

# **SOC40830 Quantitative Data Analytics and Applications**

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**Week 4, Monday October 3<sup>rd</sup>**

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## **Week 3 Outline**

- 1. Online Data Visualization**
- 2. Historical Data Visualization**
- 3. Key Principles**
- 4. Graphing in Stata I**

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## 1. Online Data Visualization

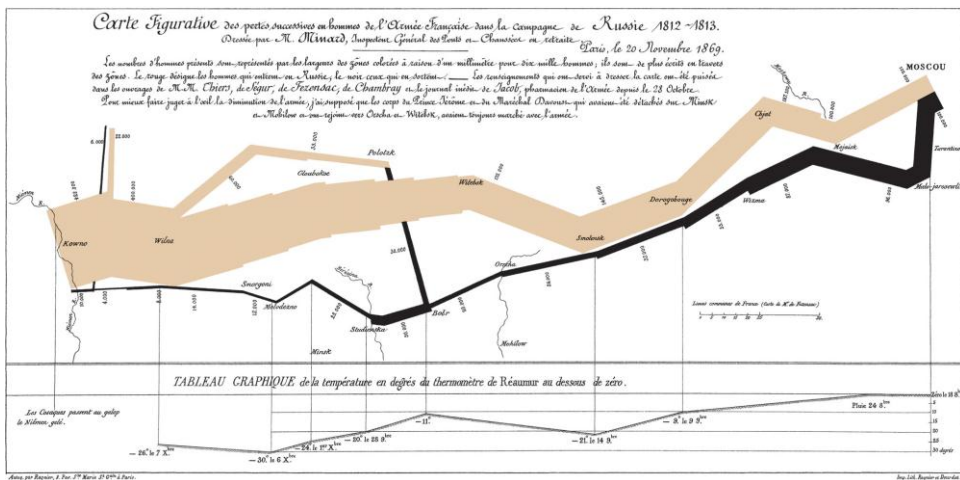
[www.gapminder.org](http://www.gapminder.org)

[www.airo.ie](http://www.airo.ie)

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## 2. Historical Data Visualization

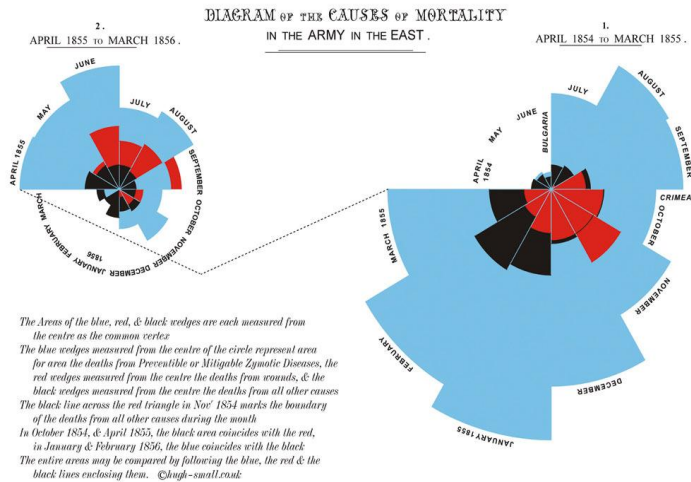
### Minard's Map Of Napoleon's March on Russia



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## 2. Historical Data Visualization

### Nightingale Roses



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## 2. Historical Data Visualization

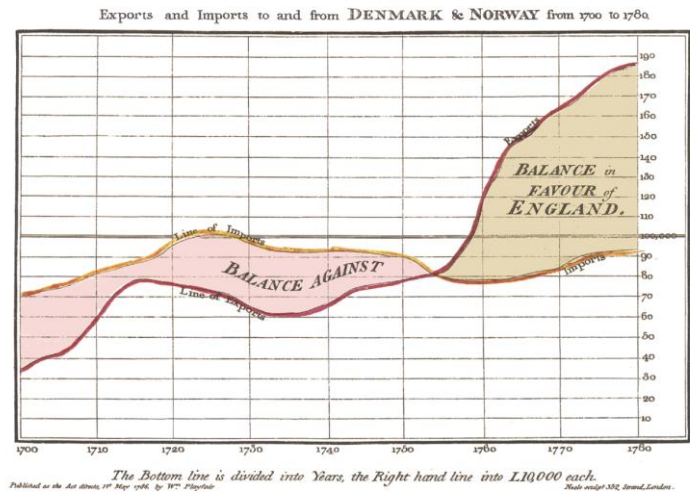
### John Snow (1854)



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2. Historical Data Visualization

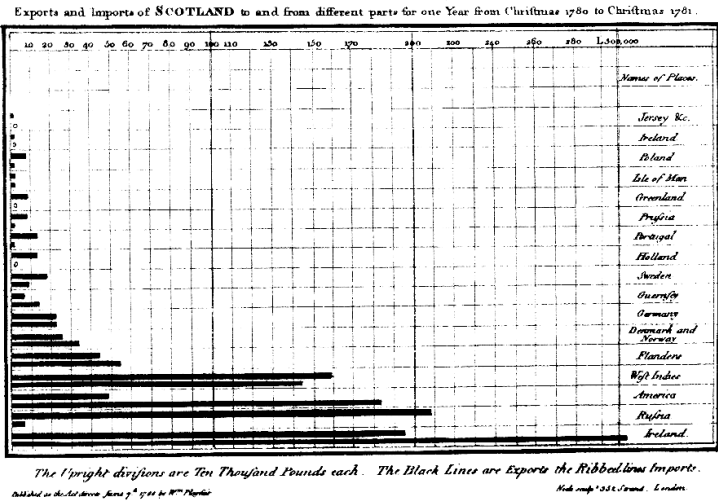
William Playfair (1786)



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2. Historical Data Visualization

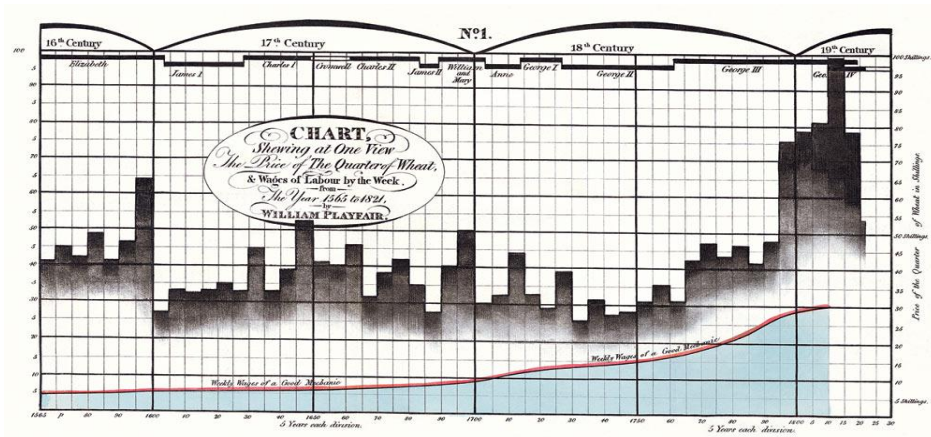
William Playfair (1786)



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## 2. Historical Data Visualization

William Playfair (1786)



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## 3. Key Principles

### Why Graph?

1. Show data without distortion, complex representation in small space, overcome limitations of displaying large volumes of data.
2. Reveal patterns, integrate verbal and statistical description, exploration, multilevel representation – fine to macro-detail.
3. Comparison and inspiration, comparing cases and sub-groups, independent/dependent association.

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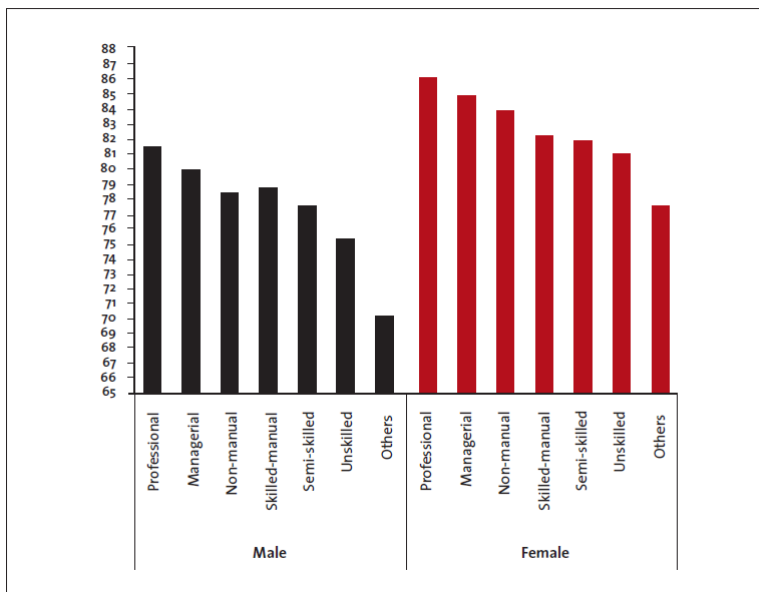
### 3. Key Principles

#### How to Distort

- Occurs when the visual representation of the data is not consistent with the numerical representation
- Achieved through:
  - The use of area
  - Manipulation of axis
  - Chart junk (and other unnecessary information)
  - 3D effects

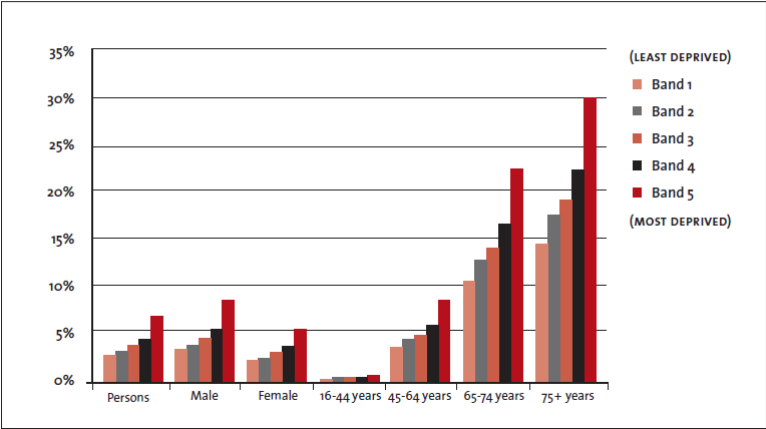
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Figure 3: Life expectancy at birth by social class



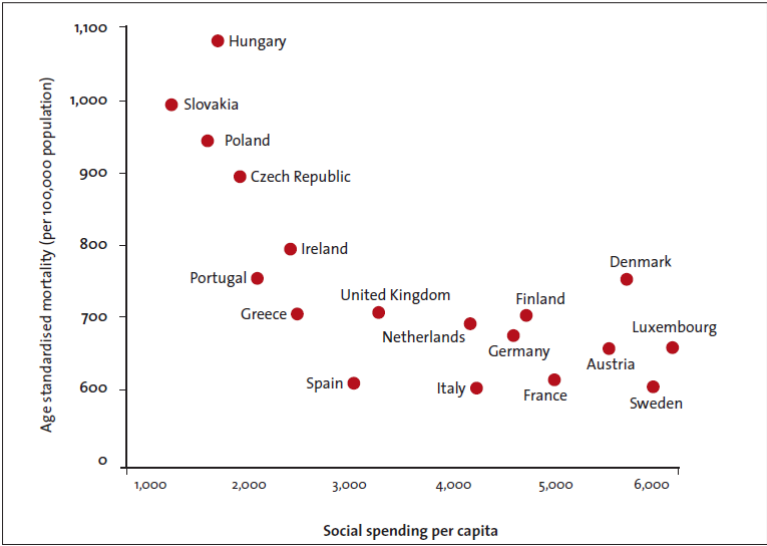
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Figure 4: Population prevalence rates of angina and heart attack (CHD) amongst adults across the deprivation bands in the Republic of Ireland within each sex and age group (2007)<sup>(13)</sup>



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Figure 7: Relation between social welfare spending and all-cause mortality in 18 EU countries, 2000



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3. Key Principles

$SMR = (Observed\ Deaths / Expected\ Deaths) \times 100$

	Individuals	Observed Deaths	Death rate	Expected Deaths
Population	434,217	512	.12 per 100	-
Group A	52,004	47	.09 per 100	
Group B	87,323	140	.16 per 100	

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3. Key Principles

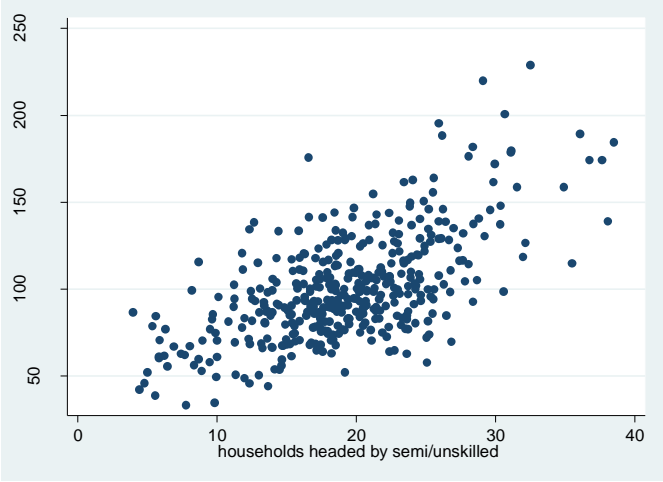
$SMR = (Observed\ Deaths / Expected\ Deaths) \times 100$

	Individuals	Observed Deaths	Death rate	Expected Deaths
Population	434,217	512	.12 per 100	-
Group A	52,004	47	.09 per 100	62
Group B	87,323	140	.16 per 100	105

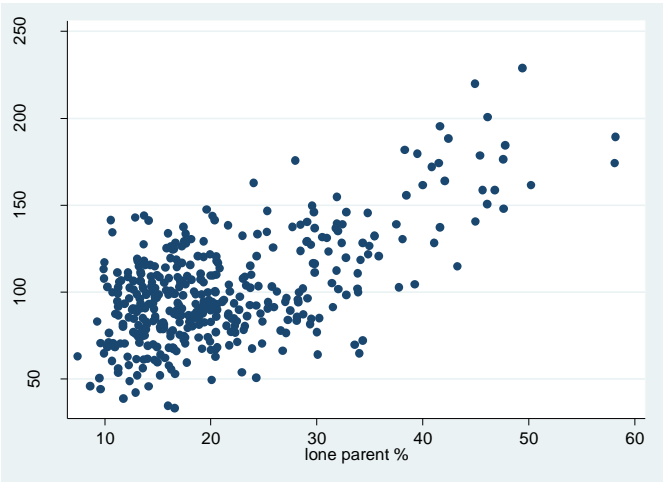
$SMR\ (Group\ A) = (47/62) \times 100 = 75.8$

$SMR\ (Group\ B) = (140/105) \times 100 = 133.3$

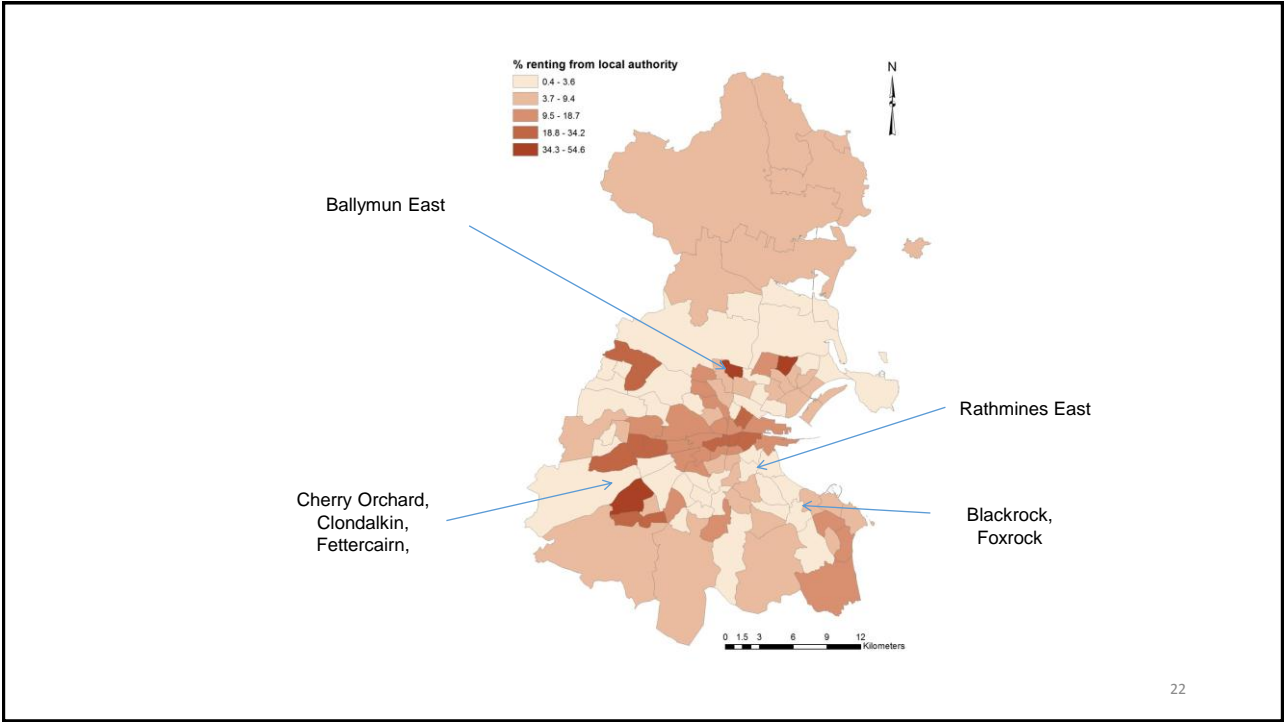
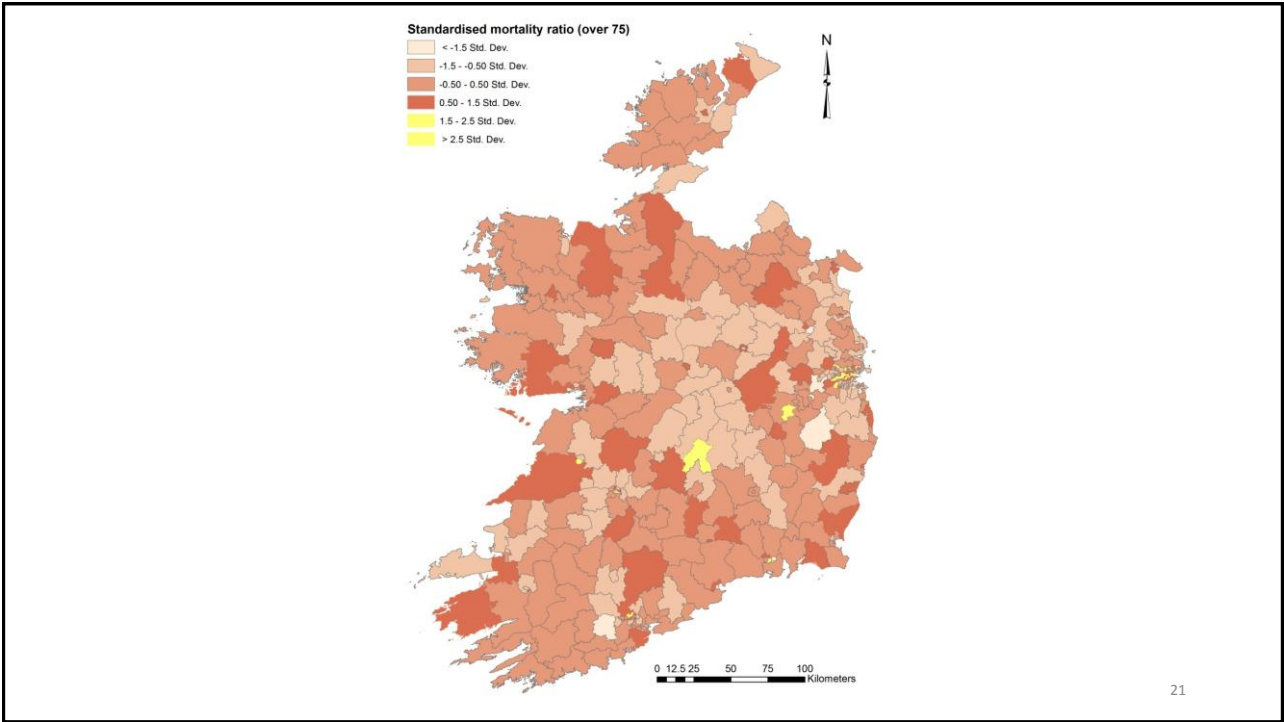
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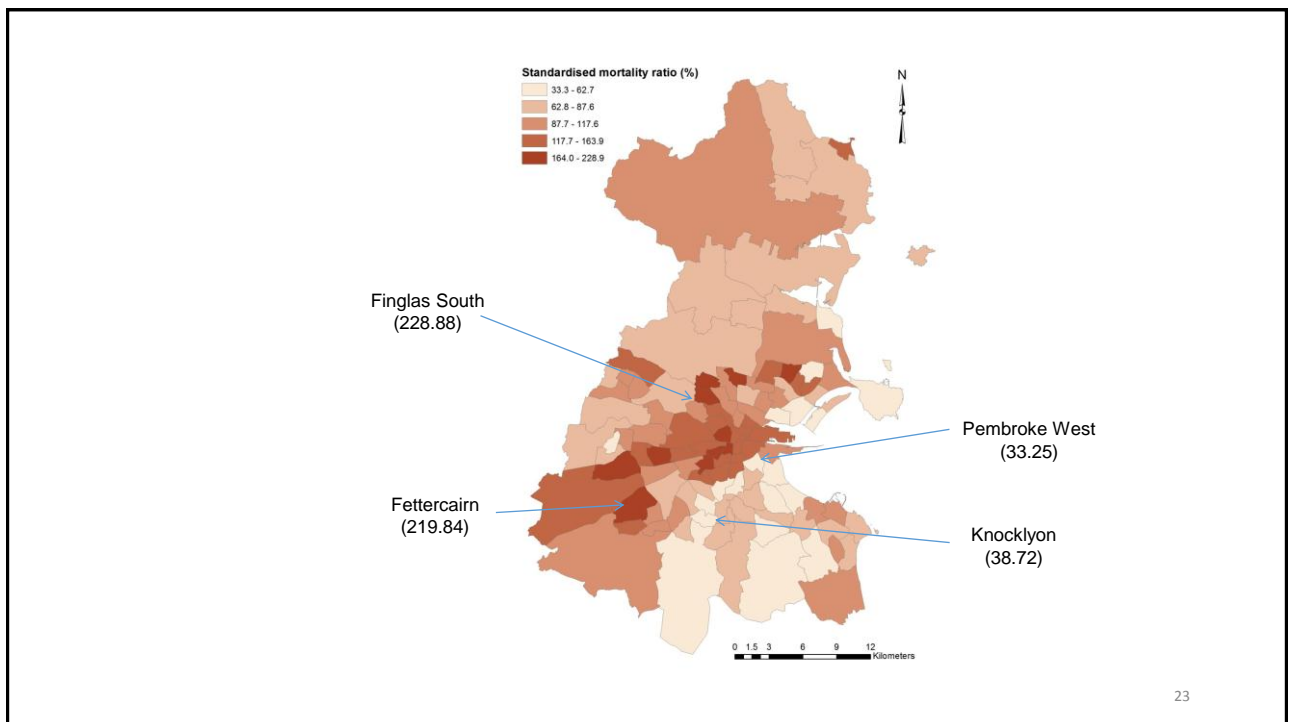


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## 4. Graphing in Stata I

### Group Exercise

1. Open Stata
2. Download the **international dataset** from Blackboard
3. Explore the dataset using **des** and **sum**
4. Select two variables from the dataset, choose a visualisation method appropriate to their level of measurement.
5. Describe the distributions using your chosen visualisation method.

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## 4. Graphing in Stata I

### Group Exercise

1. Open Stata
2. Download the **Irish dataset** from Blackboard
3. Explore the dataset using `des` and `sum`
4. Generate time series line graphs of two variables.
5. Describe the dynamics of the data (stability/volatility, key changes).