

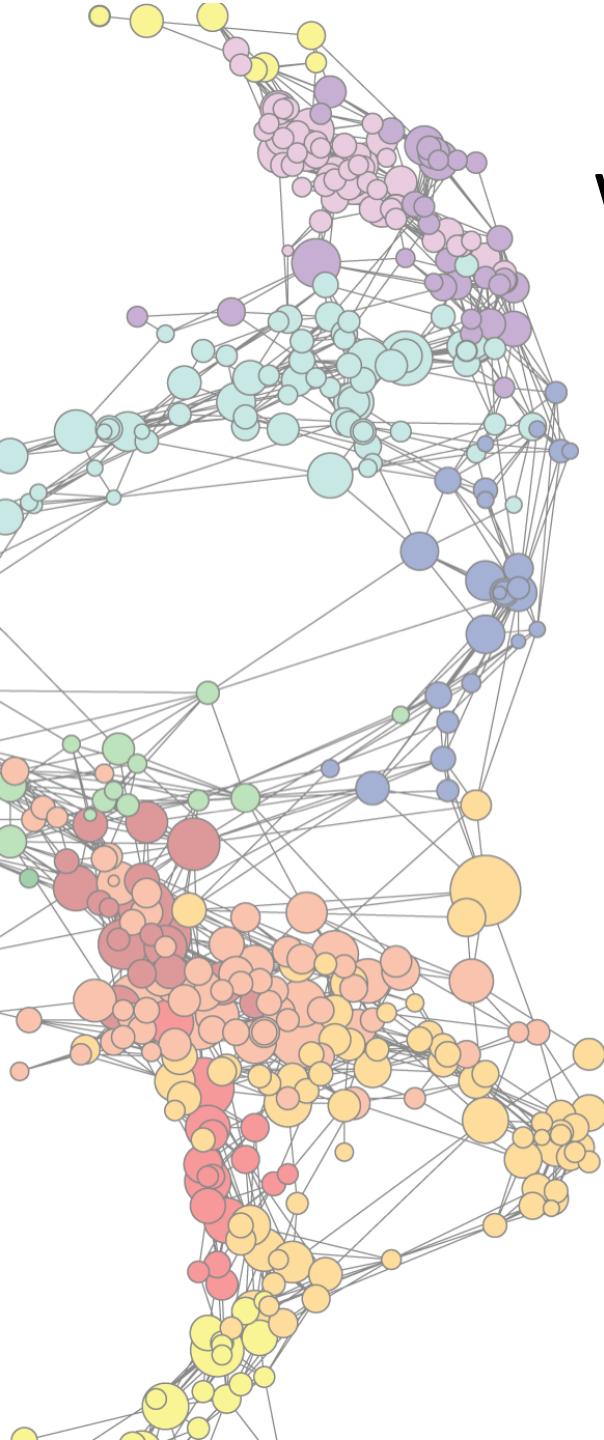
# Tips for Effective Data Visualization

Angela Zoss · Eric Monson

Data and Visualization Services

STA 199L · Spring 2018

Slides: <http://bit.ly/STA199LVisSpring2018>



# What is data visualization?

**Anything that converts data sources into a visual representation**

*charts, graphs, maps, even just tables*

<http://guides.library.duke.edu/datavis>

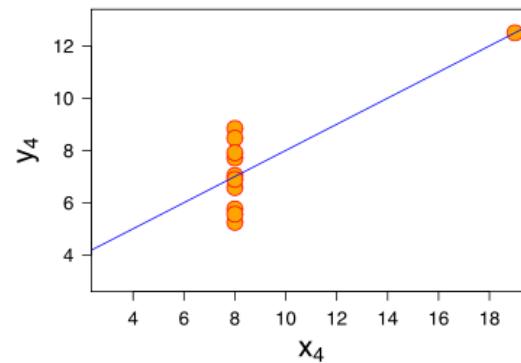
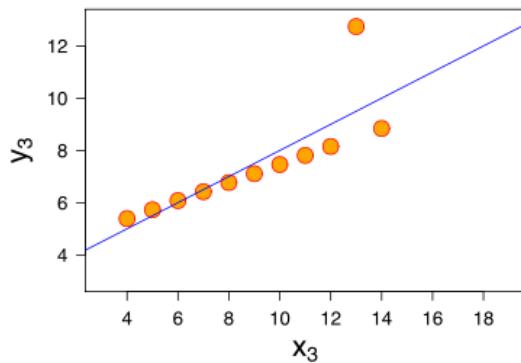
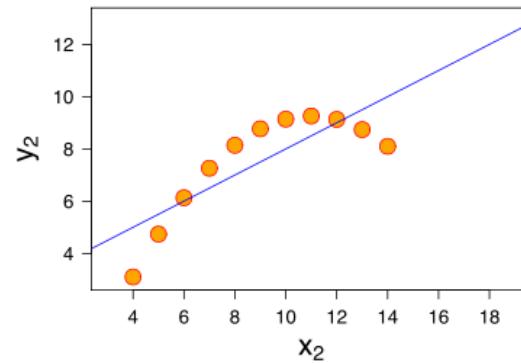
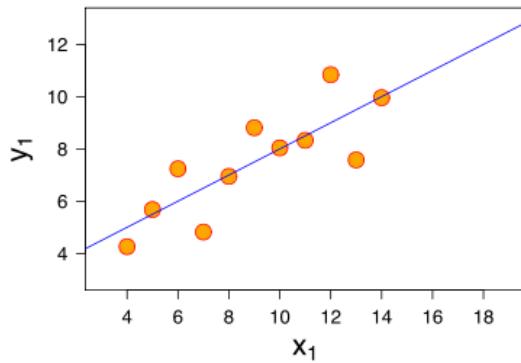
# Why do we visualize?

1		2		3		4	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

*Almost identical summary statistics:*  
x & y mean  
x & y variance  
x-y correlation  
x-y linear regression

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s\\_quartet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s_quartet)

# We visualize to see patterns

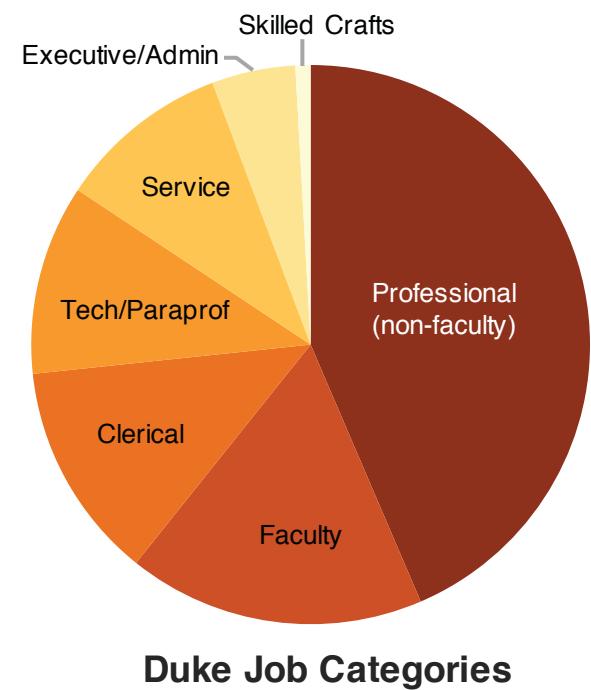
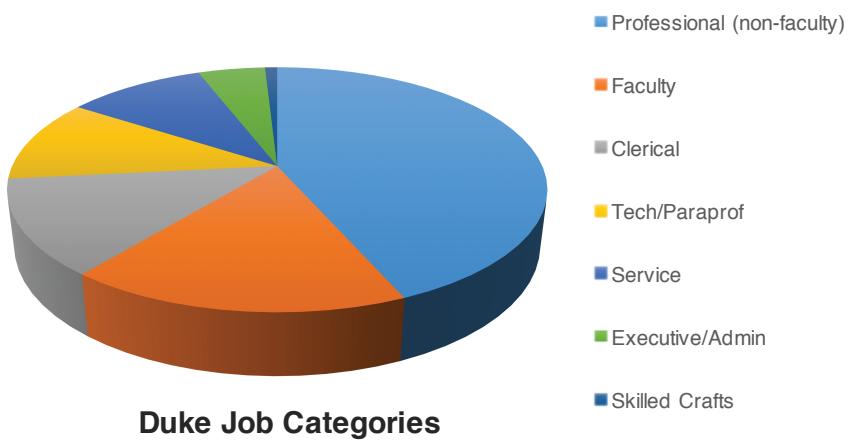


Anscombe's Quartet

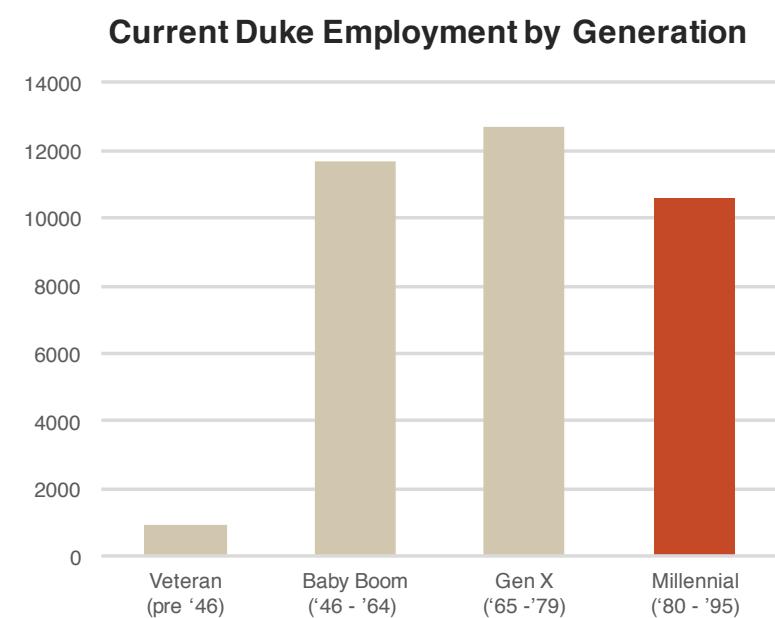
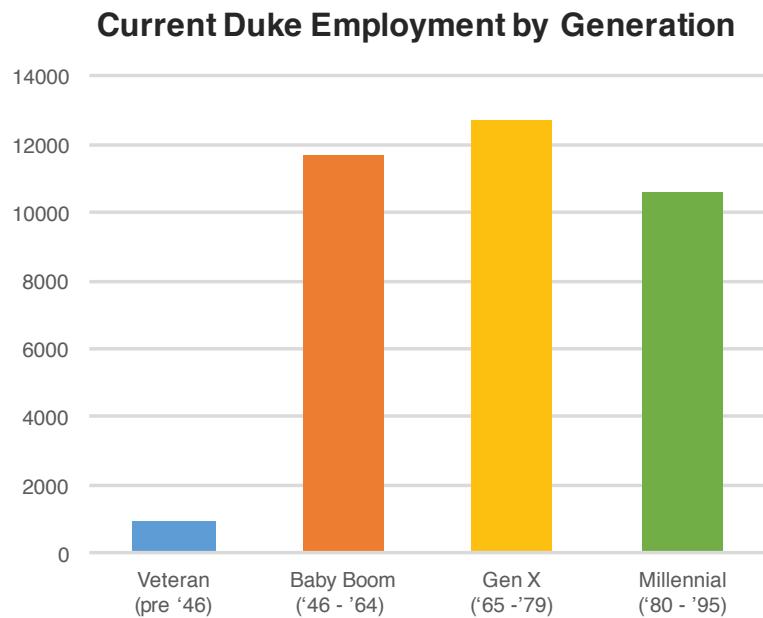
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s\\_quartet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s_quartet)

Designing effective  
visualizations

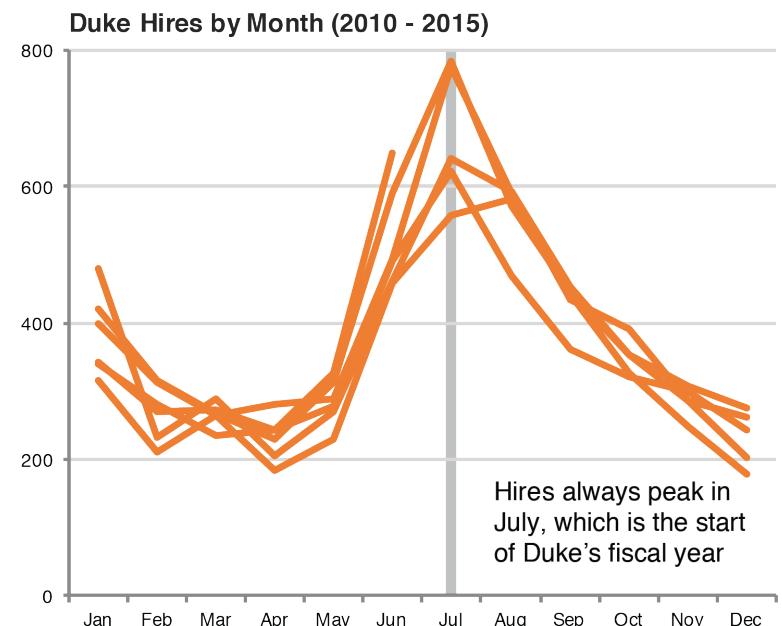
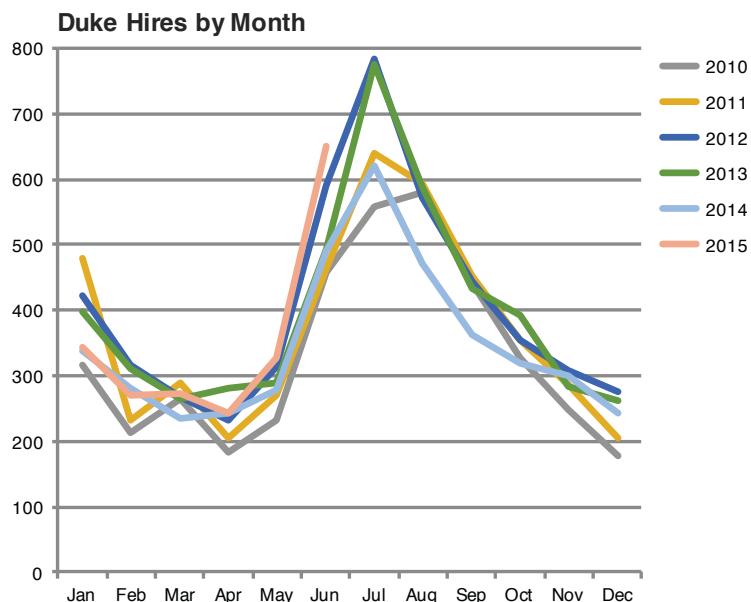
# Keep it simple



# Use color to draw attention



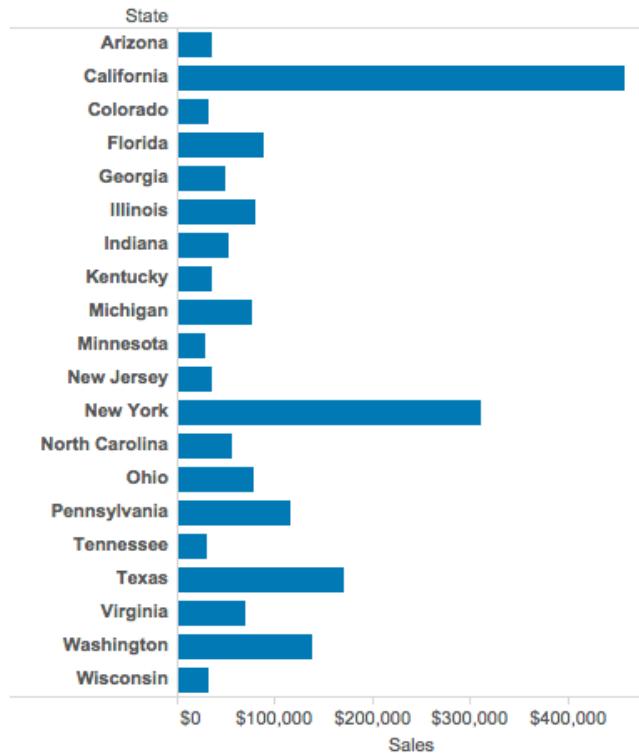
# Tell a story



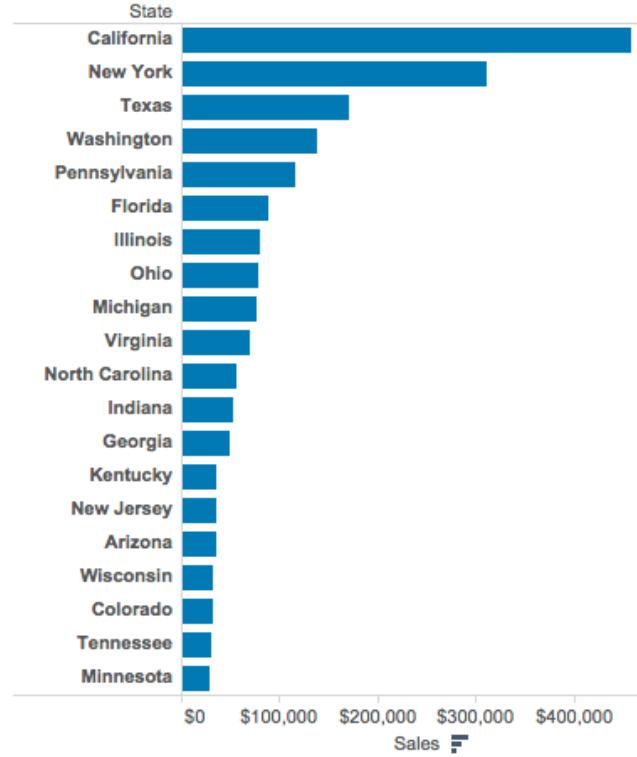
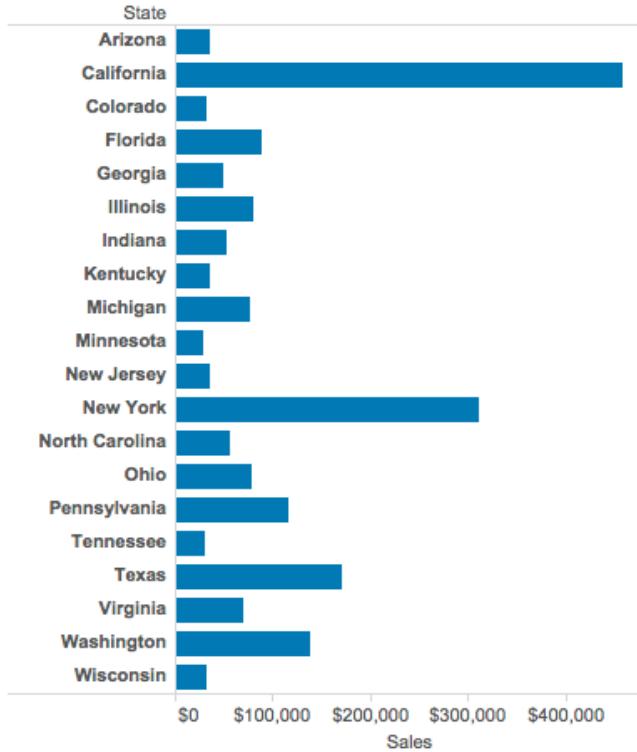


# Common missteps

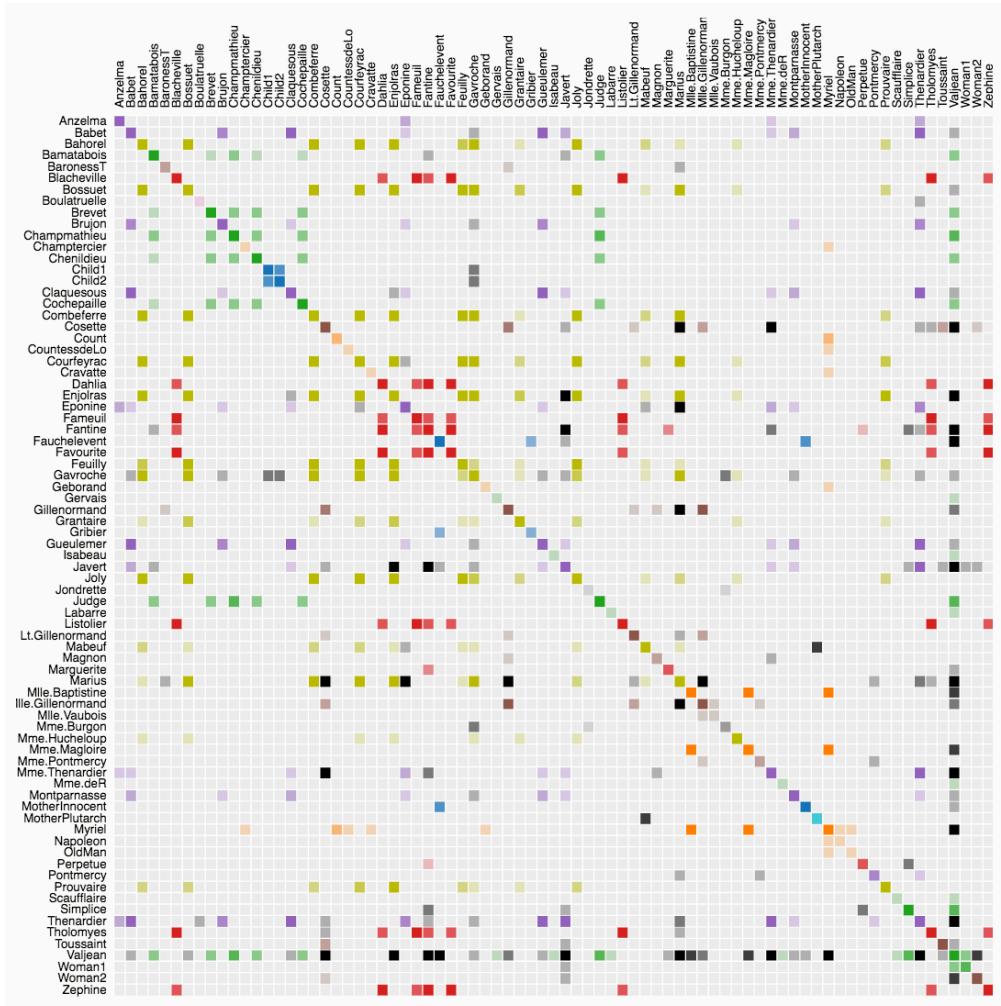
# Default ordering hides patterns



# Sorting reveals patterns

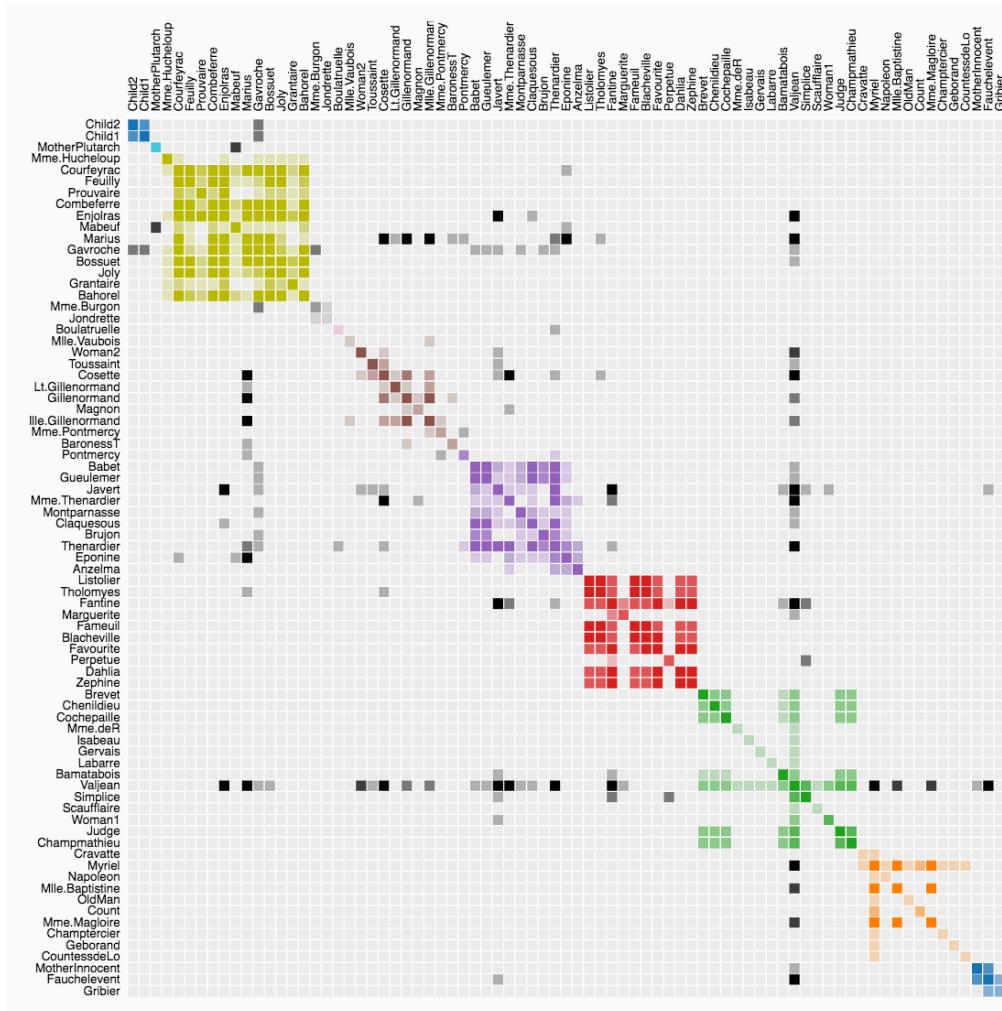


# Default ordering hides patterns



<https://bost.ocks.org/mike/miserables/>

# Cluster ordering reveals patterns



<https://bost.ocks.org/mike/miserables/>

# Tables easily hide patterns

Trust rank	Index rank	Borough	Amount approved (£)	Number of grants
1	3	Tower Hamlets	£9,692,642	269
2	2	Hackney	£7,809,608	225
3	12	Southwark	£7,266,118	232
4	14	Camden	£6,140,419	136
5	4	Islington	£5,424,137	156
6	8	Lambeth	£5,257,941	156
7	2	Newham	£5,217,075	154
8	13	Hammersmith and Fulham	£4,085,708	109
9	29	Merton	£3,656,112	113
10	20	Croydon	£3,629,066	127
11	9	Lewisham	£3,537,049	144
12	17	Westminster	£3,357,911	100
13	15	Ealing	£3,057,709	84
14	30	Bromley	£3,038,621	131
15	19	Kensington and Chelsea	£2,979,468	74
16	11	Brent	£2,898,224	85
17	10	Greenwich	£2,837,658	87
18	24	Barnet	£2,796,587	99
19	21	Wandsworth	£2,592,453	89
20	5	Waltham Forest	£2,505,730	131
21	28	Sutton	£2,468,511	87
22	18	Hounslow	£2,383,393	75
23	7	Haringey	£2,360,290	101
24	22	Redbridge	£2,285,173	75
25	33	Rechmond upon Thames	£2,249,983	133
26	23	Hillingdon	£2,181,566	103
27	16	Enfield	£2,145,800	86
28	6	Barking and Dagenham	£1,943,597	68
29	25	Havering	£1,934,424	95
30	26	Bexley	£1,631,415	103
31	27	Harrow	£1,516,193	62
32	31	Kingston upon Thames	£1,353,125	55
33	32	City of London	£402,060	11
		Several Additional Inner Boroughs	£18,704,677	481
		Several Additional Outer Boroughs	£6,392,100	164
		Other	£28,566,830	566
		London-wide	£86,583,750	1214
		Total	£252,883,123	6180

Total grants spend by  
London Borough  
September 1995 to March 2011

[http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/  
blog/2012/02/grables-and-taphs](http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/blog/2012/02/grables-and-taphs)

## Total grant spend by London Borough

September 1995 - March 2011

Borough	Trust rank	Index rank	Number of grants	Amount approved (£)
Tower Hamlets	1	3	269	9,692,642
Hackney	2	2	225	7,809,608
Southwark	3	12	232	7,266,118
Camden	4	14	136	6,140,419
Islington	5	4	156	5,424,137
Lambeth	6	8	156	5,257,941
Newham	7	2	154	5,217,075
Hammersmith and Fulham	8	13	109	4,085,708
Merton	9	29	113	3,656,112
Croydon	10	20	127	3,629,066
Lewisham	11	9	144	3,537,049
Westminster	12	17	100	3,357,911
Ealing	13	15	84	3,057,709
Bromley	14	30	131	3,038,621
Kensington and Chelsea	15	19	74	2,979,468
Brent	16	11	85	2,898,224
Greenwich	17	10	87	2,837,658
Barnet	18	24	99	2,796,587
Wandsworth	19	21	89	2,592,453
Waltham Forest	20	5	131	2,505,730
Sutton	21	28	87	2,468,511
Hounslow	22	18	75	2,383,393
Haringey	23	7	101	2,360,290
Redbridge	24	22	75	2,285,173
Richmond upon Thames	25	33	133	2,249,983
Hillingdon	26	23	103	2,181,566
Enfield	27	16	86	2,145,800
Barking and Dagenham	28	6	68	1,943,591
Harvering	29	25	95	1,934,424
Bexley	30	26	103	1,631,415
Harrow	31	27	62	1,516,93
Kingston upon Thames	32	31	55	1,353,125
City of London	33	32	11	402,060
Several Additional Inner Bouroughs		481		18,704,677
Several Additional Outer Boroughs		164		6,392,100
Other		566		28,566,830
London-wide		1,214		86,583,750
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,180</b>	<b>252,883,123</b>	

Help people  
see patterns  
in tables

[http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/  
blog/2012/02/grables-and-taphs](http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/blog/2012/02/grables-and-taphs)

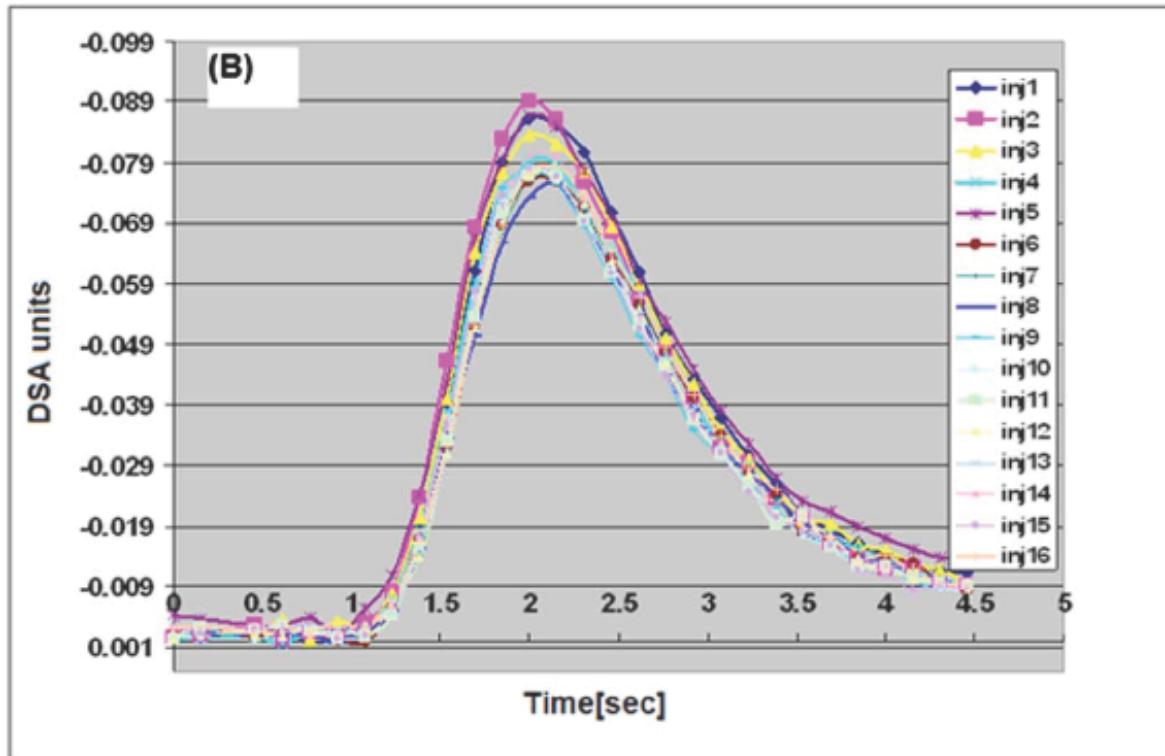
# Help viewers interpret tables

- Limit and standardize decimal places
- Emphasize important values with color, bold text and annotations
- Sort rows by values
- Turn table into another chart or a handout

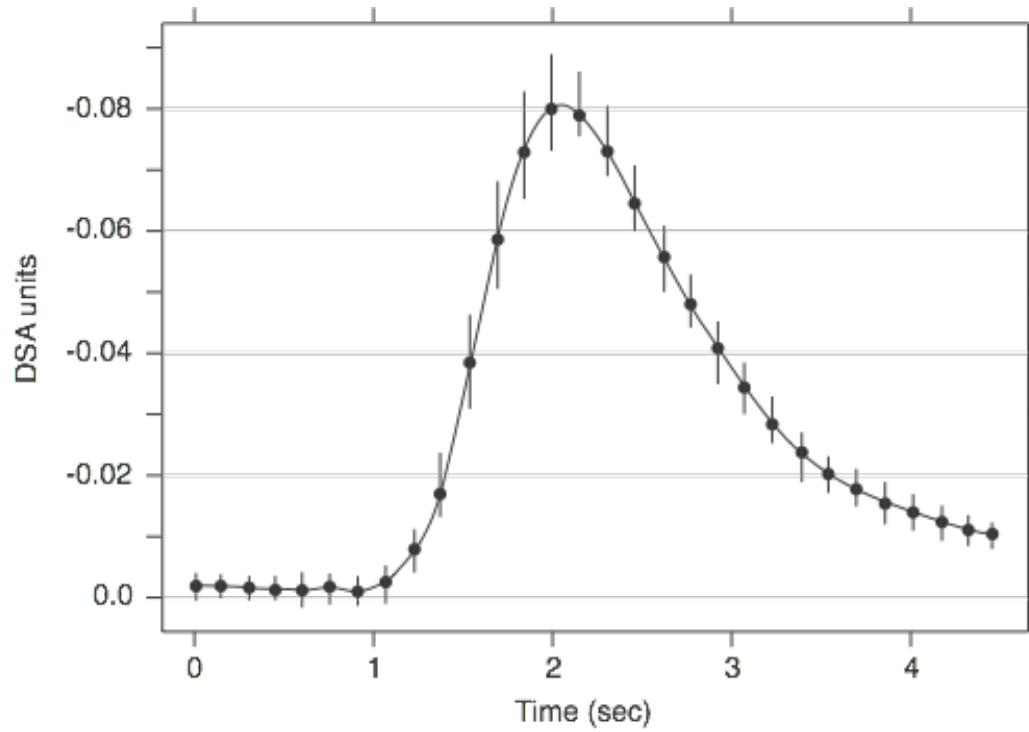
MDG 4 Progress 1990-2013:  
Low Income Countries

Country	1990 (Per 1,000)	2013 (per 1,000)	Percent Change	2015 Target	Percent of Target Met
Afghanistan	179	97	46%	60.9	69%
Bangladesh	144	41	72%	49	108%
Benin	179	85	53%	60.9	80%
Burkina Faso	202	98	51%	68.7	78%
Burundi	171	83	51%	58.1	78%
Cambodia	118	38	68%	40.1	103%
Central African Republic	177	139	21%	60.2	33%
Chad	215	148	31%	73.1	47%
Comoros	125	78	38%	42.5	57%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	176	119	32%	59.8	49%
Eritrea	151	50	67%	51.3	101%
Ethiopia	205	64	69%	69.7	104%
Gambia, The	170	74	56%	57.8	86%
Guinea	238	101	58%	80.9	87%
Guinea-Bissau	225	124	45%	76.5	68%
Haiti	145	73	50%	49.3	75%
Kenya	99	71	28%	33.7	43%
Korea, DPR	43	27	37%	14.6	56%
Liberia	248	71	71%	84.3	108%
Madagascar	161	56	65%	54.7	99%
Malawi	245	68	72%	83.3	109%
Mali	254	123	52%	86.4	78%
Mozambique	237	87	63%	80.6	96%
Myanmar	109	51	53%	37.1	81%
Nepal	142	40	72%	48.3	109%
Niger	327	104	68%	111.2	103%
Rwanda	152	52	66%	51.7	99.70%
Sierra Leone	268	161	40%	91.1	60%
Somalia	180	146	19%	61.2	29%
Tajikistan	108	48	56%	39.8	84%
Tanzania	167	52	69%	56.8	104%
Togo	146	85	42%	49.6	63%
Uganda	179	66	63%	60.9	96%
Zimbabwe	75	89	-19%	25.5	-28%

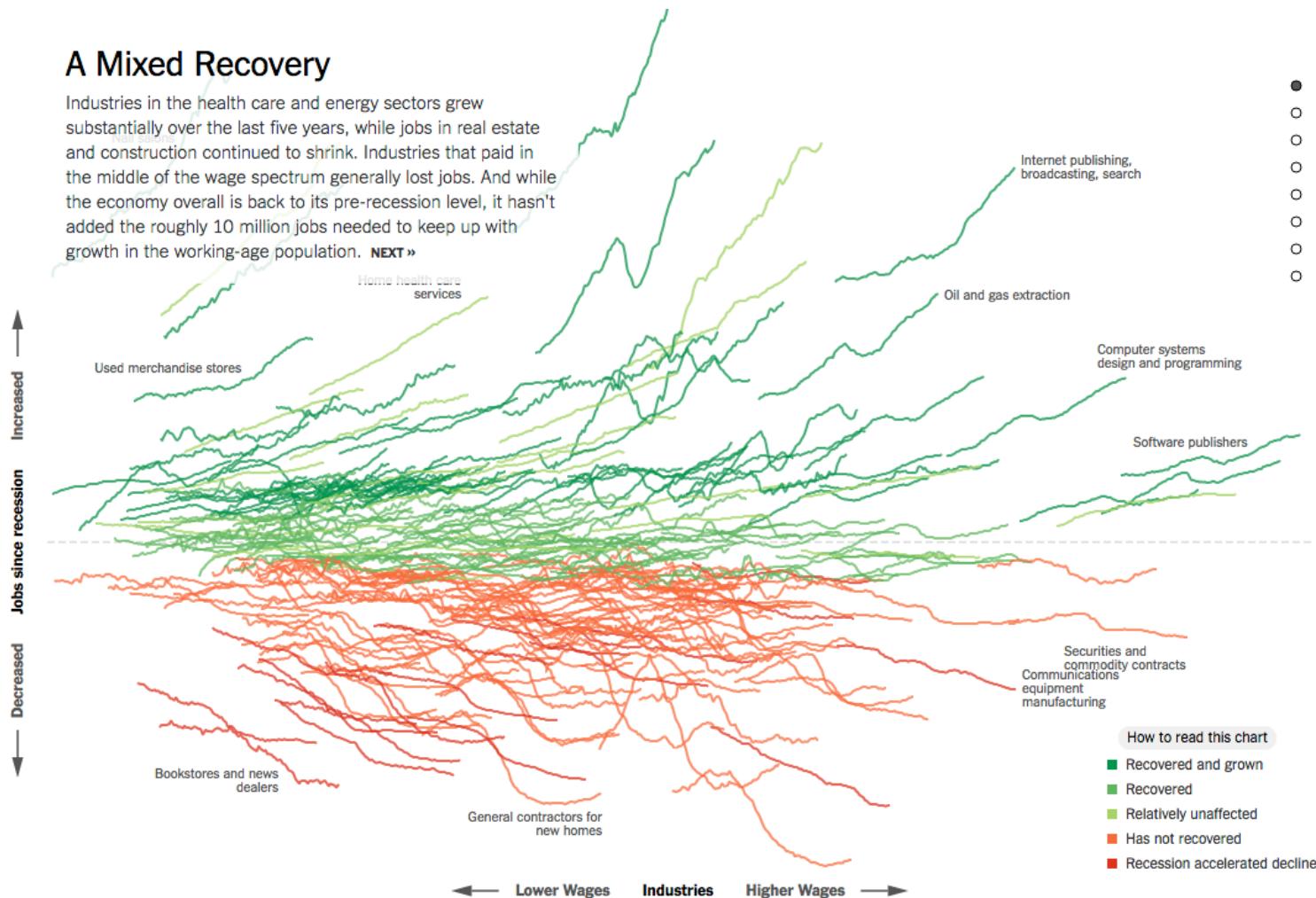
# Leave out non-story details



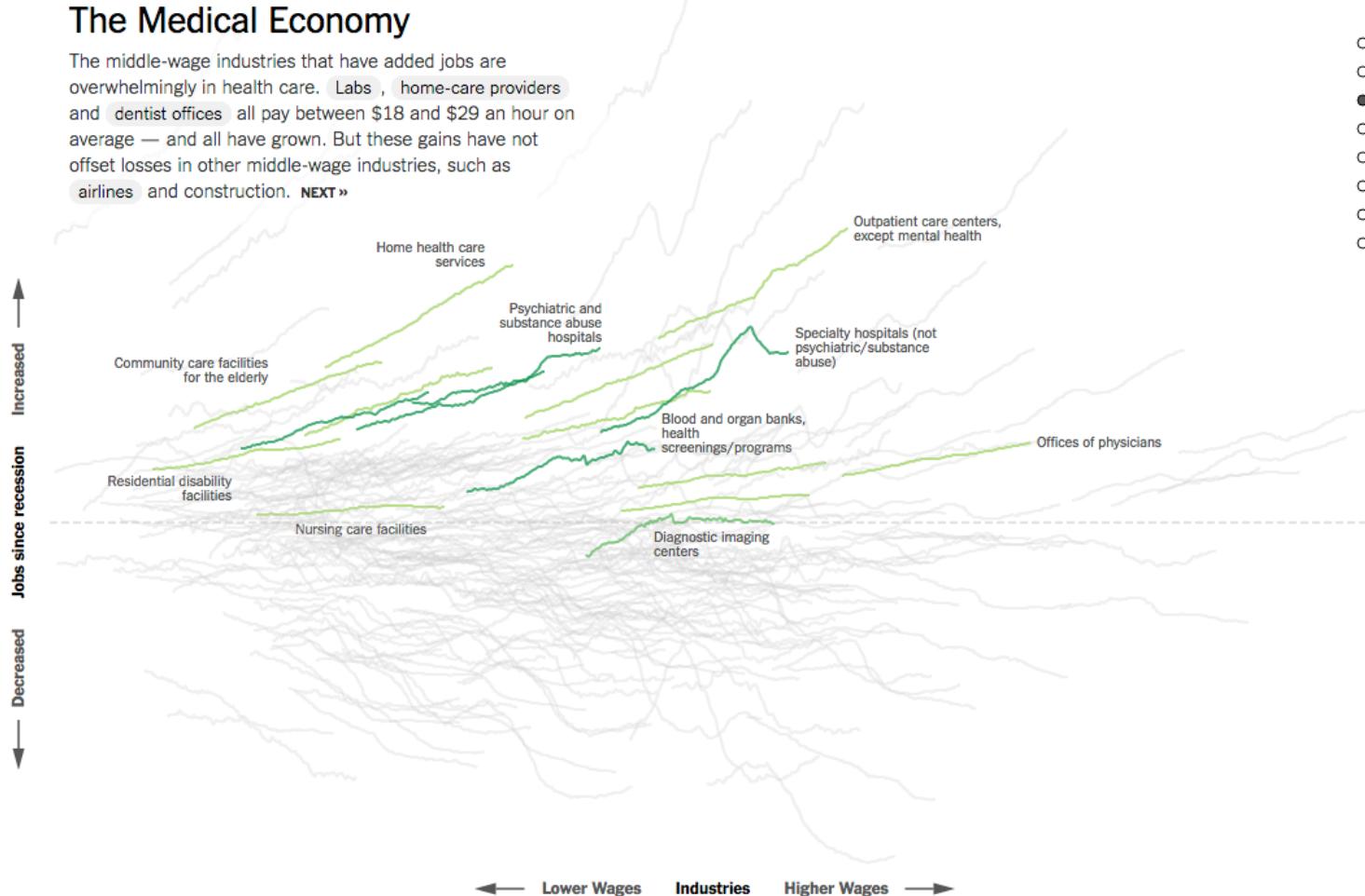
# Leave out non-story details



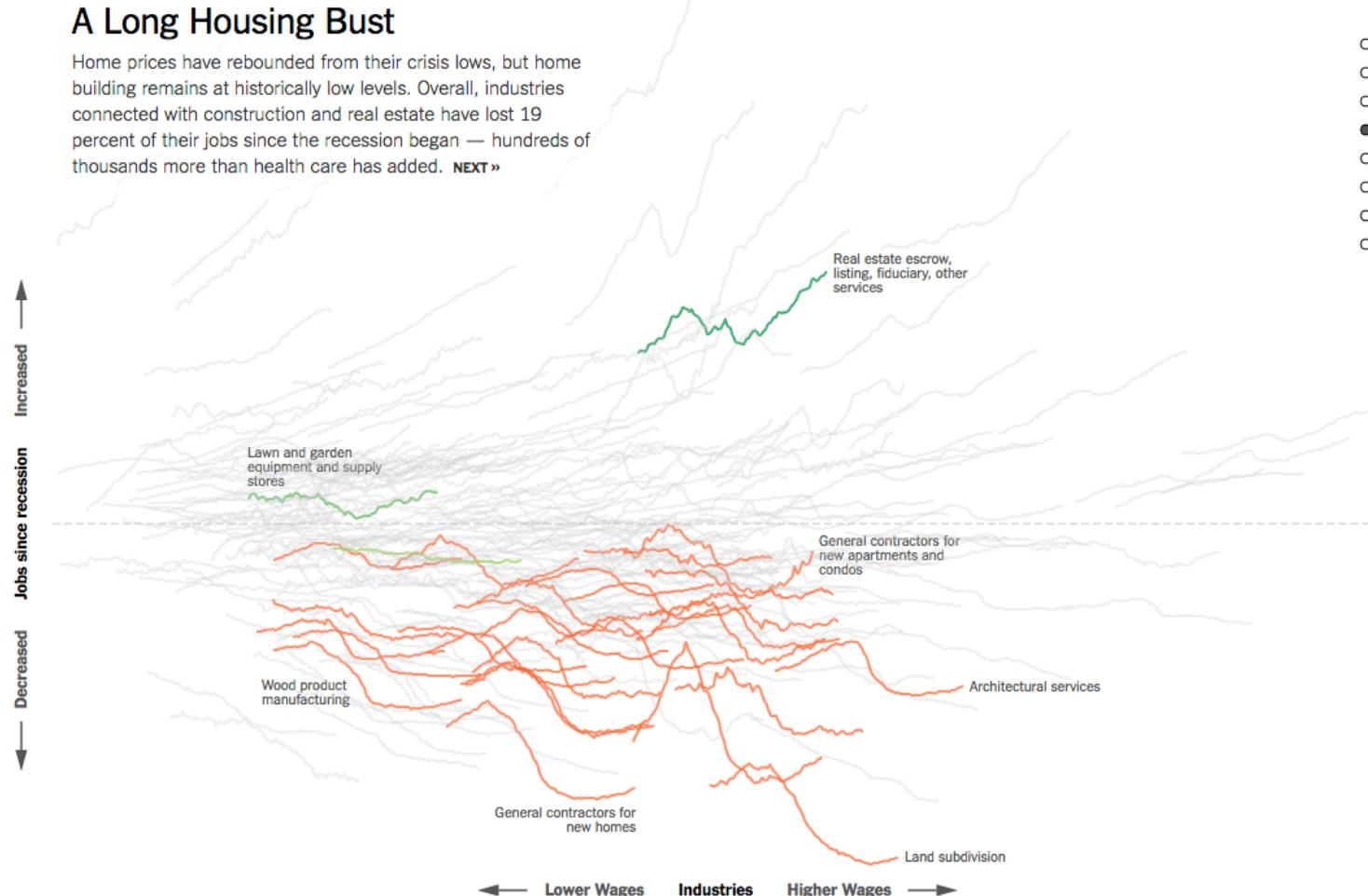
# All the data doesn't tell a story



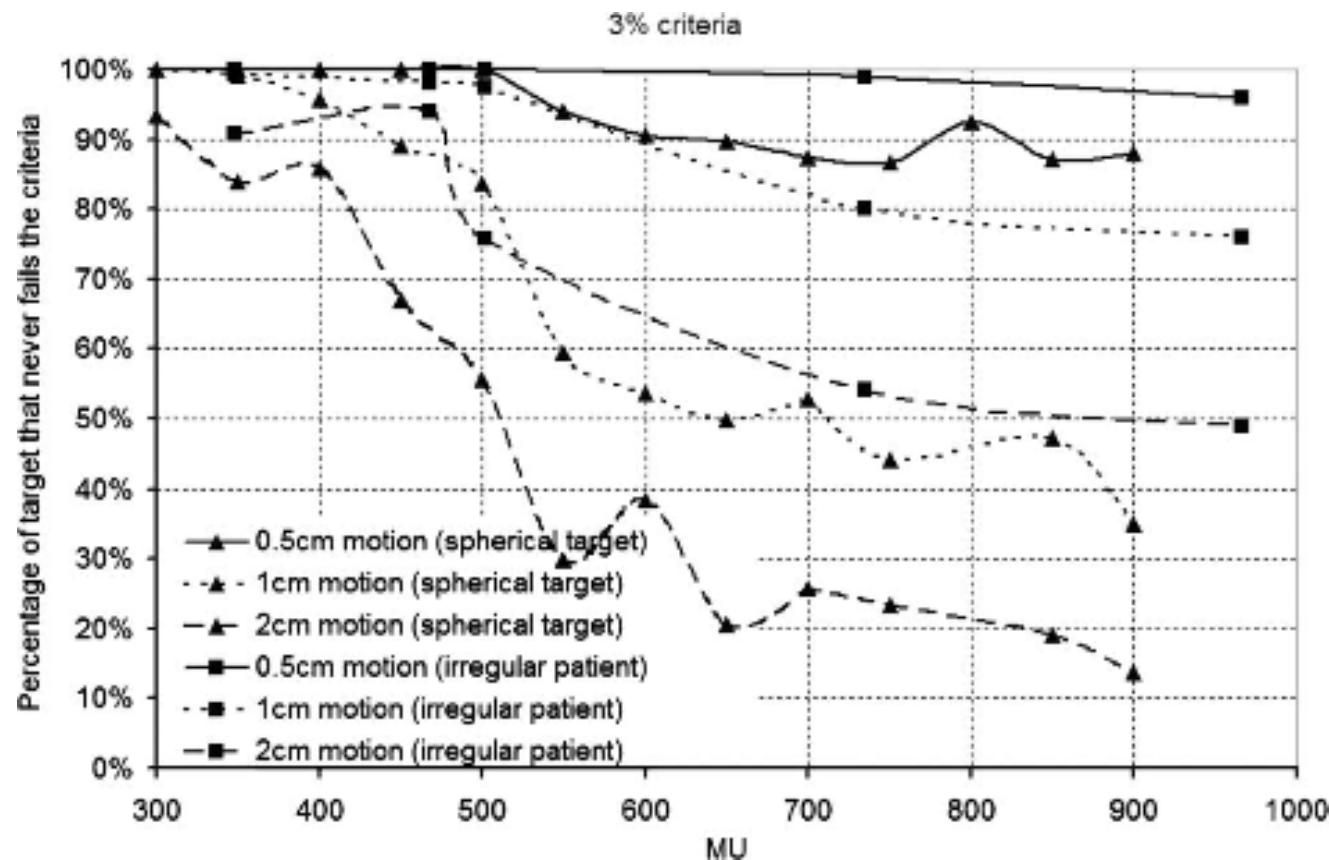
# All the data doesn't tell a story



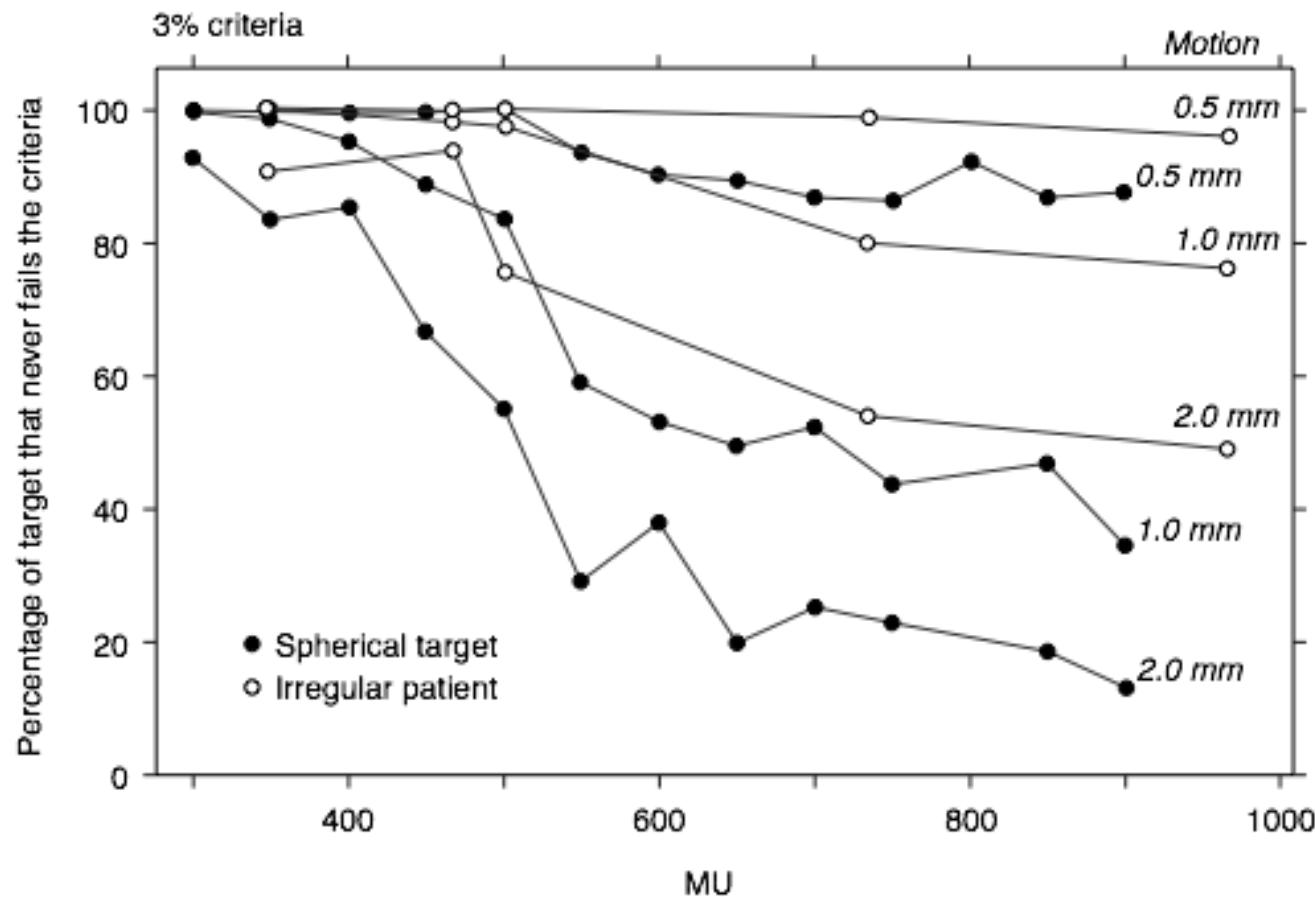
# All the data doesn't tell a story



# Original

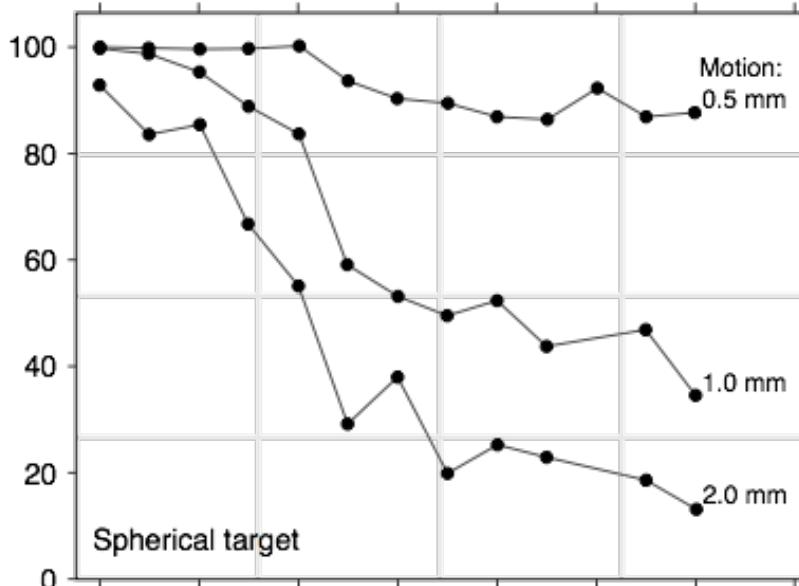


# Reworked as single plot

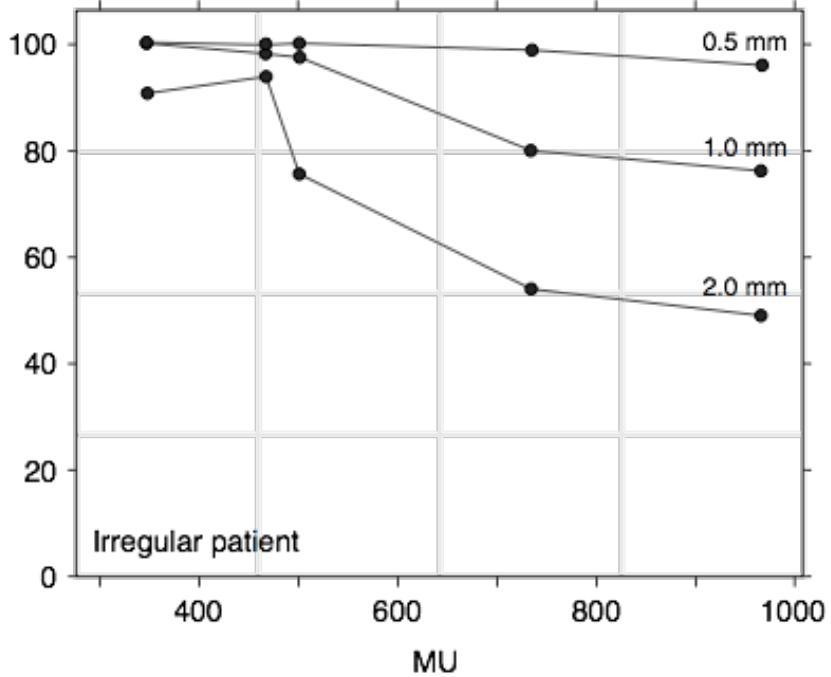


# Reworked as small multiples

Percentage of target that never fails the 3% criteria

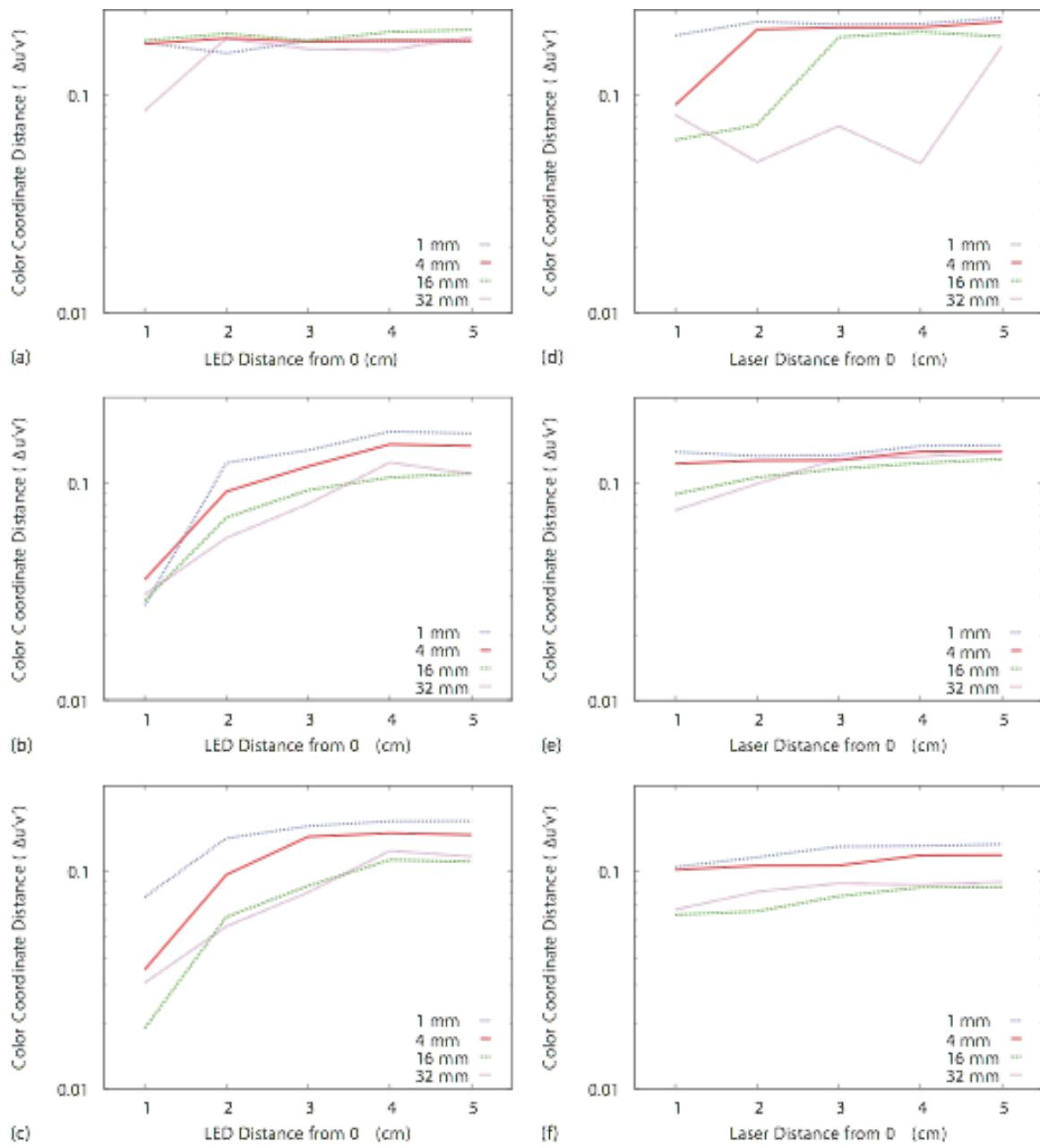


Spherical target

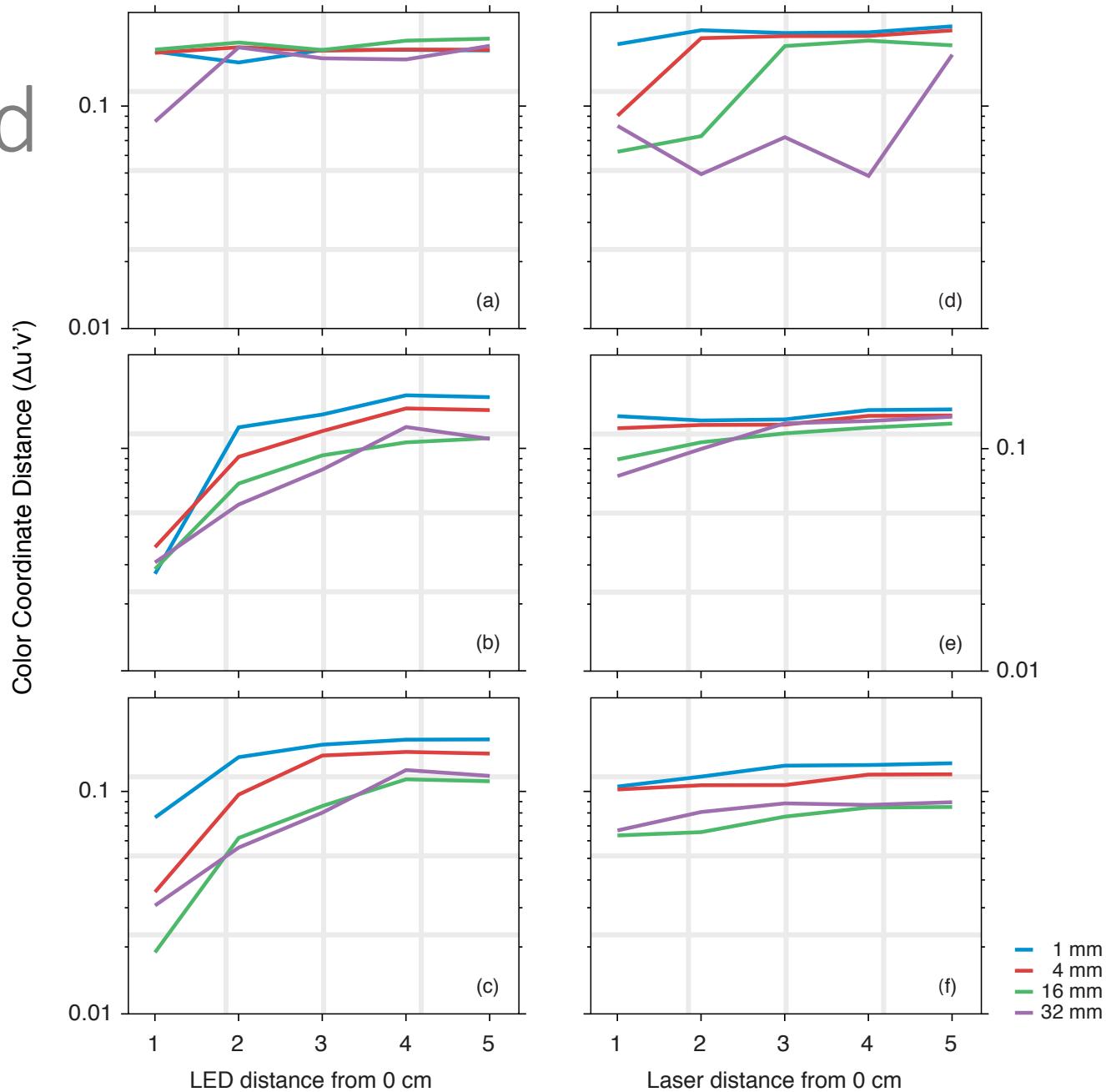


Irregular patient

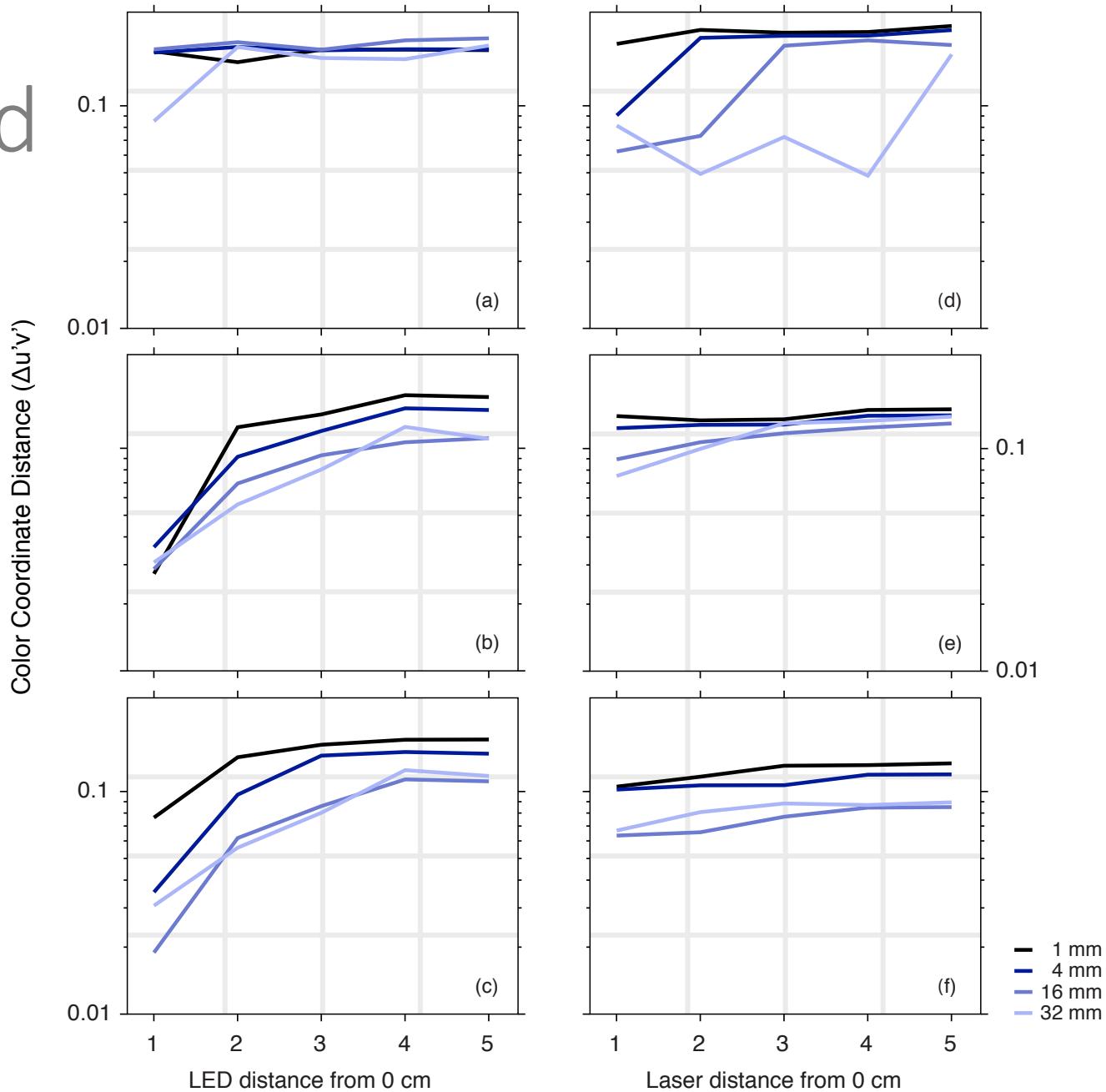
# Original

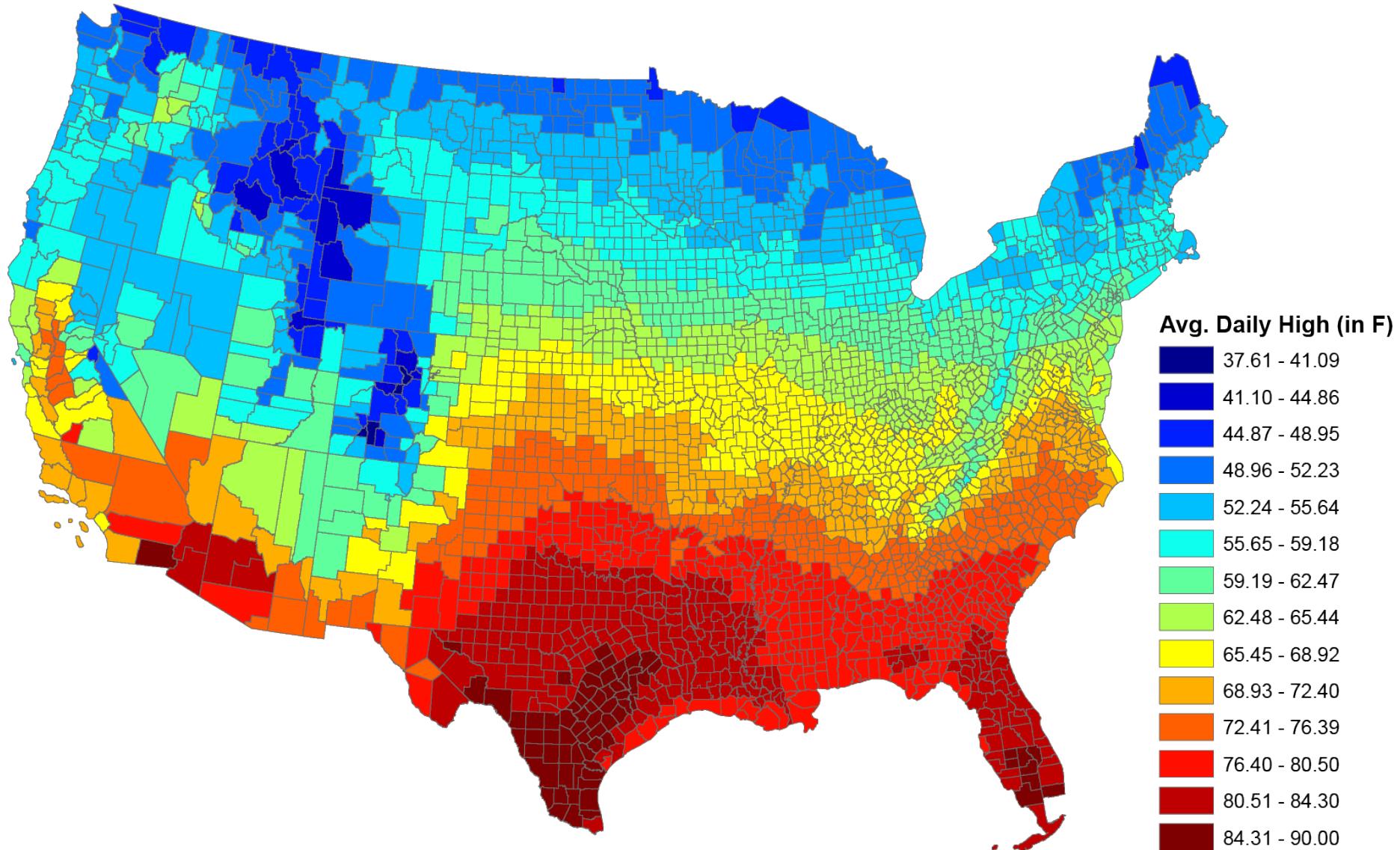


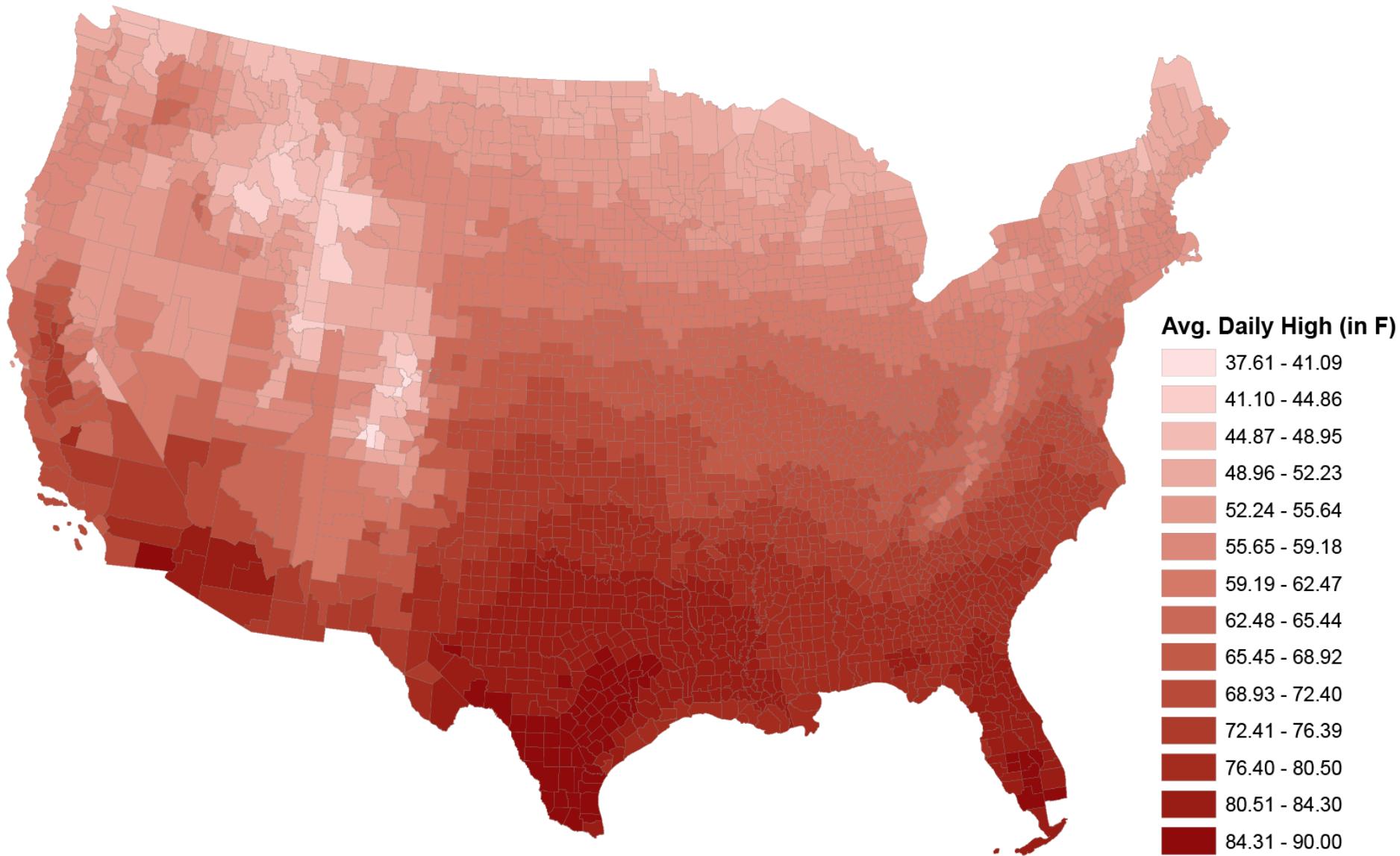
# Reworked



# Reworked







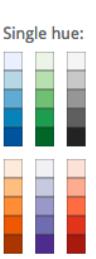
# ColorBrewer for good colormaps

<http://colorbrewer2.org/>

Number of data classes: 5

Nature of your data:  sequential  diverging  qualitative

Pick a color scheme:

Multi-hue:  


Only show:  
 colorblind safe  
 print friendly  
 photocopy safe

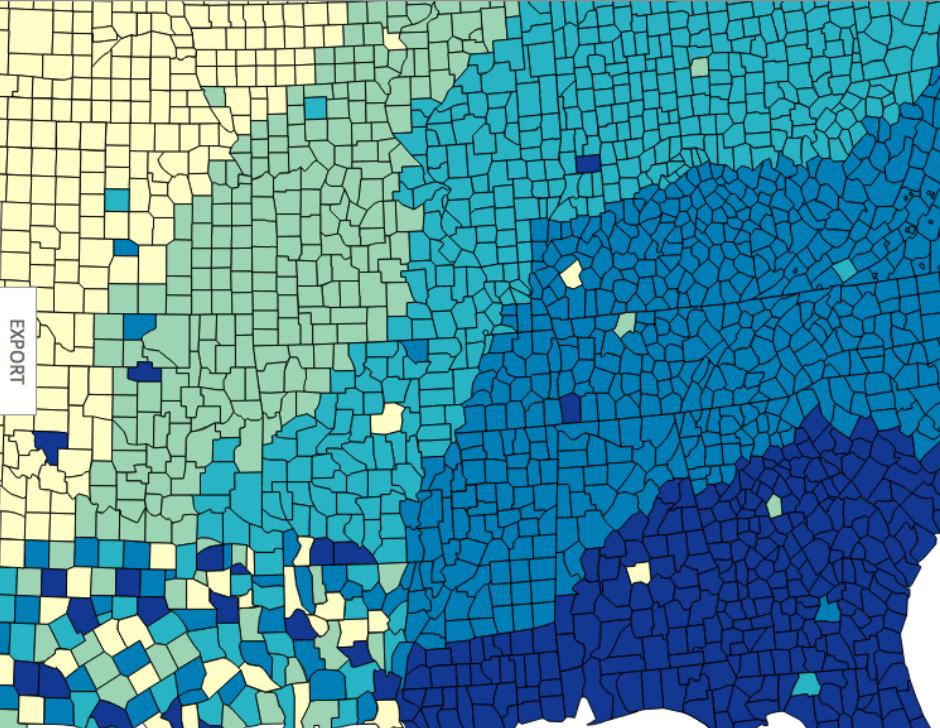
Context:  
 roads  
 cities  
 borders

Background:  
 solid color  terrain

color transparency

5-class YIGnBu

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#a1dab4  
#41b6c4  
#2c7fb8  
#253494



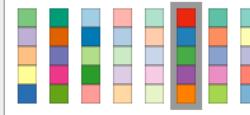
© Cynthia Brewer, Mark Harrower and The Pennsylvania State University



Number of data classes: 7

Nature of your data:  sequential  diverging  qualitative

Pick a color scheme:



Only show:  
 colorblind safe  
 print friendly  
 photocopy safe

Context:  
 roads  
 cities  
 borders

Background:  
 solid color  terrain

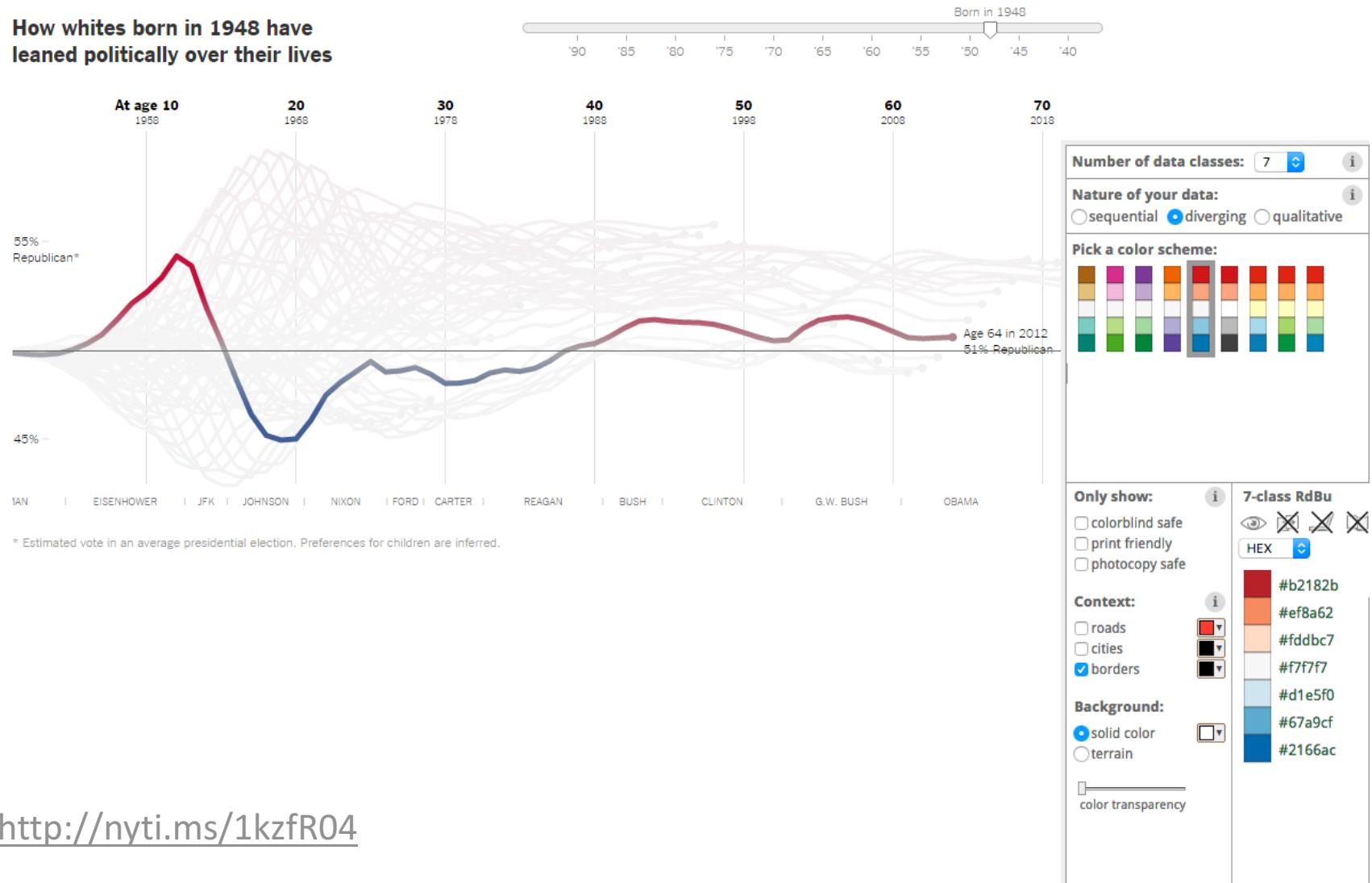
color transparency

7-class Set1

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#377eb8  
#4daf4a  
#98ea3  
#ff7f00  
#ffff33  
#a65628

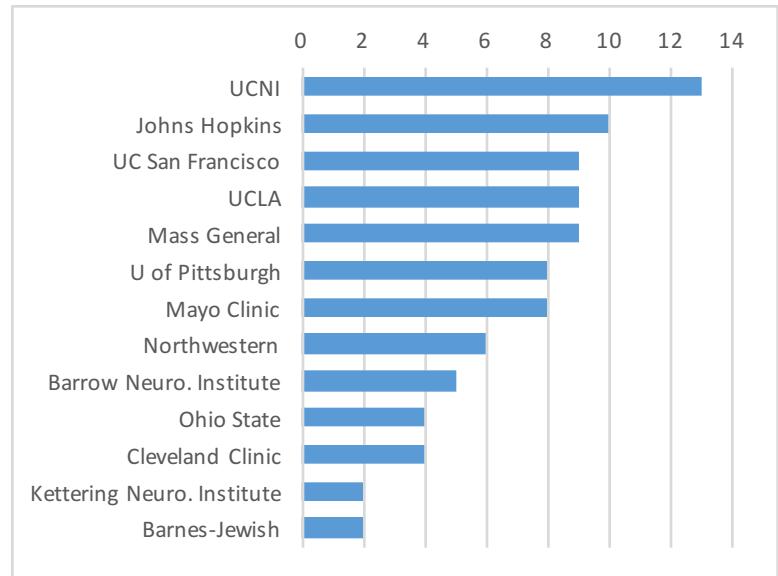
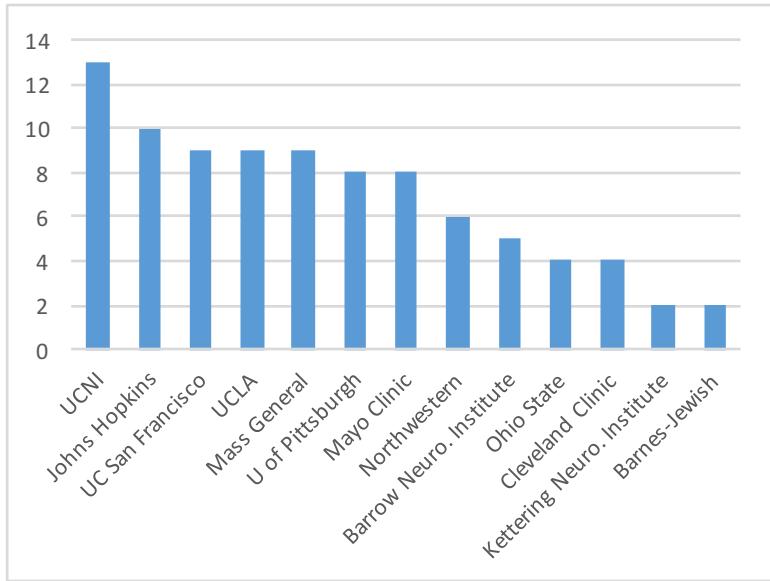
# Do data have a natural center?

How whites born in 1948 have leaned politically over their lives



Text to clarify

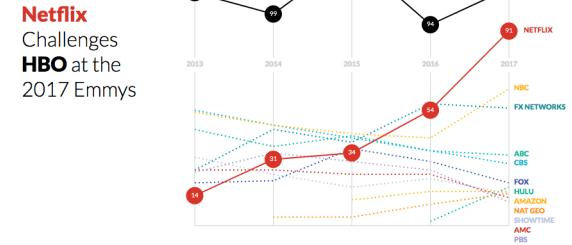
# Keep text horizontal



<http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/2012/09/some-finer-points-of-data-visualization.html>

# Annotate figures directly

AAPL stock example



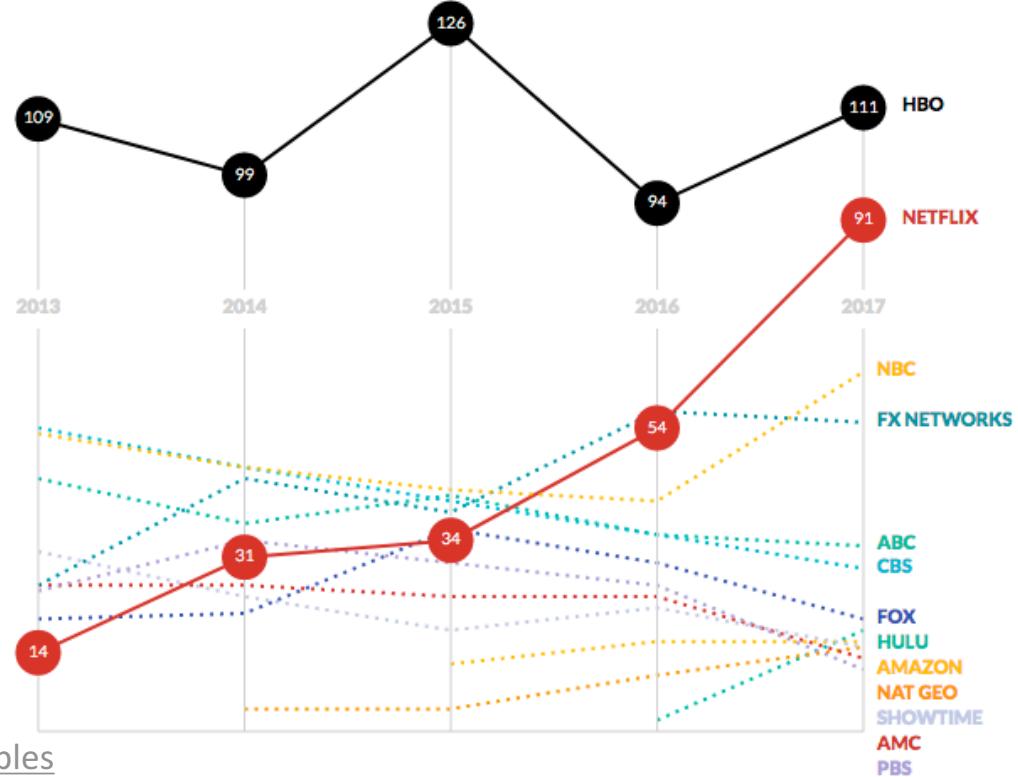
<http://d3-annotation.susielu.com/#examples>

# Annotate figures directly

AAPL stock example



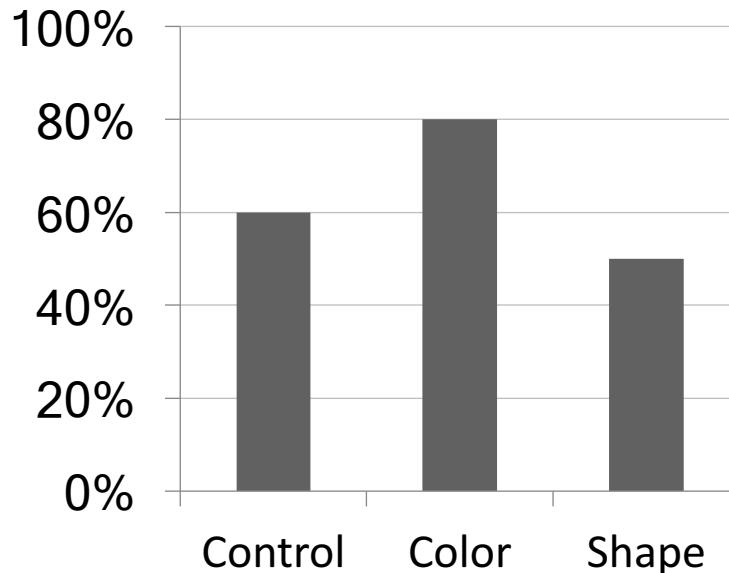
**Netflix**  
Challenges  
**HBO** at the  
2017 Emmys



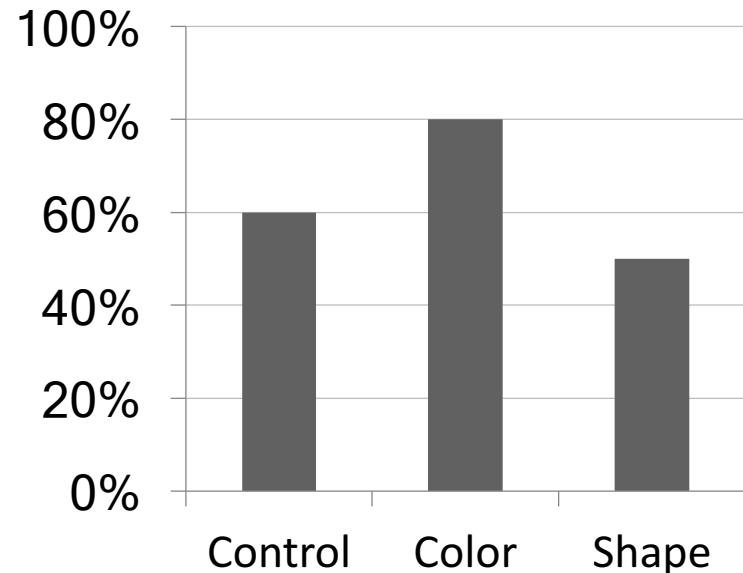
# Use descriptive titles

*Active titles summarize trends in the figure and reinforce your message.*

**Accuracy versus  
Color and Shape**

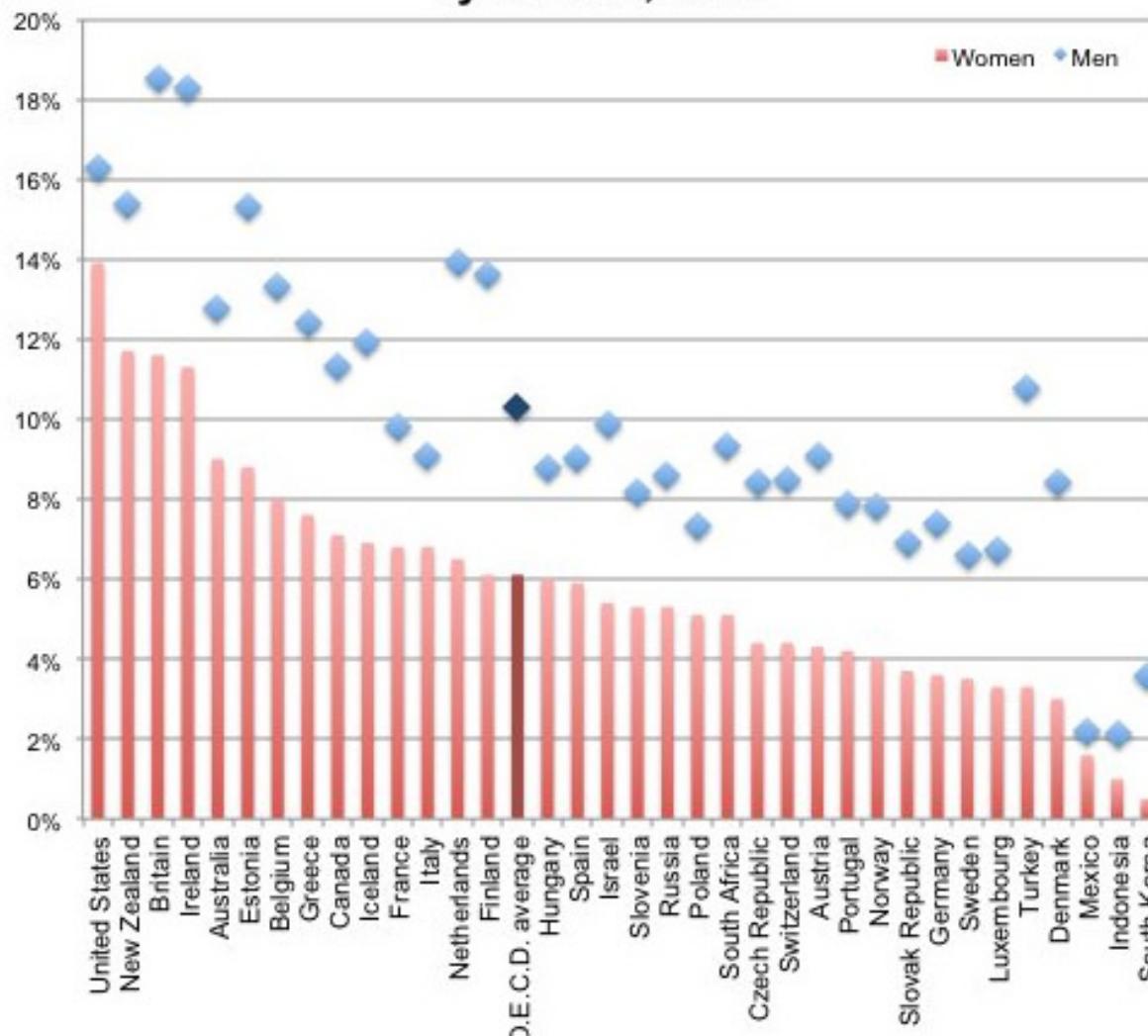


**Accuracy Improved by  
Color, not Shape**



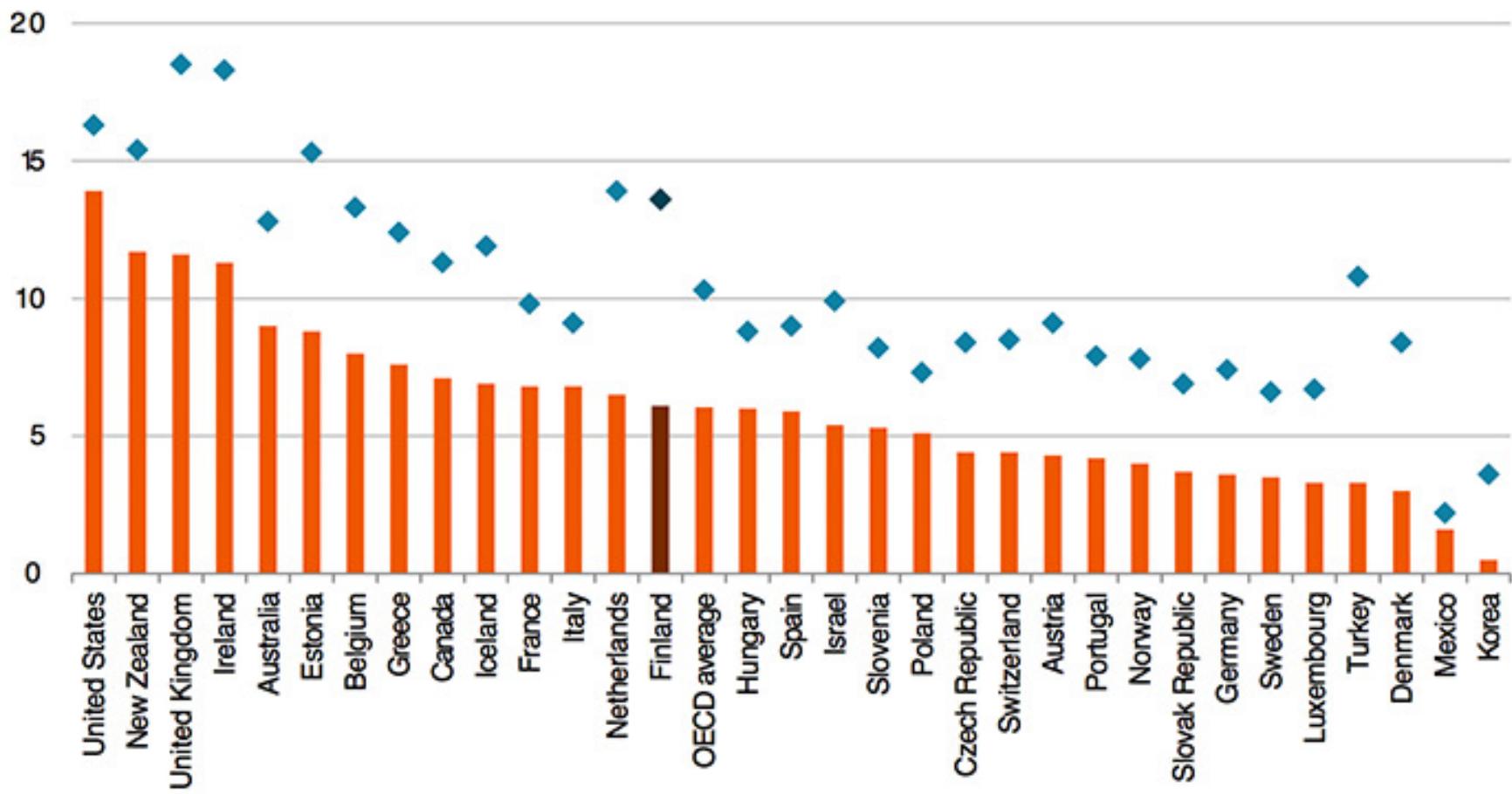
# Figure rework

## Percentage of Employed Who Are Senior Managers, by Gender, 2008

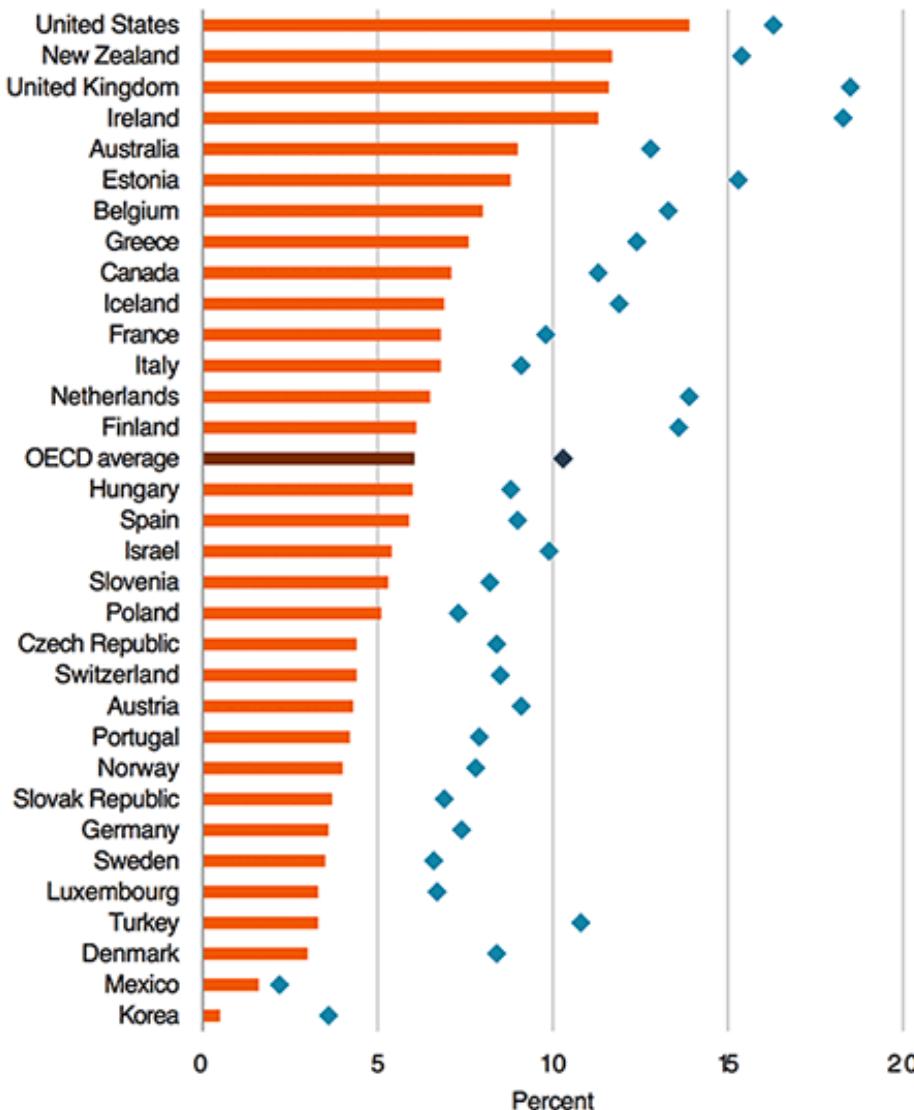


## Percentage of Employed Who are Senior Managers, by Gender, 2008

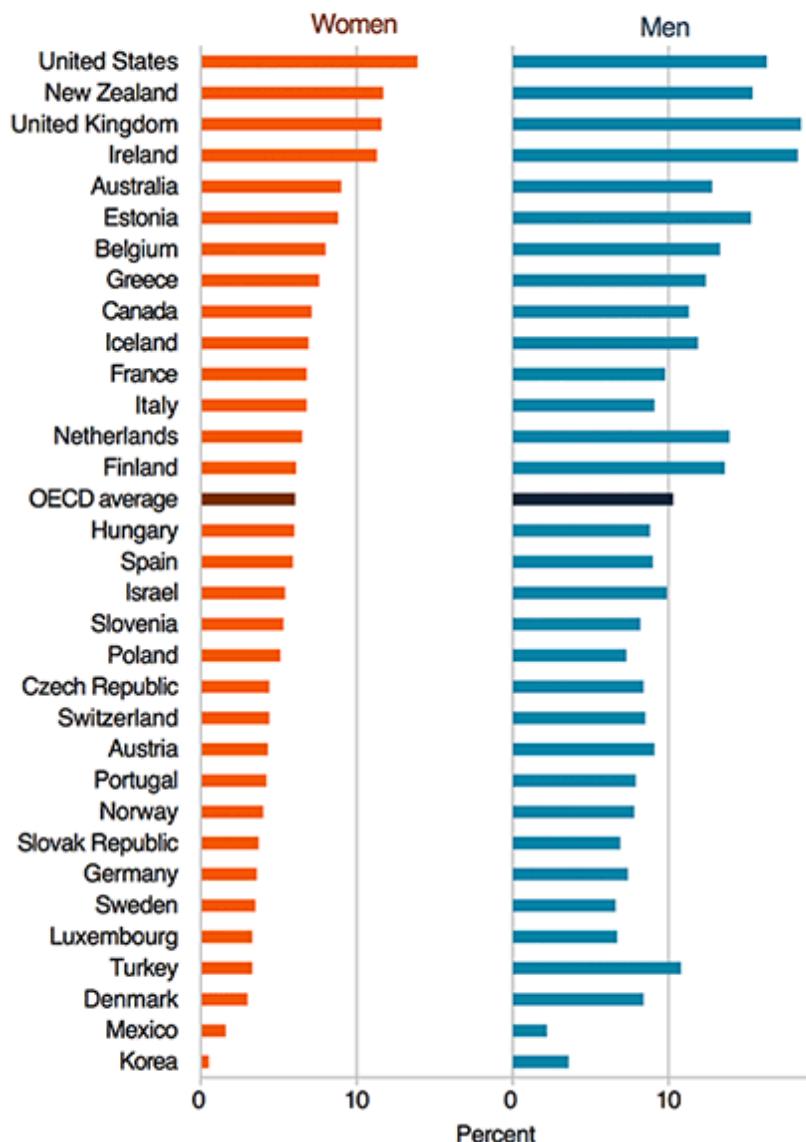
(Percent)    □ Women    □ Men



Percentage of Employed Who are Senior Managers,  
by Gender, 2008  
(Percent) ■ Women    □ Men

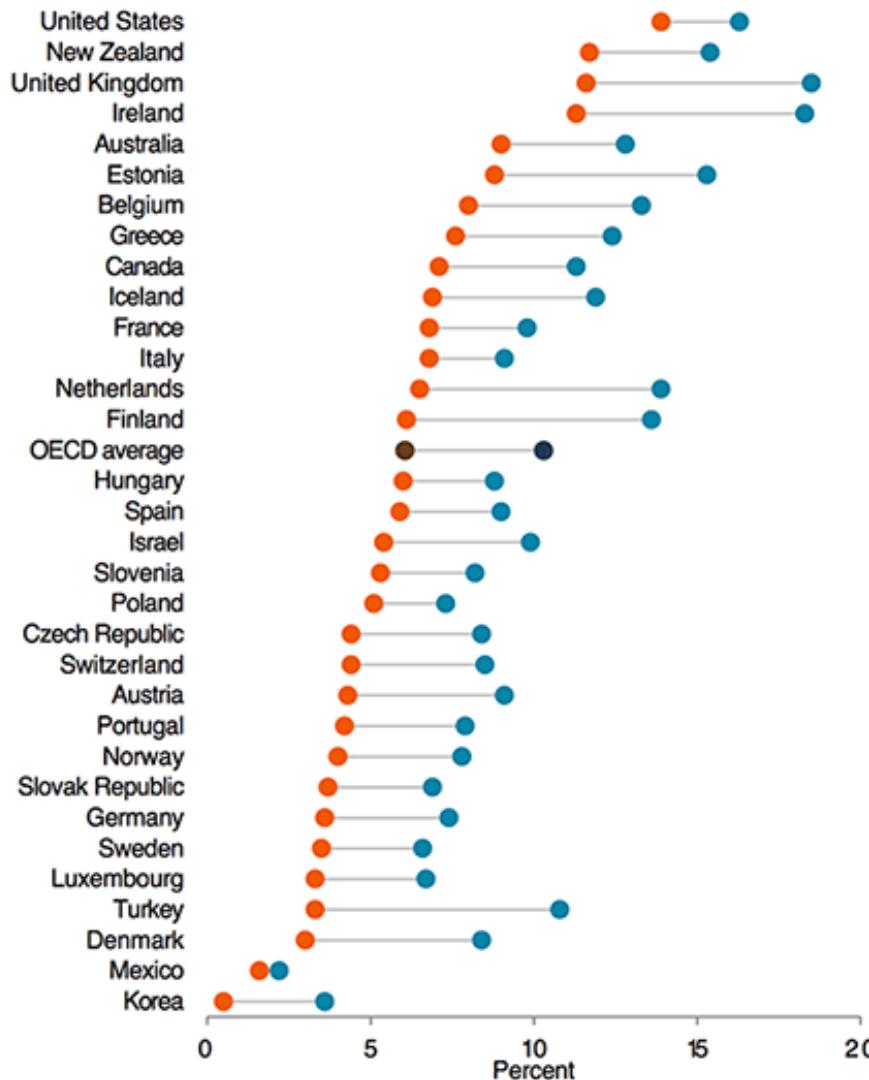


Percentage of Employed Who are Senior Managers,  
by Gender, 2008  
(Percent)

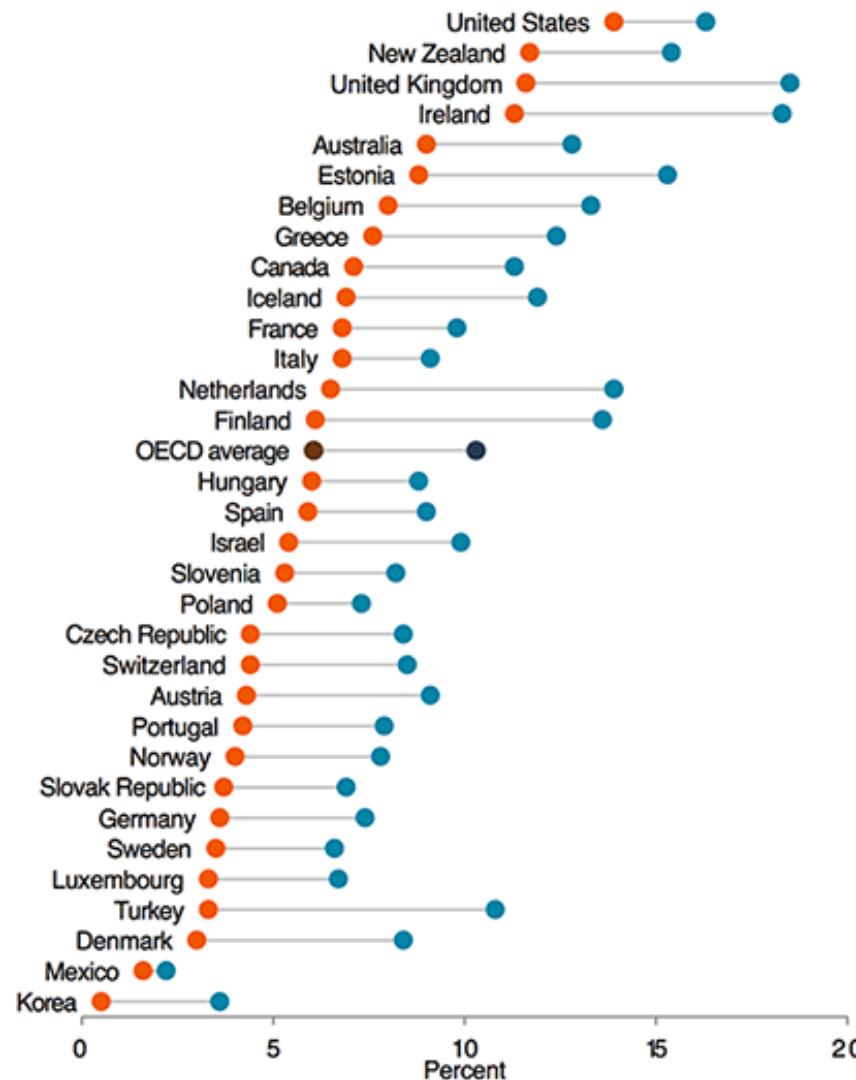


Jon Schwabish: <http://thewhyaxis.info/gap-remake/>

Percentage of Employed Who are Senior Managers,  
by Gender, 2008  
(Percent)    ● Women    ● Men



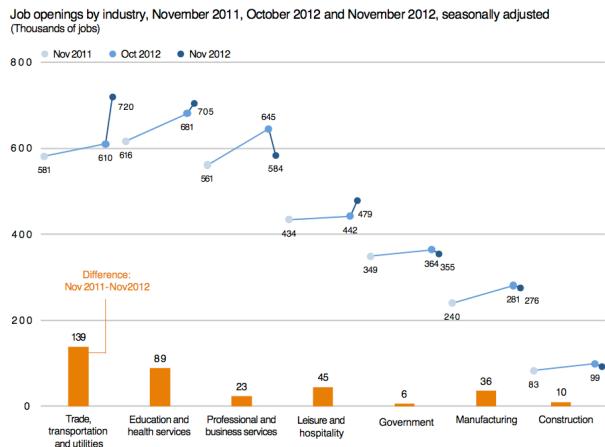
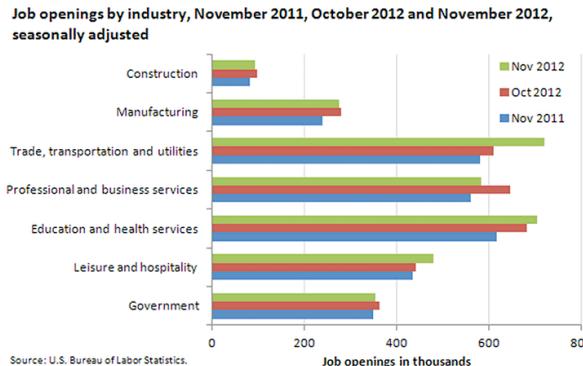
Percentage of Employed Who are Senior Managers,  
by Gender, 2008  
(Percent)    ● Women    ● Men



# Other chart makeover examples

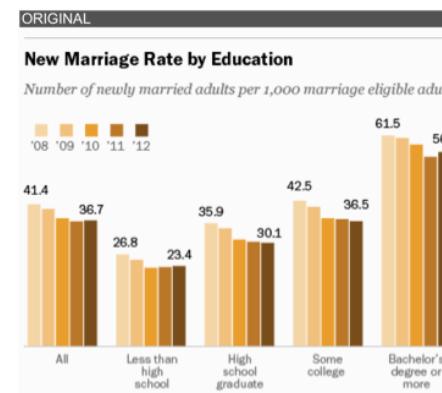
## The Why Axis chart remakes

<http://www.thewhyaxis.info/remakes.html>



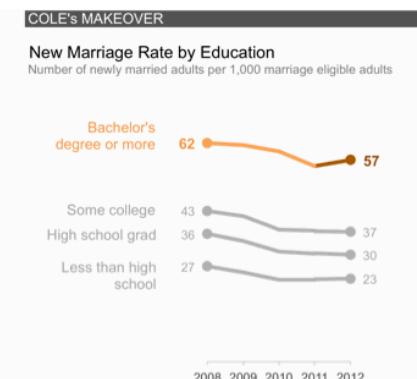
## Storytelling With Data visual makeovers:

<https://www.storytellingwithdata.com/makeovers>



Note: Marriage eligible includes the newly married plus those widowed, divorced or never married at interview.  
Source: US Census

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



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