

# Uni Studies 3: The Visual Display of Quantitative Information: Graphical Excellence

Assoc. Professor Donald J. Patterson  
Uni Stu 3 Fall 2012



# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- Graphical Excellence
  - is the well-designed presentation of interesting data
    - substance
    - statistics
    - design

# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- Graphical Excellence
  - consists of complex ideas communicated with
    - clarity
    - precision
    - efficiency

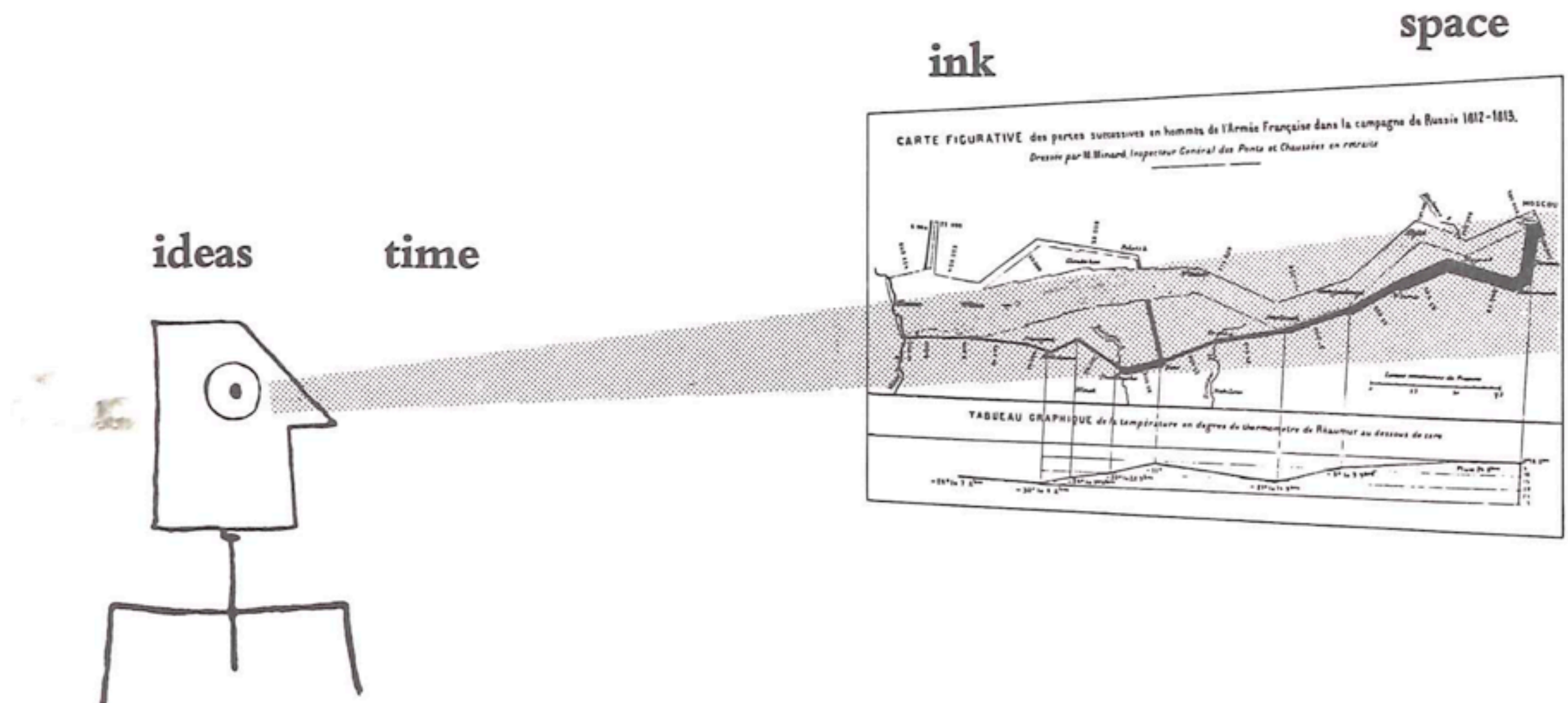
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- Graphical Excellence
  - is that which gives the viewer
    - the greatest number of ideas
    - in the shortest time
    - with the least ink

# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- Graphical Excellence
  - is nearly always multivariate
  - requires telling the truth about the data

# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



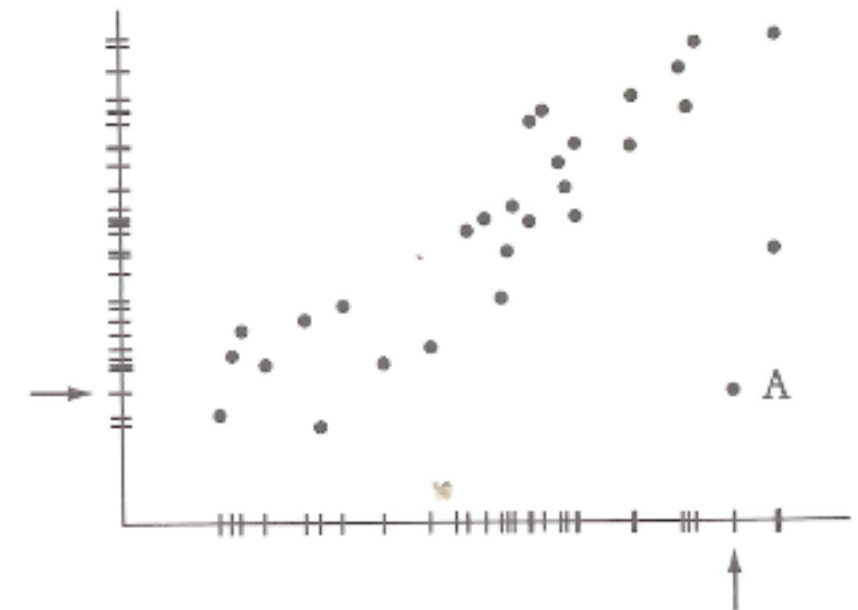
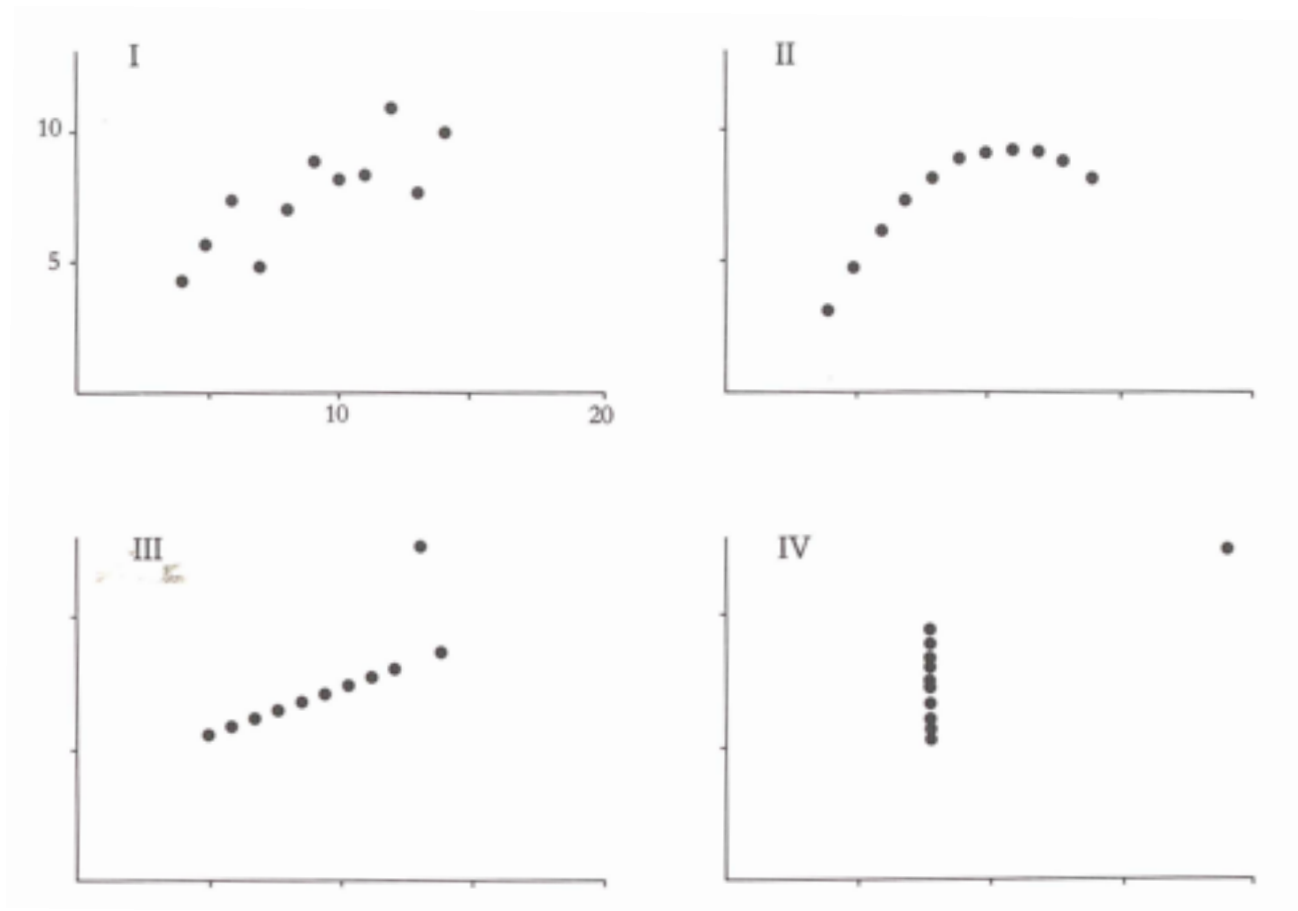
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- Why graphical representations at all?
  - reveal data
  - precisely
  - in large quantity
  - leveraging the visual part of our brains

# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

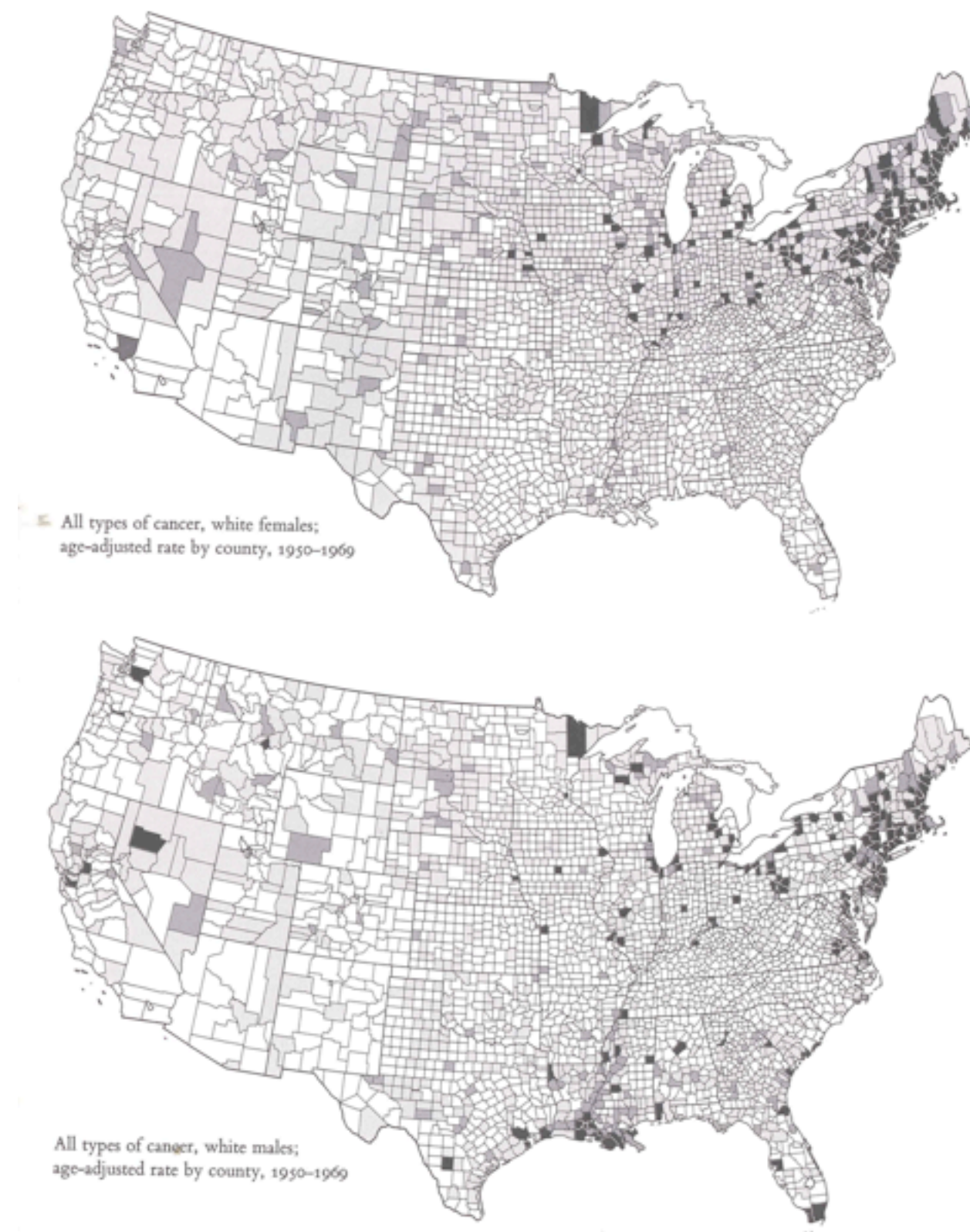
I		II		III		IV	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	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  $X - \bar{X} = 110.0$   
 regression sum of squares = 27.50  
 residual sum of squares of Y = 13.75  
 correlation coefficient = .82  
 $r^2 = .67$



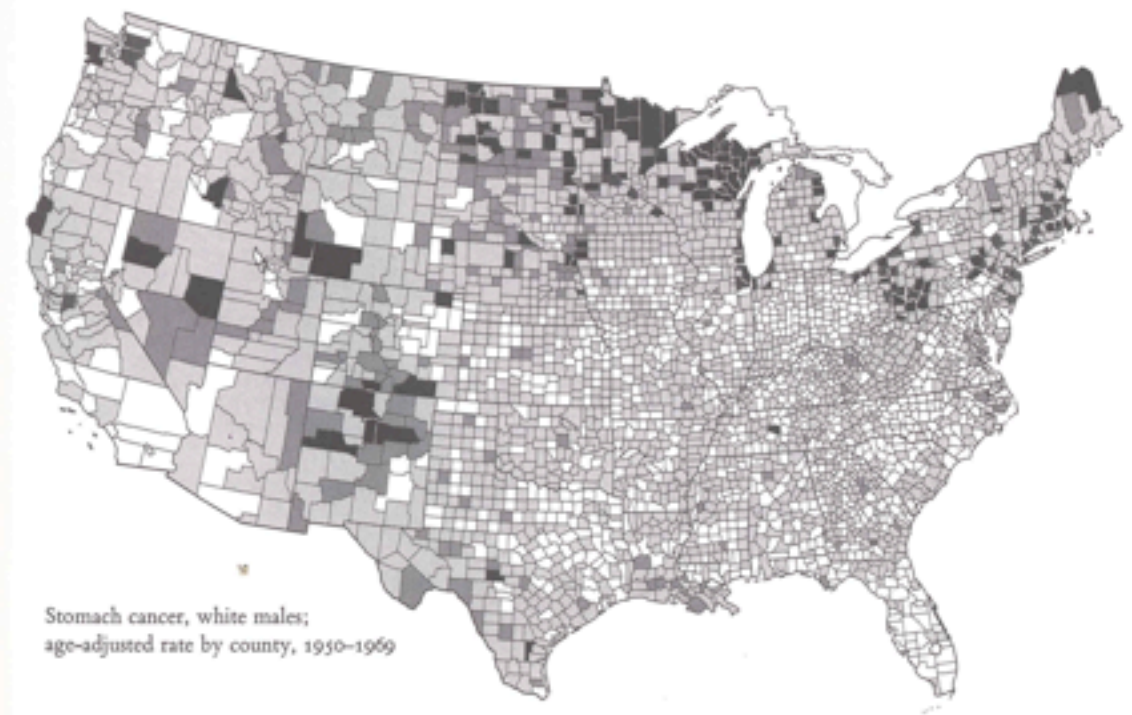
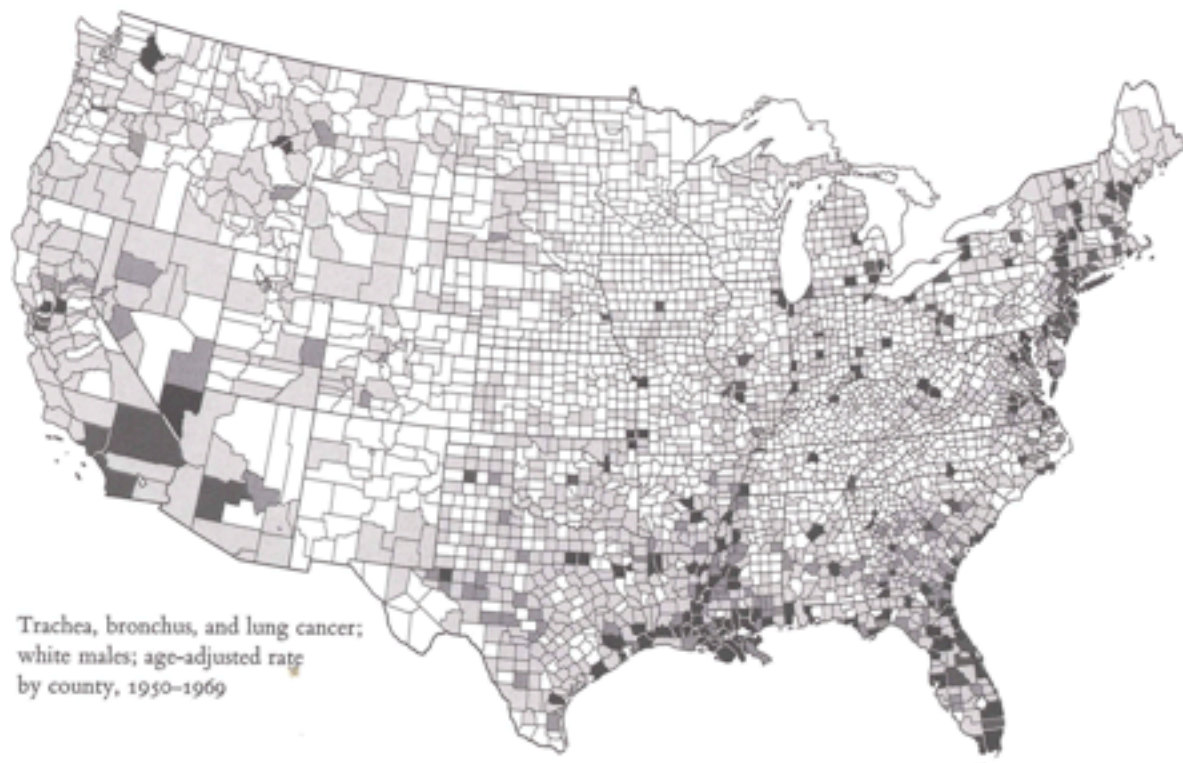
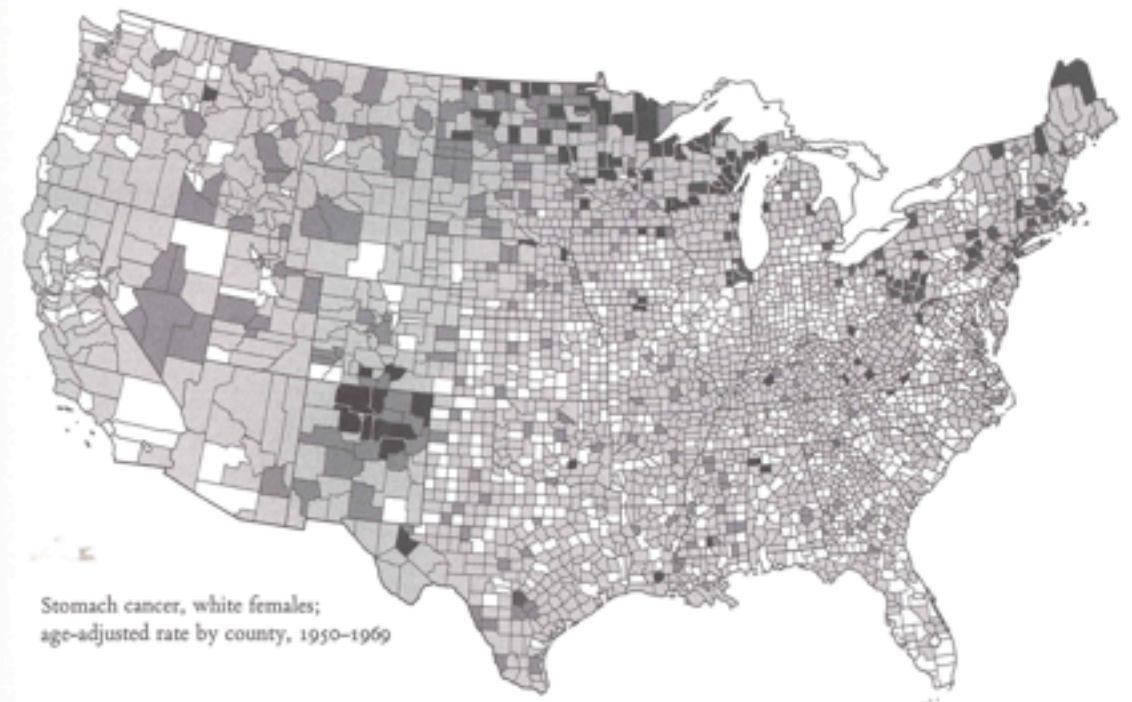
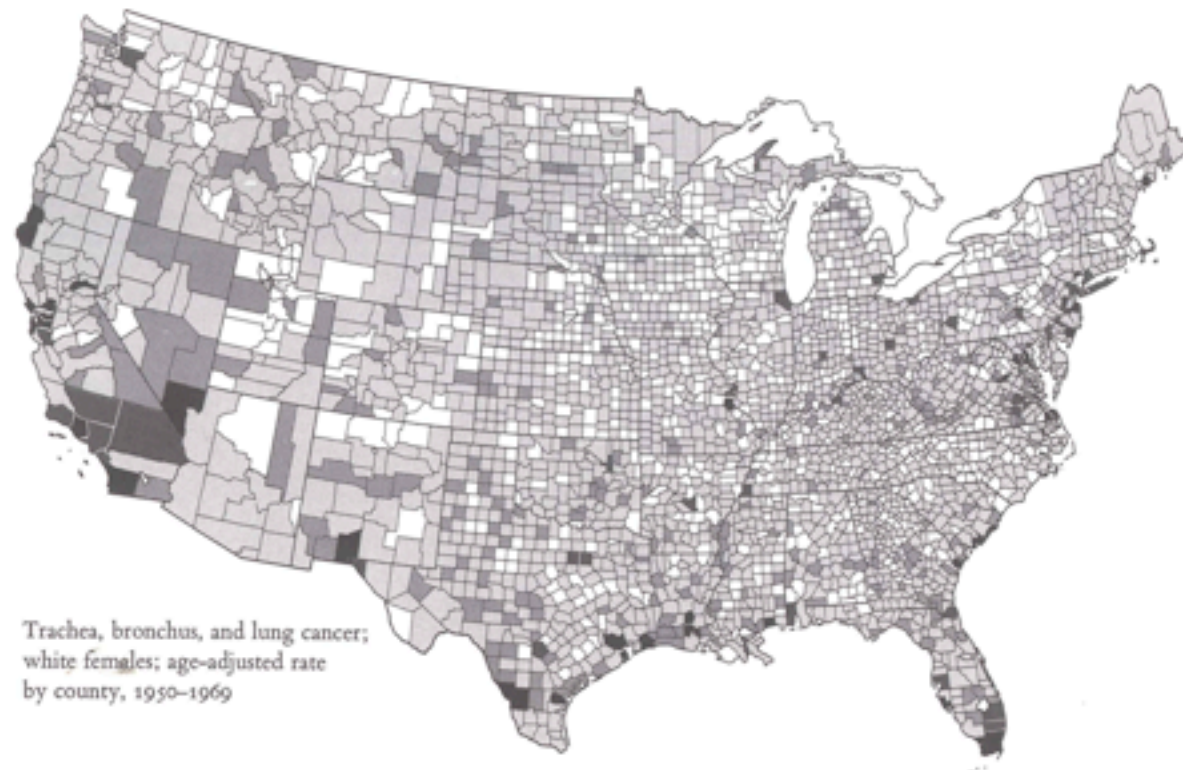


# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information





# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

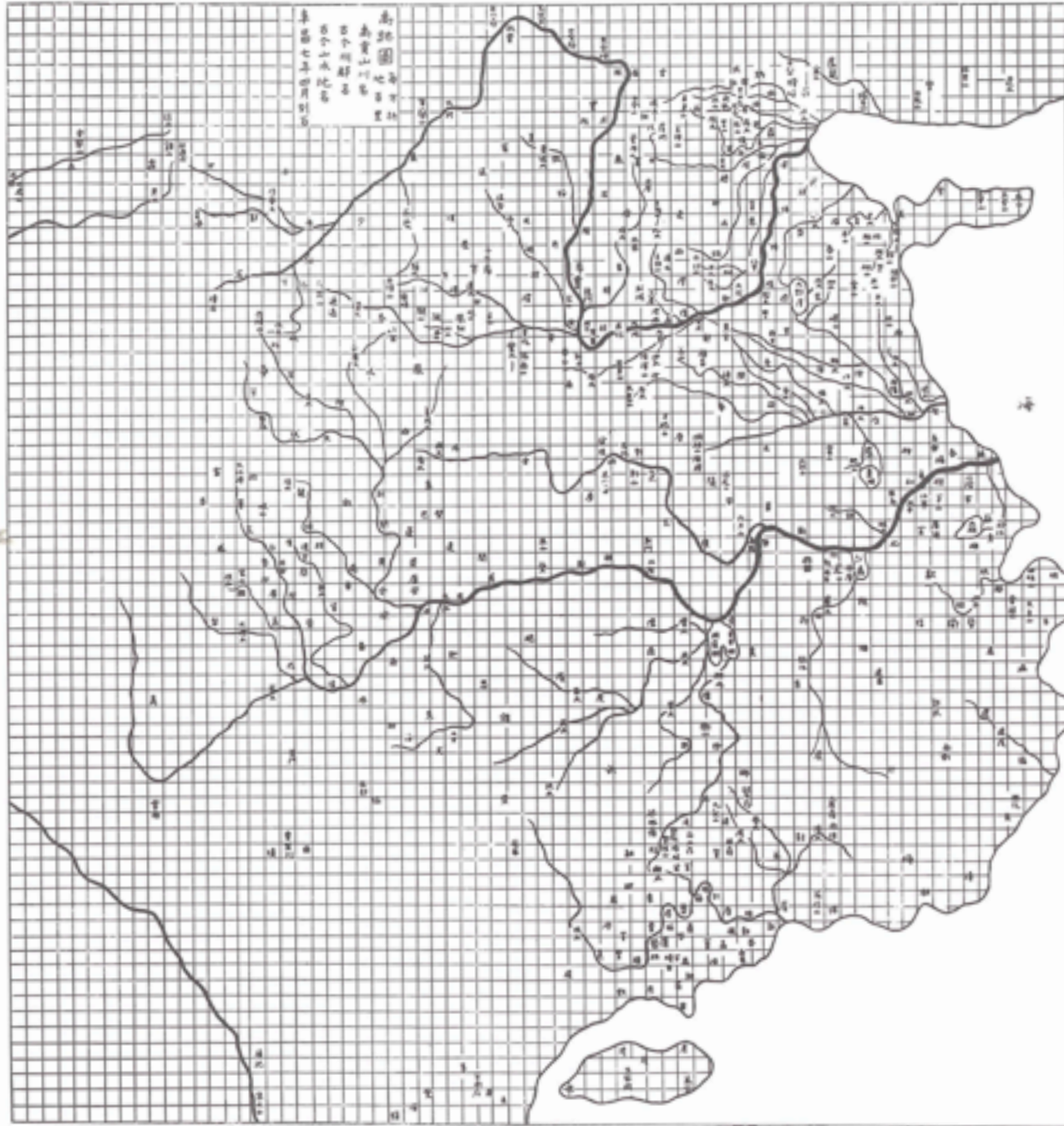


# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- The story...
  - **Infographics** comes from
    - geographical representation
    - time-series representation
    - combinations
    - abstractions



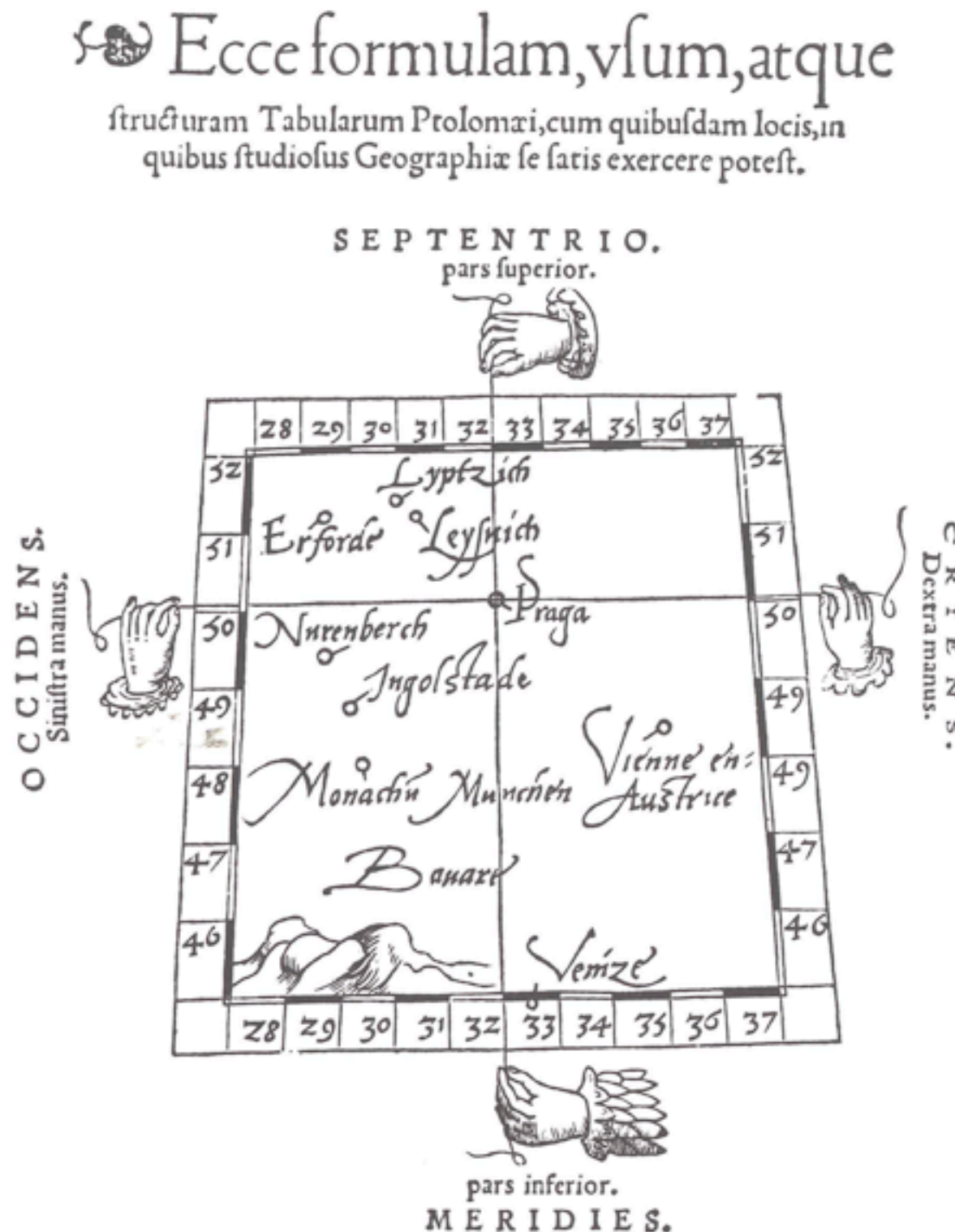
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



E. Chavannes, "Les Deux Plus Anciens  
Spécimens de la Cartographie Chinoise,"  
*Bulletin de l'École Française de l'Extrême  
Orient*, 3 (1903), 1-35, Carte B.

- Data maps took a long time to be used
  - 17th century
- early Chinese map c. 1137AD
- European equivalents not until 1550

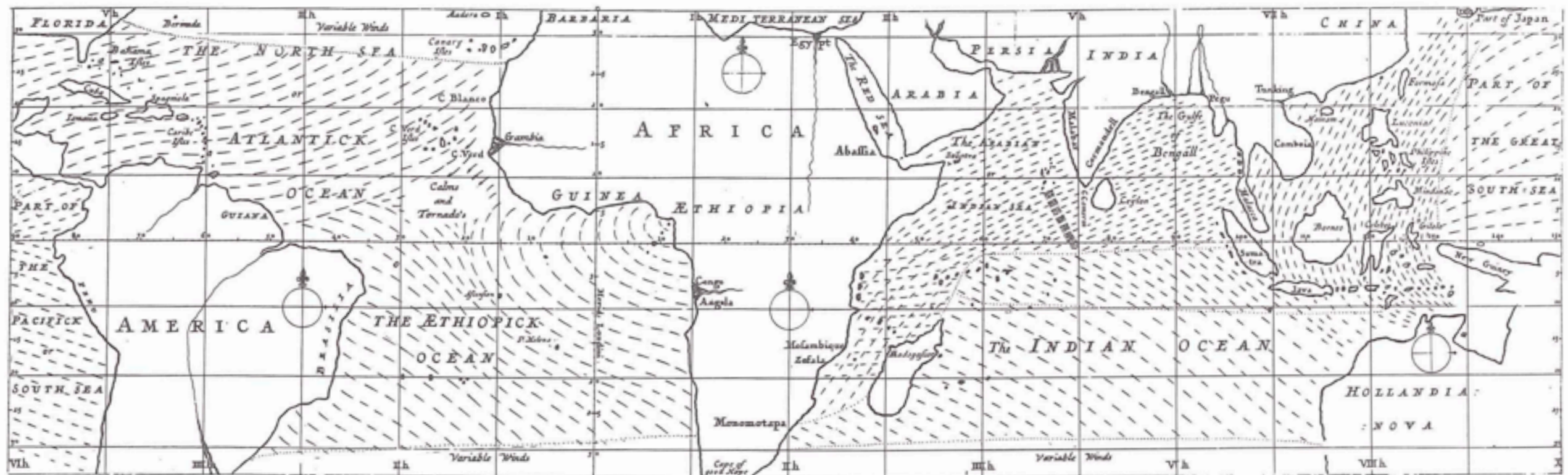
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



- Data maps took a long time to be used
  - 17th century
- early Chinese map c. 1137AD
- European equivalents not until 1550

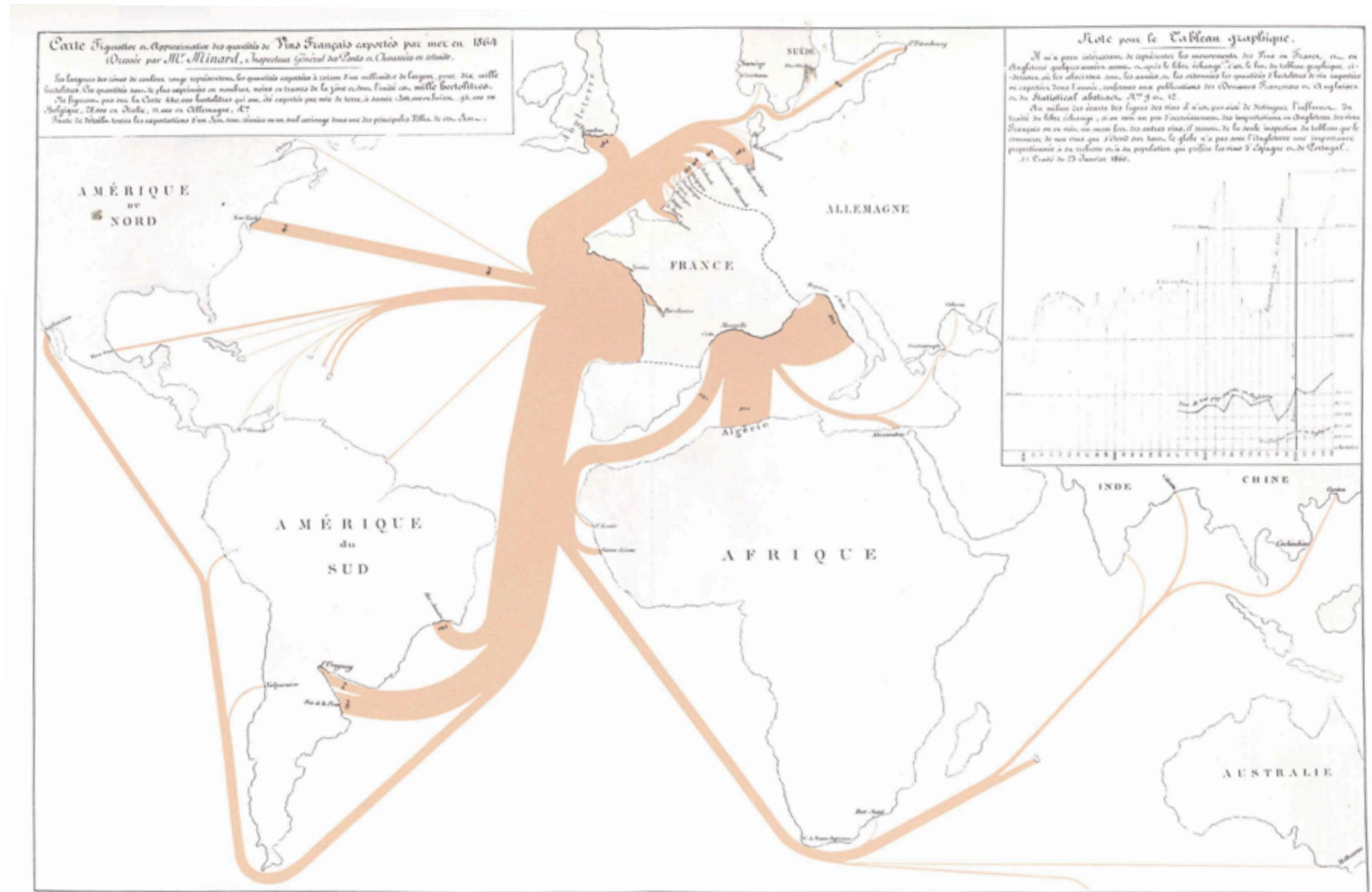


# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



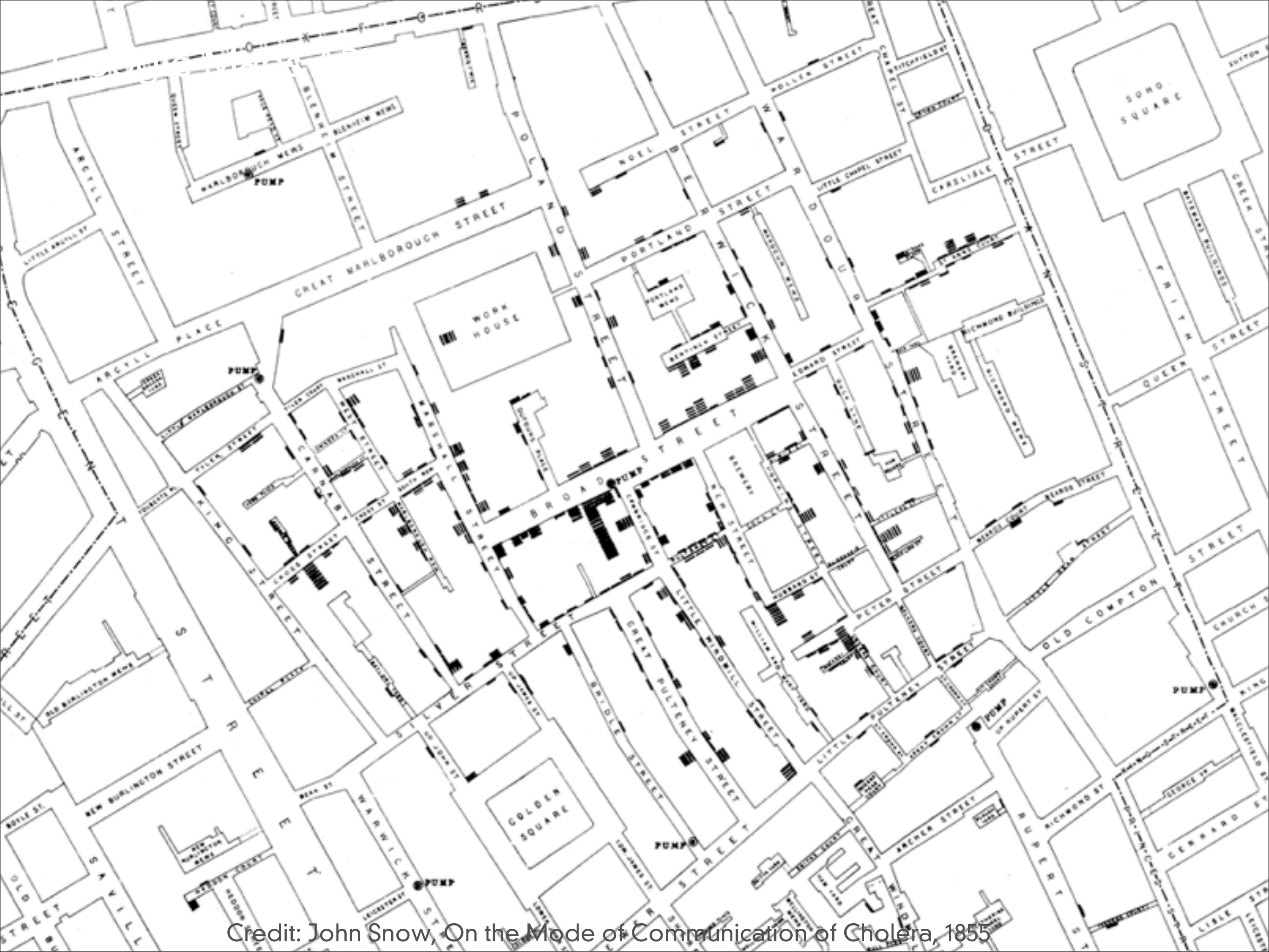
- Edmond Halley's 1686 chart showing trade winds on a world map
- data map

# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



- Minard 1845
- data map

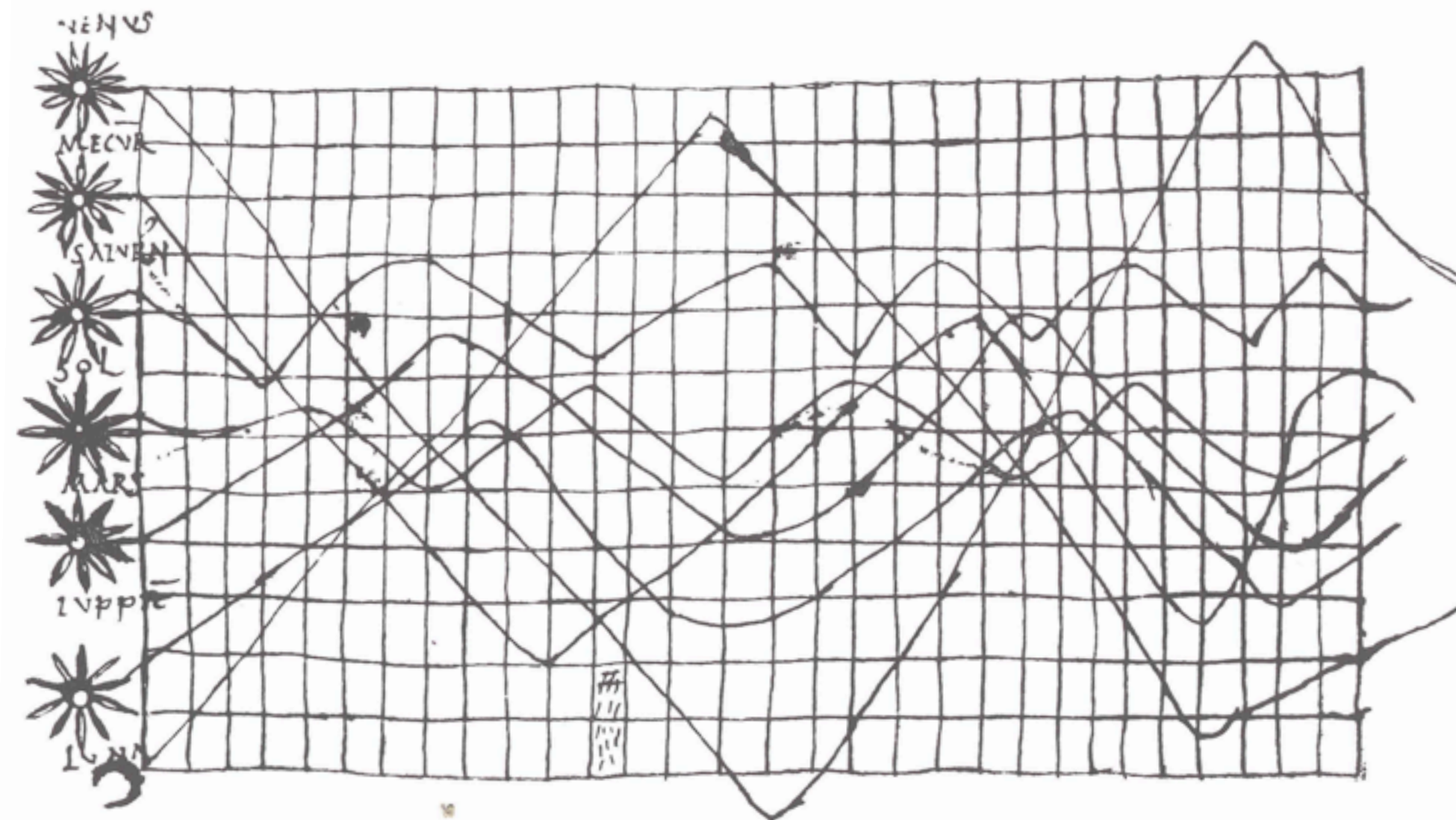




Credit: John Snow, On the Mode of Communication of Cholera, 1855

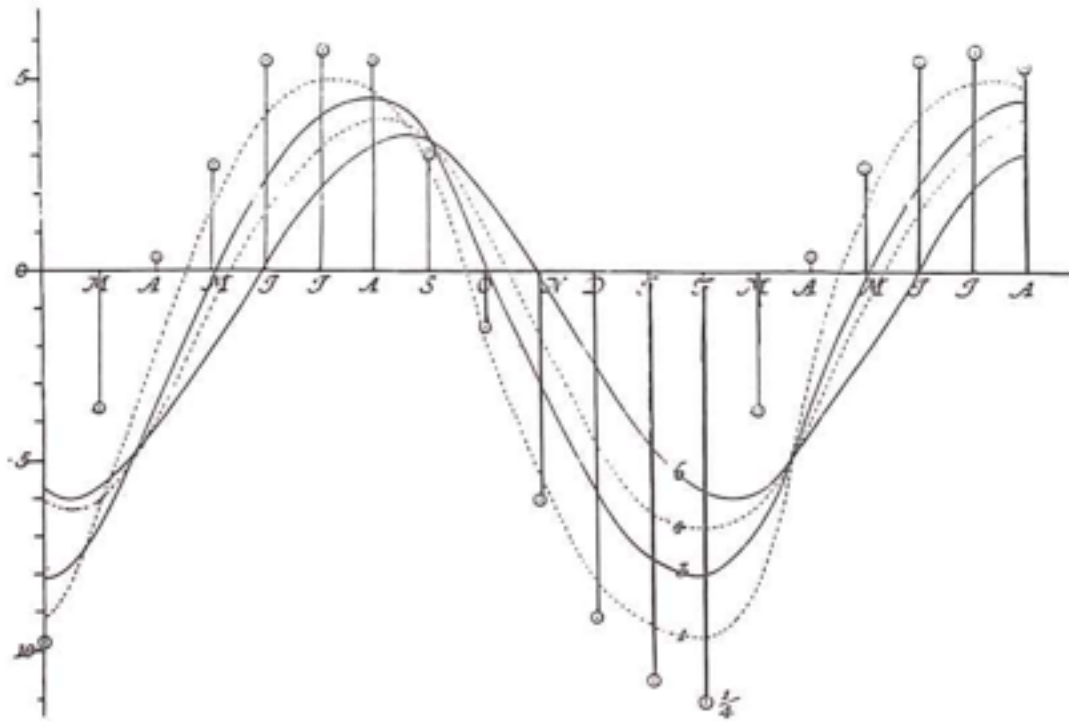


# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



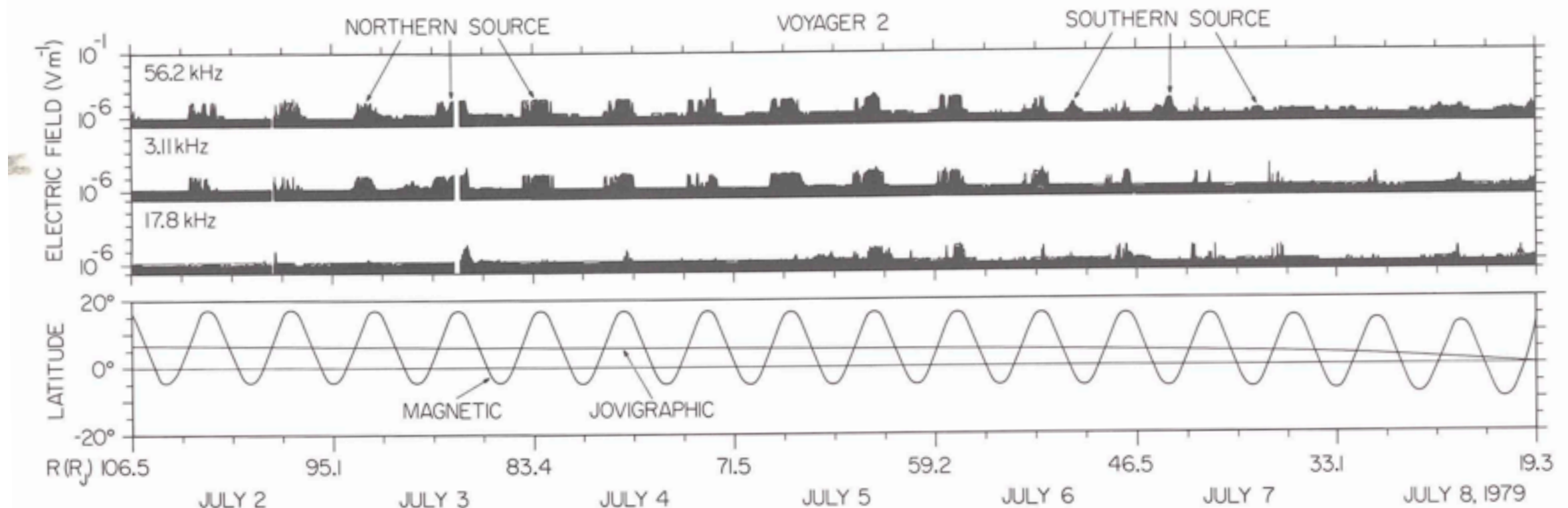
- 10th century monastic diagram of celestial bodies
- time series

# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



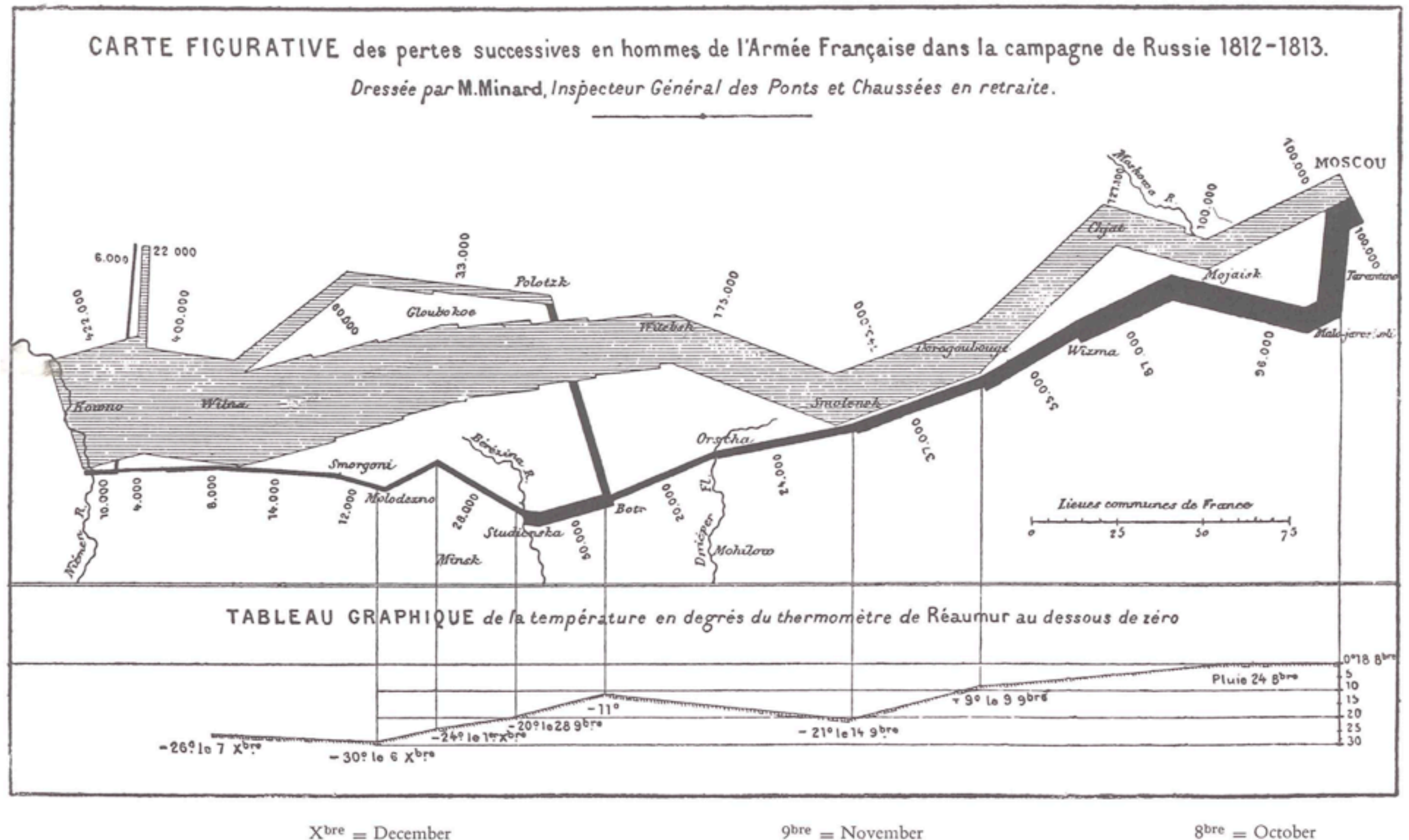
- It was not until 1700s that time-series charts began to appear in scientific writings

J. H. Lambert, *Pyrometrie* (Berlin, 1779).





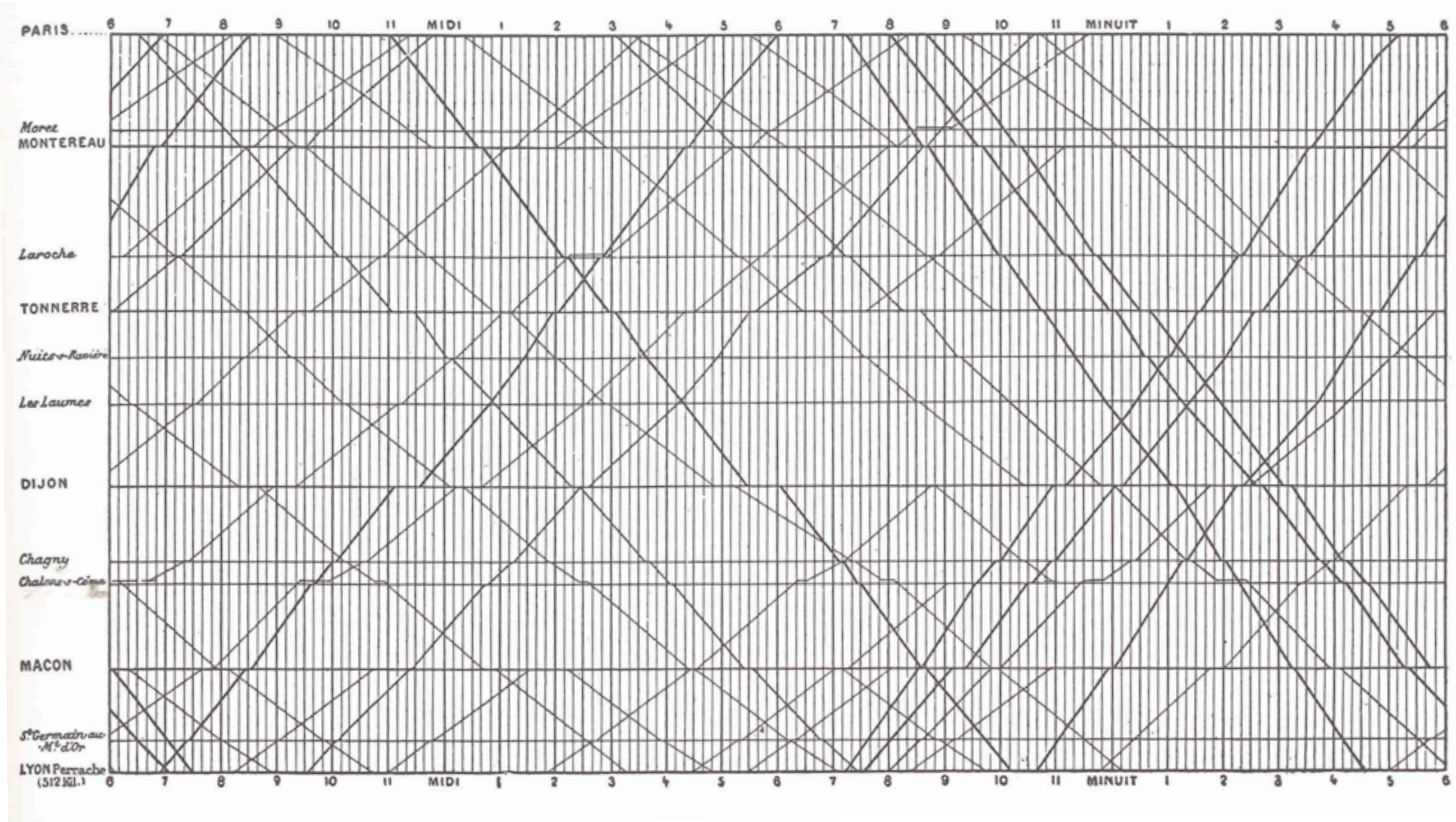
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



- 1861
- combination space and time



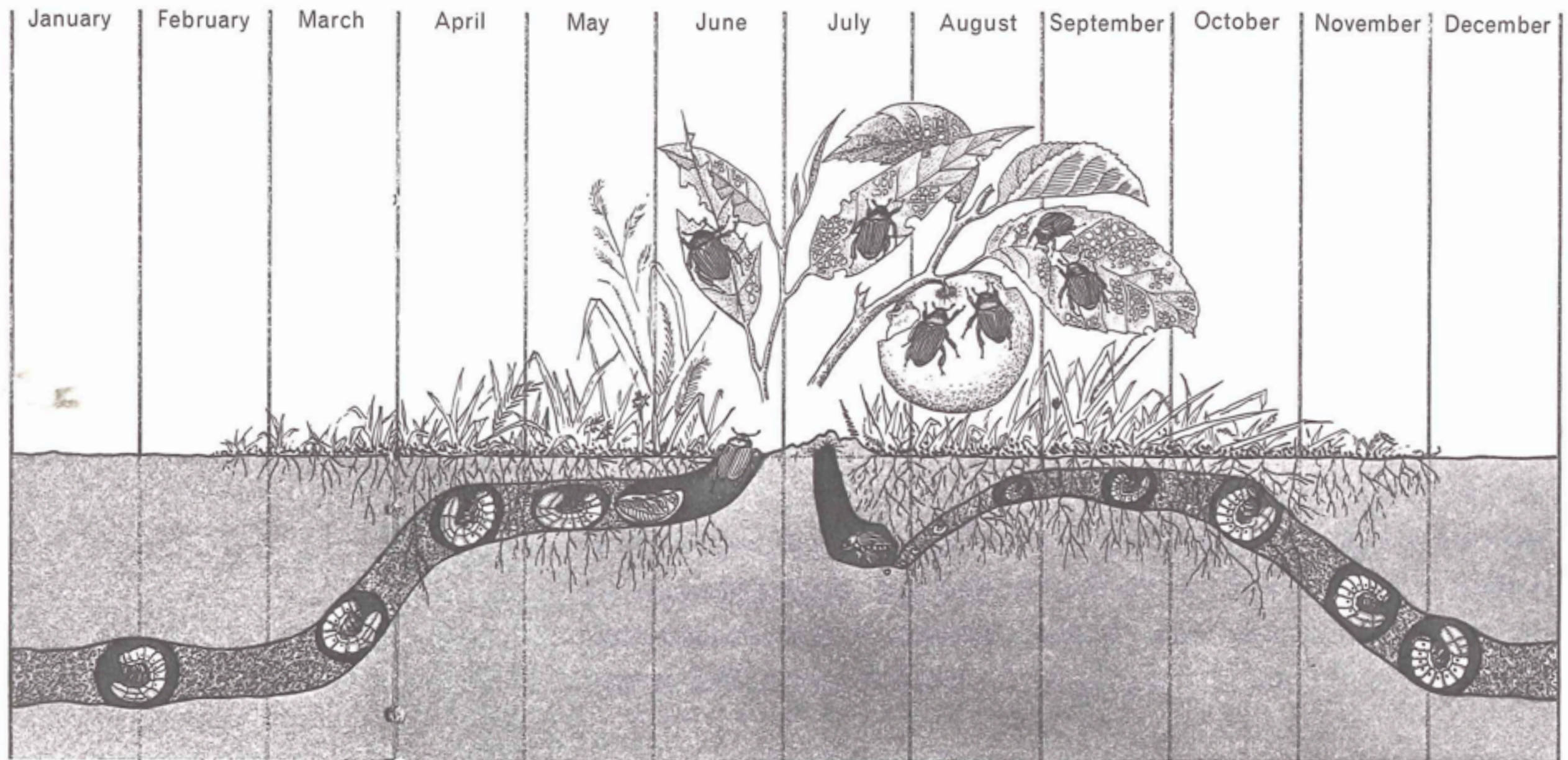
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



- 1885
- combination

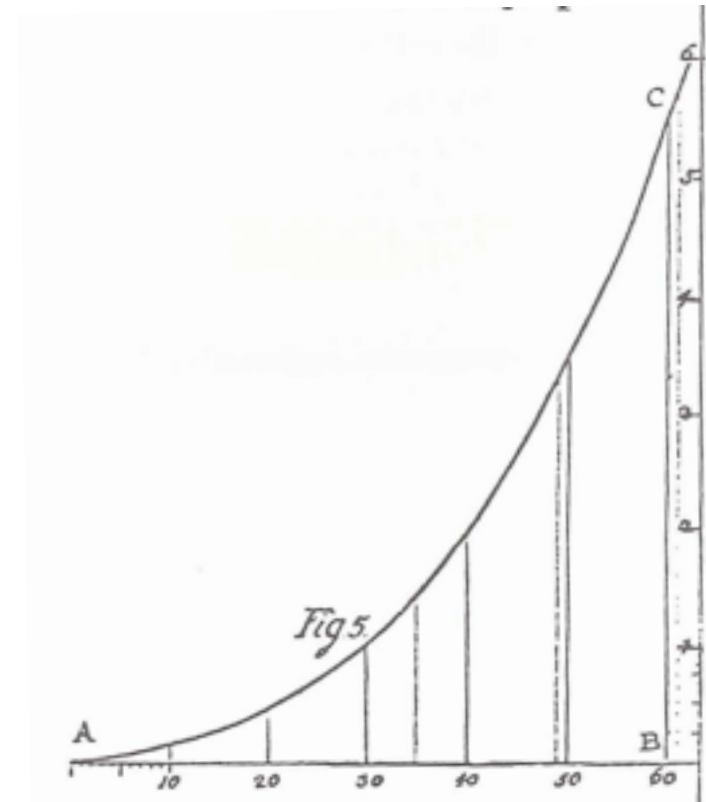
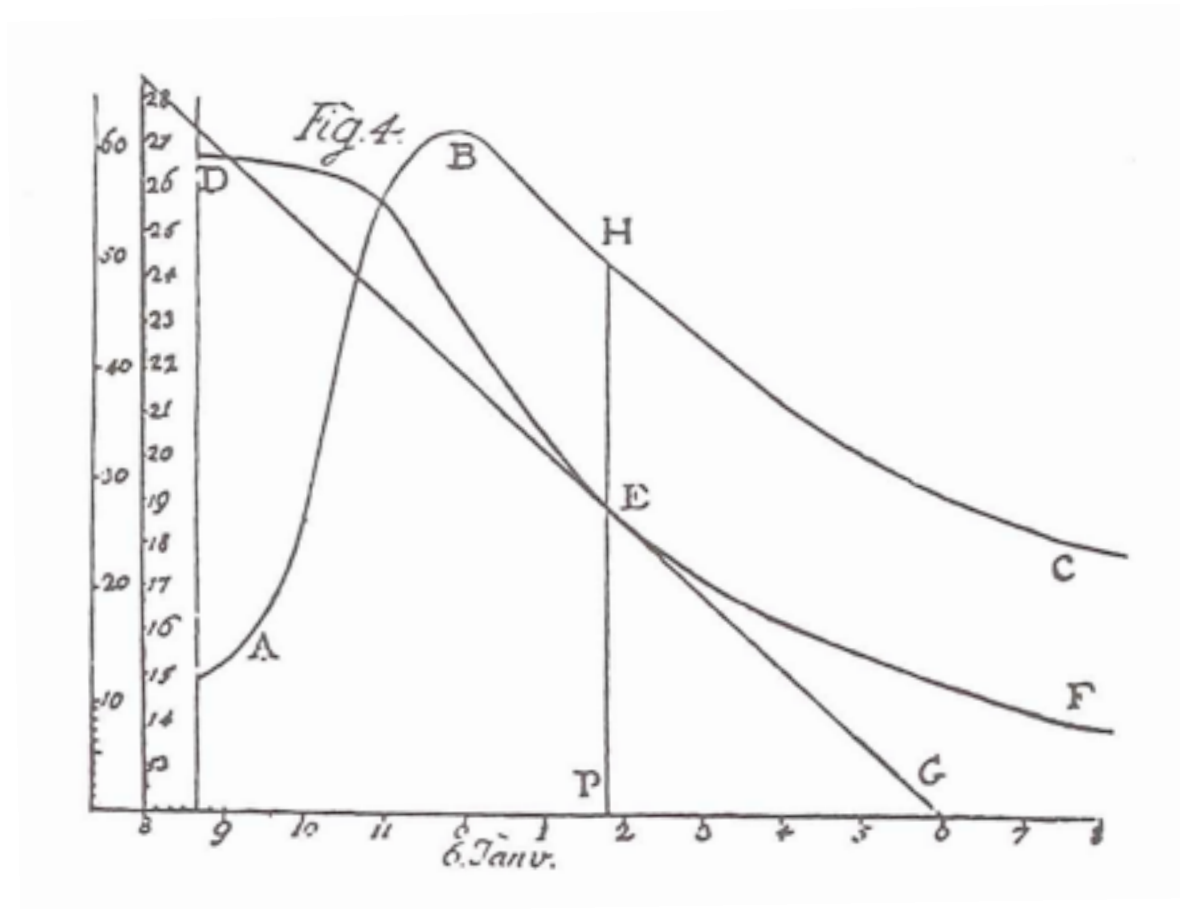


# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



- combination

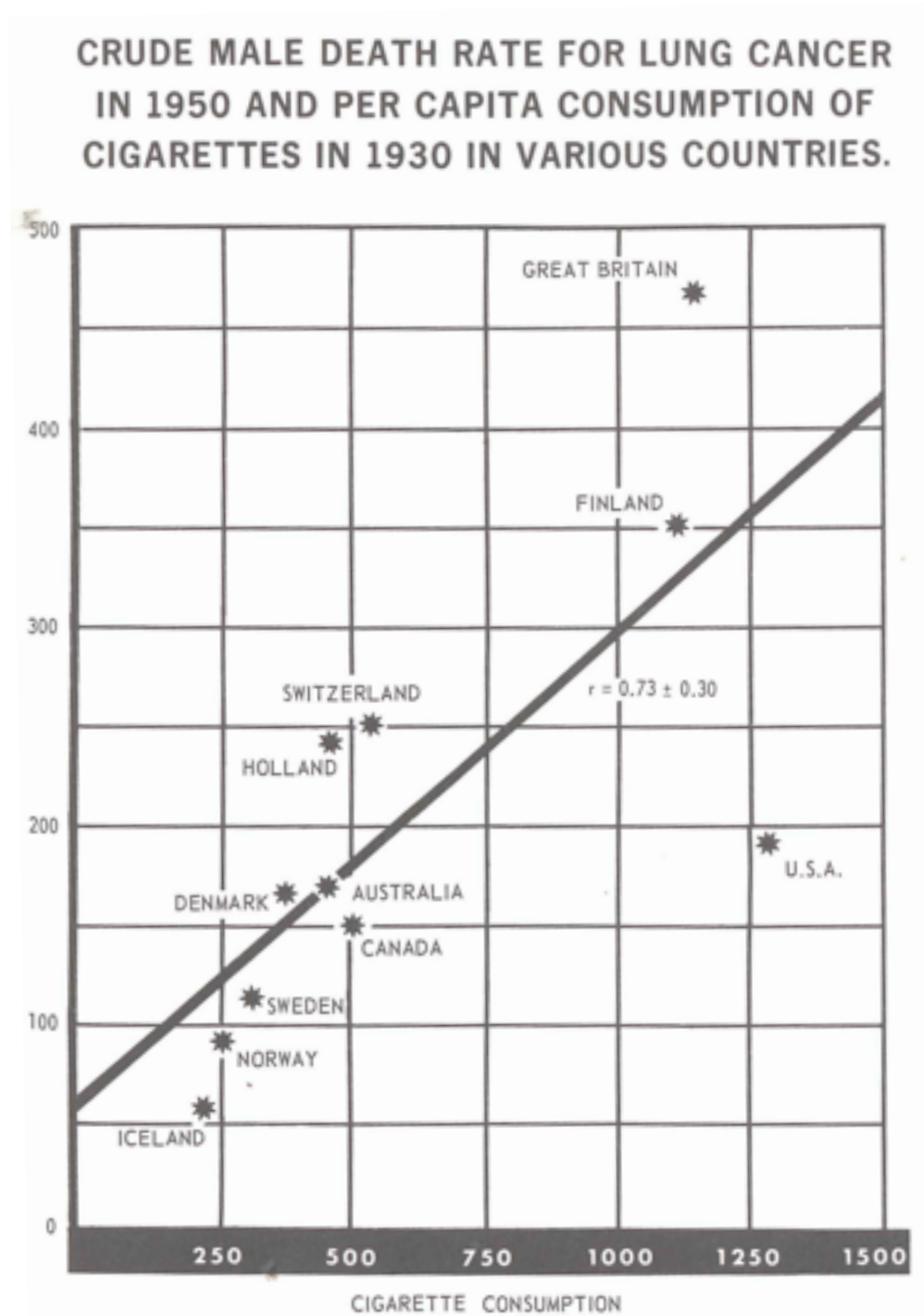
# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



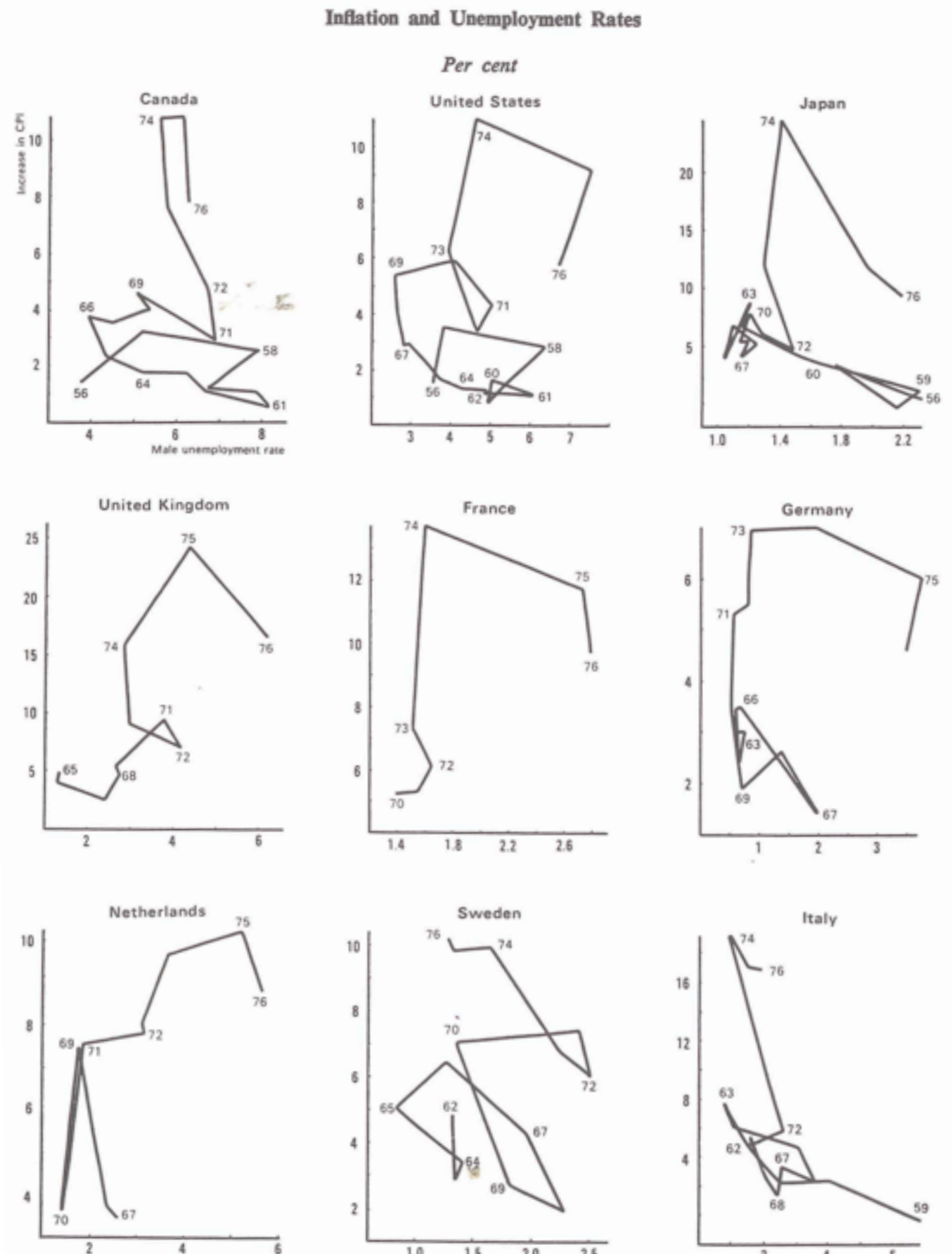
- 1765
- abstraction
- By 1800's graphical design was no longer dependent on direct analogy to the physical world. Any quantity could be placed in relationship to any other variable quantity.  
[Infographics] became relevant to all quantitative inquiry.

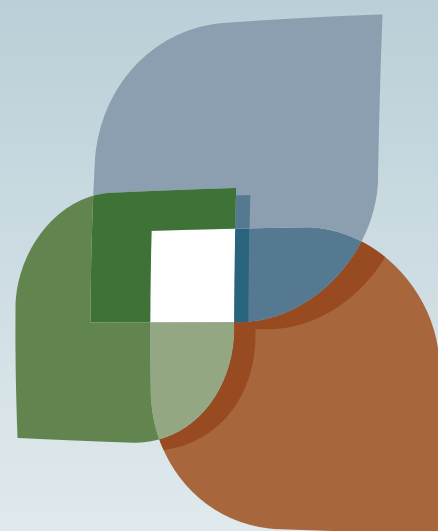


# The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



- Support and deny causal relationships





L U C I

