

Let's talk about visual clarity

With Lucy & Freya

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(and David)

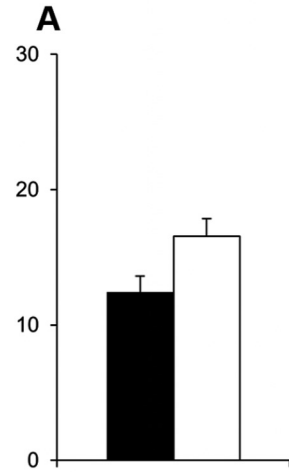
Resources

- Weissgerber et al. (2015). Beyond bar and line graphs: time for a new data presentation paradigm. *PLoS biology*, doi: 10.1371/journal. Pbio.1002128
- Weissgerber et al. (2019). Reveal, don't conceal: transforming data visualization to improve transparency. *Circulation*, doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.037777
- Midway (2020). Principles of effective data visualization. *Patterns*, doi: 10.1016/j.patter.2020.100141
- Hehman & Xie (2021). Doing better data visualization. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*, doi: 10.1177/25152459211045334.

Some principles for visualising data ...

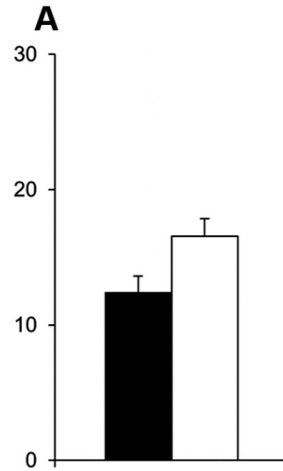
1. Show the data
2. But don't show too much
3. Uncertainty is important
4. And so is colour
5. Consider your audience
6. Get another opinion!

Weissgerber
et al., 2015



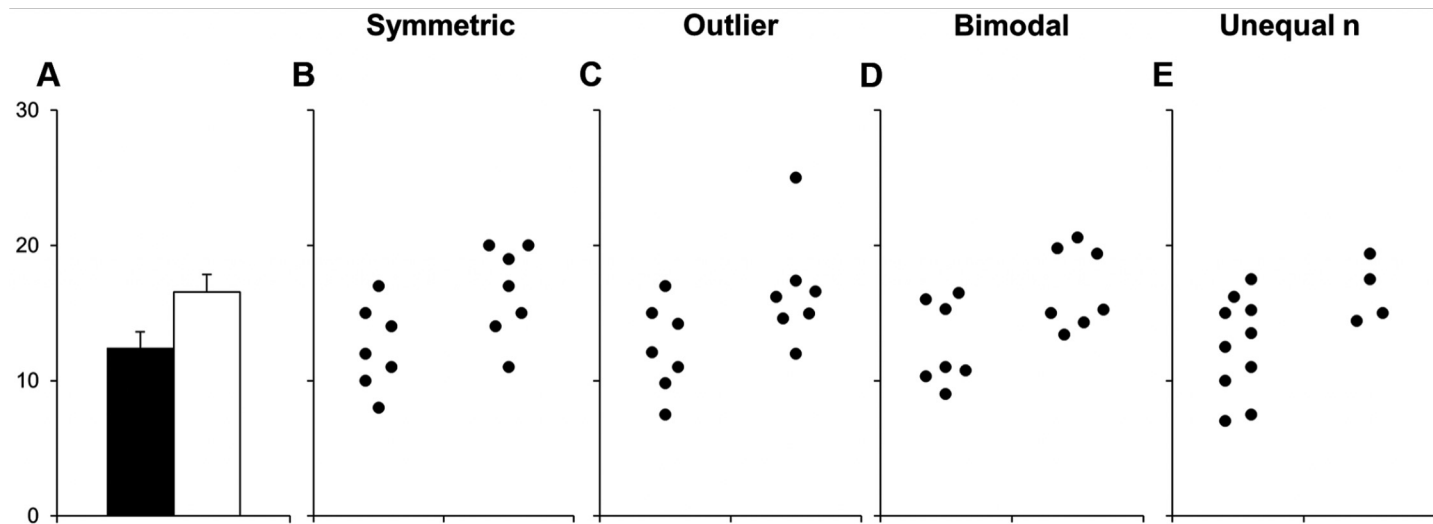
Show the data

Weissgerber
et al., 2015



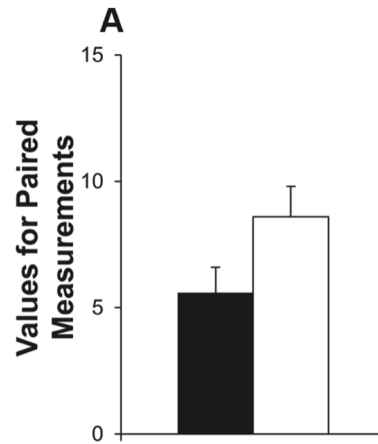
Show the data

Weissgerber
et al., 2015



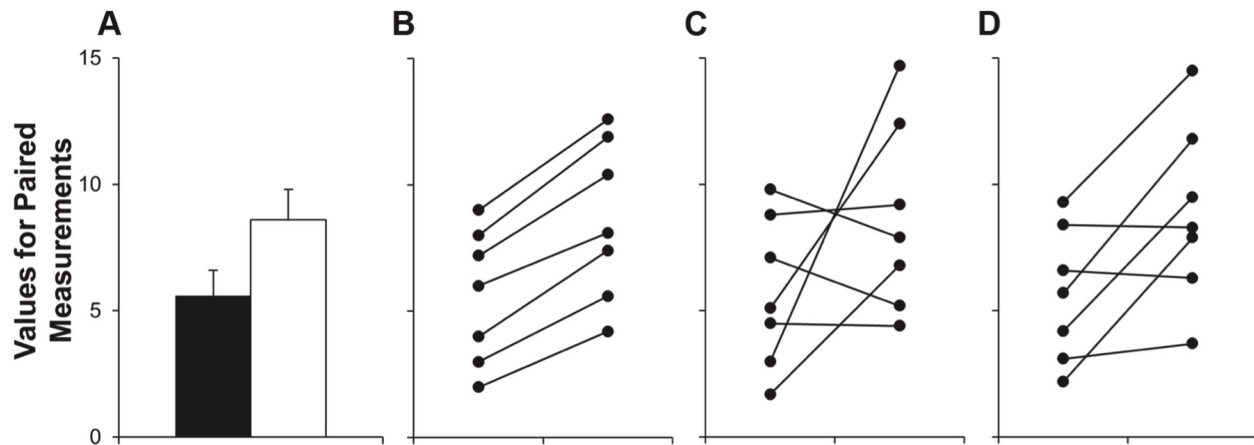
Show the data

Weissgerber
et al., 2015



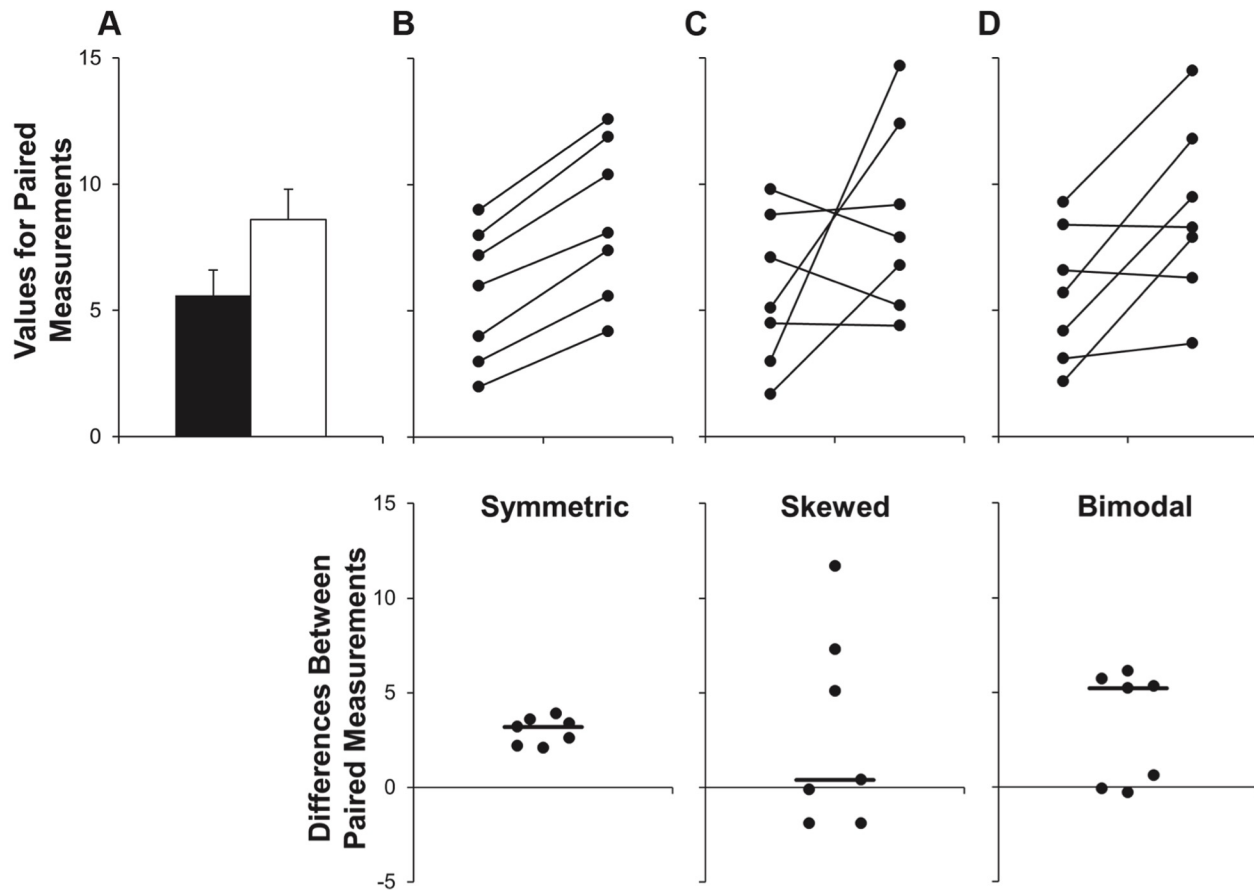
Show the data

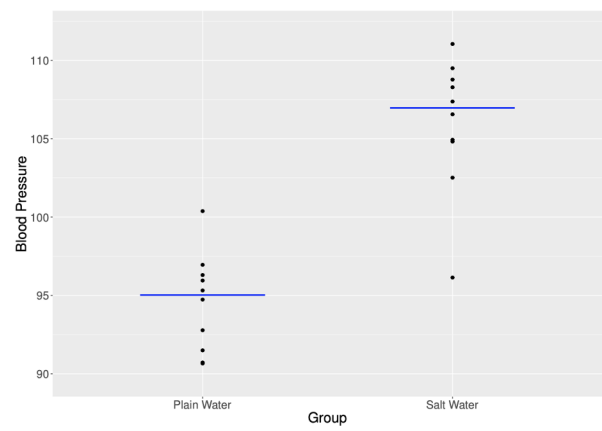
Weissgerber
et al., 2015

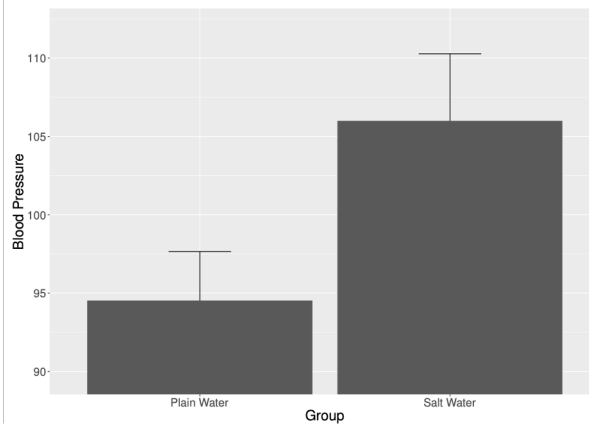
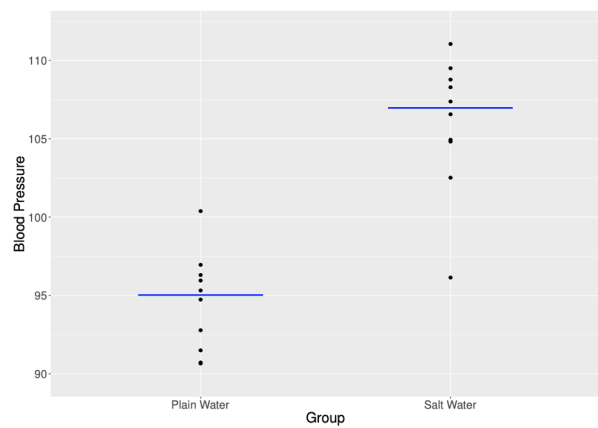


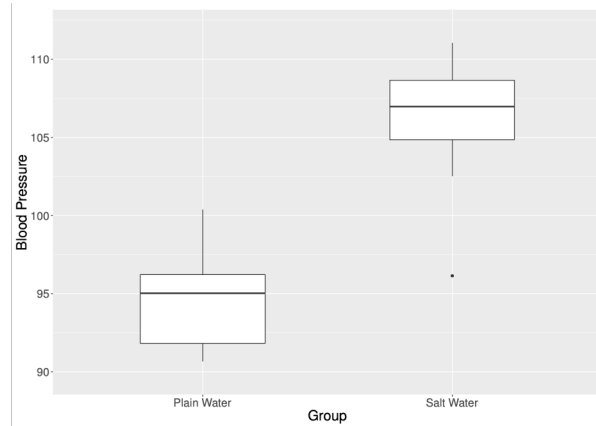
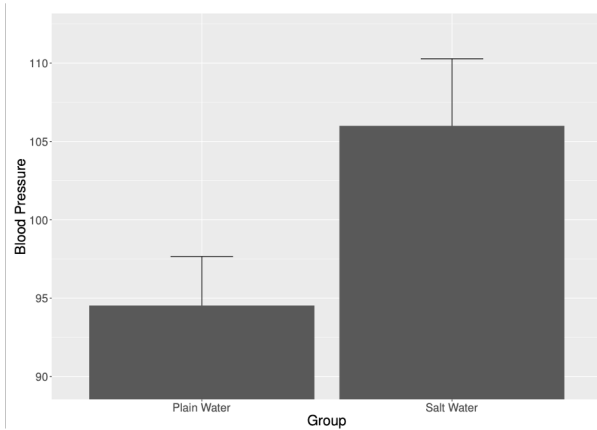
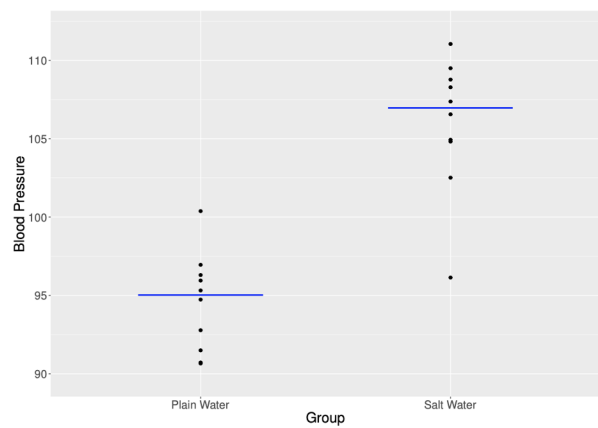
Show the data

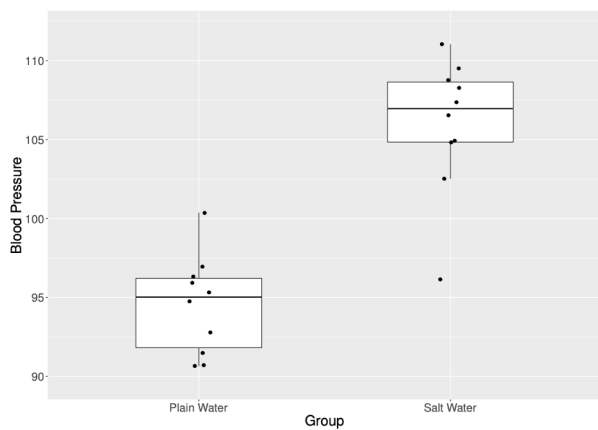
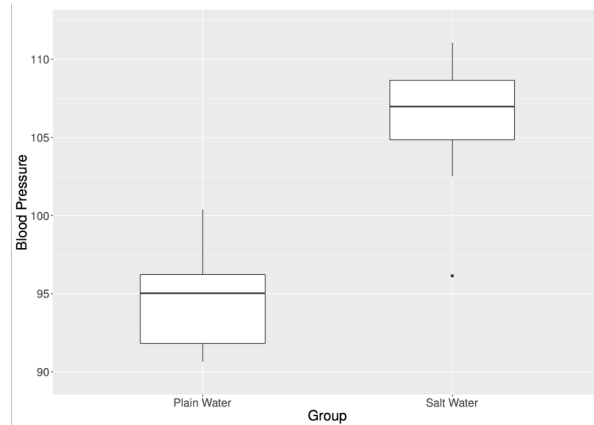
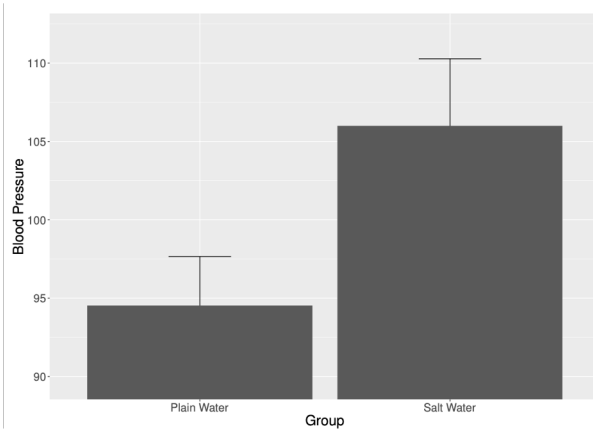
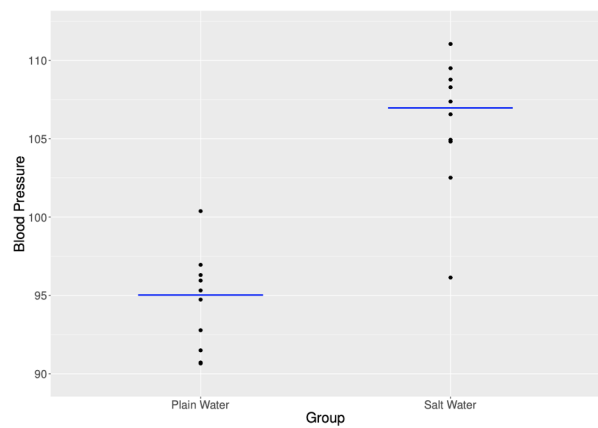
Weissgerber
et al., 2015

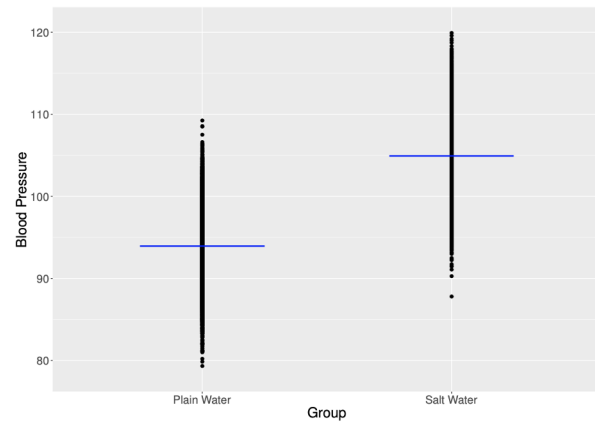
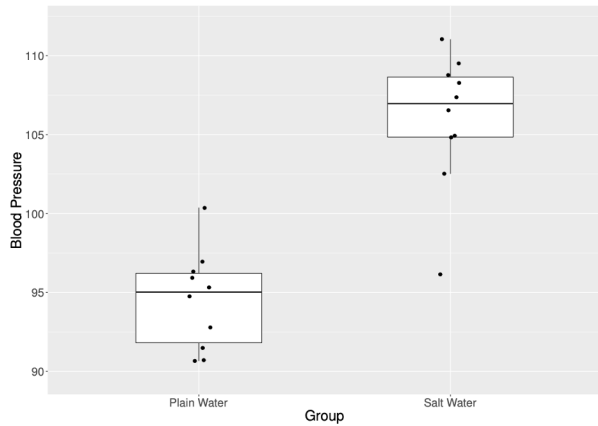
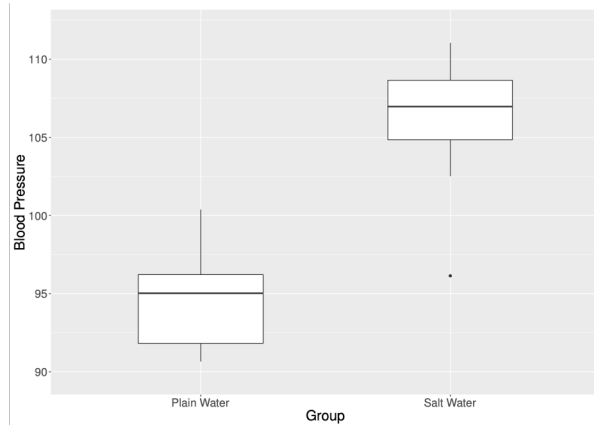
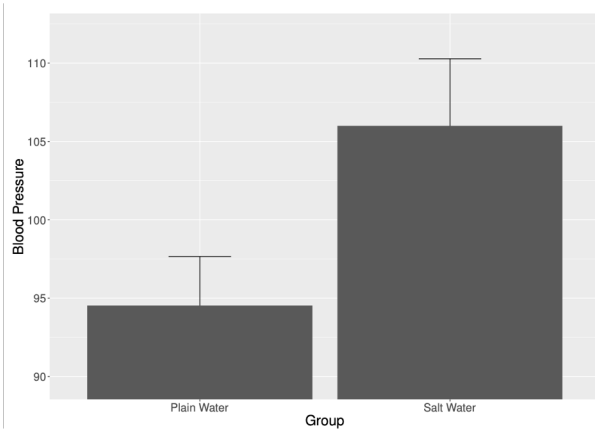
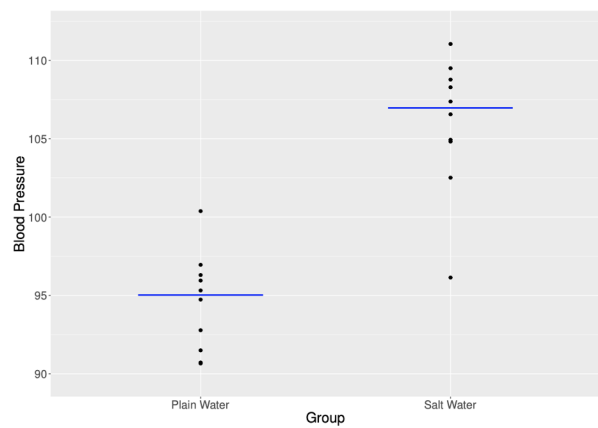


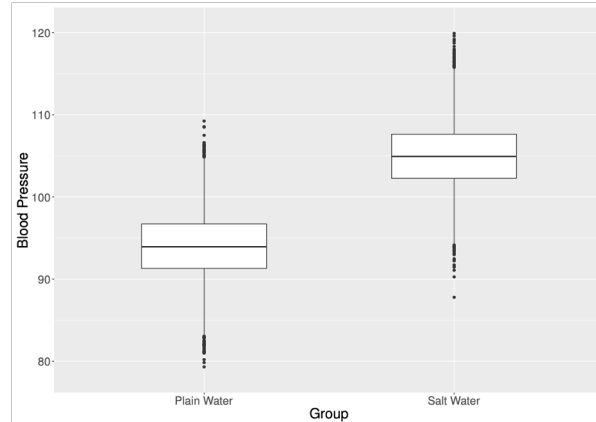
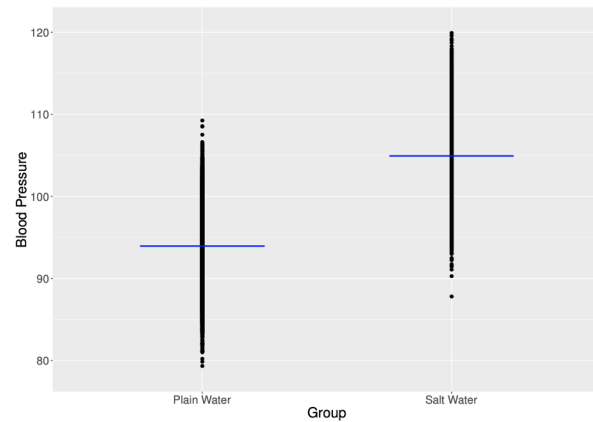
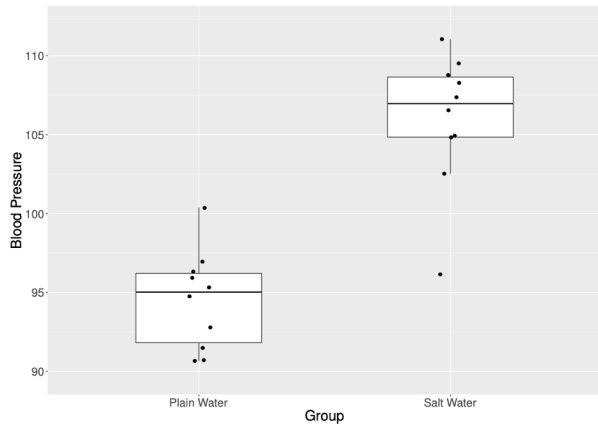
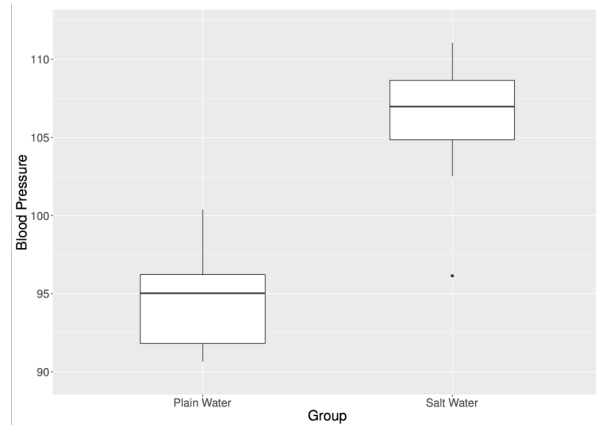
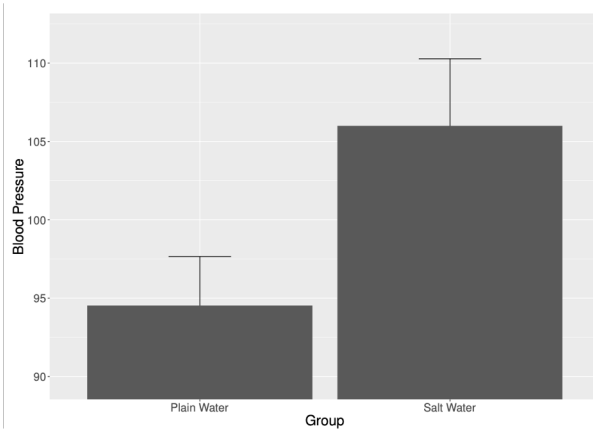
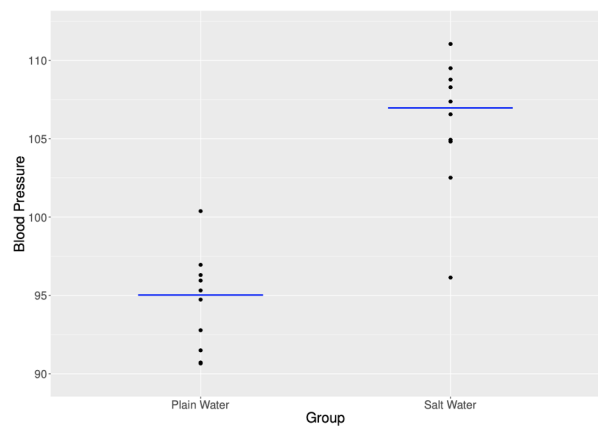


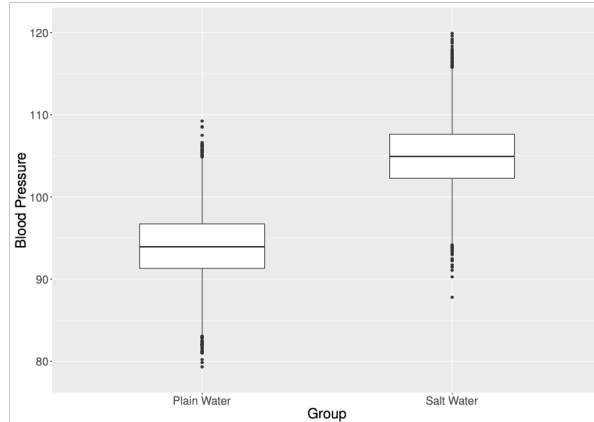
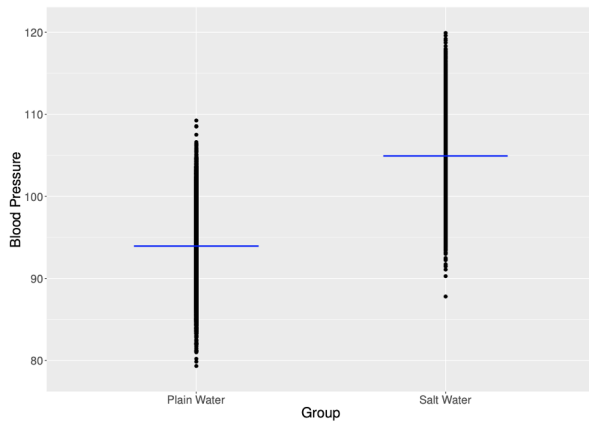
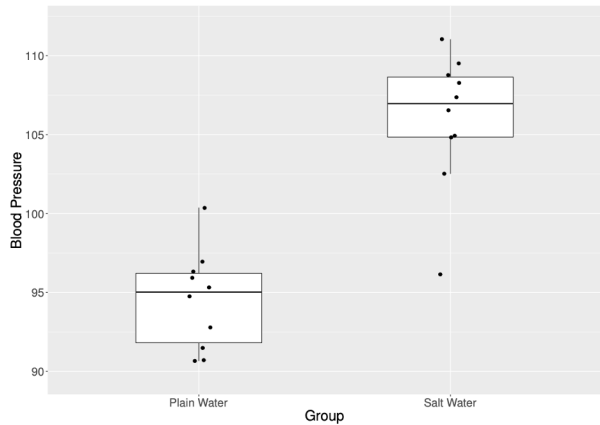
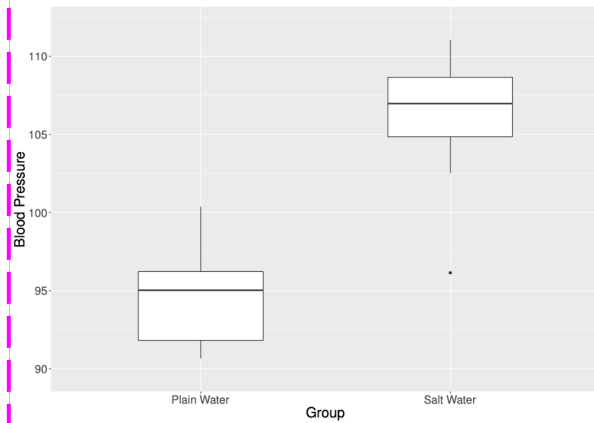
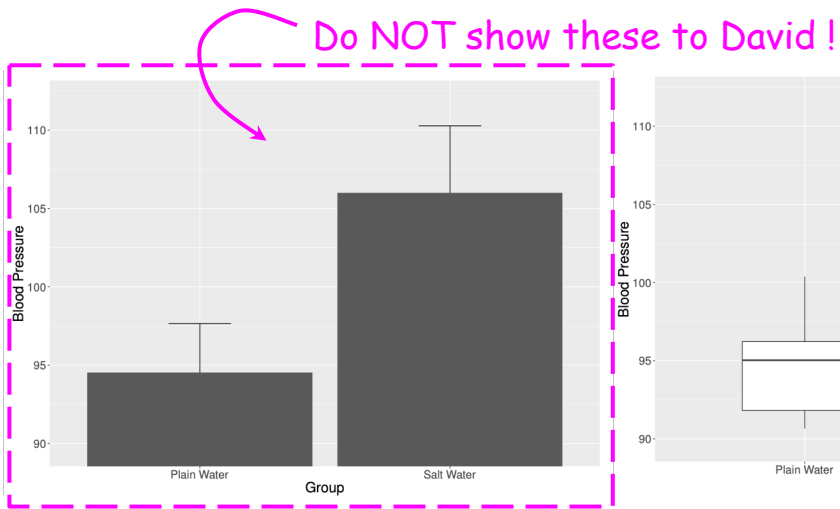
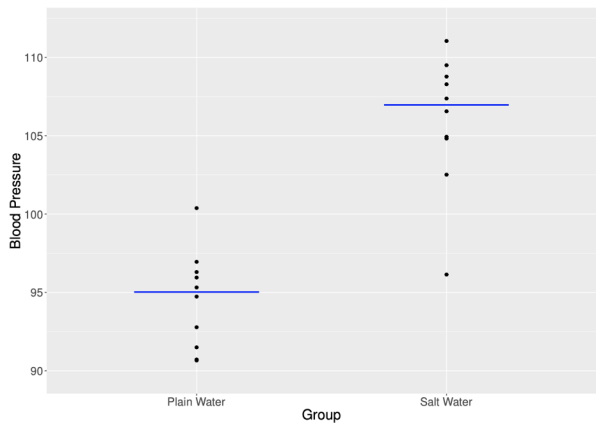




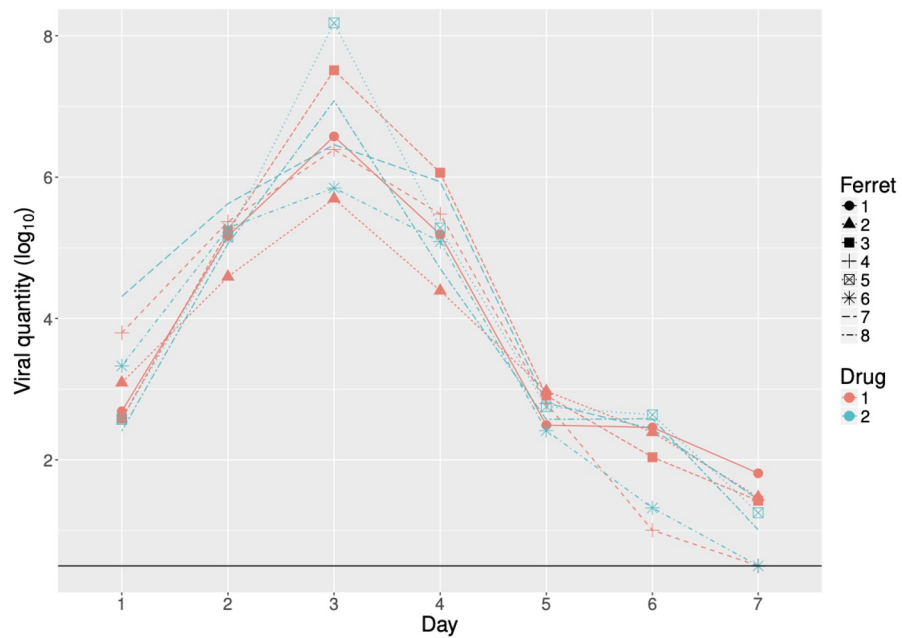




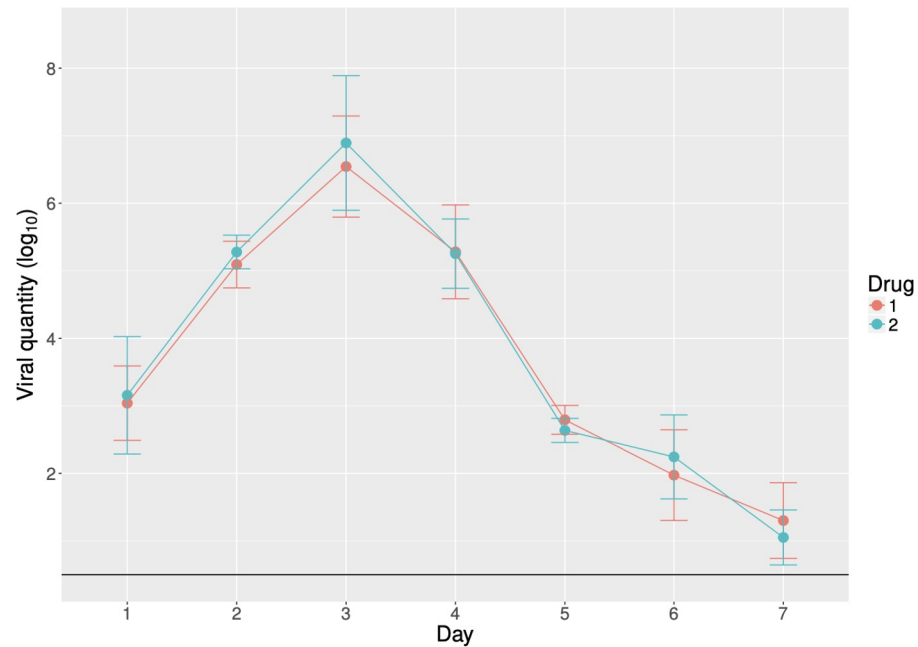
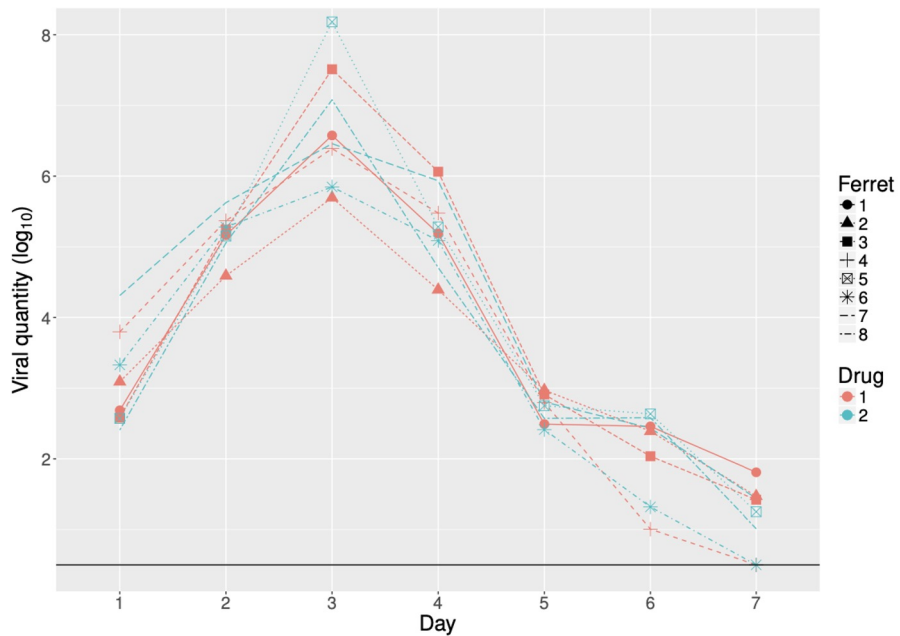




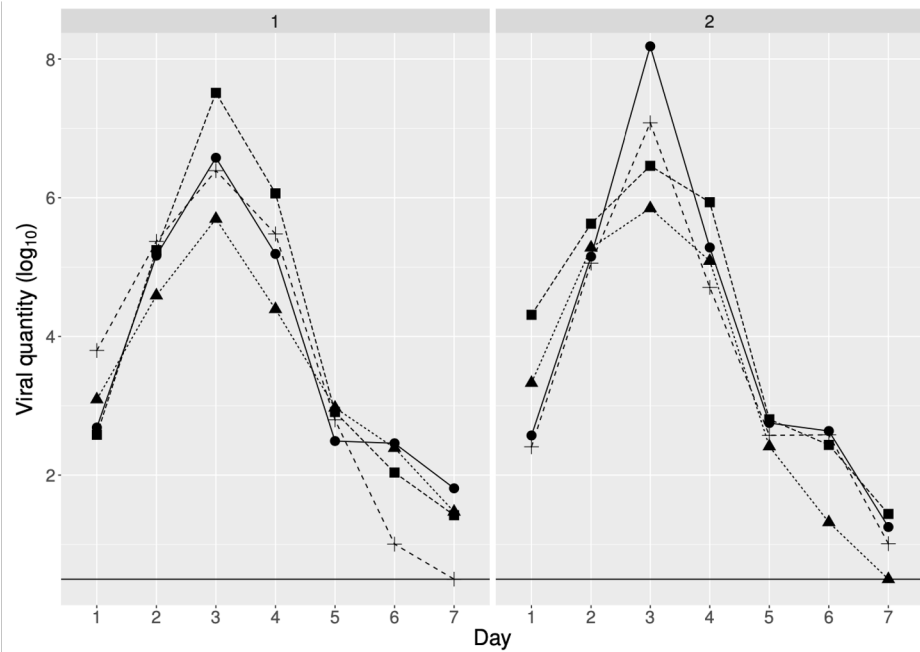
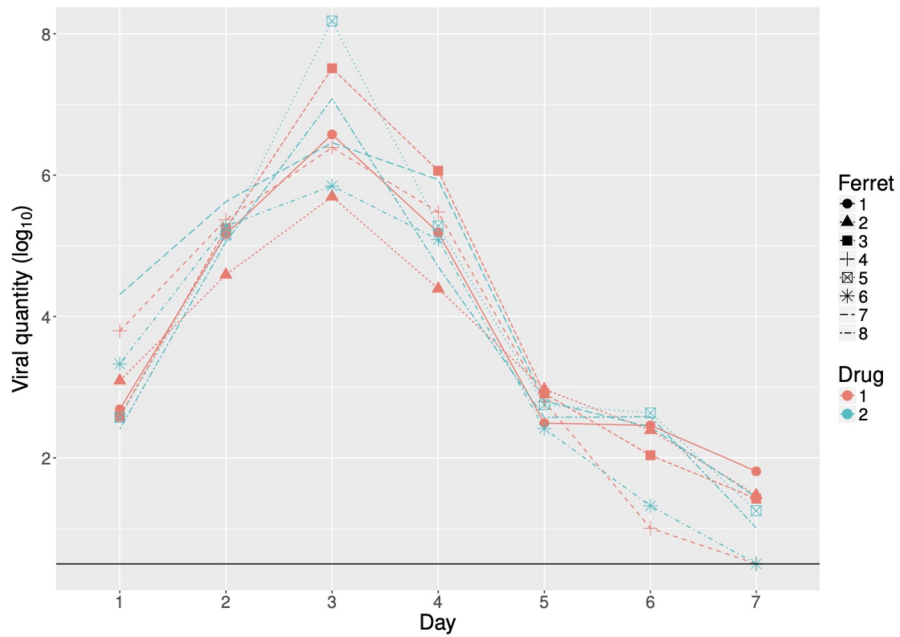
Less may be more



Less may be more



Less may be more

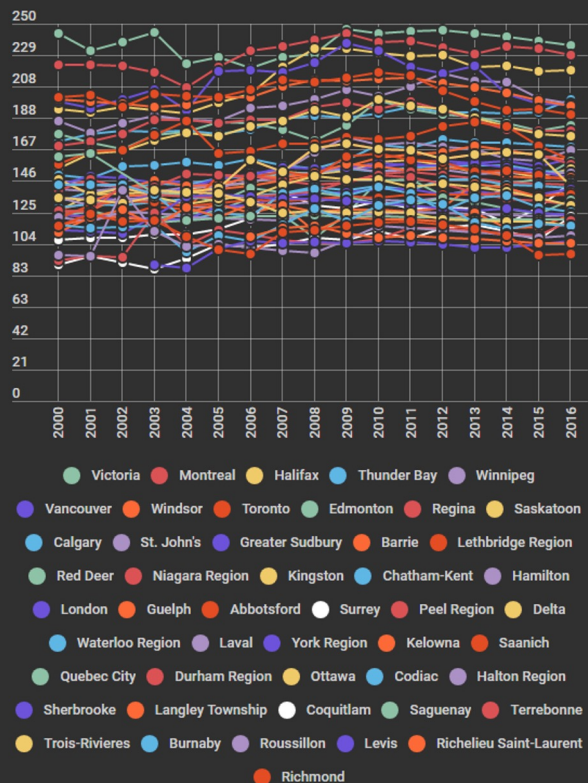


Quantiles can be misleading

Summarising your data (e.g. “detonator plots”) can remove information

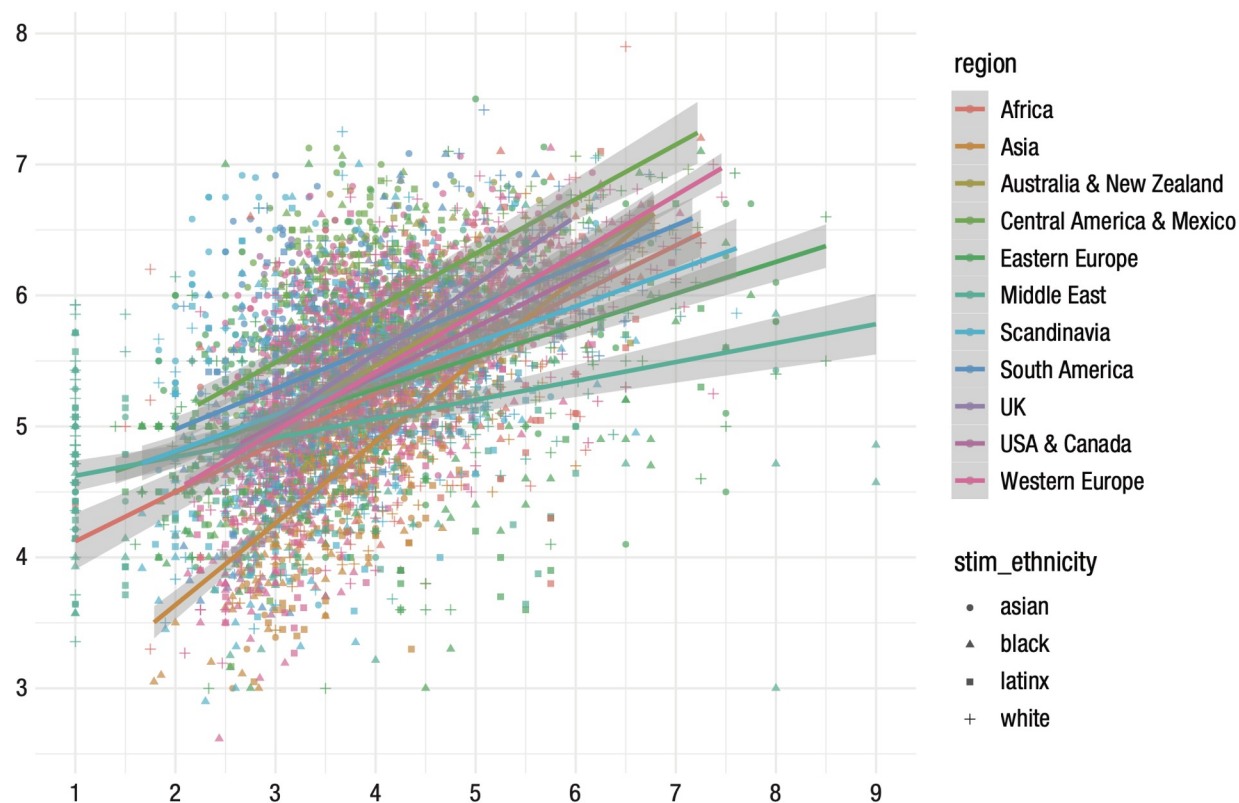
Keep it simple

Canada's most heavily-policed cities (x per 100,000)



Keep it simple

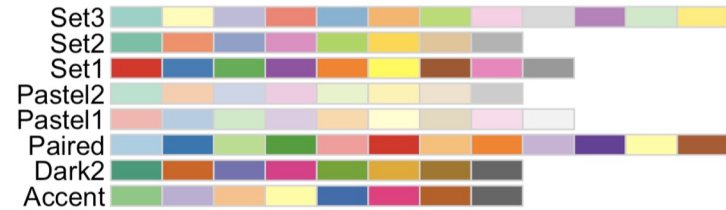
Hehman & Xie,
2021



Colour is important!

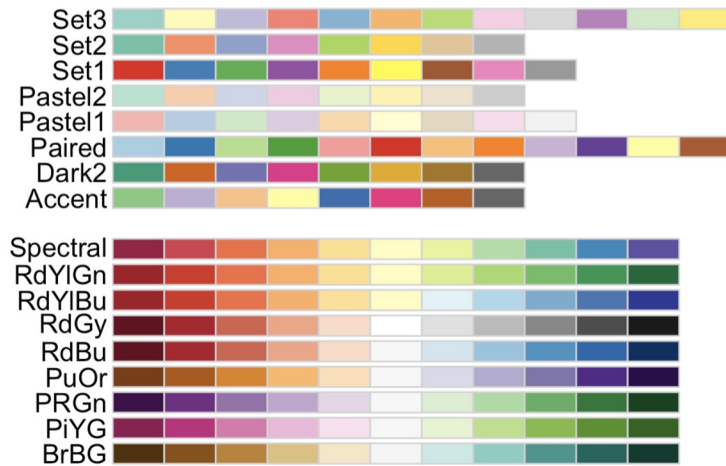
Colour is important!

- Categorical / qualitative



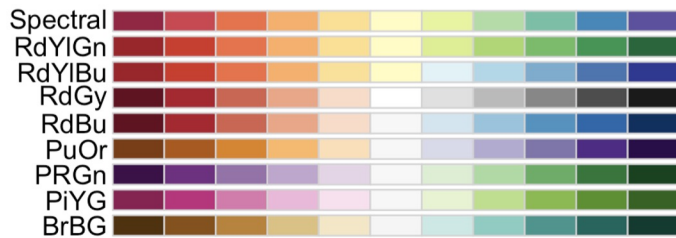
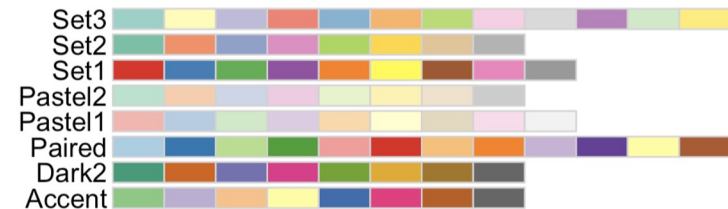
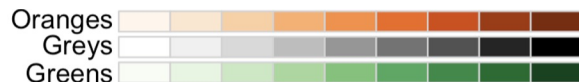
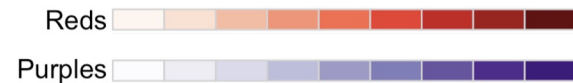
Colour is important!

- Categorical / qualitative
- Continuous
 - Diverging



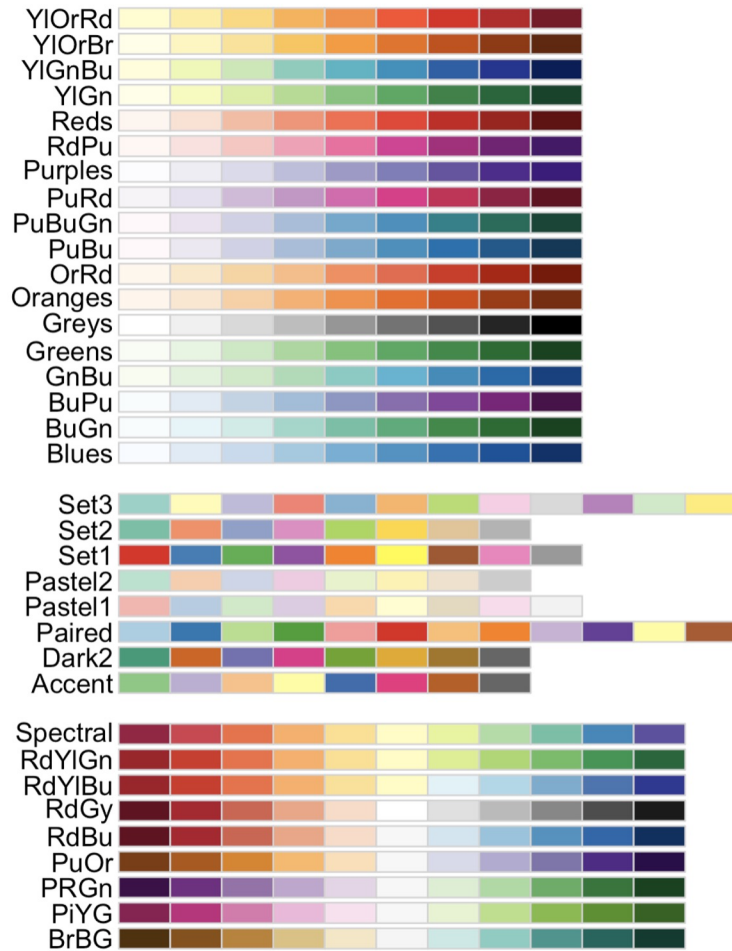
Colour is important!

- Categorical / qualitative
- Continuous
 - Diverging
 - Sequential
 - Single hue



Colour is important!

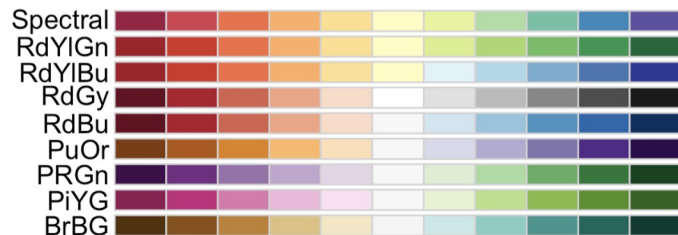
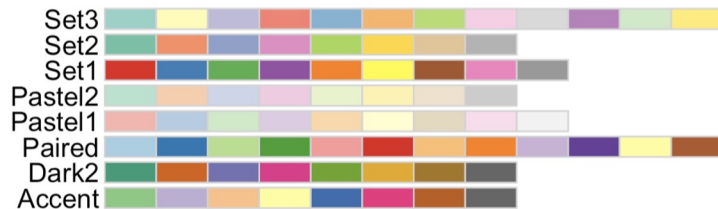
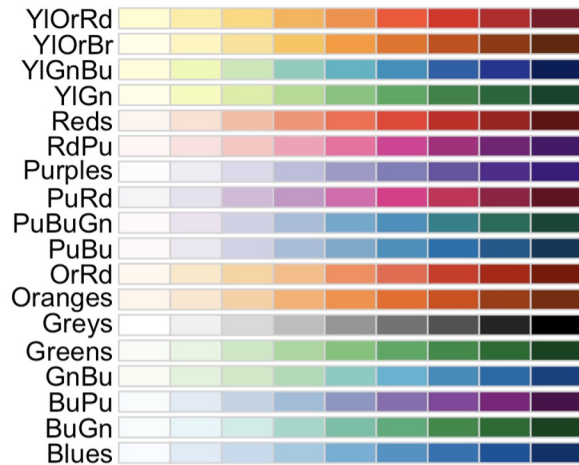
- Categorical / qualitative
- Continuous
 - Diverging
 - Sequential
 - Single hue
 - Multi-hue



Colour is important!

Bonus: Viridis

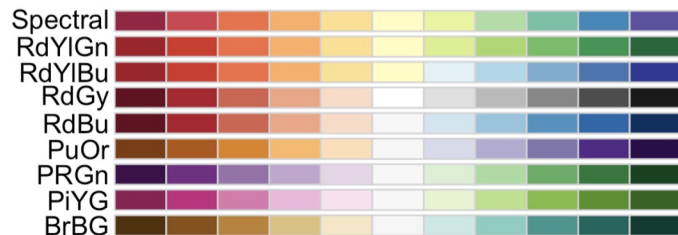
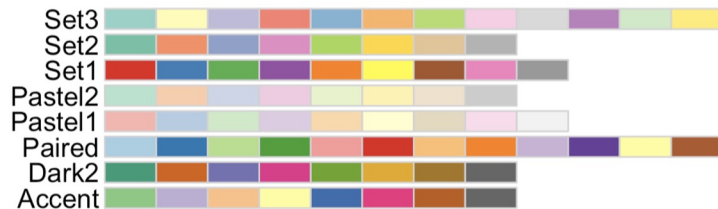
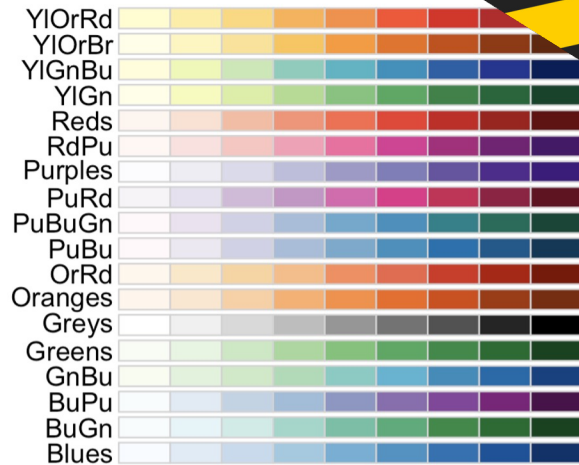
<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/viridis/vignettes/intro-to-viridis.html>



Colour is important!

Bonus: Viridis

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/viridis/vignettes/intro-to-viridis.html>



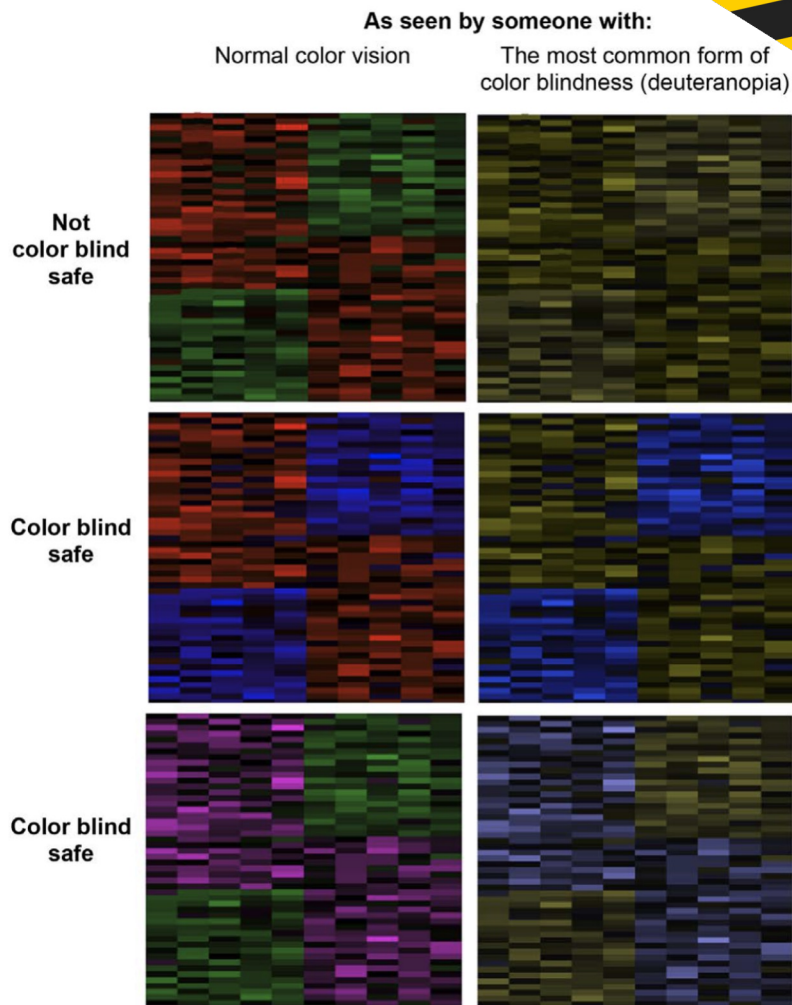
Colour is important!

Weissgerber et al., 2019
(using Color Oracle)

<https://colororacle.org>

Color brewer:

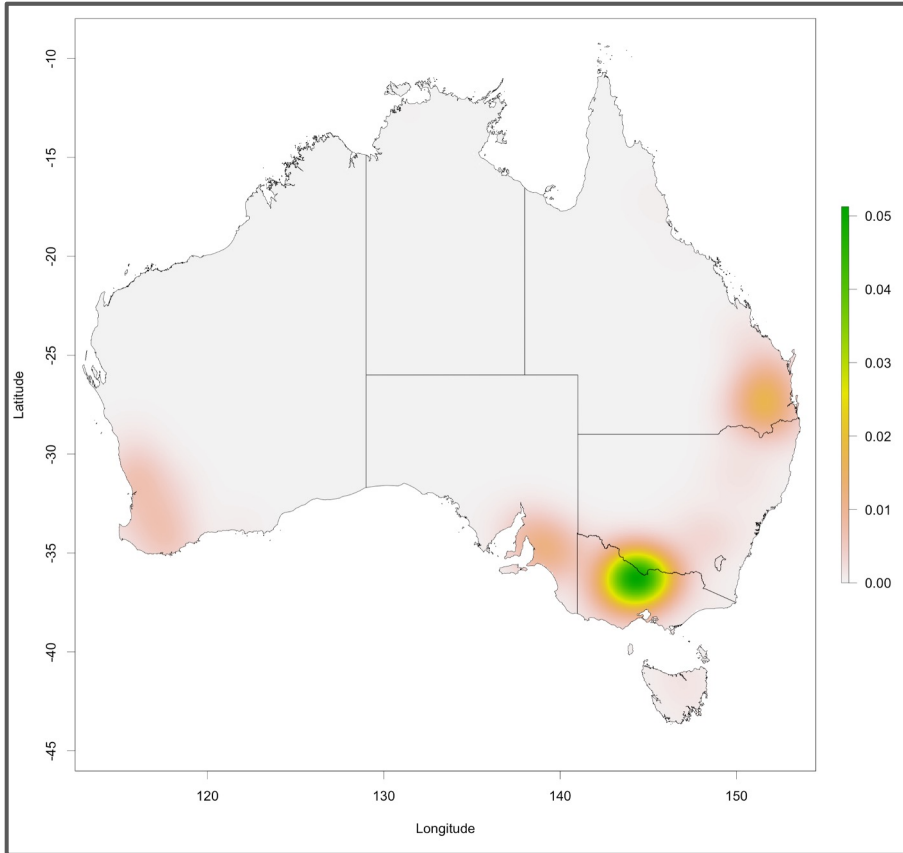
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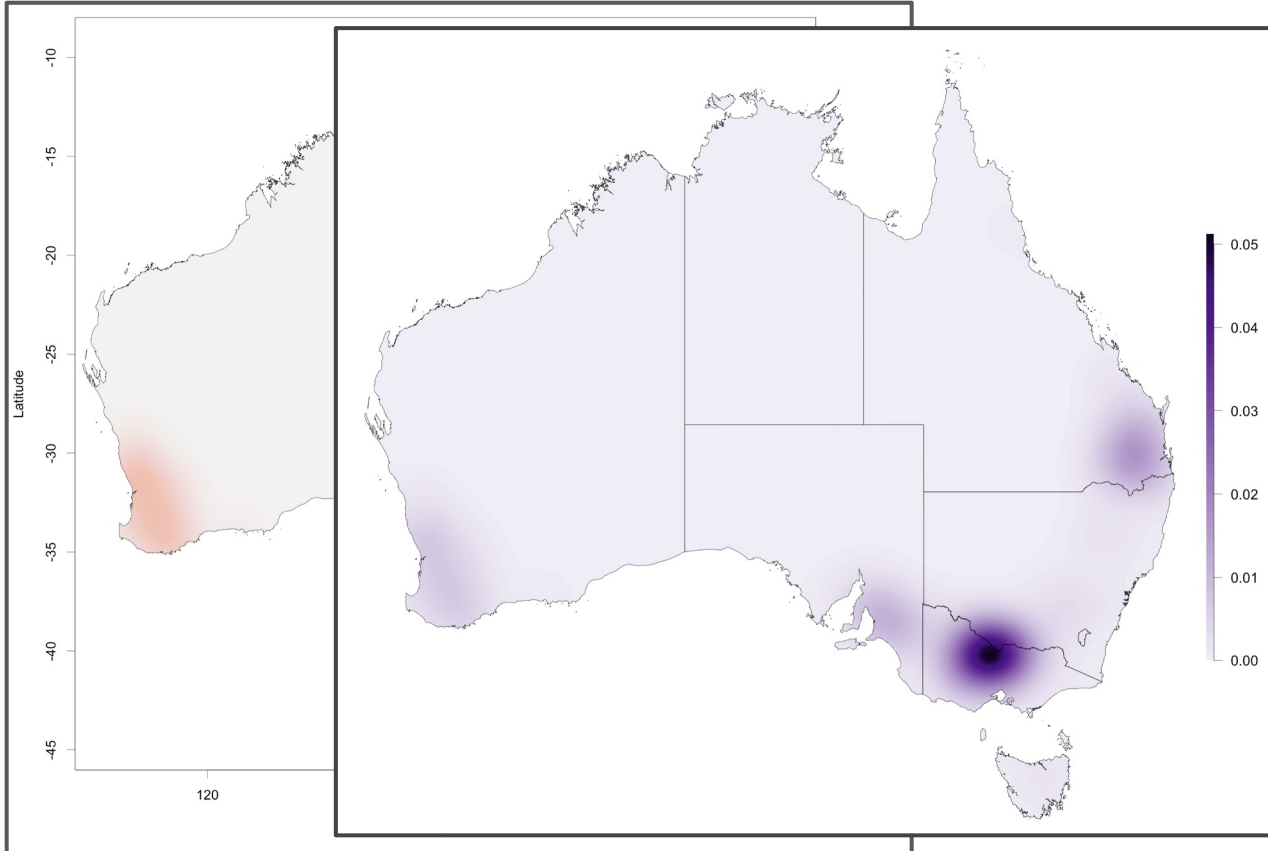
A little diversion: I love maps

- Background should be distinct
- Beware blue
- Keep track of scale, projection + aggregation
- And all of the other rules apply too

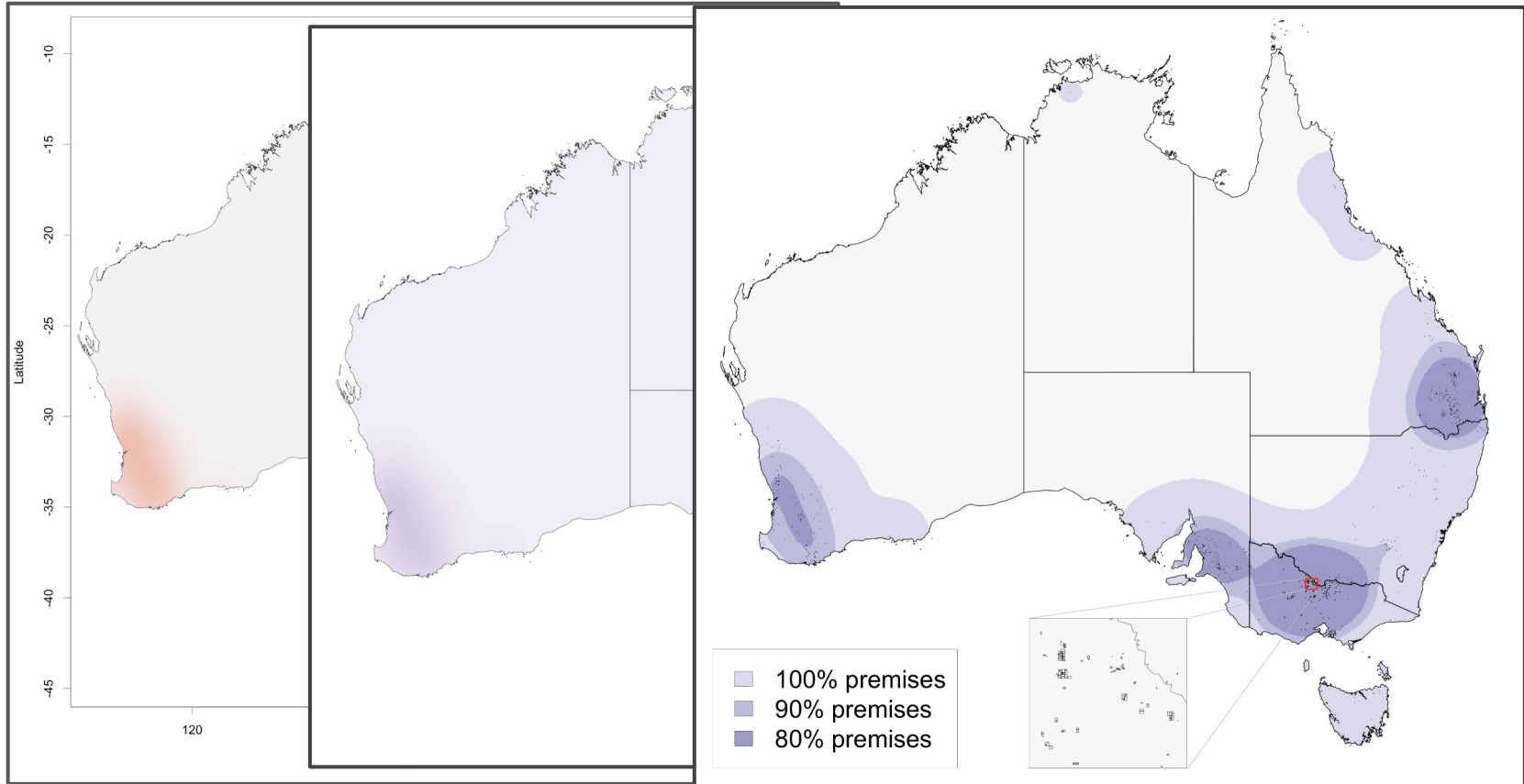
A little diversion: You love maps



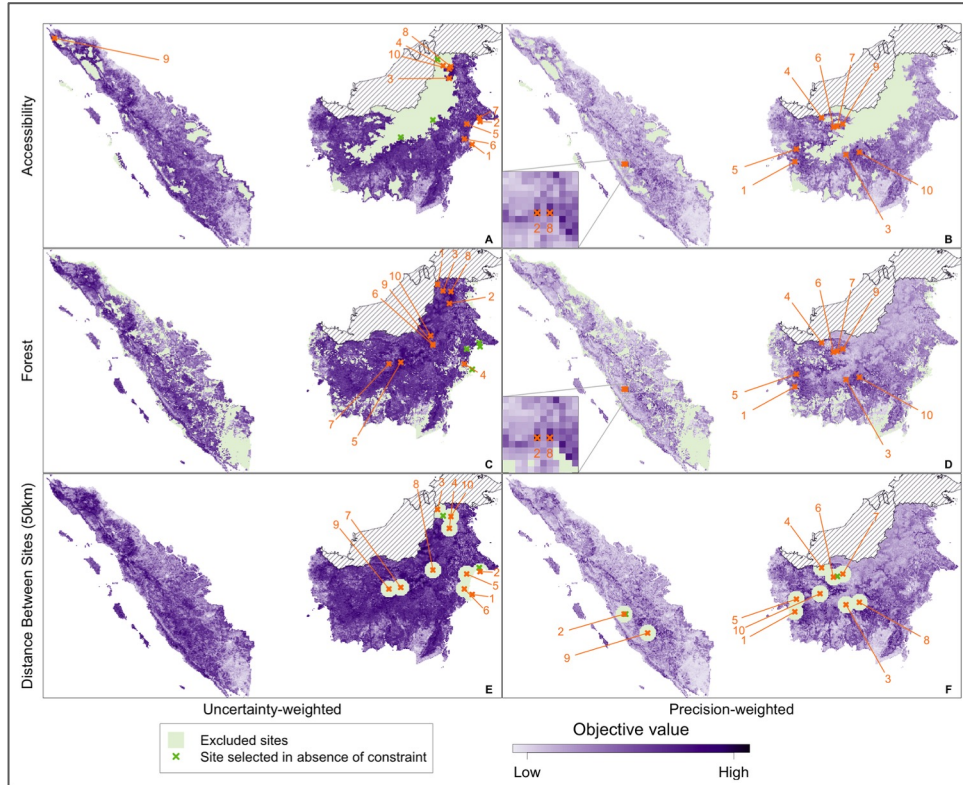
A little diversion: We love maps



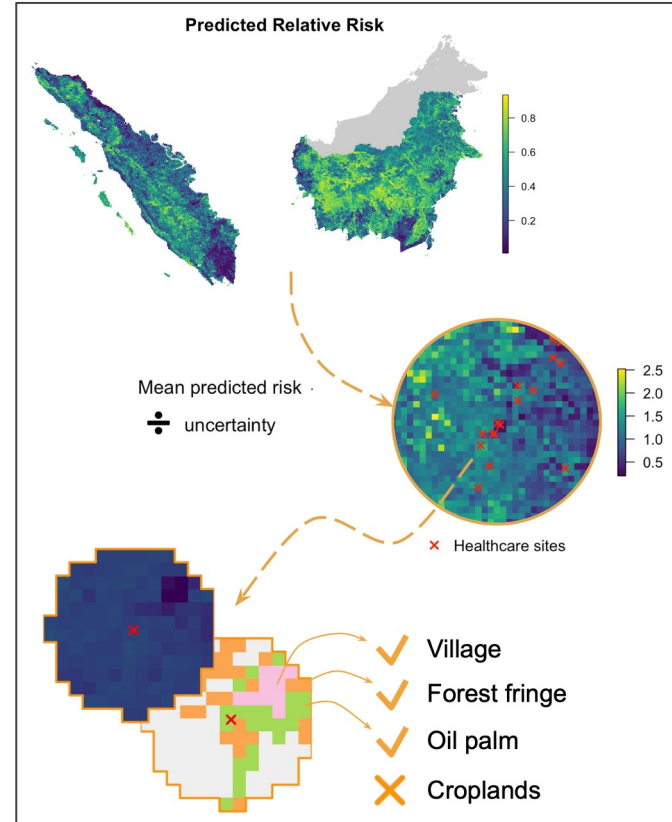
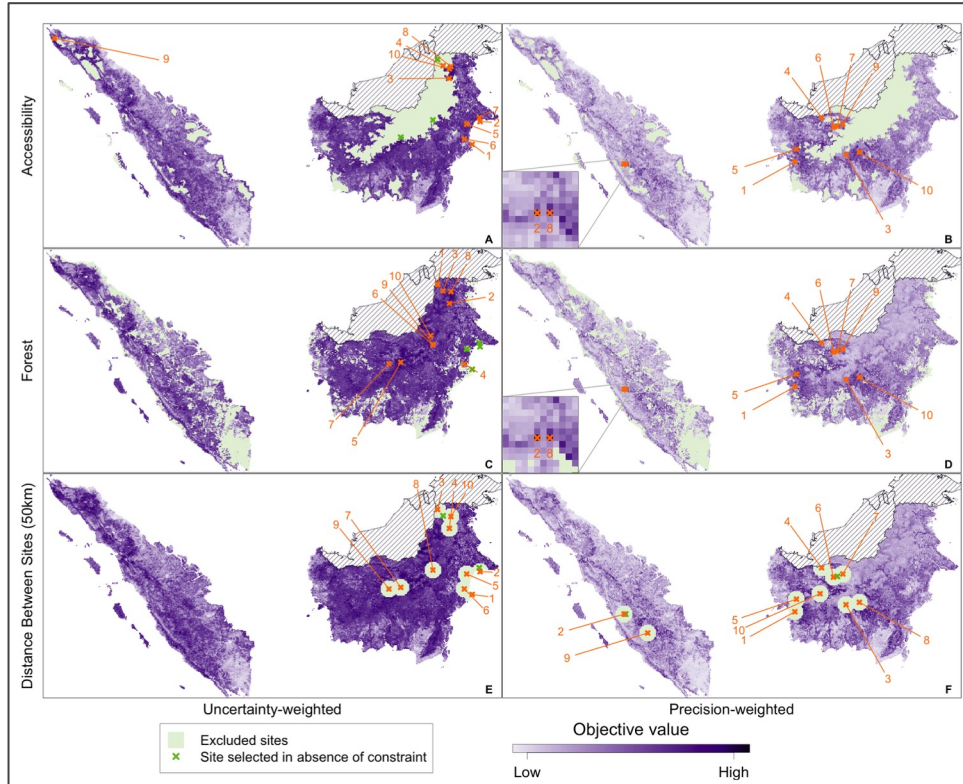
A little diversion: We love maps !!



Consider your audience!



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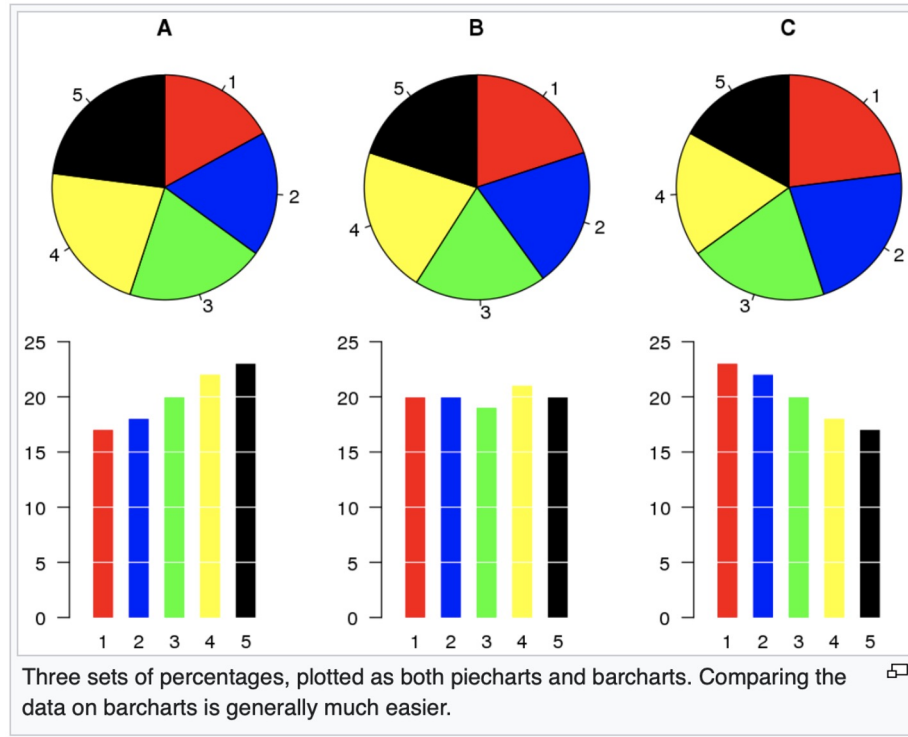


Finally, if in doubt ...

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... get another opinion!

... and reconsider that pie chart!



In summary ..

1. Show the data
2. But keep it simple
3. Uncertainty is important
4. And so is colour
5. Consider your audience
6. Get another opinion!

~ Let's compare notes ~

