

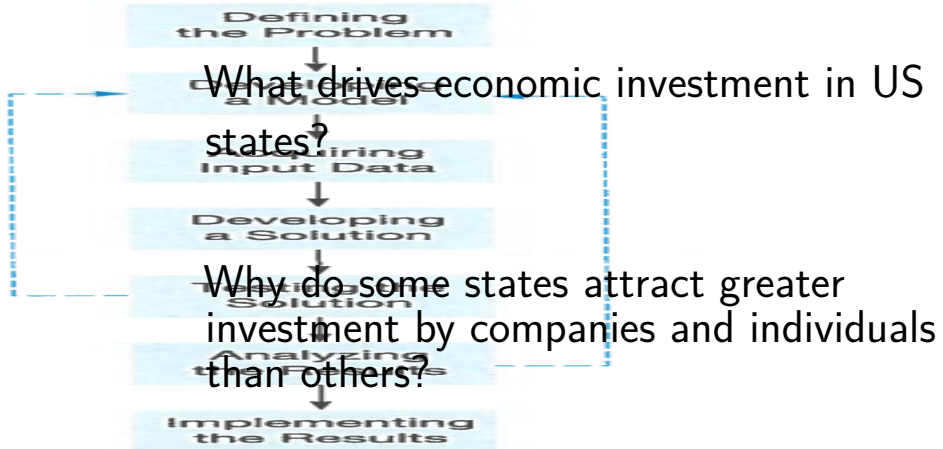
# Today's Agenda

## Exploring bivariate and multivariate visualizations

Justin Leinaweaver (Spring 2022)

# Dataset 1: The Motivating Problem

## The Quantitative Analysis Approach



# Last Week: Univariate Analyses

## Measures of Central Tendency

- Mean
- Median

## Deviations from Central Tendency

- Standard deviation

## Measures of Variability

- Range
- IQR

**Histogram**



The standard way to show a statistical distribution - keep gaps between columns small to highlight 'shape' of the data

**Bar**



See above. Good when the data are not too many series and labels for long category names

**Column**

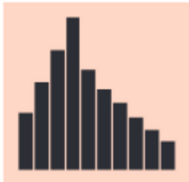


The standard way to compare the size of things. Must always start at 0 on the axis

# Bivariate and Multivariate Visualizations

## 1. Facets

Histogram

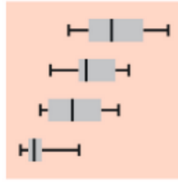


Ordered column



## 2.

Boxplot



## 3.

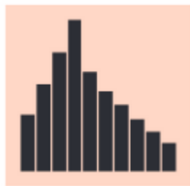
Scatterplot



# Bivariate and Multivariate Visualizations

## 1. Facets

Histogram

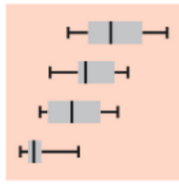


Ordered column



## 2.

Boxplot



## 3.

Scatterplot



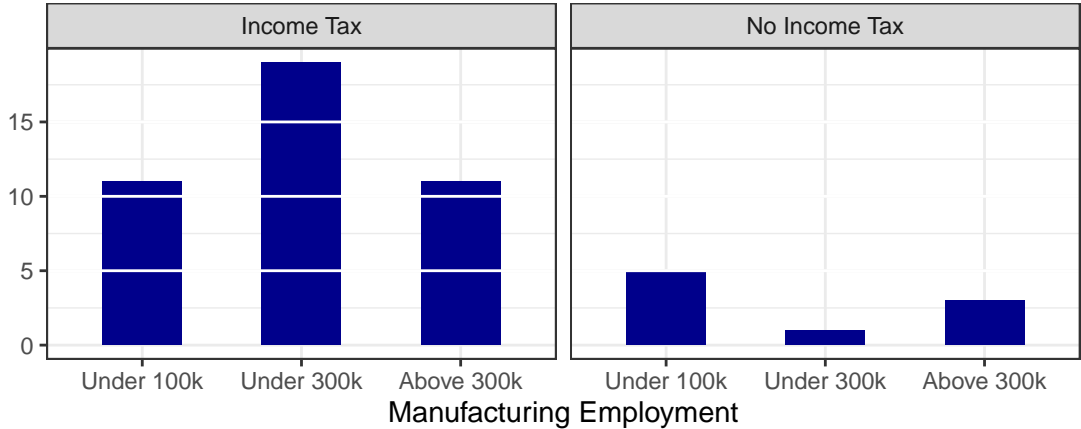
# Bivariate Viz: Categorical x Categorical

## 1. Using Facets to Extend Univariate Visualizations

Make two bar plots of manufacturing category

- 1 One for states with an income tax, and
- 2 One for states without an income tax.

# Bivariate Viz: Categorical x Categorical



# Bivariate Viz: Categorical x Categorical

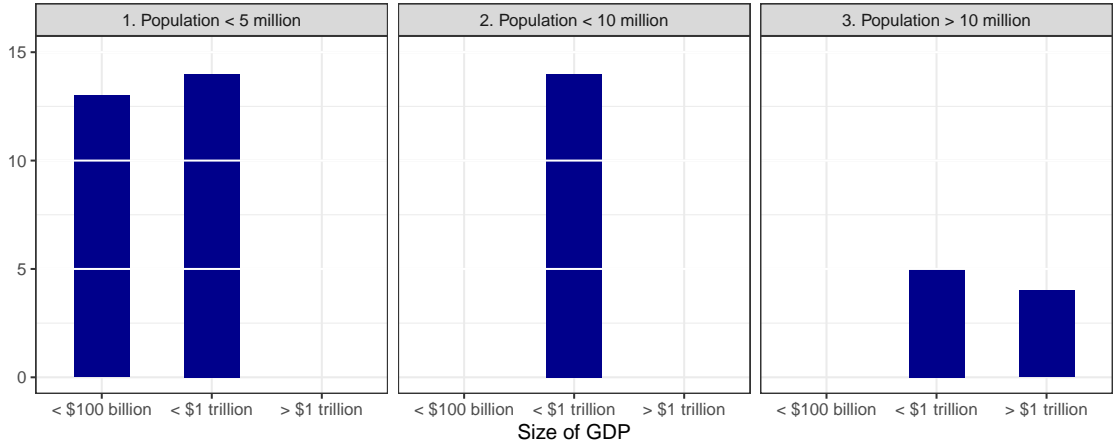
## 1. Using Facets to Extend Univariate Visualizations

Make three bar plots of GDP category

- 1 `pop_category = "Under 5 million"`
- 2 `pop_category = "Under 10 million"`
- 3 `pop_category = "Above 10 million"`



# Bivariate Viz: Categorical x Categorical



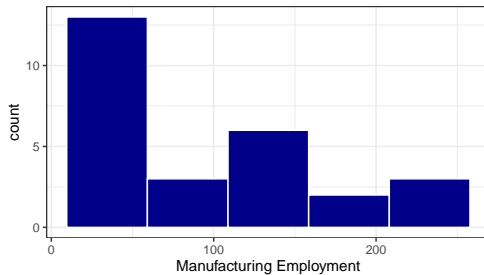
# Bivariate Viz: Numerical x Categorical

## 1. Using Facets to Extend Univariate Visualizations

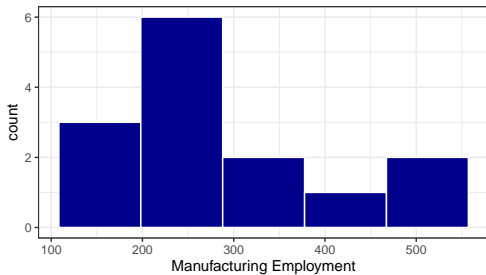
Make three histograms of manufacturing employment (5 bins)

- 1 `pop_category = "Under 5 million"`
- 2 `pop_category = "Under 10 million"`
- 3 `pop_category = "Above 10 million"`

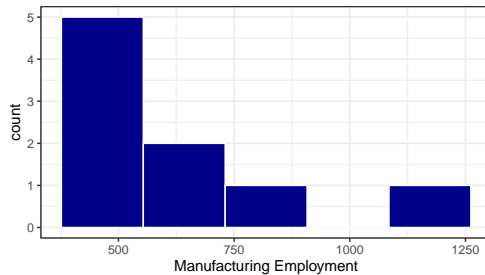
Small States



Medium States

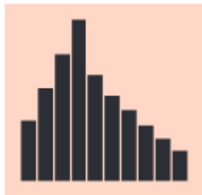


Large States



## 1. Facets

Histogram

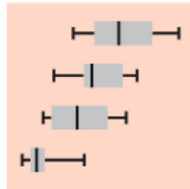


Ordered column



## 2.

Boxplot



## 3.

Scatterplot

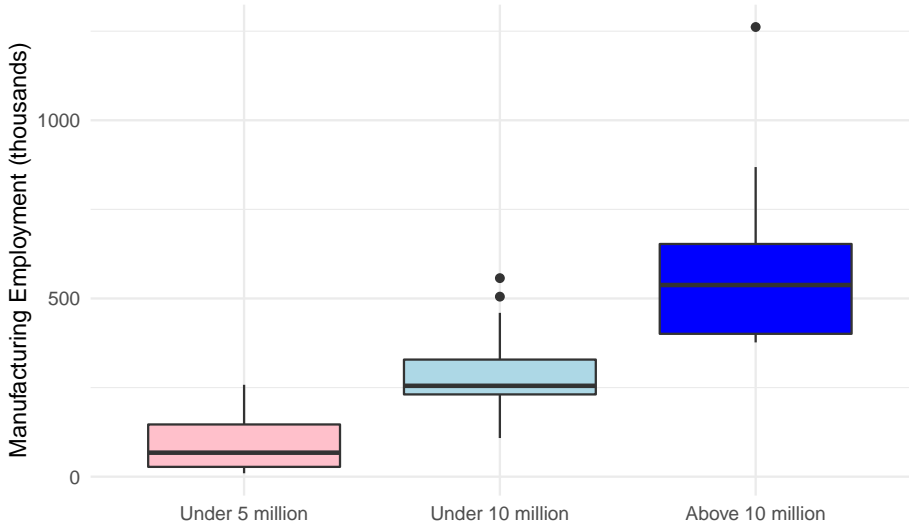


## Using Box Plots: Numerical x Categorical

Remake the last visualization using a box plot instead of histograms with facets.

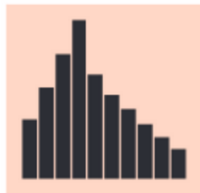
e.g. separate boxes for each population category

# Bivariate Viz: Numerical x Categorical



## 1. Facets

Histogram

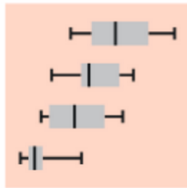


Ordered column



## 2.

Boxplot



## 3.

Scatterplot



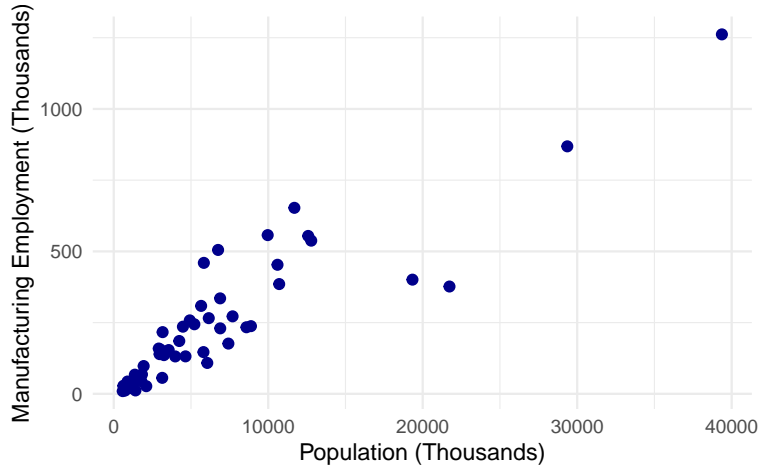
## Using Scatter Plots: Numerical x Numerical

**Do states with bigger populations have higher levels of employment in manufacturing?**

Make a scatter plot of manufacturing employment and population.



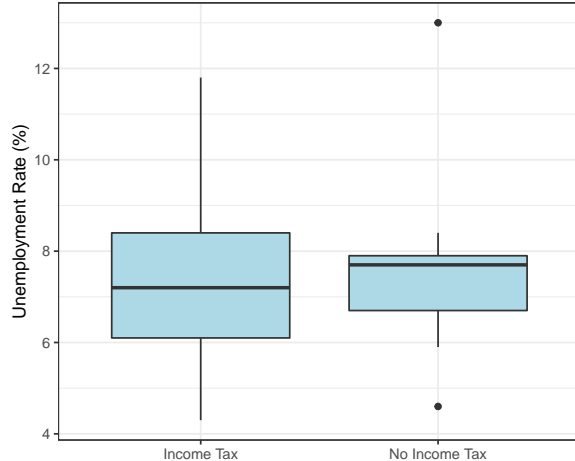
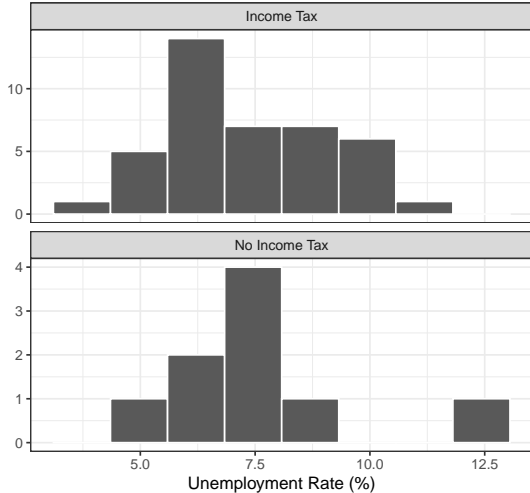
# Bivariate Viz: Numerical x Numerical



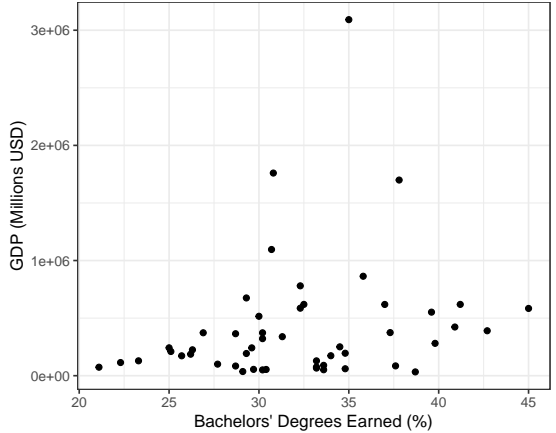
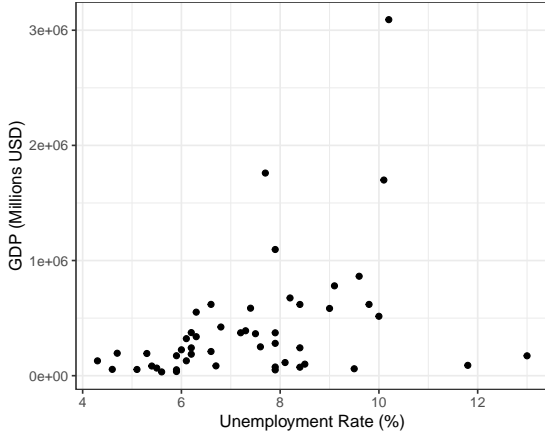
# Time to Practice!

- 1 Make two histograms of unemployment, one for states with an income tax and one for states without.
- 2 Remake the above as a box plot
- 3 Make and analyze the following four scatter plots:
  - GDP (actual) x Unemployment
  - GDP (actual) x Bachelors' Degrees
  - GDP (rate) x Unemployment
  - GDP (rate) x Bachelors' Degrees

# Unemployment x Income Taxes



# Scatter plots of GDP (actual)



# Scatter plots of GDP (rate)

