

Data Visualisation

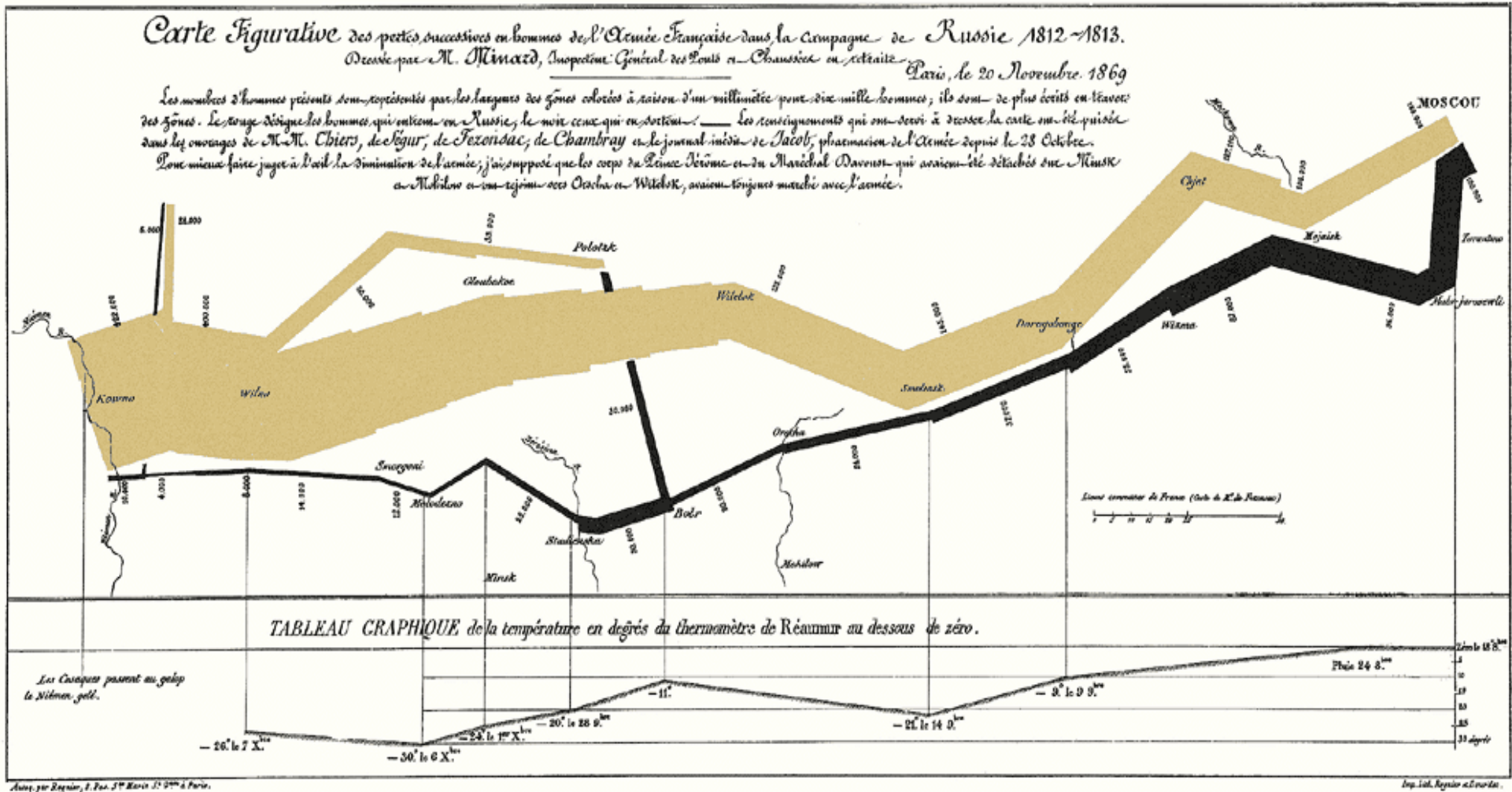
Lecture 3 – Trends Over Time

Dr. Cathy Ennis

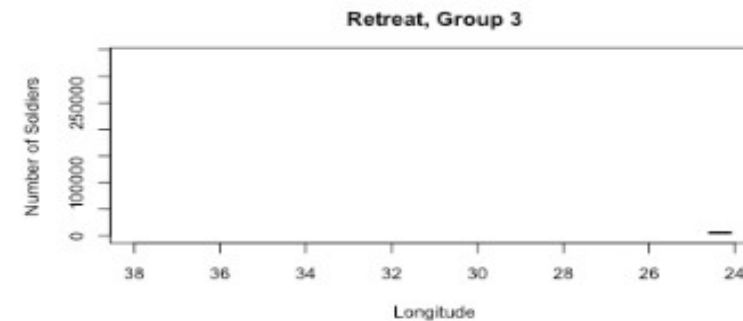
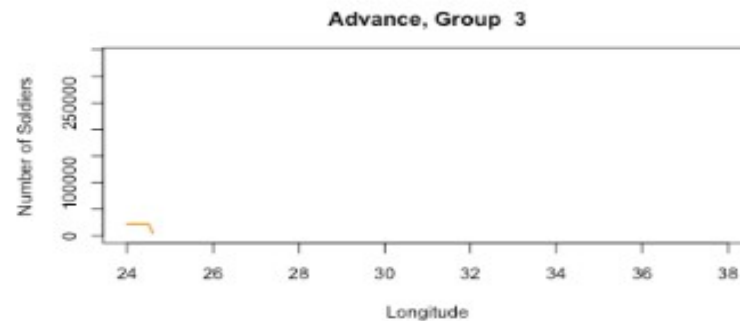
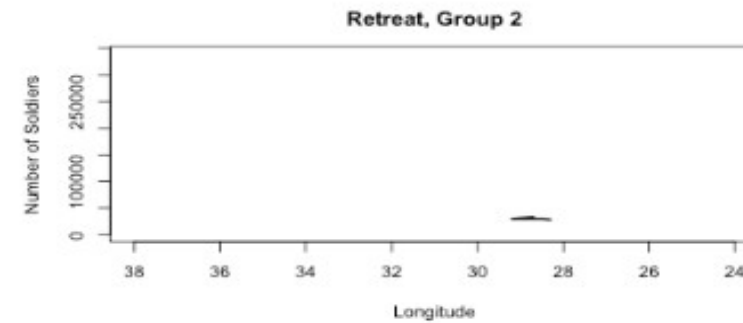
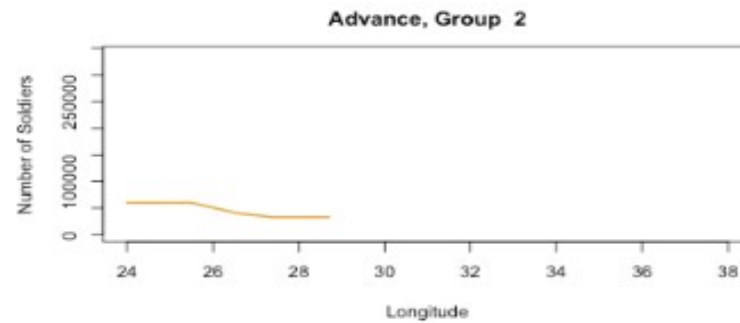
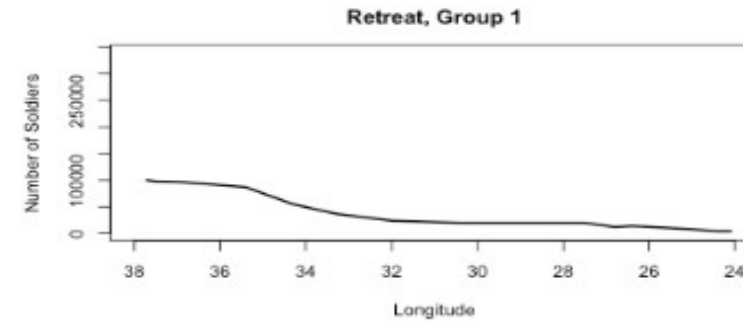
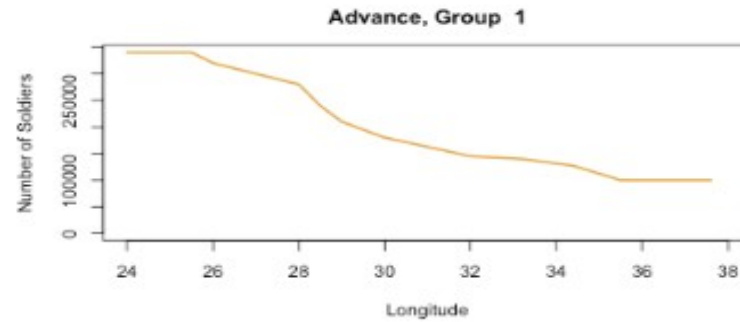
Learning Outcomes Week 3

- Design effective visualizations based on principles from perceptual psychology, cognitive science, graphic design and visual art
- Create and deploy successful data visualisations using leading software tools
- Demonstrate an understanding how visualisation is used in data journalism to communicate complex ideas and stories

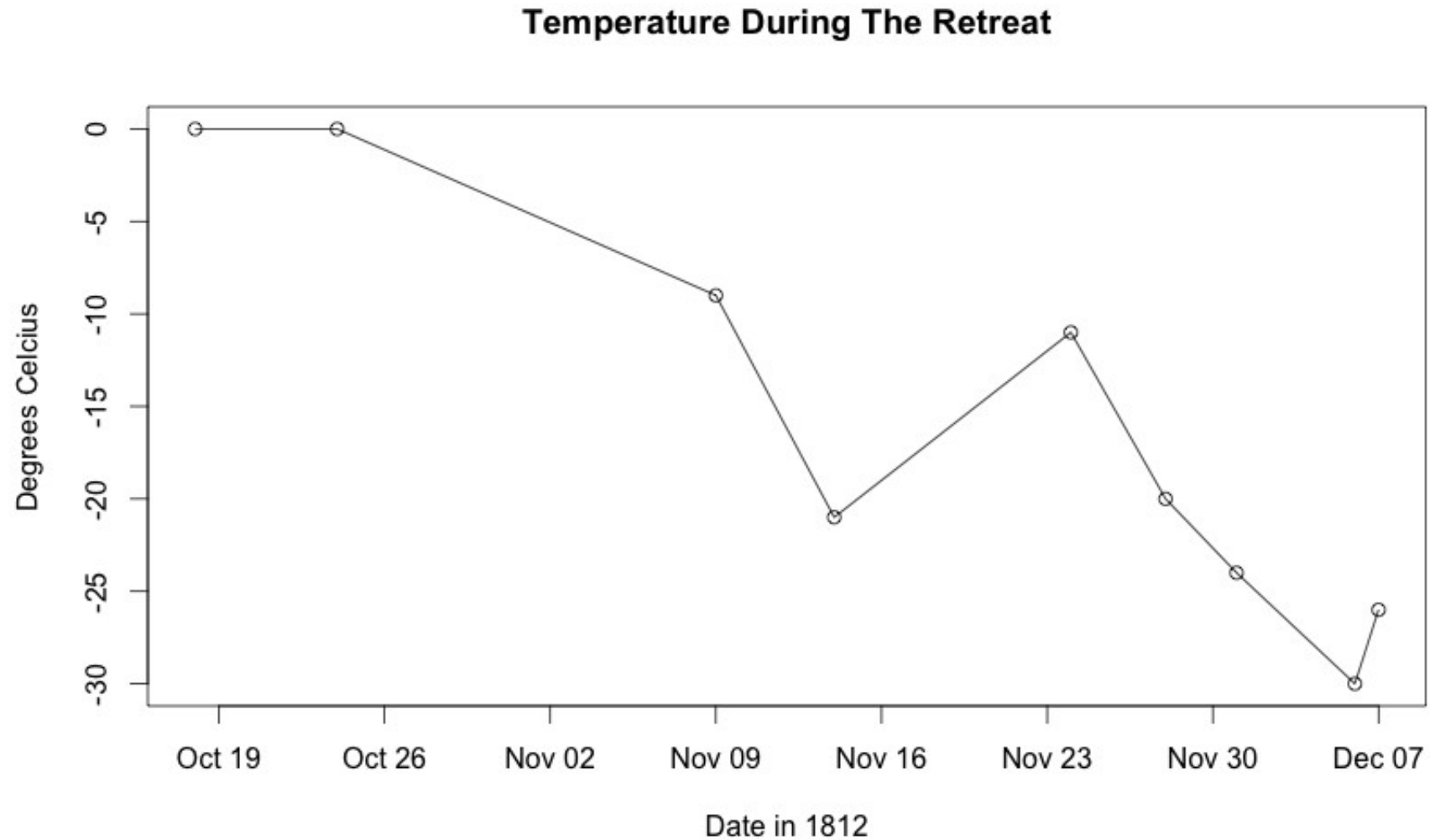
Visualisation of the week



Charles Joseph Minard



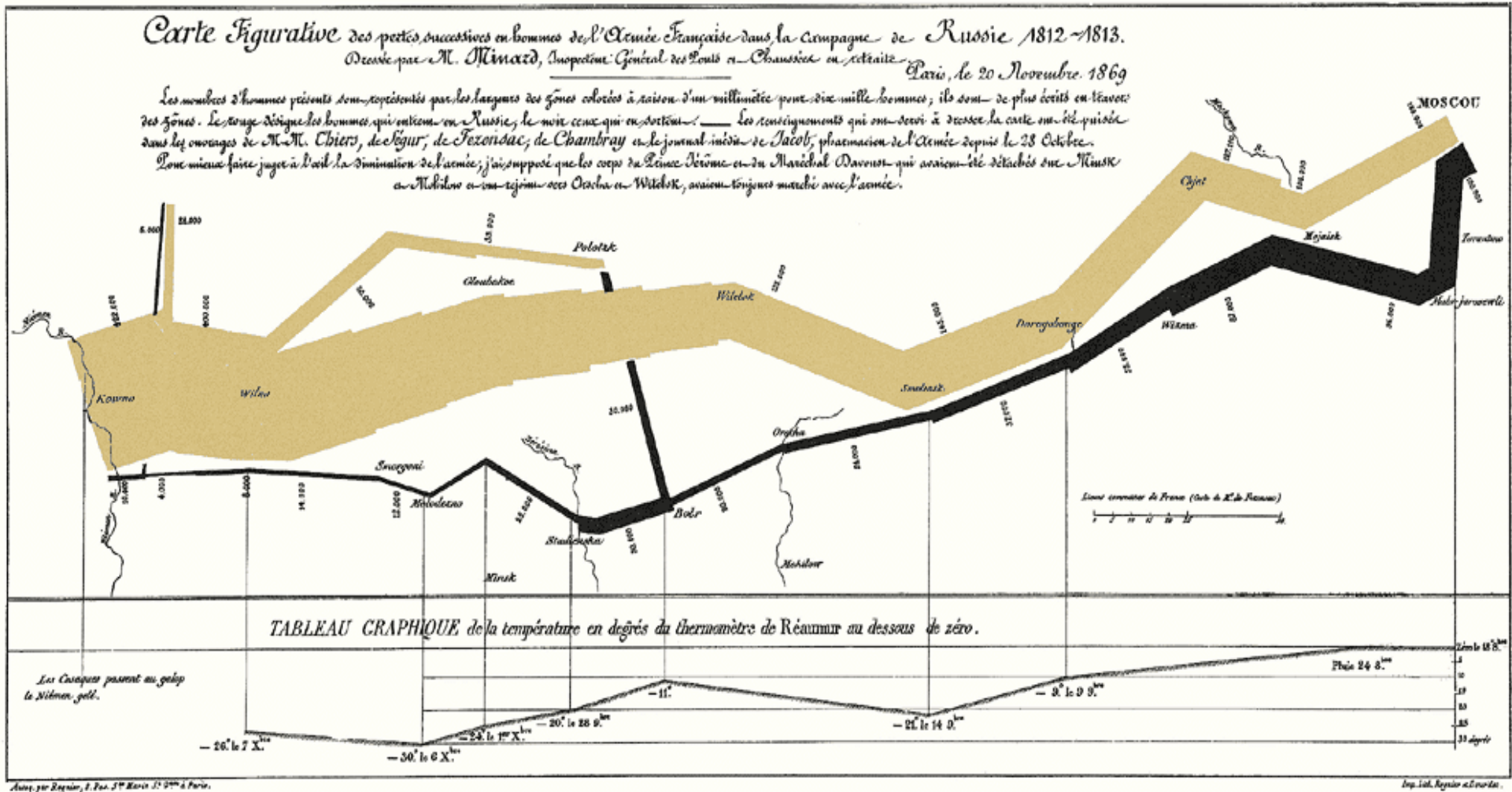
Charles Joseph Minard



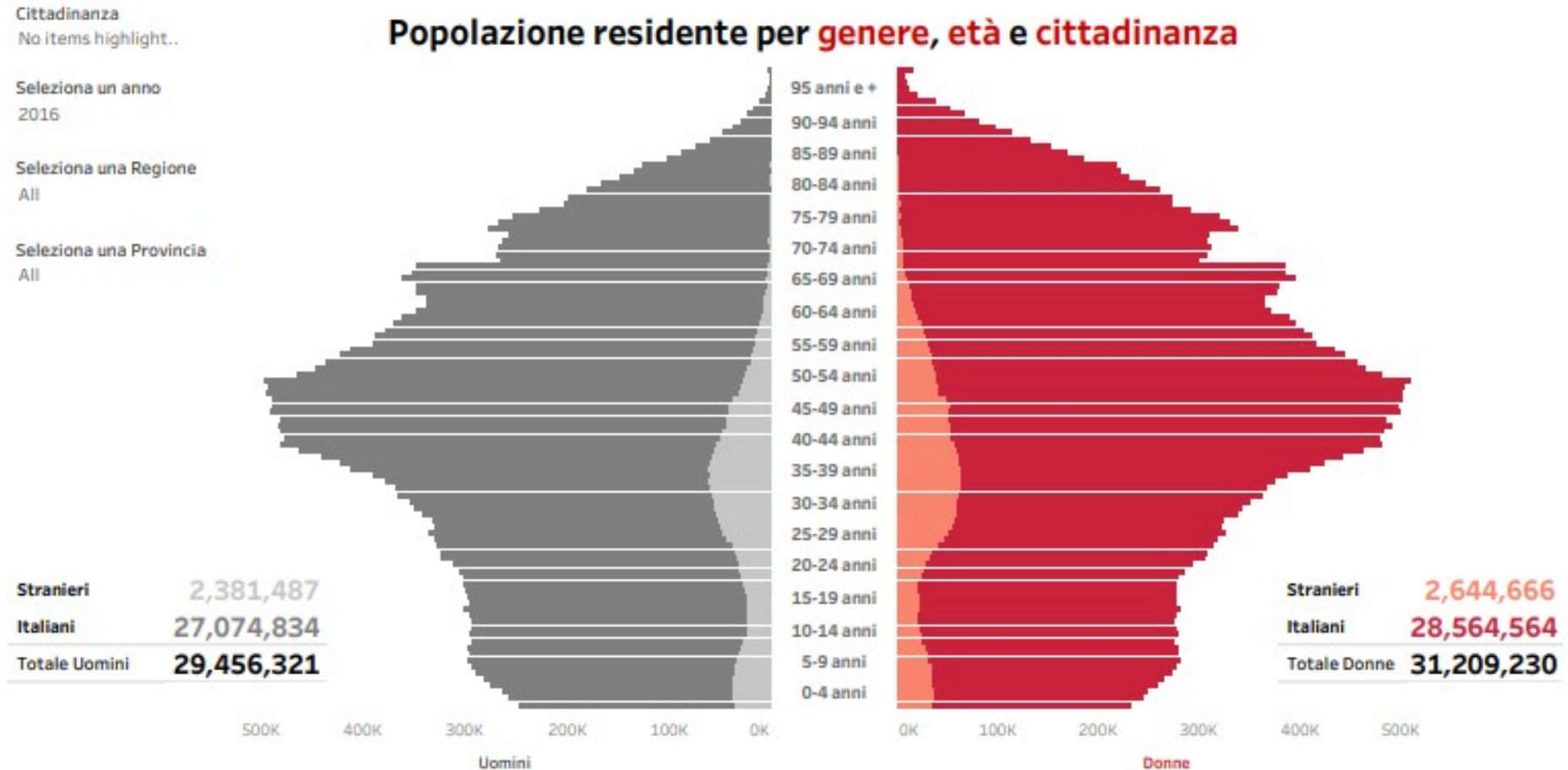
Charles Joseph Minard



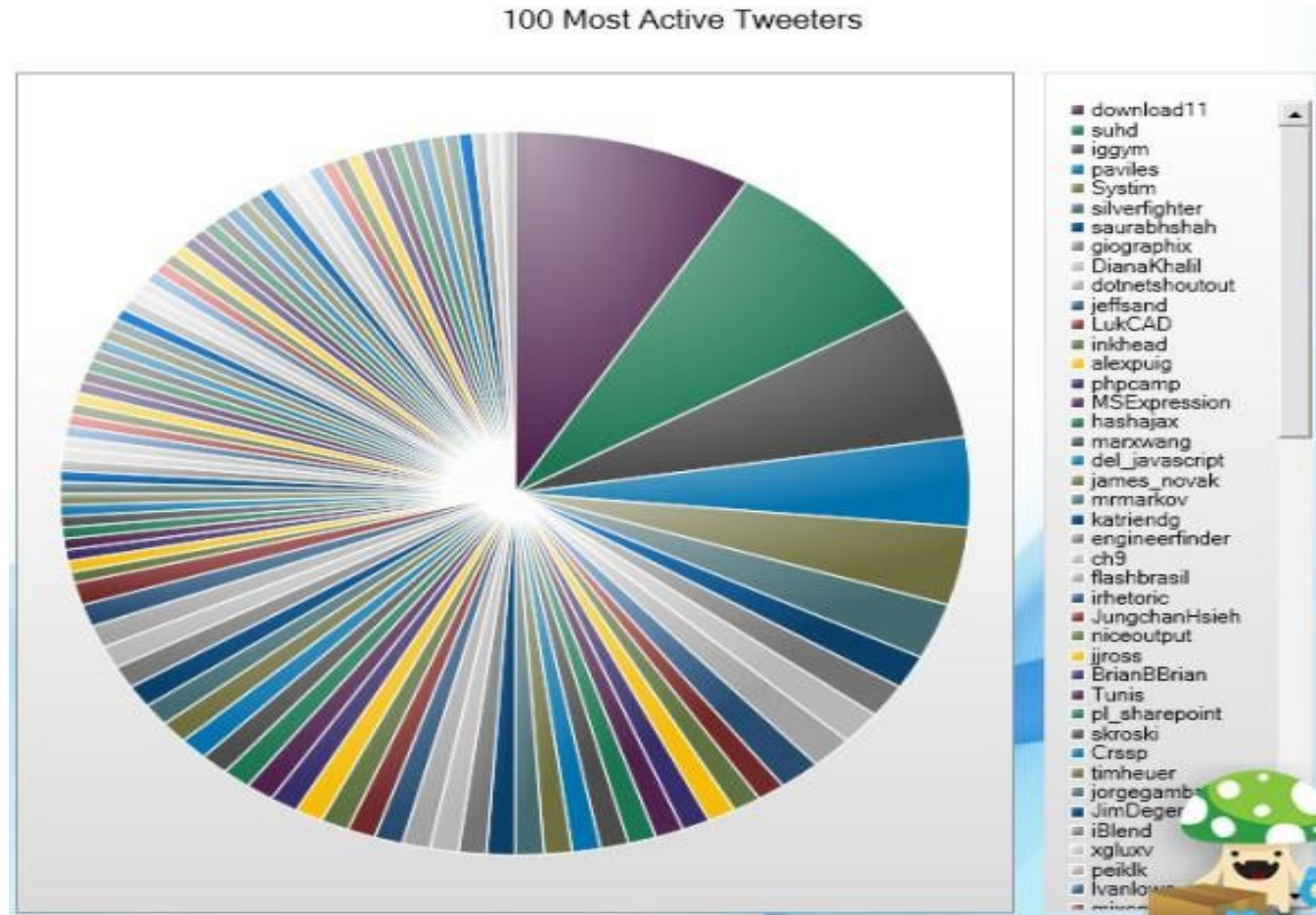
Visualisation of the week



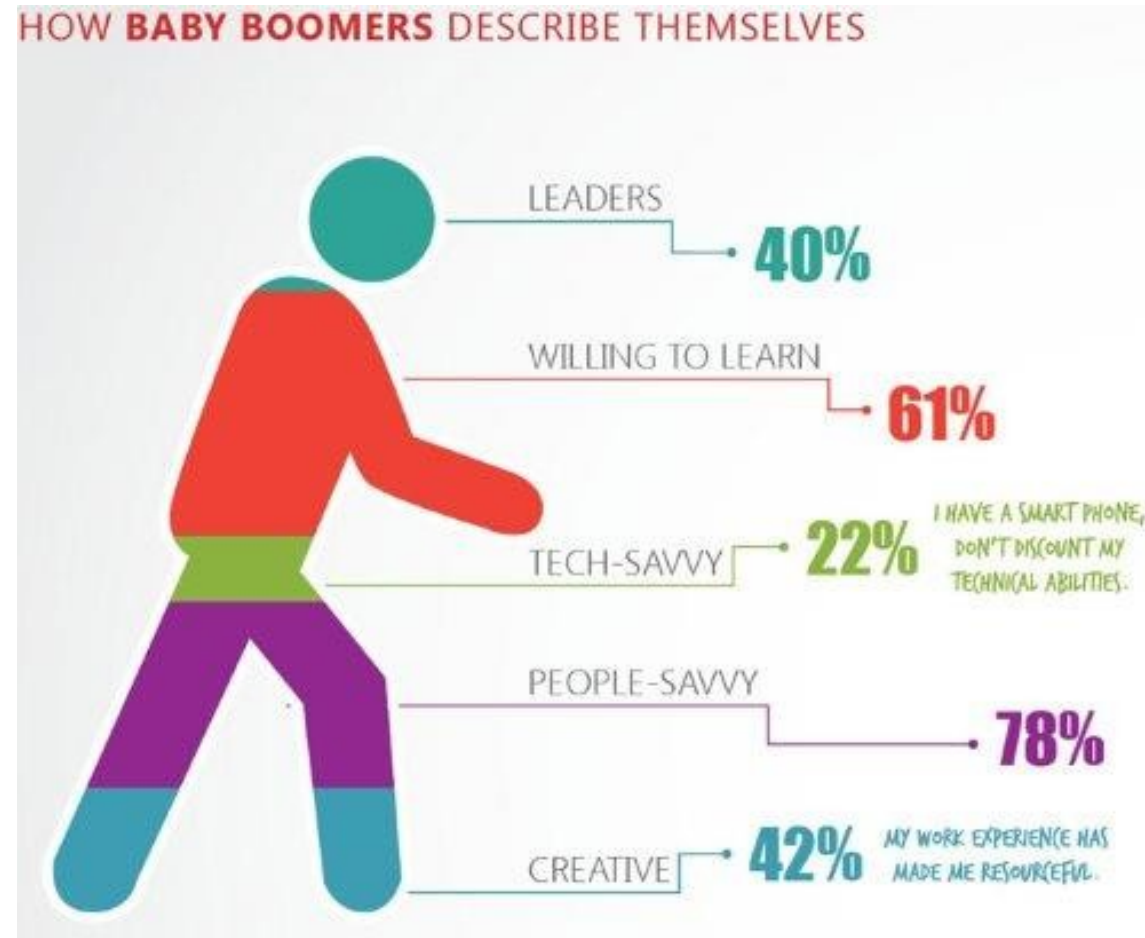
Visualisation of the week



!Visualisation of the week



!Visualisation of the week



Overview

- Visualising patterns over time
- Discrete points in time
- Continuous points in time
- Multiple dimensions over time

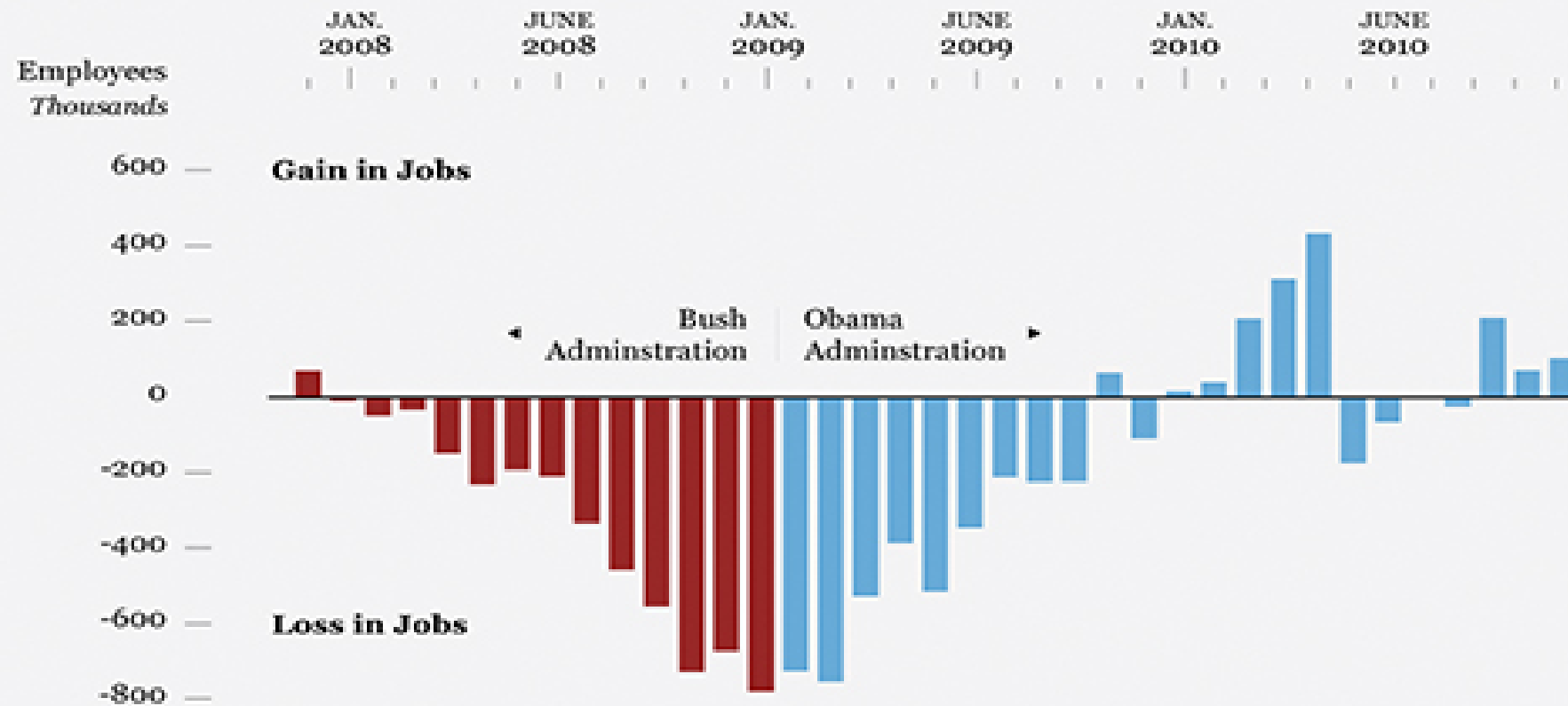
ACCENT for Effective Graphical Displays

- **Apprehension:** Can you perceive the relationship among the variables?
- **Clarity:** Can you visually distinguish all of the elements of the graph?
- **Consistency:** In a series of graphs, are the meanings of elements, shapes and symbols the same?
- **Efficiency:** Do you portray a complex relationship in the simplest way possible?
- **Necessity:** Do you need the graph, or will another format (text, table) be more effective?
- **Truthfulness:** Are the elements accurately positioned and scaled?

Trends over Time - What To Look For

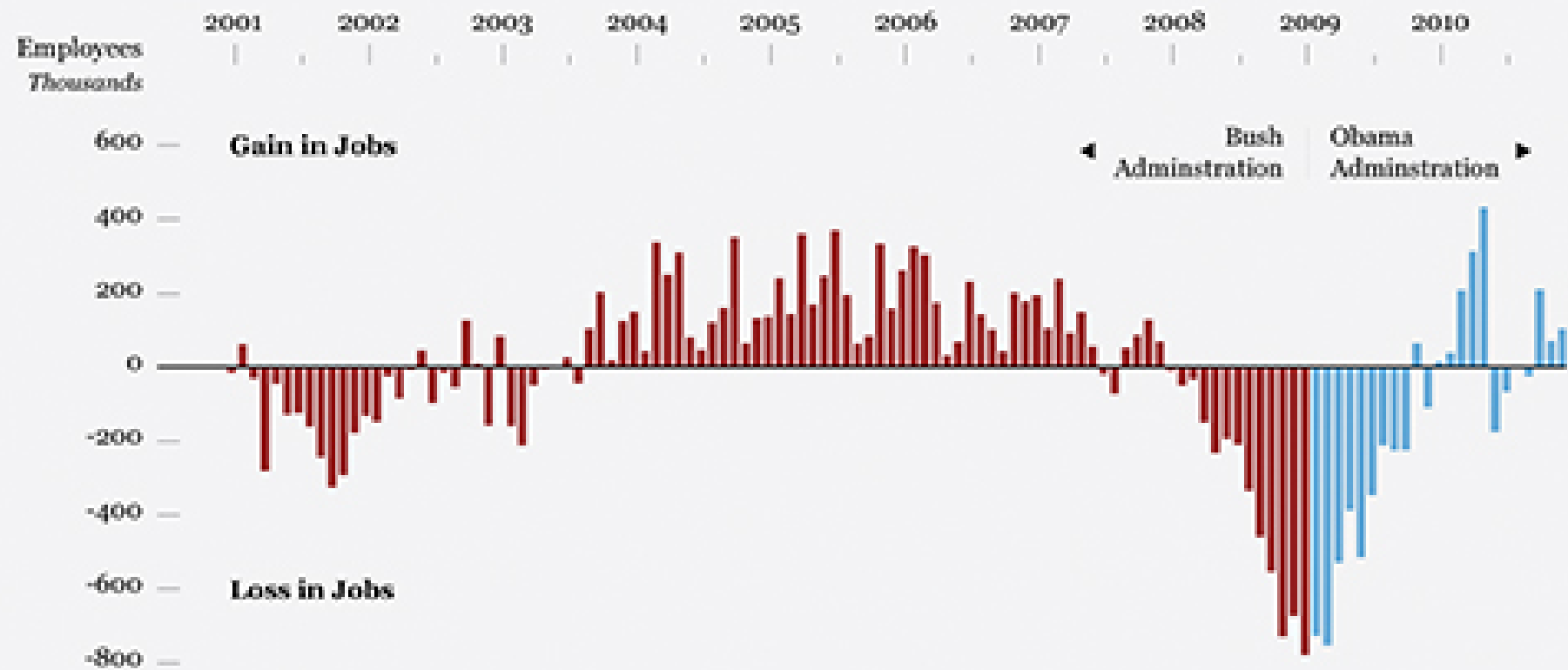
- The most common thing you look for in time series, or temporal, data is trends
 - Is something increasing or decreasing?
 - Are there seasonal cycles?
- To find these patterns, you have to look beyond individual data points to get the whole picture

NEW JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics | Nathan Yau

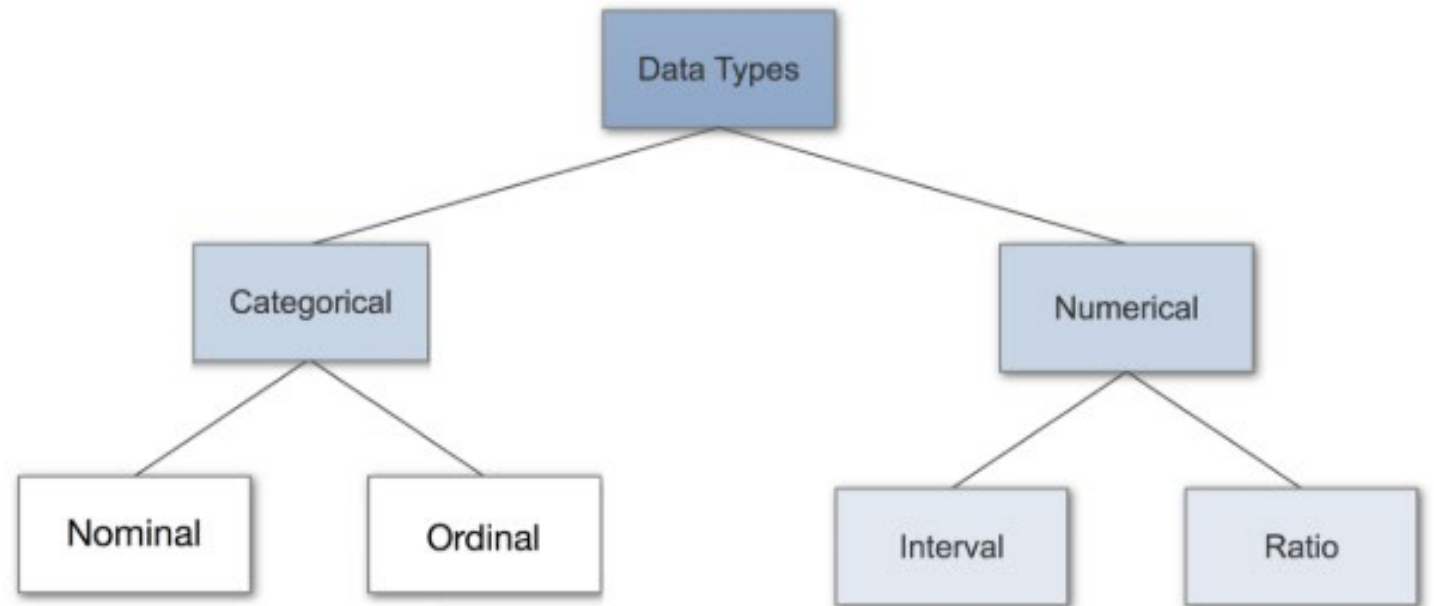
NEW JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics | Nathan Yau

Visualising Different Data Types

- Textual data (qualitative)
- Nominal (qualitative)
- Ordinal (qualitative)
- Interval (quantitative)
- Ratio (quantitative)
- Temporal



Visualising Different Data Types

- Discrete values
- Continuous values

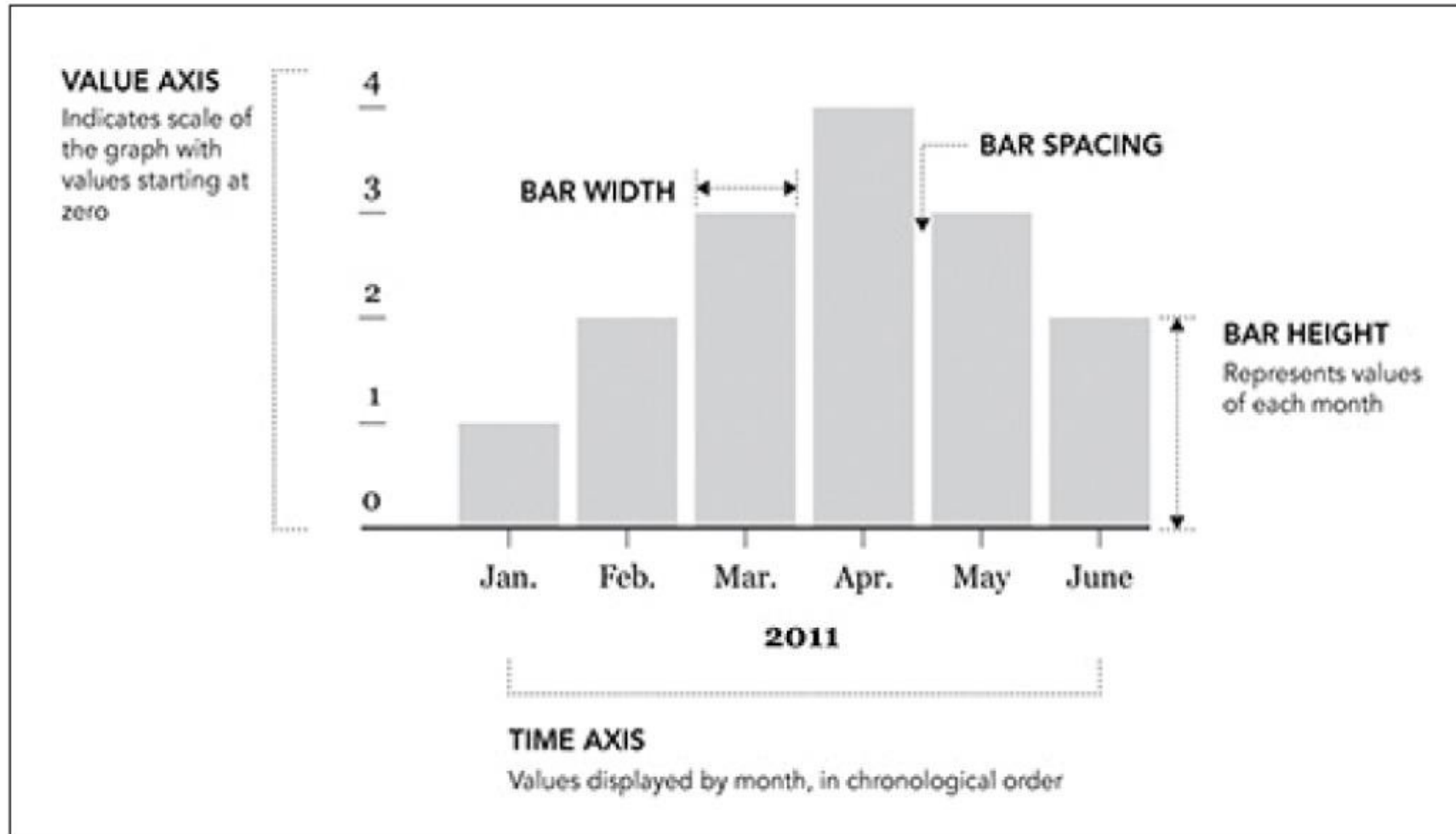
Visualising Patterns Over Time

- Discrete points in time
 - Bar Graph / Scatter Plot
- Continuous points in time
 - Line Chart / Step Chart
- Handling multiple dimensions over time
 - Stacked Bar Chart / Area Chart / Stream Graph Small Multiples / Animation

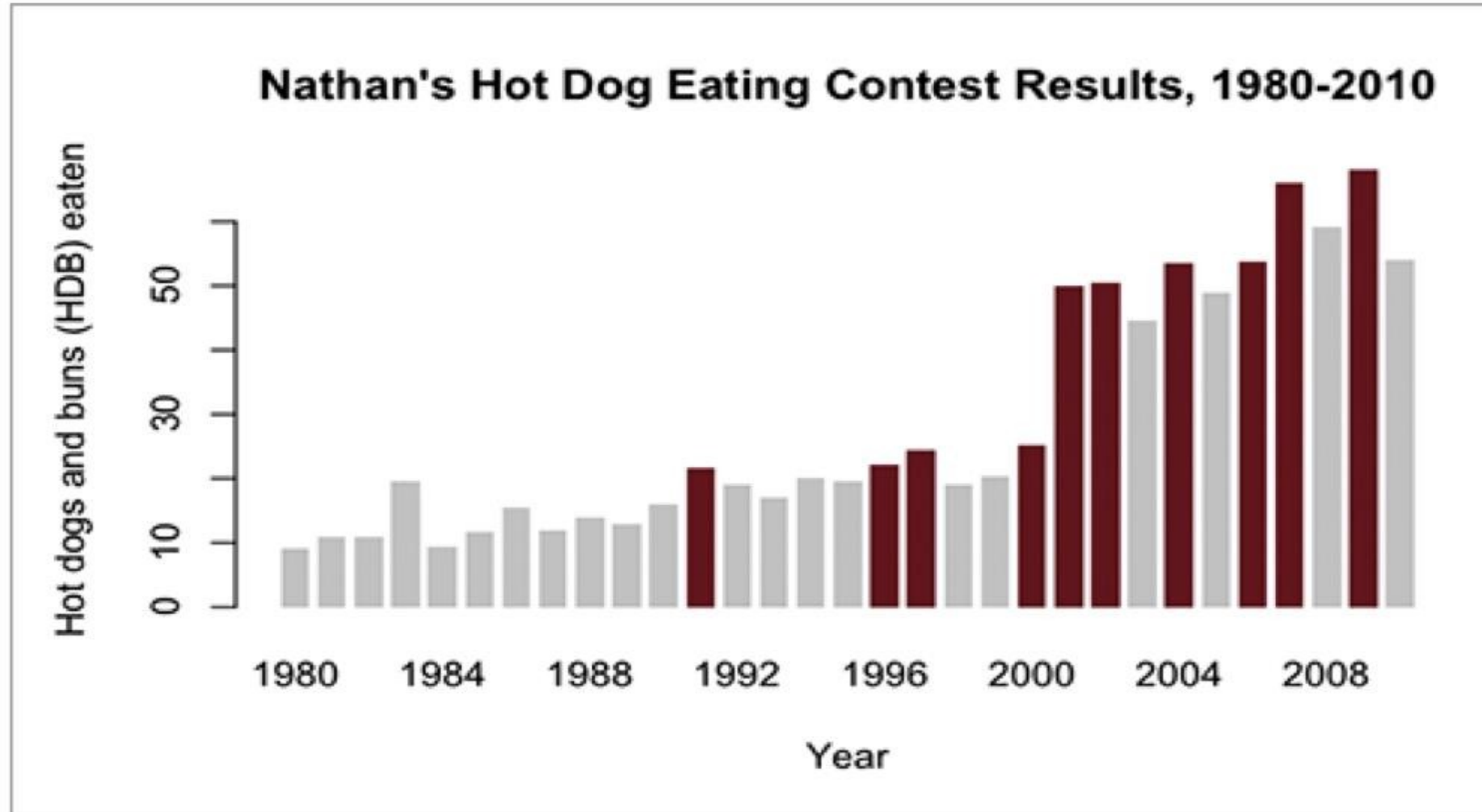
Discrete Points In Time

- Often we have datasets that contain single measurements for a reasonably small number of discrete points in time
 - Profit per year
 - Rainfall per month
- In these cases a simple bar graph is often appropriate

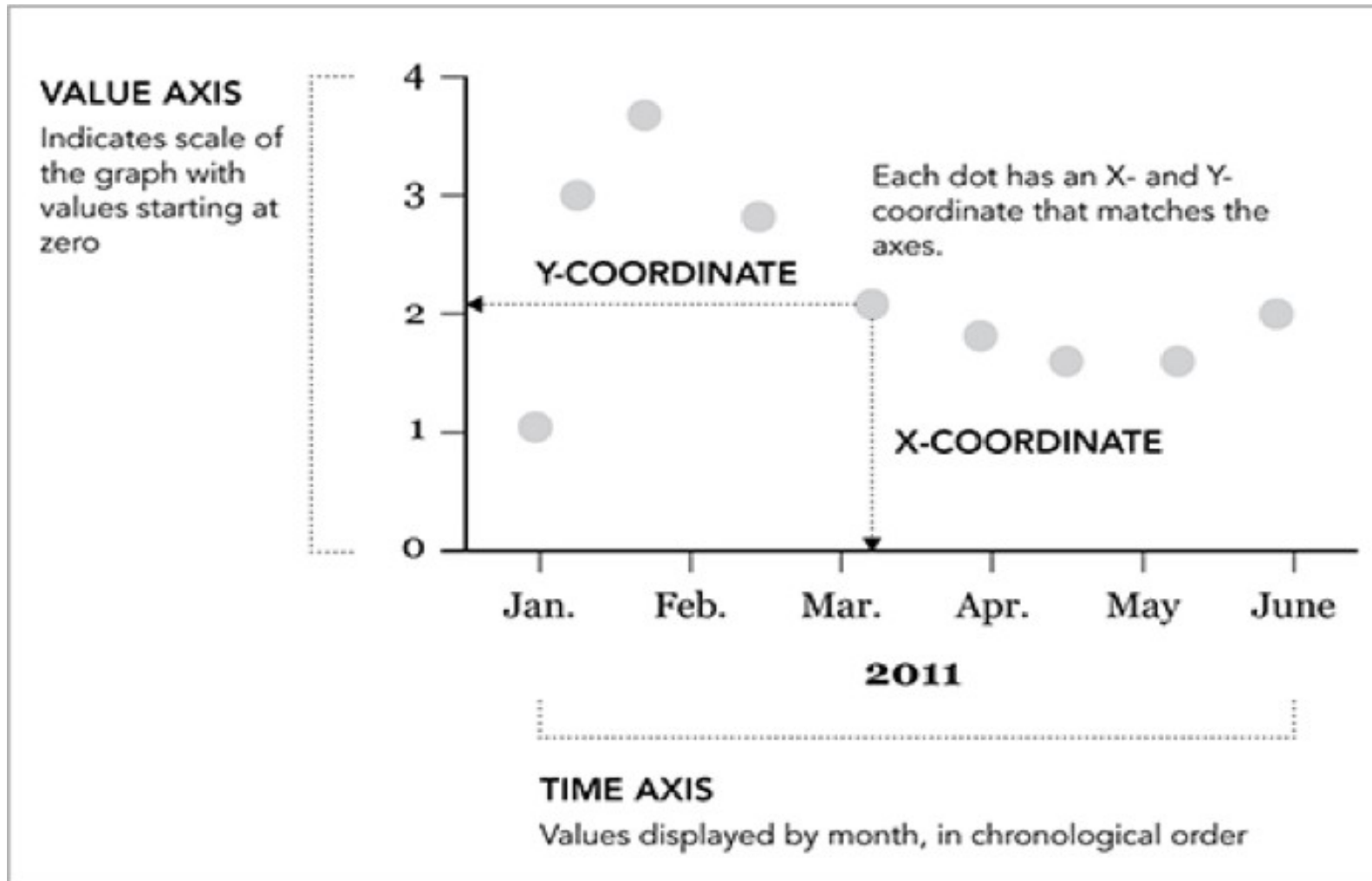
Simple Bar Graph



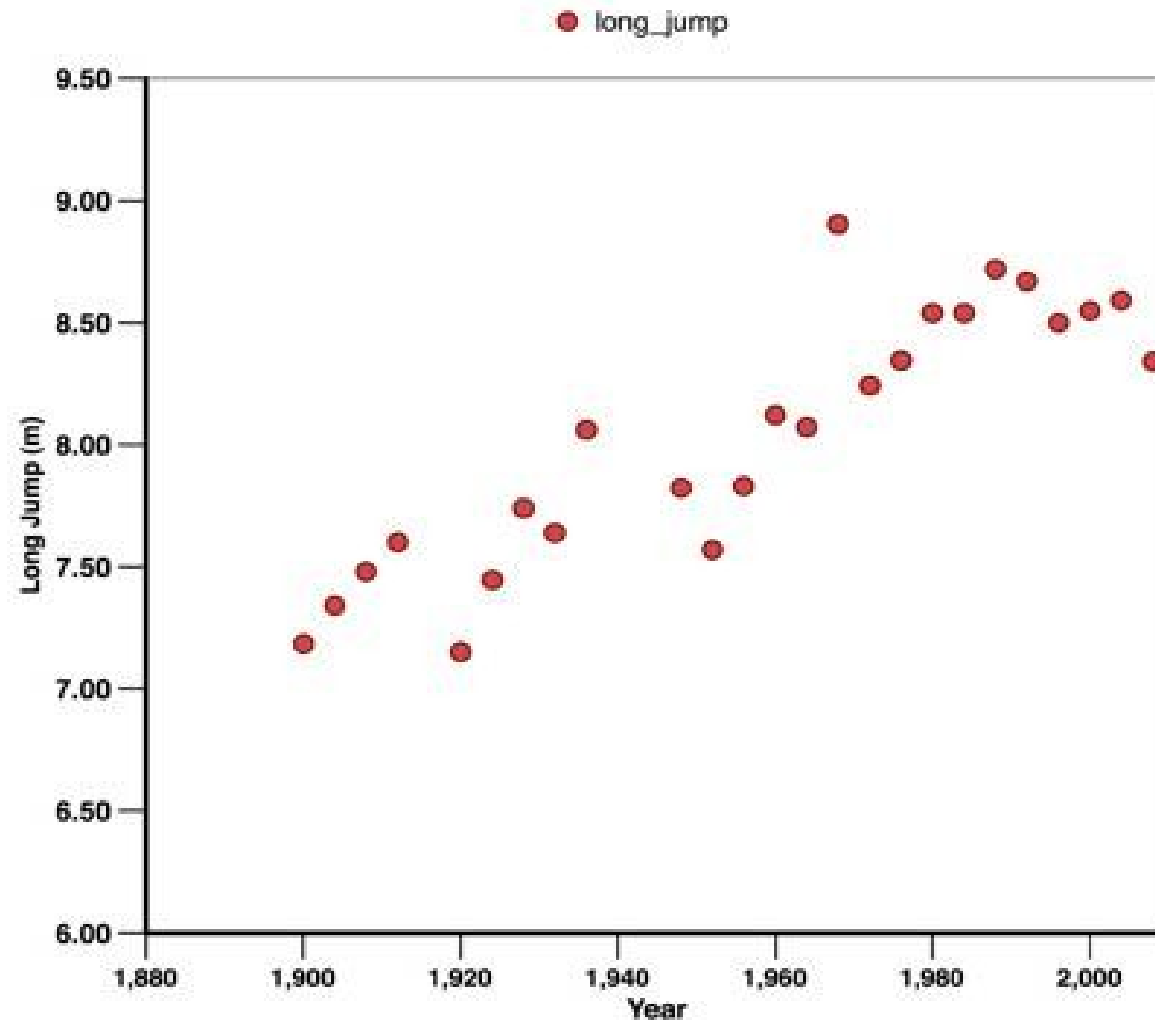
Simple Bar Graph



Simple Scatter



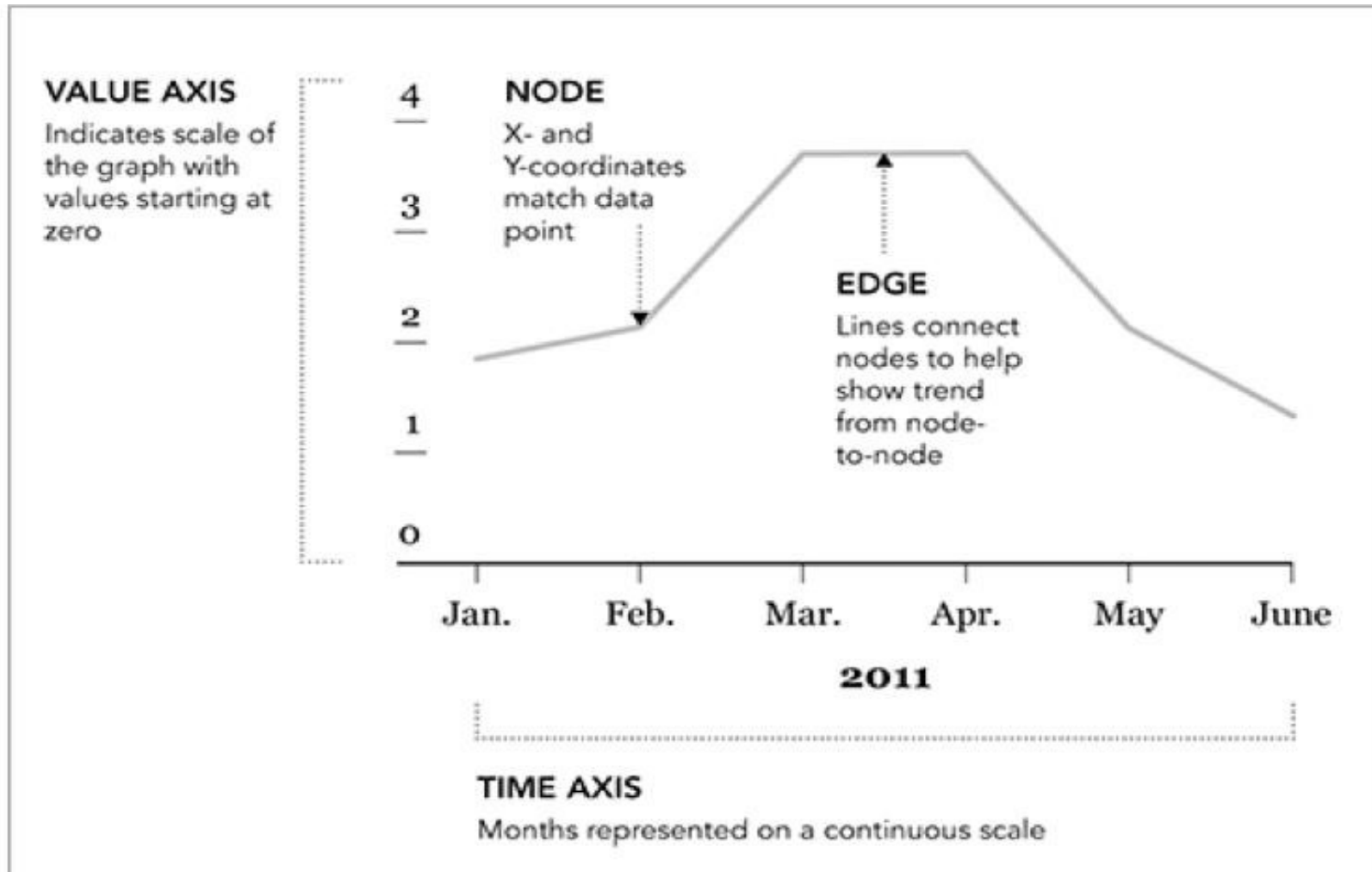
Simple Scatter



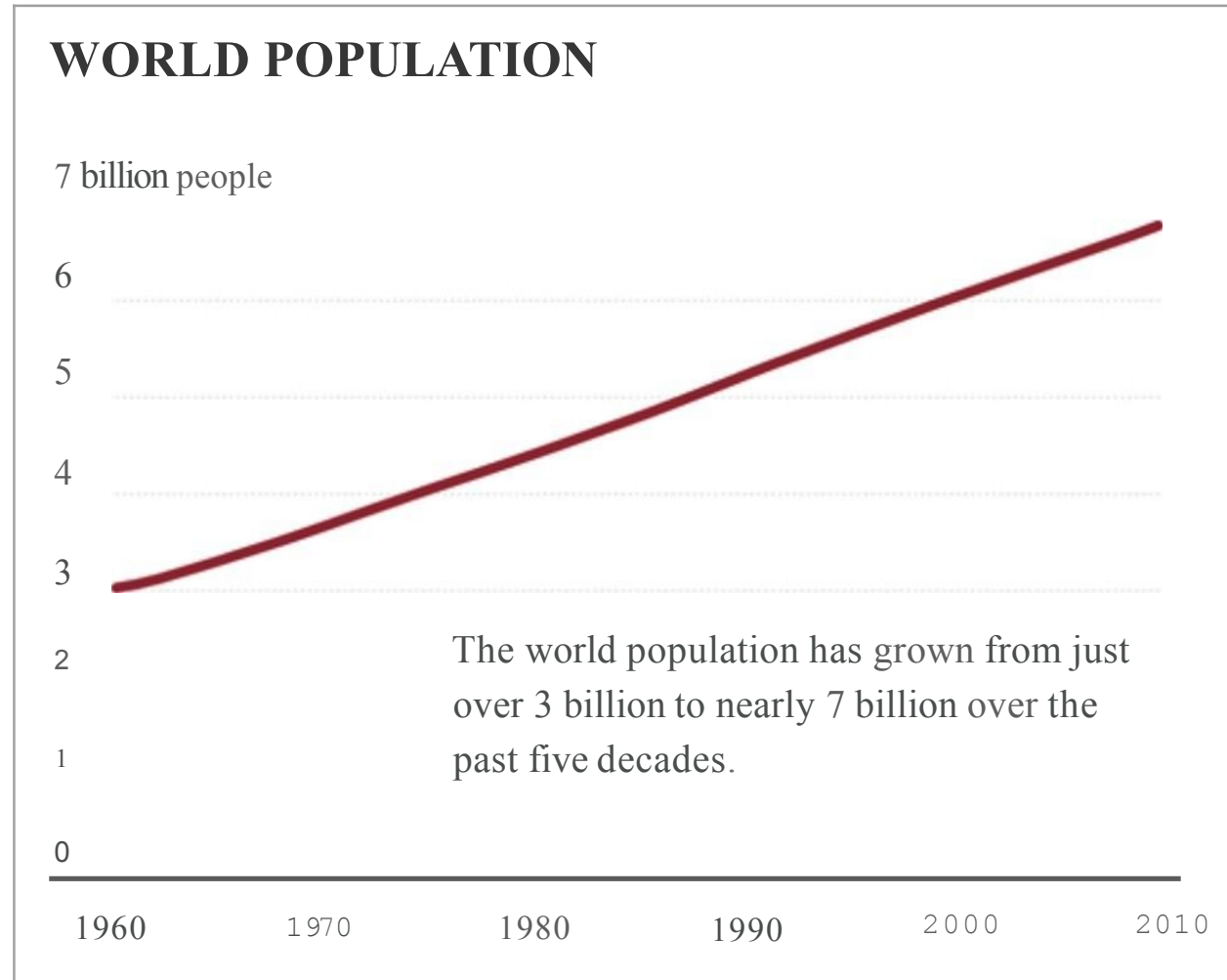
Continuous Points In Time

- Often we have datasets that contain single measurements for a number of continuous points of time
 - Stock prices over time
 - Internet traffic over time
- Visualizing continuous time series data is similar discrete data.
 - Still have a discrete number of data points, even if the dataset is continuous
 - The difference is what they represent in the physical world
- In these cases a line charts are more appropriate

Simple Line Chart



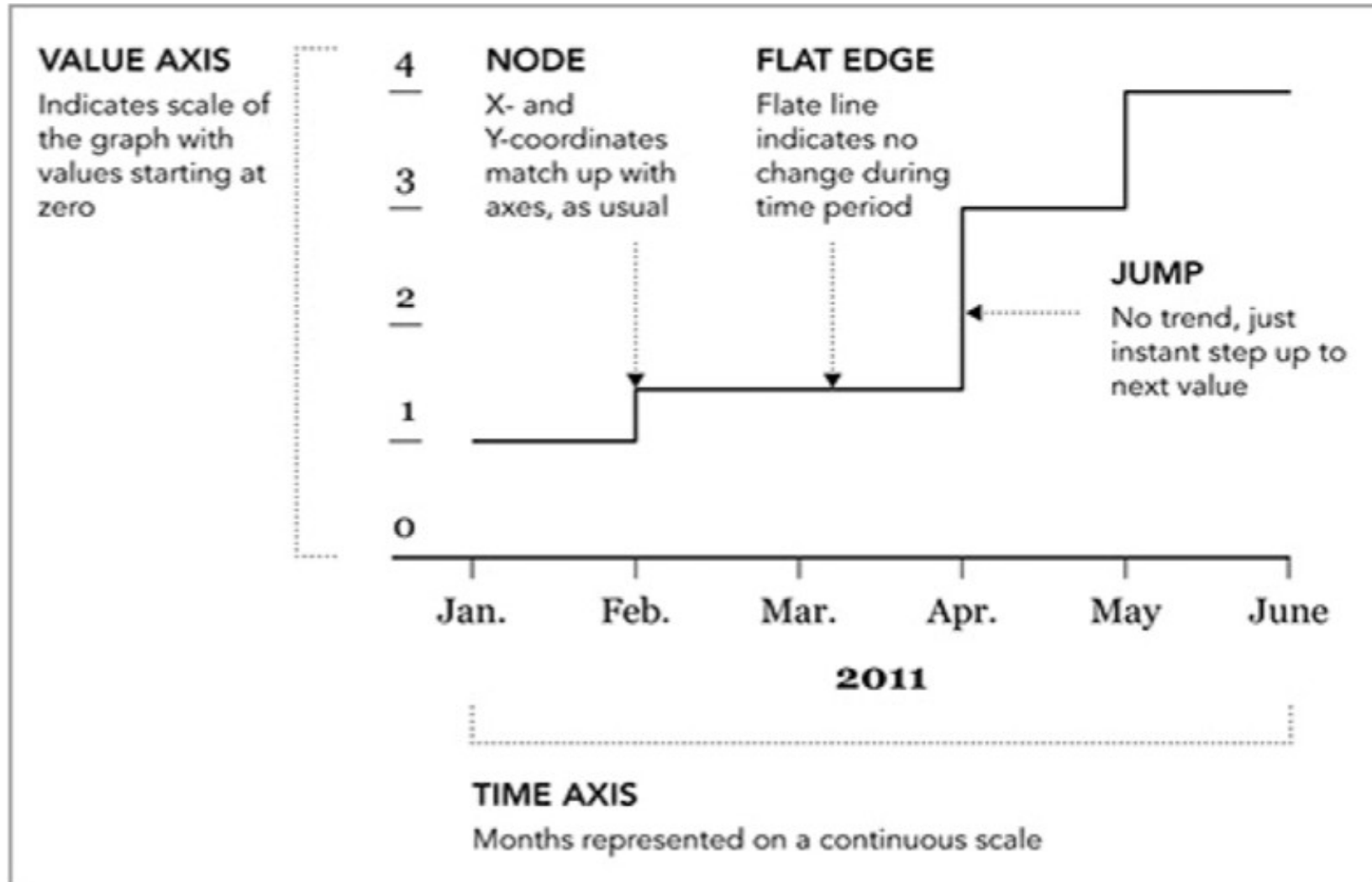
Simple Line Chart



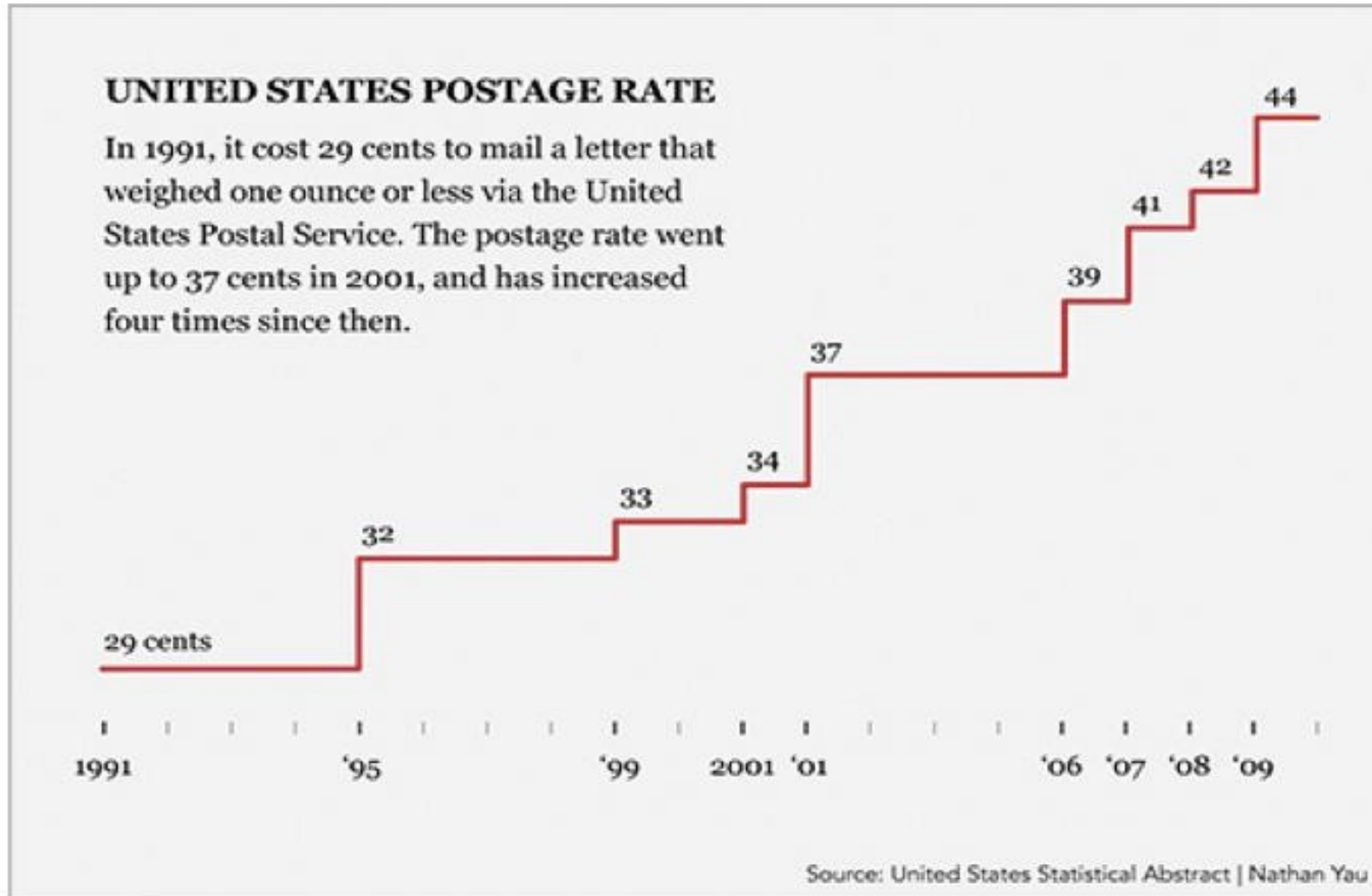
Simple Line vs. Step Chart

- Basic line charts **interpolate** the change in measurement from one point in time to another.
- If the user zooms in farther than the data resolution supports, our 'truth' as approximated by the interpolated lines is questionable.
- Often this is not appropriate and in these cases step charts are more appropriate

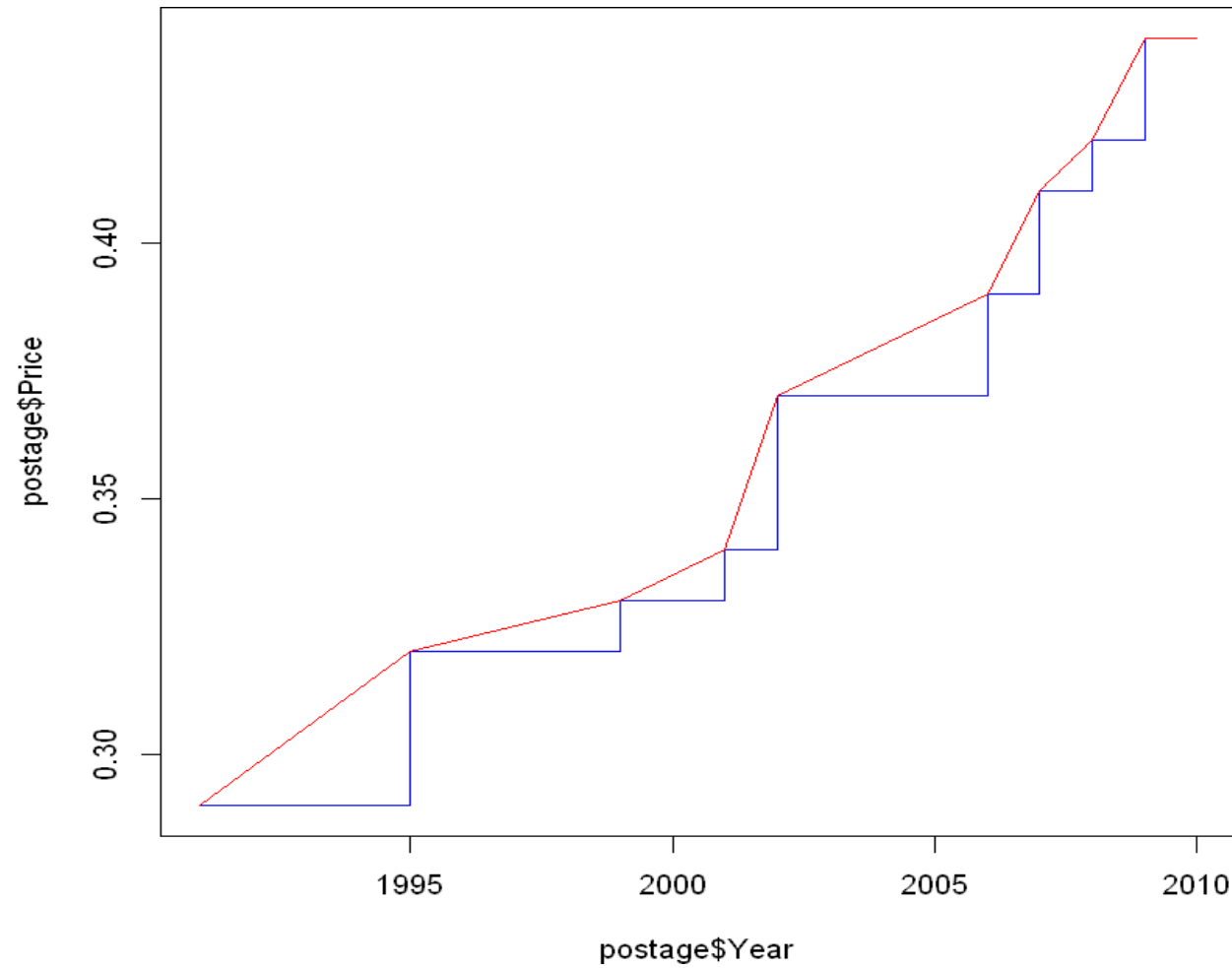
Step Chart



Step Chart



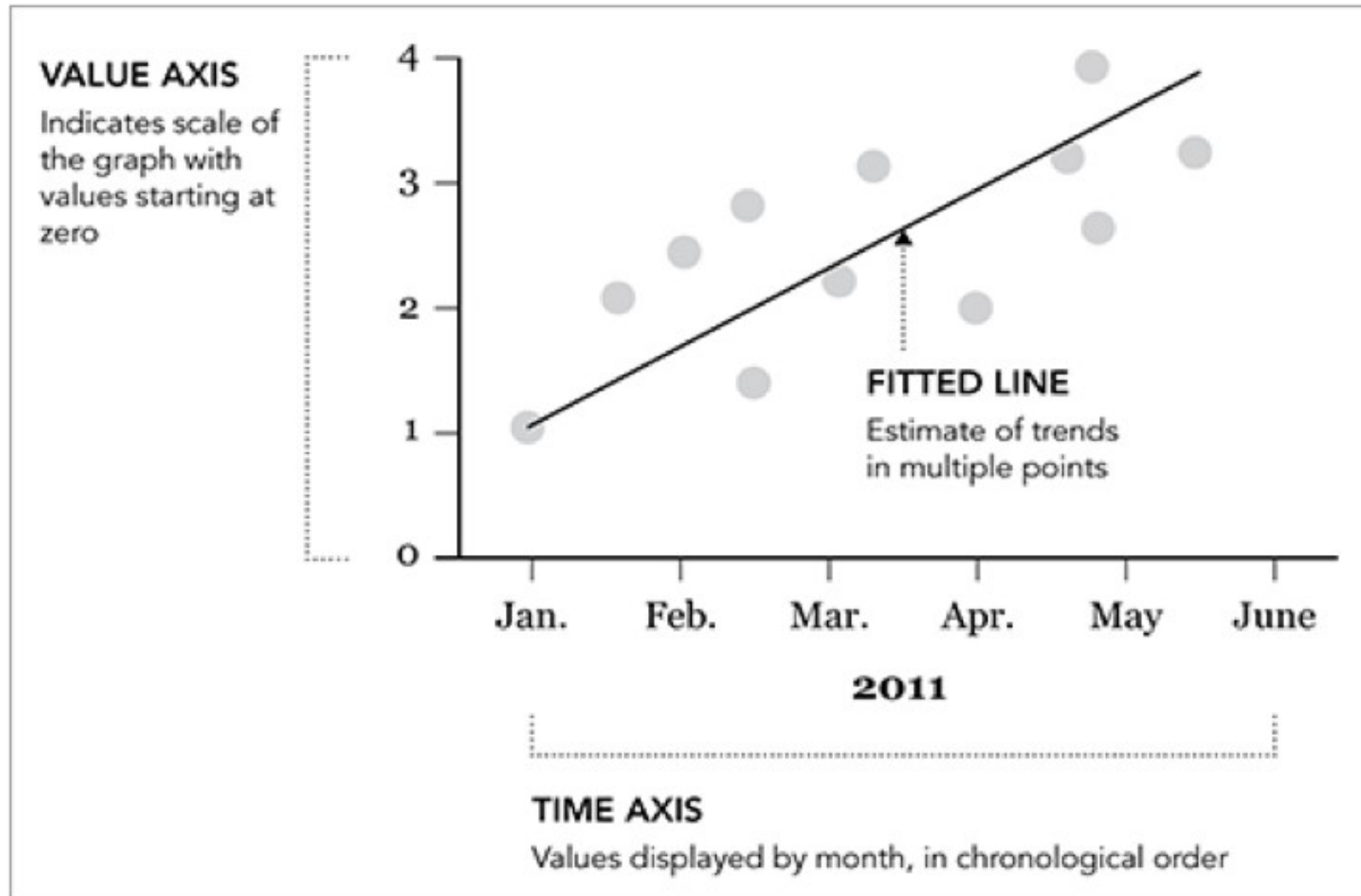
Step Chart



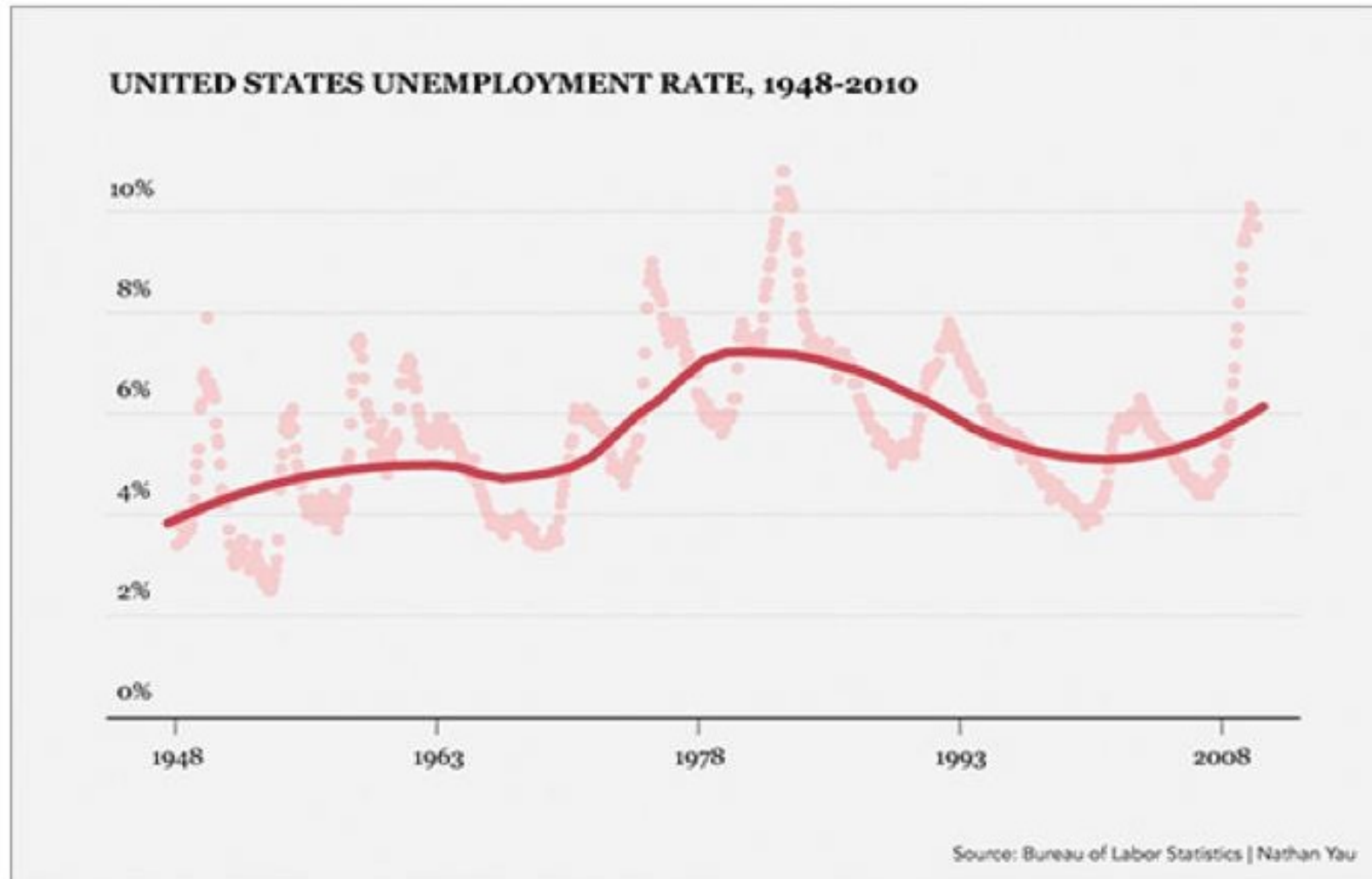
Fitting A Line

- When you have a lot of data, or the data is noisy, it can be hard to spot trends and patterns
 - So to make it easier, you can estimate a trend line, or a curve in some cases
- In some cases adding a line to a scatter plot can mask the trend over time rather than help illustrate it
- Be careful when fitting lines, it is possible to illustrate trends that don't really exist

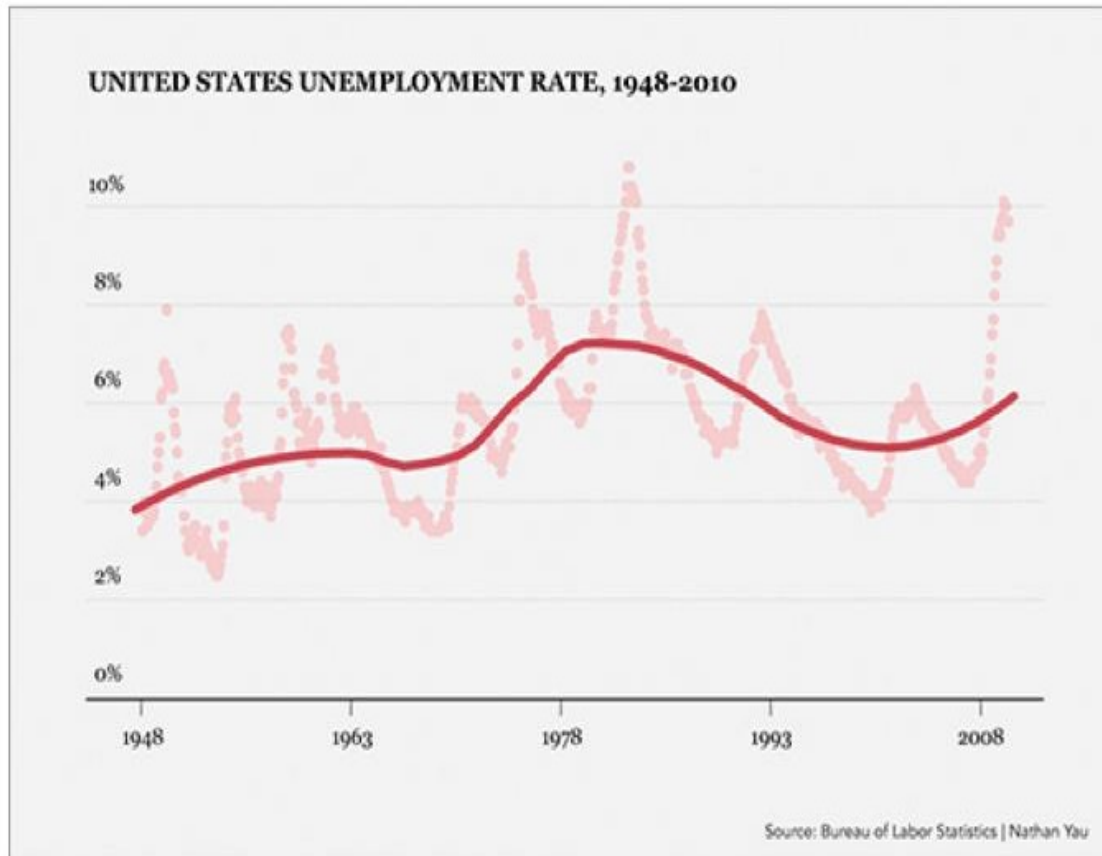
Fitting A Line



Smoothing & Estimation



Smoothing & Estimation



Non-linear trends

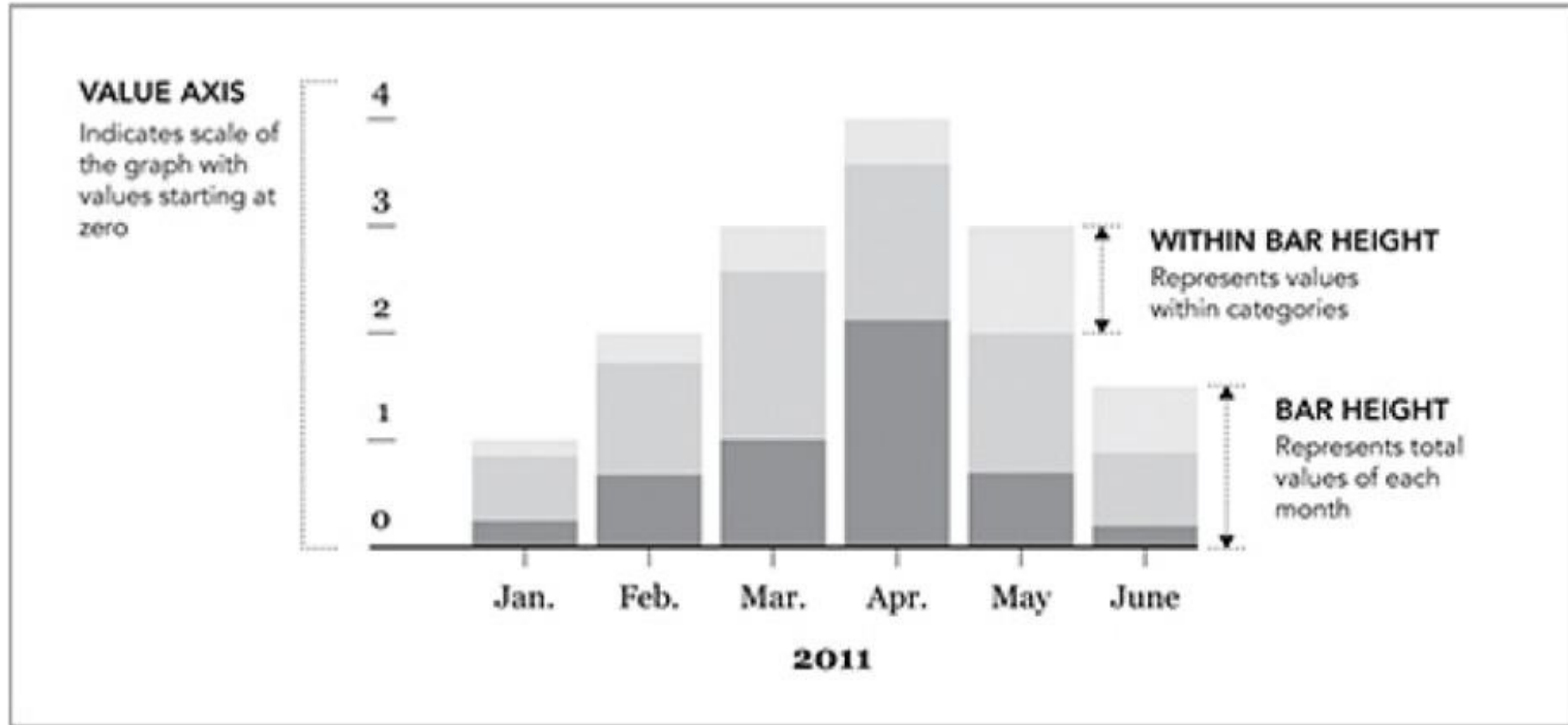
Cleveland & Devlin's LOESS Locally weighted scatterplot smoothing

- Starts at the beginning of the data and takes small slices
- At each slice it estimates a low-degree polynomial for the data in the slice
- LOESS moves along fitting a series of tiny curves
- Together they form a single curve

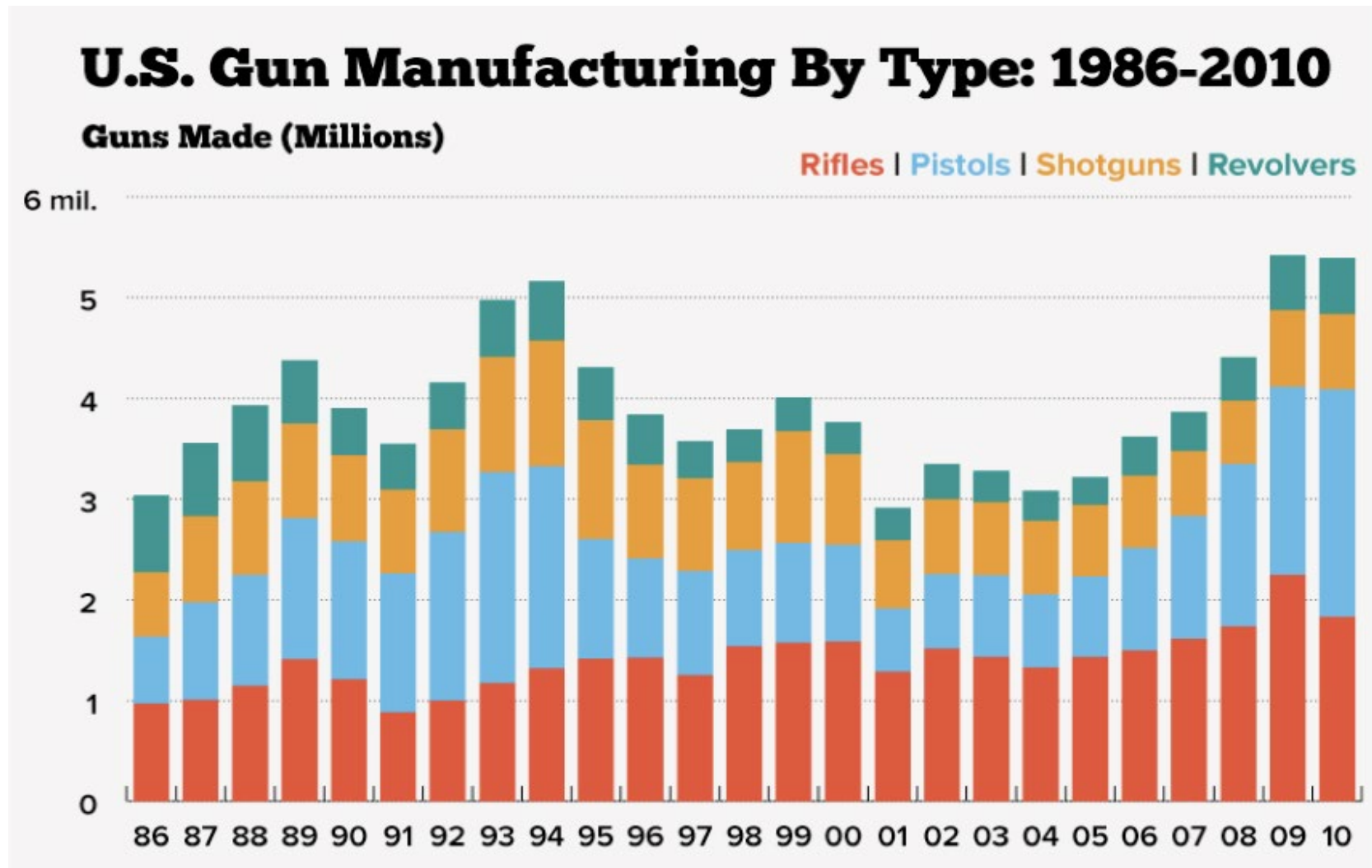
Multiple Dimensions In Time

- Often we have datasets that contain **multiple measurements** for each point in time which gives us **multiple dimensions**
- This makes visualisation more challenging as we need to use newer and different encodings
- There are a number of approaches we can take

Stacked Bar Chart



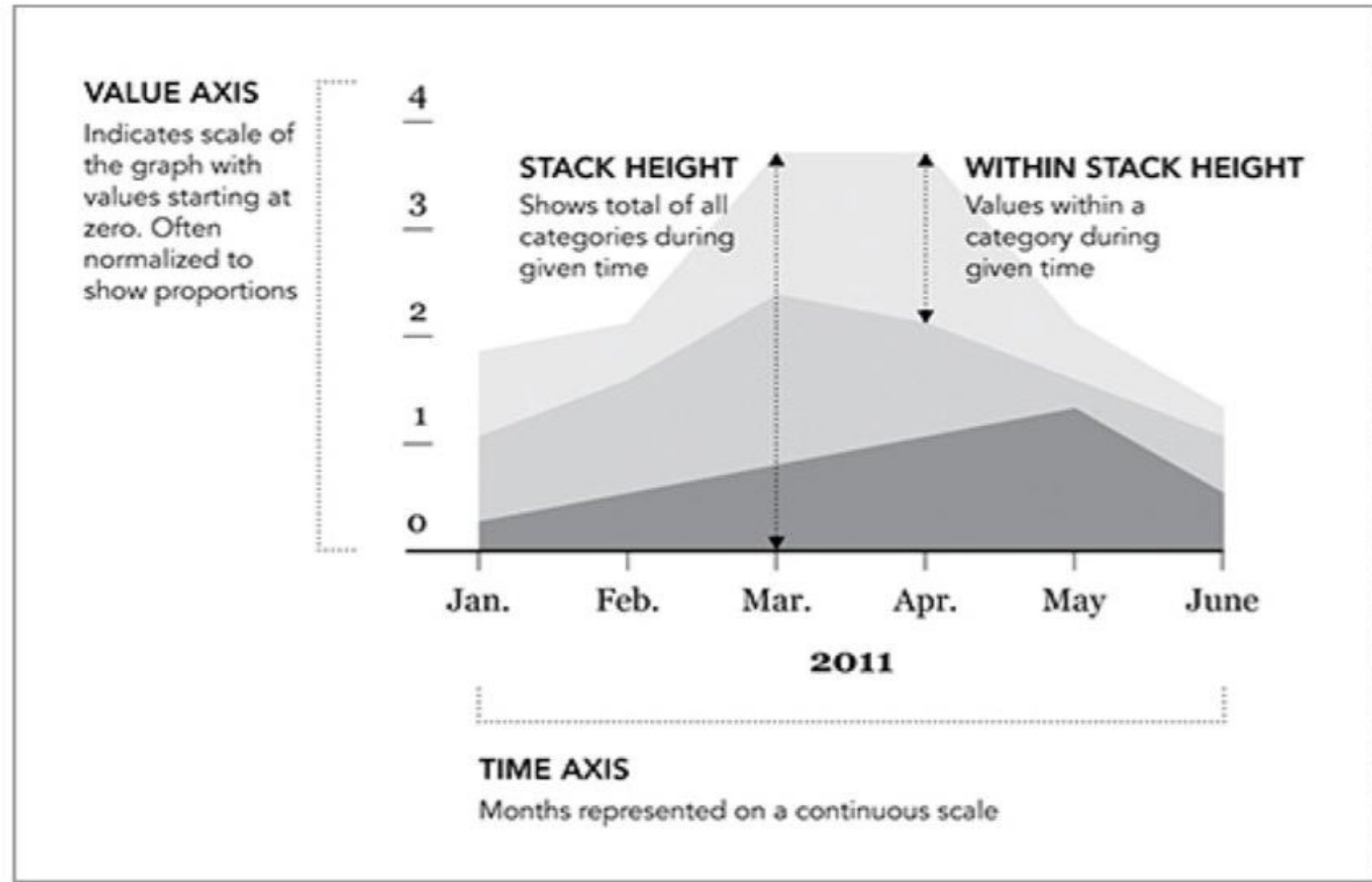
Stacked Bar Chart



Stacked Bar Chart

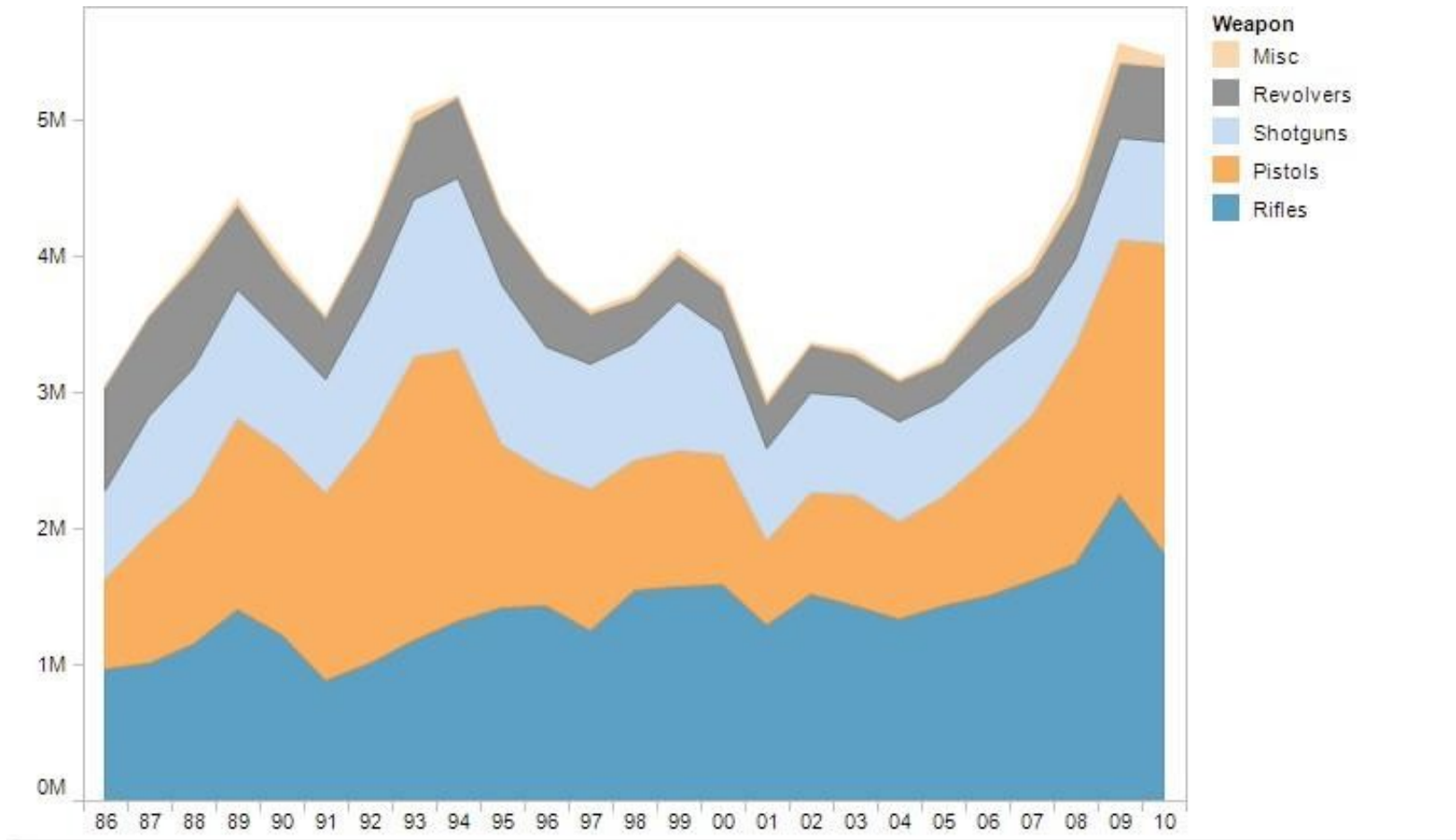
- Interpreting multiple time series in a stacked bar chart can be really difficult, especially when we need to interpret the trend within the *higher* categories
- Only really appropriate when the real trend we want to illustrate is the overall total bar height trend and the individual categories are secondary

Stacked Area Chart



Stacked Area Chart

U.S. Gun Manufacturing By Type

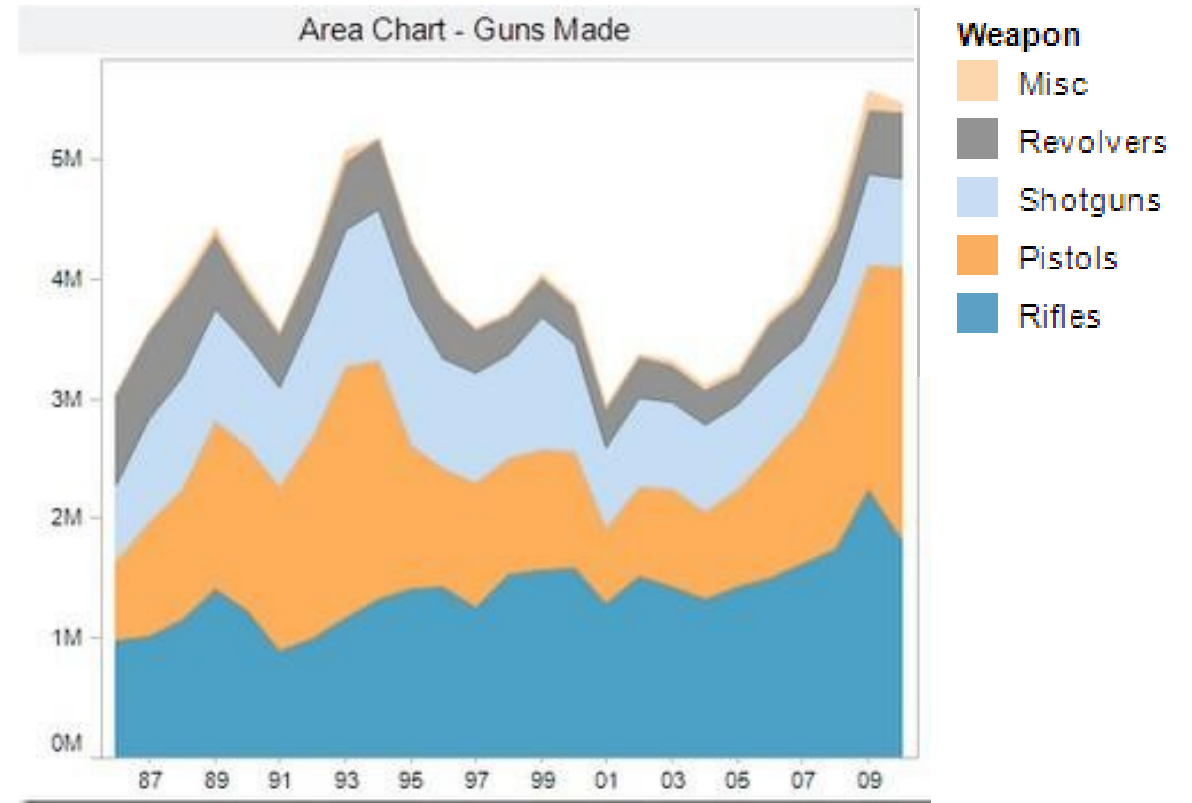


Stacked Area Chart

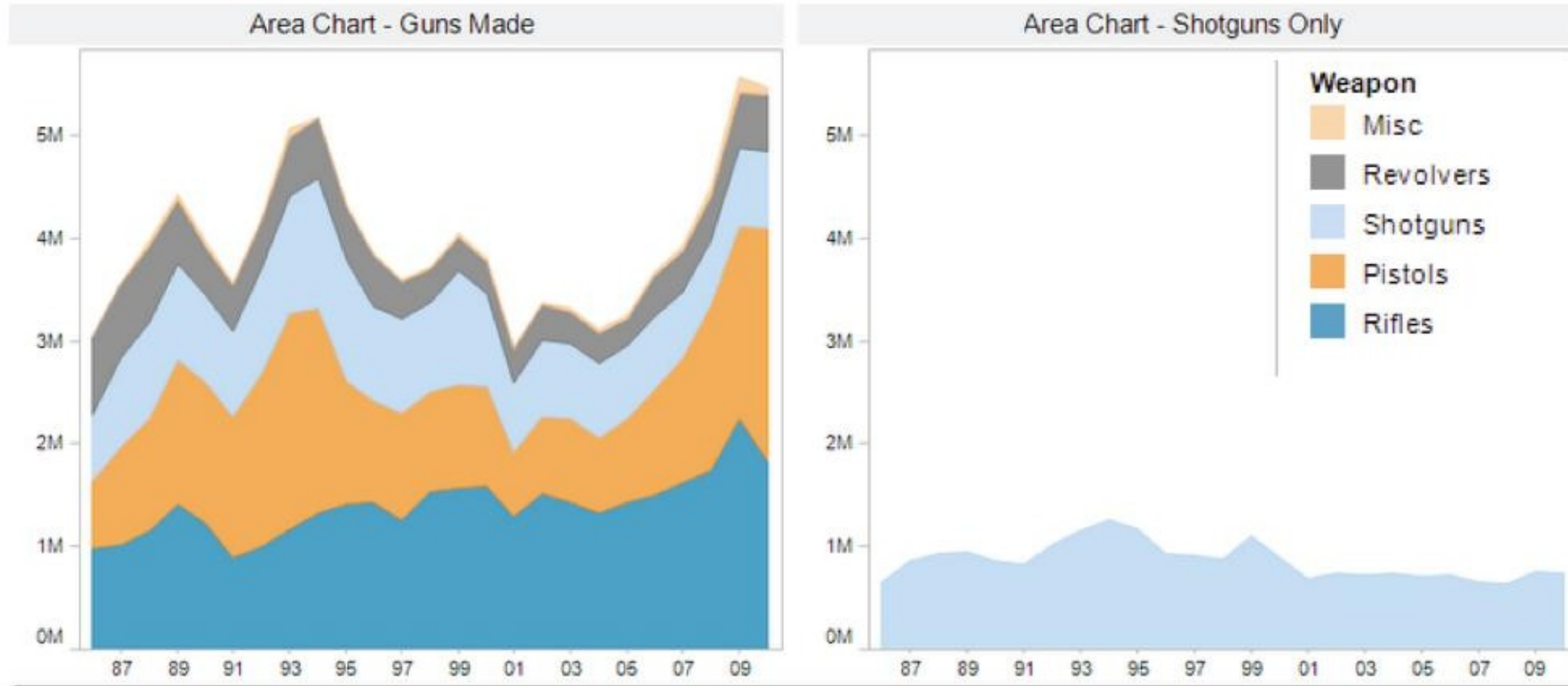
- Stacked area charts unfortunately suffer from many of the same problems as stacked bar charts
- It can be very hard to interpret the trends of each category as they are stacked on top of each other

Stacked Area Chart

- What does the shotgun trend look like?



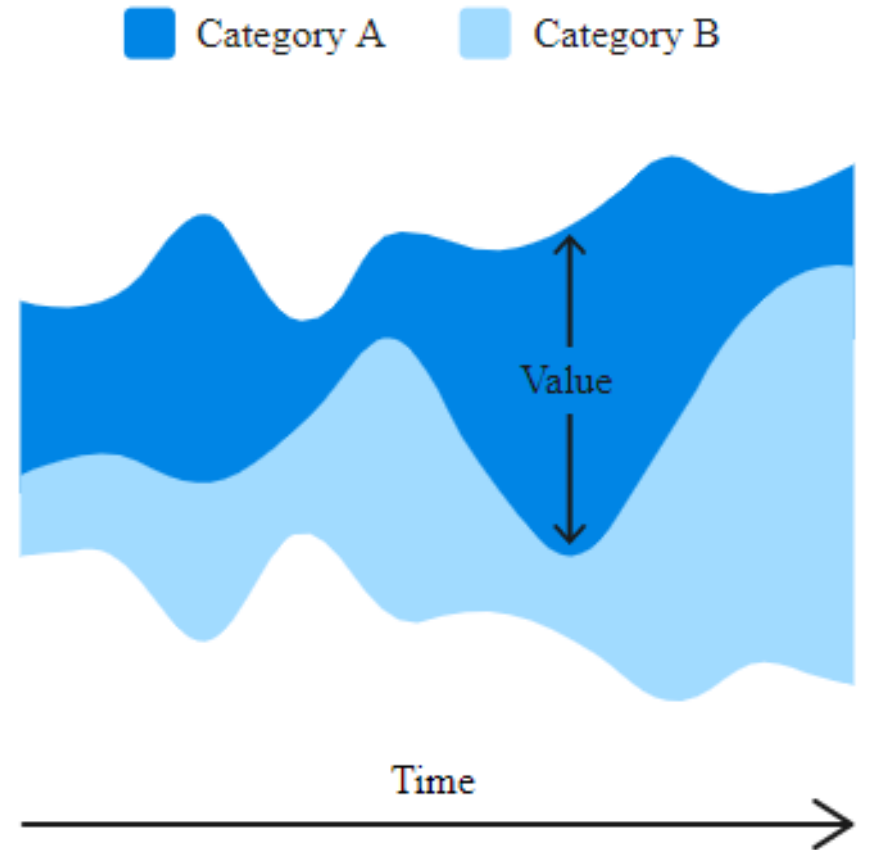
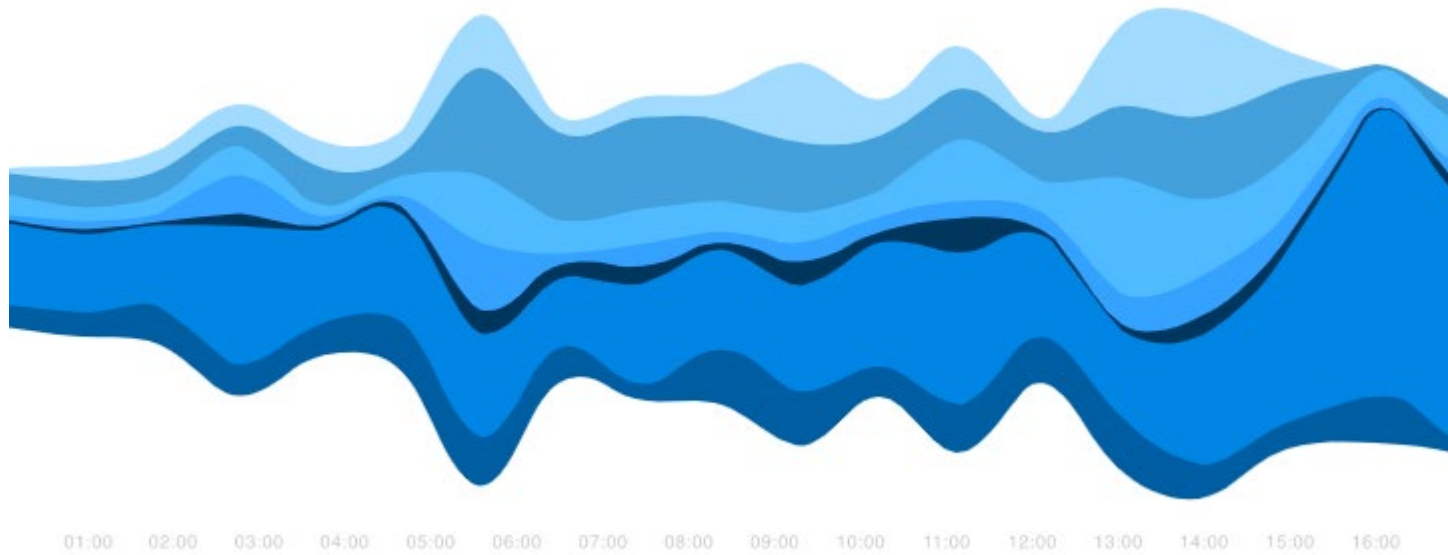
Stacked Area Chart



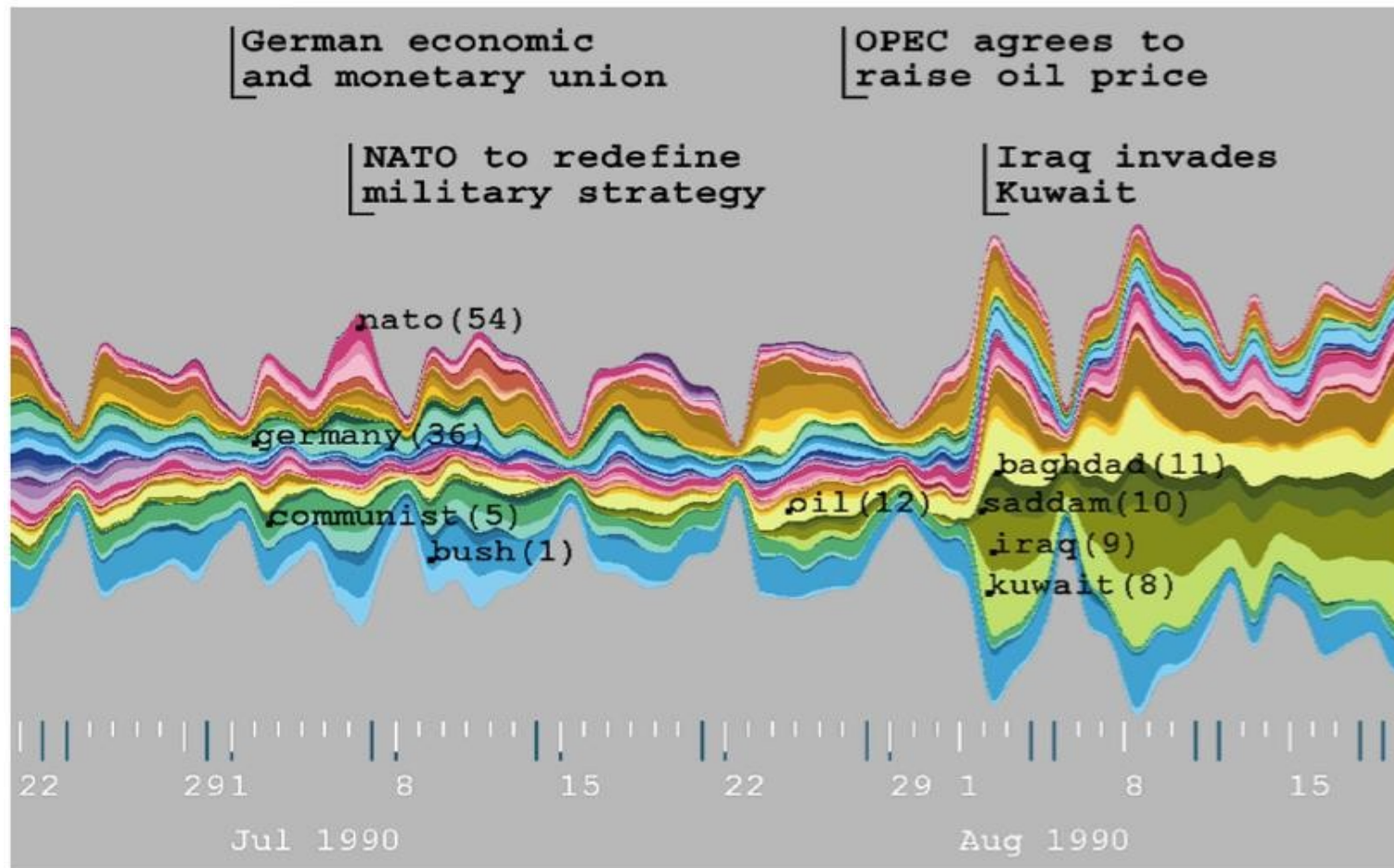
Stream Graph

- The Stream Graph is an attempt to overcome the difficulties associated with stacked bar charts and stacked area charts
- Instead of plotting values against a fixed, straight axis, a Stream Graph has values displaced around a varying central baseline

Stream Graph



Stream Graph



Stream Graph

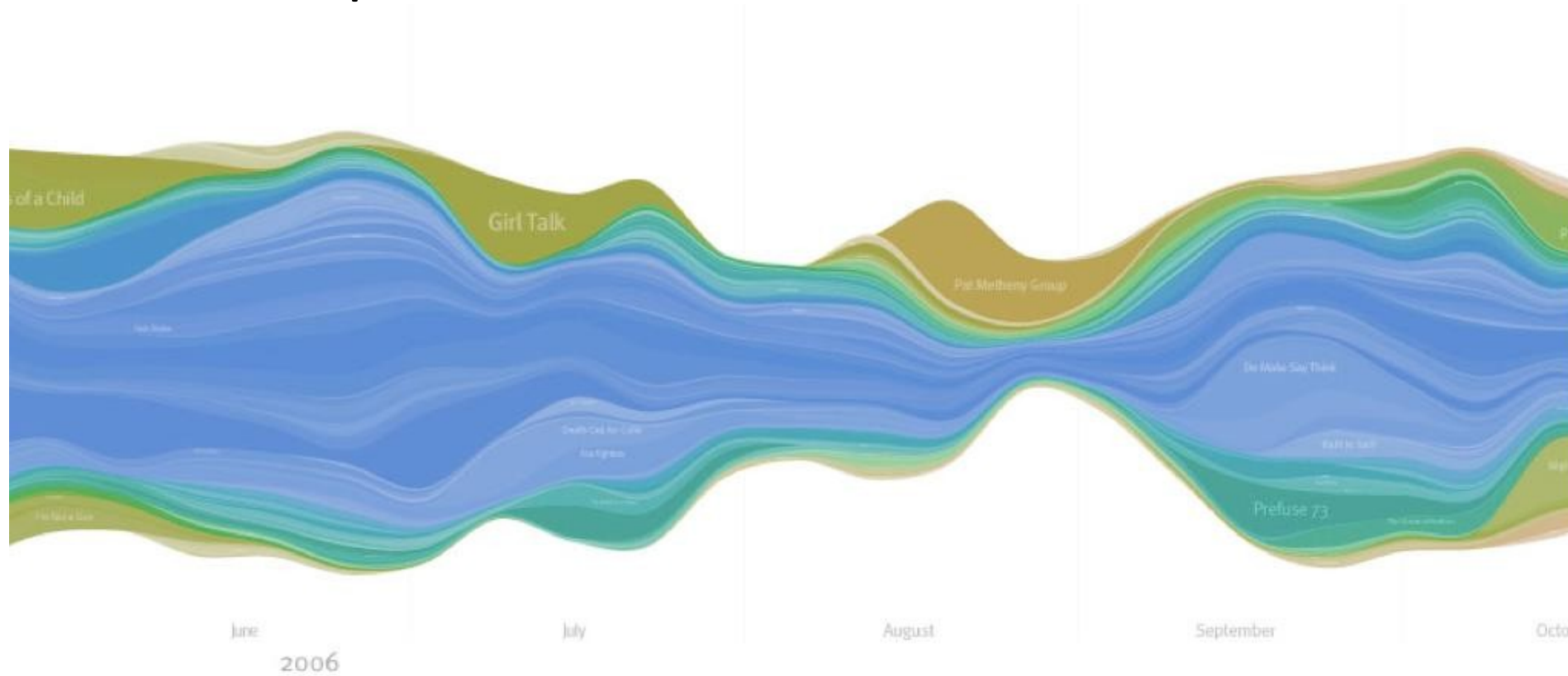
Pros

- Stream Graphs are better for giving a more general view of the data
- They also tend to work significantly better as an interactive piece rather than a static or printed graphics

Cons

- Suffer from legibility issues, as they are often very cluttered with large datasets
- The categories with smaller values are often drowned out to make way for categories with much larger values, making it impossible to see all the data
- Also, it's impossible to read the exact values visualised in a Stream Graph, as there is no axis to use as a reference

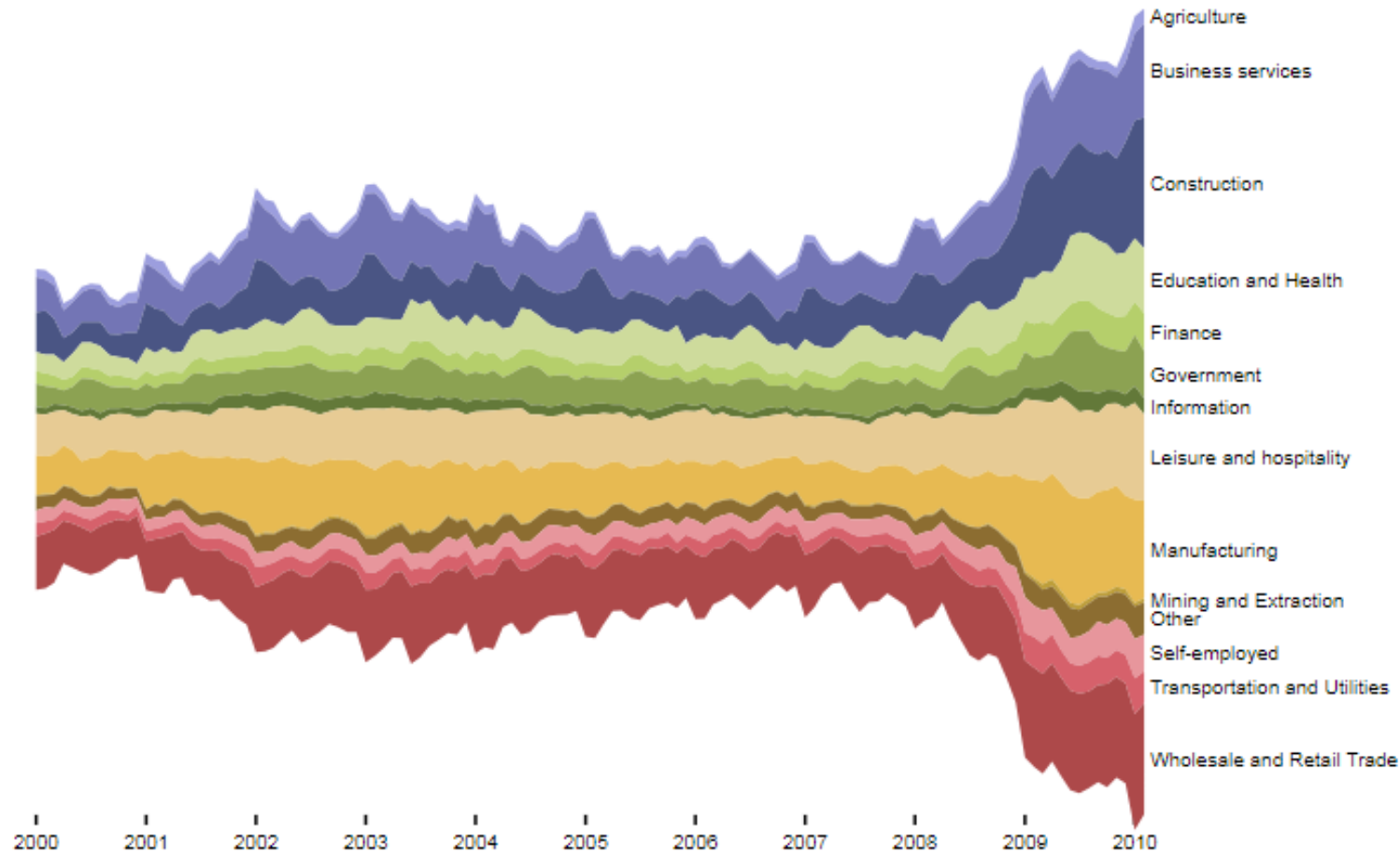
Stream Graph



Stream Graph

Stacked Graph of Unemployed U.S. Workers by Industry

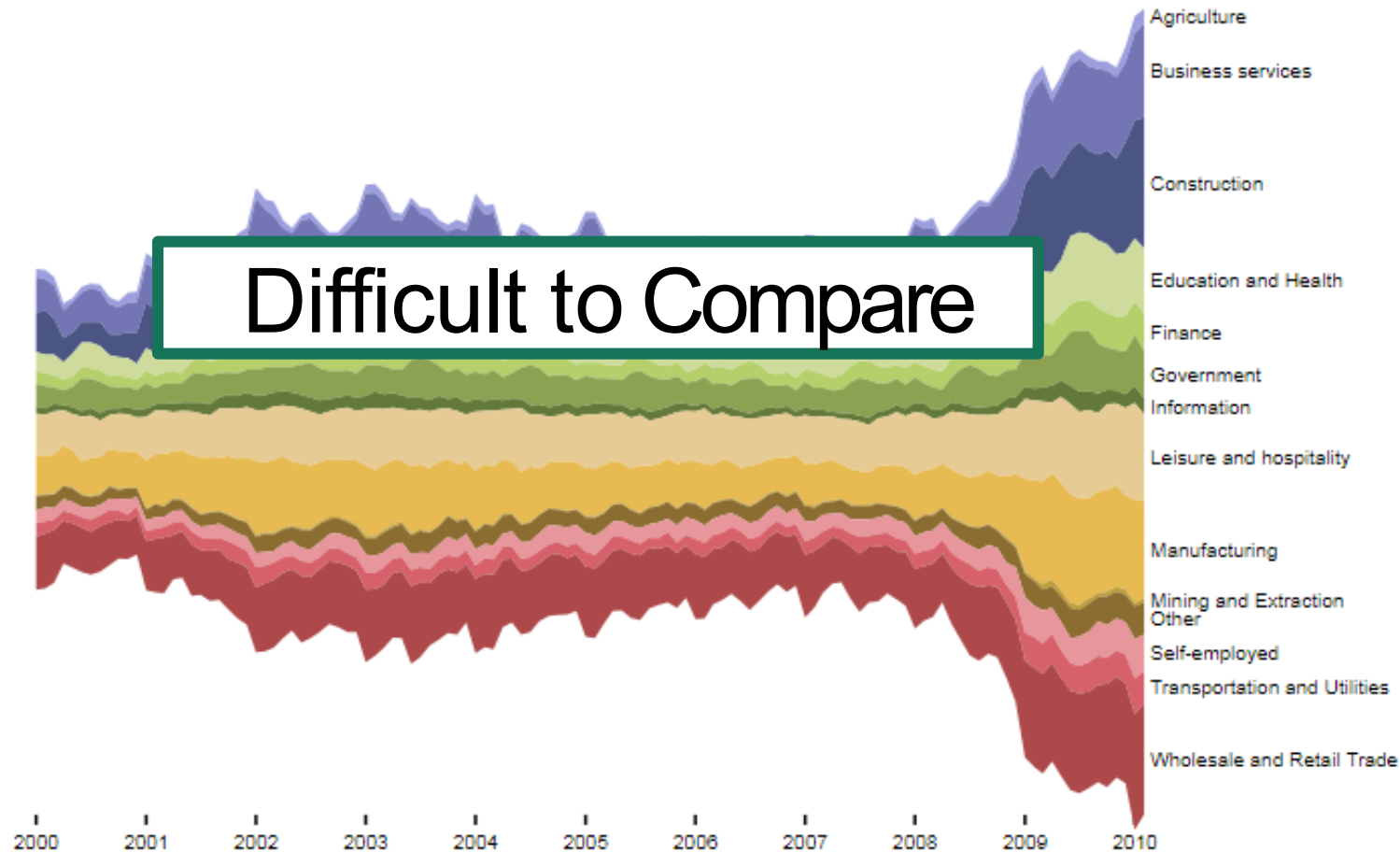
View:



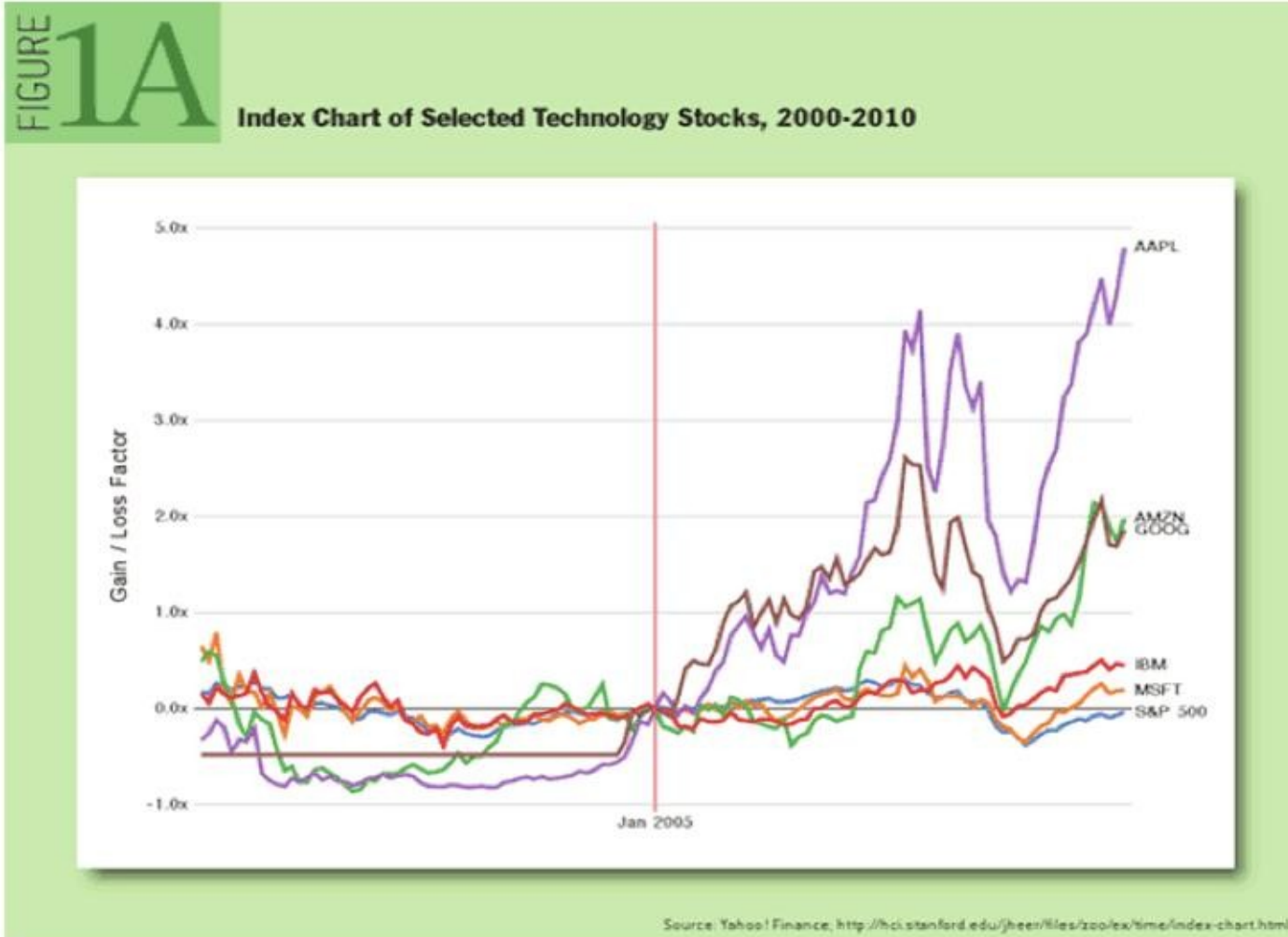
Stream Graph

Stacked Graph of Unemployed U.S. Workers by Industry

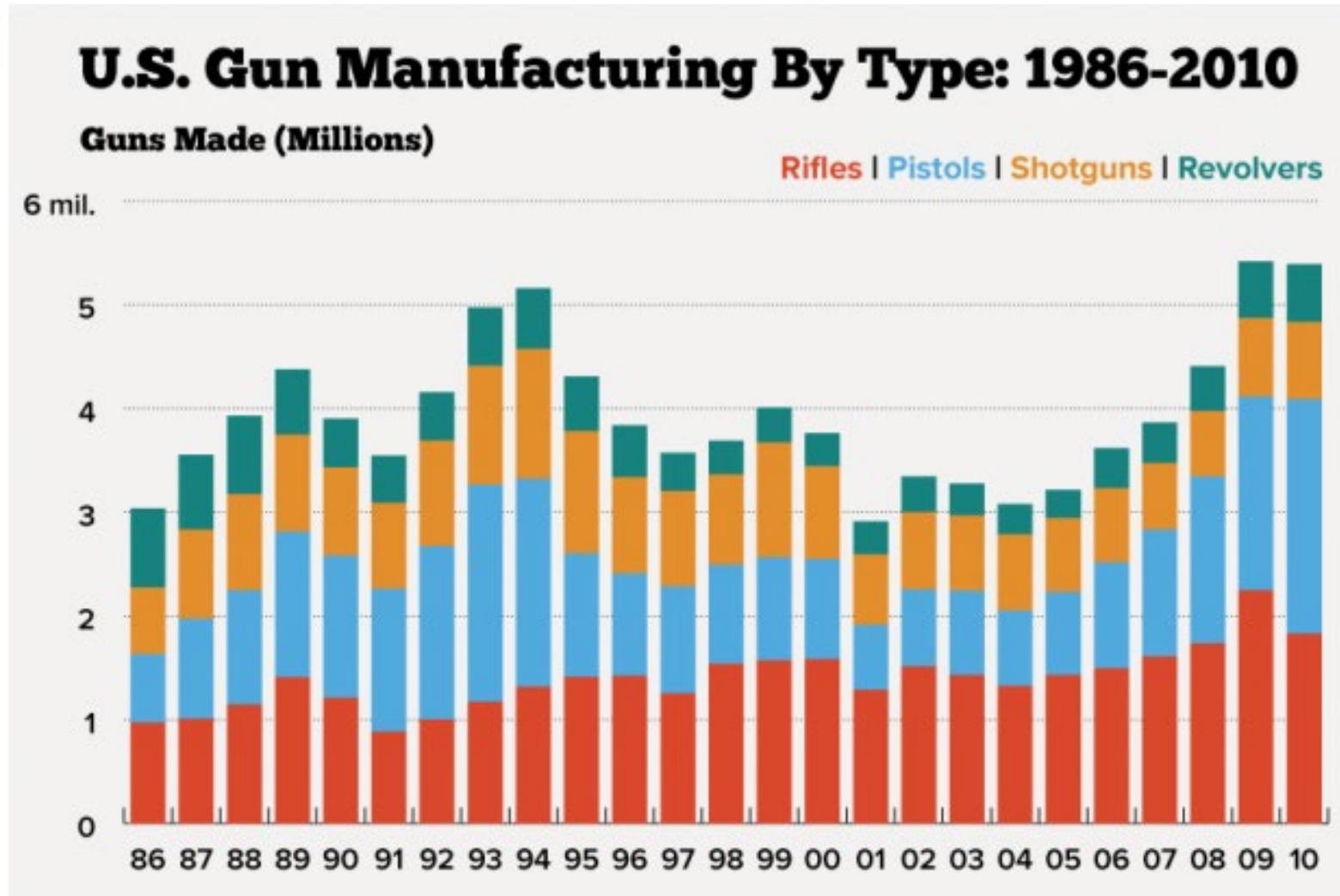
View:



Multiple Line Series

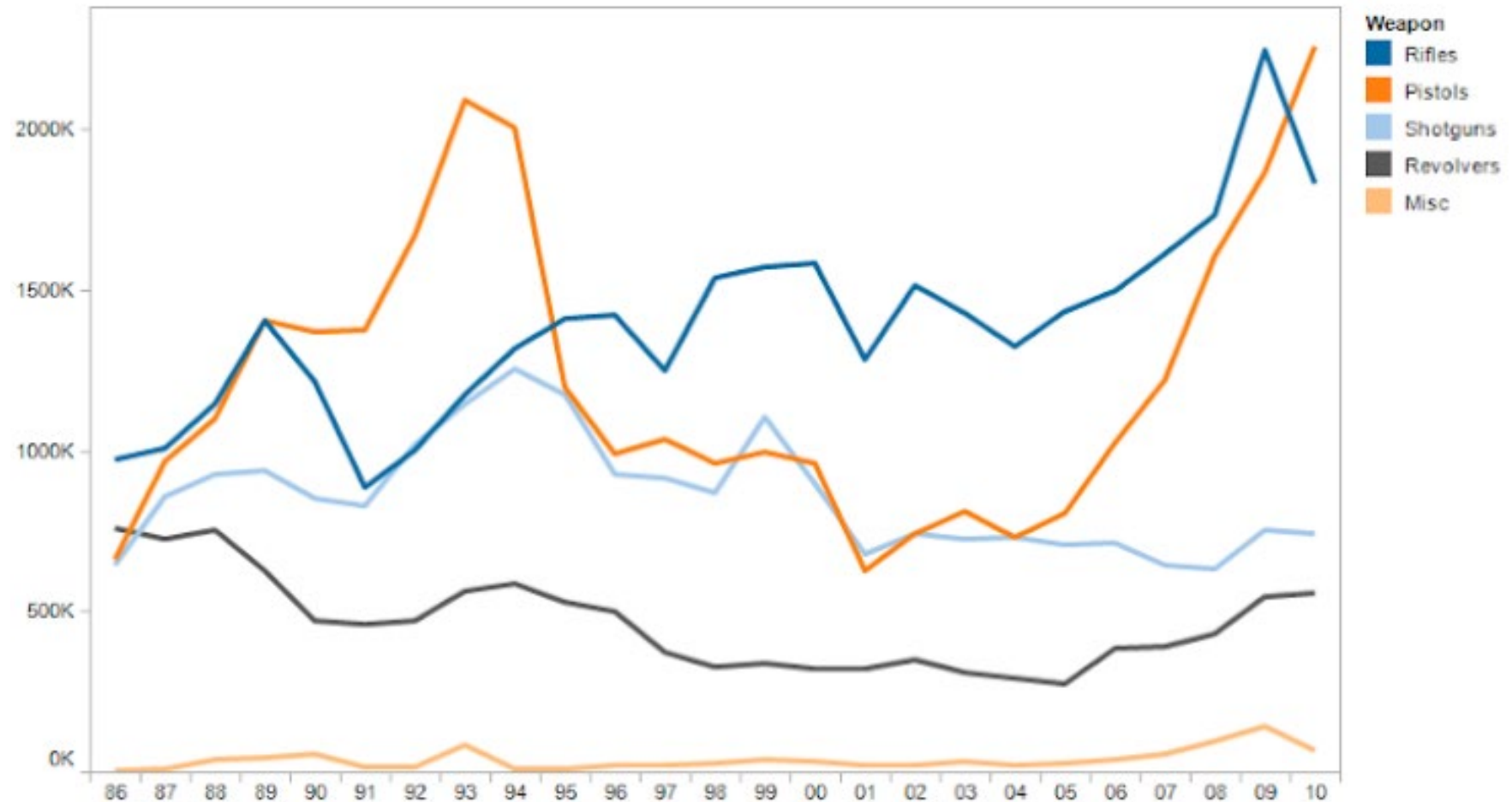


Makeover



Multiple Line Series

U.S. Gun Manufacturing By Type

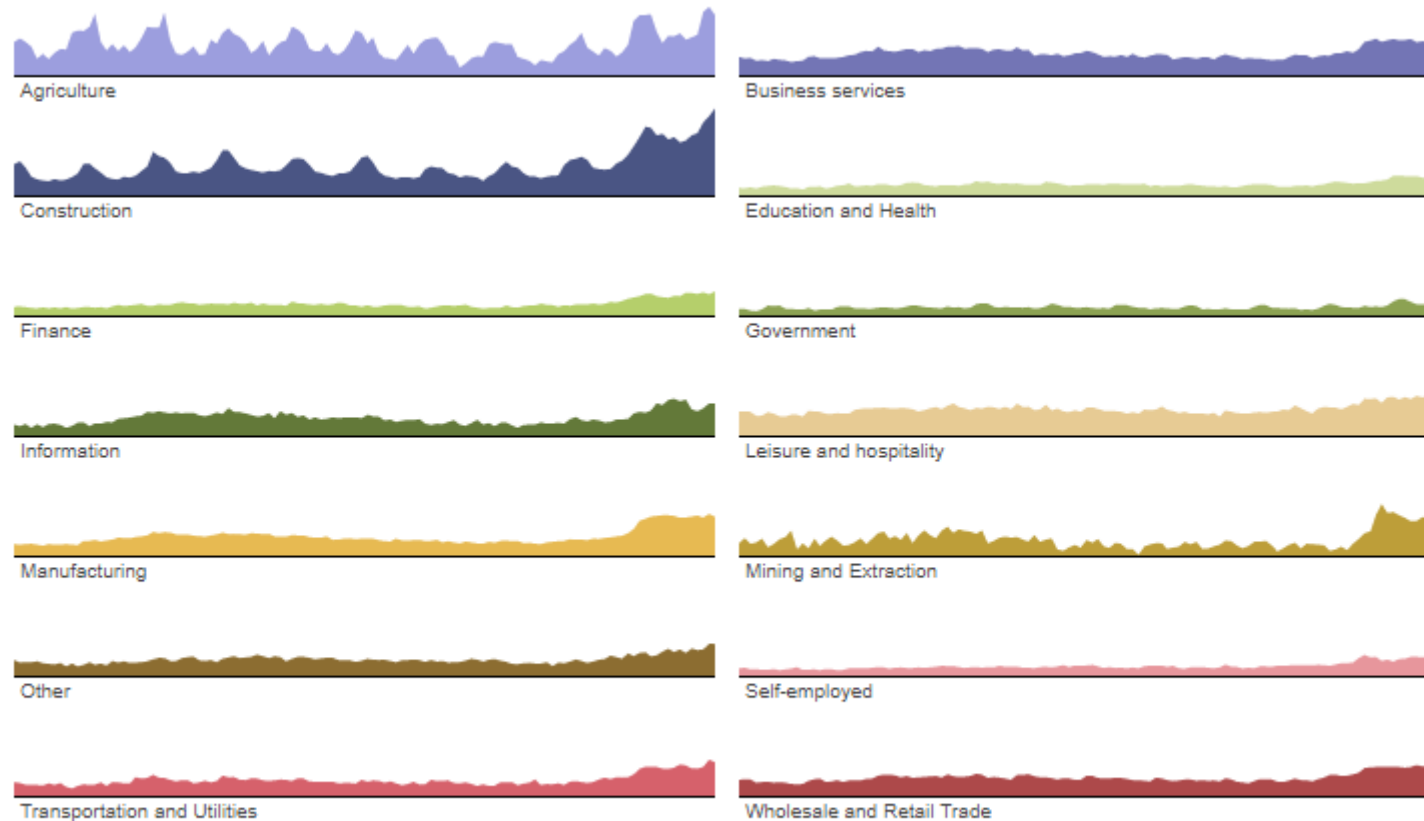


Small Multiples

- One solution to illustrating time is to use **small multiples** to show multiple snapshots of the data at different points in time

Small Multiples

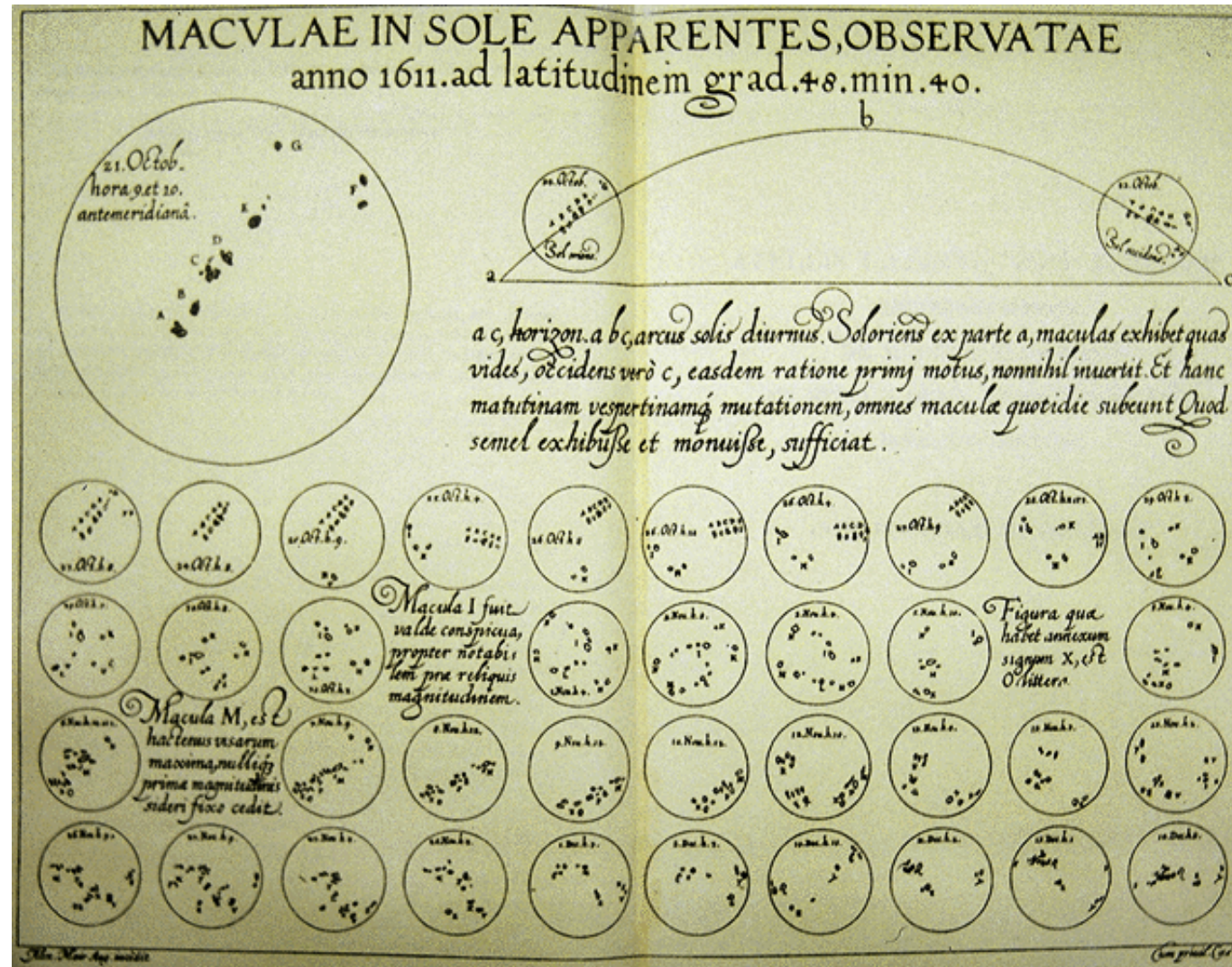
Unemployment Rate of U.S. Workers by Industry, 2000-2010



Unemployment rates of U.S. workers per industry.

Source: [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](http://www.bls.gov)

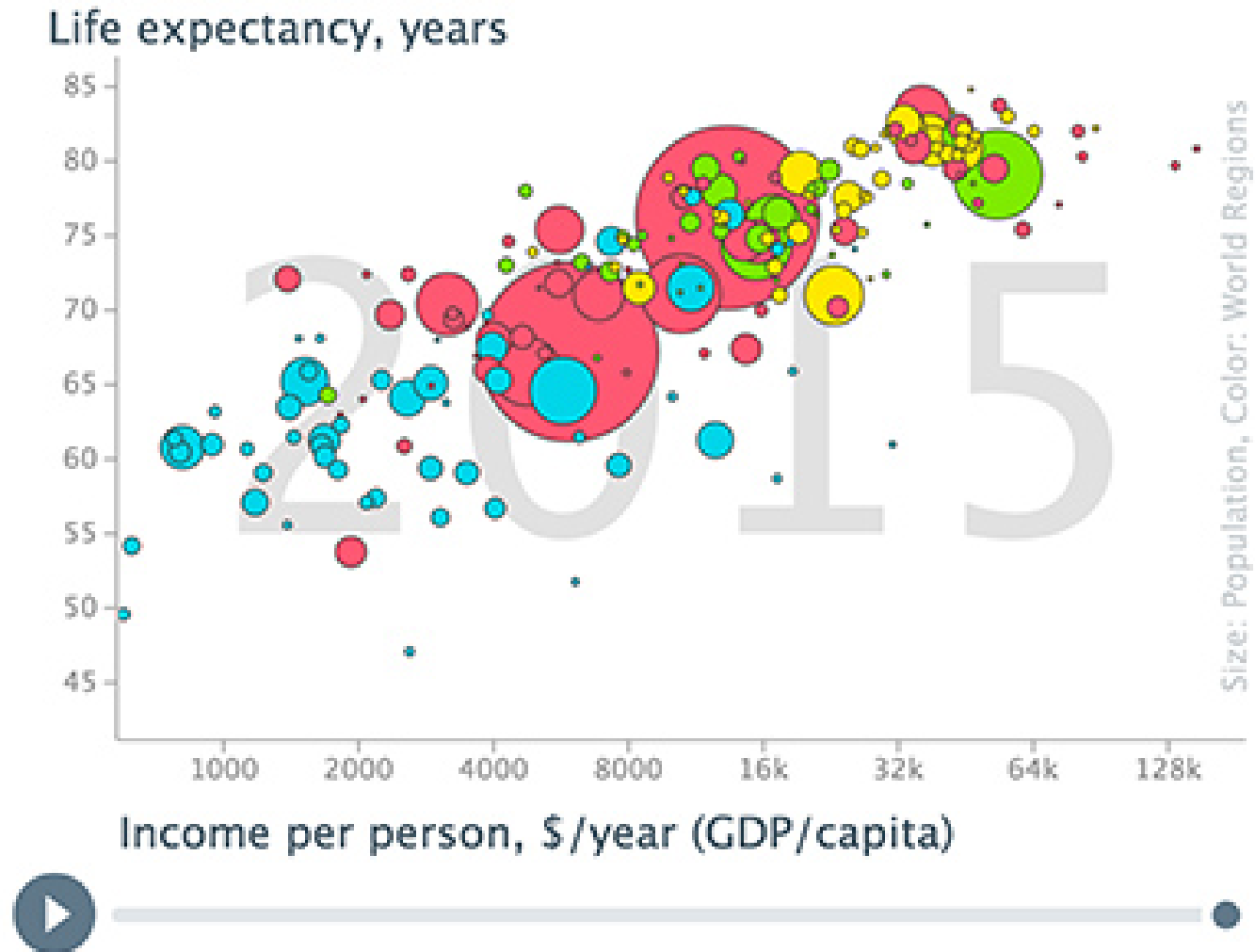
Small Multiples



Animation

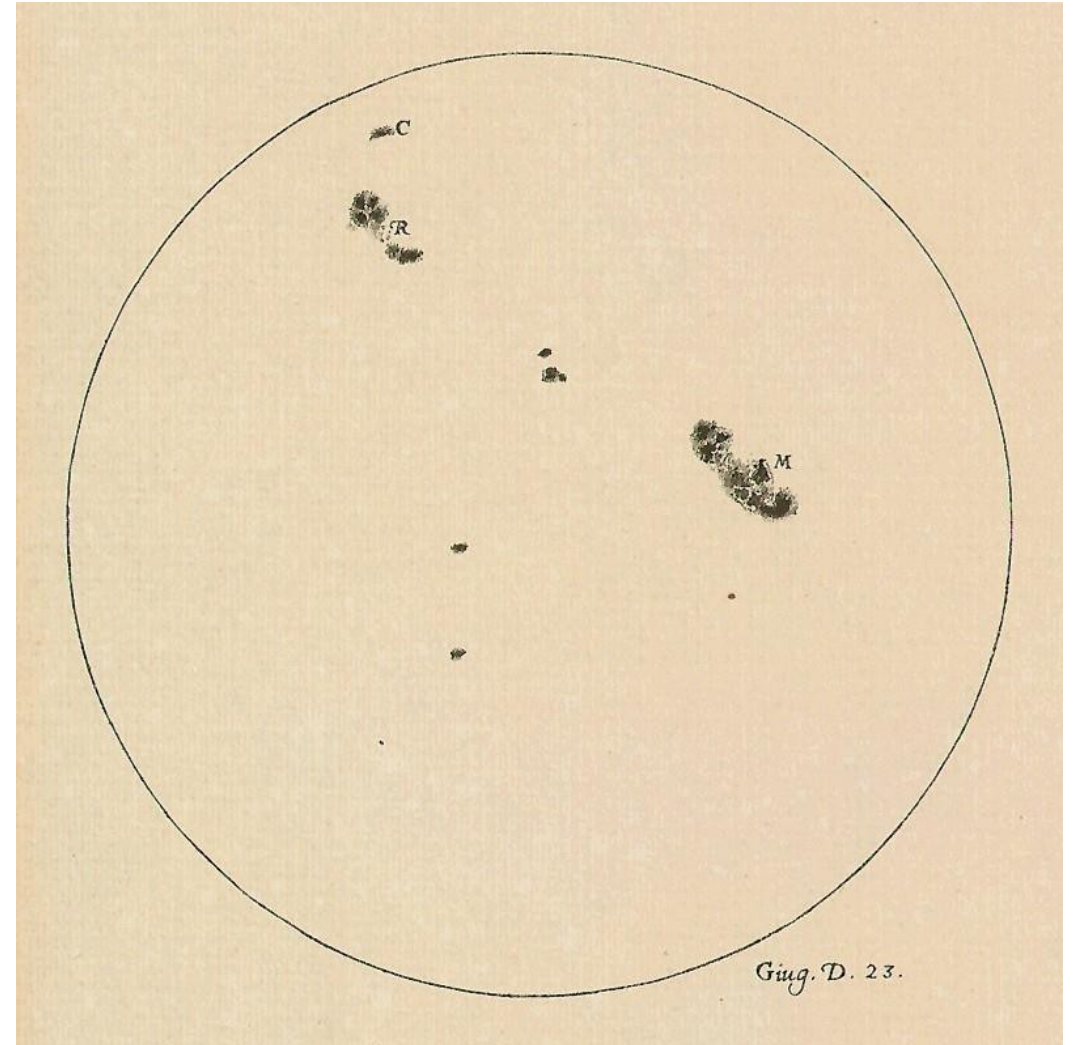
- Animation is obviously a great way to illustrate changes over time
- We will look at this more later in the course

Animation



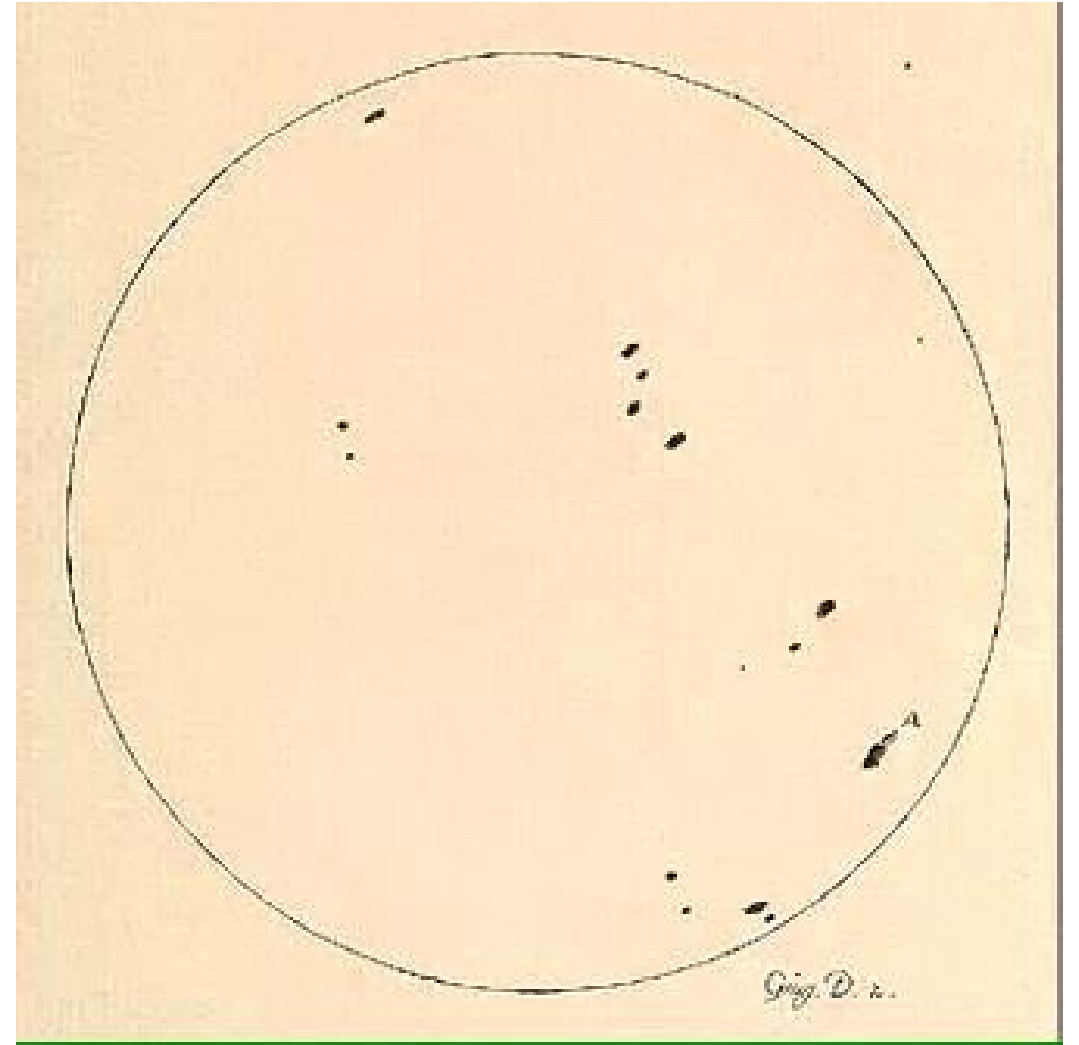
Animation

- Galileo made flip books of sunspot images to show how they moved over time
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48uECTvqbhE>



Animation

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Animation

- A day in the life of Americans
- <https://flowingdata.com/2015/12/15/a-day-in-the-life-of-americans/>

Conclusions

- Visualising across time is a key methodology
- There are a number of approaches that are common and useful

Thanks To

- Marisa Llorens-Salvador, John McAuley, Colman McMahon and Brian Mac Namee for an earlier version of these lecture notes