# Uncertainty

#### **Session 6**

PMAP 8921: Data Visualization with R Andrew Young School of Policy Studies Fall 2023

### **Plan for today**

### **Communicating uncertainty**

Visualizing uncertainty

# Communicating uncertainty

# The Bay of Pigs

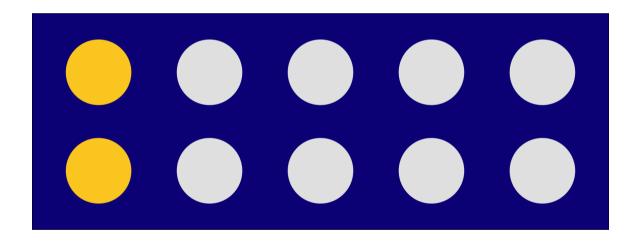


Joint Chiefs said
"fair chance of
success"

In Pentagon-speak, that meant 3:1 odds of failure

25% chance of success!

1 in 5 vs. 20%





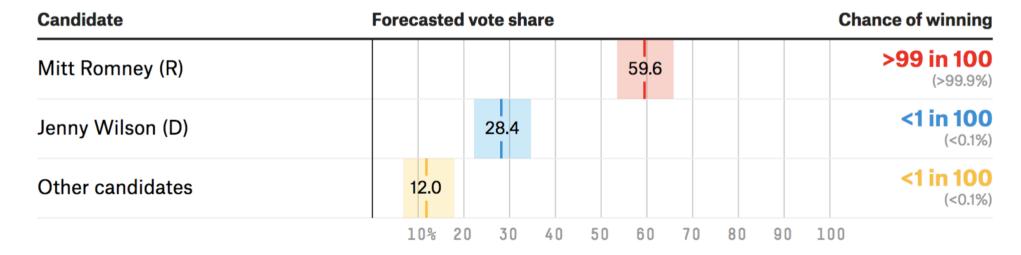


<1 in 100

Chance the Democrat wins (<0.1%)

>99 in 100

Chance the Republican wins (>99.9%)



Texas LEAN R



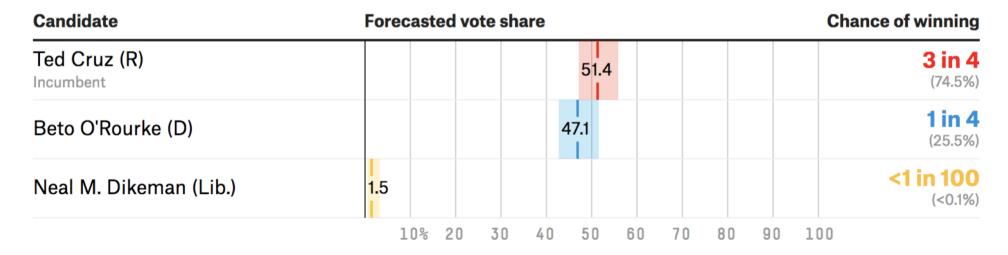


1 in 4

Chance the Democrat wins (25.5%)

3 in 4

Chance the Republican wins (74.5%)



**Chance of rain = Probability × Area** 



100% chance in 1/3 of the city

0% chance in 2/3 of the city

**Chance of rain for city = 33%** 

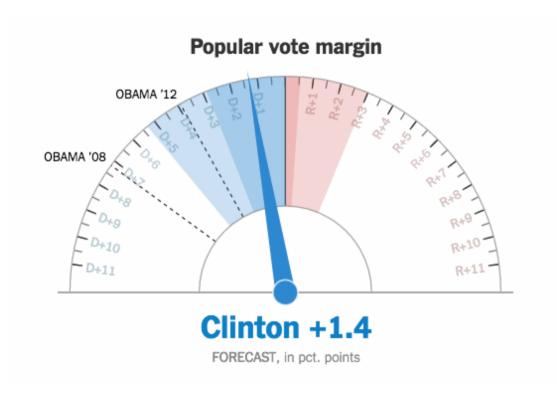




SEVERITY Category 5 4 3 2 1 Tropical storm Sun. 8 a.m. Turks and 5-day forecast of storm's path Tropical-stormforce winds Hurricane-force Tuesday 2 p.i Map data @2017 Google, INEGI Terms of Use

Hurricane Maria map, New York Times

### The needle

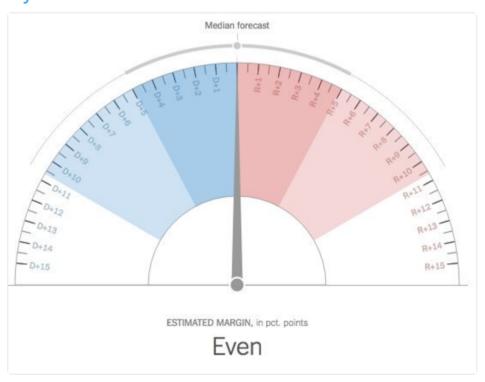


### The needle



Following

The GA-6 live model is live. nytimes.com/elections/resu





Virgil Texas @virgiltexas Jun 20
Replying to @Nate\_Cohn
Nate





Sarcasmorator @Sarcasmorator · Jun 20 Replying to @Nate\_Cohn @jacquicollins\_ ah, yes, the election stress-o-meter

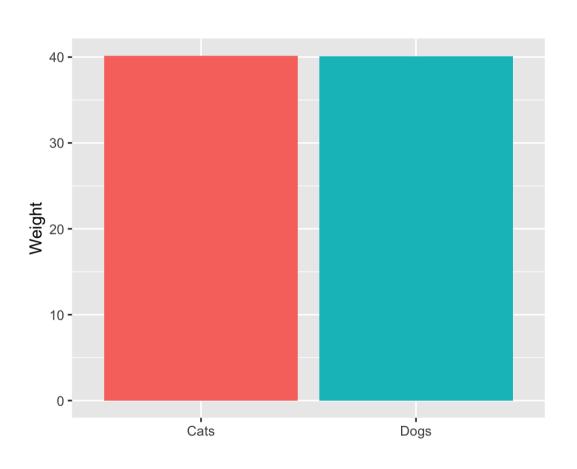


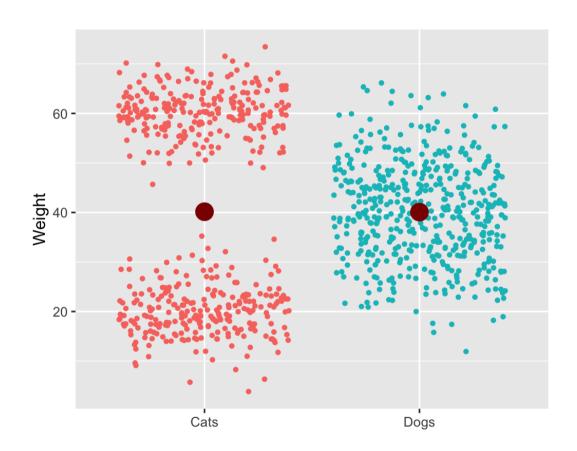
 $\supset$ 



# Visualizing uncertainty

# Problems with single numbers





### More information is always better

Avoid visualizing single numbers when you have a whole range or distribution of numbers

**Uncertainty in single variables** 

Uncertainty across multiple variables

**Uncertainty in models and simulations** 

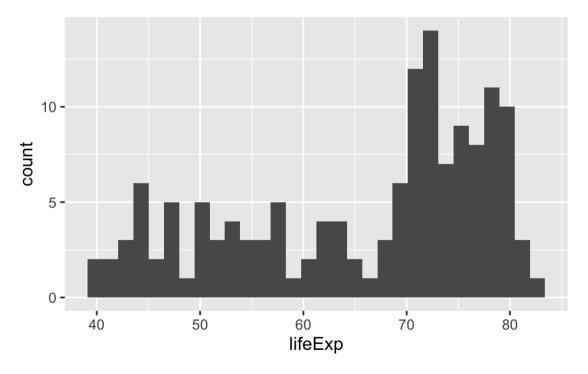
# Histograms

# Put data into equally spaced buckets (or bins), plot how many rows are in each bucket

```
library(gapminder)

gapminder_2002 <- gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 2002)

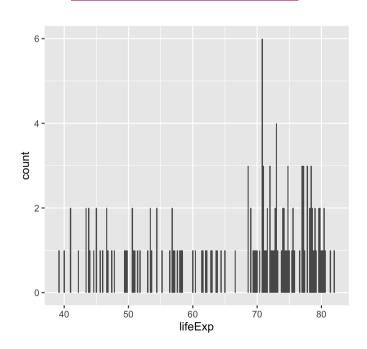
ggplot(gapminder_2002,
         aes(x = lifeExp)) +
  geom_histogram()
```



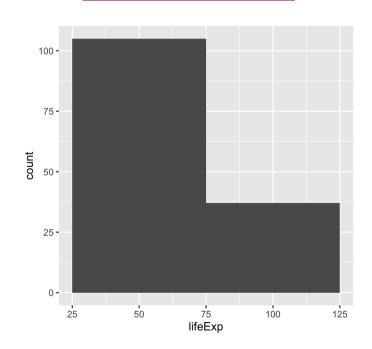
# Histograms: Bin width

### No official rule for what makes a good bin width

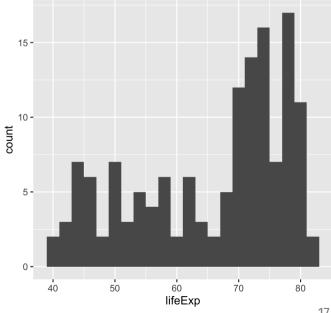
Too narrow: binwidth = 0.2



Too wide:
binwidth = 50



(One type of) just right: binwidth = 2

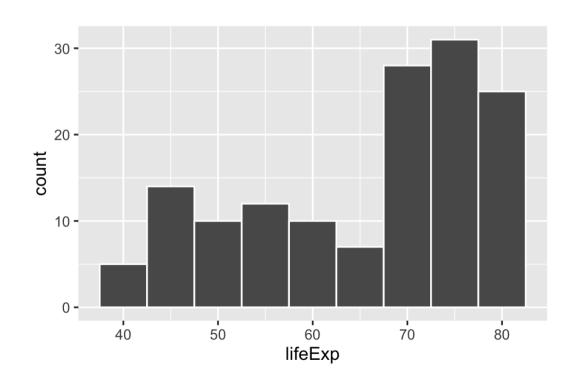


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# Histogram tips

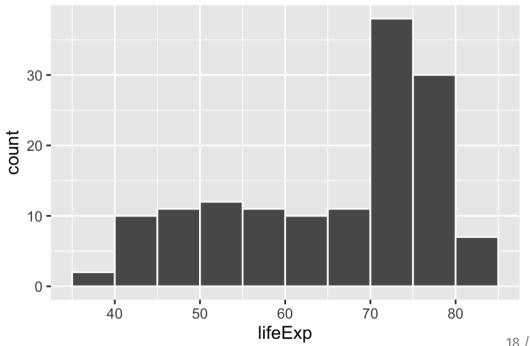
# Add a border to the bars for readability

geom\_histogram(..., color = "white")



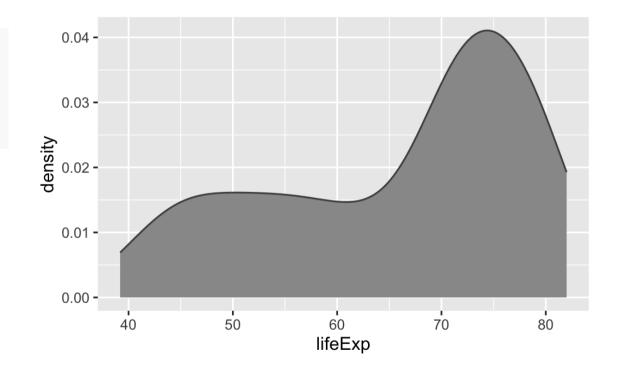
### Set the boundary; bucket now 50–55, not 47.5–52.5

geom\_histogram(..., boundary = 50)



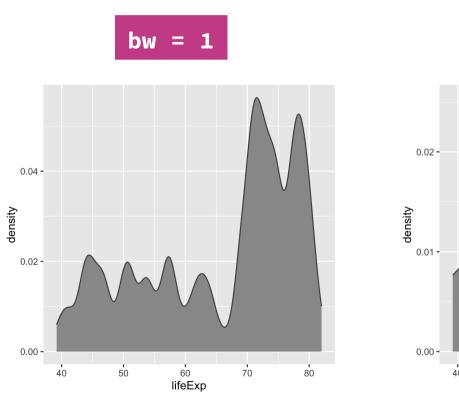
### **Density plots**

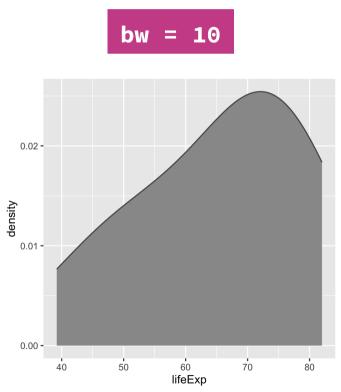
### Use calculus to find the probability of each x value

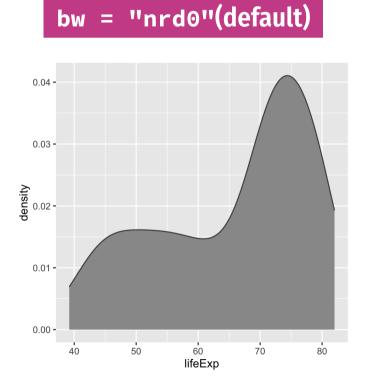


### Density plots: Kernels and bandwidths

### Different options for calculus change the plot shape



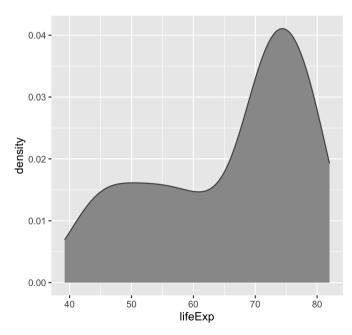




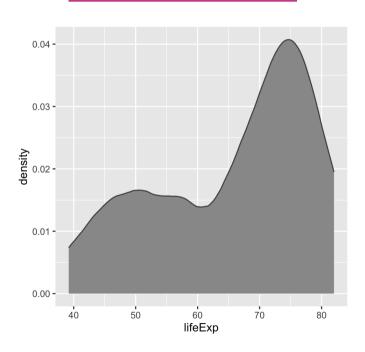
### Density plots: Kernels and bandwidths

### Different options for calculus change the plot shape

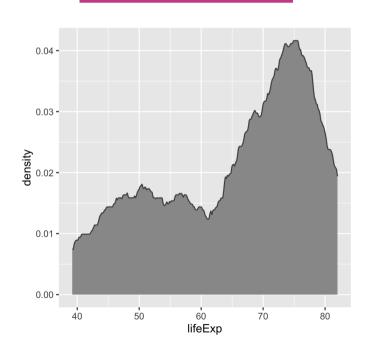
### kernel = "gaussian"



#### "epanechnikov"

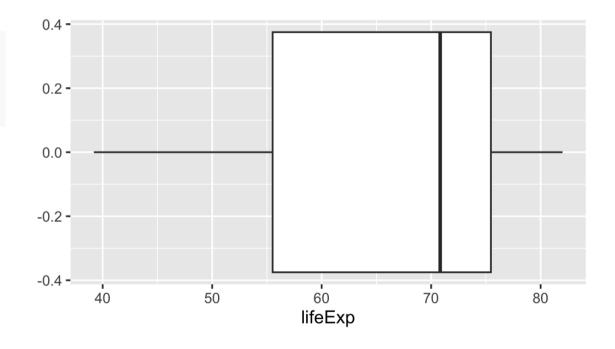


#### "rectangular"

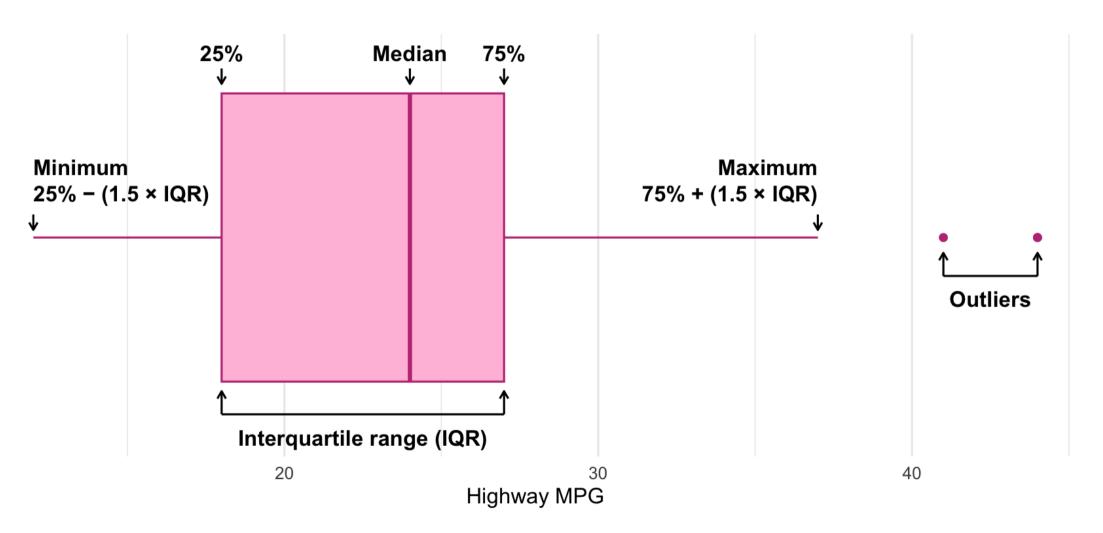


### **Box plots**

### **Show specific distributional numbers**



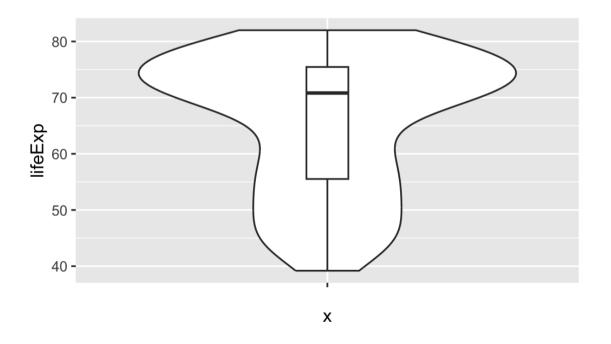
# **Box plots**



# Violin plots

### Mirror density plot and flip

### Often helpful to overlay other things on it



### Uncertainty across multiple variables

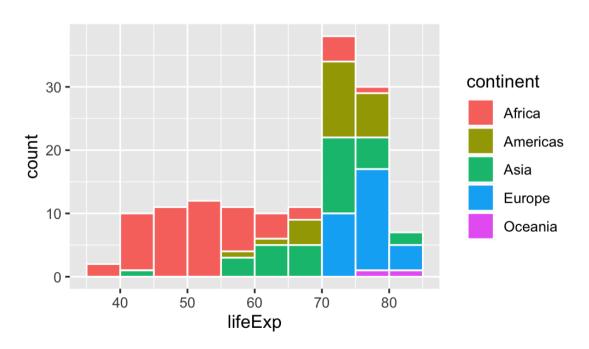
Visualize the distribution of a single variable across groups

Add a fill aesthetic or use faceting!

# Multiple histograms

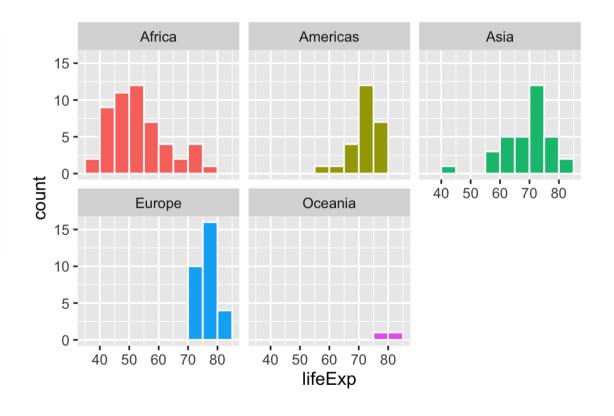
### Fill with a different variable

### This is bad and really hard to read though



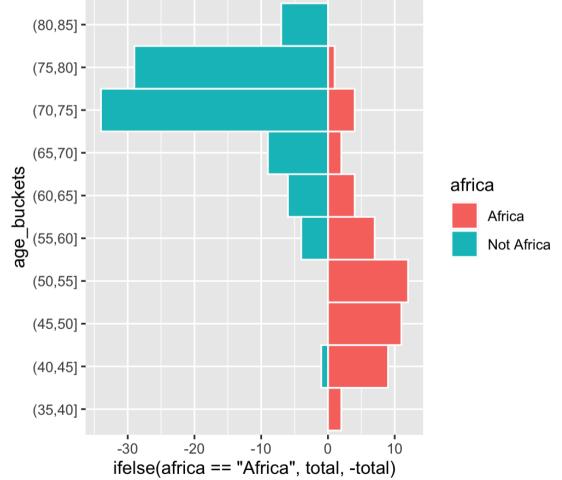
## Multiple histograms

### Facet with a different variable

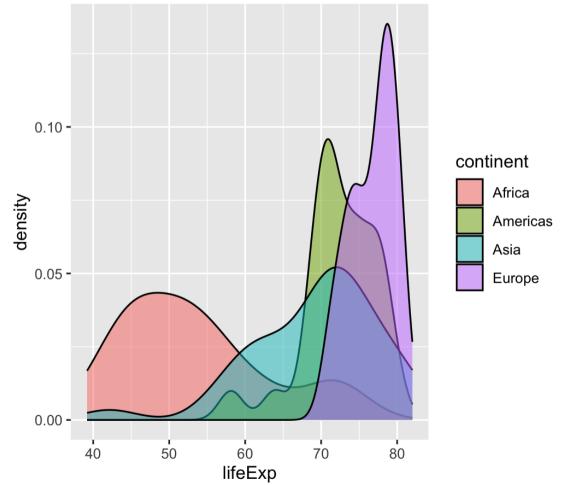


## **Pyramid histograms**

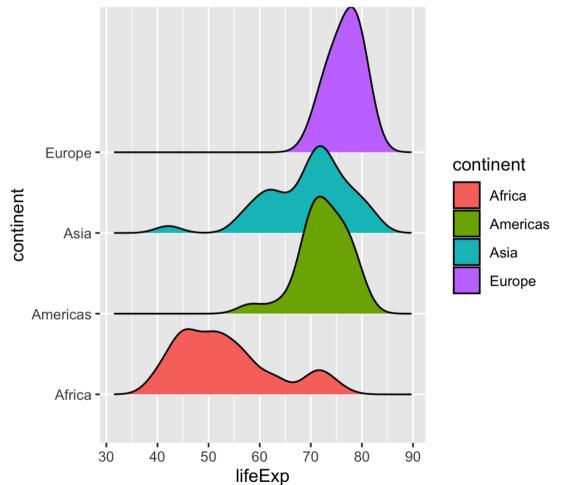
```
gapminder intervals <- gapminder %>%
 filter(year == 2002) %>%
 mutate(africa =
           ifelse(continent == "Africa",
                  "Africa",
                  "Not Africa")) %>%
 mutate(age_buckets =
           cut(lifeExp,
               breaks = seq(30, 90, by = 5))
 group_by(africa, age_buckets) %>%
  summarize(total = n())
ggplot(gapminder_intervals,
       aes(y = age buckets,
           x = ifelse(africa == "Africa",
                      total, -total),
           fill = africa)) +
 geom_col(width = 1, color = "white")
```



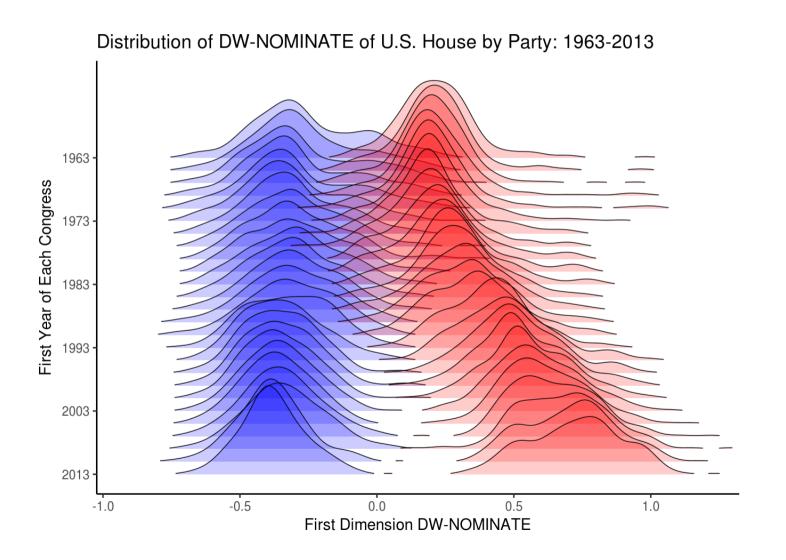
### Multiple densities: Transparency



## Multiple densities: Ridge plots

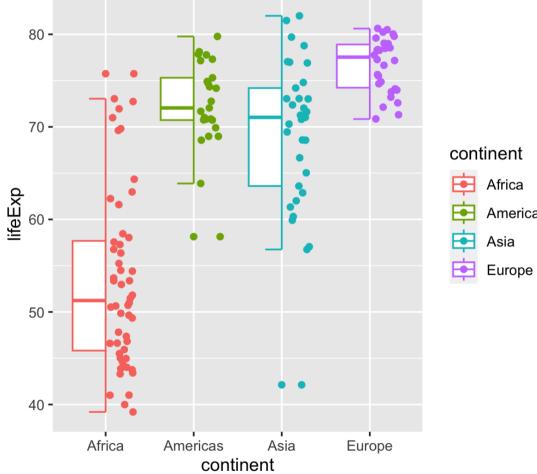


# Multiple densities: Ridge plots



# Multiple geoms: gghalves

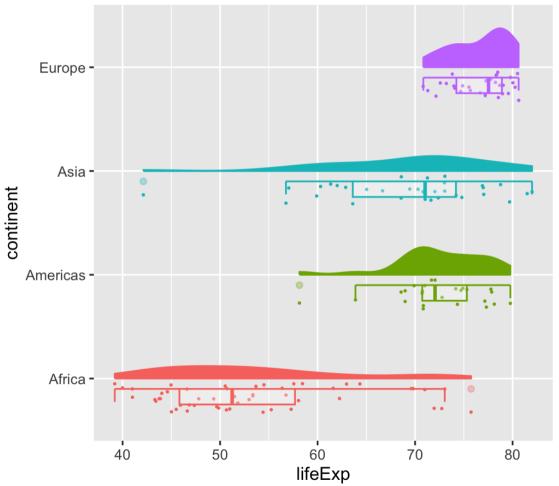
```
library(gghalves)
ggplot(filter(gapminder_2002,
              continent != "Oceania"),
       aes(y = lifeExp,
           x = continent,
           color = continent)) +
  geom_half_boxplot(side = "l") +
  geom_half_point(side = "r")
```





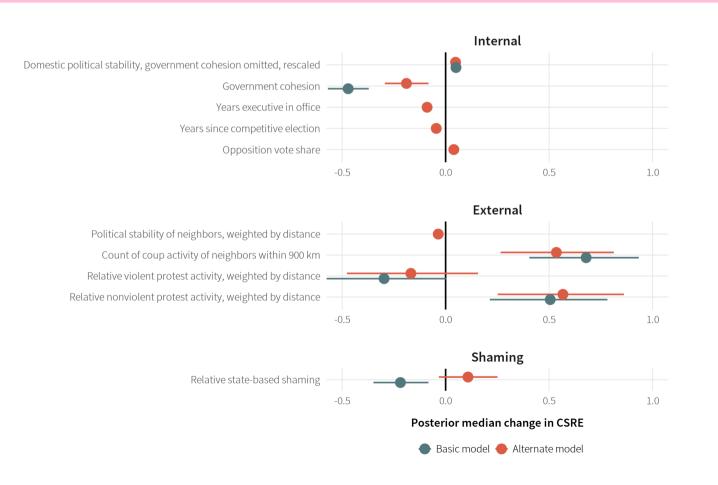
# Multiple geoms: Raincloud plots

```
library(gghalves)
ggplot(filter(gapminder_2002,
              continent != "Oceania"),
       aes(y = lifeExp,
           x = continent,
           color = continent)) +
  geom_half_point(side = "l", size = 0.3) +
  geom half boxplot(side = "l", width = 0.5,
                    alpha = 0.3, nudge = 0.1
  geom_half_violin(aes(fill = continent),
                   side = "r") +
  guides(fill = "none", color = "none") +
 coord flip()
```

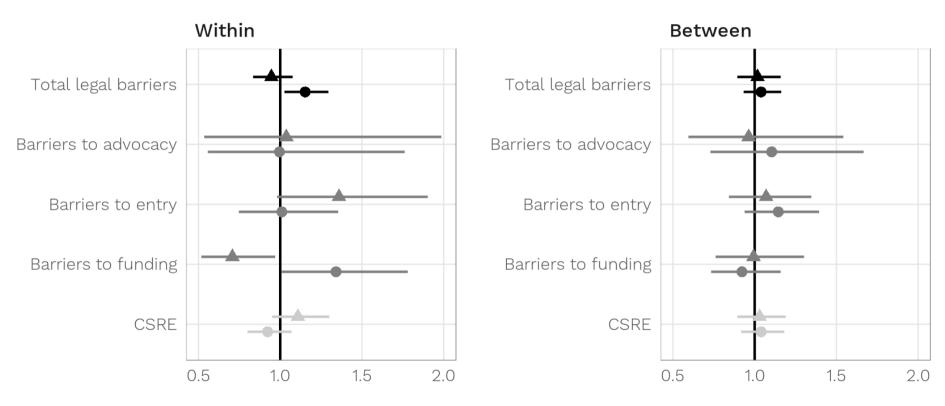


### Uncertainty in model estimates

### (You'll learn how to make these in the next session)



### Uncertainty in model estimates



#### Percent change in ratio of aid channeled to NGO type (odds ratio)

- ▲ Foreign NGOs
- (1) Total barriers

(3) Civil society reg. env. (CSRE)

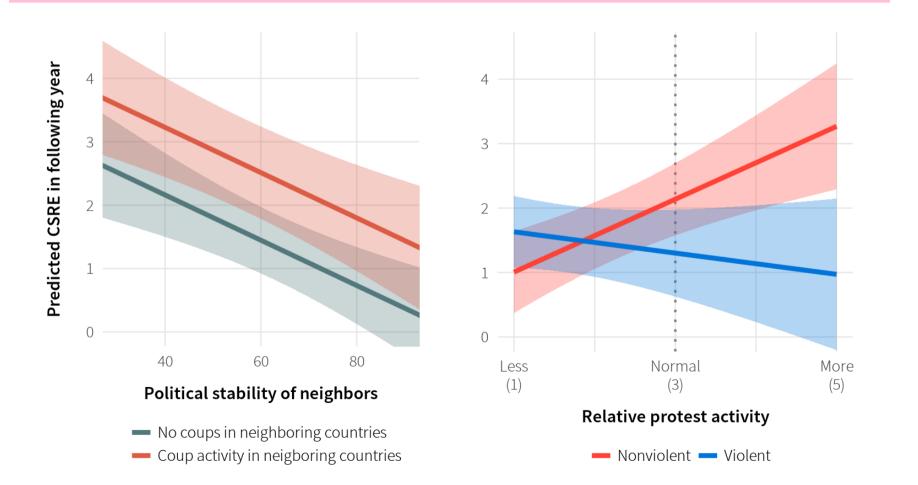
- Domestic NGOs
- (2) Total barriers, by type

# Uncertainty in model estimates



# Uncertainty in model effects

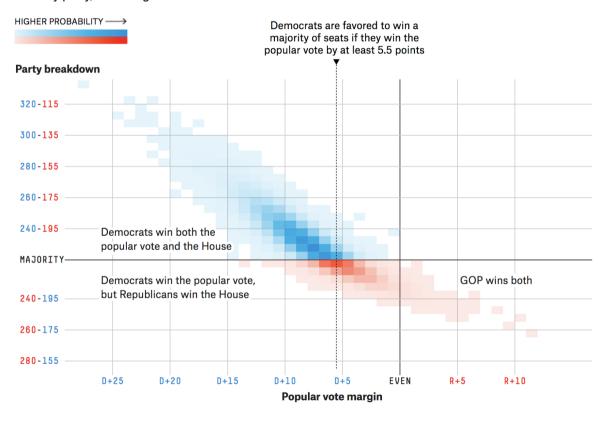
### (You'll learn how to make these in the next session)



## Uncertainty in model outcomes

#### How the popular vote for the House translates into seats

How various breakdowns in the national popular vote correspond to the most likely distributions of House seats by party, according to our forecast



FiveThirtyEight's 2018 midterms model outcomes plot