Psychology of Data Visualization: Course Overview

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Psych 6135

http://euclid.psych.yorku.ca/www/psy6135/
@datavisFriendly
Introducing: me

I wear two hats, both reflected on my license plate:

Statistical graphics developer (categorical & multivariate data analysis)

mosaic plots for frequency tables

HE plots for MANOVA

Yours to discover!
Introducing: me

History of data visualization: *Les Chevaliers*; Friendly & Wainer (2021)

John Snow’s map of cholera in London, 1854

C. J. Minard: Flow maps of cotton trade

Visual explanation: What happened in the US Civil War?
Course Topics

• Varieties of information visualization
  ▪ Goals of visualization
  ▪ Survey of graphic forms

• History of information visualization

• Psychological models, theories and results
  ▪ What can people see, understand and remember from data displays?
  ▪ Perceptual aspects, cognitive aspects

• Software tools for information visualization

• Visualization in statistics: case studies
  ▪ Categorical data; High-D data; Dynamic and interactive methods

• Human factors research: how to tell what works
Your role

• Weekly readings – see the course [web site](#) for updates
• Discussion – no formal grade, but please contribute
• Discussion leader (20%)
  ▪ Each week 1-2 of you will lead a brief discussion on one of the readings or sub-topics (~ 5 min.)
• Class presentation (40%)
  ▪ In the last week, each person will give a ~ 20 min presentation on a topic of research, application or software related to data visualization
• Research proposal (40%)
  ▪ Prepare a brief research proposal on a data visualization topic
Colin Ware, *Information Visualization*, 3rd Ed.  
What perceptual science has to say about data visualization, from a bottom-up perspective  
Course notes at: [http://ccom.unh.edu/vislab/VisCourse/index.html](http://ccom.unh.edu/vislab/VisCourse/index.html)

Alberto Cairo, *The Truthful Art*  
Information graphics from a communication perspective  

Steven Kosslyn, *Elements of Graph Design*  
A cognitive psychologist looks at graphs and presents some do’s and don’ts. There are better books like this today.

Hadley Wickham, *ggplot2: Elegant graphics for data analysis*, 2nd Ed.  
Complete ggplot2 documentation: [http://docs.ggplot2.org/current/](http://docs.ggplot2.org/current/)
More books I like

Tamara Munzner (2014), *Visualization Analysis & Design*
An attractive new book combining computer science and design perspectives

Claus Wilke (2019), *Fundamentals of Data Visualization*
A detailed, practically oriented book on data visualization methods
Online: [https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/](https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/)
Course notes: [https://wilkelab.org/SDS375/](https://wilkelab.org/SDS375/)

Manuel Lima, *The Book of Trees: Visualizing branches of knowledge*
A visual delight; an entire history of tree-type diagrams

Keiran Healy, *Data Visualization: A Practical Introduction*
An accessible primer on how to create effective graphics from data using ggplot2
Online: [http://socvis.co](http://socvis.co)
Four books by Edward Tufte largely defined the landscape for data visualization and information design

Concepts introduced:
- chart junk,
- data-ink ratio,
- small multiples,
- substance takes precedence over visual design

Web site:
https://www.edwardtufte.com
My web site, [http://datavis.ca](http://datavis.ca). Contains the Milestone Project on the history of data vis, Data Visualization gallery, links to books, papers and courses.

Kaiser Fung, [http://junkcharts.typepad.com/](http://junkcharts.typepad.com/). Fung discusses a variety of data displays and discusses how they can be improved.

Nathan Yau's blog, [http://flowingdata.com](http://flowingdata.com). A large number of blog posts illustrating data visualization methods with tutorials on how to do these with R and other software.

[http://visiphilia.org/](http://visiphilia.org/). Statisticians Di Cook and Heike Hofmann from Iowa State University blog about data visualization topics, using R

Manuel Lima’s blog, [http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/blog/](http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/blog/), with hundreds of projects on all types of visualizations
DATA STORIES

Blogs & Web resources

http://datastori.es/. A podcast on data visualization with Enrico Bertini and Moritz Stefaner; interviews with over 100 graphic designers & developers.

Annual awards celebrate excellence and beauty in data visualizations, infographics, interactives & information art. https://www.informationisbeautifulawards.com

https://www.r-bloggers.com/. A large collection of posts on R news and tutorials by over 750 R bloggers.

Psychology facts: Why visualization?

- ~90% of information about the environment is received by a person through the eyes.
- ~50% of our brain neurons are constantly involved in the processing of visual information.
- The presence of pictures increases desire to read the text by ~80%.
- A person remembers 10% of what he/she heard, 20% of what’s read, and 80% of what’s seen!
- People perceive 70% of the information if there are no illustrations. Add pictures there — the figure will increase up to 95%.

Goal: Tell a credible story about some real data problem

Measles vaccination
Global warming
...

Data, pictures, models & stories
Data, pictures, models & stories

Two paths to enlightenment

- Data
- Visualization
- Model
- Summary

Exploratory

Model-based

Story
Now, tell the story!
Words, numbers and pictures

Pictures and images in a wider context

Modes of communication, as composed of words (story), numbers (symbols) and pictures (images) in different proportions

e.g.,
Poetry ≈ 60% words + 40% images
Table ≈ 10% words + 80% numbers + 10% images
Words, numbers and pictures

Beauty: The 4\textsuperscript{th} dimension

Modes of communication also vary in \textbf{beauty} & aesthetic appeal
Roles of graphics in communication

• Graphs (& tables) are forms of communication:
  ▪ What is the audience?
  ▪ What is the message?

Analysis graphs: design to see patterns, trends, aid the process of data description, interpretation

Presentation graphs: design to attract attention, make a point, illustrate a conclusion

Basic functions of data display

Data Display

- Primary Use
  - Analysis
    - Reconnaissance
    - Exploration
    - Diagnosis
    - Model building
- Presentation
  - to Simulate
  - to Persuade
  - to Inform

Presentation Goal

Design Principles

- Perception
- Detection
- Comparison
- Aesthetics
- Rhetoric
- Exposition
Different graphs for different purposes

Goal: the Wow! experience
Single image for a large audience
Tells a clear story!

Goal: the Ah ha! Experience
Many images, for a narrow audience (you!), linked to analysis
The best infographics tell a story, using numbers, but shown visually

Drowning in plastic

Plastic bottles sold in NYC, shown to scale

From: https://graphics.reuters.com/ENVIRONMENT-PLASTIC/0100B275155/index.html
Powerful graphs: Measels and vaccines

Visualizing the impact of health policy interventions

In 2015 Tynan DeBold & Dov Friedman in the *Wall Street Journal* show the effect of the introduction of vaccination programs in the US states on disease incidence, using color-coded heat maps for a variety of diseases.

Measles was decimated!

The message hits you between the eyes!

Powerful graphs make comparison easy

In 2014, vaccination rates declined and measles re-emerged in those areas

Effective graphs can cure ignorance, but not stupidity.

Police shooting deaths

Analysis of Washington Post database on 5500 police shooting deaths for Blacks vs. Whites

Plotting % of shooting vs. % of pop shows a clear & disturbing pattern

From: https://medium.com/two-n/visualizing-wapos-police-shooting-dataset-3792593f6be
As powerful as Yad Vashem & the Washington D.C. Vietnam memorial, this list of 28,000 US fatal encounters with police commands attention. Each one is linked to a story or description. Classified by {Gender, Age, Cause}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEIR NAMES</th>
<th>MISSION STATEMENT</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>ETHNICITY</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>OBLIGE NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

George 'Big Floyd' Floyd, 46
Male. African-American/Black
Cause of Death: Asphyxiation/Restrained

"Police responded to a call from a grocery store that claimed George Floyd was seen 'targeting customers'. When located in his car, police said, he resisted officers. Cell phone video showed Officer Derek Chauvin kneeling on Floyd's neck until he was incapacitated and died. Three other officers were present and didn't stop the assault. The four officers fired the day after the killing."

Source: www.theguardian.com
The best graphs pass the **Interocular Traumatic Test**: the message hits you between the eyes!
The same, as a data graph, using time-series line plots
Many statisticians might prefer this today, but it doesn’t draw attention or interest as Flo’s original did.
Racial profiling: Analysis graph

- Toronto Star (2002) study of police actions on a charge of simple possession of marijuana
  - release with a summons (Form 9) vs. hold for bail (Show cause)
  - Evidence for racial bias?
- First graph: mosaic display
  - area ~ frequency
  - shading: ~ residual
  - Obs > Expected in blue
  - Obs < Expected in red
Racial profiling: The process

How to communicate these results most effectively?
• What is the message? What features are directly comprehensible to the audience?

Graphic designer’s early attempts

My early attempts

Man behind the numbers
Racial profiling: Presentation graphic

Together, we created this *self-explaining* infographic

**Title** gives the main conclusion

**Legend** gives a layman’s description of shading levels

**Text description** gives details

**Bar width ~ charges**
**Divided by % release**

---

**Same charge, different treatment**

Statistical analysis of single drug possession charges shows that blacks are much less likely to be released at the scene and much more likely to be held in custody for a bail hearing. Darker colours represent a stronger statistical link between skin colour and police treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Degree of likelihood</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Much less likely to occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Much more likely to occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More likely to occur</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>6,662 charges laid</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>78% released at the scene</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.5% released at station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.5% held for bail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Whites** are more likely to be released at the scene

<table>
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<th>2,446 charges laid</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>64% released at the scene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20% released at station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16% held for bail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Blacks** are much more likely to be held for bail hearings

**SOURCE:** Toronto police arrest records 1996-2002
Why plot your data?

Graphs help us to see

**patterns, trends, anomalies and other features**

not otherwise easily apparent from numerical summaries.

Why plot your data?

Three data sets with exactly the same bivariate summary statistics:

- Same correlations, linear regression lines, etc
- Indistinguishable from standard printed output
- Totally different interpretations!

Standard data

r=0 but + 2 outliers

Lurking variable?
Comparing groups: Analysis vs. Presentation graphs

Six different graphs for comparing groups in a one-way design

- which group means differ?
- equal variability?
- distribution shape?
- what do error bars mean?
- unusual observations?

Never use dynamite plots
Always explain what error bars mean
Consider tradeoff between summarization & exposure
Graphs of model coefficients are often clearer than tables

Source: tables2graphs.com
Graphs & Information design

• Graphs & info displays should be viewed in relation to communication goals & audience

• Some criteria for assessing:
  ▪ **comprehensibility**: does it make information as easy to understand as possible?
  ▪ **attention**: does the audience take notice?
  ▪ **aesthetics**: is it visually appealing?
  ▪ **memorability**: will they remember it?
  ▪ **behavior**: does it result in some desired action?

From: Ben Jones, To Optimize or to Satisfice in Data Visualization? [https://dataremixed.com/2016/01/optimize-or-satisfice-in-dataviz/](https://dataremixed.com/2016/01/optimize-or-satisfice-in-dataviz/)
Effective data display

• Make the data stand out
  ▪ Fill the data region (axes, ranges)
  ▪ Use visually distinct symbols (shape, color) for different groups
  ▪ Avoid chart junk, heavy grid lines that detract from the data

• Facilitate comparison
  ▪ Emphasize the important comparisons visually
  ▪ Side-by-side easier than in separate panels
  ▪ “data” vs. a “standard” easier against a horizontal line
  ▪ Show uncertainty where possible

• Effect ordering
  ▪ For variables and unordered factors, arrange them according to the effects to be seen
Comparisons— Make visual comparisons easy

- Visual grouping— connect with lines, make key comparisons contiguous
- Baselines— compare data to model against a line, preferably horizontal
- Frequencies often better plotted on a square-root scale

Standard histogram with fit  Suspended rootogram
Make comparisons *direct*

- Use points not bars
- Connect similar by lines
- Same panel rather than different panels

Is there evidence of an interaction here?

Is there evidence of an interaction here?

YES

???
Showing uncertainty

- Standard plots of observed vs. predicted lack a basis for assessment of uncertainty
- Confidence envelopes indicate extent of deviation
- Identify “noteworthy” observations to track them down

Example: Normal QQ plots used to assess normality of data
Effect ordering

• Information presentation is always ordered
  ▪ in time or sequence (a talk or written paper)
  ▪ in space (table or graph)
  ▪ Constraints of time & space are dominant—can conceal or reveal the important message

• Effect ordering for data display
  ▪ Sort the data by the effects to be seen
  ▪ Order the data to facilitate the task at hand
    • lookup – find a value
    • comparison – which is greater?
    • detection – find patterns, trends, anomalies
Effect order failure: the *Challenger* disaster

- Few events in history provide as compelling illustration of importance of appropriate ordering and display of information
  - On January 28, 1968, the space shuttle Challenger exploded on take-off.
  - The cause was later determined to be that rubber O-rings failed due to cold weather
- Tables and charts presented to NASA by Thiokol engineers showed data from prior launches ordered by time (launch number), rather than by temperature—the crucial factor.
- The engineers’ charts were also remarkable for information obfuscation: “erosion depth” (O-ring damage), “blow-by” (soot on O-rings), ...

![Image of table with data on O-ring damage](image-url)
Visual explanation: Physics

- NASA appointed members of the Rogers Commission to investigate the cause of the disaster.
- The noted physicist Richard Feynman discovered the cause: at low temperature, O-rings became brittle and were subject to failure.
- In his testimony, he demonstrated the effect by plunging a rubber O-ring into a cup of ice water.
Subsequent statistical analysis showed the relationship between launch temperature and O-ring failures.

As Tufte (1997) notes: the fatal flaw was in the ordering of the data.

The graph shown here is the result of a statistical model fit to the data:

- The **thick** line shows the predicted value of failure vs. temperature.
- The **red dotted lines** show uncertainty of the predicted values.
A presentation version of the previous graph alters the scales and describes the story in text annotations.
Graphic displays: Main effect ordering

- To see trends, patterns, anomalies: **Sort unordered factors by means or medians**

Data on barley yields
10 varieties x 6 sites x 2 years

3 way dot plot, sorted by main effect means

- Which site has the highest yield?
- Which variety is highest on average?
- Which site stands out in pattern over year?
Tabular displays: Main effect ordering

- Tables are often presented with rows/cols ordered alphabetically
  - good for lookup
  - bad for seeing patterns, trends, anomalies

Table 1: Average Barley Yields (rounded), Means by Site and Variety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Crookston</th>
<th>Duluth</th>
<th>Grand Rapids</th>
<th>Morris</th>
<th>University Farm</th>
<th>Waseca</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glabron</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Svansota</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
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<td><strong>24.9</strong></td>
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<td><strong>32.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>34.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tabular displays: Main effect ordering

- Better: sort rows/cols by means/medians
- Shade cells according to residual from additive model

Table 2: Average Barley Yields, sorted by Mean, shaded by residual from the model Yield = Variety + Site

<table>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Yield difference, $\Delta y_{ij} = 1931 - 1932$ by Variety & Site

**Ordered:** by row and column means; **shaded:** by value ($|\Delta y_{ij}| > \{2,3\} \times \sigma(\Delta y_{ij})$)

What features stand out?

Table 3: Yield Differences, 1931-1932, sorted by mean difference, and shaded by value

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<thead>
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<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tukey two-way plot of average barley yield

If there is no interaction,
\[ y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_{\text{site}} + \beta_{\text{variety}} \]

Site & variety effects sorted automatically
Effects are spaced by fitted values

More variation among sites than varieties
Waseca best, by a wide margin
Multivariate data: correlation ordering

• Arrange **variables** so that:
  ▪ Similar variables are contiguous
  ▪ Ordered to show patterns of relations

• Arrange **observations** so that:
  ▪ Similar variables are contiguous
  ▪ Ordered to show patterns of relations
Correlation matrices

Baseball data: Batting, fielding and (log) Salary
Nobody wants to see all those decimals

> cor(bb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Assists</th>
<th>Atbat</th>
<th>Errors</th>
<th>Hits</th>
<th>Homer</th>
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<th>Putouts</th>
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If you are going to present the numbers, round a lot

> round(100*cor(bb))

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Correlation ordering: corrgrams

Rendering: a correlation value can be displayed in different ways, for different tasks

Correlation ordering:
• A PCA finds weighted sums of variable to maximize variance accounted for
• Angles between vectors reflect the correlations
• → Arrange variables in the order of their angles
This is a corrgram display of the correlations among the baseball statistics, with the variables ordered alphabetically.
The same display, with the variables sorted according to the angles between vectors in the PCA. Not that dramatic, but it isolates the positive & negative correlations.
Graphs: Good/Bad, Excellent/Evil

• Like good writing, good graphical displays of data communicate ideas with:
  ▪ clarity,
  ▪ precision, and
  ▪ efficiency—avoids graphic clutter
  ▪ Even better: excellent graphs make the message obvious

• Like poor writing, bad graphical displays:
  ▪ distort or obscure the data,
  ▪ make it harder to understand or compare, or
  ▪ thwart the communicative effect the graph should convey.
  ▪ Even worse: evil graphs distort, or mislead.
Bad graphs are easy in Excel

Friends don’t let friends use Excel for data visualization or statistics

How many things are wrong with this graph?
Pie charts are easy to abuse

What’s wrong with these pictures?

1 π = 193%

1 π = 178%

Why do graphic designers so often get this wrong?
On the other hand, pie charts are a great source of merriment for people interested in graphics.

But: how much $\pi$ have I eaten?

What perceptual ideas make this a great joke and lesson?

Once you see the pyramid, it's hard to see the pie.
But, can be used to great effect

This graphic uses pie charts to show the transport of different kinds of goods to the ports of Paris and the principal maritime ports:
- the size of each pie reflects total
- the sectors reflect relative %
- location places them in context

*Album de Statistique Graphique*, 1885, plate 17.
What was the intent of the designer of this graphic?
Which category led to the greatest total deaths?
What was the proportion of deaths due to strokes?
Did more people die from strokes vs. accidents?
Simple re-design makes it clearer

![Bar Chart: Total Deaths in America by Cause in 2007]

- Heart disease: 25.42%
- Cancer: 23.22%
- Stroke (cerebrovascular diseases): 5.61%
- Chronic lower respiratory diseases: 5.28%
- Accidents (unintentional injuries): 5.10%
- Alzheimer's disease: 3.08%
- Diabetes: 2.95%
- Influenza and Pneumonia: 2.18%
- Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis: 1.92%
- Septicemia: 1.44%
- All other causes: 23.81%
- Total: 100.00%
Double Y-axis: Really evil graphs

After pie charts, double Y-axis graphs have caused more trouble than almost any other

OMG, autism has been increasing directly with sales of organic food!

BAN ORGANIC FOOD!

The real cause of increasing autism prevalence?

OMG, autism has been increasing directly with sales of organic food!

BAN ORGANIC FOOD!
William Playfair invented the pie chart, line chart and bar chart. In this figure, he shows 3 parallel time series over a 250-year period, 1560--1810:

- weekly wages of a good mechanic
- price of wheat
- reigning monarch

Goal: show that workers were better off most recently (1810) than in the past
Or, another graph would have been better

A modern re-vision plots the ratio of price of wheat to wages directly
Even more evil: No scales, no data

Rep. Jason Chaffetz, R-Utah, sparred with Planned Parenthood president Cecile Richards during a high-profile hearing on Sept. 29, 2015 and presented this graph.

"In pink, that's the reduction in the breast exams, and the red is the increase in the abortions. That's what's going on in your organization."

Created by an anti-abortion group it is a deliberate attempt to mislead.

Can you see why?

This graph shows the actual data from the Planned Parenthood reports used by Americans United for Life.

The number of abortions was relatively steady.

Some services like pap smears, dropped due to changing medical standards about who should be screened and how often.

What are a few improvements that could be made to this graph?
Showing a wider range of PP activities puts these data in context

PP activities were far higher for contraception and STD testing
Evil Bars

You can say anything you want if you don’t show a scale for the vertical axis.

Q: Do people judge the difference in heights or the ratio of heights?

A: It depends on the question.

You can greatly distort the perception of difference or ratio by truncating the Y axis.

Y-axis truncation is/was the default in Excel!
More evil: 3D bars

- CBC found it irresistible to make 3D bars to show the 2015 election projection.

- Why do you think the smallest 5 bars are all the same height?
A study by Abigail Friendly (2017) wanted to show the use of benefits afforded to Toronto developers for their contributions of different types over time. 

Graphical failure

This graph reports the results of a survey by Sherman Kent for the CIA with the question:

*What [probability/number] would you assign to the phrase "[phrase]"*

The goal was to contribute to an understanding of how intelligence analysts use these terms.

Why can this be considered a graphical failure?

---

This graph shows the same data, as both dotplots & boxplots

We can see a lot more:
- “about even” has very low variability
- the last 3 categories are listed out of order
- the extreme outliers stand out
- skewness is – for high probability, + for low probability

Technical notes:
- software: ggplot2
- design: faint grid lines
- color: points use transparent color & jittering; outliers also shown in black

From: https://github.com/zonination/perceptions
This graph uses “ridgeline” plots to show the same data.

Each one is a small version of a density plot showing a smoothed version of the distribution.

Stacking them in this way allows center, variability, shape and other features to be readily compared.

Color & transparency are used effectively.
Chart junk or effective info vis?

Charts can be offensive and/or effective

What is the message?
Who is the audience?
Suzana Herculano-Houzel has a new method for determining counts of cortical neurons across different species. How to present this effectively?

Goal: compare mammal species brain size and cortical neuron count

Neuron count is shown both as numbers and bars

**Claim:** Human brain is ~ linear of primate brains

What do you think?

How could this be made better?

---

As a scatterplot

A scatterplot makes clear how humans differ from other species

- Using scaled images as point symbols also conveys brain size
- **Primates** are distinguished from non-primates by text color

This is arguably a more effective display.

What do you think?
Perhaps even better is to make the plot using log scales for both axes.

The relationship is now easier to see, but only approx. linear.

The argument for neurons \( \sim \) brain weight needs more work.
In the movie, *An Inconvenient Truth* (2006), Al Gore used the now-famous “hockey stick” graph to show that human activities had greatly increased the degree of global warming over the recent past.

The goal was to raise public awareness and call for action to curb environmental effects: CO$_2$ emissions as the main agent.

Movie: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZUoYGA1i0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZUoYGA1i0); [http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0497116/](http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0497116/)
Sir John Houghton presents the original Northern Hemisphere hockey stick graph to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2005. It is based on an analysis by Mann, Bradley & Hughes (1990), with a smoothed curve and uncertainty intervals.
The MBH (1999) paper had used a wide variety of data sources. They were combined using a novel statistical technique, the first eigenvector-based climate field reconstruction (CFR).
Climate scientists understood this; the sceptics did not.

See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hockey_stick_controversy for details
Countering climate change

Taking a longer view, and adding a lot of extraneous historical details, climate sceptics were easily able to mount alternative explanations: Solar irradiation & volcanoes

How to mislead:

- Show no temp. scale
- Draw smoothed curve
- Suggest that all is due to “swings” in temp.
- Compress recent history into the end of the time scale
Perhaps one fault with the original graphs was trying to show noisy data, from many sources, over too wide a time span.

What could you do to make this graph even more convincing?

- De-emphasize the annual data
- Add an overall smooth curve
A politically-incorrect graphic shows very clearly the effect of global warming on panty size

Climate change: other explanations

This infographic attempts to relate global warming to the decrease in pirates

Aside from the substance, how many things are wrong about this graphic?

**Simple explanation:**
Lack of pirates causes global warming!

**Conclusion:**
To stop global warming, become a pirate!

Circle graphs

What features makes this graph effective?

Monthly global mean temperature 1851 to 2020 (compared to 1850-1900 averages)

Data: HadCRUT5 - Created by: @neilrkaye
Ridgeline plot

Land Temperature Anomaly Distribution

1951 - 1960
1961 - 1970
1971 - 1980
1981 - 1990
1991 - 2000
2001 - 2010
2011 - 2020

Temperature Anomaly (°C)
Some graphic rules

• Bars
  ▪ Don’t cut off their feet
  ▪ Don’t add dynamite fuses

• Pies
  ▪ Generally, best preserved for dessert
  ▪ Well used for part-whole relations with a small number of categories
  ▪ Better used as a graphic form in larger displays

• Axes
  ▪ Avoid double Y-axes
  ▪ Don’t truncate without considerable thought

• 3D
  ▪ Avoid for useless “glitz”
Summary

• Graphs as a form of communication
  ▪ Data (numbers), words, images → Stories
• Analysis graphs vs. presentation graphs
• Some principles of effective data display
  ▪ Make the data stand out
  ▪ Facilitate comparisons
  ▪ Effect ordering