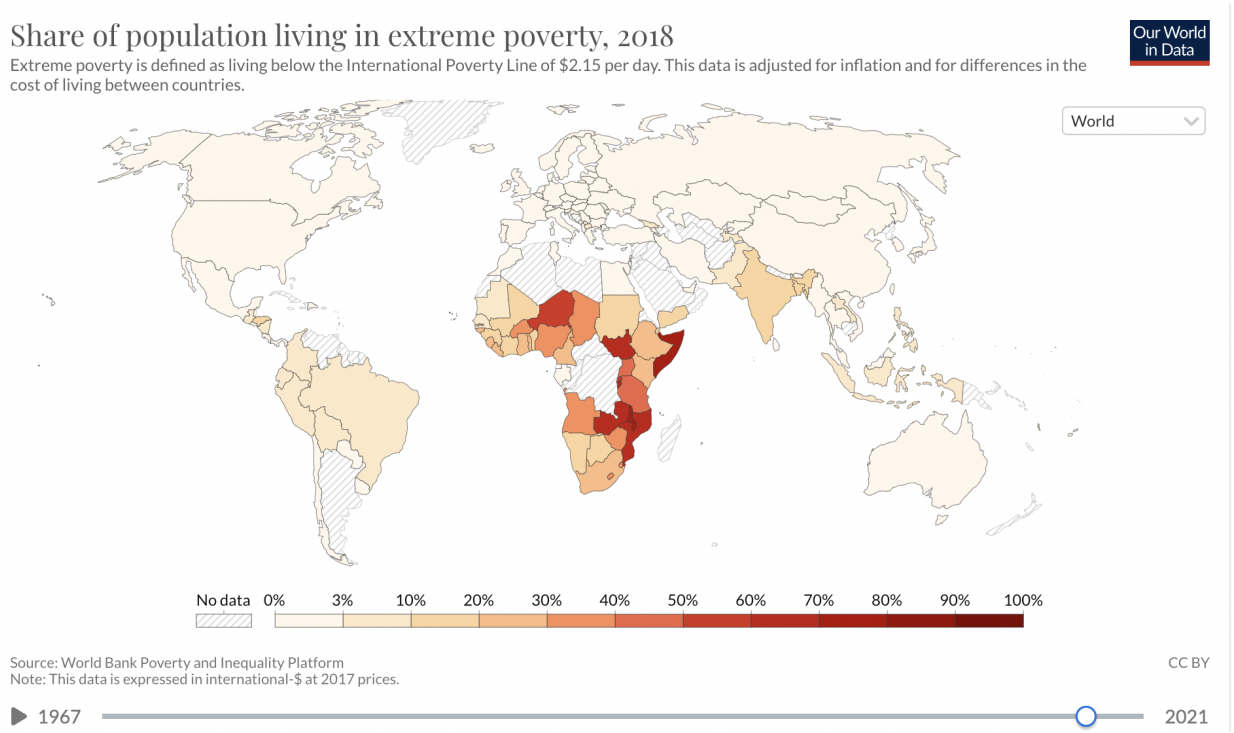
Project 2: Analyzing Existing Data Visualizations



1. What is the title of the visualization? Who created it? Where is the visualization from? What data does it use?

The title is “Share of population living in extreme poverty” by Our World in Data, a part of their Poverty Data Explorer dashboard on their website using data from the World Bank’s income and expenditure survey. https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-of-population-in-extreme-poverty?country=BGD~BOL~MDG~IND~CHN~ETH

2. What is the purpose of visualization?

The purpose of the Poverty Data Explorer dashboard is to visualize global poverty in a simple, yet customizable way.

3. How is the visualization composed? What charts are used?

The dashboard allows users to choose between a dropdown of different poverty measures (share in poverty, number of people in poverty, mean income or expenditure, median income or expenditure, poorest tenth, richest tenth), tabs with different graphics (chart, map, table), a sliding scale with different time periods (1967-2021), and a side bar of check boxes with subsetting options (world, individual countries, groups of countries).

4. Does the visualization have a clear message? Who is the intended audience?

Somewhat. I think that the visualization is meant to present the facts in an unbiased way and allow the audience (the public) to take away from it what they like.

5. Is the visualization effective? Why/why not?

Yes, it uses a very simple and immediately recognizable style that lends itself to to easy interpretation.

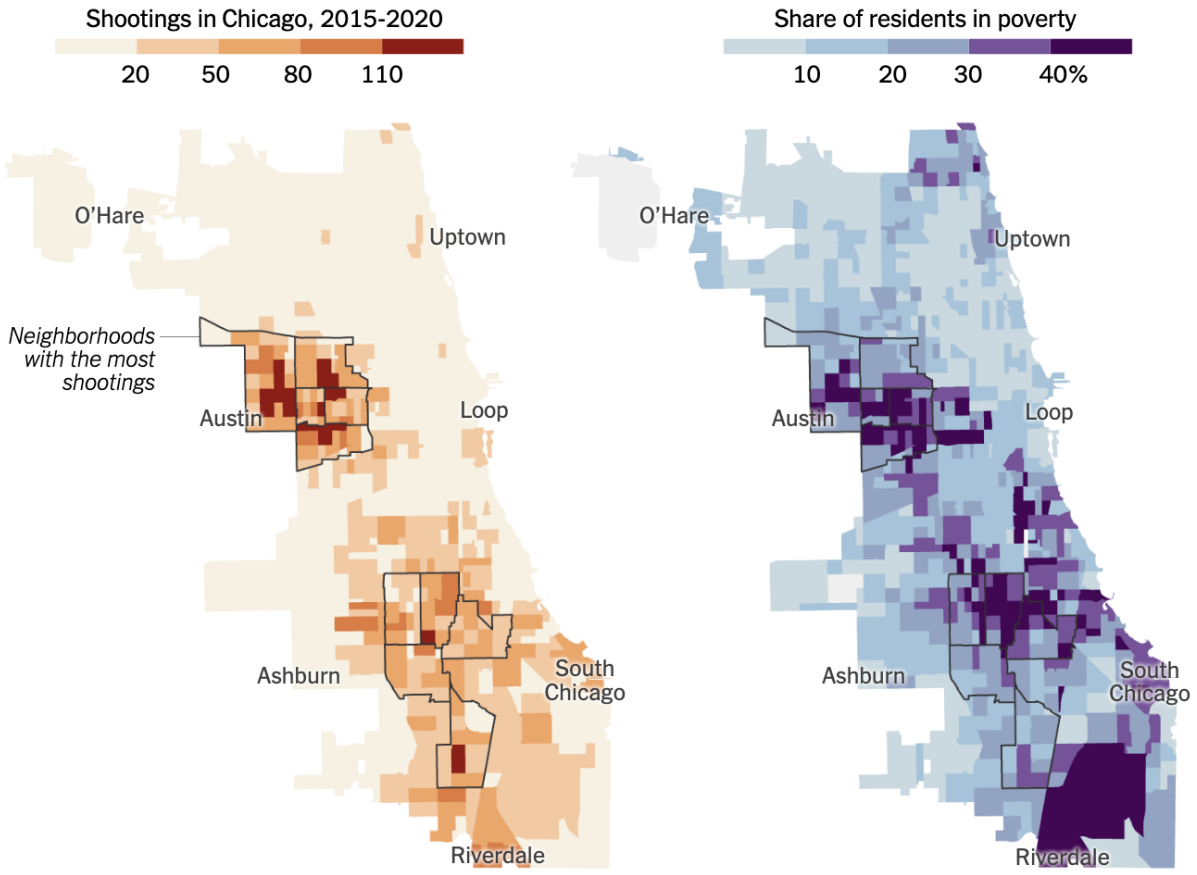
6. How would you change the visualization to strengthen the message?

I think Our World in Data is doing a great job and it’s difficult to think of anything to improve.

Poverty and violence

There are several factors behind the concentration of violence. A major one is poverty.

In Chicago, violence and poverty closely overlap, as these maps demonstrate:



Note: Poverty data from 2015-2019; gray census tracts are missing data. • Sources: University of Chicago Crime Lab; Chicago Health Atlas • By Ashley Wu

1. What is the title of the visualization? Who created it? Where is the visualization from? What data does it use?

The title of the article that features this visualization is “Everyday Violence: We look at where most of America’s gun violence happens”, created by the New York Times, using data from the University of Chicago Crime Lab and the Chicago Health Atlas.

https://www.nytimes.com/2022/07/08/briefing/gun-violence-america-chicago.html

2. What is the purpose of visualization?

The purpose of the visualization is to depict the concentration of shooting in Chicago and how they compare to the concentration of poverty in the city.

3. How is the visualization composed? What charts are used?

The visualization is composed of two maps, one representing shootings in chicago from 2015-2020 and the other representing the share of poverty in Chicago, split up into neighborhoods, with the neighborhoods with the most shootings outlined in black.

4. Does the visualization have a clear message? Who is the intended audience?

Yes. The visualization is clearly trying to highlight (to the public and policymakers) that there is a connection between shootings and poverty.

5. Is the visualization effective? Why/why not?

The visualization is very effective at getting the audience to associate shooting with povert, given how similar the concentrations are.

6. How would you change the visualization to strengthen the message?

I’m actually slightly concerned about that the visualization’s message is actually too strong, as it indicates that there is string causality without providing accompanying rigorous research results to help bolster the point.

UPDATED OCT. 22, 2022, AT 1:36 PM

2022-23 NBA Predictions

Updated after every game and depth chart revision.

More NBA: Our preseason player projections RAPTOR player ratings
Build your own team

Standings | Games

Teams

Show our forecast based on RAPTOR player ratings | Show our Elo forecast

			REGULAR SEASON				PLAYOFFS		
CURRENT RATING	TEAM	CONFERENCE	FULL-STRENGTH RATING	PROJ. RECORD	PROJ. POINT DIFF/G	CHANCE OF MAKING PLAYOFFS	FULL-STRENGTH RATING	CHANCE OF MAKING FINALS	CHANCE OF WINNING FINALS
1676	Celtics 2-0	East	1713	58-24	+6.4	99%	1745	36%	23%
1621	Nuggets 1-1	West	1648	53-29	+4.6	95%	1701	24%	12%
1614	Grizzlies 2-0	West	1663	53-29	+4.3	94%	1677	18%	8%
1629	76ers 0-2	East	1638	49-33	+3.1	84%	1673	12%	7%
1630	Mavericks 0-1	West	1638	50-32	+3.6	89%	1663	14%	6%
1615	Hawks 2-0	East	1648	51-31	+3.7	90%	1663	11%	6%
1598	Bucks 1-0	East	1628	50-32	+3.1	86%	1657	10%	5%
1612	Warriors 1-1	West	1619	48-34	+2.7	83%	1657	11%	5%
1618	Suns 1-1	West	1628	49-33	+3.0	86%	1653	12%	5%
1644	Heat 0-2	East	1635	48-34	+2.8	81%	1659	9%	5%
1608	Raptors 1-1	East	1638	50-32	+3.3	86%	1654	9%	5%
1563	Clippers 1-1	West	1603	47-35	+2.1	70%	1635	8%	4%

1. What is the title of the visualization? Who created it? Where is the visualization from? What data does it use?

The title of the visualization is “2022-23 NBA Predictions” by fivethirtyeight, posted on their website using data from forecasts based on 50,000 simulations of the rest of the season.

2. What is the purpose of visualization?

The purpose of the visualization is to depict the predicted chances of every nba team in the league of making the playoffs, makingthe finals, and winning the NBA championship.

3. How is the visualization composed? What charts are used?

The visualization uses a simple table with teams arranged in descending order, but enhances it with shading that indicates the percentage likelihood of a team chances.

4. Does the visualization have a clear message? Who is the intended audience?

Yes. The visualization has a clear message, giving the audience an idea of the likelihood of a team making it to different stages of the postseason in the nba.

5. Is the visualization effective? Why/why not?

Yes. It takes a simple approach to showing the audience exactly what it intents to show.

6. How would you change the visualization to strengthen the message?

I would probably add more distinction between the shading of different percentages.