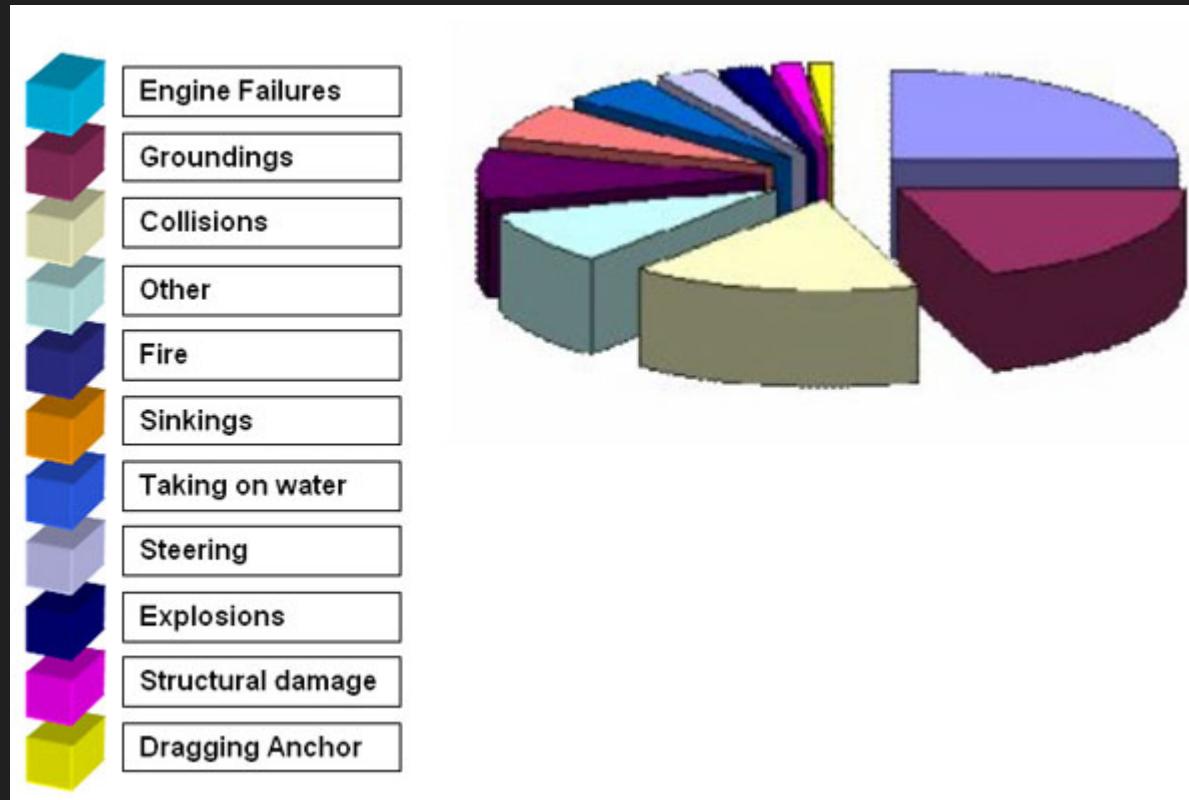


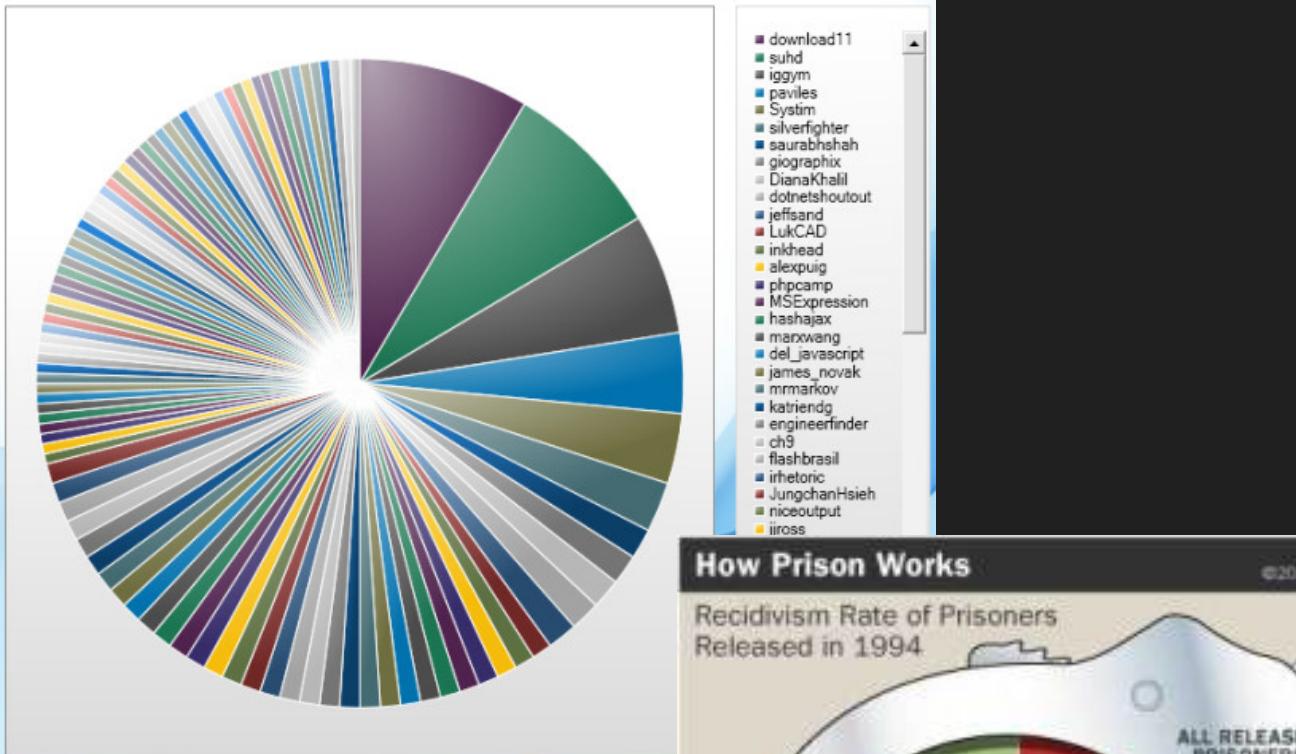
# Graphical Integrity

Alark Joshi

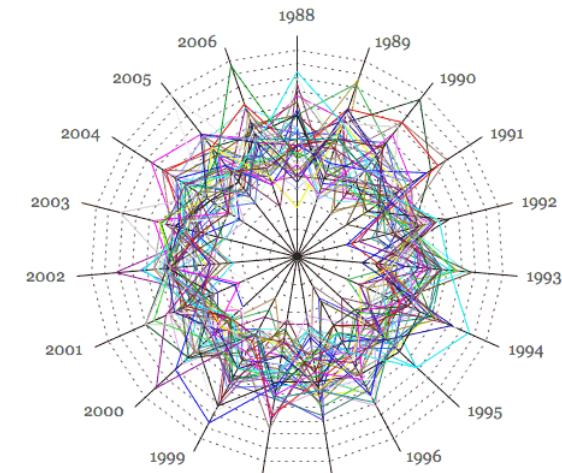
# Maritime and Coastguard Agency



- Some of the colors in the legend don't match the slices.



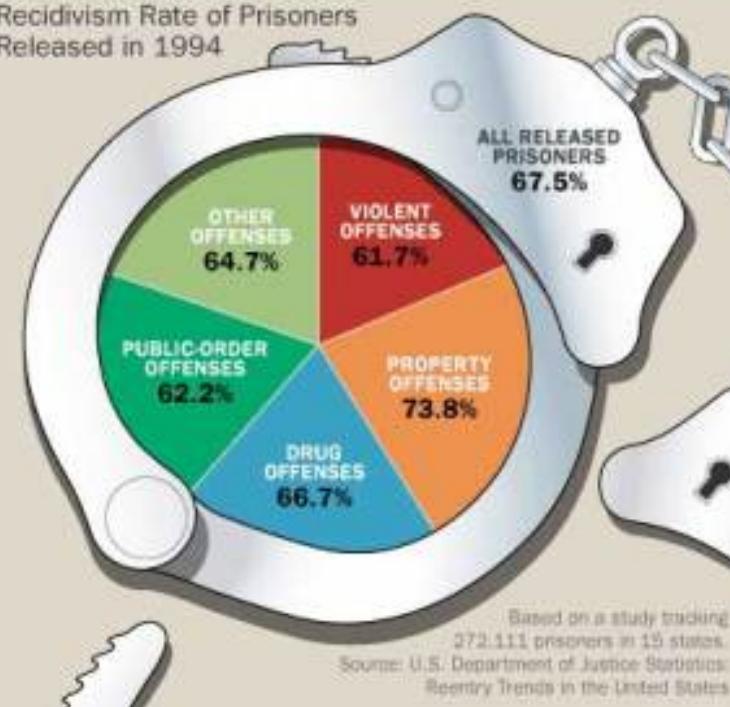
## Lotto numbers, like a star



## How Prison Works

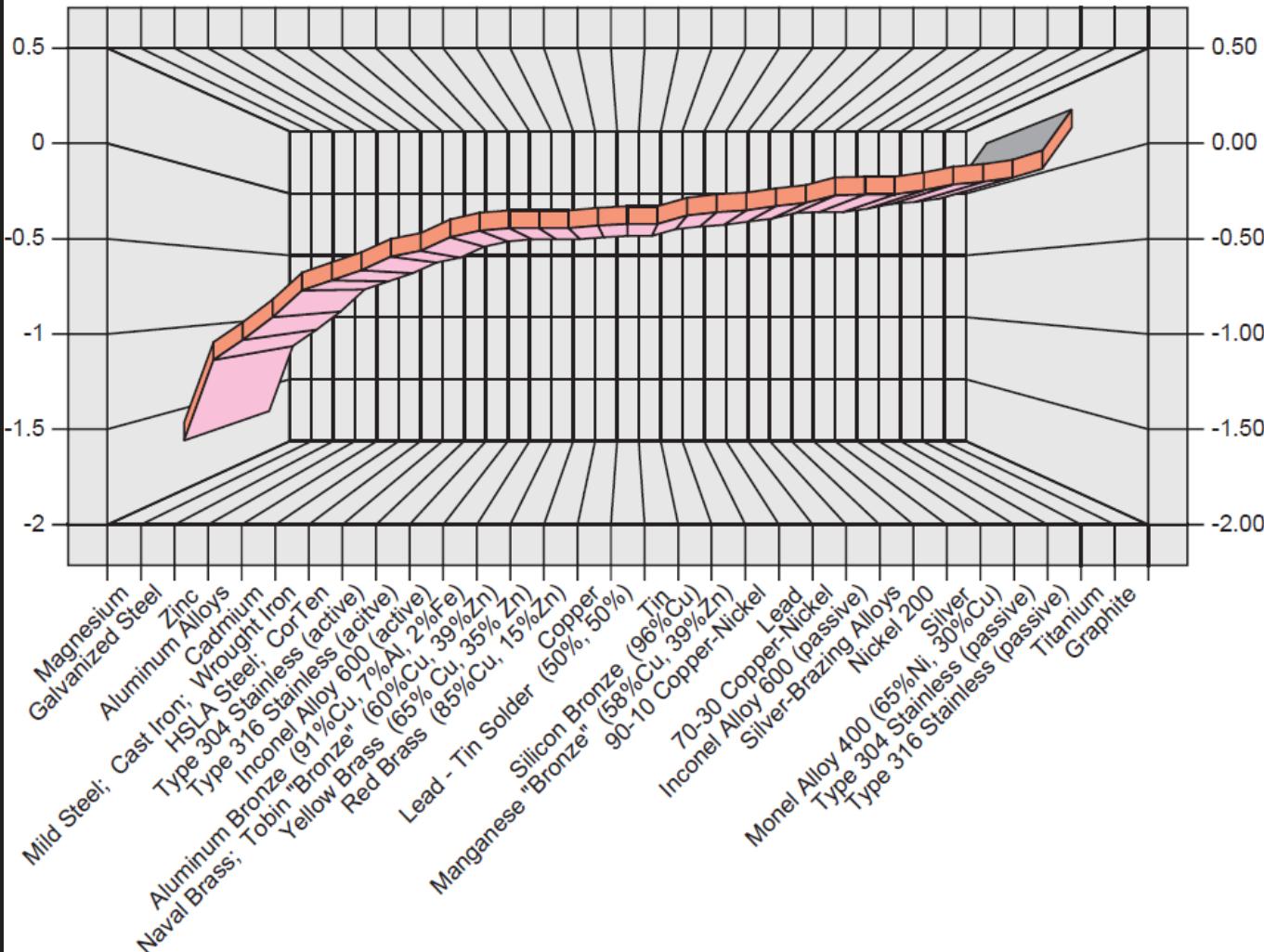
Recidivism Rate of Prisoners Released in 1994

©2007 HowStuffWorks

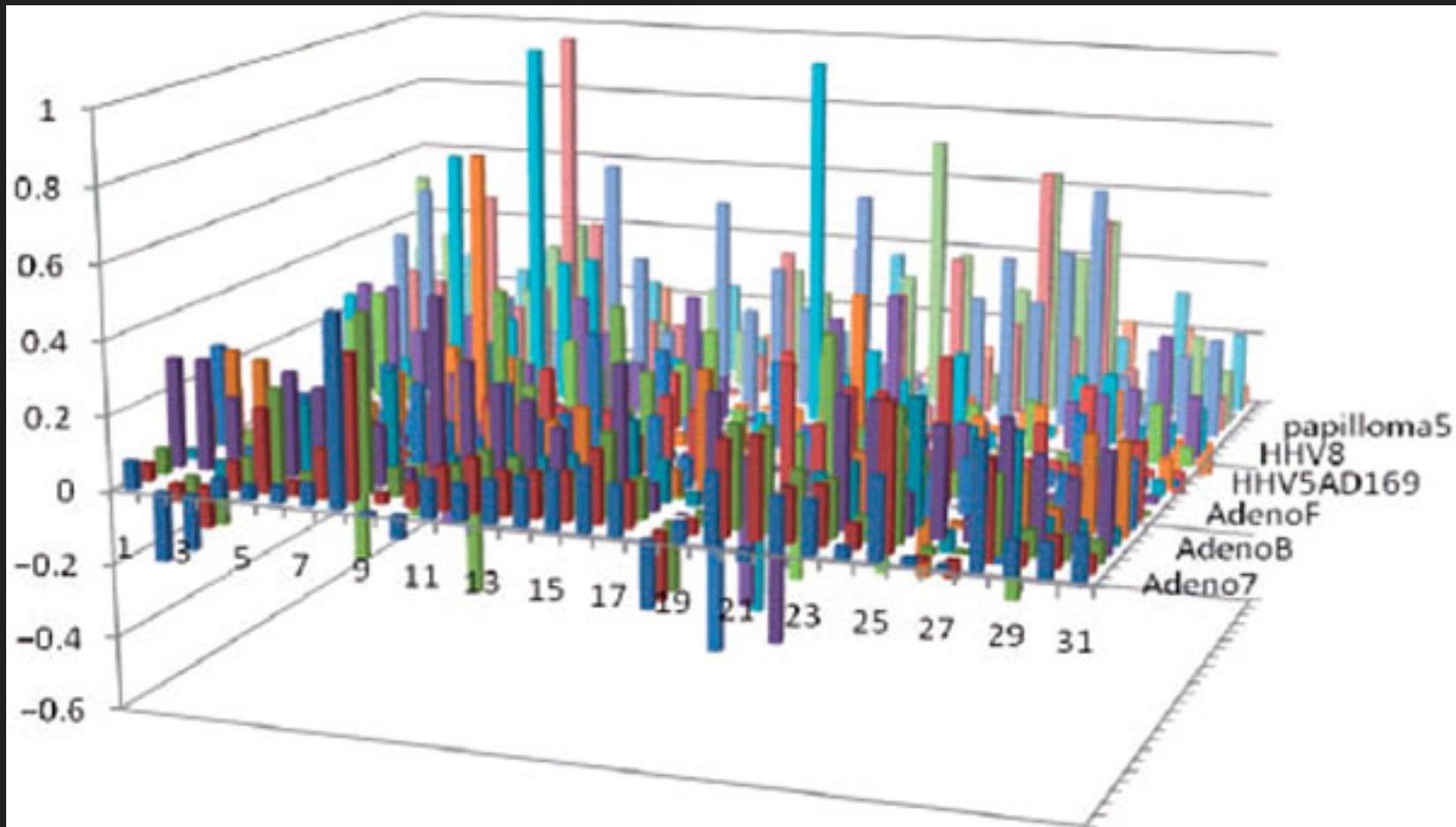


# Overuse of 3D in a visualization

## *Average Voltage in Seawater*



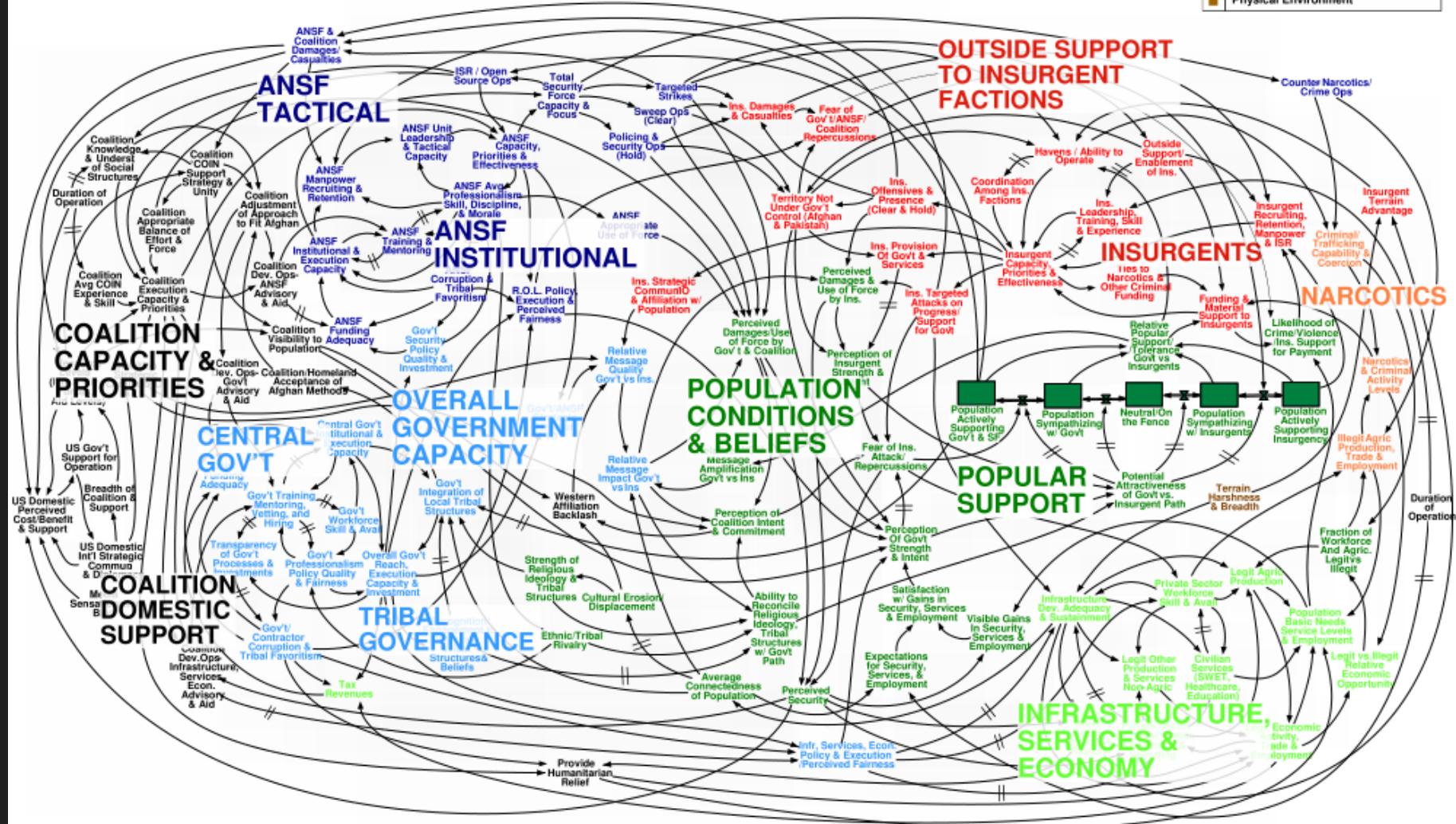
# SIR Score - Oxford Journals



# Afghanistan Stability / COIN Dynamics

Significant Delay

- Population/Popular Support
- Infrastructure, Economy, & Services
- Government
- Afghanistan Security Forces
- Insurgents
- Crime and Narcotics
- Coalition Forces & Actions
- Physical Environment



WORKING DRAFT – V3

Credits: [yooniehoh.tumblr.com](http://yooniehoh.tumblr.com)

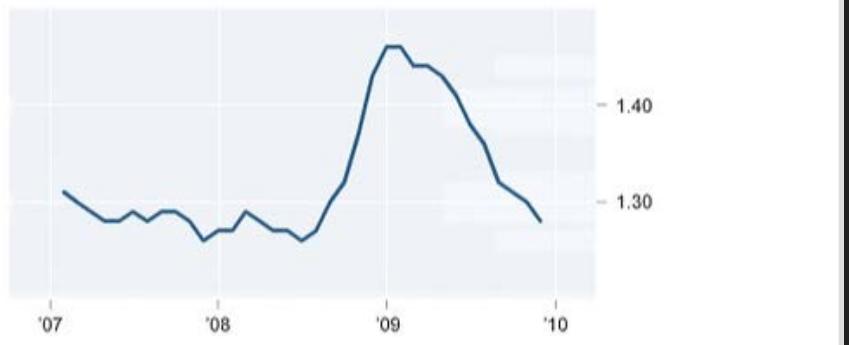
## Economic Indicators

Updated Thurs., Jan. 14

### Inventory-Sales Ratio

Seasonally adjusted

◀ Prev.      Next ▶



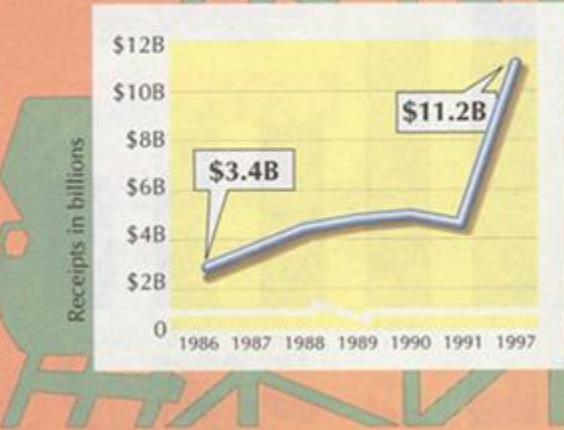
High ratios suggest future cutbacks in orders

Misleading axis!

Credits: [eyegames.tumblr.com](http://eyegames.tumblr.com)

## AMUSEMENT PARK ANNUAL RECEIPTS, 1986–1997

(in billions)

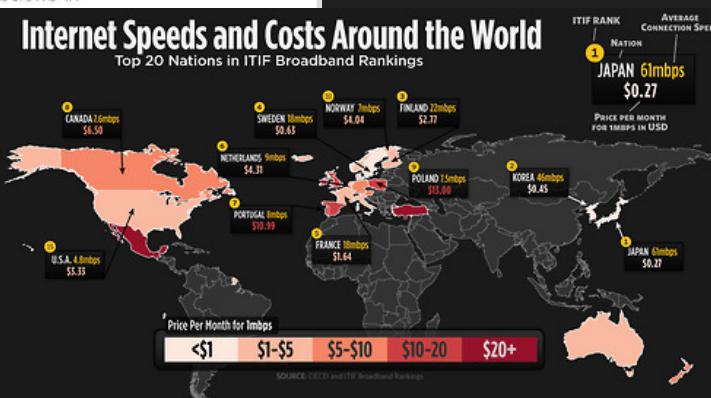


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

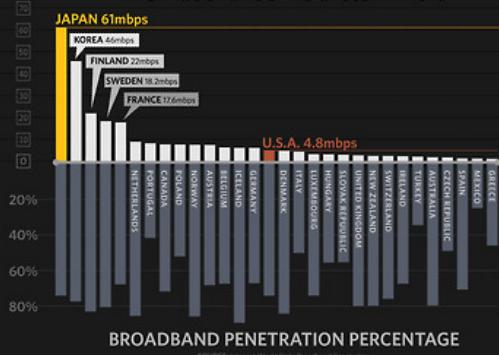
Credits: [chartbum.tumblr.com](http://chartbum.tumblr.com)

## Internet Speeds and Costs Around the World

Top 20 Nations in ITIF Broadband Rankings



## AVERAGE BROADBAND SPEED IN MBPS



Credits: [kylemiller.tumblr.com](http://kylemiller.tumblr.com)

# Graphical Integrity

- Statistical charts = Lies?
- John Tukey, one of the first statisticians to make graphics respectable
- Unfortunately, with the widespread use of technology, making graphical representations is far too easy
- Deception is easy and convenient
  - Must be identified

# Graphical Integrity

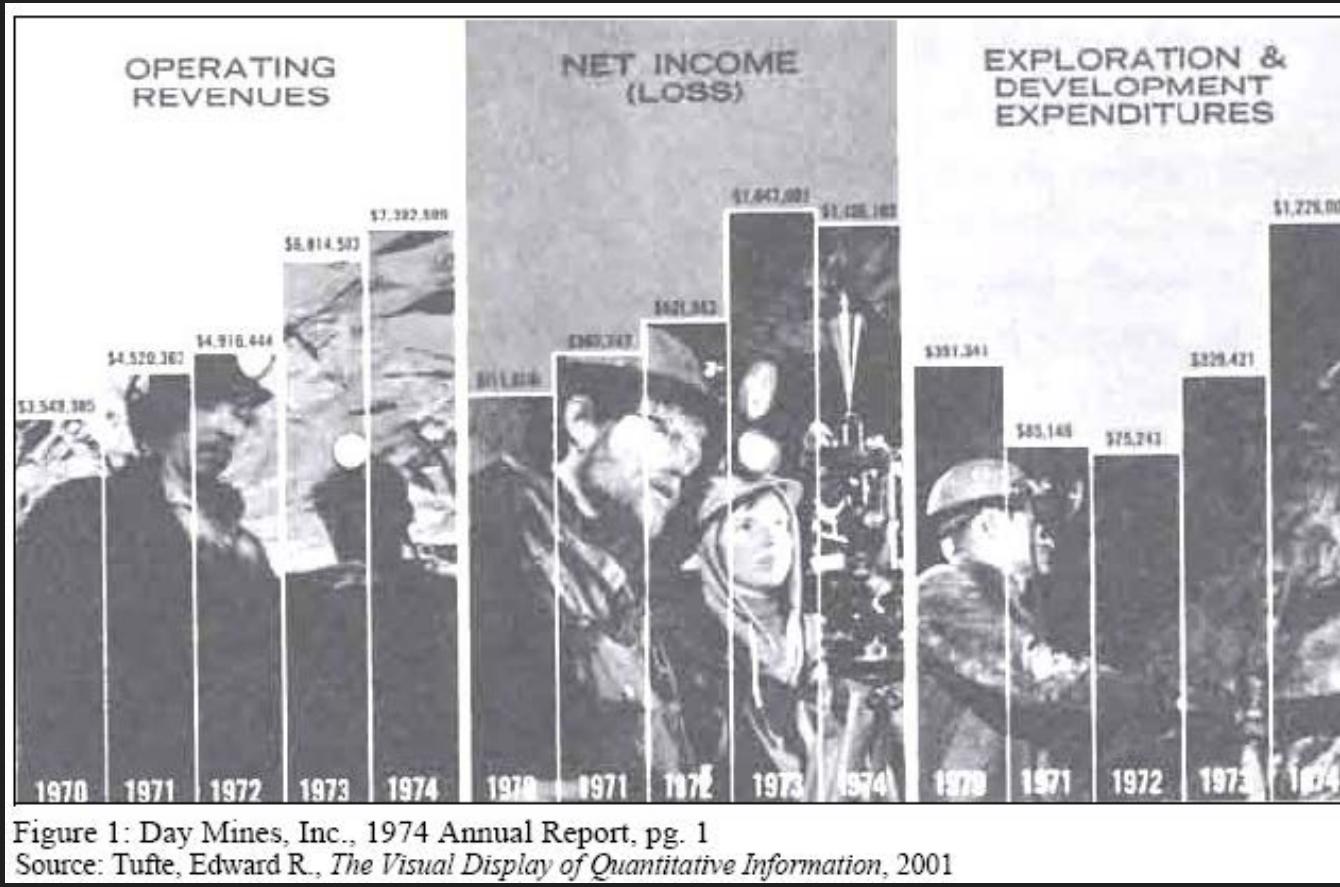
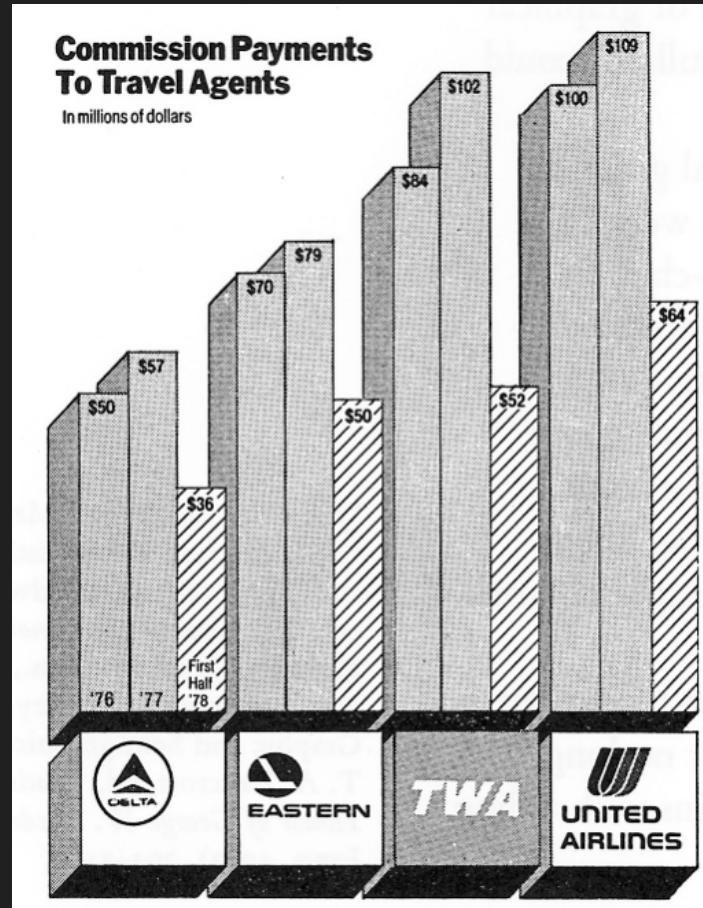


Figure 1: Day Mines, Inc., 1974 Annual Report, pg. 1  
Source: Tufte, Edward R., *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, 2001

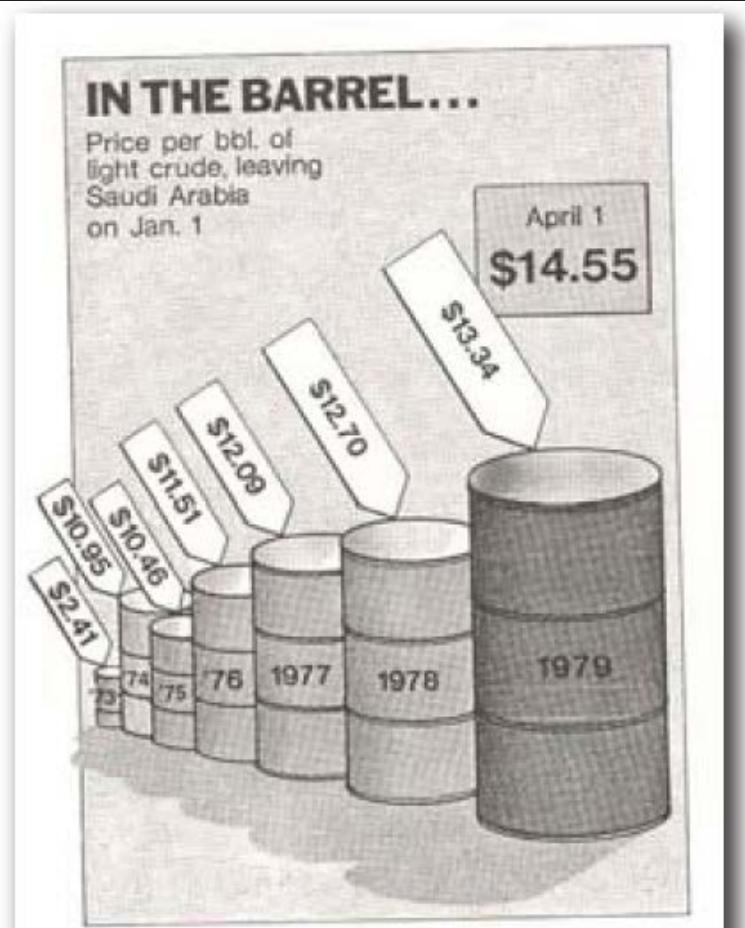
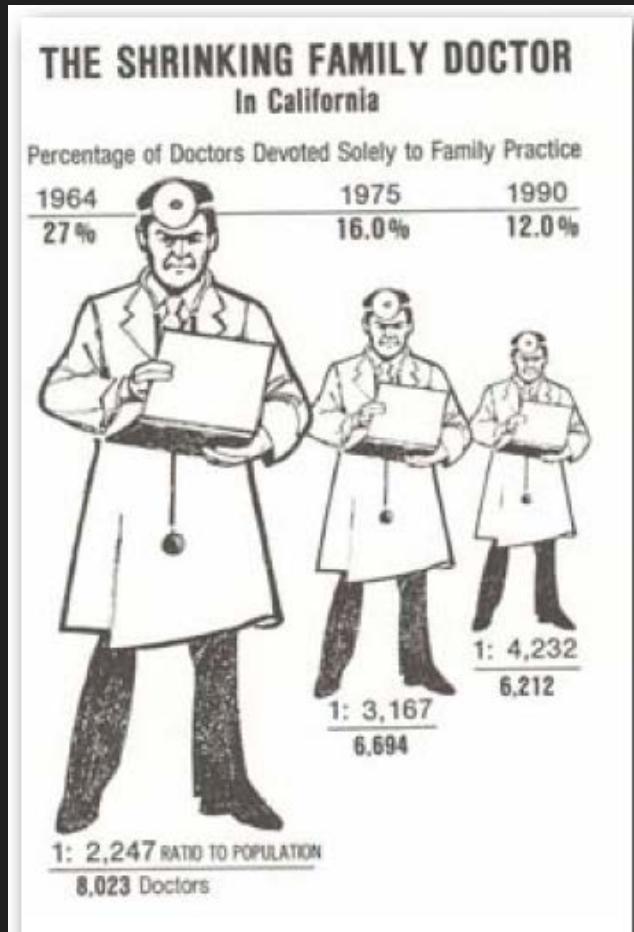
- Negative income in 1970 in the middle panel, masked by having the bars begin at approximately \$4,200,000

# Graphical Integrity



- Comparing six months of 1978 with 1976, 1977.

# Graphical Integrity

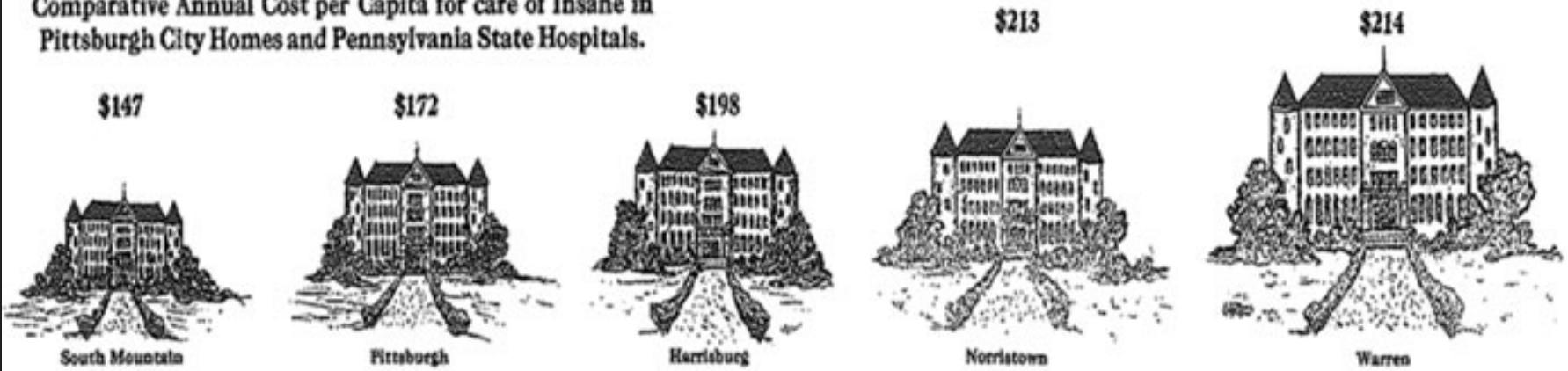


© Pfister/Möller

Inconsistent Visual area and numeric measure

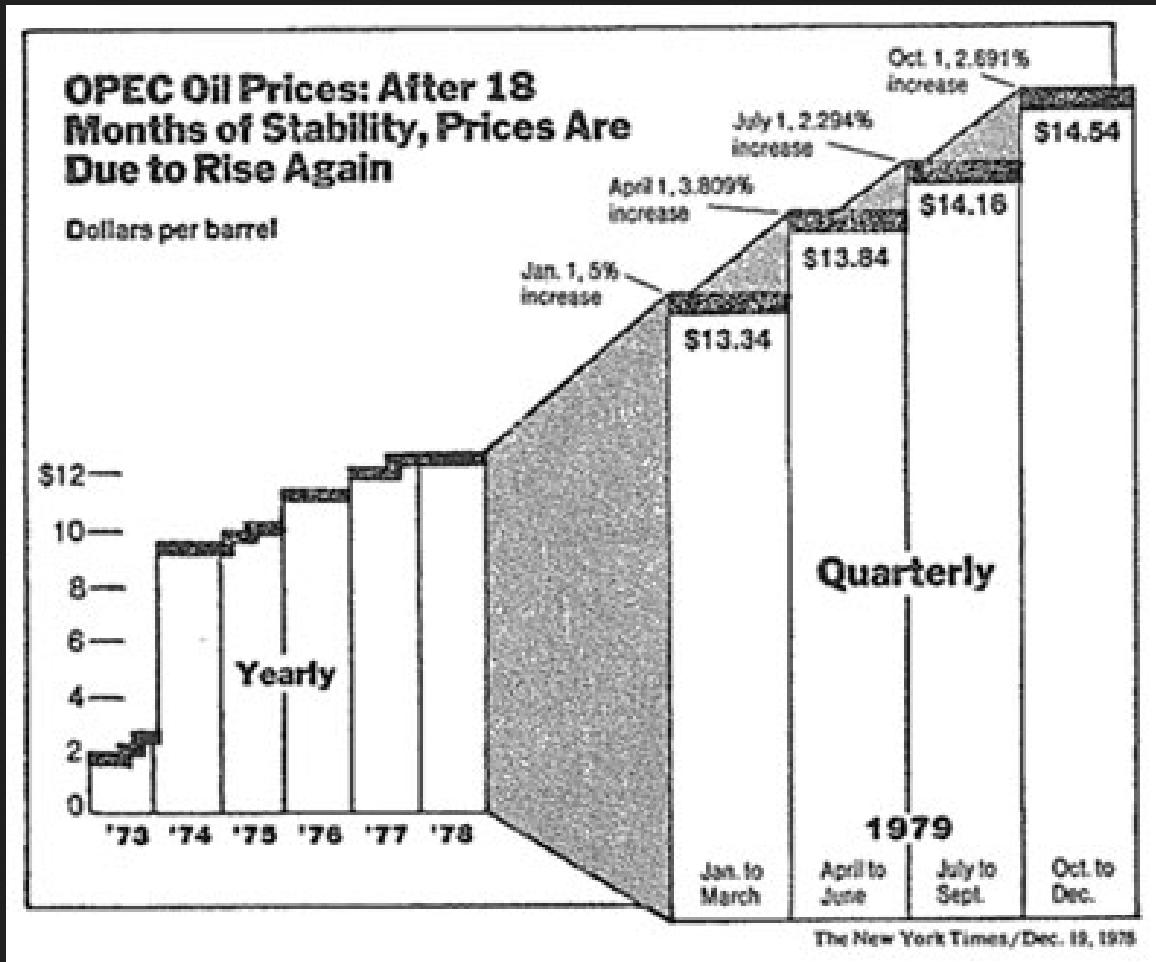
# Graphical Integrity

Comparative Annual Cost per Capita for care of Insane in Pittsburgh City Homes and Pennsylvania State Hospitals.



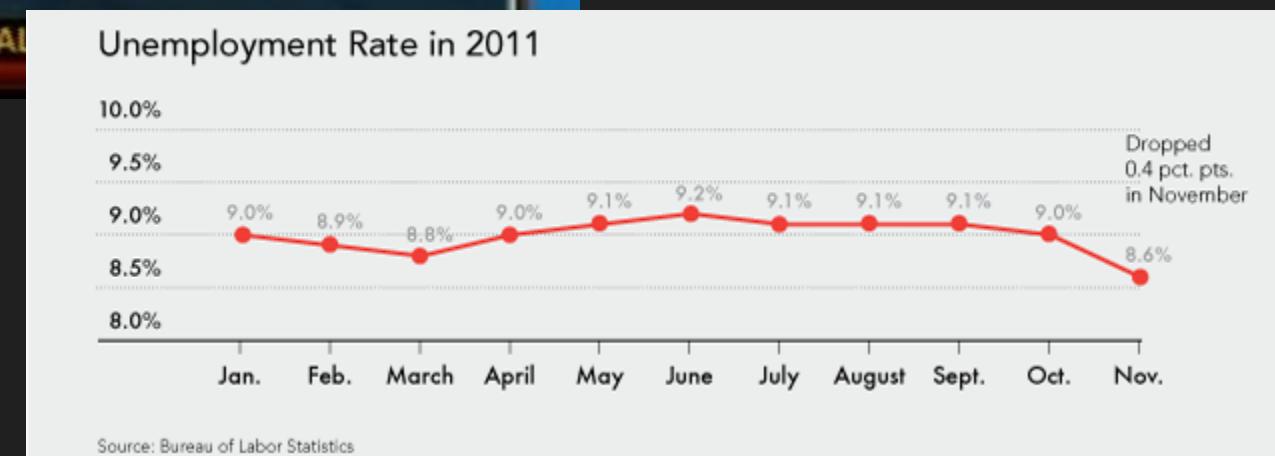
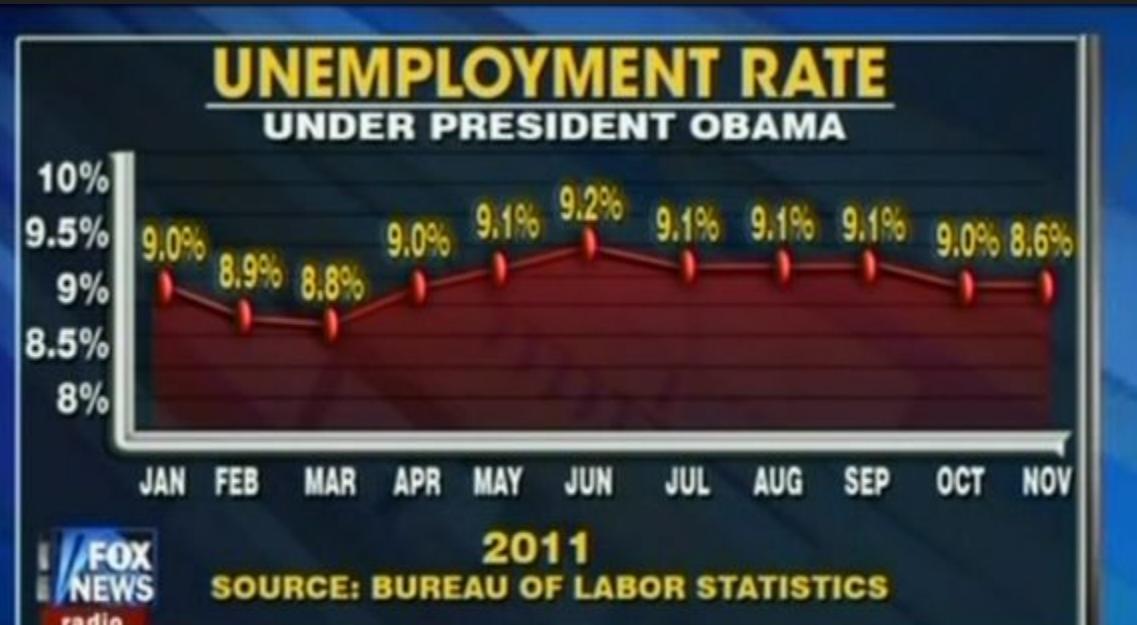
- Close valued numbers should be appropriately represented

# Graphical Integrity



- Inconsistent axis through the graph

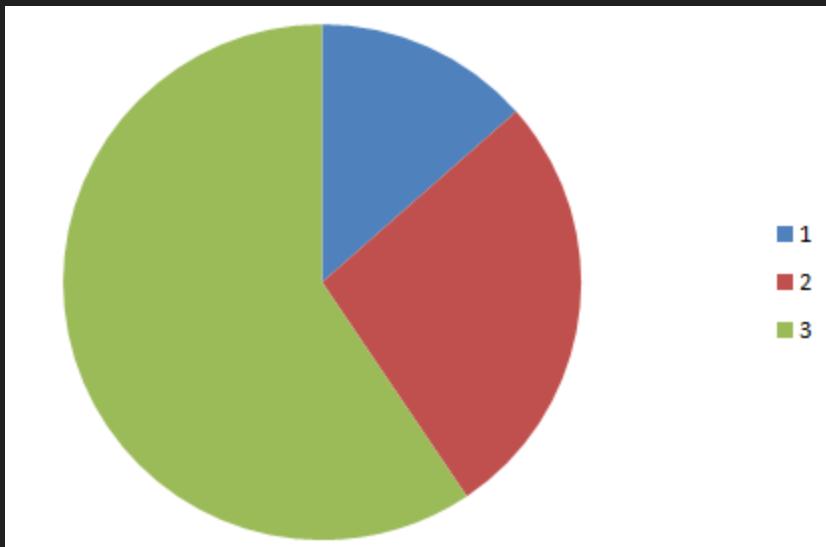
# Graphical Integrity



Redesigned by Nathan Yau at FlowingData.com

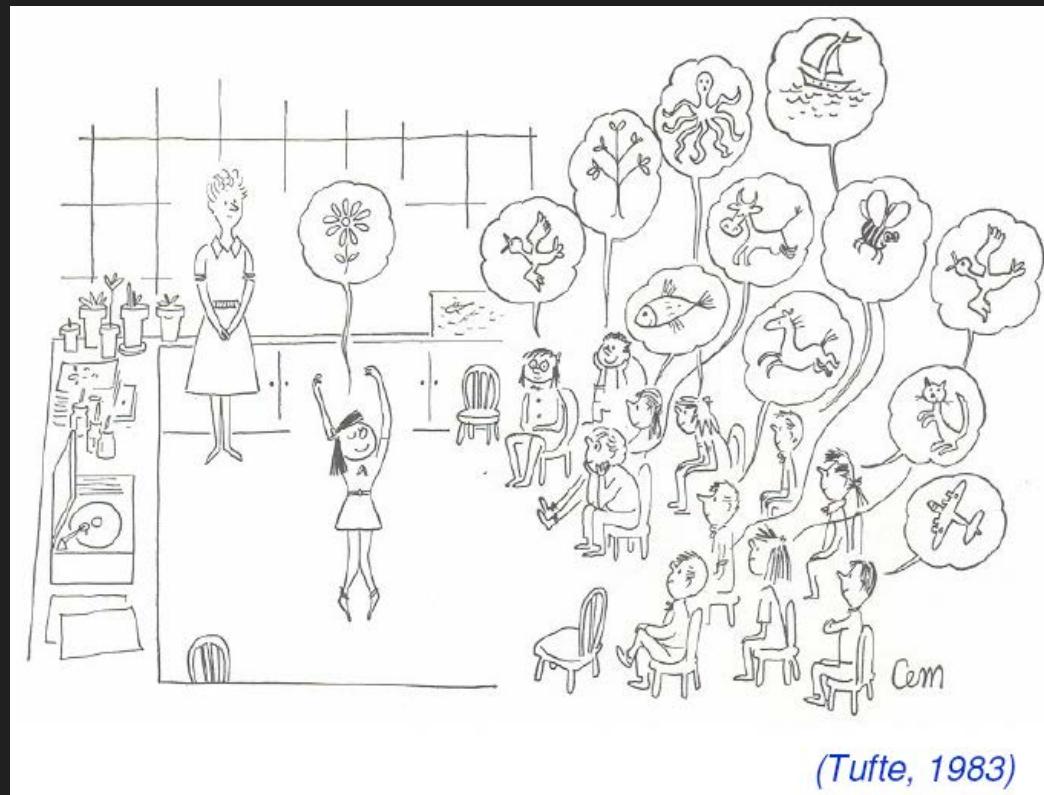
# Avoiding Distortion in a Data Graphic

- Visual Representation of data should be consistent with the numerical representation
- Visual differences/perceived differences should match data differences



# Misperception

- Misperception and miscommunication are not limited to statistical graphics
- Conduct user evaluation to evaluate efficacy of visual representations



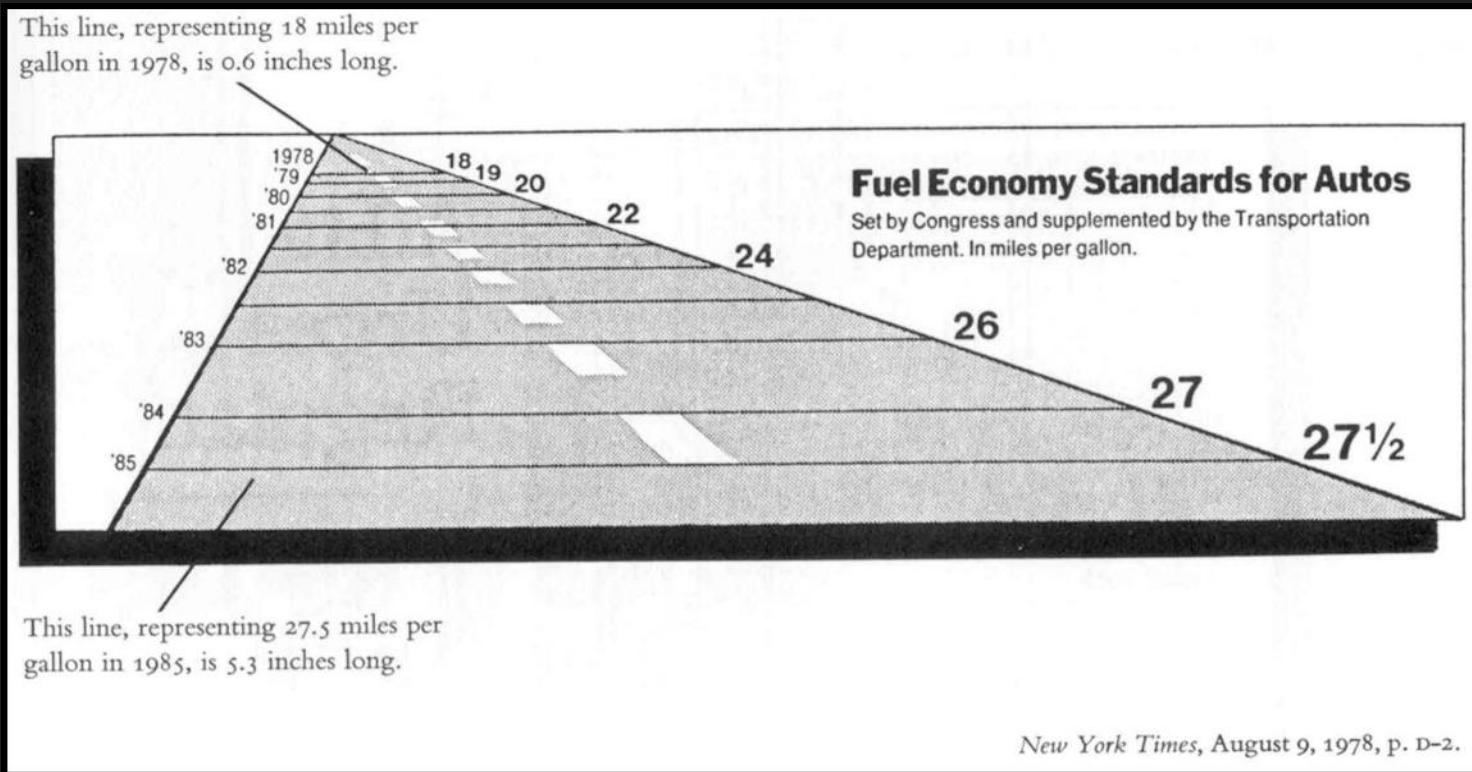
# Graphical Integrity

- How should you represent data to take into account personal differences?
- Use a table of numbers to show the data!!
  - Applicable for small datasets of 20 numbers of less
- **Edward Tufte**'s first principle
  - **Representation of numbers**, as physically measured on the surface of the graphic itself, must be **directly proportional** to the numerical quantities represented

# Lie Factor

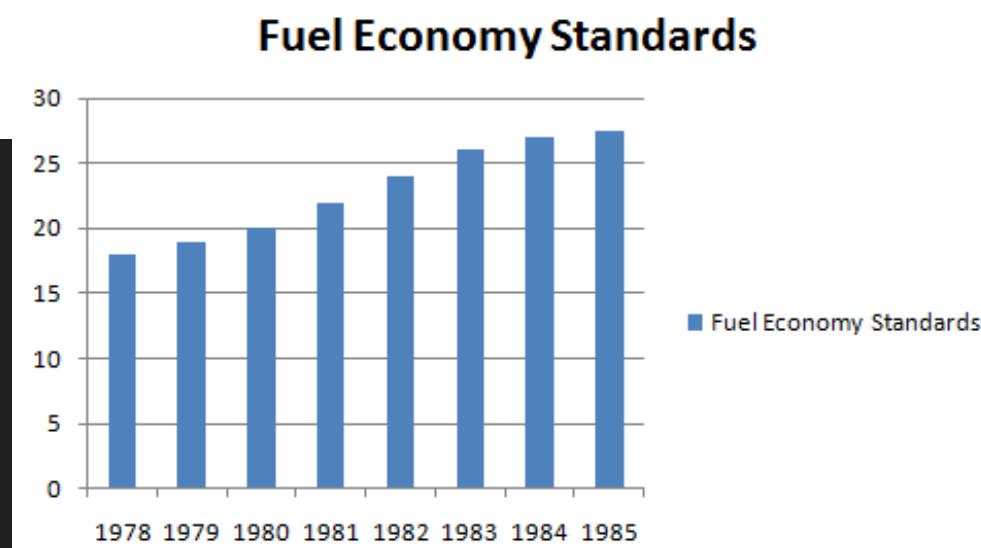
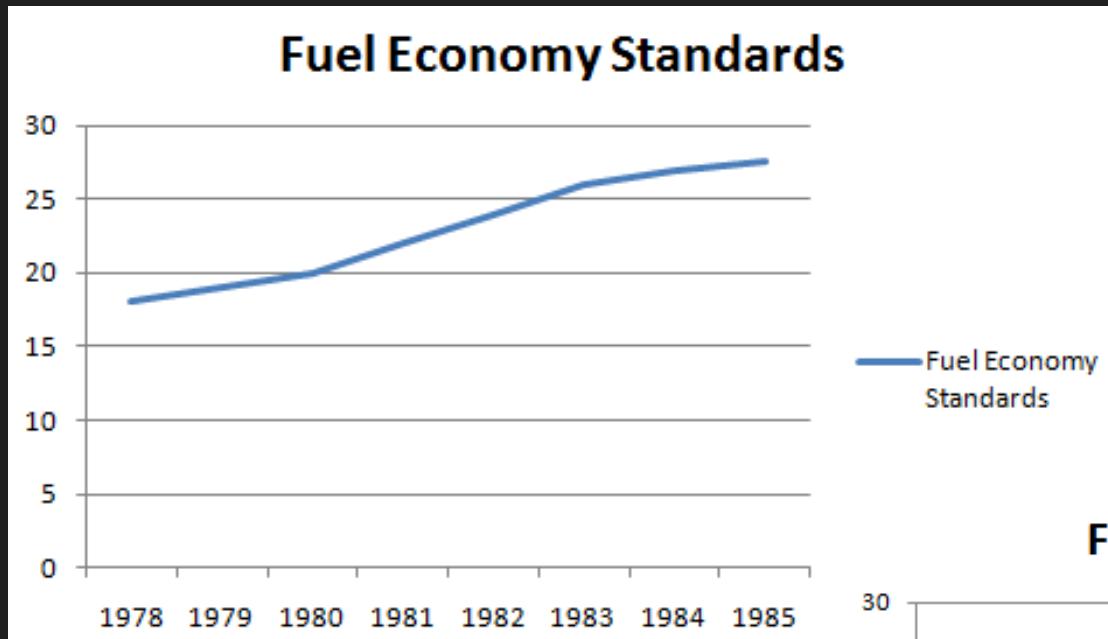
- Violation of the principle causes misrepresentation (willful/unintentional)
- Lie Factor = 
$$\frac{\text{size of effect shown in graphic}}{\text{size of effect in data}}$$
- Lie Factor = 1 implies that the graphic represents the data reasonably accurately
- Lie Factors  $> 1.05$  or  $< 0.95$  indicates substantial inaccuracies

# Lie Factor = 14.8%



- Change of 53% is shown by using a perspective view
- Easily represented in the form of a bar chart/line chart

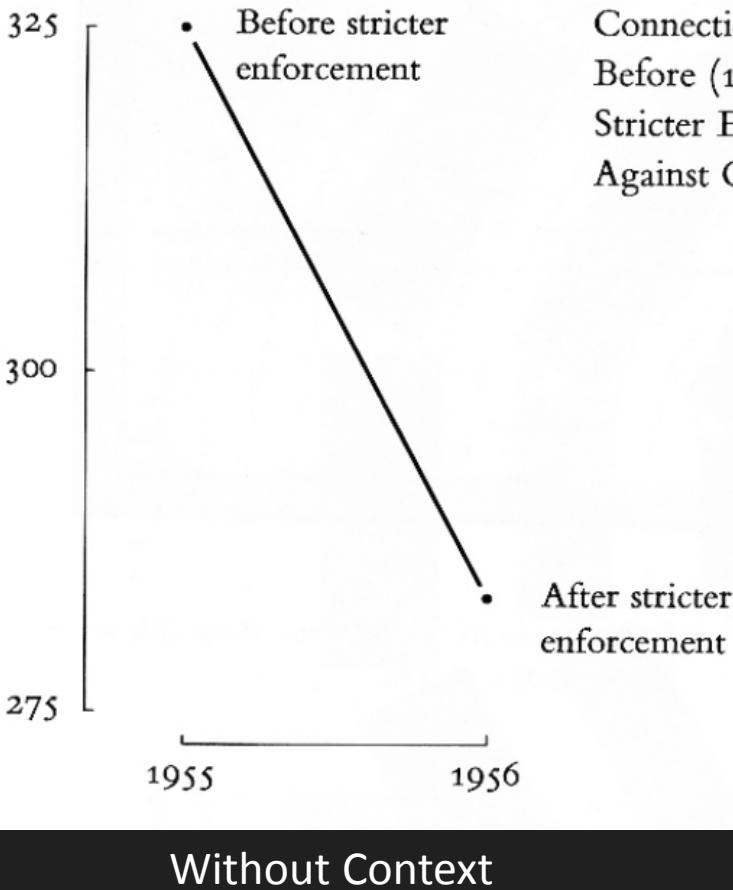
# Fuel Economy Standards



# Data vs. Design Variation

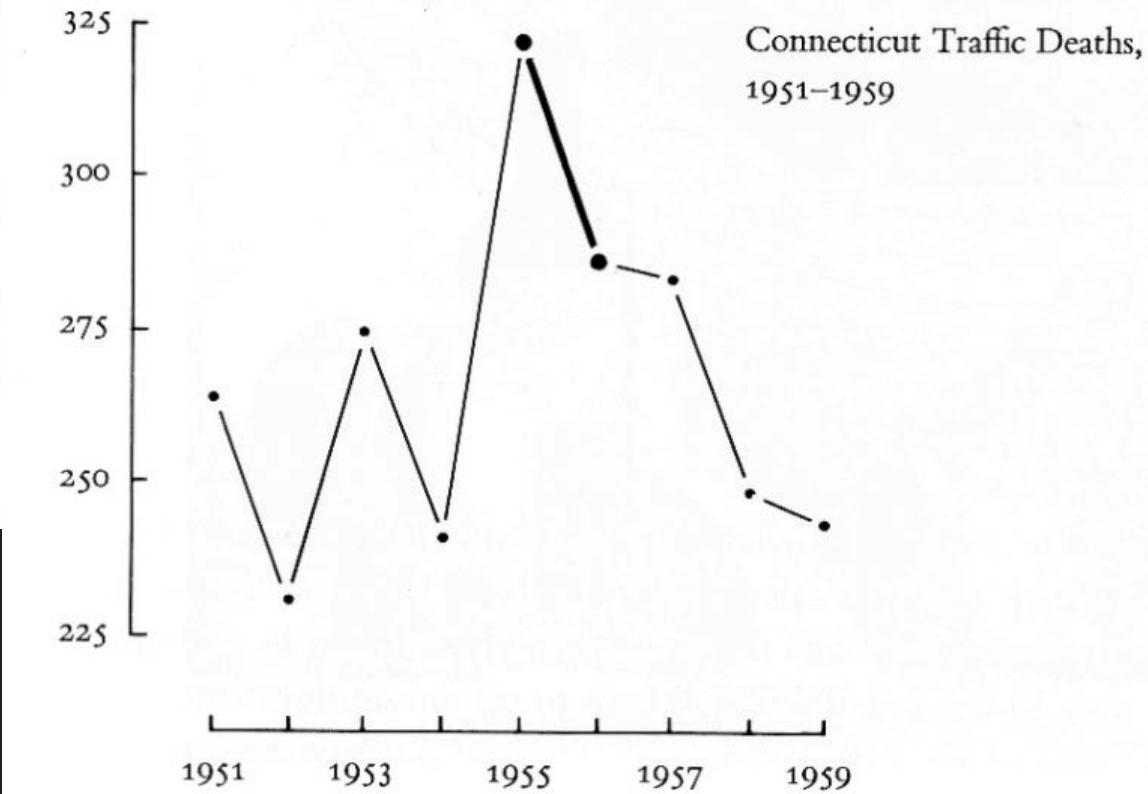
- Show Data Variation, not Design Variation
- Lie Factor = 15.1 for the *OPEC Oil Prices*
- Lie Factor = 9.4 for *In the Barrel*
- Lie Factor = 9.5 for the *OPEC Benchmark Prices*
- Stay consistent with your design through the data representation.
- Let the data variation present itself

# Provide Context



Connecticut Traffic Deaths,  
Before (1955) and After (1956)  
Stricter Enforcement by the Police  
Against Cars Exceeding Speed limit

With Context



# Context is Essential

- Context plays a crucial part in maintaining graphical integrity
- Provide sufficient context to the viewer
- Present data and make observations in relation to the context

# Florence Nightingale's Graph

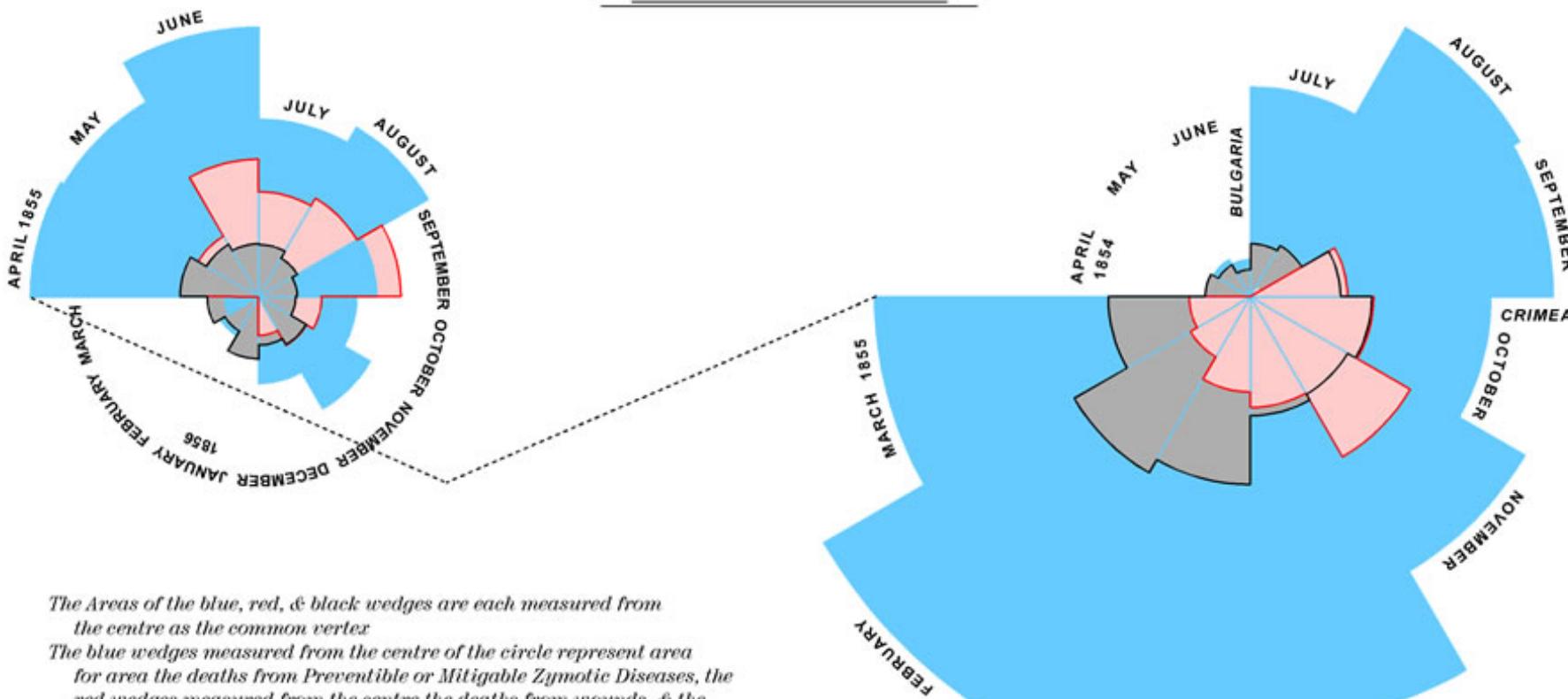
<http://www.Florence-Nightingale-Avenging-Angel.co.uk/Corcomb.htm>

Diagram by Florence Nightingale, corrected by Hugh Small

## DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

2.  
APRIL 1855 TO MARCH 1856.

1.  
APRIL 1854 TO MARCH 1855.



The Areas of the blue, red, & black wedges are each measured from the centre as the common vertex

The blue wedges measured from the centre of the circle represent area for area the deaths from Preventible or Mitigable Zymotic Diseases, the red wedges measured from the centre the deaths from wounds, & the black wedges measured from the centre the deaths from all other causes

The black lines across the red triangles in Sept & Nov 1854 mark the boundaries of the deaths from all other causes during those months

In October 1854, April 1855, & November 1855, the black area coincides with the red, in January & February 1856, the blue coincides with the black

The entire areas may be compared by following the blue, the red & the black lines enclosing them

# Tufte's Principles for Graphical Integrity

1. The representation of numbers, as physically measured on the surface of the graphic itself, should be directly proportional to the numerical quantities represented.
2. Clear, detailed and thorough labeling should be used to defeat graphical distortion and ambiguity.
3. Write out explanations of the data on the graphic itself. Label important events in the data.

# Tufte's Principles for Graphical Integrity

4. In time-series displays of money, deflated and standardized units of monetary measurement are nearly always better than nominal units.
5. Show data variation not design variation
6. The number of information-carrying (variable) dimensions depicted should not exceed the number of dimensions in the data

# Design Principles

- Identify 10 design principles for creating effective data visualizations

# For next class

- Look through some of the popular media (websites/newspapers etc.) and post an image of a **good** and a **bad** visualization on your blog before next class
  - State why the visualizations are good/bad
- Watch Hans Rosling's TED talk
- Read assigned papers and post your reaction on your blog before **next class**