

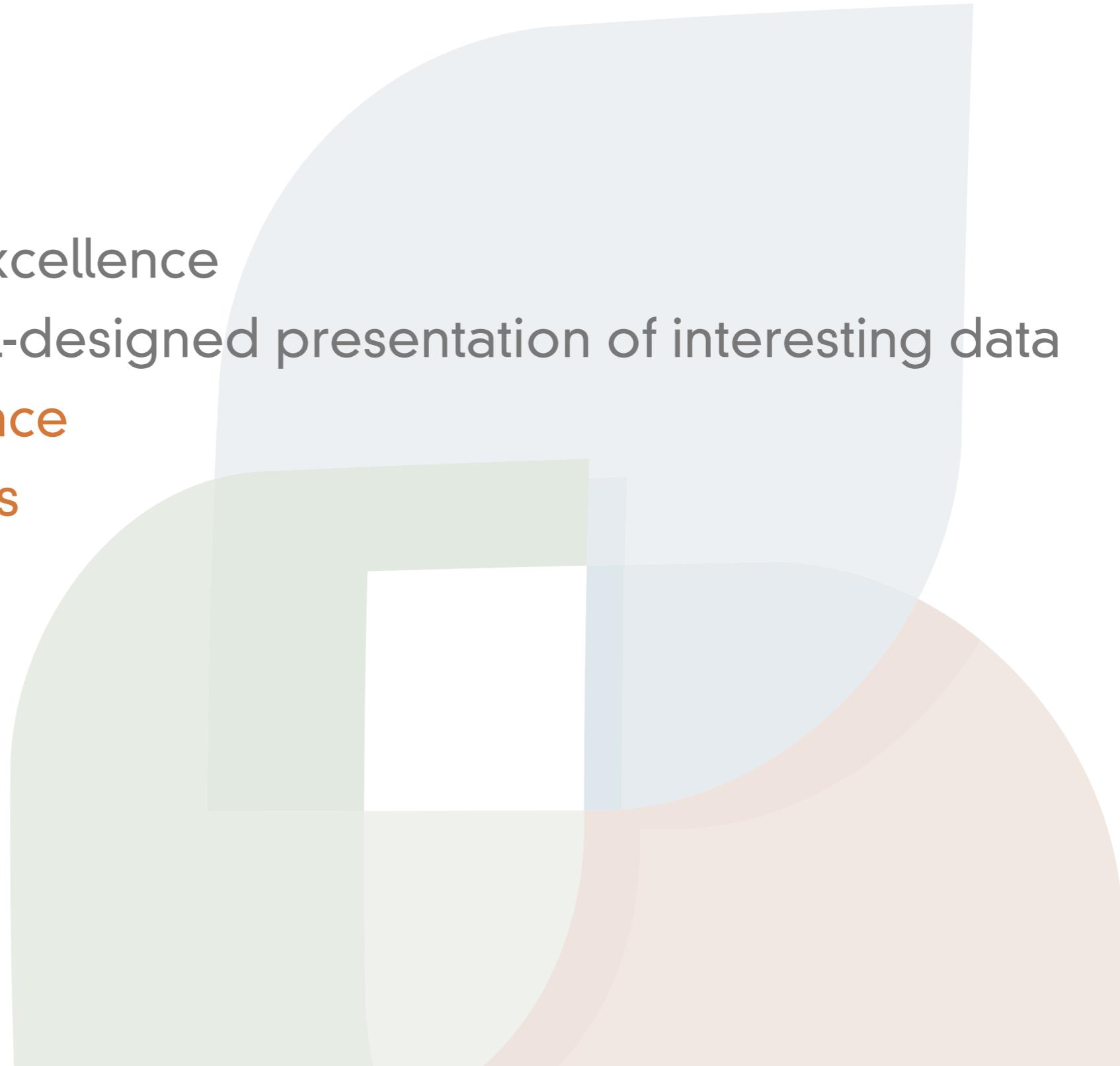
Uni Studies 3: The Visual Display of Quantitative Information: Graphical Excellence

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



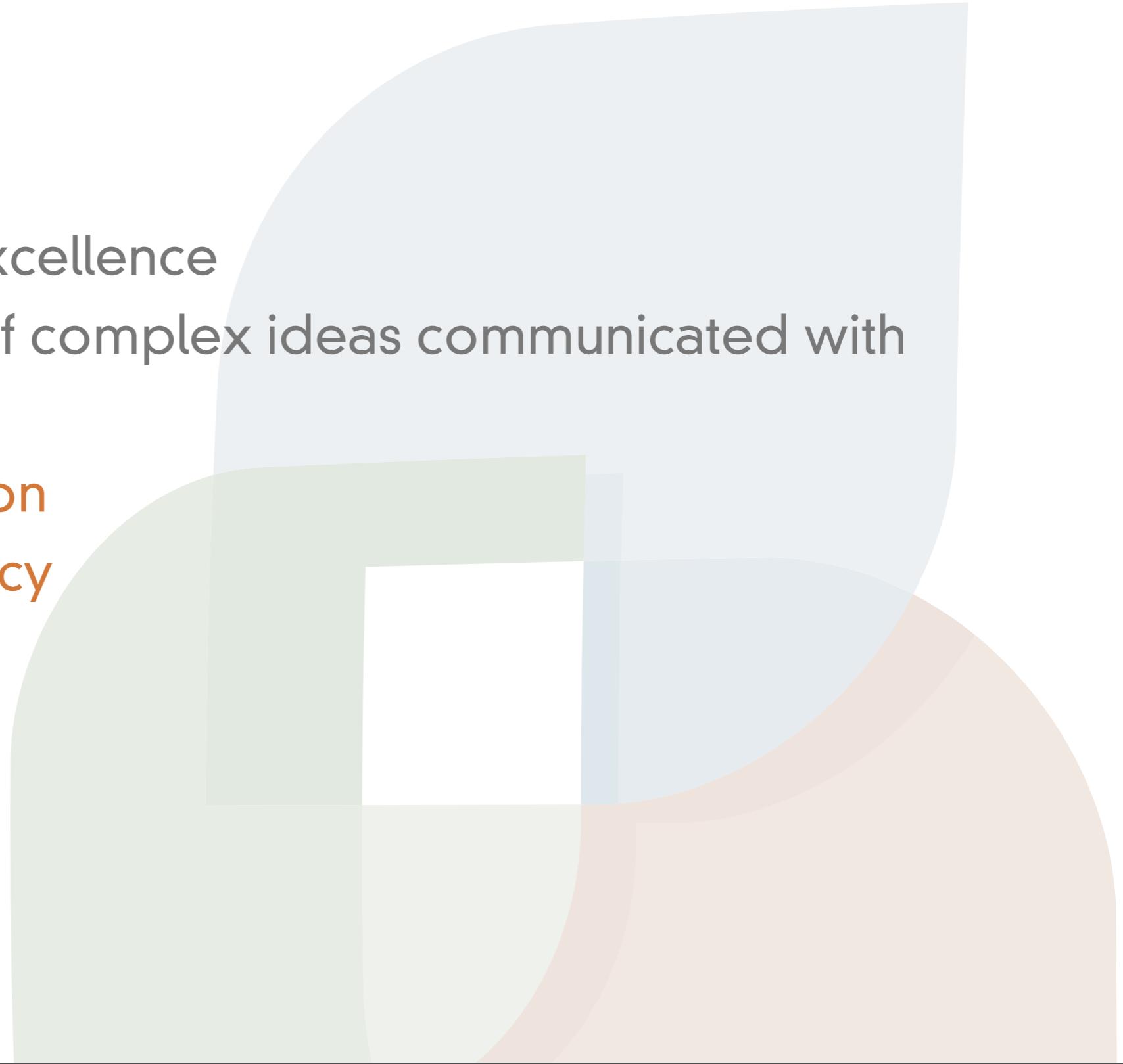
The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

- 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



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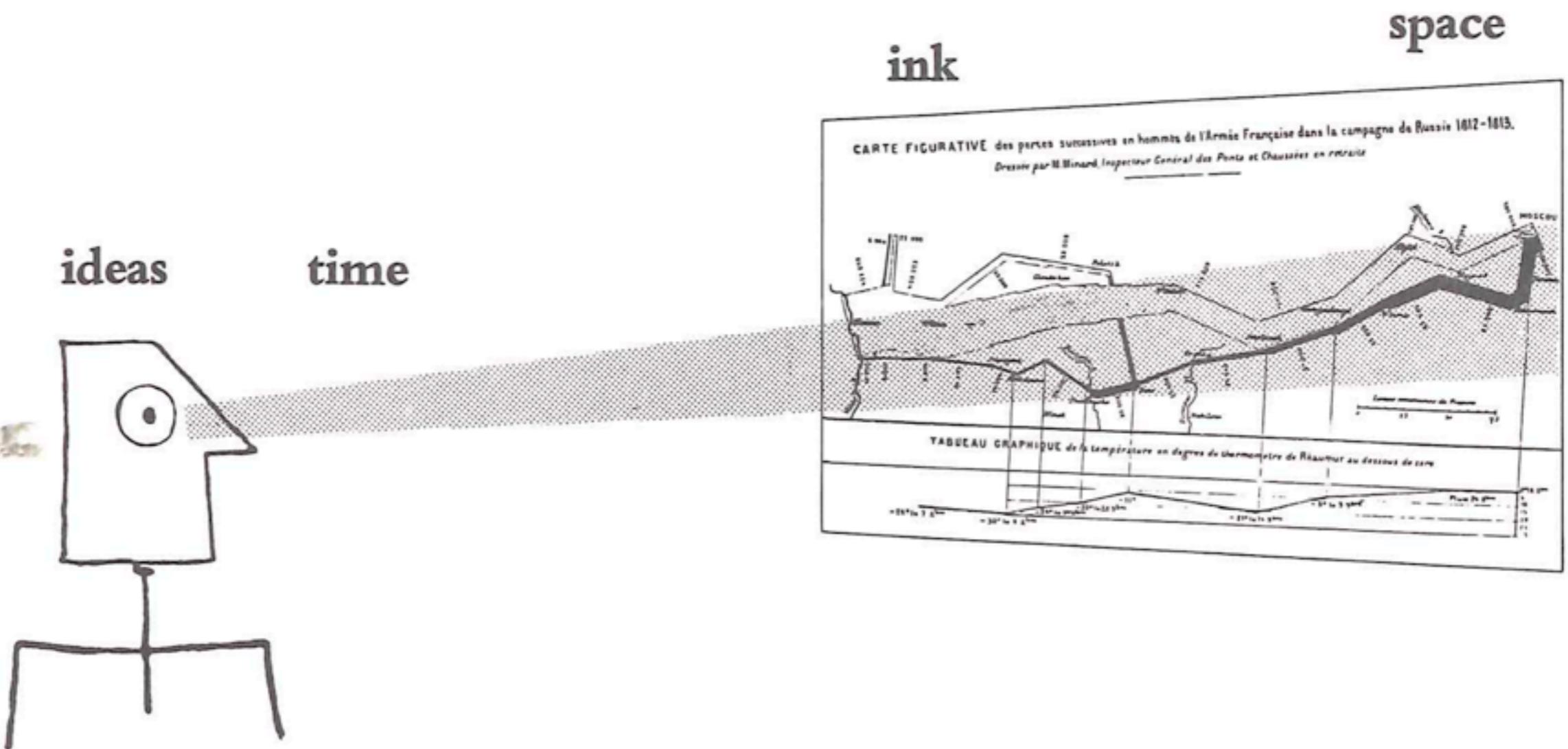
- Graphical Excellence
 - is that which gives the viewer
 - the greatest number of ideas
 - in the shortest time
 - with the least ink



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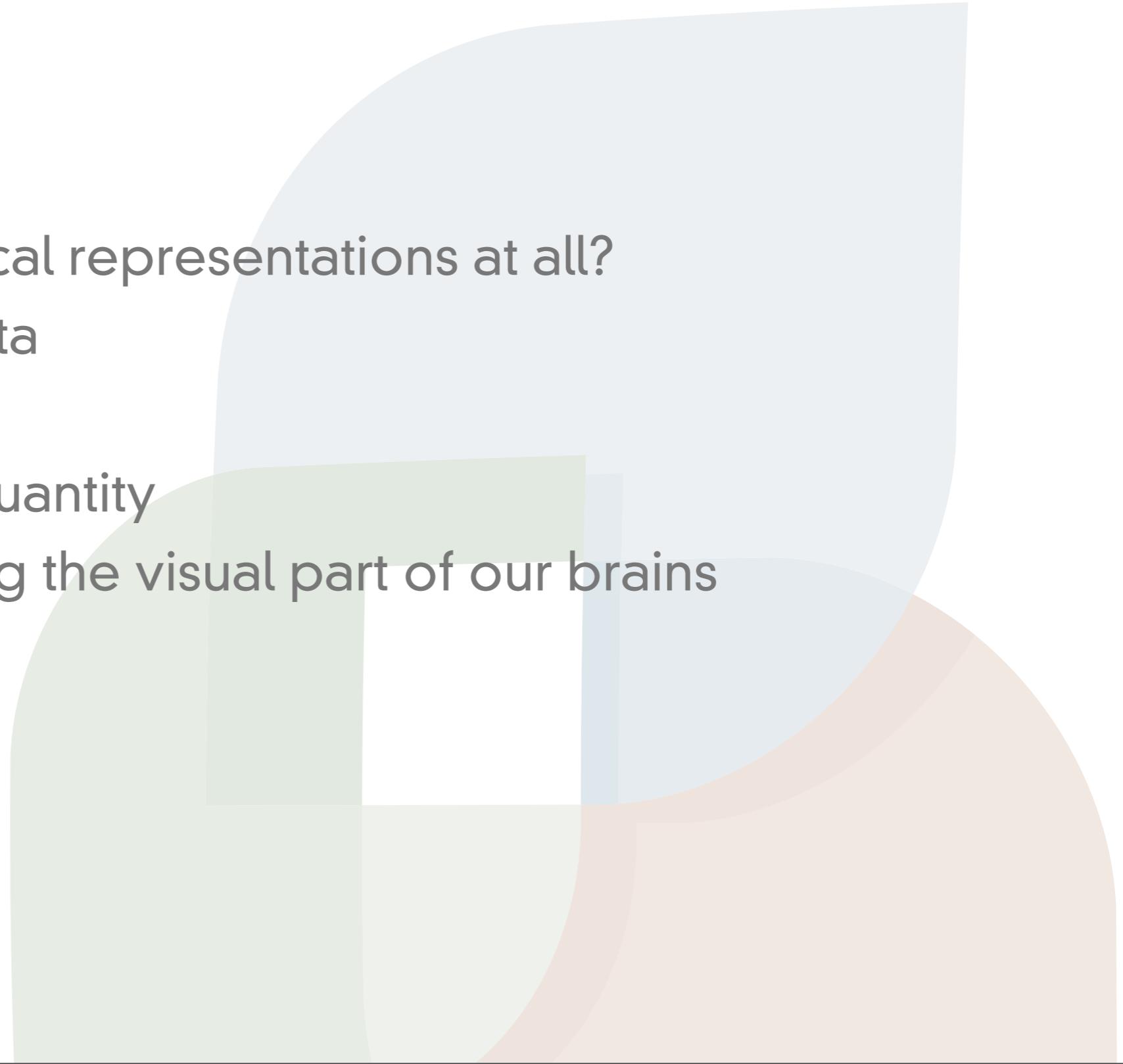
- Graphical Excellence
 - is nearly always multivariate
 - requires telling the truth about the data

The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



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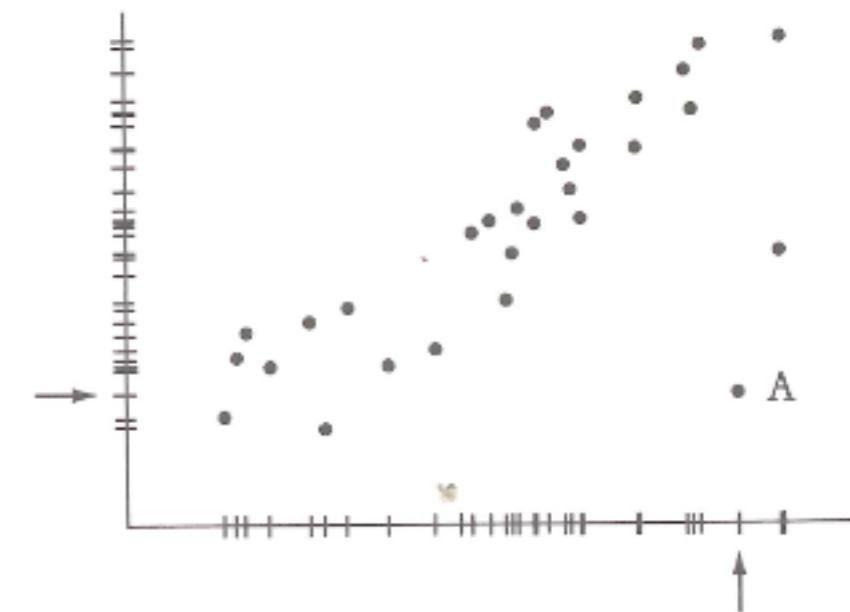
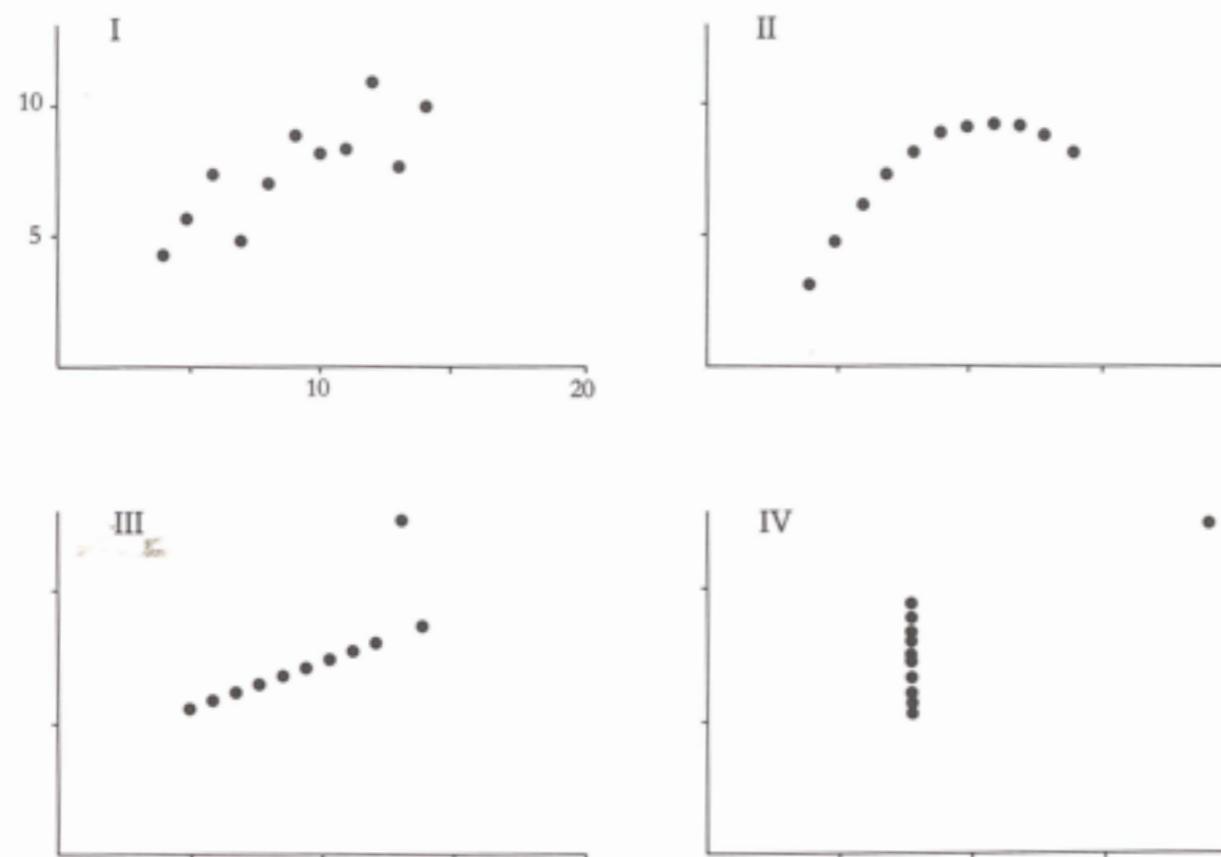
- Why graphical representations at all?
 - reveal data
 - precisely
 - in large quantity
 - leveraging the visual part of our brains



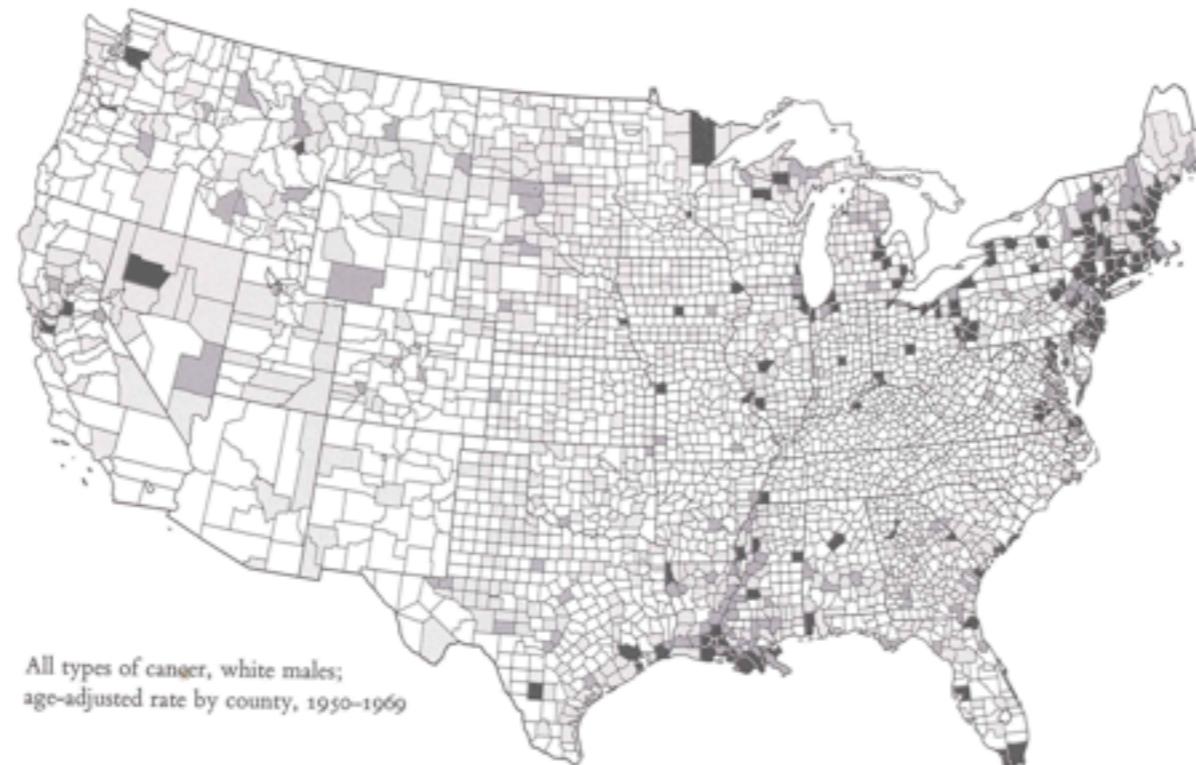
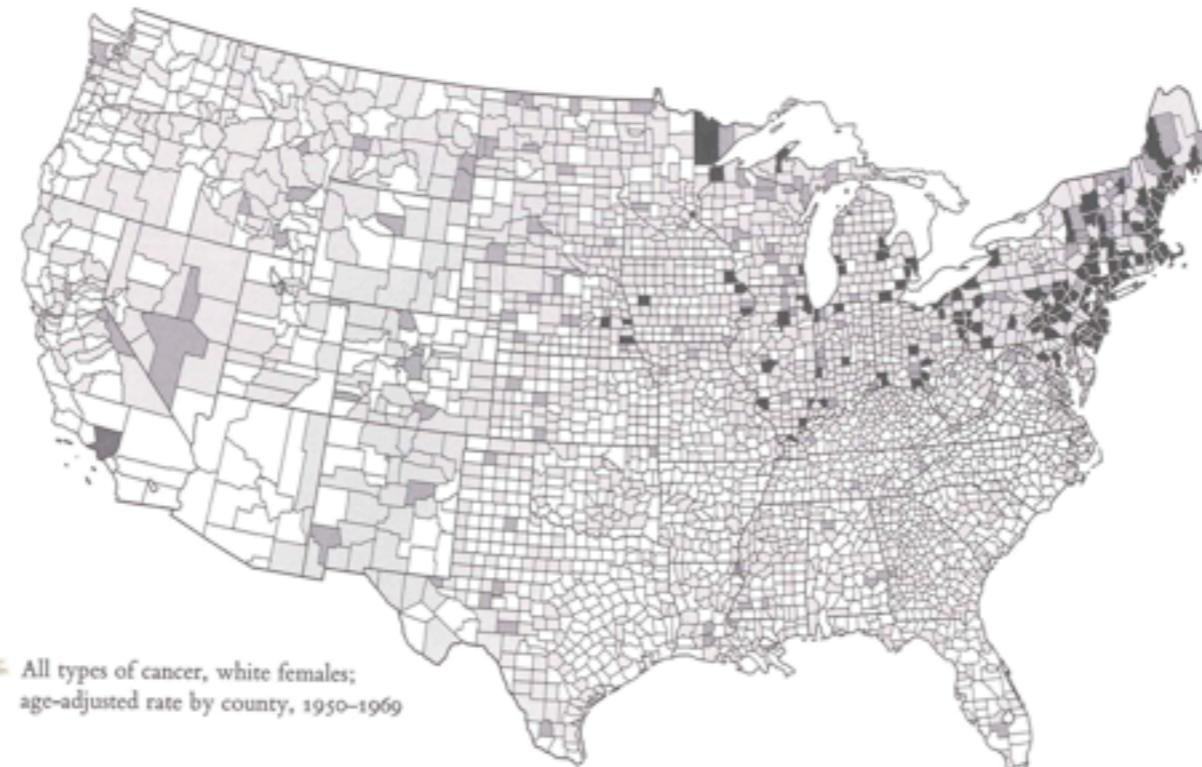
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I		II		III		IV	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	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

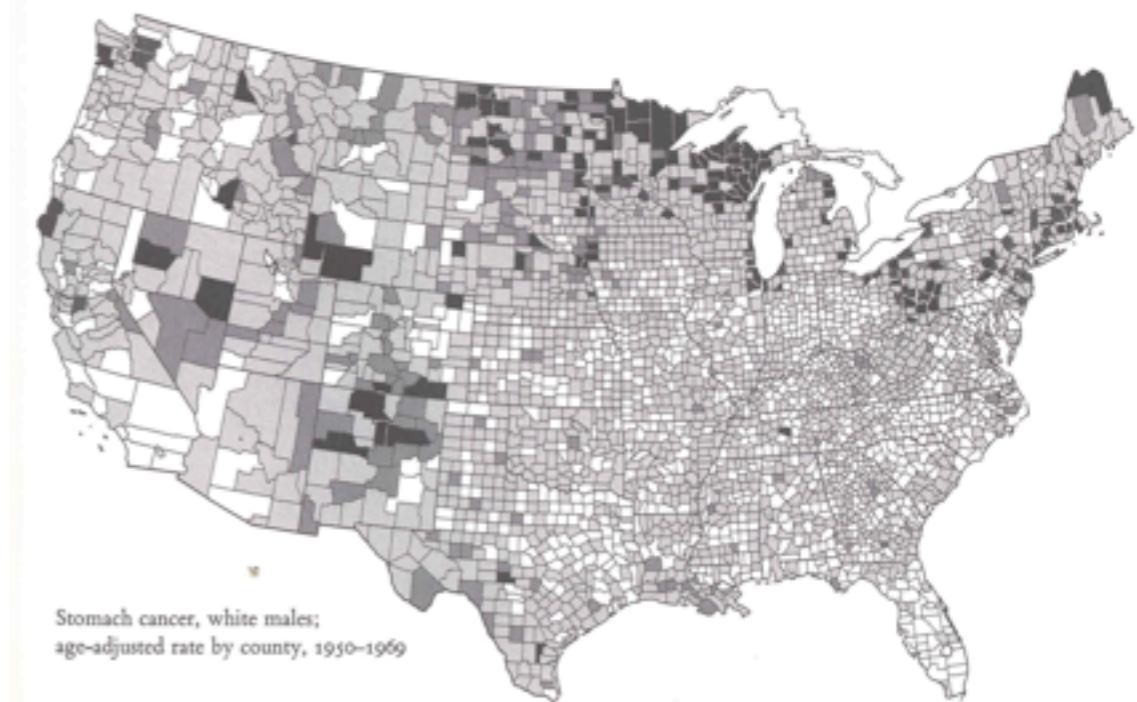
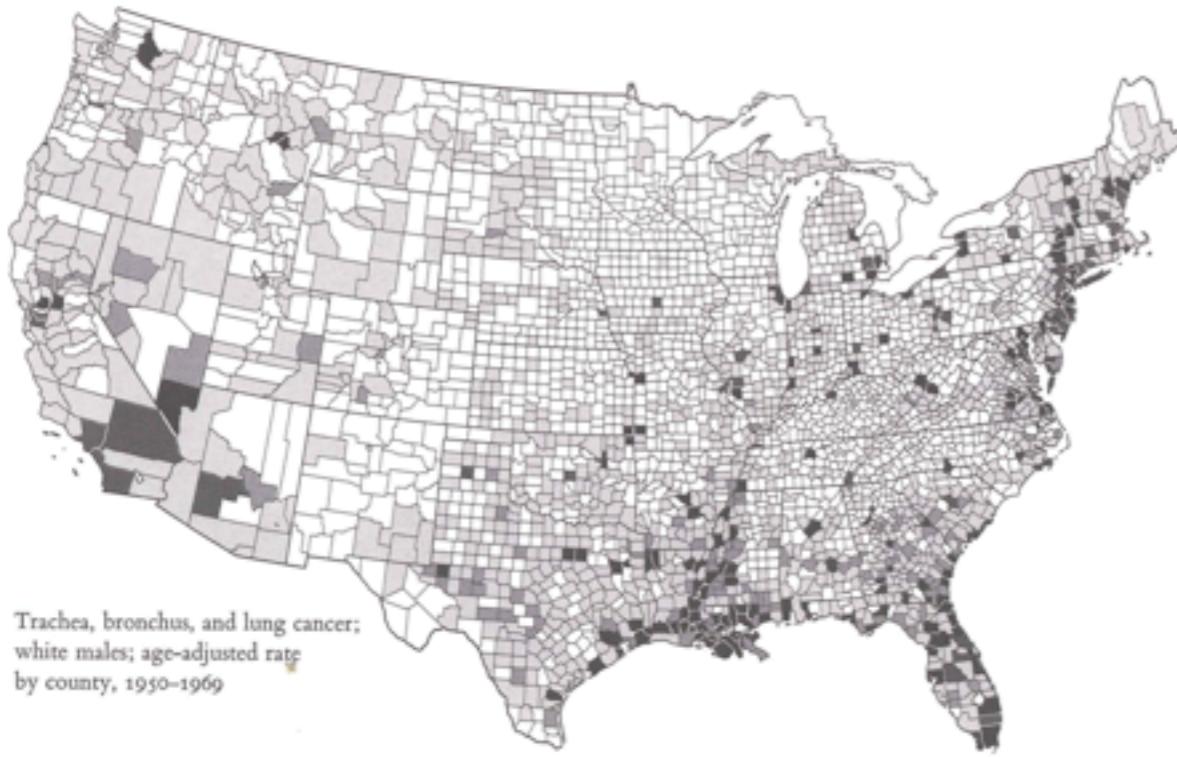
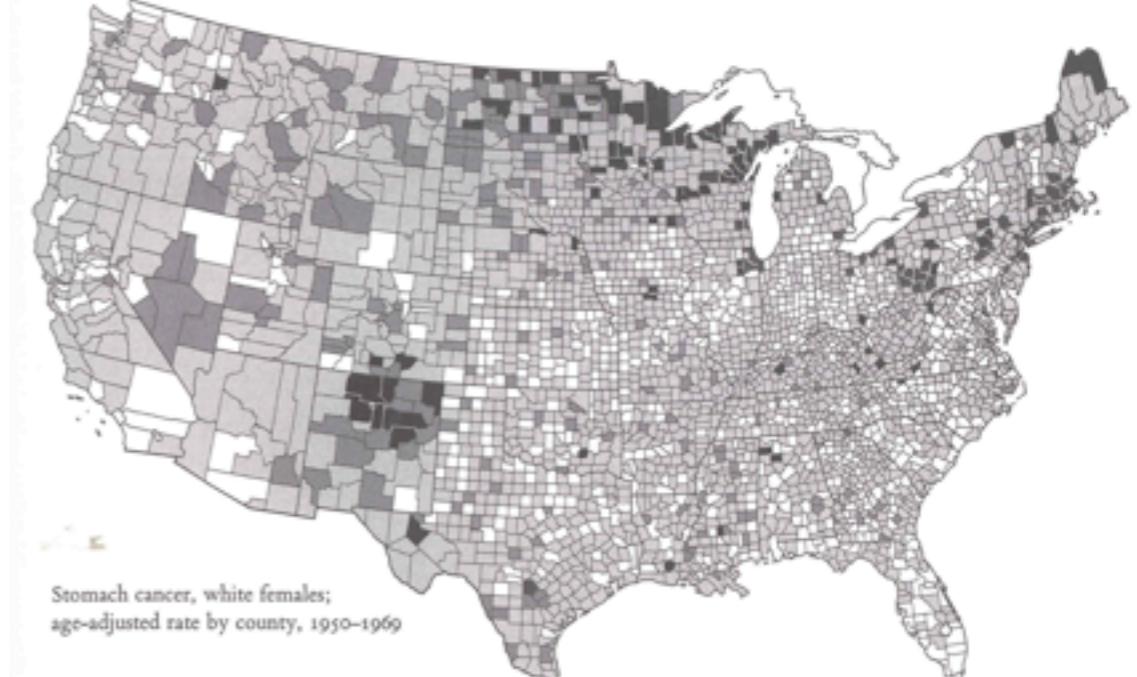
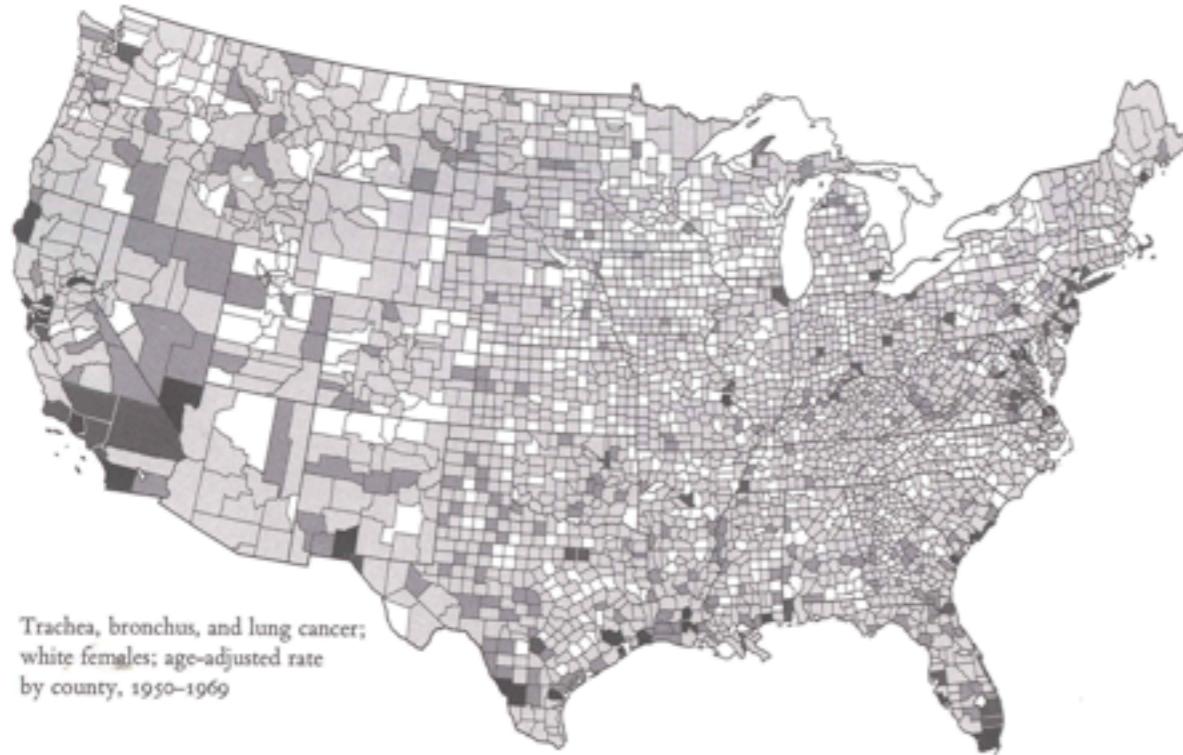
N = 11
mean of X's = 9.0
mean of Y's = 7.5
equation of regression line: $Y = 3 + 0.5X$
standard error of estimate of slope = 0.118
 $t = 4.24$
sum of squares $X - \bar{X} = 110.0$
regression sum of squares = 27.50
residual sum of squares of Y = 13.75
correlation coefficient = .82
 $r^2 = .67$



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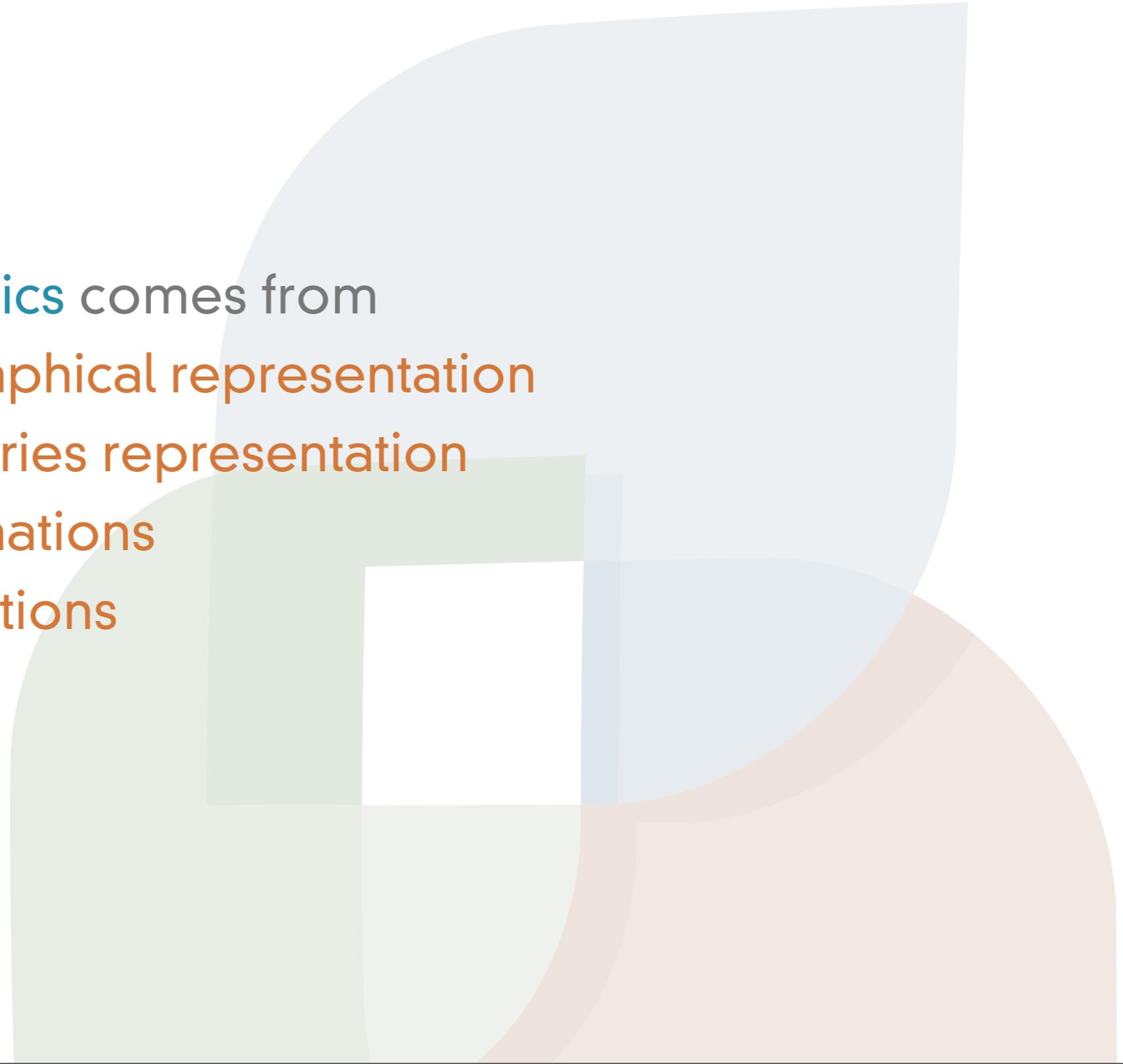


The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

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



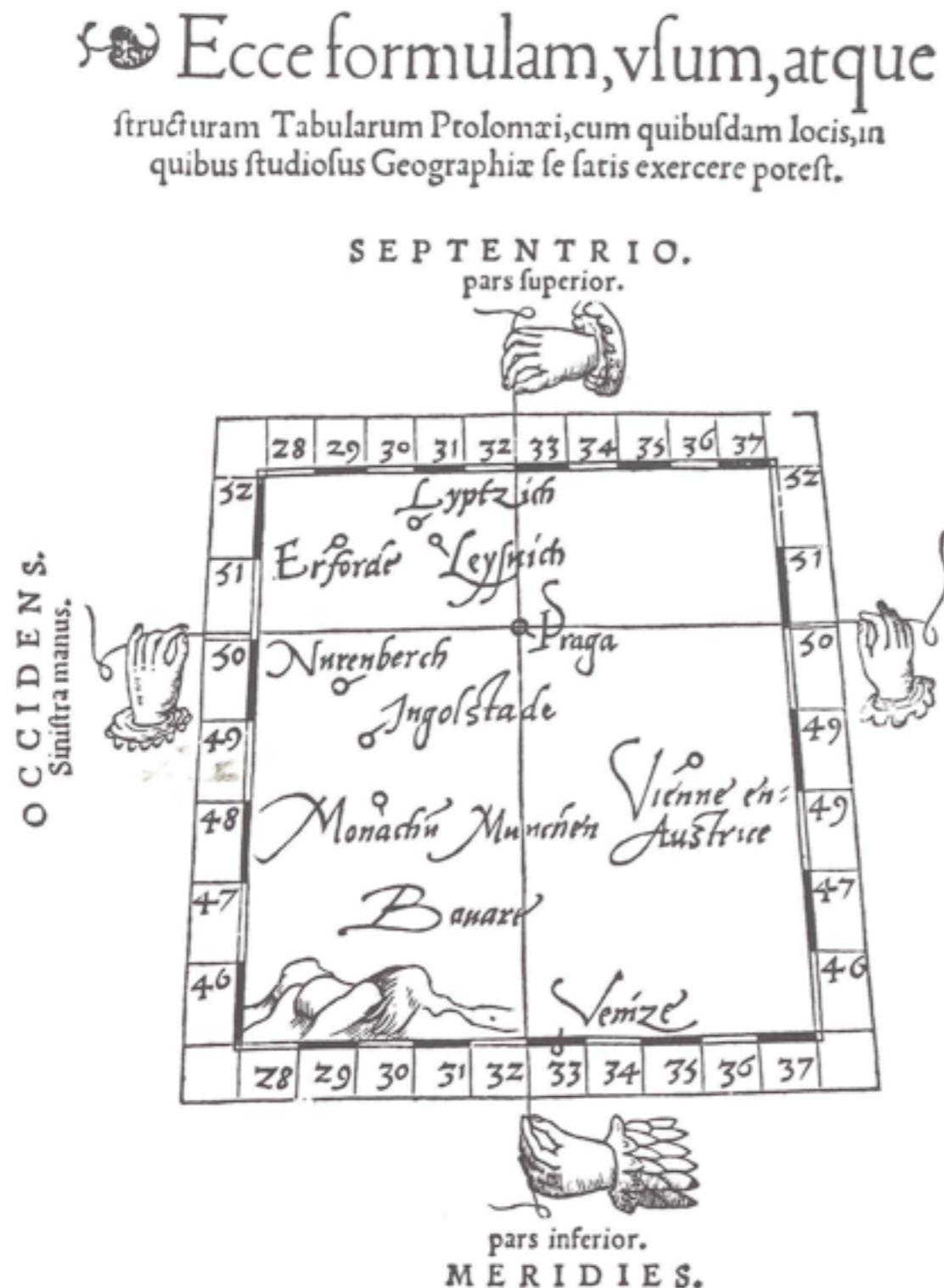
The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



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.

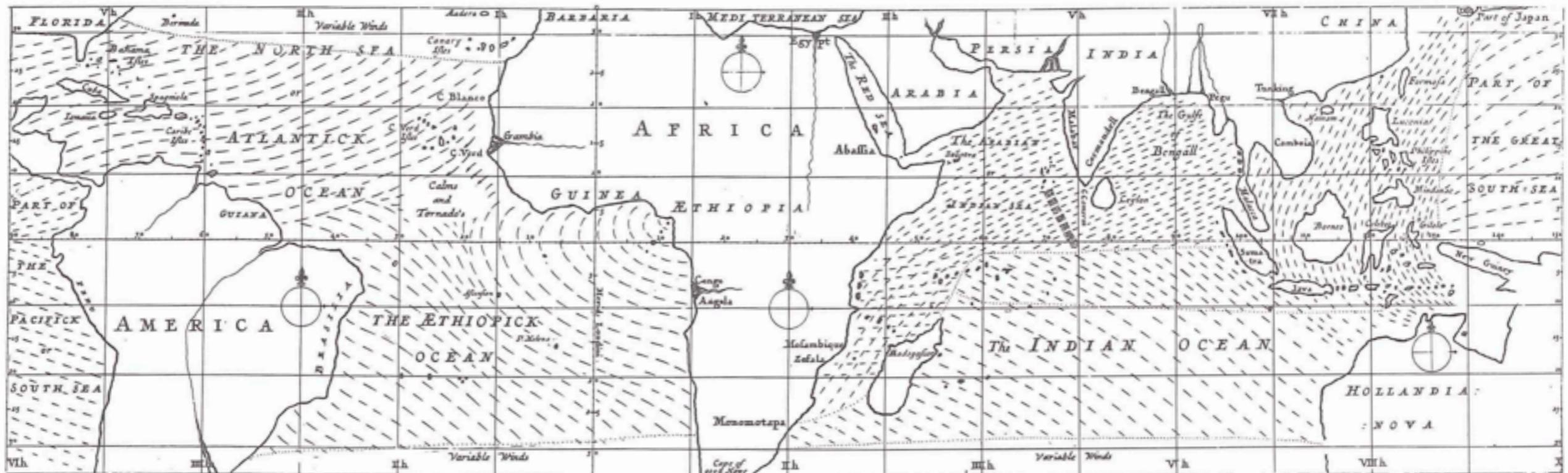
- Data maps took a long time to be used
 - 17th century
 - early Chinese map c. 1137AD
 - European equivalents not until 1550

The Visual Display of Quantitative Information



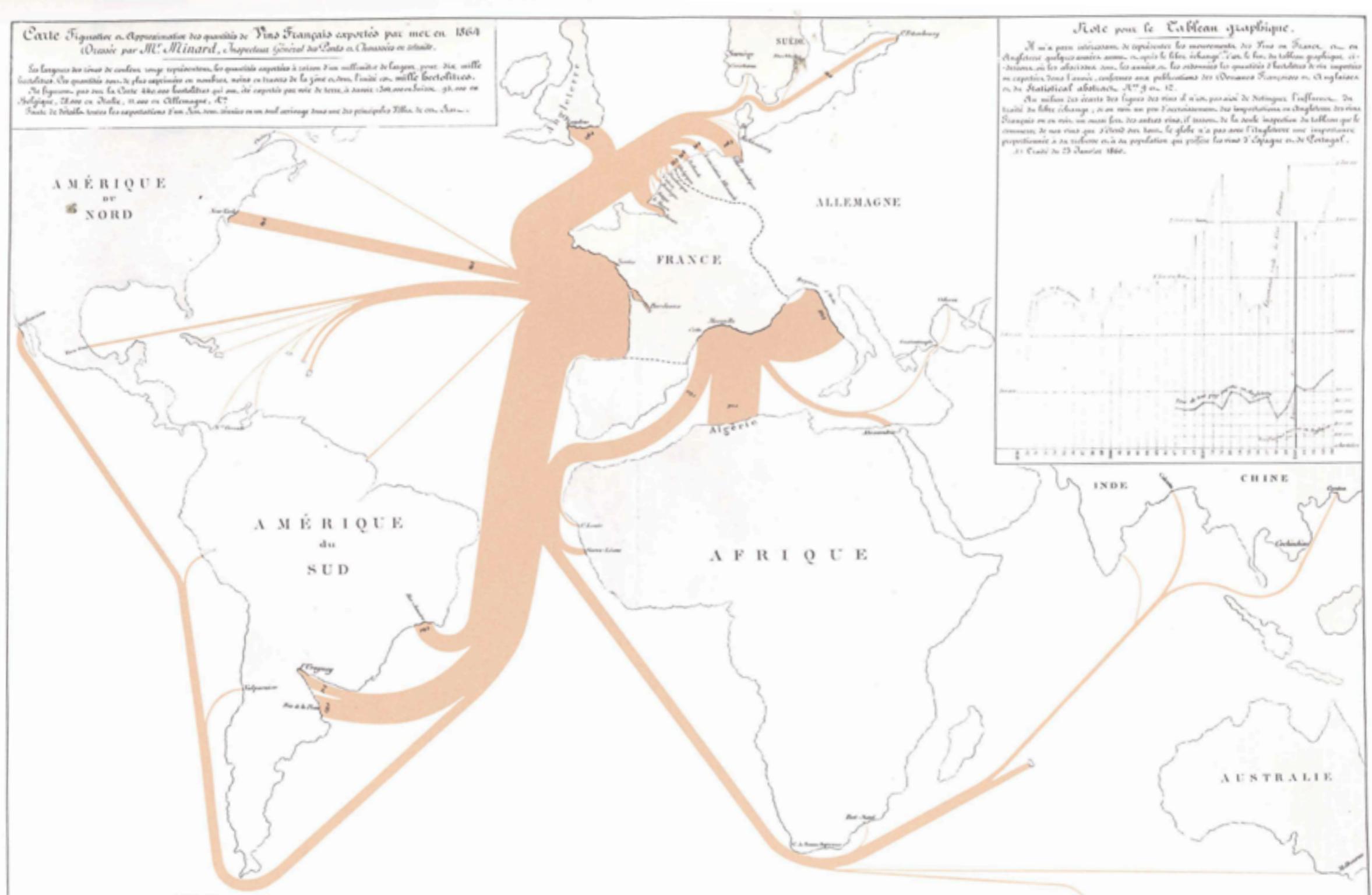
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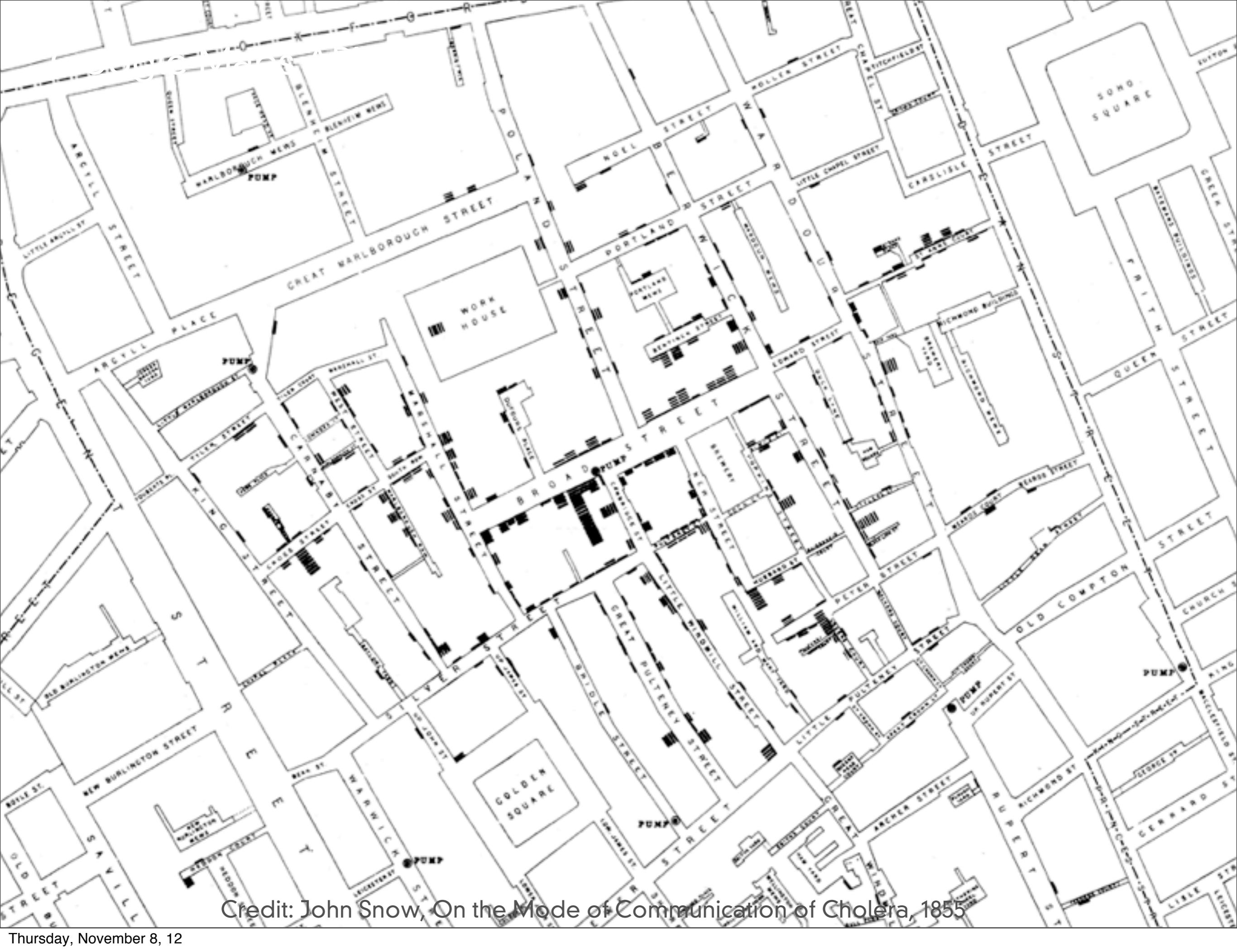


- Edmond Halley's 1686 chart showing trade winds on a world map
- data map

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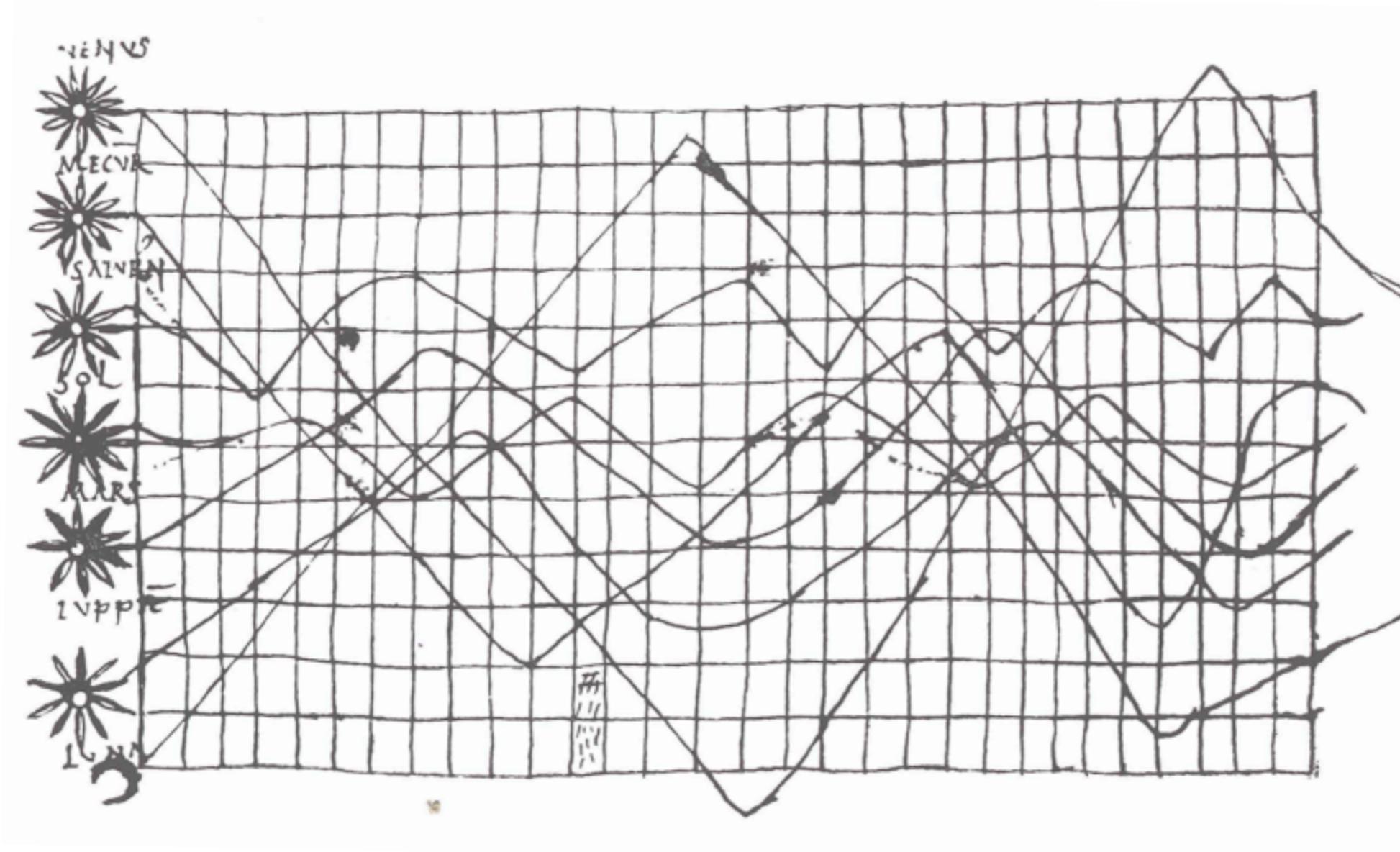


- Minard 1845
- data map



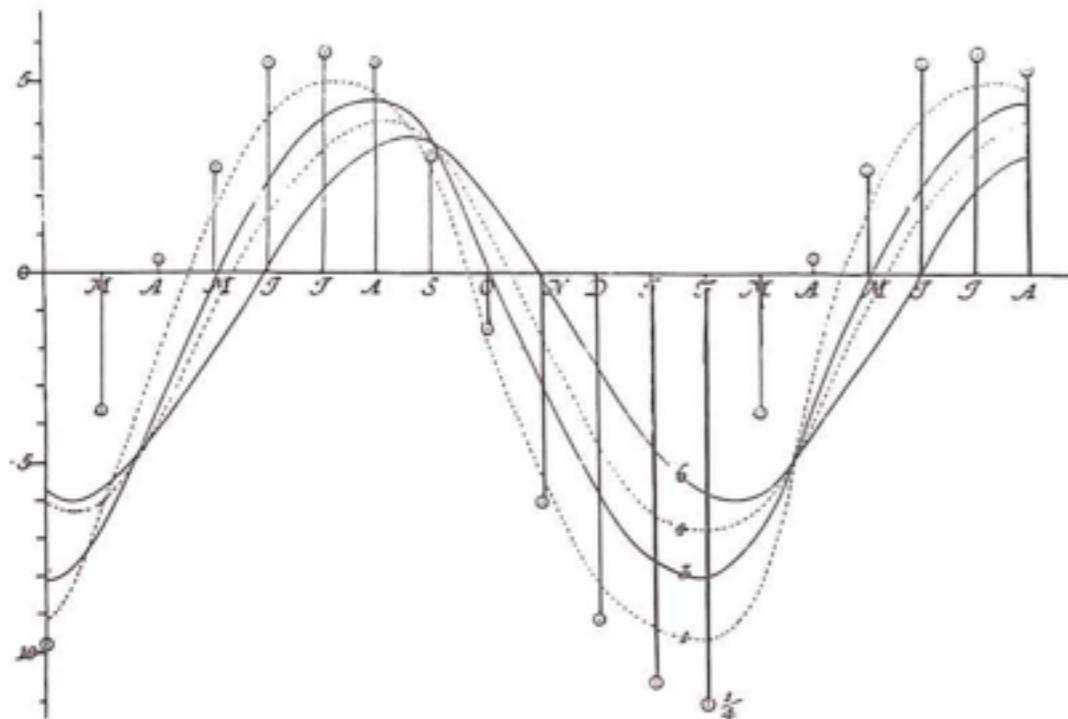
Credit: John Snow, On the Mode of Communication of Cholera, 1855

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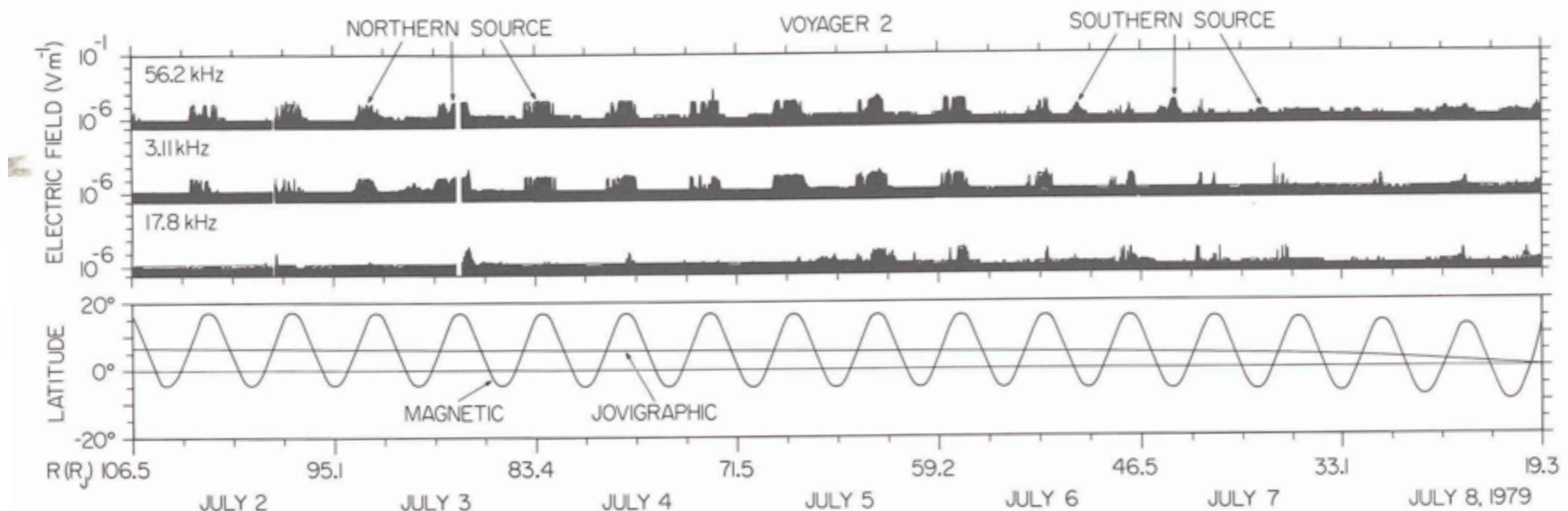
- 10th century monastic diagram of celestial bodies
- **time series**

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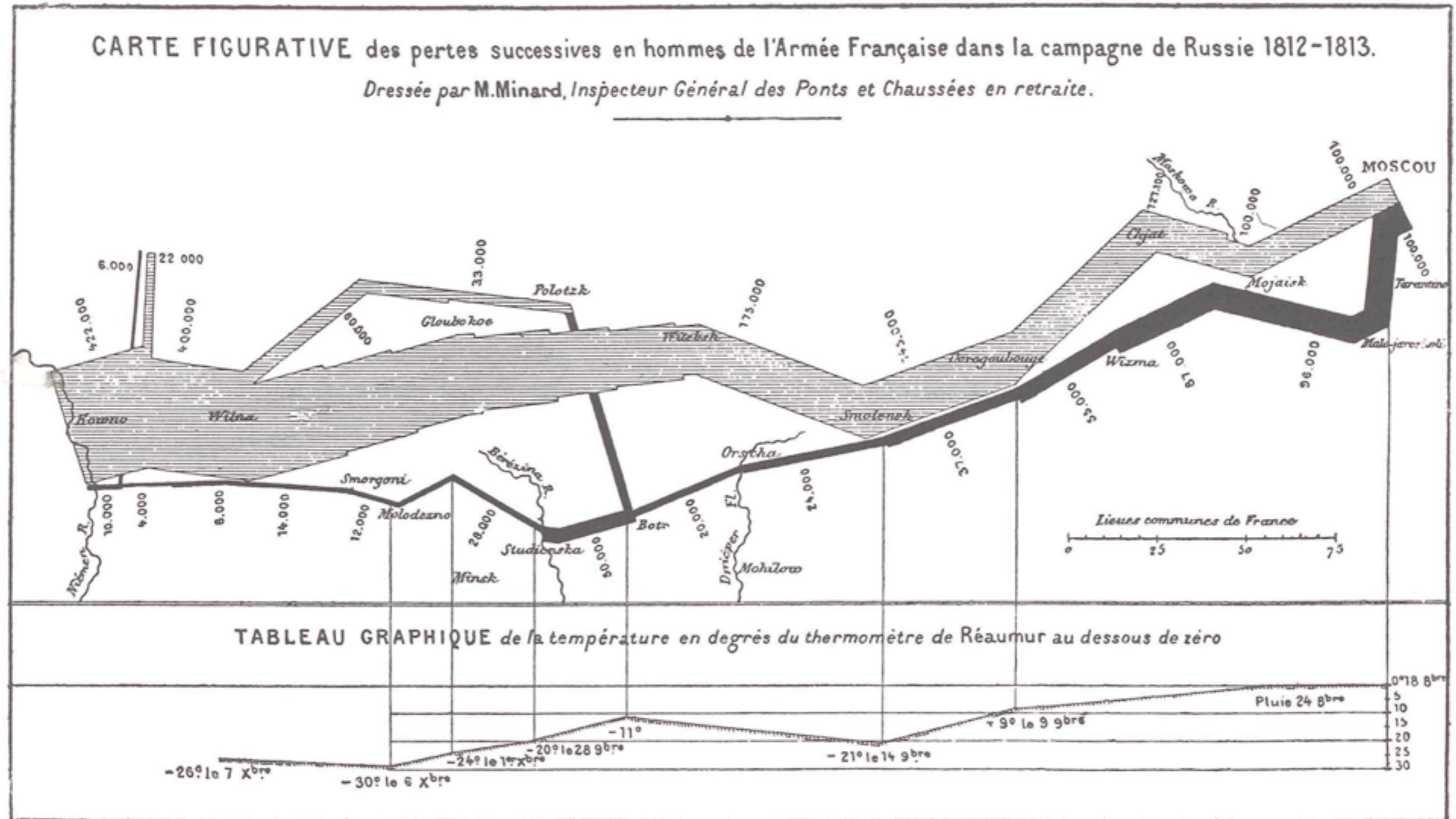


J. H. Lambert, *Pyrometrie* (Berlin, 1779).

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



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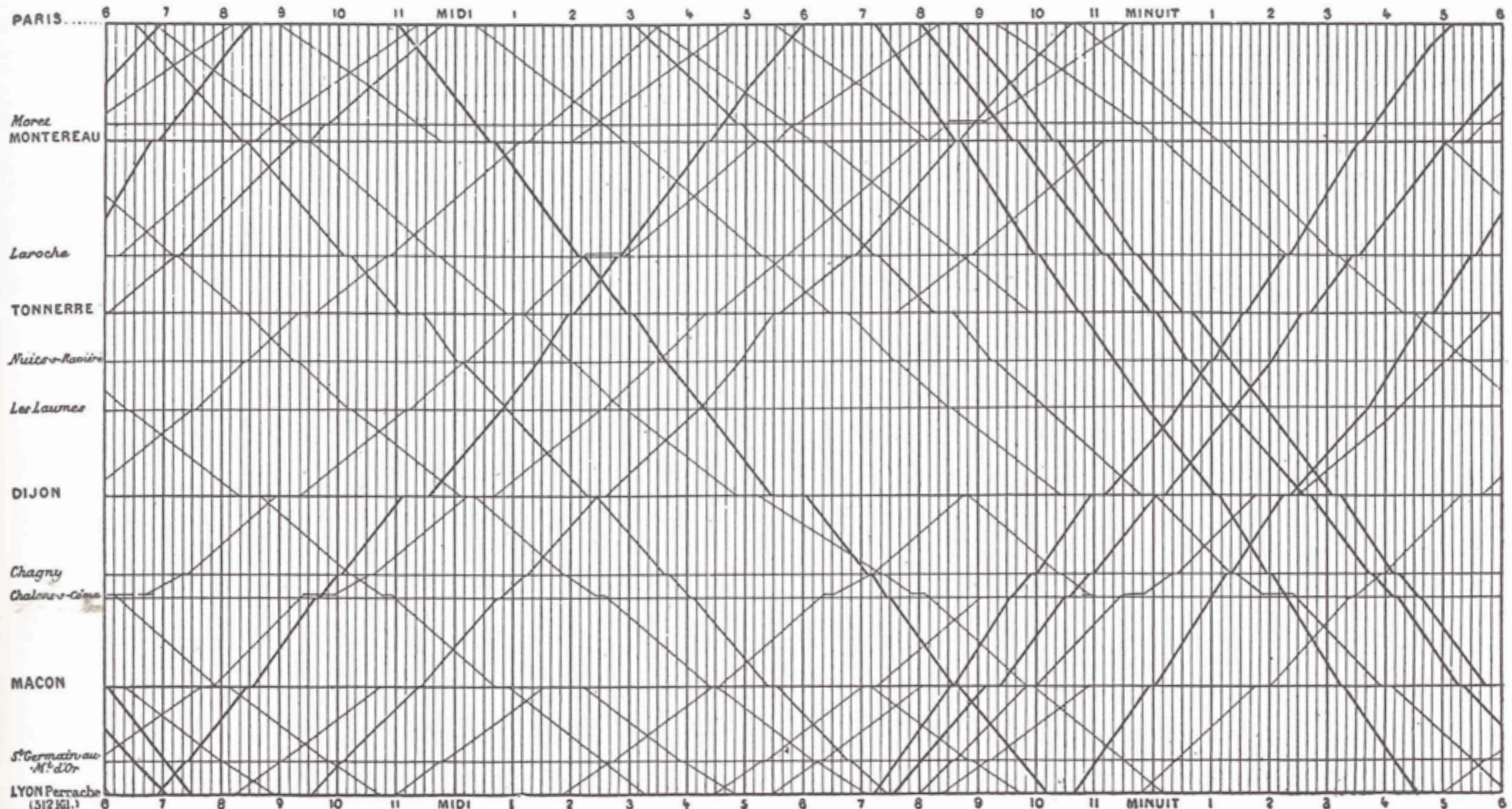
X^{bre} = December

9^{bre} = November

8^{bre} = October

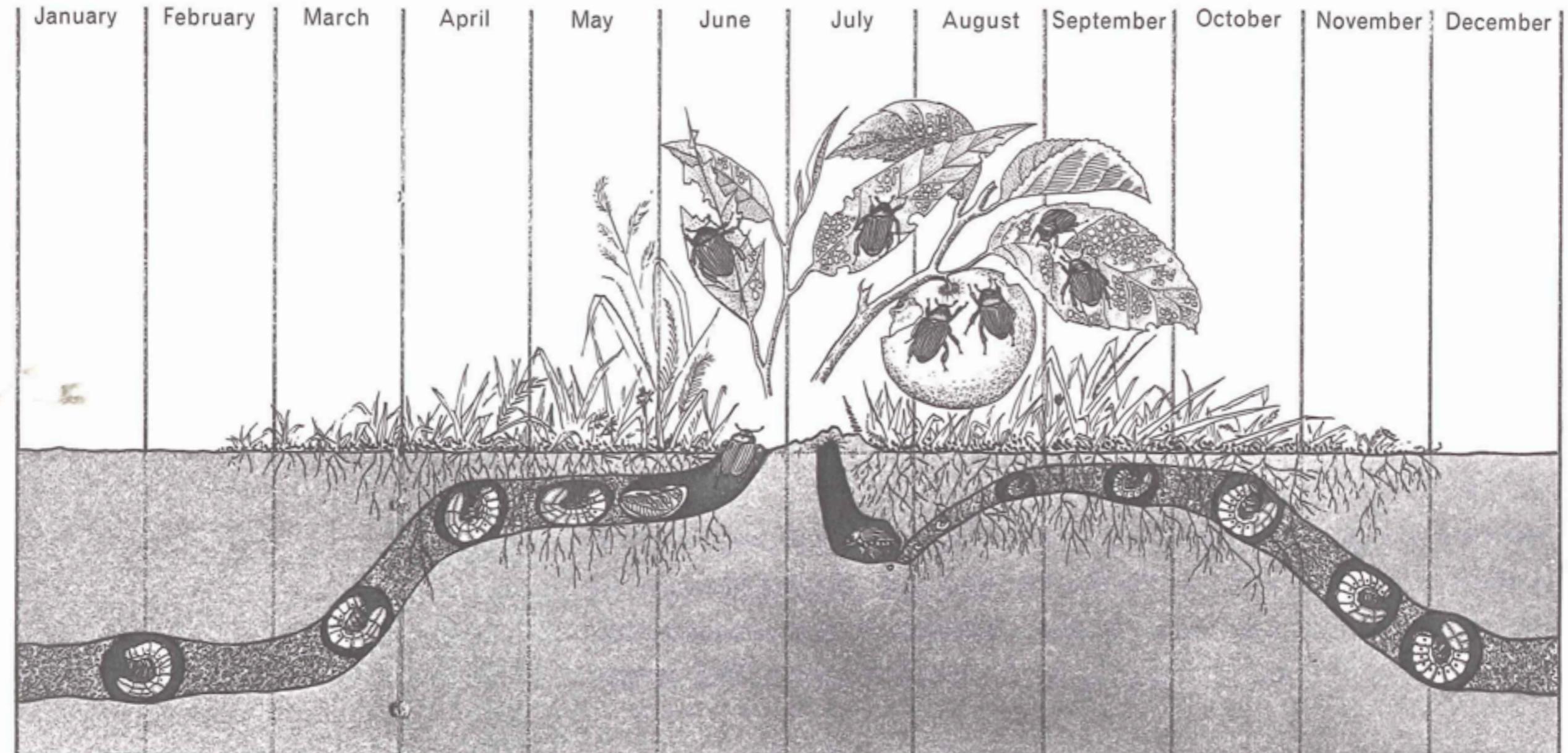
- 1861
- combination space and time

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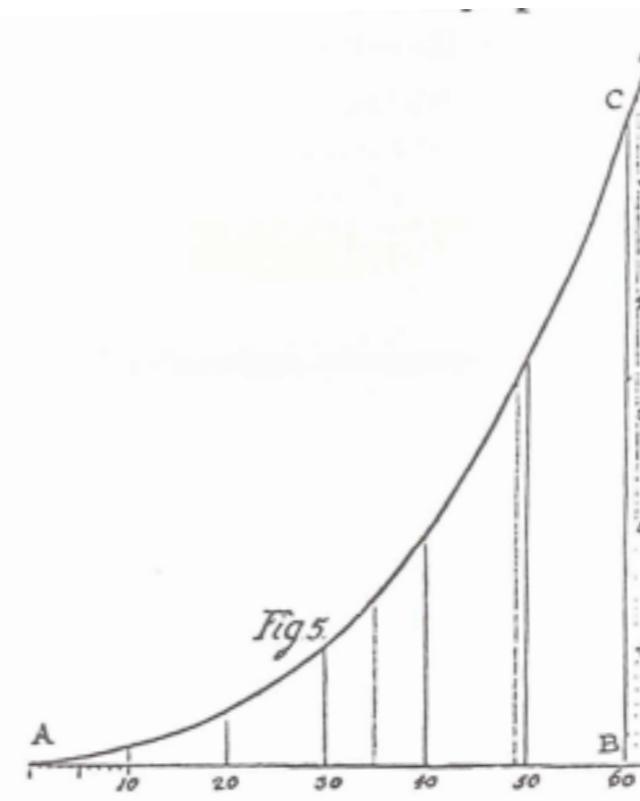
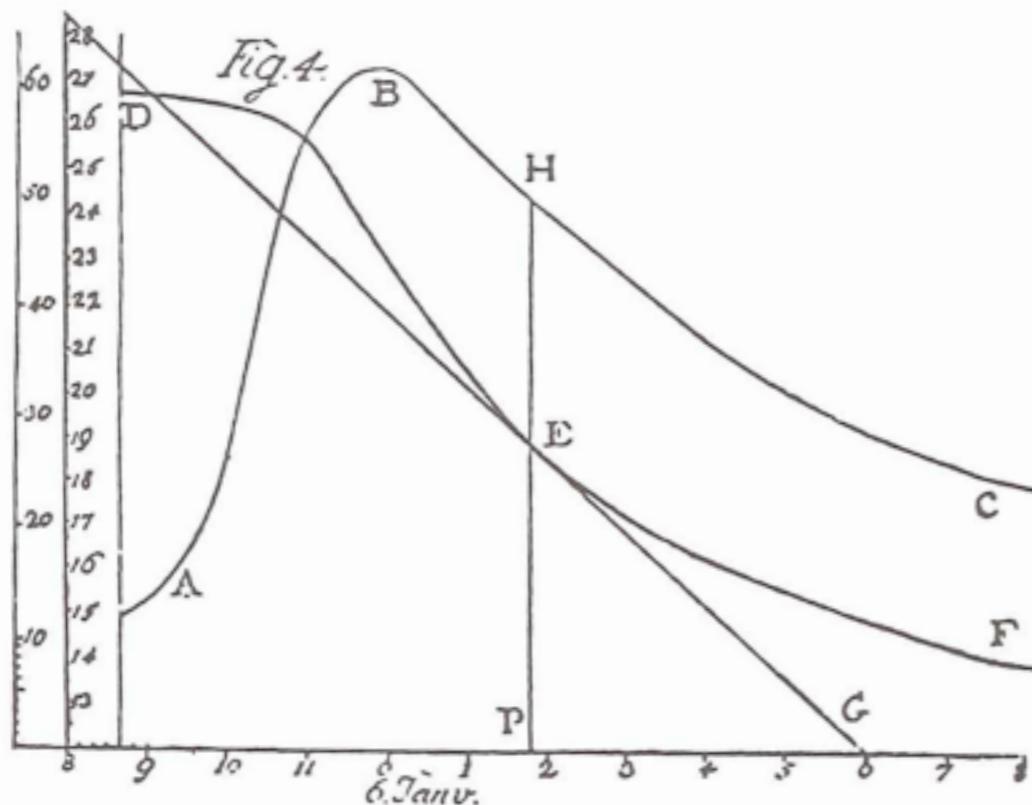
- 1885
- combination

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- combination

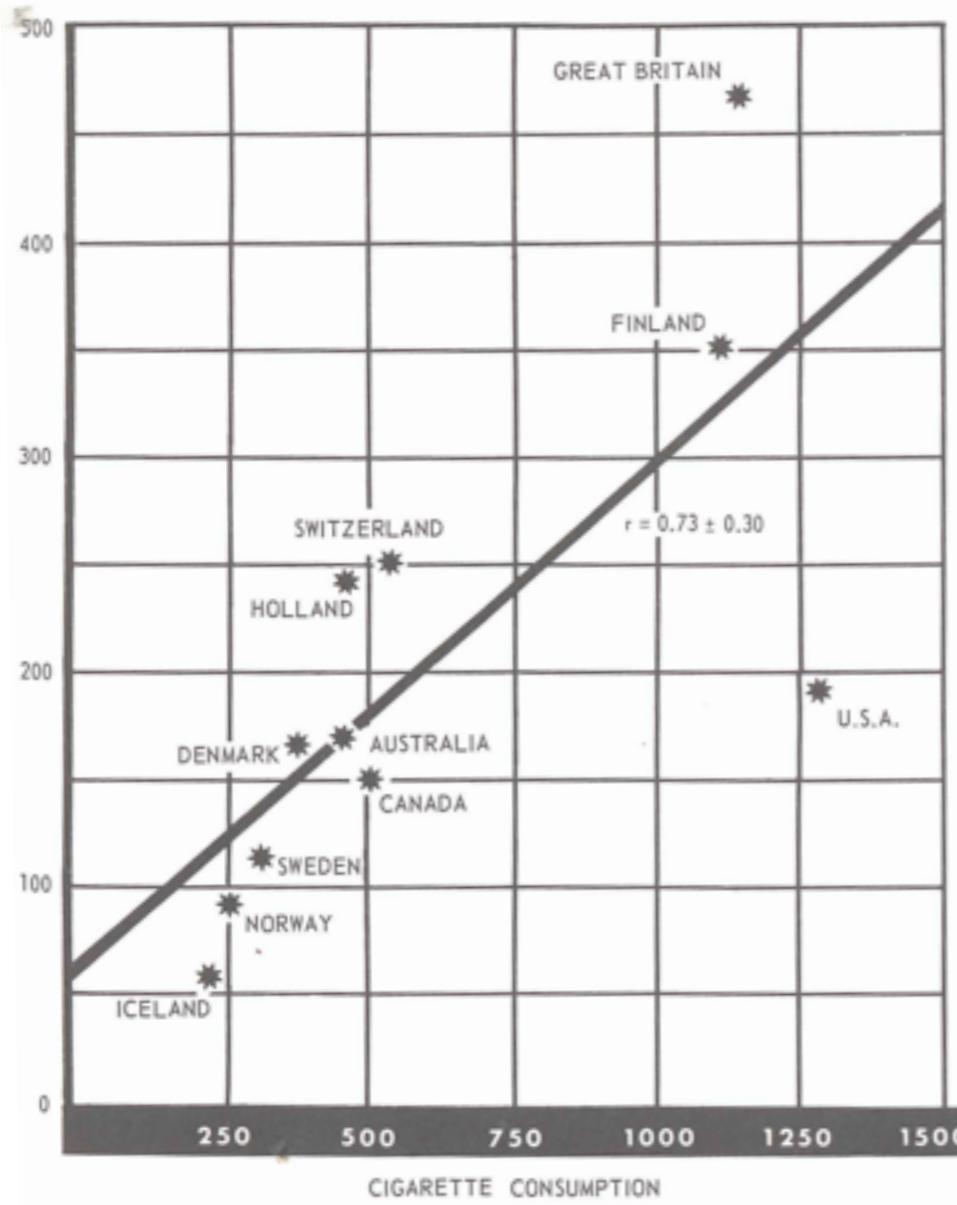
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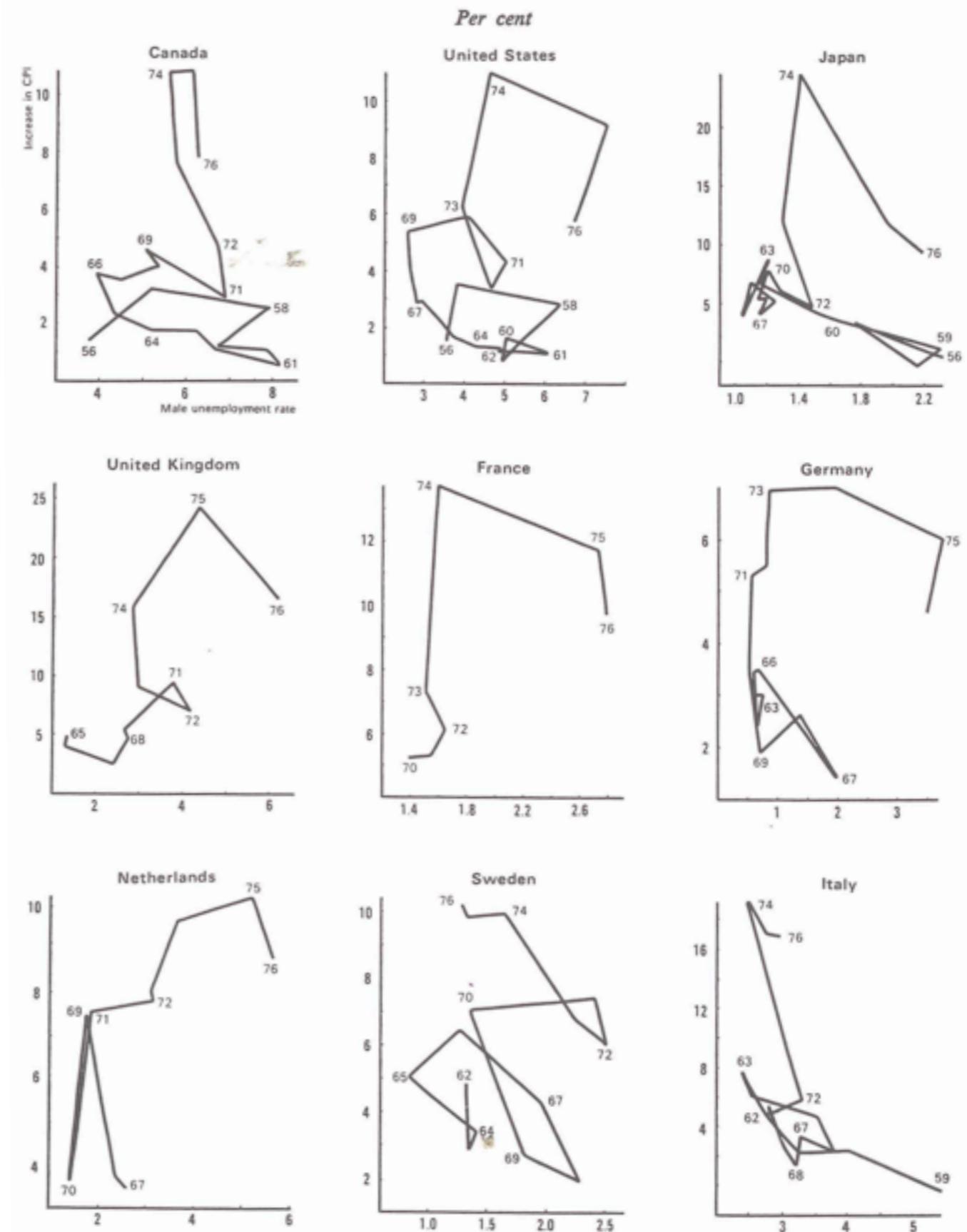
- 1765
- abstraction
- By 1800's graphical design was no longer dependent on direct analogy to the physical world. Any quantity could be placed in relationship to any other variable quantity.
[Infographics] became relevant to all quantitative inquiry.

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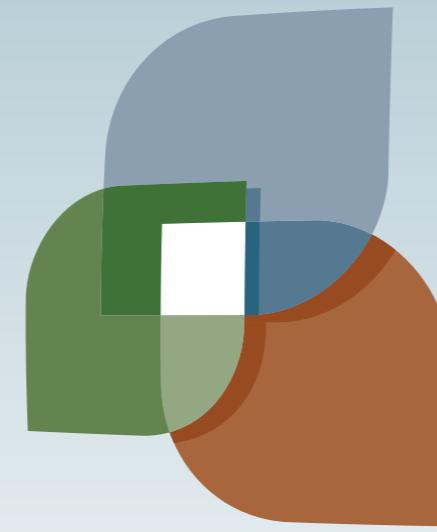
CRUDE MALE DEATH RATE FOR LUNG CANCER
IN 1950 AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF
CIGARETTES IN 1930 IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.



Inflation and Unemployment Rates



- Support and deny causal relationships



L U C I

