

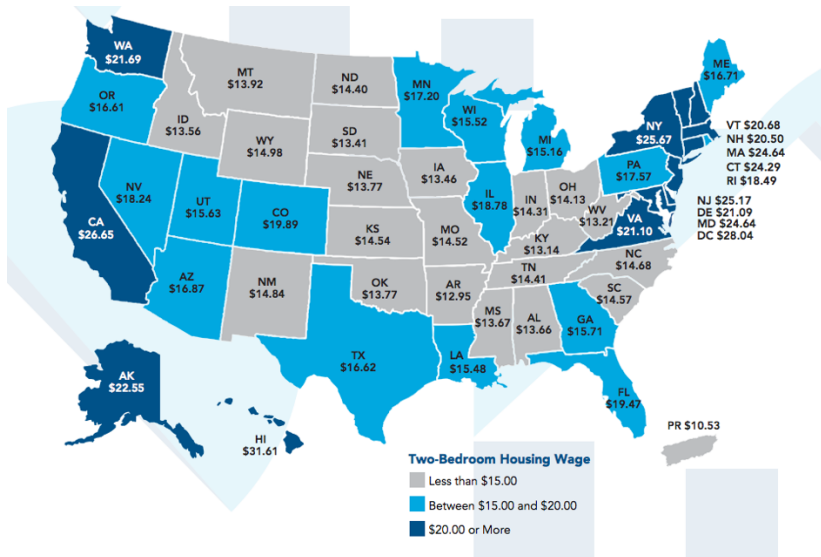
Today: Critiquing Statistical Graphics
Introduction to Data
Graphics Principles
Friday: Introduction to R and Reproducibility
Monday: No class (Martin Luther King, Jr. Day)

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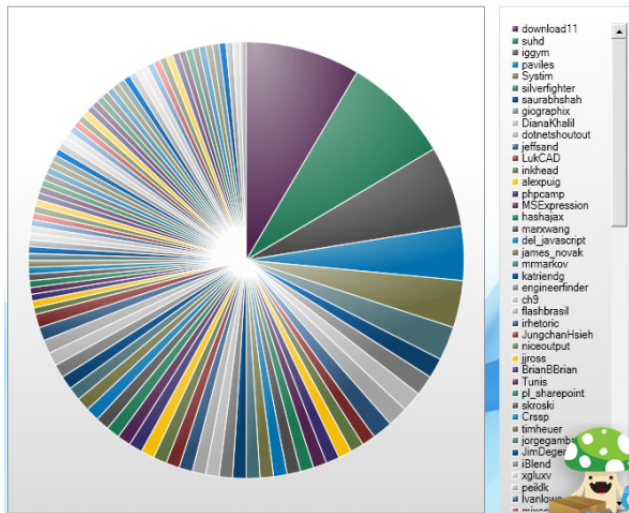
January 13, 2016

Hourly Wages to Afford Two-Bedroom Apartment

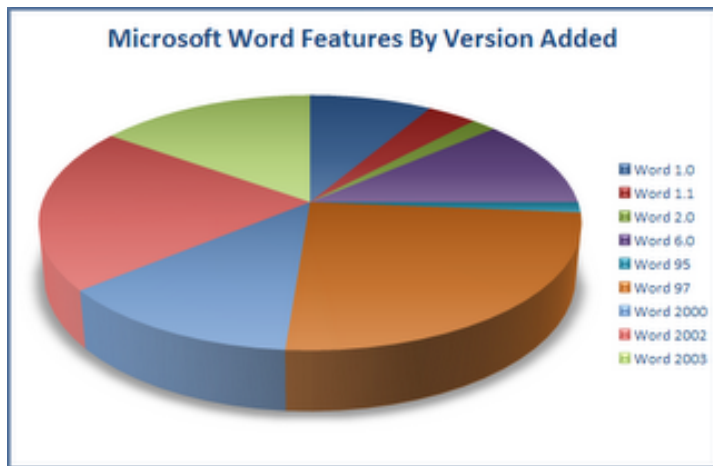


Top 100 Tweeters

100 Most Active Tweeters



Never Make 3-D Pie Charts



What Is Data?

How Do We Describe Data?

Two measurements used to describe datasets:

Data is usually in matrix form:

Types of Data

Categorical

Continuous:

Graphics and Their Goals (from Tufte)

Graphics: visually display measured quantities by combining points, lines, coordinate system, numbers, symbols, words, shading, color

Goals: show data!

- ▶ induce viewer to think about substance, not graphical methodology
- ▶ avoid **distorting** the data
- ▶ present numbers in small space
- ▶ make large, complicated datasets more coherent
- ▶ encourage comparison of different pieces of data
- ▶ reveal data at several levels of detail
- ▶ describe, explore, tabulate, or decorate
- ▶ be closely integrated with statistical/verbal descriptions of dataset

Graphs that do not meet these goals are not successful

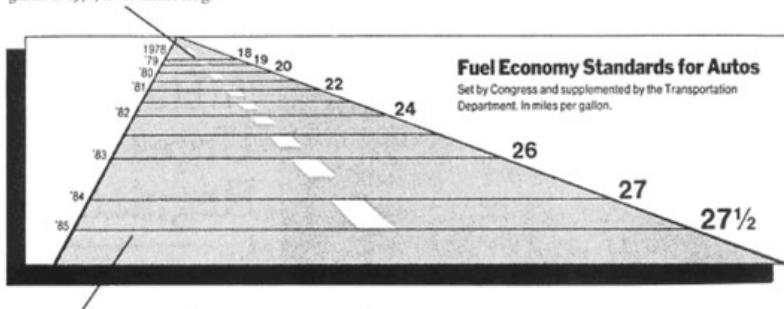
Graphs leading viewers to make misleading conclusions should be avoided

Distortion

Visual representation of data is inconsistent with numerical representation

In other words: **The graph doesn't match the data**

This line, representing 18 miles per gallon in 1978, is 0.6 inches long.



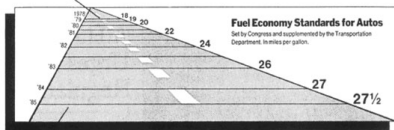
This line, representing 27.5 miles per gallon in 1985, is 5.3 inches long.

Lie Factor

Tufte suggests optimizing the Lie Factor:

Fuel Economy Standards Example:

This line, representing 18 miles per gallon in 1978, is 0.6 inches long.



This line, representing 27.5 miles per gallon in 1985, is 5.3 inches long.

“Decorating” / Data-Ink

Graphics should not draw the viewer's attention away from the data. Extras get in the way.

Note: Decoration does not refer to appropriate graph labeling.

Labels should always be clear, detailed, and thorough.

Label key parts of the data. Add text explanations if necessary.

Data Ink should primarily present information about the data:

the non-erasable, non-redundant core of a graphic

Tufte suggests using the *data-ink ratio*:

“Decorating” / Data-Ink

Two ways to increase the proportion of data-ink:

Remove non-data-ink:

Remove redundant data-ink:

