Uncertainty

Session 6

PMAP 8551/4551: Data Visualization with R Andrew Young School of Policy Studies Spring 2026

Plan for today

Communicating uncertainty

Visualizing uncertainty

Communicating uncertainty

The Bay of Pigs

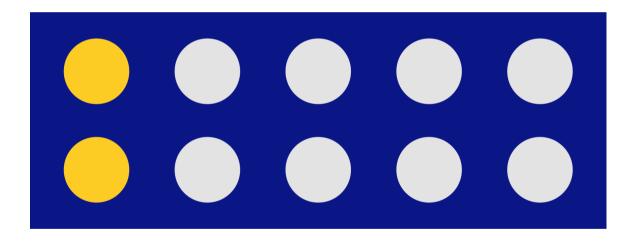


Joint Chiefs said
"fair chance of
success"

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

25% chance of success!

1 in 5 vs. 20%







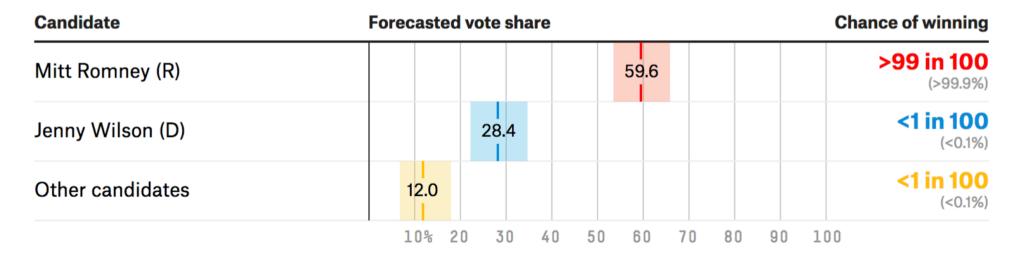




Chance the Democrat wins (<0.1%)

>99 in 100

Chance the Republican wins (>99.9%)



Texas LEAN R



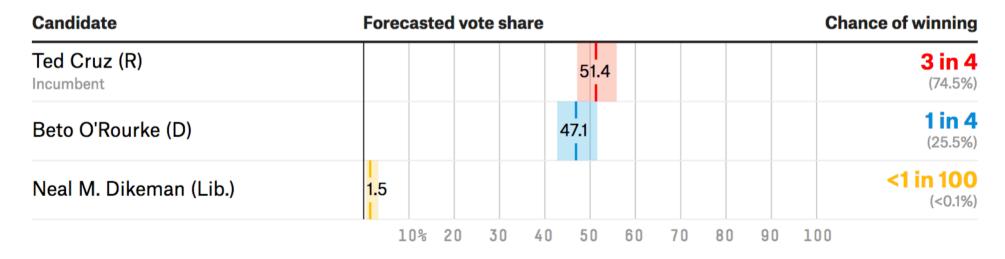


1 in 4

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%

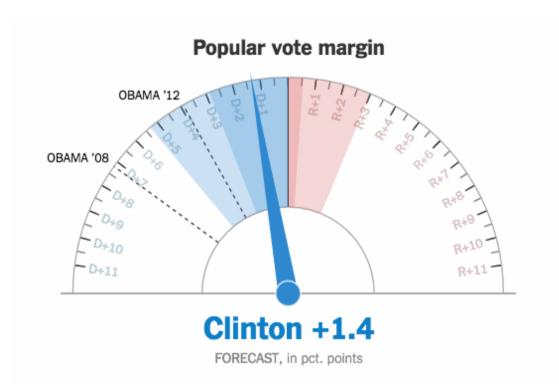




SEVERITY Category
5
4
3
2
1
Tropical storm Sun. 8 a.m. Turks and 5-day forecast of storm's path Tropical-stormforce winds Hurricane-force Map data @2017 Google, INEGI Terms of Use

Hurricane Maria map, New York Times

The needle

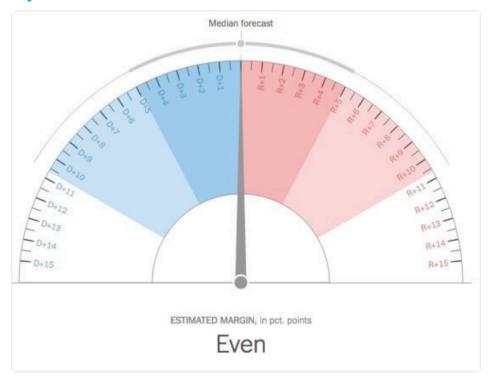


The needle



Following

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





Virgil Texas ♥ @virgiltexas · Jun 20

Replying to @Nate_Cohn

Nate



Alp Ozcelik ♥ @alplicable · Jun 20

Replying to @Nate_Cohn

DO NOT DO THIS TO ME AGAIN



Sarcasmorator @Sarcasmorator · Jun 20

Replying to @Nate_Cohn @jacquicollins_

ah, yes, the election stress-o-meter

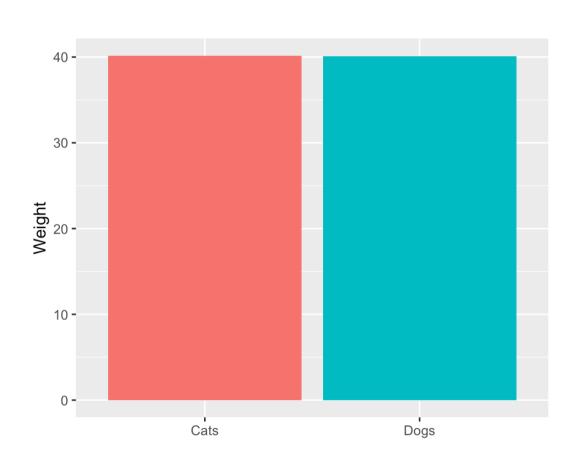
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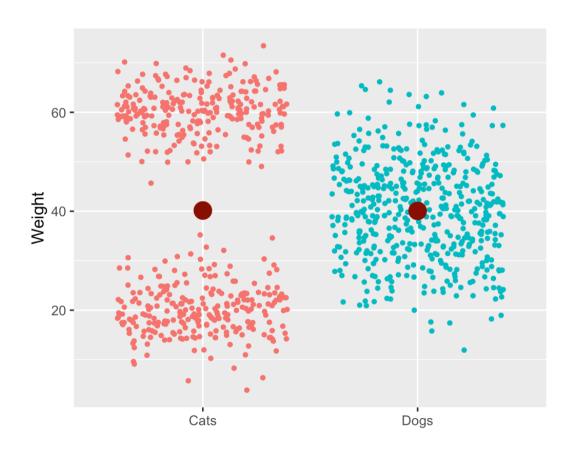
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Visualizing uncertainty

Problems with single numbers





More information is always better

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

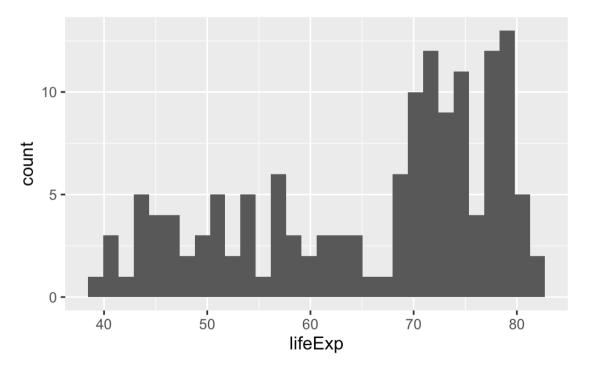
Uncertainty in single variables

Uncertainty across multiple variables

Uncertainty in models and simulations

Histograms

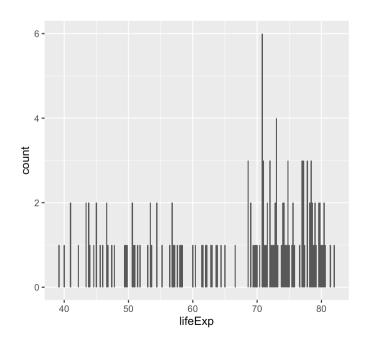
Put data into equally spaced buckets (or bins), plot how many rows are in each bucket



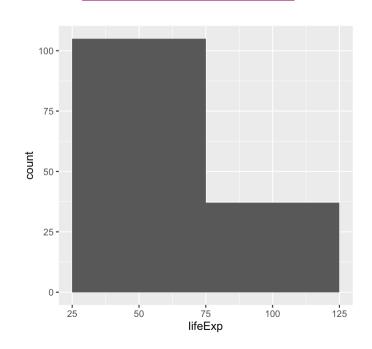
Histograms: Bin width

No official rule for what makes a good bin width

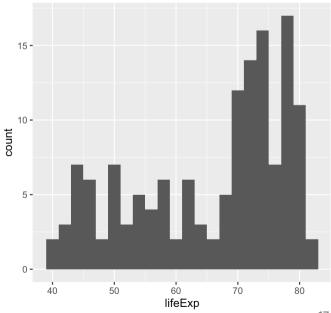
Too narrow: binwidth = 0.2



Too wide: binwidth = 50



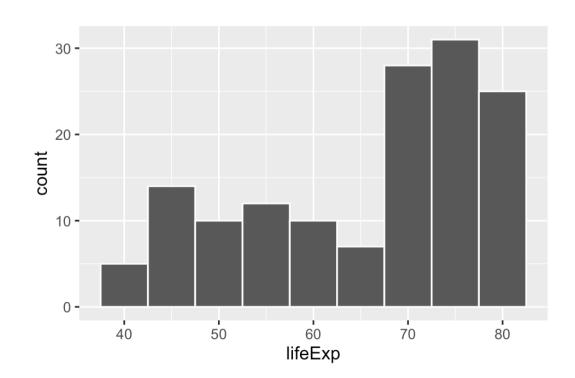
(One type of) just right: binwidth = 2



Histogram tips

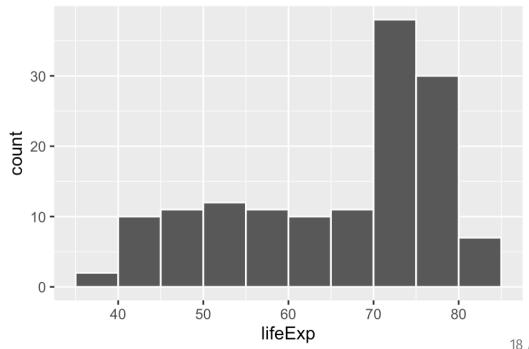
Add a border to the bars for readability

geom_histogram(..., color = "white")



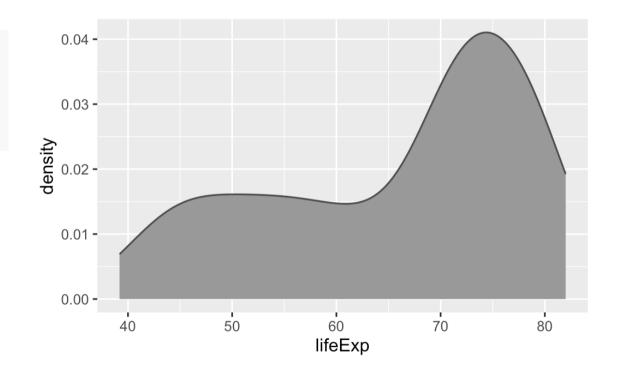
Set the boundary; bucket now 50–55, not 47.5–52.5

geom_histogram(..., boundary = 50)



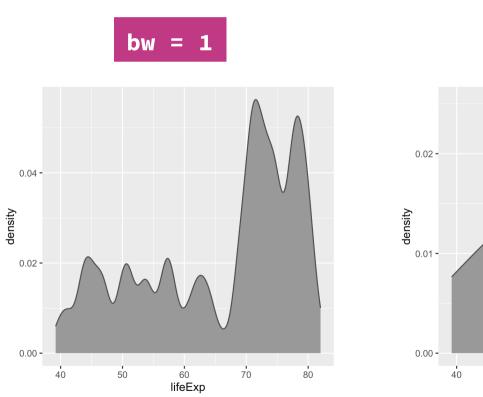
Density plots

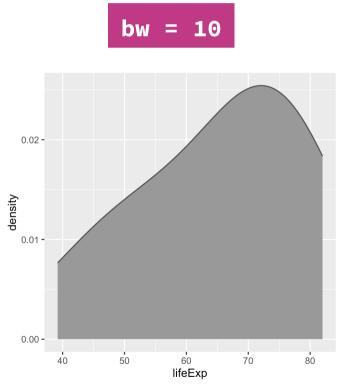
Use calculus to find the probability of each x value

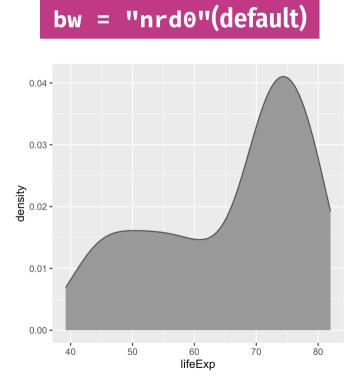


Density plots: Kernels and bandwidths

Different options for calculus change the plot shape



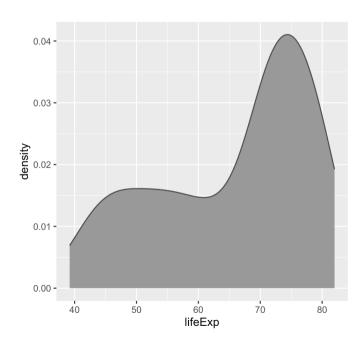




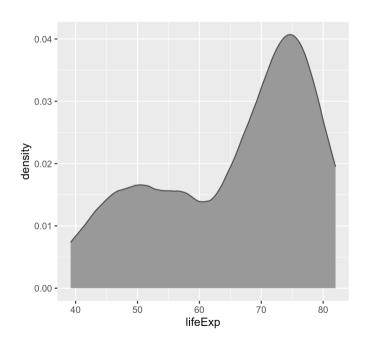
Density plots: Kernels and bandwidths

Different options for calculus change the plot shape

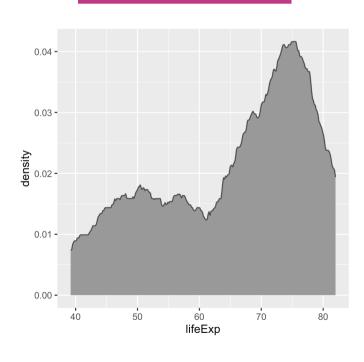
kernel = "gaussian"



"epanechnikov"

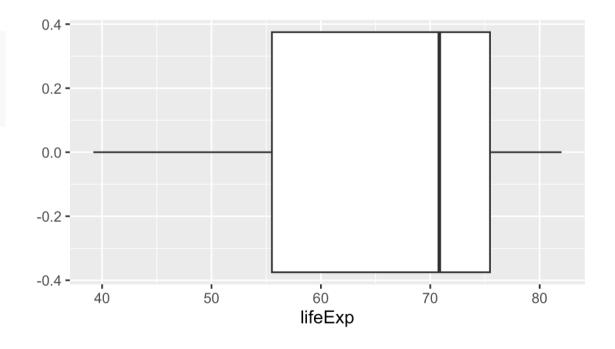


"rectangular"

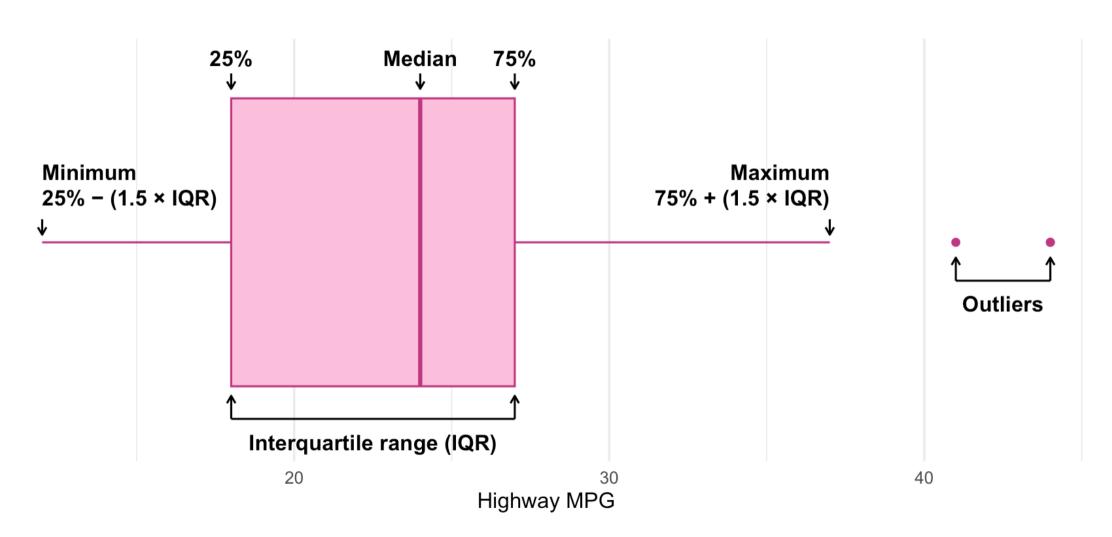


Box plots

Show specific distributional numbers



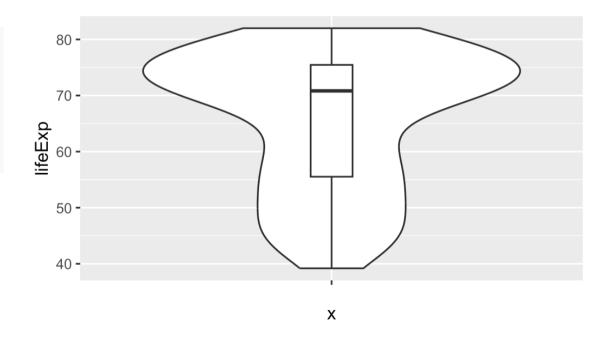
Box plots



Violin plots

Mirror density plot and flip

Often helpful to overlay other things on it



Uncertainty across multiple variables

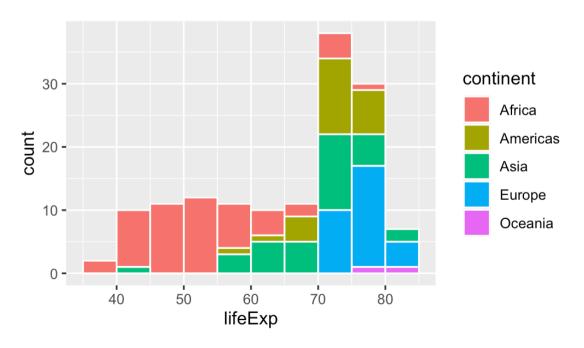
Visualize the distribution of a single variable across groups

Add a fill aesthetic or use faceting!

Multiple histograms

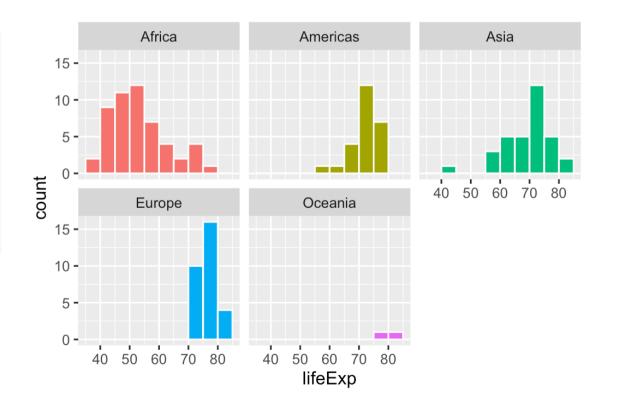
Fill with a different variable

This is bad and really hard to read though



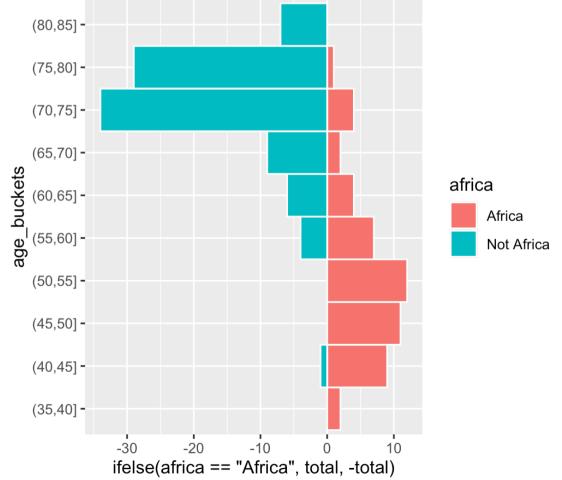
Multiple histograms

Facet with a different variable

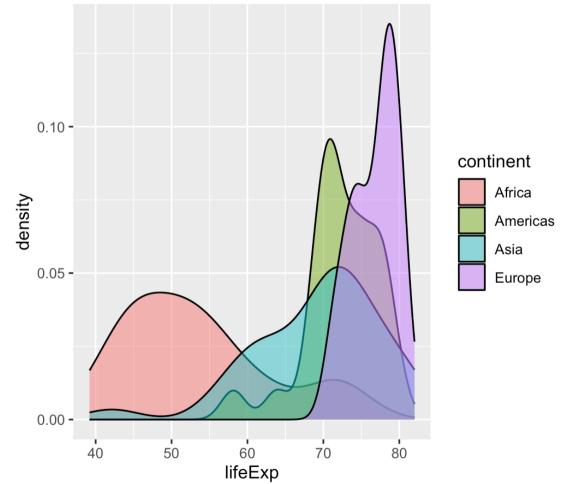


Pyramid histograms

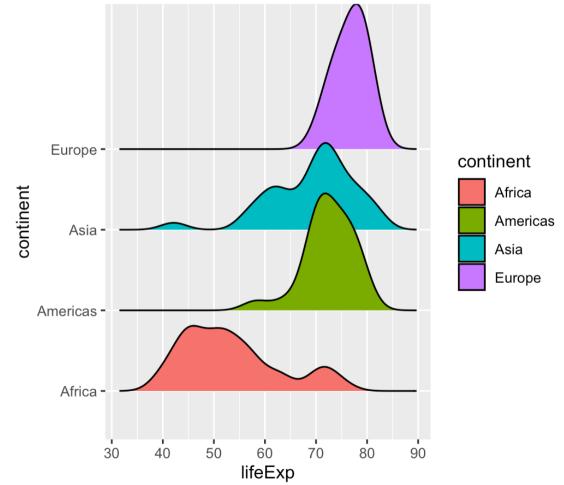
```
gapminder_intervals <- gapminder |>
 filter(year == 2002) |>
 mutate(africa =
           ifelse(continent == "Africa",
                  "Africa",
                  "Not Africa")) |>
 mutate(age_buckets =
           cut(lifeExp,
               breaks = seq(30, 90, by = 5))
 group_by(africa, age_buckets)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



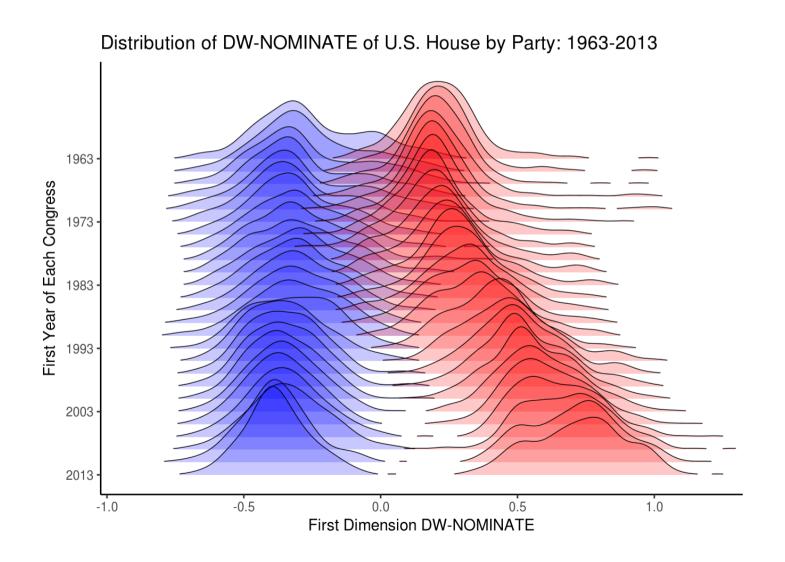
Multiple densities: Transparency



Multiple densities: Ridge plots

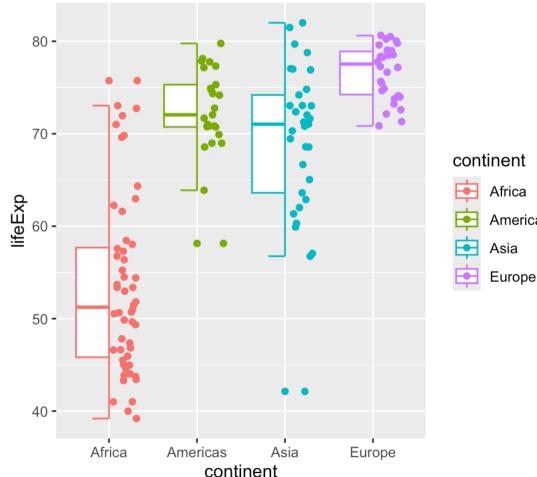


Multiple densities: Ridge plots



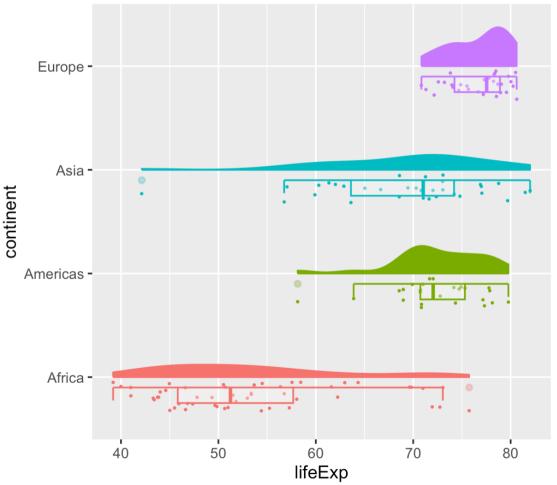
Multiple geoms: gghalves

```
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")
```



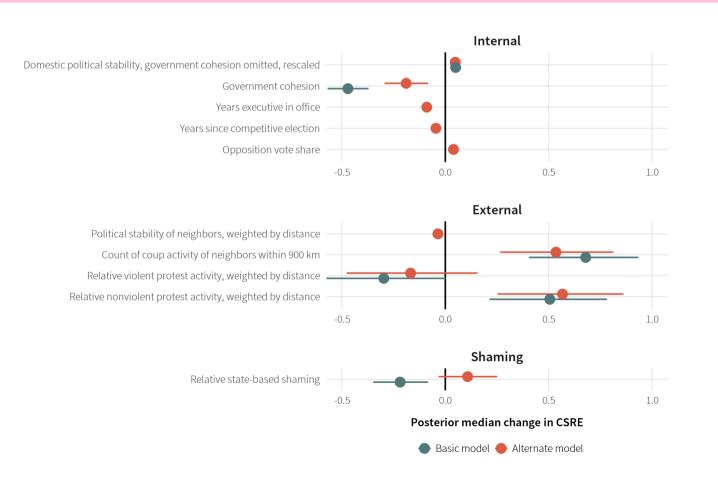
Multiple geoms: Raincloud plots

```
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()
```

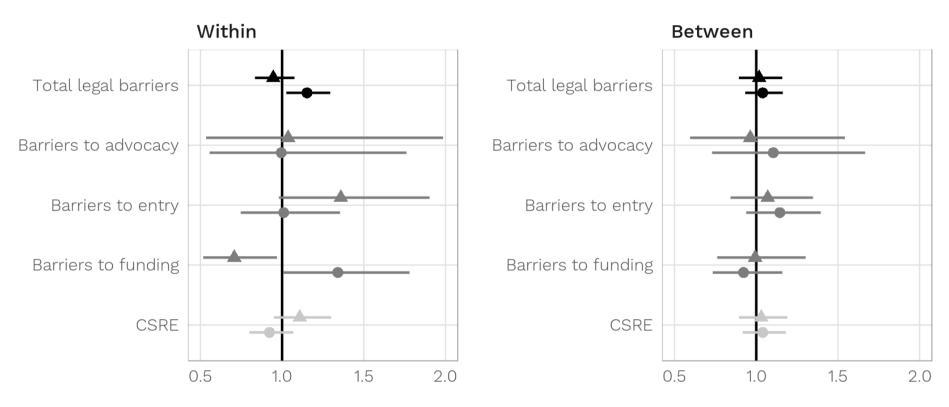


Uncertainty in model estimates

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



Uncertainty in model estimates



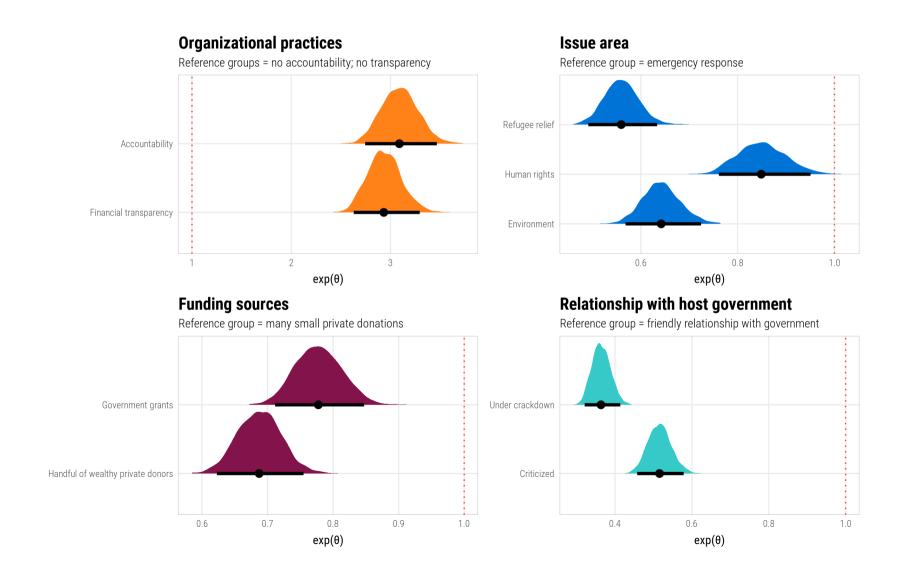
Percent change in ratio of aid channeled to NGO type (odds ratio)

- ▲ 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

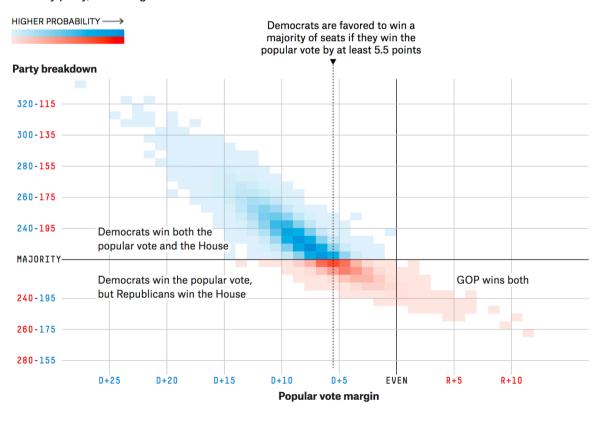
(You'll learn how to make these in the next session)



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