

1S 2022-2023

DEVC 127

LESSON 6

DATA STORIES

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today

data storytelling

developing data insight

tips

next week

DATA



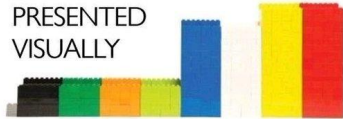
SORTED



ARRANGED



PRESENTED
VISUALLY



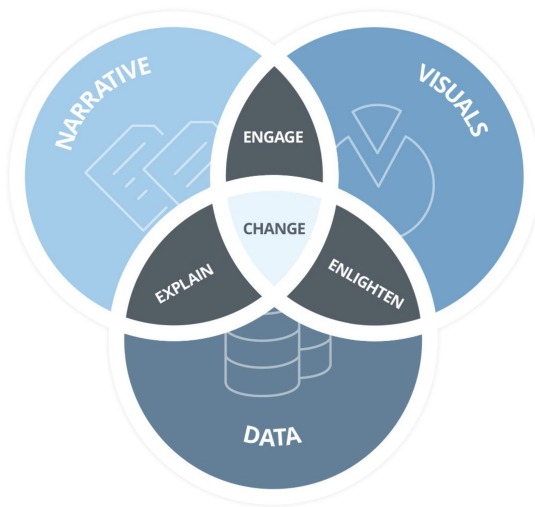
EXPLAINED
WITH A STORY



how do i put it all together?

data storytelling

- A structured approach for communicating data insights
- Three key elements: Data, Visuals, Narrative



data can...

- create deeper insights into what is happening around us and how it might affect us help analyze a complex situation
- tell us what a certain development might actually mean
- reveal trends
- debunk “common knowledge”
- reveal injustices perpetrated by public authorities and private corporations mislead or confuse

Calculating “Middle Income”

To understand movement between social classes, we need a quantitative metric: something we can measure to define the middle class. Many researchers use household income and thus numerically locate the families that are in the middle of the income distribution. Even then, there are many ways to numerically define the “middle” of an income range. One technique is to use the mathematical concept of quintiles, which requires equally dividing up the entire population into five groups based on their income. Here’s how the concept of quintiles works:

STEP 1

Collect annual household income data from all families



STEP 2

Sort all families in order of lowest household income to highest

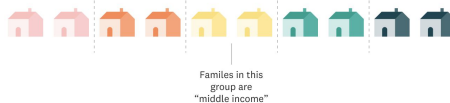
STEP 2

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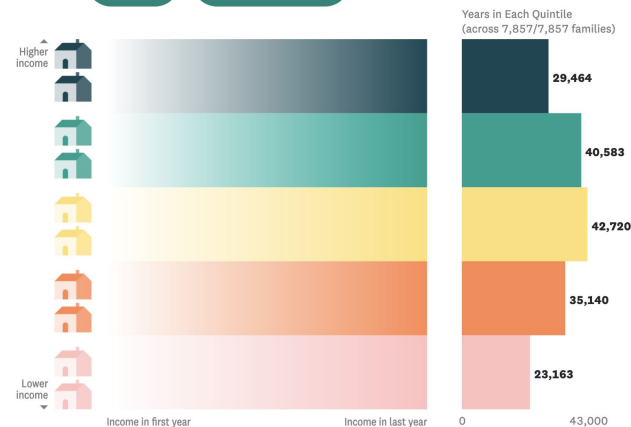
STEP 3

Separate families into 5 groups with the same number of families in each group. These are called *quintiles*. Families in the 3rd or middle quintile can be thought of as being “middle income”. For our essay, we consider “middle income” families to be the “middle class” and will use the two terms interchangeably.



REPLAY

SKIP TO THE END



<https://pudding.cool/2020/08/income/>

POSITIVITY RATE



NOON



22.2%

Noong Abril 30, nakapagtala tayo ng 22.2% na positivity rate (Percentage ng taong nag positibo sa COVID-19 mula sa kabuuang bilang ng mga tinest)

NGAYON



8.8%

Ngayon ay nakapagtala tayo ng 8.8% na positivity rate (as of July 23, 2020) -- halos 14 na puntos ang nabawas mula noon.

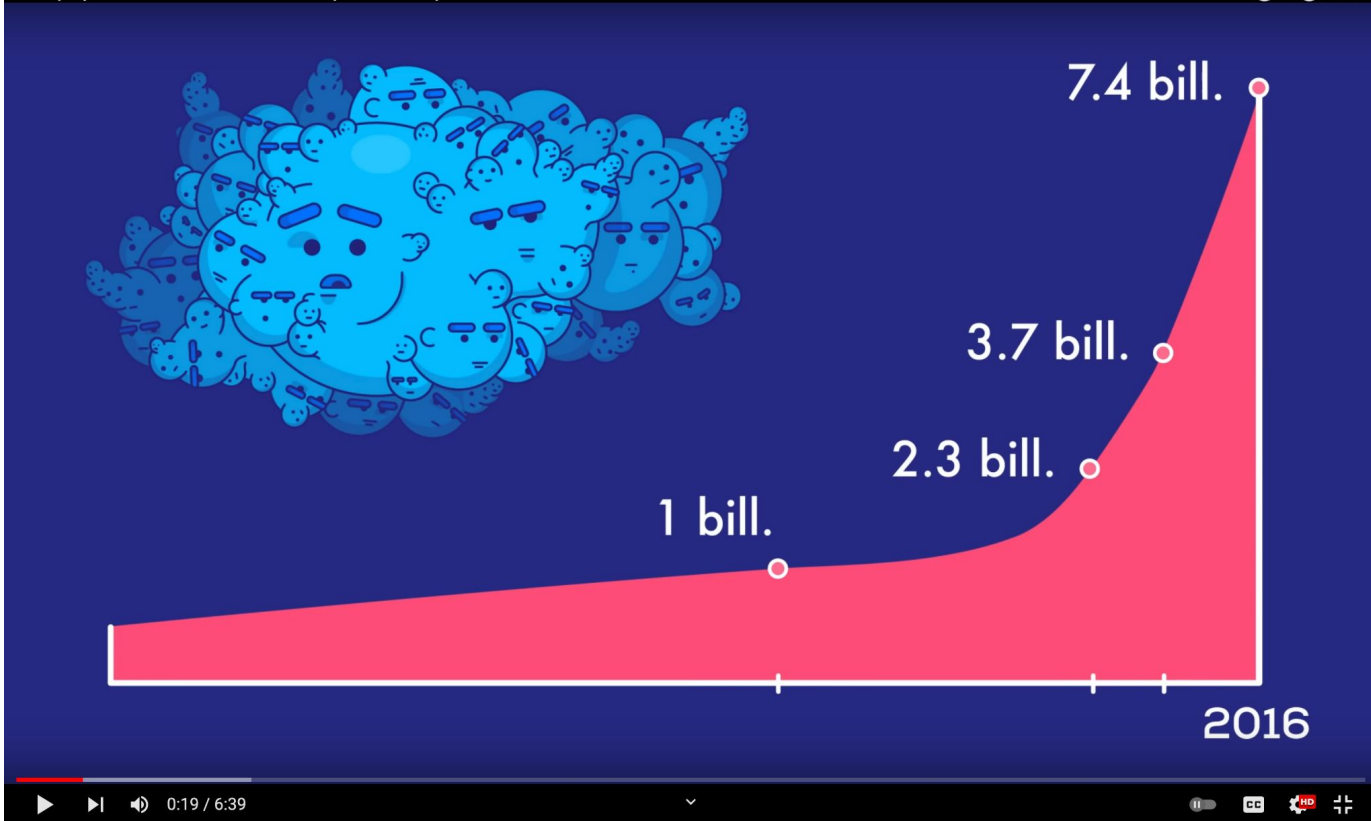
f OfficialDOHgov @DOHgovph doh.gov.ph (02) 894-COVID / 1555

people hear statistics, but they feel stories

- According to USC neuroscientists, decisions are often based on emotion, not logic
- Packaging data insights as a story builds a bridge for your data to the influential, emotional side of the brain.
- Stories can share insights and ideas in a way that is memorable, persuasive, and engaging

studies on stories vs. statistics

- 63% of people remember stories, but only 5% could remember a single statistic – Stanford study
- A story-based brochure for Save the Children Foundation persuaded people to donate more than an infographic-based brochure did
- People drop their intellectual guard and are less critical and skeptical when listening to a story vs reading statistics



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsBT5EQt348>

developing data insight

- Conceptual (What is it?)
- Processual (How does it function?)
- Procedural (How do you do it?)
- Structural (What are the parts?)
- Organizational (How is it organized?)
- Numerical (How many?)

How do death rates from COVID-19 differ between people who are vaccinated and those who are not?

by Edouard Mathieu and Max Roser

November 23, 2021

Our World in Data presents the data and research to make progress against the world's largest problems.

This data presentation is part of our work on the [Coronavirus Pandemic](#).

 [Reuse our work freely](#)

To understand how the pandemic is evolving, it's crucial to know how death rates from COVID-19 are affected by vaccination status. The death rate is a key metric that can accurately show us how effective vaccines are against severe forms of the disease. This may change over time when there are changes in the prevalence of COVID-19, and because of factors such as waning immunity, new strains of the virus, and the use of boosters.

On this page, we explain why it is essential to look at death *rates* by vaccination status rather than the *absolute number* of deaths among vaccinated and unvaccinated people.

We also visualize this mortality data for the United States, England, and Chile.

Ideally we would produce a global dataset that compiles this data for countries around the world, but we do not have the capacity to do this in our team. As a minimum, we list country-specific sources where you can find similar data for other countries, and we describe how an ideal dataset would be formatted.

Then we learn that of the 10 who died from the virus, 50% were vaccinated.



The newspaper may run the headline "Half of those who died from the virus were vaccinated". But this headline does not tell us *anything* about whether the vaccine is protecting people or not.

To be able to say anything, we also need to know about those who did *not* die: how many people in this population were vaccinated? And how many were not vaccinated?



Now we have all the information we need and can calculate the death rates:

- of 10 unvaccinated people, 5 died → the death rate among the unvaccinated is 50%
- of 50 vaccinated people, 5 died → the death rate among the vaccinated is 10%

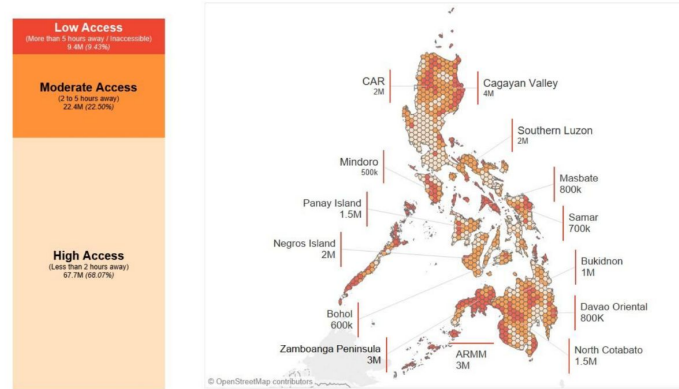
<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-deaths-by-vaccination>



Mendiola, World Bank Philippines

Long distance: the struggle is real

High population areas where the nearest DOH-designated HIV Center is more than 2 hours away



Source: DOH HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) Report, July 2018

Accessibility of DOH HIV Centers in the Philippines
stories.thinkingmachines

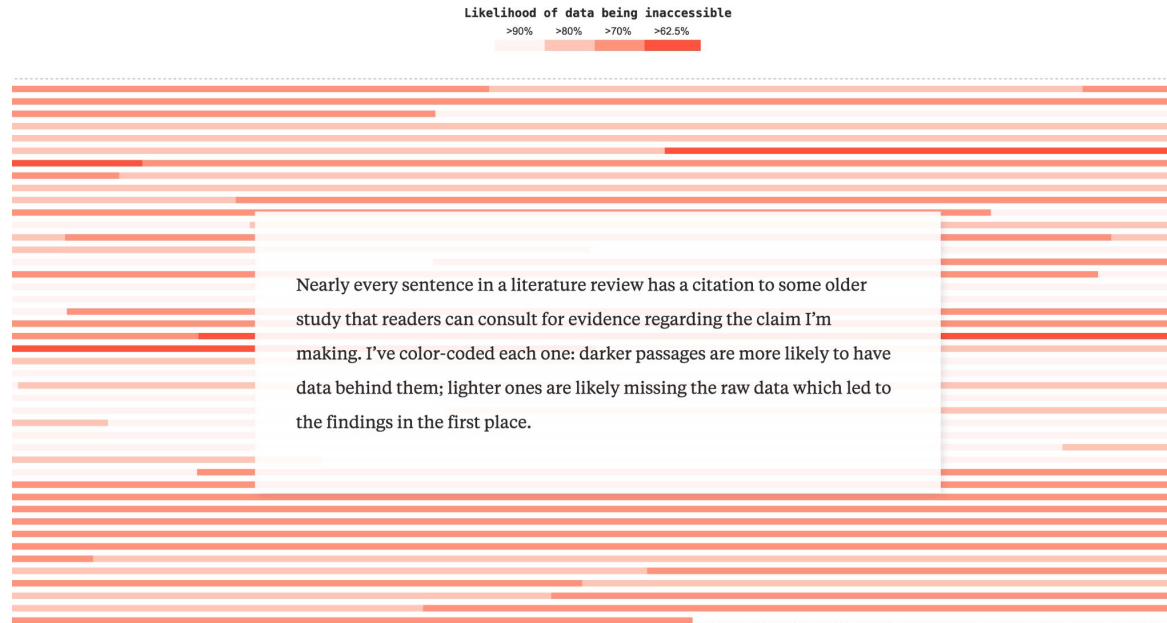


DOH HIV centers with high burdens

But even in areas within reasonable driving distance to an HIV center, are the existing facilities enough to serve the population?

We wanted to estimate, even in a simple way, how many people each HIV testing center might need to serve. Let's assume that even just 10% of everyone 15 years old and above (70% of the population according to the [Philippine Statistics Authority](#)) gets tested just once a year at their nearest DOH-designated HIV center. How

<https://stories.thinkingmachines/doh-hiv-centers-access/>



7/10

https://pudding.cool/2019/05/science_etc_1/

you don't need to
discuss everything

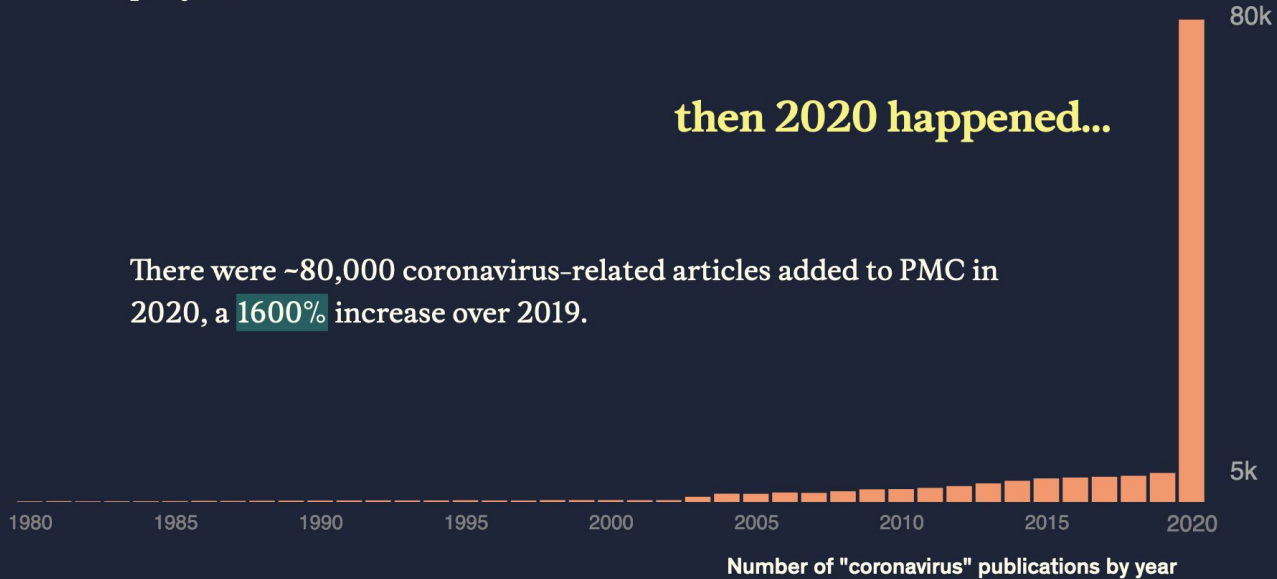
tips for effective data storytelling

- Know and understand the audience
- Be timely
- Be clear
- Evoke emotions
- Visualize the data
- Provide the raw data alongside the story

By 2019, there were ~5000 publications on coronaviruses coming out per year.

then 2020 happened...

There were ~80,000 coronavirus-related articles added to PMC in 2020, a 1600% increase over 2019.



<https://pudding.cool/2021/03/covid-science/>

tips for effective data storytelling

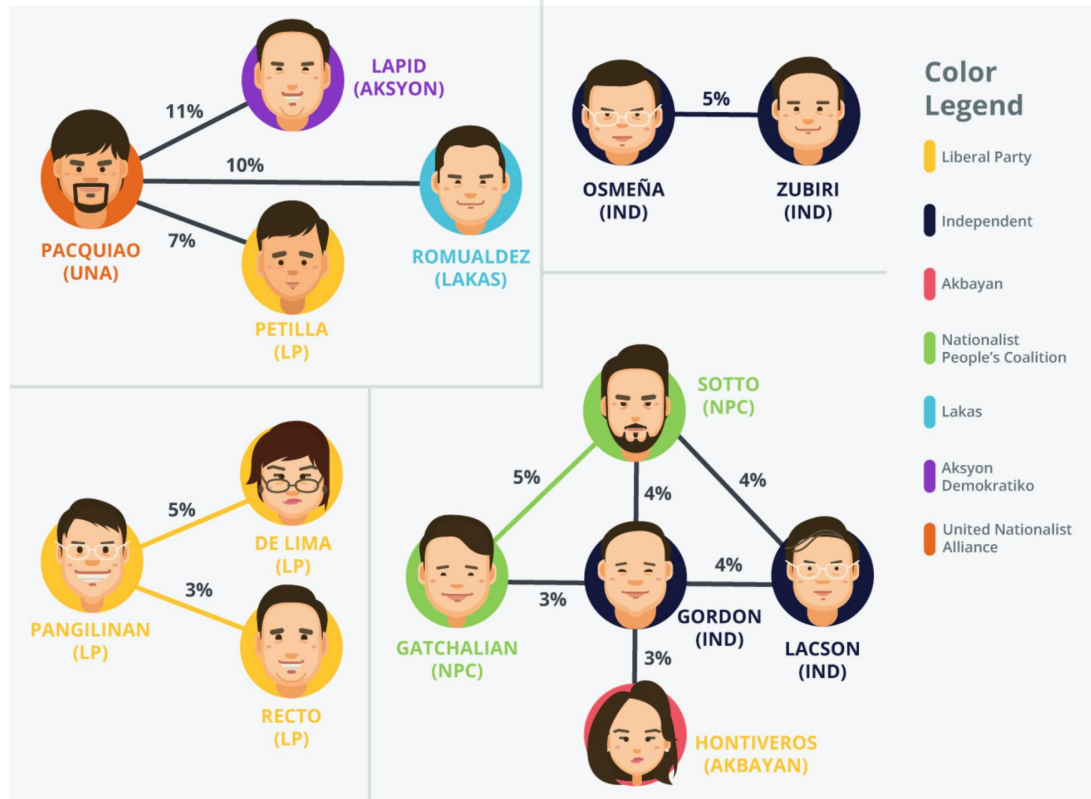
- Have at most 3-4 main points and build the story around them—Keep it short and simple
- Use common words instead of jargon
- Show don't tell
- If you must use technical terms, translate and explain them

humanize the data

- People are interested in other people's lives
- Stories about people help readers relate to the data
- People make decisions based on emotions, not logic and reason

High-lift senatorial candidate pairs (Fig. 3)

These graphs show the pairs of candidates with the highest lift. These are candidates who appear in the top 12 together more frequently than expected based on how frequently they appear individually

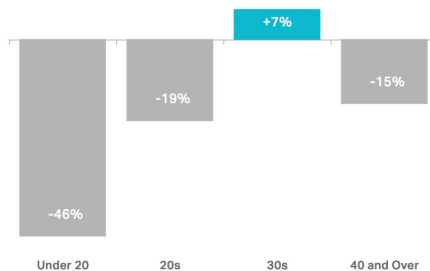


Reina Reyes

"I'm just waiting to reach ideal marrying age."

Being single in your twenties is nothing to worry about. More and more Filipinos are waiting until their 30s to get hitched, [a pattern consistent with the global trend](#). In fact, while there are around 46% and 19% fewer Filipinos in their teens and twenties getting married today than there were about a decade ago, the number of marrying 30-somethings has grown by around 7%.

Changes in the number of marrying Filipinos per age group:
2006 vs. 2015



That said, most Filipinos still do get married in their 20s. The most usual marrying age for a Filipina is between 20 to 24, while that of a Filipino man ranges from 25 to 29.

And while plenty of Filipinos still get married outside their twenties, the age skew is different for men than for women. While there are four times as many teen brides as there are teen grooms, on the other end of the age spectrum, there are three times as many senior citizen grooms as there are brides. This suggests that "younger woman - older man" pairings are still pretty common.

<https://stories.thinkingmachin.es/ph-marriage/>

what's your anchor?

questions?
clarifications?

next week

- All materials are uploaded in our Github and YT playlists
- Feedback on Lesson 3 reflection will be released next week
- Consultation: book via Calendly, will open slots to discuss lecture project and cleaning/analysis techniques
- We'll maximize the sync sessions for next week. Last 4 (+2, tentatively) syncs! We can do thisssss!

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