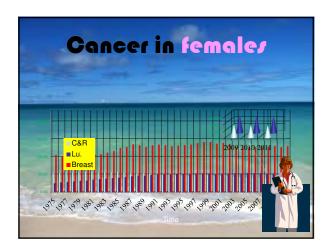
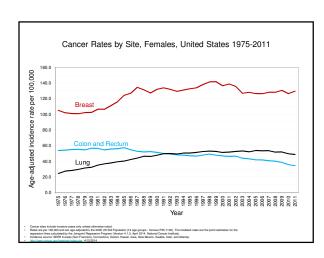
### Visual Display of (Public Health) Data - Theory and Practice

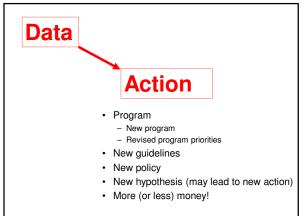
Michael C. Samuel, Dr. P.H. Senior Epidemiologist / Data Scientist





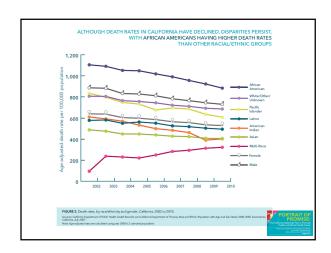
## Cutline Key Issues The Big picture Tufte History (les...) Software R, PowerPoint, Excel, et. al. (more R...) Type of Displays Technical Issues Scale "Nut and Bolts" Color, fonts, lines/grids, labels/legends, 3D Production and reproduction (less...) Chart Junk, Human touch Infographics, query systems Interactive Displays and R-Shiny "Great Graphs" Conclusion

Note: The example figures in this talk are to discuss form, not the actual substance of these data.



#### **Guidelines for Effective Visual Display**

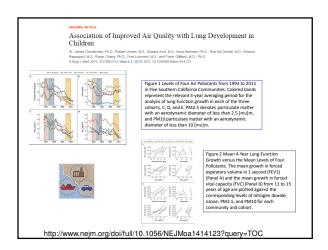
- Communicate important information
- Complexity is good, and...
- Keep it simple, stupid
- Know your audience
- Oral presentation vs. written material
- Data integrity
- Clear labels and annotations
- Use appropriate scale(s)
- Use appropriate type of chart
- Pay attention to details
- Avoid extraneous "Chart Junk"



#### **Emerging Issues**

- · Investigation/Analysis
- Presentation
  - Data
  - "Stories"
- · Delivery Mode

  - E.g. InteractivityE.g. Query Systems
- · Nature of the information
  - E.g. Big Data
  - E.g. Open Data



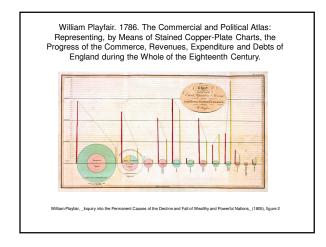
#### **Edward Tufte**

- Look at his books!
- Graphical Excellence
- The Lie Factor
- Data Density
- Less is more
- Small Multiples / Parallelism



#### History

http://datavis.ca/milestones/







#### Software



# Software Stand alone graphics packages PowerPoint: Open Office Impress Great for presentations; easy to use Spreadsheets Exel Easy to use Can be difficult to modify or share Direct integration of data and figures Stat packages with graphics SAS; SPSS; Stata; Epi Info Integrate data and graphics Some "point and click", some programming Not as ideal for presentations R (S-plus) Free Complete integration of data and graphics Complete of the graphics Harder to learn/use Specialized Software Eg. NodeEX, "NetDraw" Network analysis

- · Cool Tricks:
- Excel
  - Conditional formatting bars
  - Spark lines / bars

#### **Display Types**

- Tables
- Line Charts
- Bar Charts
- Pie Charts
- Scattergrams
- Statistical Charts
  - Box Plots
- Maps
- Others
- Hybrid

#### Line Graph

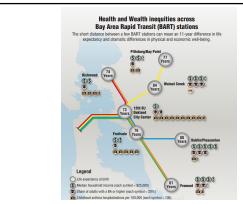
- X-axis truly or close to continuous
- Simple
- Complex: multi-line, 2-axis, logarithmic

#### **Bar Chart**

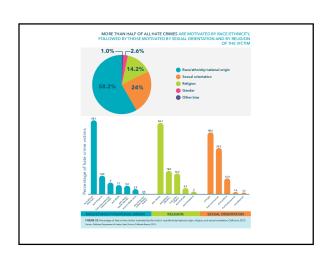
- · Very common chart type
- Y-axis: count, rate or percent of something
- X-axis: qualitative variable, or ordered categorical variable
- · Vertical bars or horizontal bars
- Simple
- Clustered/Grouped
- Stacked
- 100%
- · Histogram=special case

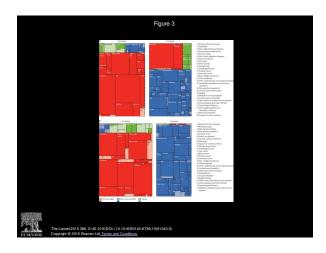
#### Pie Chart

- Tufte says they should never be used
- But
  - Very familiar to most people
  - Easy to understand
  - Effective if used carefully and sparingly



http://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/BART-Health-and-Wealth-Map.pdf



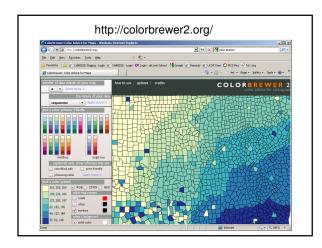


#### "Nut and Bolts"

- · Scale and Proportion
- Labels and Legends
- Grid Lines
- Color
- Animation/"PowerPoint"
- Font
- 3D
- Production/Reproduction
- Chart Junk
- Software

#### Color

- Use for a reason
- · Use nice colors
- Use fince colors
   Shades of Blue
   Shade of Yellow
   Colors of Nature
   Use color sparingly
   RED can be good for Main Point, if used sparingly
- Red often does not project well with slides and LCDs
- Use consistent colors (and fonts, etc.)



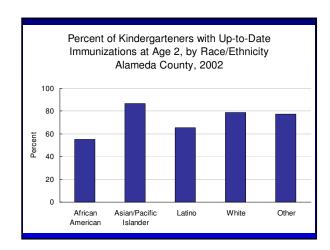
#### Fonts / Fonts

- Use San Serif Fonts, Like Arial
- Not Serif Fonts, Like Times Roman
  - They Are Harder to Read
    - Particularly in Oral Presentations

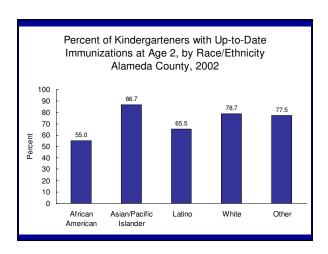
      - When the Font Is Small
        See, Isn't This Better
- ALSO, ALMOST NEVER USE ALL CAPS - IT'S HARD TO READ TOO
- · Big Enough to read

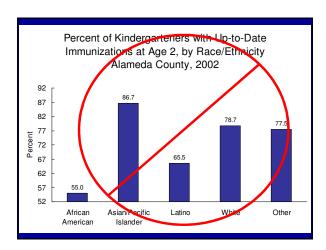
#### Production / Reproduction

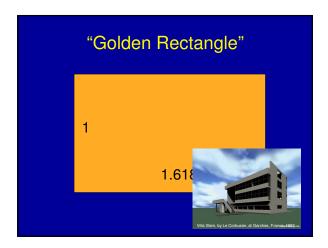
- Test printers, laptops, LCDs before full production is necessary
- Often different colors and styles for:
  - PowerPoint oral presentation
  - Written report or manuscript
- - May not photocopy (or print) well
  - Can be expensive to reproduce
- Posters made on plotters require special consideration

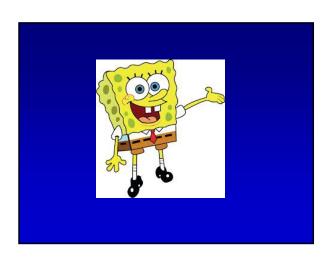


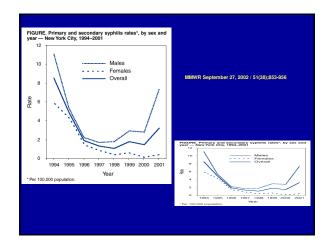


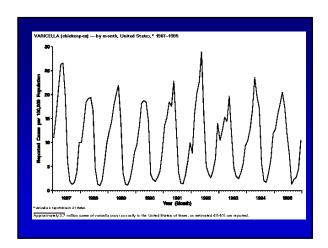


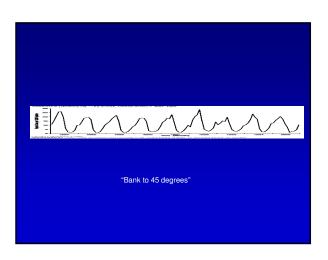


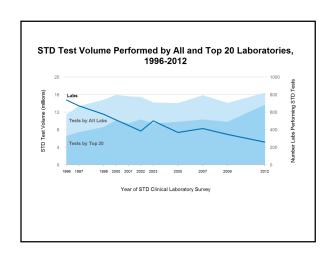


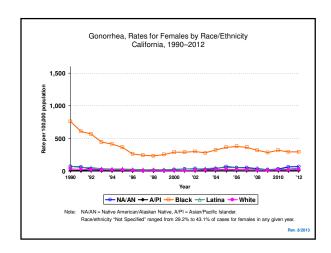


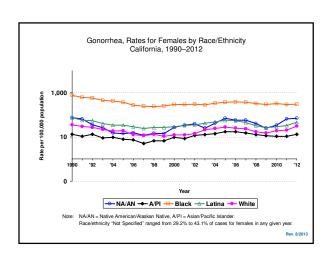


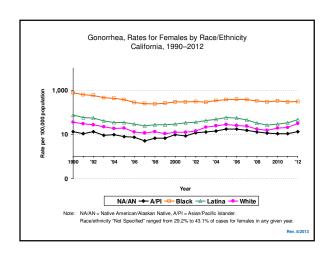




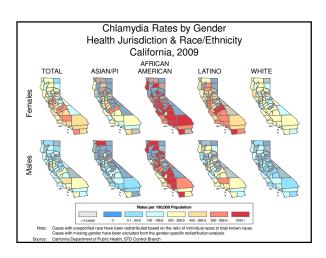




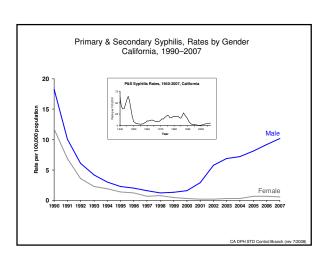


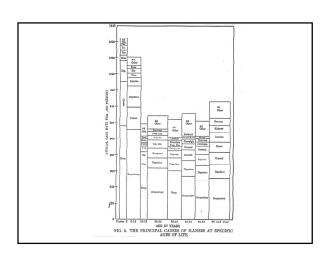


#### **Cut Points**





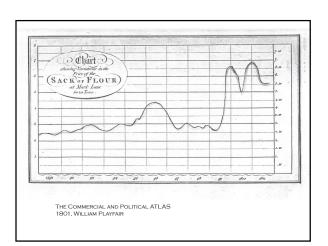


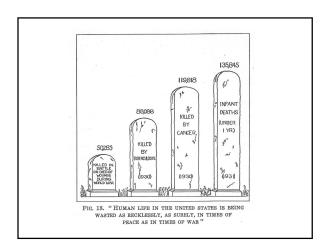


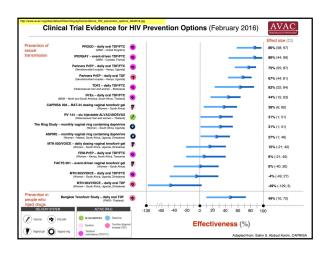
#### **3D Charts**

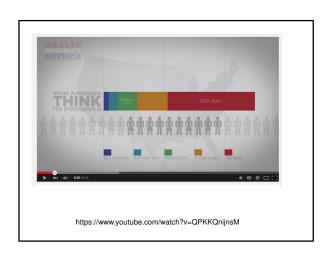


Unless there are 3 dimensions and the audience can handle it!

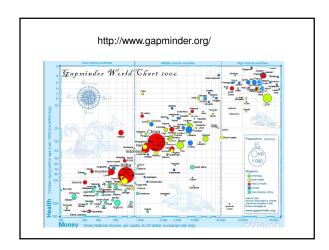












#### **In Conclusion**

- Make displays that matter
- Know your audience
- Simple  $\leftrightarrow$  Complex
- Less is more
- Pay attention to "nuts and bolts" details

