

https://www.theguardian.com/cities/gallery/2016/jun/08/how-far-distance-workers-commute-uk-cities-mapped

# Data visualisation ENVS225 Exploring the Social World

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### **Data Preparation**

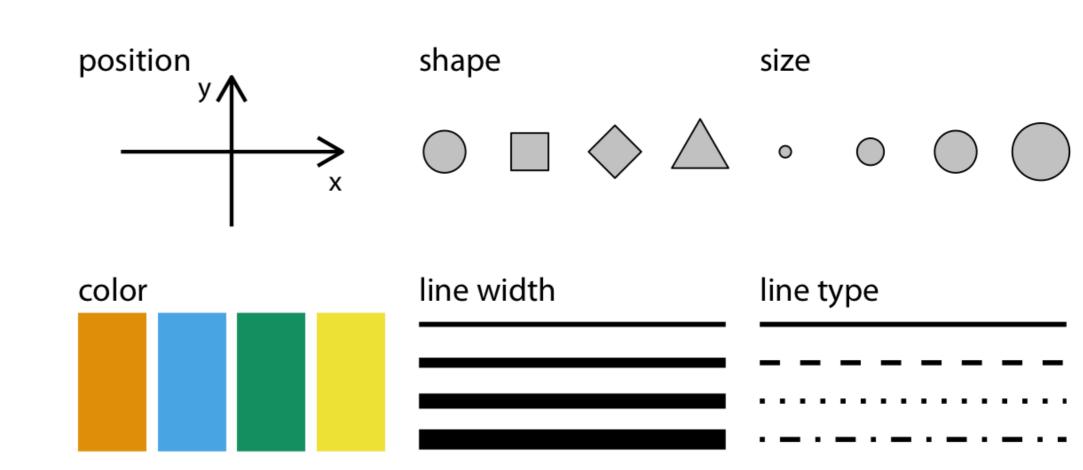
Make sure your data is "tidy":

- Observations are rows.
- Variables are columns.
- Every cell is a single value.
- First row (and only first row) consists of variable names.

#### Plots elements

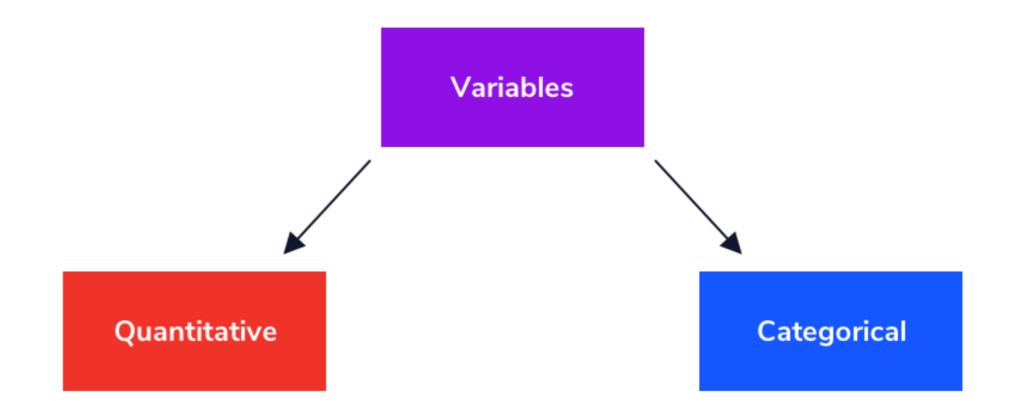
6 elements of a plot that can be assigned to variables:

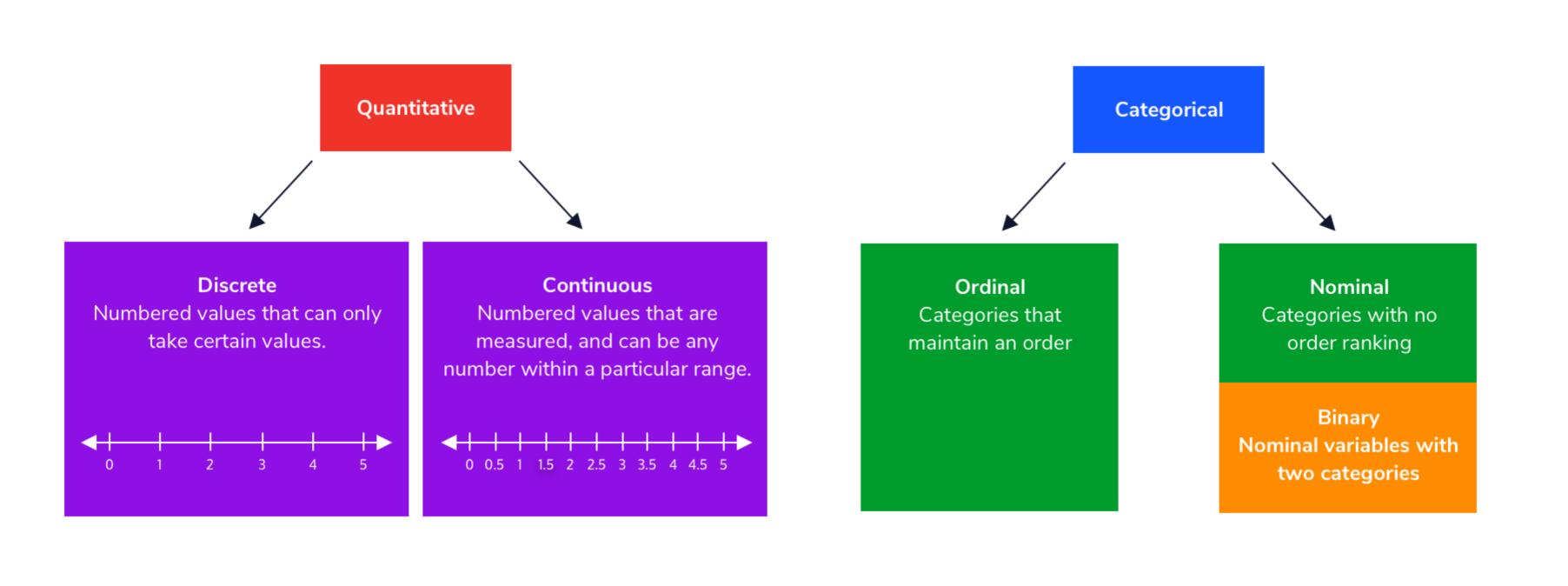
- x-axis (horizontal axis)
- y-axis (vertical axis)
- Facets (types)
- colour/fill
- size
- shape



### Variable Types

- Categorical: colour, species, sex.
- Quantitative: height, GDP, score





# Visualising and Describing Variables

#### What is Data Visualisation?

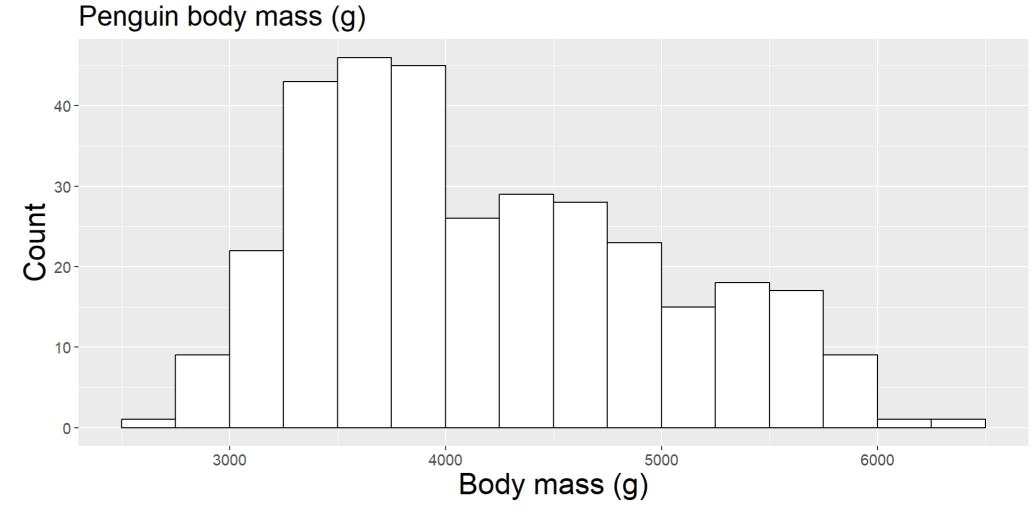
We take data values and convert them in a systematic and logical way into the visual elements that make up the final graphic.

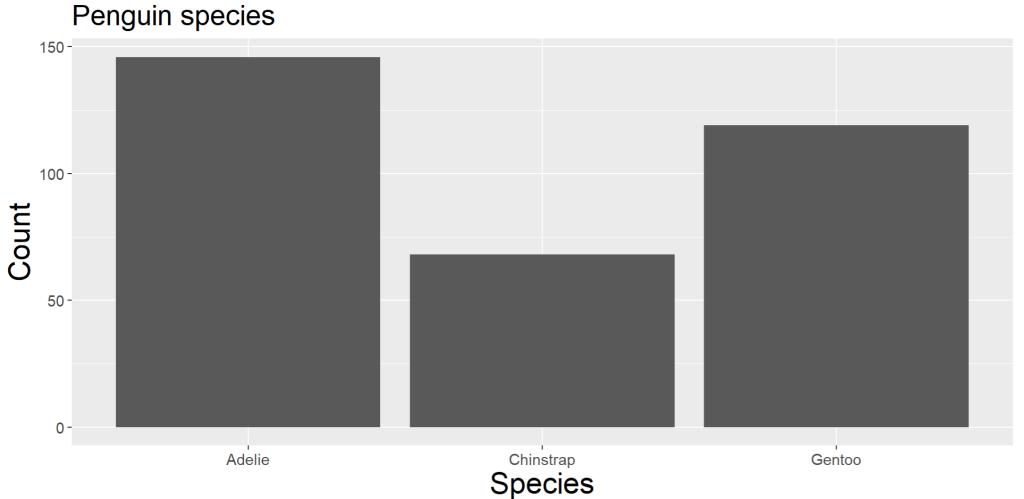
"A data visualization first and foremost has to accurately convey the data. It must not mislead or distort. At the same time, a data visualization should be aesthetically pleasing"

→ More is less

#### 1 Numerical Variable:

Histogram

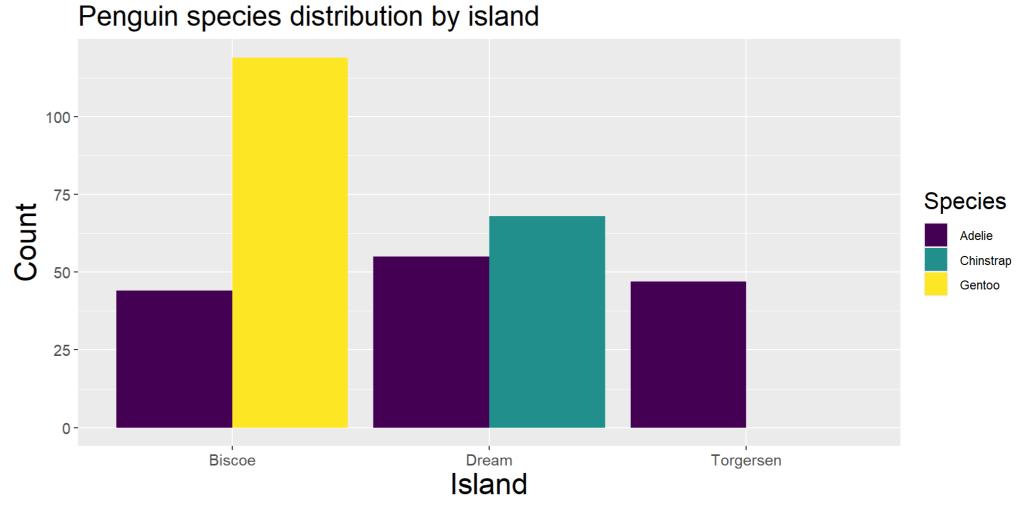


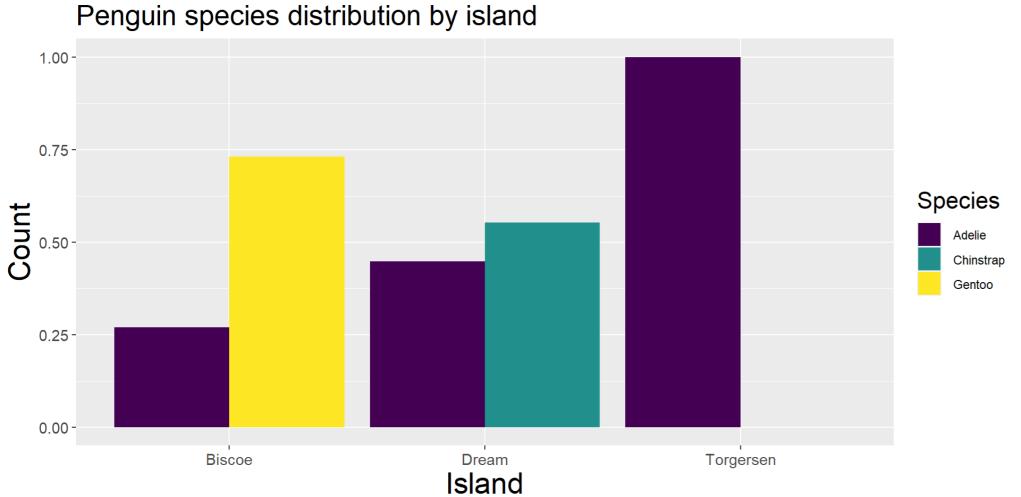


# 1 Categorical Variable: Bar Chart

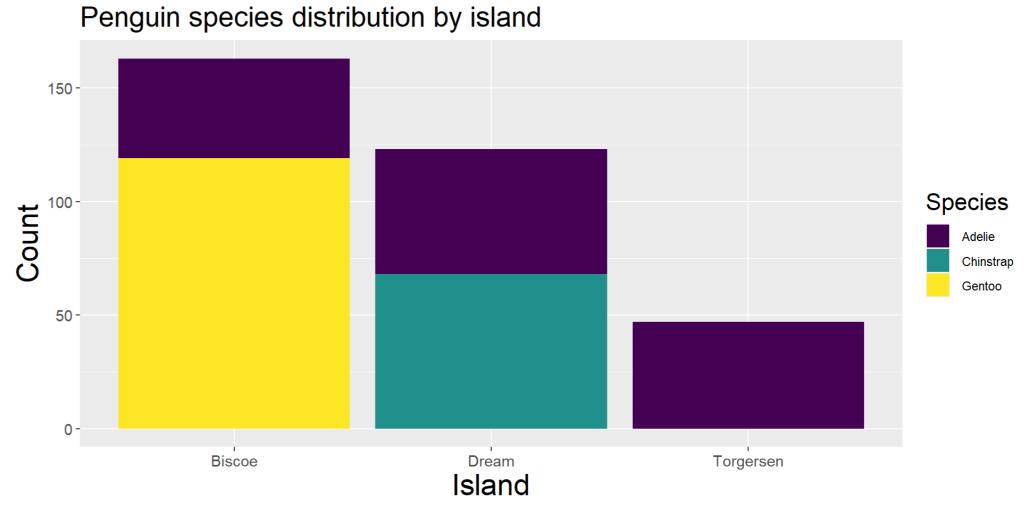
# 2 Categorical Variables:

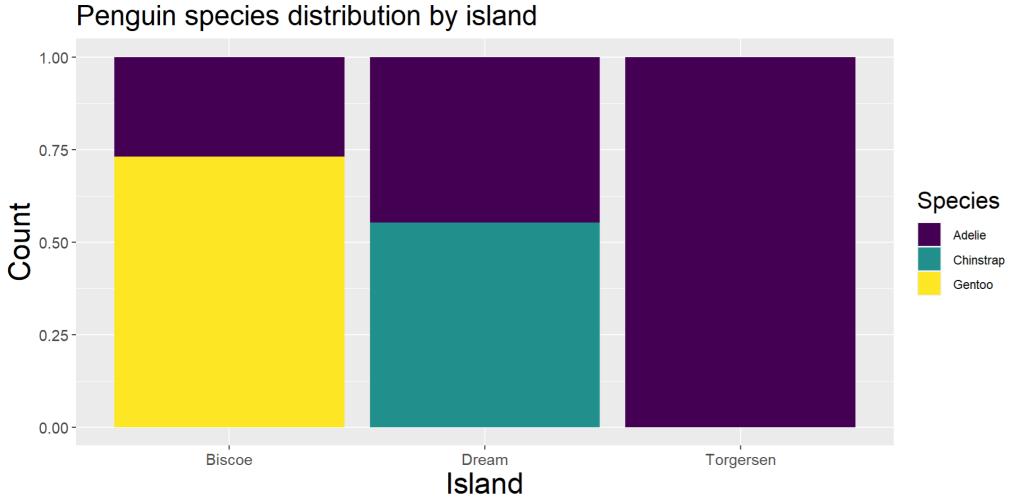
Side-by-side bar chart





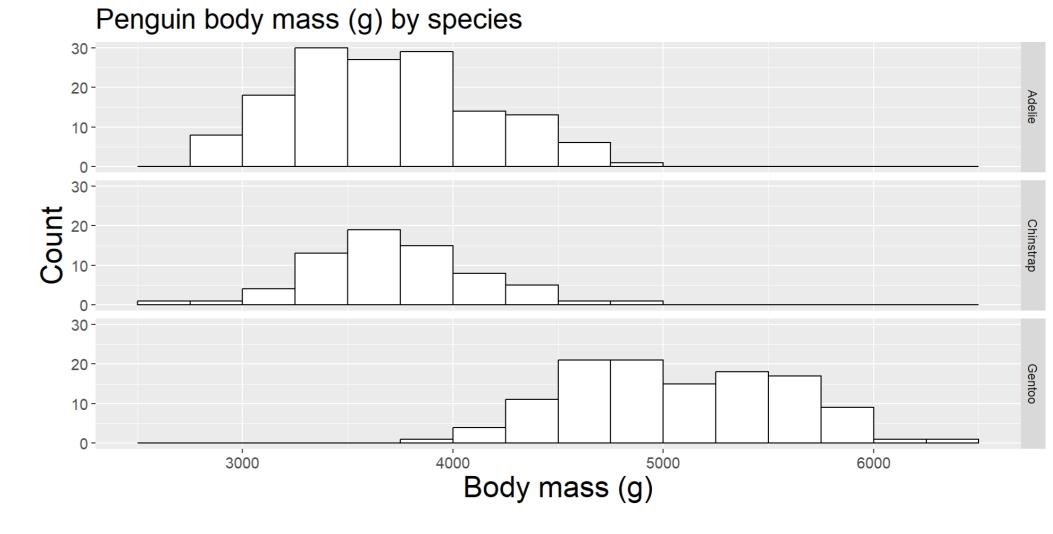
# 2 Categorical Variables: Stacked bar chart

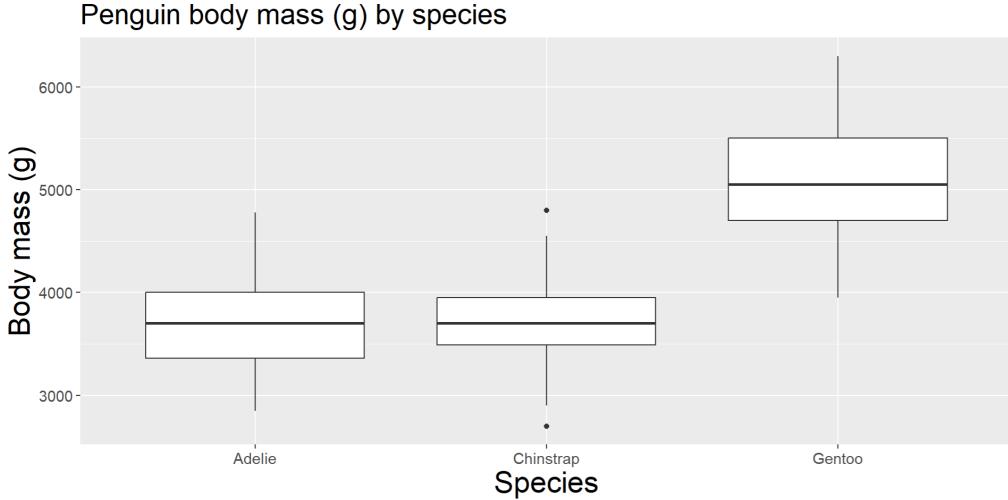




# 1 Categorical Variable1 Numerical Variable

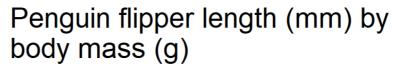
Side-by-side boxplot (bottom) Stacked histogram (right)

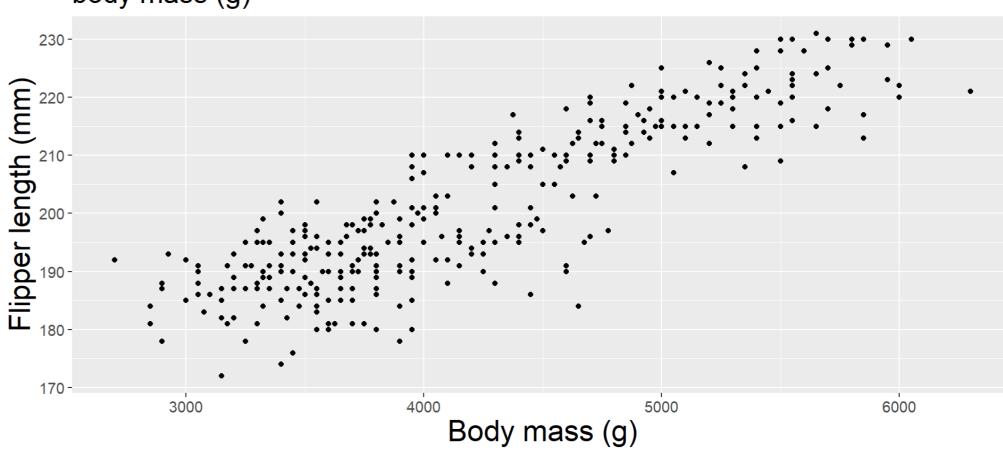




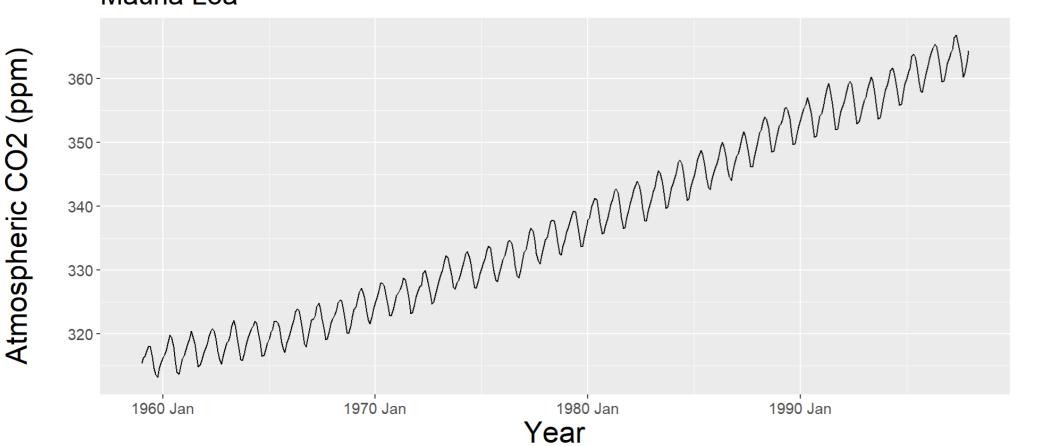
2 Numerical Variables

Scatterplot (right) Lineplot (bottom)

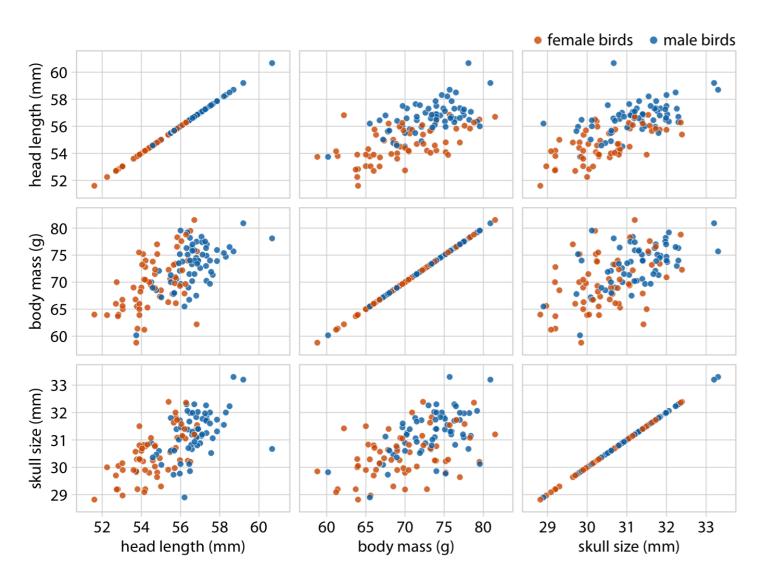


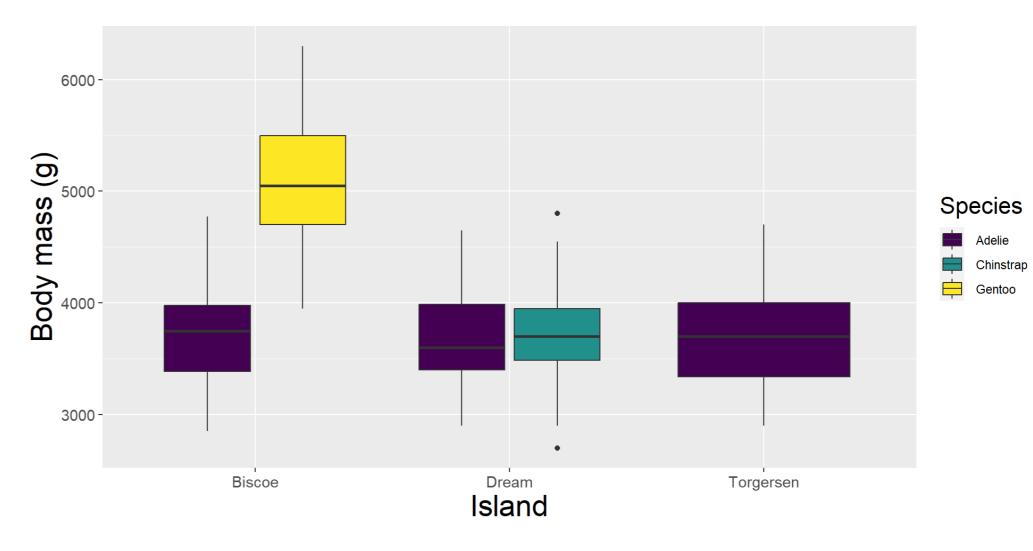


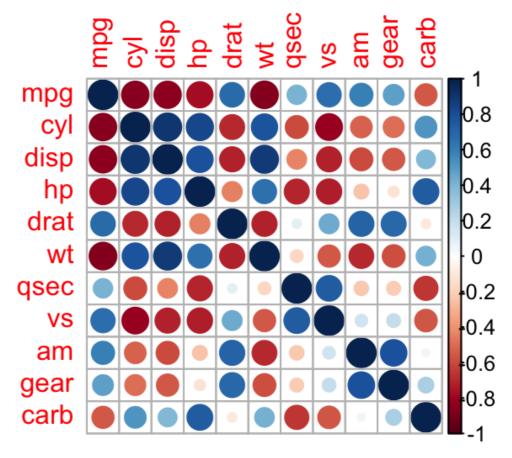
Atmospheric CO2 in ppm (1959 to 1998) Mauna Loa



#### 3+ Variables

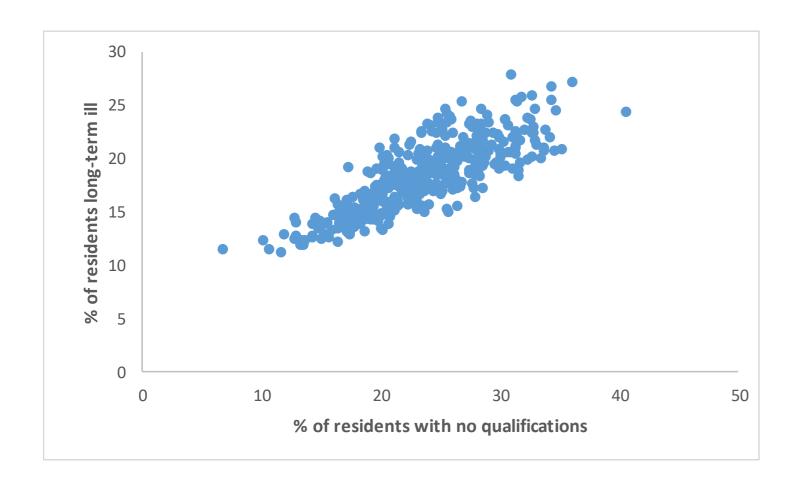




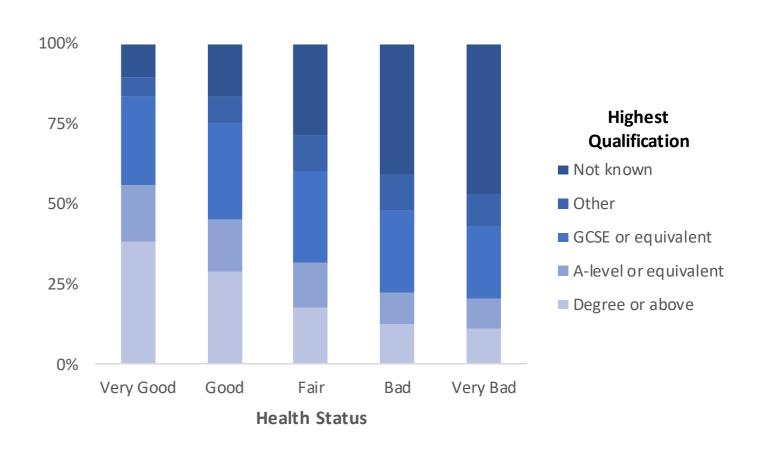


### Visualising Relationships

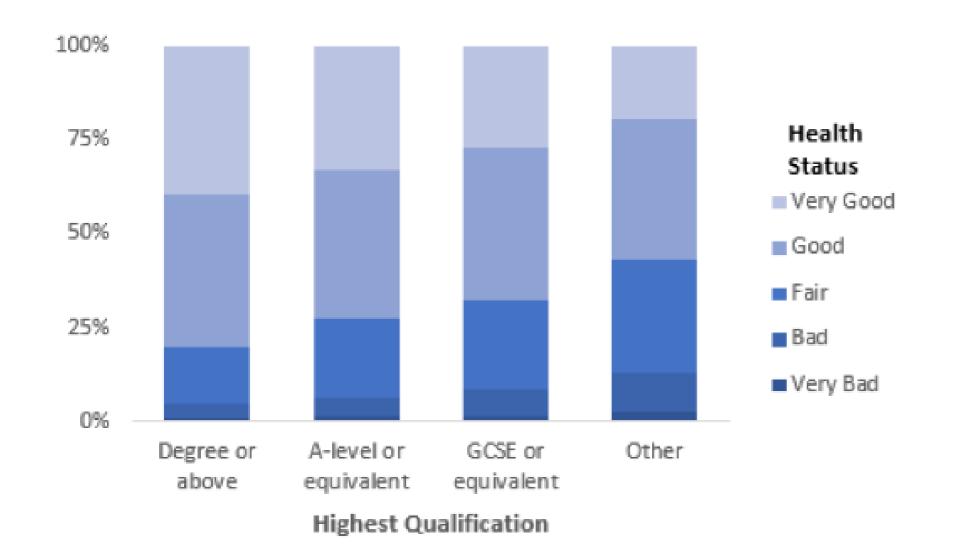
#### For continuous data: Scatter-plots



#### For categorical data: Stacked percentage bar-charts



### Key Elements



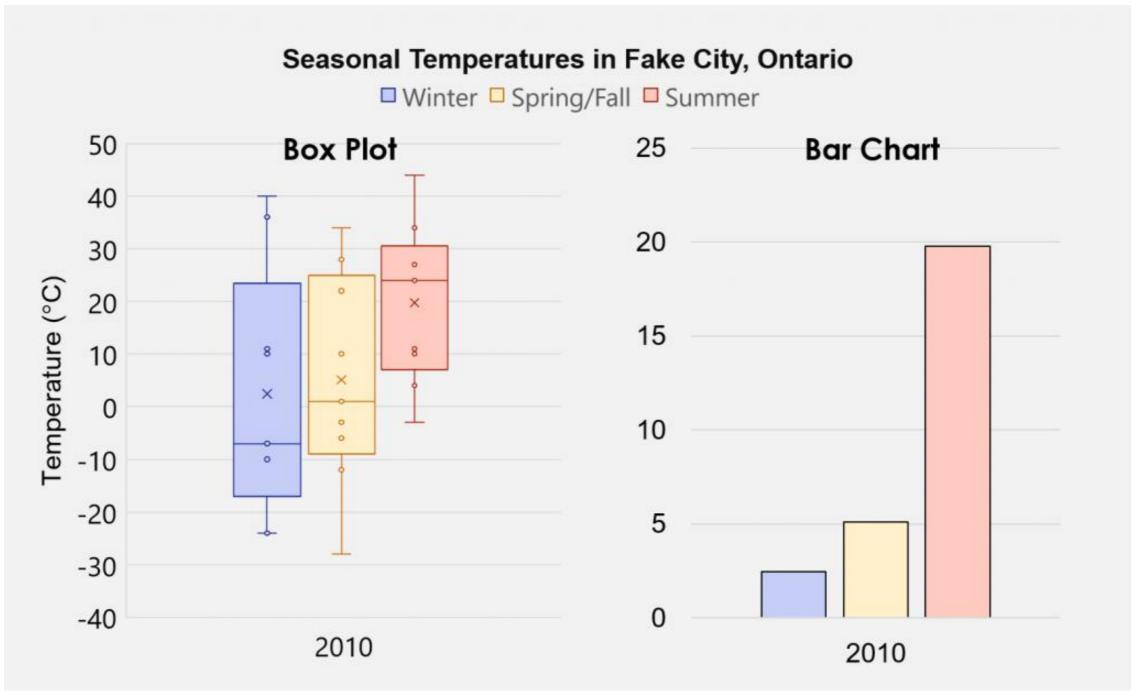
- Title (Descriptive)
- Number
- Data source (if necessary)
- Axis labels & titles
- Legend
- Clear colours

Figure 1 Health and Highest Qualification

Source: Author's calculations based upon the Family Resources Survey 2016-17 (DWP/NCSR/ONS, 2018).

# Bad and Good

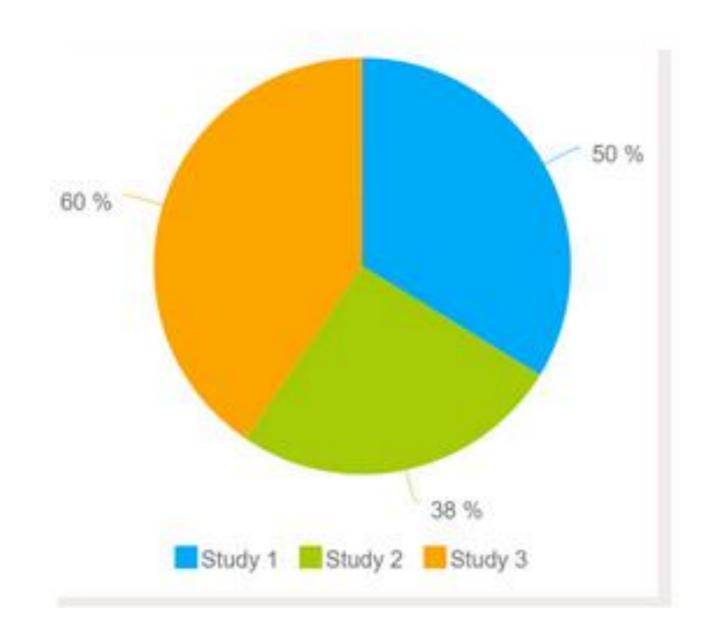
# Representing Distributions

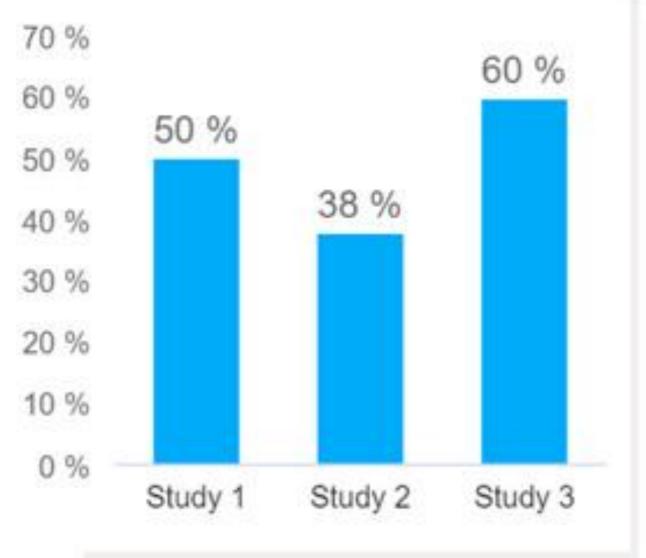






# Percentages/ Proportions

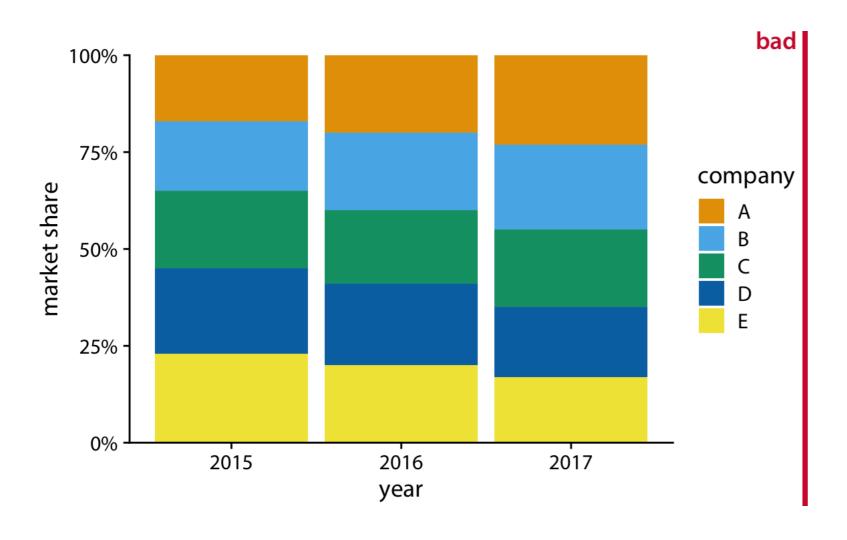


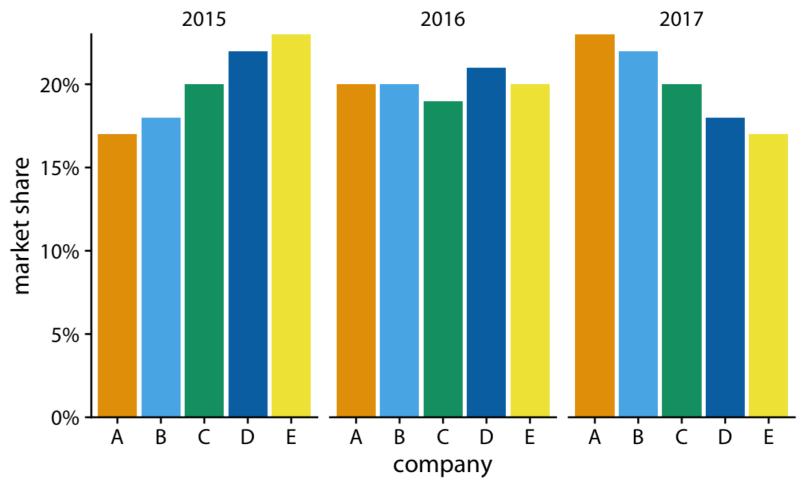






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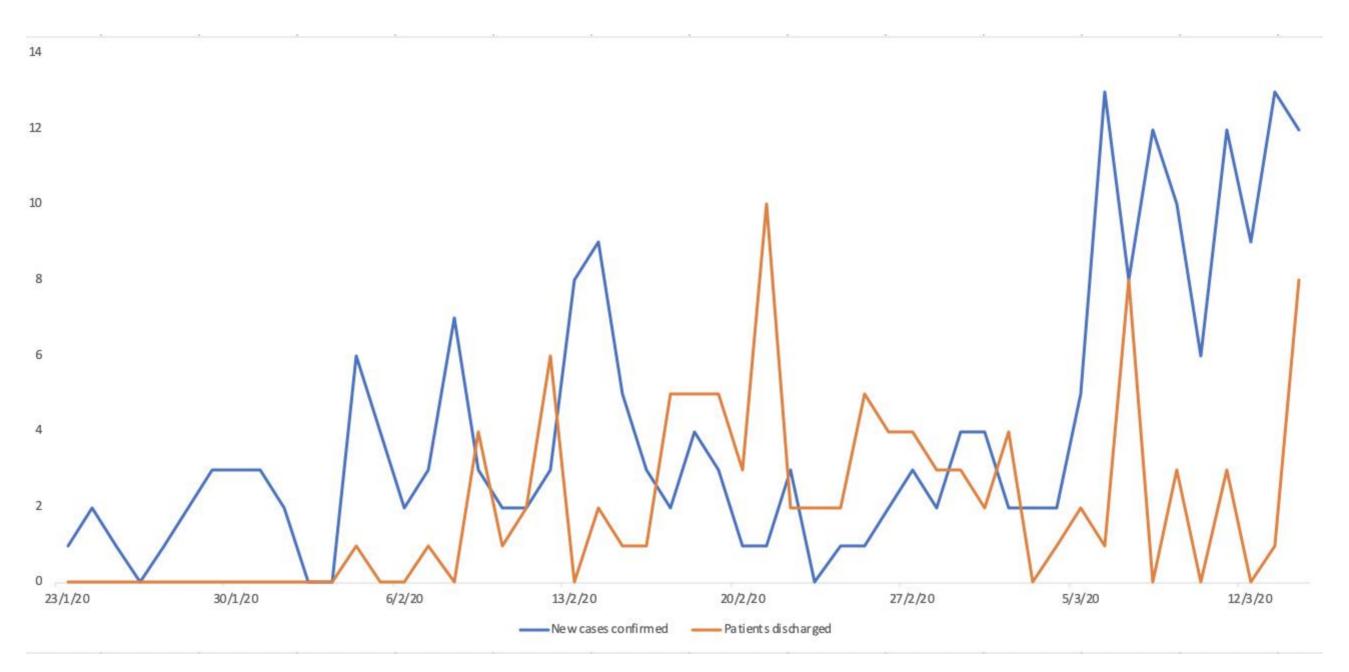






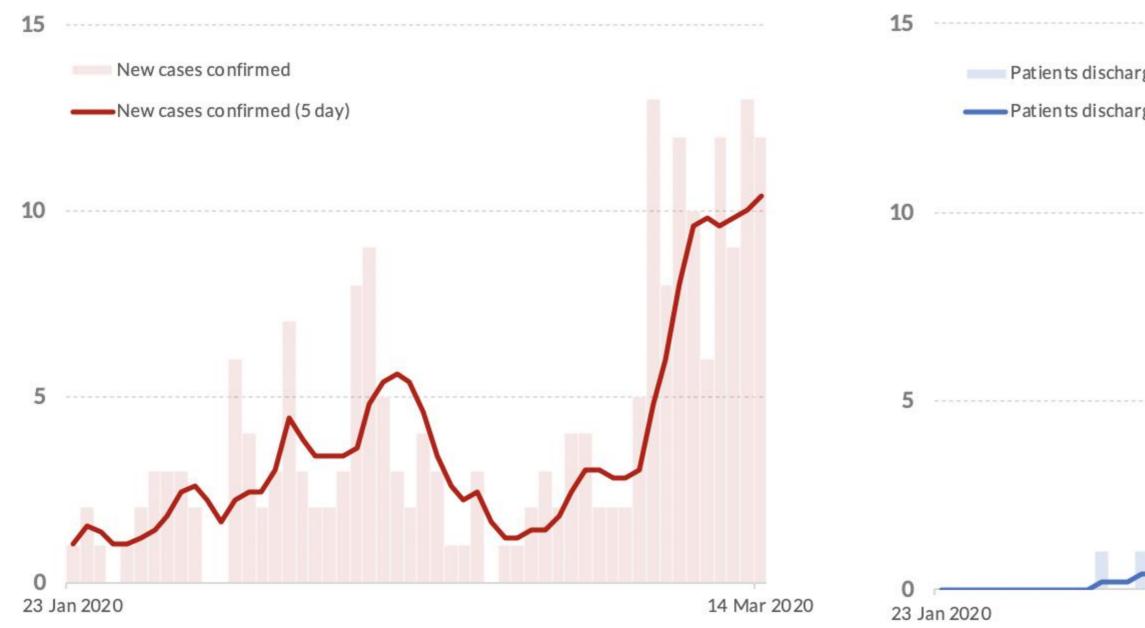


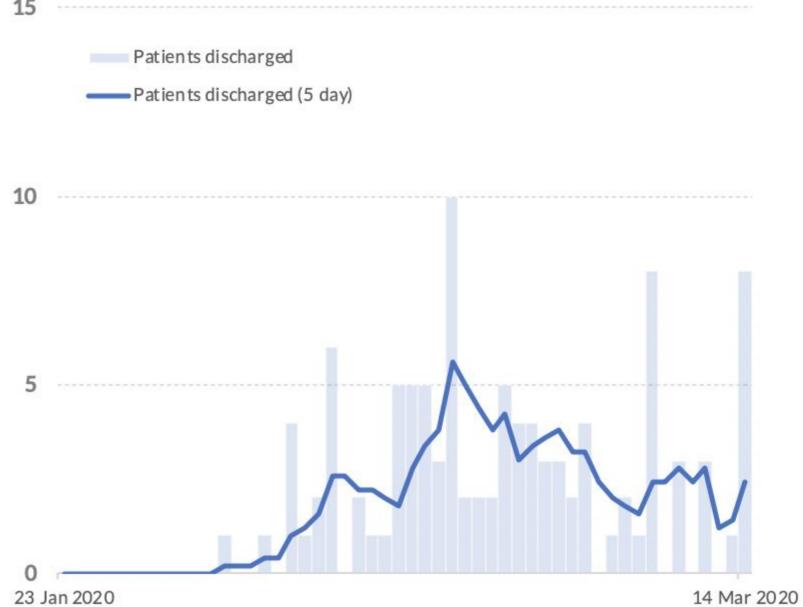
# Lineplots?





#### **COVID-19 Case in Singapore: New Cases vs Newly Discharged**







## Tables

a ugly

| Rank | Title                          | Amount       |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1    | Star Wars: The Last Jedi       | \$71,565,498 |
| 2    | Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle | \$36,169,328 |
| 3    | Pitch Perfect 3                | \$19,928,525 |
| 4    | The Greatest Showman           | \$8,805,843  |
| 5    | Ferdinand                      | \$7,316,746  |

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C

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d

b

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#### DOs and DON'Ts

- Avoid overwhelming and poorly designed graphs.
- Keep it simple and clean
- Do not show the same results both with tables and graphs.
- Choose the right chart type.

#### Sources & Credits

- Graph Types, Sean Raleigh
   Westminster University <a href="https://rpubs.com/VectorPosse/graph\_types">https://rpubs.com/VectorPosse/graph\_types</a>
- Fundamentals of Data Visualization," published by O'Reilly Media, Inc https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/index.html