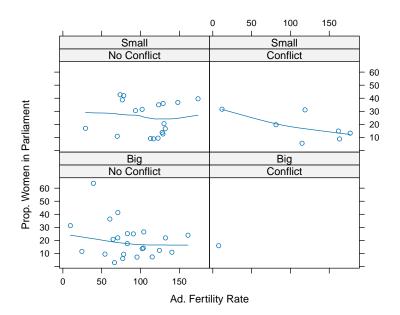
"3-D" Scatterplot



Interactive 3-D Scatterplot



"Four-Way" Scatterplots

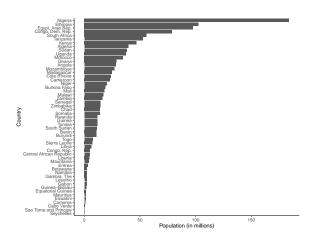


"Tidy" Graphics / Visualization

Visualization in the Tidyversetm:

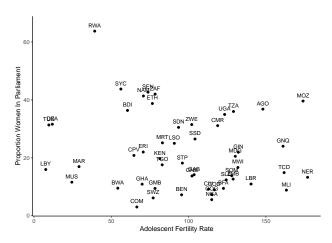
- Loosely based on Wilkinson's "Grammar of Graphics"
- ggplot2 is the core package for doing graphics in the Tidyversetm...
- ...but there are many others (check that page for any package starting with the letters gg...)
- Syntax is very different, and more "modular"
- Visualizations are built in layers / stages

ggplot Example 1: Barchart



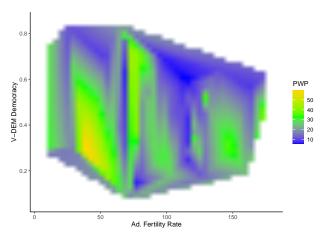
ggplot Example 2: Scatterplot

```
p2<-ggplot(data=Africa, aes(x=AdFertilityRate,y=PropWomenInParliament)) +
geom_point() + theme_classic() +
labs(y="Proportion Women In Parliament",x="Adolescent Fertility Rate") +
geom_text(label=Africa$ISO3,size=3,nudge_y=2)
p2</pre>
```



ggplot Example 3: Contour Plot

```
p3<-ggplot(data=df,aes(x=x,y=y,fill=z)) +
geom_raster(interpolate = TRUE) +
scale_fill_gradientn(colours = c("blue", "green", "gold"),
na.value = "#FFFFFF",name="WP") +
labs(y="V-DEM Democracy",x="Ad. Fertility Rate") +
theme_classic()
p3
```



R Graphics: The Power of plot

plot:

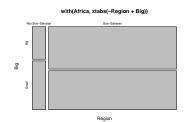
- plot (formally, plot.default) is the base-R graphics central command for visualization
- plot() is also a *method* it does different things depending on what kind of object is placed inside the ()s

Example:

Crosstable:

```
> with(Africa, xtabs("Region+Big))
Big
Region Big Small
Not Sub-Saharan 2 3
Sub-Saharan 25 23
```

> plot(with(Africa,xtabs(~Region+Big)))



R Graphics: Parameters

The par command sets graphical parameters; type ?par on the R command line for more...

A few common / useful par commands:

- par(mar(a,b,c,d)) sets the margins of the plot (a = bottom, b = left, c = top, d = right)
- par(mfrow=c(x,y)) draws multiple figures on the same plot; x is the number of rows of figures, y is the number of columns
- par(new) allows for overplotting (drawing multiple graphs "on top of" each other)
- xlog, ylog allow for logarithmic scales on plots

R Graphics: Making Things

To create a graphic, you have to open a graphics device...

- The command sequence is basically (a) open the device, (b) do the things, (c) close the device (which outputs the file).
- Example:

```
> # Make a PDF in the local / working directory:
>
> pdf("MyPDF.pdf",7,5) # Turn on the PDF device; make the aspect ratio 7:5
> (that is, seven units wide and five units tall)
> plot(muslperc,adrate,data=Africa) # Make the plot
> dev.off() # Turn off the PDF-maker device
```

Available graphics devices include:

- pdf() (PDFs)
- png() (PNGs)
- bmp() (bitmaps)
- jp() (JPEGs)
- tiff() (TIFFs)