# Data Visualization for Political Social Work

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# 1 How to Navigate This Presentation

As you move forward through this presentation you can press  ${\tt b}$  to make text bigger, or  ${\tt s}$  to make text smaller.

### 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

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

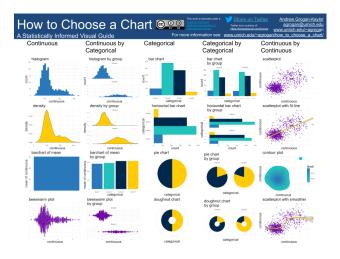
- · Deciding upon the right data visualization to represent your data can be a daunting process.
- I believe that a *starting point* for this thinking is some basic statistical thinking about the *type* of variables that you have.
- At the broadest level, variables may be conceptualized as categorical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

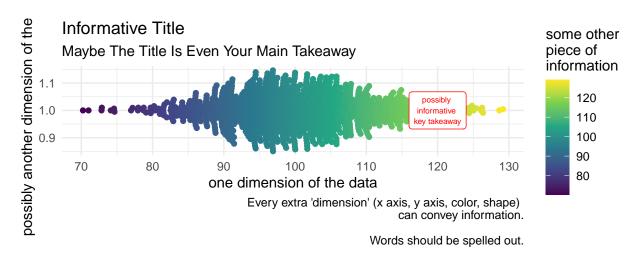
#### 3.3 Visualization Possibilities

How To Choose A Chart



## 4 Story-Telling

### 4.1 Your Graph Should Be A Self-Contained Story



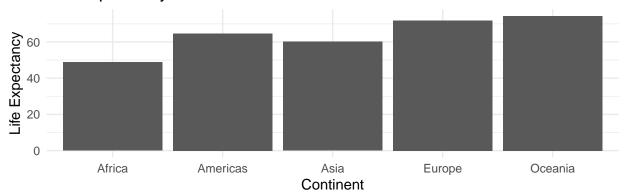
### 4.2 Your Graph Should Be Embedded In A Story



## 5 Color

### 5.1 Greyscale Graph

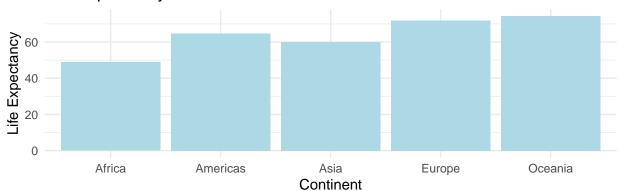
Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

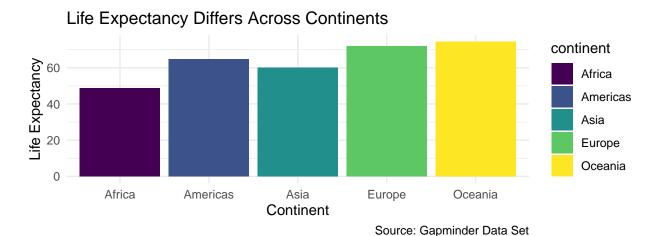
## 5.2 Color is Organizational Identity

Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents

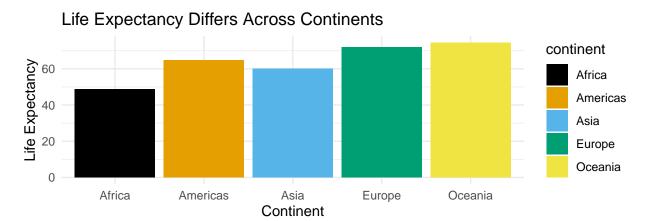


Source: Gapminder Data Set

### 5.3 Color Is Information

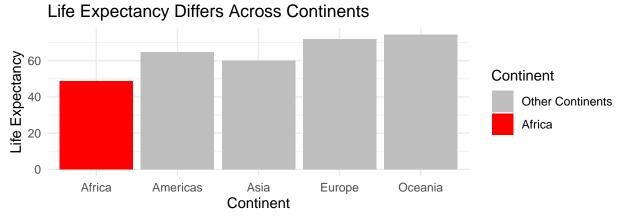


## 5.4 Color Is Accessibility



Source: Gapminder Data Set

### 5.5 Color Is Emphasis



Source: Gapminder Data Set

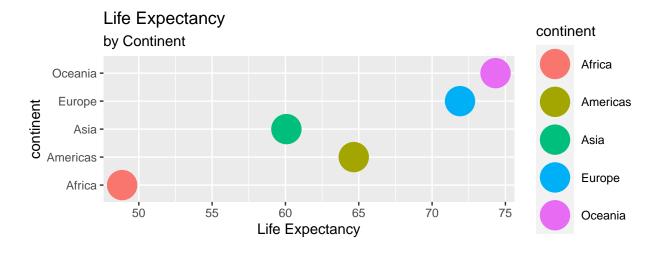
## 6 Cognition

## 6.1 "Graphical Perception"

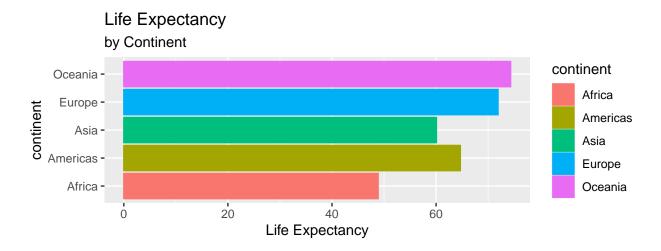
"Ordering elementary tasks by accuracy (Cleveland and McGill 1985):"

- 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

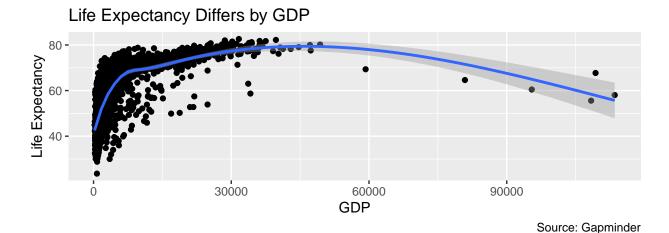
## 6.2 Example (Position Along A Common Scale)



### 6.3 Example (Length)



### 6.4 Example (Angle)



# 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?

### 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): 828–33. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1695272.