ITI0209: User Interfaces

14. Introduction to Data Visualization

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Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite.

Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes ; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M.M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et ont rejoint vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.
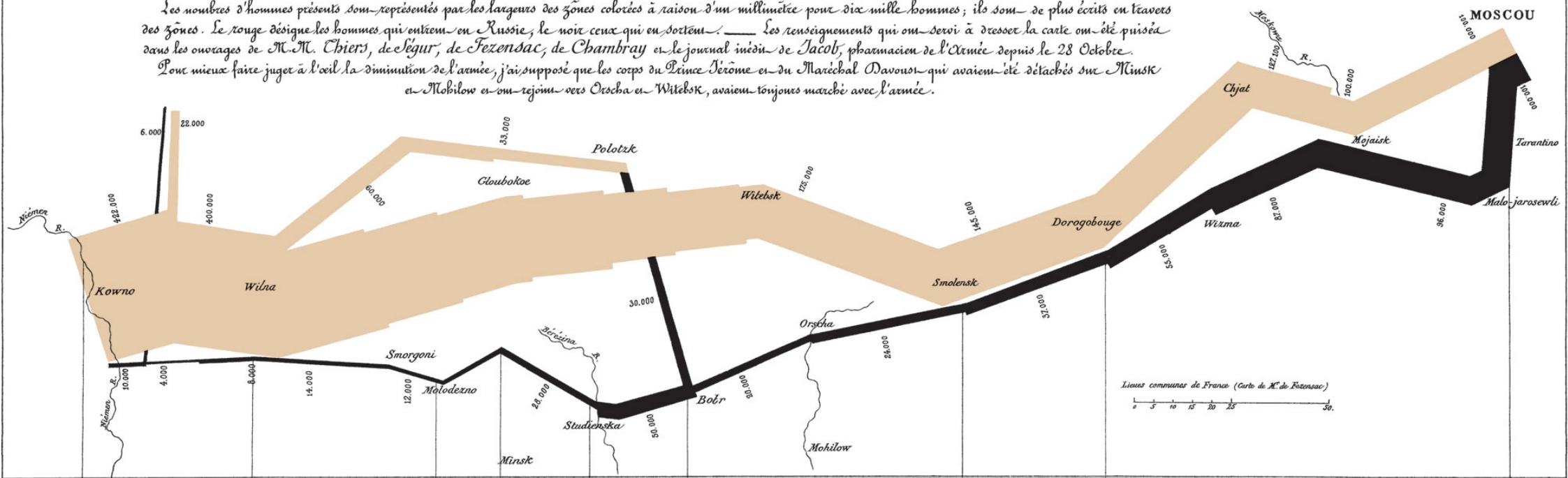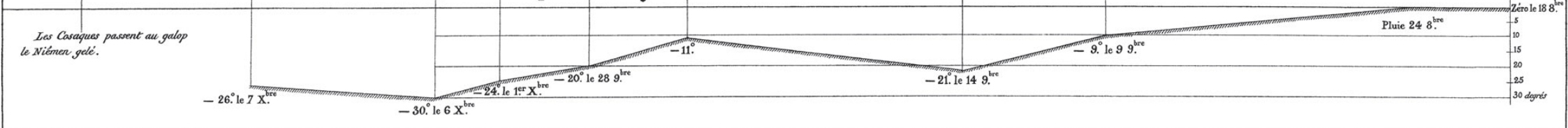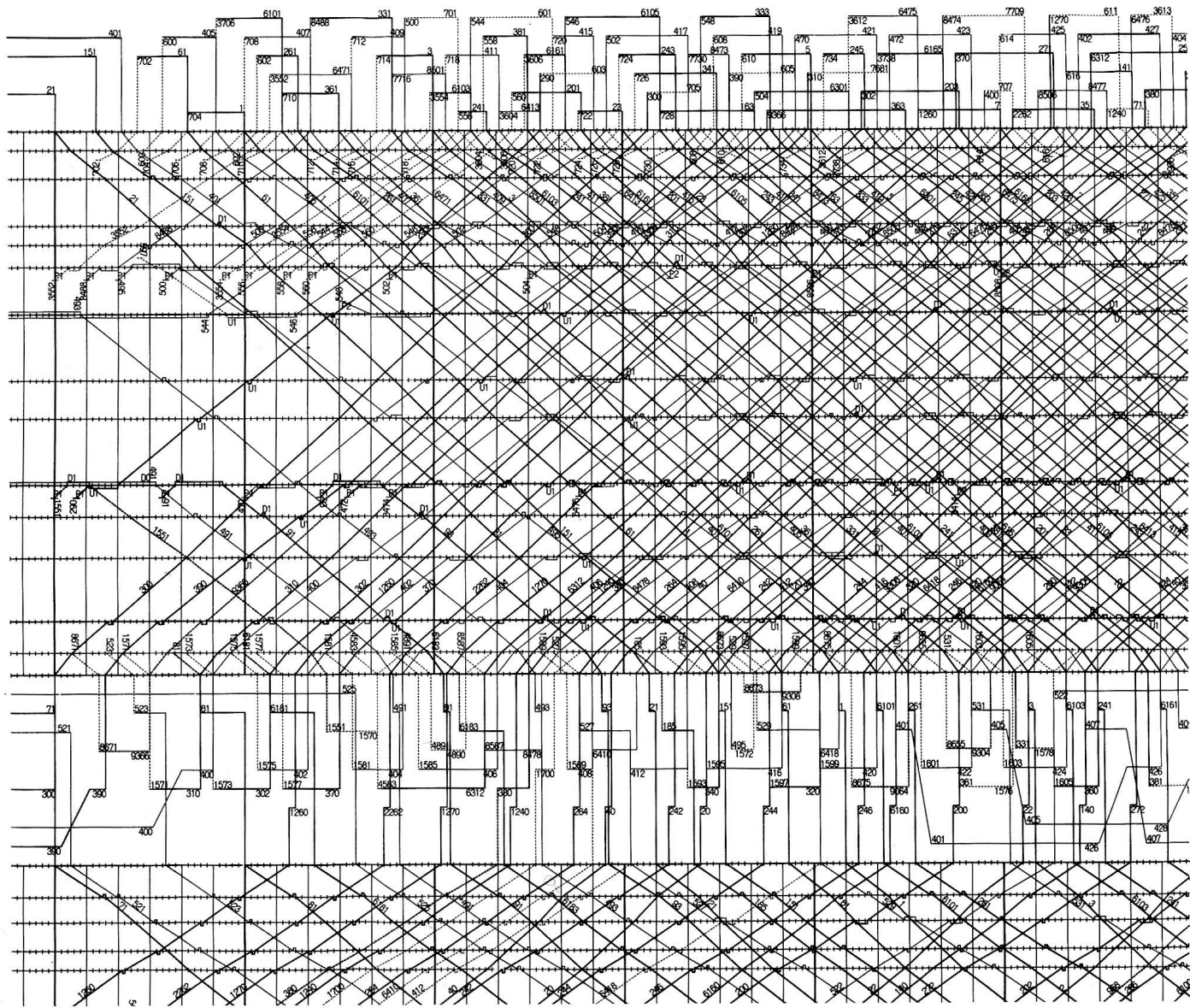
MOSCOU

Moskowa R.

100.000

127.100

100.000

Chjat

Mojaisk

Tarantino

Malo-jarosewli

36.000

6.000

22.000

33.000

Polotzk

175.000

Gloubokoe

Witebsk

60.000

Dorogobouge

Wizma

87.000

55.000

145.000

422.000

400.000

Niémen R.

Kowno

Wilna

Smolensk

37.000

Orscha

24.000

Smorgoni

Bérézina R.

30.000

Molodezno

4.000

10.000

8.000

14.000

12.000

28.000

20.000

Botr

Studienska

Minsk

50.000

Mohilow

Lieues communes de France (Carte de M. de Fezensac)

0 5 10 15 20 25   50.

TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

Zéro le 18 8bre

Pluie 24 8bre

Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niémen gelé.

— 11°

— 9° le 9 9bre

5

10

15

20

25

30 degrés

— 26° le 7 Xbre

— 24° le 1er Xbre

— 20° le 28 9bre

— 21° le 14 9bre

— 30° le 6 Xbre

Visualizing information is important

The brain doesn't just process information that comes though the eyes. It also creates mental visual images that allow us to reason and plan actions that facilitate survival.

The Purpose and Goal

The first and main goal of any graphic and visualization is to be a tool for your eyes and brain to perceive what lies beyond their natural reach.

What is Graphical Excellence

1. Well designed presentation of interesting data - a matter of substance,statistics and design

2. Consists of complex ideas communicated with clarity, precision and efficiency

3. That what gives the viewer the greatest number of ideas in the shortest time with the least ink in the smallest space

4. Nearly always multivariate

5. Requires telling the truth about data

Choosing a visualization

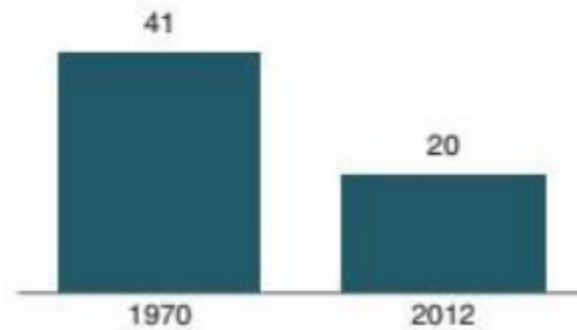Handful of types will work for the majority of your needs

- Simple Text

- Table

- Point

- Line

- Slopegraph

- Bars

- Area

Simple Text

If just a number or two to share

Children with a "Traditional" Stay-at-Home Mother

% of children with a married stay-at-home mother with a working husband

20%

of children had a
traditional stay-at-home mom
in 2012, compared to 41% in 1970

Tables

Tables interact with our verbal system, which means that we read them. If ou need to communicate multiple different units of measure it is usually easier with a table than a graph.

Heavy borders

Group	Metric A	Metric B	Metric C
Group 1	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 2	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 3	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 4	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 5	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ

Light borders

Group	Metric A	Metric B	Metric C
Group 1	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 2	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 3	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 4	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 5	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ

Minimal borders

Group	Metric A	Metric B	Metric C
Group 1	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 2	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 3	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 4	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 5	$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ

Tables. Heatmap

A heatmap is a way to visualize data in tabular format, where in place of (or in addition to) the numbers, you leverage colored cells that convey the relative magnitude of the numbers.

Table

	A	B	C
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%

Heatmap

LOW-**HIGH**

	A	B	C
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%

Graphs.

While tables interact with our verbal system, graphs interact with our visual system, which is faster at processing information.

I		II		III		IV	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

$N = 11$
mean of X's $= 9.0$
mean of Y's $= 7.5$
equation of regression line: $Y = 3 + 0.5X$
standard error of estimate of slope $= 0.118$
$t = 4.24$
sum of squares $X - \overline{X} = 110.0$
regression sum of squares $= 27.50$
residual sum of squares of $Y = 13.75$
correlation coefficient $= .82$
$r^2 = .67$

A
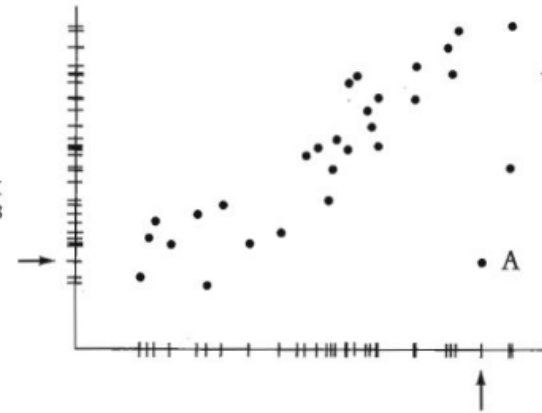
Stephen S. Brier and Stephen E. Fienberg, "Recent Econometric Modelling of Crime and Punishment: Support for the Deterrence Hypothesis?" in Stephen E. Fienberg and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., eds., *Indicators of Crime and Criminal Justice: Quantitative Studies* (Washington, D.C., 1980), p. 89.

Scatterplots

Scatterplots can be useful for showing the relationship between two things, because they allow you to encode data simultaneously on a horizontal x-axis and vertical y-axis to see whether and what relationship exists.

Cost per mile by miles driven
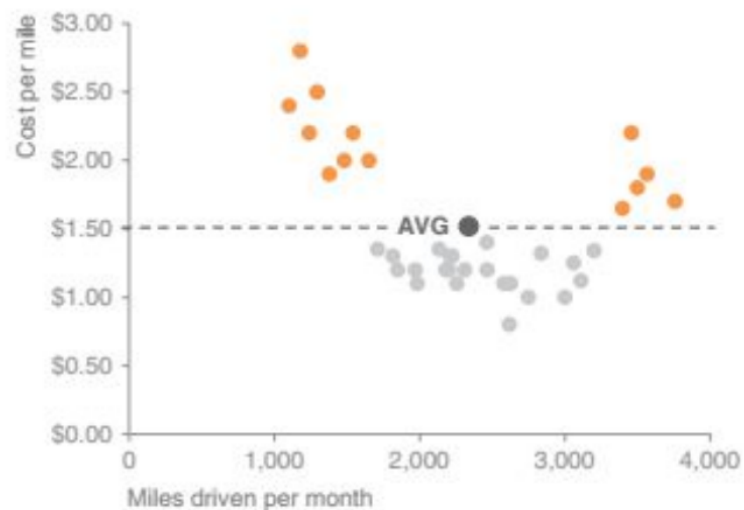
Line

Line graphs are most commonly used to plot continuous data. Because the points are physically connected via the line, it implies a connection between the points that may not make sense for categorical data (a set of data that is sorted or divided into different categories). Often, our continuous data is in some unit of time: days, months, quarters, or years.
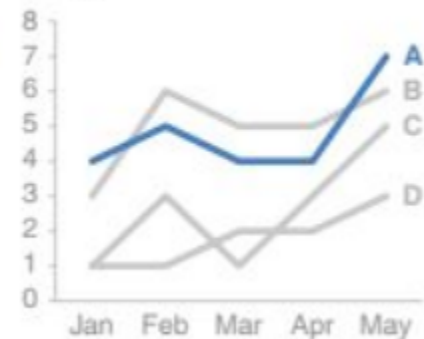
Slopegraph

Slopegraphs can be useful when you have two time periods or points of comparison and want to quickly show relative increases and decreases or differences across various categories between the two data points.


Employee feedback over time

Survey category	Percent favorable	2014	2015
Peers	85%		96%
Culture	80%		91%
Work environment	76%		75%
Leadership	59%		62%
Career development	49%		45%
Rewards & recognition	41%		42%
Perf management	33%		33%

Bar

Bar charts are easy for our eyes to read. Our eyes compare the end points of the bars, so it is easy to see quickly which category is the biggest, which is the smallest, and also the incremental difference between categories. Note that, because of how our eyes compare the relative end points of the bars, it is important that bar charts always have a zero baseline
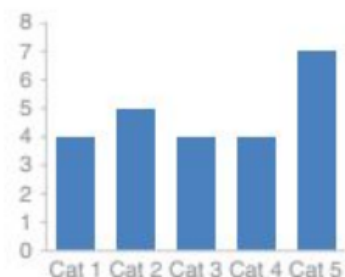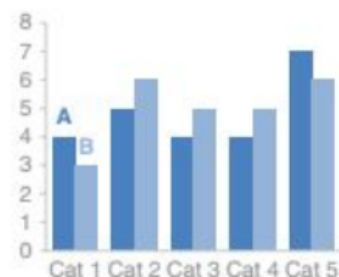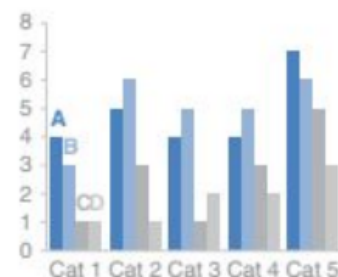
Area

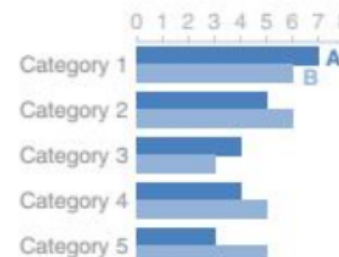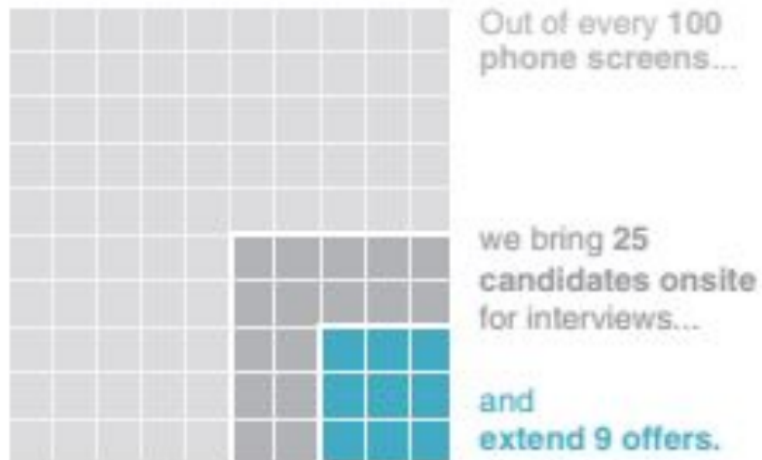Area graphs are to avoided except when to visualize numbers of vastly different magnitudes. The second dimension you get using a square for this allows this to be done in a more compact way than possible with a single dimension.

Interview breakdown

Out of every 100 phone screens...

we bring 25 candidates onsite for interviews...

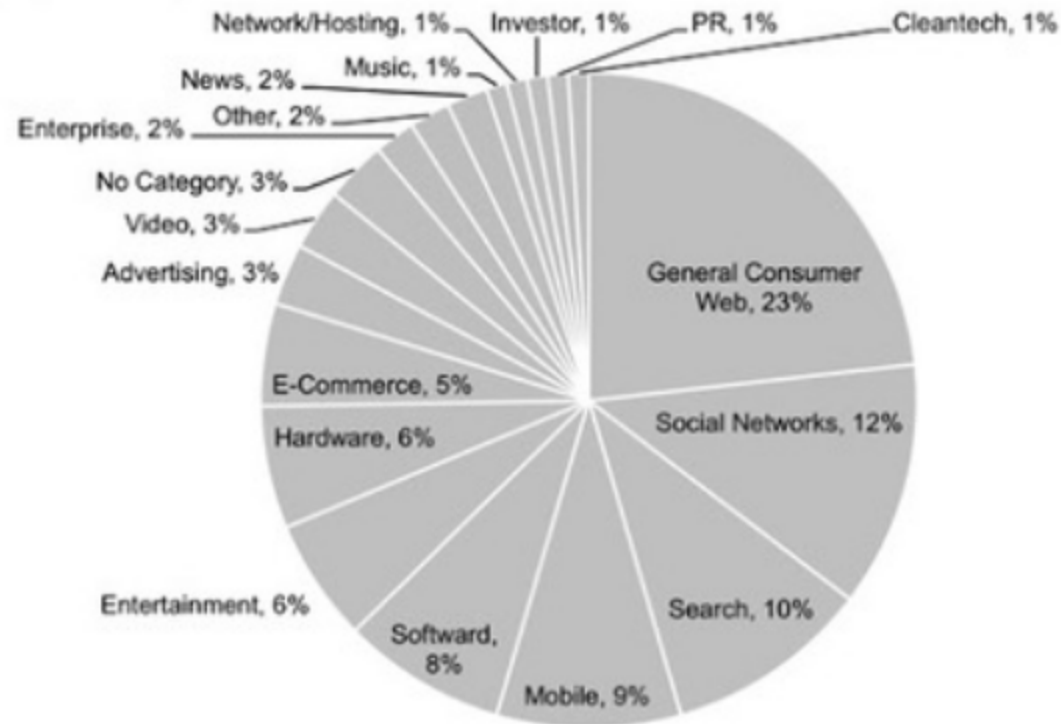and extend 9 offers.

To be avoided

- Pie and donut charts

- 3D unless plotting in 3D

- Secondary Y-axis

- Chartjunk

Pie Charts

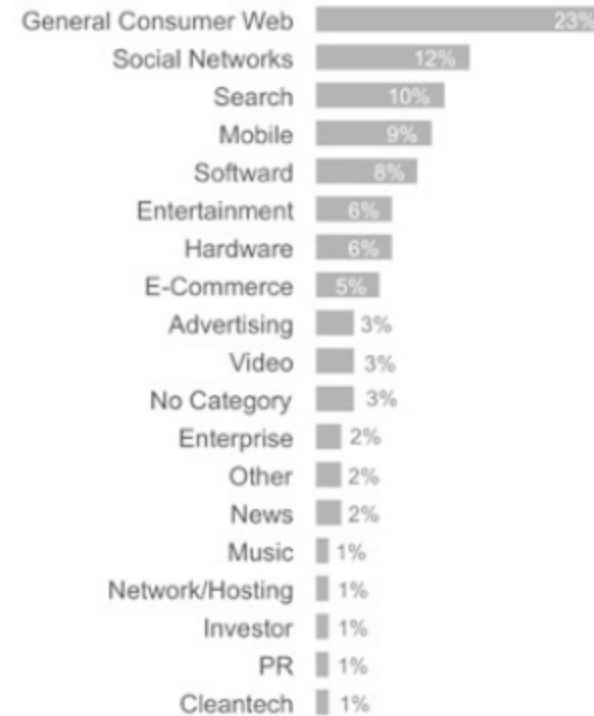Pie charts are really hard for people to read!

**TechCrunch Coverage: 2005 - 2011**
A slightly better pie?

- Network/Hosting, 1%
- Investor, 1%
- PR, 1%
- Cleantech, 1%
- News, 2%
- Music, 1%
- Enterprise, 2%
- Other, 2%
- No Category, 3%
- Video, 3%
- Advertising, 3%
- General Consumer Web, 23%
- E-Commerce, 5%
- Social Networks, 12%
- Hardware, 6%
- Entertainment, 6%
- Softward, 8%
- Mobile, 9%
- Search, 10%

TechCrunch Coverage: 2005 - 2011
Bars are best!

- General Consumer Web: 23%
- Social Networks: 12%
- Search: 10%
- Mobile: 9%
- Softward: 8%
- Entertainment: 6%
- Hardware: 6%
- E-Commerce: 5%
- Advertising: 3%
- Video: 3%
- No Category: 3%
- Enterprise: 2%
- Other: 2%
- News: 2%
- Music: 1%
- Network/Hosting: 1%
- Investor: 1%
- PR: 1%
- Cleantech: 1%

3D

Never use 3D to plot a single dimension. 3D skews our numbers, making them difficult or impossible to interpret or compare. Adding 3D to graphs introduces unnecessary chart elements
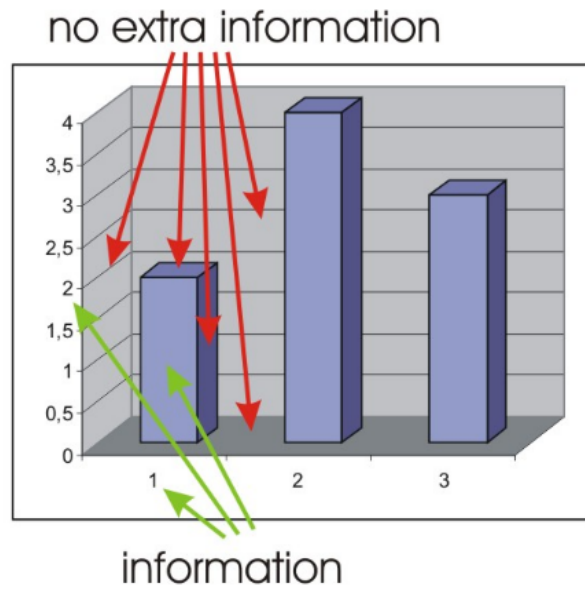
Secondary X or Y-axis

When interpreting the figure, it takes some time and reading to understand which data should be read against which axis.

Exhibit 18

Germany has achieved a significant reduction in its spending on active labor market policies without an increase in national unemployment
Disposable budget for active labor market policies, 2003–10
€ billion

SOURCE: Bundesagentur für Arbeit; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Chartjunk

Chartjunk refers to all visual elements in charts and graphs that are not necessary to comprehend the information represented on the graph, or that distract the viewer from this information.
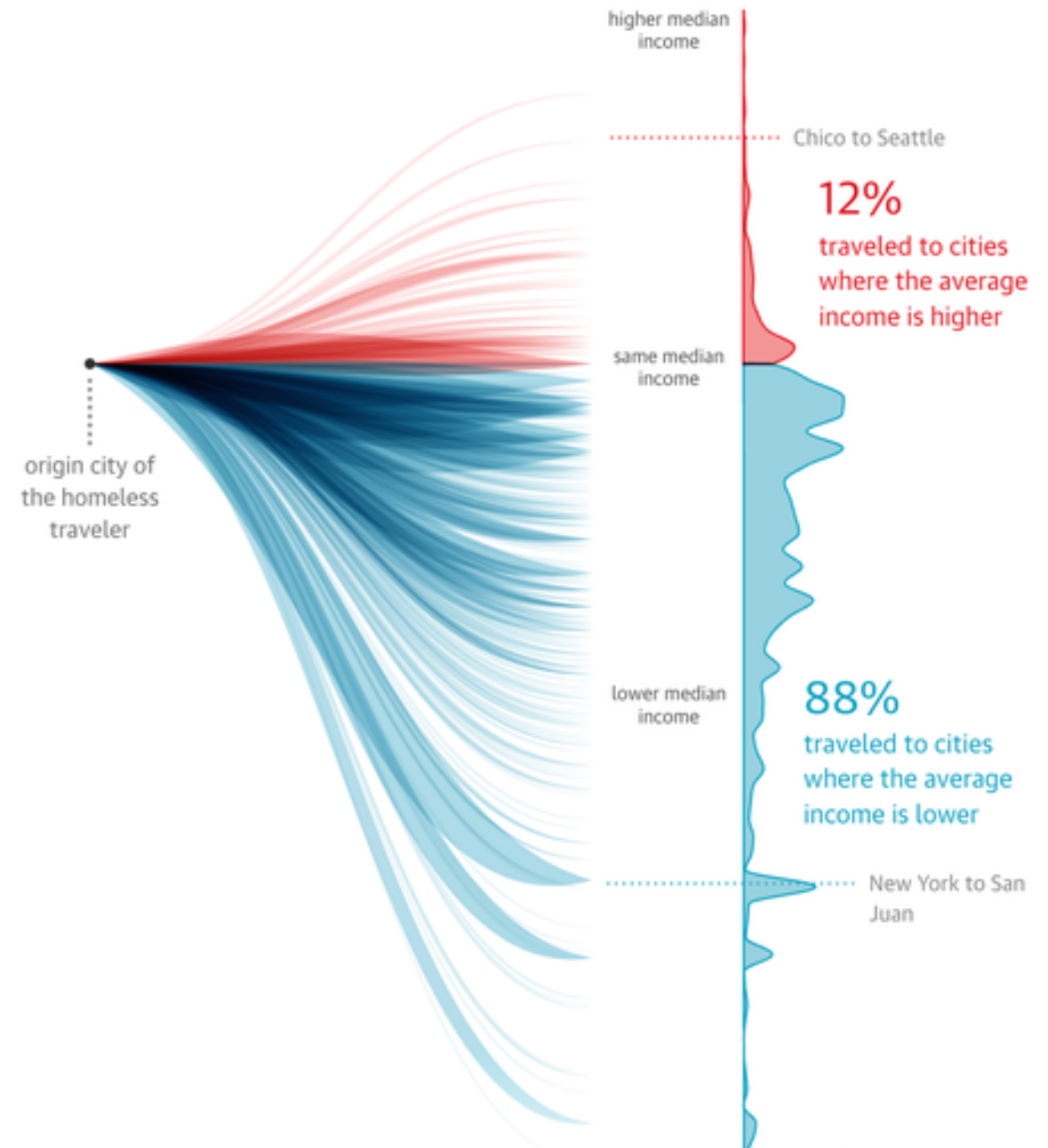
Chartjunk

Examples of unnecessary elements that might be called chartjunk include heavy or dark grid lines, unnecessary text, inappropriately complex or gimmicky font faces, ornamented chart axes, and display frames, pictures, backgrounds or icons within data graphs, ornamental shading and unnecessary dimensions.
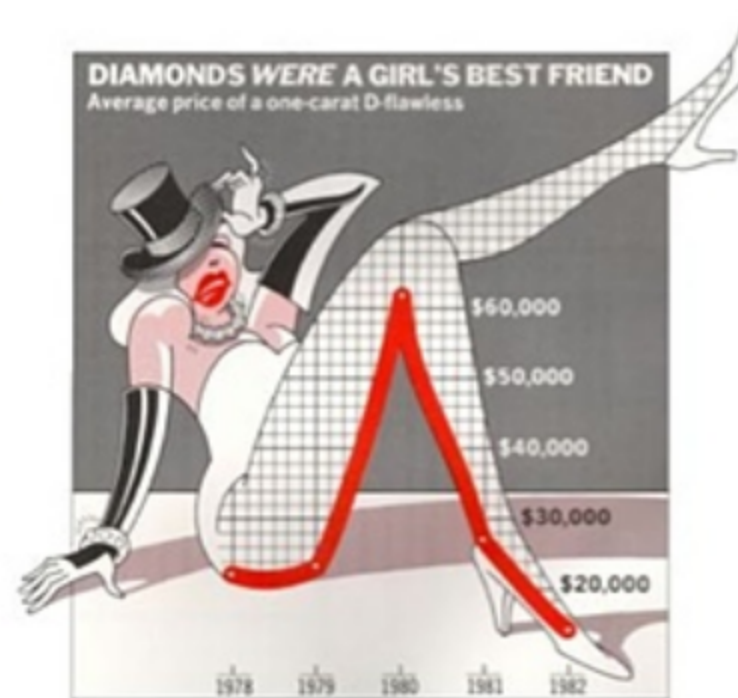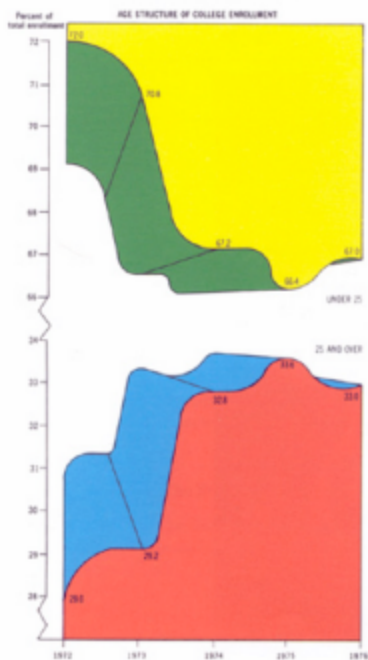
Good Graphs

Good graphs clearly show the important features of the data. They should always have: **title**, **labelled axes** - and a **key**

places with a lower median income

higher median income

Chico to Seattle

12%
traveled to cities where the average income is higher

same median income

origin city of the homeless traveler

lower median income

88%
traveled to cities where the average income is lower

New York to San Juan

Good graphs

They should *tell a story* - and be **memorable** - but also have a low information to ink ratio - and **not mislead** - the viewer. Some of the following examples of bad graphs also give a corrected good graph. Choice of colour when designing charts and graphs is also important to allow for colour blindness and black and white printing.

Common errors

- Leaving gaps/changing the scale in vertical axes

- Uneven shading/colours

- Unfair emphasis on some sections

- Distorting areas in histograms (bar widths should always be equal)

- Use of 3-dimensions instead of two

- Misleading use of pictograms

Source: http://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations
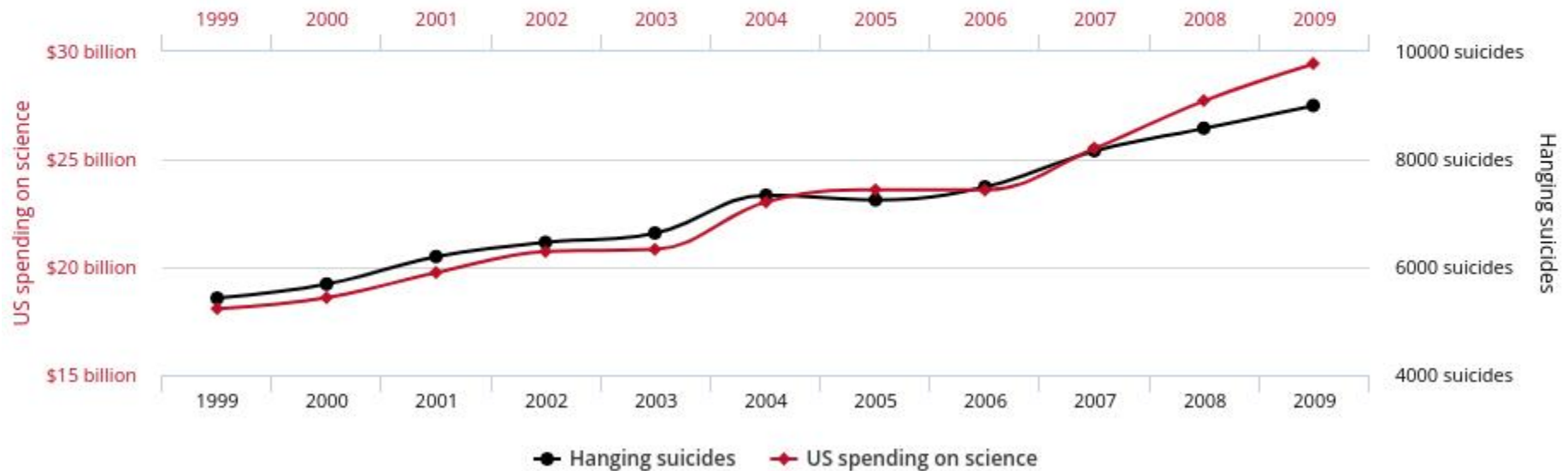
Books

- Edward R. Tufte. The Visual Display of Quantitative Information. Graphics 2001. https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/17744.The_Visual_Display_of_Quantitative_Information?ac=1from_search=true&qid=cMoP2LwLen&rank=1

- Cole Nussbaumer Knaflic. Storytelling with Data: A Data Visualization Guide for Business Professionals. Wiley 2015. https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/26535513-storytelling-with-data

Links

- The Few, The Proud: 11 Key Principles of Effective Data Visualization https://www.business2community.com/big-data/the-few-the-proud-11-key-principles-of-effective-data-visualization-02076890

- Data Visualization Hacks https://uxdesign.cc/data-visualization-hacks-75d56d5bfa66

- Dashboards: Making Charts and Graphs Easier to Understand https://www.nngroup.com/articles/dashboards-preattentive/

- Line Chart Design Made Simple. https://uxdesign.cc/line-chart-design-made-simple-a1b823510674

Links

- Designing Charts: principles every designer should know (part 2) https://uxdesign.cc/designing-charts-principles-every-designer-should-know-part-2-ce1e06af56fc

- Building Blocks of Good Graphs. https://www.chaione.com/blog/building-blocks-graphs

- Data Visualization Design, Part 4: Removing Chart Junk. https://medium.com/@LauraHKahn/data-visualization-design-part-4-removing-chart-junk-28b3bdd0faa1

- COVID-19 In Charts: Examples of Good & Bad Data Visualization. https://analythical.com/blog/covid19-in-charts

Thank you!