Effective Data Visualization Workshop

Kira Tebbe - February 25, 2020

Who is this person I'm listening to???

Data science + sociology = seeing patterns through the noise















1. Why is data visualization important?

- 2. What is wrong with these plots?
- 3. What are the important parts of a visualization?

4. What are my best practices?

5. How would you visualize this data?

Why is data viz important?

Data = information

Data visualization = communication

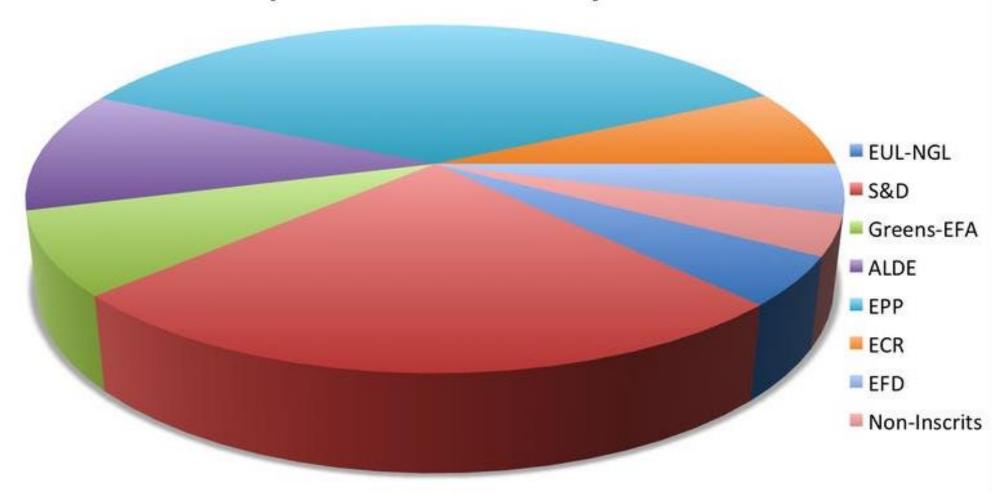
Good data visualization = effective communication

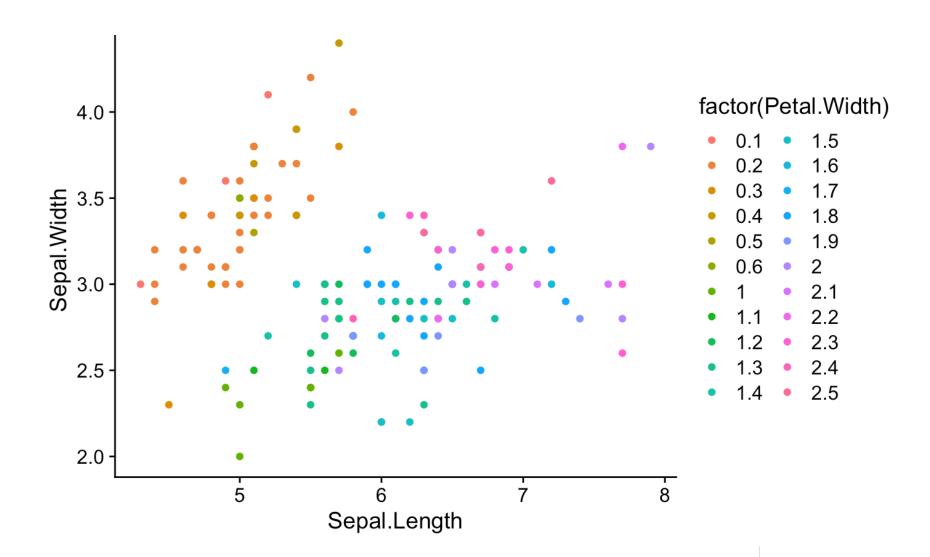
What do mediocre visualizations give us?

- Misleading results
- Incorrect interpretations
- Confusion
- Lack of attention
- Worse impression of work quality

What's wrong with these plots?

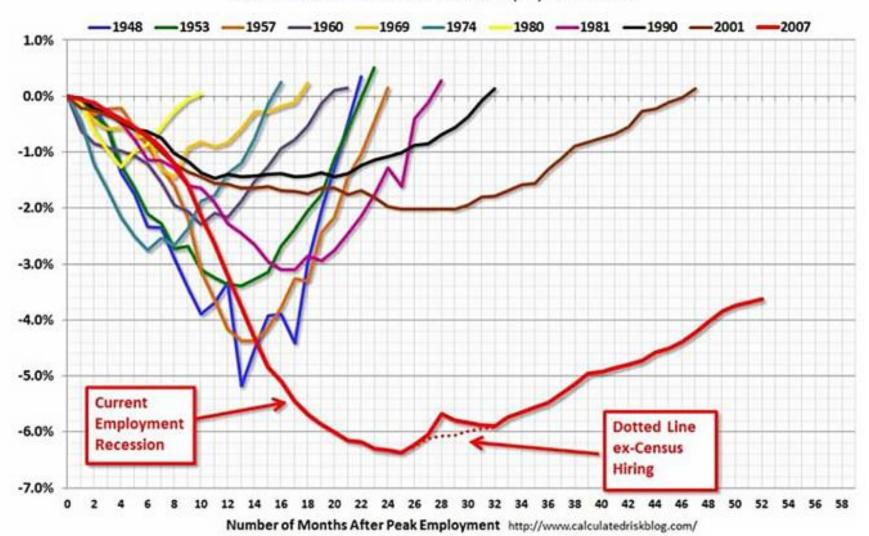
European Parliament Party Breakdown



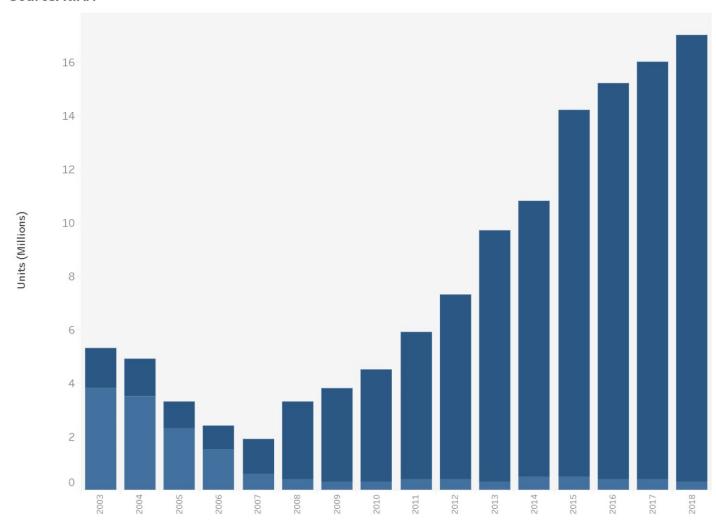


Percent Job Losses In Post WWII Recession

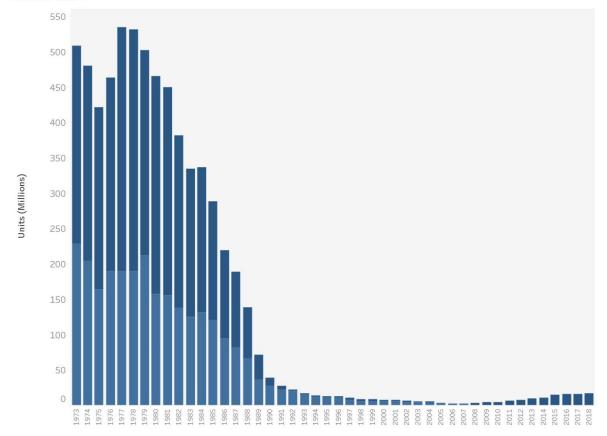
Percent Job Losses Relative To Peak Employment Month



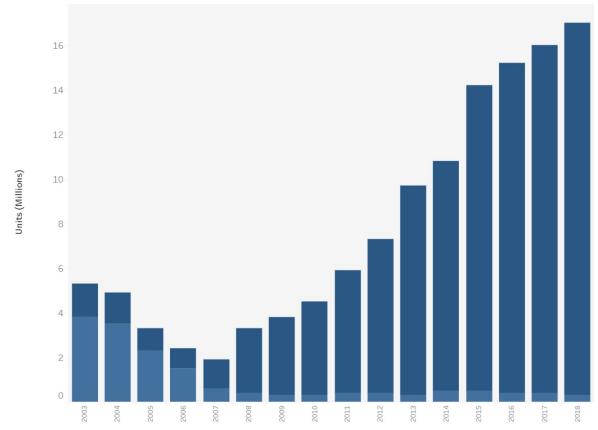
2003 to 2018, Format(s): LP/EP & Vinyl Single Source: RIAA

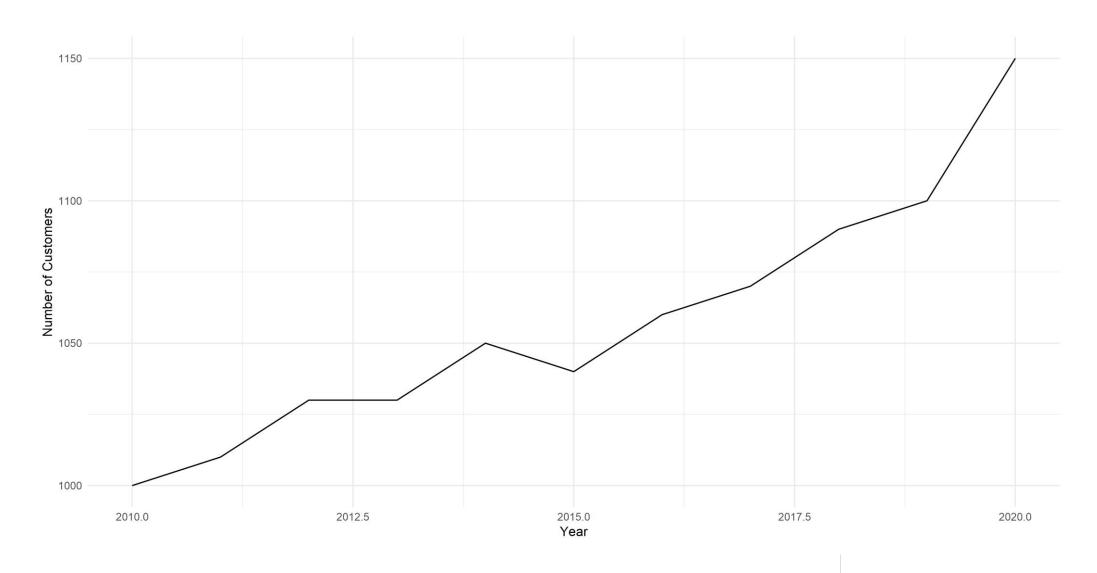






2003 to 2018, Format(s): LP/EP & Vinyl Single Source: RIAA





Parts of a visualization



For context: two types of data visualization

- 1. Exploratory → meant for you, don't yet know what the data says
- 2. Explanatory \rightarrow meant for audience, you know what you want to say
 - What we're focusing on!

- Believe in bar, line, and scatter plots → your audience already recognizes them
- 2. Use reasonable axis tick lengths \rightarrow the default may not make sense
- 3. Use color sparingly \rightarrow and when you do use it, be intentional and internally consistent
 - Color gradients for density
 - If referring to the same thing in multiple plots, use the same color each time
 - Make your gridlines gray and don't use minor gridlines
- 4. Legends (usually) suck
- 5. Use descriptive titles \rightarrow tell your viewer what they should see
 - Traditional scientific titles are not explanatory
 - Don't make your audience struggle make your point as clear as possible
- 6. Make your text bigger than you'd think \rightarrow nobody likes to squint
- 7. Consider your data-to-ink ratio → remove distractions

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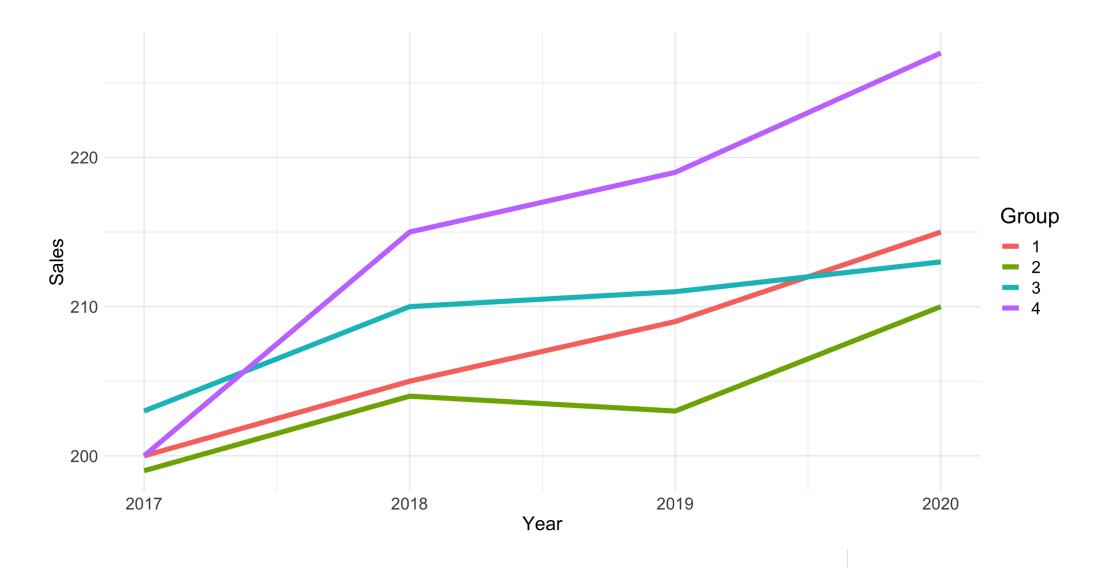
SEVEN BEST PRACTICES

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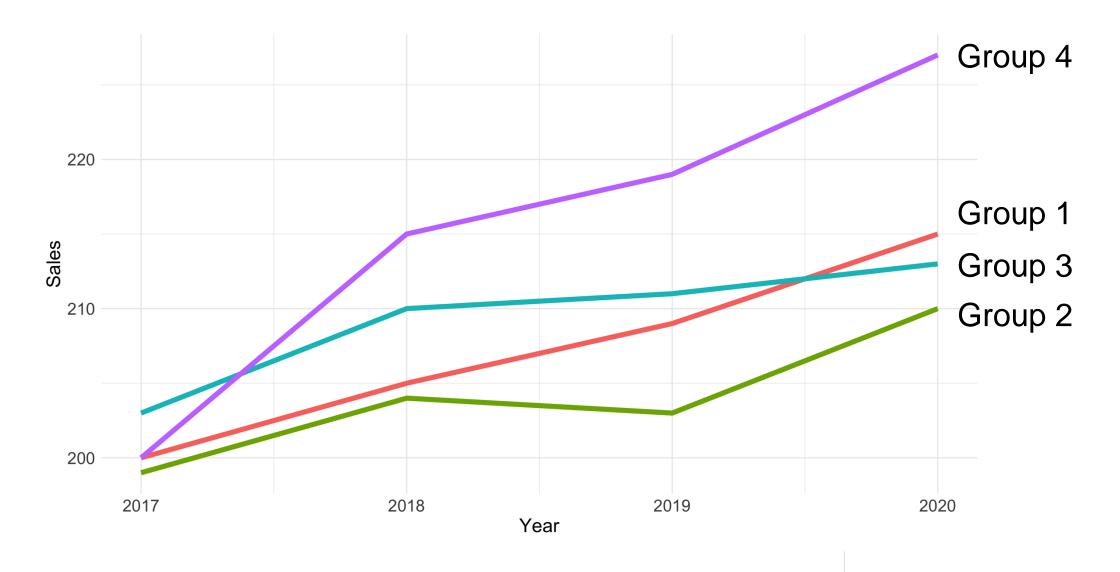
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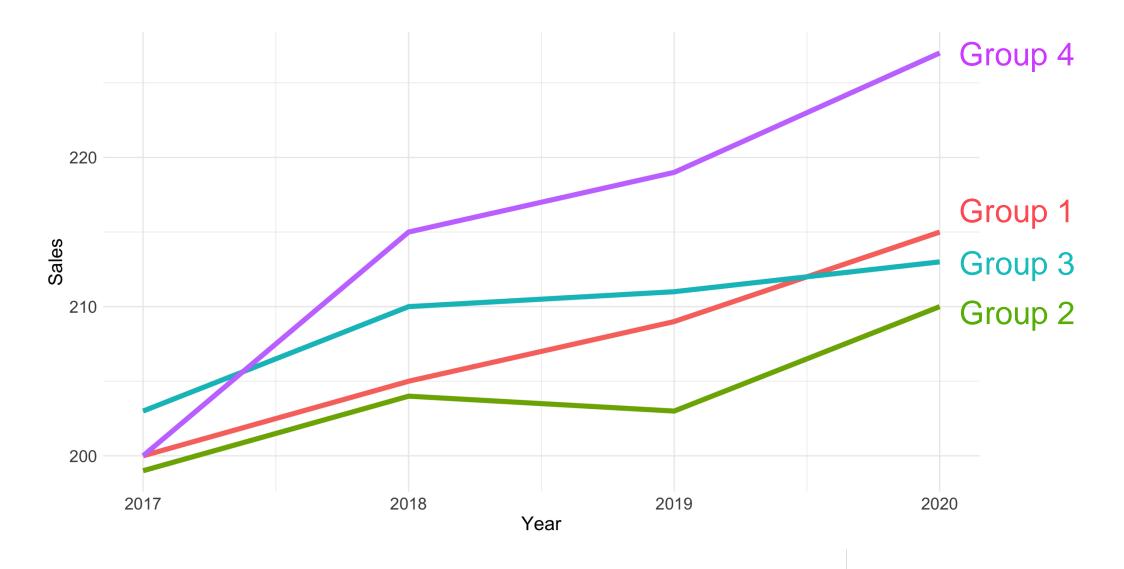
Why do legends suck?



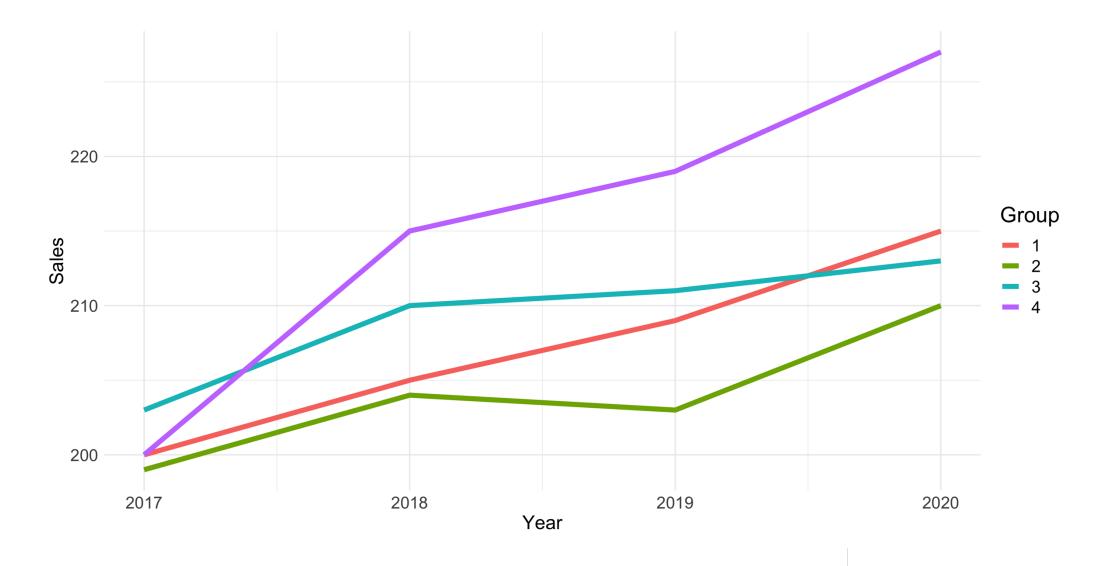
Label your data directly



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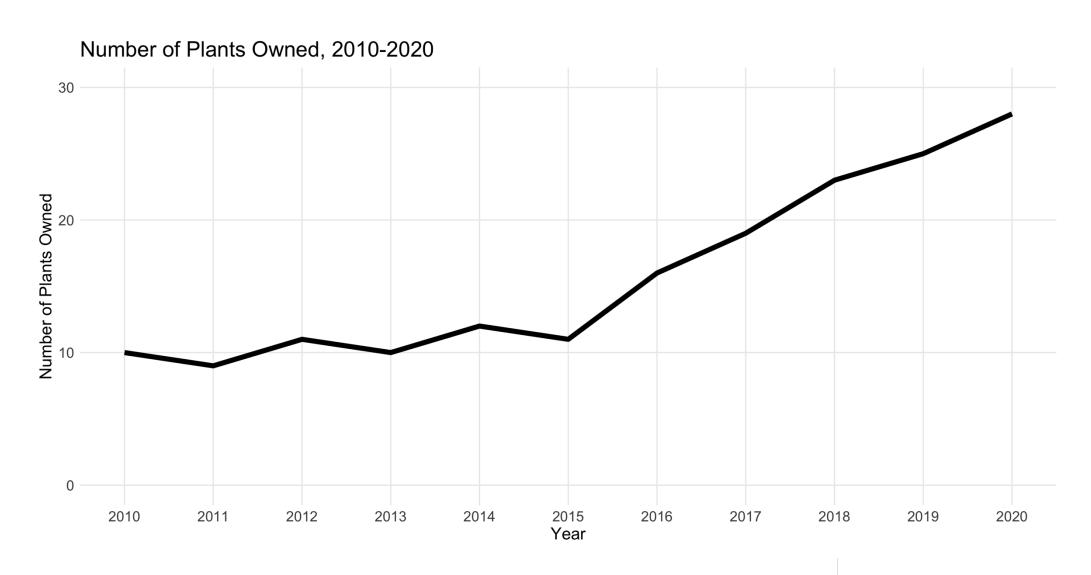


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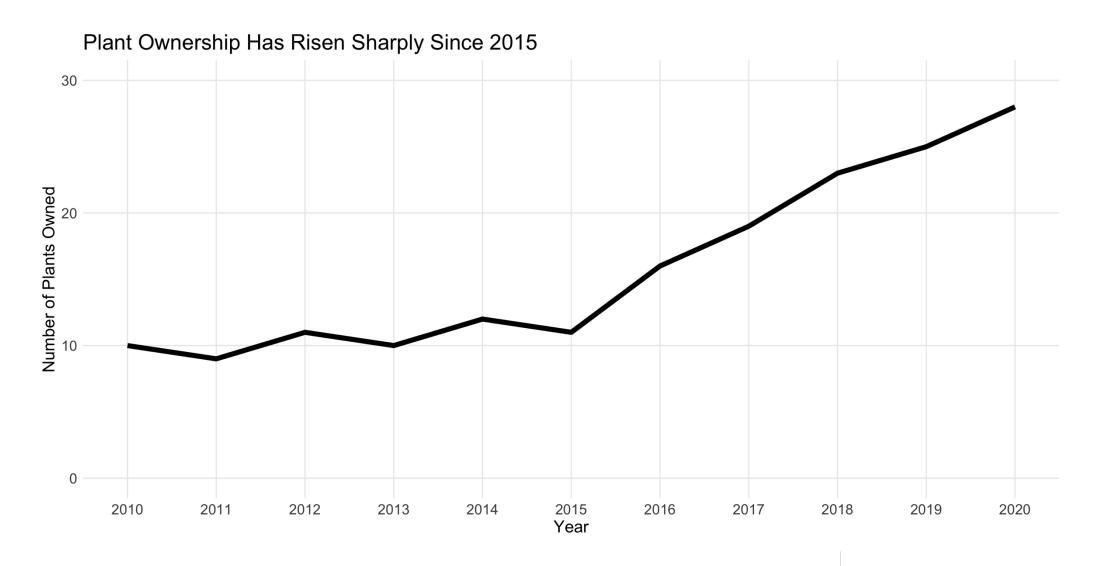


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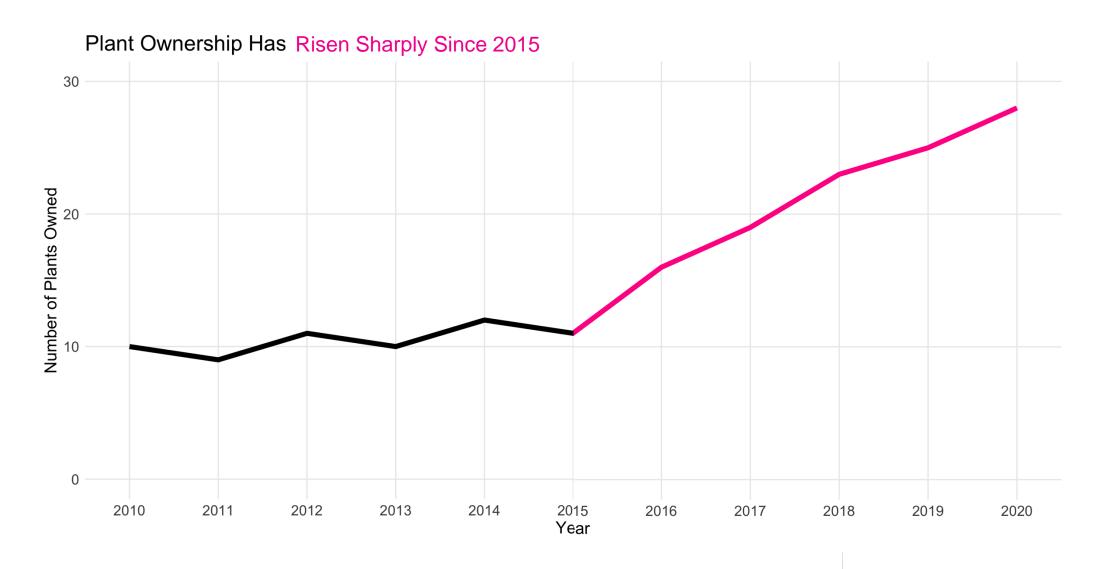
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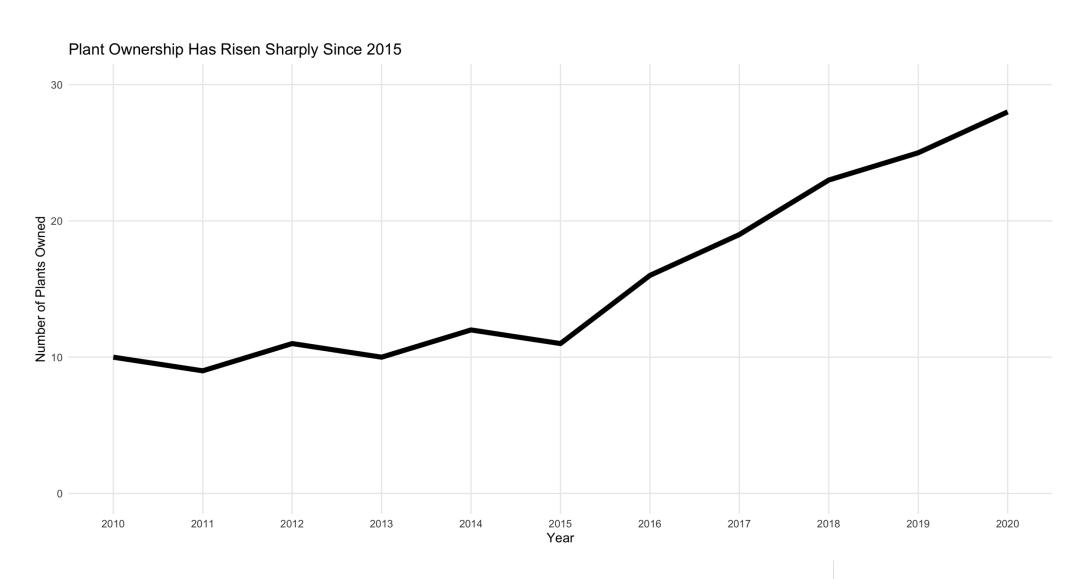


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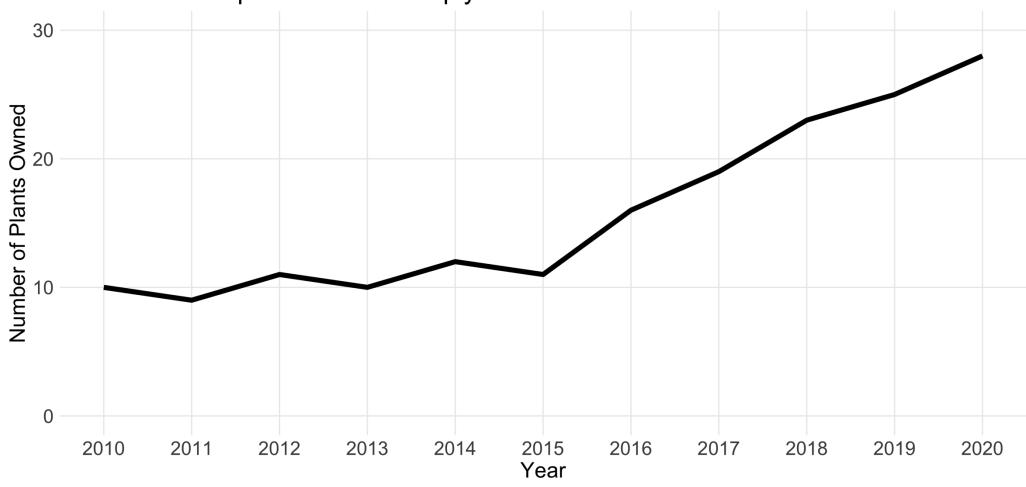
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Nobody likes to squint!



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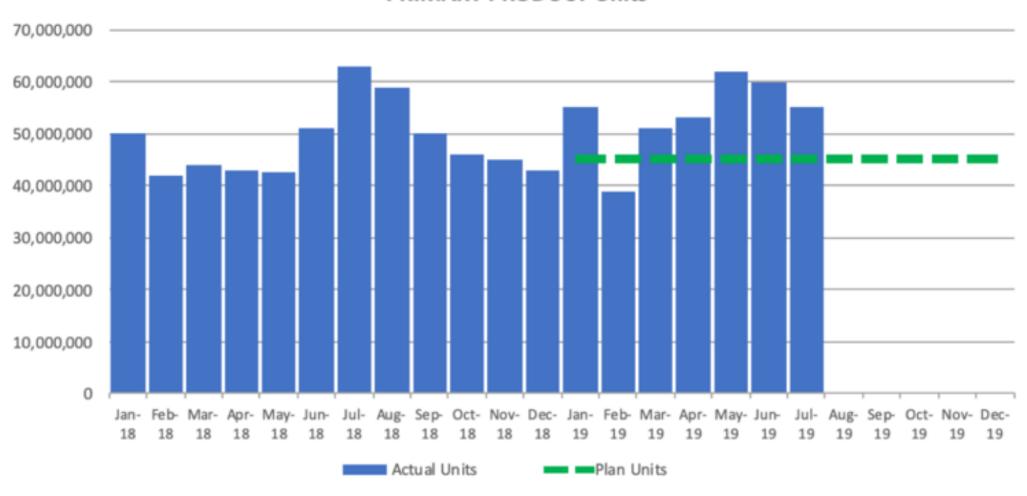


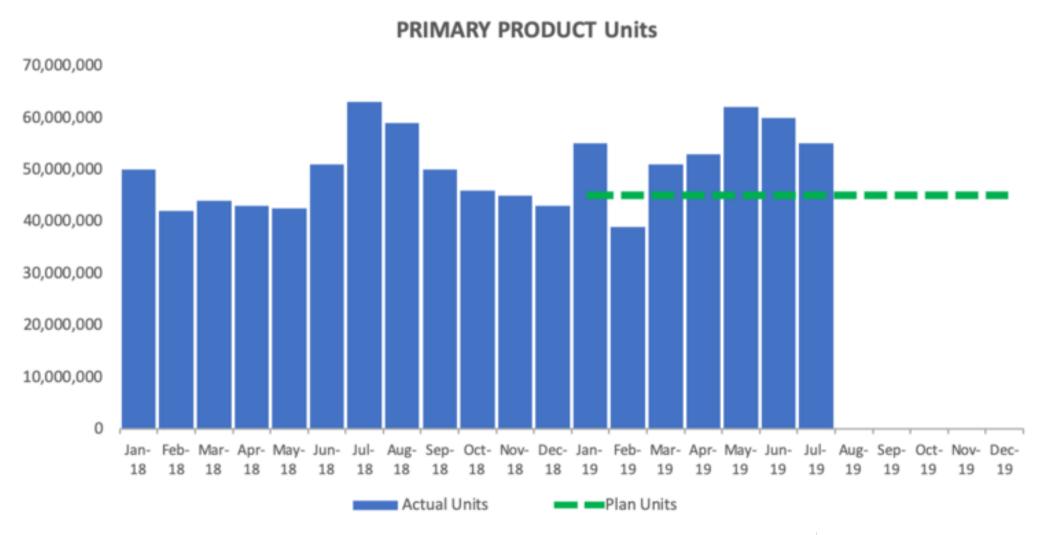


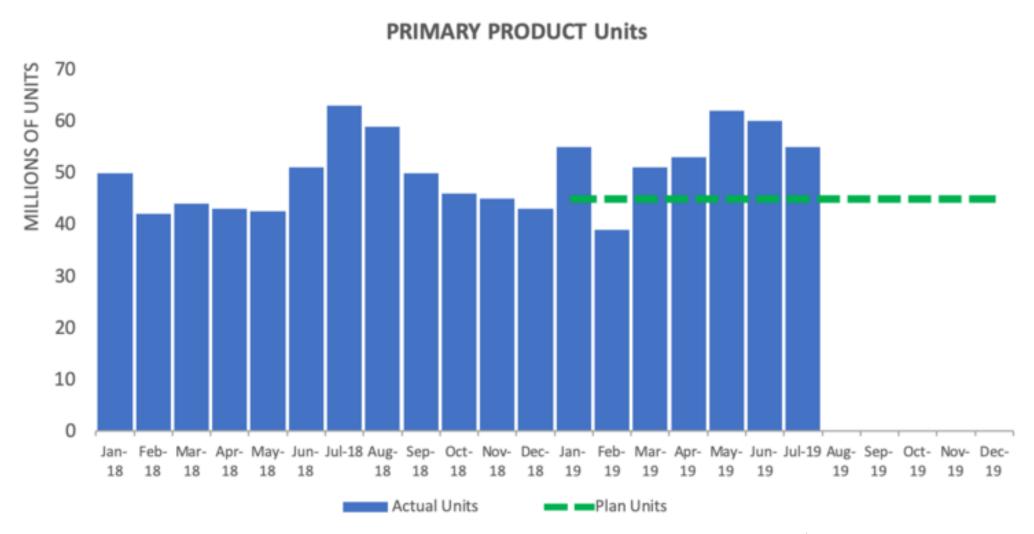
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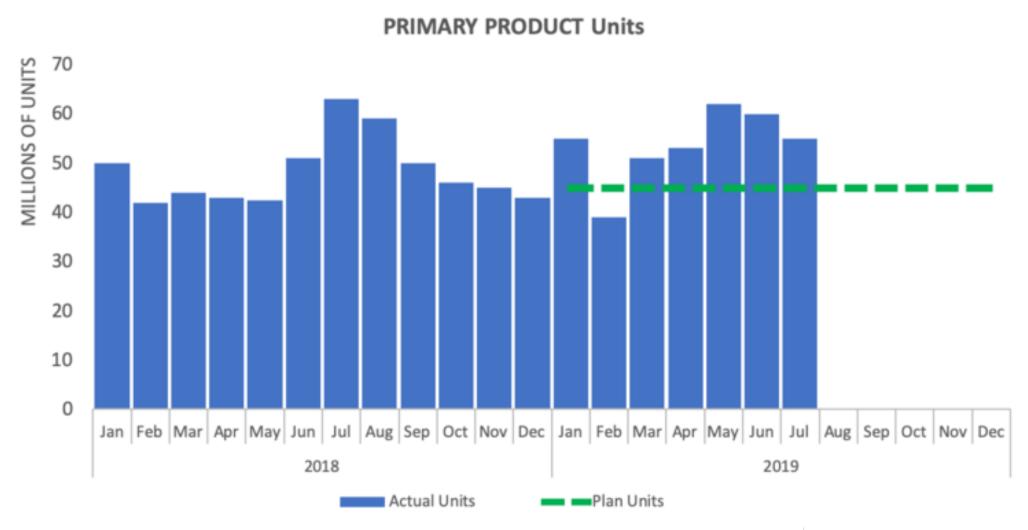
Things to remove

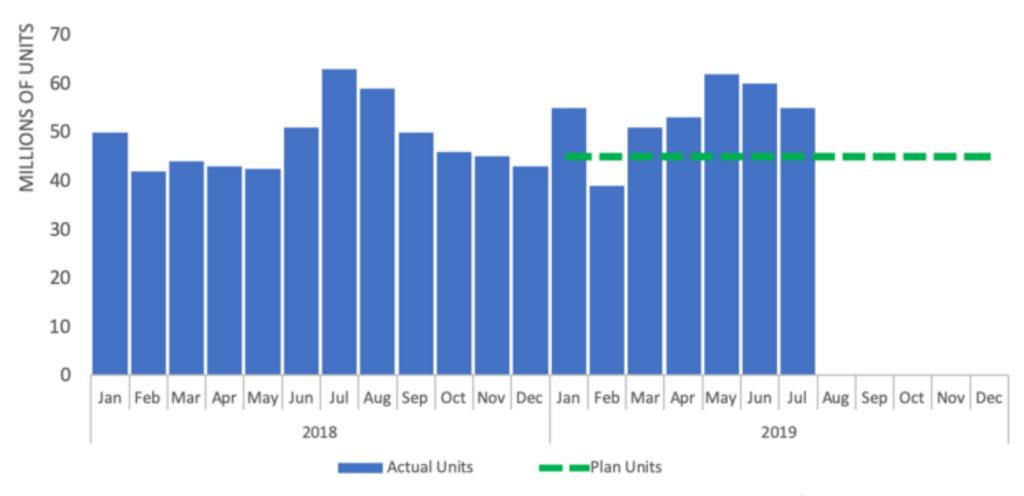
PRIMARY PRODUCT Units

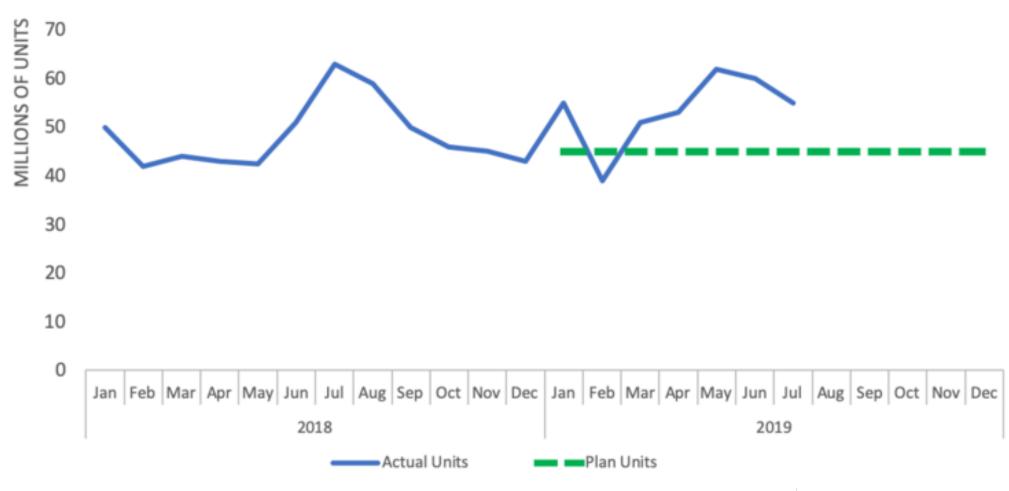


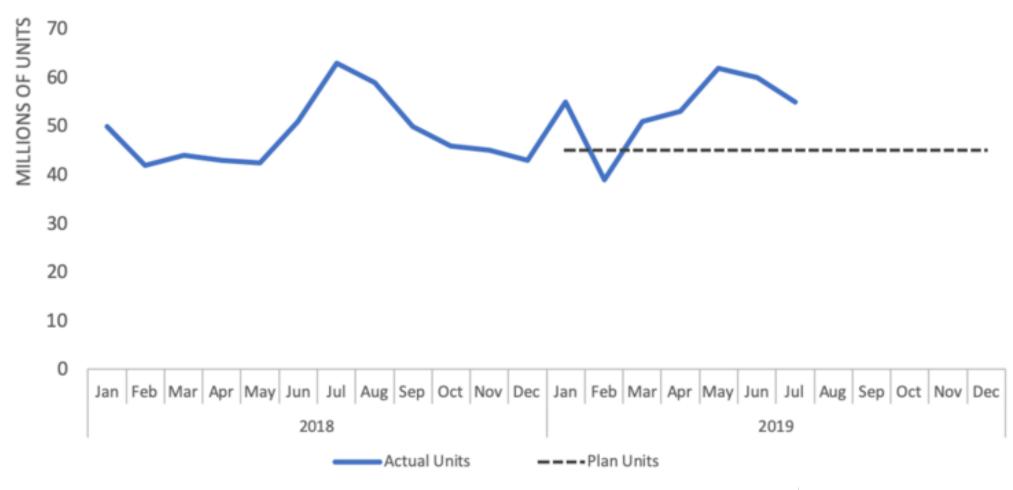


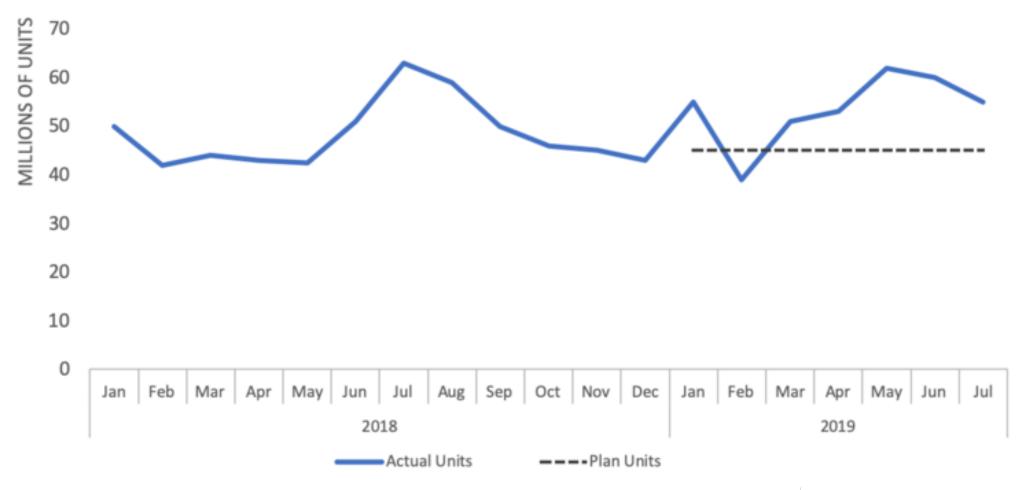


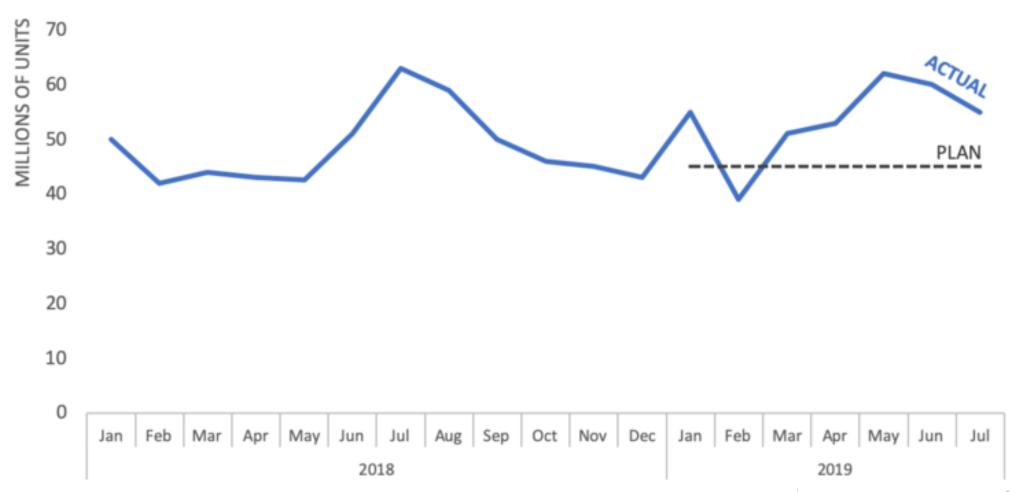


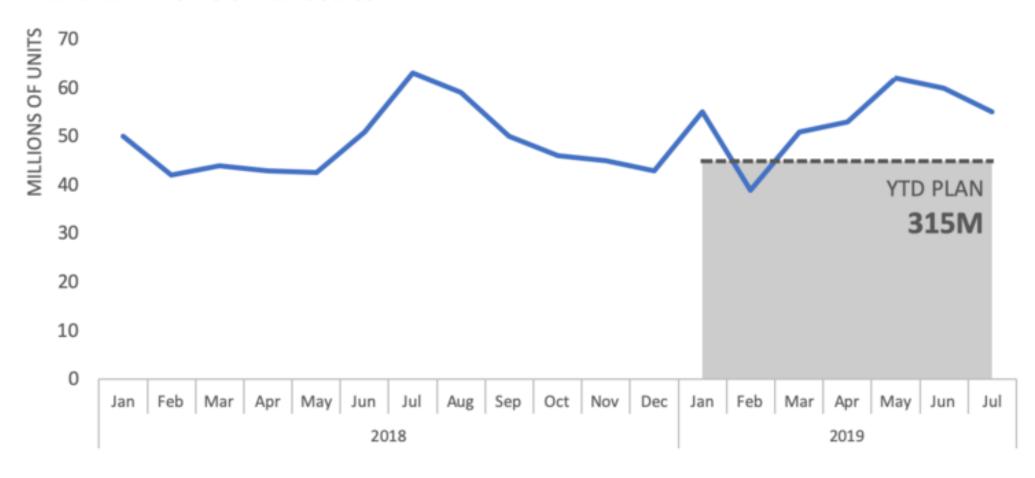






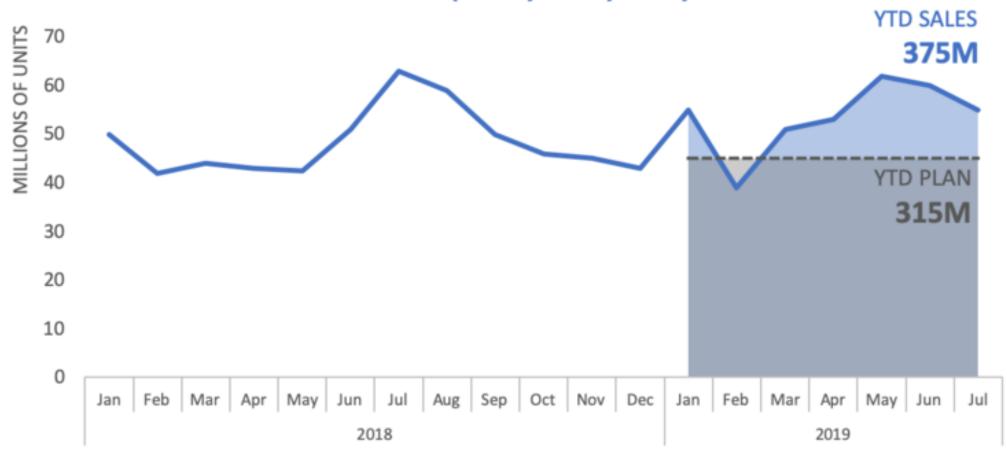




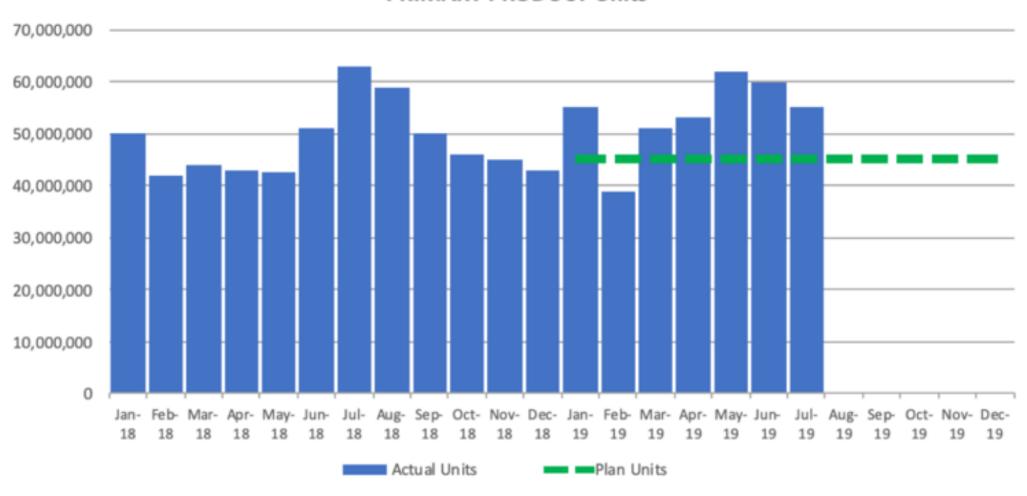




PRIMARY PRODUCT: unit sales exceed plan by nearly 20% year to date



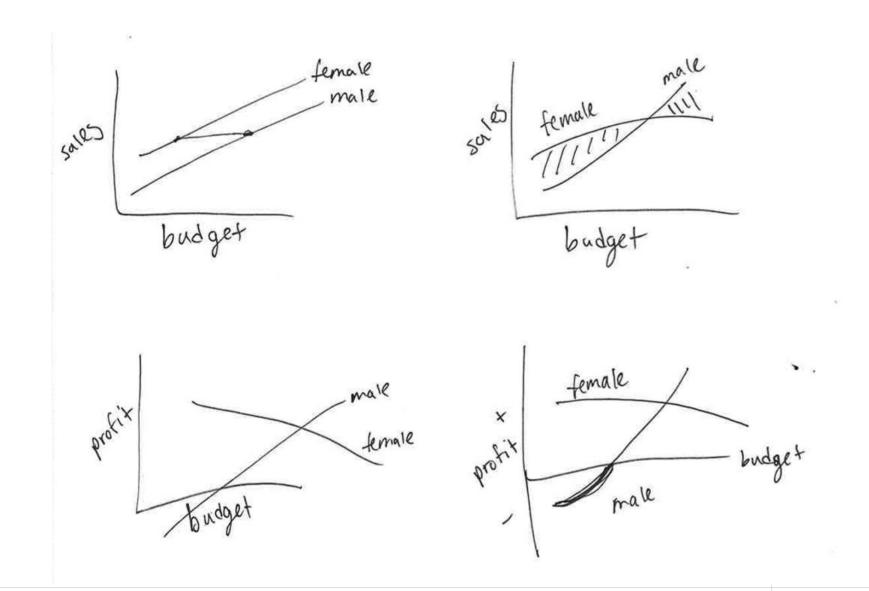
PRIMARY PRODUCT Units

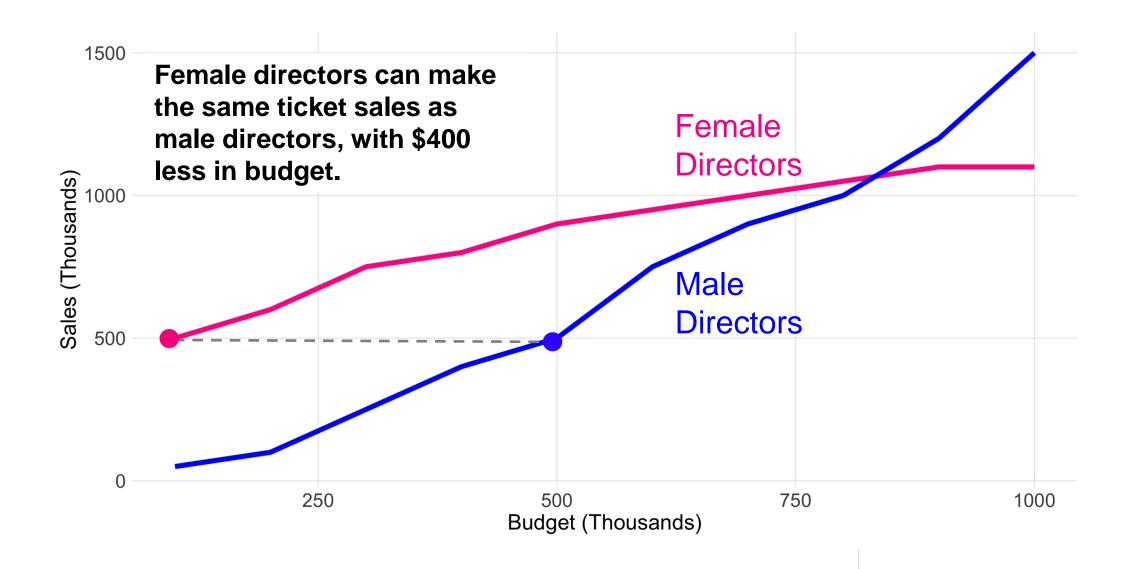


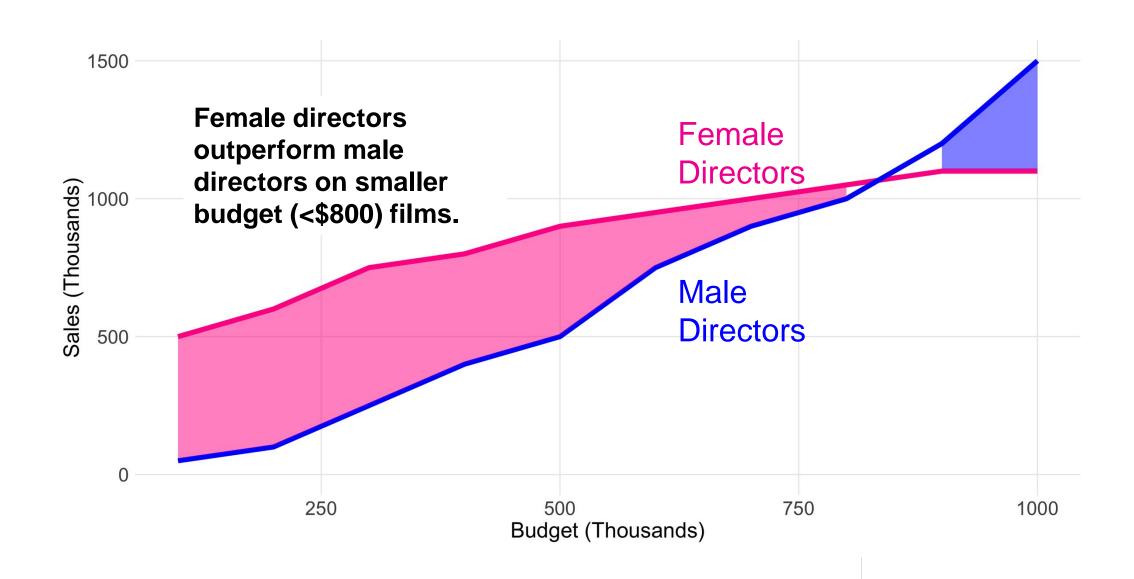
Drawing from tabular data

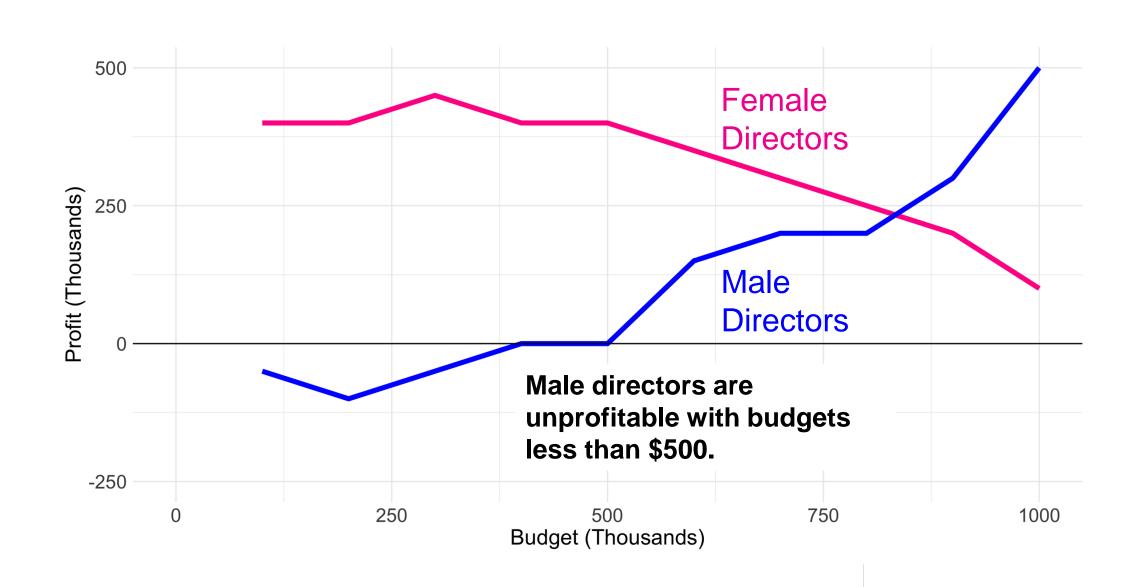
Budget (thousands)	Director Gender	Ticket Sales (thousands)	Budget (thousands)	Director Gender	Ticket Sales (thousands)
100	Female	500	100	Male	50
200	Female	600	200	Male	100
300	Female	750	300	Male	250
400	Female	800	400	Male	400
500	Female	900	500	Male	500
600	Female	950	600	Male	750
700	Female	1,000	700	Male	900
800	Female	1,050	800	Male	1,000
900	Female	1,100	900	Male	1,200
1,000	Female	1,100	1,000	Male	1,500

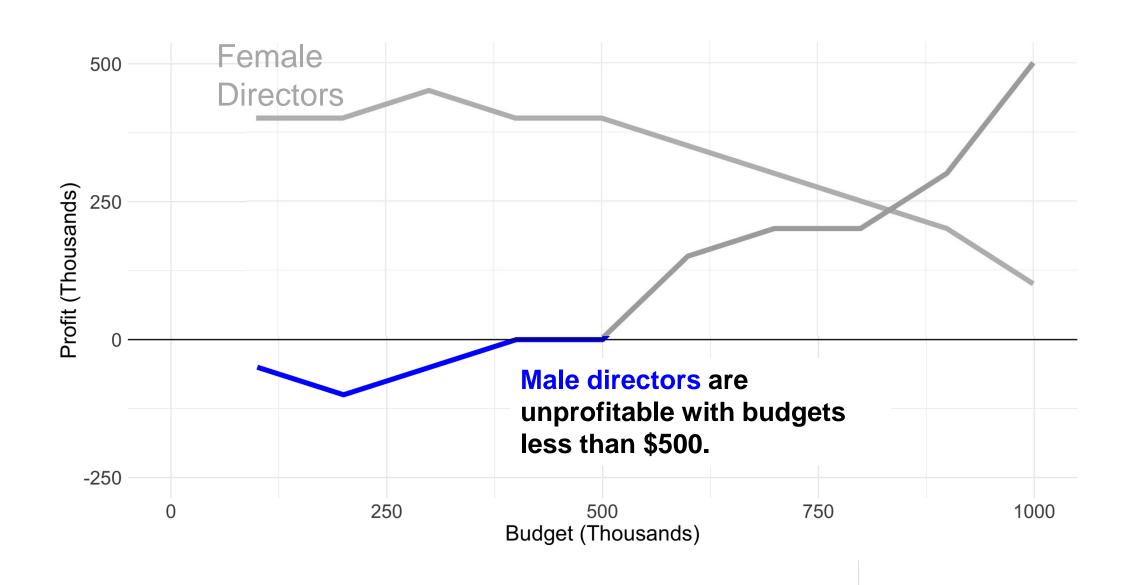
Initial sketches of plots











Thank you!

https://github.com/ktebbe/DataViz

Additional resources

- Storytelling with Data books http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/books
- Free e-book on visualization- https://serialmentor.com/dataviz/
- Intro to *ggplot* in R https://www.williamrchase.com/slides/ggplot_intro.html
 and https://evamaerey.github.io/ggplot_flipbook/ggplot_flipbook_xaringan.html#1
- ggplot examples https://wilkelab.org/practicalgg
- Slide deck on data communication -https://www.amelia.mn/TeachingDataCommunication.pdf