Data Visualization for Political Social Work

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Contents

1		ro Navigate This Presentation (scroll down \square) Navigation	2	
2	Outlin	ne of Conversation	2	
	2.1	Our Discussion Today	2	
	2.2	Our Data	2	
3	Basic Considerations (scroll down □)			
	3.1	The Nature of Your Variables Determines the Nature of Your DataViz	2	
	3.2	Variable Types	3	
	3.3	Visualization Possibilities	3	
4	Story-Telling (scroll down □)			
	4.1	Your Graph Should Be A Self-Contained Story	3	
			4	
5	Color (scroll down □)			
	5.1	Greyscale Graph	4	
	5.2	Color is Organizational Identity	5	
	5.3	Color Is Information	5	
	5.4	Color Is Accessibility	6	
	5.5	Color Is Emphasis	6	
6	Cognition (scroll down □)			
	6.1	"Graphical Perception"	6	
	6.2	Example (Position Along A Common Scale)	7	
	6.3	Example (Length)	7	
	6.4	Example (Angle)	8	
7	Resou	rces for Further Learning	8	
	7.1	Resources	8	

8 Questions? (scroll down □) 8.1 Please Contact
References
1 How to Navigate This Presentation (scroll down \square)
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 World Development Indicators (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

• At the broadest level, variables may be conceptualized as categorical variables, or continuous

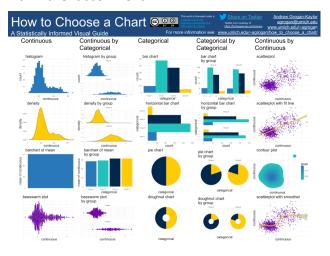
of variables that you have.

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.

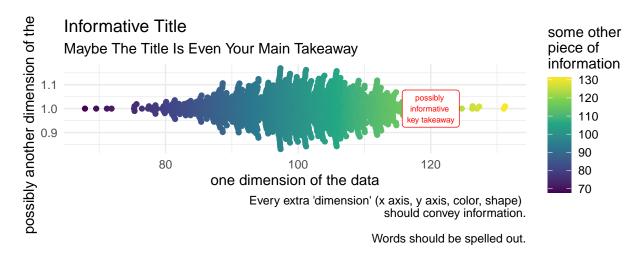
3.3 Visualization Possibilities

How To Choose A Chart



4 Story-Telling (scroll down □)

4.1 Your Graph Should Be A Self-Contained Story



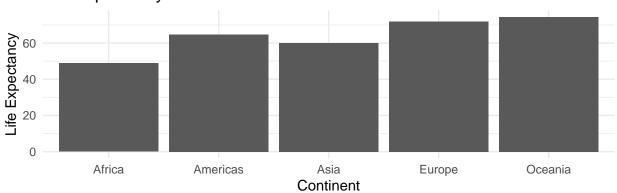
4.2 Your Graph Should Be Embedded In A Story



5 Color (scroll down \square)

5.1 Greyscale Graph

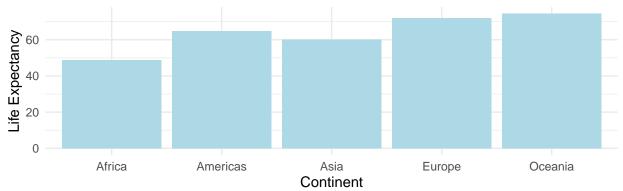
Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

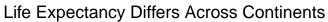
5.2 Color is Organizational Identity

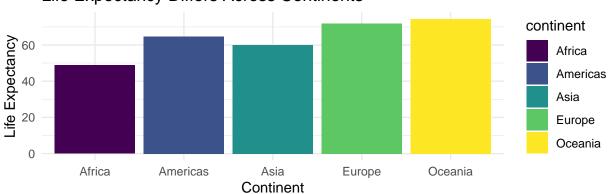
Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.3 Color Is Information

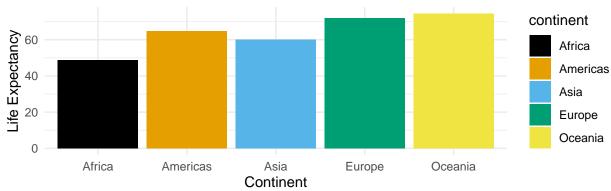




Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.4 Color Is Accessibility

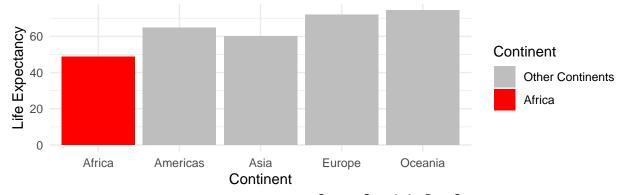




Source: Gapminder Data Set

5.5 Color Is Emphasis

Life Expectancy Differs Across Continents



Source: Gapminder Data Set

6 Cognition (scroll down \square)

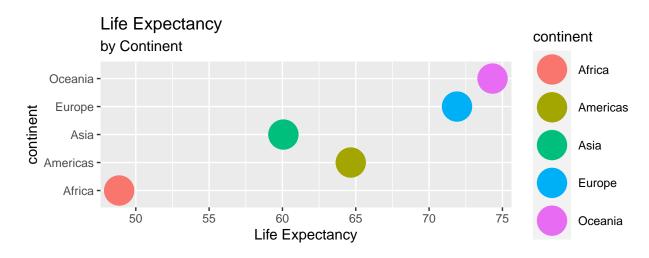
6.1 "Graphical Perception"

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

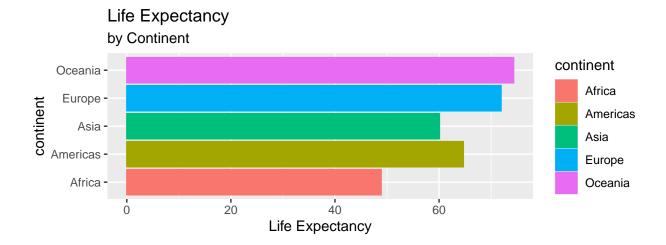
- 1. Position along a common scale
- 2. Position on identical but nonaligned scales
- 3. Length
- 4. Angle & Slope
- 5. Area

- 6. Volume, Density, Color Saturation
- 7. Color Hue

6.2 Example (Position Along A Common Scale)

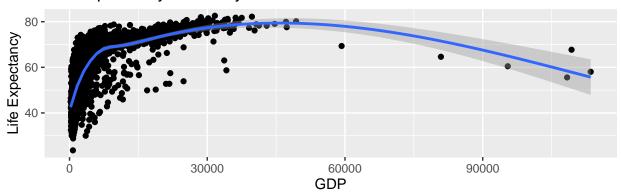


6.3 Example (Length)



6.4 Example (Angle)

Life Expectancy Differs by GDP



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