Exploratory Data Visualizations

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```
library(tidyverse)
## Loading tidyverse: ggplot2
## Loading tidyverse: tibble
## Loading tidyverse: tidyr
## Loading tidyverse: readr
## Loading tidyverse: purrr
## Loading tidyverse: dplyr
## Conflicts with tidy packages -----
## filter(): dplyr, stats
## lag():
             dplyr, stats
countries <- read_csv('../data/Countries_merged.csv')</pre>
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
     .default = col_double(),
##
    X1 = col_integer(),
##
     id = col_integer(),
    name_DOL = col_character(),
##
##
    num_territories = col_integer(),
##
    region = col character(),
##
    region_id = col_integer(),
##
    name_WB = col_character(),
##
     `Country Name` = col_character(),
##
    name_HTI = col_character()
## )
## See spec(...) for full column specifications.
assessments <- read_csv('../data/Assessments_cleaned.csv')</pre>
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
    X1 = col_integer(),
##
     `Unnamed: 0` = col_integer(),
##
     advancement_level = col_character(),
##
     advancement_level_id = col_integer(),
##
     country = col_character(),
##
     country_id = col_integer(),
     description = col_character(),
##
     id = col_integer(),
     year = col_integer()
##
## )
country_goods <- read_csv('../data/CountryGoods.csv')</pre>
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
```

```
##
     X1 = col_integer(),
##
     assessment_id = col_integer(),
##
     child_labor = col_character(),
##
     country = col_character(),
##
     country_id = col_integer(),
     forced child labor = col character(),
##
     forced_labor = col_character(),
##
##
     good = col_character(),
##
     good_id = col_integer(),
##
     id = col_integer(),
     regionname = col_character(),
     year = col_integer()
##
## )
statistics <- read_csv('../data/Statistics_cleaned.csv')</pre>
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
     X1 = col_integer(),
##
     `Unnamed: 0` = col_integer(),
##
     age_range_of_children_attending_school = col_character(),
##
     age_range_of_children_working_and_studying = col_character(),
##
     age_range_of_working_children = col_character(),
##
     assessment_id = col_integer(),
     country = col_character(),
##
##
     country_id = col_integer(),
##
     id = col_integer(),
##
     percent_of_children_attending_school = col_double(),
##
     percent_of_children_working_and_studying = col_double(),
##
     percent_of_working_children = col_double(),
##
     percent_of_working_children_agriculture = col_double(),
##
     percent_of_working_children_industry = col_double(),
##
     percent_of_working_children_services = col_double(),
##
     population_of_working_children = col_double(),
     primary_completion_rate = col_double(),
##
##
     year = col_integer()
## )
```

Bubble Chart

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
stats_2016 <- filter(statistics, year == 2016)

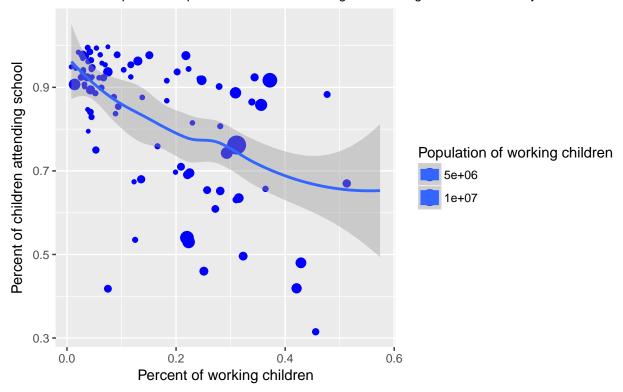
## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.3.3

ggplot(data=stats_2016, aes(x=percent_of_working_children, y=percent_of_children_attending_school, size
    geom_point(na.rm=TRUE, color="Blue") +
    geom_smooth(model = lm) +
    labs(title = "Countries with higher percentage of working children tend to have lower percentage of countries with the substitle = "Relationship between percent of children working vs attending school in a country in</pre>
```

```
x = "Percent of working children",
y = "Percent of children attending school",
size = "Population of working children") +
theme(plot.title = element_text(size=11))
```

```
## Warning: Ignoring unknown parameters: model
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess'
## Warning: Removed 38 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

Countries with higher percentage of working children tend to have lower percentage of cl Relationship between percent of children working vs attending school in a country in 2016



Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the echo = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.