

Visualising world data

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What's the AIM[©] of your visualisation ?

1. Attract

2. Inform

3. Motivate

- to read your tweet
- cite your paper
- remember
- do something



2000

2006

2010

2012

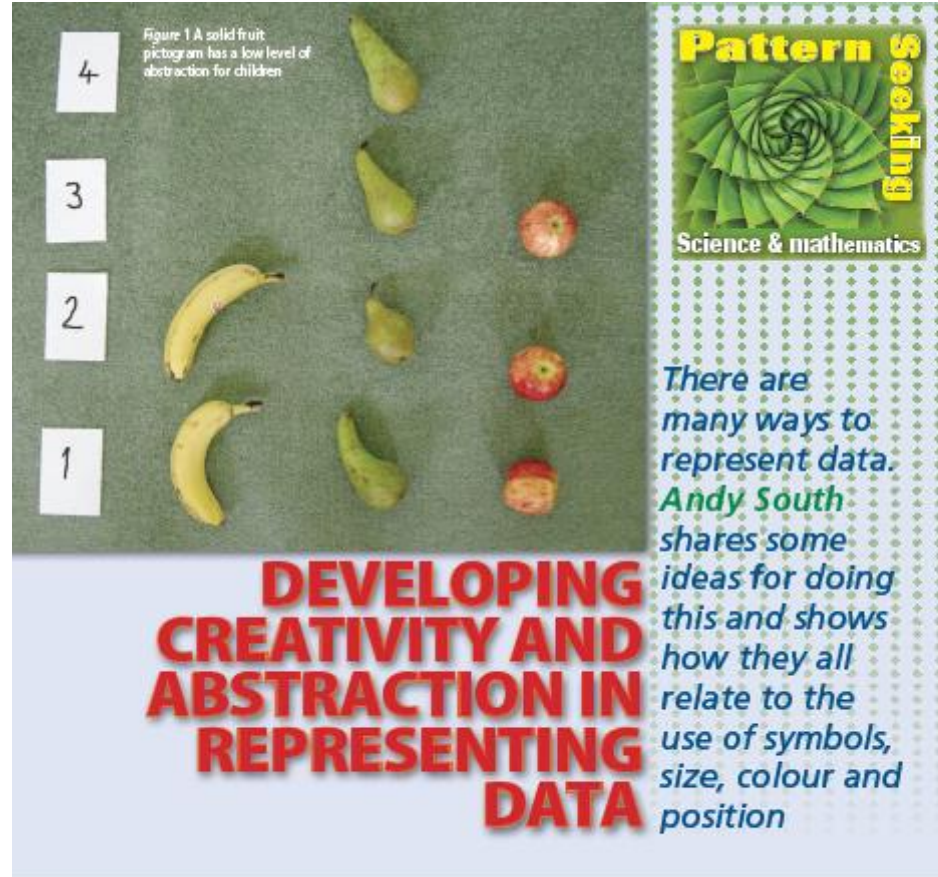
2016

biology

data visualisation

programming





The world has entered the 'Information Age' with unprecedented access to data and information. The livelihoods and leisure time of adults are increasingly dependent upon their ability to access and interpret information. Graphic designers, IT wizards and scientists are addressing the problem of how to represent data in simple, accessible and visual ways such that it becomes useful information. We now see more data graphics in our newspapers and on television about everything from sport to climate change to election results. Children will need to develop the skills to interpret information presented in a diversity of ways.

Abstraction

Creating charts and graphs is all about abstraction. The way in which the data are represented can be abstract to children as they try to make the link between the 'real' and the 'image' of the information they have produced.

This abstraction can be achieved using symbols, size, colour and position. Where the representation is close to what we are representing, abstraction is relatively low; for example, using colours to represent favourite colours or pictures to represent favourite fruit. Abstraction is higher when the size or position of the symbols is used to

represent quantities; for example, bars on a chart or points on a graph. These abstractions are not obvious to all children and need to be taught.

Data can be represented using solid objects, paper and computer graphics. To help children develop the skills to understand such abstractions we can challenge them to create and interpret representations in a diversity of ways.

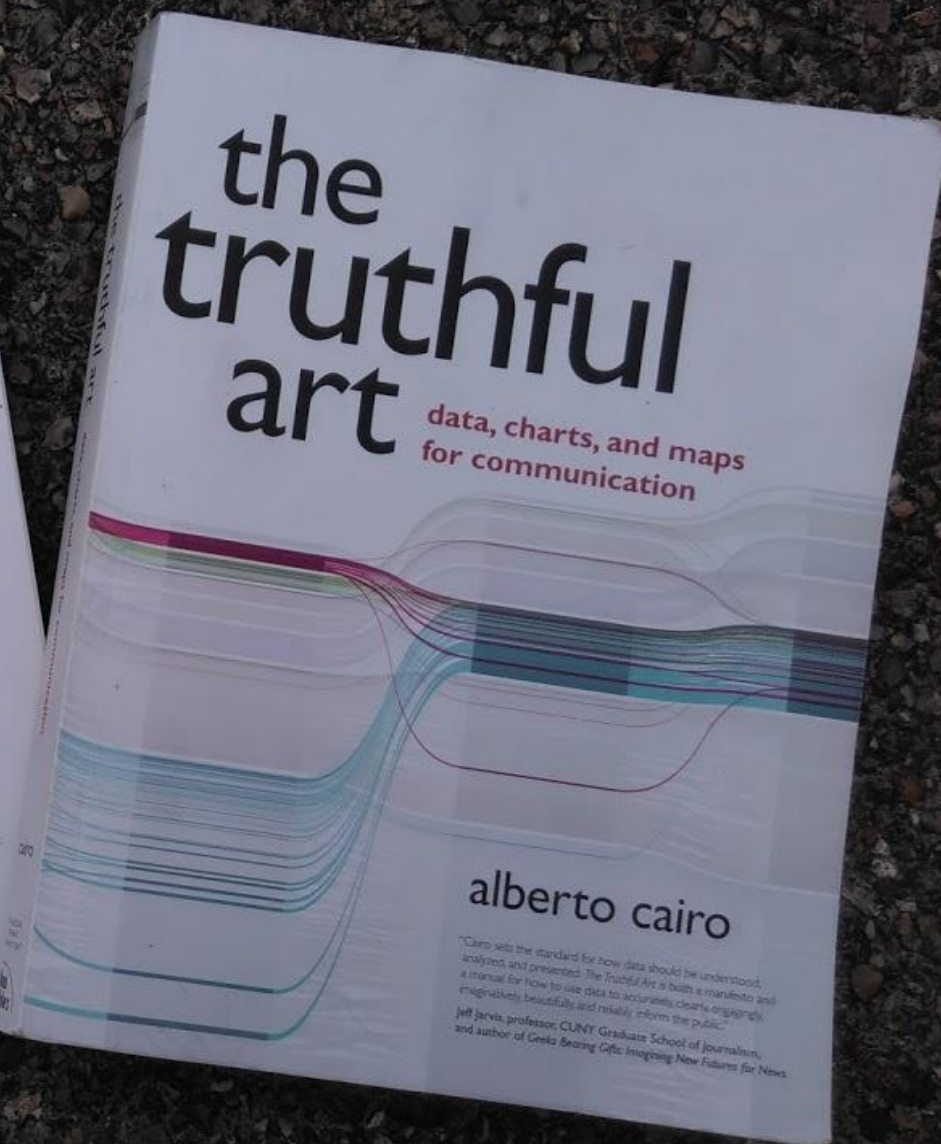
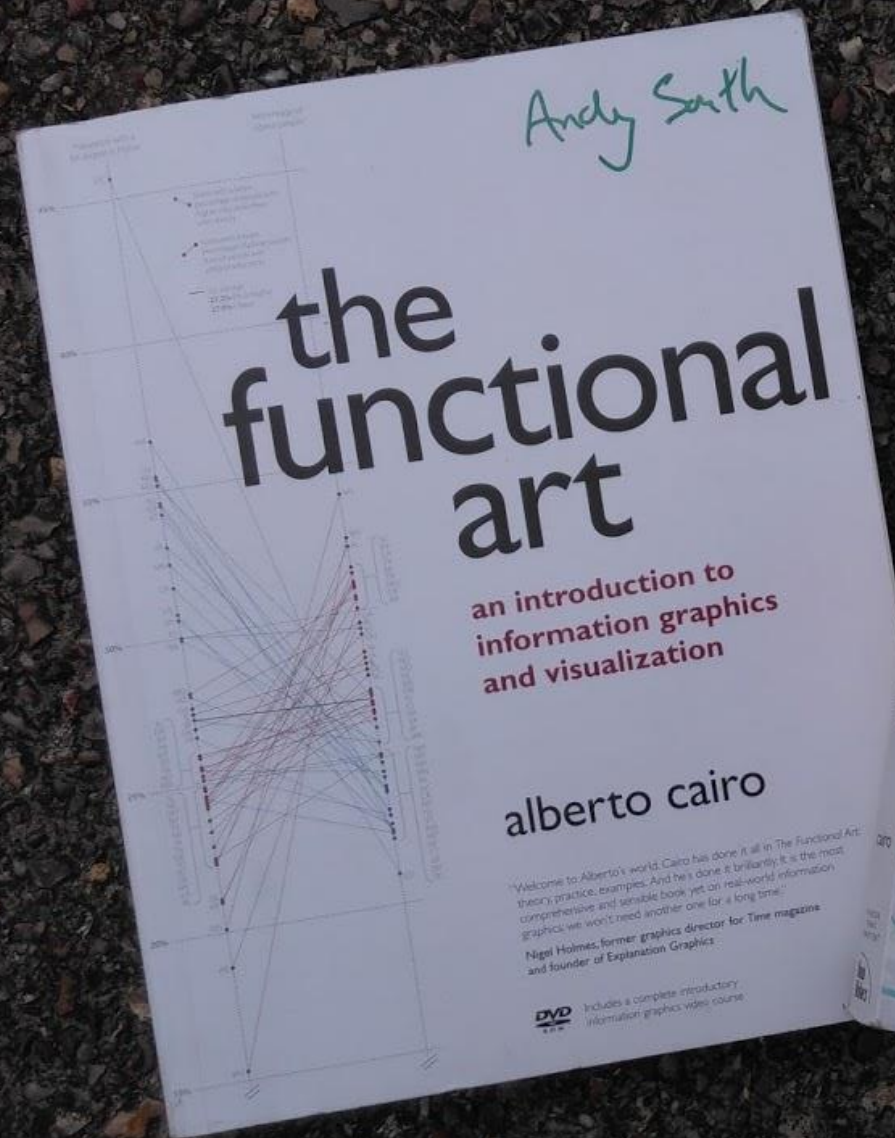
Solid representations

At the lowest level of abstraction, children can use real objects to create a solid pictogram. Because the children are using the items themselves to create a

Key words:
Enquiry
skills
Cross
curricular

datavis for 8 year olds

http://www.academia.edu/4460518/Developing_creativity_and_abstraction_in_representing_data



One definition

“data visualisation[s] ...enable analysis, exploration and discovery ... aren't intended mainly to convey messages that are pre-defined ... tools that let people extract their own conclusions from data.”

Alberto Cairo, The Truthful Art. 2016

Tensions (not absolute rules)

Defined message ↔ Encouraging exploration

Originality ↔ Tried & tested

Simplicity ↔ Including uncertainty

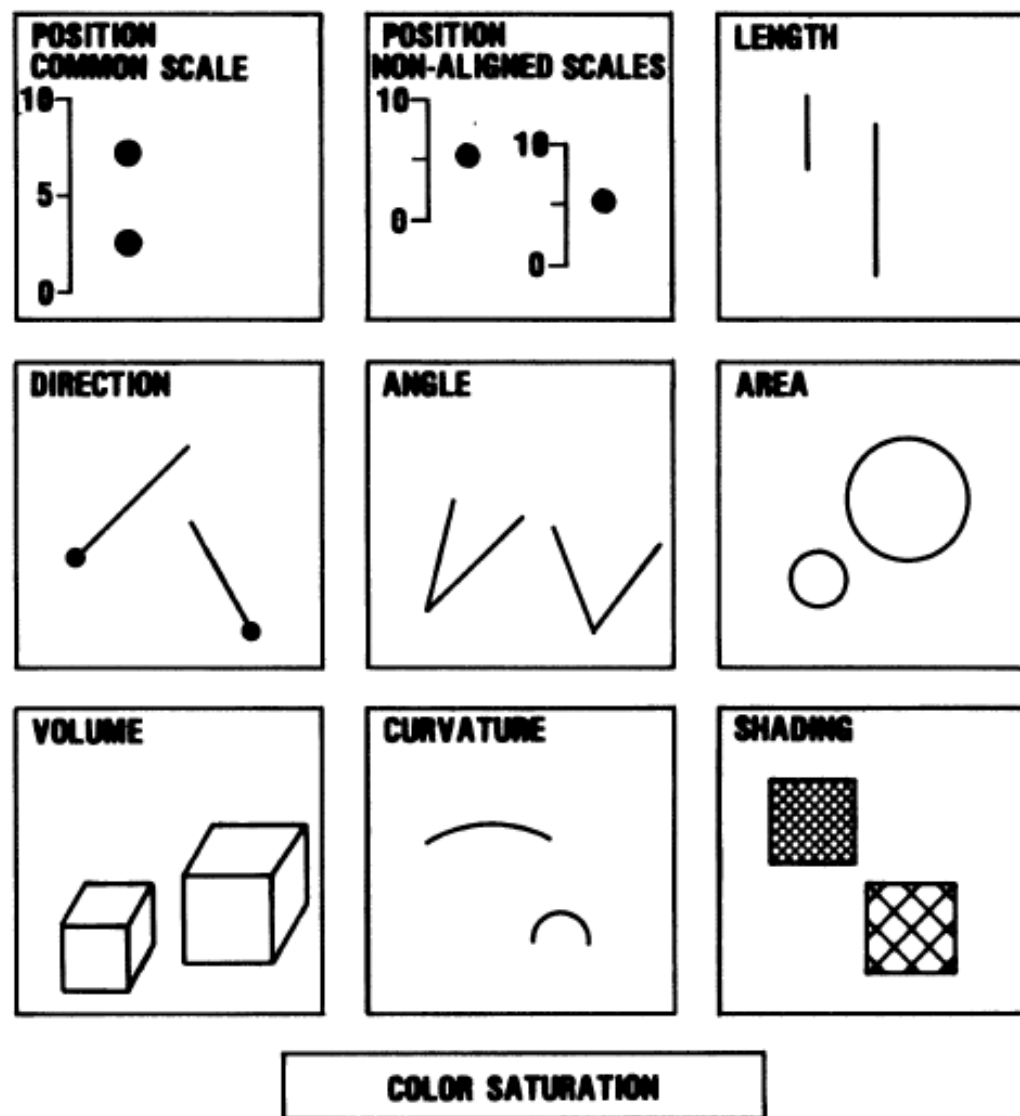
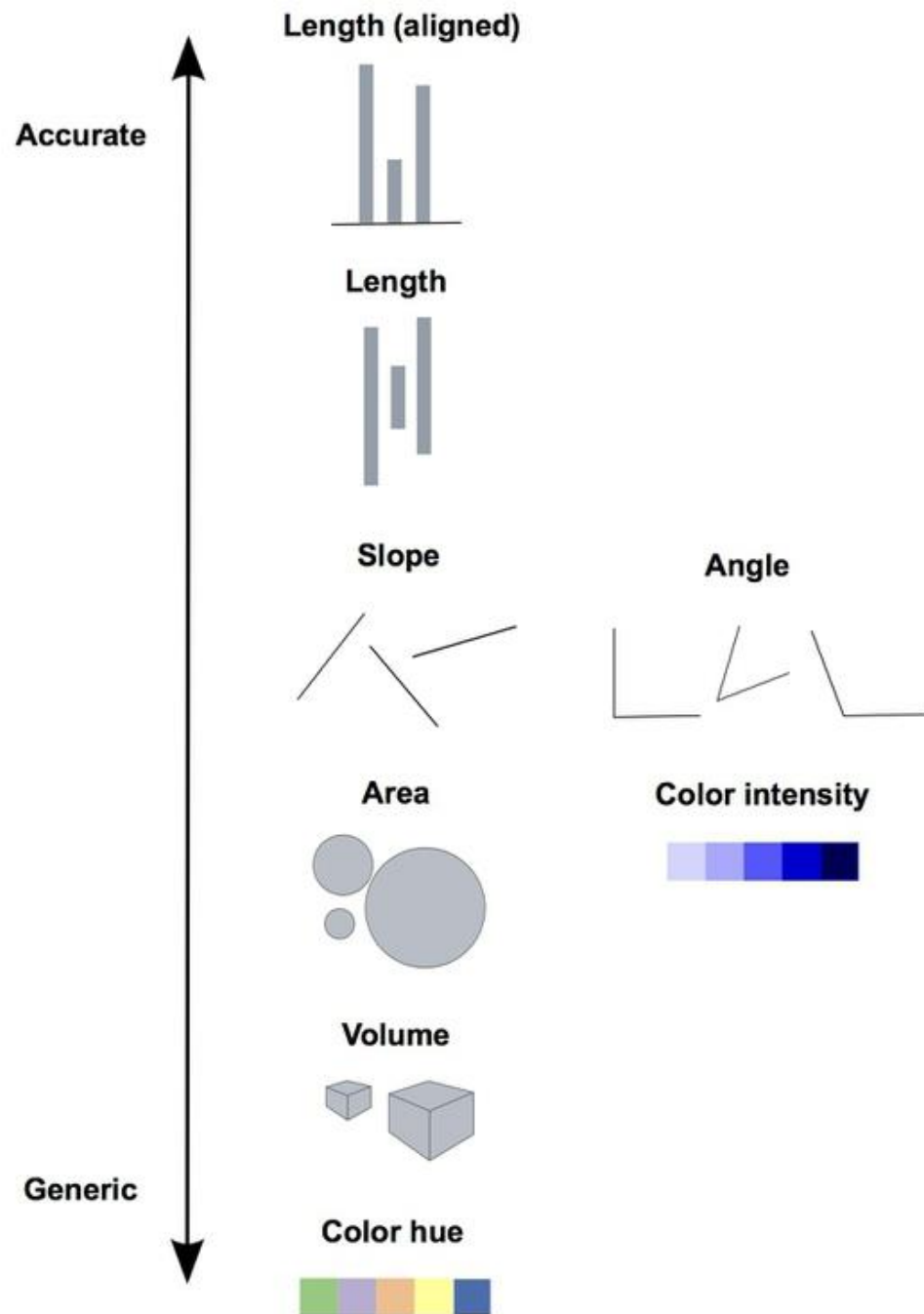


Figure 1. Elementary perceptual tasks.

Graphical Perception: Theory, Experimentation, and Application to the Development of Graphical Methods

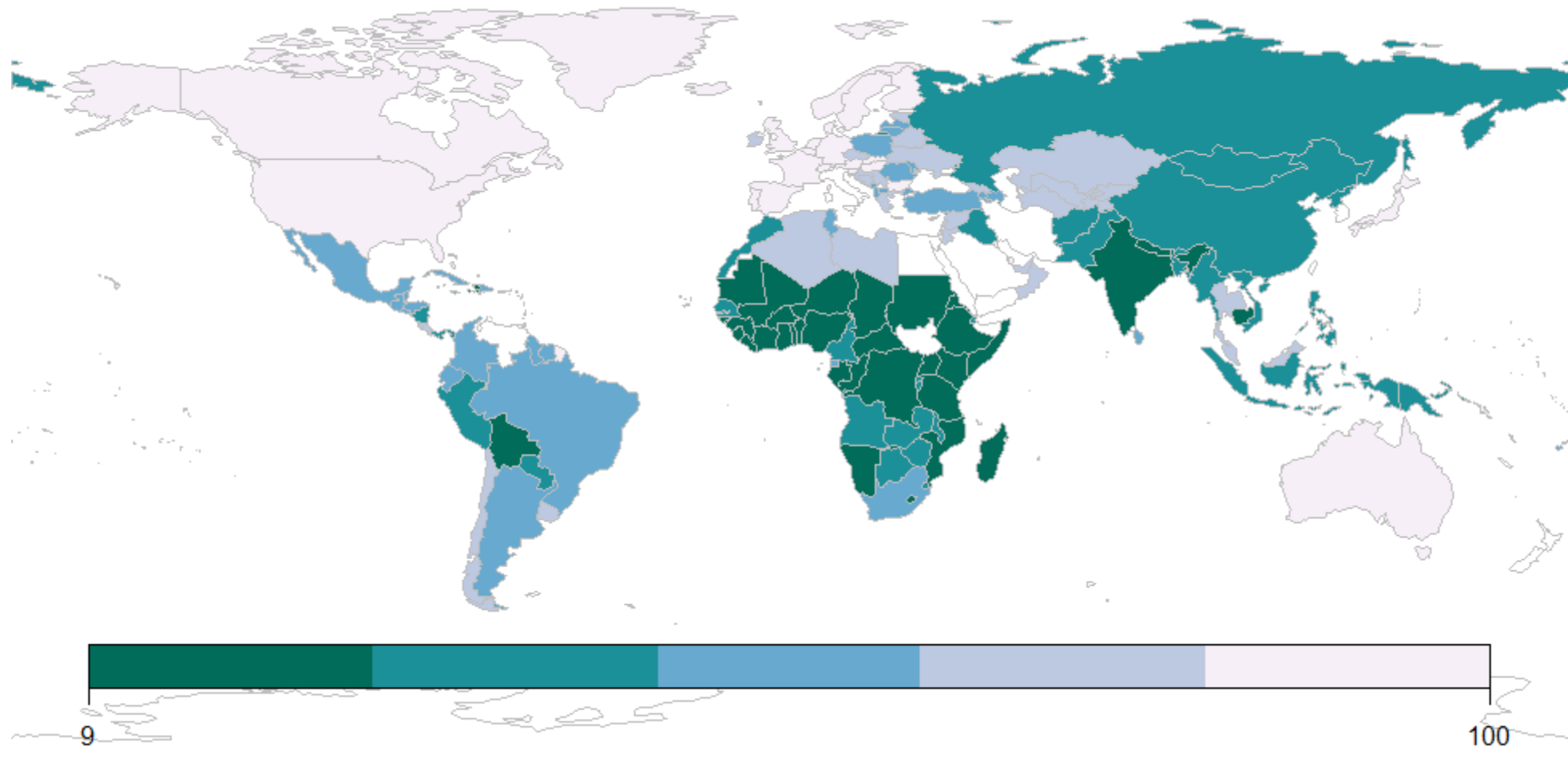
WILLIAM S. CLEVELAND and ROBERT MCGILL*



Questions I ask myself when choosing a datavis method ?

1. Is it free & open ?
2. Can I learn it in a ~~day~~ few hours ?
3. Does it make pretty things ?
4. Does it follow good visualisation practice ?
5. Is it flexible enough to do the complicated thing at the end that I didn't realise I'd need to do when I started ...

Access to Sanitation 2005



What might you want to say with world data ?

Geographical pattern

Identify key countries quickly

Ranking

Extremes

Hey! Look at my data

Hey! Use my vis method

Difficulties with world maps

countries are different sizes & shapes

there are too many countries

your reader is unlikely to know where all countries are

some countries are too small & disappear

Area and Population of Foreign Countries, compared with the United States, 1890.

Total of Countries Specified in this Diagram—Area, 45,932,806 Sq. M. Pop., 1,431,017,937.

Total Whole World—Area, 52,399,431 Sq. M. Pop., 1,479,739,151.

EXPLANATION:

LIGHT COLOR TOTAL POPULATION.

DARK COLOR TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.

GUATEMALA
Population, 1,394,233. Area, 46,890 Sq. M.

MEXICO
Pop., 11,601,847. Area, 747,906 Sq. M.

Organized States,
Pop. 61,908,906.
UNITED STATES
Pop. 62,578,738.

Organized States,
2,634,530 Sq. M.
STATES
Area, 3,602,990 Sq. M.

COLOMBIA
Pop., 3,878,000. Area, 504,773 Sq. M.

HAITI
Pop., 380,000. Area, 10,504 Sq. M.

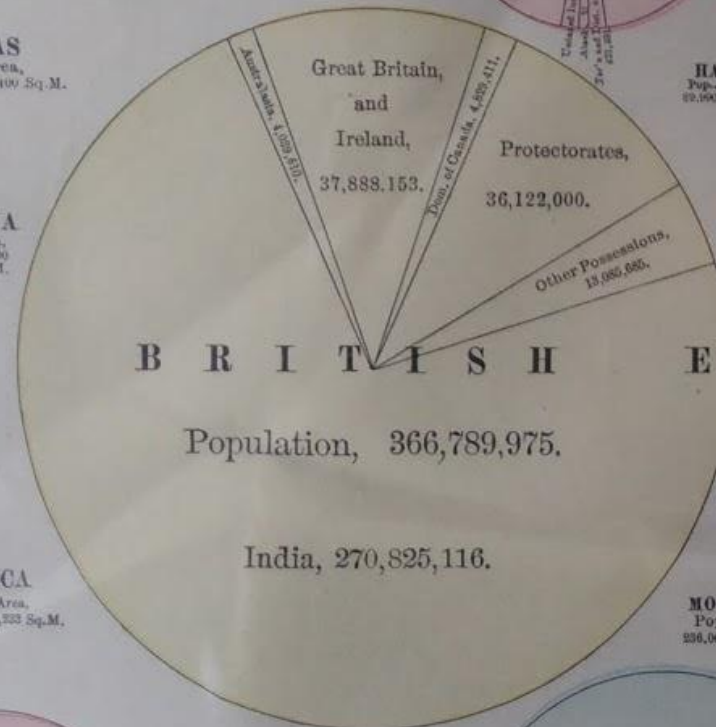
VENEZUELA
Pop., 2,540,000. Area, 632,660 Sq. M.

HONDURAS
Population, 431,917. Area, 46,400 Sq. M.

NICARAGUA
Population, 350,000. Area, 49,500 Sq. M.

SALVADOR
Pop., 664,613. Area, 7,305 Sq. M.

COSTA RICA
Population, 213,785. Area, 32,233 Sq. M.



HAWAII
Pop., 82,000. Area, 6,677 Sq. M.

SANTO DOMINGO
Population, 810,000. Area, 18,046 Sq. M.

BOLIVIA
Pop., 2,338,350. Area, 547,440 Sq. M.

ECUADOR
Pop., 1,220,000. Area, 118,630 Sq. M.

PERU
Pop., 2,971,844. Area, 468,745 Sq. M.

PARAGUAY
Pop., 560,000. Area, 91,970 Sq. M.

URUGUAY
Pop., 648,299. Area, 72,110 Sq. M.

CHILE
Pop., 8,110,015. Area, 293,970 Sq. M.

MONTENEGRO
Pop., 230,000. Area, 2,630 Sq. M.

BRASIL
Population, 14,002,355. Area, 3,209,878 Sq. M.

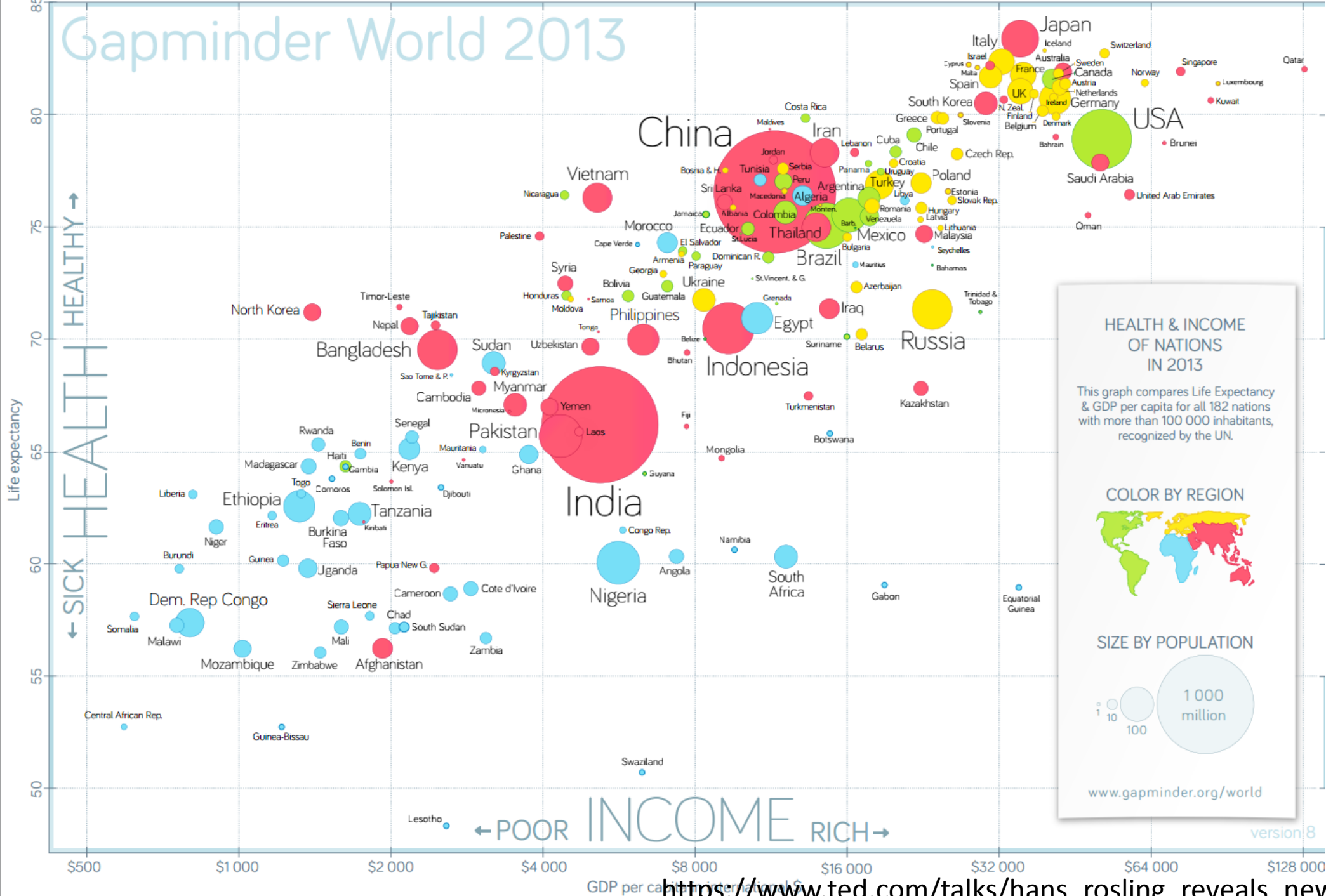


European Russia,
95,870,810.
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Population, 114,873,008.

European Russia,
2,095,504.
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Area, 8,660,282 Sq. M.

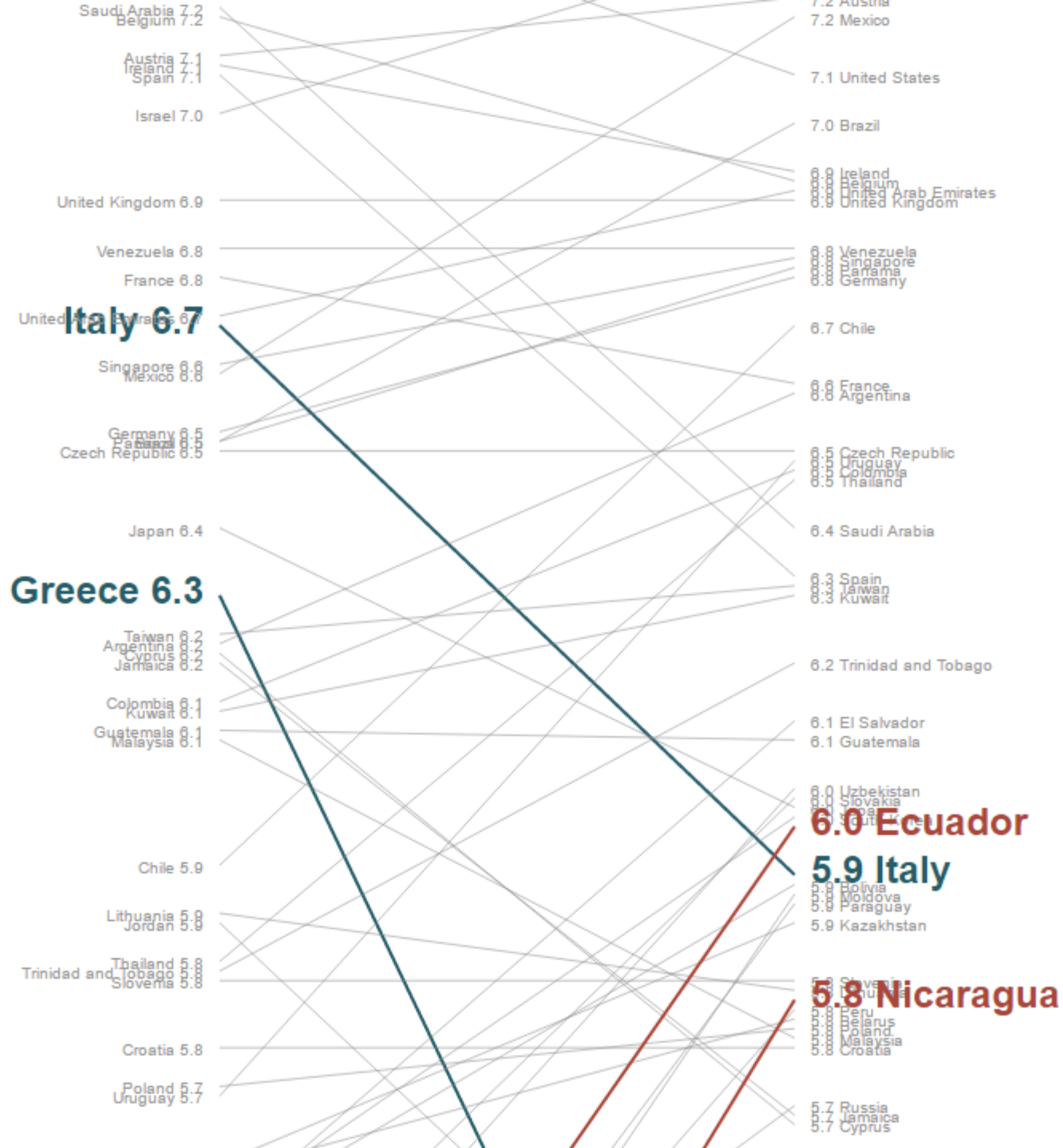
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Pop., 4,000,000. Area, 1,125,050 Sq. M.

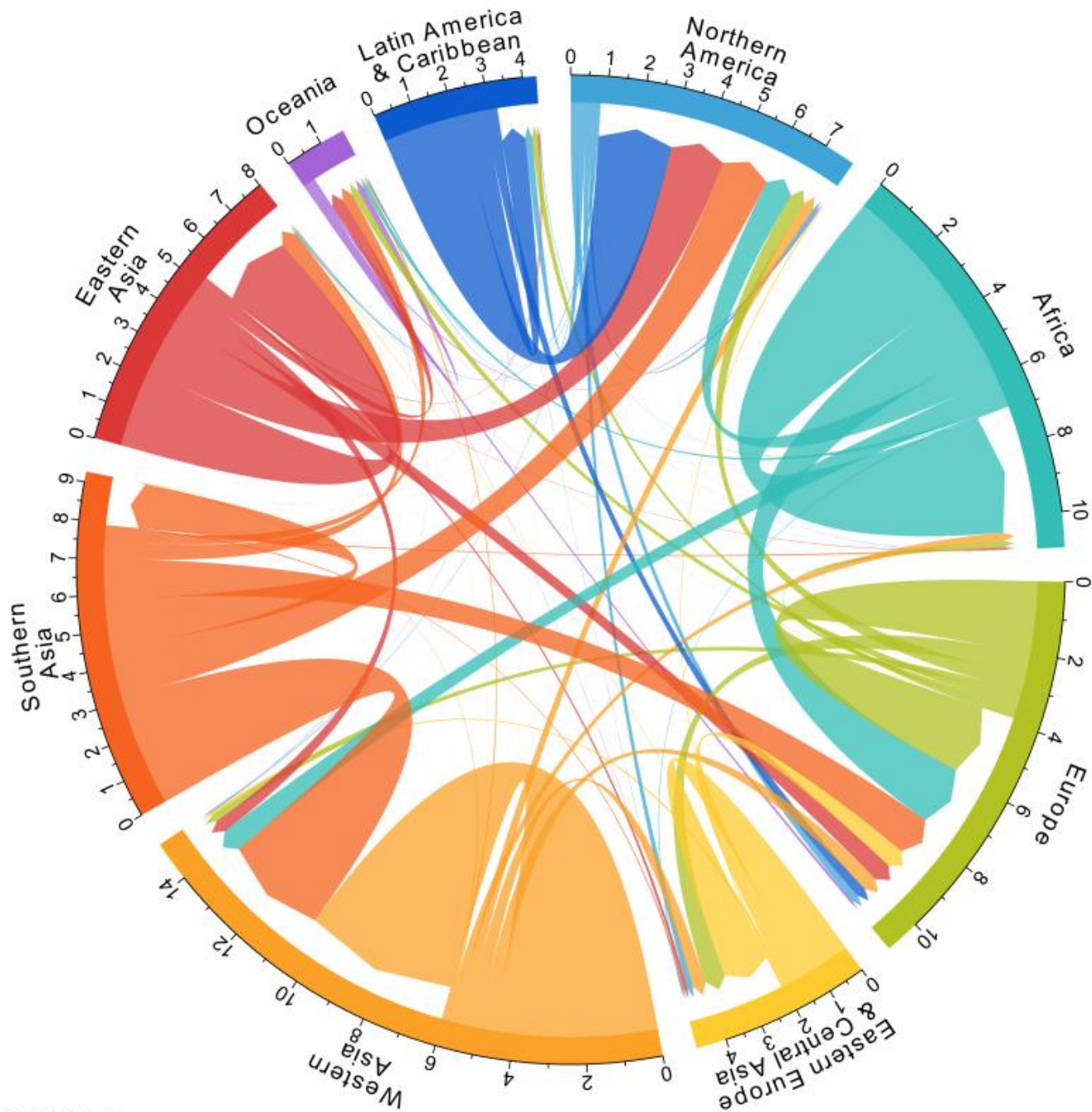
Gapminder World 2013



https://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_reveals_new_insights_on_poverty

slope graph





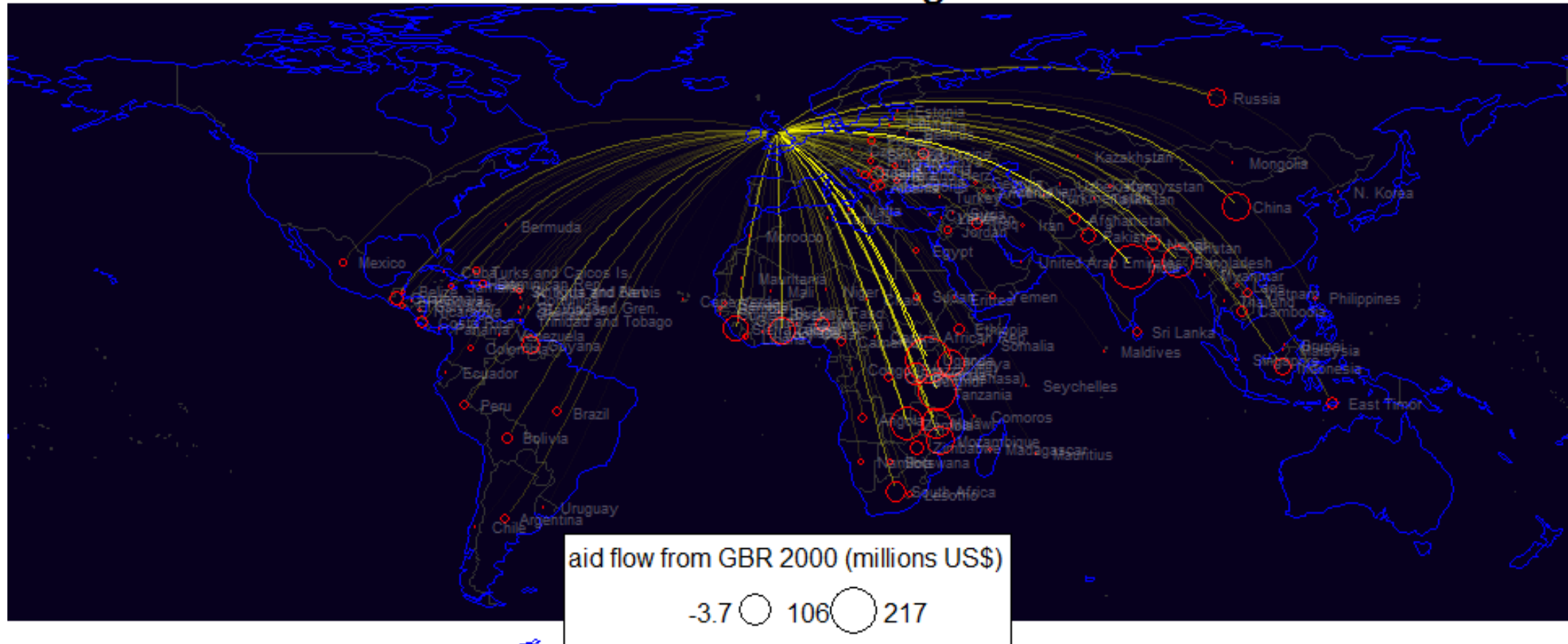
Based on estimates from:
 Abel G.J. (2016) *Estimates of Global Bilateral Migration Flows by Gender*
 between 1960 and 2015. Vienna Institute of Demography Working Papers. 2/2016

<https://gjabel.wordpress.com/2016/05/18/updated-circular-plots-for-directional-bilateral-migration-data/>

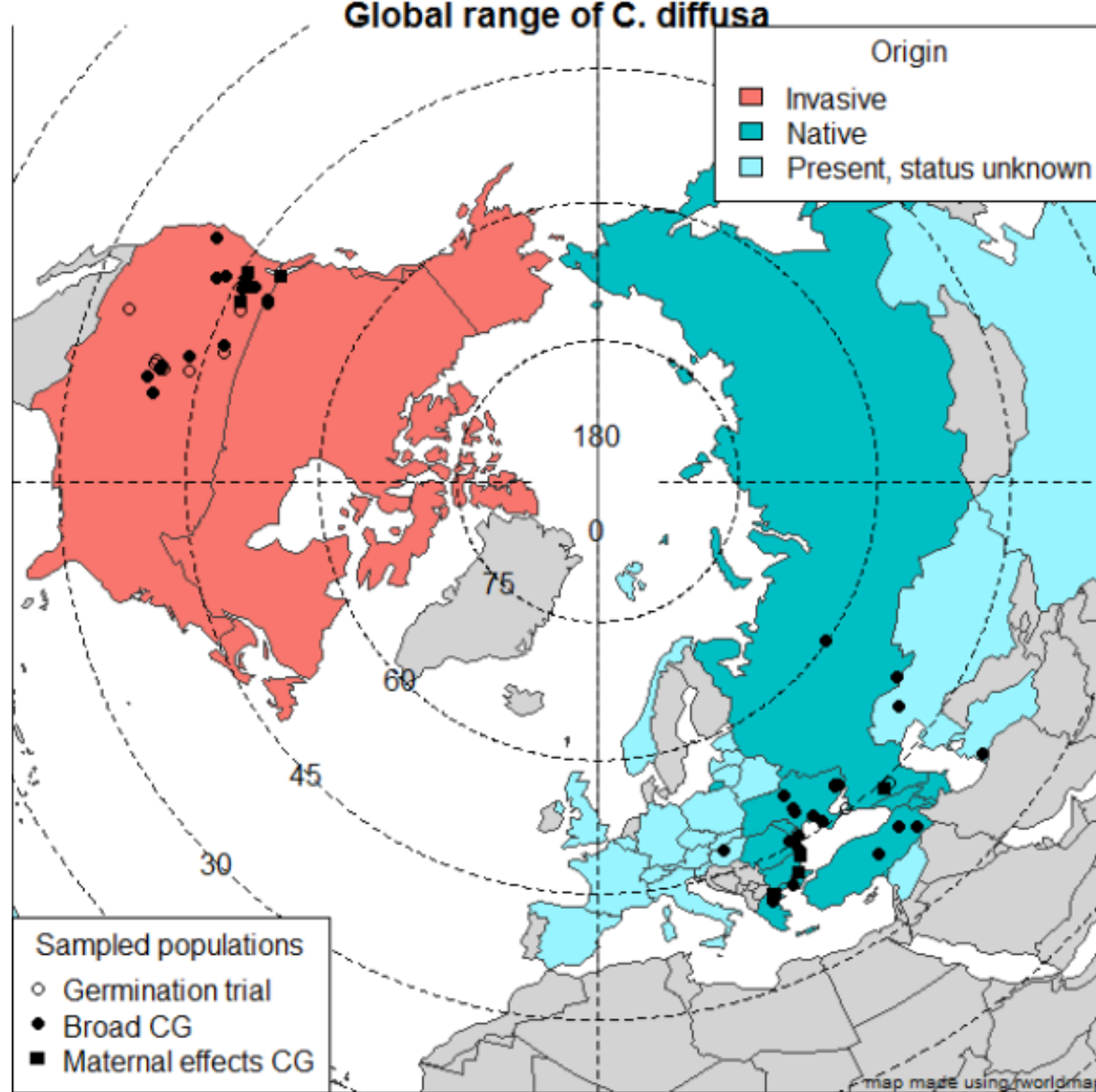


<https://medium.com/airbnb-engineering/using-r-packages-and-education-to-scale-data-science-at-airbnb-906faa58e12d>

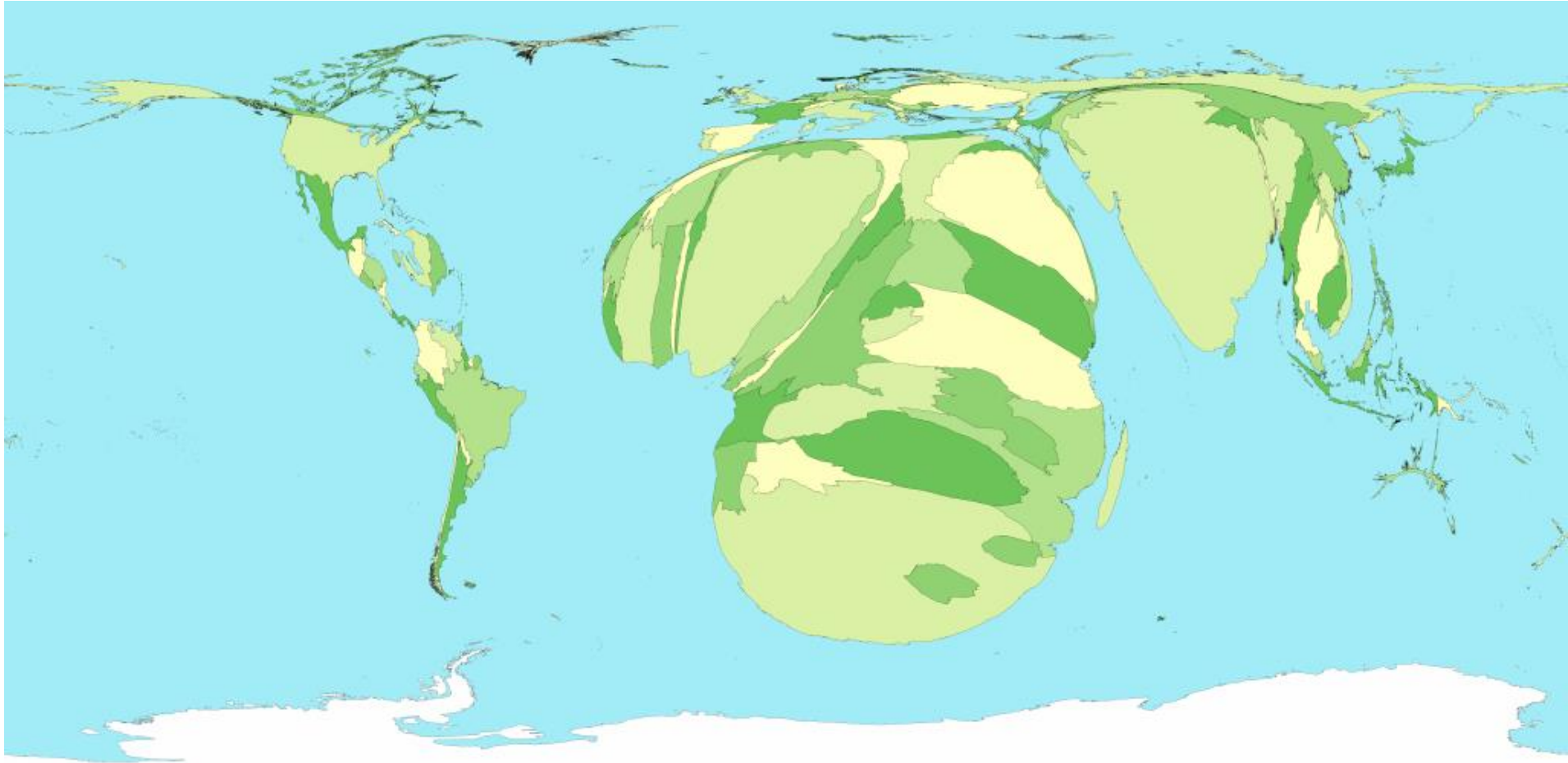
Aid flow from United Kingdom 2000



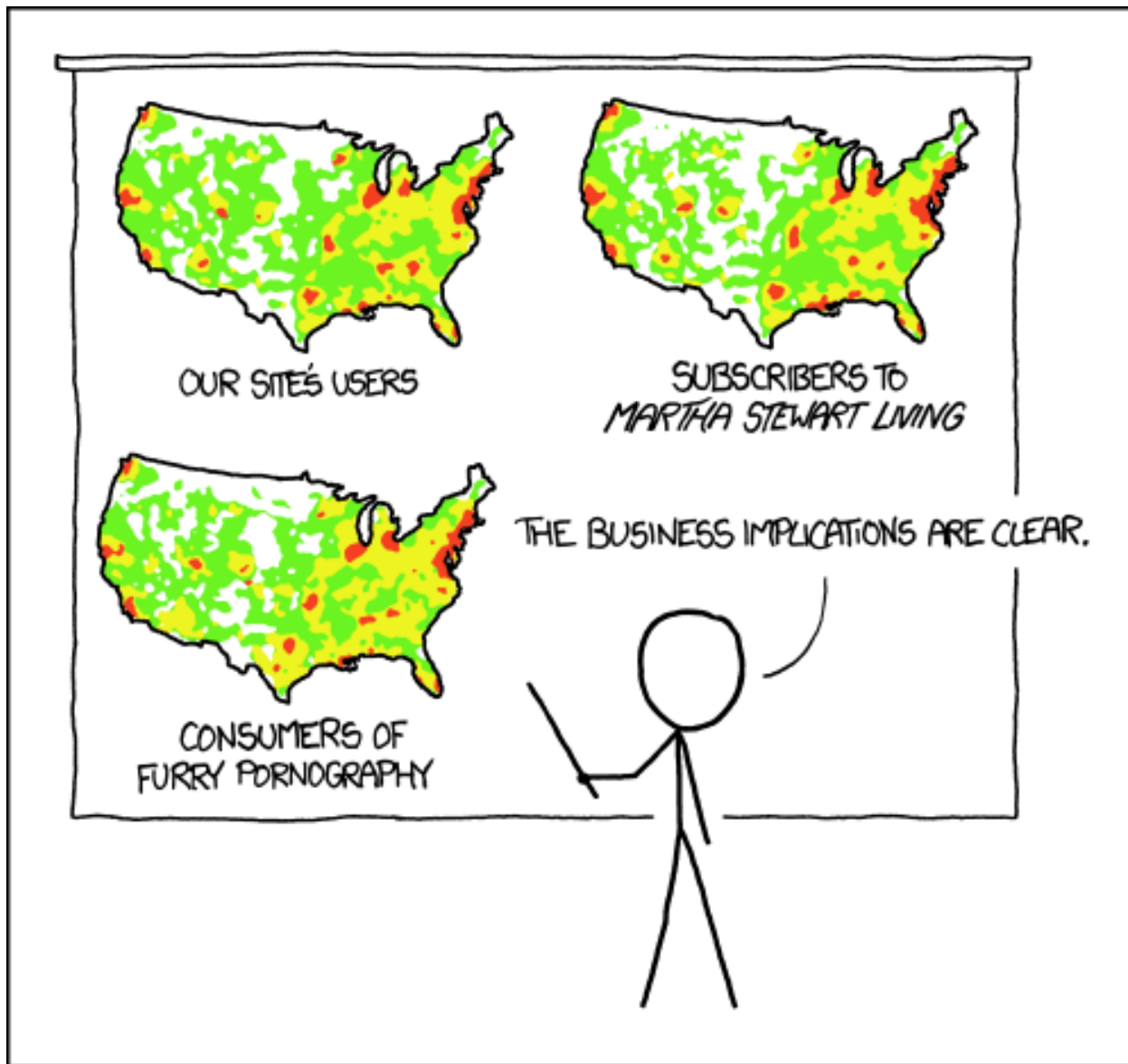
<http://stackoverflow.com/a/19695755/1718356>







































<https://alienplantation.wordpress.com/2013/06/18/nuts-and-bolts-modern-maps-of-eurasia-in-r/>



Cartogram by Mark Newman : <http://www.omegahat.org/Rcartogram/>



PET PEEVE #208:
GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE
BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

How good are rows at doing columns ?	Geographic pattern	Ranks	Attract attention
Choropleth	  	  	  
Bubbles	  	  	  
Slope graphs	  	  	  
Cartograms	  	  	  



#endrainbow

The end of the rainbow

🕒 November 18, 2014 📁 communication, journals, visualisation 👤 Ed Hawkins

An open letter to the climate science community

Ed Hawkins, Doug McNeall, David Stephenson, Jonny Williams & Dave Carlson

Dear colleagues,

This is a heartfelt plea.

A plea to you all to help rid climate science of colour scales that can distort, mislead and confuse. Colour scales that are often illegible to those who are colour blind.

The main culprit is, of course, the 'rainbow':



<http://www.climate-lab-book.ac.uk/2014/end-of-the-rainbow/>

rworldmap: A New R package for Mapping Global Data

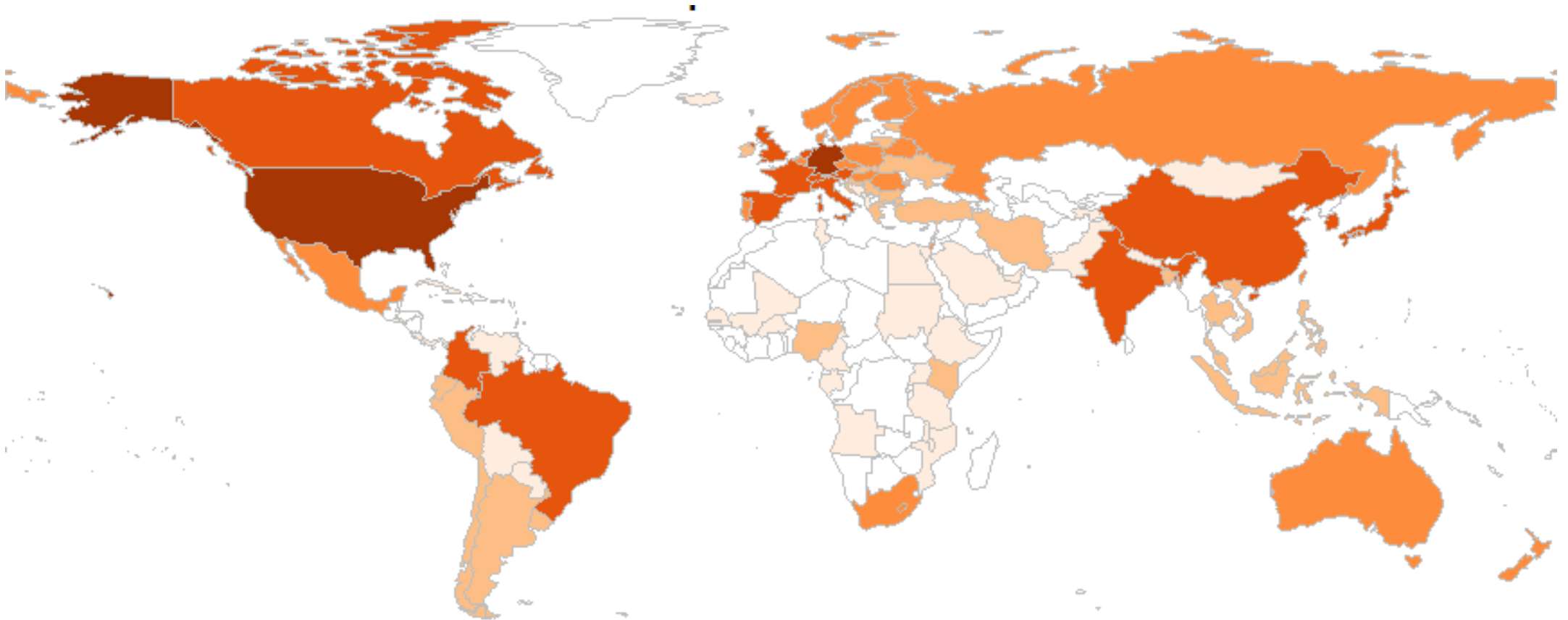
by Andy South

Abstract **rworldmap** is a relatively new package available on CRAN for the mapping and visualisation of global data. The vision is to make the display of global data easier, to facilitate understanding and communication. The initial focus is on data referenced by country or grid due to the frequency of use of such data in global assessments. Tools to link data referenced by country (either name or code) to a map, and then to display the map are provided as are functions to map global gridded data. Country and gridded functions accept the same arguments to specify the nature of categories and colour and how legends are formatted. This package builds on the functionality of existing packages, particularly **sp**, **maptools** and **fields**. Example code is provided to produce maps, to link with the packages **classInt**, **RColorBrewer** and **ncdf**, and to plot examples of publicly available country and gridded data.

There appears to be a gap in the market for free software tools that can be used across disciplinary boundaries to produce innovative, publication quality global visualisations. Within R there are great building blocks (particularly **sp**, **maptools** and **fields**) for spatial data but users previously had to go through a number of steps if they wanted to produce world maps of their own data. Experience has shown that difficulties with linking data and creating classifications, colour schemes and legends, currently constrains researchers' ability to view and display global data. We aim to reduce that constraint to allow researchers to spend more time on the more important issue of what they want to display. The vision for **rworldmap** is to produce a package to facilitate the visualisation and mapping of global data. Because the focus is on global data, the package can be more specialised than existing packages, making world mapping easier, partly because it doesn't have to deal with detailed local maps. Through **rworldmap** we aim to make it easy for R users to explore their global data and also to produce publication quality figures from their outputs.

Meta-mapping

(using rworldmap to map the downloads of rworldmap)



README.md

downloads : 68 K

build **passing** downloads **68K** downloads 2990/month Depsy 96th percentile

rworldmap

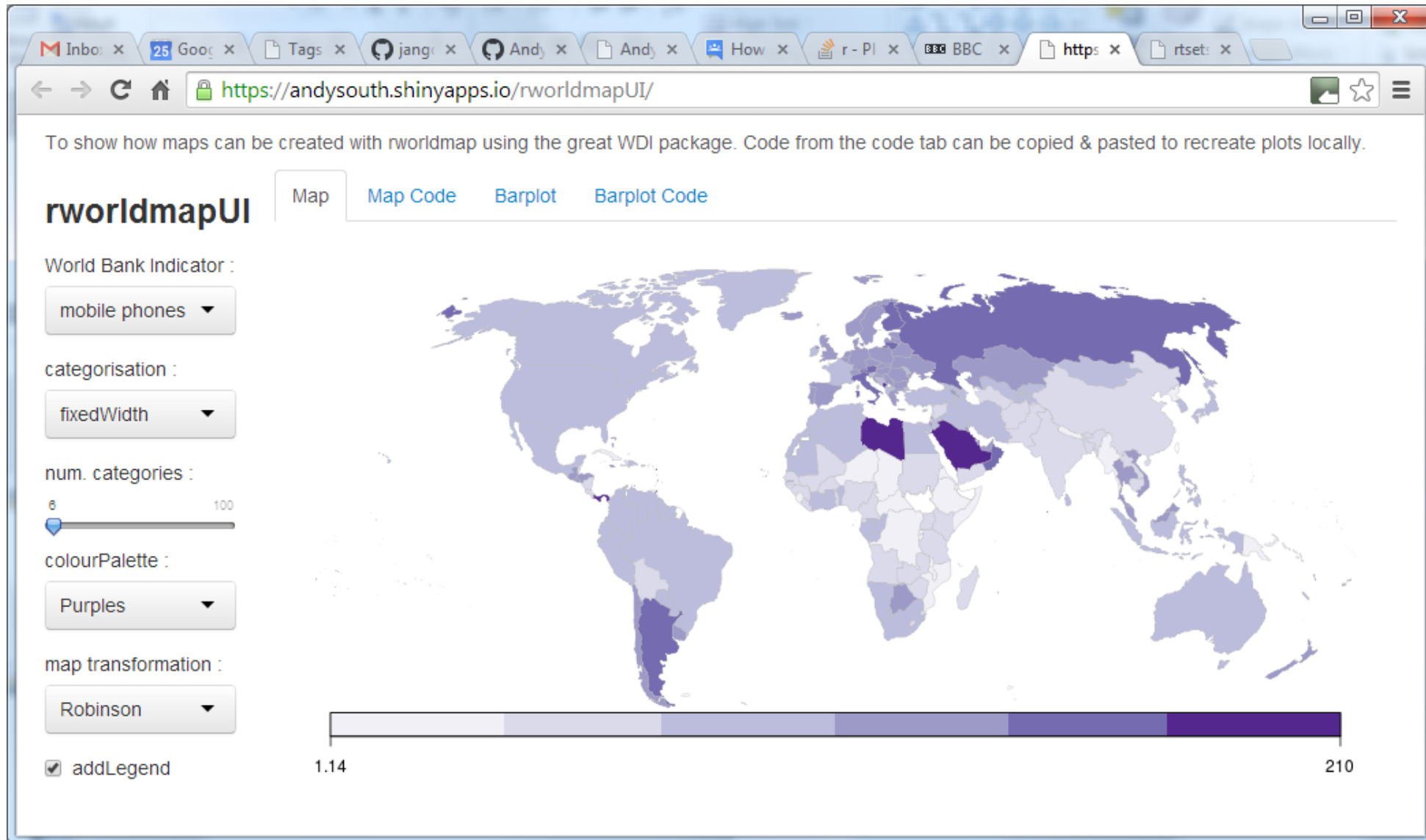
R package for mapping global data

Installation from CRAN

```
install.packages('rworldmap',dependencies=TRUE)
```

Development version

```
require(devtools)
install_github('AndySouth/rworldmap', build_vignettes=TRUE)
```



<https://andysouth.shinyapps.io/rworldmapUI/>

recap

- What's your main AIM : Attract, Inform or Motivate ?
- Assess trade-offs of different methods
- Lots of great resources out there
- & opportunities to contribute

Further reading :

- <https://medium.com/@kennelliott/39-studies-about-human-perception-in-30-minutes-4728f9e31a73#.ncjiy0js5>
- <http://www.storybench.org/understanding-what-makes-a-visualization-memorable/>