

# Analysis of life in the Good Place

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## Executive summary

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## Data background

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## Data cleaning

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```
library(tidyverse)
library(forcats) # For factors
```

```
library(scales) # For nicer scales

set.seed(1234) # Make all random draws the same
example_data <- data_frame(x1 = rnorm(10000),
                           x2 = rnorm(10000),
                           y1 = sample(1:100, 10000, replace = TRUE),
                           y2 = sample(LETTERS[1:4], 10000, replace = TRUE),
                           y3 = sample(LETTERS[10:11], 10000, replace = TRUE),
                           year = sample(2010:2017, 10000, replace = TRUE)) %>%

  arrange(y2, year)

# write_csv(example_data, "data/example_data.csv")
```

To make life easier, I created a custom ggplot theme that I can use in all my figures:

```
my_beautiful_fancy_theme <- theme_minimal(base_family = "Source Sans Pro") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom",
        panel.background = element_rect(fill = "transparent", colour = NA),
        plot.background = element_rect(fill = "transparent", colour = NA),
        axis.title.x = element_text(margin = margin(t = 15)),
        axis.title.y = element_text(margin = margin(r = 15)),
        strip.text = element_text(family = "Source Sans Pro", face = "bold",
                                   size = rel(1.3)))
```

## Individual figures

### Figure 1: Lollipop chart

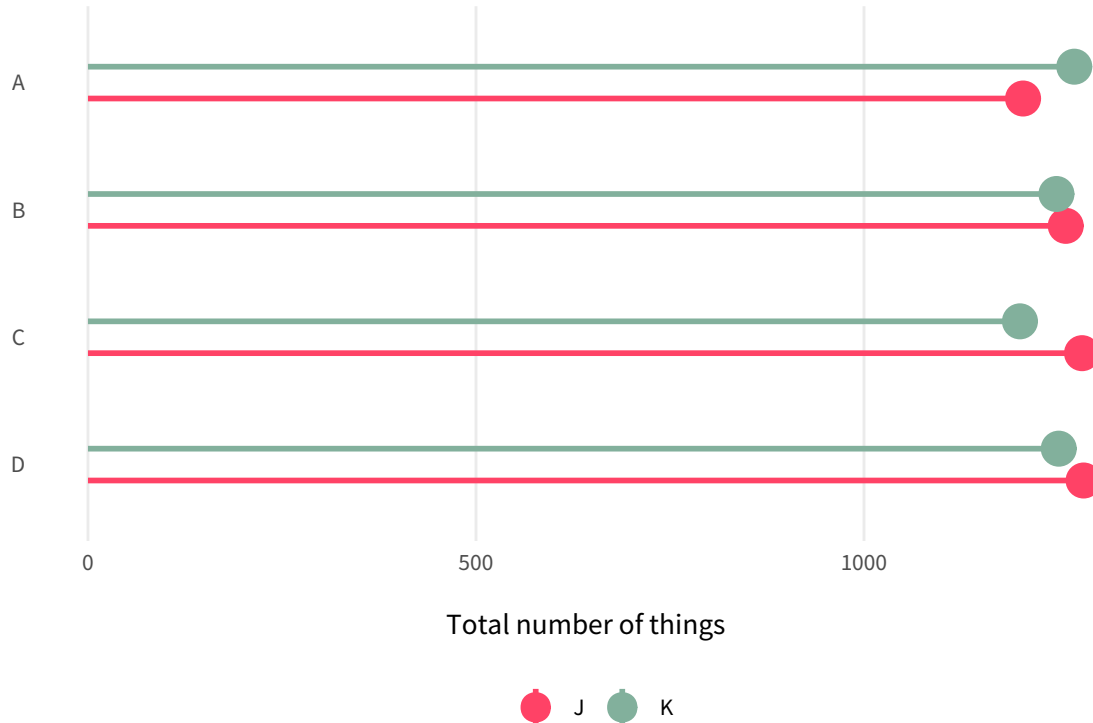
First, I was interested in blah because blah, so I created a lollipop chart to show blah. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
example_data_summarized <- example_data %>%
  group_by(y2, y3) %>%
  summarize(n = n())
```

## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'y2'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

```
figure1 <- ggplot(example_data_summarized, aes(x = n, y = fct_rev(y2), color = y3)) +
  geom_pointrange(aes(xmin = 0, xmax = n), position = position_dodge(width = 0.5),
                  size = 1, fatten = 5) +
  labs(x = "Total number of things", y = NULL) +
  guides(color = guide_legend(title = NULL)) +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("#FF4266", "#82B09C")) +
  my_beautiful_fancy_theme +
  theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
        panel.grid.major.y = element_blank())
```

figure1



```
ggsave(figure1, filename = "output/figure1.pdf", device = cairo_pdf,
       width = 6, height = 4, units = "in", bg = "transparent")
```

## Figure 2: Changes over time

Next, I wanted to see how things have changed over time, so I created a blah because blah. I found blah. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
example_data_time <- example_data %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c(x1, x2), names_to = "x_names", values_to = "value") %>%
  group_by(x_names, year, y2) %>%
  summarize(x_avg = mean(value),
            error = sd(value) / sqrt(length(value))) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(upper = x_avg + (1.96 * error),
         lower = x_avg - (1.96 * error)) %>%
  mutate(x_names = recode(x_names,
                          x1 = "X1 (average)",
                          x2 = "X2 (average)"))
```

## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'x\_names', 'year'. You can override using the `.groups` argument

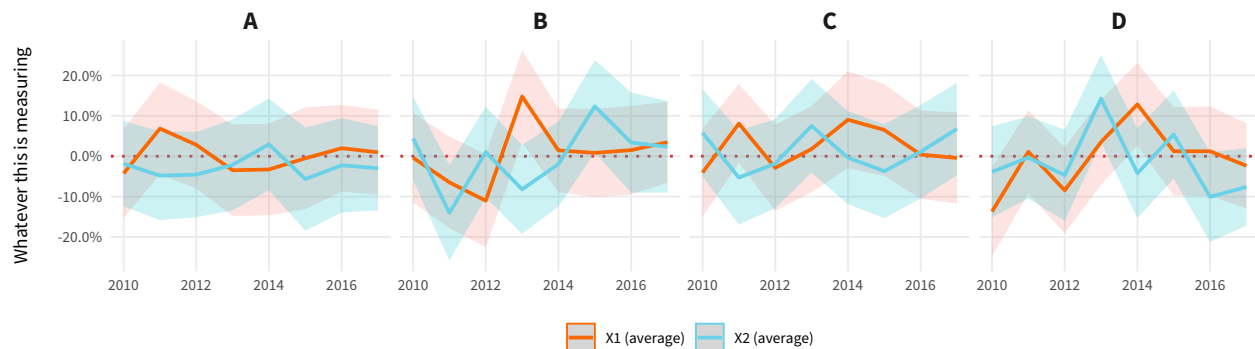
```
figure2 <- ggplot(example_data_time, aes(x = year, y = x_avg, color = x_names)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, size = 0.75, color = "#CC3340", linetype = "dotted") +
```

```

geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper, fill = x_names, color = NULL), alpha = 0.2) +
geom_line(size = 1) +
scale_color_manual(values = c("#FA6900", "#69D1E8")) +
scale_y_continuous(labels = percent) +
guides(color = guide_legend(title = NULL), fill = FALSE) +
labs(x = NULL, y = "Whatever this is measuring") +
facet_wrap(~ y2, nrow = 1) +
my_beautiful_fancy_theme +
theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())

```

figure2



```

ggsave(figure2, filename = "output/figure2.pdf", device = cairo_pdf,
        width = 16, height = 3, units = "in", bg = "transparent")

```

### Figure 3: Relationships

I was also interested in the relationship between blah and blah, so I blahed. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

*# There are a lot of points here and they're all random and pointless, so I  
# simplify this graphic by just taking a subset of them*

```

example_data_subset <- example_data %>%
  sample_n(500)

```

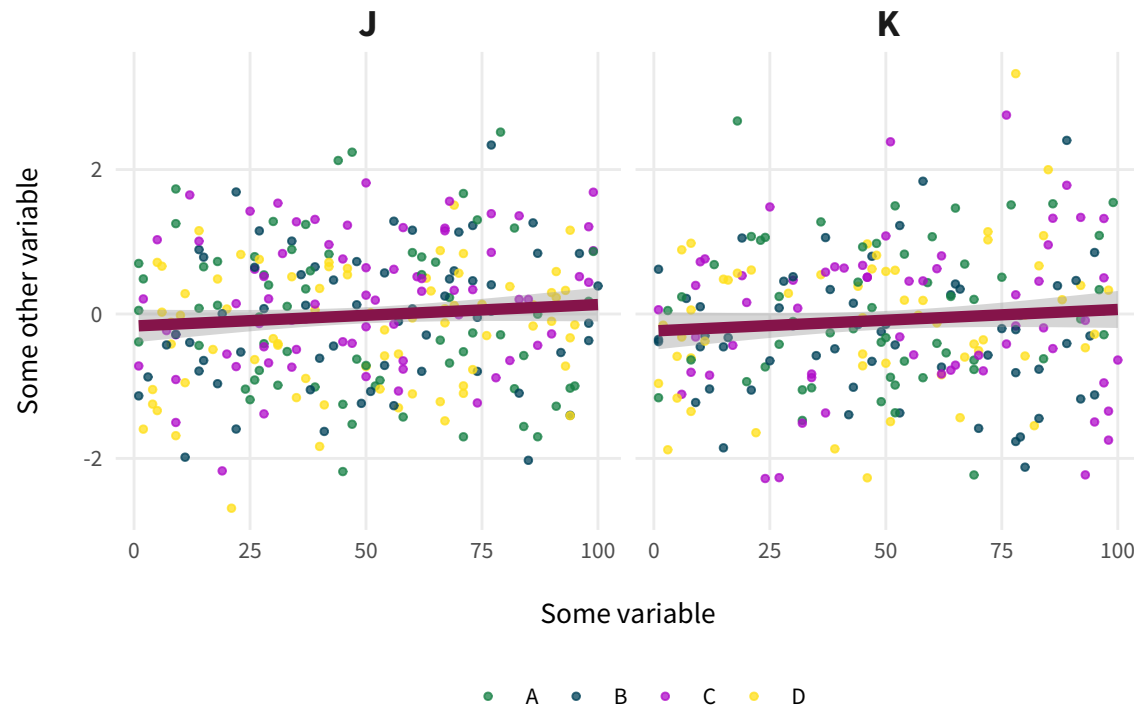
```

figure3 <- ggplot(example_data_subset, aes(x = y1, y = x2, color = y2)) +
  geom_point(size = 1, alpha = 0.75) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "#85144A", size = 2) +
  labs(x = "Some variable", y = "Some other variable") +
  guides(color = guide_legend(title = NULL)) +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("#188146", "#004259", "#B00DC9", "#FFE01C")) +
  facet_wrap(~ y3) +
  my_beautiful_fancy_theme +
  theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())

```

figure3

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```



```
ggsave(figure3, filename = "output/figure3.pdf", device = cairo_pdf,
        width = 6, height = 4, units = "in", bg = "transparent")
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

## Final figure

I took these three graphs and combined them and enhanced them in Illustrator. I chose the colors, fonts, alignment, etc. because blah and the final figure represents truth because of blah.

Look at this fancy combined visualization

So insightful! So impactful! So CRAPful!

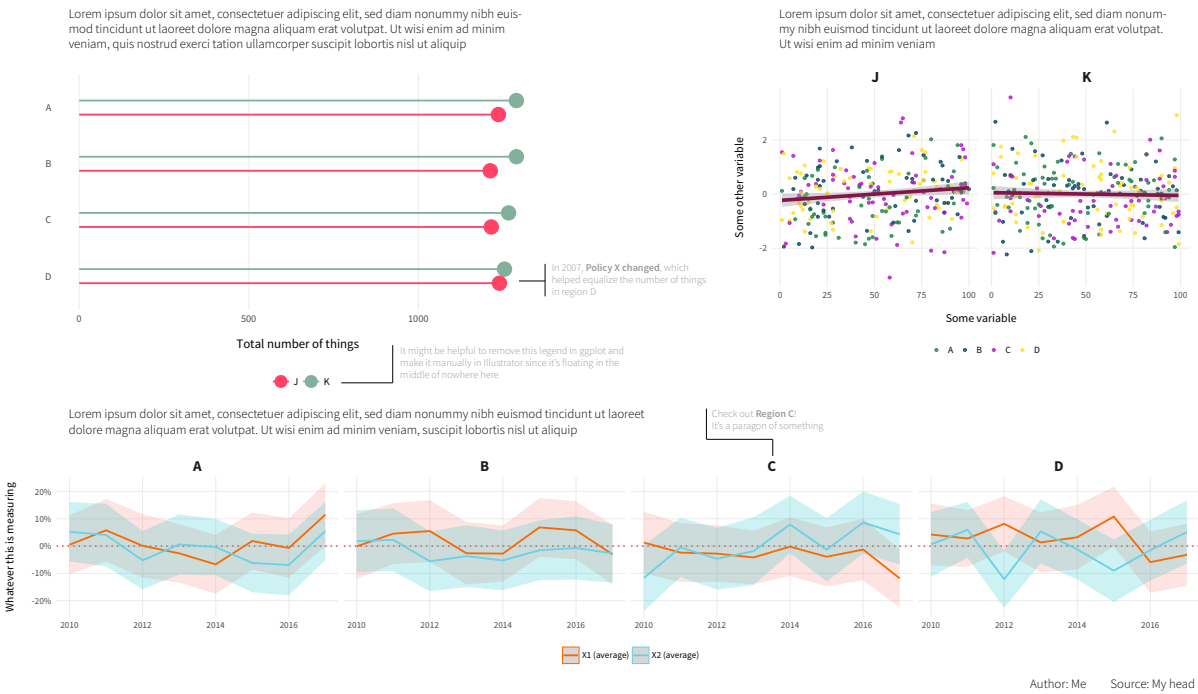


Figure 1: Final fancy visualization