

Categorical data

`slides/06_categorical.pdf`

Numeric data

</>

```
'data.frame':   15 obs. of  20 variables:
 $ a1 : num  18.6 37.6 71.6 94.2 100.2 ...
 $ a2 : num  17 38.2 67.8 106.8 64.2 ...
 $ a3 : num  19 36.2 90.4 110.9 83.4 ...
 $ a4 : num   6 48.6 77 115.5 94.1 ...
 $ a5 : num  15.8 43.6 81.6 133 87.6 ...
 $ a6 : num   0 22.8 36.6 111.2 54.8 ...
 $ a7 : num   6.2 31 62 101.5 66.8 ...
 $ a8 : num   5 30.2 31.1 89.7 53.5 ...
 $ a9 : num   7.2 27 65 124.1 104.9 ...
 $ a10: num   0 25.8 60.8 69.5 81.9 ...
 $ a11: num   8 19.4 60.2 102.7 56.5 ...
 $ a12: num  15 38 71.4 106.9 67.4 ...
 $ a13: num   2.8 35.8 66.6 121.5 67.7 ...
 $ a14: num   4.4 35.4 48 120.7 41 ...
 $ a15: num   6.6 34.8 52 100.6 78 ...
```

Categorical data

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```
tibble [1,373 × 12] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
 $ respondent_id      : num [1:1373] 3308895255 3308891308 3308891135 3308879091 3308871671
 ...
 $ knowledge          : Ord.factor w/ 4 levels "Novice"<"Intermediate"<...: 2 1 2 1 1 3 1 3
1 1 ...
 $ interest           : Ord.factor w/ 4 levels "Not at all"<"Not much"<...: 3 3 4 2 2 4 3 4
2 3 ...
 $ gender             : chr [1:1373] "Male" "Male" "Male" "Male" ...
 $ age                : Factor w/ 4 levels "18-29","30-44",...: 1 1 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 NA ...
 $ household_income   : Factor w/ 5 levels "$0 - $24,999",...: 4 4 3 1 2 3 NA 1 3 NA ...
 $ education          : Ord.factor w/ 5 levels "Less than high school degree"<...: 1 3 5 1 2
5 2 3 3 NA ...
 $ location           : chr [1:1373] "West South Central" "West South Central" "Pacific"
"New England" ...
 $ algeria            : chr [1:1373] "N/A" "N/A" "3" "N/A" ...
 $ argentina          : chr [1:1373] "3" "N/A" "4" "3" ...
```

Two geoms for bar charts

- Binned data (has a count column) `geom_col()`
- Unbinned data (no count column) `geom_bar()`

geom_col()

- Requires an **x** and **y**
- Intended to be used with one **continuous** and one **discrete** variables but other combinations may also work

Look at the data

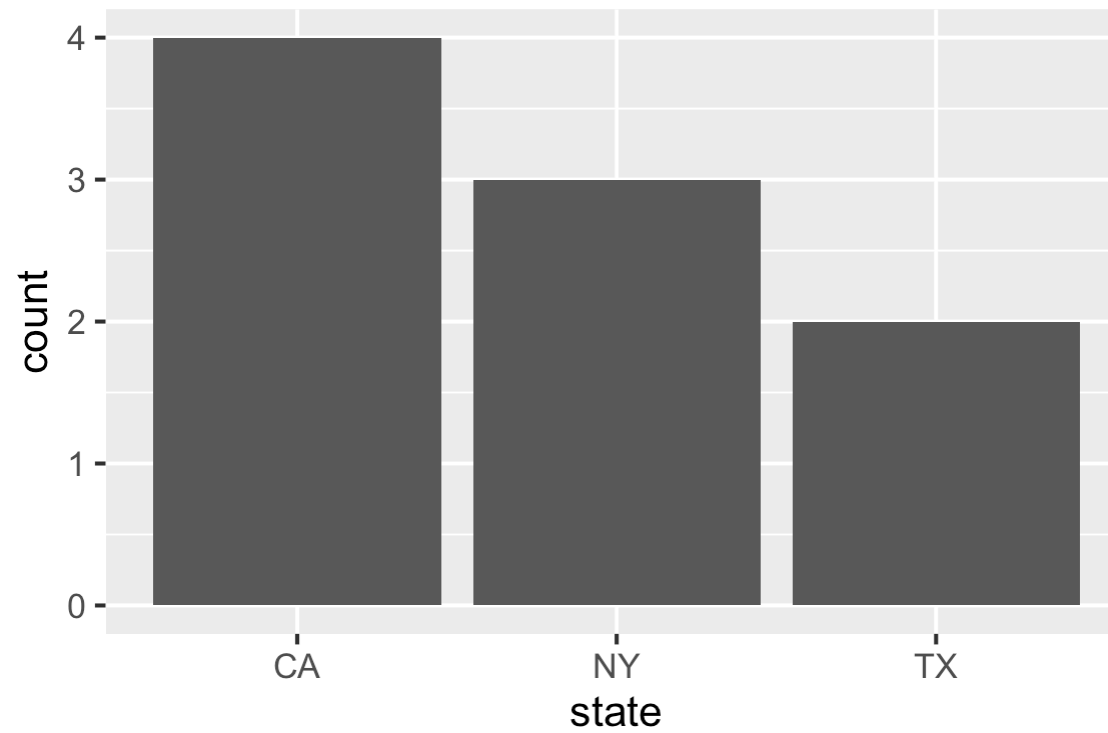
```
1 df_binned
```

```
  state count
```

```
1    CA     4  
2    NY     3  
3    TX     2
```

Bar chart with binned data

```
1 ggplot(df_binned, aes(x = state, y = count)) +  
2   geom_col()
```

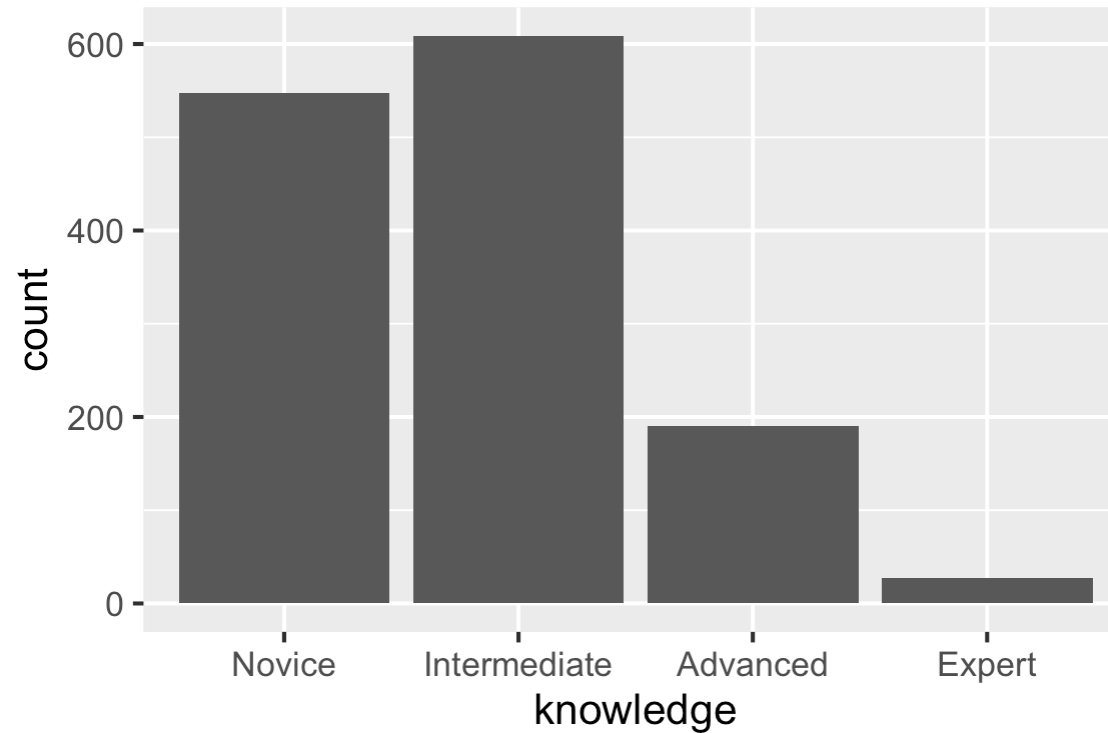


geom_bar()

- Requires an **x** or **y**
- Intended to be used with one **discrete** variable (unbinned data)

Bar chart with unbinned data

```
1 ggplot(food_world_cup, aes(x = knowledge)) +  
2   geom_bar()
```



Bar order



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The answer to all ggplot2 questions on stackoverflow: "You need to turn the variable into a factor and then order the levels in the order you want the bars to be drawn."

10:19 PM · Feb 5, 2018



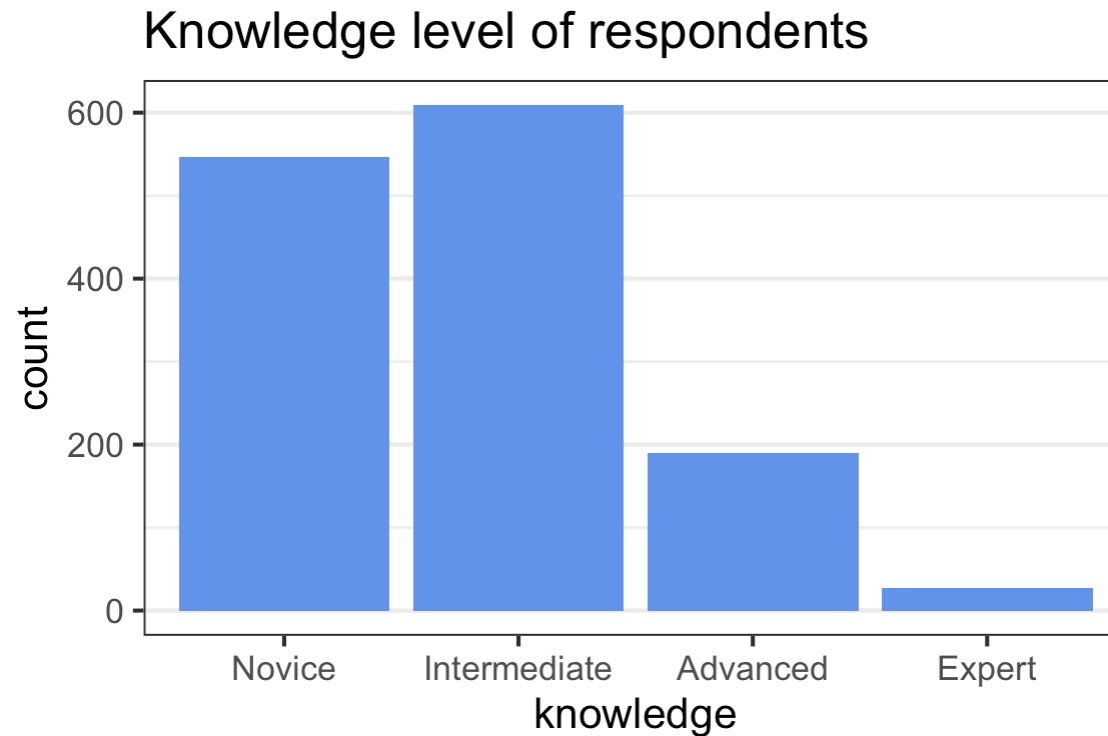
Types of data

- nominal does not have a fixed category order
- ordinal does have a fixed category order
- (“real”) discrete, small number of possibilities
- Not always clearcut: nominal vs. ordinal, ordinal vs. discrete, etc.
- Sometimes numbers = nominal, not discrete

Ordinal data

Sort in logical order of the categories (left to right)

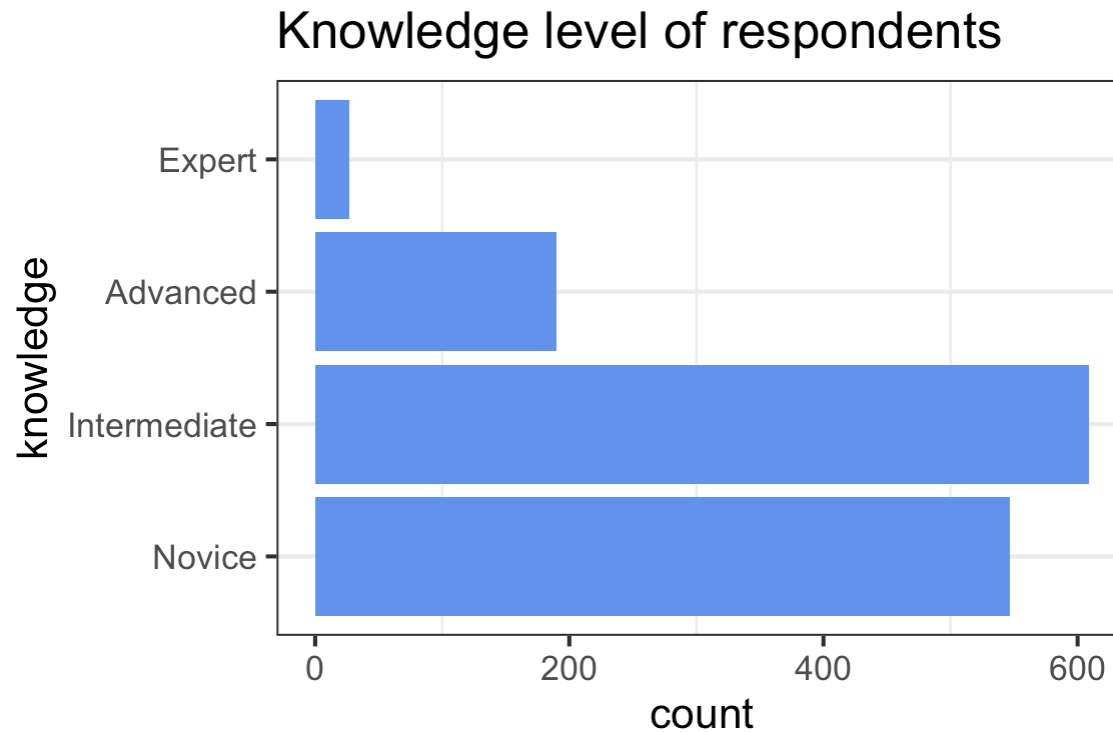
</>



Ordinal data, horizontal bars

Sort in logical order of the categories (starting at bottom OR top)

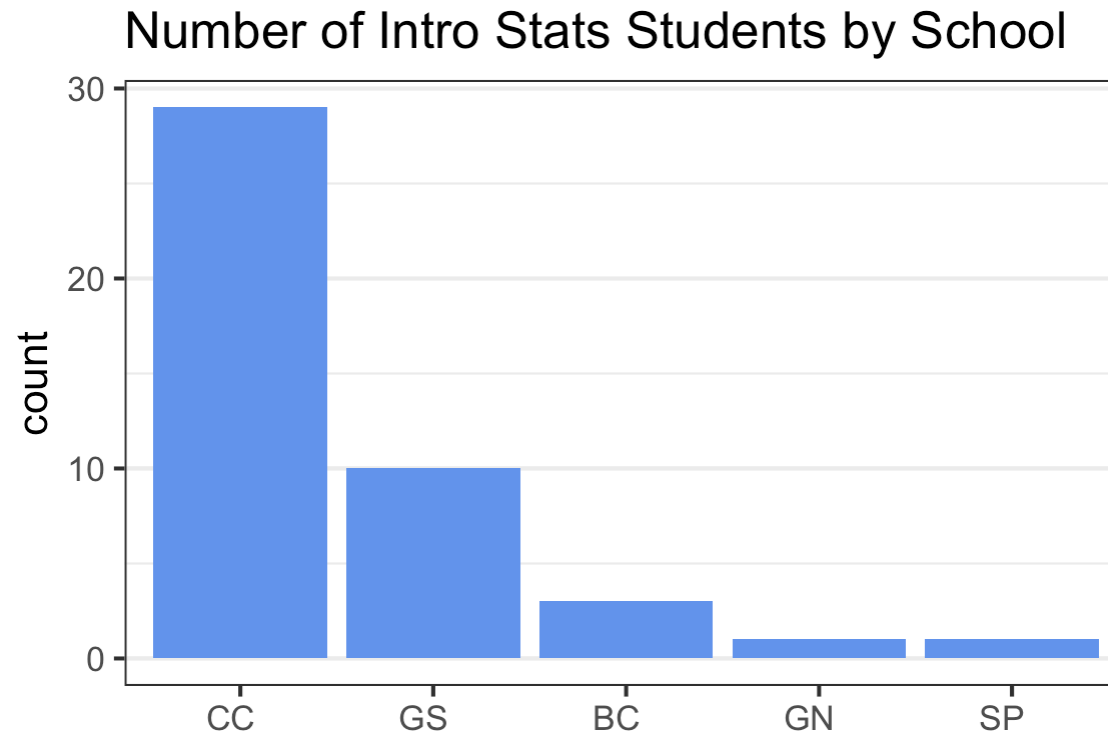
</>



Nominal data, vertical bars

Sort from highest to lowest count (left to right, or top to bottom)

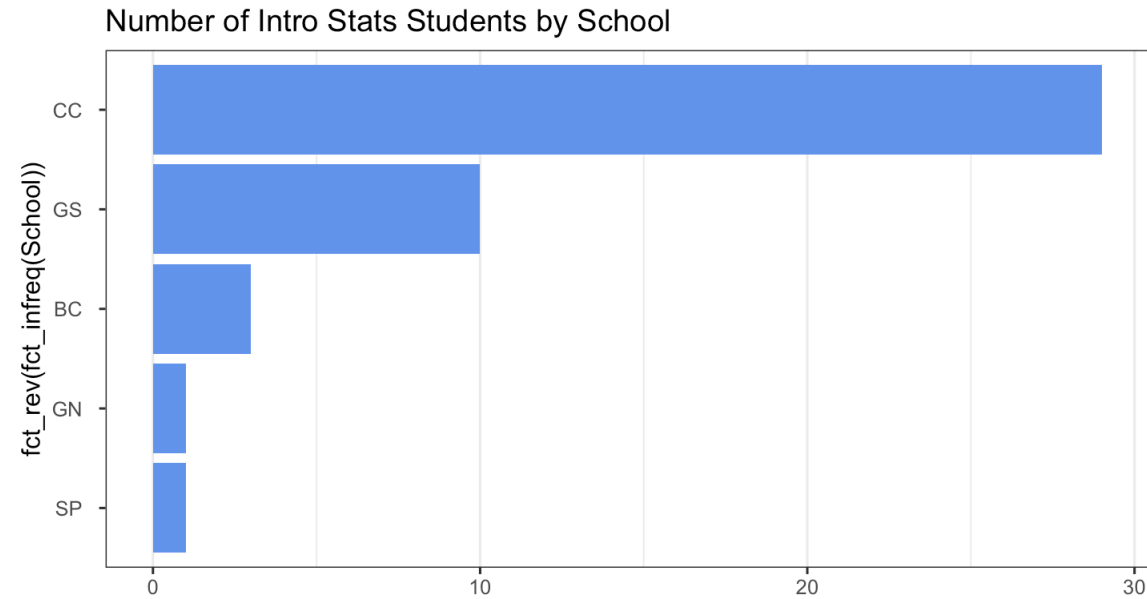
</>



Nominal data, horizontal bars

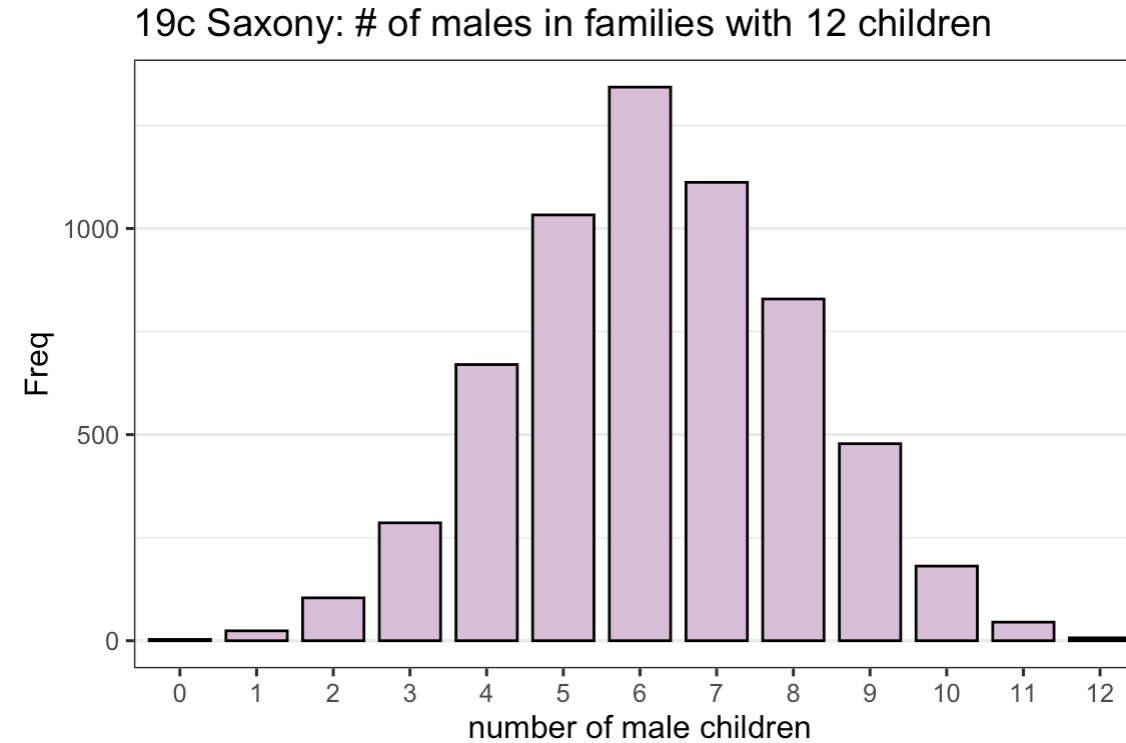
... or top to bottom

</>



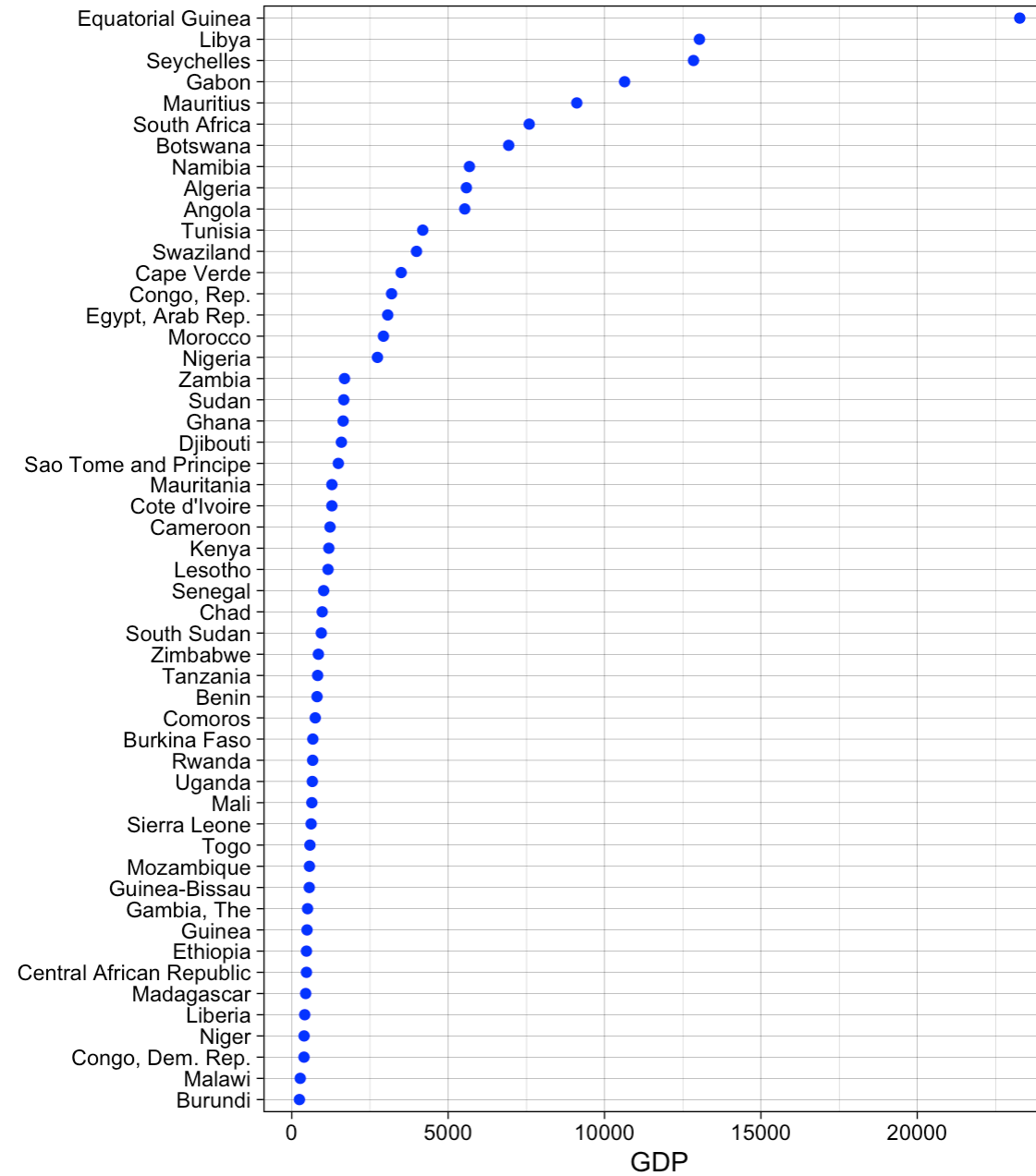
Discrete data

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Cleveland dot plot

Africa: GDP per capita, 2012



of fatalities per million traffic miles

