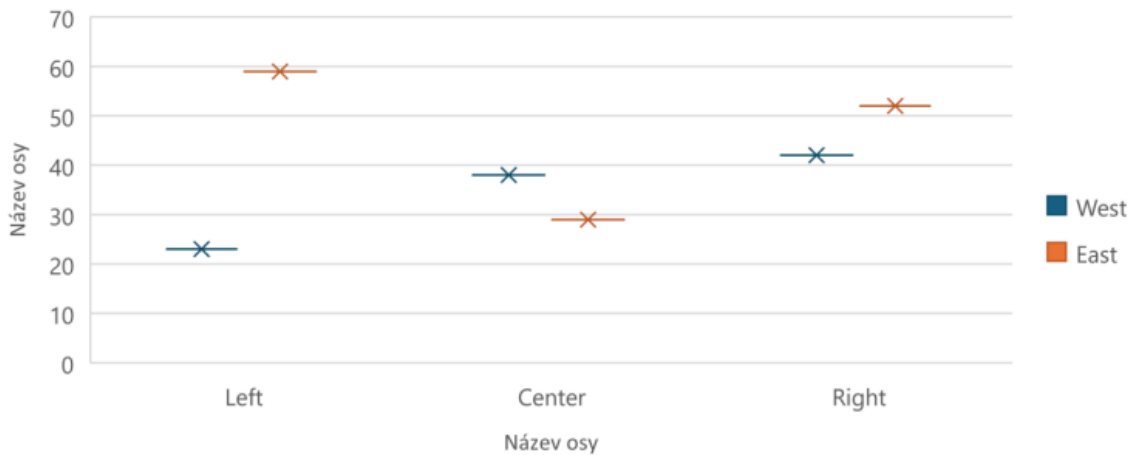
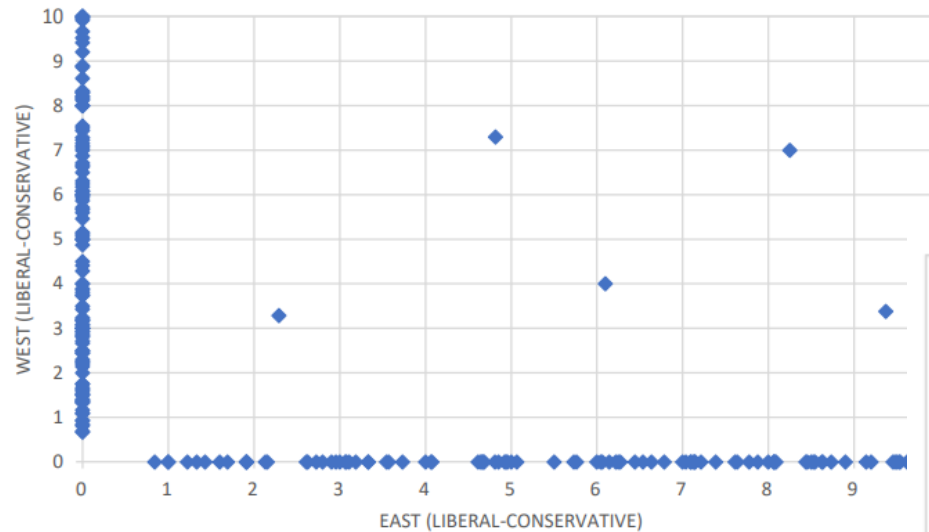


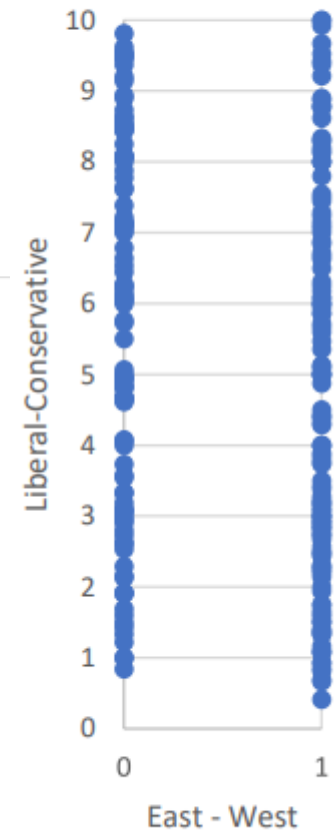
Boxplot showing the relationship between European region and distribution of parties



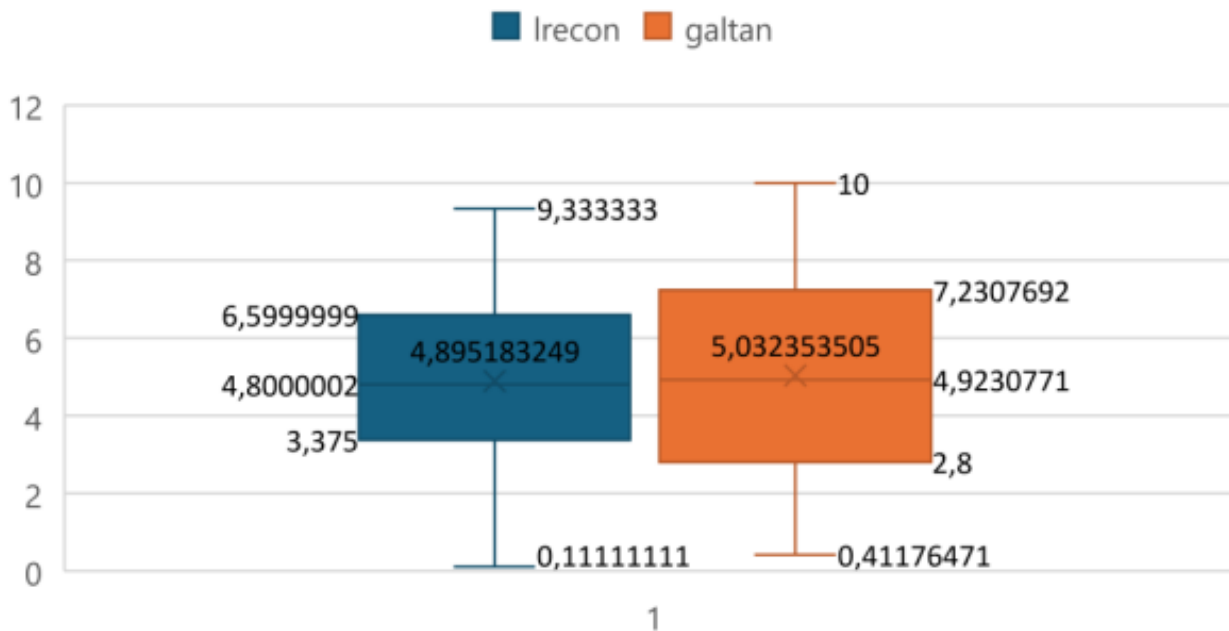
CULTURAL ATTITUDE OF EASTERN AND WESTERN PARTIES



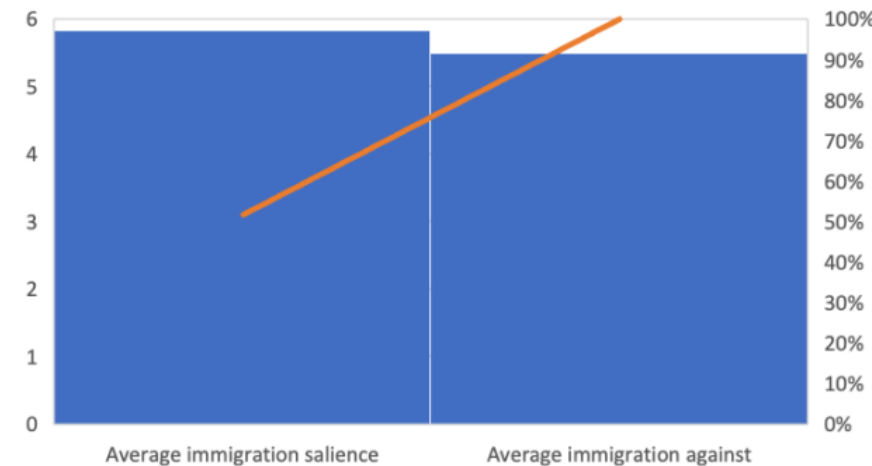
Cultural dimintions



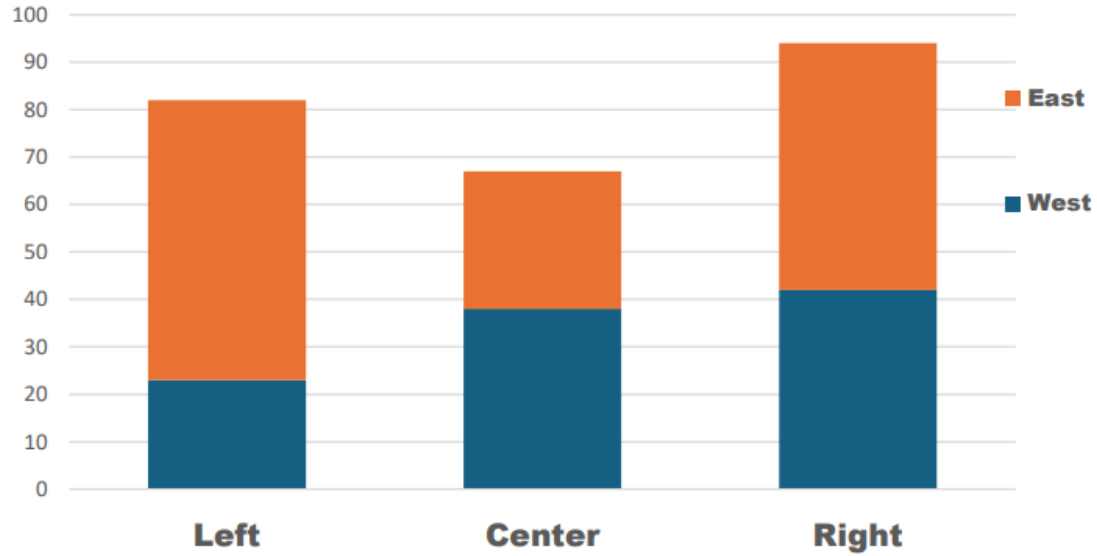
Relationship between Irecon and galtan



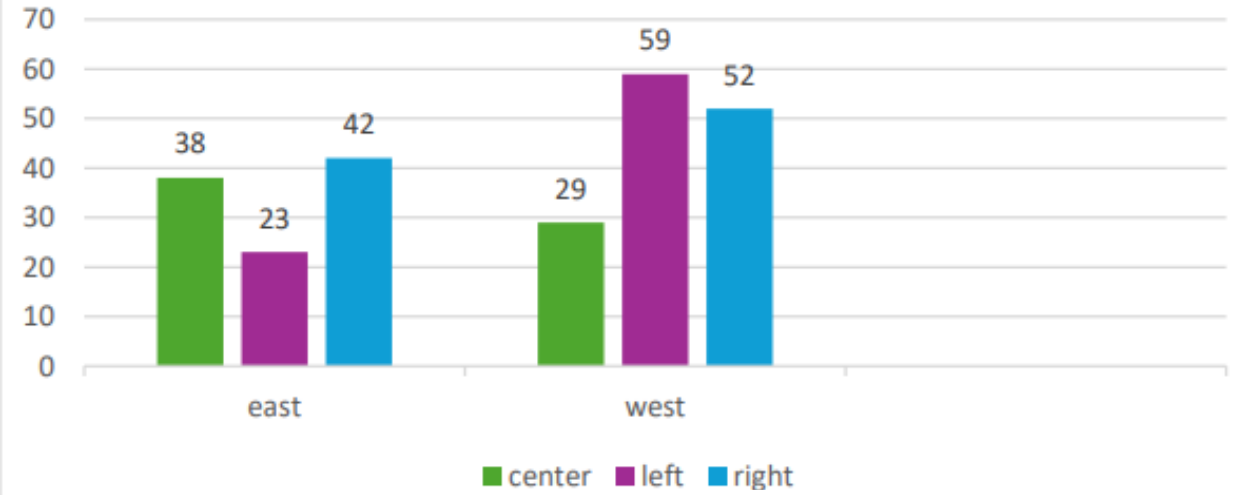
Immigration salience & immigration against



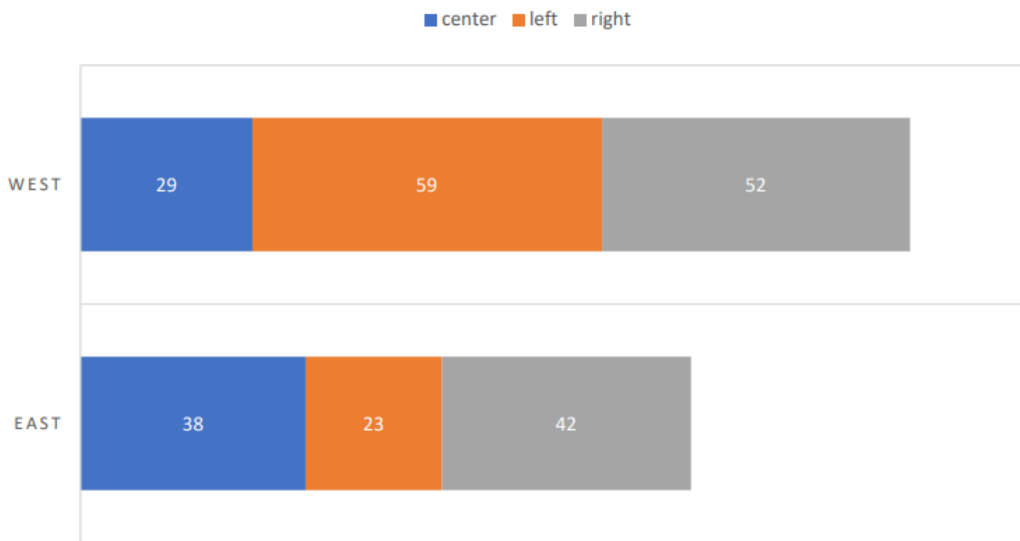
Stacked Bar Chart showing the relationship between European region and distribution of parties



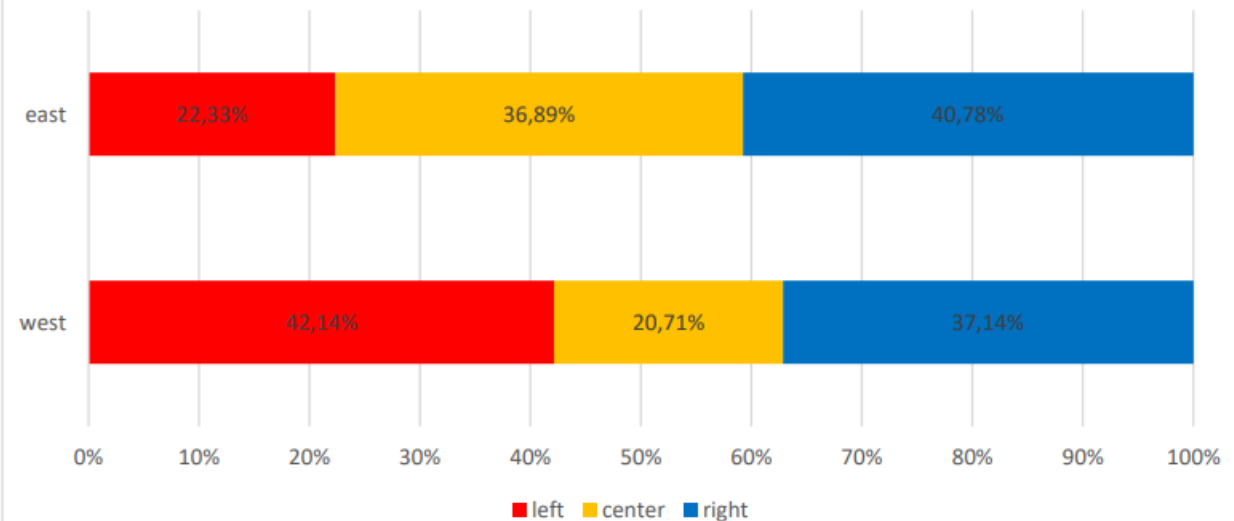
Relationship between European regions (eastwest) and distribution of parties on left-right axis (left-center-right).



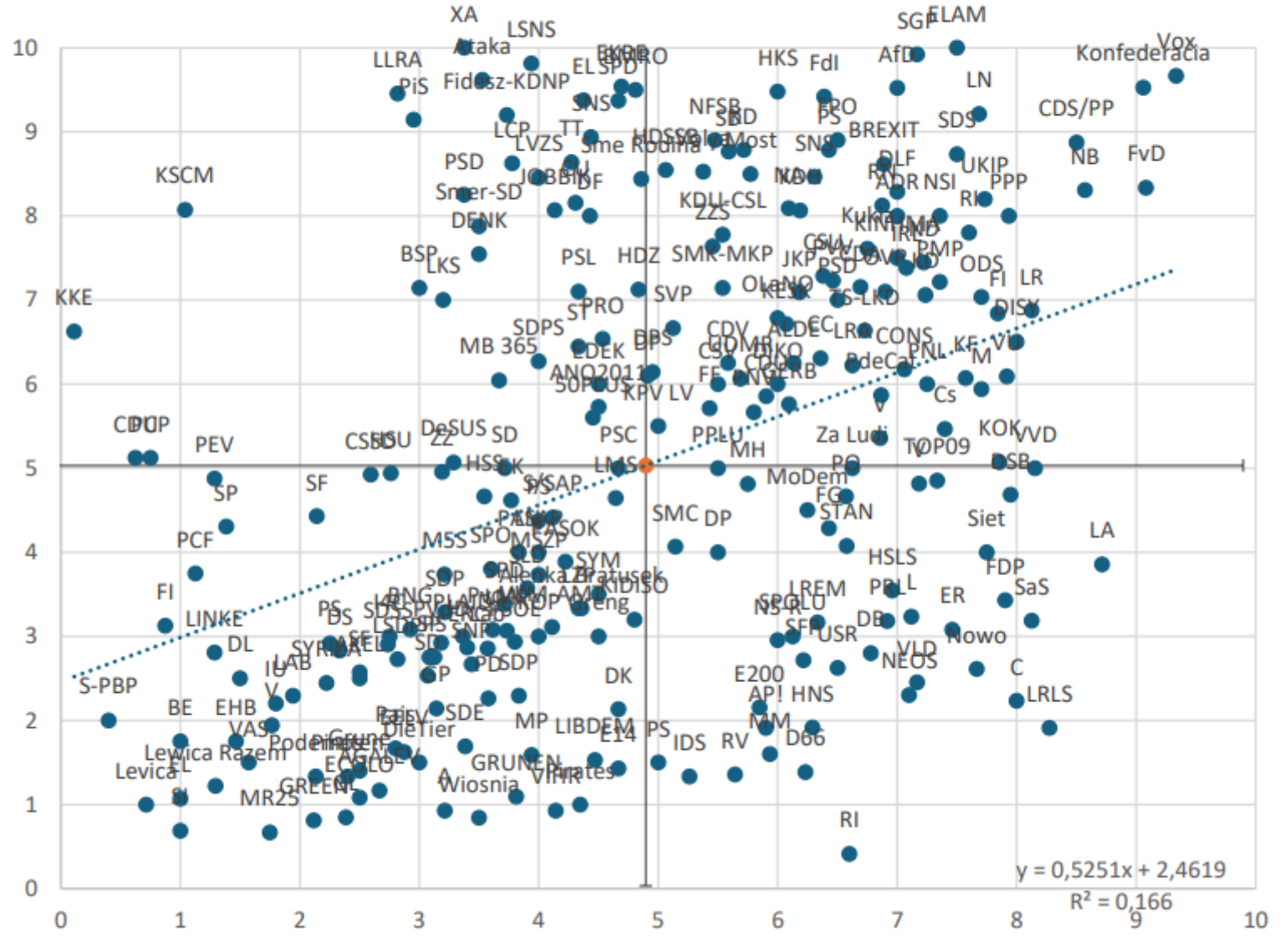
DISTRIBUTION OF PARTIES



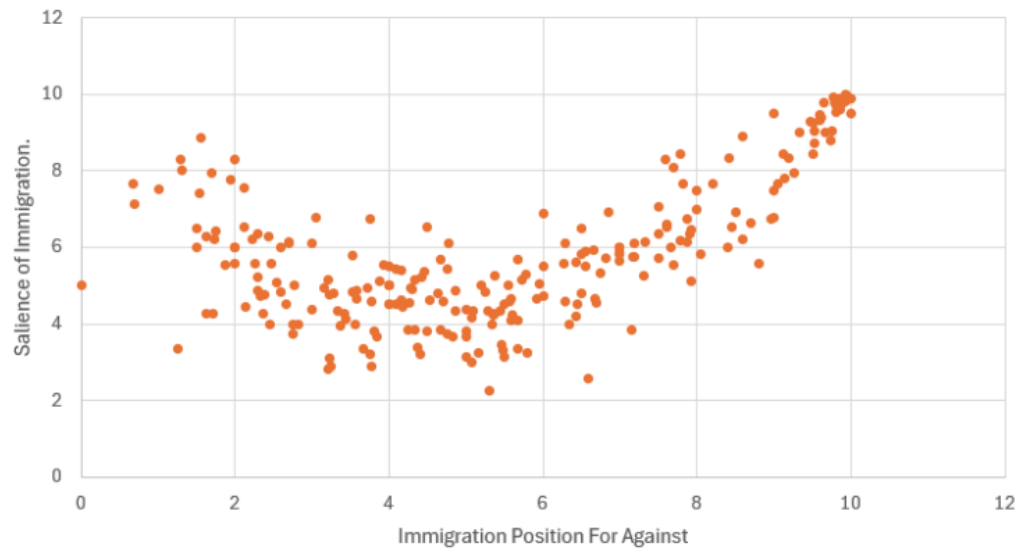
Relationship Between European Regions and Parties' Positions on the Left-Right Axis



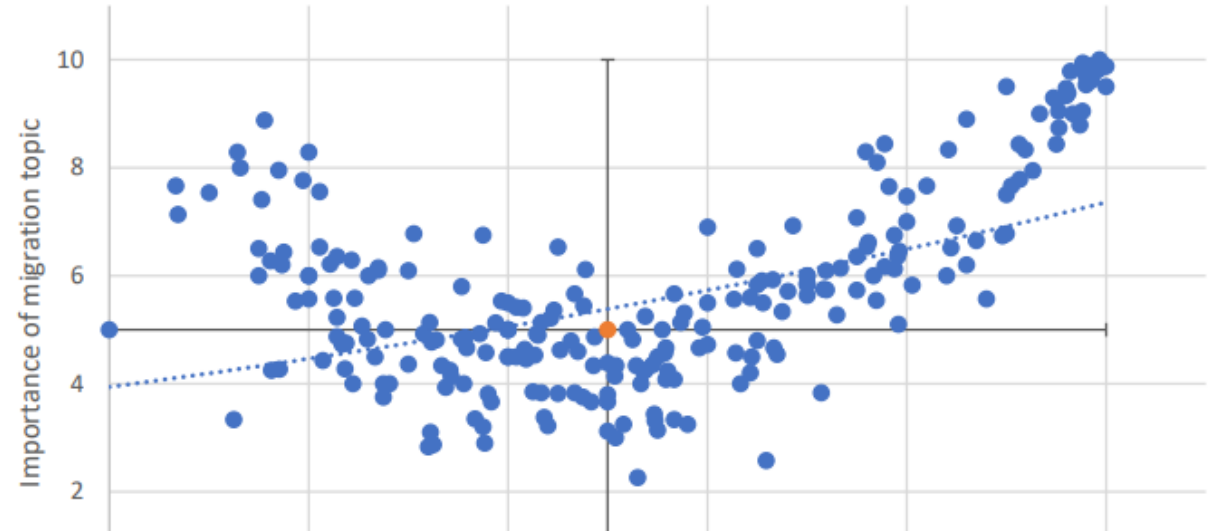
Relationship Between Parties' Economic Policy Positions and Cultural Dimension Positions



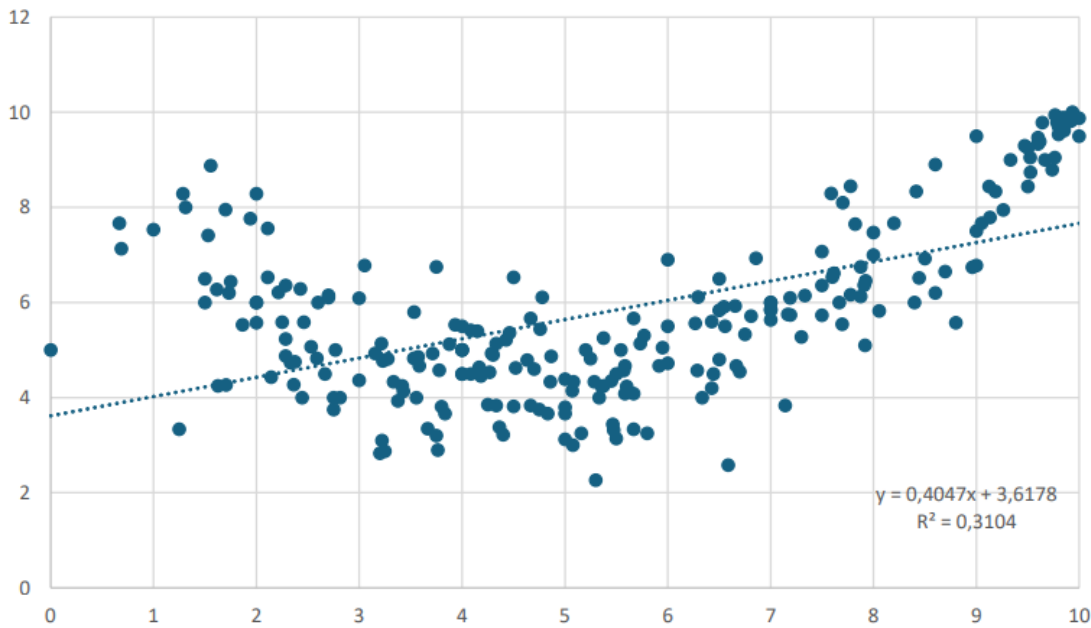
Relationship between Immigration Position and Salience



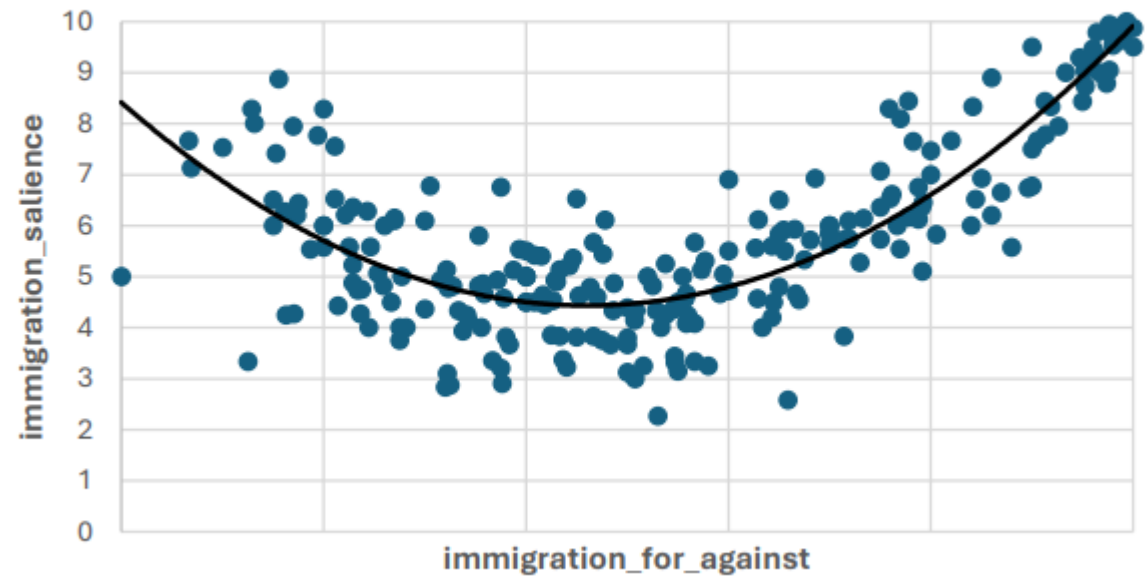
the relationship between immigration_for_against and immigra_salience



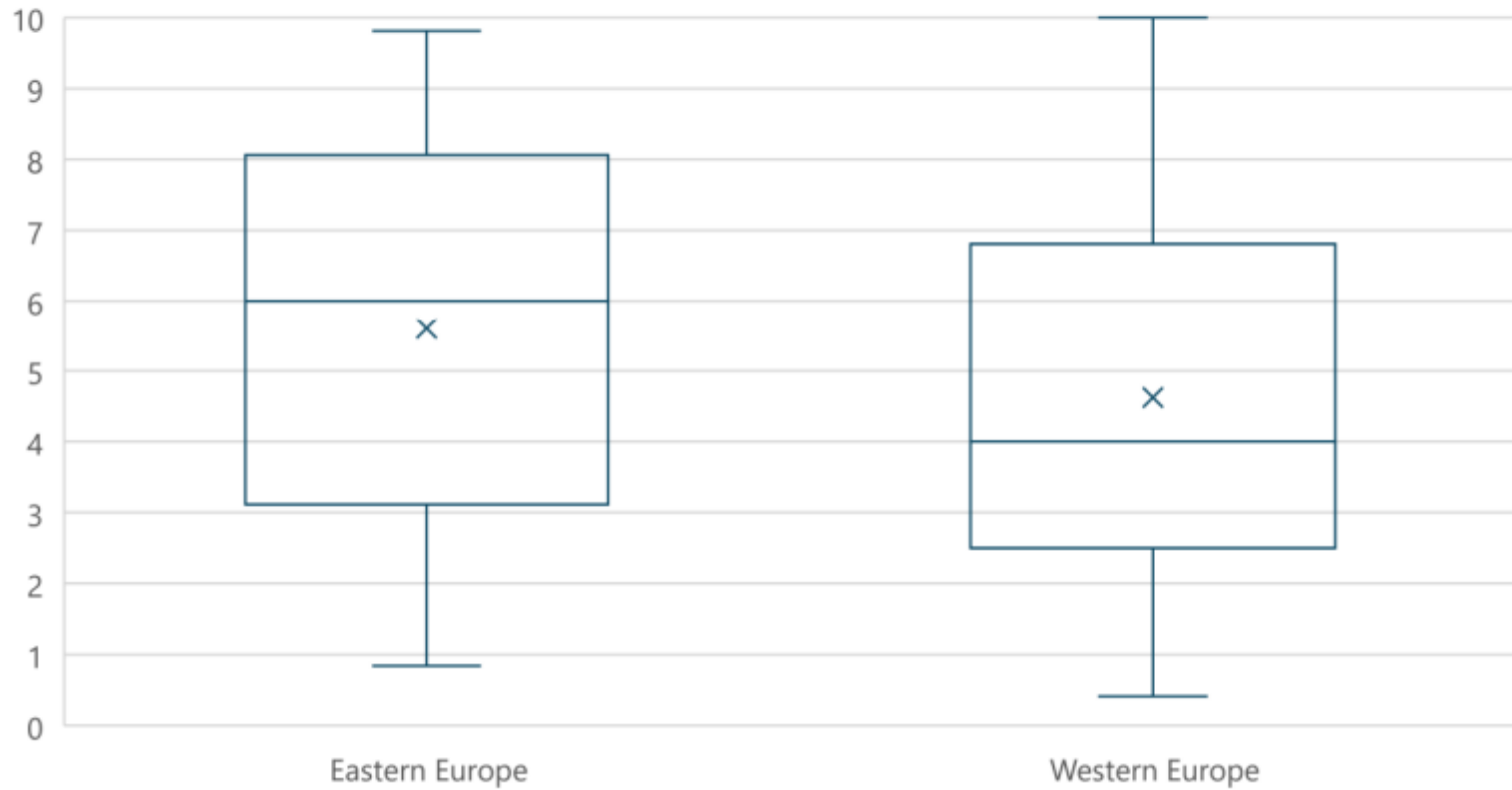
Relationship Between Parties' Immigration Policy Positions and Immigration Importance



immigra_salience vs. immigration_for_against



Relationship Between European Regions and Parties' Cultural Dimension Positions

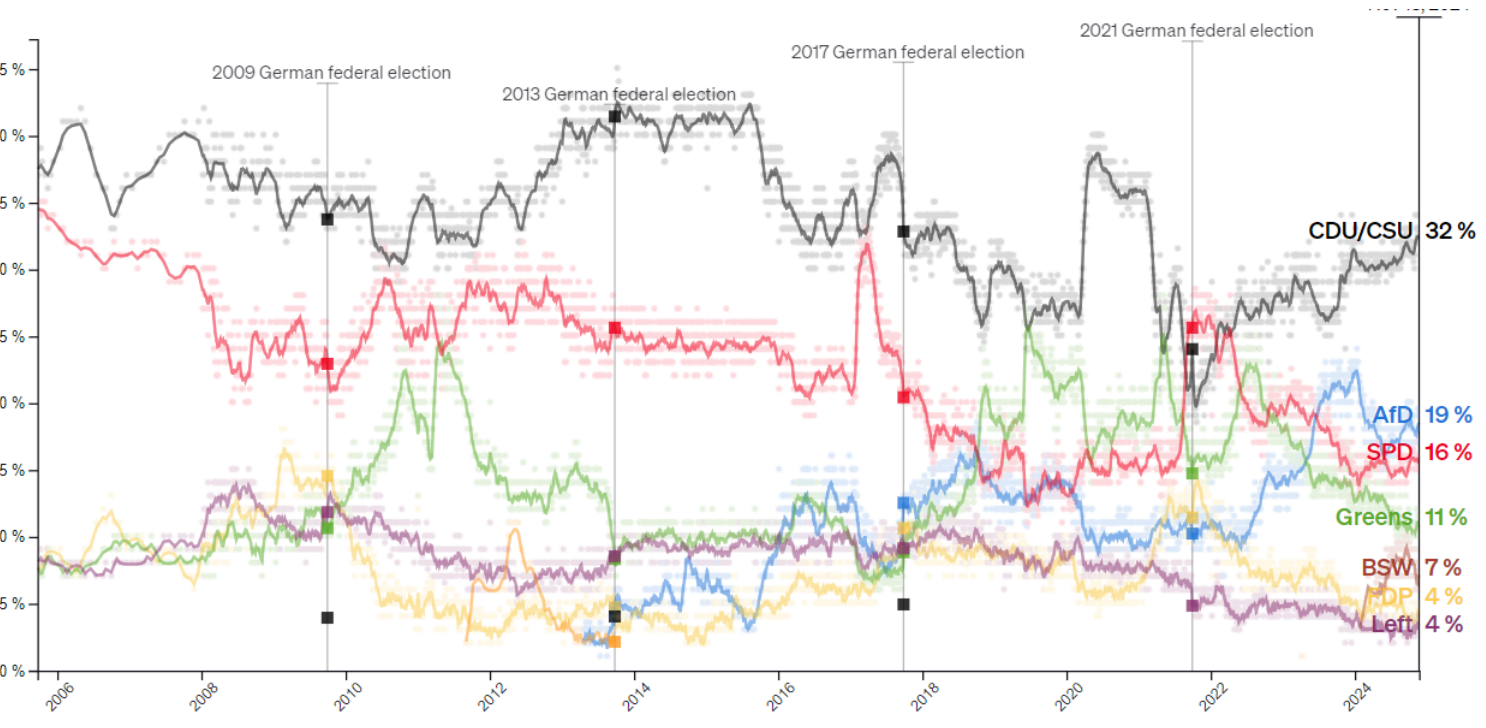
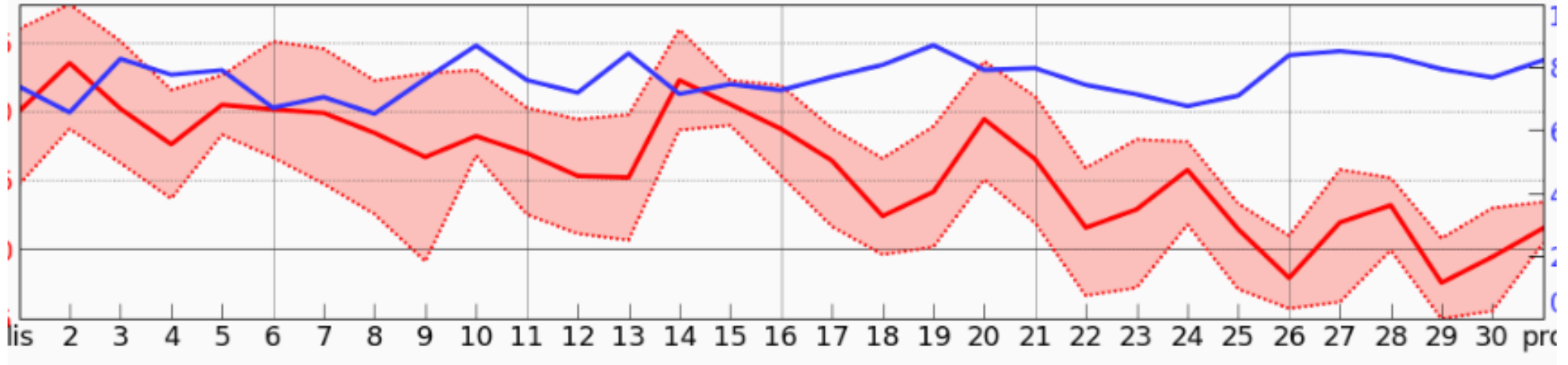


Time data

- Continuity - temperature, party support
- Discontuinity – elections

- Data: Annually, monthly, daily, (hours, minutes, seconds)
 - Iregular: elections, exams, conflicts

- Easy to find spurios correlation

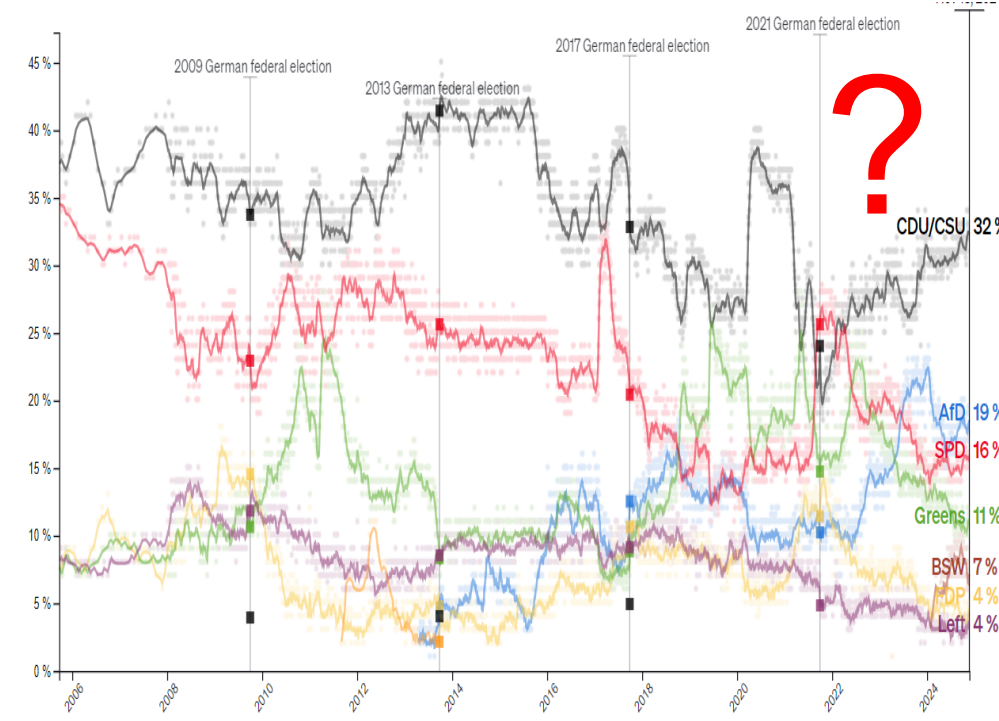
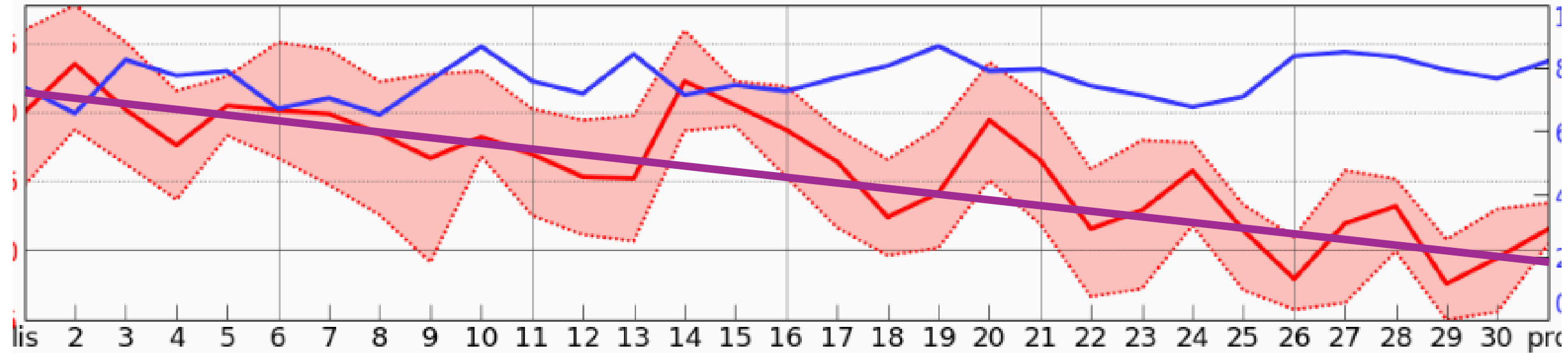


Three elements of Time Data

- Trend – the overall direction of evolution
 - E.g. Global warming, increasing prices
- Seasonality – regular changes in data
 - Weather, unemployment, activity during day
- White noise

Trend

- Usually the most important things
- Allows us to say what is happening
- Forecast (be cautious with that)
- The main source of spurious correlation

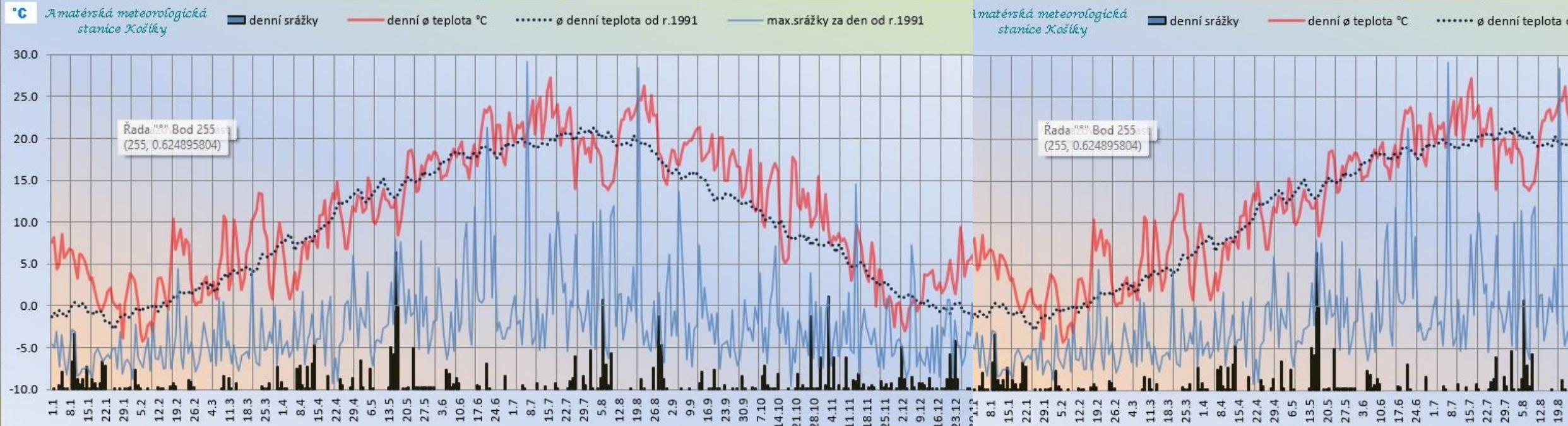


Seasonality

- Usually the most annoying aspect of time data
- The solution is to look on the whole season
 - The detail is lost in such case

Teplota a srážky

Teplota a srážky



White noise

- Short term irregular deviations
- Important when we want to see impact of some event

- Make the general information hard to see
- Moving average – replace current value by average of neighbouring values
 - Usually 3, 5 or 7
 - Depends on data (e.g. Monthly temperature)

Plot of monthly temperature – line chart

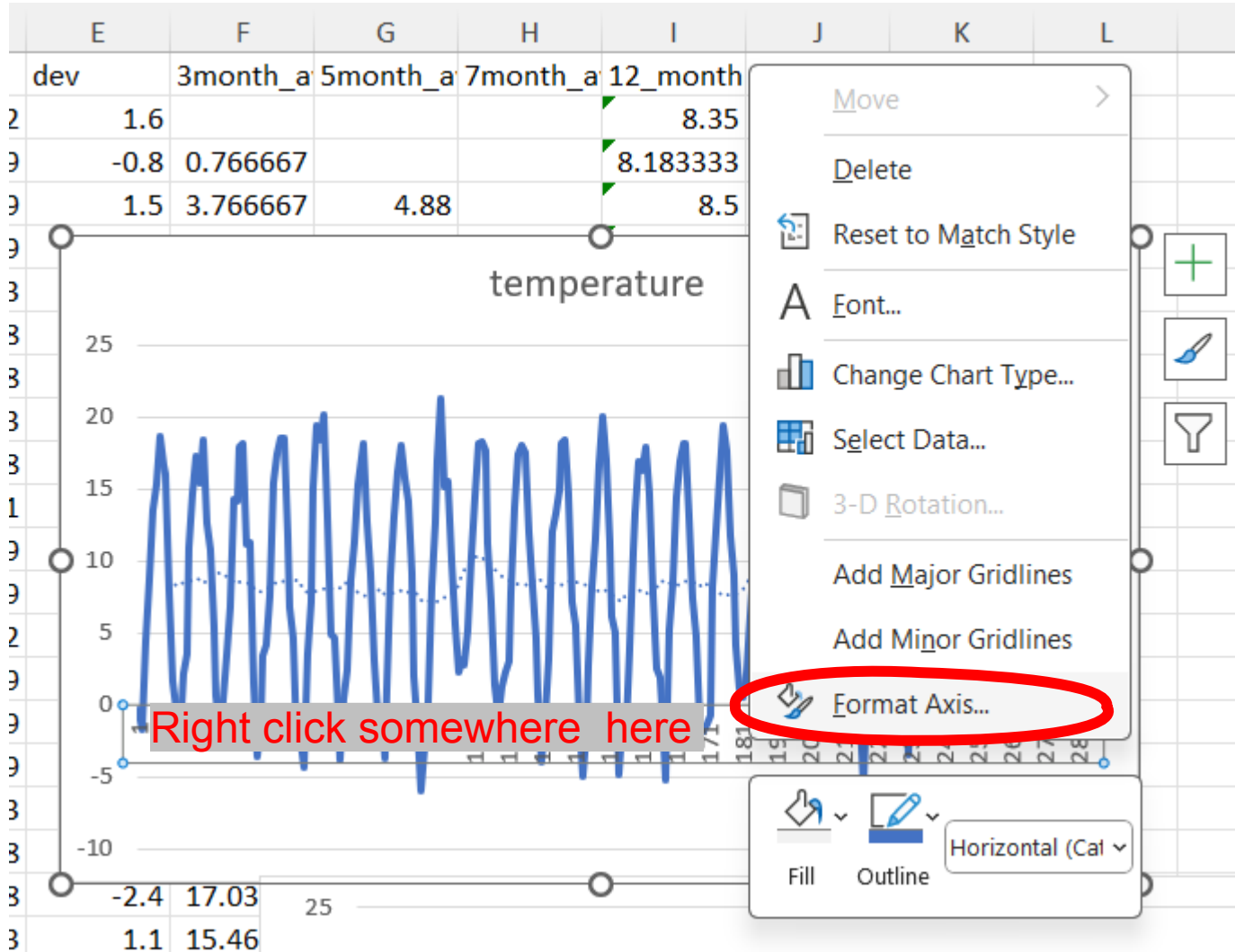
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the **Insert** tab selected. The **Charts** group is active, and the **2-D Line** chart type menu is open. Two line chart options are circled in red: the first is a simple line chart with a grid, and the second is a line chart with markers. Below the ribbon, a data table is visible with columns for year, month, trust_gov, inflation, issue_tero, and issue unemployment.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		year	month	trust_gov	inflation	issue_tero	issue unemployment		
		2009	2	26.9631	91.9	0	4.068117		
		2009	3	28.15534	91.9	0.176523	10.32657		

Change of labels and content

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface with the **Chart Design** ribbon selected. The ribbon includes the **Select Data** button, which is circled in red. Below the ribbon, a data table is visible with columns for year, month, temperature, normal, and year average. The 'year' and 'month' headers are circled in red. A chart is shown in the background, and the **Select Data Source** dialog box is open. In this dialog, the 'Legend Entries (Series)' list includes 'year', 'temperature', 'normal', and 'year average', with the 'year' entry circled in red. The 'Hidden and Empty Cells' option is set to 'Show All Data'. The 'Edit' button in the legend entries list is also circled in red. A red arrow points from the 'year' header in the table to the 'Edit' button in the dialog box.

year	month	temperature	normal	year average
1999	I.	-1.3	-2	8.35
1999	II.	3.4	-0.9	8.35
1999	III.	4.1	2.9	8.35
1999	IV.	7.5	7.9	8.35
1999	V.	15.4	13	8.35
1999	VI.	17.4	15.8	8.35
1999	VII.	18.5	17.8	8.35
1999	VIII.	18.5	17.3	8.35
1999	IX.	11.8	12.8	8.35
1999	X.	6.8	8.1	8.35
1999	XI.	4.7	2.9	8.35
1999	XII.	-2.8	-0.9	8.35
2000	I.	-2.4	-2	9.108333
2000	II.	-4.4	-0.9	9.108333
2000	III.	3.5	2.9	9.108333
2000	IV.	7.1	7.9	9.108333
2000	V.	15	13	9.108333



Format Axis

Axis Options Text Options

Axis Options

Tick Marks

Labels

Interval between labels

Automatic

Specify interval unit

Distance from axis

Label Position

Multi-level Category Labels

Number

Add Chart Element | **Quick Layout** | **Change Colors**

- Axes
- Axis Titles
- Chart Title
- Data Labels
- Data Table
- Error Bars
- Gridlines
- Legend
- Lines
- Trendline**
- Up/Down Bars

fx =SERIES(line!\$D\$1;line!

	C	D	E
temperatu	normal	year average	
	-1.3	-2	8.35
	3.4	-0.9	8.35
	4.1	2.9	8.35
	7.5	7.9	8.35
	15.4	13	8.35
	17.4	15.8	8.35
	18.5	17.8	8.35
	18.5	17.3	8.35
	11.8	12.8	8.35

- None
- Linear
- Linear Forecast
- Moving Average
- More Trendline Options...**

Format Trendline

Trendline Options

- Exponential
- Linear
- Logarithmic
- Polynomial Order: 2
- Power
- Moving Average Period: 2

Trendline Name

- Automatic 2 per. Mov. Avg. (normal)
- Custom

Forecast

Forward: 0.0 per

Backward: 0.0 per

Set Intercept 0.0

Just for the assignment

- Error bars

- When the data are based on representative sample
- There is uncertainty around obtained number
- Standard error: interval where the true value is probably located

