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Visual Journalism

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The New York Times

We'll cover:

- What is a “Graphics Editor”
- My background
- Walkthrough of two projects:
 - “How a no-deal Brexit threatens your weekly food shop (The Guardian)”
 - “Where Americans Didn’t Stay Home Even as the Virus Spread” (The New York Times)
- Q&A

What is a “Graphics Editor”?

What is a “Graphics Editor”?

Team member’s skills often fall into 3 areas

Reporting

- Interviewing
- Writing
- Editing

Design

- Designing bespoke pages for the website, such as election live results trackers and special projects
- Designing graphics in Adobe Illustrator
- Designing print pages
- Illustrating

Data and software development

- HTML/CSS/Javascript expertise to build interactive data visualisations
- Data analysis skills in R/Python
- Building virtual reality experiences

Types of projects we do:

How The Virus Won

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-spread.html>

Election results 2020:

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/11/03/us/elections/results-president.html>

What Happens When the Election Results Are Contested:

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/11/03/us/politics/election-results-contested-disputed.html>

My background

- Don't have a degree in journalism – I studied Mechanical Engineering
- Editor of my university's student newspaper
- Joined The Guardian as a Software Engineer on a graduate program
- Moved into the newsroom as an Interactive Developer
- Progressed to become a Visual Projects Editor
- Moved to the New York Times to be a Graphics Editor in February 2020

How a no-deal Brexit threatens your weekly food shop

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/ng-interacti-ve/2019/aug/13/how-a-no-deal-brexit-threatens-y-our-weekly-food-shop>

How the project was created

- **Started with a question**

- “How dependent is the UK on EU food imports?”

- **Initial reporting and research**

- Ongoing campaigns for the UK to become more self-sufficient in food
- UK’s self-sufficiency has been declining over the last few decades

- **Sourced a dataset**

- UN’s ‘Food and Agriculture Organisation’ tracks food trade between all countries, and releases public datasets each year



Production

Crops
Crops processed
Live Animals
Livestock Primary
Livestock Processed
Production Indices
Value of Agricultural Production



Trade

Crops and livestock products
Live animals
Detailed trade matrix
Trade Indices



Food Balance

New Food Balances
Food Balances (old methodology and population)
Commodity Balances - Crops Primary Equivalent
Commodity Balances - Livestock and Fish Primary Equivalent
Food Supply - Crops Primary Equivalent
Food Supply - Livestock and Fish Primary Equivalent



Food Security

Indicators from Household Surveys (gender, area, socioeconomics)
Suite of Food Security Indicators



Prices

Producer Prices
Producer Prices (old series)
Consumer Price Indices
Deflators
Exchange rates - Annual



Inputs

Fertilizers by Nutrient
Fertilizers by Product
Fertilizers archive
Pesticides Use
Pesticides Trade
Land Use
Employment Indicators



Population

Annual population



Investment

Machinery
Machinery Archive
Government Expenditure
Credit to Agriculture
Development Flows to Agriculture
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
Country Investment Statistics Profile



Macro-Statistics

Capital Stock
Macro Indicators



Agri-Environmental Indicators

Fertilizers indicators
Land use indicators
Land Cover
Livestock Patterns
Livestock Manure
Pesticides indicators
Emissions shares
Emissions intensities
Emissions shares



Emissions - Agriculture

Agriculture Total
Enteric Fermentation
Manure Management
Rice Cultivation
Synthetic Fertilizers
Manure applied to Soils
Manure left on Pasture
Crop Residues
Cultivation of Organic Soils
Burning - Savanna
Burning - Crop Residues
Energy Use



Emissions - Land Use

Land Use Total
Forest Land
Cropland
Grassland
Burning - Biomass



Forestry

Forestry Production and Trade
Forestry Trade Flows



ASTI R&D Indicators

ASTI-Researchers
ASTI-Expenditures



Emergency Response

Food Aid Shipments (WFP)

- **Explore the dataset**

- For each pair of countries, we have the import quantity and import value for each year

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Reporter Countries	Partner Countries	Item Code	Item	Element Code	Element	Unit	Y2016	Y2017	Y2018
Afghanistan	Argentina	1058	Meat, chicken	5610	Import Quantity	tonnes	1792	1750	935
Afghanistan	Argentina	1058	Meat, chicken	5622	Import Value	1000 US\$	1653	1761	854

- **Analyse the data**

- Used R to collate data for total imports to the UK from all EU countries

R script

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
data <- read.csv("Trade_DetailedTradeMatrix_E_All_Data.csv")
```

```
eu_countries <- c("Austria", "Belgium", "Bulgaria", "Croatia", "Cyprus",  
"Czechia", "Denmark", "Estonia", "Finland", "France", "Germany",  
"Greece", "Hungary", "Ireland", "Italy", "Latvia", "Lithuania",  
"Luxembourg", "Malta", "Netherlands", "Poland", "Portugal", "Romania",  
"Slovakia", "Slovenia", "Spain", "Sweden")
```

```
data_filtered <- data %>%  
  filter(Element == "Import Value") %>%  
  filter(Reporter.Countries == "United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland") %>%  
  filter(Partner.Countries %in% eu_countries)
```

```
top_imports <- data_filtered %>%  
  filter(!is.na(Y2016)) %>%  
  group_by(Item) %>%  
  summarize(total_import_value_2016 = sum(Y2016)) %>%  
  arrange(desc(total_import_value_2016))
```

UK's top food imports from the EU

	Item	total_import_value_2016
1	Food prep nes	2724376
2	Wine	2540285
3	Pastry	1910958
4	Chocolate products nes	1794622
5	Cheese, whole cow milk	1474259
6	Crude materials	1293199
7	Meat, chicken	1162685
8	Beverages, non alcoholic	1073182
9	Meat, cattle, boneless (beef & veal)	872460
10	Bacon and ham	717064
11	Meat, pig, preparations	649251
12	Beverages, distilled alcoholic	645615
13	Pet food	599895
14	Meat, chicken, canned	568771
15	Meat, pig	559455

- **Calculate some data leads for your story**

- Need to find simple, summary values that can be used in your copy
- For example: from which country does the UK import the most cheese?

```
data_filtered %>%
```

```
  filter(Item == "Cheese, whole cow milk") %>%
```

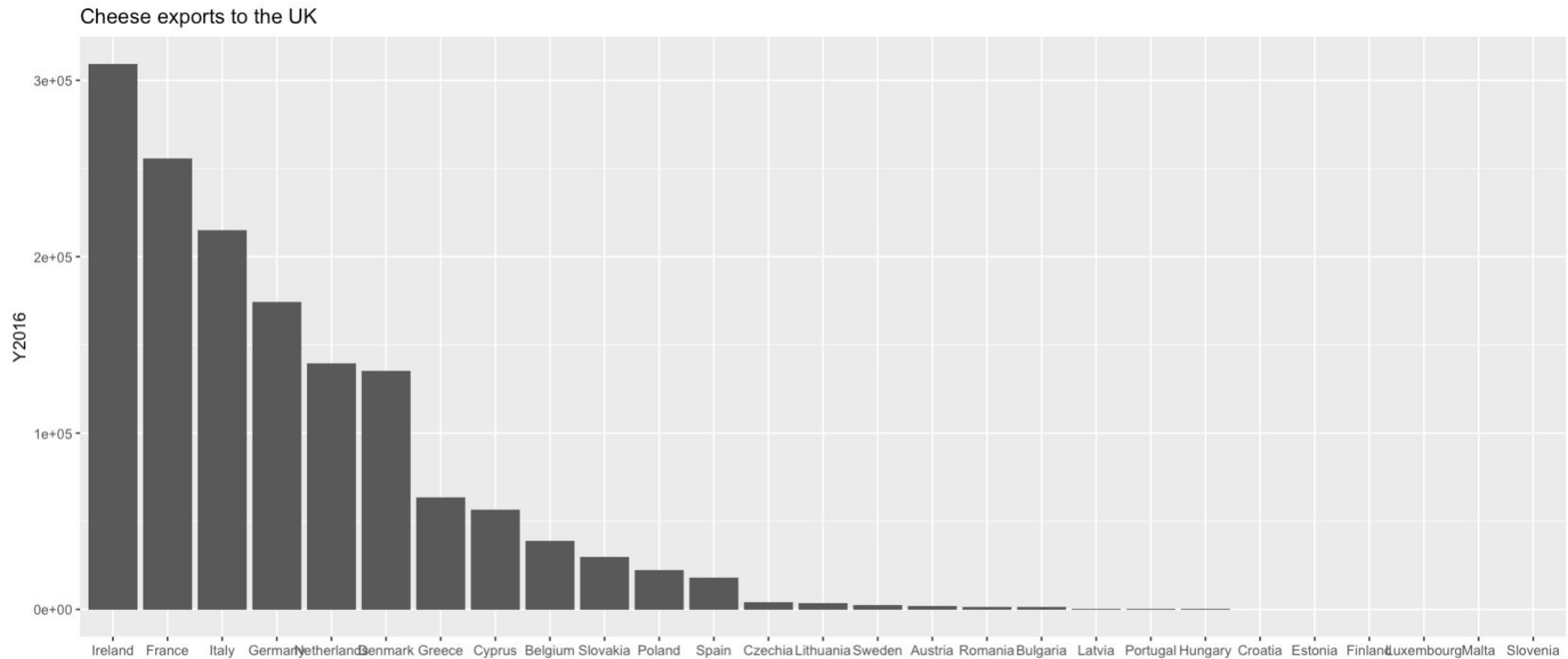
```
  arrange(desc(Y2016))
```

Answer: \$309 million dollars of
cheese imports from Ireland

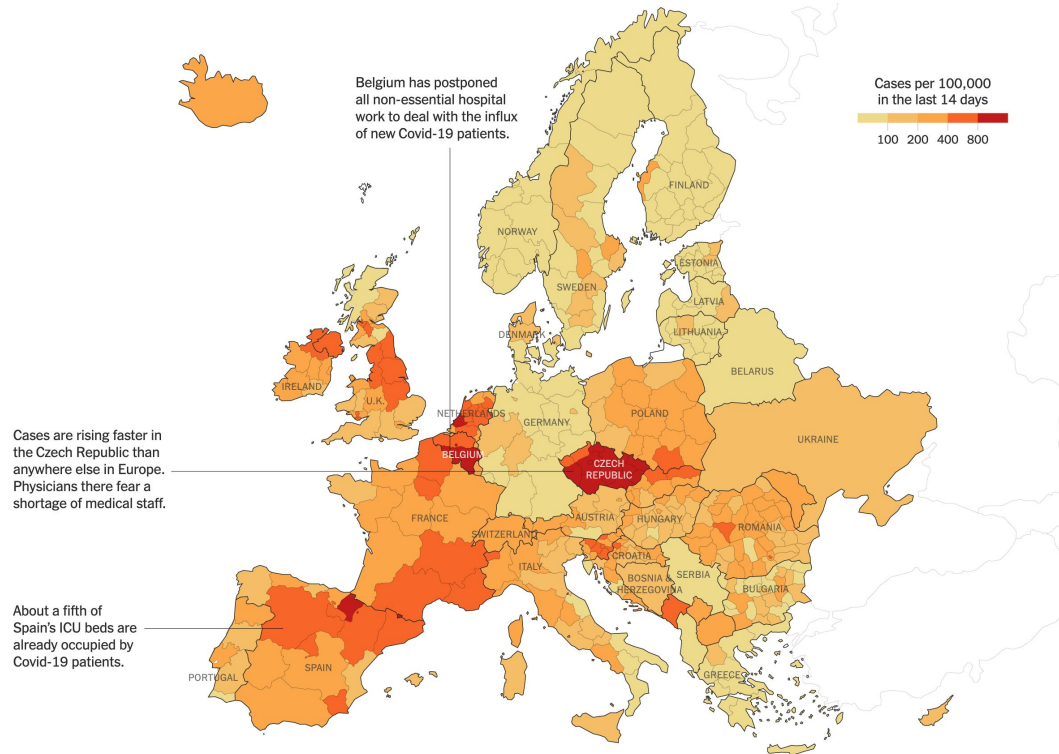
	Partner.Countries	Y2016
1	Ireland	309519
2	France	255658
3	Italy	215210
4	Germany	174223
5	Netherlands	139767
6	Denmark	135410
7	Greece	63259
8	Cyprus	56329
9	Belgium	39093
10	Slovakia	29649

How can we visualize this dataset?

Bar chart?



Choropleth map?



Bubble map?



The solution: the flow map



How to build this in D3

- Base map
- Lines connecting EU countries to the UK
- Flowing circles from EU countries to the UK, sized by the total export of an item

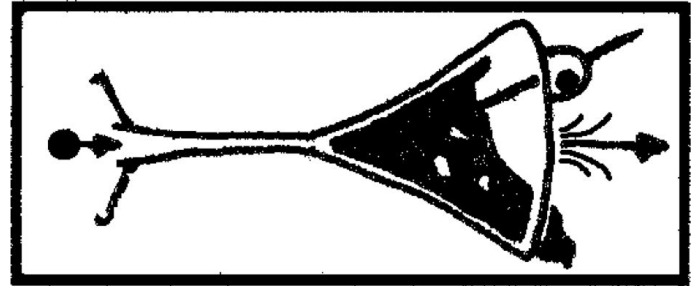
<https://observablehq.com/d/4a7b89db3aa11048>

- **Two options for how to use this visualisation**
 - An exploratory data visualisation – let readers select the foods they are interested in
 - Story-driven visualisation. We find the most interesting stories in the dataset and present them to the reader with annotations and context

You can do both! Follow the “martini glass structure”

“The martini glass structure refers to putting the user on a narrow path (the stem of the glass) where they follow the author’s introduction, observations and questions regarding the story, and then moving the user to a more open area (the mouth of the glass) that allows for more independent, user-driven exploration of the story.”

<http://visualizingrights.org/tldr/narrative-storytelling.html>



What about everything else?

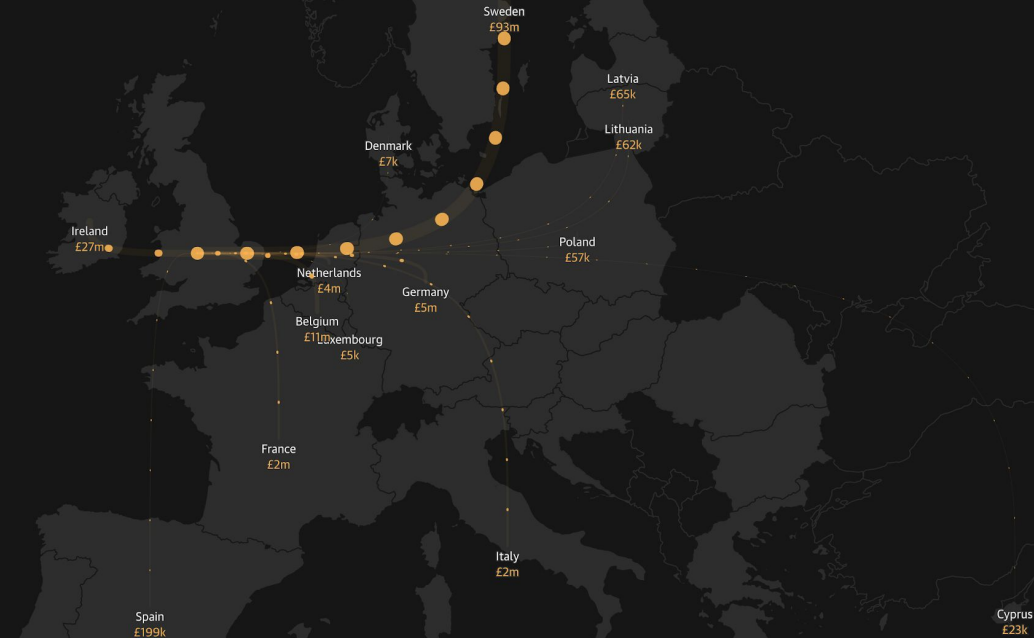
The Food and Agriculture Organisation collect trade data for more than 300 categories of food and drink. Explore the EU imports and exports for your weekly shop:

Choose a food item

Cider etc

Show imports or exports?

Imports



Where America Didn't Stay Home Even as the Virus Spread

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/04/02/us/coronavirus-social-distancing.html>

- **The question**

- Are people reducing their travel due to the stay-at-home orders that states have put in place?

- **Sourcing the data**

- No public dataset
- Used “mobility” data from a private company called Cuebiq
 - A measure of how many meters the average person moved each day in each county in the US
- Collected data on which states and counties had stay-at-home orders in place

Which counties reduced travel the most

Change in distance traveled (Feb. 28 to Mar. 27)

← Less travel

More travel →

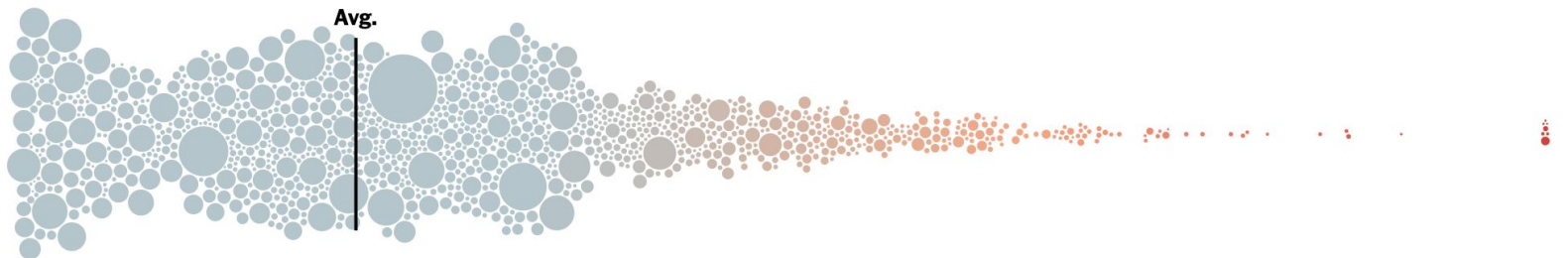
-100%

-75%

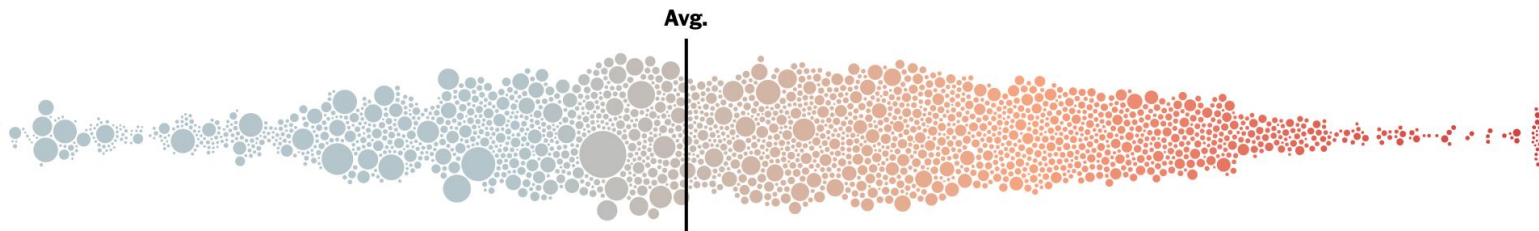
-50%

-25%

Counties
with stay-at-
home orders
by March 27



Counties
without stay-at-
home orders
by March 27



The data used to build this visualisation

county_fips_code	in_lockdown	pct_change	pop	label
1001	FALSE	-0.616	55869	Autauga, AL
1003	FALSE	-0.544	223234	Baldwin, AL
1005	FALSE	-0.51	24686	Barbour, AL
1007	FALSE	-0.615	22394	Bibb, AL
1009	FALSE	-0.574	57826	Blount, AL
1011	FALSE	-0.353	10101	Bullock, AL
1013	FALSE	-0.609	19448	Butler, AL
1015	FALSE	-0.438	113605	Calhoun, AL
1017	FALSE	-0.55	33254	Chambers, AL

<https://observablehq.com/d/66c52f48229a8252>

Q&A