

# Infovis and Statistical Graphics

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Empirical Legal Studies Conference, 5 Nov 2011

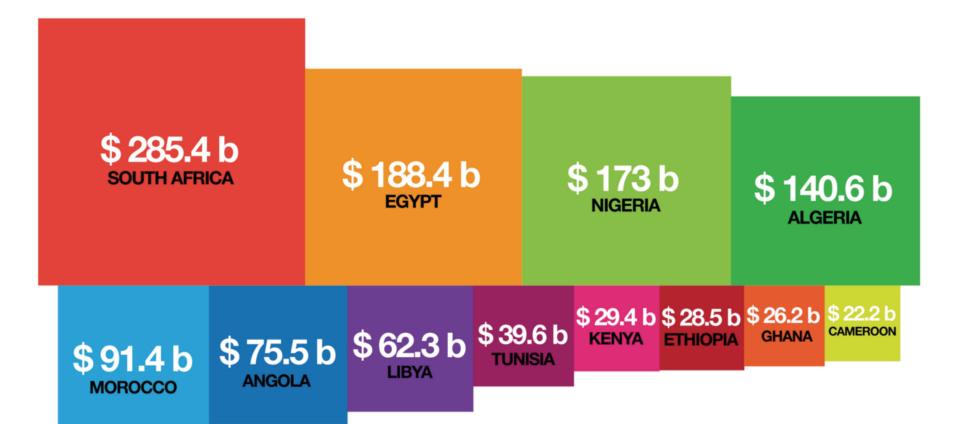
# African Countries by GDP

#### **TOP COUNTRIES BY GDP IN U.S. \$ BILLIONS**

Gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period (2005 - 2009).

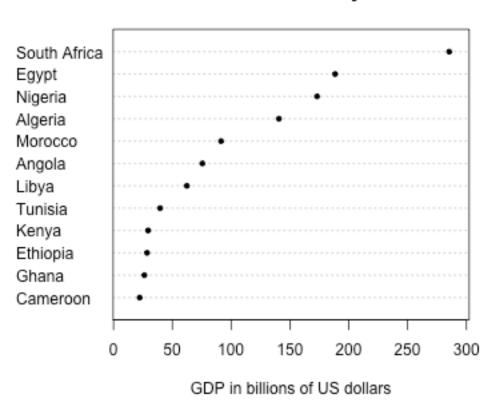
#### **GDP CALCULATION**

private consumption + gross investment + government spending + (exports – imports)



#### The informative (but boring) stat graphic

#### African Countries by GDP



# Different tools, different goals

Can we uncover the differences between the values and priorities of infovis and statistical graphics?



#### 5 Best Data Visualization Projects of the Year

December 19, 2008 to Featured, Visualization | Post on Twitter



#### Honorable mention: Wordle

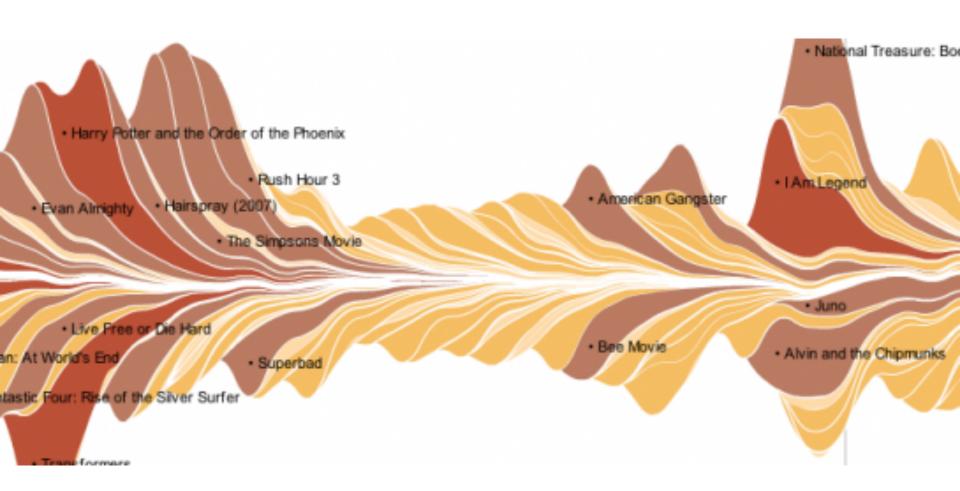


Jonathan Feinberg, wordle.com

- Nathan Yau: "It's hard to say what exactly made Wordle so popular, but I [Yau] think it was a mix of randomness, aesthetics, and customization options
- Our view: Visualization as a fun puzzle



# #3. Box office streamgraphs



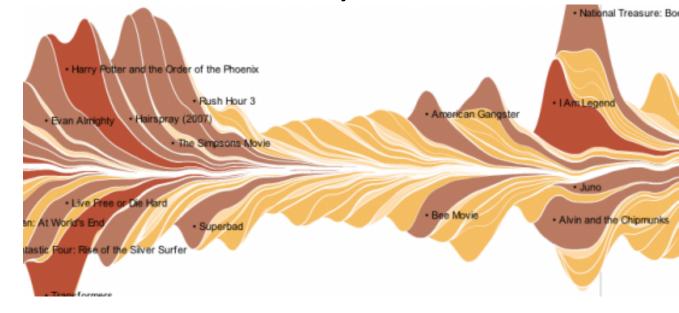
Lee Byron

 Yau: "You can see Oscar contenders attract a smaller audience than the holiday and summer blockbusters and kind of slowly build an

audience."

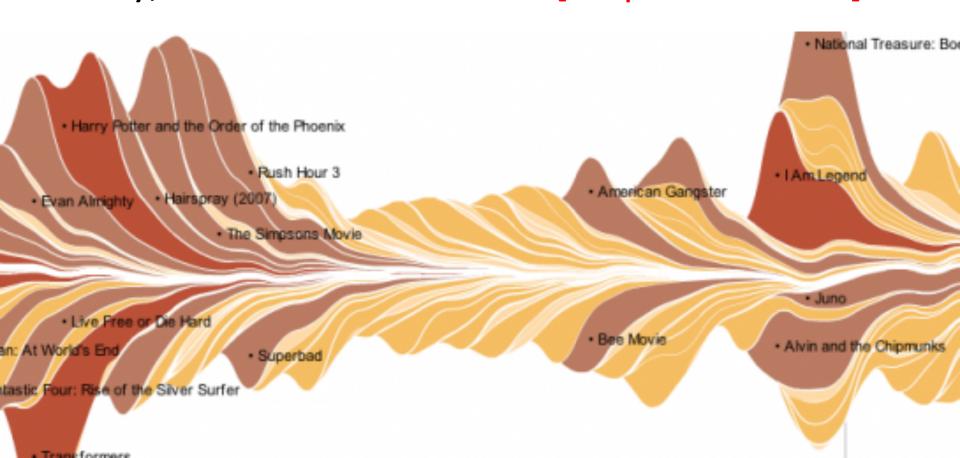
#### Our view:

- Huh?
- Better to have two graphs:



- (1) total sales over time, (2) trajectories for individual movies
- Again, graph as puzzle

• Yau: "Discussion burst out across the Web . . . that I am convinced would not have come about if instead of a Streamgraph, they used say, a **stacked bar chart.**" [emphasis added]



#### "5 Best Data Visualizations": our view

- Eye-catching graphics
- State-of-the art methods in stat and comp sci
- No attempt to achieve the traditional goals of statistical graphics (communication, discovery)

# Winner of *Guardian* newspaper's Visualization Contest

#### Final Destination

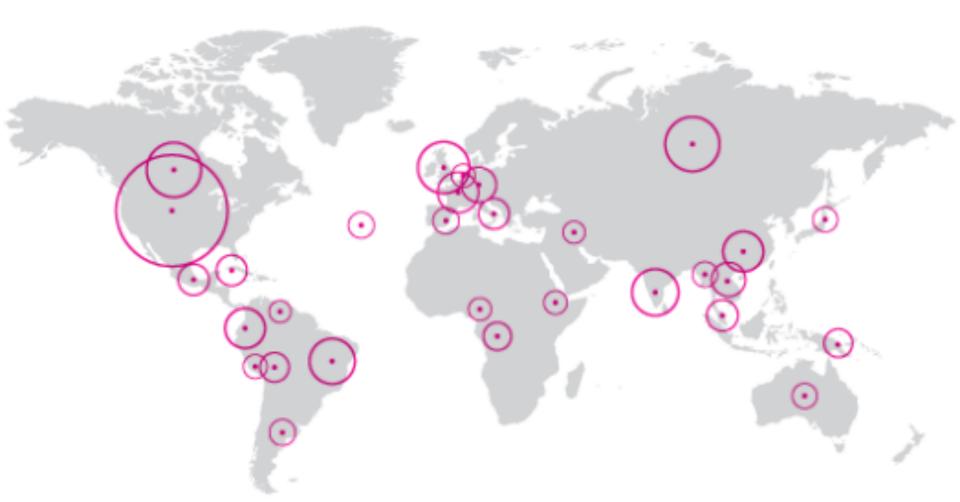
Density of fatal accidents 1942-2009



#### **David McCandless**

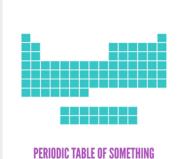
#### • Our view:

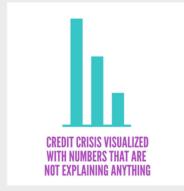
- Display looks clean and efficient but isn't!
- Analogy to some modern architecture



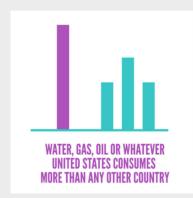
# MOST POPULAR INFOGRAPHICS AROUND THE WEB

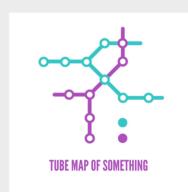






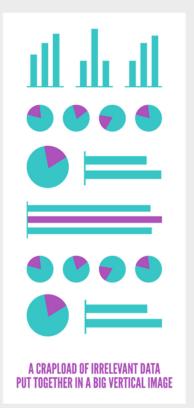






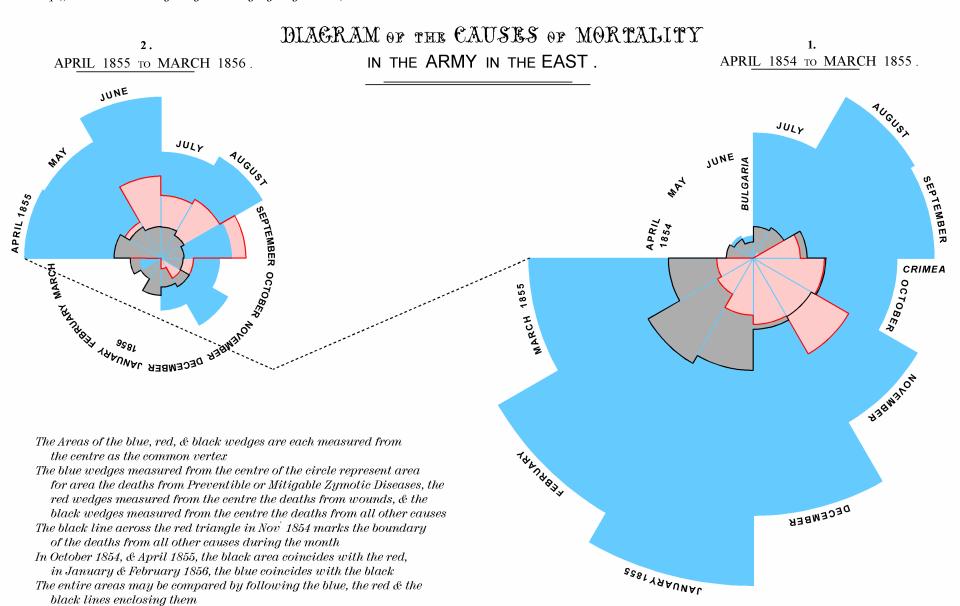






### Florence Nightingale's coxcomb

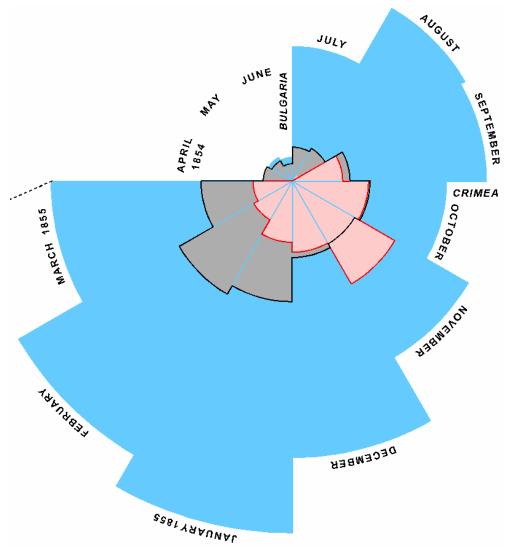
http://www.Florence-Nightingale-Avenging-Angel.co.uk/Coxcomb.htm



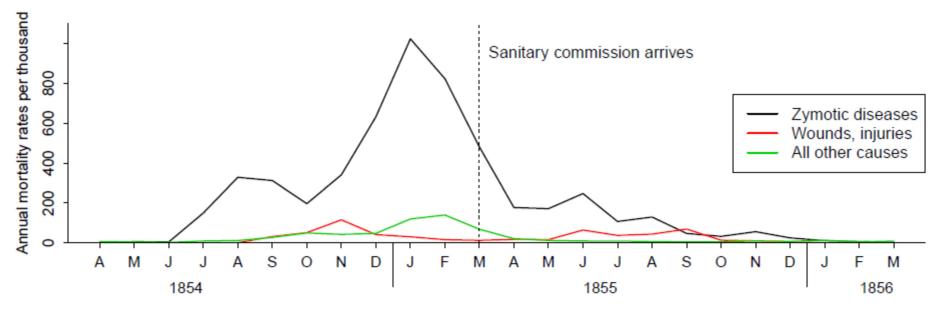
#### Our view:

 Excellent "infographic"—it's attractive, grabby, thought-provoking

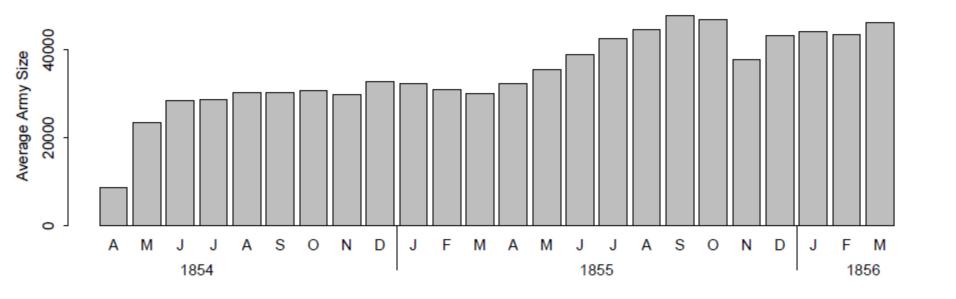
- Graph as puzzle
- Not a good "statistical graphic," does not push to deeper understanding
- "Clock plot" as dead end



#### Mortality rates in the Crimean War from April 1854 to March 1856



British Army Size in the Crimean War from April 1854 to March 1856



## Challenges in effectiveness research

information aesthetics. Where form follows data.

SUGGEST

**ARCHIV** 

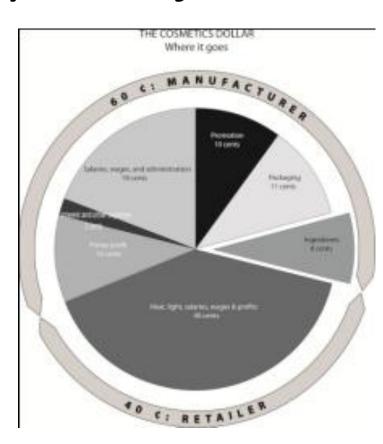
#### Research: Why Chart Junk is More Useful than Plain Graphs

"Yep, it has been scientifically proven: the accuracy of people in describing charts with 'chart junk' is no worse than for plain charts, and the recall after a 2-3 week gap was actually significantly better. In addition, people overwhelmingly preferred 'chart junk' diagrams . . ."

But, before you go and slashdot this . . .

# The "chartjunk" study is . . . junk!





OK. Good chartjunk is better than crap chartjunk

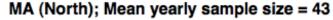
### Some practical tips

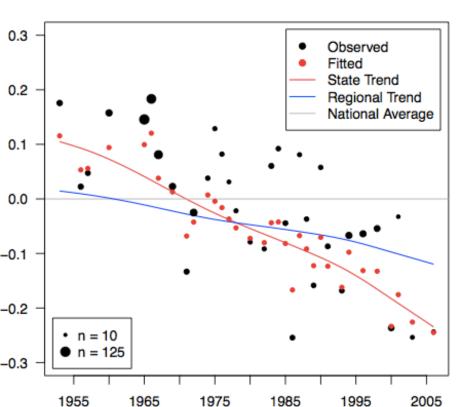
- Line plots and small multiples
- Avoid the graphical equivalent of the data dump
- Don't try to cram everything into one plot
- Combine graphics with text
  - A picture plus 1000 words is worth more than two pictures or 2000 words

Category	Sample Size	Percentage	Proportion Supporting Death Penalty
Men	26953	(46%)	-
Women	31300	(54%)	<b>→</b>
Black	6516	(11%)	
Non-black	51737	(89%)	•
18–29	12460	(21%)	-
30-44	18619	(32%)	-•-
45-64	17526	(30%)	<del>-</del>
65+	9648	(17%)	<b>-•</b> -
Less than High Scho	ool 18211	(31%)	
High School	25010	(43%)	-
Some College	5415	(9%)	<b></b>
College grad	7170	(12%)	<b>—</b>
Grad School	2447	(4%)	<b>—•</b> —
			į
		0.45	0.65
		0.45	0.55 0.65 0.75

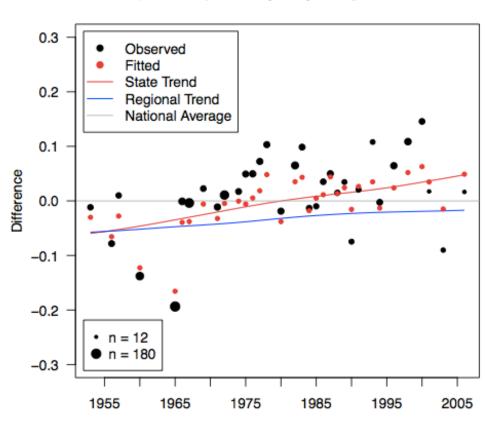
#### Yearly Estimates by Race and Sex Non-black Male residuals 0.10 1.0 Non-black Male Non-black Female 0.05 Black Male Black Female 0.00 National Average 8.0 -0.05 -0.10Support 1955 1970 1985 2000 0.6 **Black Male residuals** 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.0 -0.20.2 -0.41955 1965 1975 1985 1995 2005 1955 1970 1985 2000

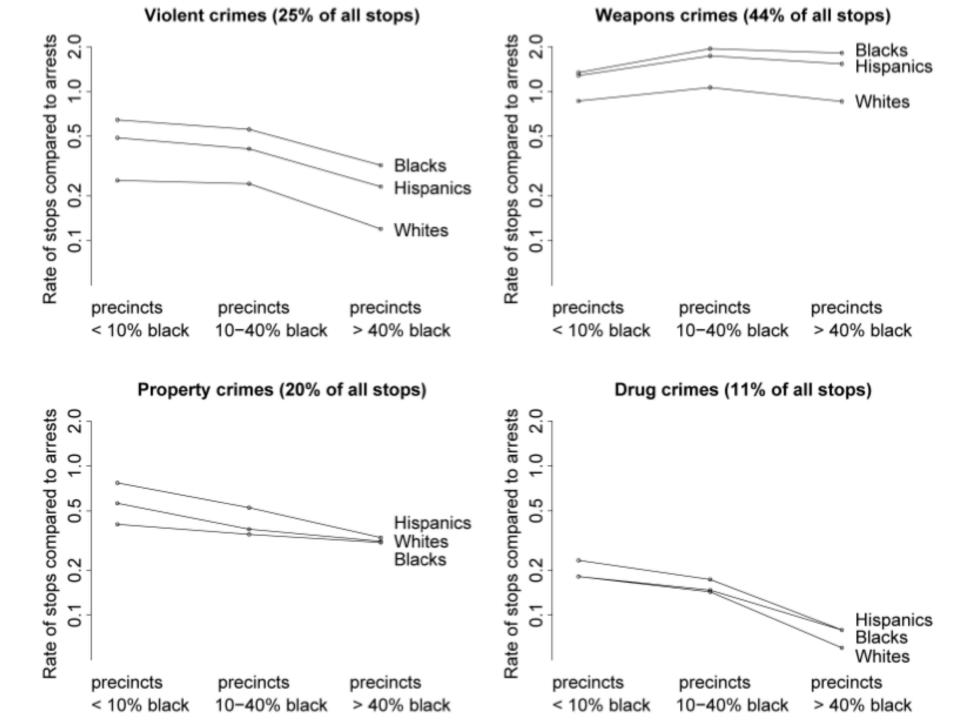
#### Graphing data and fitted models





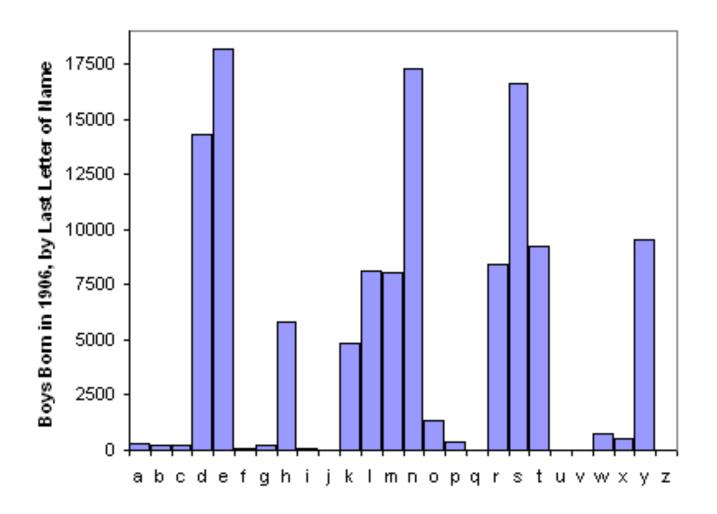
#### OH (Midwest); Mean yearly sample size = 85





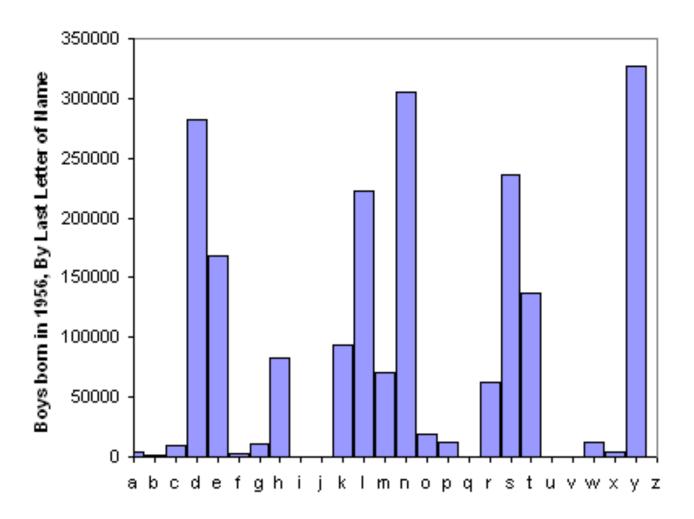
INCOME

### Last letters of boys' names, 100 yrs ago



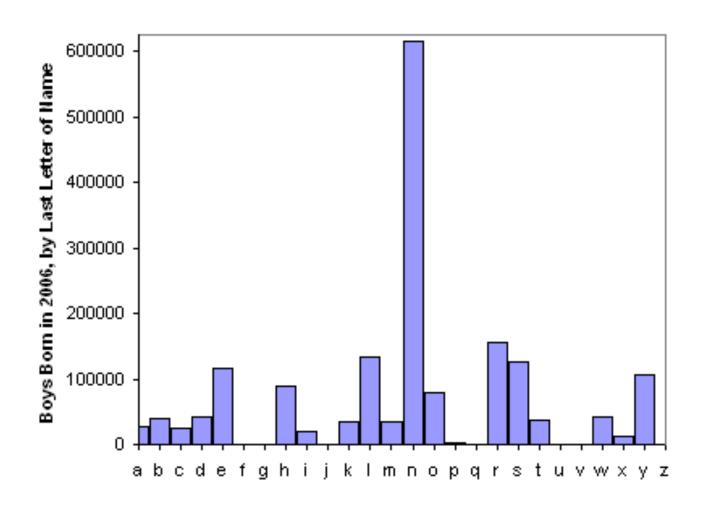
John, James, Edward, George, Henry, . . .

# Last letters of boys' names, 50 yrs ago



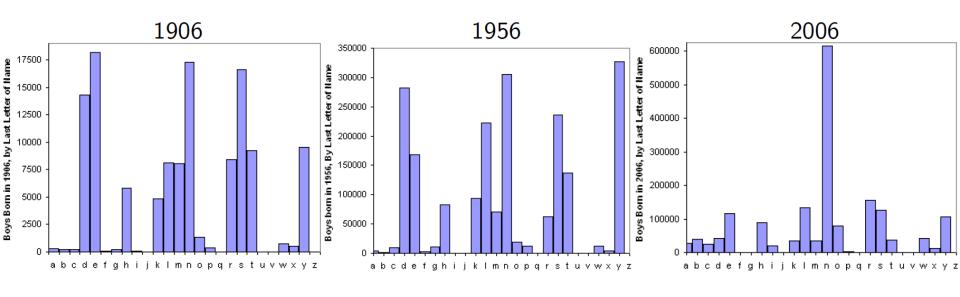
Michael, Thomas, Larry, Jeffrey, . . .

### Last letters of boys' names, now



Ethan (#8), John (18), Jonathan (19), Brandon (21), Christian (22), Dylan (23), also #25, 27, 28, 29, . . .

# The trend in last letters of boys' names



The long tail . . . and the paradox of freedom

## Conclusion: Infovis vs. stat graphics

- Infovis:
  - Visual creativity, up-to-the-minute technology
  - Puzzles and the joy of recognition
- Statistical graphics:
  - Replication of standard forms
  - Discovery of the unexpected
- We can work together