

Gov 50: 3. Data Visualization

Matthew Blackwell

Harvard University

Roadmap

1. Building plots by layers
2. Histograms and boxplots
3. Grouped data

1/ Building plots by layers

Midwest data

```
midwest
```

```
## # A tibble: 437 x 28
```

```
##       PID county    state  area  poptotal  popde~1  popwh~2
##   <int> <chr>    <chr> <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>    <int>
## 1   561 ADAMS     IL    0.052    66090    1271.    63917
## 2   562 ALEXANDER IL    0.014    10626     759     7054
## 3   563 BOND      IL    0.022    14991     681.    14477
## 4   564 BOONE     IL    0.017    30806    1812.    29344
## 5   565 BROWN     IL    0.018     5836     324.     5264
## 6   566 BUREAU    IL    0.05     35688     714.    35157
## 7   567 CALHOUN   IL    0.017     5322     313.     5298
## 8   568 CARROLL   IL    0.027    16805     622.    16519
## 9   569 CASS      IL    0.024    13437     560.    13384
## 10  570 CHAMPAIGN IL    0.058    173025    2983.   146506
```

```
## # ... with 427 more rows, 21 more variables:
```

```
## #   popblack <int>, popamerindian <int>,
## #   popasian <int>, popother <int>, percwhite <dbl>,
## #   percblack <dbl>, percamerindan <dbl>,
## #   percasian <dbl>, percother <dbl>, popadults <int>,
## #   perchsd <dbl>, percollege <dbl>, percprof <dbl>,
## #   poppovertyknown <int>, percpovertyknown <dbl>, ...
```

Building up a graph in pieces

Create ggplot object and direct it to the correct data:

```
p <- ggplot(data = midwest)
```

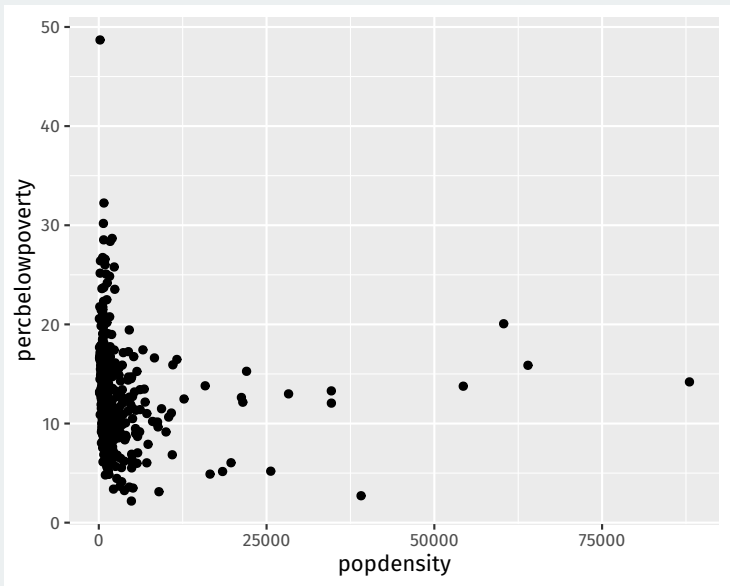
Mapping: tell ggplot what visual aesthetics correspond to which variables

```
p <- ggplot(data = midwest,  
            mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                          y = percbelowpoverty))
```

Other aesthetic mappings: color, shape, size, etc.

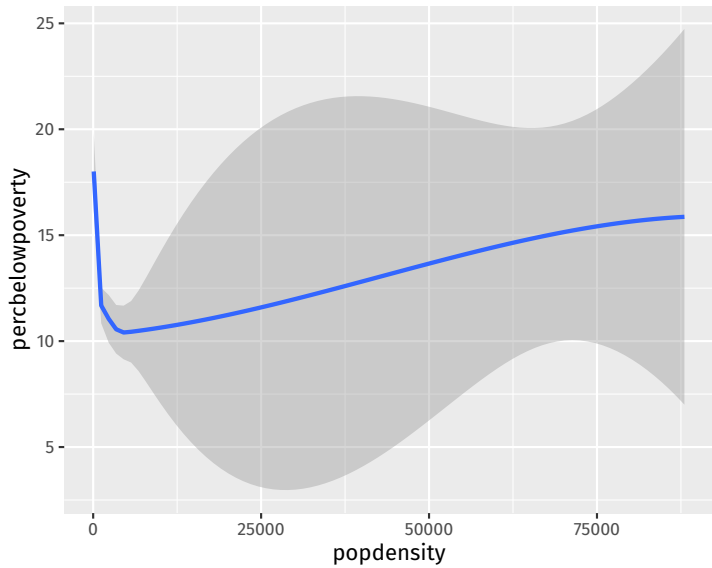
Adding a geom layer

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_point()
```



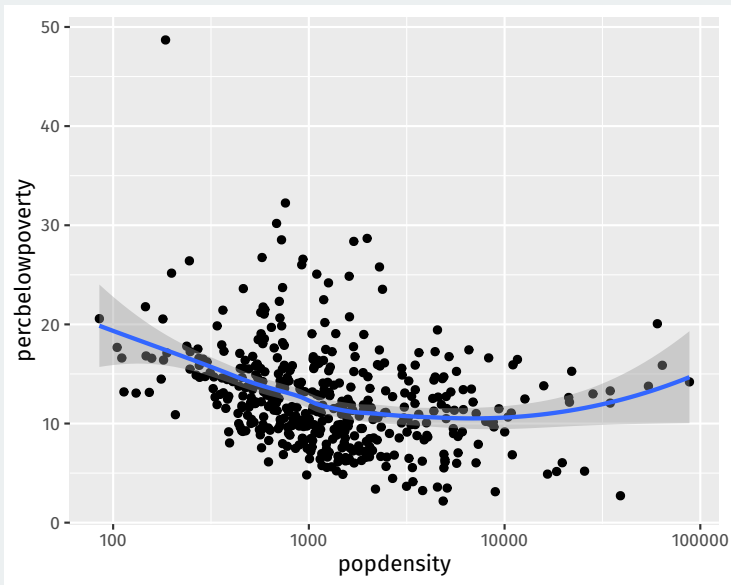
Trying a new geom

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_smooth()
```

Layering geoms is additive

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```

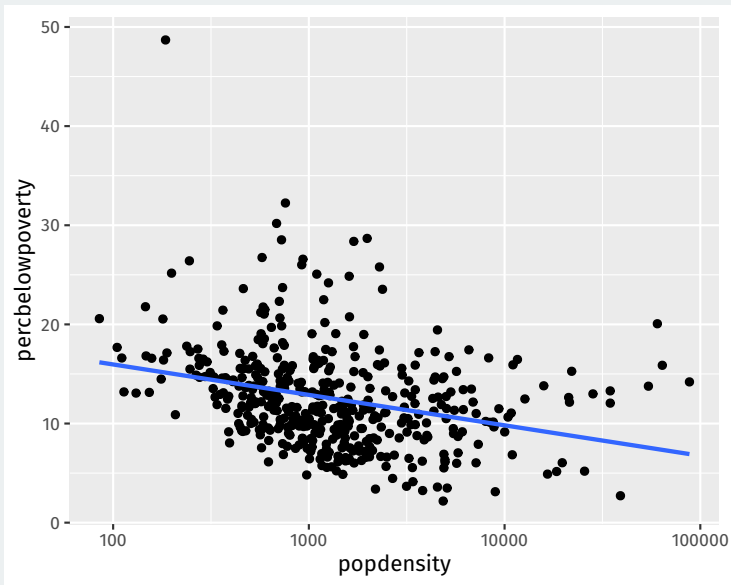


Geoms are functions

Geoms can take arguments:

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +  
  scale_x_log10()
```

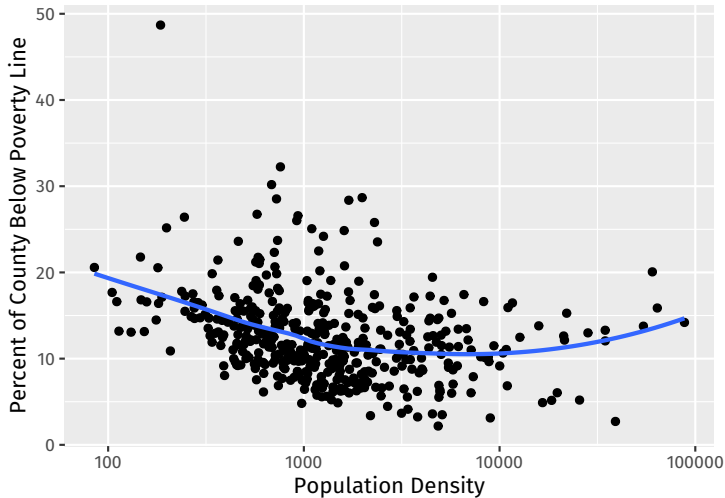
Tells `geom_smooth` to do a linear fit with no error region



Adding informative labels

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  labs(x = "Population Density",  
       y = "Percent of County Below Poverty Line",  
       title = "Poverty and Population Density",  
       subtitle = "Among Counties in the Midwest",  
       source = "US Census, 2000")
```

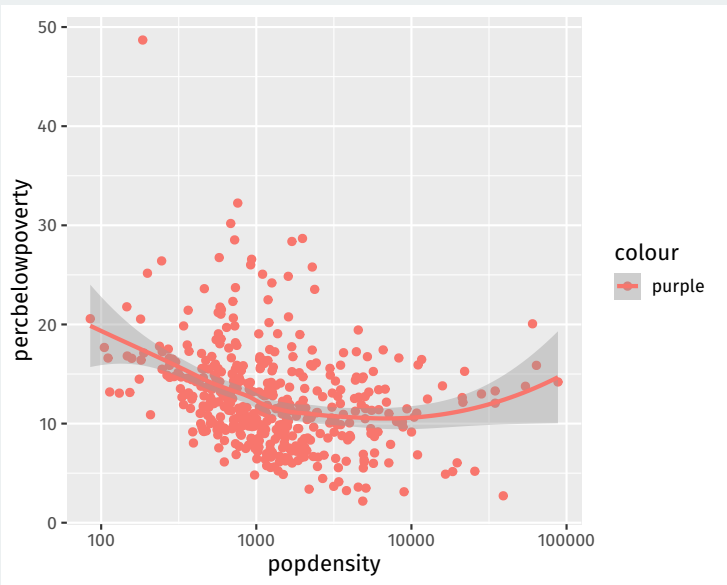
Poverty and Population Density Among Counties in the Midwest



Mapping vs setting aesthetics

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty,  
                     color = "purple")) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```


Wait what?



Mapping always refers to variables

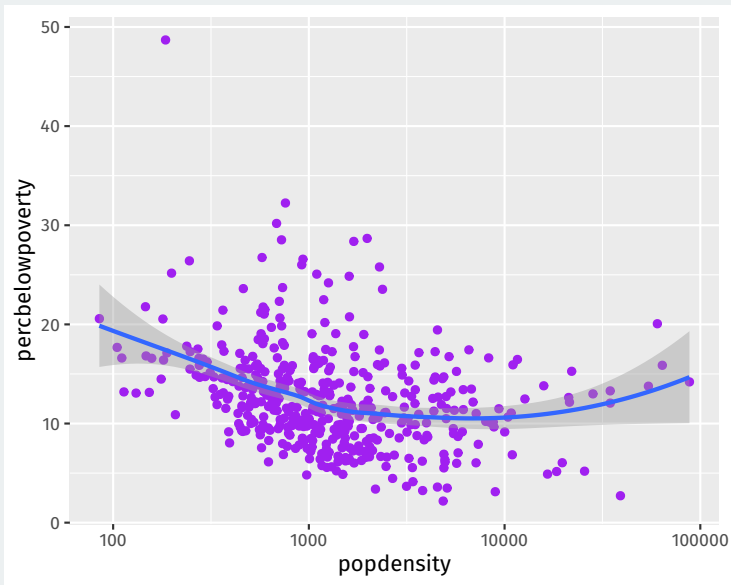
If passed a value other than a variable name, ggplot will implicitly create a variable with that value (in this case "purple" that is constant)

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty,  
                     color = "purple")) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```

Setting aesthetics

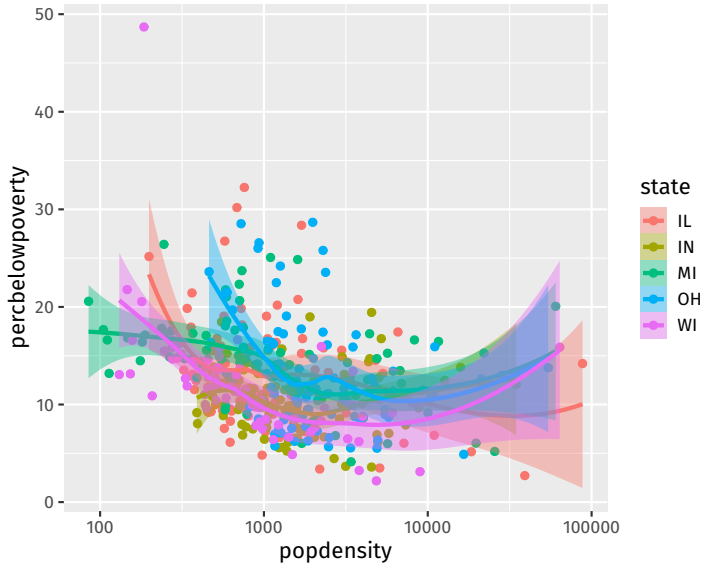
Set the color outside the `mapping = aes()` format.

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_point(color = "purple") +  
  geom_smooth() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```



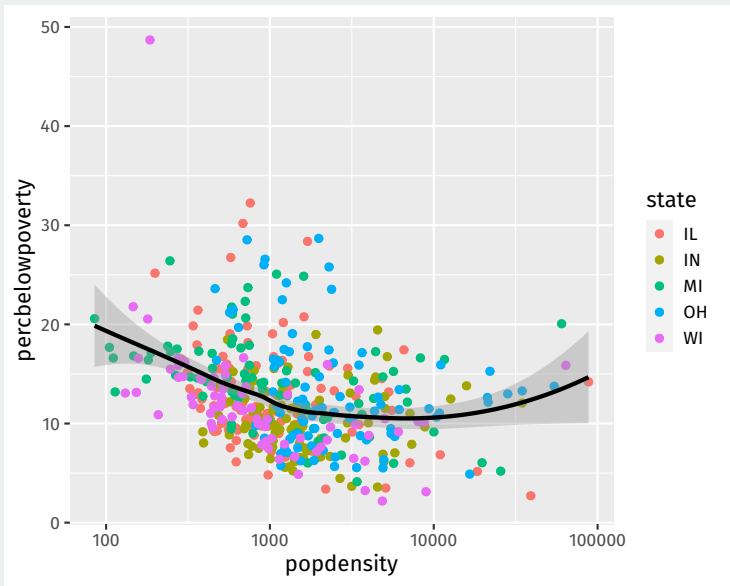
Mapping more aesthetics

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty,  
                     color = state,  
                     fill = state)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```



Mappings can be done on a per geom basis

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = popdensity,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_point(mapping = aes(color = state)) +  
  geom_smooth(color = "black") +  
  scale_x_log10()
```



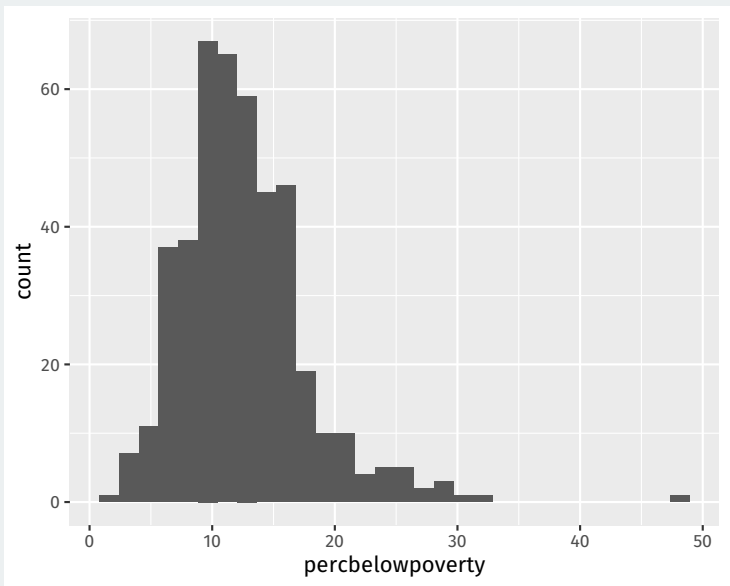
2/ Histograms and boxplots

Histograms

Histograms show where there are more or fewer observations of a numeric variable.

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_histogram()
```

Split up range of variable into bins, count how many are in each bin.
y aesthetic calculated automatically.

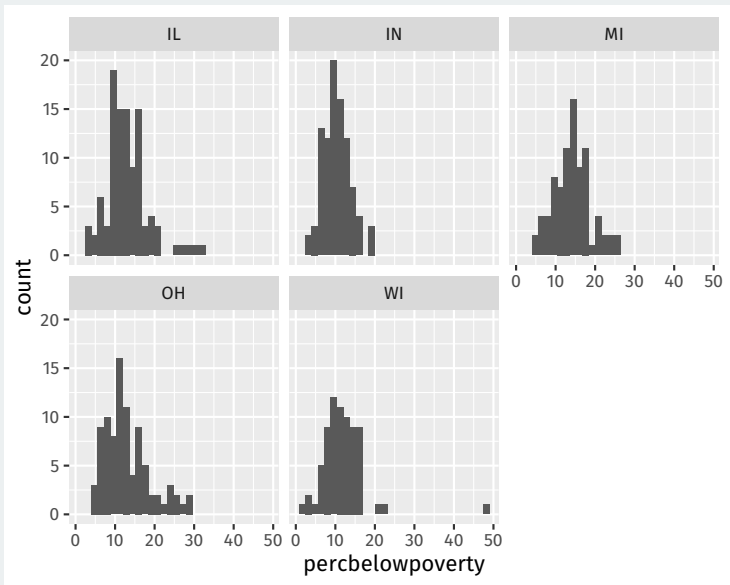


Creating small multiples with facets

Small multiples: a series of similar graphs with the same scale/axes to help with comparing different partitions of a dataset.

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_histogram() +  
  facet_wrap(~ state)
```

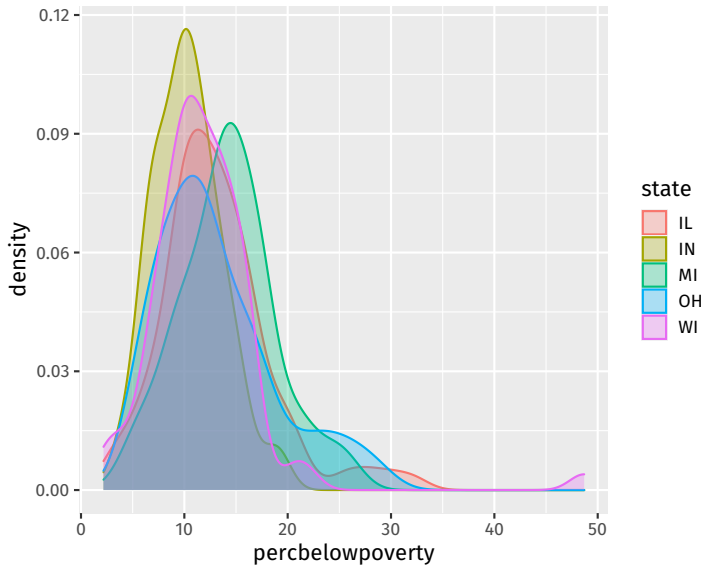
We'll see more of the `~` variable syntax (called a formula).



Density as alternative to histograms

A **kernel density** plot is a smoothed version of a histogram and slightly easier to overlay.

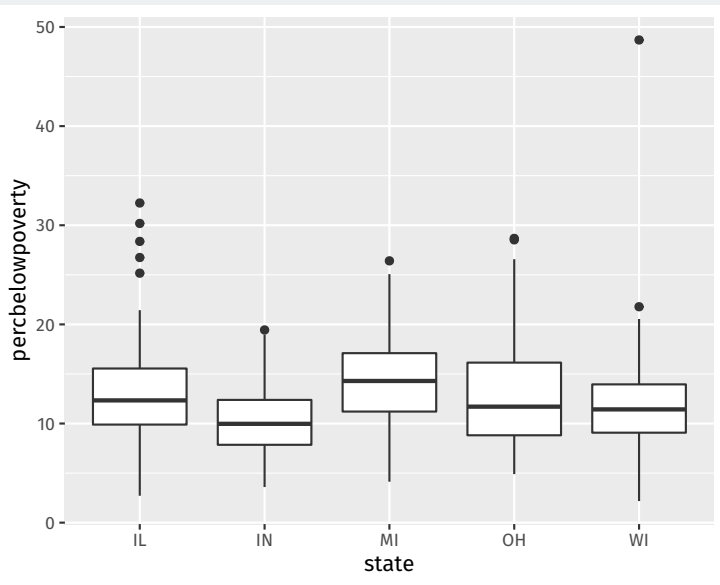
```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = percbelowpoverty,  
                     fill = state, color = state)) +  
  geom_density(alpha = 0.3)
```



Boxplots

Boxplots are another way to compare distributions across discrete groups.

```
ggplot(data = midwest,  
       mapping = aes(x = state,  
                     y = percbelowpoverty)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

Boxplots in R

- “Box” represents middle 50% of the data.
 - 25% of the data above the box, 25% below
 - Width of the box is called the inter quartile range (IQR)
- Horizontal line in the box is the median
 - 50% of the data above the median, 50% below
- “Whiskers” represents either:
 - $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$ or max/min of the data, whichever is smaller.
 - Points beyond whiskers are outliers.

3/ Grouped data

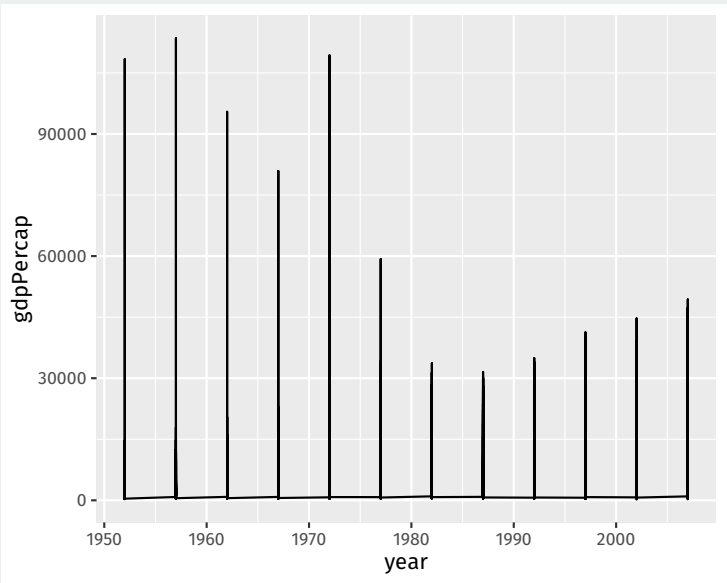
Back to the gapminder data

```
glimpse(gapminder)
```

```
## Rows: 1,704
## Columns: 6
## $ country   <fct> "Afghanistan", "Afghanistan", "Afgh~
## $ continent <fct> Asia, Asia, Asia, Asia, Asia, Asia,~
## $ year      <int> 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977,~
## $ lifeExp   <dbl> 28.8, 30.3, 32.0, 34.0, 36.1, 38.4,~
## $ pop       <int> 8425333, 9240934, 10267083, 1153796~
## $ gdpPercap <dbl> 779, 821, 853, 836, 740, 786, 978, ~
```

Let's plot the trend in income

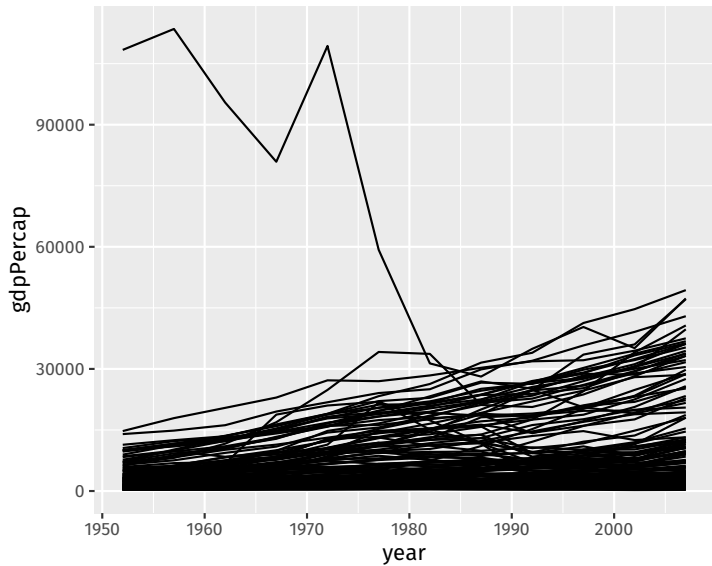
```
ggplot(data = gapminder,  
       mapping = aes(x = year,  
                     y = gdpPercap)) +  
  geom_line()
```



`geom_line` connects points from different countries in the same year.

Tell `geom_line` how to group the lines

```
ggplot(data = gapminder,  
       mapping = aes(x = year,  
                     y = gdpPercap)) +  
  geom_line(mapping = aes(group = country))
```



Scales

```
ggplot(data = gapminder,  
       mapping = aes(x = year,  
                     y = gdpPercap)) +  
  geom_line(mapping = aes(group = country), color = "grey70") +  
  geom_smooth(method = "loess") +  
  scale_y_log10(labels = scales::dollar)
```

