Data Visualization for Political Social Work

Andy Grogan-Kaylor July 15, 2019

Contents

1	Hov	v to Navigate This Presentation (scroll down □)	1
	1.1	Navigation	1
2	Bas	sic Considerations (scroll down □)	2
	2.1	The Nature of Your Variables Determines the Nature of Your DataViz	2
	2.2	Variable Types	2
	2.3	Visualization Possibilities	2
3	Sto	ry-Telling (scroll down □)	3
	3.1	Your Graph Should Be A Self-Contained Story	3
	3.2	Your Graph Should Be Embedded In A Story	3
4	Color (scroll down □)		
	4.1	Greyscale Graph	4
	4.2	Color is Organizational Identity	4
	4.3	Color Is Information	5
	4.4	Color Is Accessibility	5
	4.5	Color Is Emphasis	6
5	Cog	gnition (scroll down □)	6
	5.1	"Graphical Perception"	6
	5.2	Example (Position Along A Common Scale)	6
	5.3	Example (Length)	7
	5.4	Example (Angle)	7
6	Questions? (scroll down □)		
	6.1	Please Contact	7
	Refe	erences	8
1	Н	ow to Navigate This Presentation (scroll down □)	

1.1 Navigation

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

2 Basic Considerations (scroll down □)

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

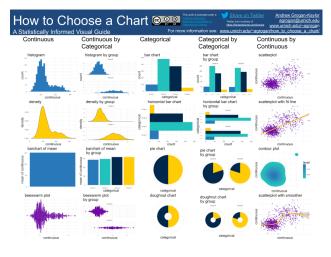
- Deciding upon the right data visualization to represent your data can be a daunting process.
- I believe that a *starting point* for this thinking is some basic statistical thinking about the *type* of variables that you have.
- At the broadest level, variables may be conceptualized as categorical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

2.2 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.

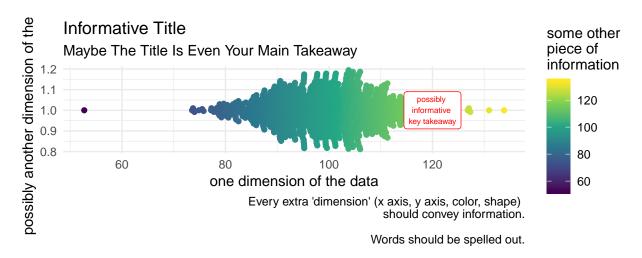
2.3 Visualization Possibilities

How To Choose A Chart



3 Story-Telling (scroll down □)

3.1 Your Graph Should Be A Self-Contained Story

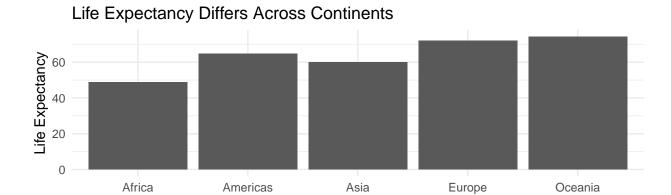


3.2 Your Graph Should Be Embedded In A Story



4 Color (scroll down □)

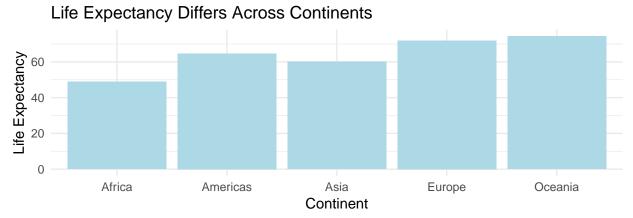
4.1 Greyscale Graph



Continent

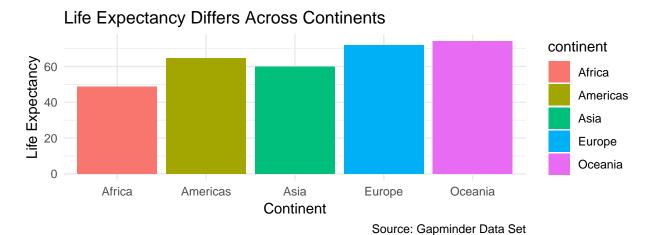
Source: Gapminder Data Set

4.2 Color is Organizational Identity

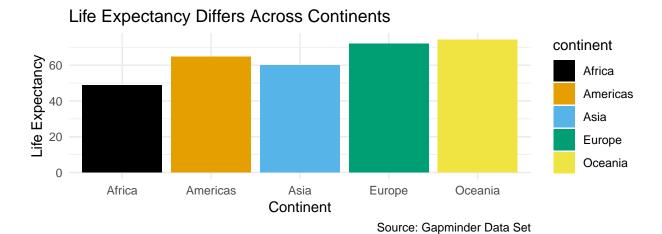


Source: Gapminder Data Set

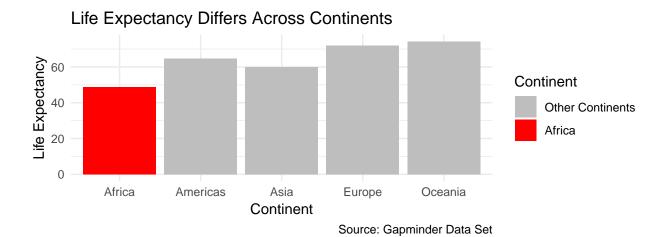
4.3 Color Is Information



4.4 Color Is Accessibility



4.5 Color Is Emphasis



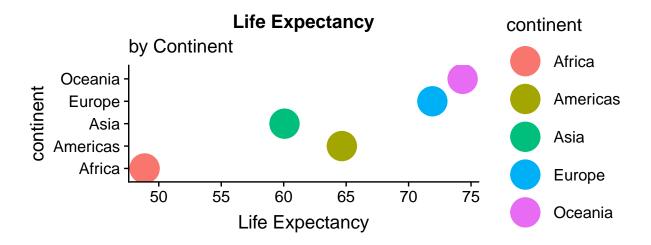
5 Cognition (scroll down □)

5.1 "Graphical Perception"

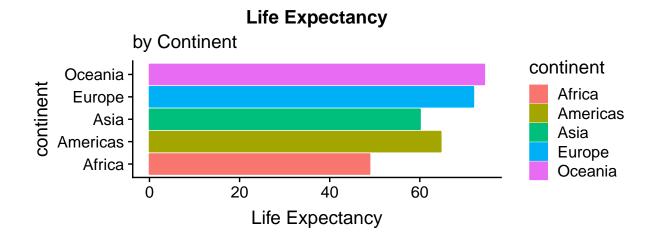
"Ordering elementary tasks by accuracy (Cleveland and McGill 1985):"

- 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

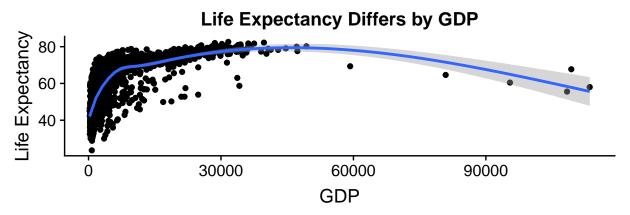
5.2 Example (Position Along A Common Scale)



5.3 Example (Length)



5.4 Example (Angle)



Source: Gapminder

6 Questions? (scroll down □)

6.1 Please Contact

agrogan@umich.edu

www.umich.edu/~agrogan

agrogan1.github.io

References

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