

# **Project Review**

## Improve Visualization of Popular Support for Executive Actions in the U.S.

**Yu Cai, Çağlar Otlu, Jens Rauenbusch**

Introduction to Data Science – MIBMA 2020

Prof. Dr. Birkenkrahe

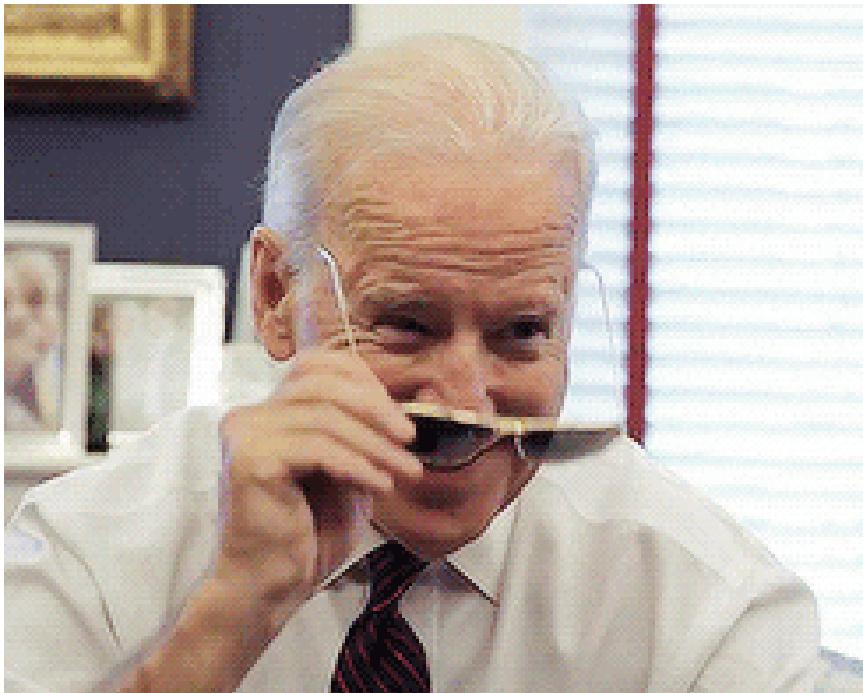
June 28, 2021



Hochschule für  
Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin  
Berlin School of Economics and Law

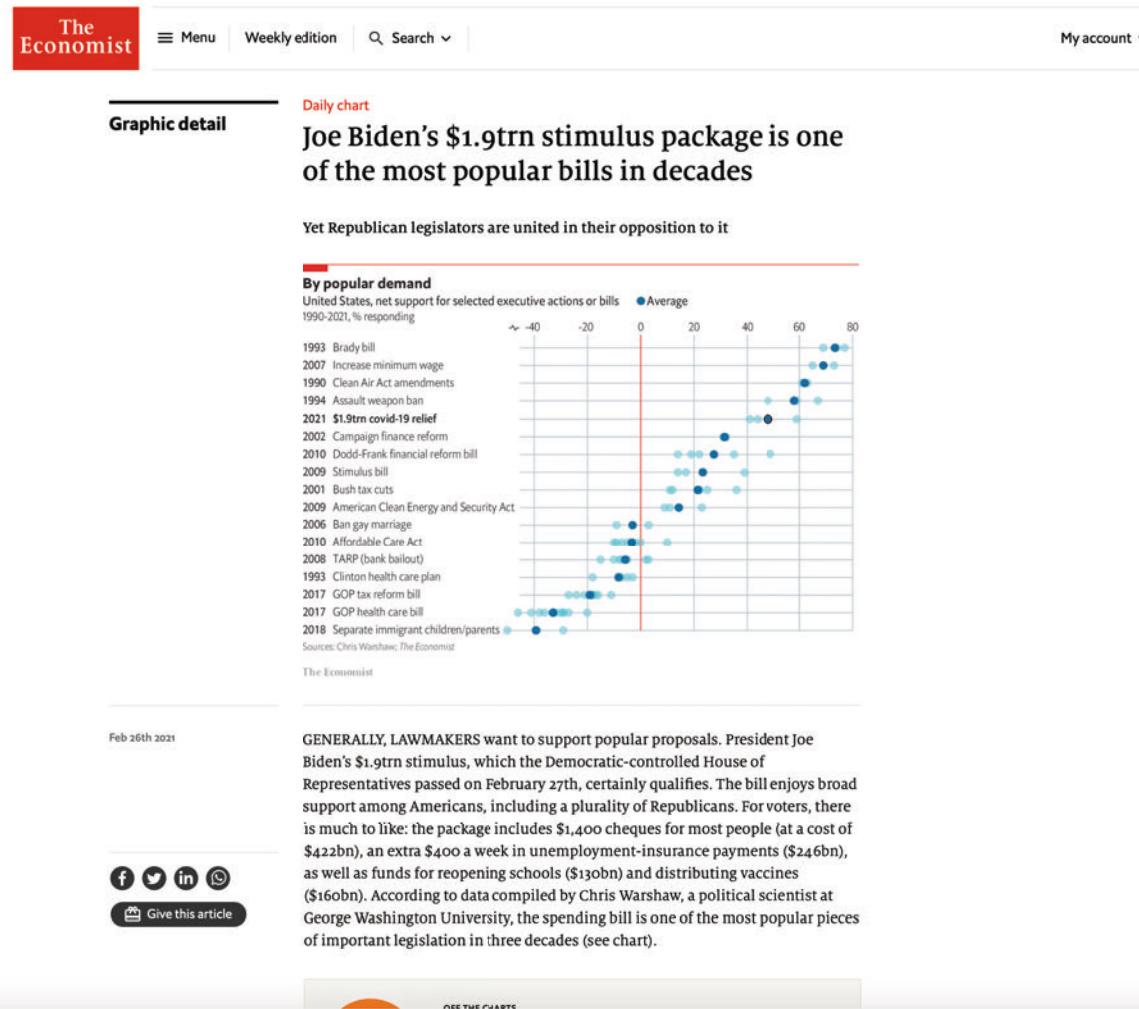
# Background

# American Rescue Plan Act of 2021



- Biden's COVID-19 stimulus package:
  - payments of \$1,400 to almost every U.S. citizen
  - \$350 billion aid to governments
  - temporary relaxation of certain tax credits
  - support for speedy distribution of vaccines
  - ...
- “one of the largest economic stimulus measures in American history, a sweeping \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief bill”  
(Cornwell & Brice, 2021)

# Pretty popular, huh?



Source: The Economist, Feb 26, 2021 (<https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2021/02/26/joe-bidens-19trn-stimulus-package-is-one-of-the-most-popular-bills-in-decades>)

# Project Idea

“with 70% of the public behind him, Mr. Biden may not have to listen [to criticism by Republicans]”  
(The Economist, 2021)

## By popular demand

United States, net support for selected executive actions or bills  
1990-2021, % responding

- 1993 Brady bill
- 2007 Increase minimum wage
- 1990 Clean Air Act amendments
- 1994 Assault weapon ban
- 2021 \$1.9trn covid-19 relief
- 2002 Campaign finance reform
- 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reform bill
- 2009 Stimulus bill
- 2001 Bush tax cuts
- 2009 American Clean Energy and Security Act
- 2006 Ban gay marriage
- 2010 Affordable Care Act
- 2008 TARP (bank bailout)
- 1993 Clinton health care plan
- 2017 GOP tax reform bill
- 2017 GOP health care bill
- 2018 Separate immigrant children/parents

Sources: Chris Warshaw; *The Economist*

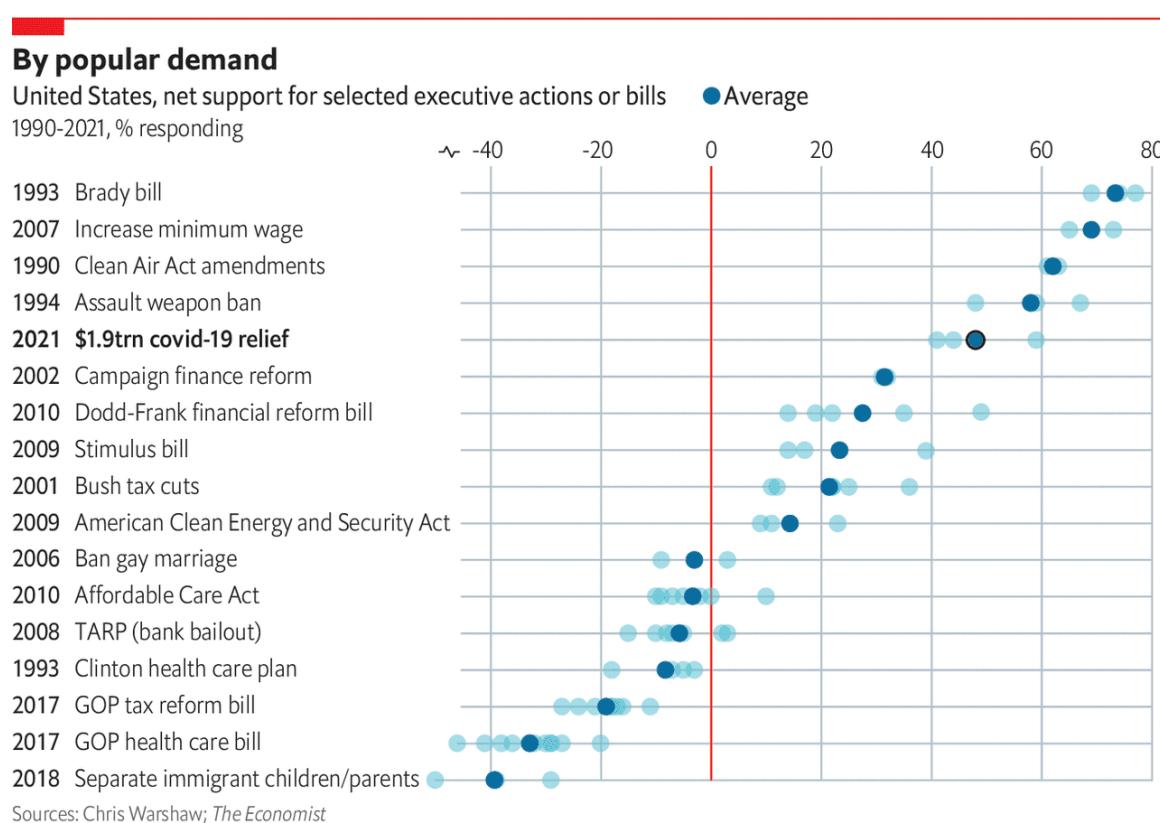
The Economist



# Project Idea

“with 70% of the public behind him, Mr. Biden may not have to listen [to criticism by Republicans]”  
(The Economist, 2021)

**Goal: Recreate the visualization  
to better support this piece of  
data journalism.**



# Critique of the existing visualization

# Critique of the existing visualization

## By popular demand

United States, net support for selected executive actions or bills

1990-2021, % responding

- 1993 Brady bill
- 2007 Increase minimum wage
- 1990 Clean Air Act amendments
- 1994 Assault weapon ban
- 2021 \$1.9trn covid-19 relief**
- 2002 Campaign finance reform
- 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reform bill
- 2009 Stimulus bill
- 2001 Bush tax cuts
- 2009 American Clean Energy and Security Act
- 2006 Ban gay marriage
- 2010 Affordable Care Act
- 2008 TARP (bank bailout)
- 1993 Clinton health care plan
- 2017 GOP tax reform bill
- 2017 GOP health care bill
- 2018 Separate immigrant children/parents



Sources: Chris Warshaw; *The Economist*

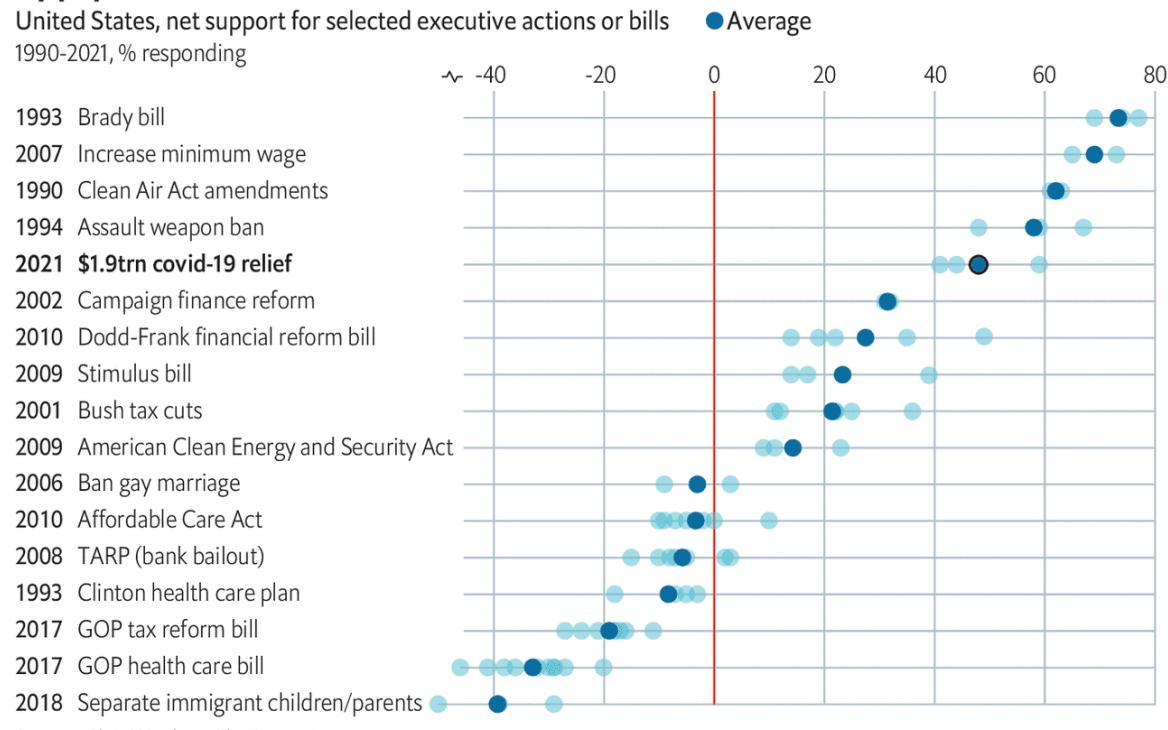
The Economist

Source: The Economist, Feb 26, 2021 (<https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2021/02/26/joe-bidens-19trn-stimulus-package-is-one-of-the-most-popular-bills-in-decades>)

# Critique of the existing visualization

## By popular demand

United States, net support for selected executive actions or bills  
1990-2021, % responding



Sources: Chris Warshaw; *The Economist*

The Economist

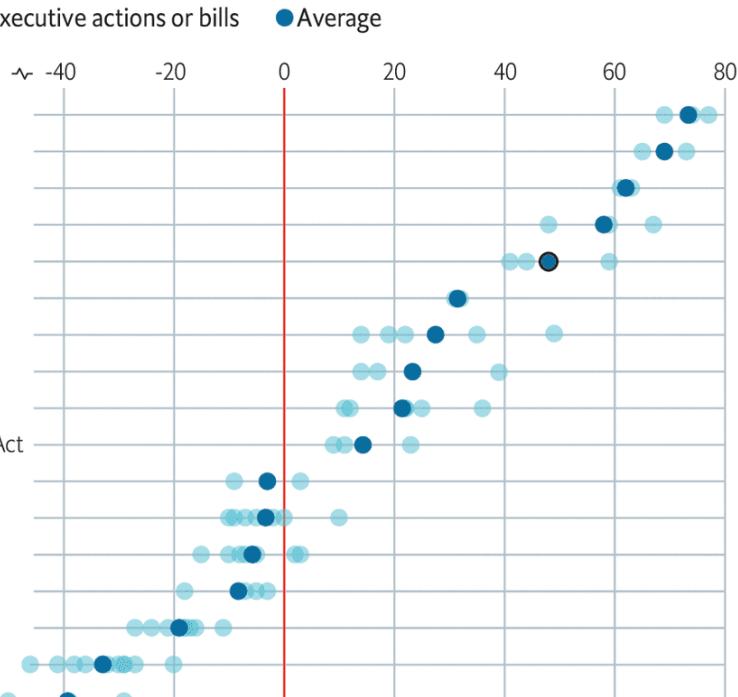
- Positive: micro/macro readings possible (each vs. all bills)

# Critique of the existing visualization

## By popular demand

United States, net support for selected executive actions or bills  
1990-2021, % responding

- 1993 Brady bill
- 2007 Increase minimum wage
- 1990 Clean Air Act amendments
- 1994 Assault weapon ban
- 2021 \$1.9trn covid-19 relief
- 2002 Campaign finance reform
- 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reform bill
- 2009 Stimulus bill
- 2001 Bush tax cuts
- 2009 American Clean Energy and Security Act
- 2006 Ban gay marriage
- 2010 Affordable Care Act
- 2008 TARP (bank bailout)
- 1993 Clinton health care plan
- 2017 GOP tax reform bill
- 2017 GOP health care bill
- 2018 Separate immigrant children/parents



Sources: Chris Warshaw; *The Economist*

The Economist

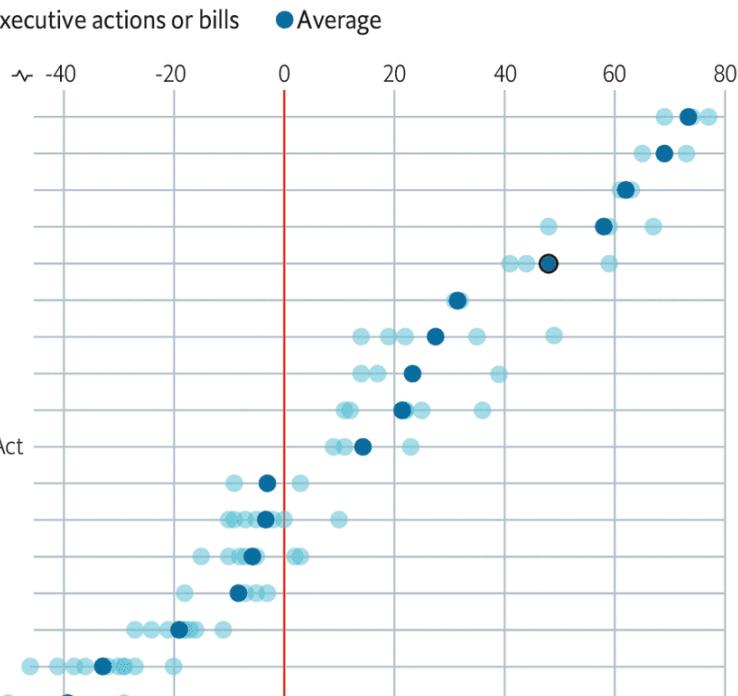
- Positive: micro/macro readings possible (each vs. all bills)
- Reader not informed about meaning of individual dots

# Critique of the existing visualization

## By popular demand

United States, net support for selected executive actions or bills  
1990-2021, % responding

- 1993 Brady bill
- 2007 Increase minimum wage
- 1990 Clean Air Act amendments
- 1994 Assault weapon ban
- 2021 \$1.9trn covid-19 relief
- 2002 Campaign finance reform
- 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reform bill
- 2009 Stimulus bill
- 2001 Bush tax cuts
- 2009 American Clean Energy and Security Act
- 2006 Ban gay marriage
- 2010 Affordable Care Act
- 2008 TARP (bank bailout)
- 1993 Clinton health care plan
- 2017 GOP tax reform bill
- 2017 GOP health care bill
- 2018 Separate immigrant children/parents



Sources: Chris Warshaw; *The Economist*

The Economist

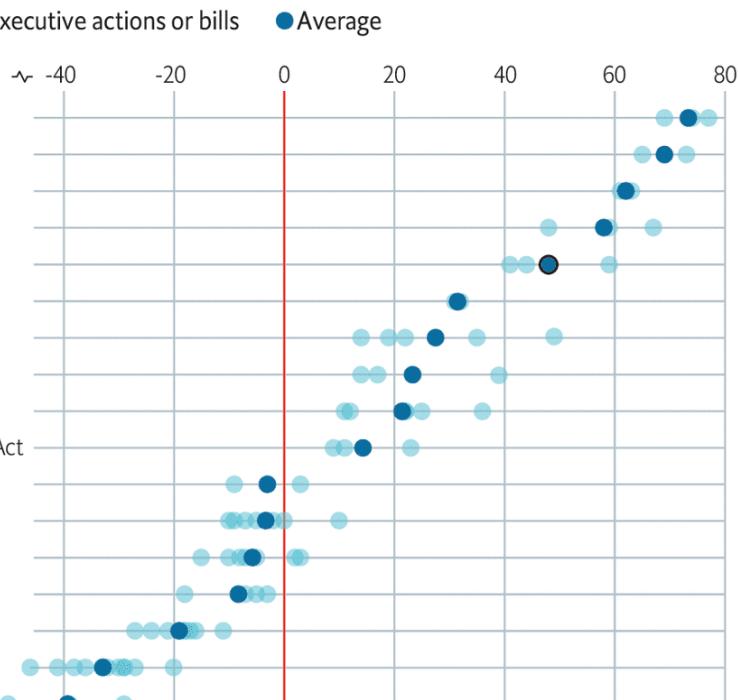
- Positive: micro/macro readings possible (each vs. all bills)
- Reader not informed about meaning of individual dots
- Statement that 70% of public supports the bill is not visualized

# Critique of the existing visualization

## By popular demand

United States, net support for selected executive actions or bills  
1990-2021, % responding

- 1993 Brady bill
- 2007 Increase minimum wage
- 1990 Clean Air Act amendments
- 1994 Assault weapon ban
- 2021 \$1.9trn covid-19 relief
- 2002 Campaign finance reform
- 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reform bill
- 2009 Stimulus bill
- 2001 Bush tax cuts
- 2009 American Clean Energy and Security Act
- 2006 Ban gay marriage
- 2010 Affordable Care Act
- 2008 TARP (bank bailout)
- 1993 Clinton health care plan
- 2017 GOP tax reform bill
- 2017 GOP health care bill
- 2018 Separate immigrant children/parents



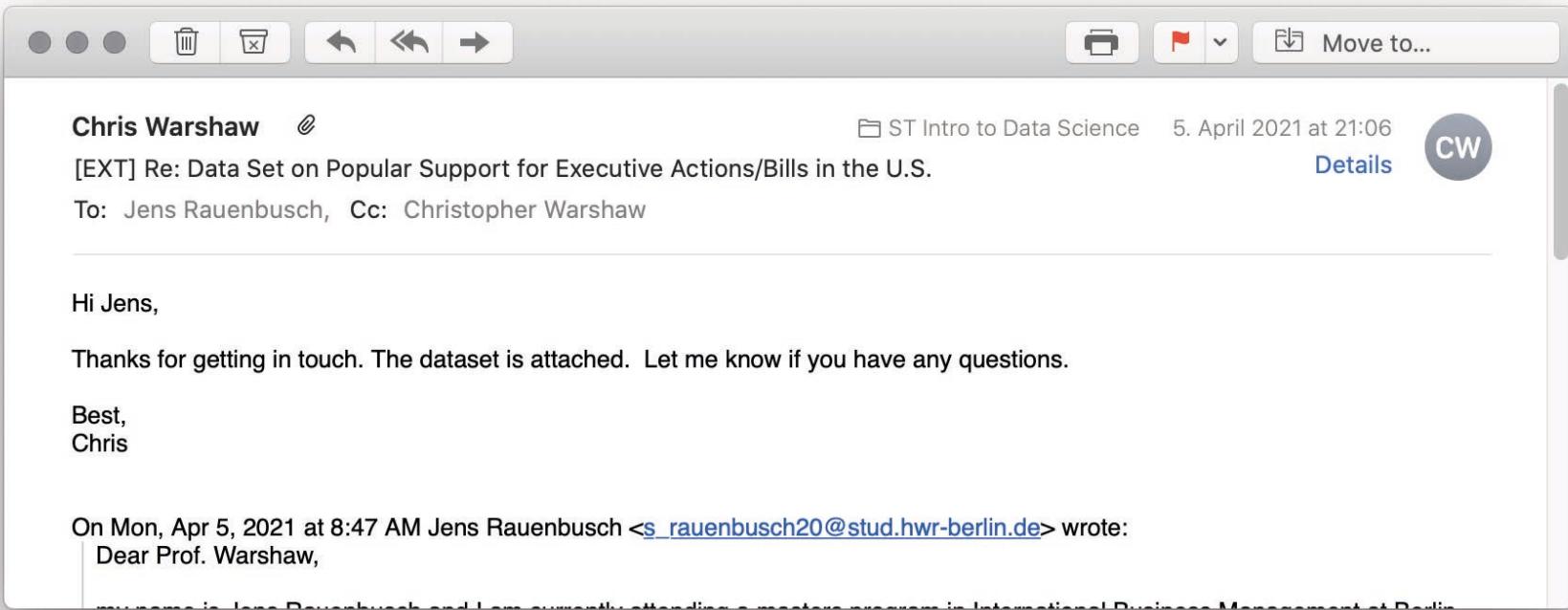
Sources: Chris Warshaw; *The Economist*

The Economist

- Positive: micro/macro readings possible (each vs. all bills)
- Reader not informed about meaning of individual dots
- Statement that 70% of public supports the bill is not visualized
- Lack of disclosure of data transformation/visualization process

**Obtain and understand the data**

# Obtain and understand the data



# Obtain and understand the data

The screenshot shows a Google Sheets spreadsheet with the title "major\_legislation\_polls". The table has 22 rows and 8 columns. The columns are labeled A through G at the top. Row 1 contains the column headers: Bill, Year, PollingFirm, support, oppose, and margin. Rows 2 through 22 list specific bills with their corresponding year, polling firm, and support/oppose margins. The data includes bills like the Affordable Care Act (2009), American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009), Assault Weapon Ban (1994), and Bush Tax Cuts (2001). The "margin" column shows values such as -2, -5, 0, -10, 10, -9, -7, 9, 23, 11, 67, 59, 48, -9, 3, 69, 74, 77, 22, 36, and 11.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Bill	Year	PollingFirm	support	oppose	margin	
2	1 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	ABC News/Washington Post	46	48	-2	
3	4 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	CBS News/NY Times	40	45	-5	
4	5 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	CNN	49	49	0	
5	6 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	Fox News	38	48	-10	
6	13 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	NBC News	53	43	10	
7	15 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	Pew Foundation	37	46	-9	
8	16 Affordable Care Act (2009)	2009	Quinnipiac	40	47	-7	
9	19 American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	2009	ABC News/Washington Post	52	43	9	
10	23 American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	2009	CNN	60	37	23	
11	33 American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	2009	Pew Foundation	50	39	11	
12	37 Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	1994	ABC News/Washington Post	83	16	67	
13	40 Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	1994	CBS News/NY Times	78	19	59	
14	46 Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	1994	LA Times	72	24	48	
15	55 Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	2006	ABC News/Washington Post	42	51	-9	
16	61 Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	2006	Gallup	50	47	3	
17	73 Brady Bill (1993)	1993	ABC News/Washington Post	84	15	69	
18	76 Brady Bill (1993)	1993	CBS News/NY Times	85	11	74	
19	79 Brady Bill (1993)	1993	Gallup	88	11	77	
20	91 Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	2001	ABC News/Washington Post	58	36	22	
21	94 Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	2001	CBS News/NY Times	67	31	36	
22	95 Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	2001	CNN	51	40	11	

# Obtain and understand the data

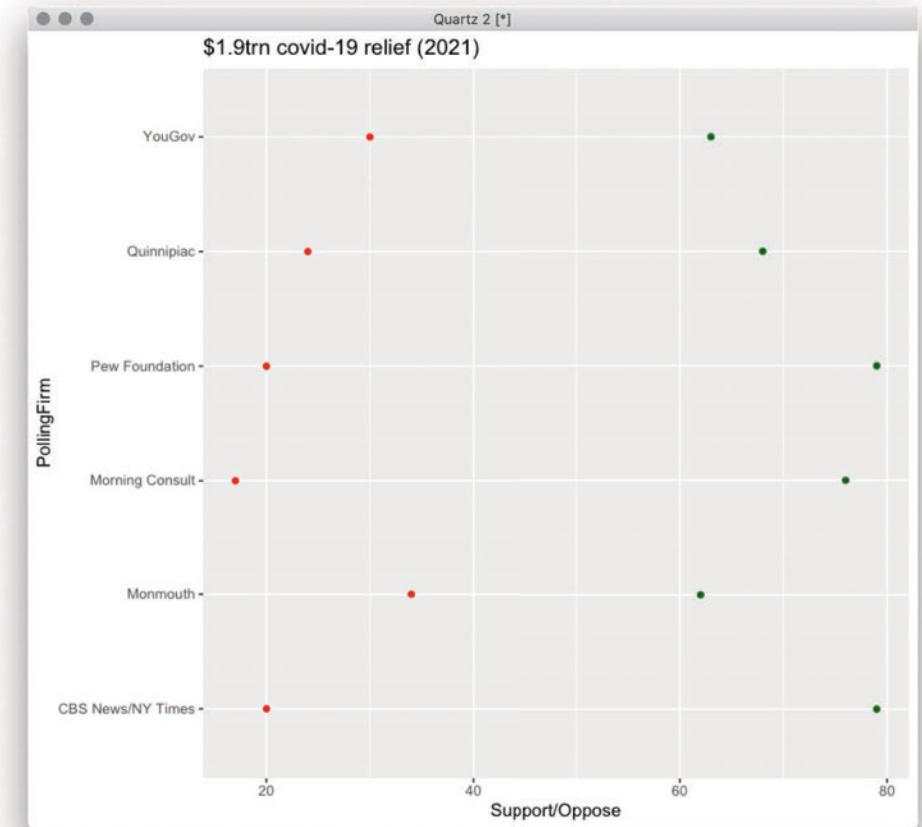
```
> polls <- read.csv("major_legislation_polls.csv")
> str(polls)
'data.frame': 79 obs. of  7 variables:
 $ X      : int  1 4 5 6 13 15 16 19 23 33 ...
 $ Bill    : chr  "Affordable Care Act (2009)" "Affordable Care Act (2009)" "Affordable Care Act (2009)" "Affordable Care Act (2009)" ...
 $ Year   : int  2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 ...
 $ PollingFirm: chr  "ABC News/Washington Post" "CBS News/NY Times" "CNN" "Fox News" ...
 $ support : int  46 40 49 38 53 37 40 52 60 50 ...
 $ oppose  : int  48 45 49 48 43 46 47 43 37 39 ...
 $ margin   : int  -2 -5 0 -10 10 -9 -7 9 23 11 ...
```

**Rebuild the visualization**

# Visualize one bill: \$1.9trn COVID-19 relief (2021)

## Visualize support/oppose by each polling firm

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=PollingFirm),color="darkgreen")  
+ geom_point(aes(x=oppose,y=PollingFirm),color="red") + xlab("Support/  
Oppose") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)")
```

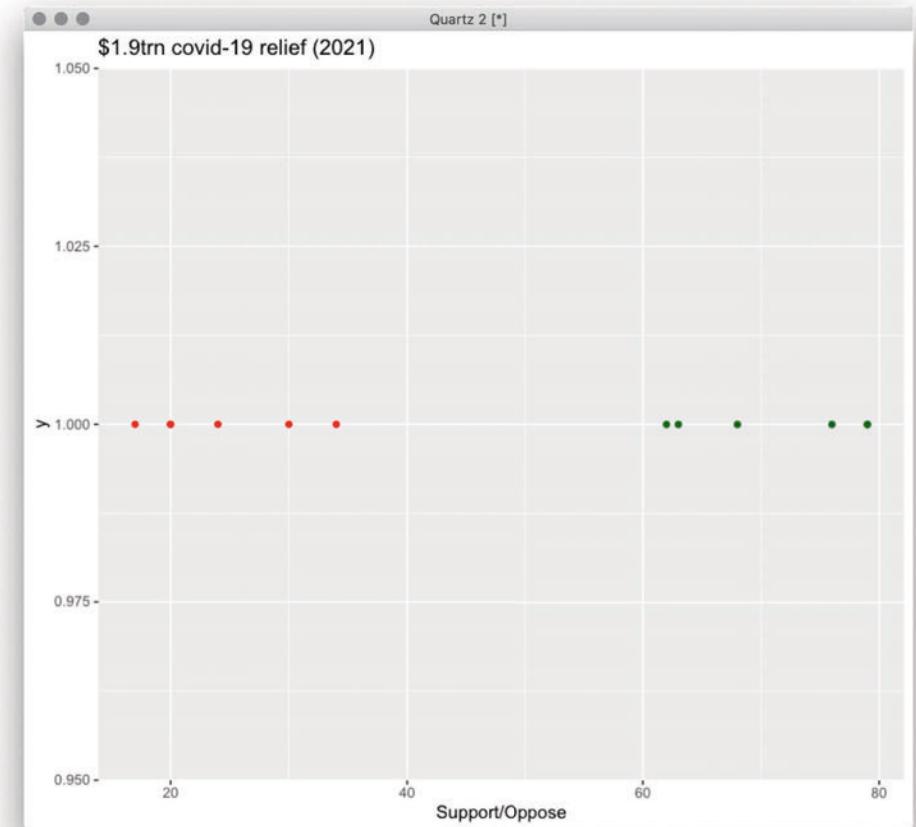


- % oppose
- % support

# Visualize one bill: \$1.9trn COVID-19 relief (2021)

## Reduced to one line

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=1),color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_point(aes(x=oppose,y=1),color="red") + xlab("Support/Oppose")      +  
  ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)")
```



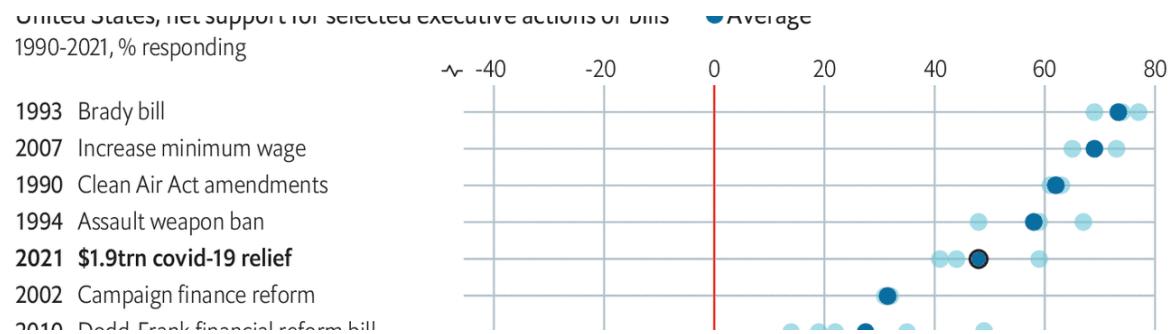
- % oppose
- % support

# Verify the point made in the article

## Calculation

- Supporting the article (“With 70% of the public behind him, Mr Biden may not have to listen”)
- Shows that the statement in the article is true; however, only looks at % of people supporting and ignores those that oppose

```
> mean(polls[34:39,"support"]) # Mean of support  
[1] 71.16667  
  
> mean(polls[34:39,"margin"]) Mean of net support:  
[1] 47
```

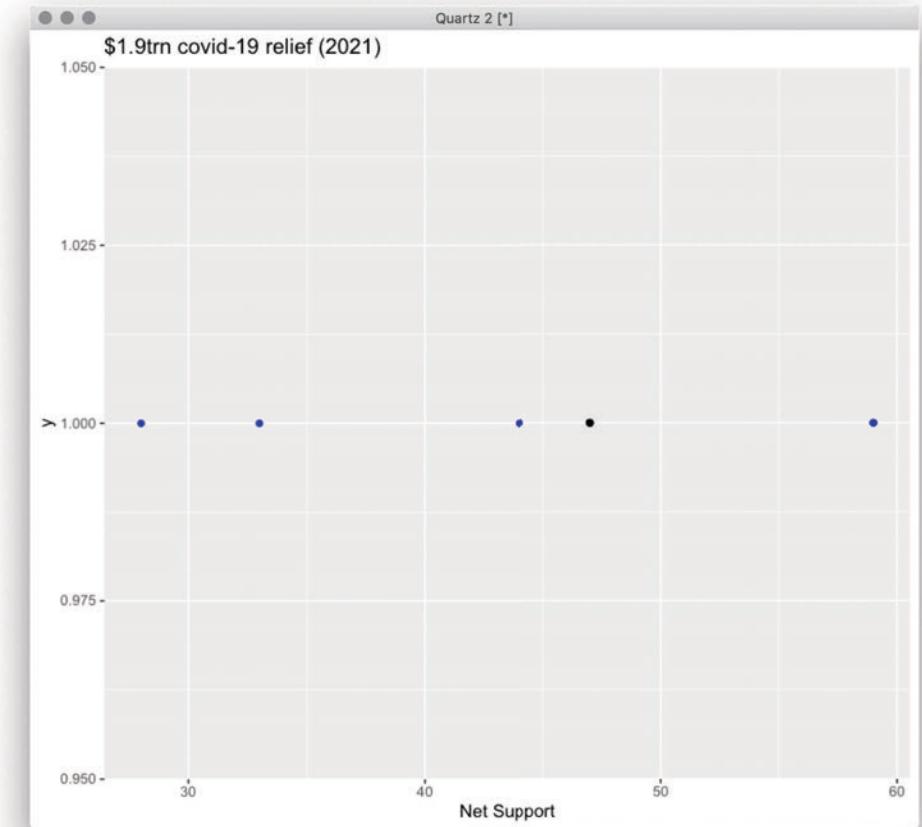


# Verify the point made in the article

## Visualization: net support

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=margin,y=1),color="blue") + xlab("Net  
Support") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)") +  
geom_point(aes(x=mean(polls[34:39,]$margin),y=1))
```

- This is the same as in The Economist
- Still does not prove the point in the article (“70% of the public behind him”)

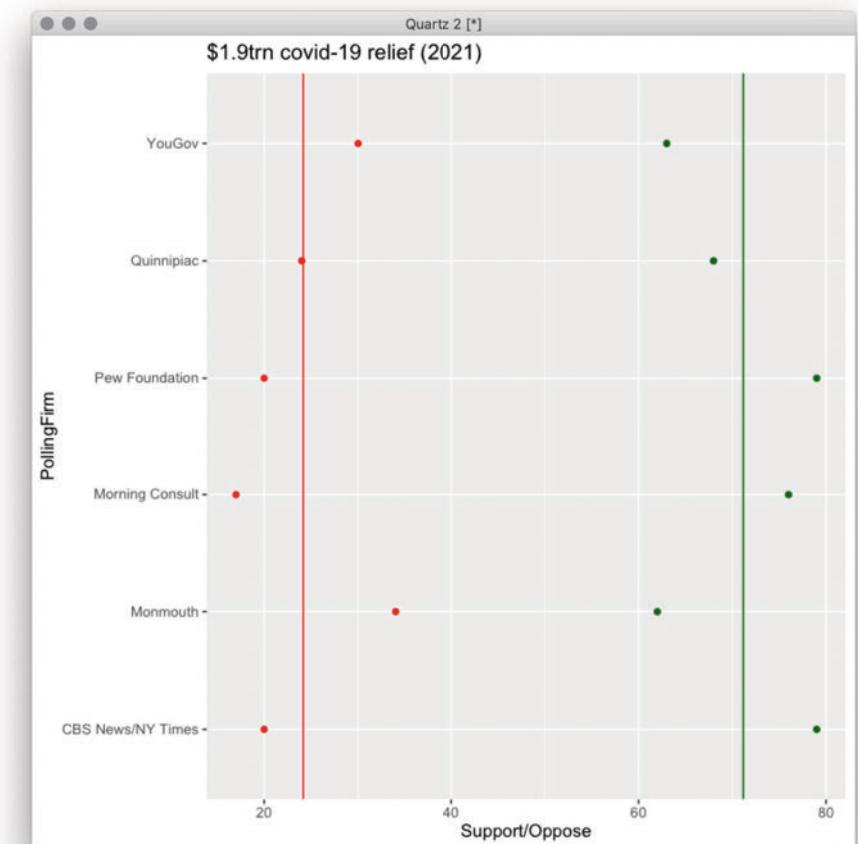


- net support per poll
- average net support

# Verify the point made in the article

## Visualization: add average support / oppose

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=PollingFirm),color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_point(aes(x=oppose,y=PollingFirm),color="red") +      xlab("Support/Oppose")  
+ ggttitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=mean(polls[34:39,"oppose"]), color="red") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=mean(polls[34:39,"support"]),color="darkgreen")
```

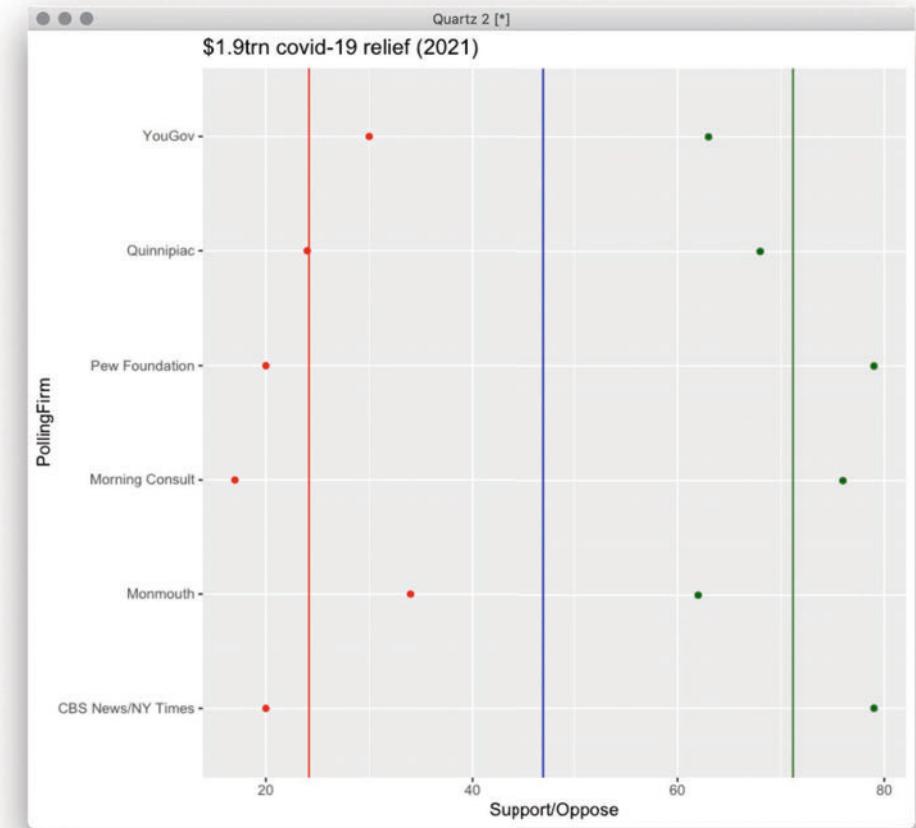


- net support
- average oppose
- average support

# Process \$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)

## Add net support

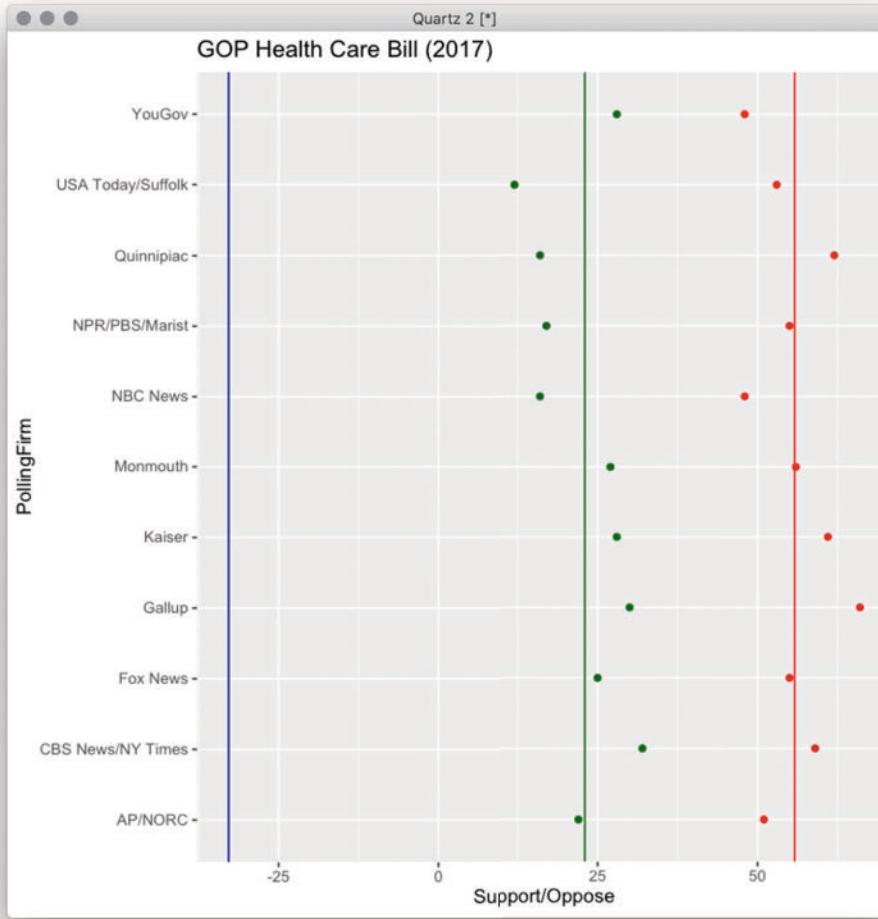
```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> meansupport_cov <- mean(polls[34:39,"support"])  
> meanoppose_cov <- mean(polls[34:39,"oppose"])  
> netsupport_cov <- meansupport_cov - meanoppose_cov  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=PollingFirm),color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_point(aes(x=oppose,y=PollingFirm),color="red") +  
  xlab("Support/Oppose") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=meanoppose_cov, color="red") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=meansupport_cov,color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=netsupport_cov,color="blue")
```



- net support
- average oppose
- average support

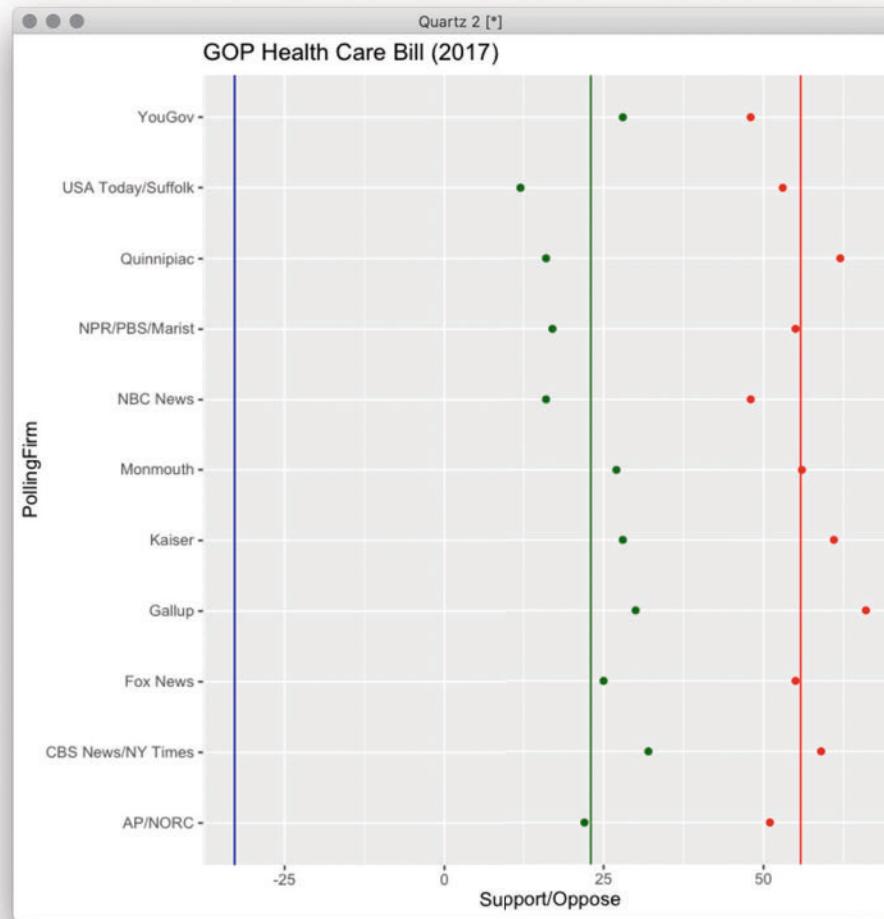
# Question

- net support
- average oppose
- average support



# Question

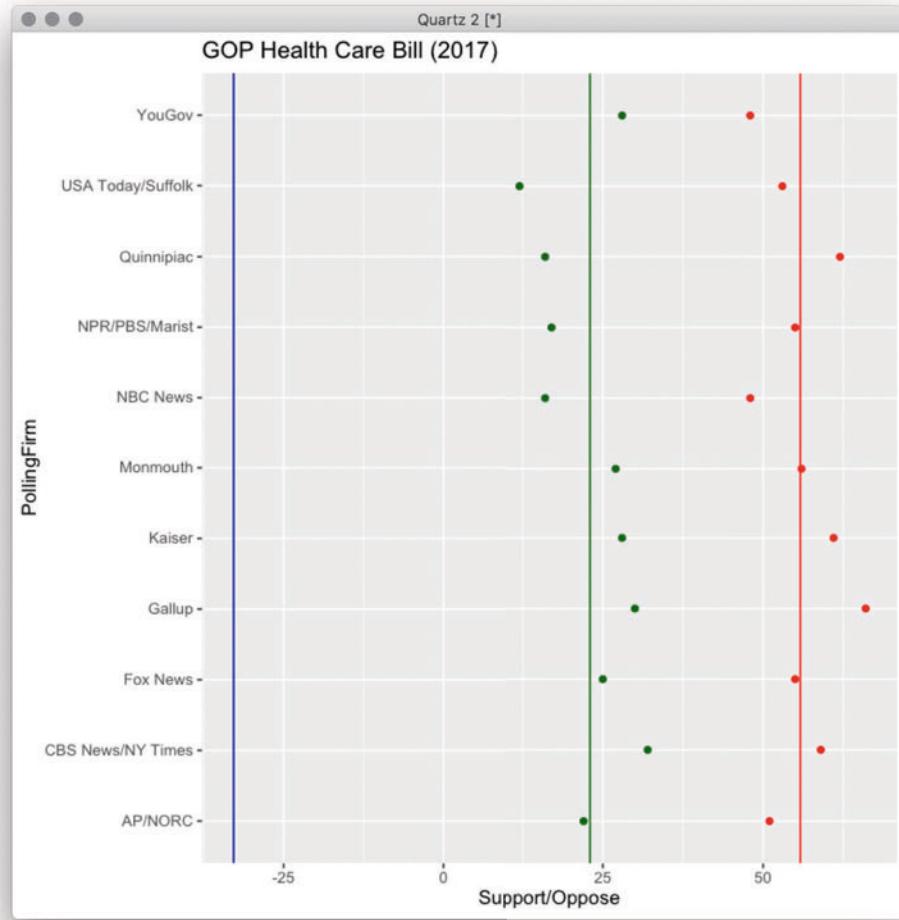
What is the problem here (Process GOP Health Care Bill, 2017)?



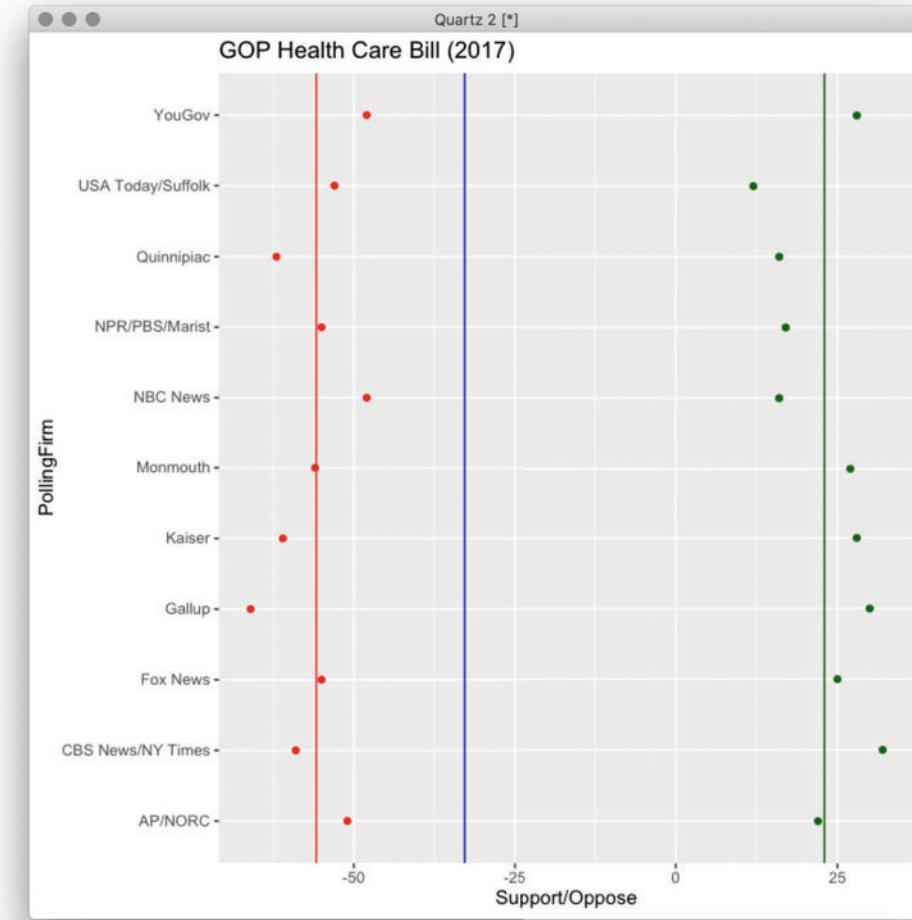
- net support
- average oppose
- average support

# Answer

Use negative “oppose” values



Positive “oppose” values

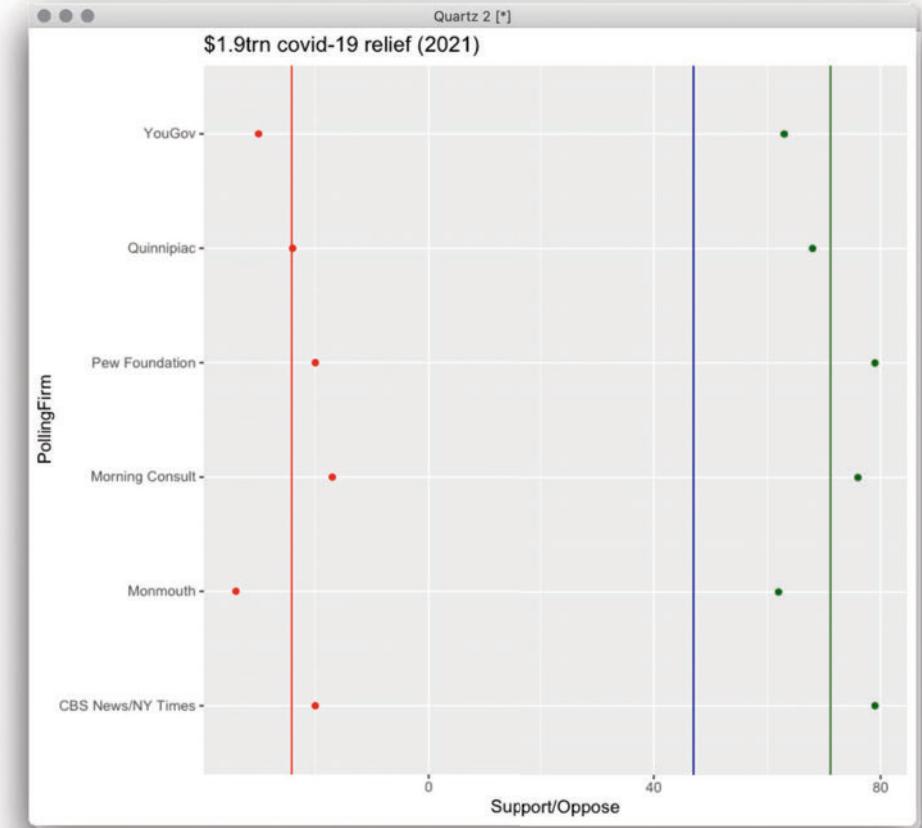


Negative “oppose” values

# Process \$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)

## Use negative “oppose” values

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> meansupport_cov <- mean(polls[34:39,"support"])  
> meanoppose_cov <- -mean(polls[34:39,"oppose"])  
> netsupport_cov <- meansupport_cov + meanoppose_cov  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=PollingFirm),color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_point(aes(x=-oppose,y=PollingFirm),color="red") +  
  xlab("Support/Oppose") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=meanoppose_cov, color="red") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=meansupport_cov,color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=netsupport_cov,color="blue")
```

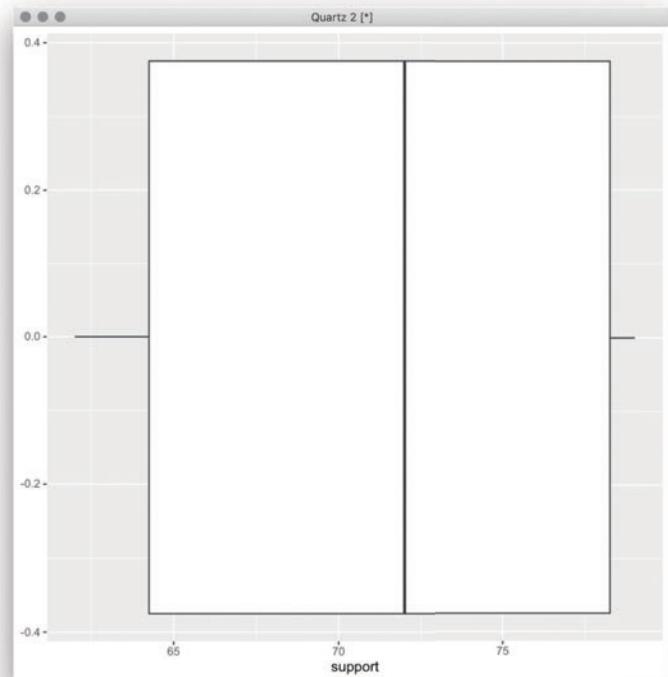


- net support
- average oppose
- average support

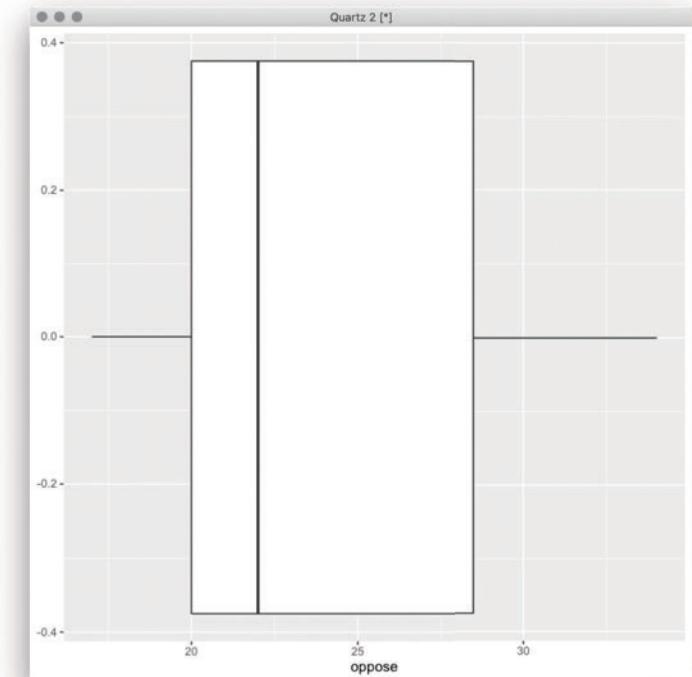
# Box plots

Create box plots for support (left) and oppose (right)

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_boxplot(aes(x=support))
```

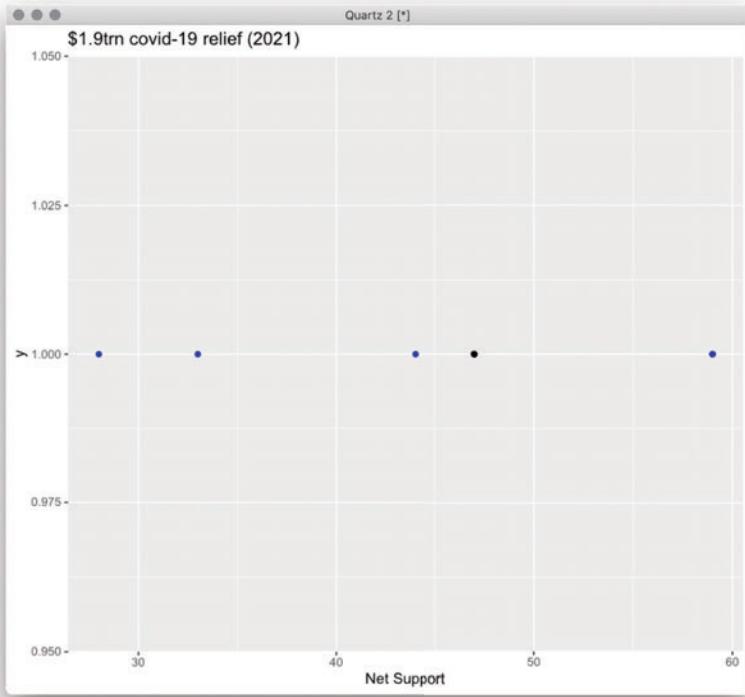


```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_boxplot(aes(x=oppose))
```

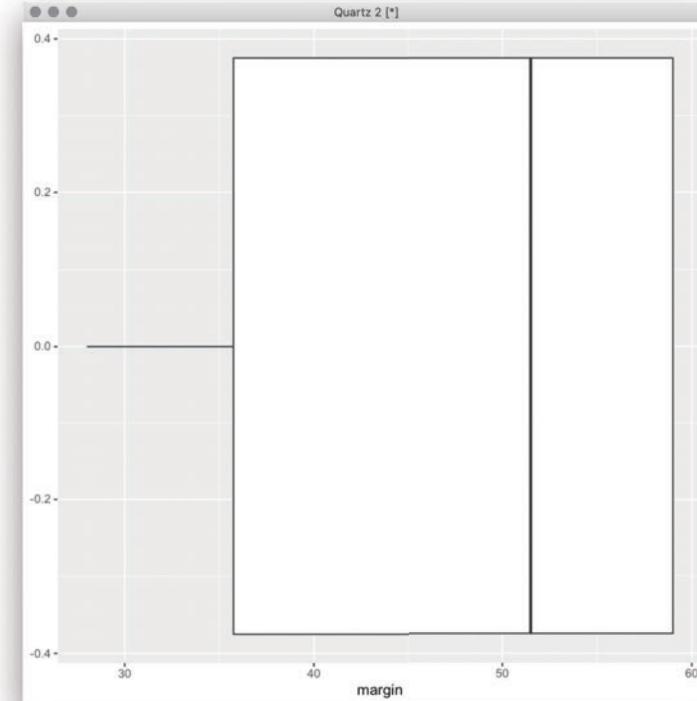


# Poll: Which one do you like better?

## Visualizing net support



A



B

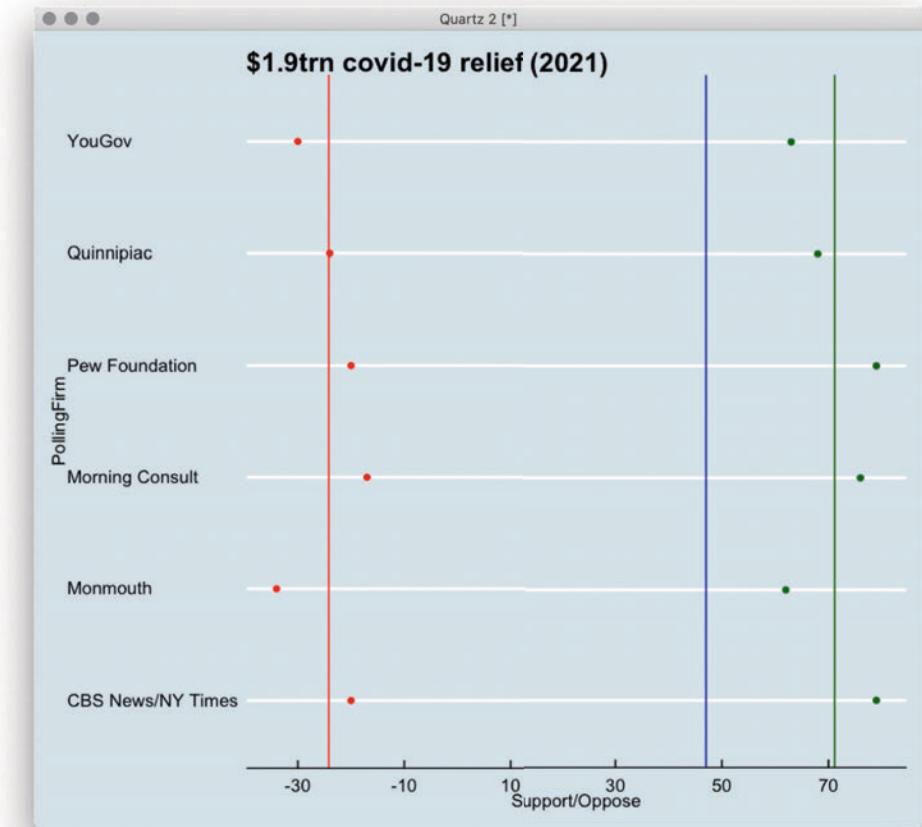
```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=margin,y=1),color="blue") +  
xlab("Net Support") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)") +  
geom_point(aes(x=mean(polls[34:39,]$margin),y=1))
```

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_boxplot(aes(x=margin))
```

# Process \$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)

## Add Economist Theme

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> meansupport_cov <- mean(polls[34:39,"support"])  
> meanoppose_cov <- -mean(polls[34:39,"oppose"])  
> netsupport_cov <- meansupport_cov + meanoppose_cov  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=PollingFirm),color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_point(aes(x=-oppose,y=PollingFirm),color="red") +  
  xlab("Support/Oppose") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=meanoppose_cov, color="red") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=meansupport_cov,color="darkgreen") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=netsupport_cov,color="blue") +      theme_economist() +  
  scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(-50,100,by=20))
```

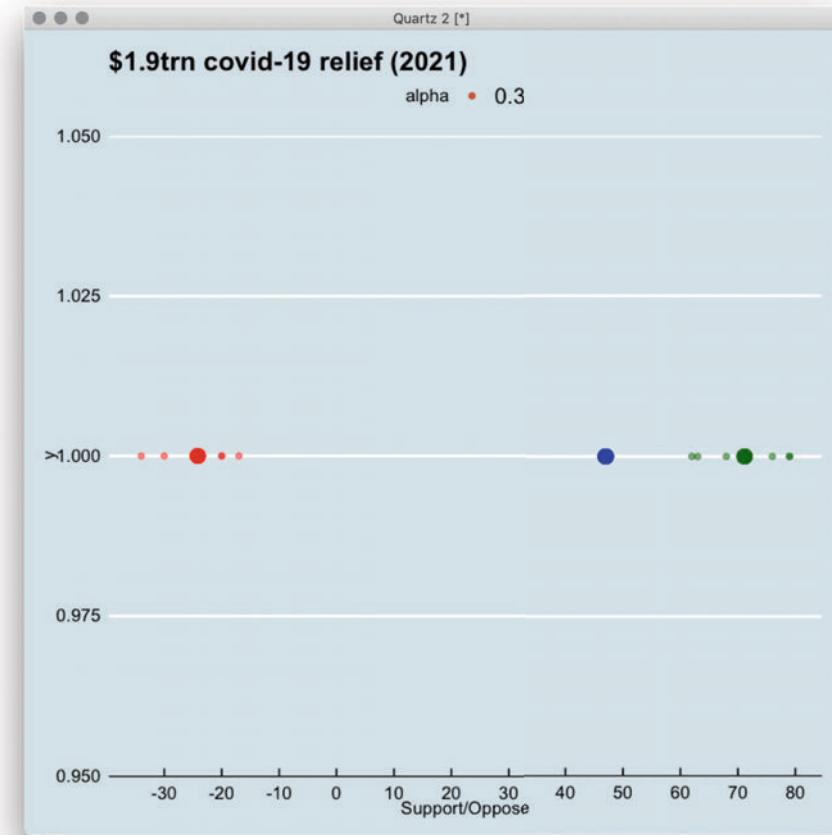


- net support
- average oppose
- average support

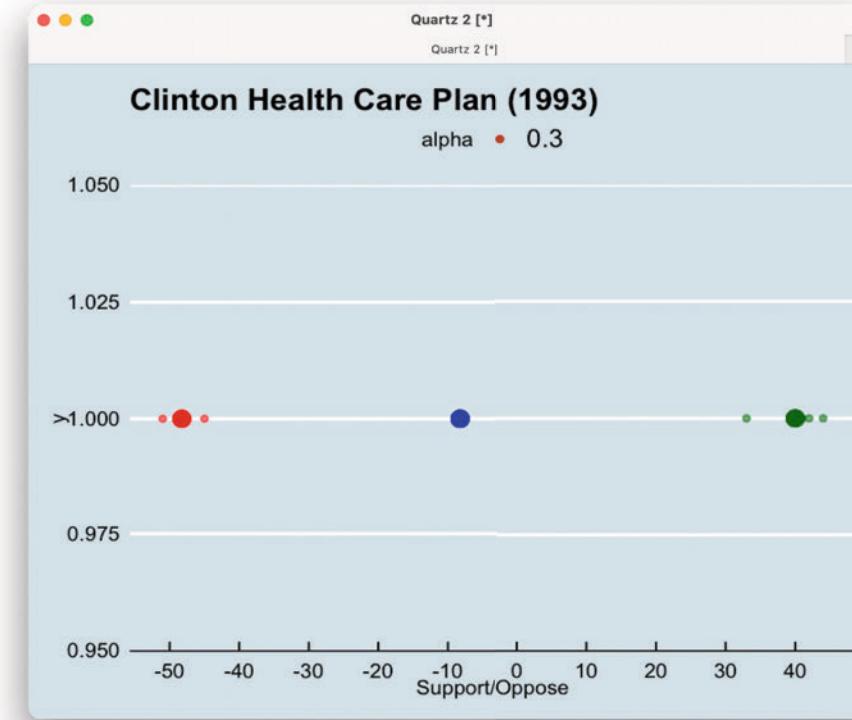
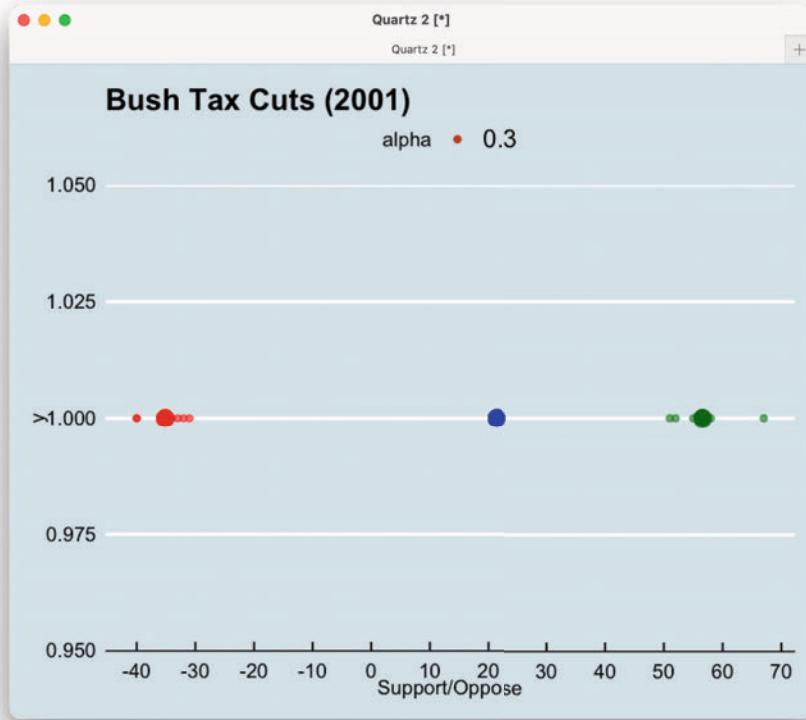
# Process \$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)

Reduce to one line for this bill

```
> plot_covrelief <- ggplot(data=polls[34:39,])  
> plot_covrelief + geom_point(aes(x=support,y=1, alpha=0.3),color="darkgreen")  
+ geom_point(aes(x=-oppose,y=1, alpha=0.3),color="red") + xlab("Support/  
Oppose") + ggtitle("$1.9trn covid-19 relief (2021)")  
+ geom_point(aes(x=meanoppose_cov,y=1), size=4, color="red") +  
geom_point(aes(x=meansupport_cov, y=1), size=4, color="darkgreen") +  
geom_point(aes(x=netsupport_cov,y=1),size=4,color="blue") +  
theme_economist() + scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(-50,100,by=10))
```



# Repeat Dot Plot on other Bills



# **Final result**

# Final result

```
aver_table<-econdata%>%select(Bill,support,oppose,margin)
mean_support<-aggregate(x=new_table$support,by=list(new_table$Bill),FUN=mean)
means_table<-mean_support
merge(mean_support,mean_oppose,mean_margin,by="Bill")
colnames(mean_support)<-c("Bill","Average Support")
```

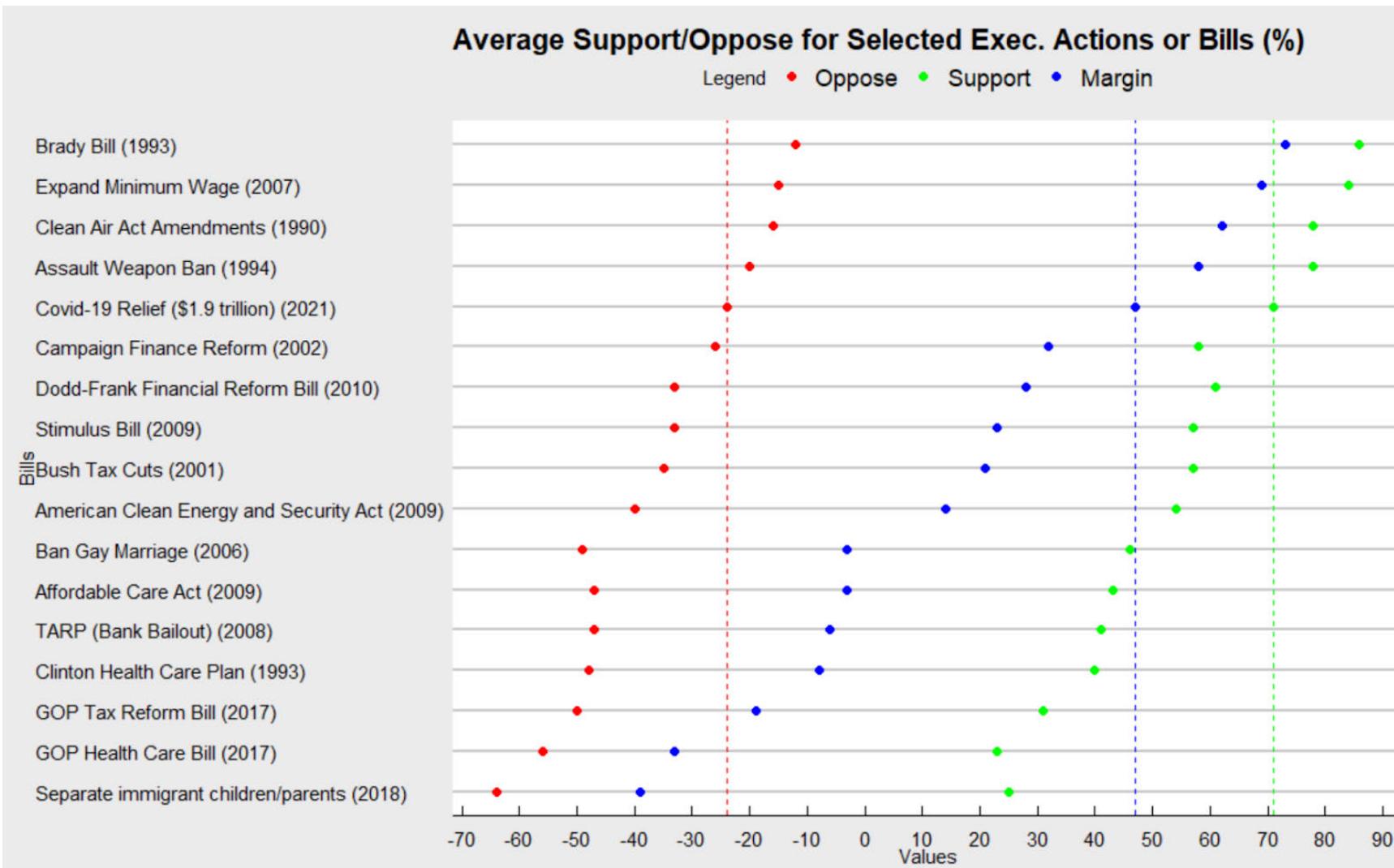
		Bill	Average Support	Average Oppose	Average Margin
15	Separate immigrant children/parents	(2018)	25	64	-39.2
13	GOP Health Care Bill	(2017)	23	56	-32.8
14	GOP Tax Reform Bill	(2017)	31	50	-19.0
9	Clinton Health Care Plan	(1993)	40	48	-8.2
17	TARP (Bank Bailout)	(2008)	41	47	-5.7
1	Affordable Care Act	(2009)	43	47	-3.3
4	Ban Gay Marriage	(2006)	46	49	-3.0
2	American Clean Energy and Security Act	(2009)	54	40	14.3
6	Bush Tax Cuts	(2001)	57	35	21.4
16	Stimulus Bill	(2009)	57	33	23.3
11	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill	(2010)	61	33	27.8
7	Campaign Finance Reform	(2002)	58	26	31.5
10	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion)	(2021)	71	24	47.0
3	Assault Weapon Ban	(1994)	78	20	58.0
8	Clean Air Act Amendments	(1990)	78	16	62.0
12	Expand Minimum Wage	(2007)	84	14	69.0
5	Brady Bill	(1993)	86	12	73.3

# Final result

One big ggplot2 code

```
ggplot(aver_table, aes(y=aver_table$Bill))1
+geom_point(aes(x=aver_table`Average Margin`, color="red"), size=2)
+geom_point(aes(x=aver_table`Average Support`, colour ="green"), size=2)
+geom_point(aes(x=aver_table`Average Oppose`, colour ='blue'), size=2)2
+labs(x="Values",y="Bills",colour="Legend")3
+scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(-100, 100, by = 10))4
+ggtitle("AverageSupport/Oppose for Selected Exec. Actionsor Bills (%)")5
+geom_vline(xintercept=71,col="green",linetype=2)
+geom_vline(xintercept=-24,col="red",linetype=2)
+geom_vline(xintercept=47,col="blue",linetype=2)5
+theme_economist_white()6
+scale_colour_manual(labels = c("Oppose", "Support","Margin"),
values = c("red", "green","blue"))7
```

# Theme white

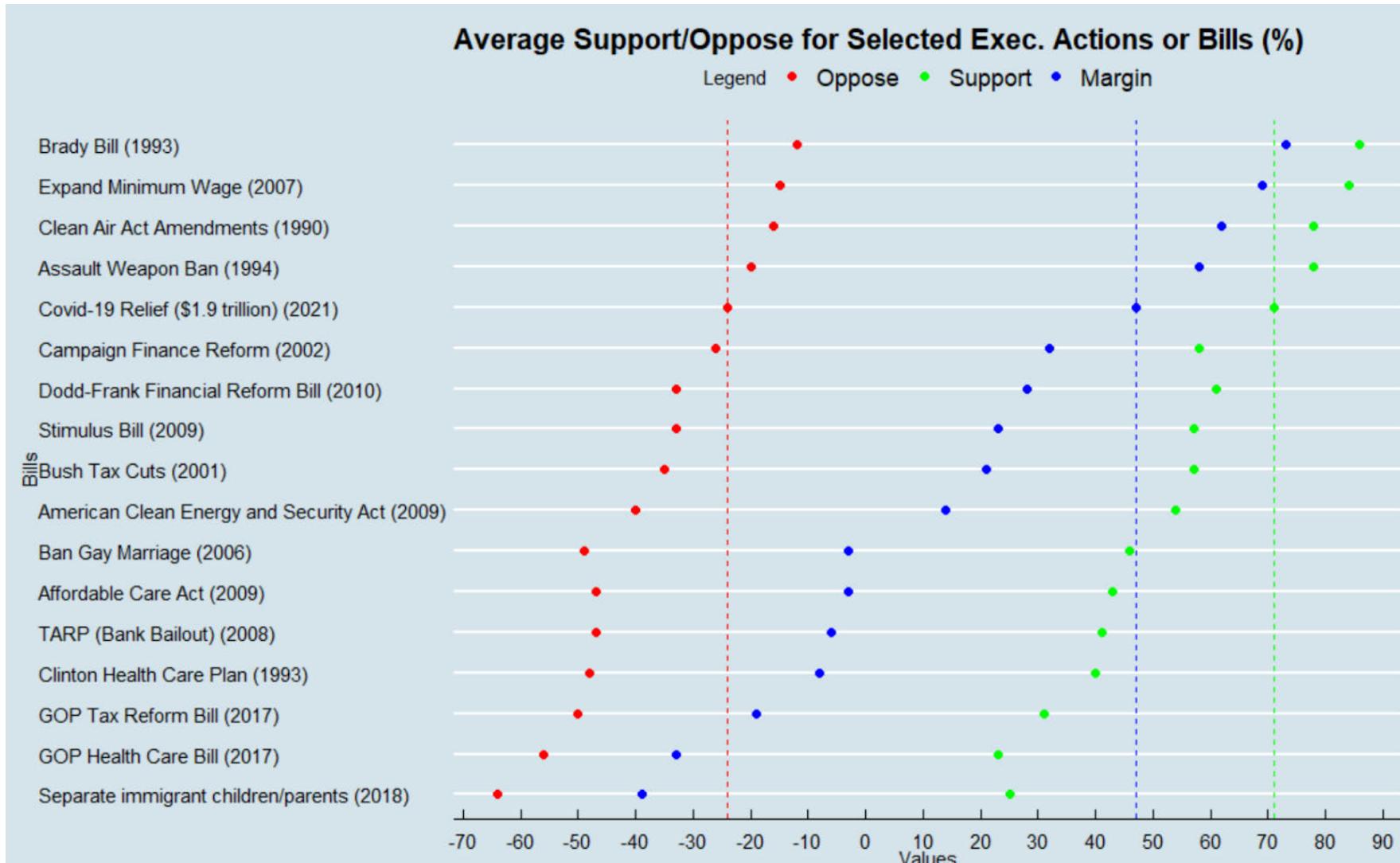


# Final result

## Change in Theme

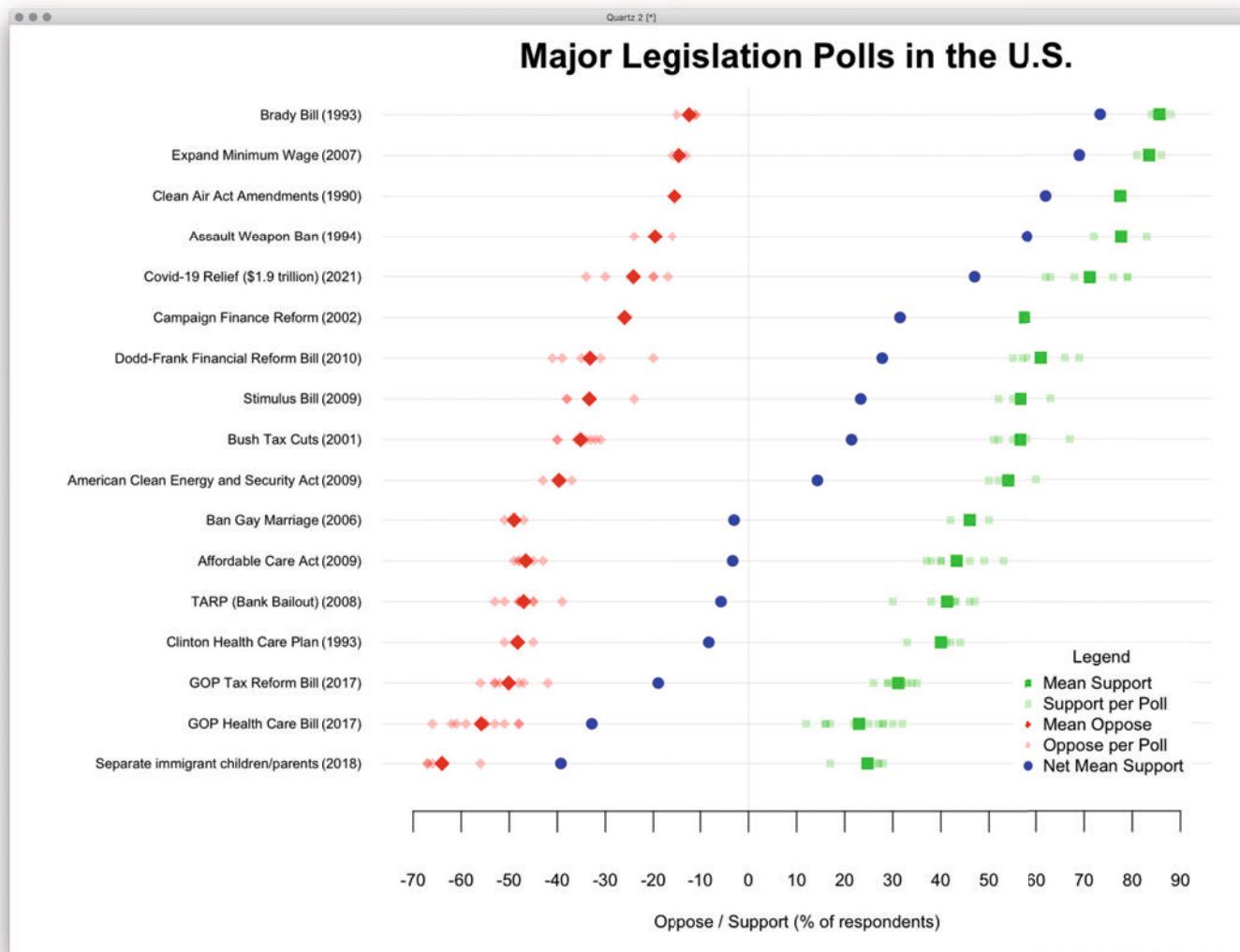
```
ggplot(aver_table, aes(y=aver_table$Bill))1
+geom_point(aes(x=aver_table`Average Margin`, color="red"), size=2)
+geom_point(aes(x=aver_table`Average Support`, colour ="green"), size=2)
+geom_point(aes(x=aver_table`Average Oppose`, colour ='blue'), size=2)2
+labs(x="Values",y="Bills",colour="Legend")3
+scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(-100, 100, by = 10))4
+ggtitle("AverageSupport/Oppose for Selected Exec. Actionsor Bills (%)")5
+geom_vline(xintercept=71,col="green",linetype=2)
+geom_vline(xintercept=-24,col="red",linetype=2)
+geom_vline(xintercept=47,col="blue",linetype=2)6
+theme_economist()6
+scale_colour_manual(labels = c("Oppose", "Support","Margin"),
values = c("red", "green","blue"))7
```

# Theme blue



**There is more ...**

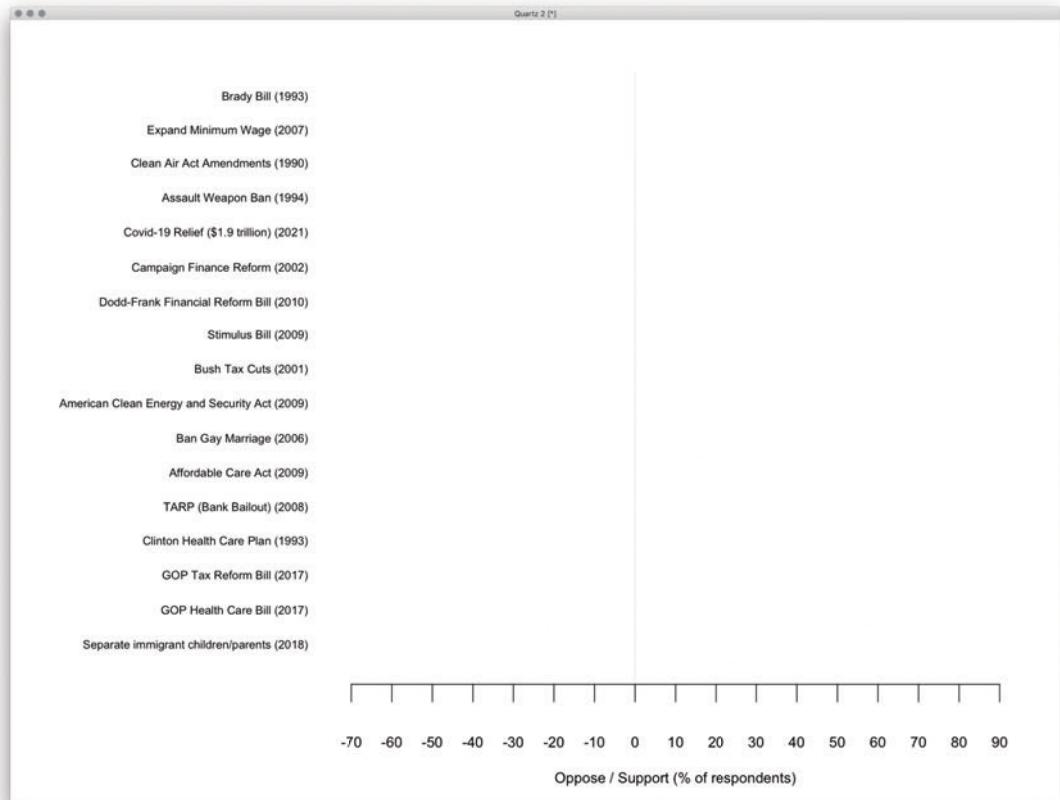
# Final result with plot()



# Final result with plot()

## Set up the plot

```
> # Create a new quartz device (mac only) for more space and higher  
resolution of graph  
  
> quartz(width=6,height=4.5,dpi=300)  
  
> # Set margin (bottom,left,top,right)  
> par(mar = c(3, 9, 1.5, 1))  
  
> # Set up the plot  
  
> plot(NULL, xlim=c(-70,90), ylim=c(0,17), cex.lab=0.7, yaxt='n', xaxt='n',  
ylab="", xlab="",axes=FALSE)  
> abline(v=0,col=rgb(0.9,0.9,0.9),lwd=0.5)  
> axis(side=2,at=c(1:17),cex.axis=0.4, las=2,  
labels=factor(bills_index$Bill,bills_index$Bill),tick=FALSE,line=-0.5)  
> axis(side=1,cex.axis=0.5,at=seq(-70,90,by=10),lwd=0.5,line=-0.5)  
> title(xlab="Oppose / Support (% of respondents)", line=1.5, cex.lab=0.5)
```



# Final result with plot()

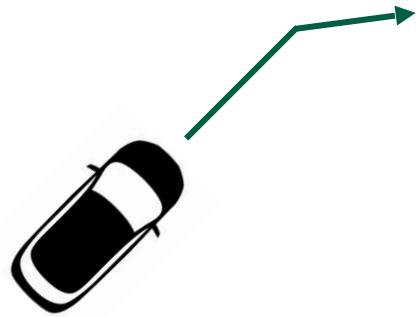
## Excursion: For-loop



1. Drive 20m ahead
2. Turn right by 45°
3. Drive 10m ahead

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop



1. Drive 20m ahead
2. Turn right by 45°
3. Drive 10m ahead

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop



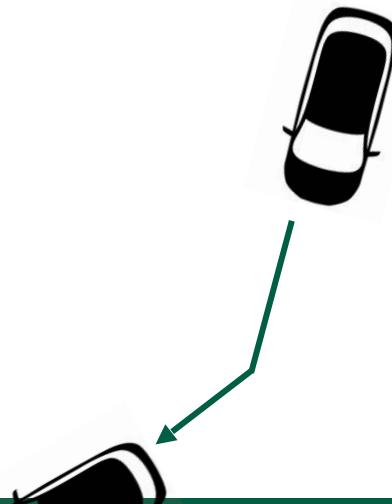
# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop



# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop



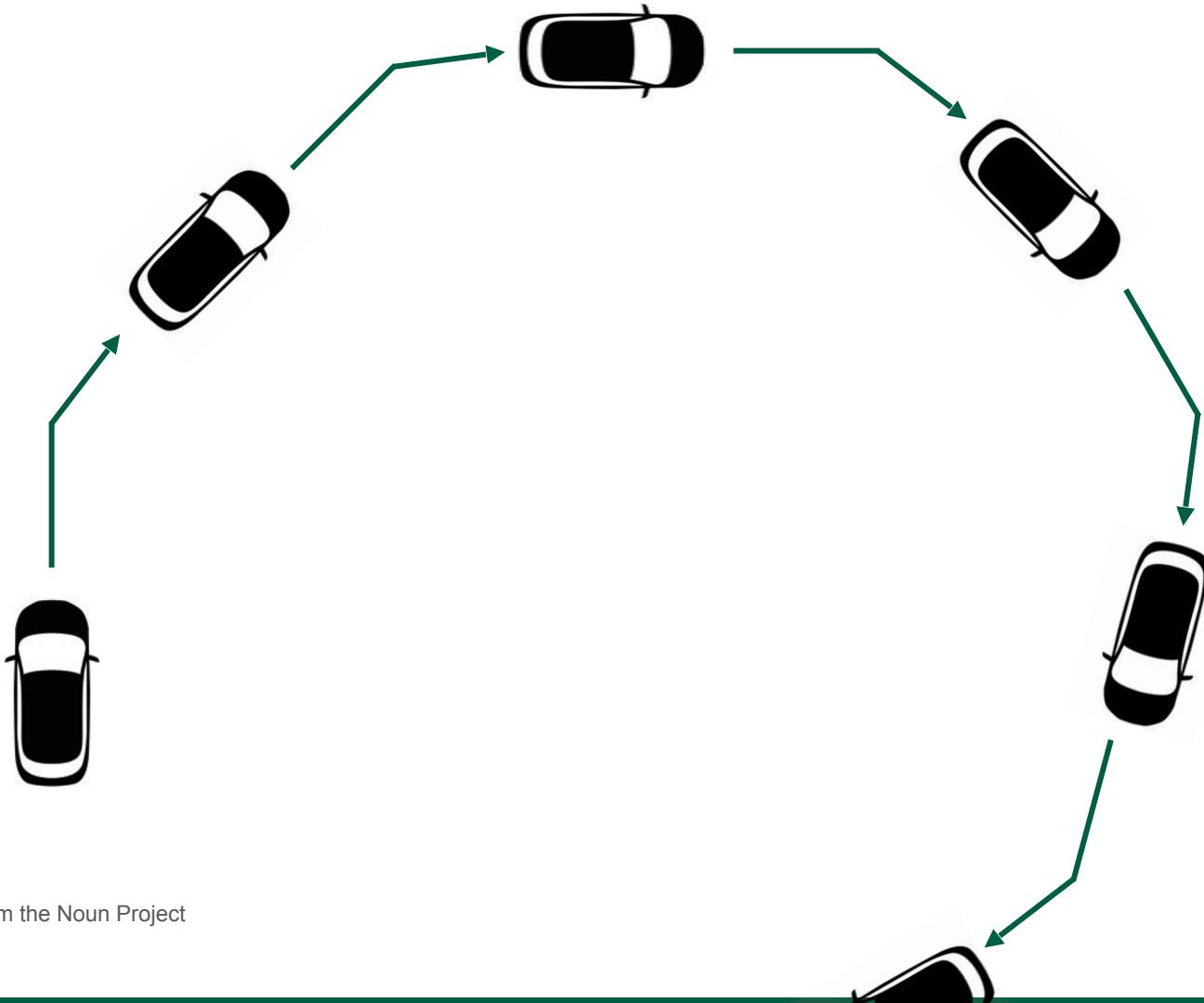
Icon: Car by Alexander Skowalsky from the Noun Project

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

# Final result with plot()

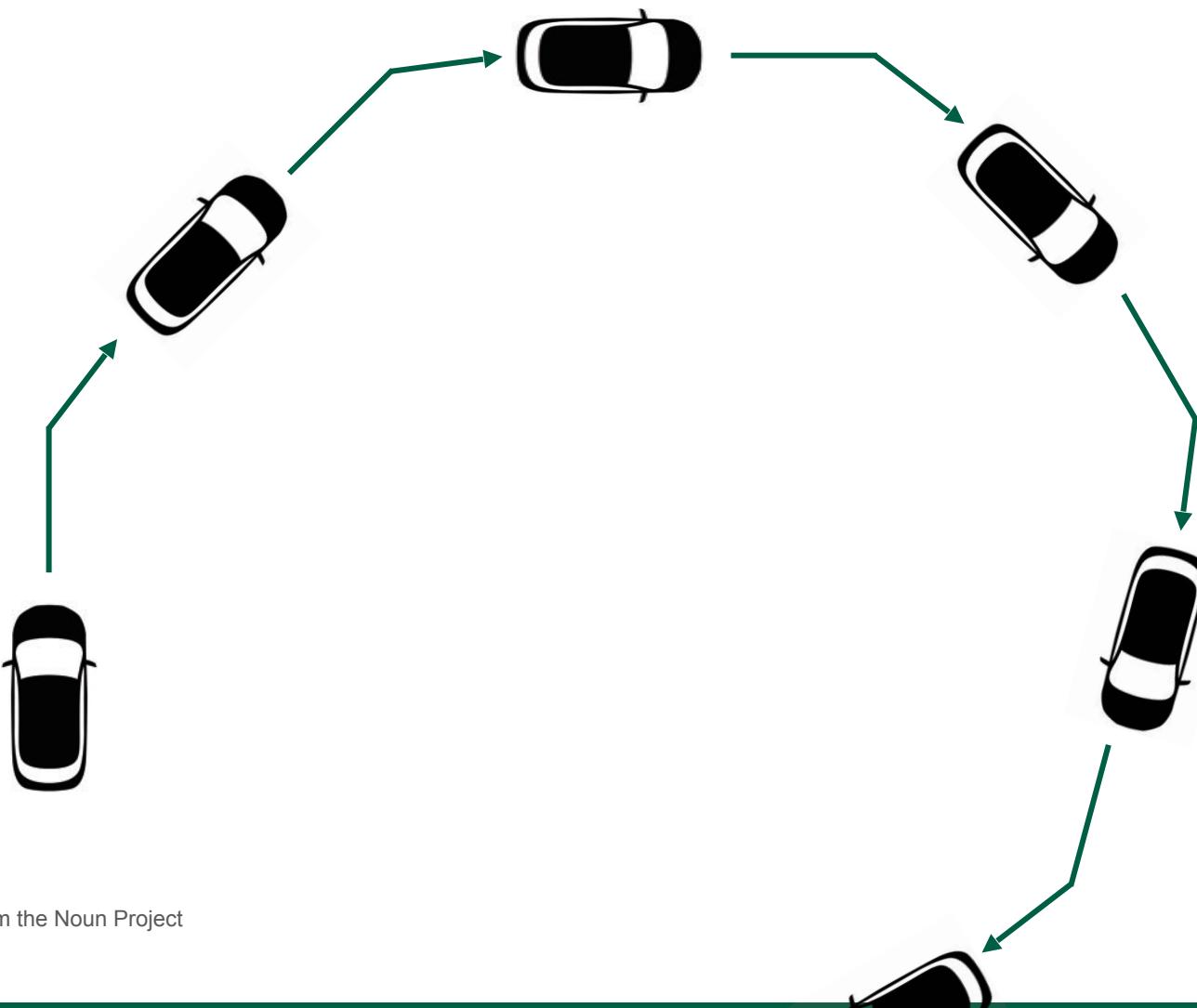
## Excursion: For-loop



Icon: Car by Alexander Skowalsky from the Noun Project

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop



```
> for (i in 1:5) {  
+   drive(20)  
+   turn(45)  
+   drive(10)  
+ }
```

# Final result with plot()

## Set up an index table

bills-index

Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table

	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017	YouGov	31	42	-11
66	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CNN	28	67	-39
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Ipsos	27	56	-29
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2009	Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

Round 0: i = NA, j = NA

bills-index

	Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
1	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
2	GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
3	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
4	Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
...	TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
	Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
	Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
	American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
	Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
	Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
	Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
	Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
	Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
	Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table (access with i)

66	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017	YouGov	31	42	-11
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CNN	28	67	-39
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Ipsos	27	56	-29
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2009	Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
			Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset (access with j)

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

Round 1: i = 1, j = 66

bills-index



	Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
1	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
2	GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
3	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
4	Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
...	TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
	Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
	Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
	American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
	Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
	Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
	Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
	Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
	Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
	Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table (access with i)



	Bill	Year	Source	Start	End	AverageMargin
66	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017 /	YouGov	31	42	-11
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CNN	26	67	-39
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Ipsos	27	56	-29
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2018	Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
		2009	Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset (access with j)

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

Round 2: i = 1, j = 67

bills-index



	Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
1	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
2	GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
3	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
4	Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
...	TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
	Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
	Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
	American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
	Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
	Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
	Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
	Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
	Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
	Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table (access with i)



66	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017 / YouGov	31	42	-11
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018 CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018 CNN	28	67	-39
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018 Ipsos	27	56	-29
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2018 Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
		2009 Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset (access with j)

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

Round 3: i = 1, j = 68

bills-index



	Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
1	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
2	GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
3	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
4	Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
...	TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
	Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
	Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
	American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
	Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
	Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
	Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
	Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
	Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
	Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table (access with i)



	Bill	Year	Source	Yes	No	Margin
66	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017	YouGov	31	42	-11
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CNN	28	67	-39
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Ipsos	27	56	-29
	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2009	Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset (access with j)

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

Round 4: i = 1, j = 69

bills-index



	Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
1	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
2	GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
3	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
4	Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
...	TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
	Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
	Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
	American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
	Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
	Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
	Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
	Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
	Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
	Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table (access with i)



	Bill	Year	Source	For	Against	Margin
66	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017	YouGov	31	42	-11
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CNN	28	67	-39
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Ipsos	27	56	-29
	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2009	Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset (access with j)

# Final result with plot()

## Excursion: For-loop

Round 5: i = 2, j = 47



bills-index

	Bill	Start	End	AverageMargin
1	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	66	69	-39
2	GOP Health Care Bill (2017)	47	57	-33
3	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	58	65	-19
4	Clinton Health Care Plan (1993)	30	33	-8
...	TARP (Bank Bailout) (2008)	73	79	-6
	Affordable Care Act (2009)	1	7	-3
	Ban Gay Marriage (2006)	14	15	-3
	American Clean Energy and Security Act (2009)	8	10	14
	Bush Tax Cuts (2001)	19	25	21
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	70	72	23
	Dodd-Frank Financial Reform Bill (2010)	40	44	28
	Campaign Finance Reform (2002)	26	27	32
	Covid-19 Relief (\$1.9 trillion) (2021)	34	39	47
	Assault Weapon Ban (1994)	11	13	58
	Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)	28	29	62
	Expand Minimum Wage (2007)	45	46	69
	Brady Bill (1993)	16	18	73

Index table (access with i)

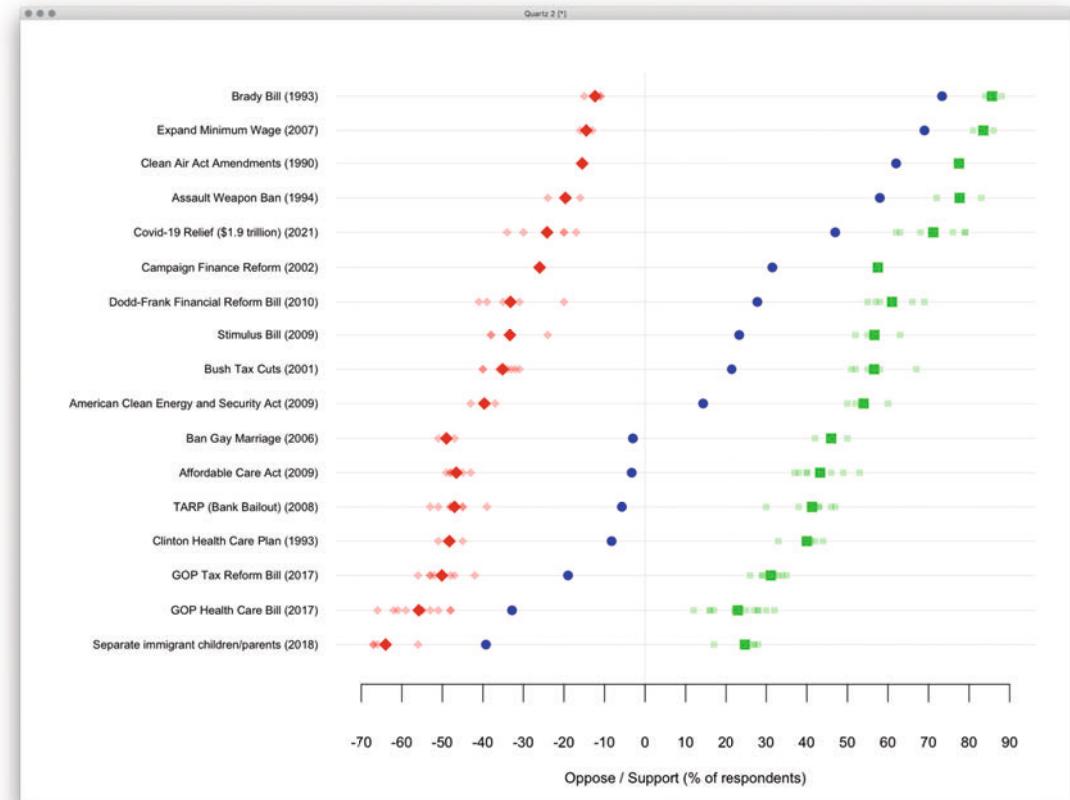
	GOP Tax Reform Bill (2017)	2017	YouGov	31	42	-11
66	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CBS News/NY Times	17	67	-50
67	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	CNN	28	67	-39
68	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Ipsos	27	56	-29
69	Separate immigrant children/parents (2018)	2018	Quinnipiac	27	66	-39
	Stimulus Bill (2009)	2009	Associated Press	55	38	17

Original dataset (access with j)

# Final result with plot()

## Draw the dots with two for-loops

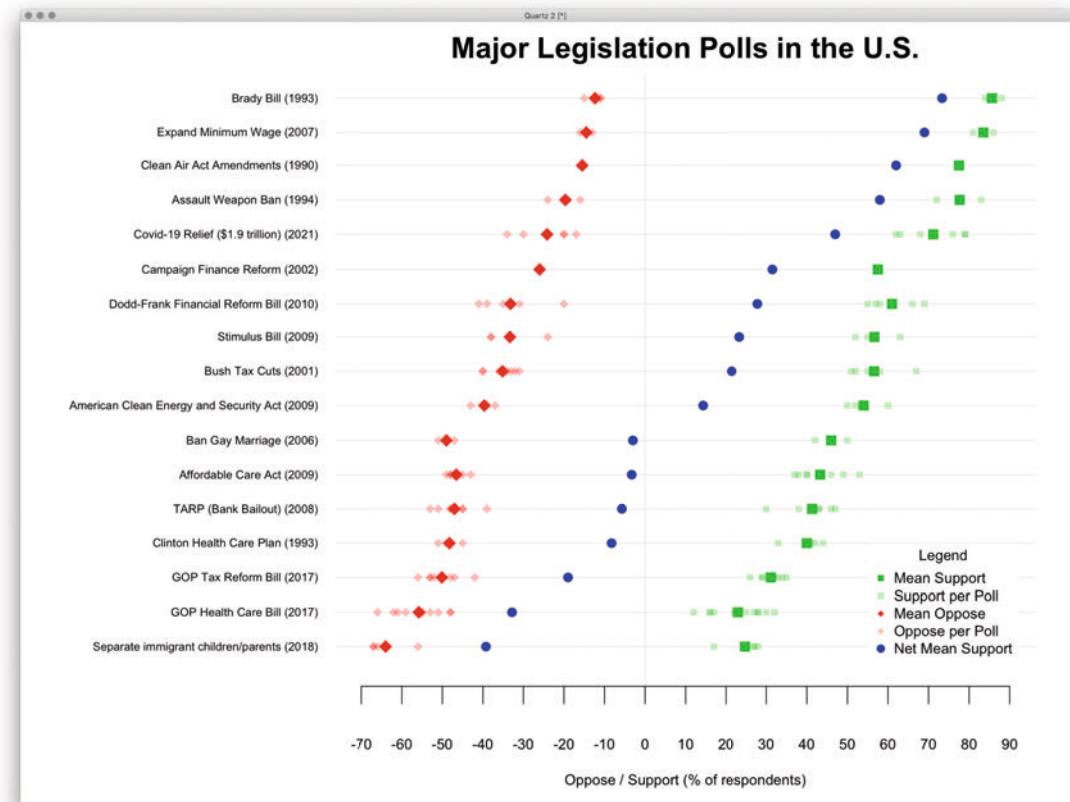
```
> for(i in 1:17) {  
+     temp_meansupport <-  
mean(polls$support[bills_index$Start[i]:bills_index$End[i]])  
+     temp_meanoppose <-  
mean(polls$oppose[bills_index$Start[i]:bills_index$End[i]])  
+     temp_meanmargin <- temp_meansupport - temp_meanoppose  
+     abline(h=i,col=rgb(0.9,0.9,0.9),lwd=0.5)  
  
+     for(j in bills_index$Start[i]:bills_index$End[i]) {  
+         points(polls$support[j],i,col=rgb(0,0.8,0,0.3),pch=15,cex=0.5)  
+         points(-  
polls$oppose[j],i,col=rgb(1,0,0,0.3),pch=18,cex=0.7)  
+     }  
  
+     points(temp_meansupport,i,col=rgb(0,0.8,0,1),pch=15,cex=0.8)  
+     points(-temp_meanoppose,i,col=rgb(1,0,0,1),pch=18,cex=1.0)  
+     points(temp_meanmargin,i,col=rgb(0,0,1),pch=19,cex=0.6)  
+ }
```



# Final result with plot()

## Add legend and title

```
> legend(55,4,legend=c("Mean Support","Support per Poll","Mean Oppose",
  "Oppose per Poll", "Mean Net Support"), col=c(rgb(0,0.8,0,1),
  rgb(0,0.8,0,0.3),rgb(1,0,0,1), rgb(1,0,0,0.3), rgb(0,0,1)),
  pch=c(15,15,18,18,19), cex=0.5, bg="white",box.lty=0,title="Legend")
> title(main="Major Legislation Polls in the U.S.", cex.main=1)
```



# Discussion

# Discussion

## **ggplot()**

- Theming available for ggplot()
- ggplot can be leaner (less code)
- In this project, both require an extra table (plot() more so than ggplot())

## **plot()**

- plot() more intuitive than ggplot()
- With plot(), elements can be added to the plot after drawing it

# Limitations & Reflection

- Access to original data but no capability to verify (use data as they are)
- Small dataset – project focuses on process
- Project somewhat narrow due to link to original article (data journalism)
- Do not know and likely do not have the same constraints as the original authors (e.g., time, editor's requirements, space, ...)
- Beginner level of R

# Take-aways

- Ask for the original dataset if you don't have it
- Consider experimental approach (prototyping different graphs)
- Update regularly with the team to keep project on track

# References

- Arnold, J. B., Daroczi, G., Werth, B., Weitzner, B., Kunst, J., Auguie, B., Rudis, B., Wickham, H., Talbot, J., & London, J. (2021). ggthemes: Extra Themes, Scales and Geoms for “ggplot2.” <https://cran.r-project.org/package=ggthemes>
- Azzam, T., Evergreen, S., Germuth, A. A., & Kistler, S. J. (2013). Data visualization and evaluation. In T. Azzam & S. Evergreen (Eds.), Data visualization, part 1. New Directions for Evaluation (Issue 139, pp. 7–32). <https://doi.org/10.1002/ev>
- Carpendale, M. (2003). Considering Visual Variables as a Basis for Information Visualisation. <https://doi.org/10.11575/PRISM/30495>
- Cornwell, S., & Brice, M. (2021, March 10). Biden’s \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 bill wins final approval in House. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-usa-congress-idUSKBN2B215E>
- Dörk, M., Feng, P., Collins, C., & Carpendale, S. (2013). Critical InfoVis. CHI ’13 Extended Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems on - CHI EA ’13, 2189. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2468356.2468739>
- Penumaka, E. (2021). The American Rescue Plan is Popular and Holds Bipartisan Support. Data for Progress. <https://www.dataforprogress.org/blog/2021/3/9/voters-support-american-rescue-plan-25pjw>
- President Biden (@POTUS). (2021). Tweet “From launching community vaccination centers around the country to deploying ....” Twitter.Com. <https://twitter.com/POTUS/status/1369426527893528576>
- Team, R. C. (2021). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. <https://www.r-project.org/>
- The Economist. (2021, February). Joe Biden’s \$1.9trn stimulus package is one of the most popular bills in decades. The Economist. <https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2021/02/26/joe-bidens-19trn-stimulus-package-is-one-of-the-most-popular-bills-in-decades>
- Tufte, E. (1990). Envisioning Information. Graphics Press LLC.
- Warshaw, C. (2021). Dataset: Major Legislation Polls (U.S.).
- Wickham, H. (2016). ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag.
- Wickham, H., François, R., Henry, L., & Müller, K. (2021). dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation. R package version 1.0.6.