

# Lecture 5: Advanced graphical considerations

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# Prelim: Viz's in the news

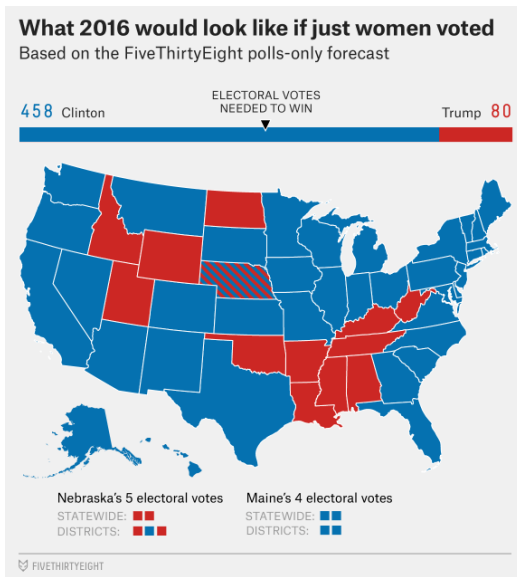


Figure 1: What the election would look like...

# Prelim: Viz's in the news

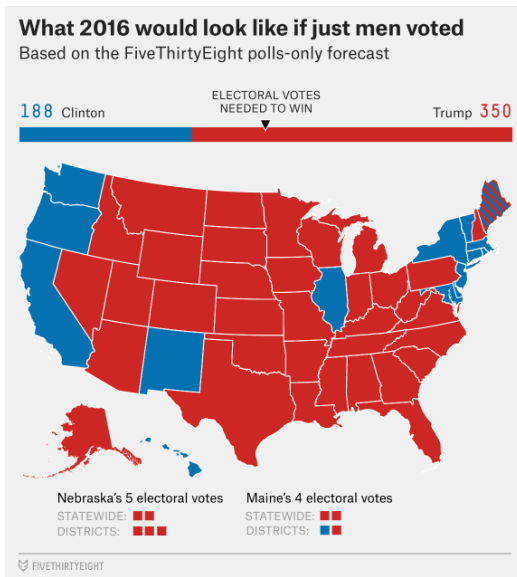


Figure 2: What the election would look like...

# Prelim: Viz's at home

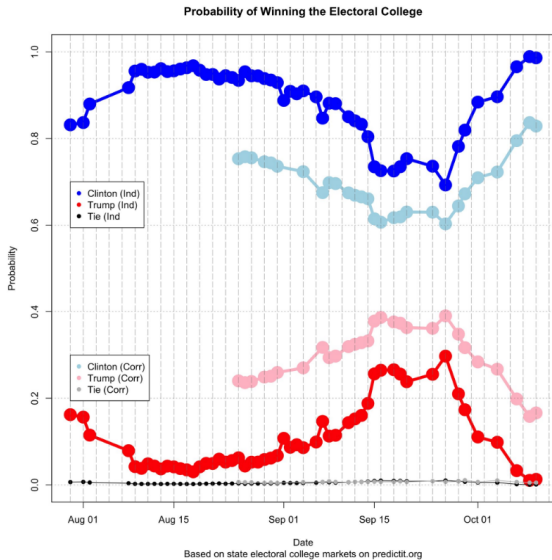


Figure 3: Markets

# Preliminary thought

*Any visualization is a model. The more accurately a model fits whatever it stands for without being needlessly complex, and the easier it is for its intended audience to interpret it, the better it will be - Alberto Cairo*

- ▶ Model accuracy
- ▶ Mental model, designer
- ▶ Mental model, viewer

# Example: Model accuracy

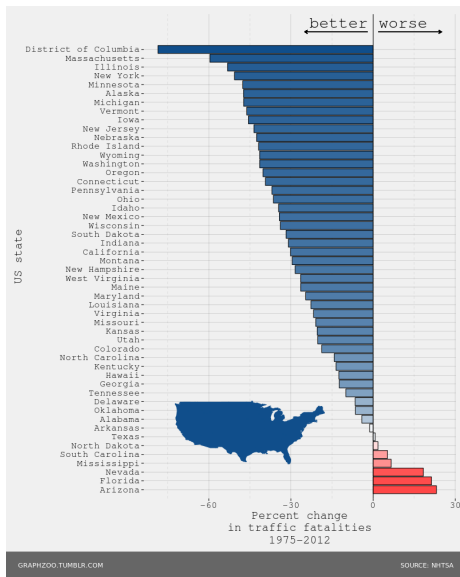


Figure 4: Percent change in total traffic fatalities

# Example: Model accuracy

How to assess model accuracy?

- ▶ What is the graph trying to show?
- ▶ What does the graph actually show?
- ▶ What other information is needed?

# Mental Model, designer

*Good visualizations shouldn't oversimplify information. They need to clarify it. In many cases, that means increasing the amount of information.*

- Cairo

- ▶ More or less?
- ▶ How to clarify?
- ▶ How to explain?



## Example: Increasing information

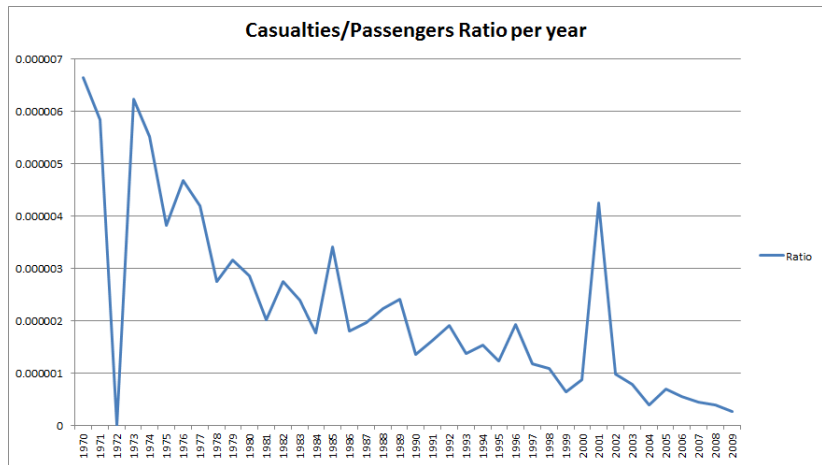


Figure 5: Fatalities per year, airlines

# Mental model, designer

Untrue

True

---

# Example, truth continuum

**Model 1:** 28\% of journalism grads wish they'd chosen a different field, the annual survey of grads by the University of Georgia said

Untrue

True

---

# Example

**Model 1:** 28\% of ....

**Model 2:** Model 1 + change in time + error

Untrue

True

---

# Example

**Model 1:** 28\% of ....

**Model 2:** Model 1 + change in time + error

**Model 3:** Model 2 + comparison with other grads

Untrue

True

---

# Example

**Model 1:** 28\% of ....

**Model 2:** Model 1 + change in time + error

**Model 3:** Model 2 + comparison with other grads

**Model 4:** Model 3 + ???

Untrue

True

---

# Mental Model, viewer

*What you design is never exactly what your audience ends up interpreting, so reducing chances of misinterpretation becomes crucial - Cairo*

Why are humans sometimes mistaken?

- ▶ Patternicity bug
- ▶ Storytelling bug
- ▶ Confirmation bug
- ▶ Reversion towards average

# Patternicity

```
## [1] "Heads" "Tails" "Tails" "Heads" "Heads" "Tails" "Tails"  
## [9] "Tails" "Heads" "Heads" "Heads" "Heads" "Tails" "Heads"  
## [17] "Heads" "Tails" "Tails" "Tails" "Tails" "Tails" "Heads"  
## [25] "Heads"
```



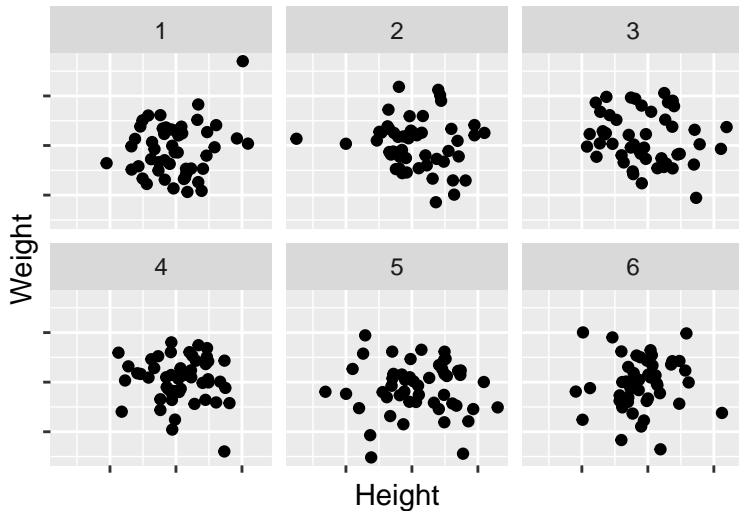
# Patternicity

```
set.seed(5)
coins <- c("Heads", "Tails")
sample(coins, 25, replace = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "Heads" "Tails" "Tails" "Heads" "Heads" "Tails" "Tails"
## [9] "Tails" "Heads" "Heads" "Heads" "Heads" "Tails" "Heads"
## [17] "Heads" "Tails" "Tails" "Tails" "Tails" "Tails" "Heads"
## [25] "Heads"
```

# Patternicity

Height and weight of fish species, by class type



# Patternicity

```
set.seed(5); library(ggplot2)
x <- rnorm(300)
y <- rnorm(300)
df <- data.frame(Height = x, Weight = y, Species = rep(1:6, 50))
ggplot(df, aes(Height, Weight)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~Species) +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_blank(), axis.text.y=element_blank())
ggtitle("Height and weight of fish species, by class type")
```

# Storytelling bug

*We are naturally born storytellers who have a propensity to believe our own tales-* Will Storr, Unpersuadables

- ▶ Issue: starting with story, then collecting, mining, or aggregating data

Why does this matter?

# Confirmation bias

Example: Dominating Impact of Group Influence on Political Beliefs ([link](#))

- ▶ Welfare policies presented to self-identified liberals and conservatives
- ▶ liberals supported policy if it was presented as coming from Democratic Party
- ▶ conservatives supported policy if it was presented as Republican Party

Why does this matter?

## Reversion towards the average

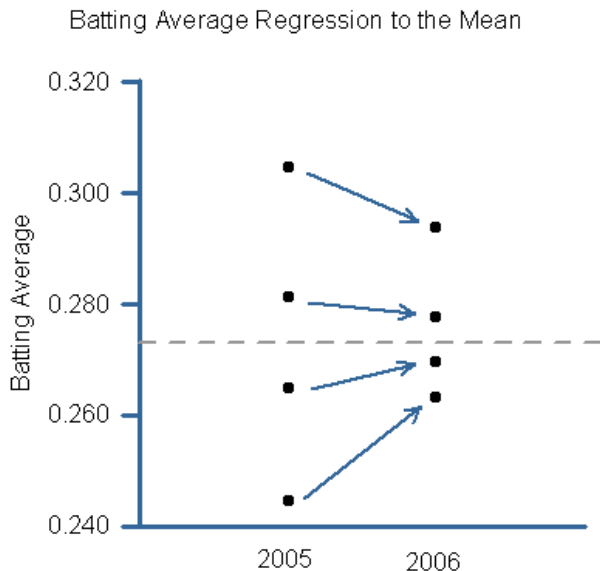


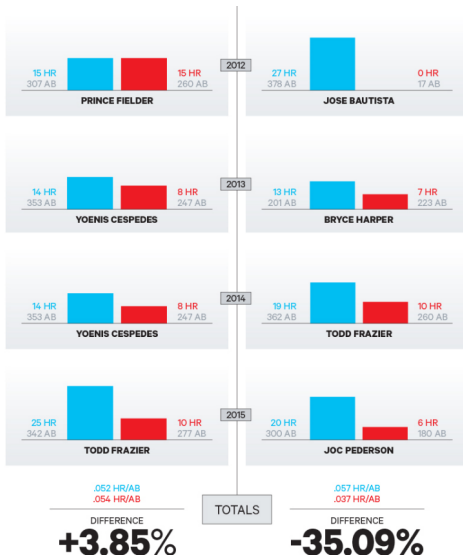
Figure 6: Batting average, year 1 to year 2

# Examples

1. What are the plots trying to show?
2. What are the plots actually showing?
3. Are the plots accurate?
4. Truth continuum
5. Model bugs: audience

# Example plot 1

MLB's real home run derby curse impacts second place, (link)





## Example plot 2

The web is dead, (Wired.com)

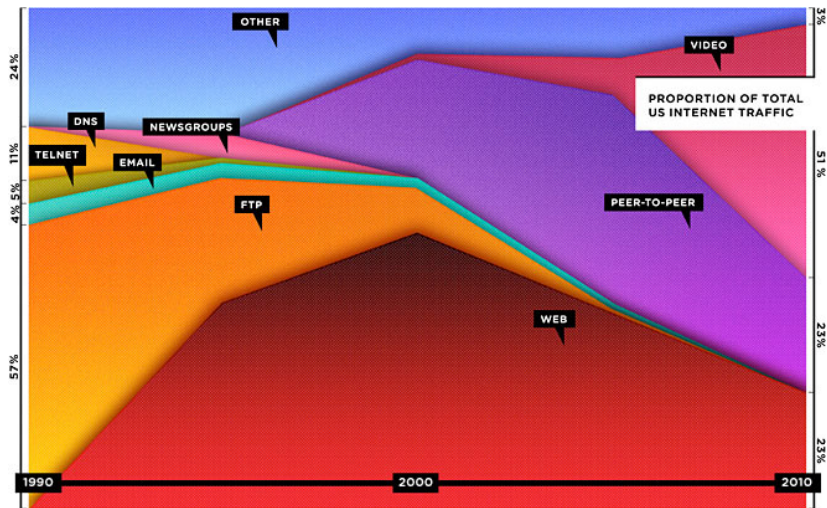


Figure 8: Proportion of total internet traffic.

## Example plot 3

More or less crime?, (Vox.com)

