Data Visualization for Political Social Work

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1 How to Navigate This Presentation (scroll down □)

1.1 Navigation

- o for outline
- · f for full screen
- · alt-click for zoom

2 Outline of Conversation

2.1 Our Discussion Today

- Purpose: Focus on the conceptual language of data viz.
- Not a deep dive into the technical tools for doing dataviz.
- Whatever tool you are using (Paper and Pencil, Markers on Whiteboard, Excel, Google Sheets, R), what are some conceptual considerations in making a data visualization?
- Considerations for being part of a *team* conversation about visualizing data.
- More specific technical resources at end.

2.2 Our Data

The data that we are using come from the **W**orld **D**evelopment **I**ndicators (WDI) which are country level statistical information from around the world, collected by the World Bank.

3 Basic Considerations (scroll down □)

3.1 The Nature of Your Variables Determines the Nature of Your DataViz

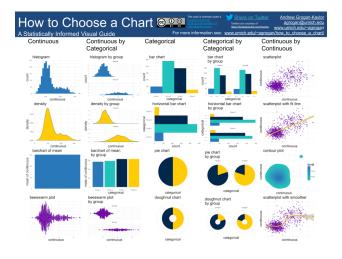
- · Deciding upon the right data visualization to represent your data can be a daunting process.
- I believe that a *starting point* for this thinking is some basic statistical thinking about the *type* of variables that you have.
- At the broadest level, variables may be conceptualized as categorical variables, or continuous variables.

3.2 Variable Types

- categorical variables represent unordered categories like neighborhood, or religious affiliation, or place of residence.
- · continuous variables represent a continuous scale like a mental health scale, or a measure of life expectancy.

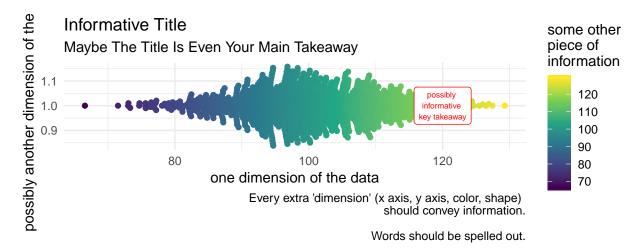
3.3 Visualization Possibilities

How To Choose A Chart



4 Story-Telling (scroll down □)

4.1 Your Graph Should Be A Self-Contained Story



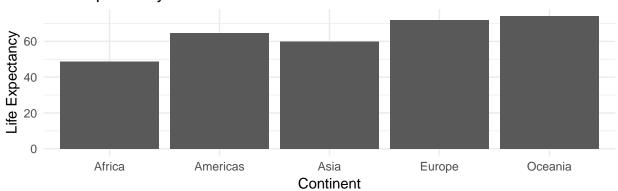
4.2 Your Graph Should Be Embedded In A Story



5 Color (scroll down □)

5.1 Greyscale Graph

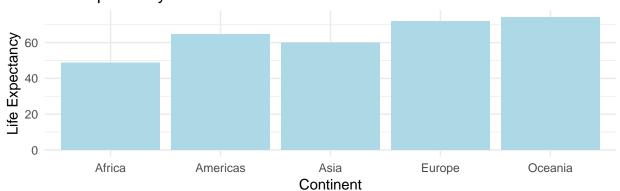




Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.2 Color is Organizational Identity

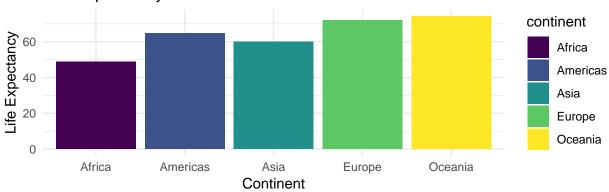
Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.3 Color Is Information

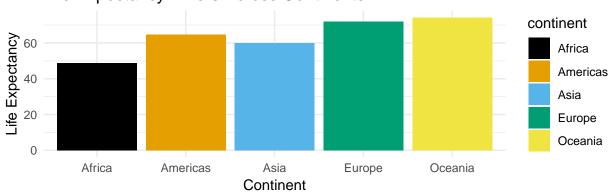
Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.4 Color Is Accessibility

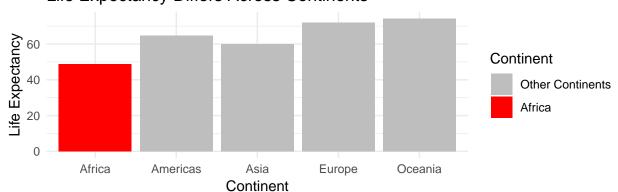
Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.5 Color Is Emphasis

Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

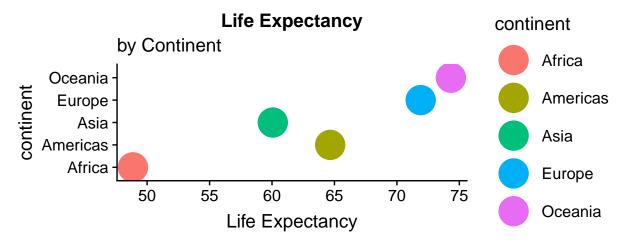
6 Cognition (scroll down □)

6.1 "Graphical Perception"

"Ordering elementary tasks by accuracy (Cleveland and McGill 1985):"

- 1. Position along a common scale
- 2. Position on identical but nonaligned scales
- 3. Length
- 4. Angle & Slope
- 5. Area
- 6. Volume, Density, Color Saturation
- 7. Color Hue

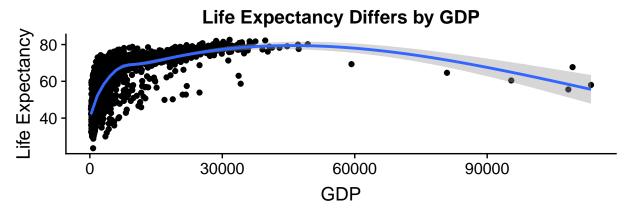
6.2 Example (Position Along A Common Scale)



6.3 Example (Length)

Life Expectancy by Continent continent Oceania continent **Africa** Europe **Americas** Asia Asia Americas Europe **Africa** Oceania 20 0 40 60 Life Expectancy

6.4 Example (Angle)



Source: Gapminder

7 Resources for Further Learning

7.1 Resources

- How to Choose a Chart: A Visual Guide. [Extended Version]
- Introduction to R:
 - HTML Web Book
- Introduction to ggplot2:
 - HTML Web Book
- Two Page R:
 - PDF
- · Two Page ggplot2:
 - PDF

8 Questions? (scroll down □)

8.1 Please Contact

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References

Cleveland, William S, and Robert McGill. 1985. "Graphical Perception and Graphical Methods for Analyzing Scientific Data." *Science* 229 (4716). American Association for the Advancement of Science: 828–33. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1695272.