



INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION FOR RESEARCH

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3:00 PM – Introduction to Data Visualization for Research

with **Alexandra Wong**, Data Visualization and Analytics Librarian, Open Scholarship Department, York University

Data visualization is a powerful method to both understand our data and to convey our research and stories to others. This session will introduce data visualization fundamentals and its different types, as well as showcase the potential of using data visualization within research methods and outputs. You will learn how to apply a simple process to get started on creating your own data visualization, from first defining its purpose, to cleaning your data, choosing the appropriate tool, to creating your visualization and sharing it! No experience with data or data visualization is necessary.

AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

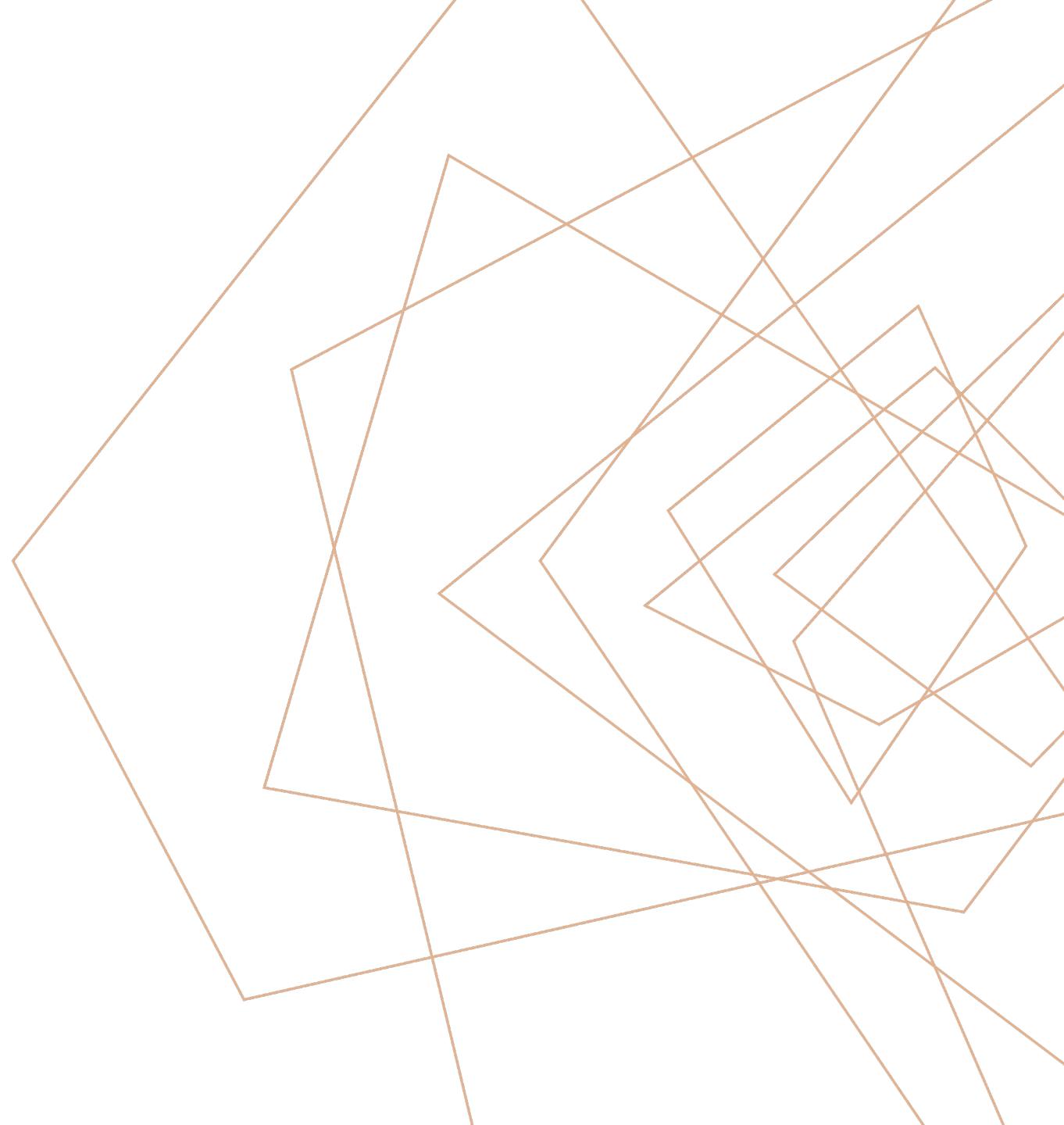
TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

HOW TO CREATE A DATA VISUALIZATION

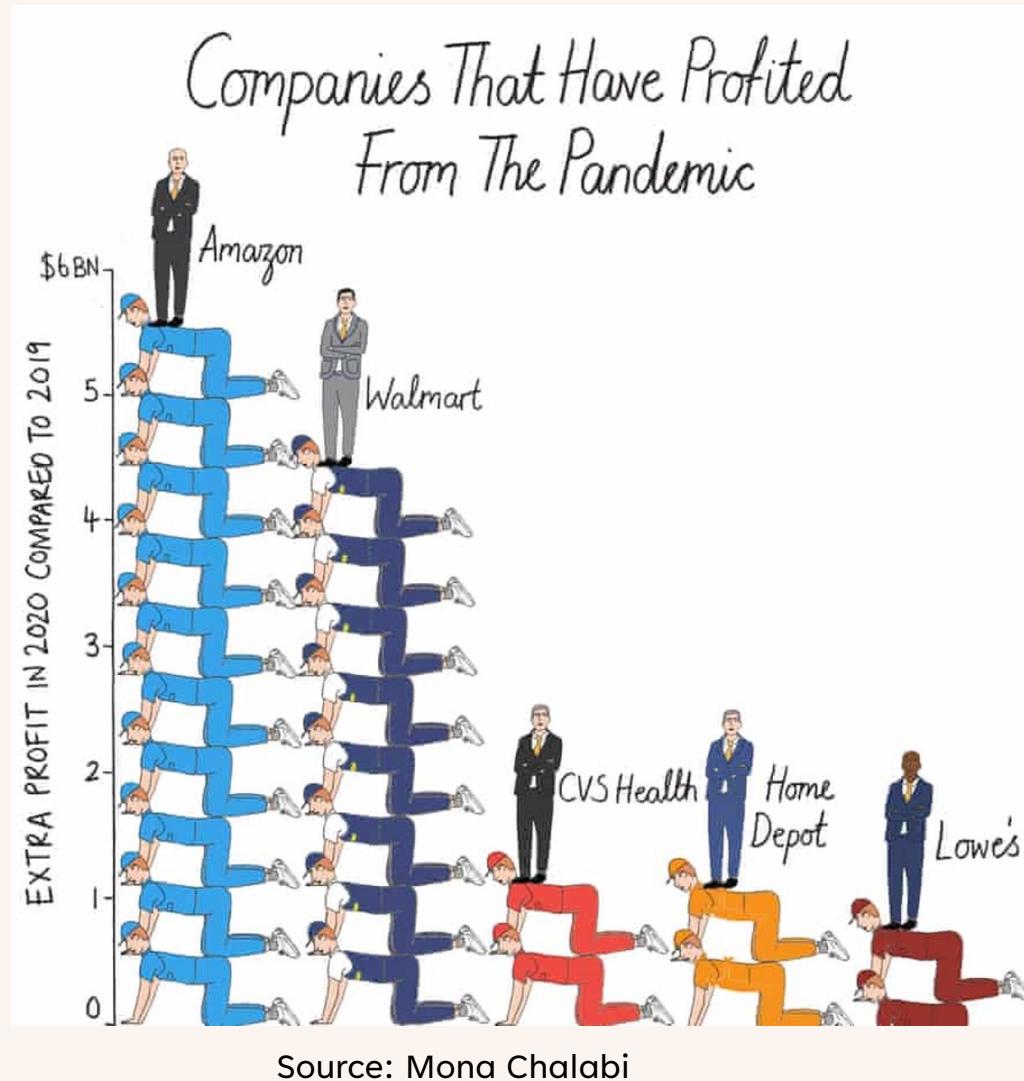
HOW TO CREATE: AN EXAMPLE

DATA VISUALIZATION

is anything that converts data and information into a visual representation: tables, charts, graphs, maps and more.

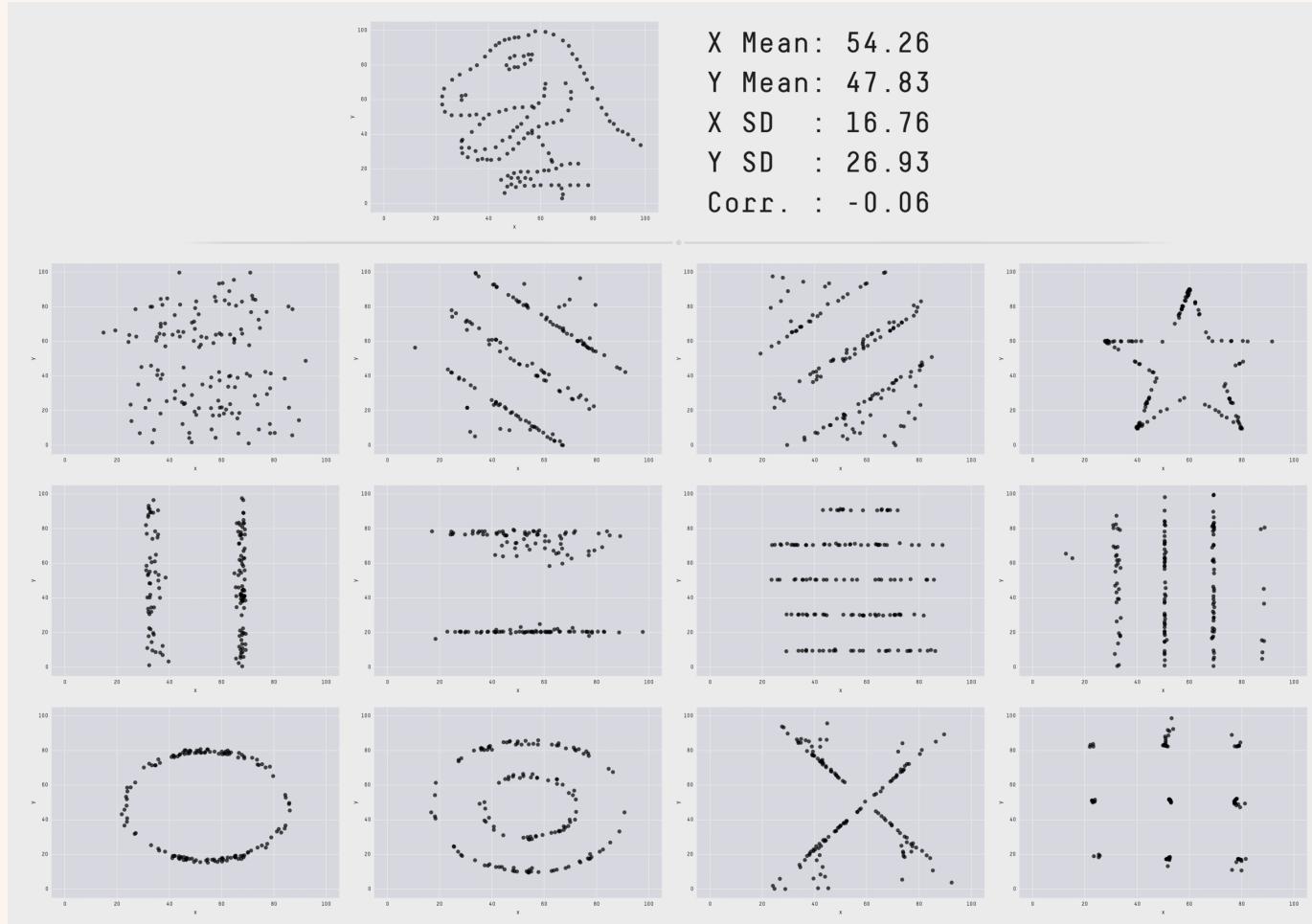


THE POWER OF VISUALIZATION: COMMUNICATING DATA



- COMMUNICATE MEMORABLE STORIES THROUGH DATA
- HIGHLIGHT NARRATIVES, PATTERNS, OUTLIERS
- EXPLAIN RESEARCH
- CREATE DATA-DRIVEN SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES

THE POWER OF VISUALIZATION: EXPLORING DATA



- SEEING BEYOND SUMMARY STATISTICS
- SPOT PATTERNS AND OUTLIERS
- ANALYZE LARGE AMOUNTS OF DATA

LEVERAGING VISUAL PERCEPTION

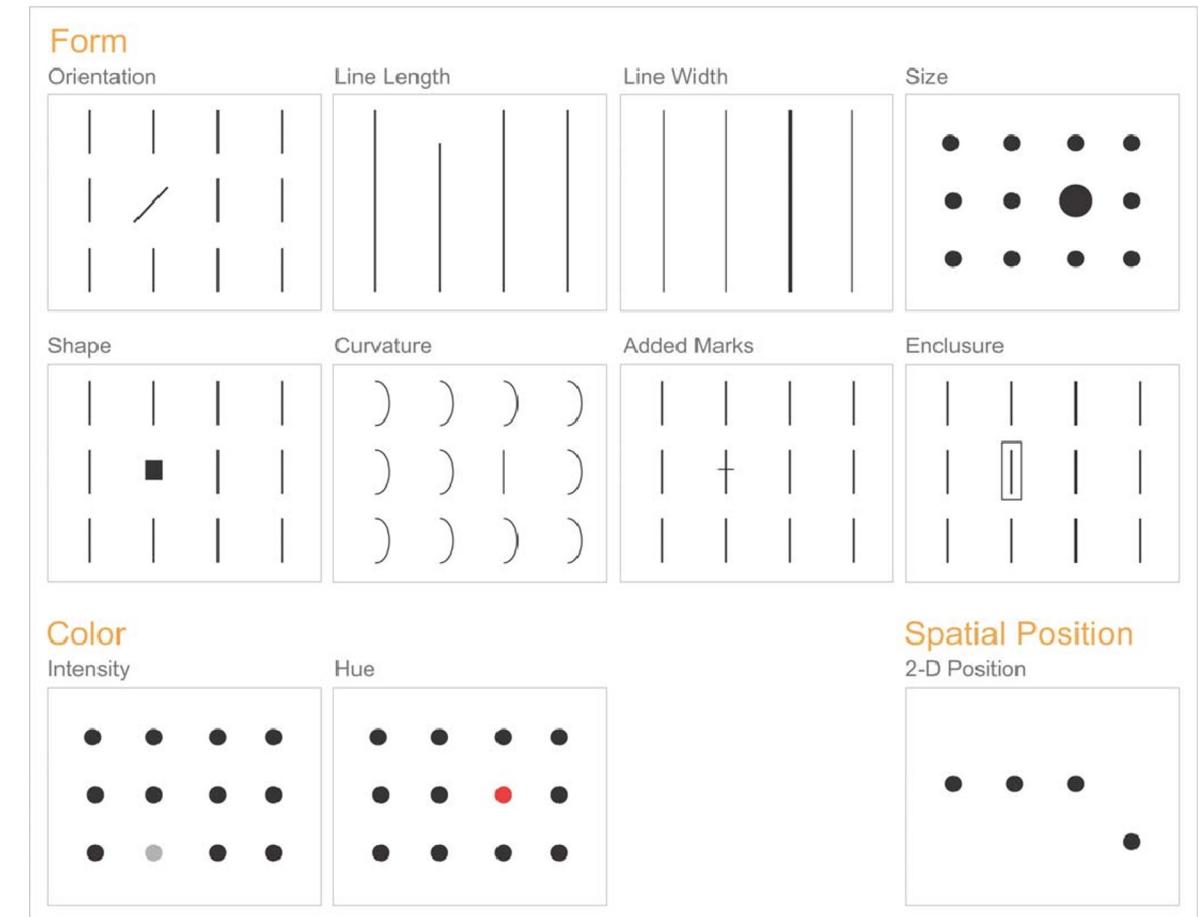
Humans naturally perceive objects as organized patterns and objects

9873497902756479028947286240
8032080290073025012702370083
2478026027037937757097073779
9279797097230972309795927509

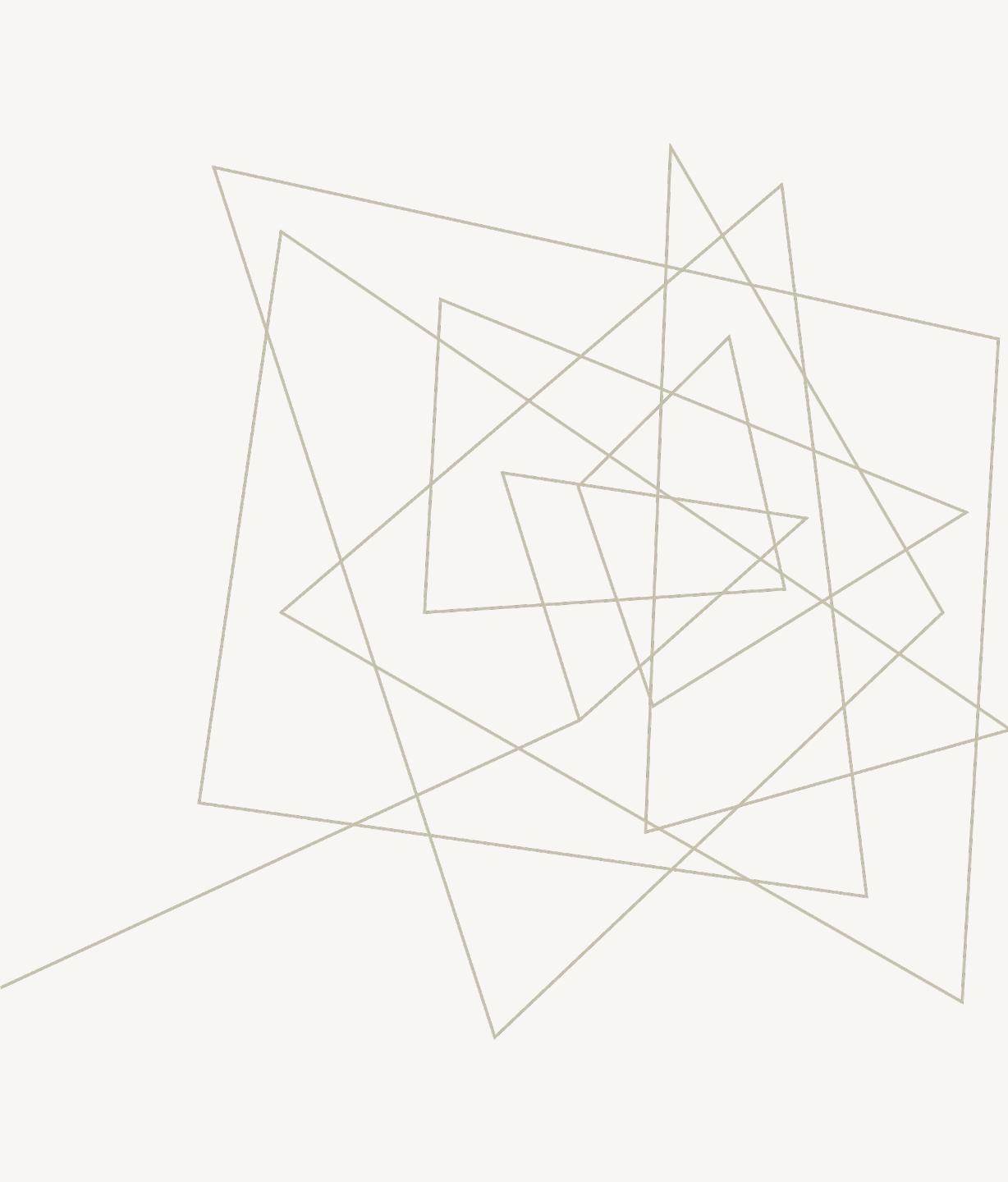
Attentive processing

9873497902756479028947286240
8032080290073025012702370083
2478026027037937757097073779
9279797097230972309795927509

Pre-attentive processing



Stephen Few, “[Tapping the Power of Visual Perception](#)”



A large, light brown geometric shape composed of overlapping triangles and rectangles, centered on the left side of the slide.

TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATION

TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Well-known type and an efficient display of data, but not easy to decode the data.

Tables

Charts

Graphs

Networks

Maps

Infographics

Dashboards

Table 6: Length of time for experience working in an academic library as a qualification.

Academic library experience length of time	<i>n</i>
Length not specified	13
1 - 2 years	10
3 - 5 years	3
5 + years	1

Source: Thielen & Marsolek, 2022.

TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Tables

Charts

Graphs

Networks

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Dashboards

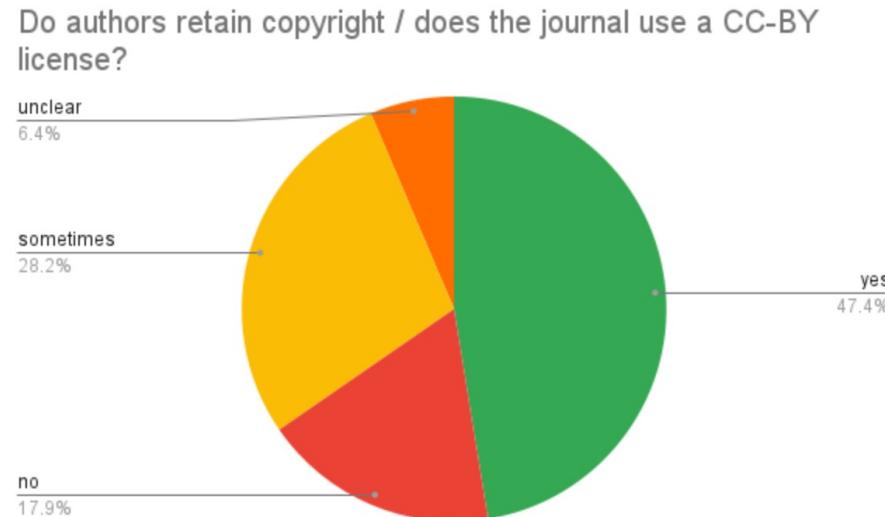
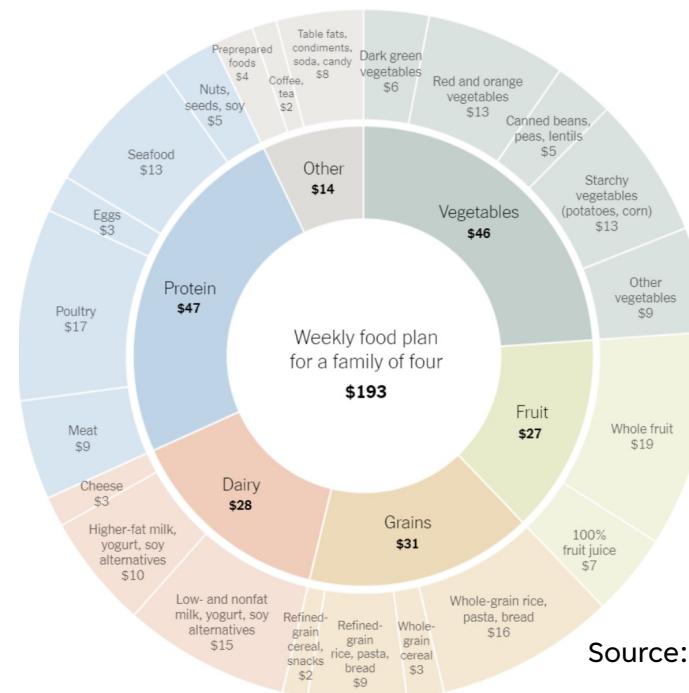


Figure 5. Status of copyright ownership and Creative Commons licensing.

Accessible equivalent of this chart as a list.

Source: Borchardt et al. 2022

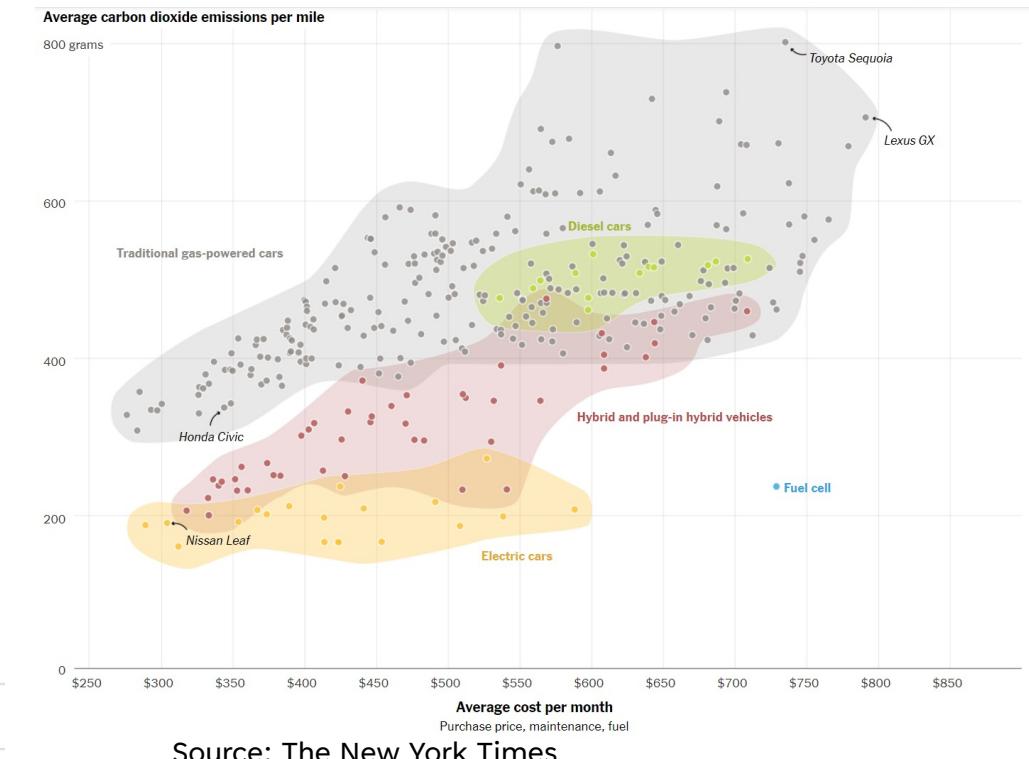
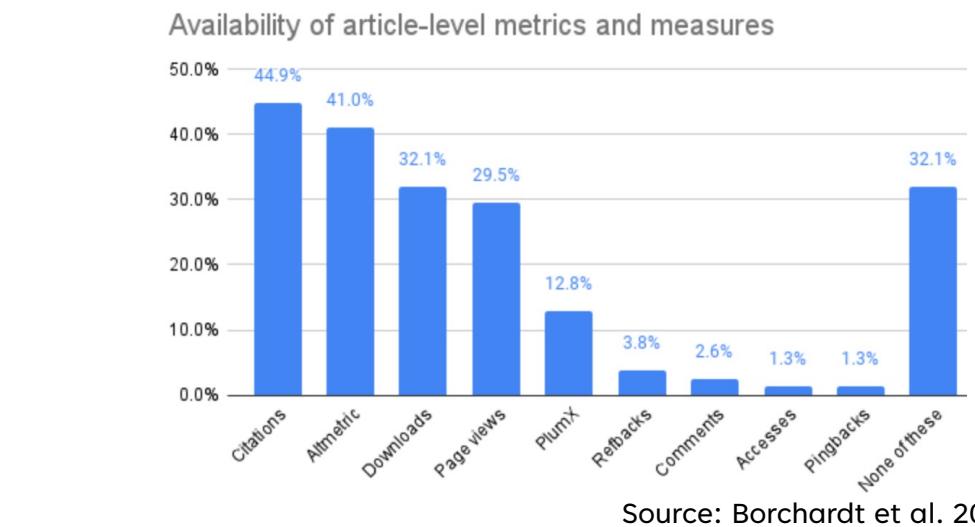
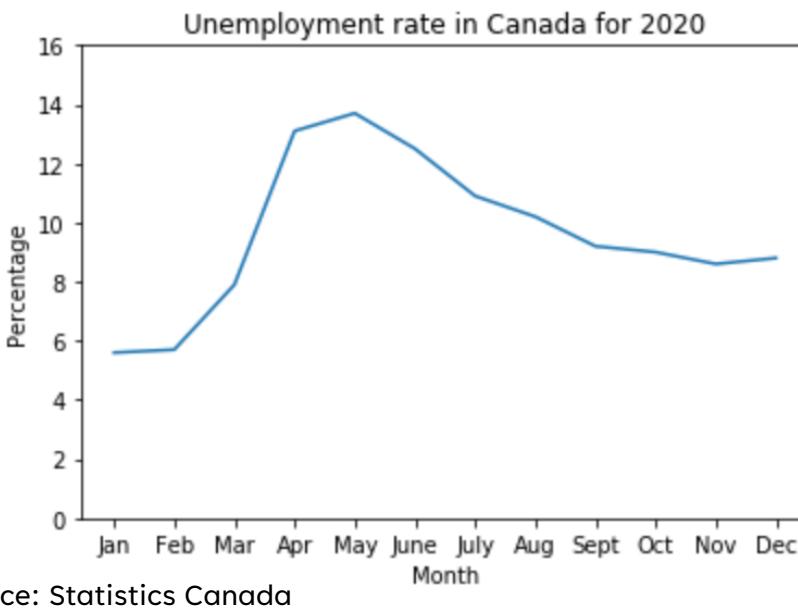


Source: The New York Times



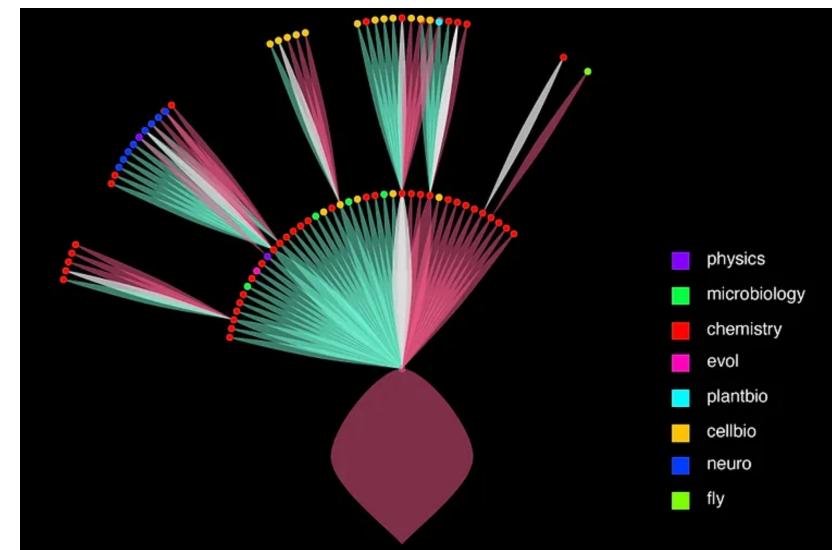
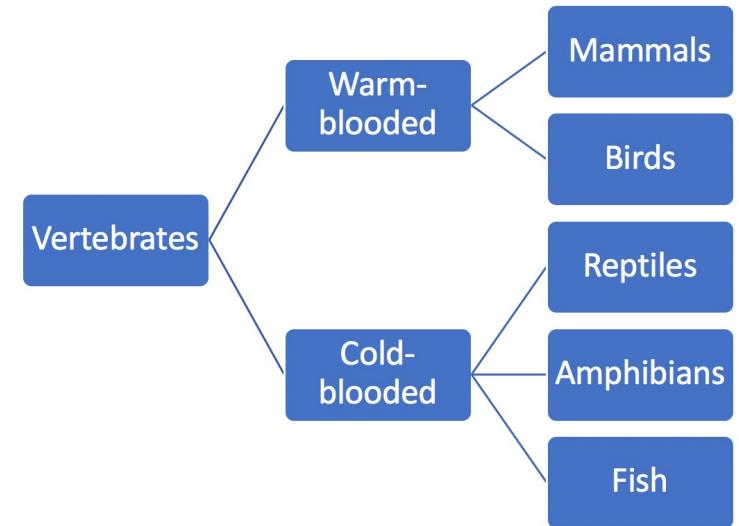
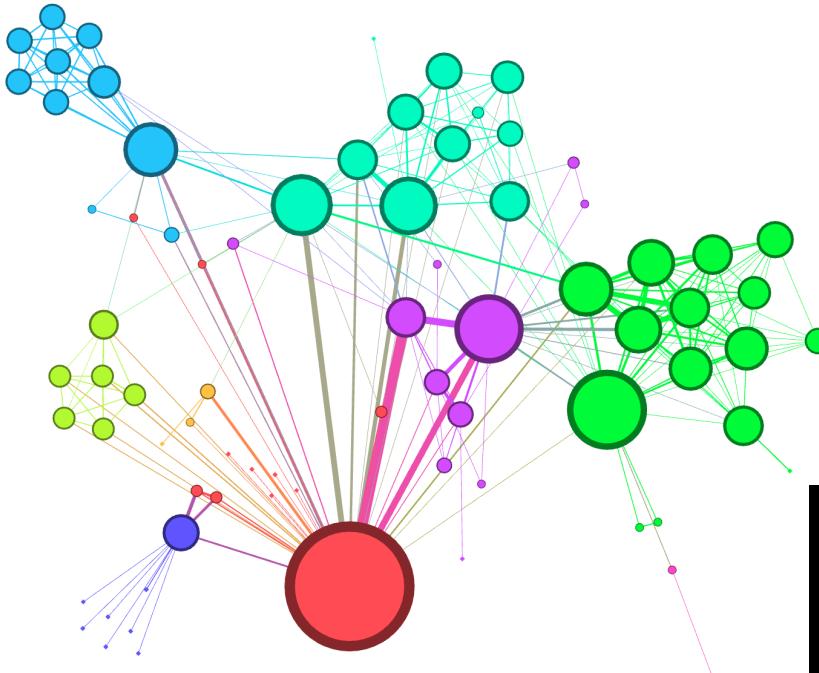
TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Tables
Charts
Graphs
Networks
Maps
Infographics
Dashboards



TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

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Dashboards



TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Tables

Charts

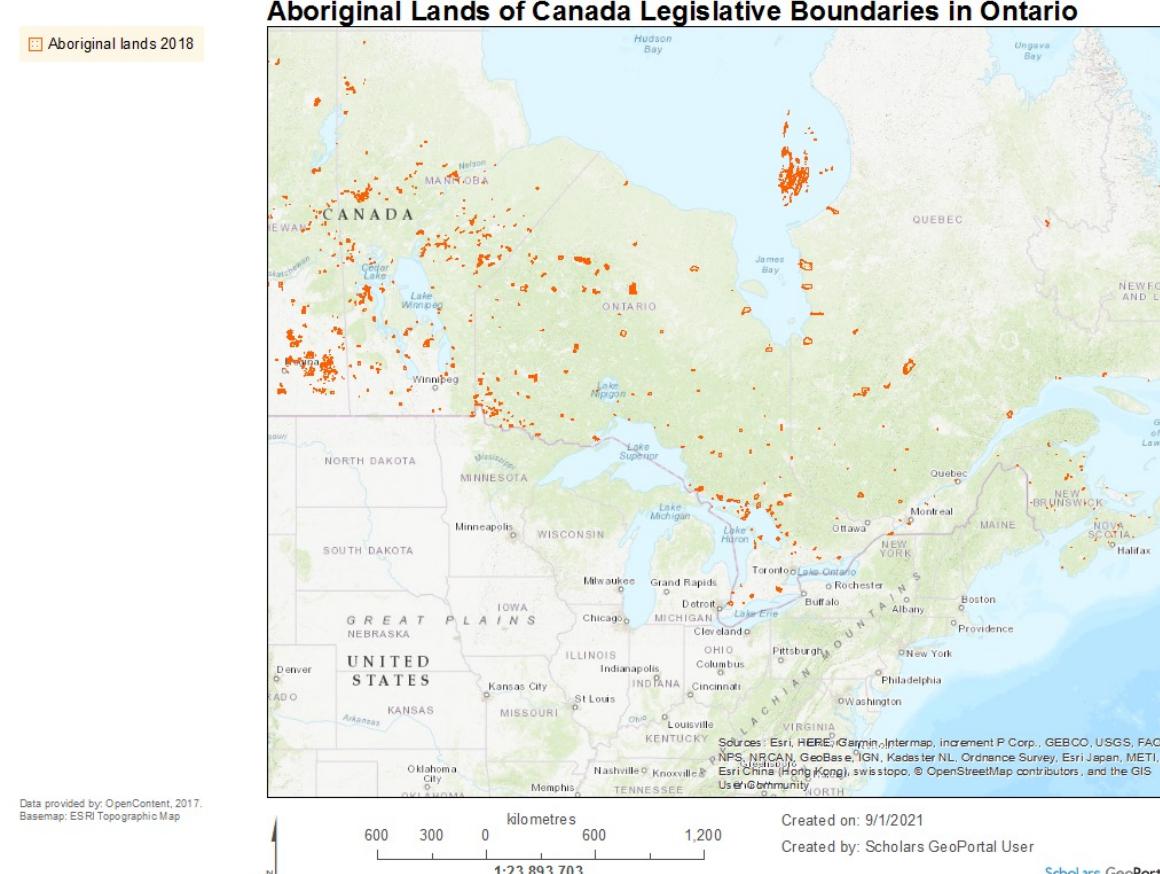
Graphs

Networks

Maps

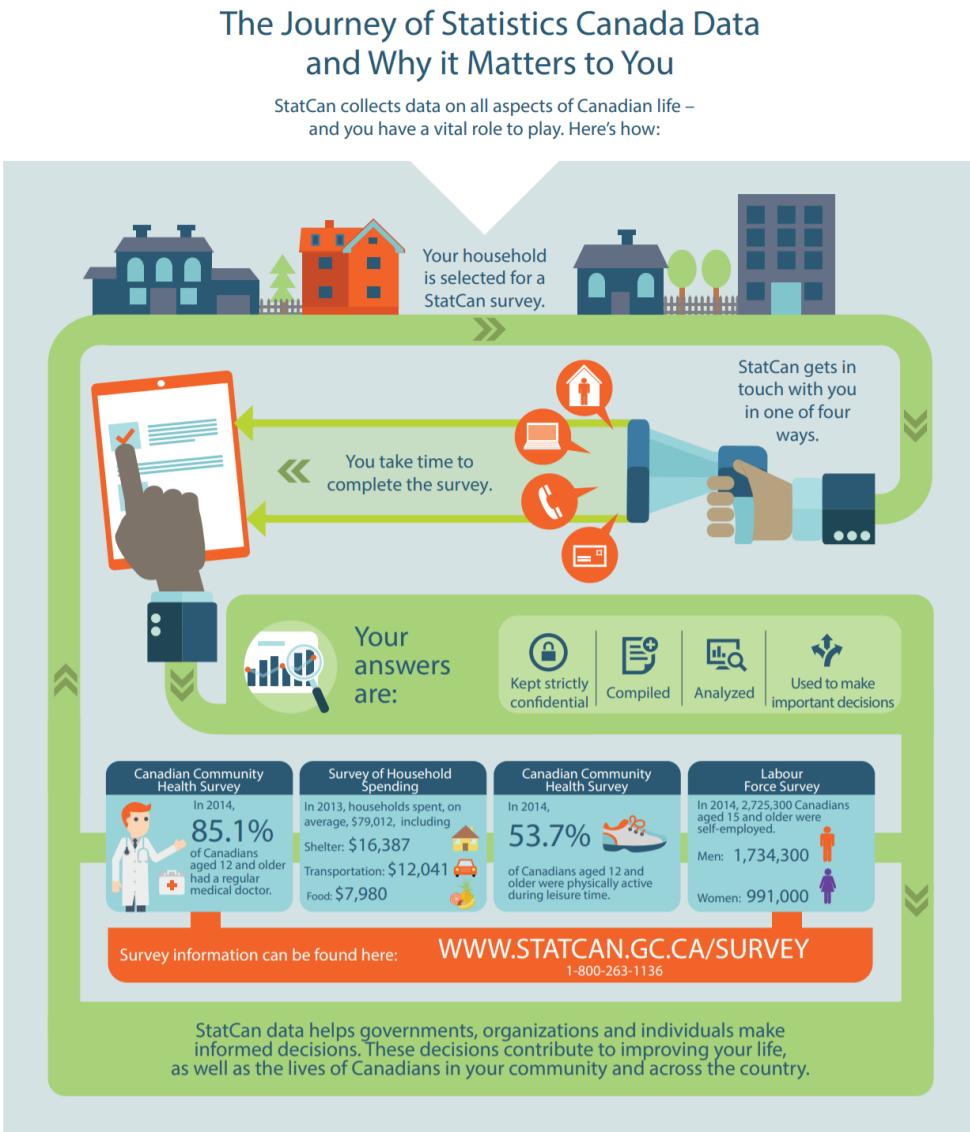
Infographics

Dashboards



TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

- Tables
- Charts
- Graphs
- Networks
- Maps
- Infographics
- Dashboards



ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HAS DEEPENED A

GLOBAL LEARNING CRISIS

147 MILLION CHILDREN MISSED OVER HALF OF IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION IN 2020-2021



24 MILLION LEARNERS

(PRE-PRIMARY TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL)

MAY NEVER RETURN TO SCHOOL



EDUCATION IS A LIFELINE FOR CHILDREN IN CRISES

REMOTE LEARNING IS OFFERED TO 3 MILLION UKRAINIAN CHILDREN IN THE CHAOS OF WAR (APRIL 2022)



MANY COUNTRIES ARE IMPROVING SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AS CLASSROOMS REOPEN

GLOBALLY,
PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(2019-2020)



ELECTRICITY



DRINKING WATER



BASIC SANITATION



COMPUTERS



INTERNET ACCESS

Source: United Nations, 2022



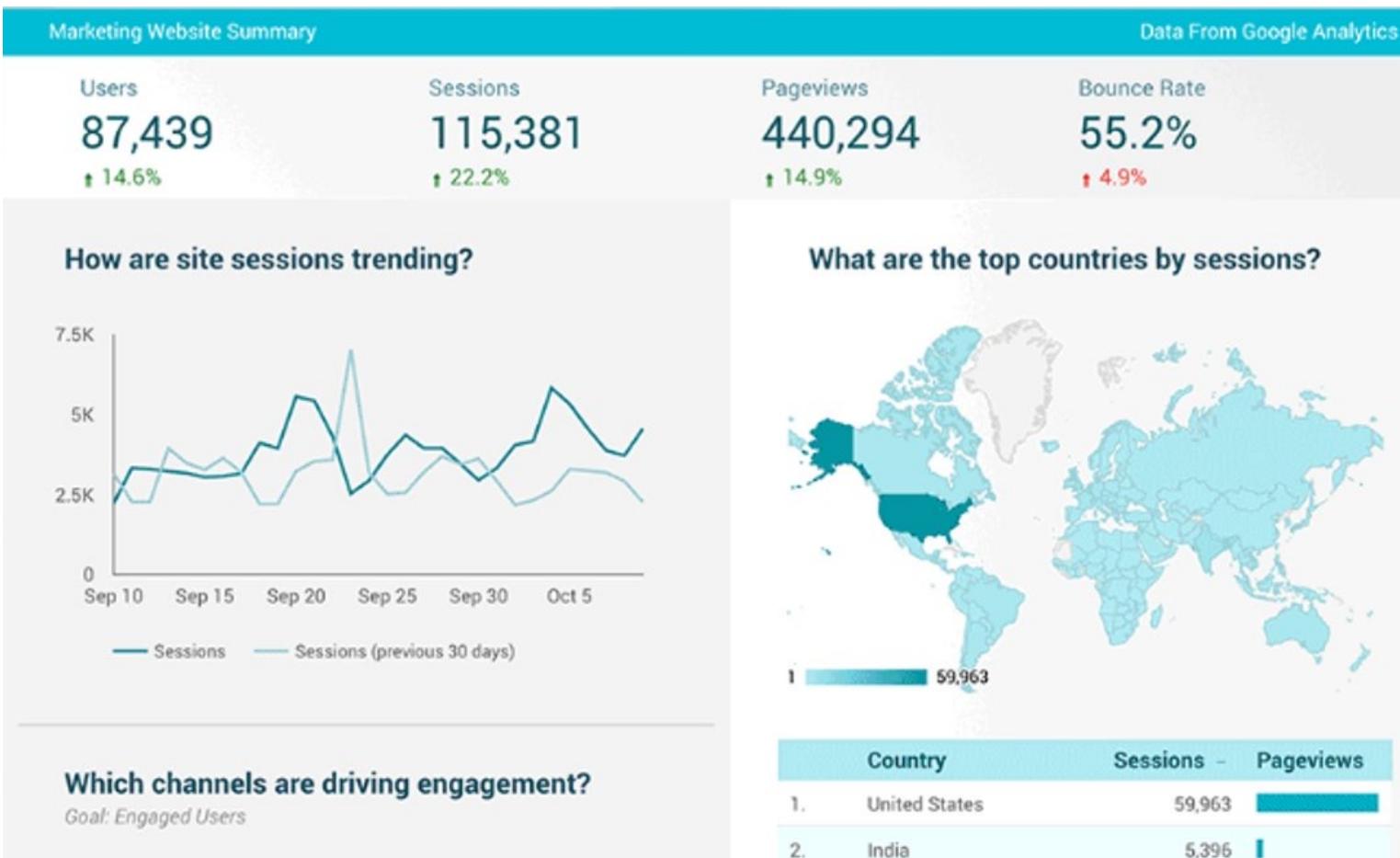
Statistics
Canada

Catalogue number: 11-627-M ISBN: 978-0-660-03518-5

Canada

TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

- Tables
- Charts
- Graphs
- Networks
- Maps
- Infographics
- Dashboards

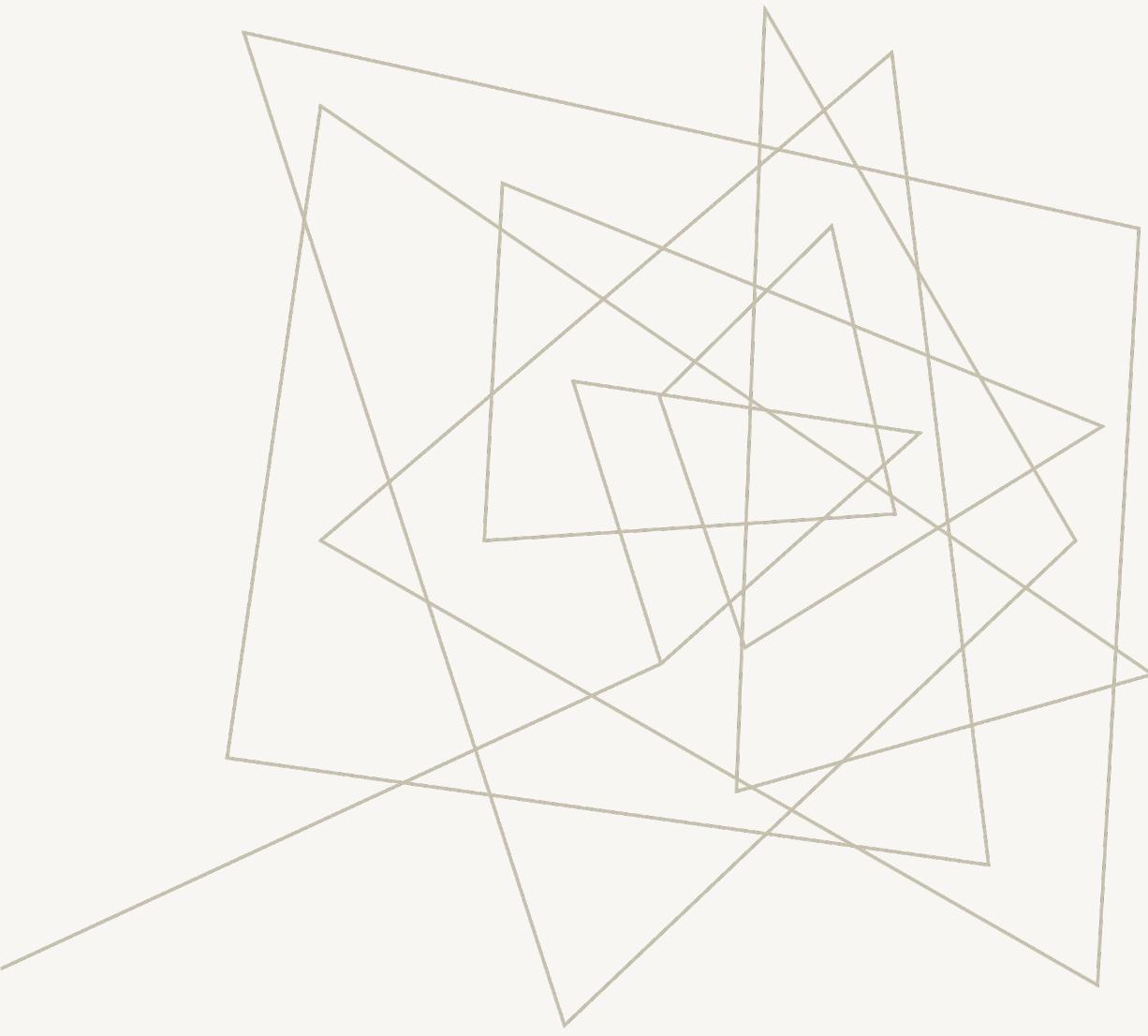


TYPES OF DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Tables
Charts
Graphs
Networks
Maps
Infographics
Dashboards



Source: <https://datavizcatalogue.com/>



HOW TO CREATE A DATA VISUALIZATION

HOW TO CREATE A DATA VISUALIZATION IN 5 STEPS

1. Define the purpose, audience, and context

2. Collect and clean data

3. Select visualization type and tool

4. Create, refine, and iterate visualization

5. Share and publish visualization

1. DEFINE THE PURPOSE, AUDIENCE, AND CONTEXT

- Identify why you are creating a visualization in the first place. Is it for **exploratory** purposes (analyzing data) or **explanatory** (communicating a message)?
- What is the main **takeaway**? Factual or persuasive?
- Who is the **audience**? Demographics, data literacy?
- What is your **context** for creation? Timeline, budget, knowledge?
- **Where** will the data visualization be shared? Online, published article, poster?

2. COLLECT, EXPLORE, AND CLEAN THE DATA

COLLECT DATA

- Data sources (<https://researchguides.library.yorku.ca/data>)
 - Open data portals and research data repositories
 - Statista
 - Government websites
 - Advanced Google Searches
- Evaluate your data sources for their quality. [This checklist](#) can guide your evaluation:
 - Source and authority
 - Objectivity and purpose
 - Currency and geographic coverage
 - Methodology and completeness

2. COLLECT, EXPLORE, AND CLEAN THE DATA

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	Serial_Num	Season	Num	Basin	Sub_basin	Name	ISO_time	Nature	Latitude
2	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	GM	UNNAMED	1851-06-25 00:00:00	TS	28
3	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	GM	UNNAMED	1851-06-25 06:00:00	TS	28
4	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	GM	UNNAMED	1851-06-25 12:00:00	TS	28
5	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	GM	UNNAMED	1851-06-25 18:00:00	TS	28.1
6	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	GM	UNNAMED	1851-06-25 21:00:00	TS	28.2
7	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-26 00:00:00	TS	28.2
8	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-26 06:00:00	TS	28.3
9	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-26 12:00:00	TS	28.4
10	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-26 18:00:00	TS	28.6
11	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-27 00:00:00	TS	29
12	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-27 06:00:00	TS	29.5
13	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-27 12:00:00	TS	30
14	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-27 18:00:00	TS	30.5
15	1851175N26	1851	1	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-06-28 00:00:00	TS	31
16	1851187N22	1851	3	NA	GM	UNNAMED	1851-07-05 12:00:00	TS	22.2
17	1851192N12	1851	4	NA	CS	UNNAMED	1851-07-10 12:00:00	TS	12
18	1851228N13	1851	6	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-08-16 00:00:00	TS	13.4
19	1851228N13	1851	6	NA	NA	UNNAMED	1851-08-16 06:00:00	TS	13.7

CLEAN DATA

- **Set-up:** Table format with no missing rows or columns, headers in your first row, no complex values within a single column
- **Cleaning:** Remove stray punctuation, spaces, test records, spelling errors, other issues that impact the data
- **Standardize:** Names, dates, missing values
- **Transforming:** Rearrange table, pivot table, etc.

2. COLLECT, EXPLORE, AND CLEAN THE DATA

CLEAN DATA: WITH SOFTWARE

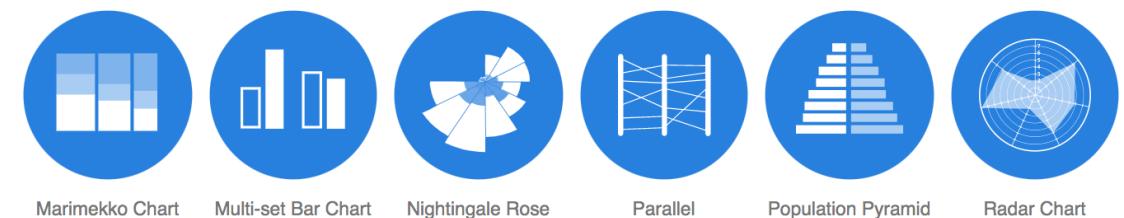
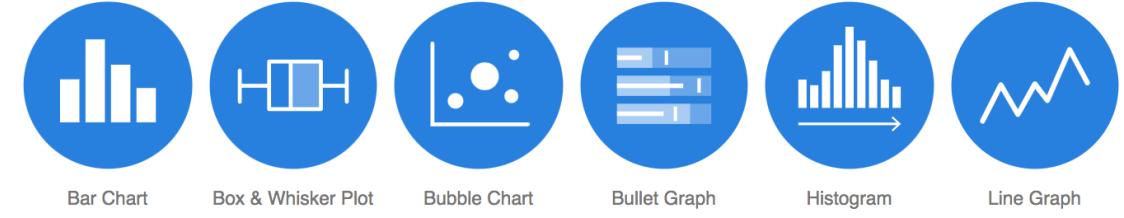
Use software tools to help automate cleaning!

- [Excel](#), Google Sheets, or equivalent open source
 - Basic functions and formulas to clean spreadsheet (Find & Replace, Remove Duplicates, Text to Columns, etc.)
- [OpenRefine](#) (open source)
 - Reproducible cleaning steps and advanced features for text cleaning
- **Scripting languages like [Python](#), [R](#)** (open source)
 - Create scripts for highly reproducible data cleaning
 - Powerful but with a learning curve

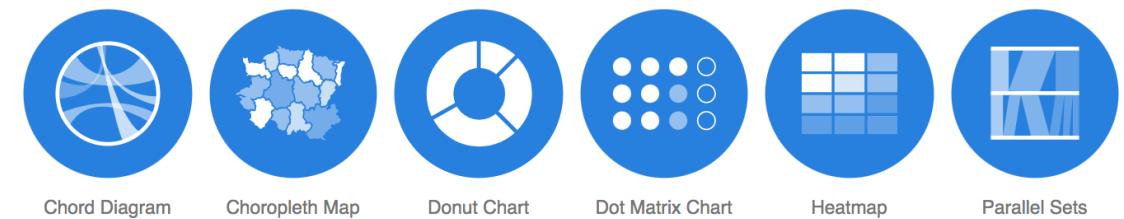
3. SELECT VISUALIZATION TYPE AND TOOL



With an axis



Without an axis



The Data Visualization Catalogue

3. SELECT VISUALIZATION TYPE AND TOOL

Quick and basic

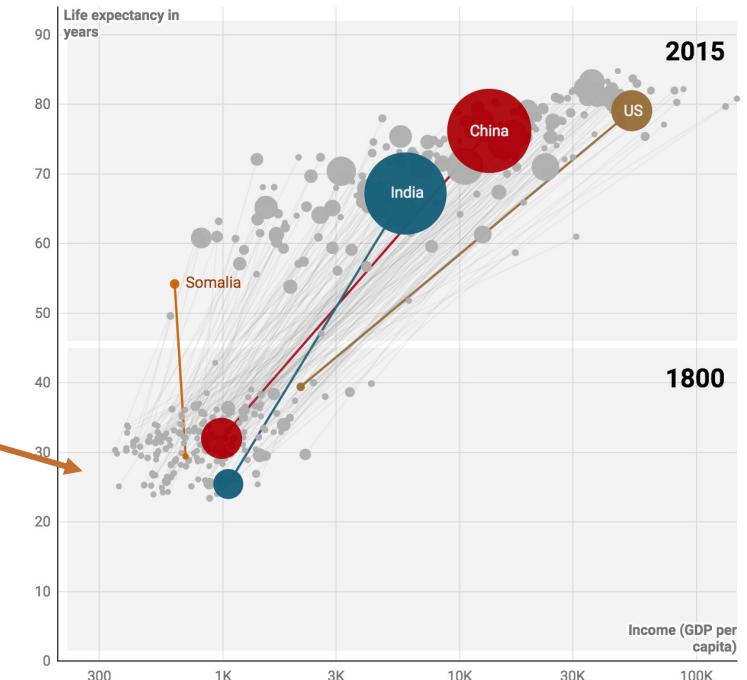
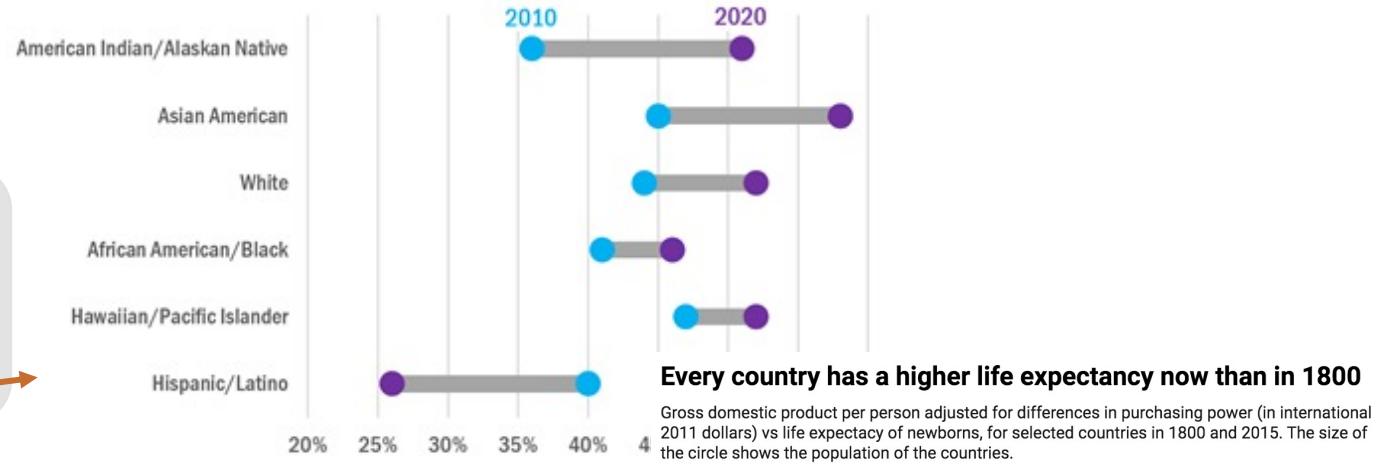
- Pen and paper
- [Microsoft Excel](#)
- [Google Sheets](#)

Robust and beginner friendly

- [Datawrapper](#)
- [Flourish](#)
- [Tableau](#)
- [RAWGraphs \(OS\)](#)

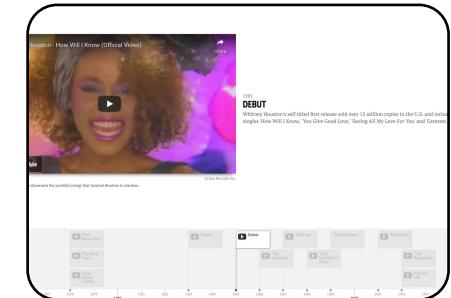
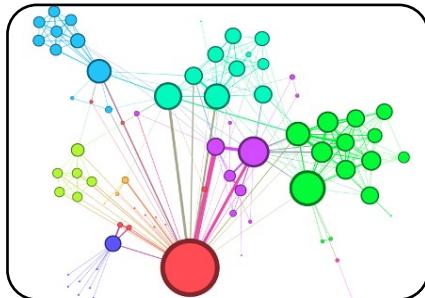
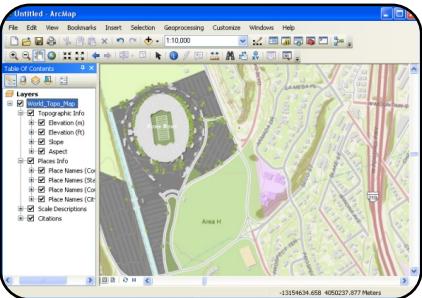
Coding required but powerful

- [R \(OS\)](#)
- [Python \(OS\)](#)
- [D3.js \(OS\)](#)



3. SELECT VISUALIZATION TYPE AND TOOL

SPECIALIZED DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLS



Maps

- [ArcGIS](#)
- [QGIS](#)

Networks

- [Gephi](#)
- [Cytoscape](#)

Infographics

- [Canva](#)
- [Infogram](#)
- [Piktochart](#)

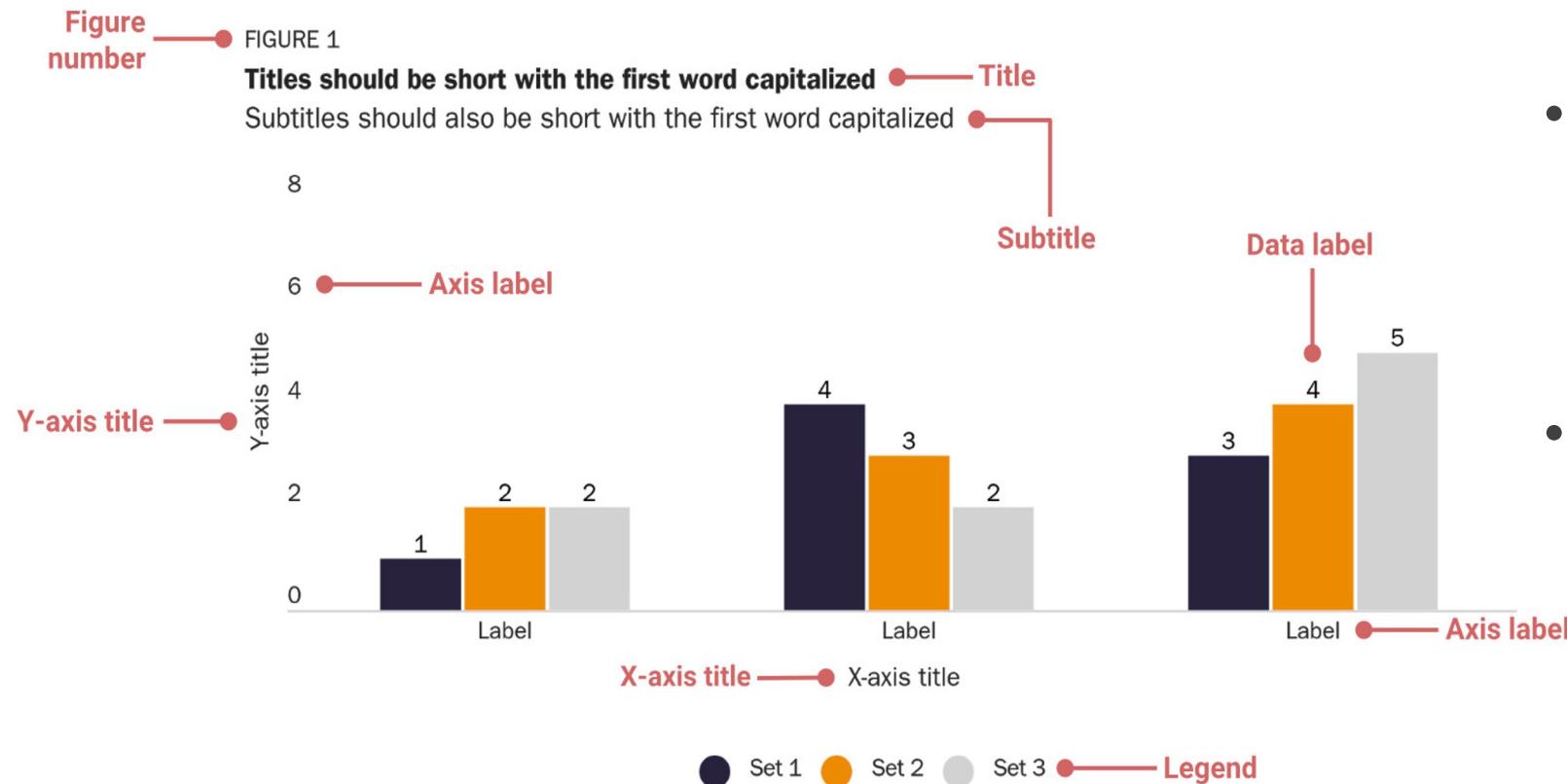
Dashboards

- [Tableau](#)
- [Microsoft Power BI](#)
- [Google Data Studio](#)

Timelines

- [TimelineJS](#)
- [Tiki-Toki](#)

4. TEST, REFINER, & ITERATE VISUALIZATION



Notes →

*We have omitted the Legal Gender indicator from the calculations used in this figure because it is the only indicator in the HFI that appears in only two years (2015 and 2016).

Source: James Gwartney et al., Economic Freedom of the World: 2018 Annual Report (Vancouver: Fraser Institute, 2018).

Source → Source

- Does this visualization **type** and **tool** best meet your needs?
- Should visualization **elements** be edited to better convey message?

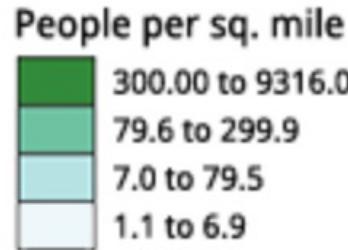
Source: Abrigo, L.A. & Schneider, G.S. (2018). *Data visualization guidelines*. The Cato Institute.
<https://github.com/glosophy/CatoDataVizGuidelines>

4. TEST, REFINER, & ITERATE VISUALIZATION

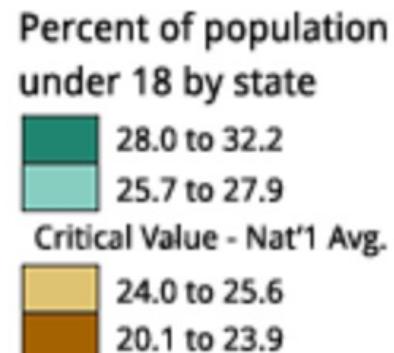
COLOUR CHOICES



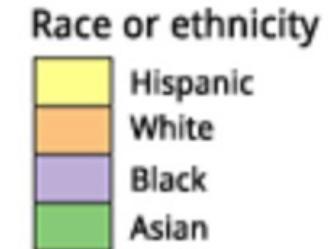
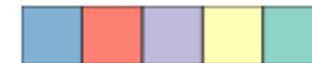
Sequential
(dark to light or light to dark)



Diverging
(dark in 1 hue to light to
dark in a different hue)



Categorical



[Color scales from ColorBrewer 2.0](#)

4. TEST, REFINER, & ITERATE VISUALIZATION

ACCESSIBILITY

- Include the **data table**
- Write **alt text** for your data visualizations
- Verify that your visualizations are colour-blind friendly: **colour choices, colour contrast, type contrast**
- Create strong takeaway **titles**

EQUITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

- Critically examining your data and data visualization elements and reflect on your audience
 - Ex. Missing groups: gender, race
 - Ex. Colour: avoid gradients and hierarchies for categories
- [https://researchguides.library.yorku.ca/
datavisualization/edi](https://researchguides.library.yorku.ca/datavisualization/edi)

5. SHARE AND PUBLISH VISUALIZATION

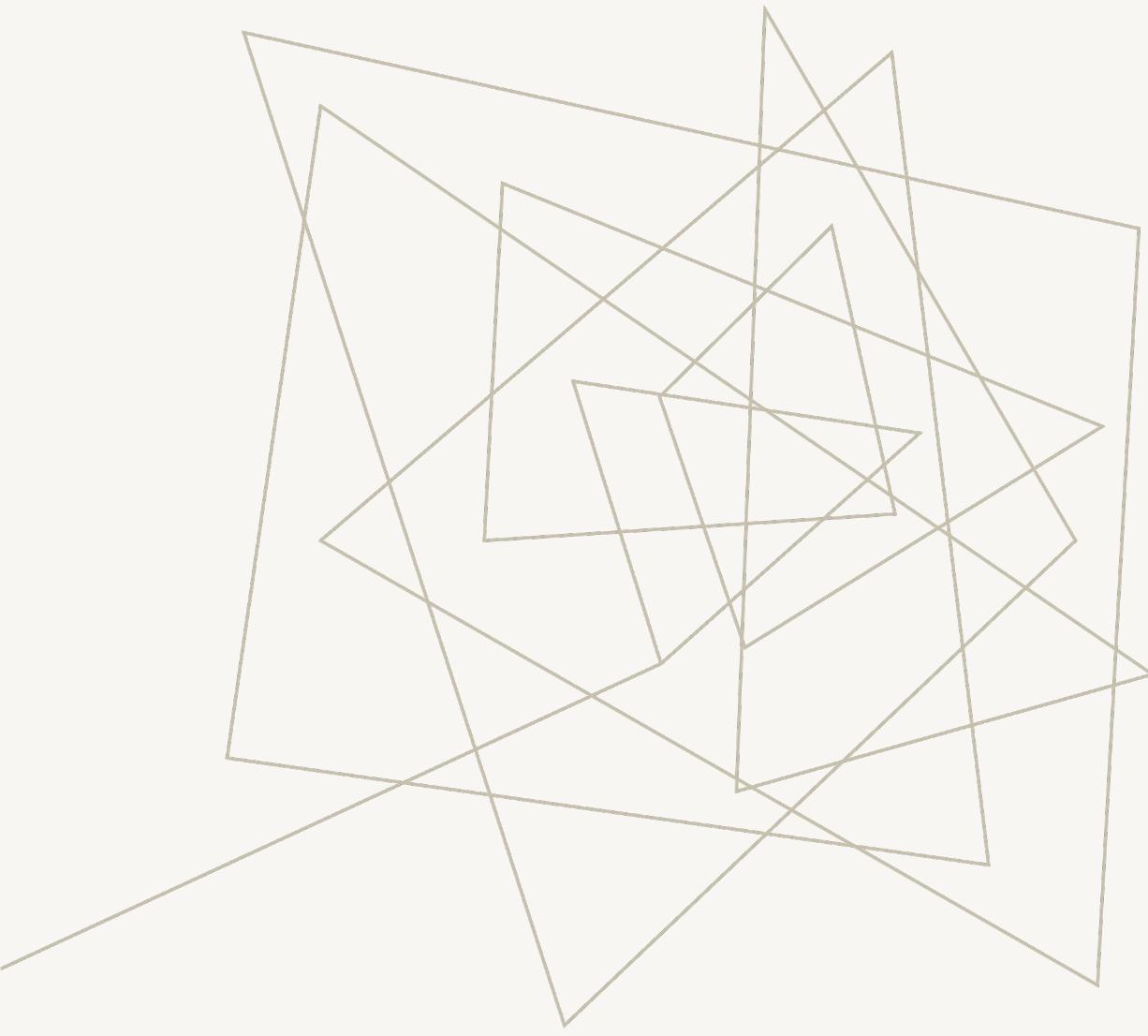
Cite if you are using someone else's data! Why?

- Give credit and helps readers find the original data source
- Increases the legitimacy of your chart
- Helps track licensing and reuse permission details

Copy the citation suggested where you got the data or use your preferred style.

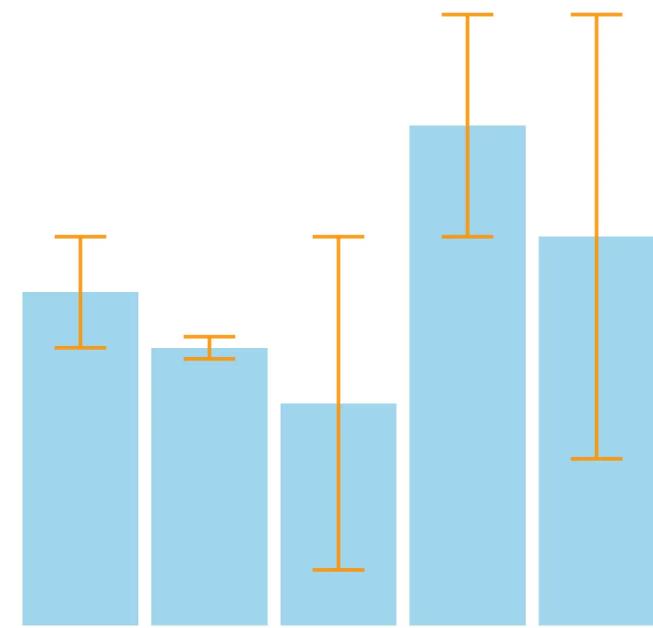
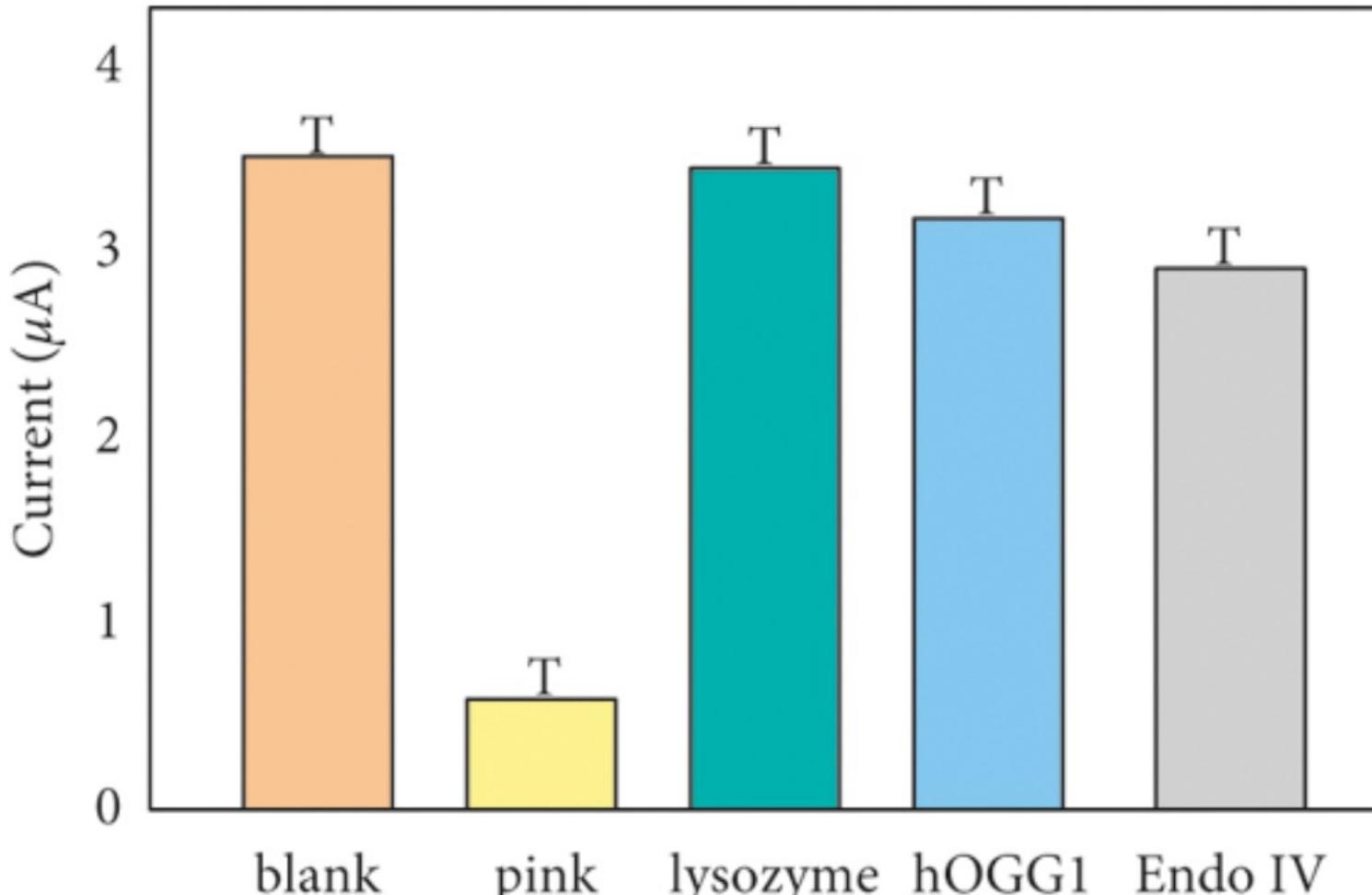
Aim for data sharing and research reproducibility

- Share your data as supplementary research, perhaps upload to [Borealis](#)
- Aim for reproducing data visualizations – raw data & cleaned data, your steps to create your data visualization



HOW TO CREATE A DATA VISUALIZATION: AN EXAMPLE

DATA VISUALIZATION IN RESEARCH: A CAUTIONARY TALE



Source: <https://r-graph-gallery.com/4-barplot-with-error-bar.html>

EXAMPLE

Imagine we created a survey to understand how our library system feels about X.

We asked demographic questions, including race, gender, time working within the library system.

How can we share these survey results?

1. Define the purpose, audience, and context

2. Collect and clean data

3. Select visualization type and tool

4. Create, refine, and iterate visualization

5. Share and publish visualization

1. DEFINE THE PURPOSE, AUDIENCE, AND CONTEXT

- **Purpose:** to explain the data
- **Takeaway:** factual communication of demographic data
- **Context:** Plan to submit the research as an article in the journal, Partnership:
The Canadian Journal of Library & Information Practice & Research
 - Format requirements: Colour? Placement?
 - Not a lot of time nor previous knowledge on creating data visualizations
- **Audience:** Library workers reading the journal, with varying levels of data visualization literacy

2. COLLECT AND CLEAN THE DATA

ID	Gender	2SLGBTQ+	Racialized	Time in library system
1	Female	Yes	No	10 years
2	Female	No	No	8.5 years
3	Female	No	No	1 year
4	Male	Yes	No	1 month
5	Prefer not to say	No	Yes	13
6	Male	No	Yes	11 years
7	Male	No	No	3 years
8	Female	No	No	4 y
9	Female	No	Yes	5 Year
10	Female	No	Yes	7 year
11	Transgender	Yes	No	7 Year
12	A gender not listed	Yes	Yes	0.5 years
13	Female	Yes	Yes	1 years
14	Female	Yes	No	3 yers
15	Female	No	Yes	11
16	Male	No	Yes	12 years
17	Female	No	No	10 years
18	Male	No	Yes	9 years
19	Female	Yes	No	20 years
20	Female	No	Yes	19 years
21	Prefer not to say	Yes	Yes	13 years
22	Female	No	No	3 years
23	Female	Yes	No	4 years
24	Female	No	Yes	17 years
25	Male	No	No	23 tears
26	Female	Yes	No	2 years

“How many years have you worked within the library system? Please answer in number of years.”

Messy data that needs to be cleaned!

2. COLLECT AND CLEAN THE DATA

Time in library system	Time in library system (cleaned)
10 years	6-10 years
8.5 years	6-10 years
1 year	0-5 years
1 month	0-5 years
13	11-15 years
11 years	11-15 years
3 years	0-5 years
4 y	0-5 years
5 Year	0-5 years
7 year	6-10 years
7 Year	6-10 years
0.5 years	0-5 years
1 years	0-5 years
3 yers	0-5 years
11	11-15 years
12 years	11-15 years
10 years	6-10 years
9 years	6-10 years
20 years	16-20 years
19 years	0-5 years
13 years	16-20 years
3 years	0-5 years
4 years	21+ years
17 years	16-20 years
23 tears	21+ years
2 years	0-5 years

- Use a spreadsheet and add a new column for the cleaned data
- Cleaning this messy data = in the new column, manually converting the raw data to the appropriate 5 year timespan group

2. COLLECT AND CLEAN THE DATA

ID	Gender	2SLGBTQ+	Racialized	Time in library system (cleaned)
1	Female	Yes	No	6-10 years
2	Female	No	No	6-10 years
3	Female	No	No	0-5 years
4	Male	Yes	No	0-5 years
5	Prefer not to say	No	Yes	11-15 years
6	Male	No	Yes	11-15 years
7	Male	No	No	0-5 years
8	Female	No	No	0-5 years
9	Female	No	Yes	0-5 years
10	Female	No	Yes	6-10 years
11	Transgender	Yes	No	6-10 years
12	A gender not listed	Yes	Yes	0-5 years
13	Female	Yes	Yes	0-5 years
14	Female	Yes	No	0-5 years
15	Female	No	Yes	11-15 years
16	Male	No	Yes	11-15 years
17	Female	No	No	6-10 years
18	Male	No	Yes	6-10 years
19	Female	Yes	No	16-20 years
20	Female	No	Yes	0-5 years
21	Prefer not to say	Yes	Yes	16-20 years
22	Female	No	No	0-5 years
23	Female	Yes	No	21+ years
24	Female	No	Yes	16-20 years
25	Male	No	No	21+ years
26	Female	Yes	No	0-5 years

Transform the data using Excel pivot tables to group and count

The figure shows three pivot tables illustrating the transformation of the raw data into grouped and counted formats:

- Pivot Table 1:** Groups by Gender and 2SLGBTQ+. The columns are Gender, Count of ID, 2SLGBTQ+, and Count of ID.
- Pivot Table 2:** Groups by Racialized status and Time in library system. The columns are Racialized, Count of ID, Time in library system, and Count of ID.
- Pivot Table 3:** Groups by Gender, 2SLGBTQ+, Racialized status, and Count of ID.

Gender	Count of ID	2SLGBTQ+	Count of ID
Female	16	No	16
Male	6	Yes	10
Prefer not to say	2		
A gender not listed	1		
Transgender	1		
Grand Total	26		

Racialized	Count of ID	Time in library system	Count of ID
No	14	0-5 years	11
Yes	12	6-10 years	6
Grand Total	26	11-15 years	4
		16-20 years	3
		21+ years	2
Grand Total	26		

Gender	2SLGBTQ+	Racialized	Count of ID
Female	No	No	5
Female	No	Yes	5
Female	Yes	No	5
Male	No	No	2
Male	No	Yes	3
Male	Yes	No	1
Male	Yes	Yes	1
Prefer not to say	No	Yes	1
Prefer not to say	Yes	Yes	1
Transgender	Yes	No	1
A gender not listed	Yes	Yes	1
Grand Total			26

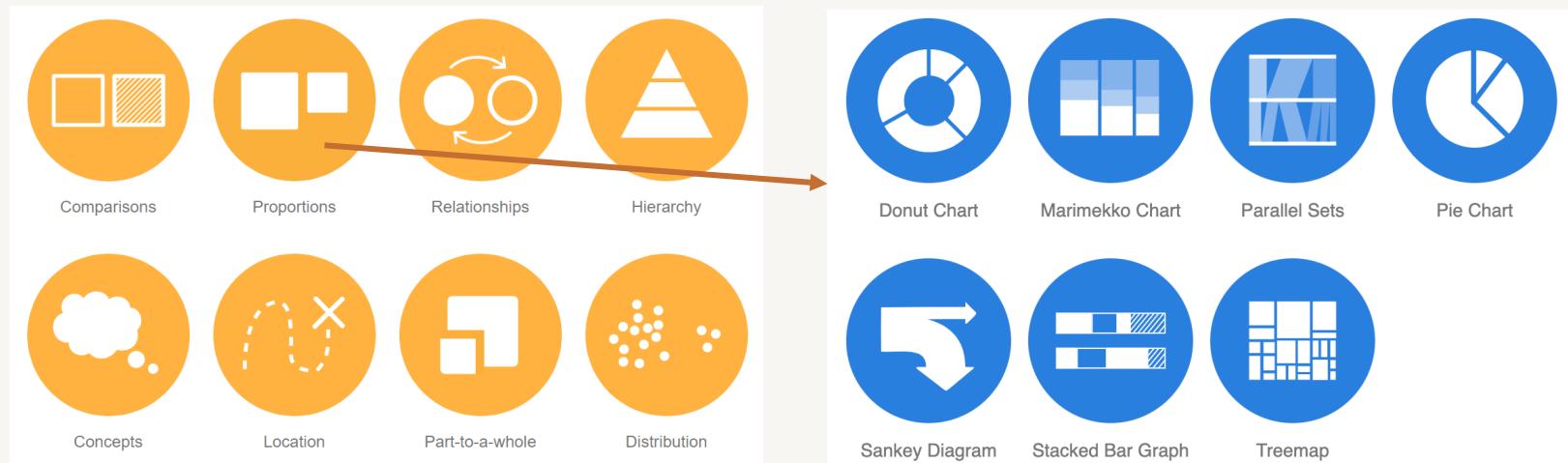
3. SELECT VISUALIZATION TYPE AND TOOL

CHOOSING THE TOOL

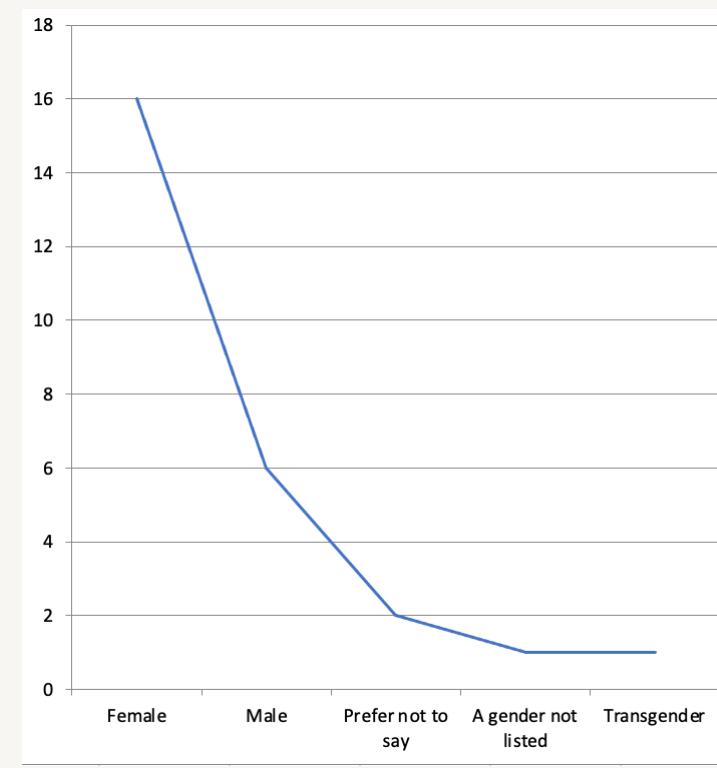
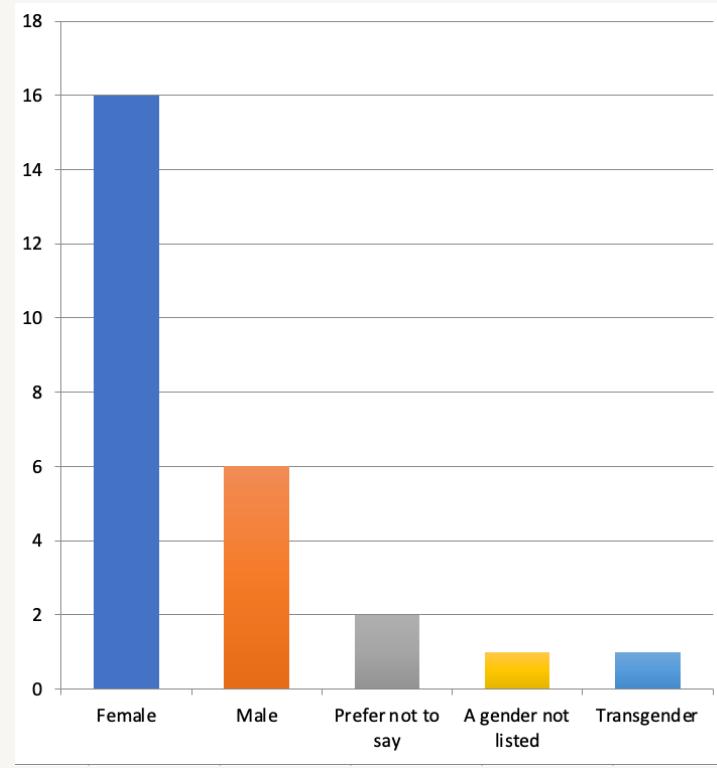
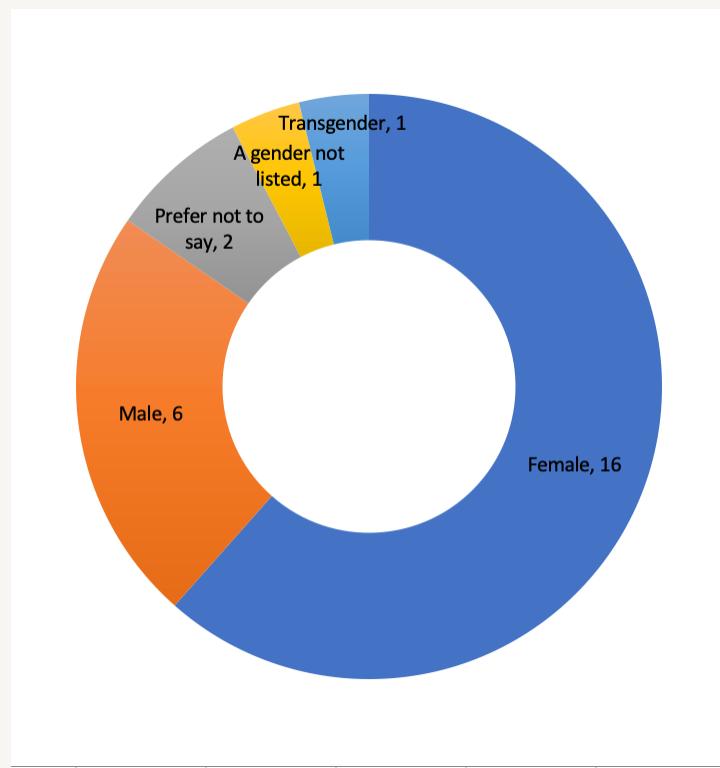
- We are not needing to create any specialized visualizations like maps or networks
- We want to take our context to help decide if we want to do a Quick & Basic tool, Robust & Beginner-friendly, or Coding Required but Powerful
- Since we don't have a lot of time or previous knowledge, let us pick Excel for now, where we were already doing our data cleaning

CHOOSING THE TYPE

- Choosing a chart type that emphasizes proportions

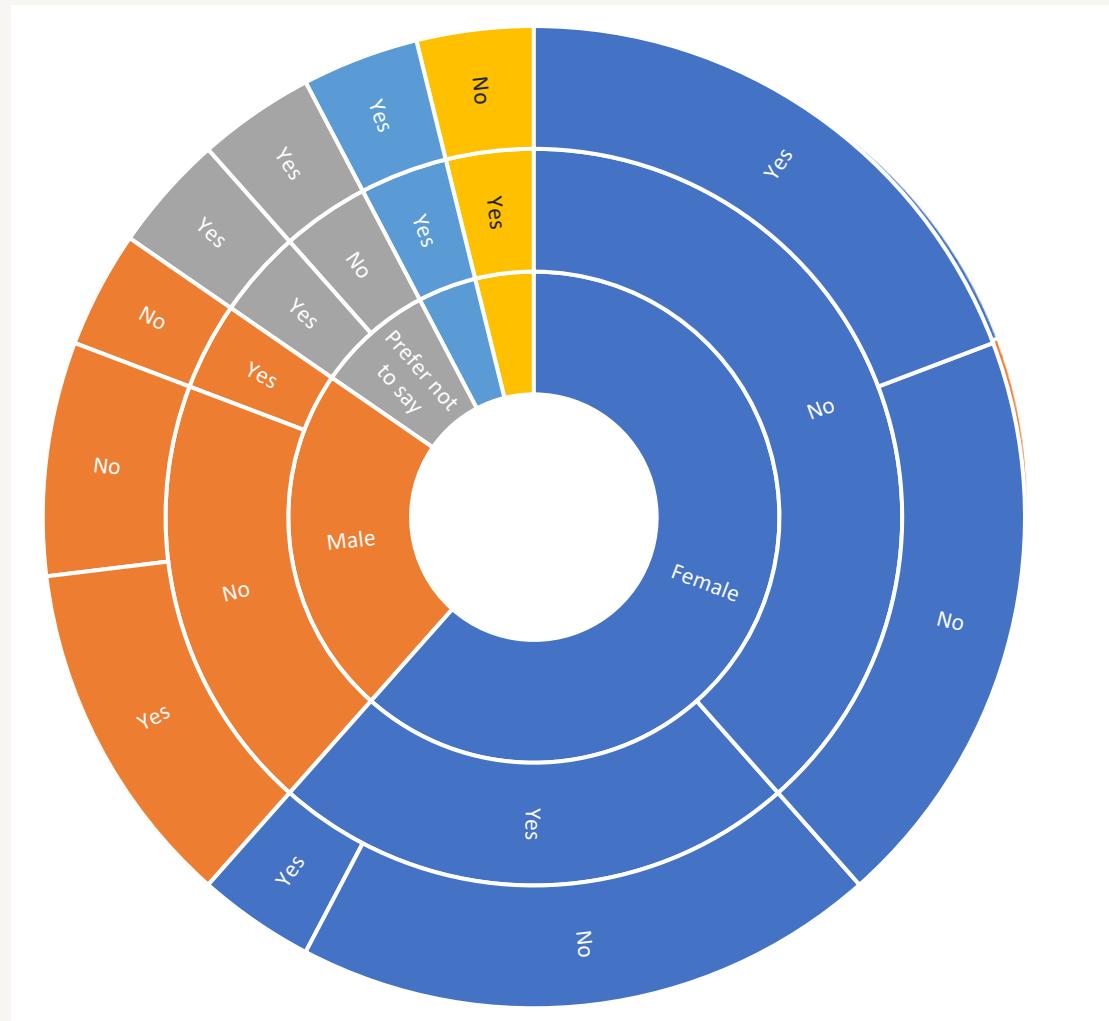


4. TEST, REFINE, & ITERATE VISUALIZATION

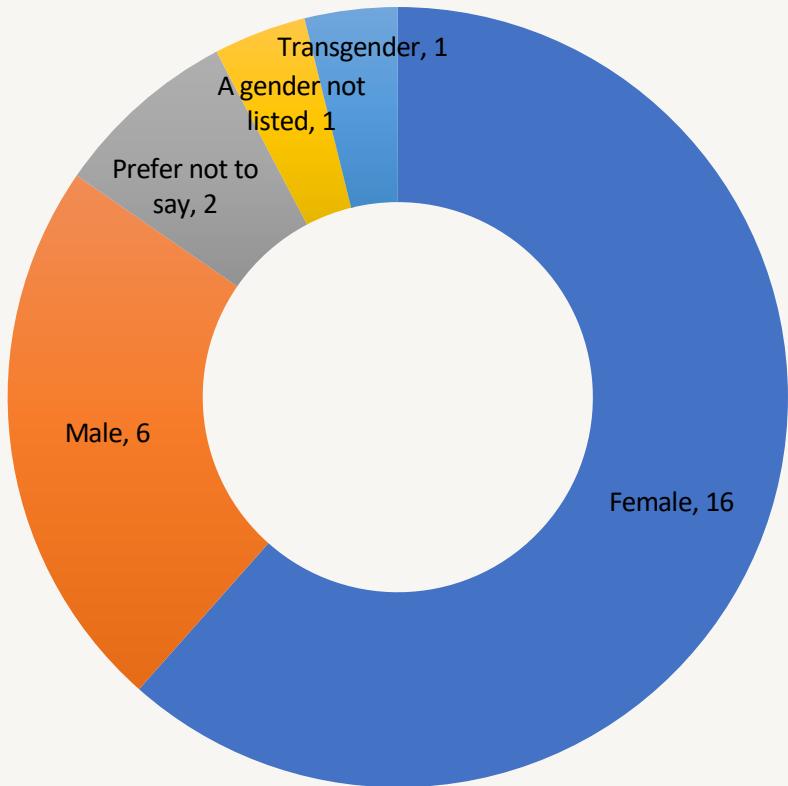


4. TEST, REFINER, & ITERATE VISUALIZATION

Gender	2SLGBTQ+	Racialized	Count of ID
Female	No	No	5
	Yes	Yes	5
Male	No	No	2
	Yes	Yes	1
Prefer not to say	No	No	1
	Yes	Yes	1
Transgender	No	Yes	1
A gender not listed	Yes	No	1
Grand Total			26



4. TEST, REFINE, & ITERATE VISUALIZATION



Continuing to refine:

- Are my colours accessible?
- Are my group names created with empathy?
- Can I add elements like a title, source, subtitle?

Contrast Checker

Home > Resources > Contrast Checker

Foreground Color: #000000 Background Color: #3366CC

Lightness: [Sliders]

Contrast Ratio: **3.91:1**

[permalink](#)

Normal Text

WCAG AA: **Fail** WCAG AAA: **Fail**

The five boxing wizards jump quickly.

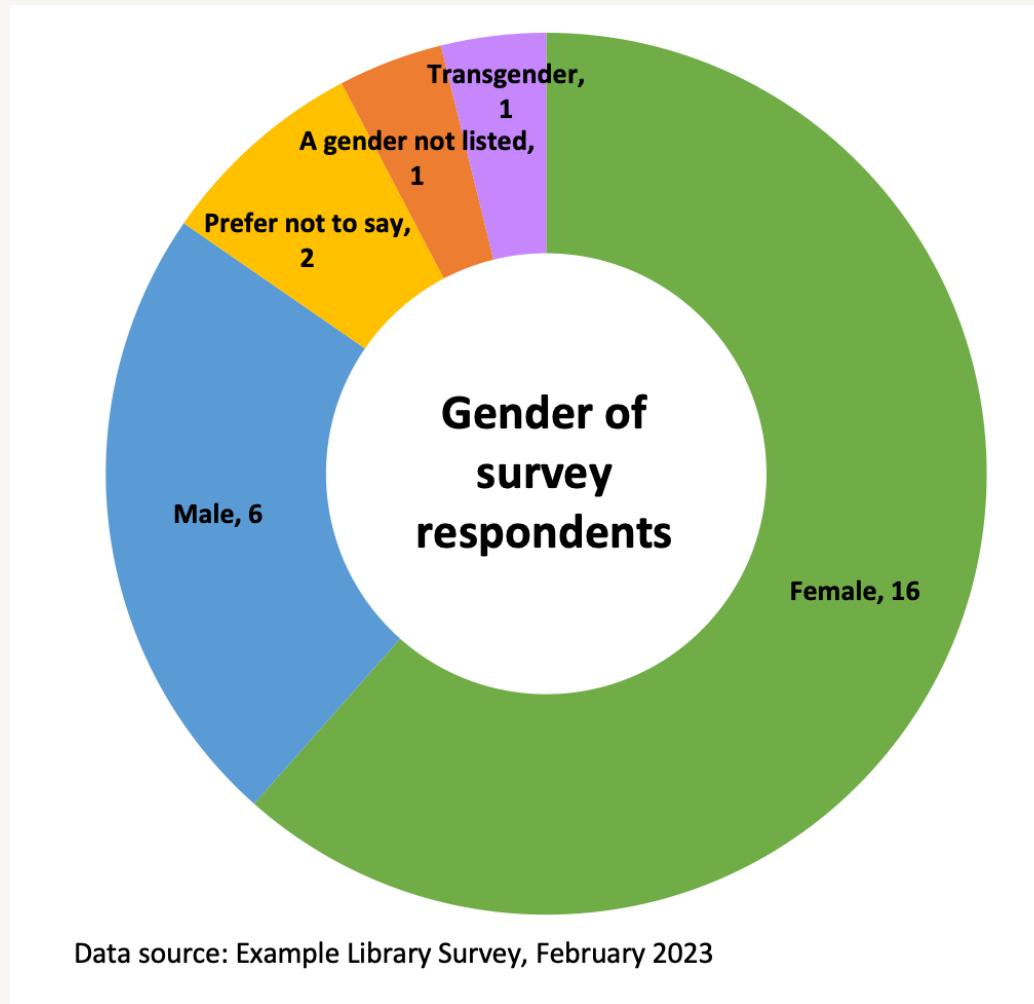
Large Text

WCAG AA: **Pass** WCAG AAA: **Fail**

The five boxing wizards jump quickly.

<https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>

5. SHARE AND PUBLISH VISUALIZATION





THANK YOU!

Alexandra Wong

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York
University

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EXAMPLE LIBRARY SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

ID	Gender	2SLGBTQ+	Racialized	Time in library system (cleaned)
1	Female	Yes	No	6-10 years
2	Female	No	No	6-10 years
3	Female	No	No	0-5 years
4	Male	Yes	No	0-5 years
5	Prefer not to say	No	Yes	11-15 years
6	Male	No	Yes	11-15 years
7	Male	No	No	0-5 years
8	Female	No	No	0-5 years
9	Female	No	Yes	0-5 years
10	Female	No	Yes	6-10 years
11	Transgender	Yes	No	6-10 years
12	A gender not listed	Yes	Yes	0-5 years
13	Female	Yes	Yes	0-5 years
14	Female	Yes	No	0-5 years
15	Female	No	Yes	11-15 years
16	Male	No	Yes	11-15 years
17	Female	No	No	6-10 years
18	Male	No	Yes	6-10 years
19	Female	Yes	No	16-20 years
20	Female	No	Yes	0-5 years
21	Prefer not to say	Yes	Yes	16-20 years
22	Female	No	No	0-5 years
23	Female	Yes	No	21+ years
24	Female	No	Yes	16-20 years
25	Male	No	No	21+ years
26	Female	Yes	No	0-5 years