

Chapter 6 Overview

Cairo video (0-31 min)

Anh D Mai Ho

Fundamentals Variations of Graphs

- Quantitative values can be represented in graphs using:
 - Points
 - Lines
 - Bars
 - Boxes
 - Shapes with varying 2-D arrays
 - Shares with varying color intensity

Point

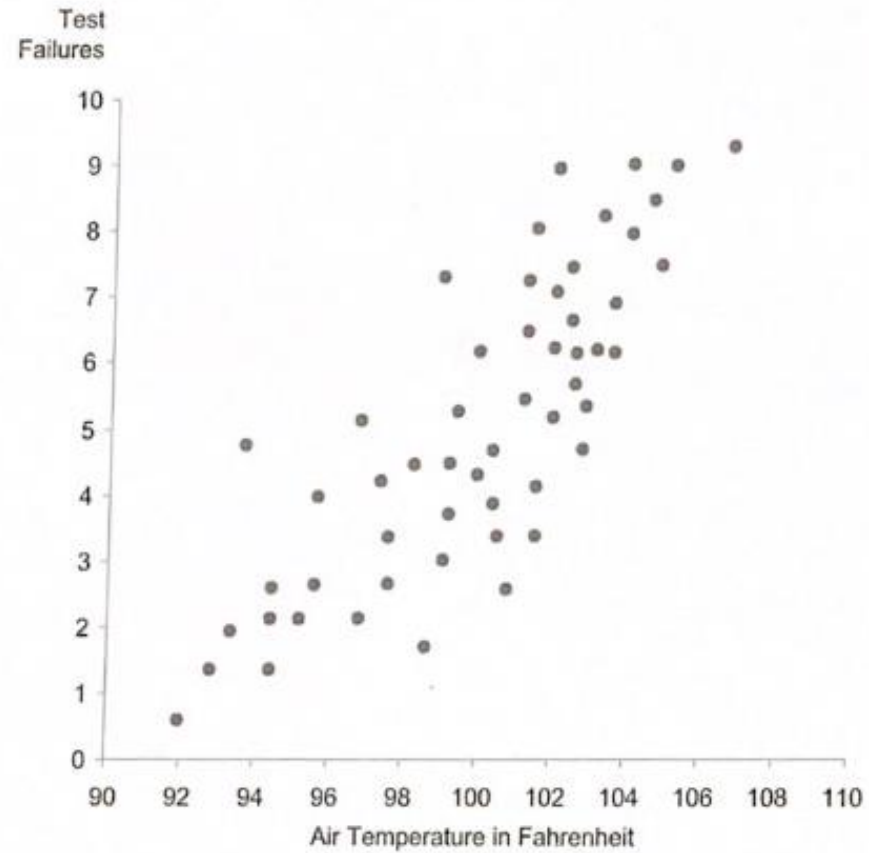


FIGURE 6.1 This graph uses points, in this case dots, to encode quantitative values.

Line

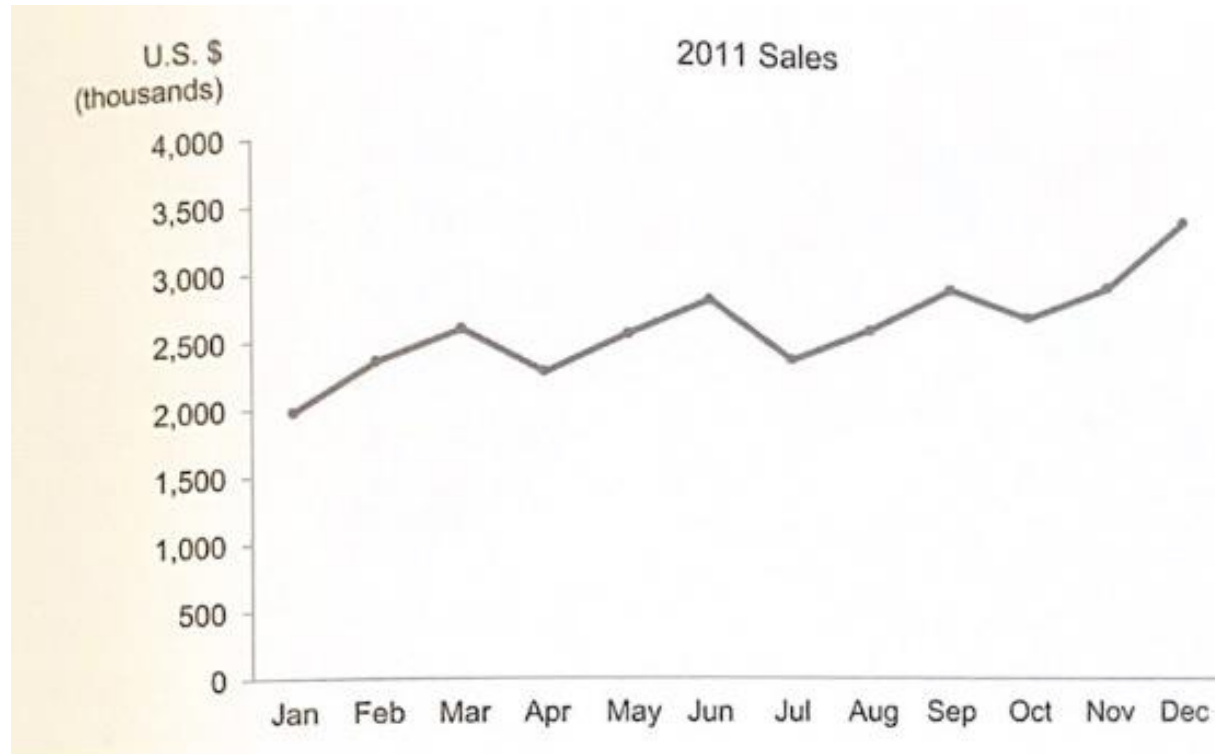


FIGURE 6.3 This graph employs two graphical objects, points and a line, to represent the same set of quantitative values.

Bar

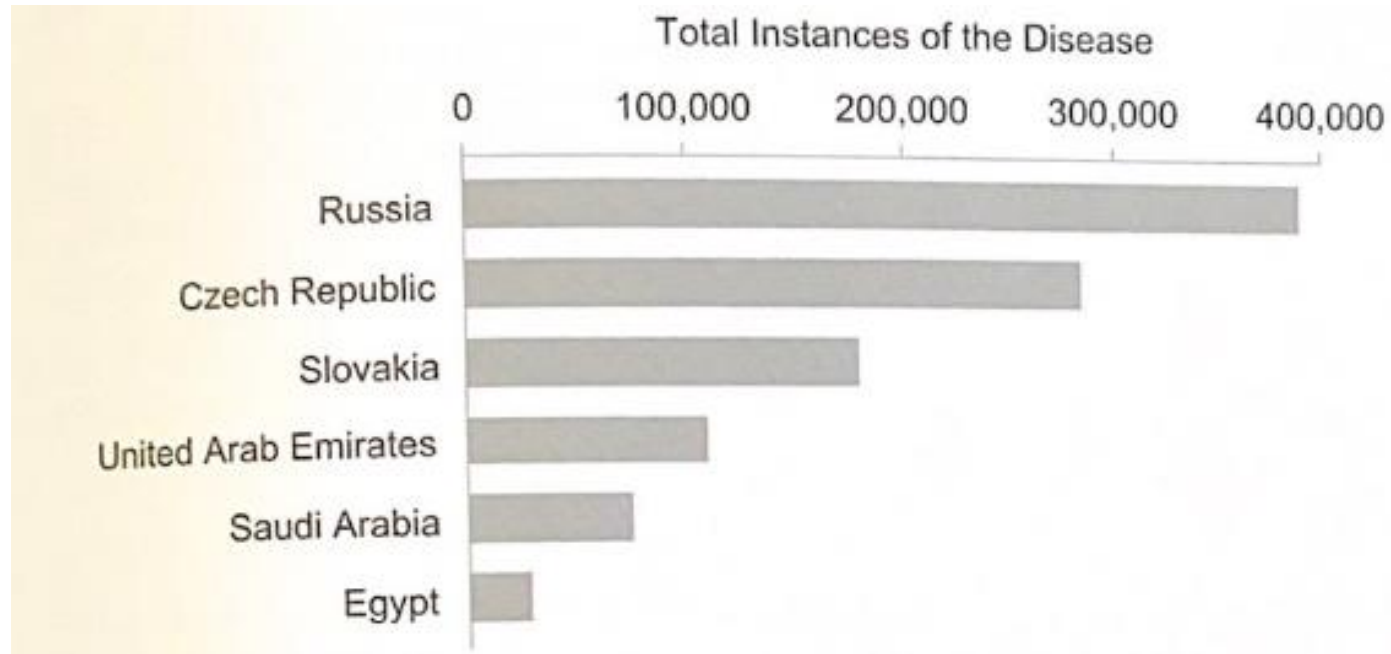
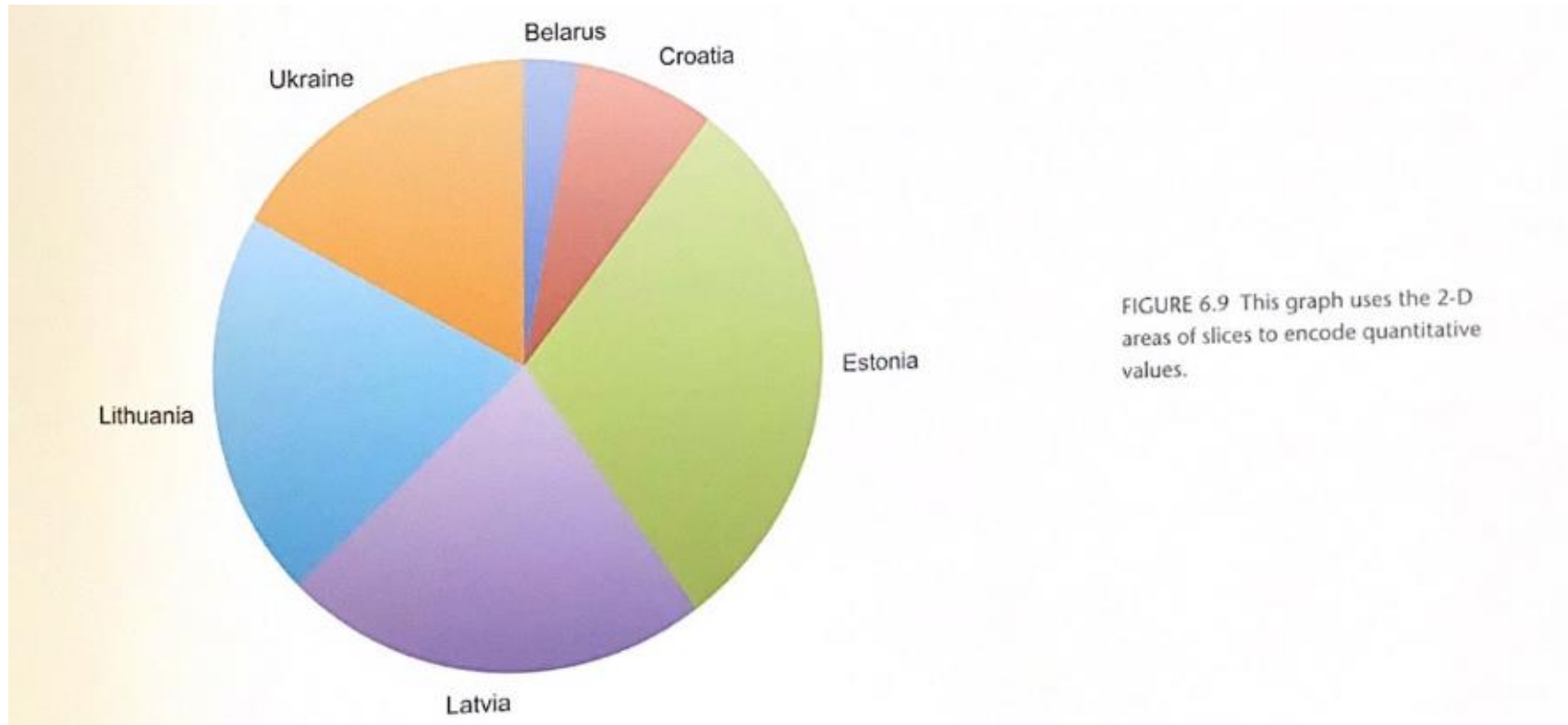
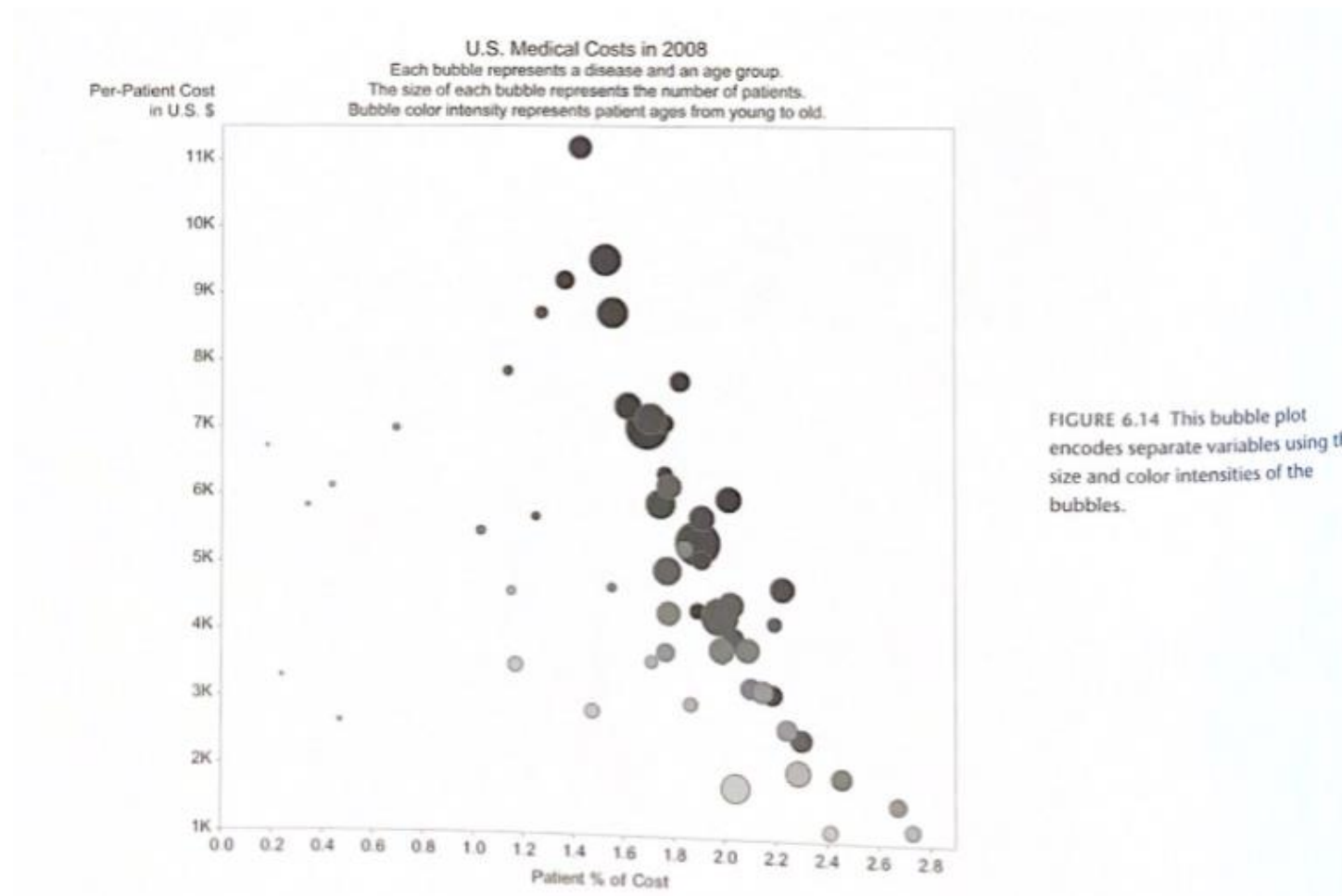


FIGURE 6.6 This graph uses bars to encode quantitative values.

2-D Areas with 2-D array



2-D Areas with color intensity



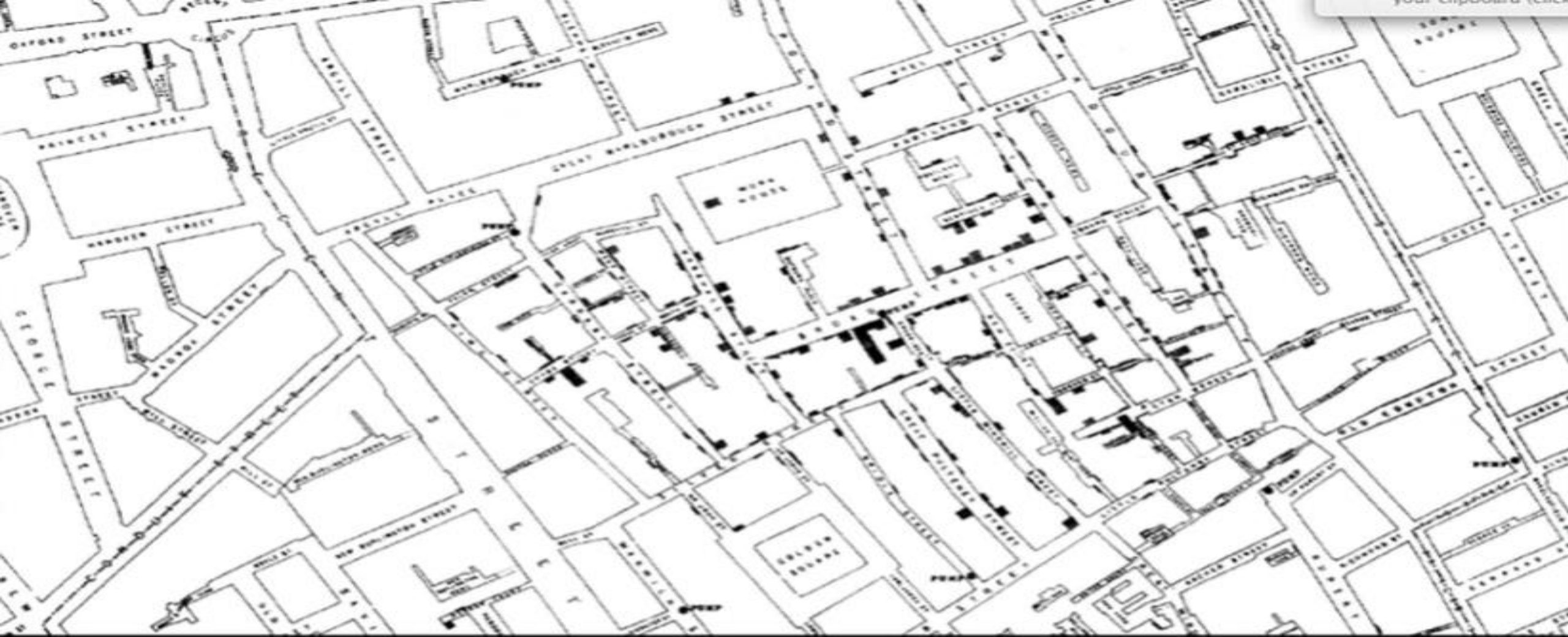
Relationship in graph

- Time series
- Ranking
- Part-to-whole
- Deviation
- Distribution
- Correlation
- Geospatial
- Nominal comparison

Chapter 6 Summary

Summary at a Glance

Relationship	Value-Encoding Objects			
	Points	Lines	Bars	Boxes
<i>Nominal Comparison</i>	In the form of a dot plot when you can't use bars because the quantitative scale does not begin at zero	Avoid	Horizontal or vertical	Avoid
<i>Time Series</i>	In the form of a dot plot, but only when values were not collected at consistent intervals of time	Emphasis on overall pattern; categorical items on X axis, quantitative values on Y axis	Emphasis on individual values; categorical items on X axis, quantitative values on Y axis	Only when showing distributions as they change through time; categorical items on X axis, quantitative values on Y axis
<i>Ranking</i>	In the form of a dot plot, especially when you can't use bars because the quantitative scale does not begin at zero	Avoid	Horizontal or vertical	Only when ranking multiple distributions; horizontal or vertical
<i>Part-to-Whole</i>	Avoid	To display how parts of a whole have changed through time	Horizontal or vertical	Avoid
<i>Deviation</i>	As a dot plot when the quantitative scale does not begin at zero	Useful when combined with a time series	Horizontal or vertical, but always vertical when combined with time series	Avoid
<i>Distribution</i>				
<i>Single</i>	Known as a strip plot; emphasis on individual values	Known as a frequency polygon; emphasis on overall pattern	Known as a histogram; emphasis on individual intervals	Avoid
<i>Multiple</i>	Known as a strip plot; emphasis on individual values	Known as a frequency polygon; limit to a few lines	Avoid	Known as a box plot
<i>Correlation</i>	Known as a scatter plot	Avoid	Horizontal or vertical, in the form of a table lens	Avoid
<i>Geospatial</i>	Vary point sizes to encode values	To mark routes	Avoid	Avoid



“It’s more complicated than that”

Infographics and visualization that oversimplify or obfuscate

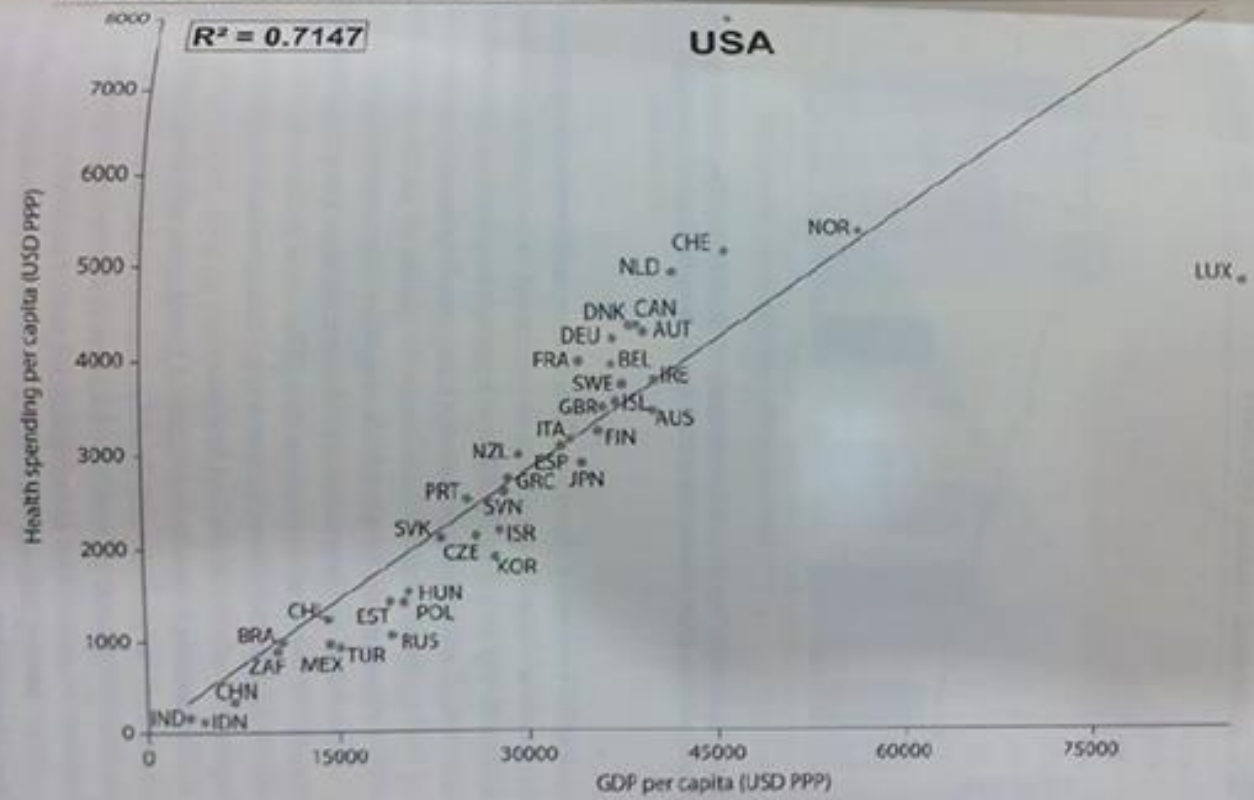
By Alberto Cairo

health care. Of the 143 billion euros for family's health insurance goes to pay for the health care. It is an enormous financial burden that insured Americans largely working are actually kills people

Care Costs

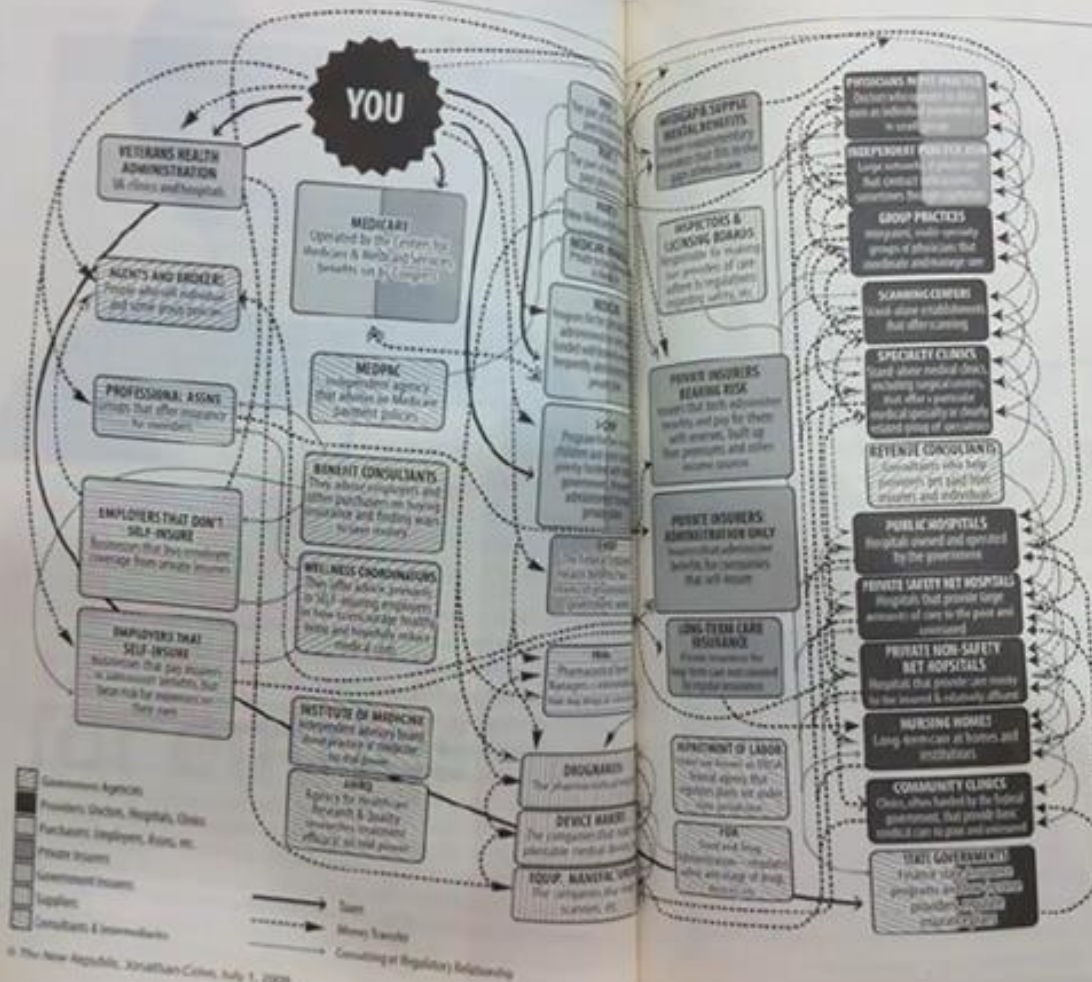
on health care. The economy in the world-
h care is out of this
controlling for de
ore than other dev
% per person not
ing firm McKinsey
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ndent studies, and
spends about \$500
it is worrisome it
on health care has
On average, over
an 2% faster than
th care spending
in 1970 6 cents of
18 cents. Indeed,
conomy that gets
at over a quarter
at is scary

FIGURE 4.2 United States vs. international health spending, 2012



Source: OECD Health Data 2011; WHO Global Health Expenditure Database.

FIGURE 2.13 Health coverage map



Health coverage map

Why is this topic?





RECOMMENDATION I

Stories are always more complicated than they seem at first. So don't oversimplify

2013 Survey Overview

In response to interest from member plans, this year's survey includes pricing for several specialty prescription drugs, along with prices for other prescription drugs and a variety of medical procedures. Prices for each country are submitted by participating federation member plans, and are drawn from public or commercial sectors as follows:

- Prices for the United States are calculated from a database with over 100 million claims that reflect prices negotiated and paid between thousands of providers and almost a hundred commercial health plans
- Prices for Australia, Argentina, and Spain are from the private sector, with data provided by one private health plan in each country
- Prices for Canada and Netherlands are from the public sector, with data provided by one private health plan in each country
- Medical procedure prices for Switzerland, England and New Zealand are from the private sector; prescription drug prices are based on public sector prices. Prices are provided by one private health plan in each country

Comparisons across different countries are complicated by differences in sectors, fee schedules, and systems. In addition, a single plan's prices may not be representative of prices paid by other plans in that market.

These 15 charts show our health care prices are totally insane

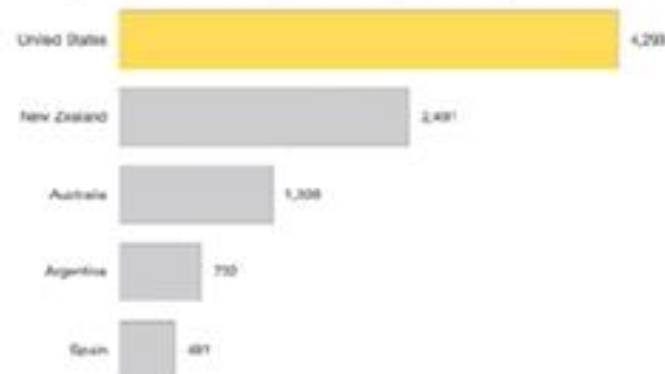
BY SARAH KLIPP
APR 17 2014 9:25A

1. Our health spending problem is all about prices
2. **A day in a hospital costs \$4,293 here – and \$702 in Argentina**
3. American knee replacements are twice as expensive as Dutch ones
4. Delivering a baby in the US costs \$3,500 more than it does in Australia
5. If you'd had your C-section in Switzerland, it would've cost \$5,000 less
6. A hip replacement in the US is three times as expensive as one in Spain
7. Prosthetic hips are a steal in New Zealand compared to the US

CARD 2 OF 15

A day in a hospital costs \$4,293 here – and \$702 in Argentina

Average cost of one day in a hospital (2013)



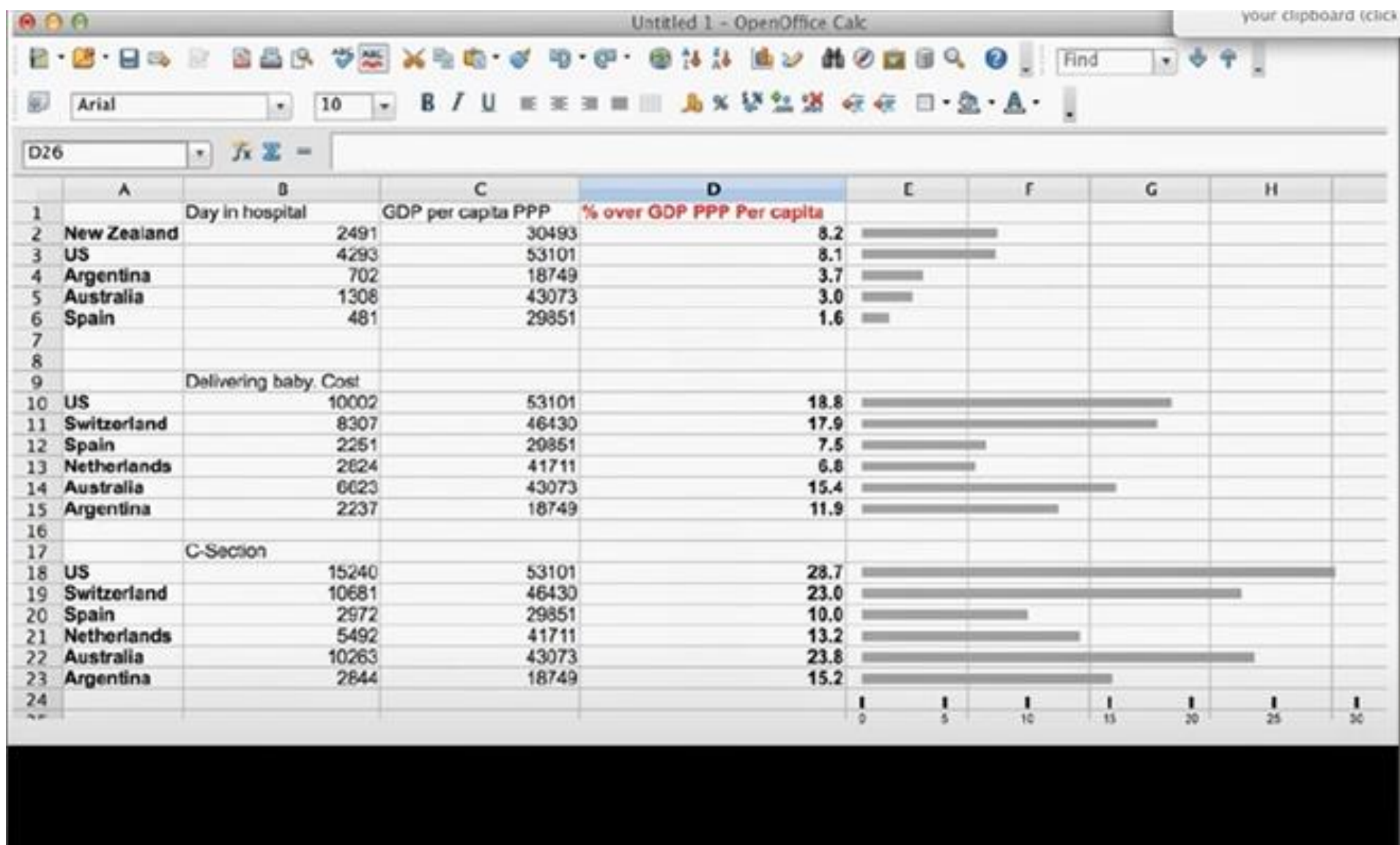
Created with [Tabletop](#)

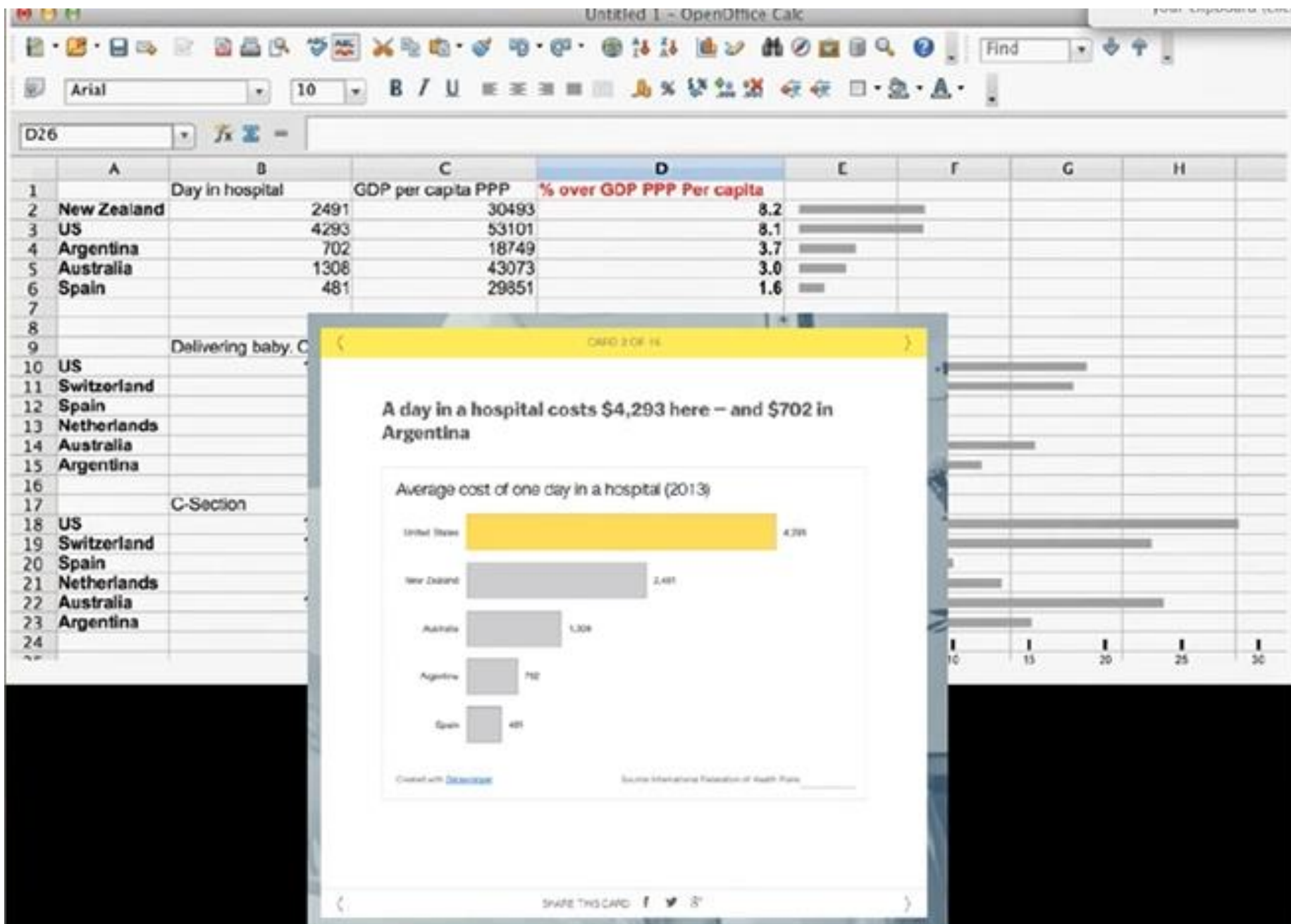
Source: International Federation of Health Plans

SHARE THIS CARD



<http://www.vox.com/cards/health-prices/america-is-getting-gouged-on-health-care-prices>





“The first principle is that you must not fool yourself--and you are the easiest person to fool”

Richard Feynman, 1974, Caltech Graduation Address

<http://www.lhup.edu/~DSIMANEK/cargocul.htm>

Ukraine Parliament Moves Swiftly to Dismantle President's Government

By DAVID M. HERSZENHORN FEB. 23, 2014

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HOME OF

KIEV, Ukraine — A day after President Viktor F. Yanukovich fled the Ukrainian capital and was removed from power by a unanimous vote in Parliament, lawmakers moved swiftly on Sunday to dismantle the remaining vestiges of his government by firing top cabinet members, including the foreign minister.

With Parliament, led by the speaker, Oleksandr V. Turchynov, firmly in control of the federal government — if not yet the country as a whole — lawmakers began an emergency session on Sunday by adopting a law restoring state ownership of Mr. Yanukovich's opulent presidential palace, which he had privatized.

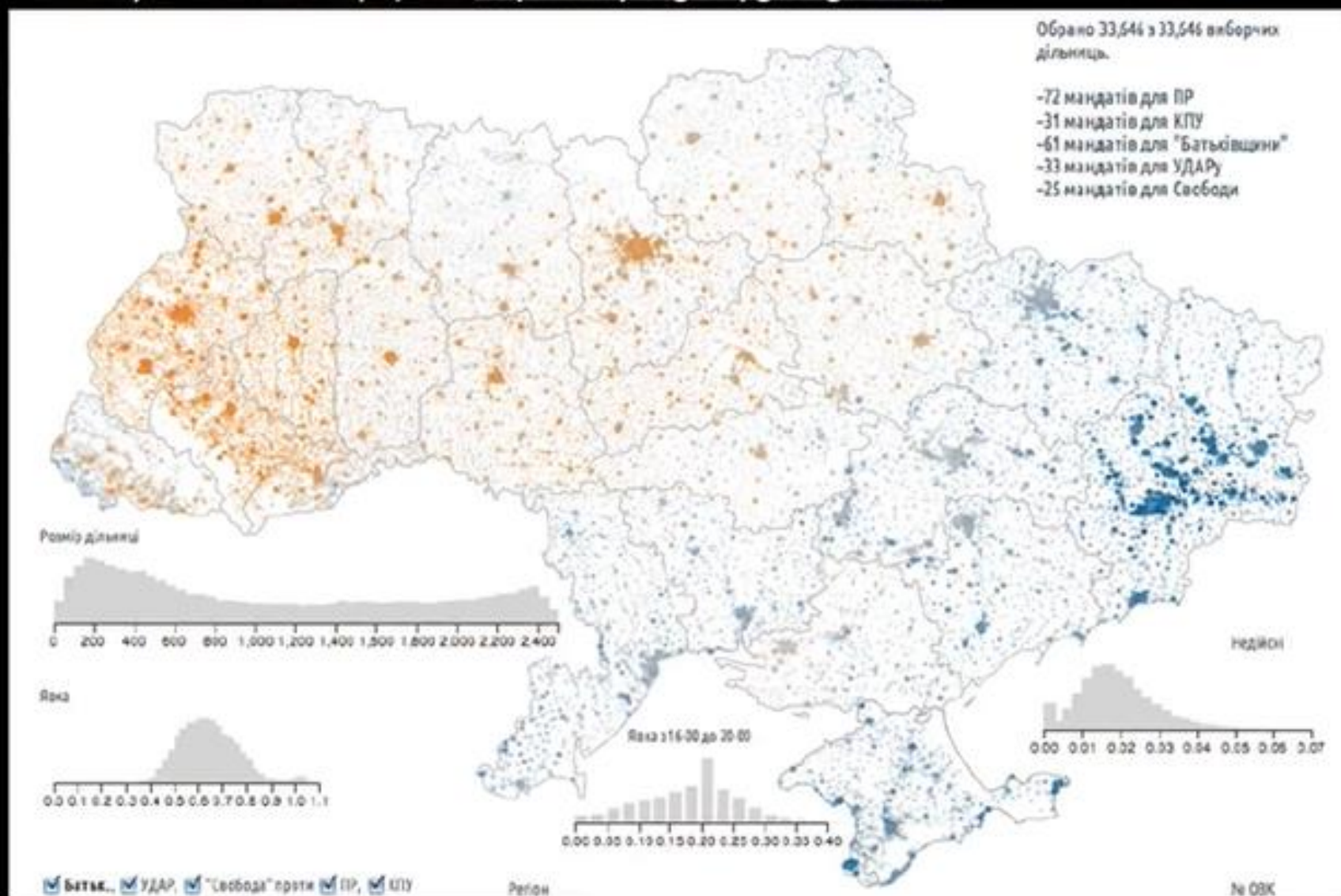
Parliament voted to grant Mr. Turchynov authority to carry out the duties of the president of Ukraine, adding to his authority to

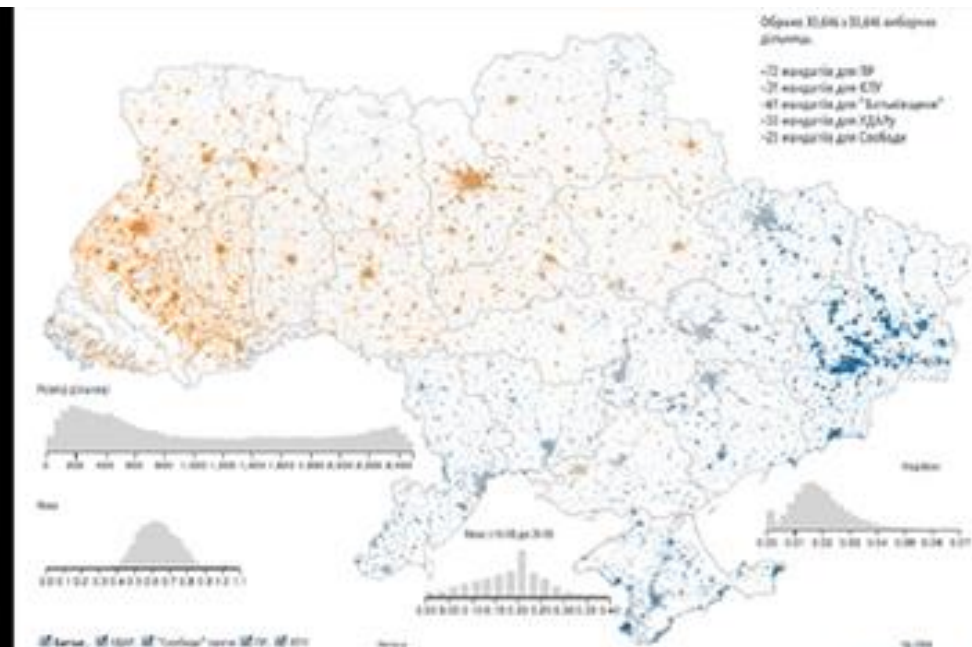


VIEW SLIDE SHOW | 9 Photos

Taking Stock in Ukraine

Sergey Ponomarev for The New York Times





The Washington Post

Ukraine's deepening political crisis

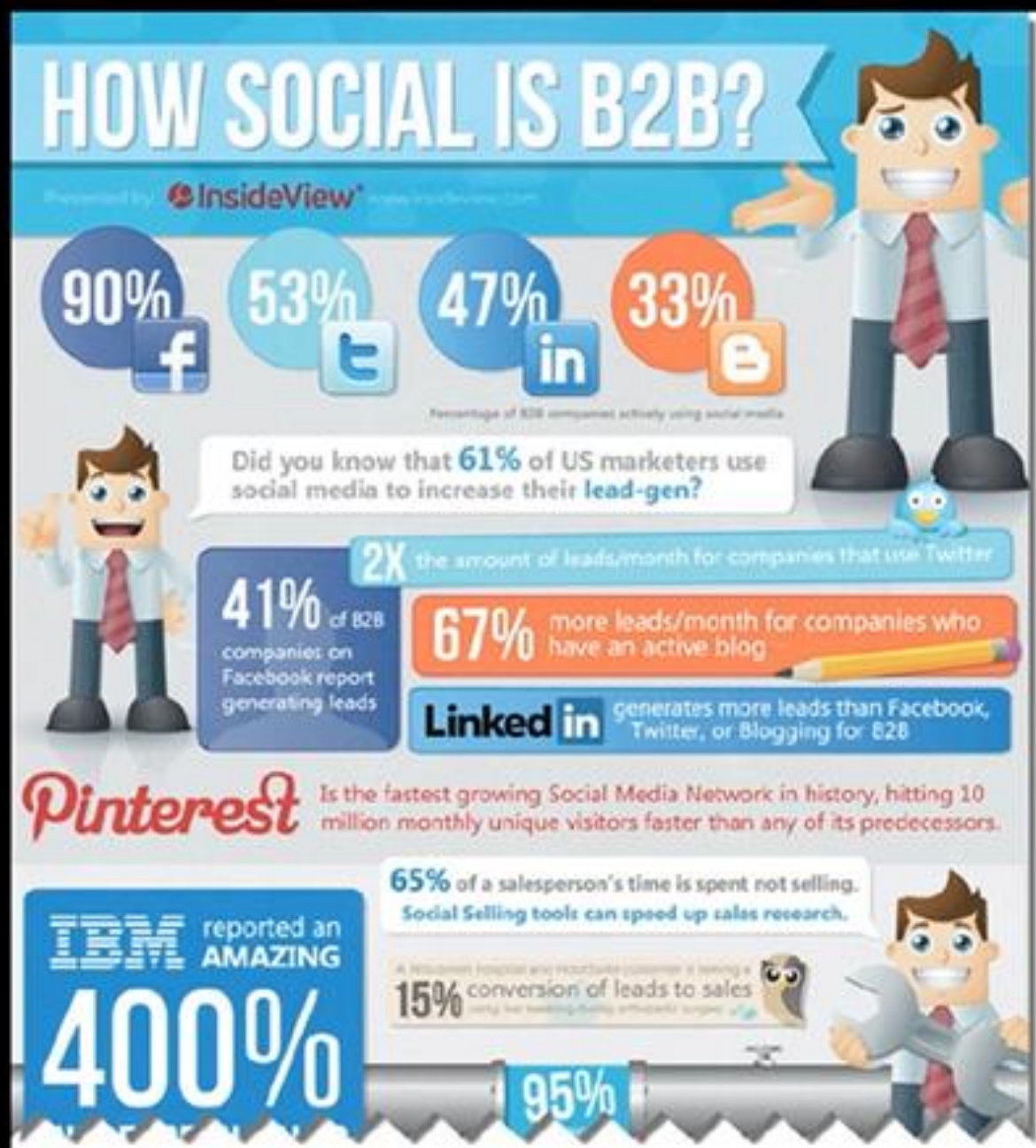
Although President Viktor Yanukovich's pro-Russian government is located in Kiev, the city and surrounding countryside are predominantly Western-leaning. Tuesday's violent clashes underscore the difficulties Ukrainians face as both sides struggle to control the nation's identity. [Read related article.](#)

Protesters seize a number of government administration buildings in Lviv.

Tuesday night, government Security forces storm the Kiev protest camp in Independence Square. At least 26 people, including police officers are killed and about 800 injured in the day's fighting.



Source: Ukraine Census 2001. Map: Gene Thorp and Lars Kjarle/The Washington Post. Published on February 19, 2014, 5:54 p.m.



This is why you should distrust "infographics" like this one

They are the equivalent of publishing a headline without a story that offers more detail.

