

<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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# How to ask for help

- During 2hours practical sessions.
- Signing up at one-to-one in-person Drop-in sessions.
- Writing on MS Teams Channel.

# Data Preparation

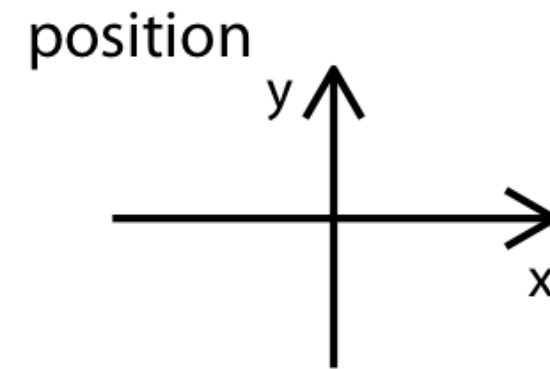
Make sure your data is “tidy”:

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

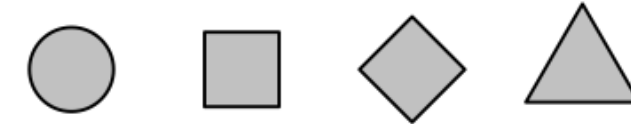
# Plots elements

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



shape



size



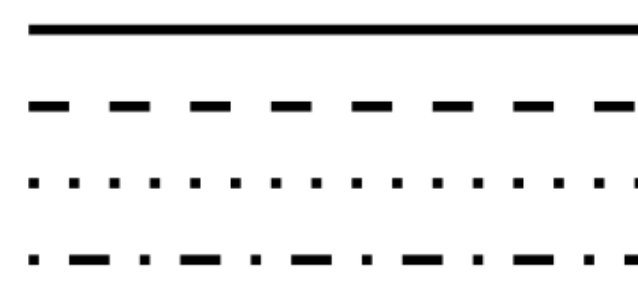
color



line width

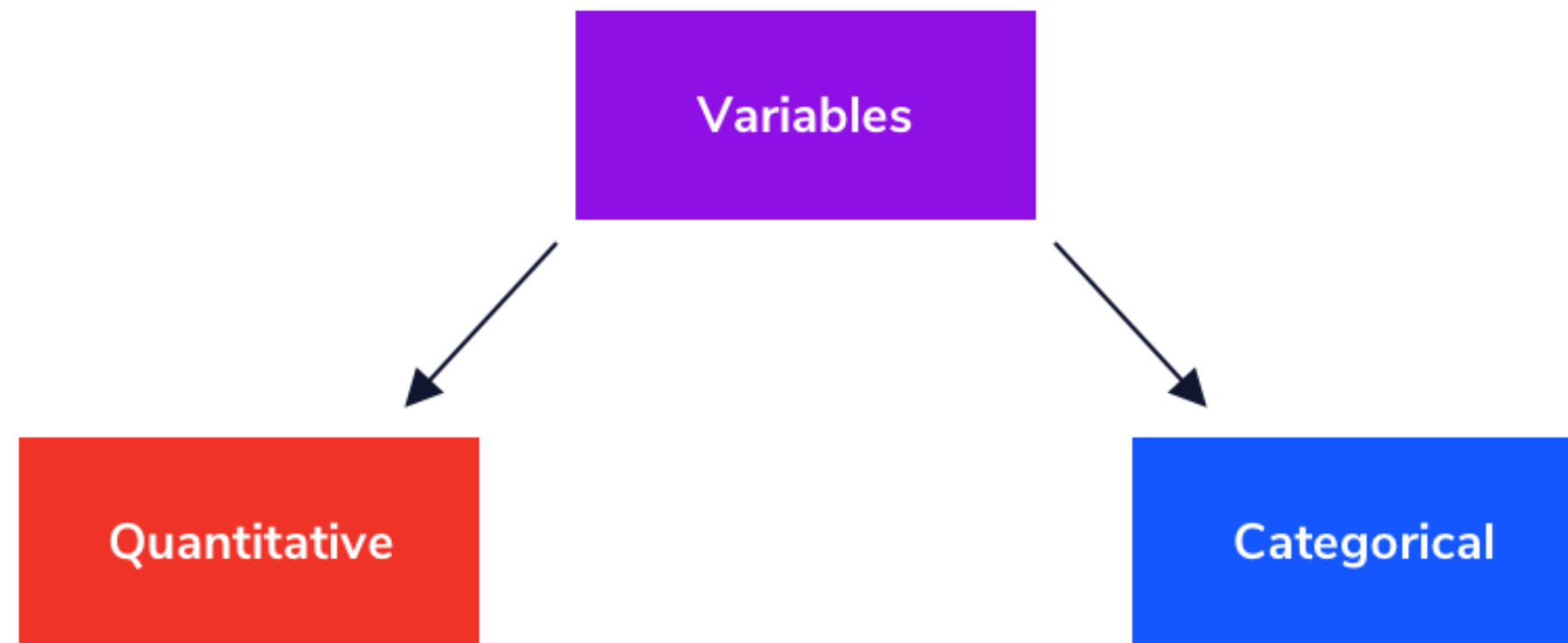


line type



# Variable Types

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



## Quantitative



### Discrete

Numbered values that can only take certain values.



### Continuous

Numbered values that are measured, and can be any number within a particular range.



## Categorical



### Ordinal

Categories that maintain an order

### Nominal

Categories with no order ranking

### Binary

Nominal variables with two categories

# Visualising and Describing Variables

# What is Data Visualisation?

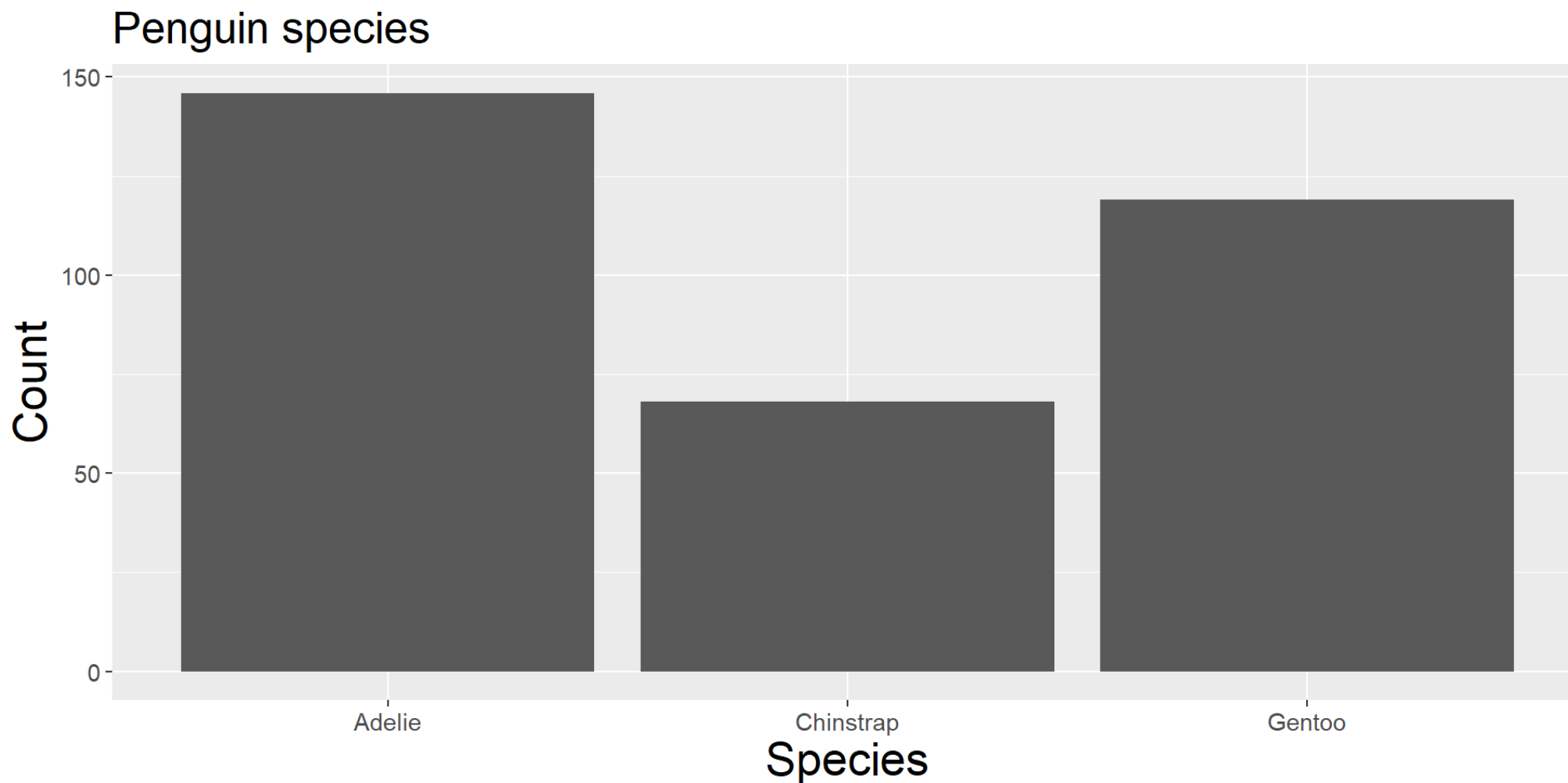
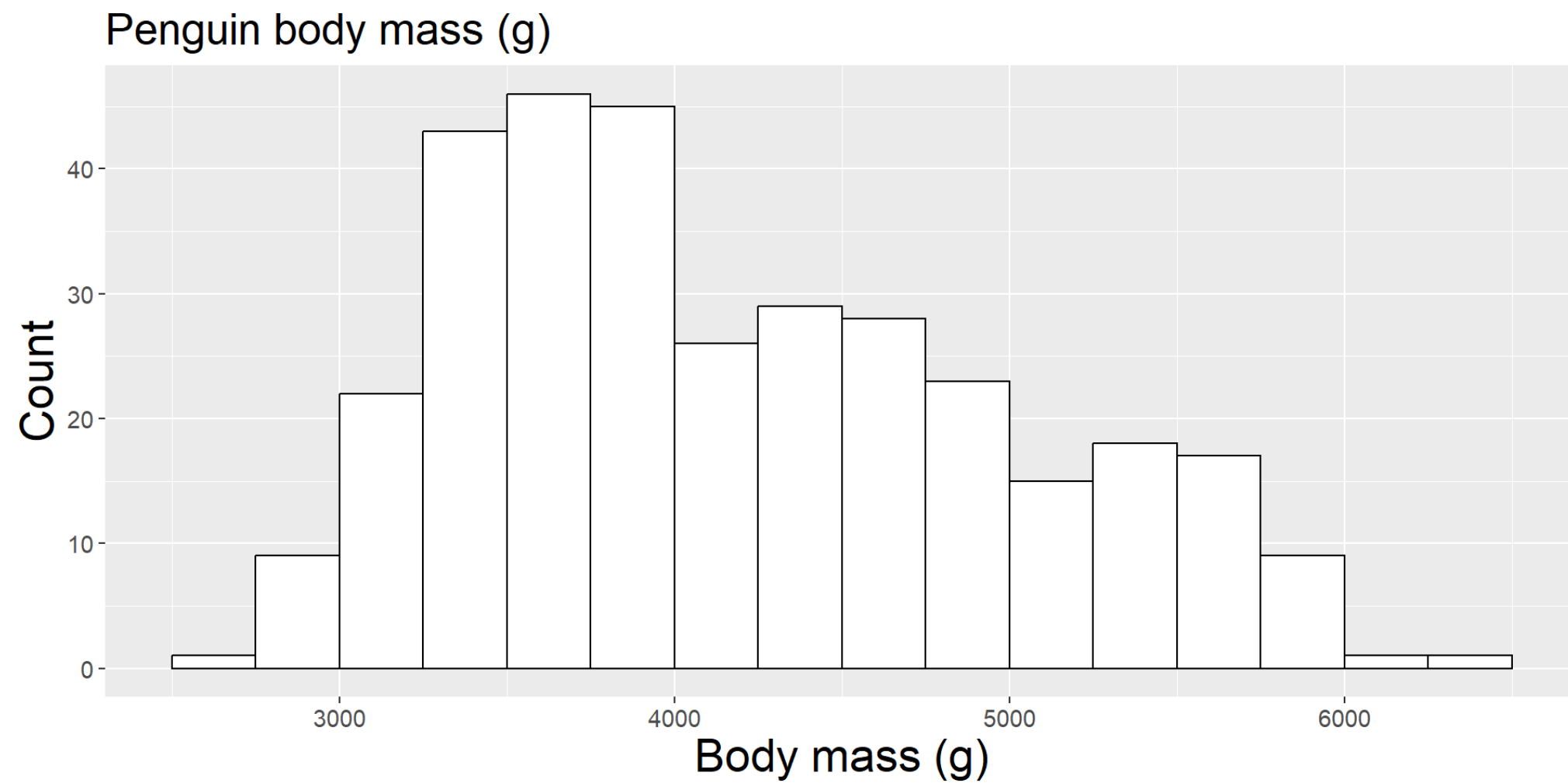
We take data values and convert them in a systematic and logical way into the visual elements that make up the final graphic.

*“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



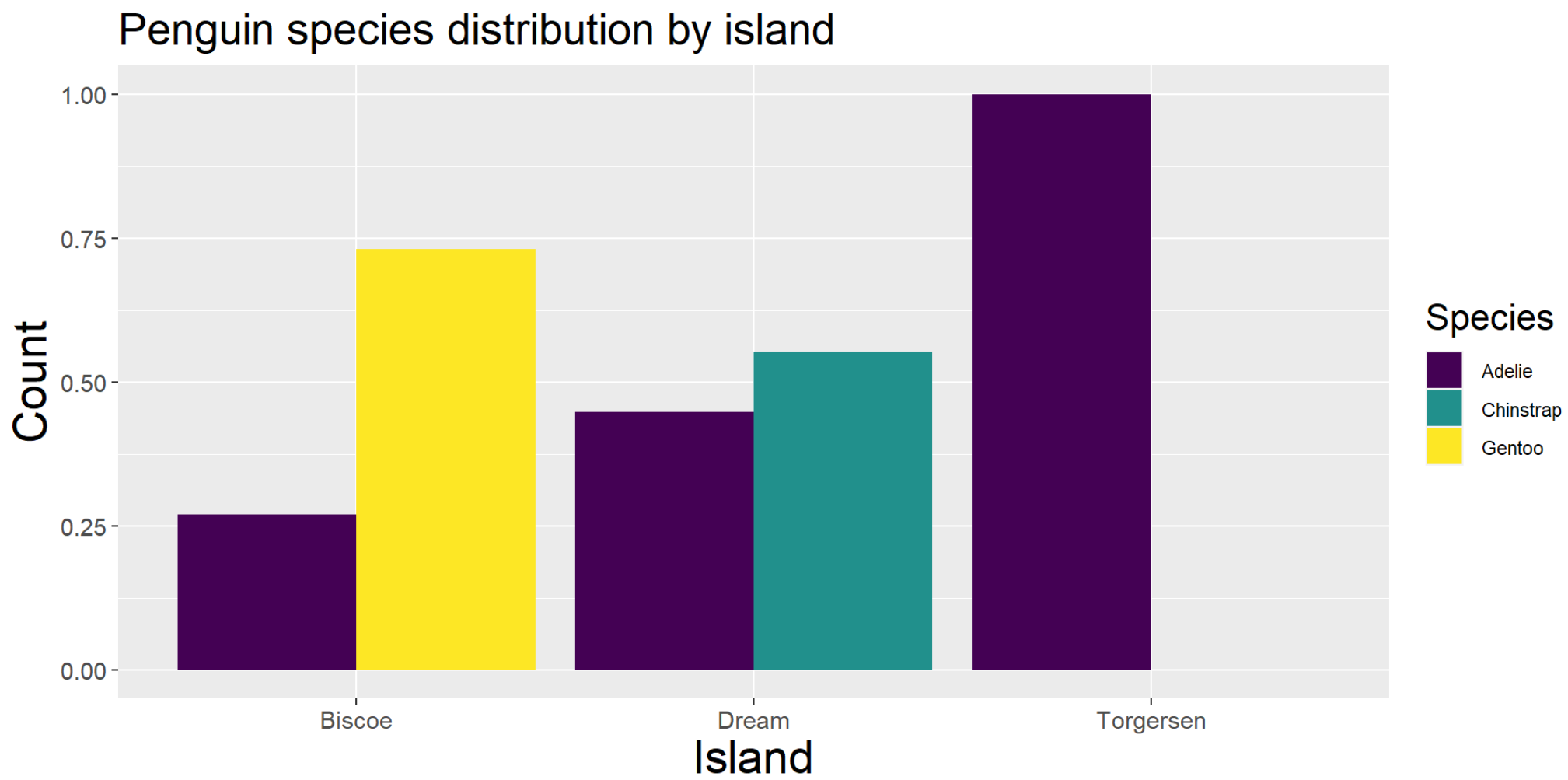
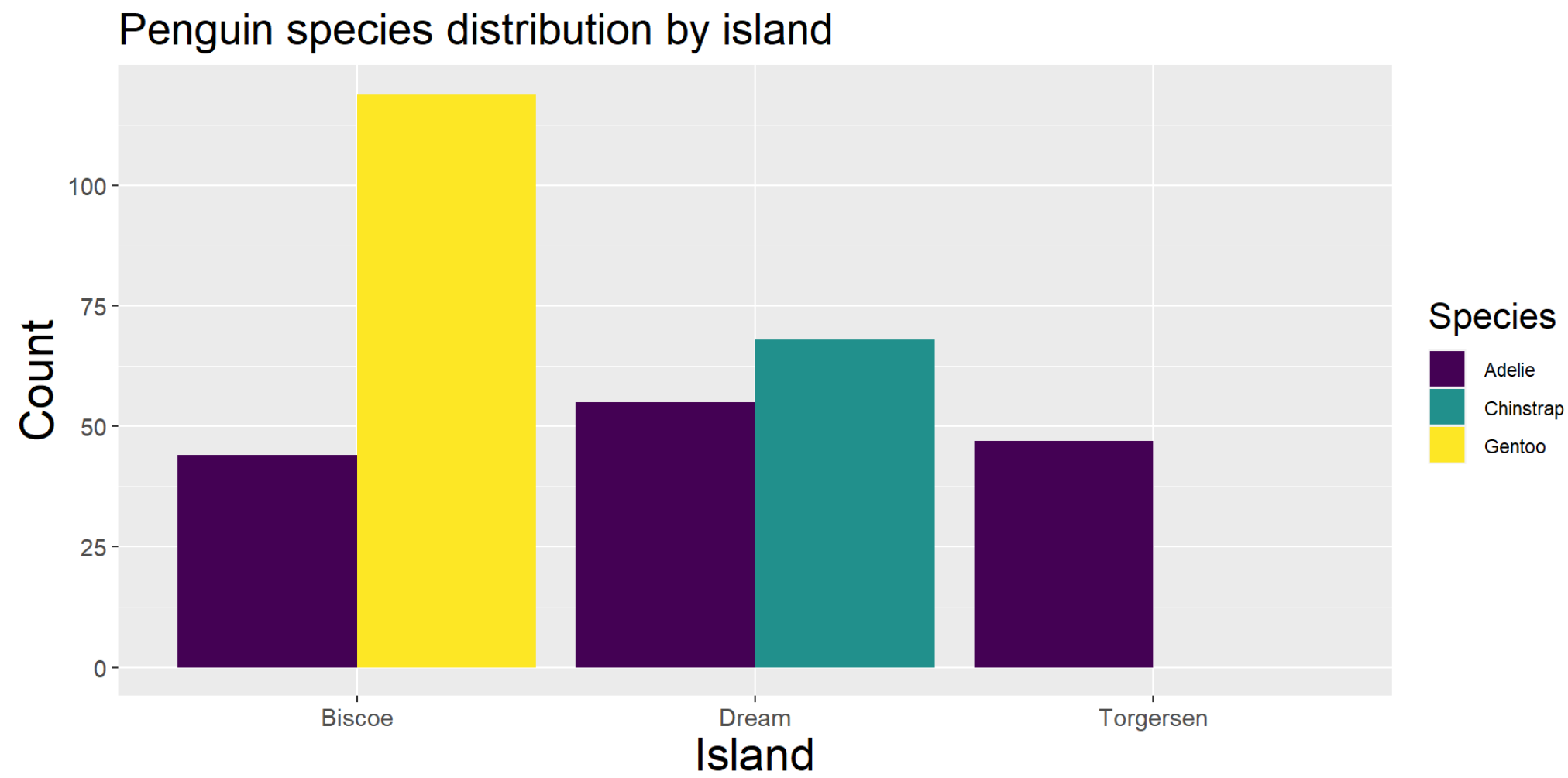
# 1 Numerical Variable: *Histogram*



# 1 Categorical Variable: *Bar Chart*

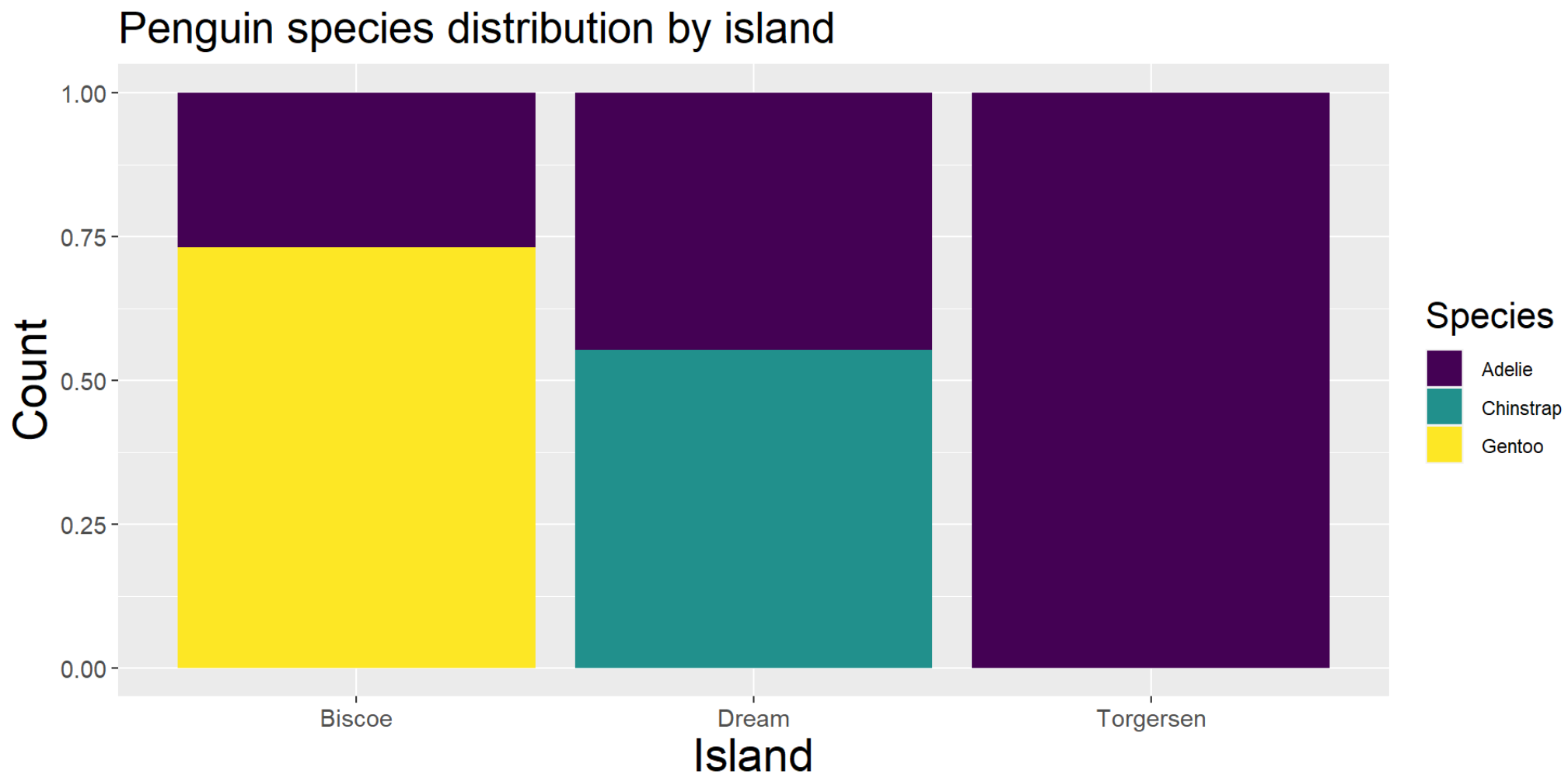
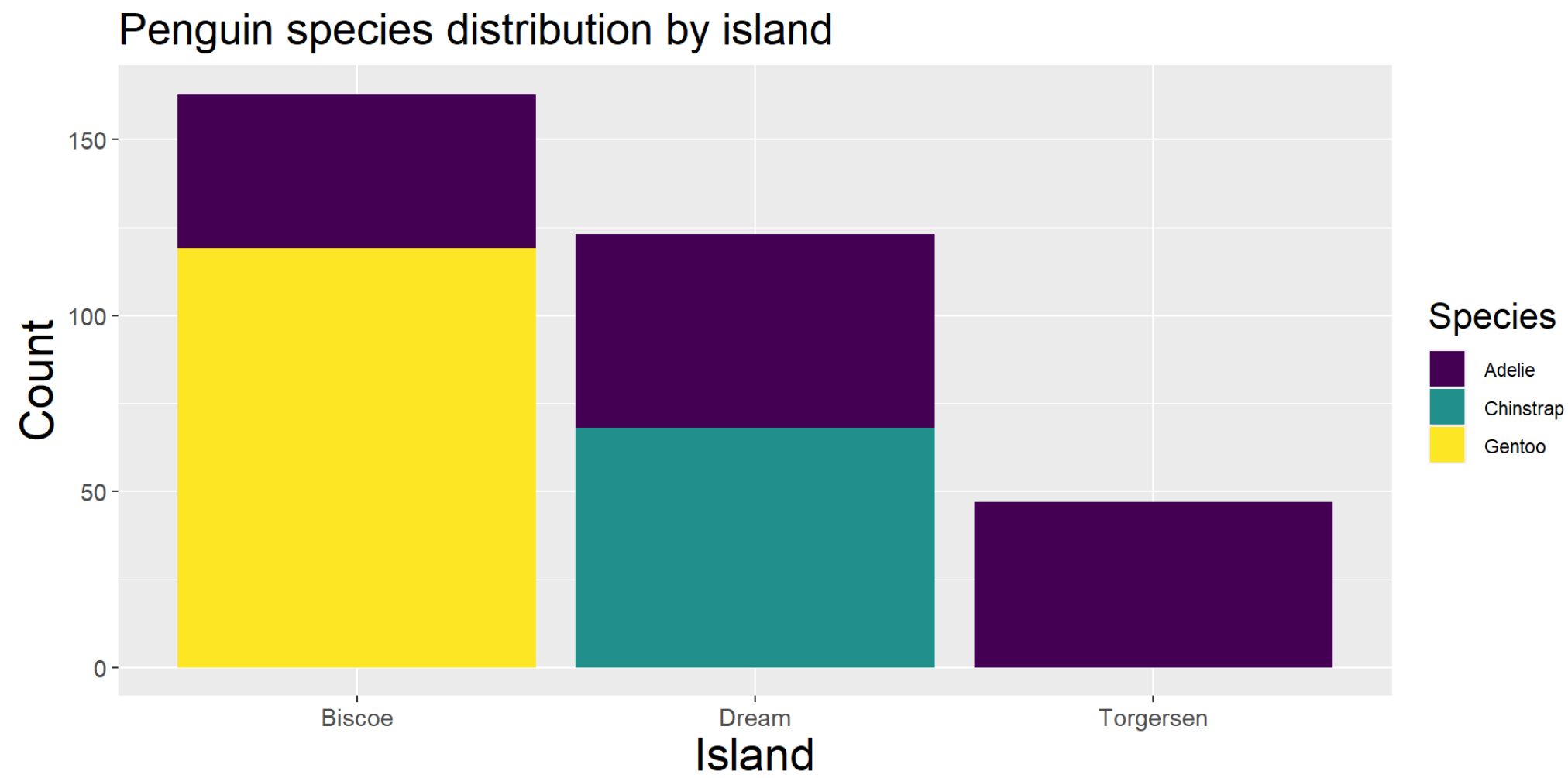
# 2 Categorical Variables:

## *Side-by-side bar chart*



# 2 Categorical Variables:

## *Stacked bar chart*

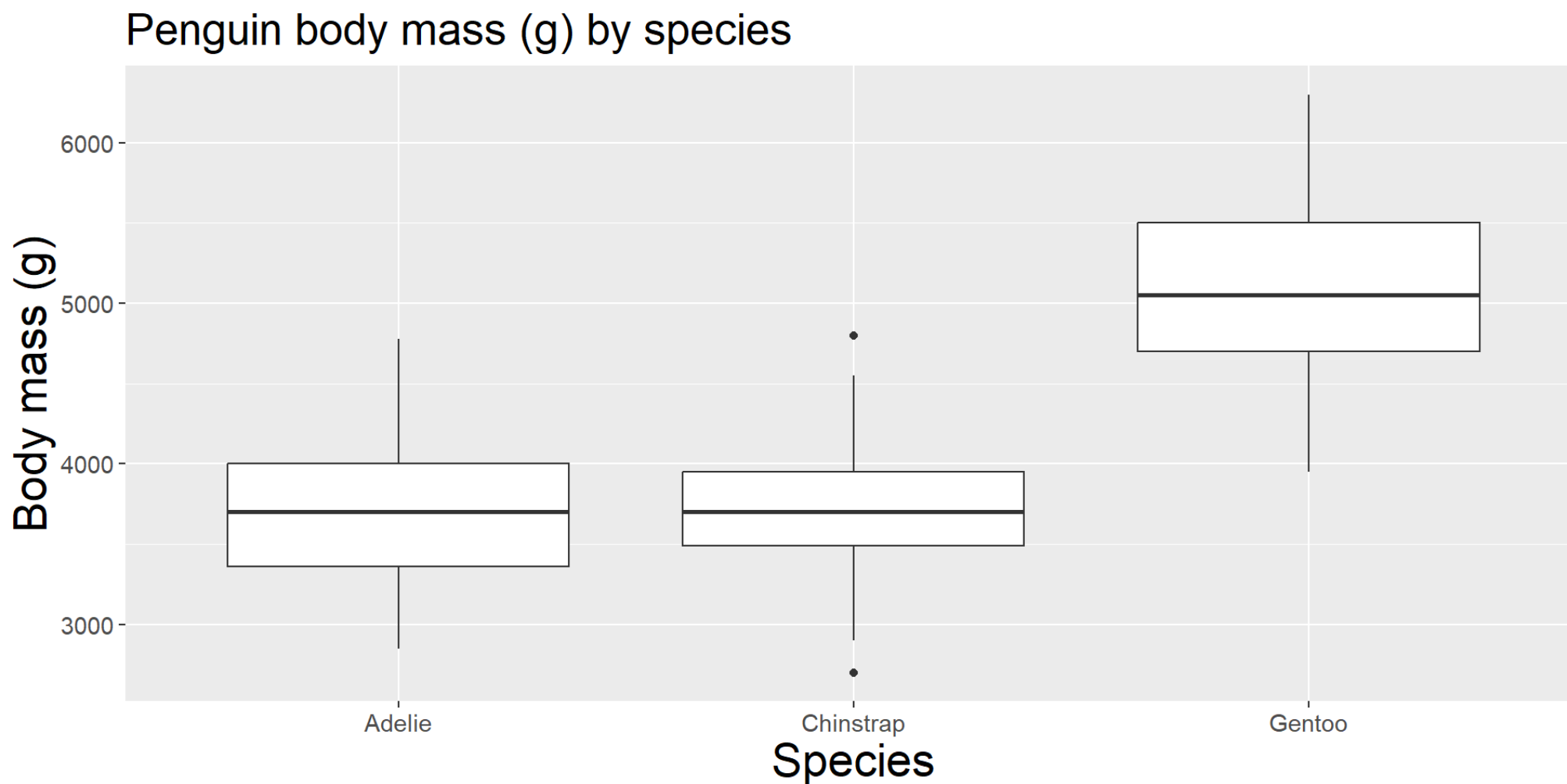
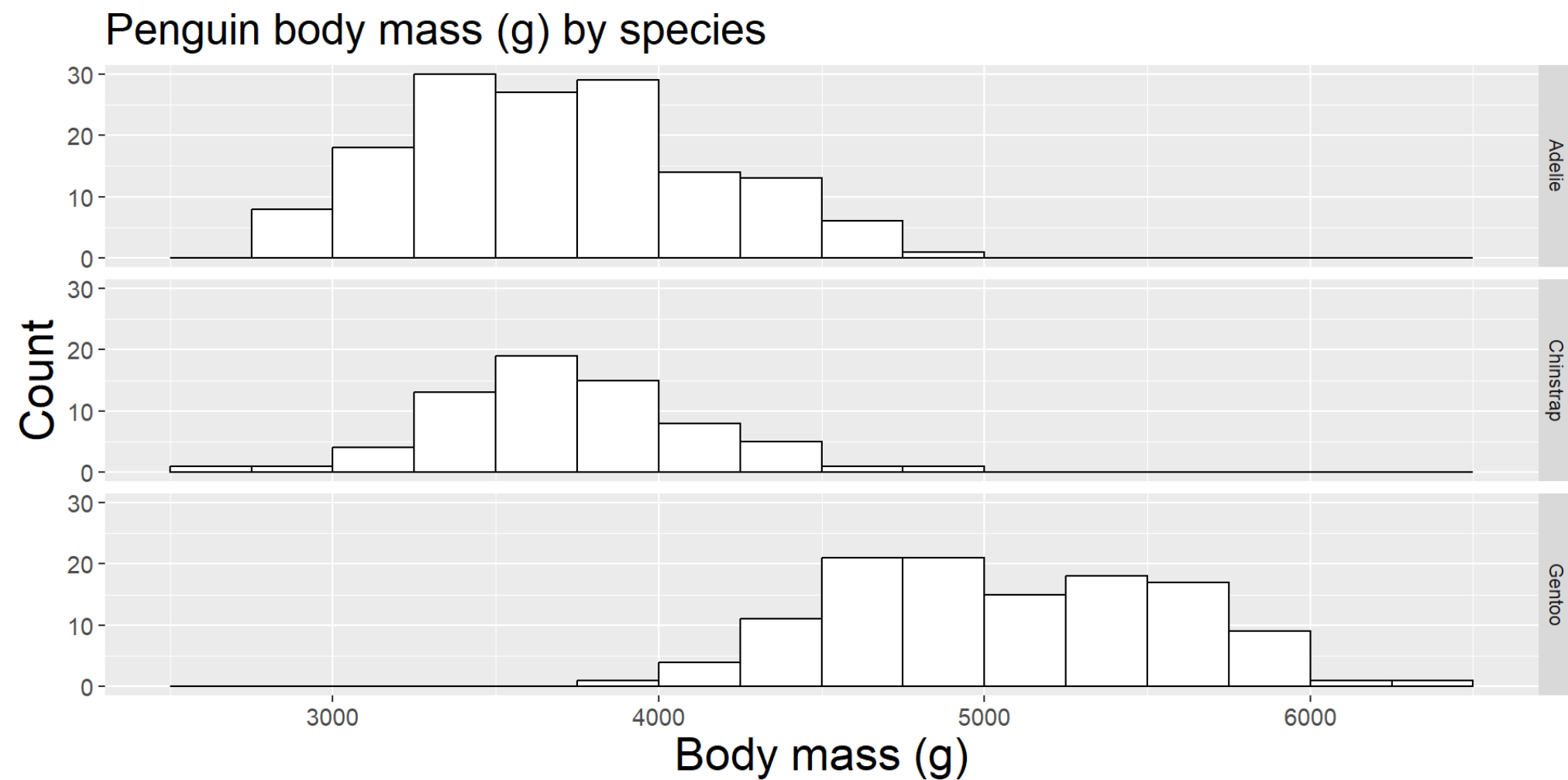


1 Categorical Variable

1 Numerical Variable

*Side-by-side boxplot (bottom)*

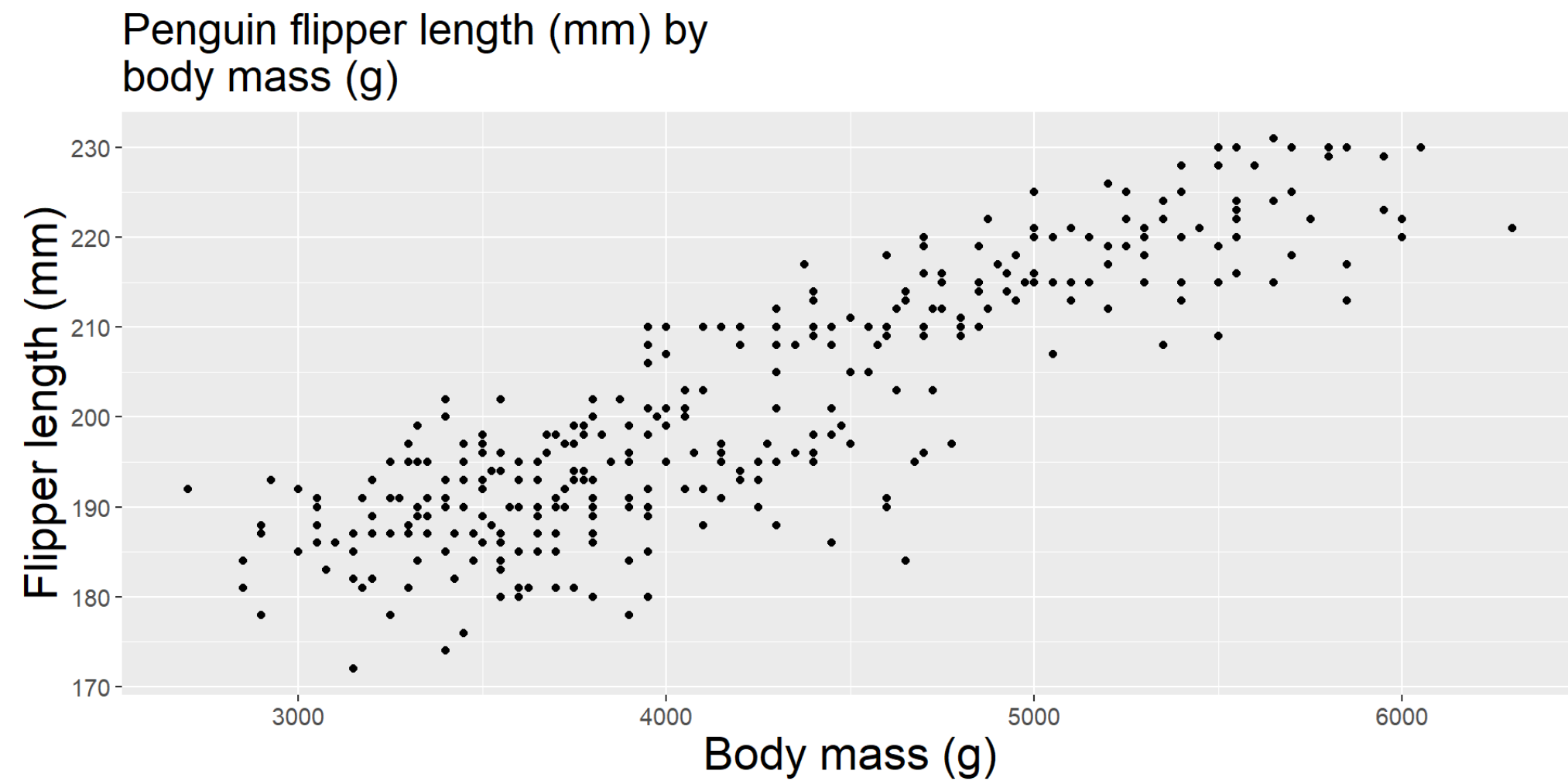
*Stacked histogram (right)*



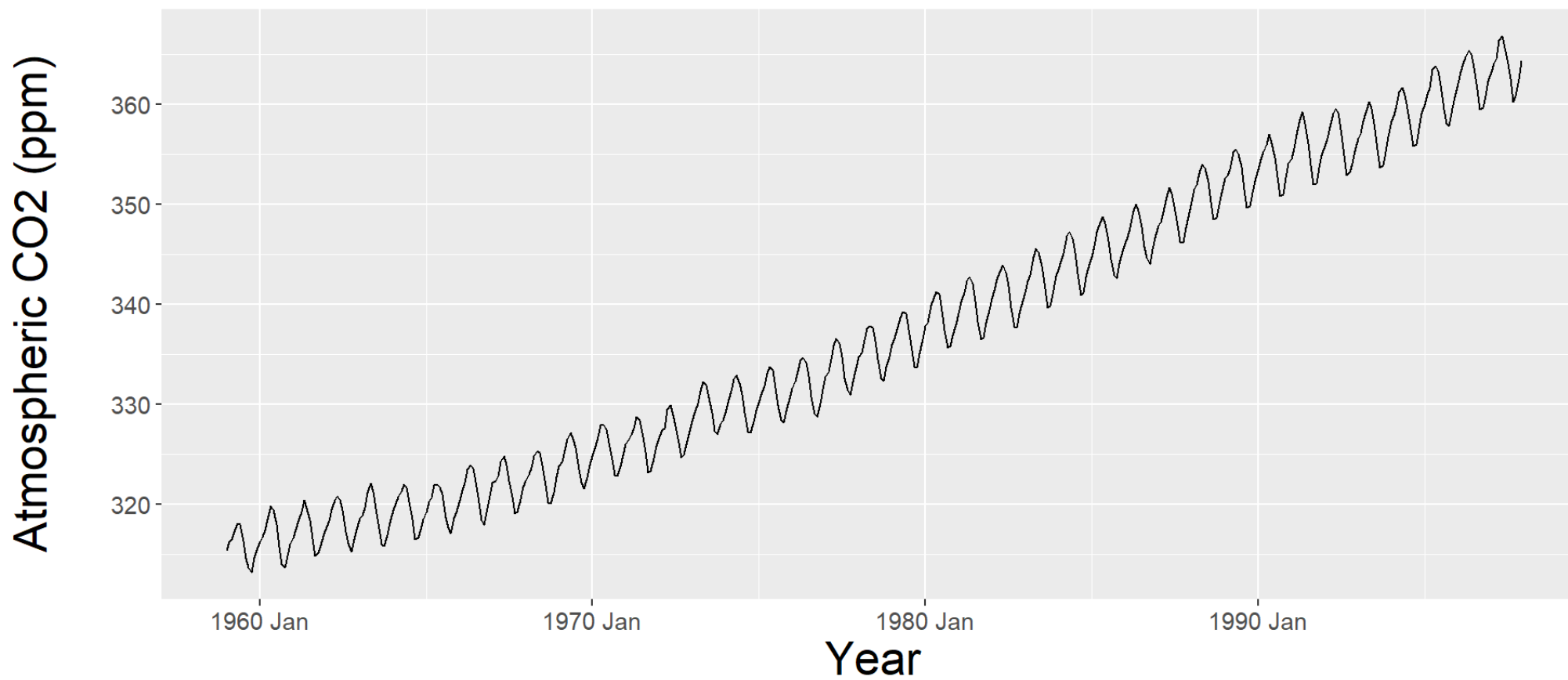
## 2 Numerical Variables

*Scatterplot (right)*

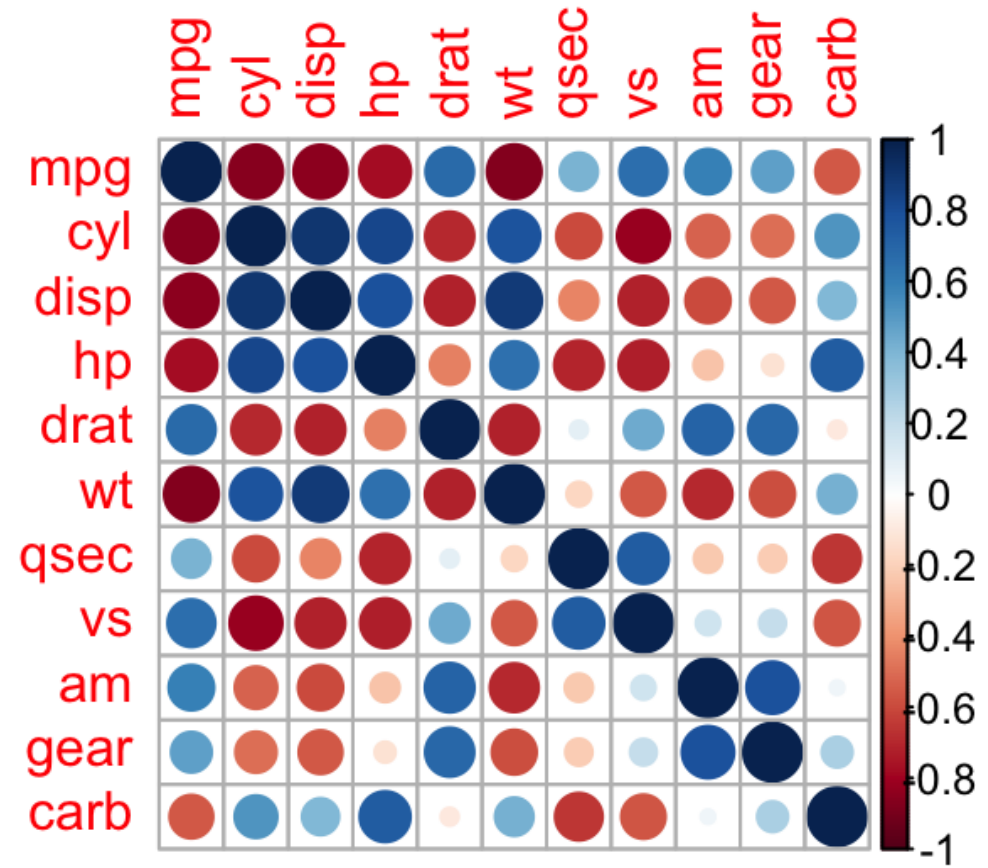
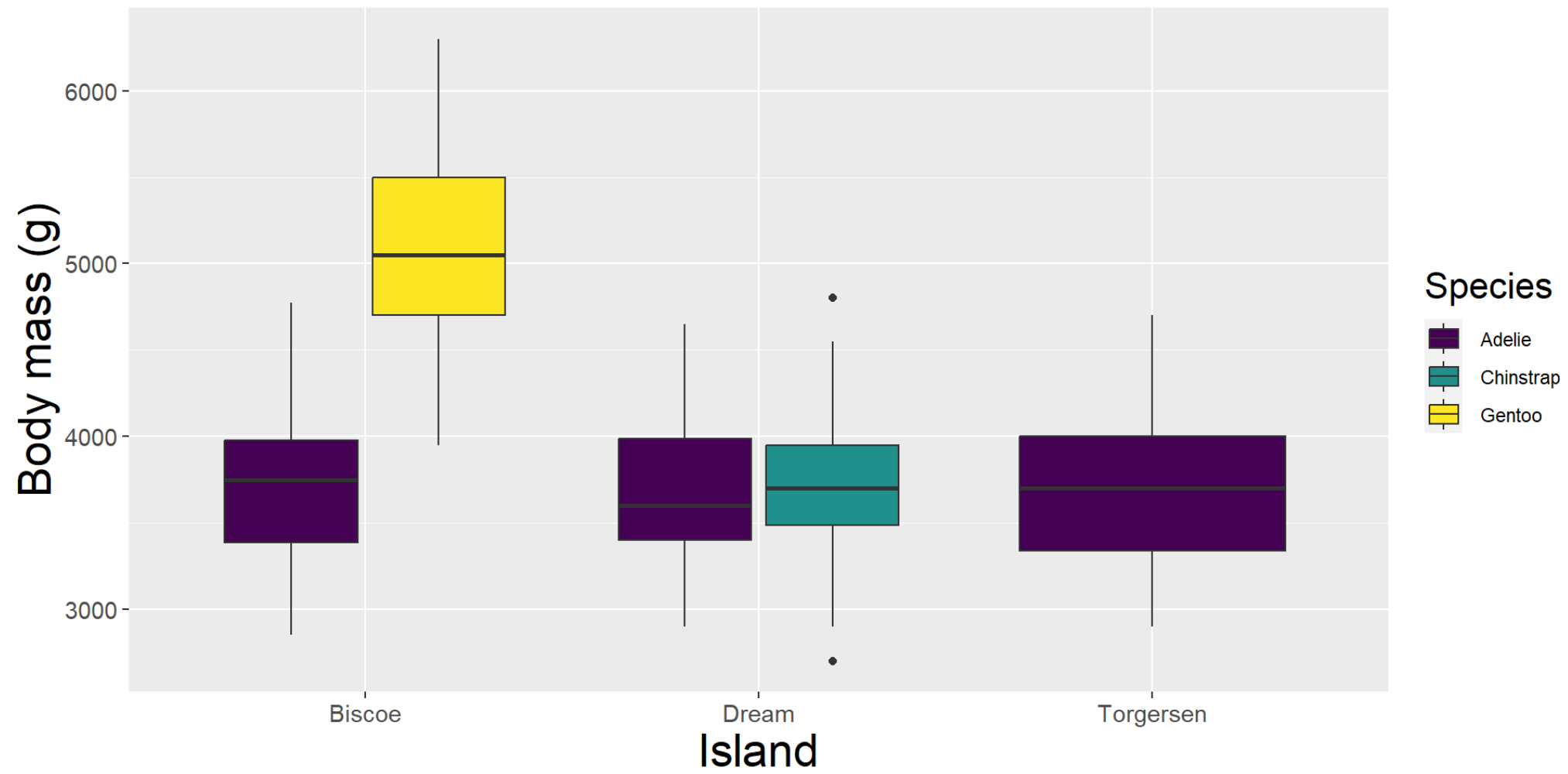
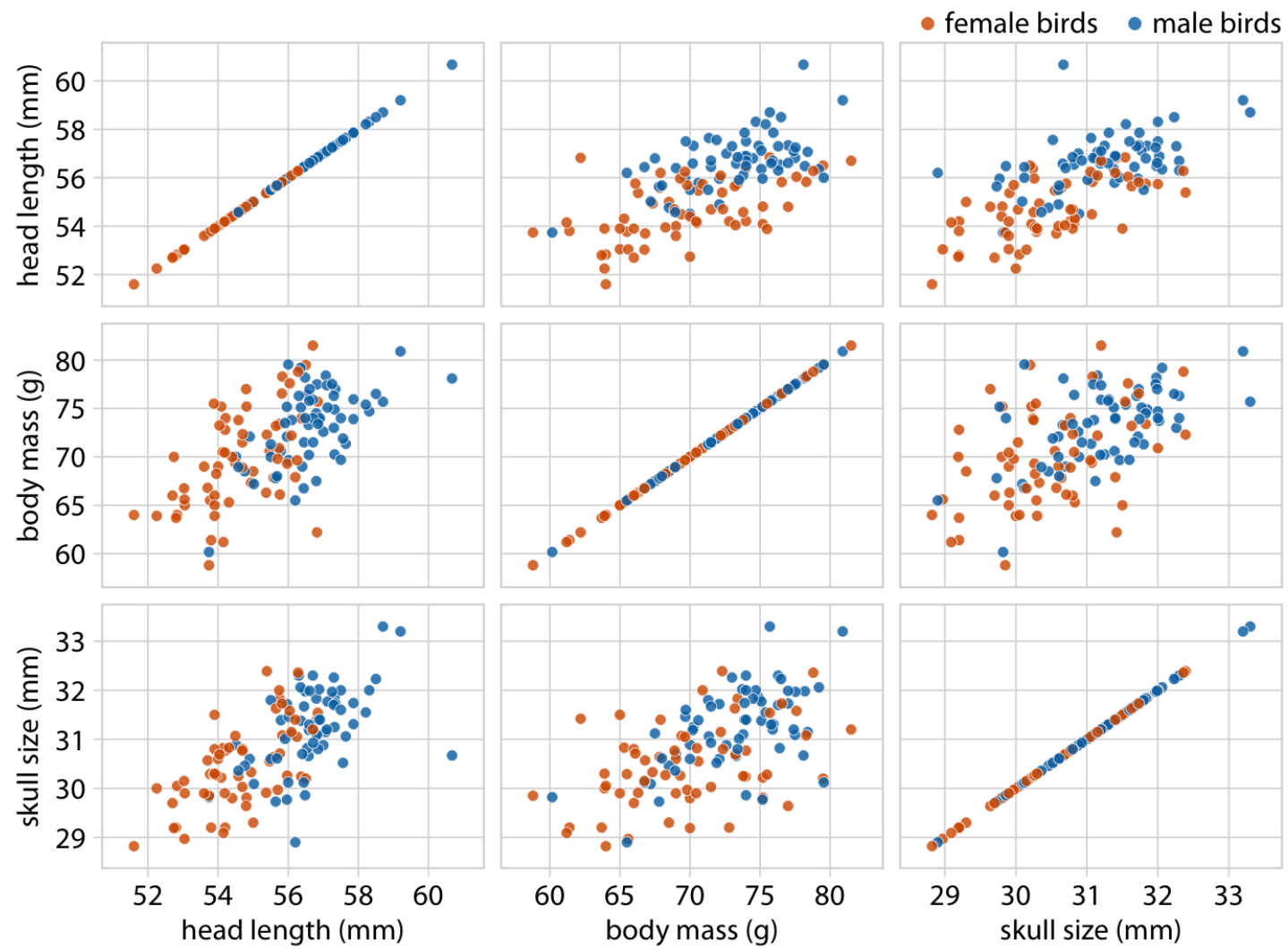
*Lineplot (bottom)*



Atmospheric CO2 in ppm (1959 to 1998)  
Mauna Loa

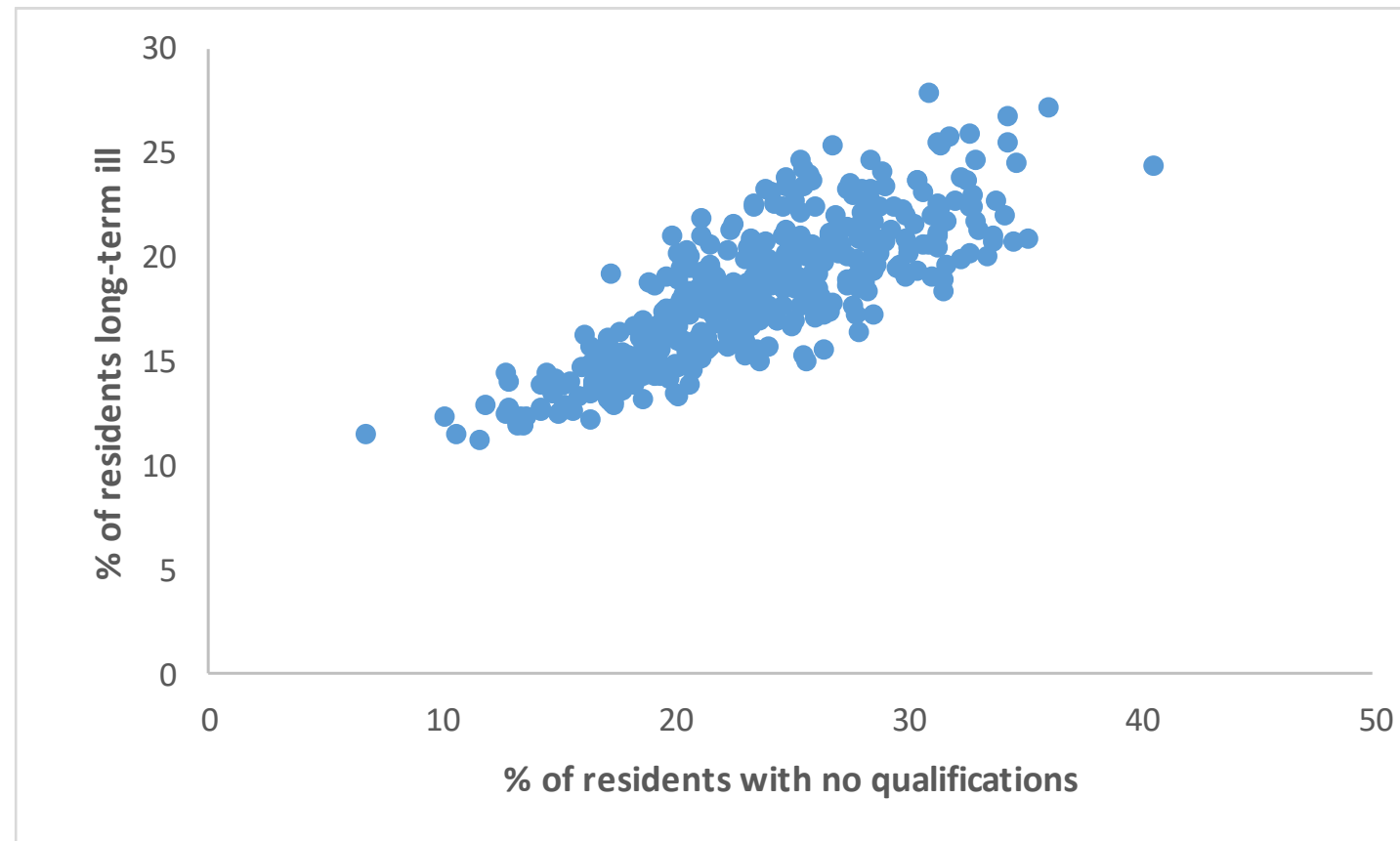


# 3+ Variables

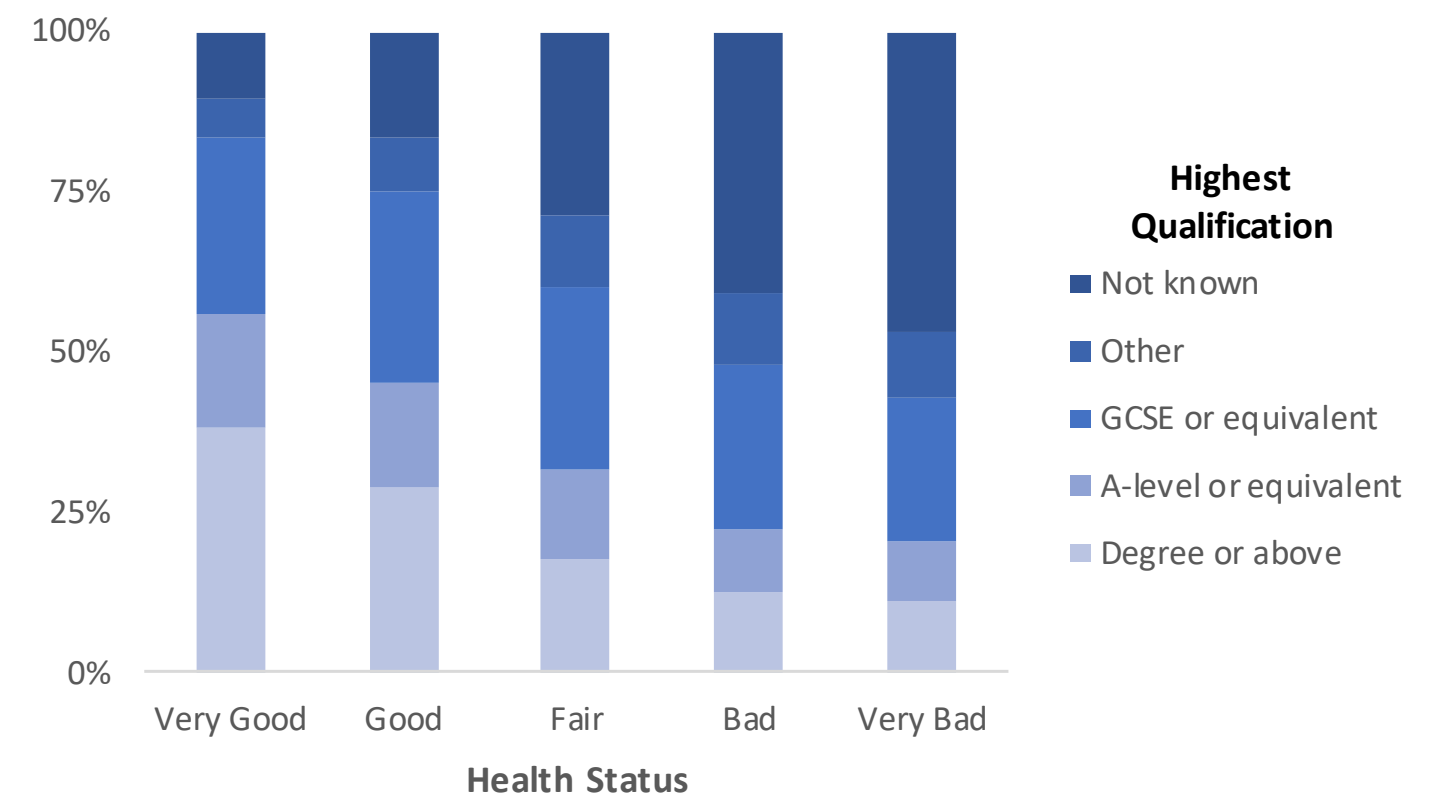


# Visualising Relationships

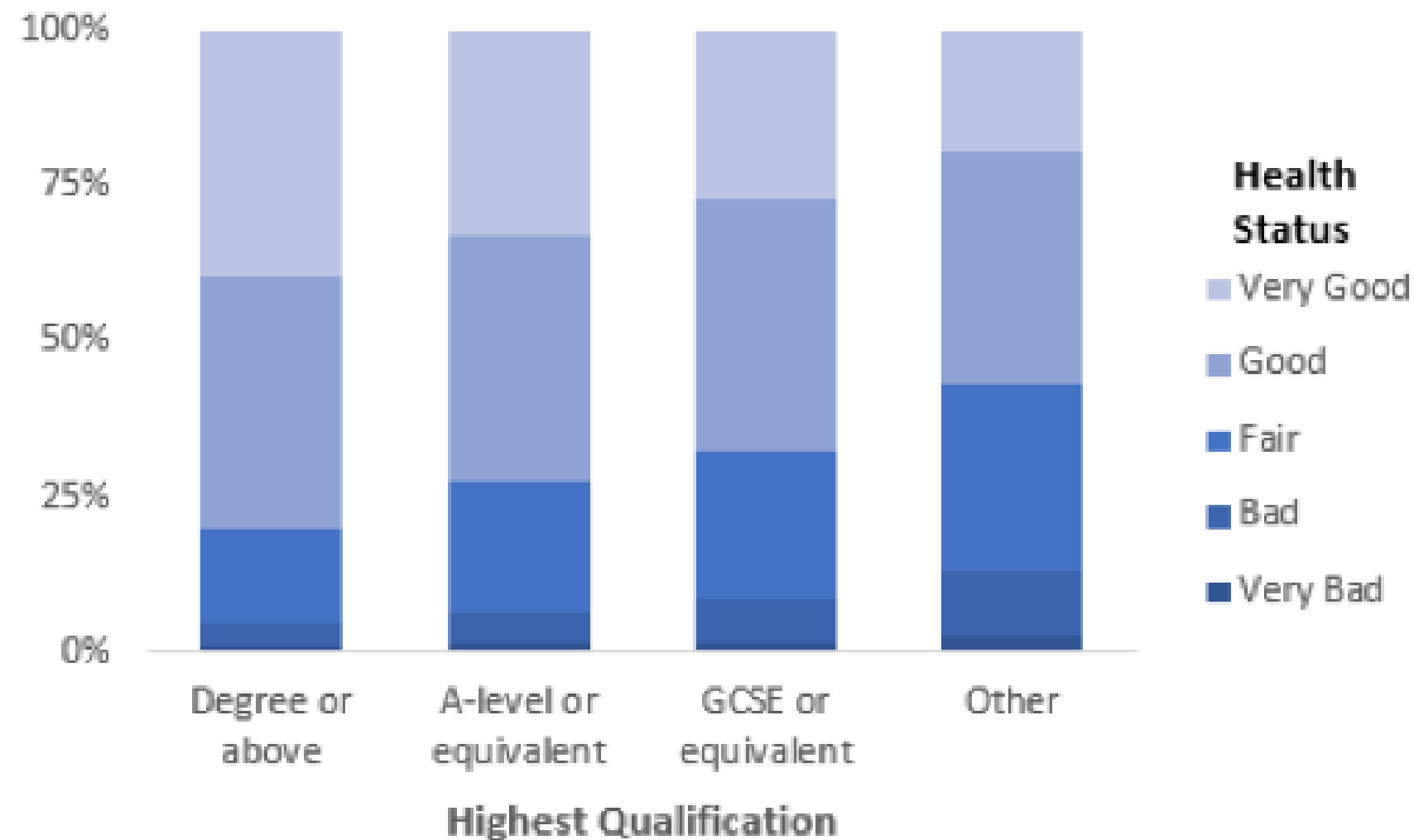
*For continuous data:  
Scatter-plots*



*For categorical data:  
Stacked percentage bar-charts*



# Key Elements



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

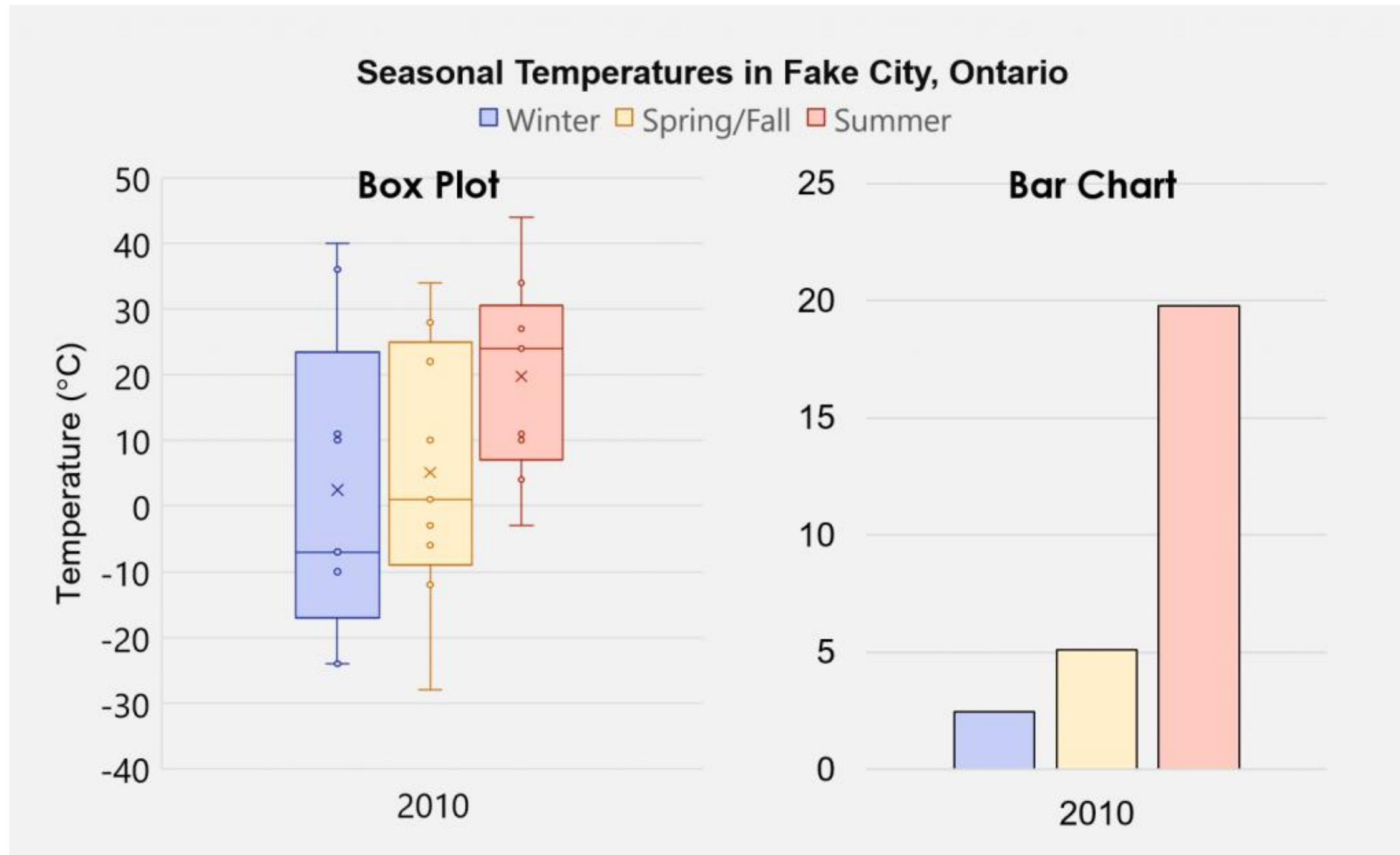
**Figure 1 Health and Highest Qualification**

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

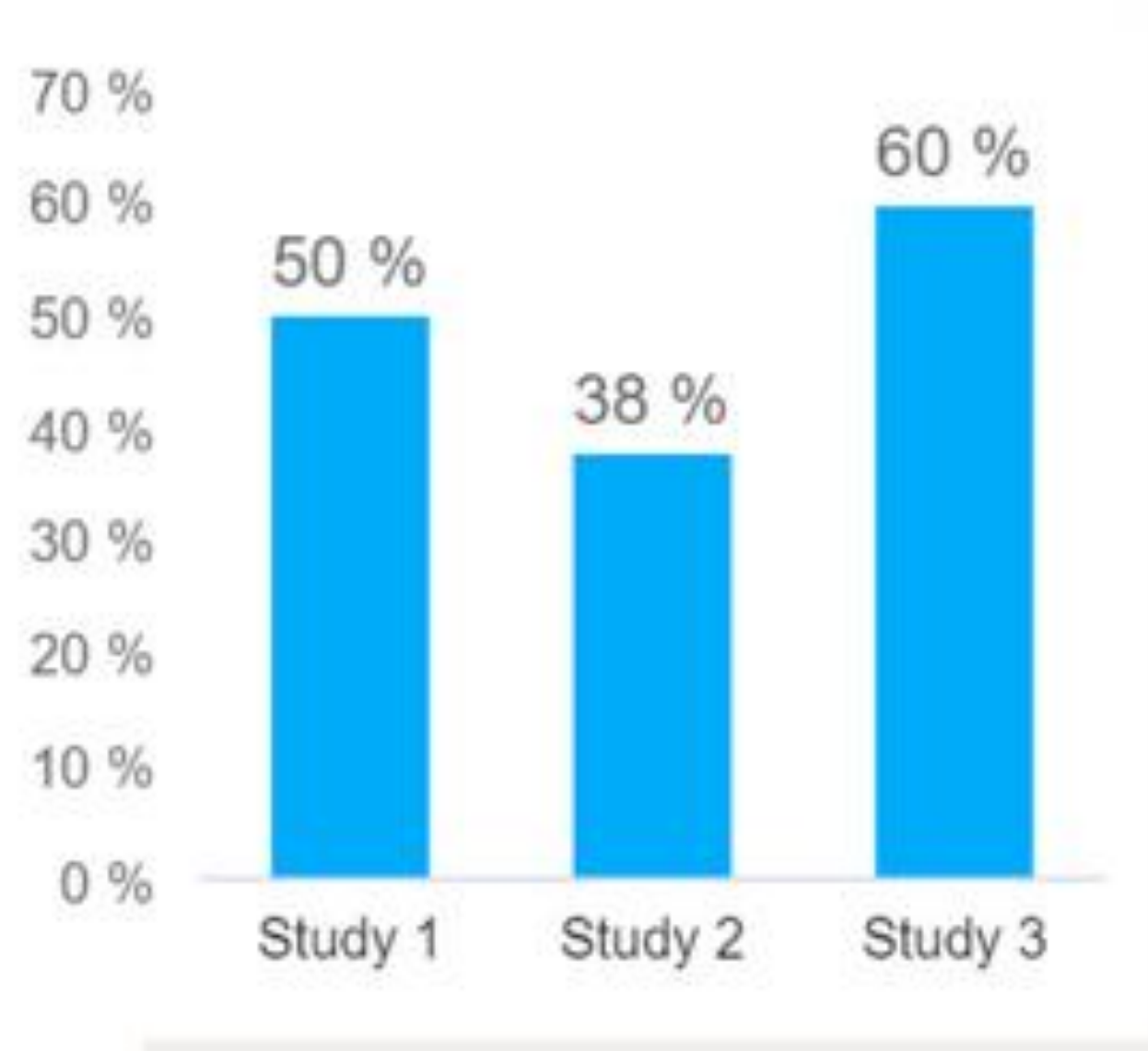
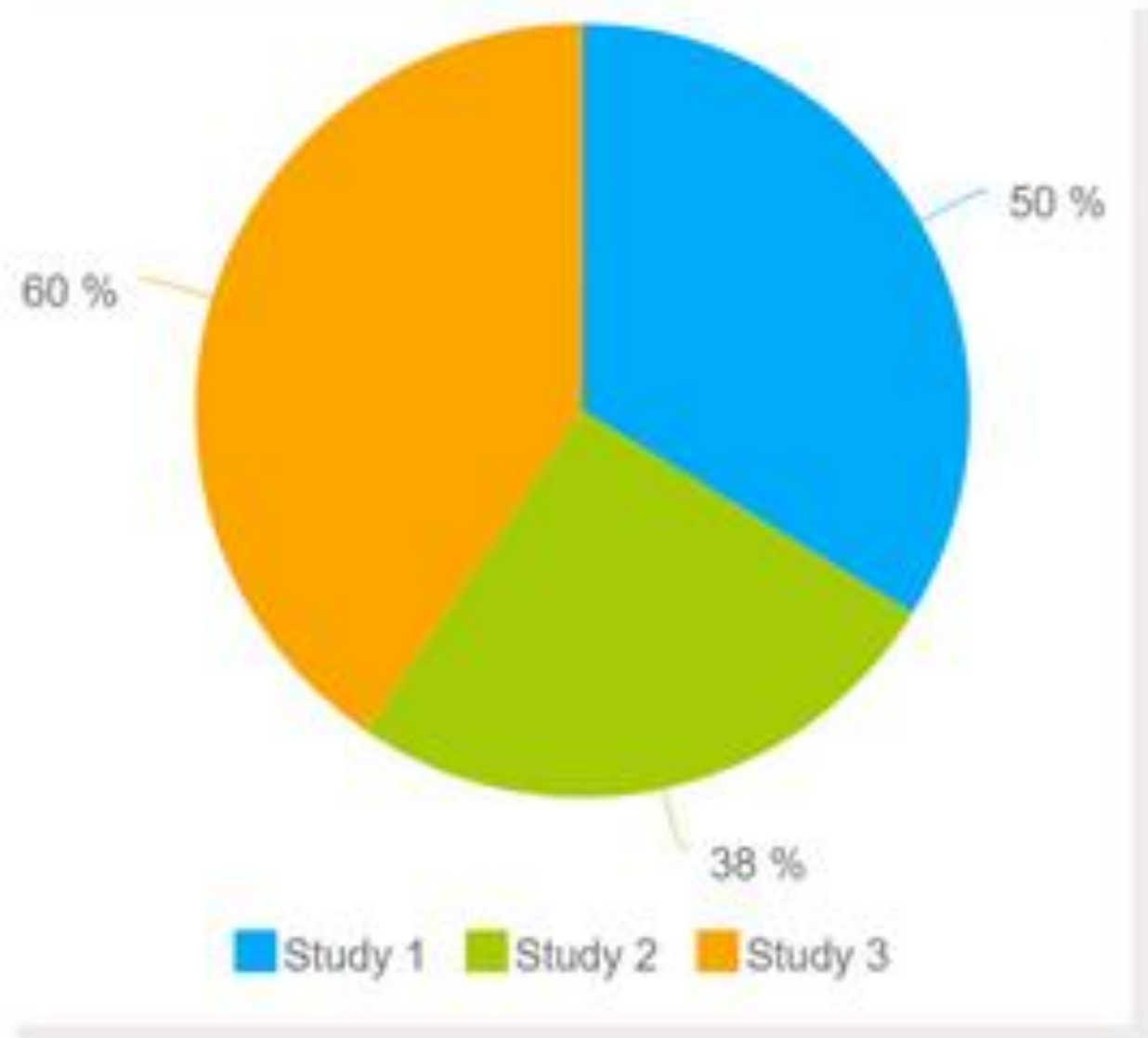


Bad and Good

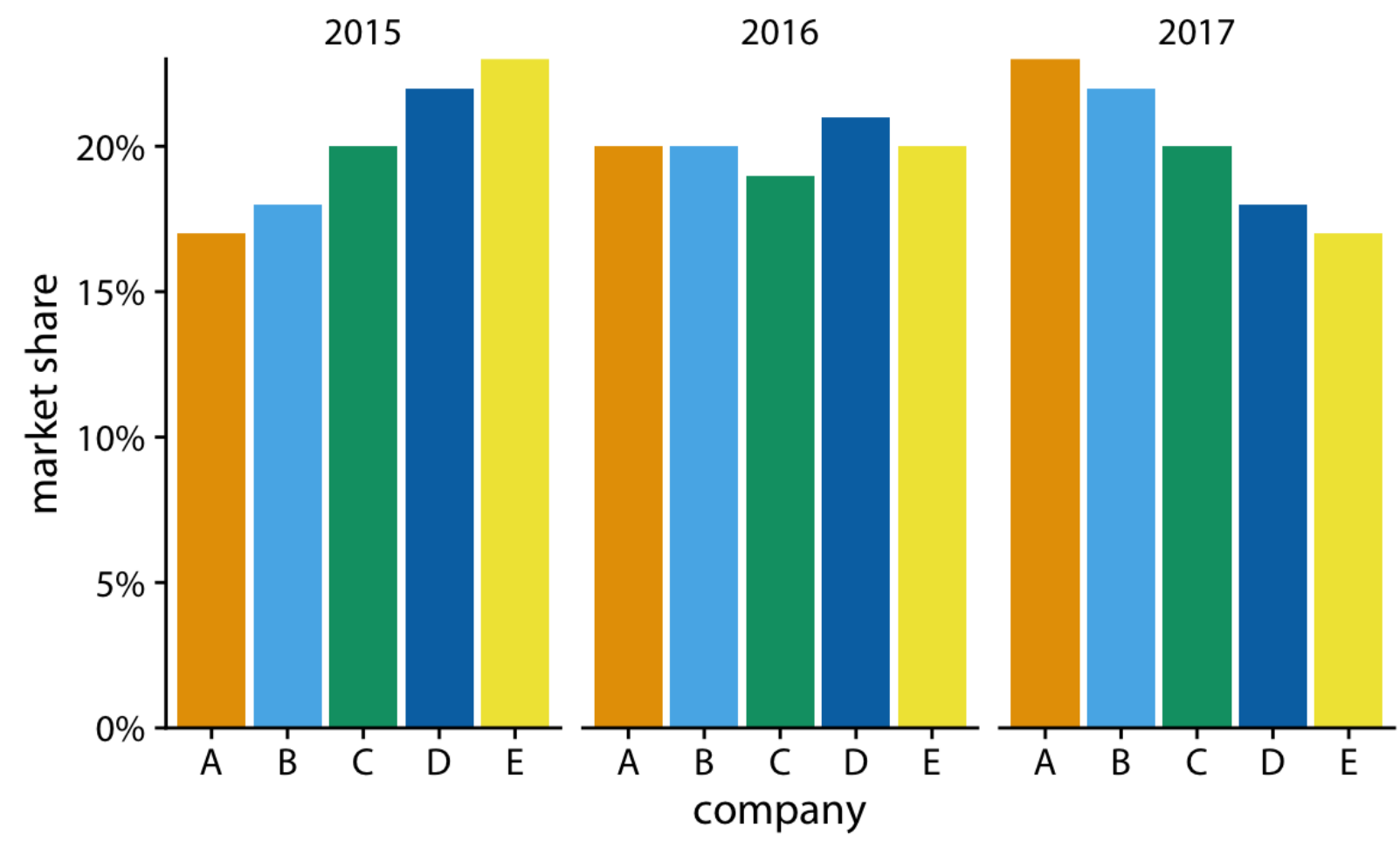
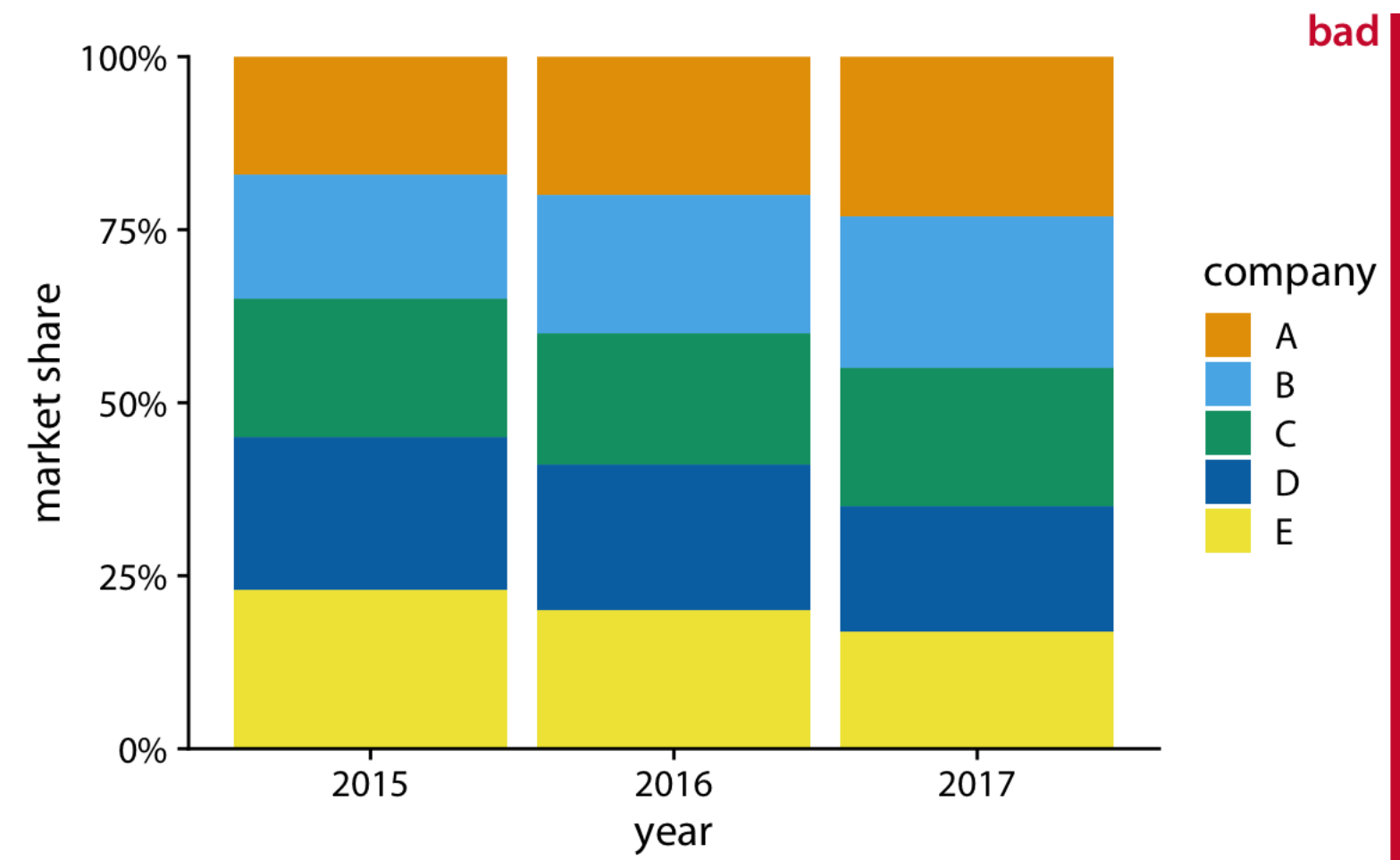
# Representing Distributions



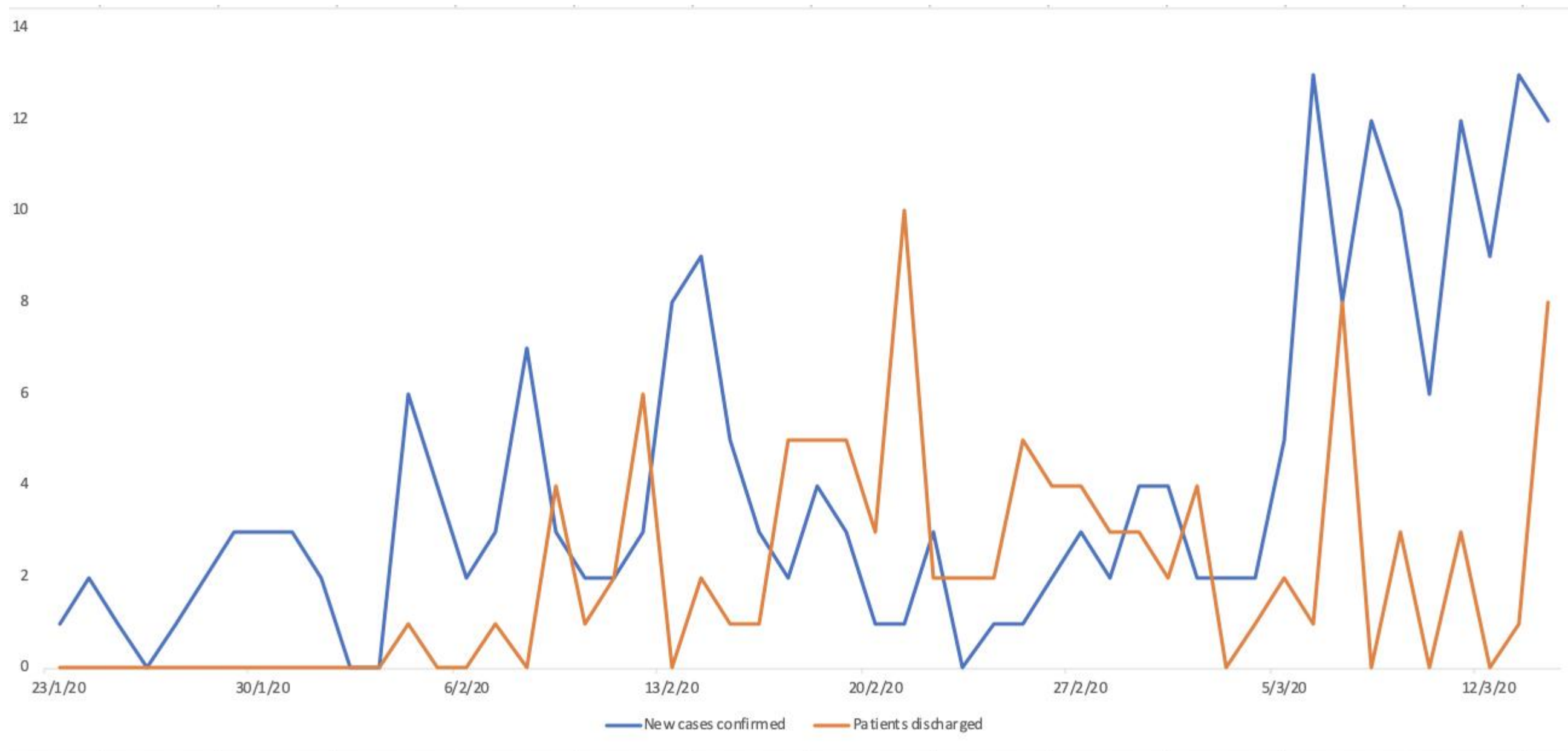
# Percentages/ Proportions



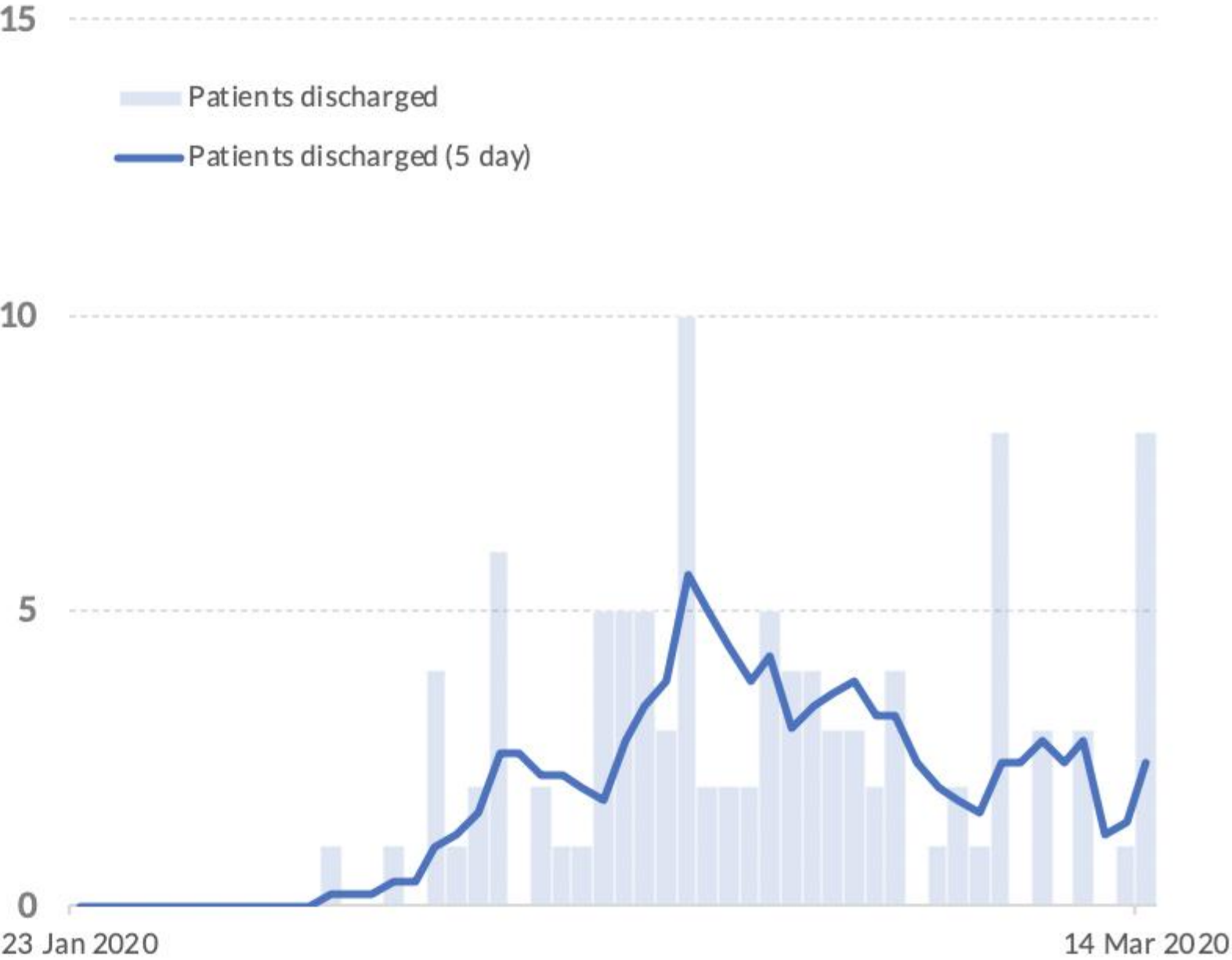
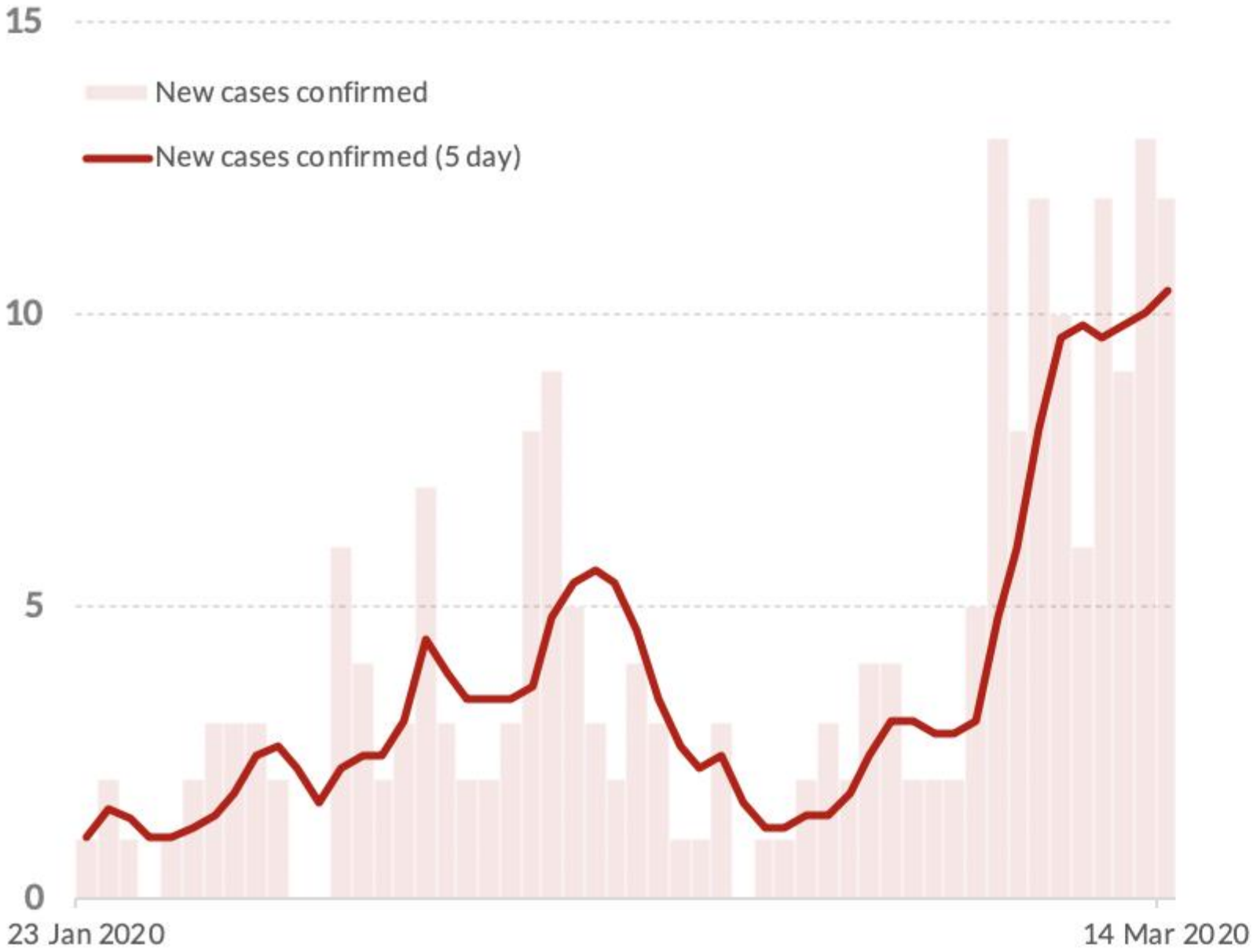
# Percentages/ Proportions



# Lineplots?



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



# Tables

a

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

ugly

b

Rank	Title	Amount
1	<i>Star Wars: The Last Jedi</i>	\$71,565,498
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ugly



c

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d

Rank	Title	Amount
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5	<i>Ferdinand</i>	\$7,316,746



# 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 [https://rpubs.com/VectorPosse/graph\\_types](https://rpubs.com/VectorPosse/graph_types)
- Fundamentals of Data Visualization," published by O'Reilly Media, Inc  
<https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/index.html>