

TDU

R FOR DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Day 2

May 3, 2023



Public Health
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé
publique du Canada

Canada

WELCOME BACK!

Yesterday we reviewed:

- Graphing using base R and ggplot
- Grammar of graphics
- Modifying your dataset to facilitate data visualization
- Custom data visualizations

OVERVIEW

Today we will cover:

- Best practices in data visualization
- Application of graphic design practices in R
- Data visualization and potential for harm to small and vulnerable communities



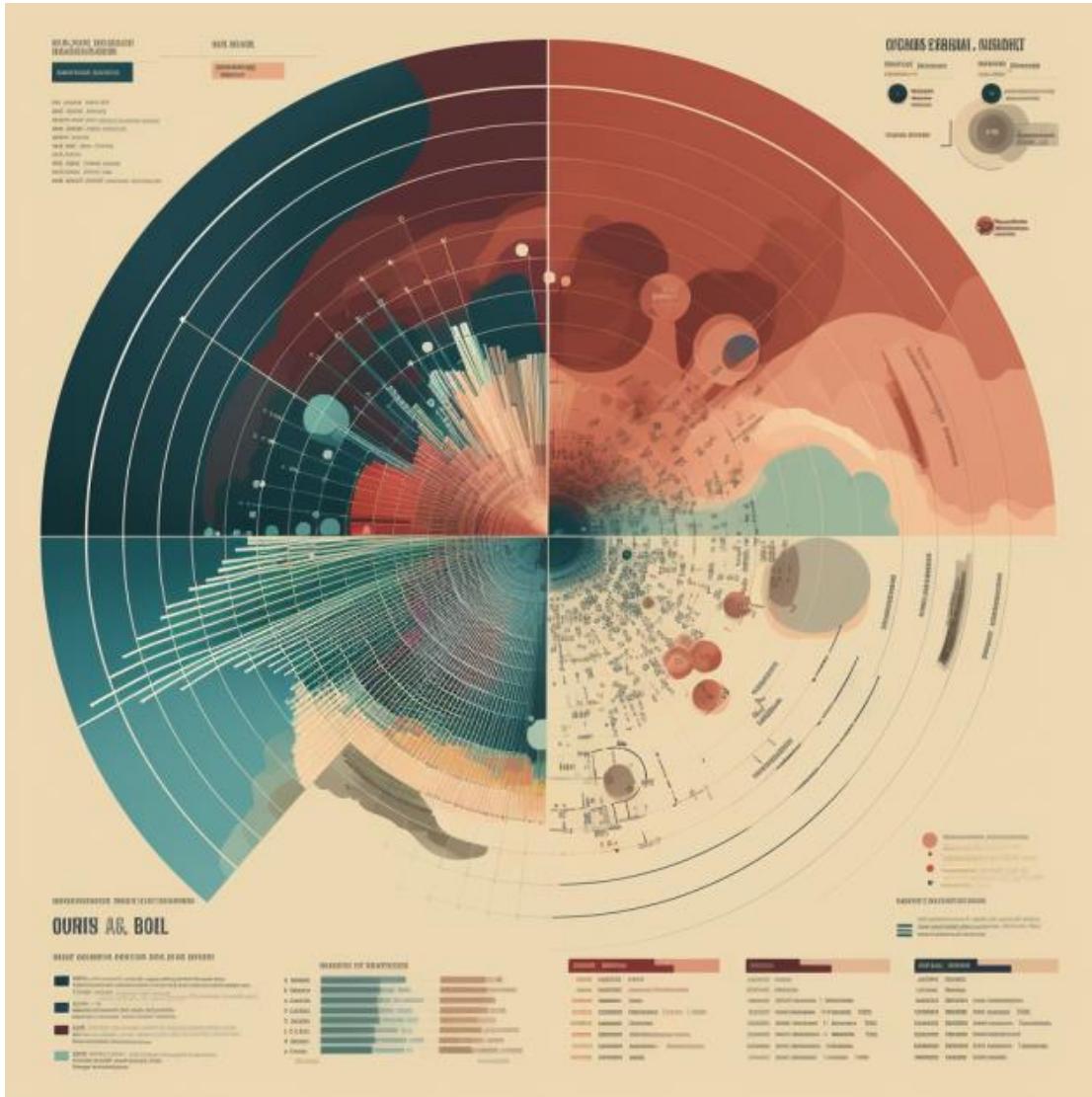
APPLYING BEST PRACTICES IN DATA VISUALIZATION

CLARITY OF MESSAGE

- What am I trying to say?
- To whom am I saying it?
- Why am I saying it?



Image Generated by MidJourney AI



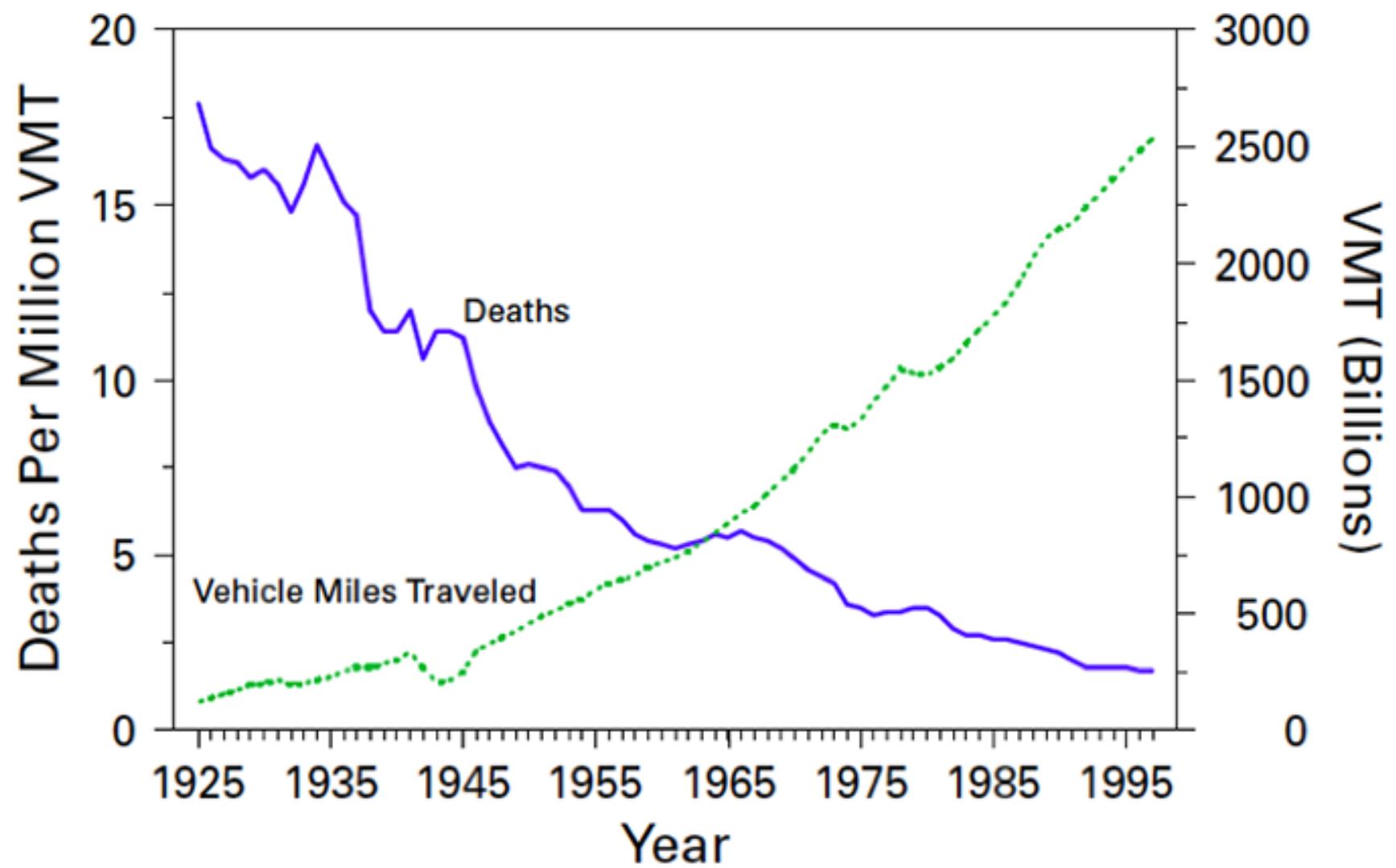
BEST PRACTICES

- To achieve clarity of message, consider:
 - Simplicity
 - Visual consistency and layout
 - Readability
 - Scale

SIMPLICITY

Avoid unnecessary or complex elements in your figures.

Limit visualizations to one concept each.



Motor-vehicle-related deaths per million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and annual VMT, by year – United States, 1925– 8
1997. Motor vehicle safety: A 20th century public health achievement. MMWR 1999; 48(18): 369–374.

VISUAL CONSISTENCY

Colour, Contrast and Consistency

Emphasis, balance and hierarchy

Layout and negative space.

Vaccination Coverage Progress in BC by age and by Health Authority, 26 Mar. 2023

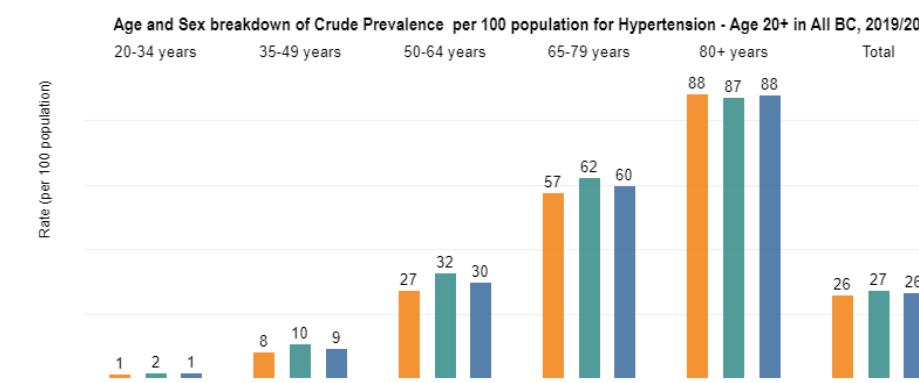


Chronic Disease Dashboard

This interactive tool provides summary statistics on variety of non-communicable diseases and conditions in BC.

[Dashboard](#) [Case Definitions](#) [Data Notes](#)

Select from the tools on the right to change diseases and display options. Click on the tabs to view different arrangements of the data. To learn how to save charts and data tables, [review our quick guide](#). Note that the tool may not display on older web browsers.



Visit the BC Observatory for Population & Public Health >

Select a Health Region
All BC

Select a Rate Type
Crude Prevalence

Select Sex (All)

Select Year
2019/20

Date ranges are based on Ministry of Health fiscal years. For example, the year 2000/01 represents data from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001

Legend
Females
Males
Total



TUBIKSTUDIO.COM

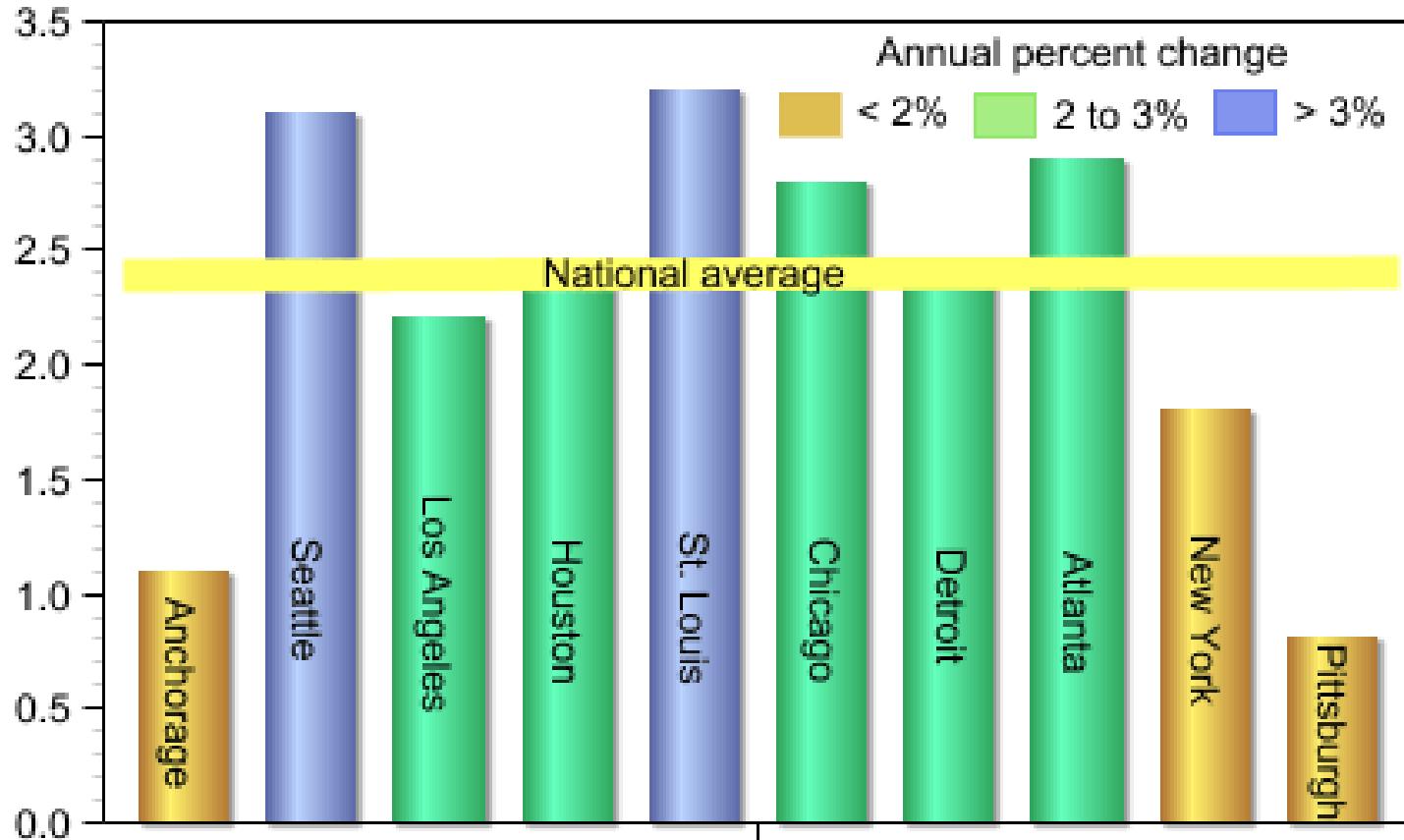
**If everything yells for your
viewer's attention, nothing
is heard.**

Aarron Walter, "Design for Emotion"

Annual grocery store inflation by city, 2014

In 2014, food price inflation was higher in Seattle, St. Louis, Chicago, and Atlanta than in other metropolitan areas

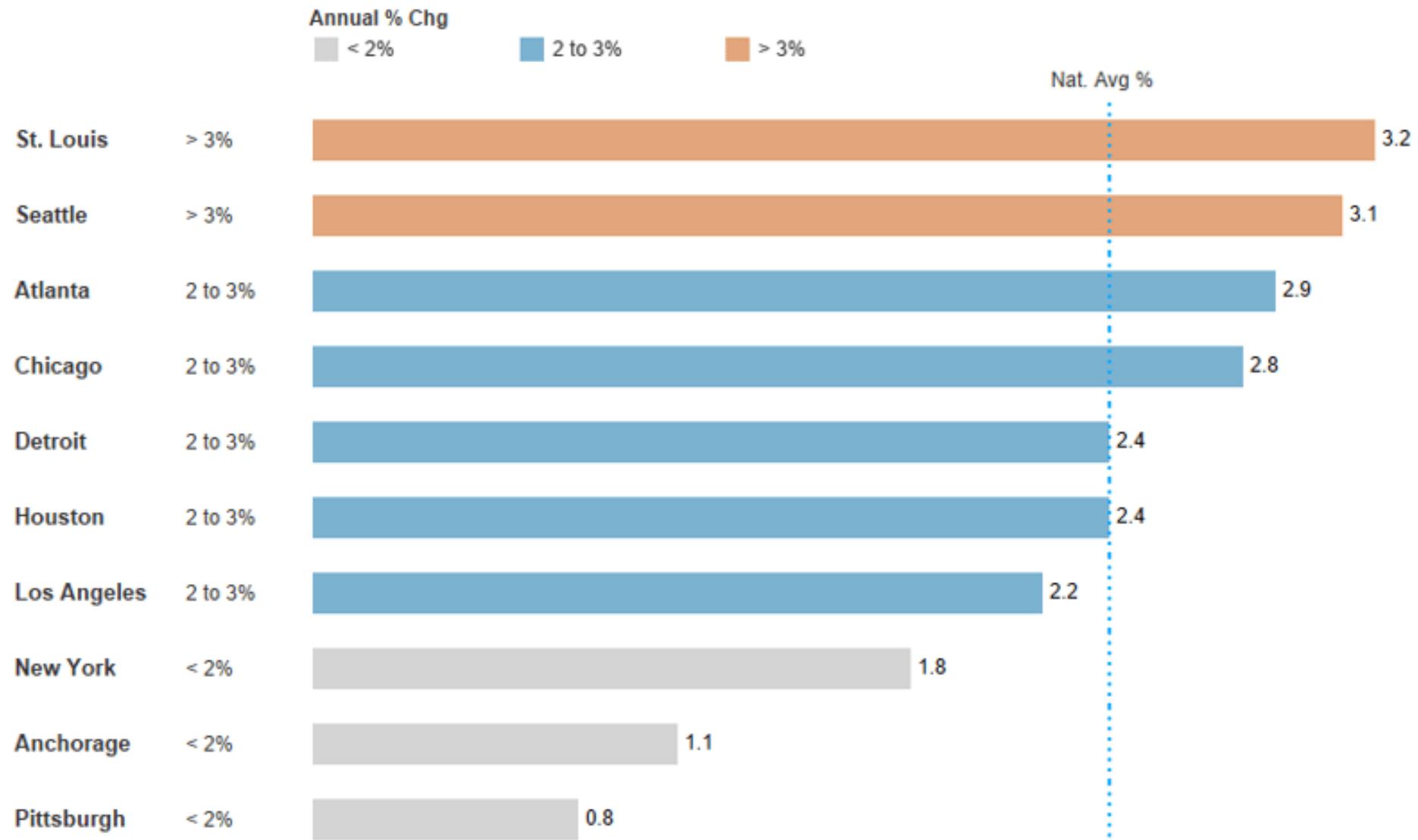
Percent change



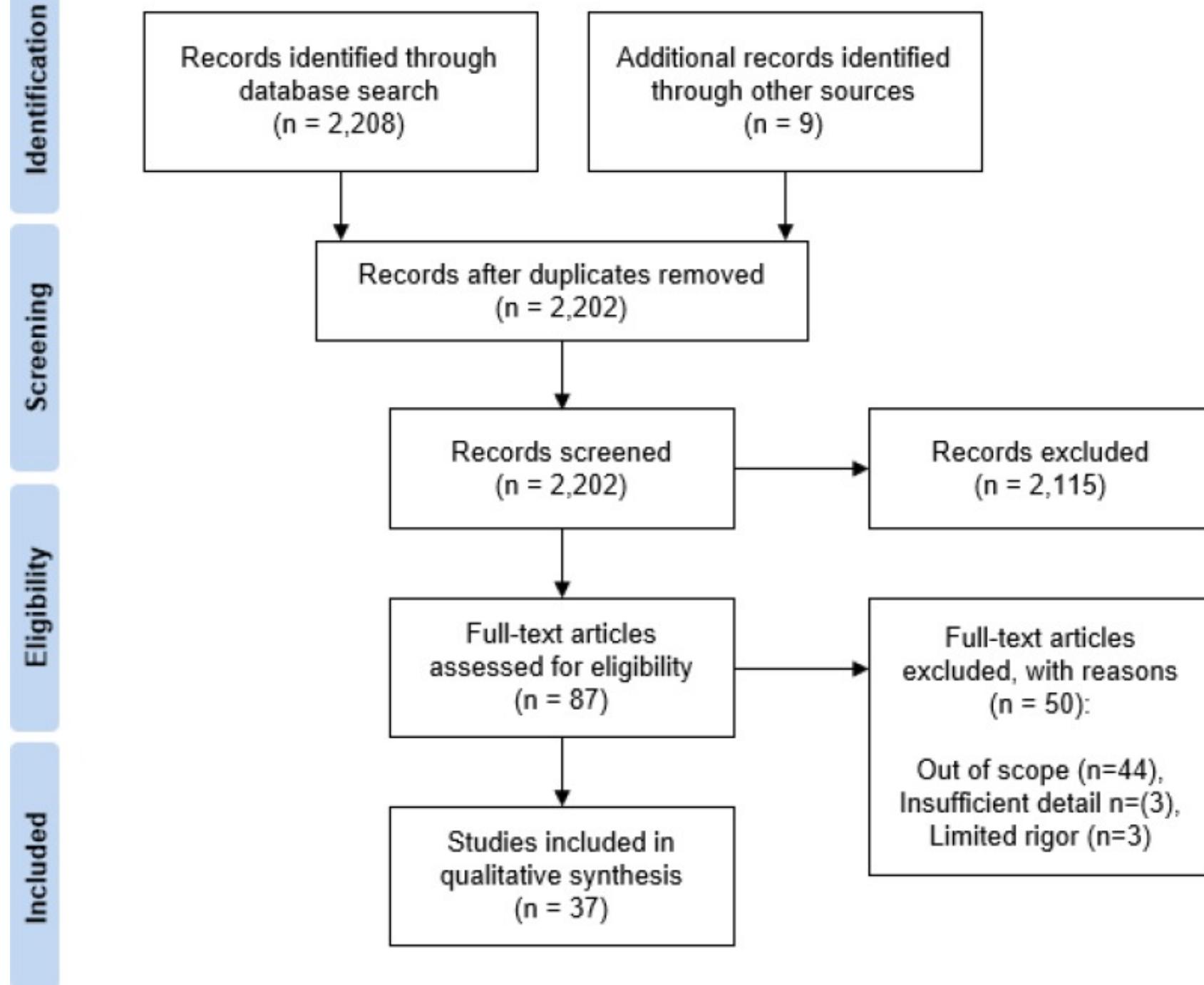
Source: Calculated by ERS, USDA, using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

2014 Annual grocery store inflation by city

Food price inflation was higher in Seattle, St. Louis, Chicago, and Atlanta than in other metropolitan areas



PRISMA criteria described in Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, et al. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med. 2009 Jul 21;6(7):e1000097.
doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097



READABILITY OF TEXT

Simple, non-decorative

Consistent stroke width

Wider horizontal proportions

Distinct forms for each character

Limited bold weighting

USE THIS

Arial

Times New Roman

Verdana

Calibri

NOT THIS

Britannic

Comic Sans MS

Jokerman

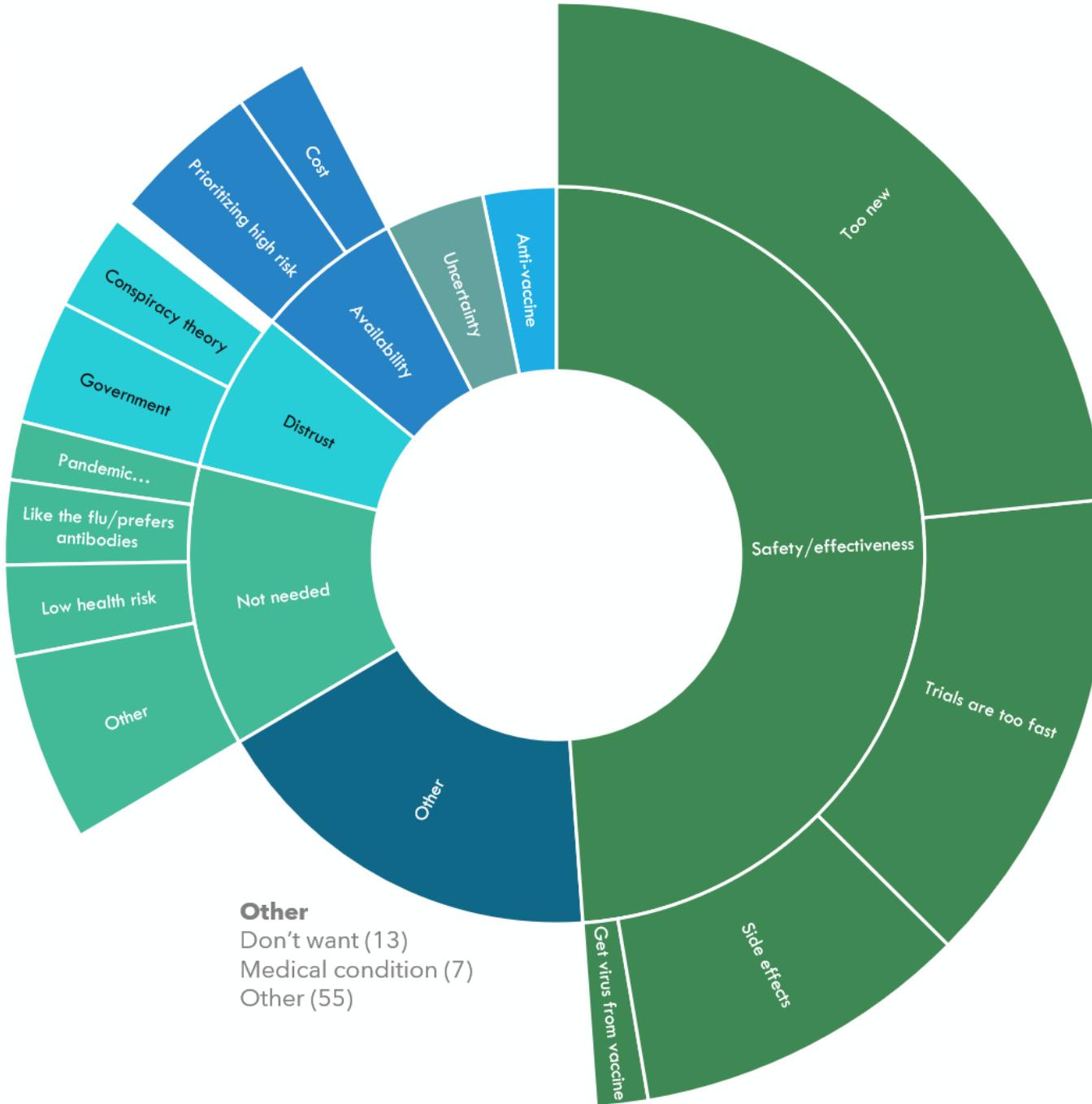
Papyrus

SCALE

- Consider how the scale of your typography will impact your visualization's readability, hierarchy and intuitive perception of your graph.
- Also consider how the scale of your visual elements can contribute or detract from your key message.

Within the **Categories**
the **code** highlights the
diversity of opinions
632 total statements (Wave 6)

The inner circle represents the
category for each statement.
The corresponding outer circle
represents the codes within the
category



ACCESSIBILITY

Plain language

Colour contrast and
palette selection

Appropriate font

Visually consistent layout



APPLYING BEST PRACTICES FOR DATA VISUALIZATION IN R

The "How" Section

THEMES!

Themes: What are they?

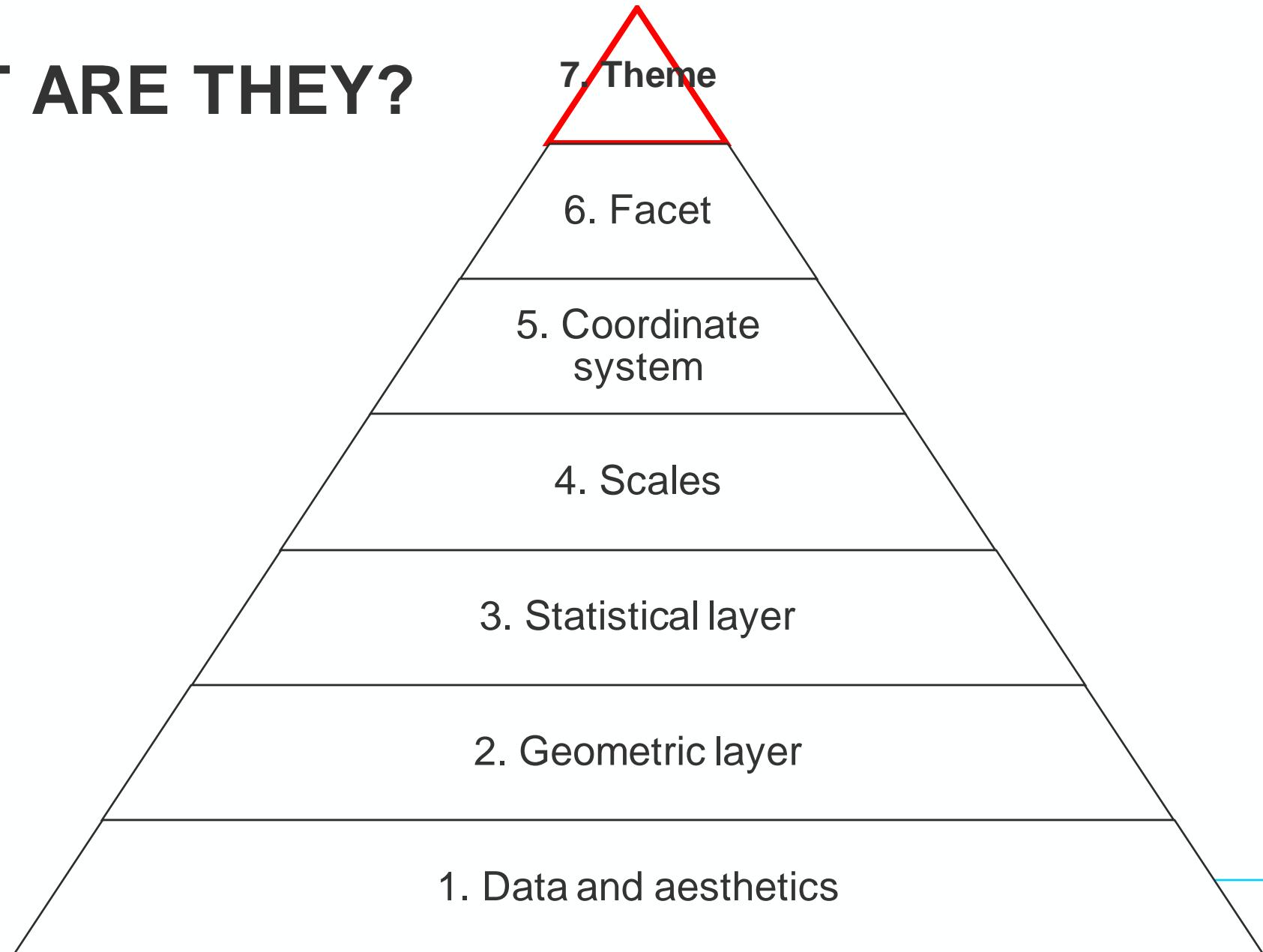
Function: theme()

Built-in themes and downloading themes

Customizing themes

THEMES: WHAT ARE THEY?

- Themes are the collection of elements that allow you to adjust the non-data bits of your plot: e.g., background, font, etc.



THEME()

- In ggplot2, the primary means of modifying a plot's theme is by using the theme() function.
- It allows you to override the default theme elements, or even change, on the fly, theme elements on an existing theme.

```
ggplot(hospital_data, aes(x = date_onset)) +
```



The data to be visualized

```
theme_minimal() +
```



```
theme(
```

```
  plot.title = element_text(face = "bold", size = 12),
```

```
  legend.background = element_rect(
```

```
    fill = "white",
```

```
    linewidth = 4,
```

```
    colour = "white"
```

```
),
```

```
  legend.position = "right",
```

```
  axis.ticks = element_line(colour = "grey70", linewidth = 0.2),
```

```
  panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "grey70", linewidth = 0.2),
```

```
  panel.grid.minor = element_blank()
```

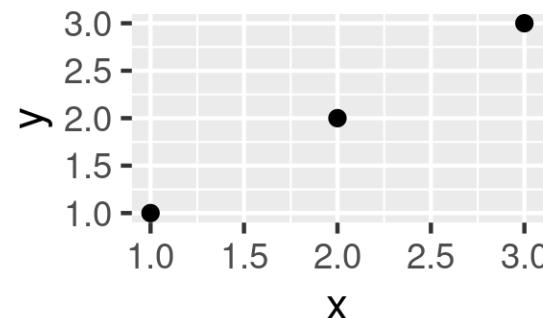
```
)
```

Application of an existing theme
to minimize background
elements

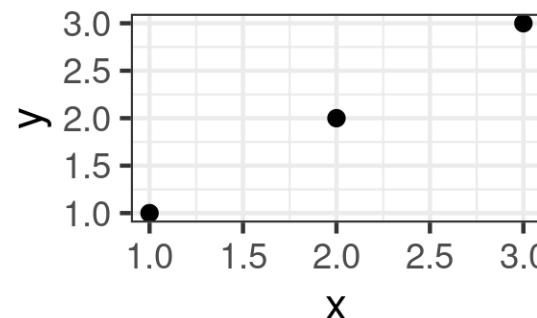
BUILT-IN THEMES

- ggplot2 contains a few utilitarian basic themes:

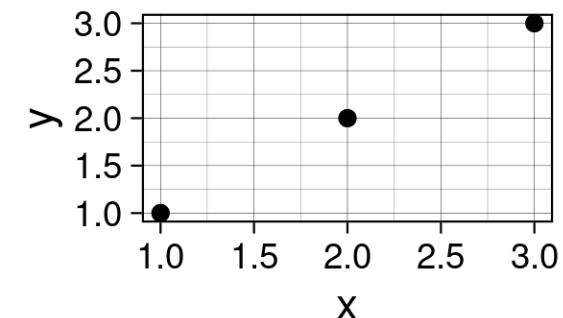
theme_grey()



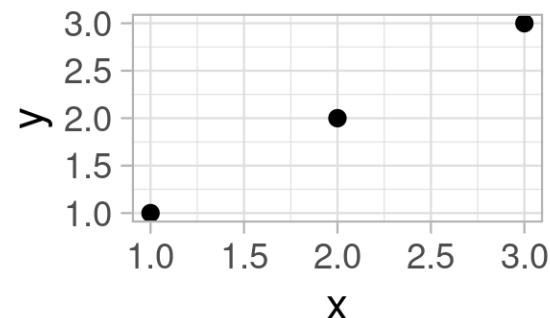
theme_bw()



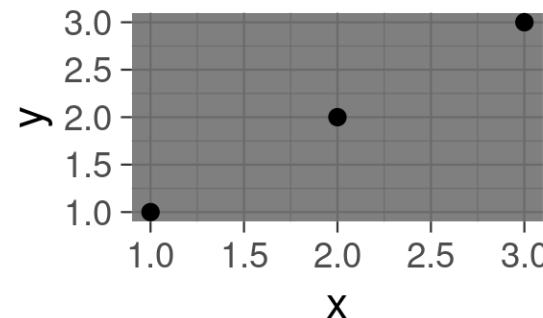
theme_linedraw()



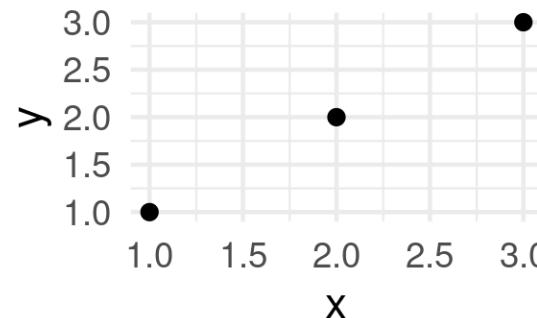
theme_light()



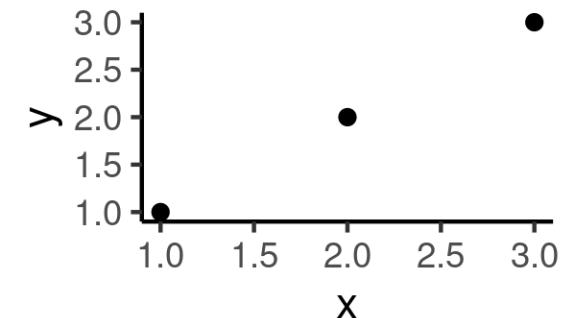
theme_dark()



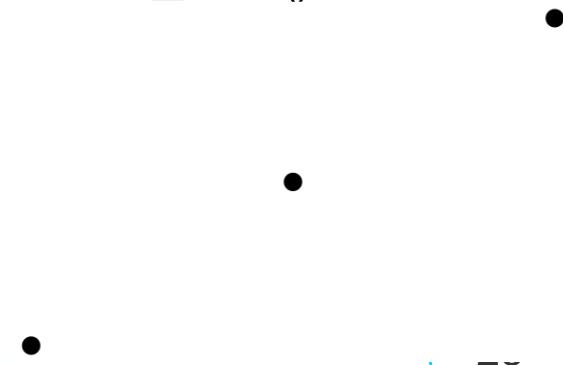
theme_minimal()



theme_classic()



theme_void()



INVOKING BUILT-IN THEMES

- Calling a built-in theme is as simple as adding `theme_name()` to your plot object!

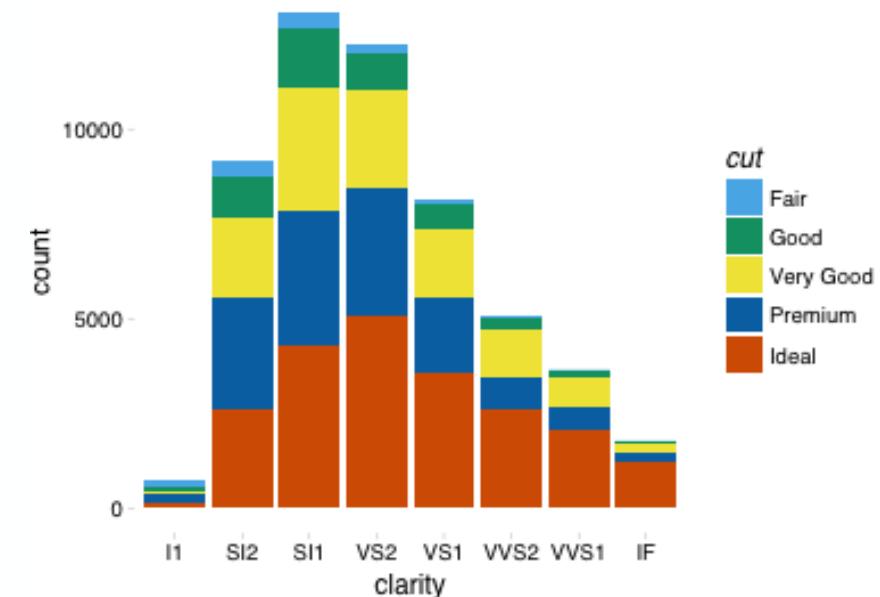
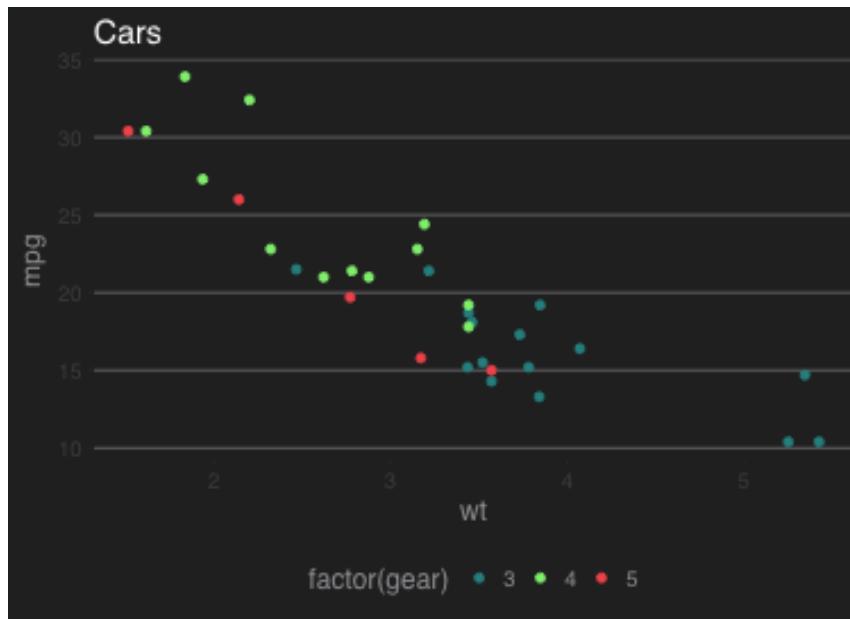
```
ggplot(hospital_data, aes(x = date_onset)) +
```

```
  theme_light() +
```

```
  theme( legend.position = "right",  
        ... )
```

INSTALLING ADDITIONAL THEMES

- You can also get more themes simply by installing a package that contains themes, or even copying and pasting the theming statements from other plots you've worked on.
- For example, the ggthemes package contains many different themes such as:



CUSTOMIZING THEMING

- We'll walk through a few examples now on some common plot "elements" that can be customized inside the `theme()` function and how to do so.
- Reminder: the `ggplot` documentation is your best friend, as is Google and Stack Overflow!
- Disclaimer: The following slides are shamelessly stolen from <https://ggplot2-book.org/polishing.html#modifying-theme-components>

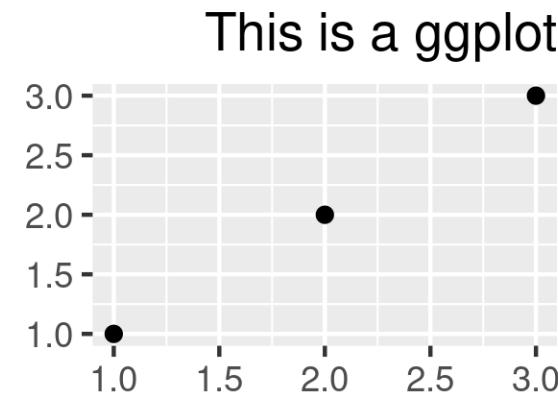
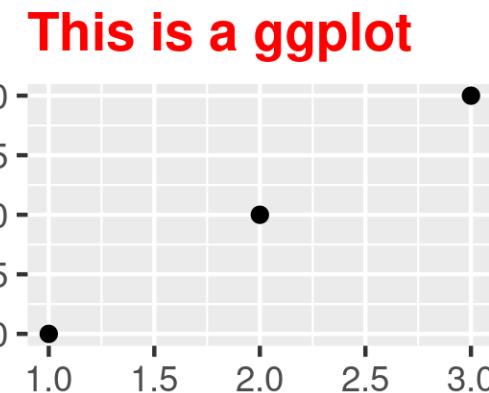
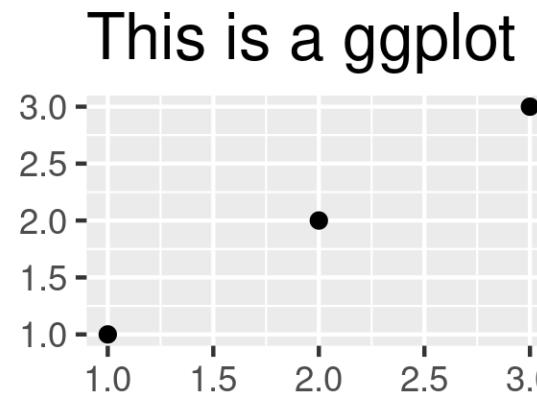
ELEMENT_TEXT

```
plot_t <- plot + labs(title = "This is a ggplot") + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL)
```

```
plot_t + theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 16))
```

```
plot_t + theme(plot.title = element_text(face = "bold", colour = "red"))
```

```
plot_t + theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 1))
```

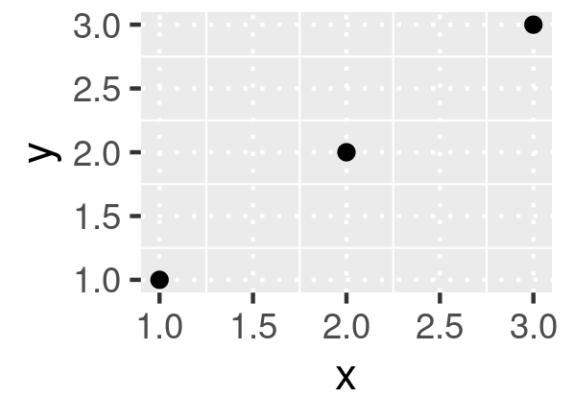
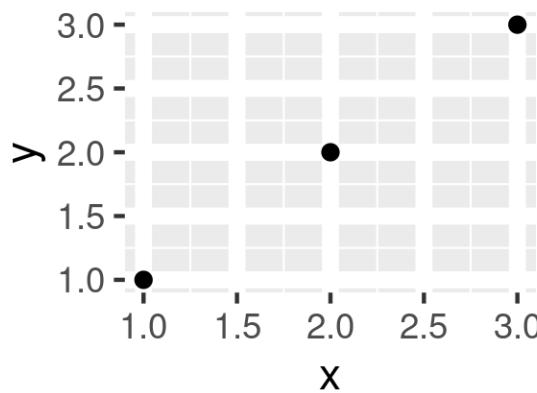
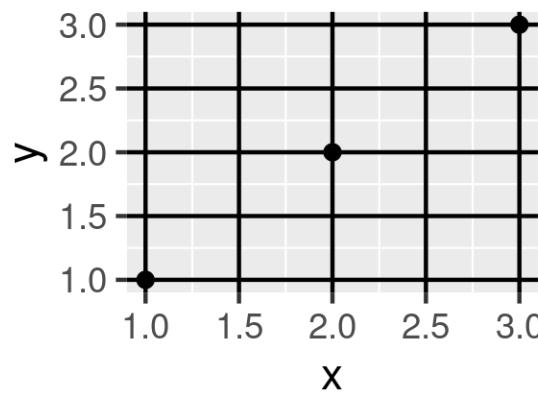


ELEMENT_LINE

```
plot + theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "black"))
```

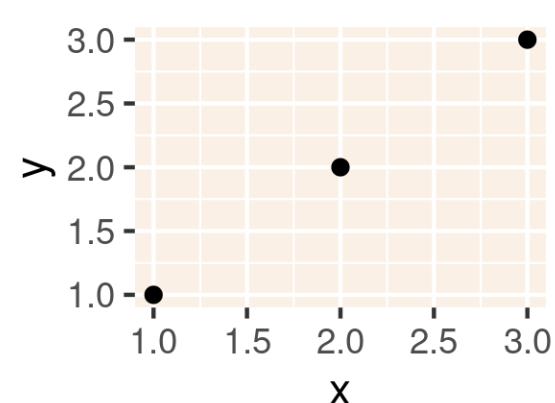
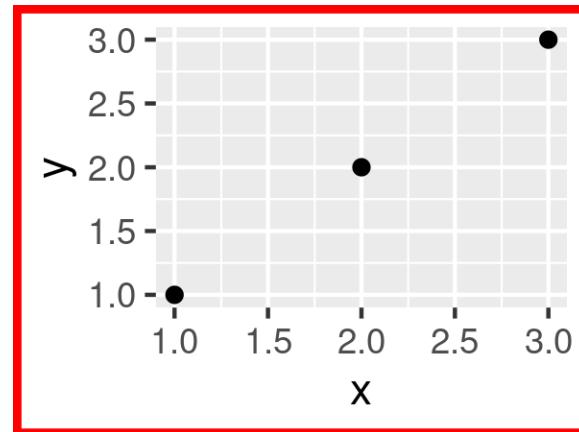
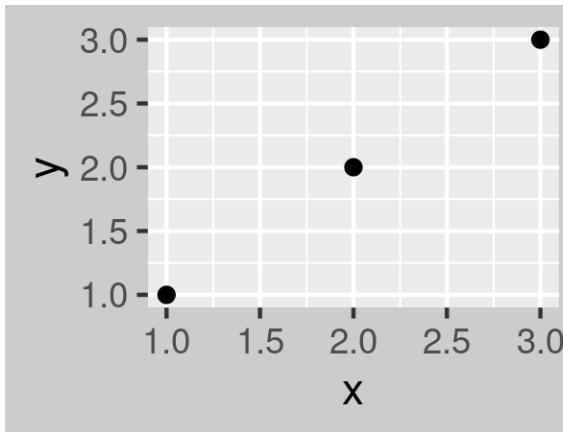
```
plot + theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(linewidth = 2))
```

```
plot + theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(linetype = "dotted"))
```



ELEMENT_RECT

```
plot + theme(plot.background = element_rect(fill = "grey80", colour = NA))  
plot + theme(plot.background = element_rect(colour = "red", linewidth = 2))  
plot + theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "linen"))
```

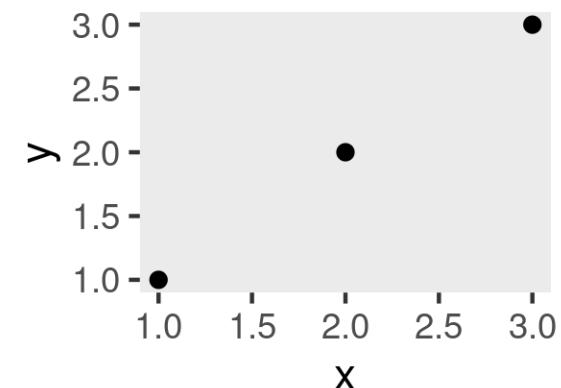
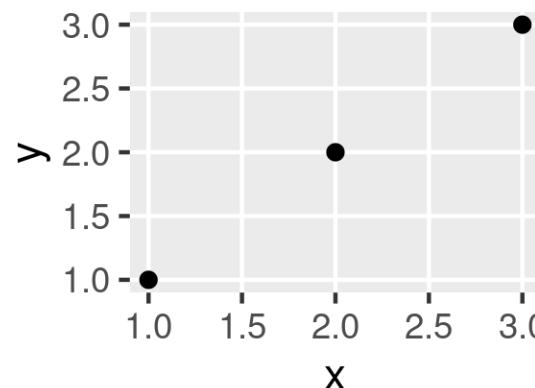
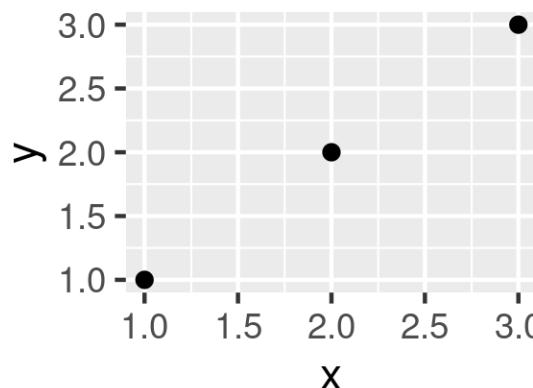


ELEMENT_BLANK

plot

```
last_plot() + theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())
```

```
last_plot() + theme(panel.grid.major = element_blank())
```



ELEMENTS YOU CAN MODIFY

- Plot (background, title, margin)
- Axis (tick labels, axis titles, tick Marks, tick mark lengths)
- Legend (key, size, height, width, margin and text alignment)
- Panel (background, border, major and minor grids, aspect ratio)
- Faceting (spacing between panels, backgrounds)
- Full List: <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/theme.html>

APPLYING BEST PRACTICES IN R

- Modifying existing themes
- Applying a custom theme
- Alt text in markdown

MODIFYING A THEME

```
ggplot(hospital_data, aes(x = date_onset)) +  
  some_theme() +  
  theme(  
    plot.title = element_text(face = "bold", size = 12),  
    legend.background = element_rect(  
      fill = "white",  
      linewidth = 4,  
      colour = "white"  
    ),  
    legend.position = "right",  
    axis.ticks = element_line(colour = "grey70", linewidth = 0.2),  
    panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "grey70", linewidth = 0.2),  
    panel.grid.minor = element_blank()  
)
```

Invoking ggplot2

Applying a theme

Using the
theme()
function to
make
modifications
to the theme

SAVING A THEME INTO AN OBJECT

```
mytheme <- theme(  
  plot.title = element_text(face = "bold", size = 12),  
  legend.background = element_rect(  
    fill = "white",  
    linewidth = 4,  
    colour = "white"  
  legend.position = "right",  
  axis.ticks = element_line(colour = "grey70", linewidth = 0.2),  
  panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "grey70", linewidth = 0.2),  
  panel.grid.minor = element_blank()  
)
```

SAVING LABELS INTO AN OBJECT

```
my_labels <- list(ylab("my y axis"),  
                  xlab("my x axis"),  
                  ggtitle("my title"))
```

APPLYING THEME AND LABEL OBJECTS

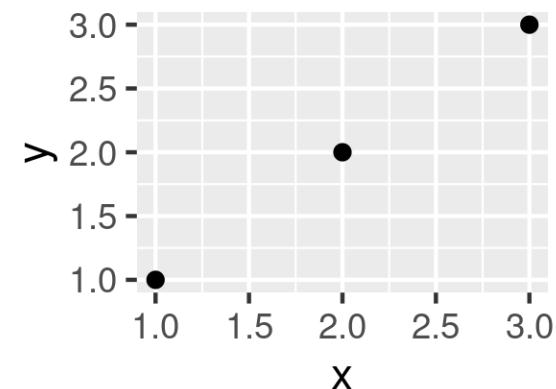
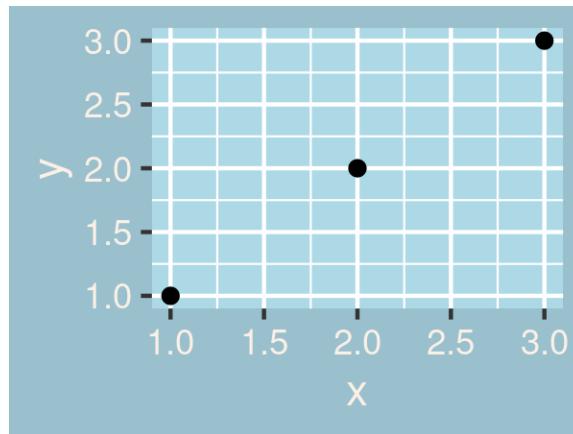
```
my_theme <- theme(...)
```

```
my_labels <- list(...)
```

```
ggplot(hospital_data, aes(x = date_onset)) +  
  my_theme + my_labels
```

UPDATING AND REVERTING THEME OBJECTS

```
old_theme <- theme_update(  
  plot.background = element_rect(fill = "lightblue3", colour = NA),  
  panel.background = element_rect(fill = "lightblue", colour = NA),  
  axis.text = element_text(colour = "linen"),  
  axis.title = element_text(colour = "linen"))  
  
plot  
theme_set(old_theme)  
plot
```



ALT TEXT IN MARKDOWN

```
17 ````{r fig.cap="Some Health Data", fig.alt = "A scatterplot chart showing some  
relationship between an intervention and an outcome"}  
18 ggplot(data = health_data, aes(x = intervention,  
19     y = outcome,  
20     color = comparator)) +  
21     geom_point(aes(shape = comparator), alpha = 0.8) +  
22     scale_color_manual(values = c("darkorange","purple","cyan4"))  
23 ````
```

```
17 ````{r, fig.alt = "Crochet (not knitting!) needle with colorful yarn",  
18     out.width="25%"}  
19 knitr::include_graphics("thumbnail.jpg")  
20 ````
```



“WORST” PRACTICES IN DATA VISUALIZATION

Part 1

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY

- Combine your knowledge of data visualization best practices with that of the theme() function!
- Groups will be provided with a dataset and base code to which they will apply theming elements that fly in the face of common decency and best practices
- You will have 20 minutes to break the rules and compete with your colleagues to create a figure that is even WORSE than the example provided!



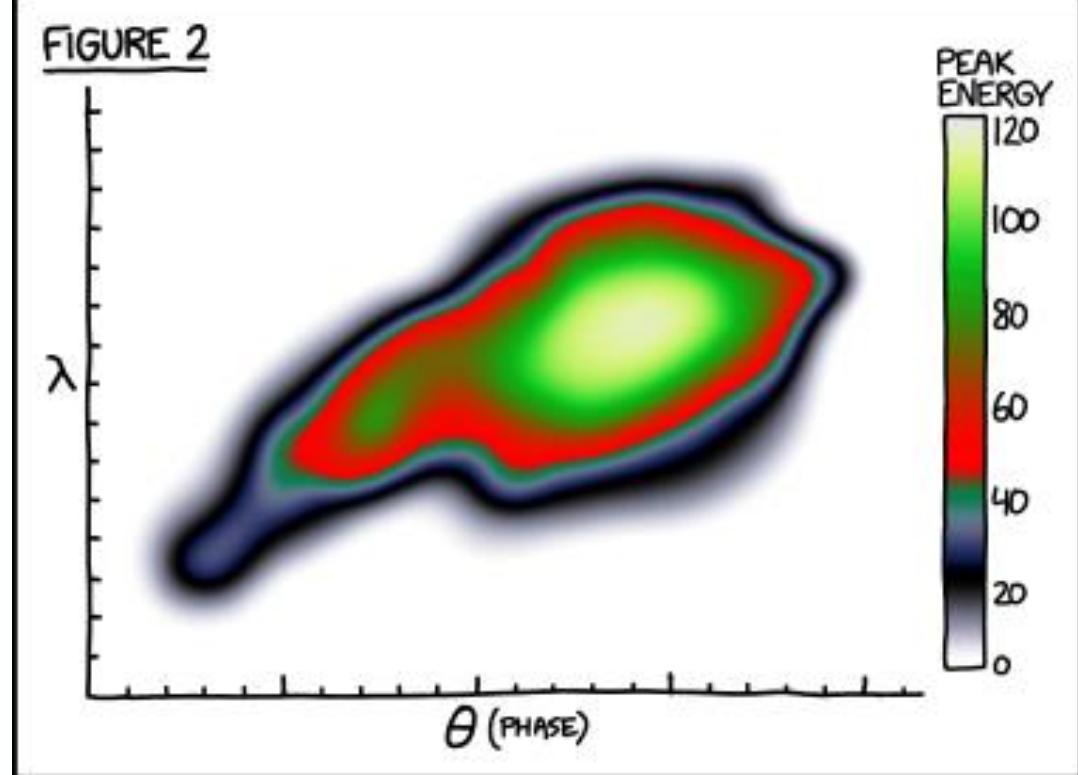
“RULES TO VIZ BY”

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY: RULES TO 'VIZ' BY

- Let's all grow from what we witnessed in the last activity and commit to never visit that terrible place again!
- Based on what was presented and learned from the "worst" practices in data visualization, develop a list of rules to live by for data visualization and its applications in R
- Using the provided jamboard:
 - Add as many rules you can think of!
 - Select your top three 'rules' before coming back so we can compile them into a handout!

BREAK!

Please return to the
virtual classroom by:
3pm ET



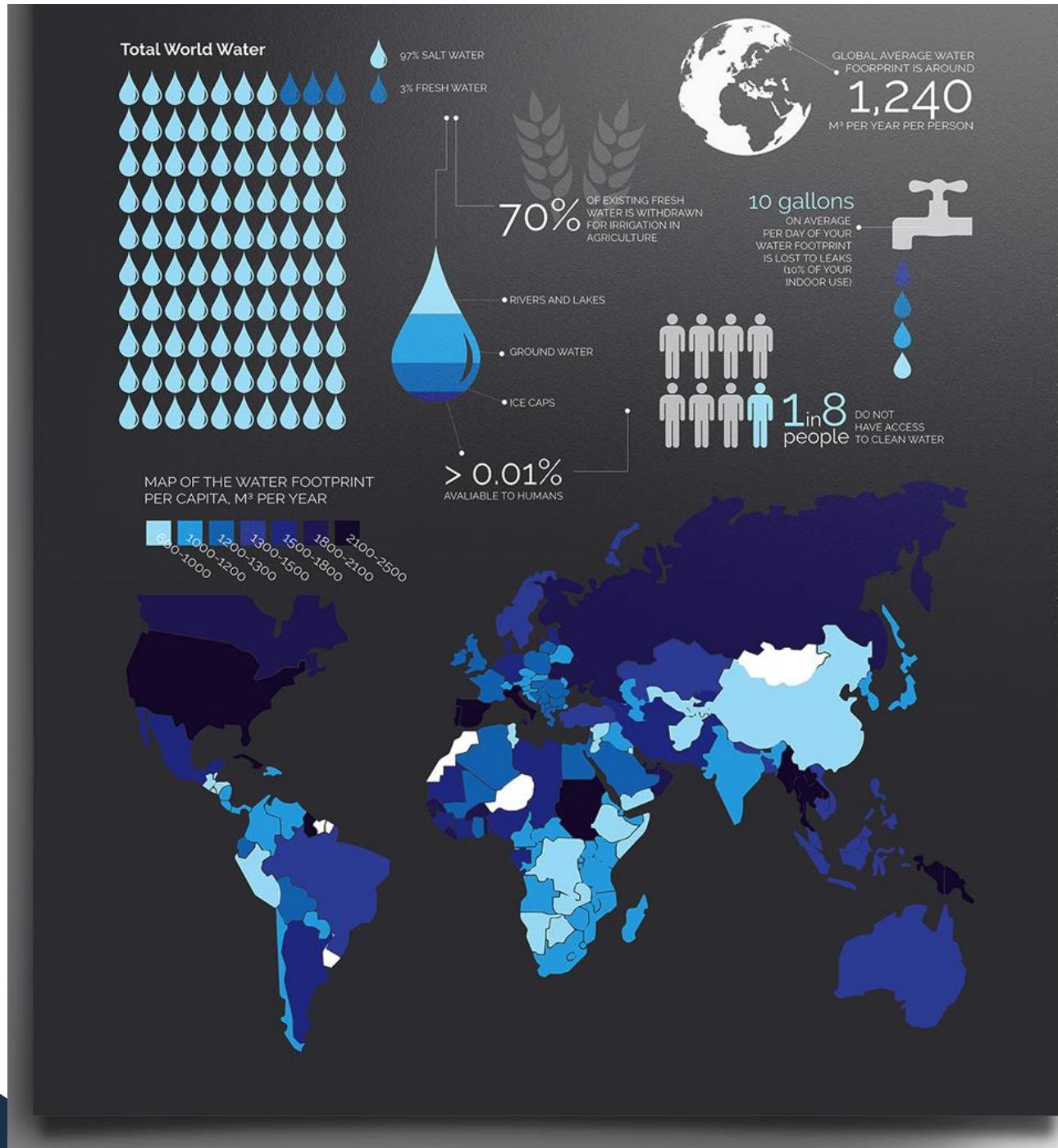
EVERY YEAR, DISGRUNTLED SCIENTISTS COMPETE
FOR THE PAINBOW AWARD FOR WORST COLOR SCALE.

Source: <https://xkcd.com/2537/>



“WORST” PRACTICES IN DATA VISUALIZATION

Part 2

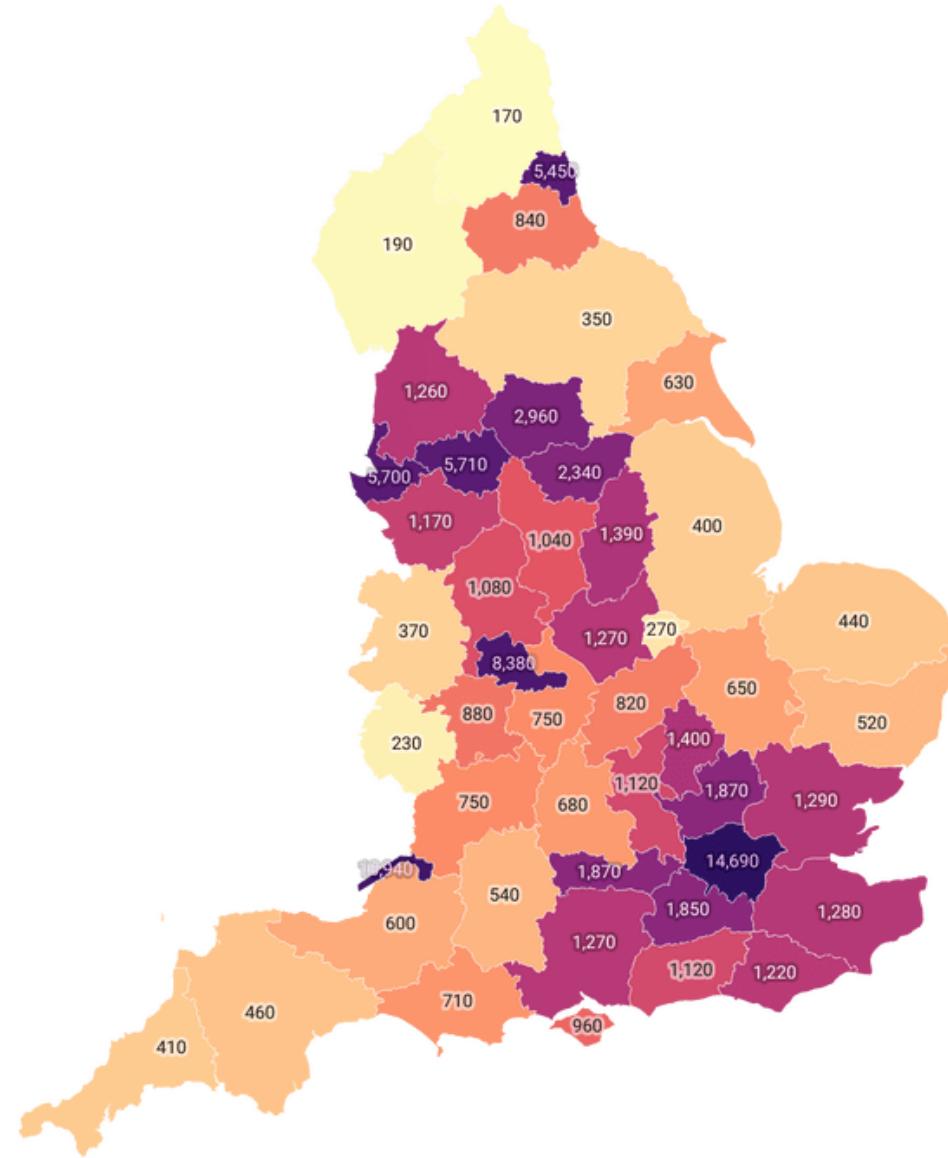


Population density of each county in England

In Square Miles

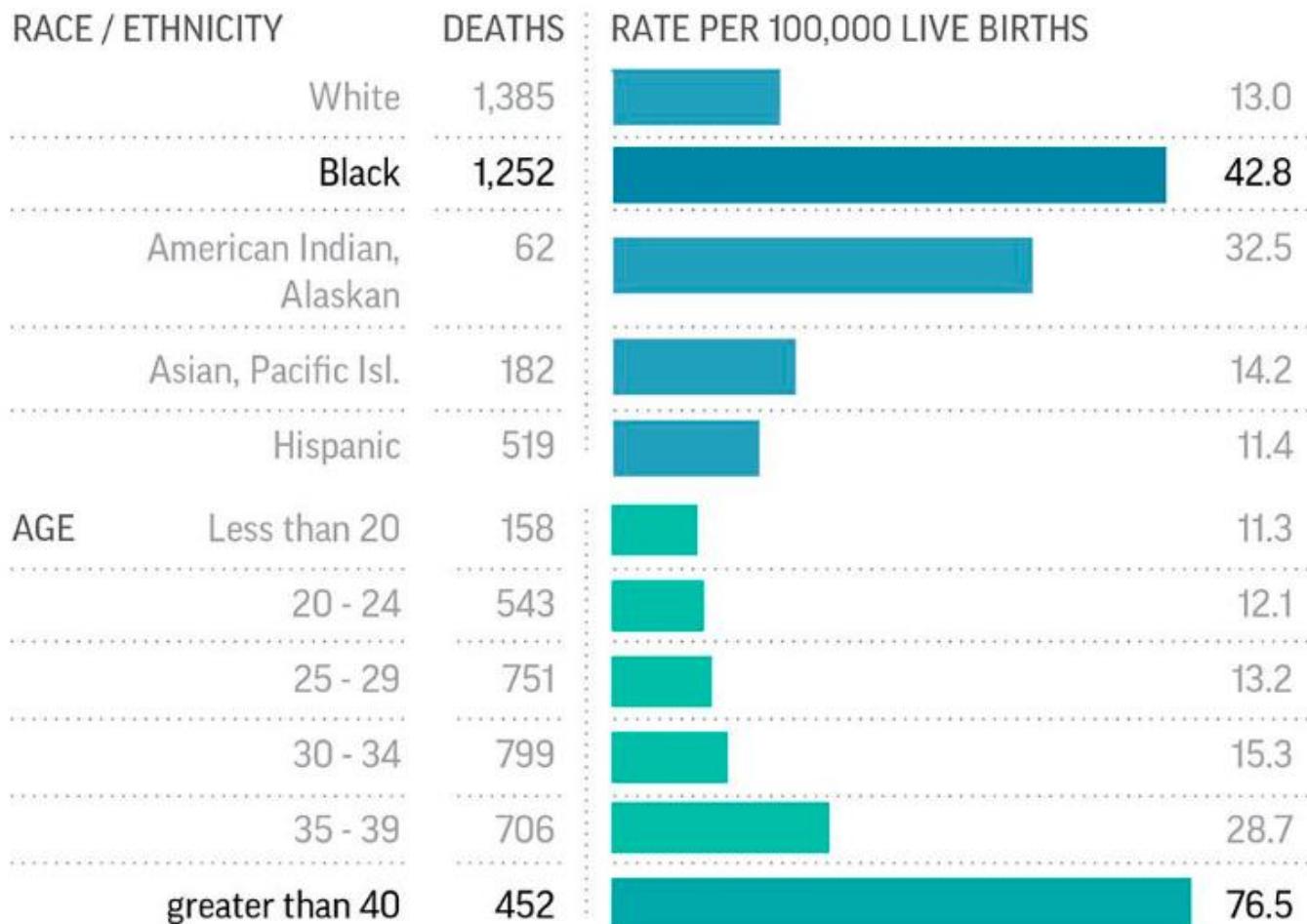
170

14690



Pregnancy deaths rare but higher in some groups

A new federal report finds that pregnancy-related deaths are rising in the U.S., especially among black women.

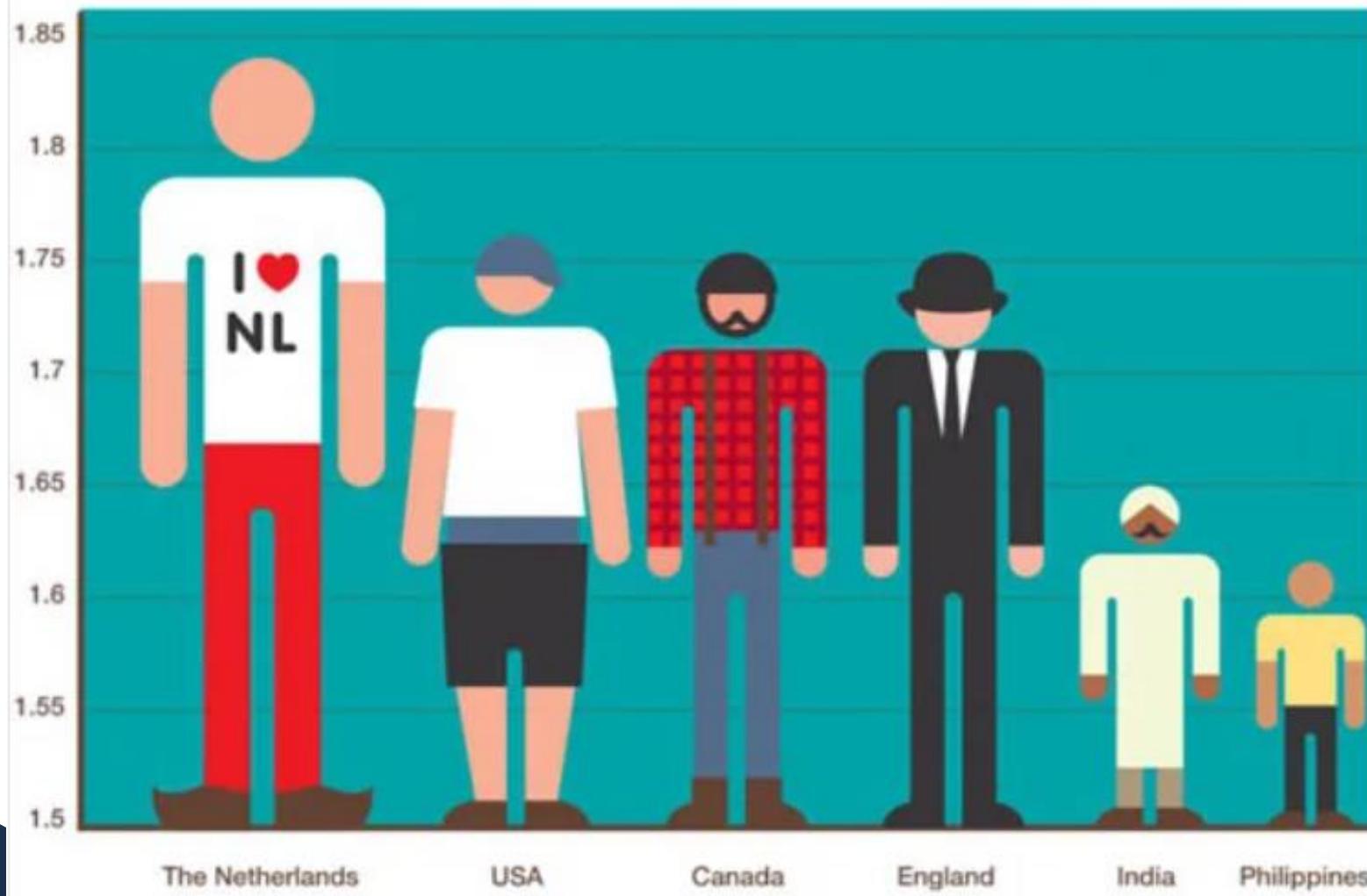


SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011-2015 data

AP

LOOKING DOWN ON THE REST OF THE WORLD

(Average male height in m)



DO NO HARM

Picture this: Doing Good Data Means Doing No Harm

EQUITY, DIVERSITY & INCLUSIVENESS

***“If I were one of the data points on this visualization,
would I feel offended?”***

- Journalist Kim Bui in the Do No Harm Guide

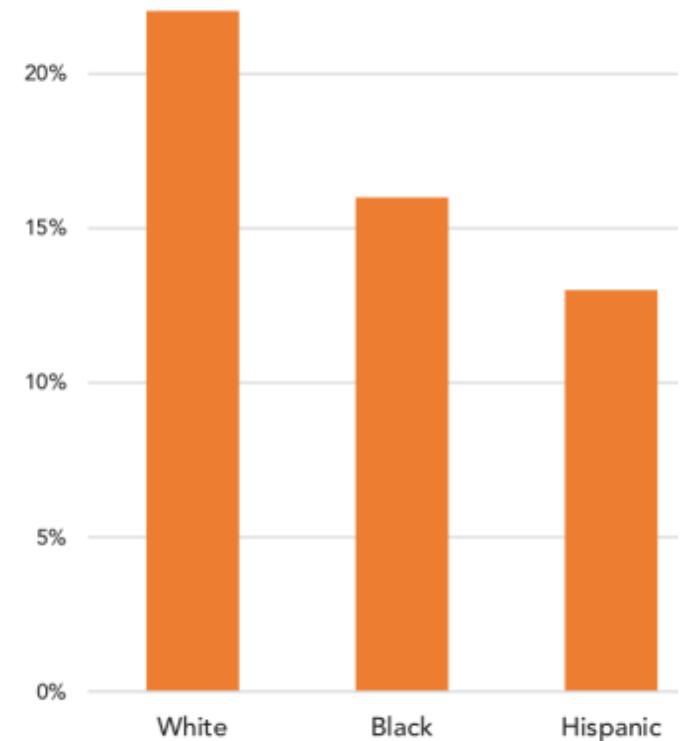
EDI RECOMMENDATIONS (1 OF 6)

- Critically examine your data
 - Who (inclusion/exclusion), how, why, benefits and harms
- Use people-first language
 - Ex: 'people with disabilities' or 'a person with asthma'
- Label people, not skin colour
 - Language continues to evolve

EDI RECOMMENDATIONS (2 OF 6)

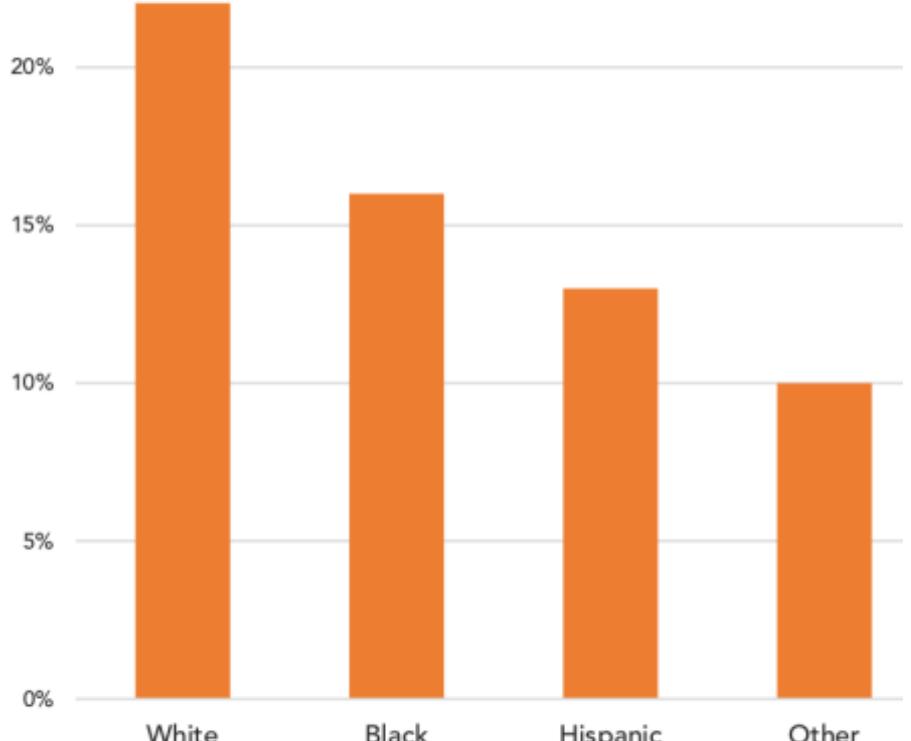
Mental Health in Jail

Rate of mental health diagnosis of inmate



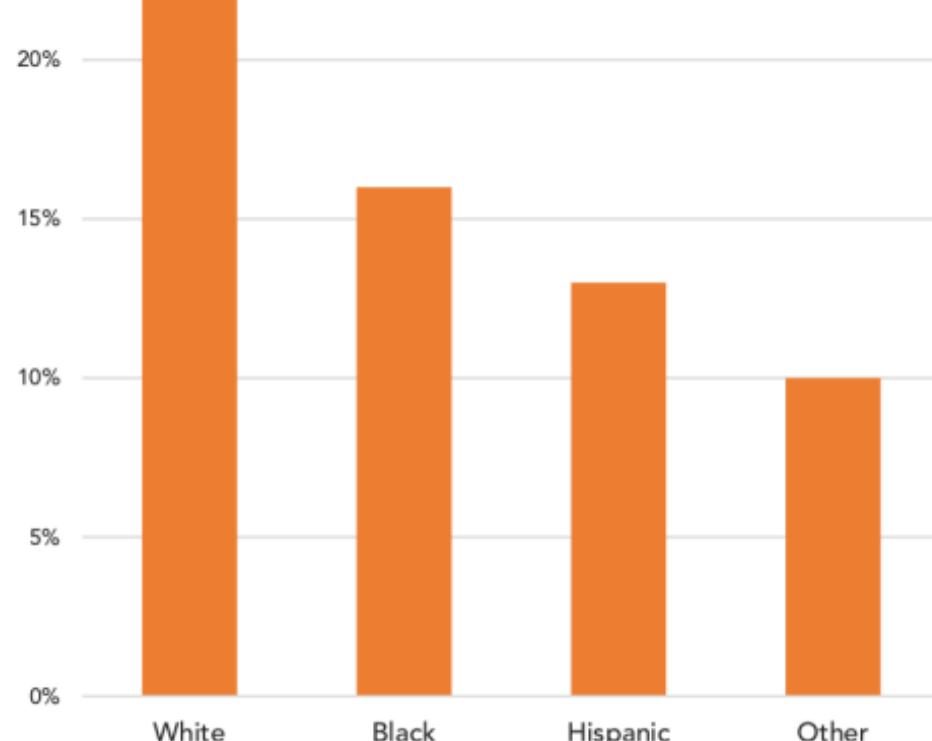
Racism in Jail

People of color less likely to get mental health diagnosis



Racism in Jail

White people get more mental health diagnoses



EDI RECOMMENDATIONS (3 OF 6)

- Orders labels purposefully
 - Study focus, specific story, quantitative relationship (magnitude), alphabetical, etc.
- Consider missing groups
 - Highlight how the data are not inclusive or representative
 - Think of other options for 'other'

25. Is this person:

Mark "x" more than one circle or specify, if applicable.

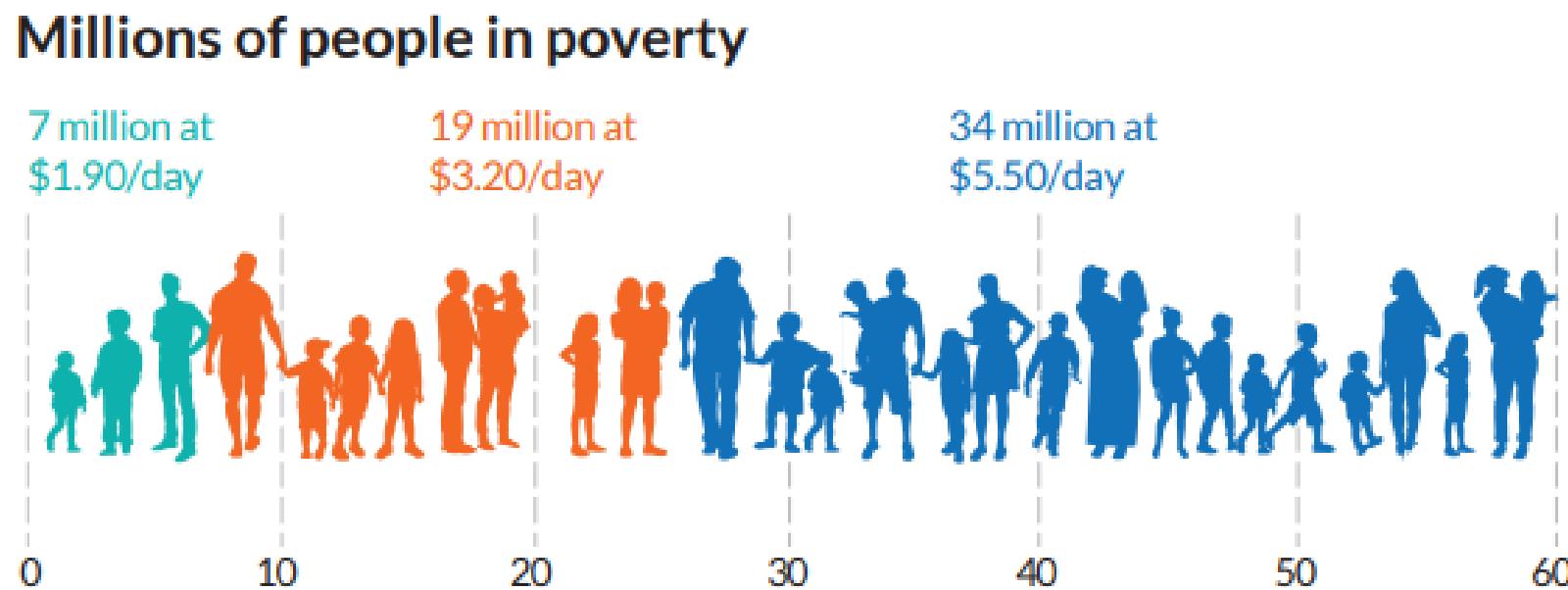
- White
- South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Arab
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai)
- West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan)
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other group — specify:

EDI RECOMMENDATIONS (4 OF 6)

<p>Race</p> <p><i>In our society, people are often described by their race or racial background. These are not based in science, but our race may influence the way we are treated by individuals and institutions, and this may affect our health. Which category(es) best describes you? Select all that apply</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Black (African, African Canadian, Afro-Caribbean descent)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese descent)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous (First Nations, Inuk/Inuit, Métis, Other, please specify below)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Latin American (Hispanic or Latin American descent)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern (Arab, Persian, West Asian descent (e.g., Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Kurdish, Lebanese, Turkish))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> South Asian (South Asian descent, e.g., Bangladeshi, Indian, Indo-Caribbean, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Southeast Asian (Southeast Asian descent, e.g., Cambodian, Filipino, Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese, Laotian, Malaysian)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White (European descent)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Another race category, specify:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Declined to answer</p>
---	--

EDI RECOMMENDATIONS (5 OF 6)

- Carefully consider colours
- Consider icons and shapes



Source: Recreated based on Schwabish (2021).

EDI RECOMMENDATIONS (6 OF 6)

- Communicate with people and communities of focus
 - Collaboration
- Reflect lived experiences
 - Consider what your work may be missing
- Consider the needs of your audiences
 - Useful format
 - Appropriate language
 - Translation

DISCUSSION: EXAMPLES IN THE WORKPLACE

- Do you have any examples where data visualizations have gone wrong?

PROTECTING PRIVACY

Measures to protect against re-identification:

- Suppress, mask or redact direct identifiers
- Assess the risk of re-identification through indirect identifiers
- **When releasing data in tables, determine the appropriate minimum cell size**
- Modify the data to mitigate the risk of re-identification
- Document the process
- Plan for regular, ongoing and periodic assessment of re-identification risk

DISCUSSION: MINIMUM CELL SIZE

- What are some considerations of determining minimum cell size?
- What can we do if we have small cell sizes?

LARGE GROUP ACTIVITY

- Visit the Jamboard provided and list as many considerations as you can for ways that data visualization can contribute to harm among vulnerable populations related to either **person**, **place**, or **time**. Feel free to come off of mute to describe any examples you can think of or write it directly on the Jamboard.

Person

- E.g., How are people in the visualization represented? Is there potential for offense? Stigmatization?
- **Place**
- E.g., How have geolocations been aggregated? Can represented areas be used to draw hurtful conclusions about certain populations?

Time

- E.g., How has calendar time or dates been represented? Does it align with cultural events?



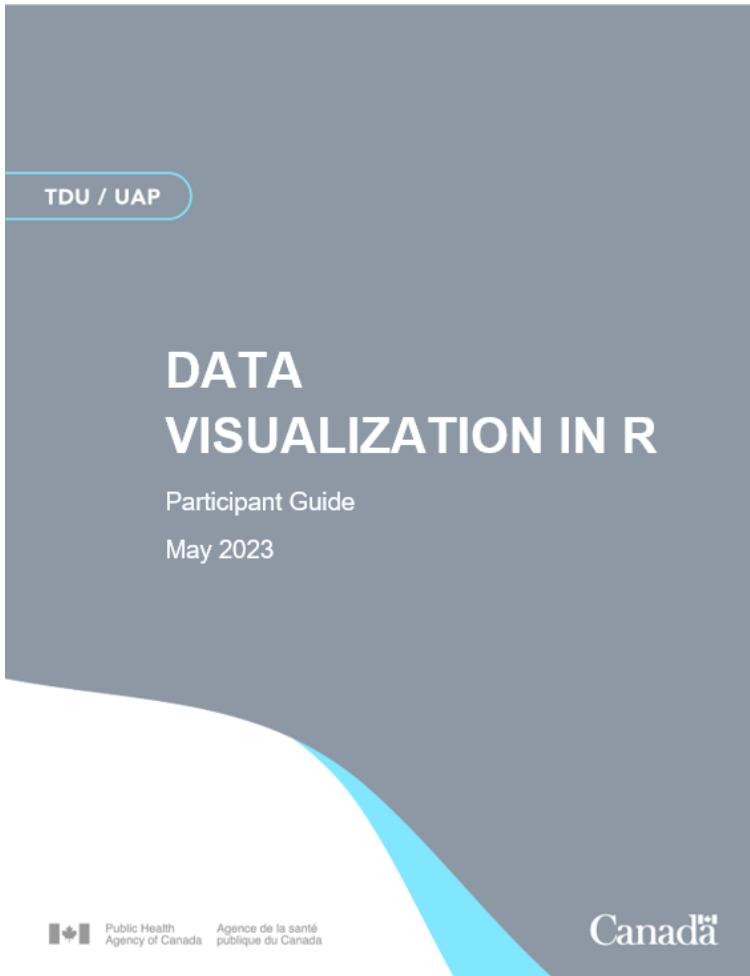
DEMO

WRAP-UP

SUMMARY AND WRAP-UP

- By the end of this course, participants will be able to:
 - ✓ Discuss differences between base R and the grammar of graphics (ggplot) coding styles for data visualization.
 - ✓ Apply knowledge of R-coding to automate common graphics used in public health.
 - ✓ Connect elements of effective graphic design to R coding practices in data visualization.
 - ✓ Discuss considerations for data visualization to avoid potential harms to small or vulnerable communities.

SUMMARY AND WRAP-UP



- Independent activity 2
- Creating graphics that:
 - Adhere to data visualization best practices
 - Take into account harms to a vulnerable community

END OF DAY CHECK-IN

With the jamboard link provided, use the post-it note feature to share either:

- One word you would use to describe the day

OR

- One thing you would like to have learned in days 1 and 2 of the course that was not covered