Data Visualizations

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The **power of a graph** is its ability to enable one to take in the quantitative information, organize it, and see patterns and structure **not readily revealed by other means of studying the data**.

- Cleveland & McGill (1984)

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"He's right! When you look at it that way, it's not so bad!"

you may have heard of these early efforts...

van Langren's longitude graph (1644)

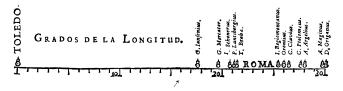
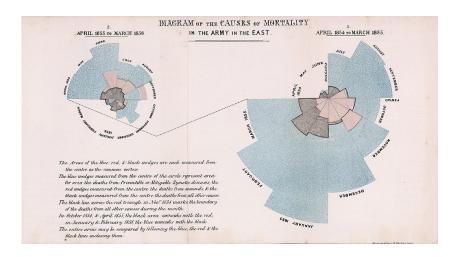


Figure 1. van Langren's 1644 graph of determinations of the distance, in longitude, from Toledo to Rome. The correct distance is 16.5°. Source: Tufte (1997, p. 15).

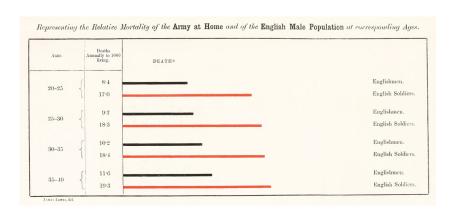
you may have heard of these early efforts...

Florence Nightingale's coxcomb diagram (1858)



you may have heard of these early efforts...

Florence Nightingale's bar chart (1858)



data viz as we know it is a recent phenomenon...

at Bell Labs circa 1970s



John Tukey

box-plot
"Exploratory Data
Analysis" (1977)



John Chambers

S system / R language
"Graphical Methods
for Data Analysis"
(1983)



William Cleveland coining "Data Science" "Elements of Graphing Data" (1985)

data viz as we know it is a recent phenomenon... at Bell Labs circa 1970s

- born as an effort to explore & analyze data
- when we could store data in "very large databases"
- but not visualize or analyze computationally
- "We have not looked at our results until we have displayed them effectively" - John Tukey (1977)

more contemporary efforts go beyond...

- Also, Gelman is right, data visualizations should be a continuum over
 - 1. data exploration
 - 2. statistical modeling
 - 3. summarizing results / insights
- ▶ 1. and 3. require heavier interaction with stakeholders in typical Data Science Shop

Data exploration

- typically, you will work with:
 - a) data that is known to someone
 - validate your understanding of the data
 - validate correct aggregation / disaggregation
 - leverage someone's dense knowledge
 - b) data that is **not known to anyone**
 - understand what is in the data
 - leverage someone else's dense knowledge
- graphs are rarely for yourself, but means to understand / validate data

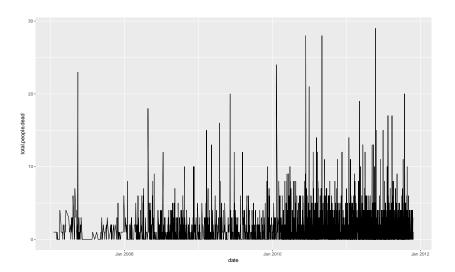
Example: new data on confrontations with organized crime in MX



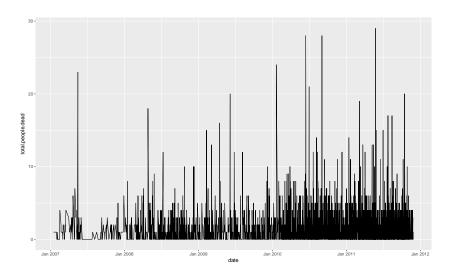
Example: new data on confrontations with organized crime in MX

86.1% of dead civilians who presumably participated in confrontations with federal armed forces were killed in events of "perfect lethality" where there were only dead and no wounded. [...] Mexico has the terrible situation of having lethality indices of 2.6. The lethality index of the Federal Police is 2.6 dead for every wounded, the Navy's reaches 17.3 dead for every wounded, and the Army's is 9.1 dead for every wounded.

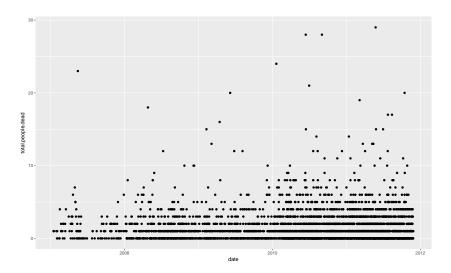
let's start simple... it's time-series data after all



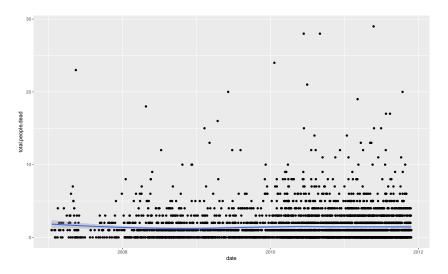
if you label it, will it show?



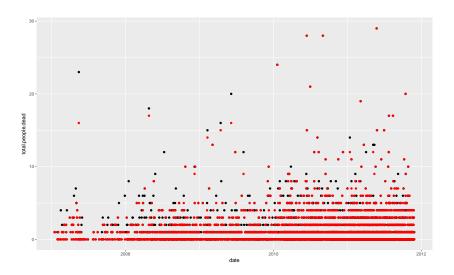
perhaps a closer look at the raw data...



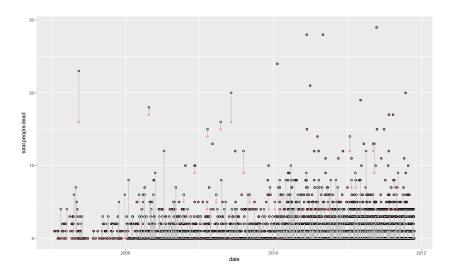
too noisy... perhaps a linear pattern?



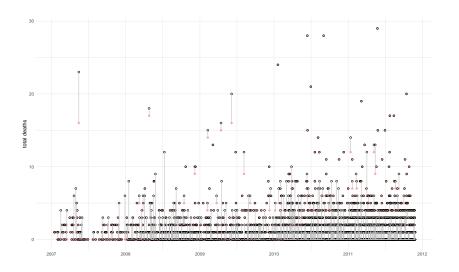
let's contrast with organized crime deaths



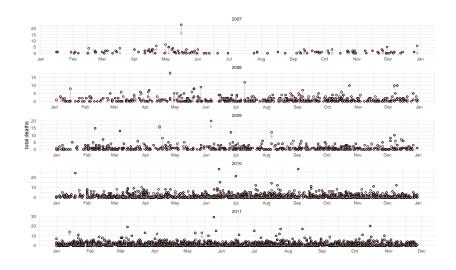
a slicker way to contrast differences...



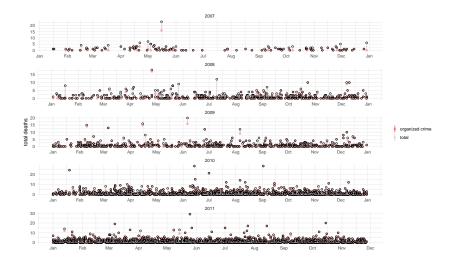
let's clean up the background a bit...



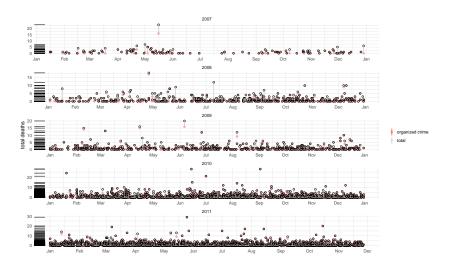
maybe some patterns emerge if we break it by year..



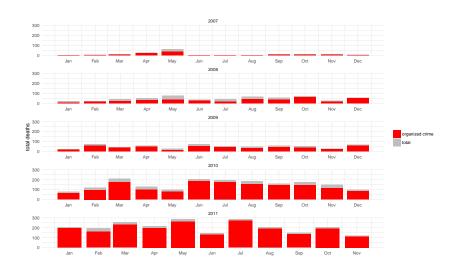
what were we looking at, remind me?



have we overdone it?



If you bin it, put a ring on it...



Summarize results / insights

Visualizations to summarize results / insights

For what and how...

- key questions to ask before thinking of communicating results/insights
 - 1. who is your audience?
 - 2. what point are you trying to make?
- keep in mind that you may not have more than 20 secs to make a point
 - short attention spans
 - not everyone is interested in details
 - cognitive tradeoff in audience between catching what you show and what you say

Cognitive psychology of data visualizations

Some basic rules...

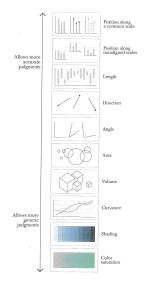
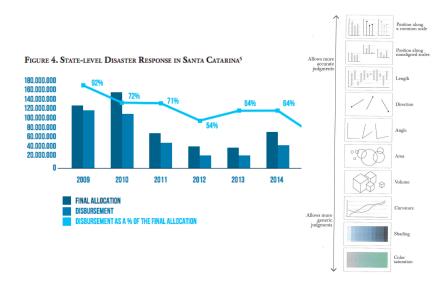
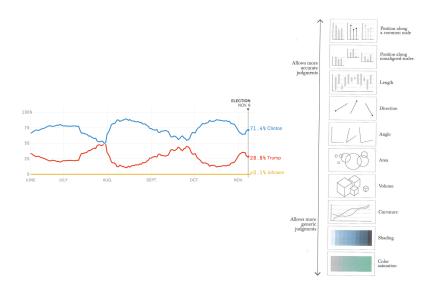


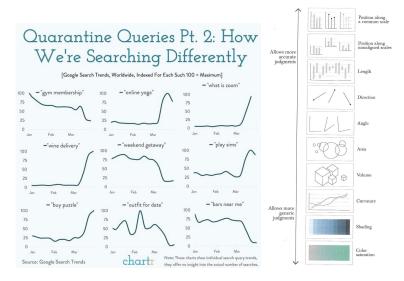
Figure 6.12 Cleveland and McGill's elementary perceptual tasks. The higher an encoding method on the scale, the more accurate the comparisons it facilitates.

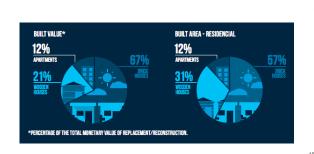
Figure: Cairo (2013)

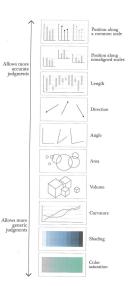


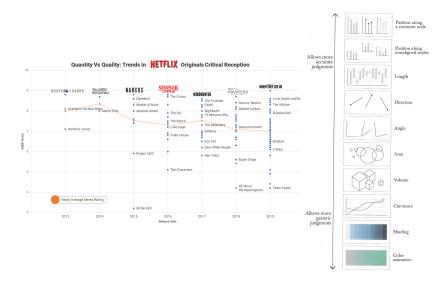


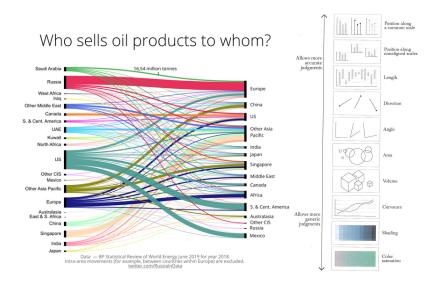


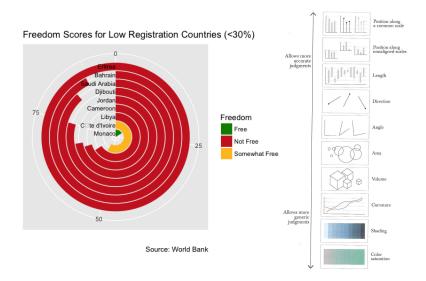












Visualizations for summarizing results/insights Some basic rules...

- keep your visualization simple!
 - we all know you can make complicated graphs, but should you?
- use colors to highlight the important data
 - tone down the rest of the data (literally!)
- make one point per graph
- add just enough information to make it self-explanatory
 - careful not to de-clutter to the point of unintelligibility!
- choose the type of graph best tailored to your objectives

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