

# **(In)Effective Visual Encoding**

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**DSC 106: Data Visualization**

Sam Lau

UC San Diego

# Announcements

Lab 2 out, due this Friday.

Project 1 due next Tuesday.

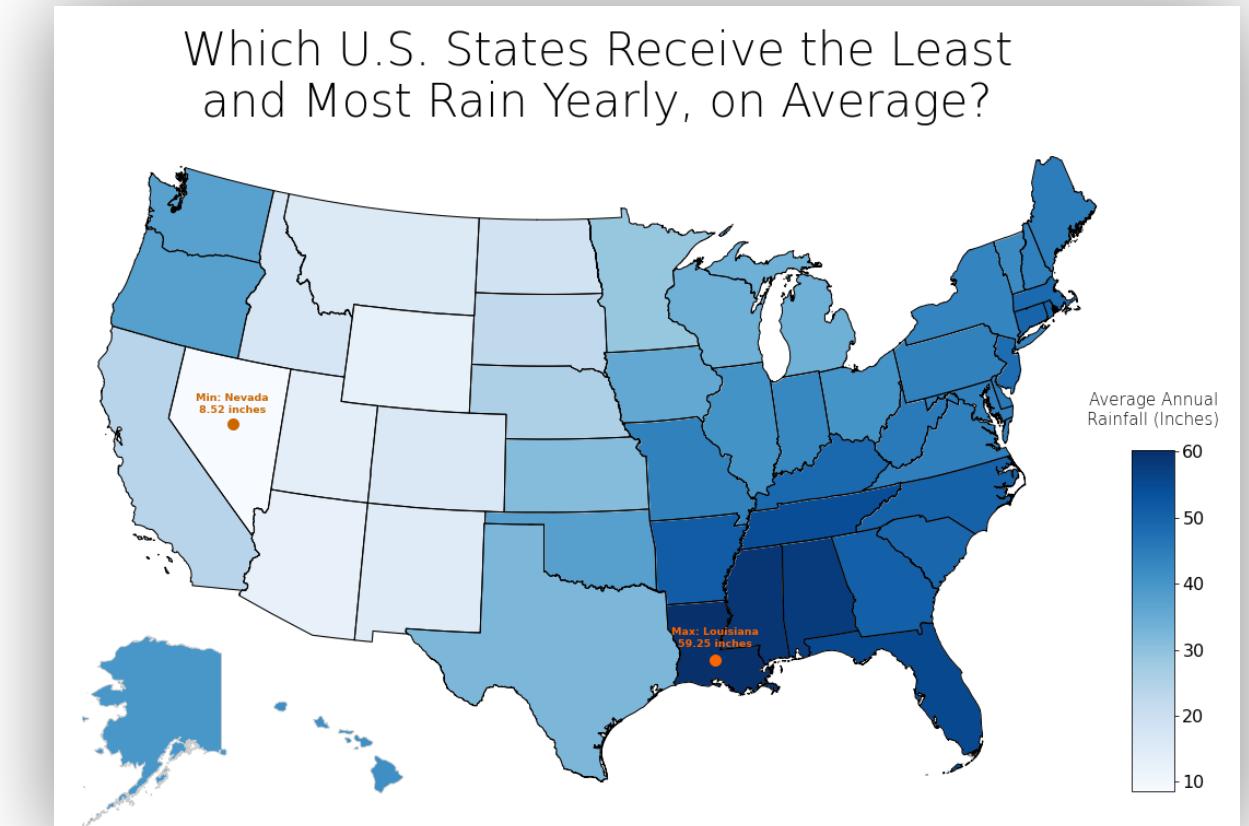
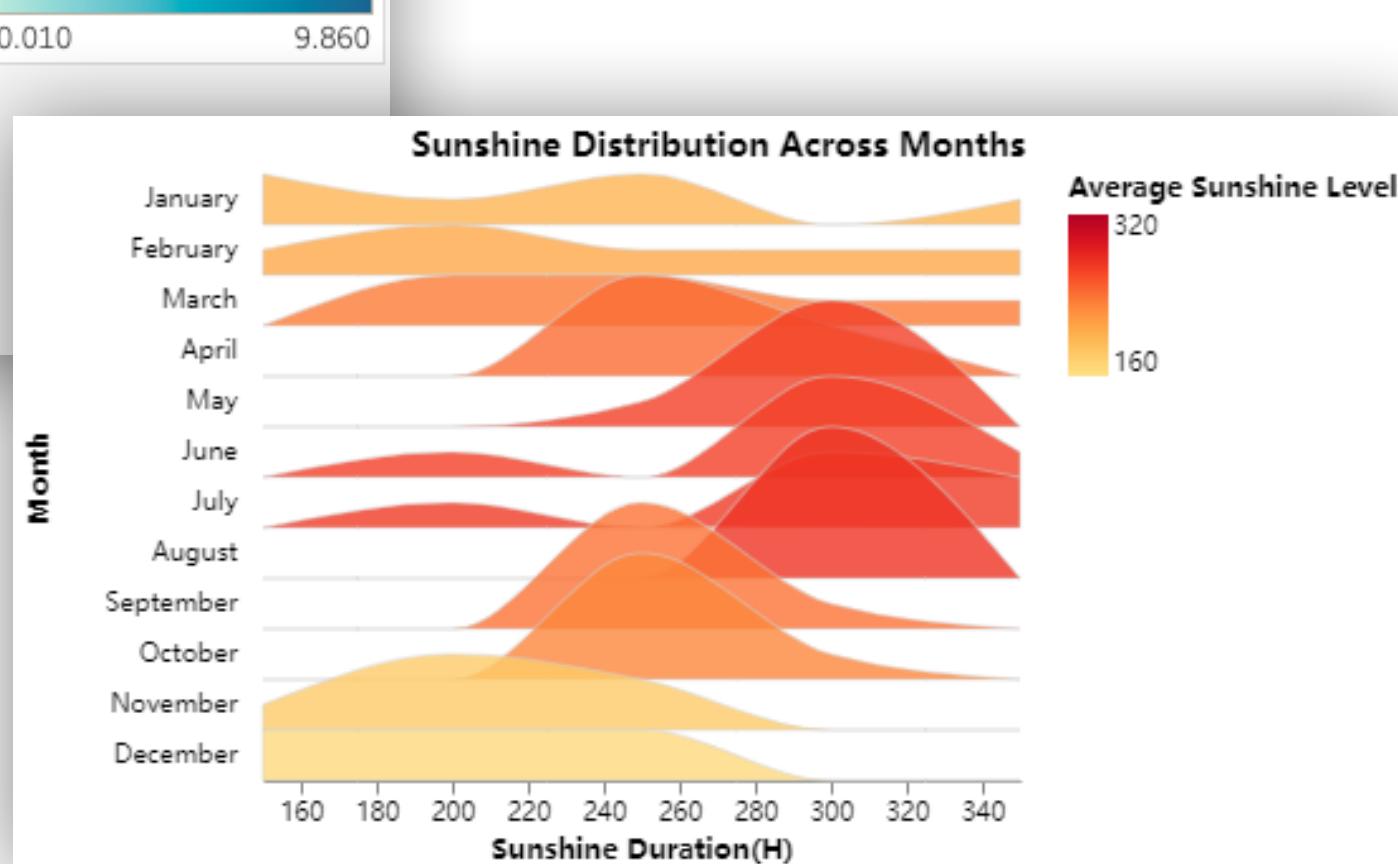
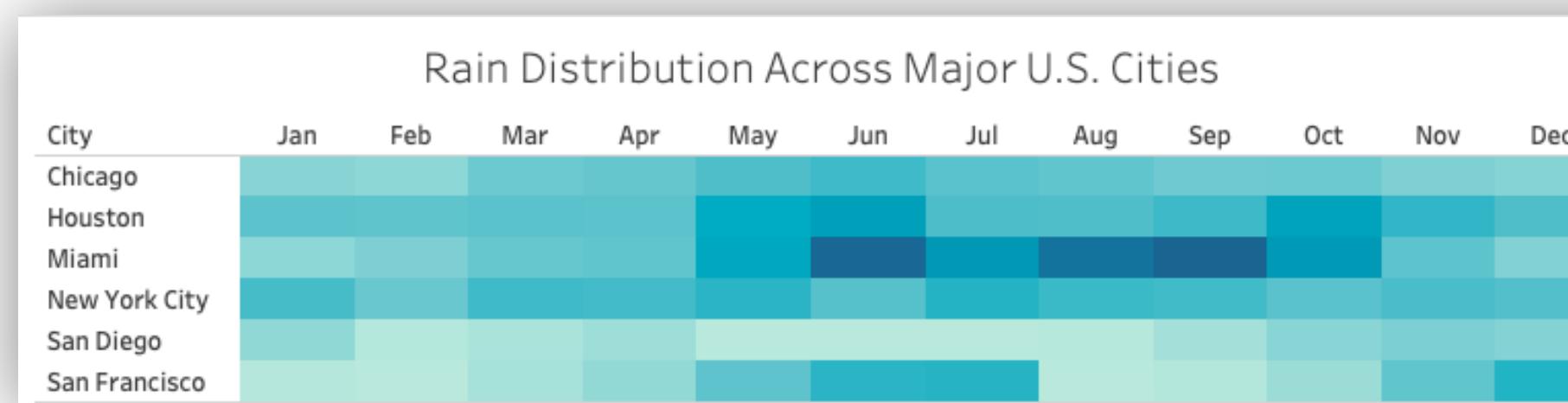
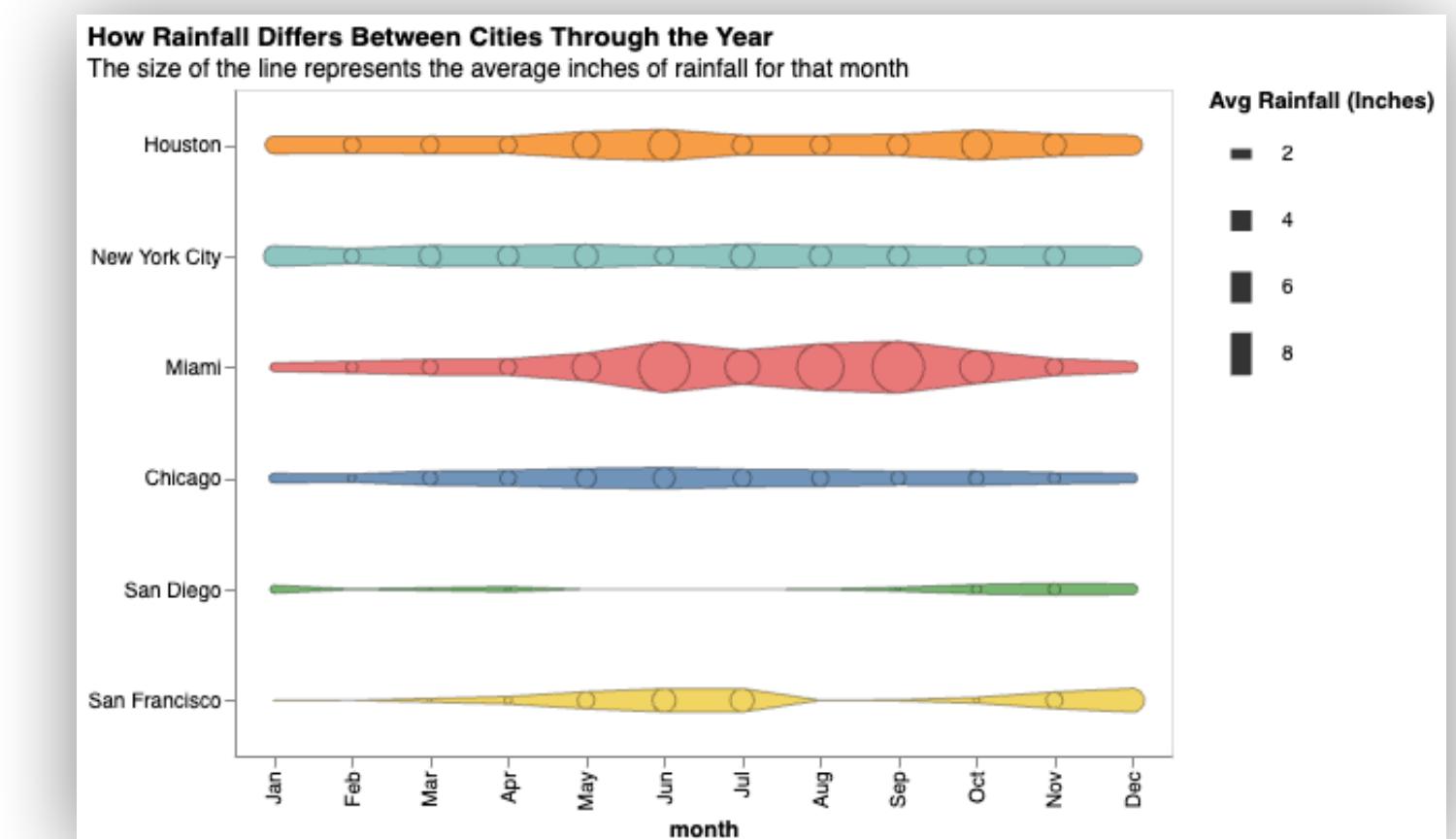
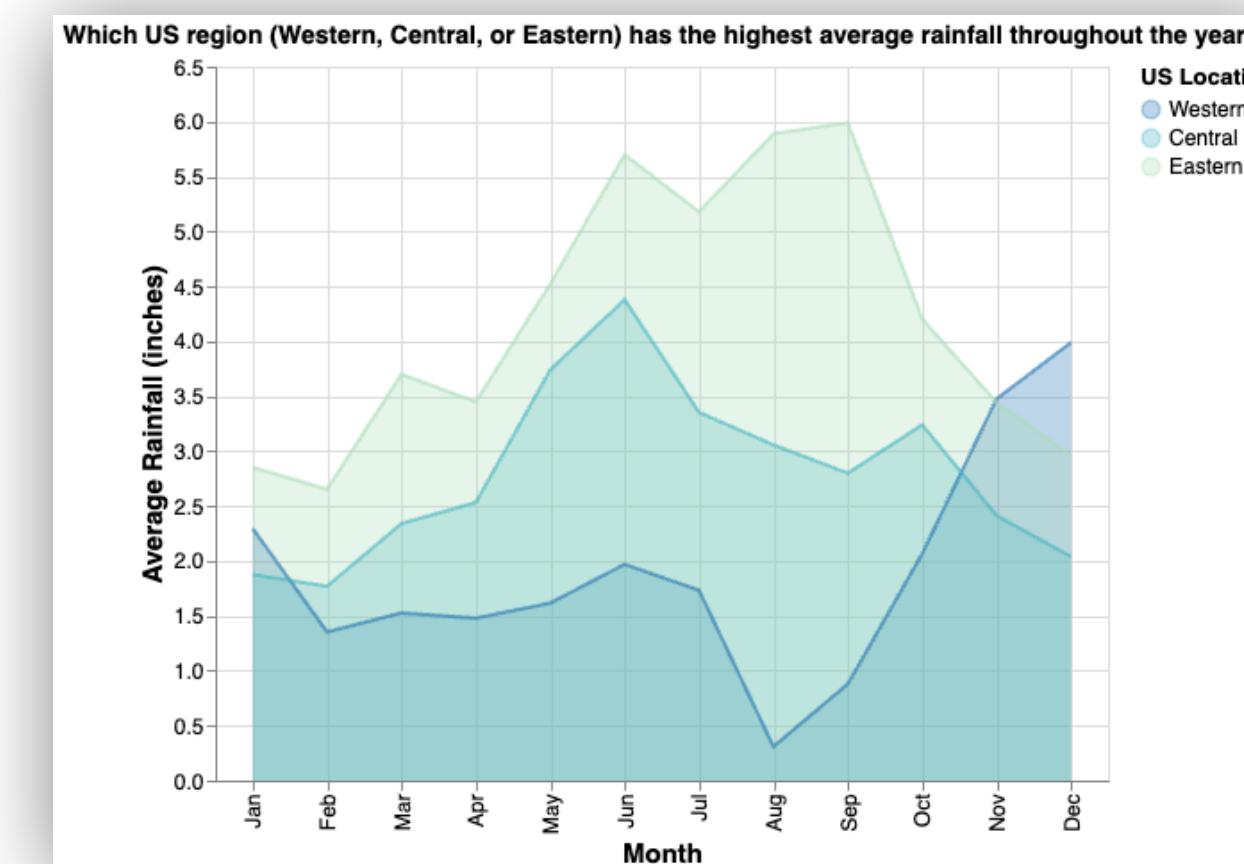
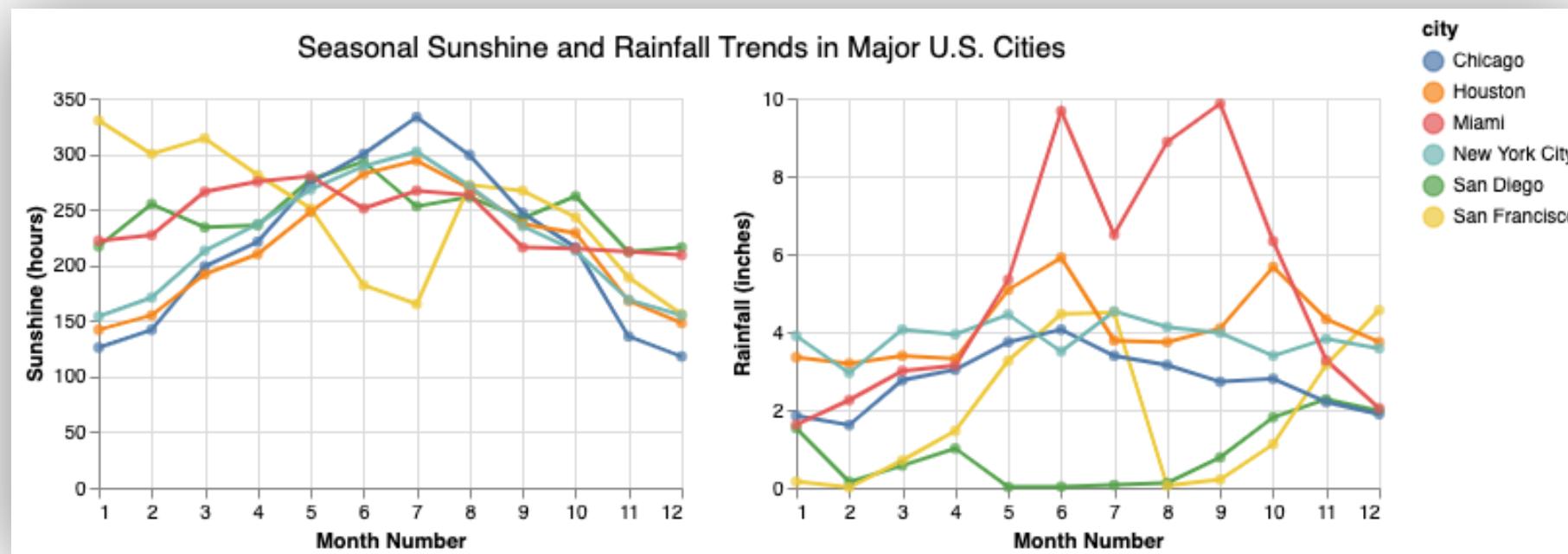
Lecture and Sam's OH on Friday are cancelled. (You get full credit for participation if you attend Mon and Wed.)

## FAQs:

1. What if I joined the class late? We'll provide extensions for assignments, you'll use participation drops for weeks missed.
2. What should I submit for the Lab videos? One mp4 file, max 2 minutes. See the Lab 2 page for guidelines.

# **How to ace Project 1**

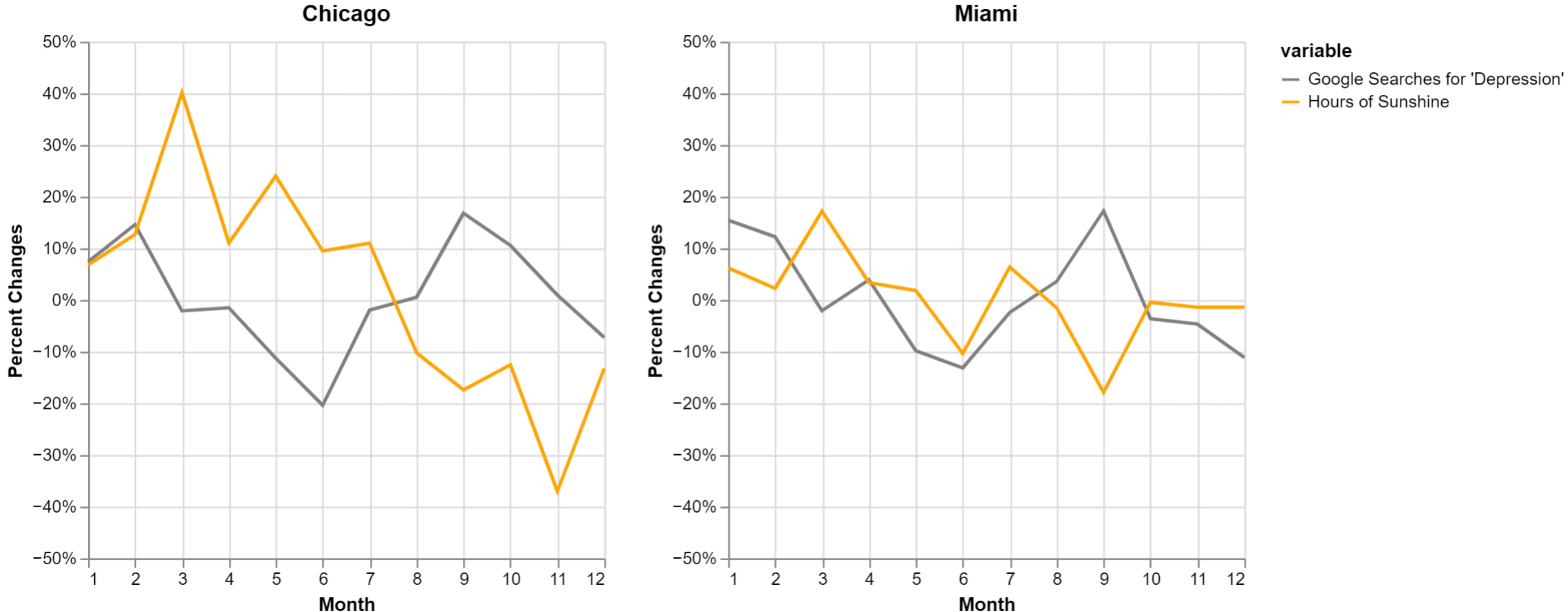
# Try out a LOT of possible visualizations!



# Then, tell a story

## A Tale of Two Cities: How Dramatic are the Effects of Seasonal Depression?

Compared to a city like Miami, where sunshine hardly changes year round, Google searches for depression fluctuates much more in Chicago.

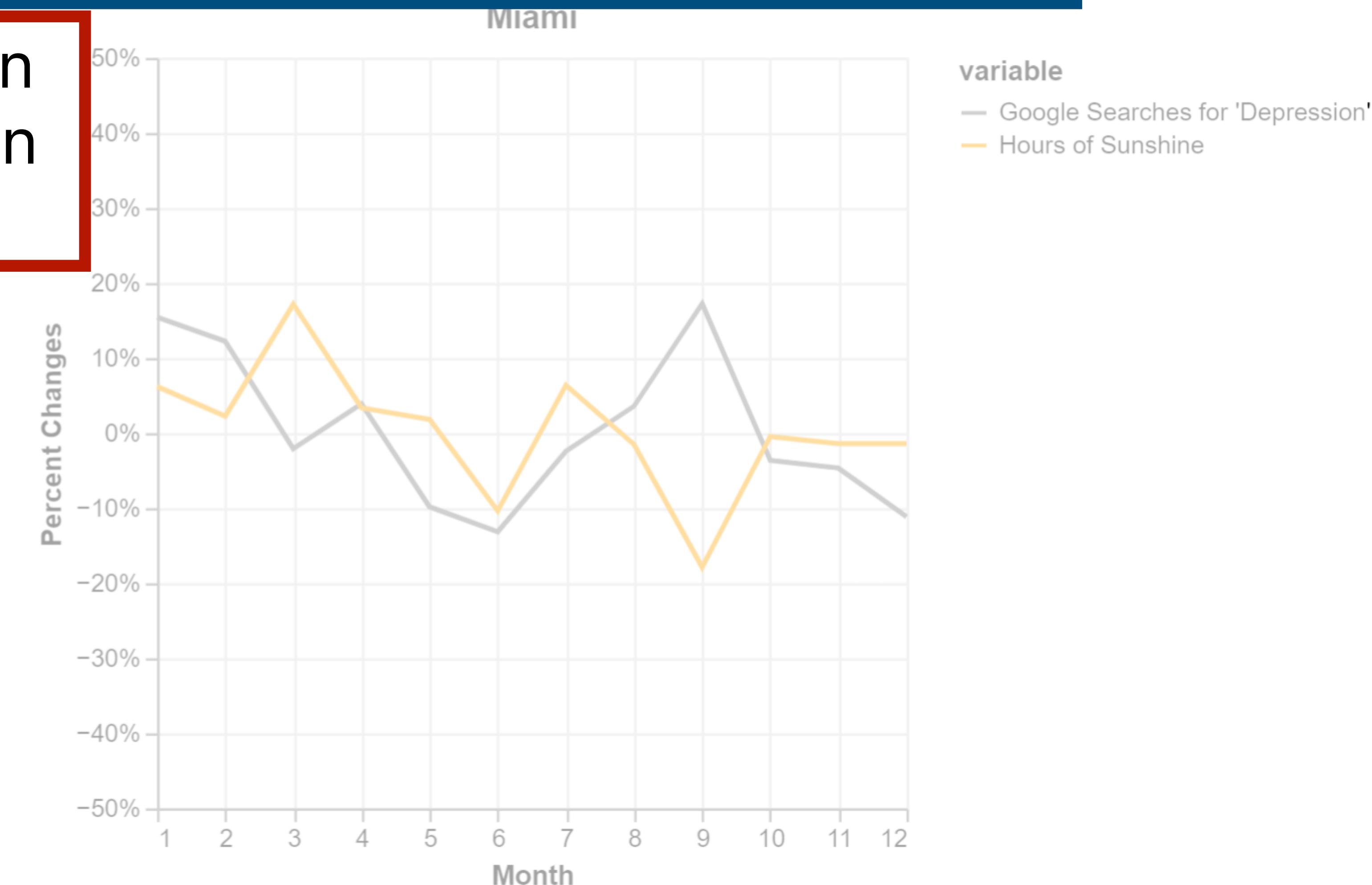
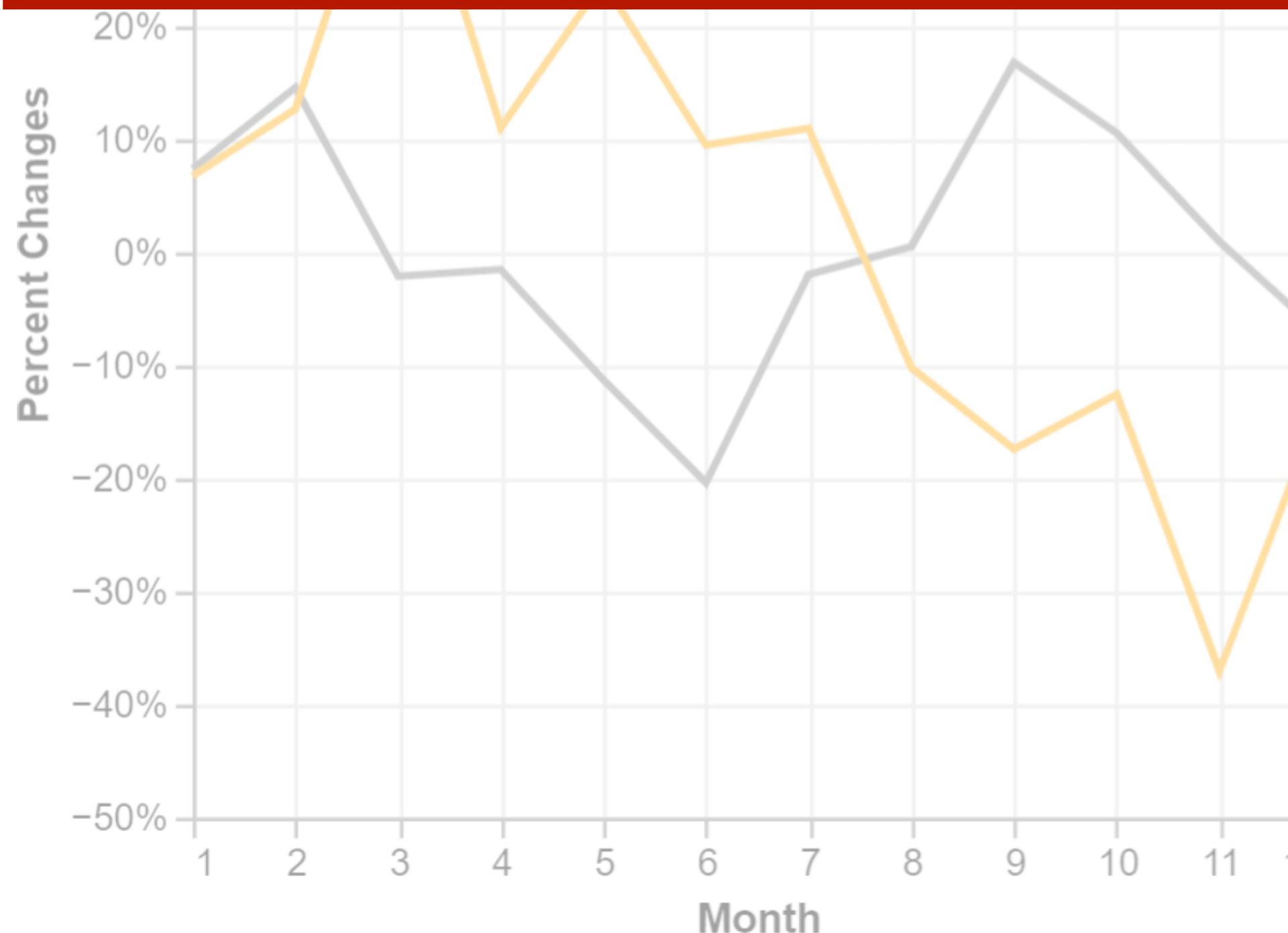


# Then, tell a story

## A Tale of Two Cities: How Dramatic are the Effects of Seasonal Depression?

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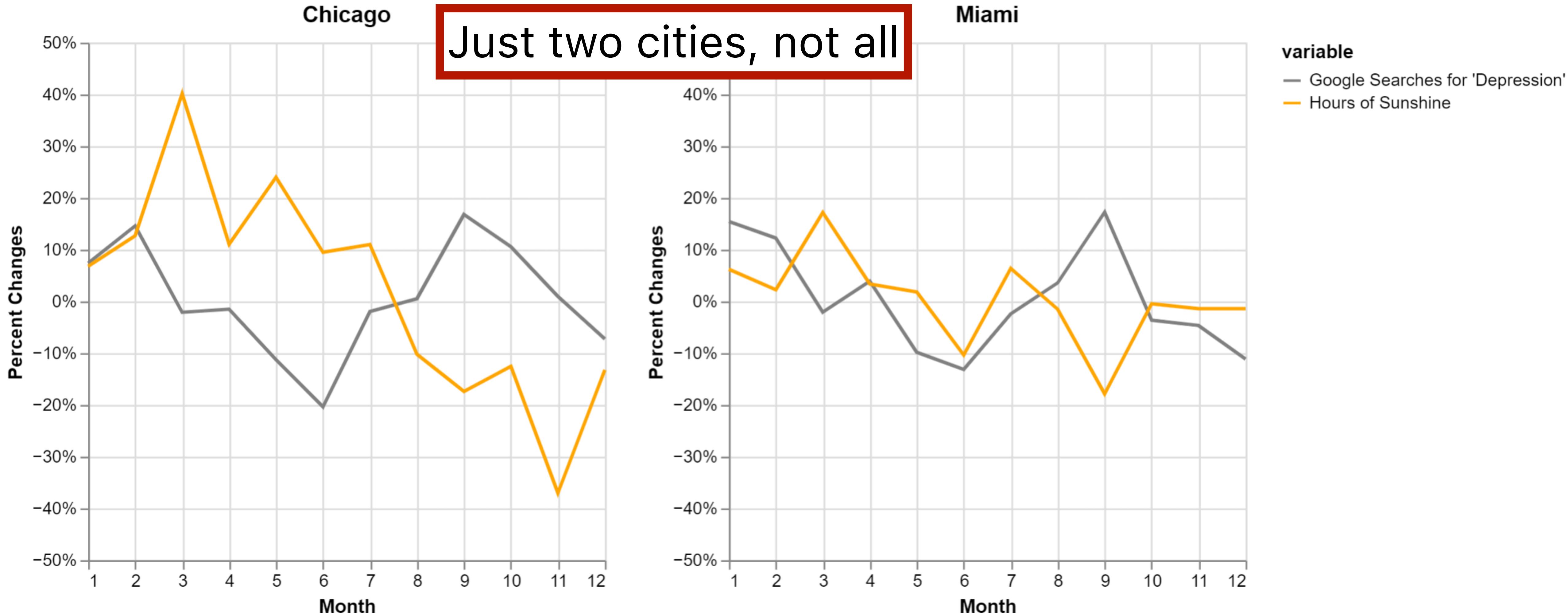
Missing takeaway / question in title was most common reason for docking points last year



# Then, tell a story

## A Tale of Two Cities: How Dramatic are the Effects of Seasonal Depression?

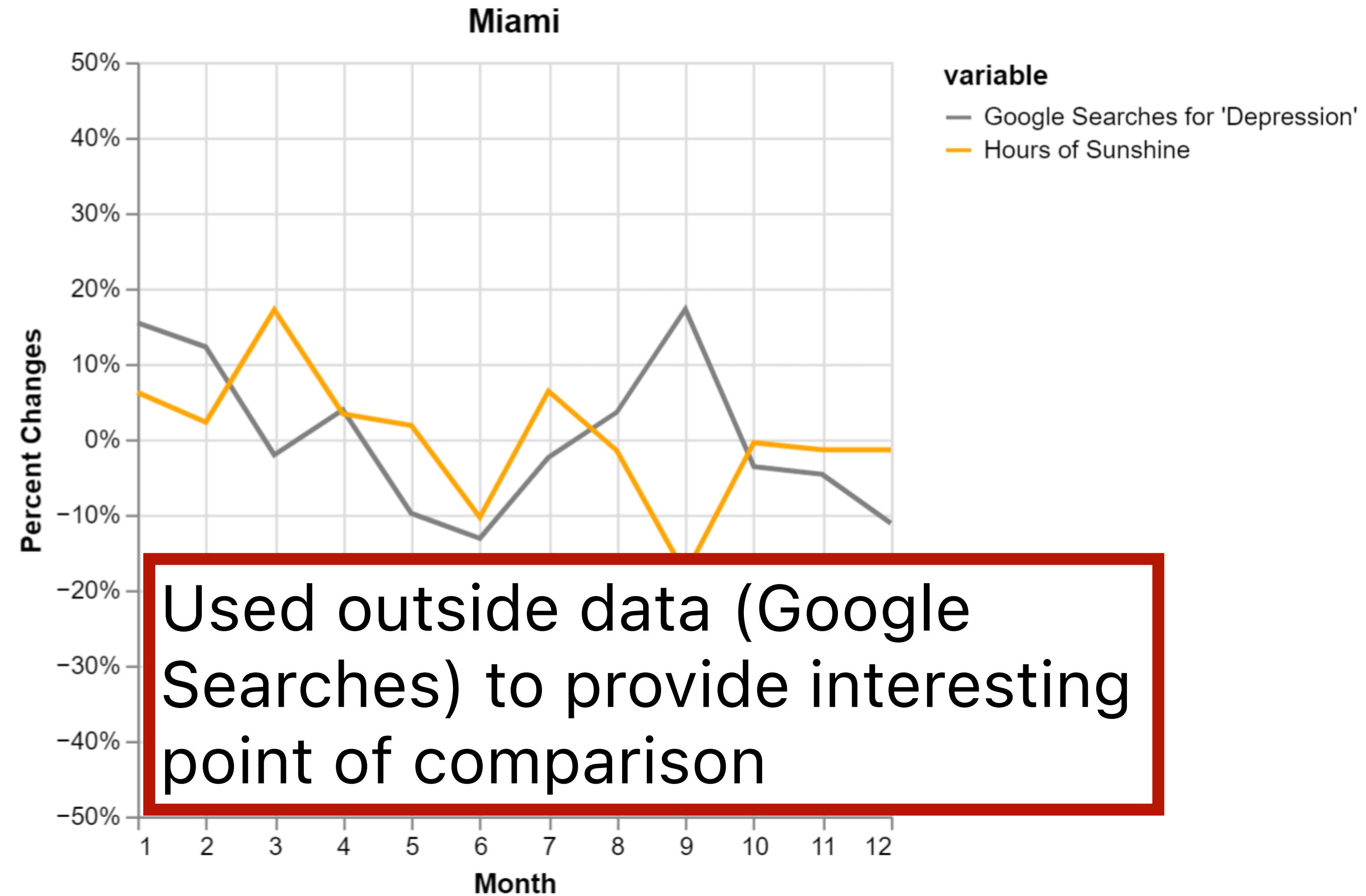
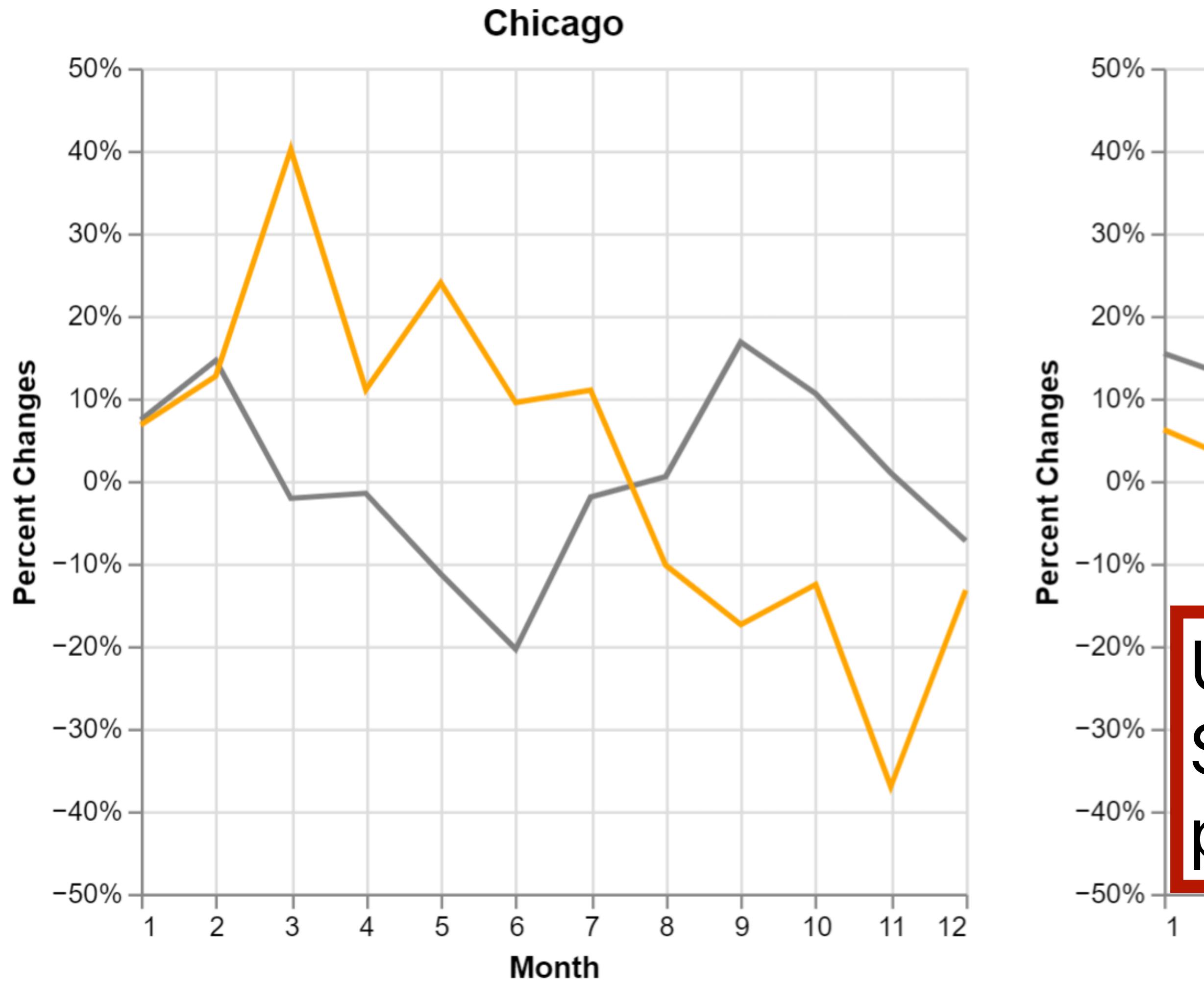
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# Then, tell a story

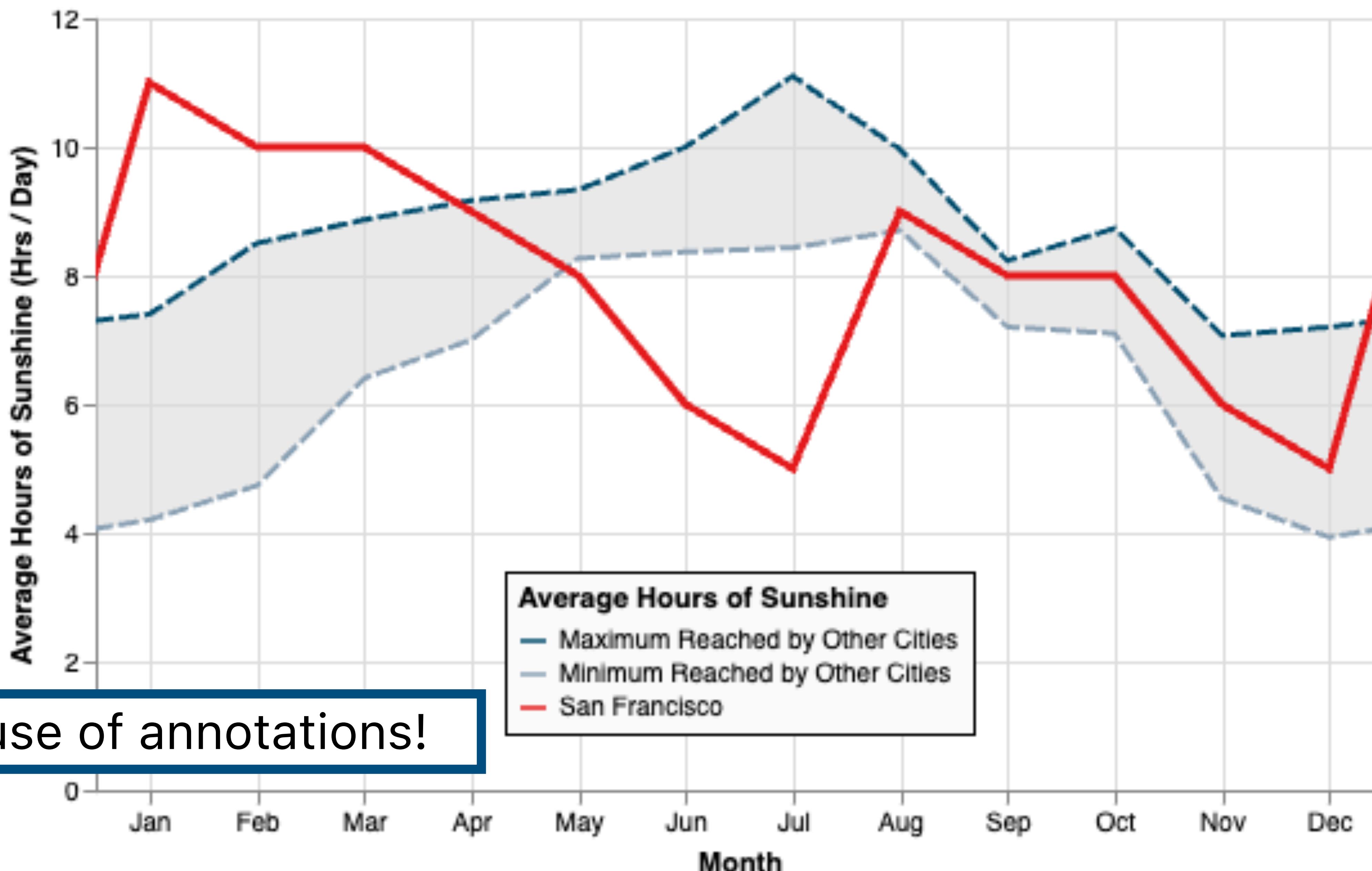
## A Tale of Two Cities: How Dramatic are the Effects of Seasonal Depression?

Compared to a city like Miami, where sunshine hardly changes year round, Google searches for depression fluctuates much more in Chicago.



# How Does San Francisco's Sunshine Trend Compare to Other Major U.S. Cities?

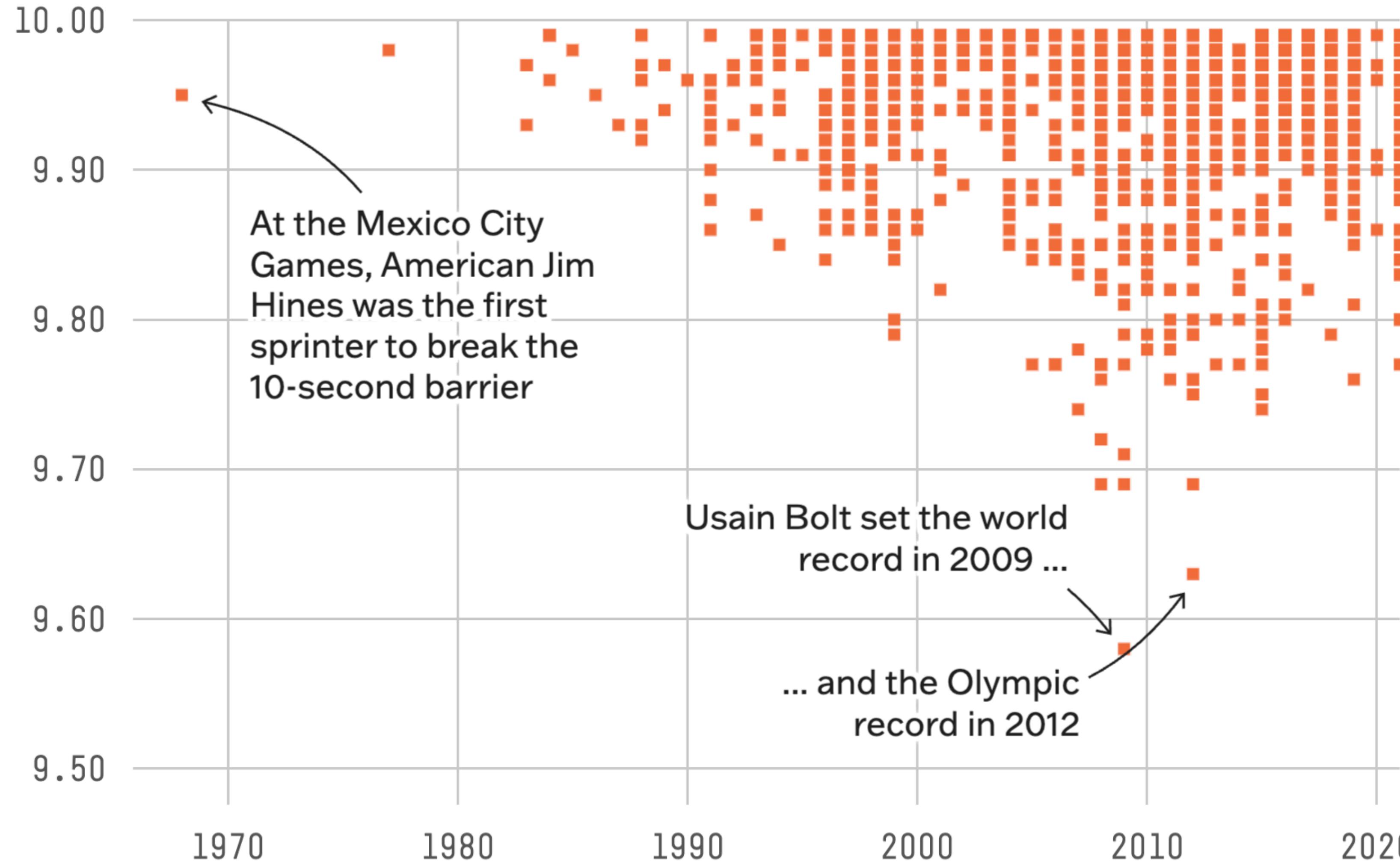
## San Francisco's Peculiar Sunshine Trend



# Exemplar: Usain Bolt

## No one is coming close to Usain Bolt's best times

All times under 10 seconds in the outdoor men's 100-meter sprint, using only electronic readings and under regular wind conditions



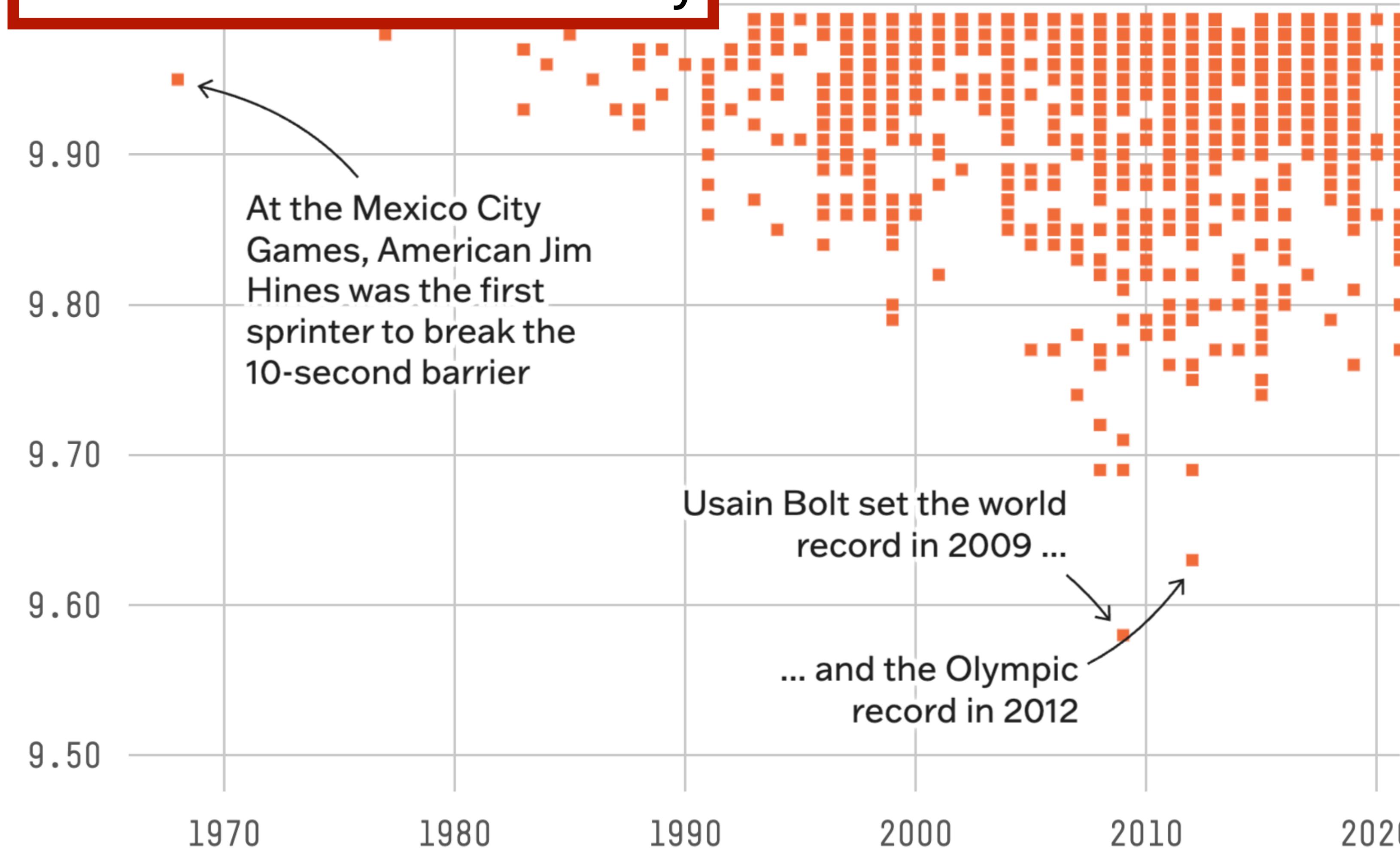
# Exemplar: Usain Bolt

No one is coming close to Usain Bolt's best times

Time versus year for 100-meter sprints

Only electronic readings and under regular wind conditions

Grade: Not satisfactory



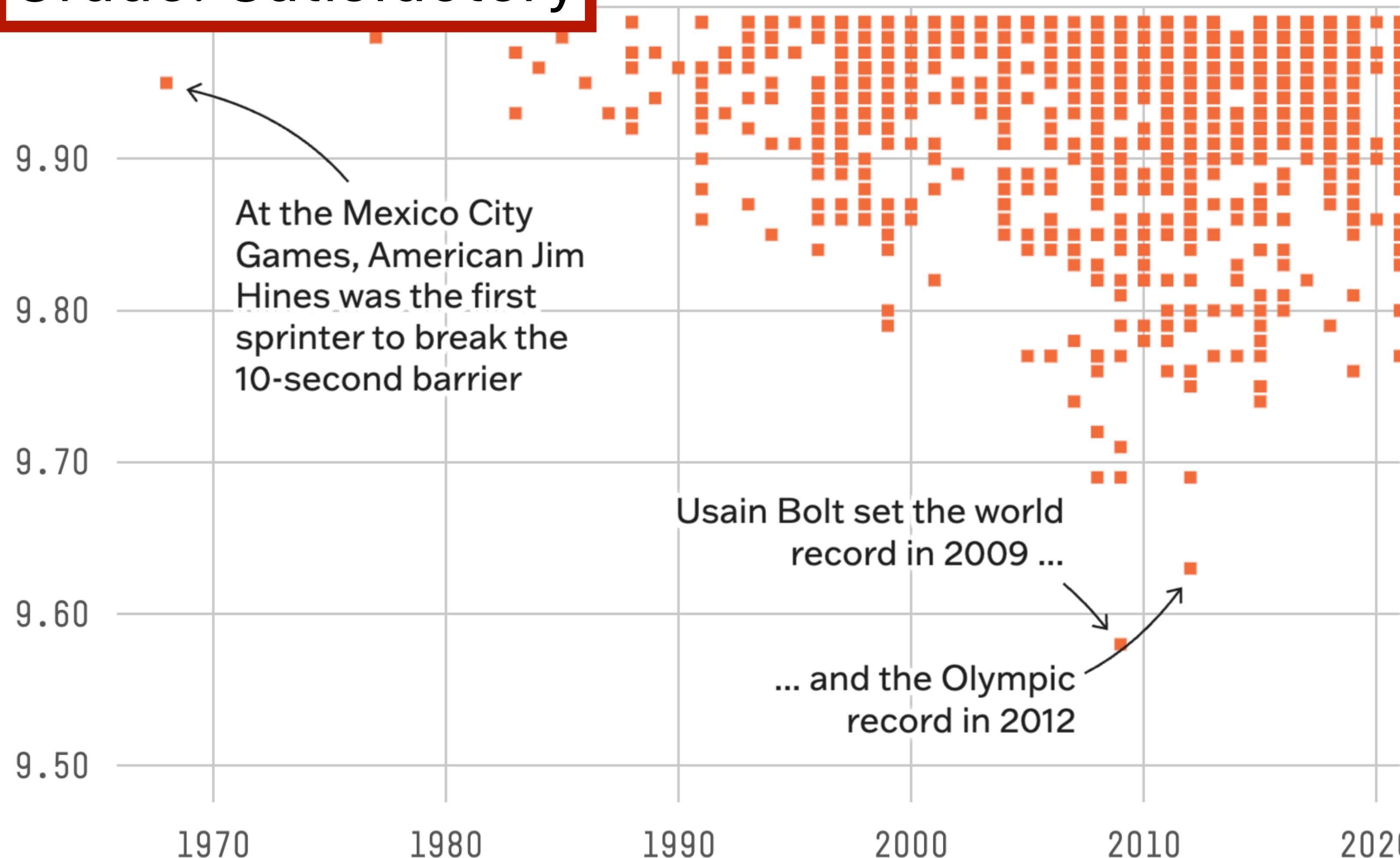
# Exemplar: Usain Bolt

No one is coming close to Usain Bolt's best times

## How have 100m sprint times changed over time?

Only electronic readings and under regular wind conditions

Grade: Satisfactory

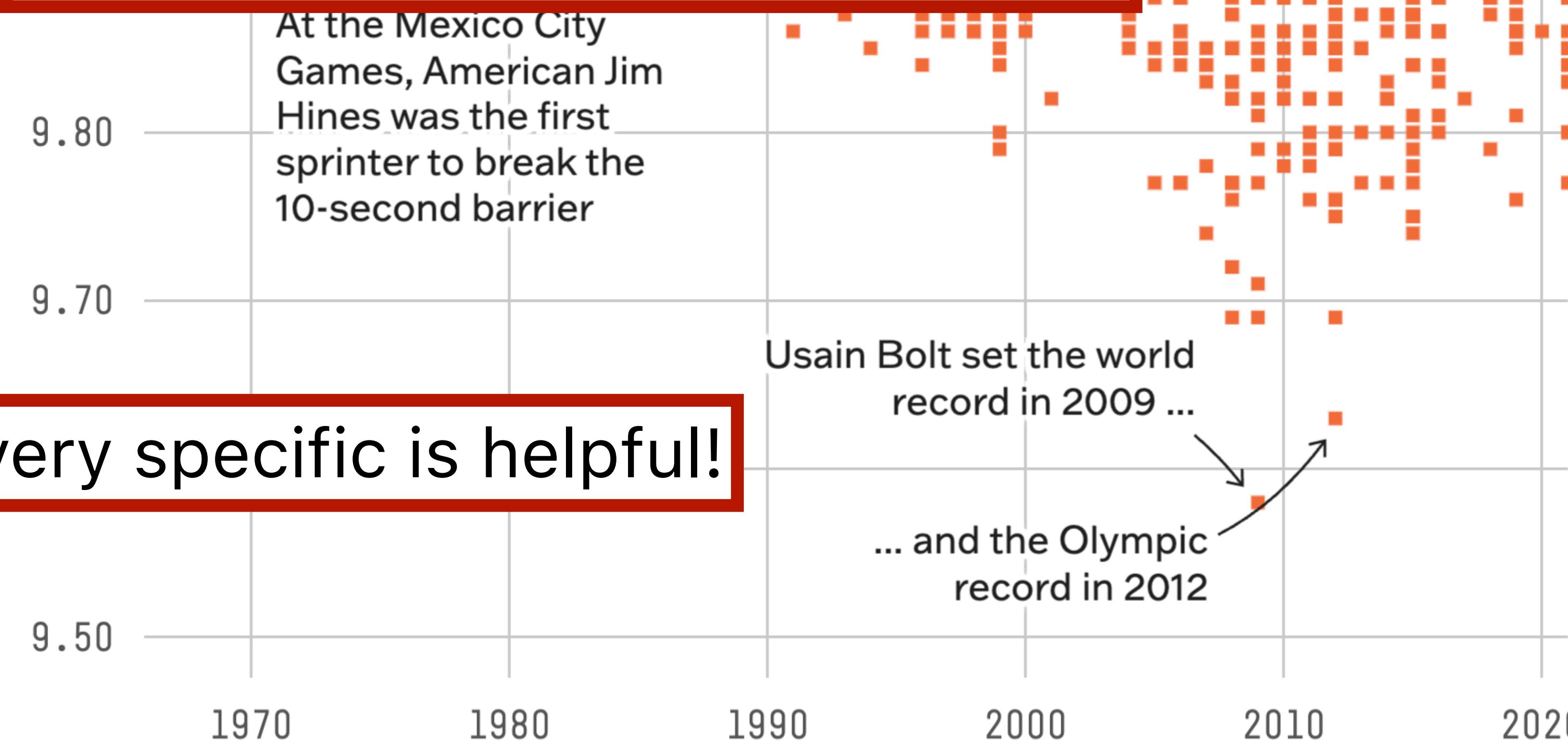


# Exemplar: Usain Bolt

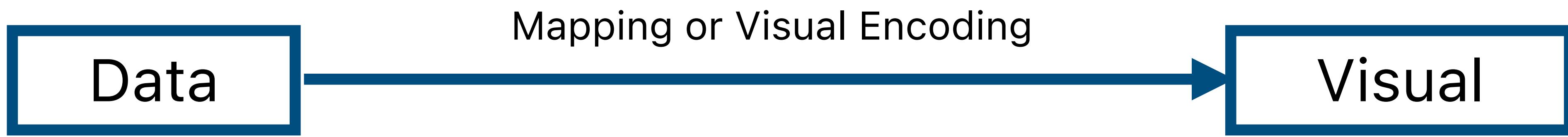
## No one is coming close to Usain Bolt's best times

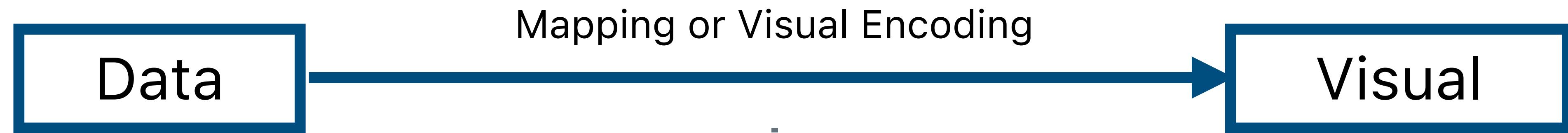
All times under 10 seconds in the outdoor men's 100-meter sprint, using only electronic readings and under regular wind conditions

Excellent: Title is the ONE thing a reader should remember. Subtitle helps to clarify.



# **Visual Encodings**





## Expressiveness

A set of facts is *expressible* in a visual language if the sentences (i.e. the visualizations) in the language express *all the facts in the set of data, and only the facts in the data.*

## Effectiveness

A visualization is more *effective* than another if the information it conveys *is more readily perceived* than the information in the other visualization



**Nominal** Labels or categories.

$=, \neq$  E.g., Fruits: apples, bananas, cantaloupes, ...

**Ordinal** Ordered.

$=, \neq, <, >$  E.g., Quality of eggs: Grade AA, A, B

**Quantitative (Interval)** Interval (zero can be arbitrarily located).

$=, \neq, <, >, -$  E.g., Dates: Jan 19, 2018; Location: (Lat 42.36, -71.09)

Only differences can be calculated (e.g., distances or spans).

**Quantitative (Ratio)** Ratio (fixed zero / meaningful baseline).

$=, \neq, <, >, -, \%$  E.g., Physical measurement: length, mass, temperature

Counts and amounts. Can measure ratios or proportions.

## Visual Variables

Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

→ **Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes**

Position on common scale

Position on unaligned scale

Length (1D size)

Tilt/angle

Area (2D size)

Depth (3D position)

Color luminance

Color saturation

Curvature

Volume (3D size)

→ **Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes**

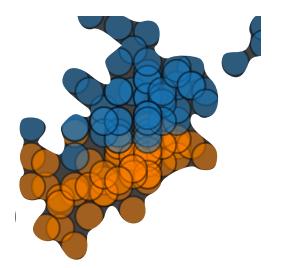
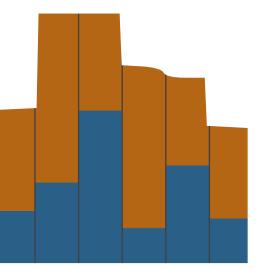
Spatial region

Color hue

Motion

Shape

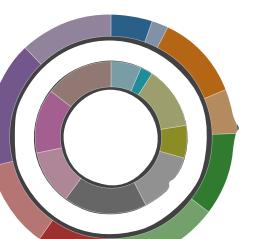
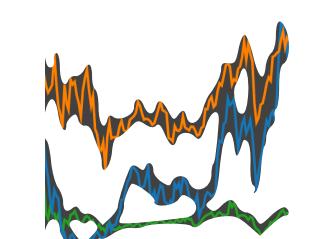
## Marks



Area

Bar

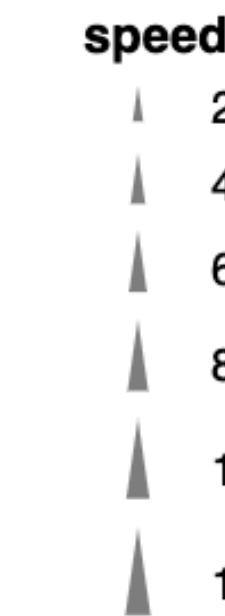
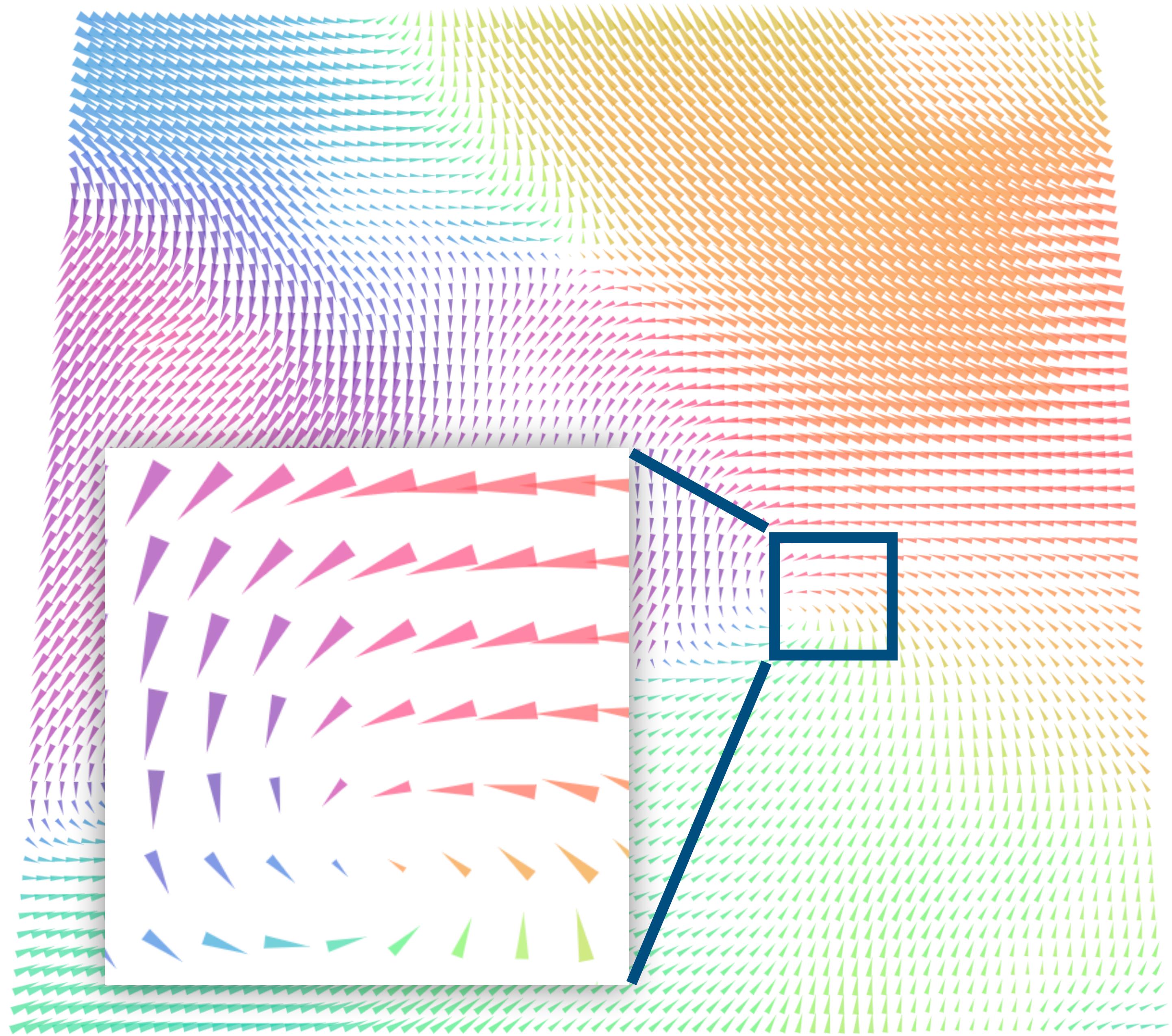
Point



Text

Name that ~~chart~~!

**Visual Encoding!**



mark: wedge  
x: longitude (Q-int)  
y: latitude (Q-int)  
color: direction (Q-int)  
angle: direction (Q-int)  
size: speed (Q-ratio)

# Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite.

Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes ; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Segur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et qui rejoignirent Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

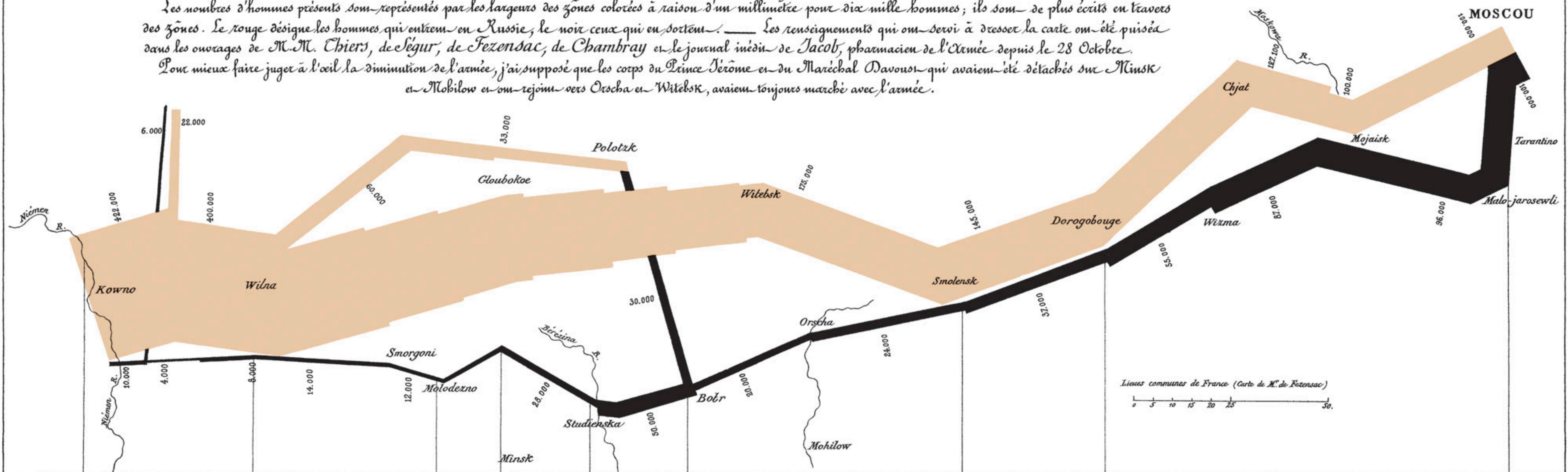
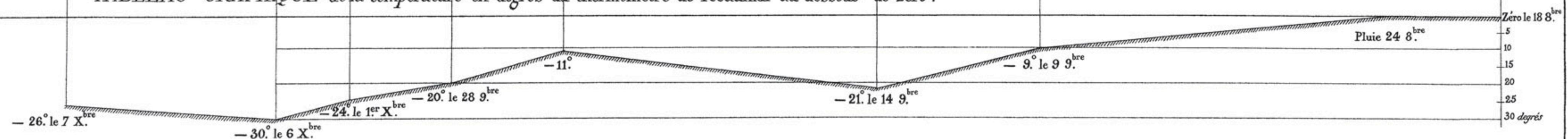


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

Les Cosaques passent au galop  
le Niémen gelé.



Autog. par Regnier, 8. Pas. S<sup>e</sup> Marie St<sup>e</sup> G<sup>e</sup> à Paris.

Imp. Lith. Regnier et Dourdet.

tryclassbuzz.com:  
minard

# A Design Space of Visual Encodings

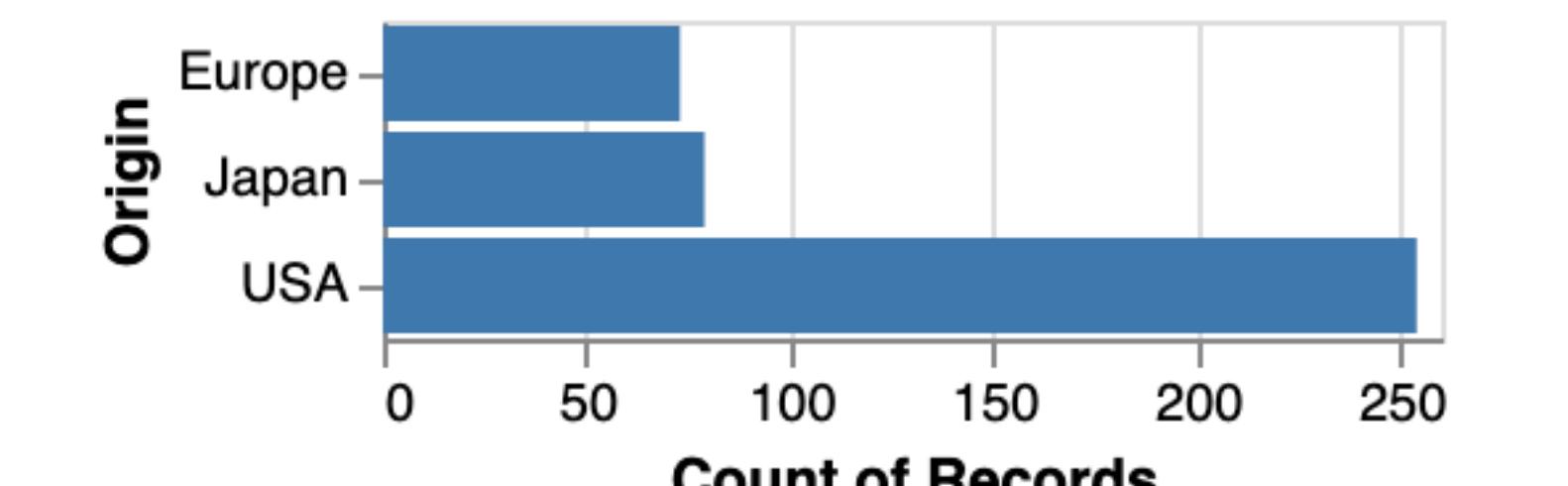
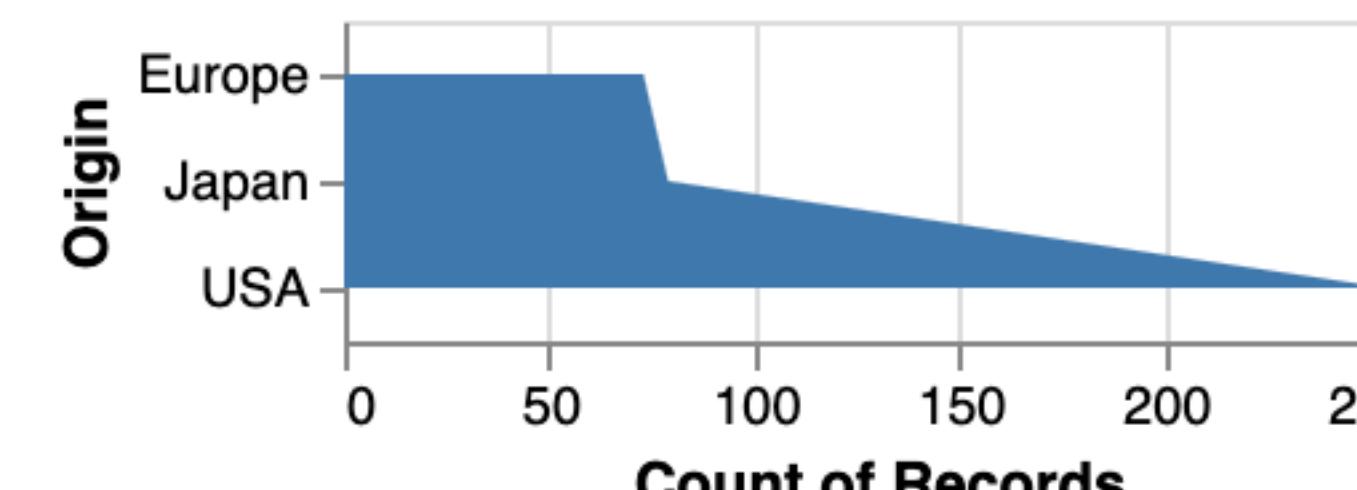
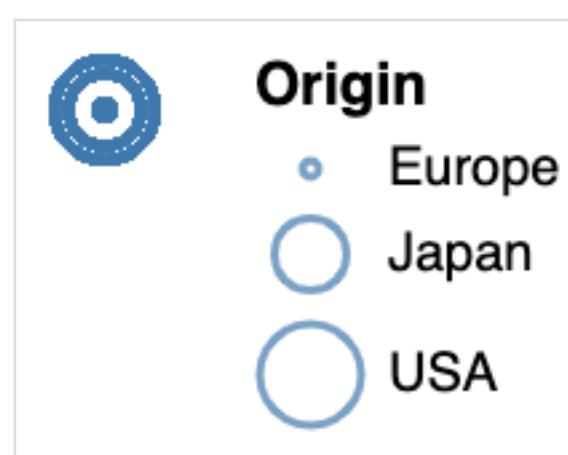
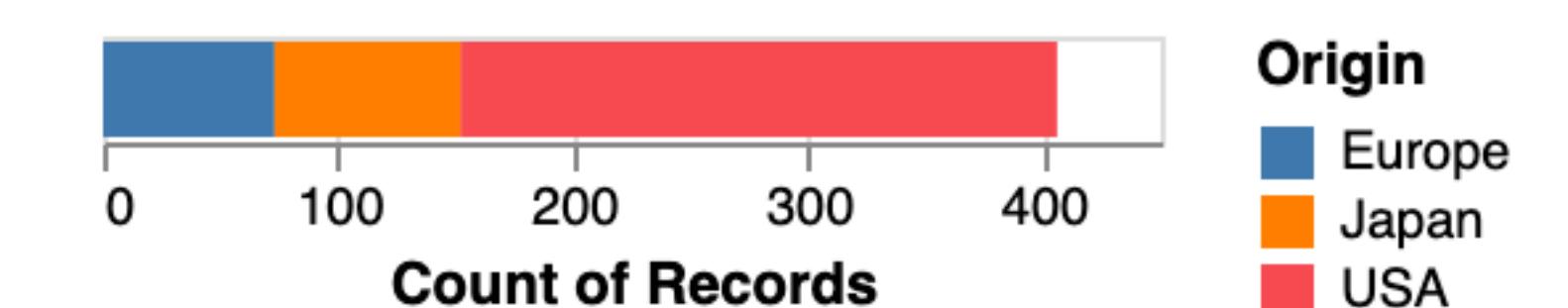
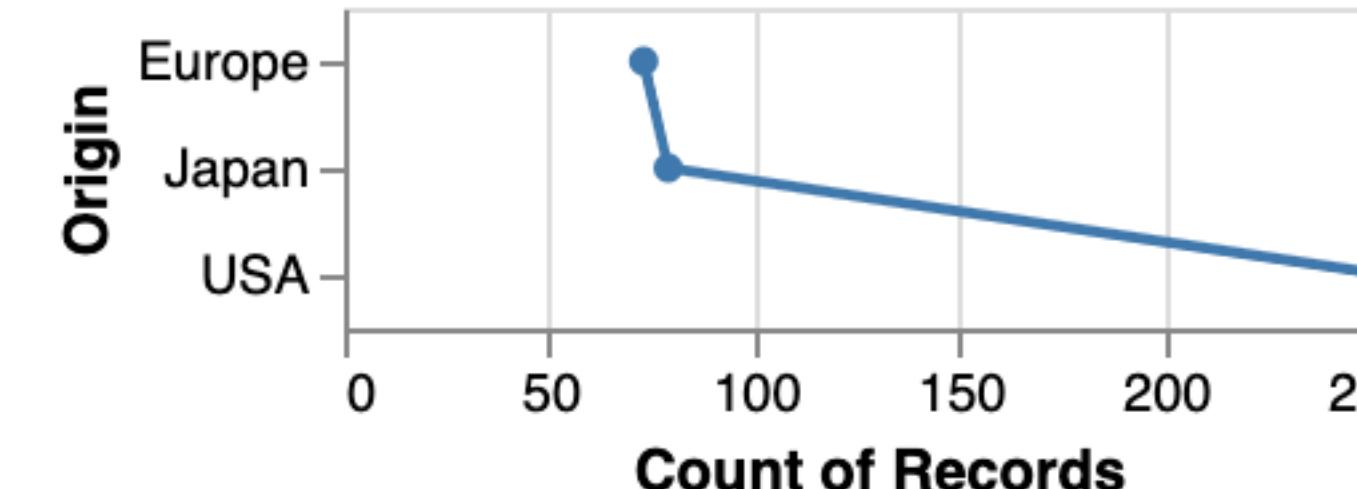
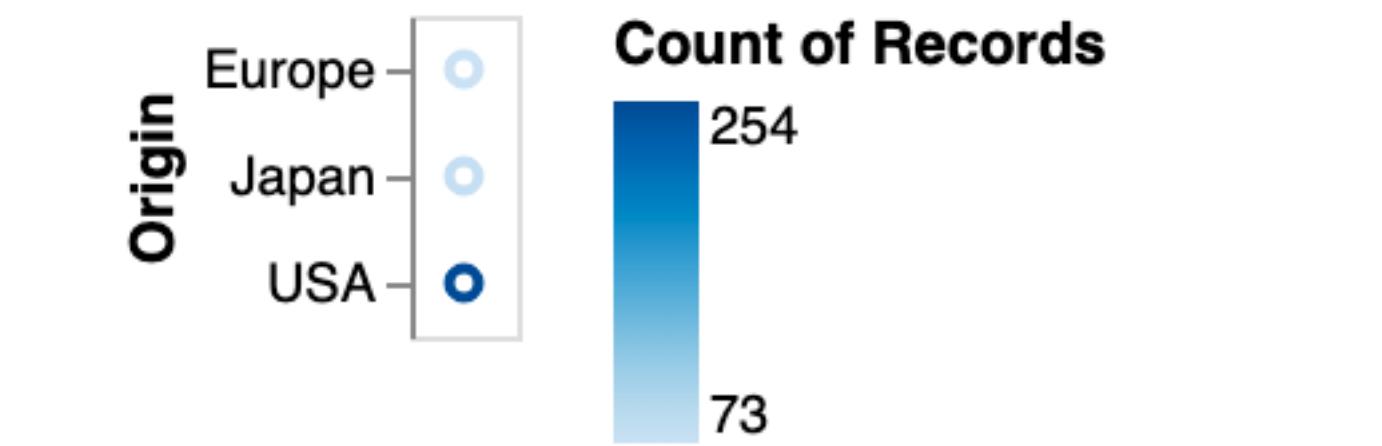
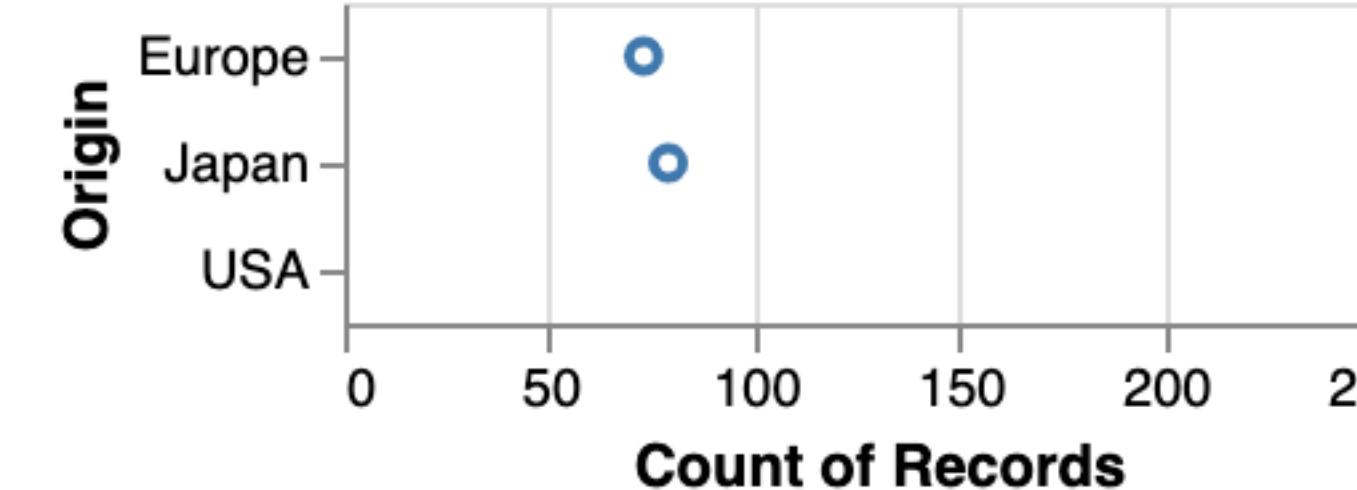
# Visual Encoding = Combinatorial Design Space

1D nominal data (N, O)

raw



aggregate (count)

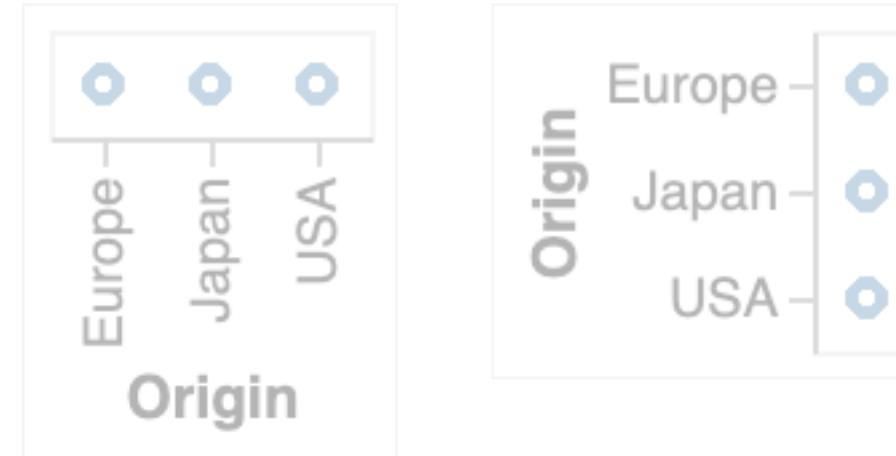


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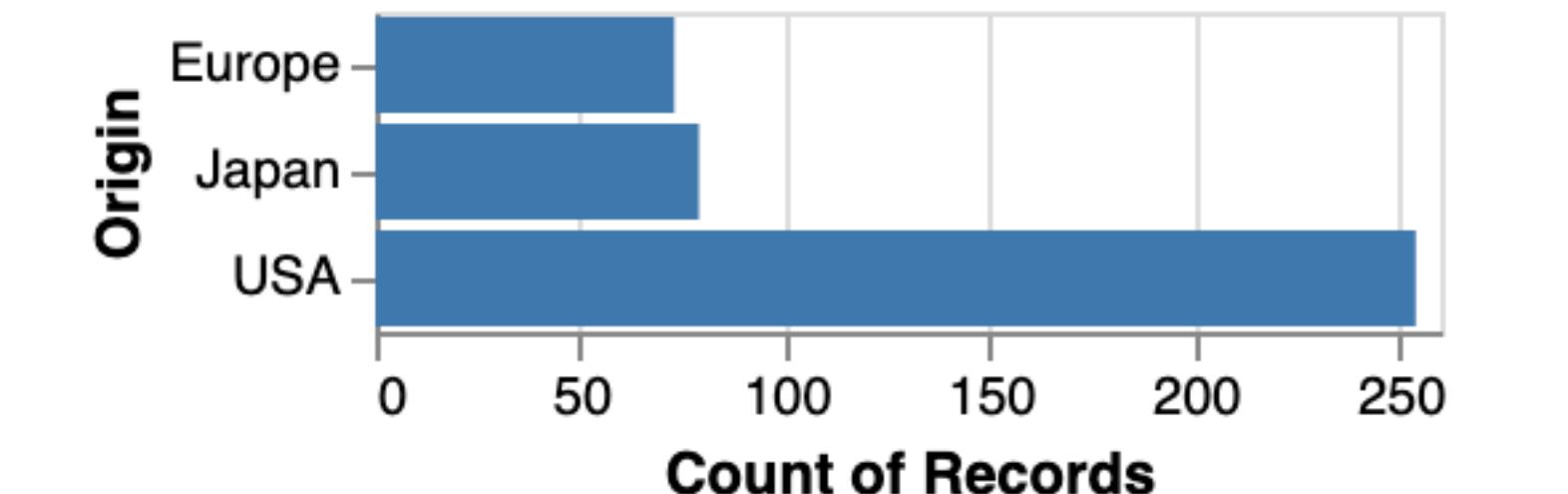
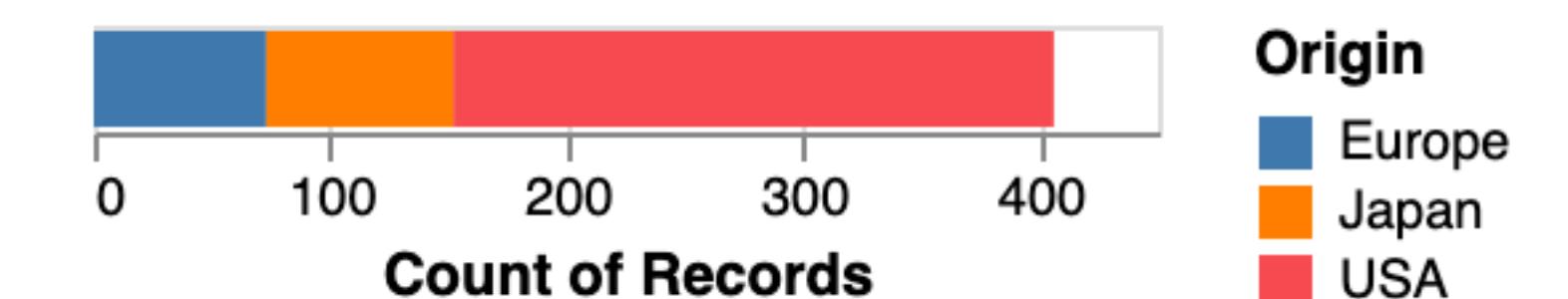
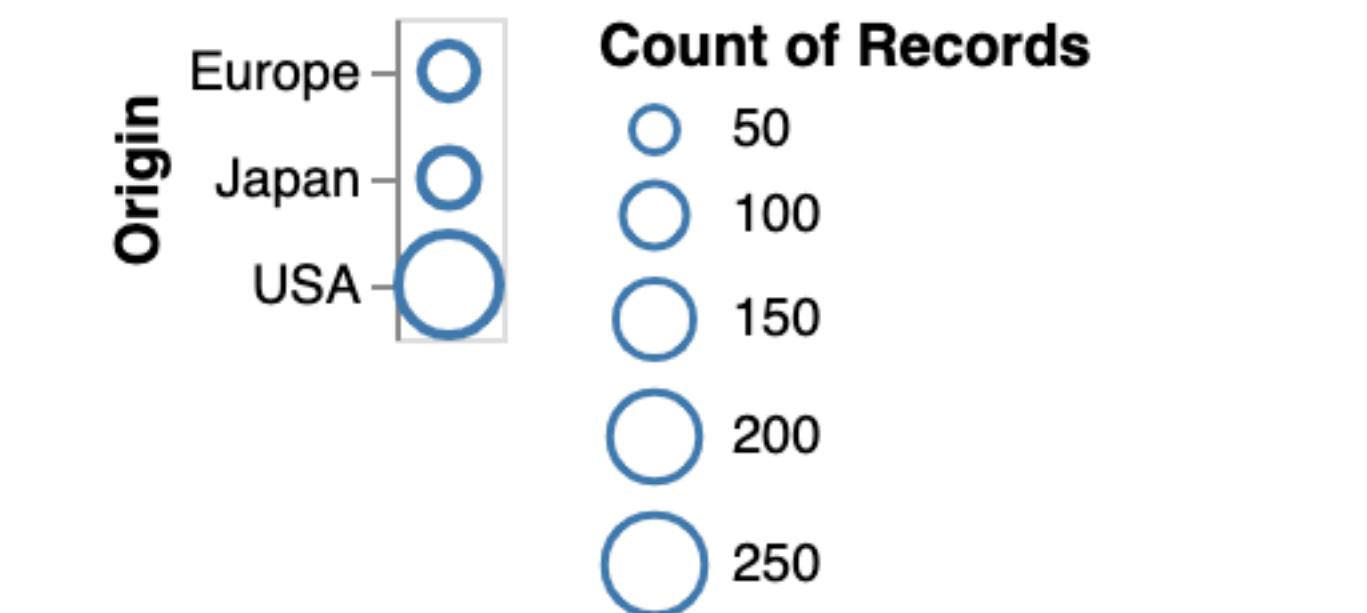
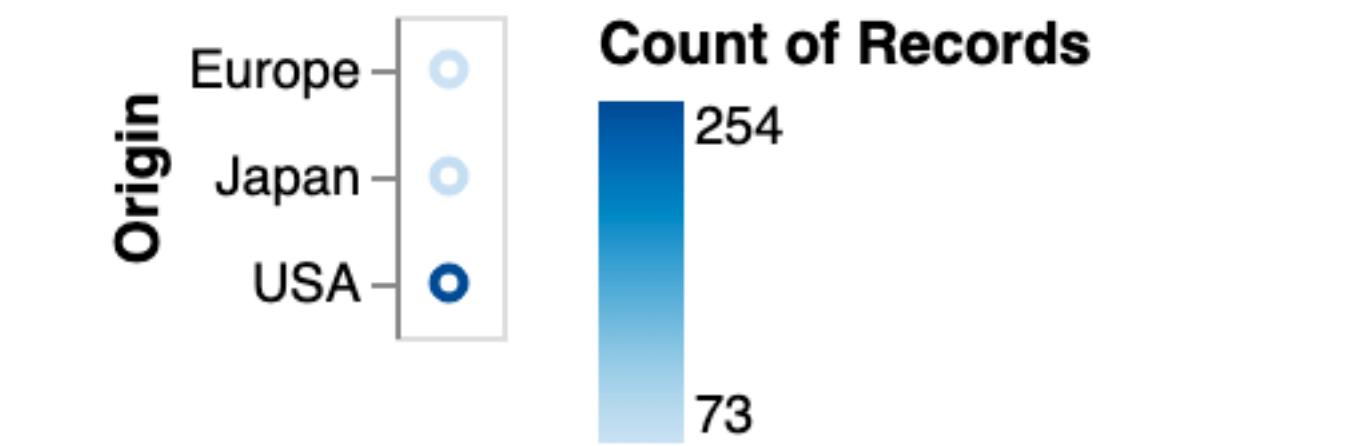
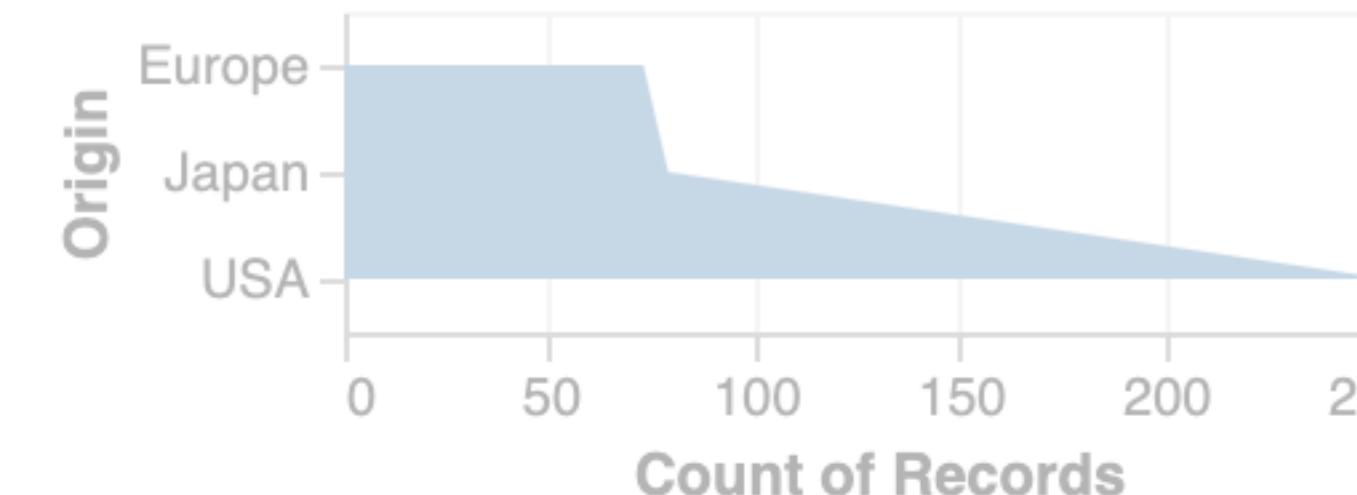
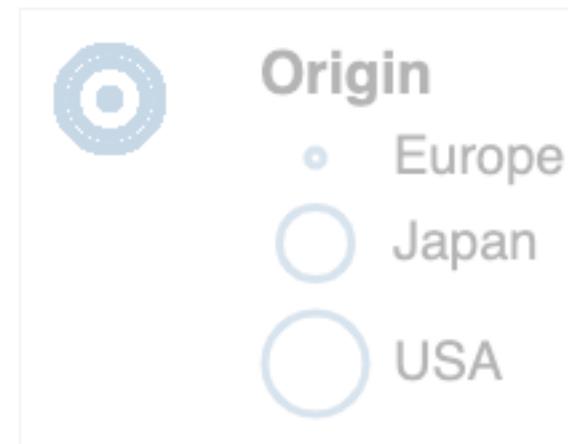
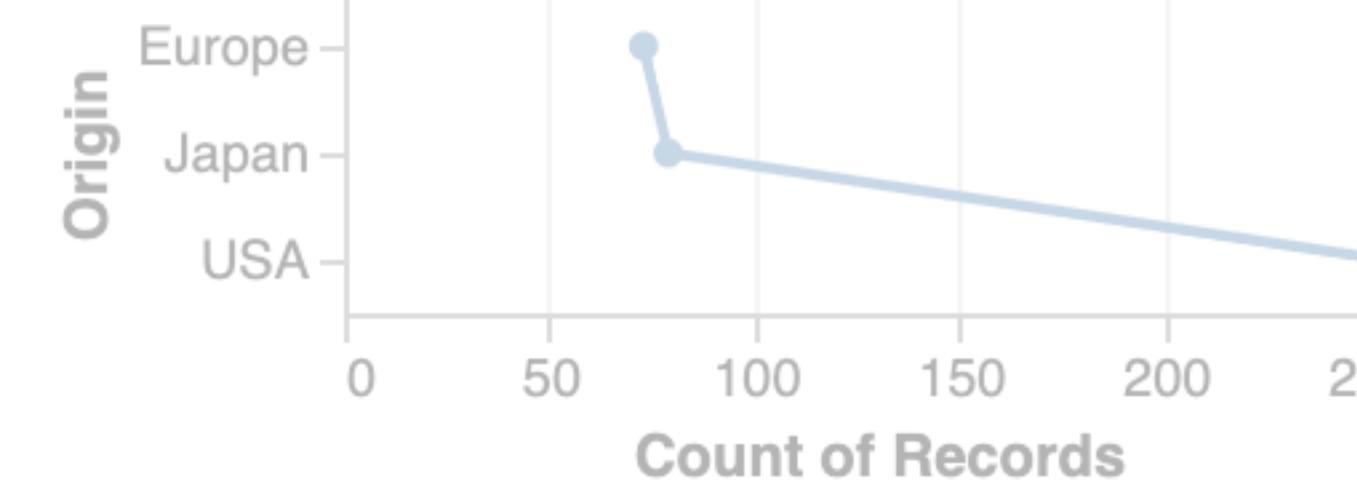
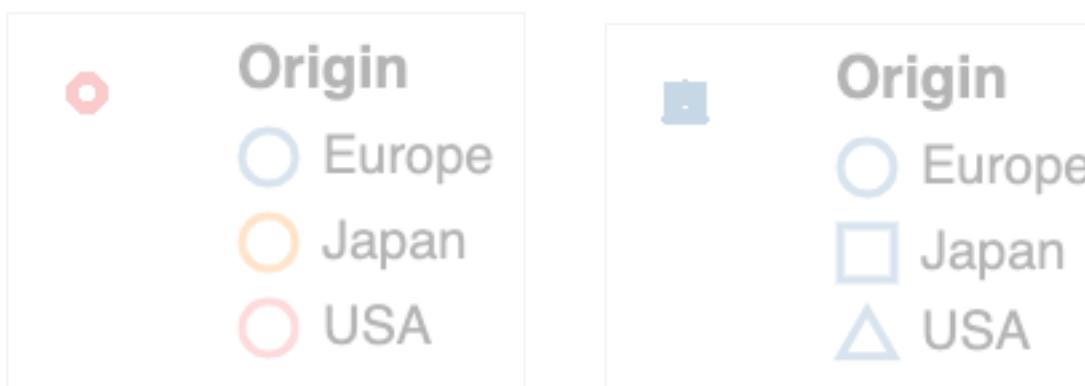
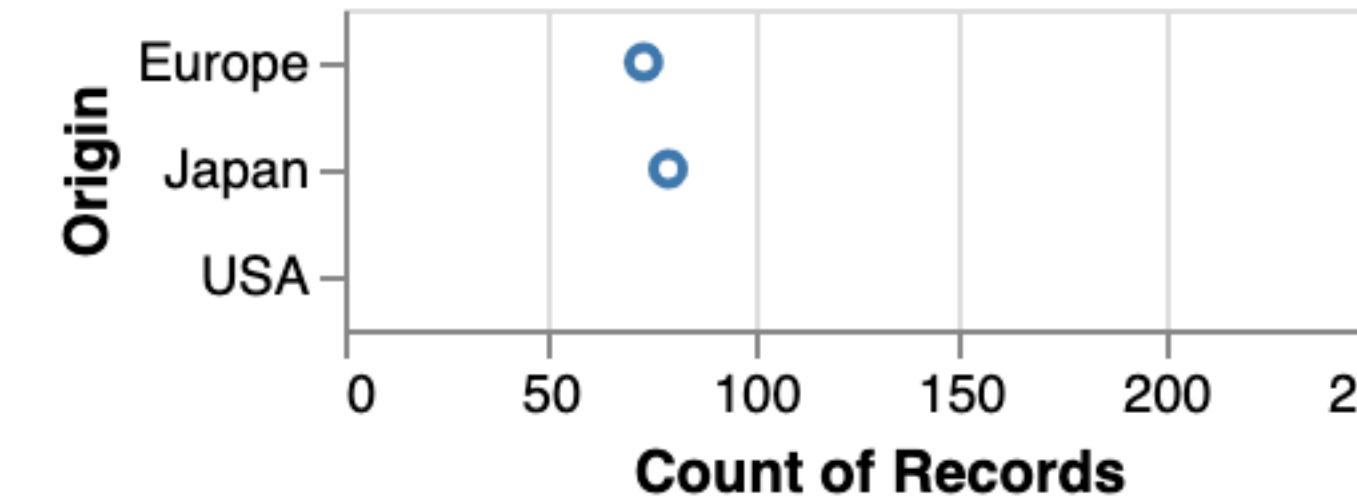
1D nominal data (N, O)

Expressive?

raw



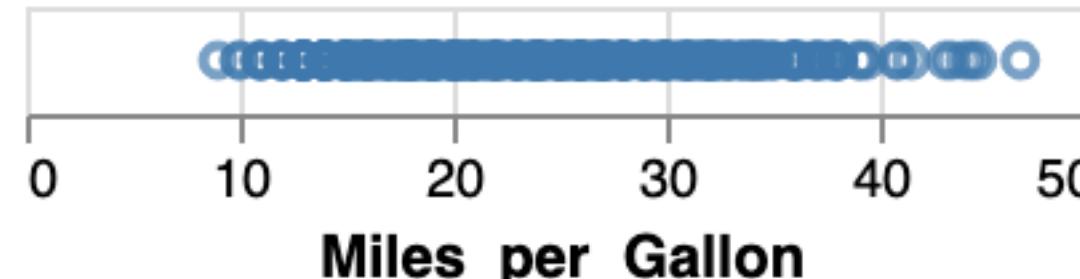
aggregate (count)



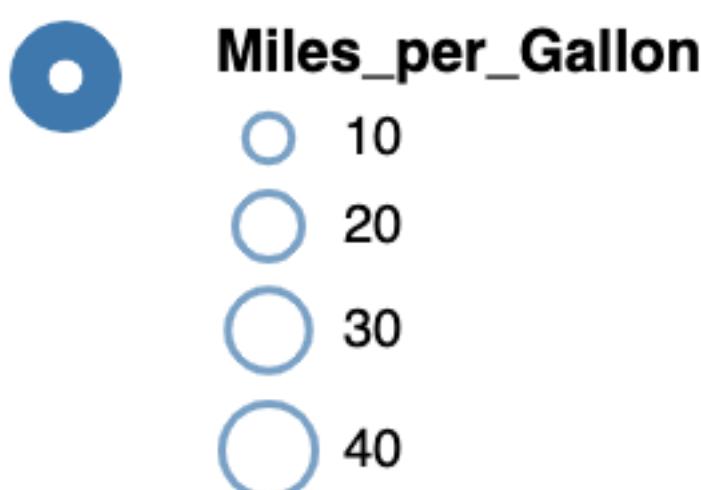
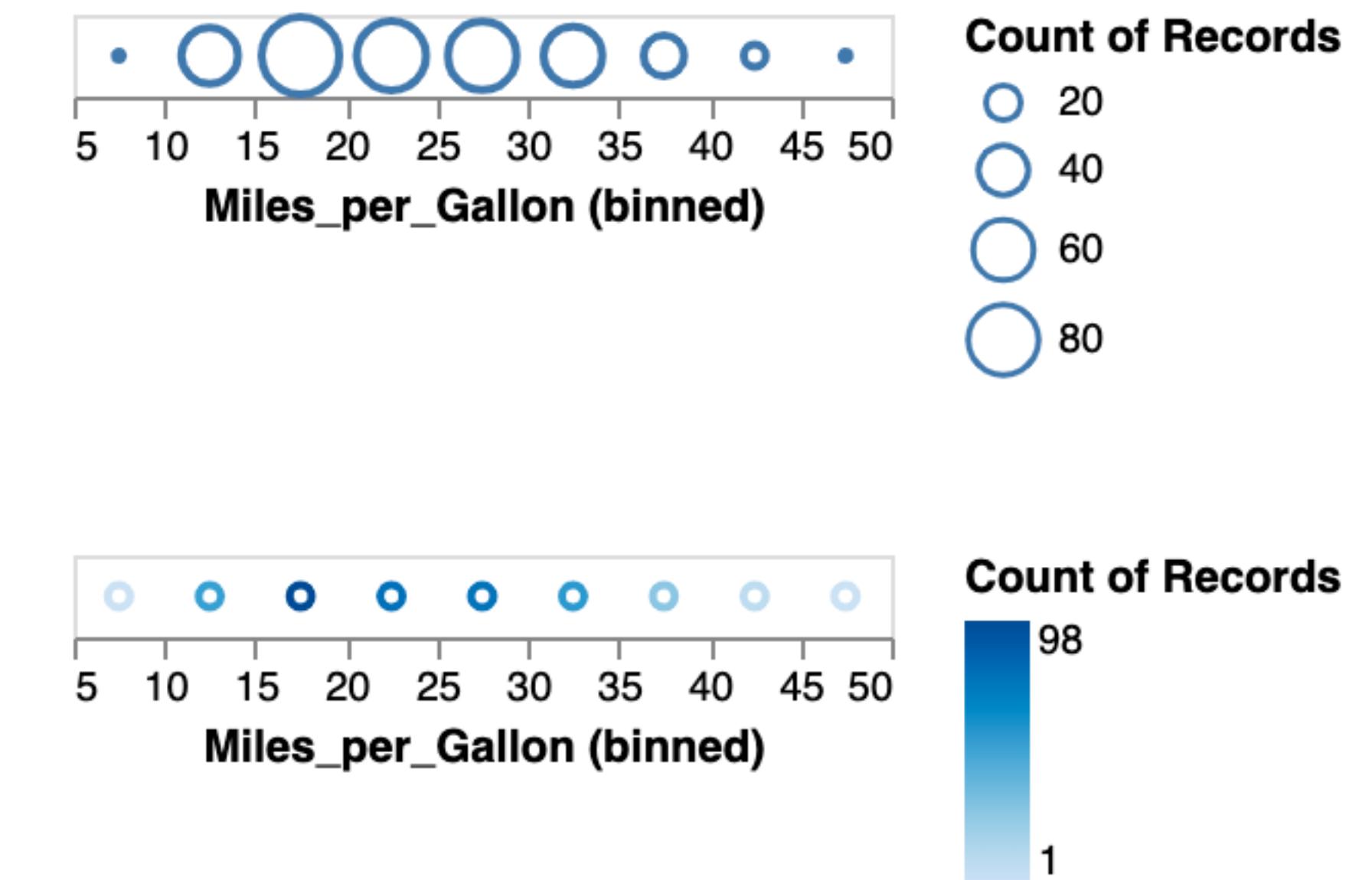
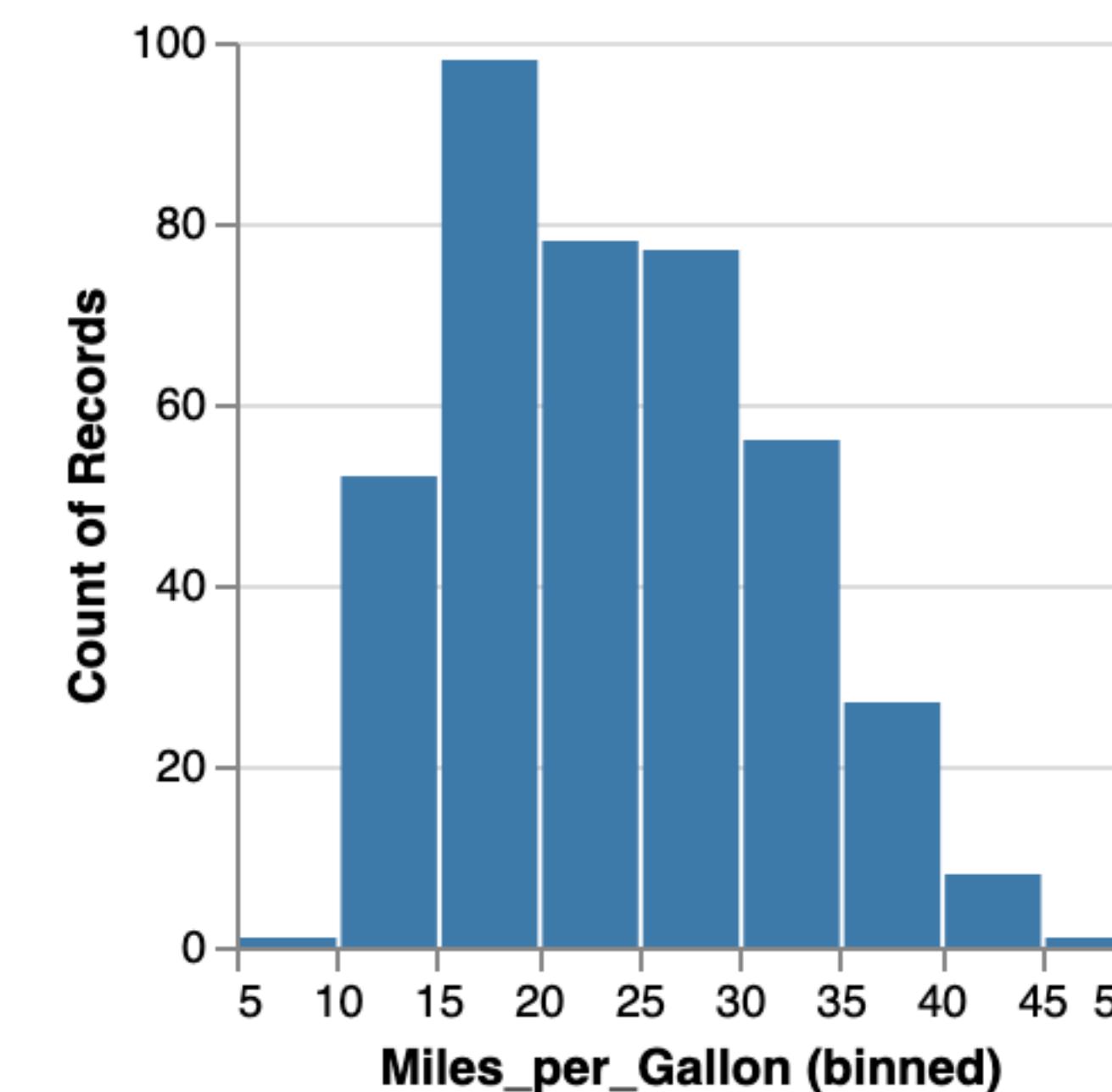
# Visual Encoding = Combinatorial Design Space

1D quantitative data (Q)

raw



aggregate (count)

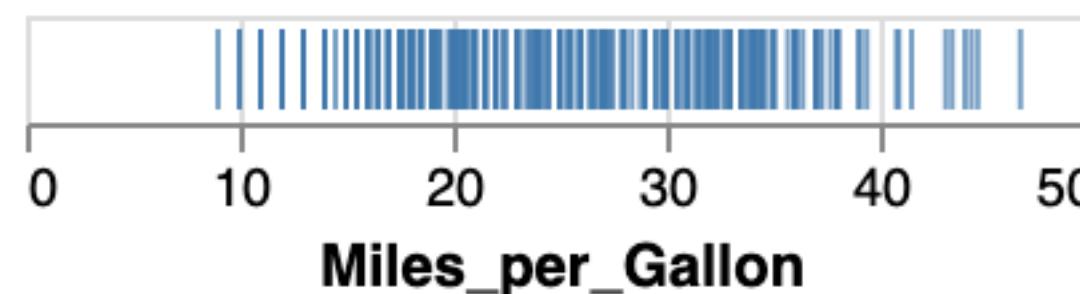
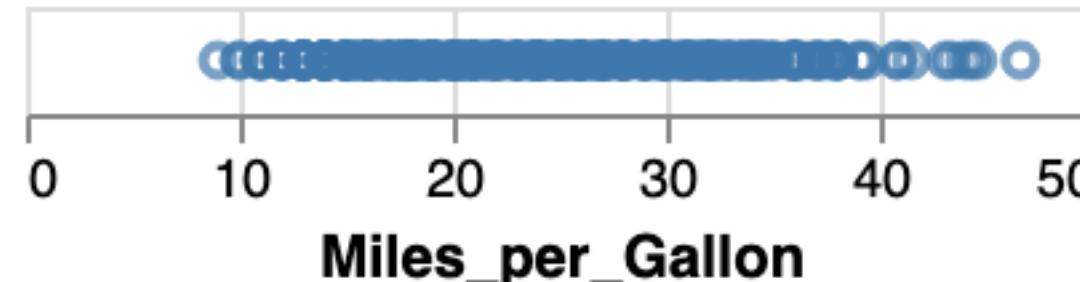


# Visual Encoding = Combinatorial Design Space

1D quantitative data (Q)

Expressive?

raw

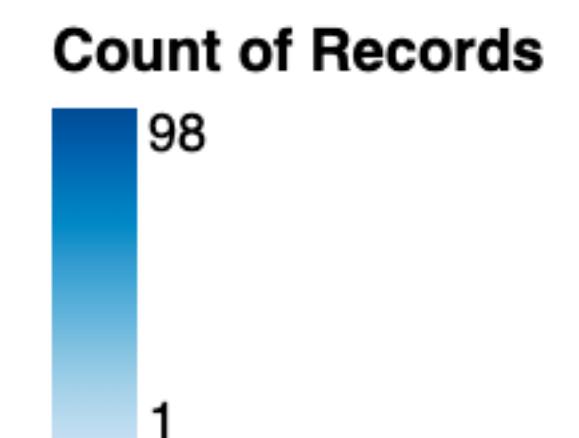
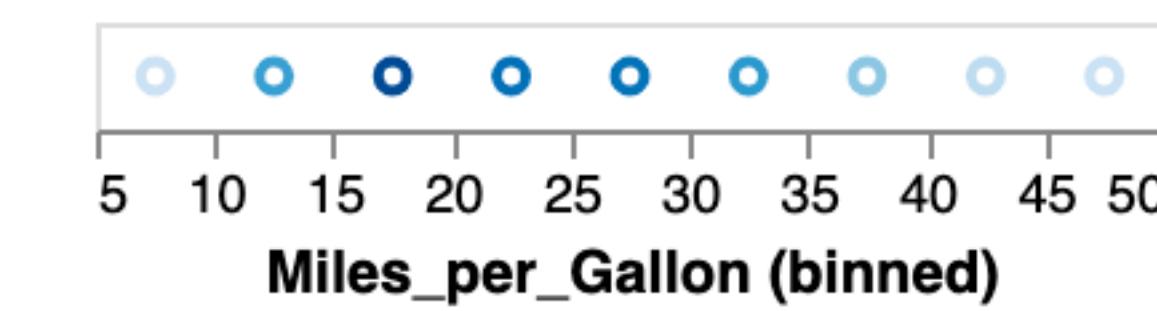
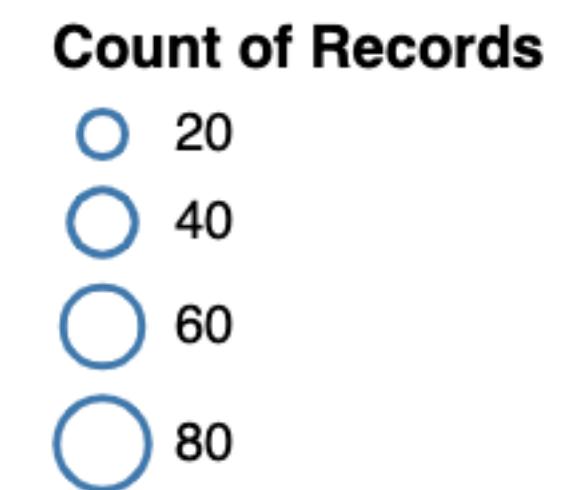
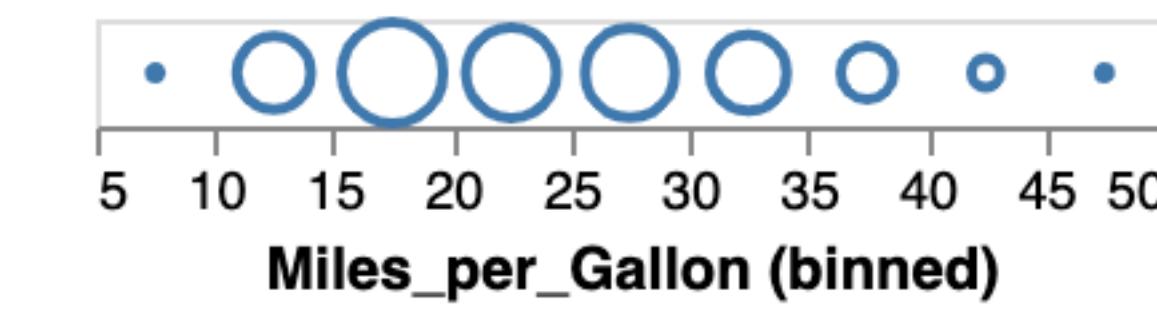
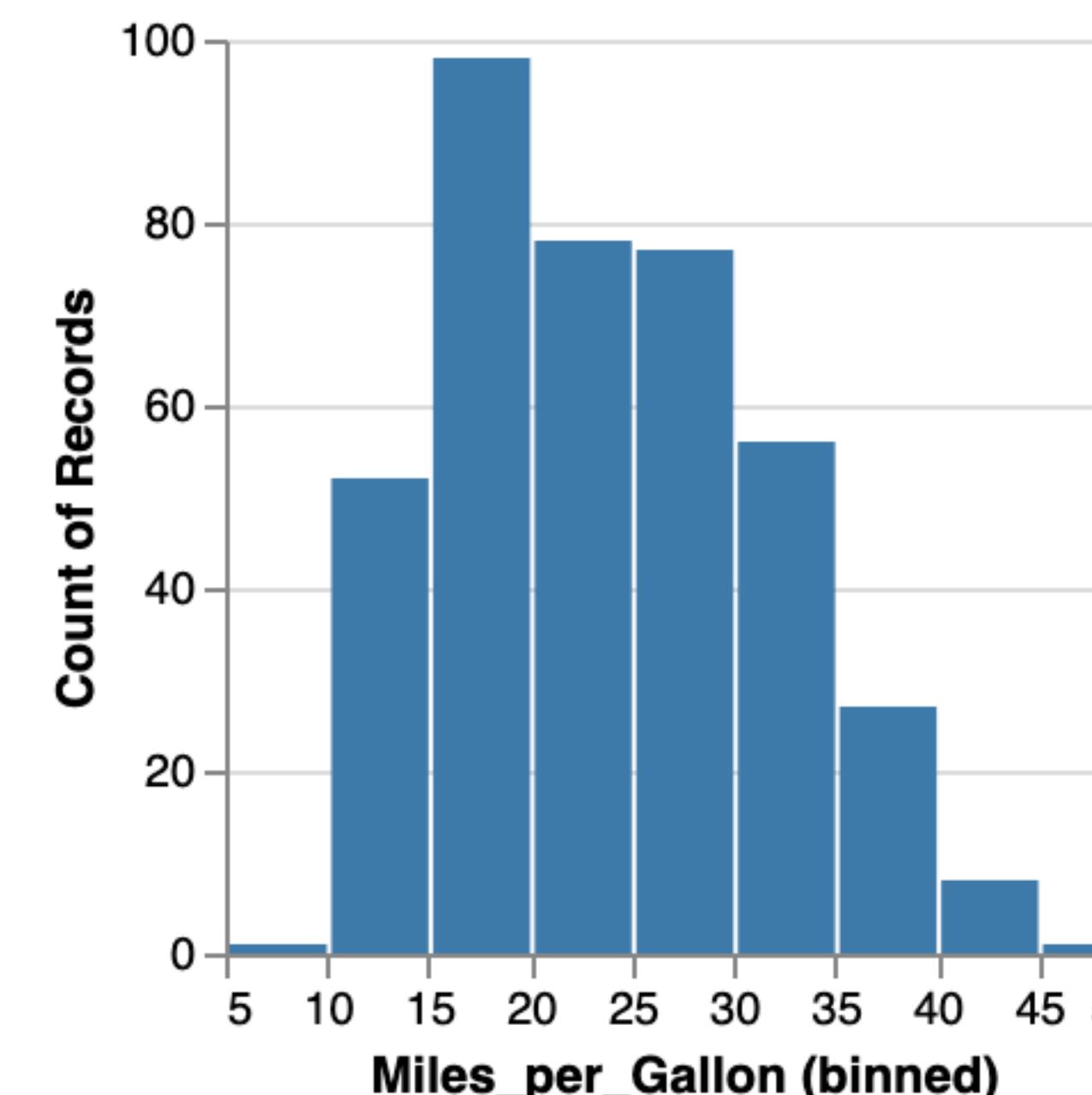


Miles\_per\_Gallon

47

9

aggregate (count)



Miles\_per\_Gallon

10

20

30

40

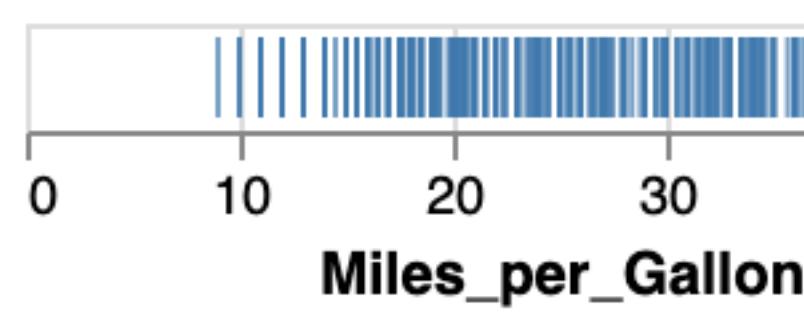
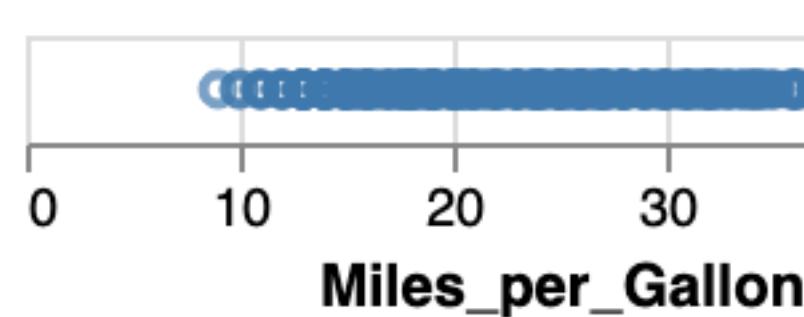
# Visual Encoding = Combinatorial Design Space

1D quantitative data (Q)

Expressive?

Effective?

raw



Miles\_per\_Gallon



aggregate (count)



Count of Records

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

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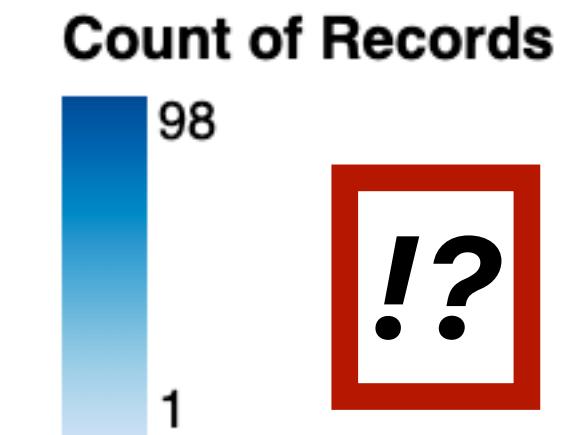
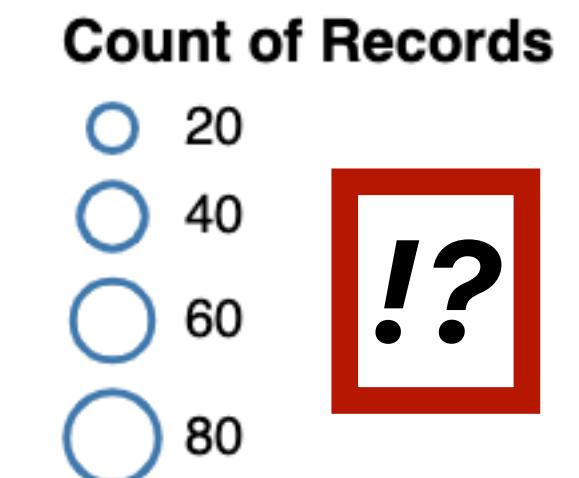
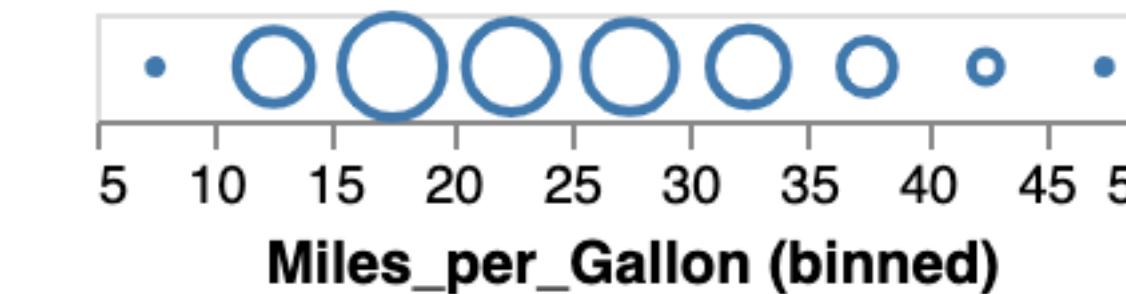
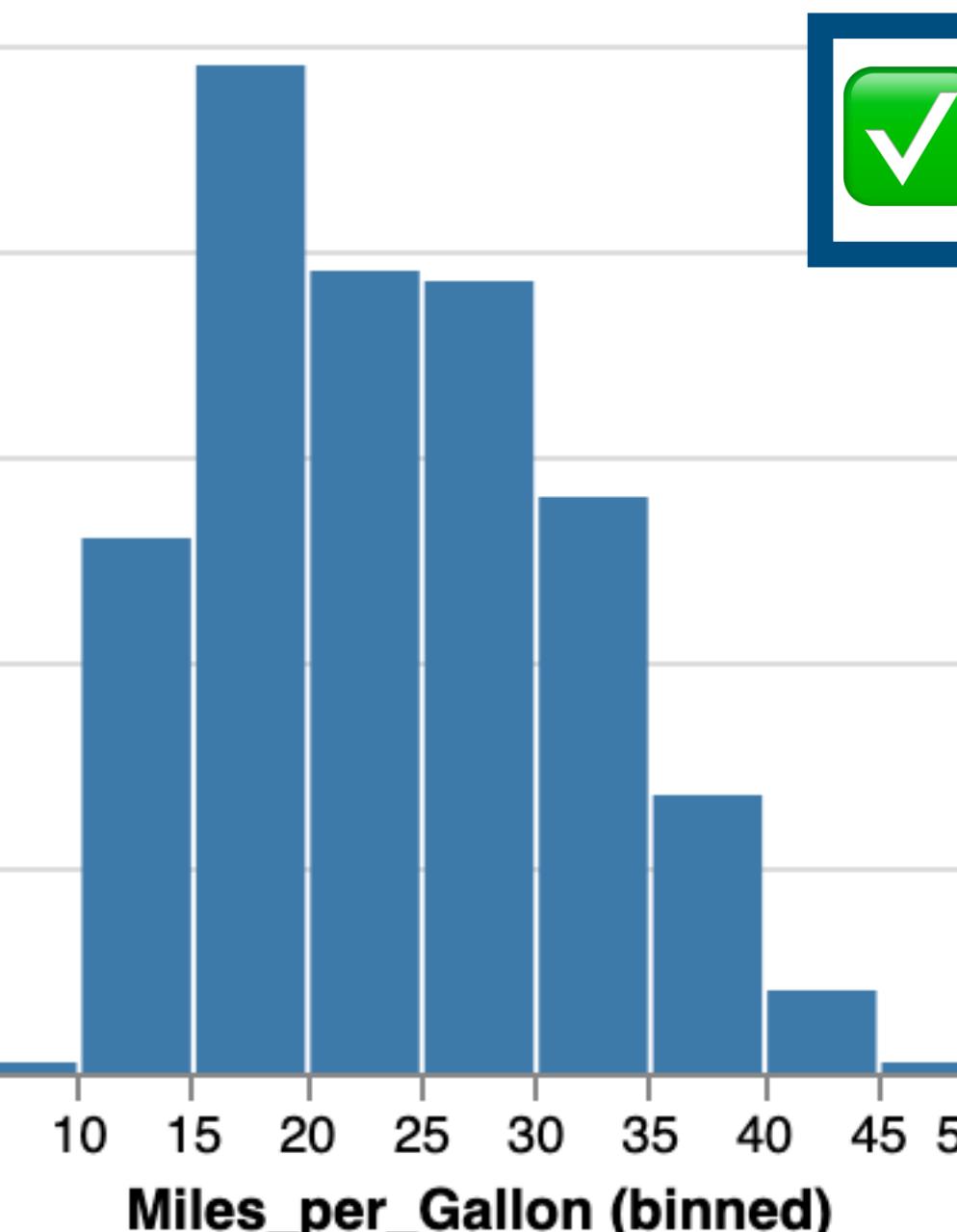
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48

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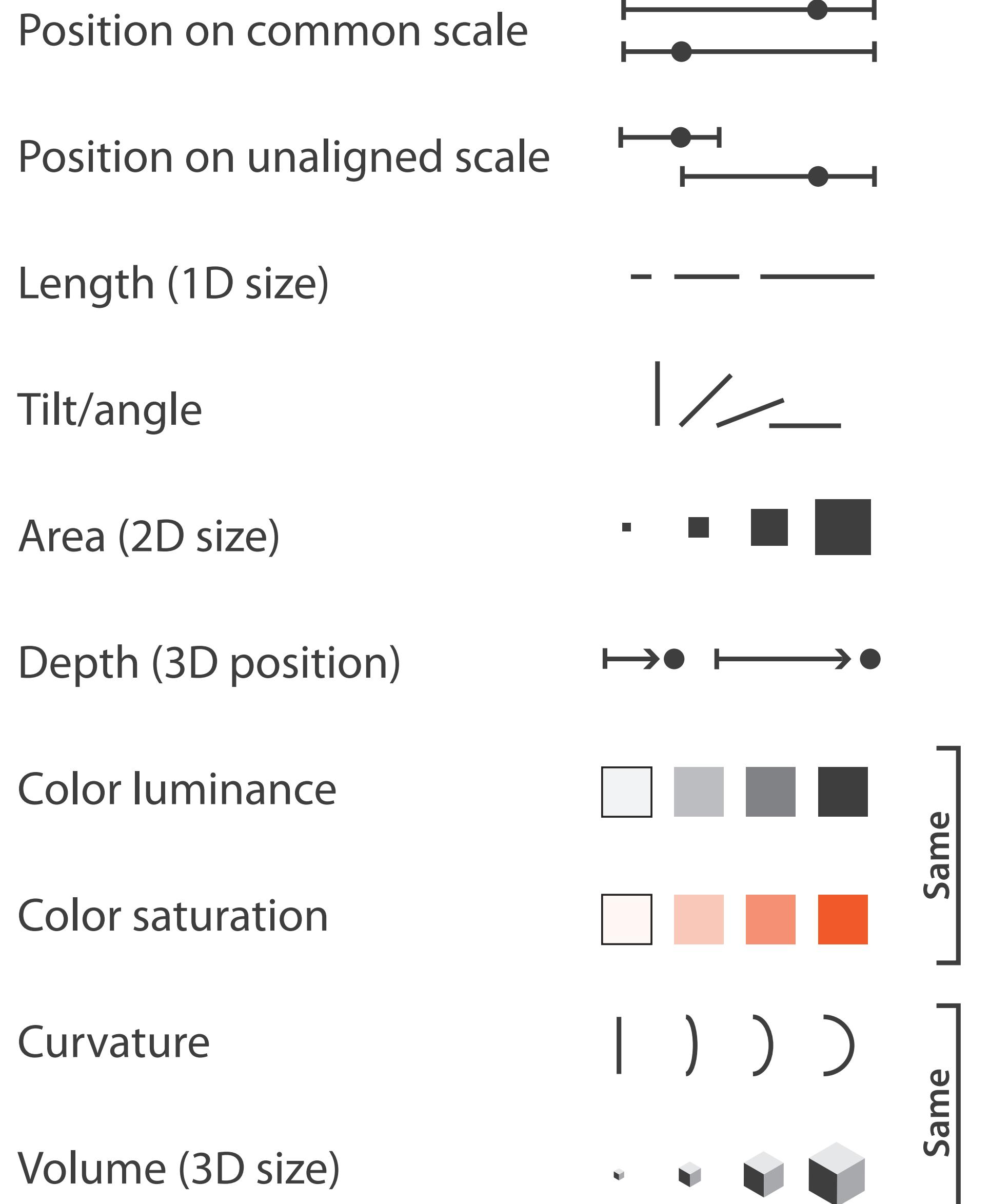


<https://vega.github.io/vega/examples/histogram/>

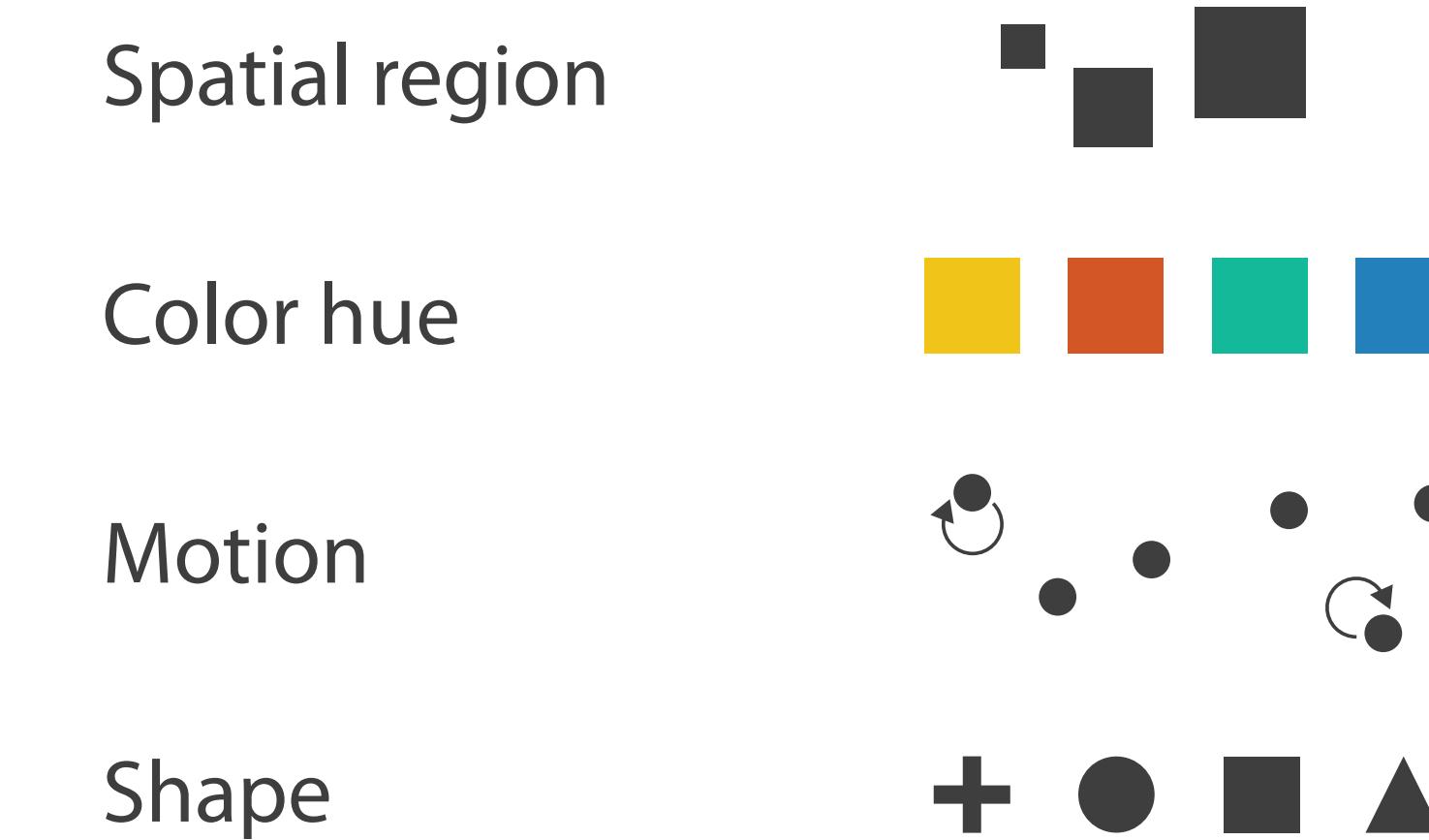
# **Effective Visual Encodings**

## Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

### → Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes



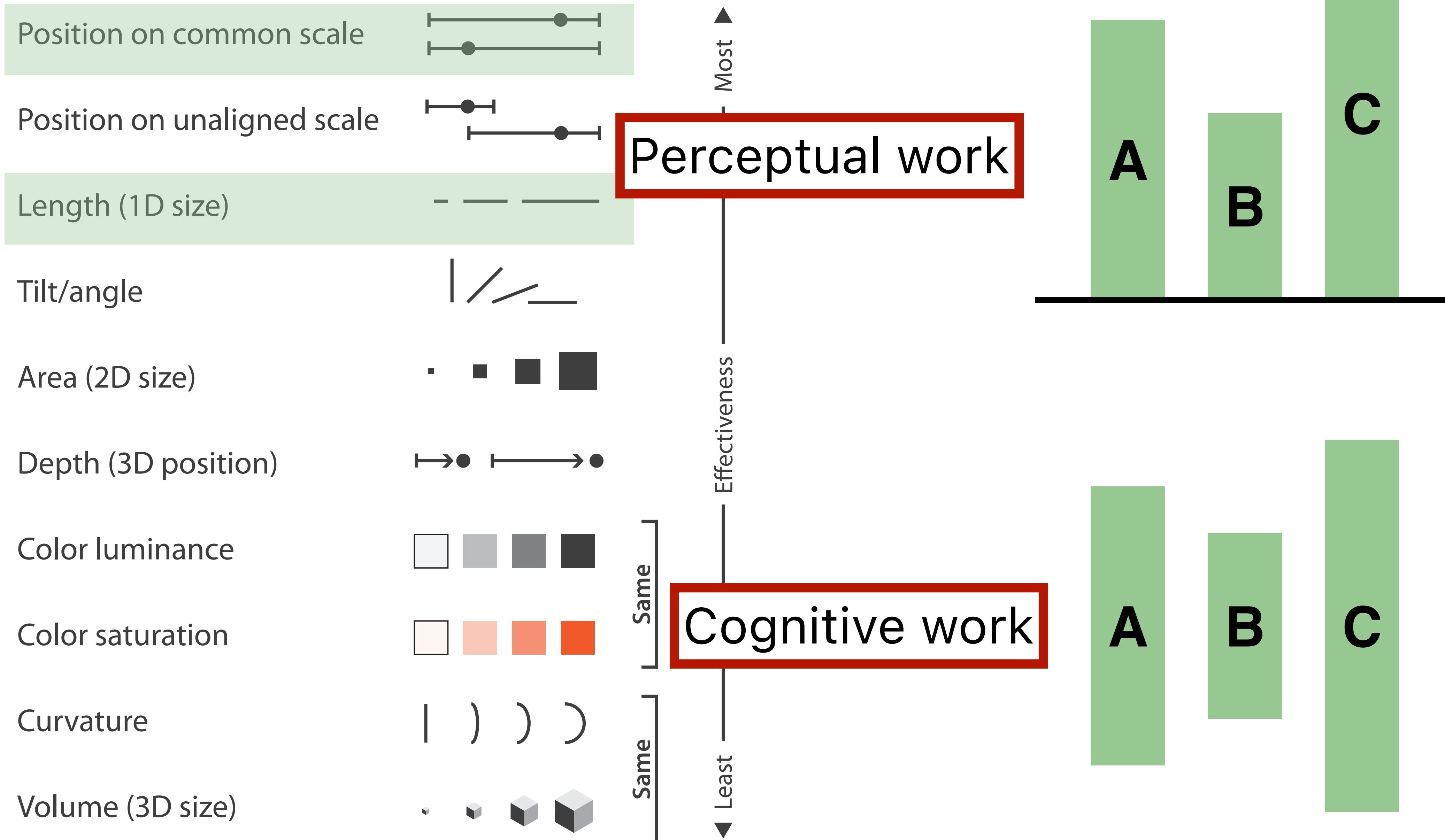
### → Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes



Tamara Munzner, *Visualization Analysis and Design* (2014).

## Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

→ **Magnitude Channels:** O or Q attributes



# Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

→ **Magnitude Channels:** O or Q attributes

Position on common scale



Position on unaligned scale



Length (1D size)



Tilt/angle



Area (2D size)



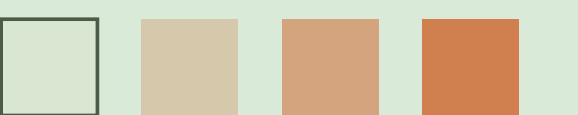
Depth (3D position)



Color luminance



Color saturation



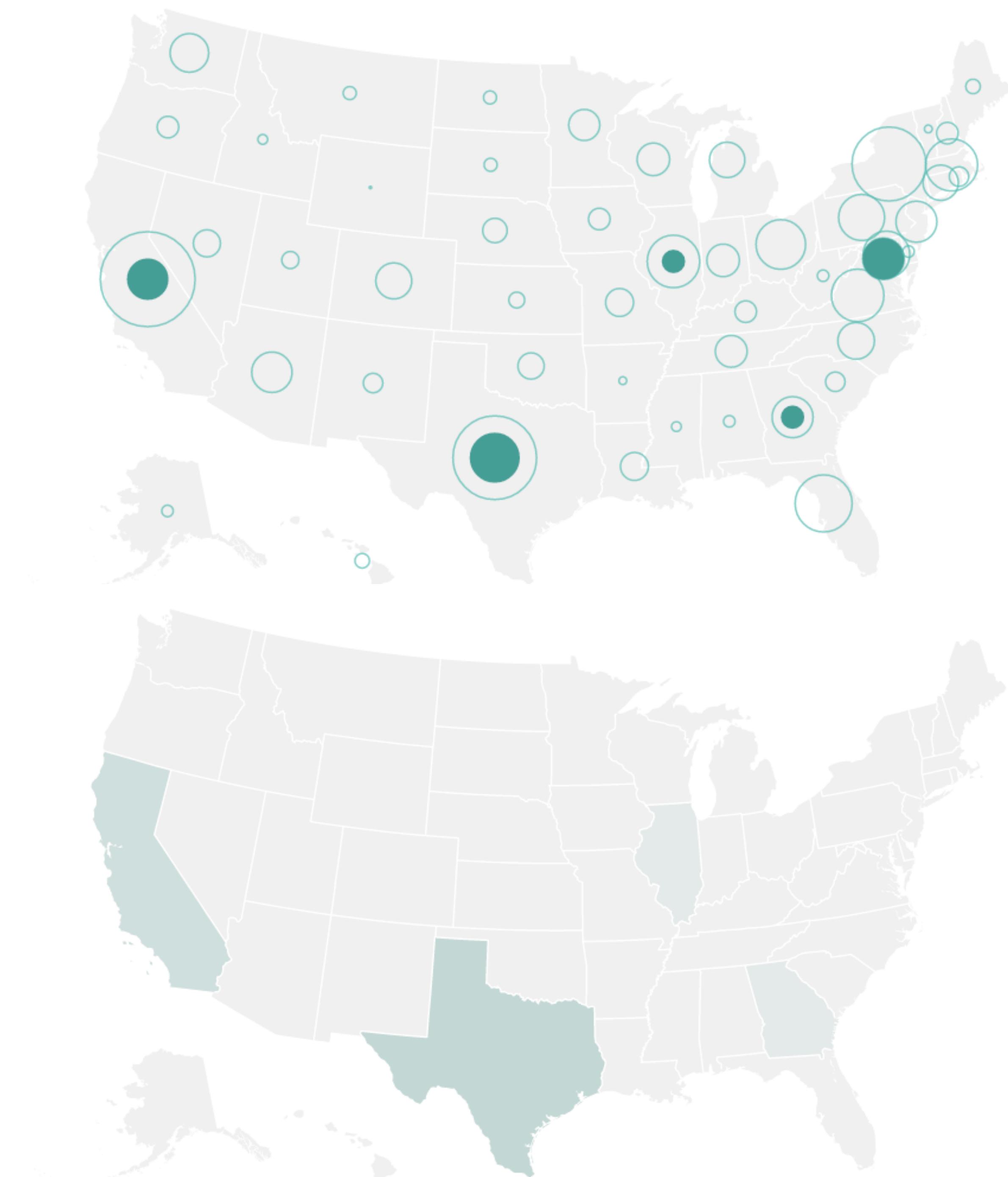
Curvature



Volume (3D size)



▲ Most  
Effectiveness  
▼ Least  
Effectiveness



# Artery Visualization

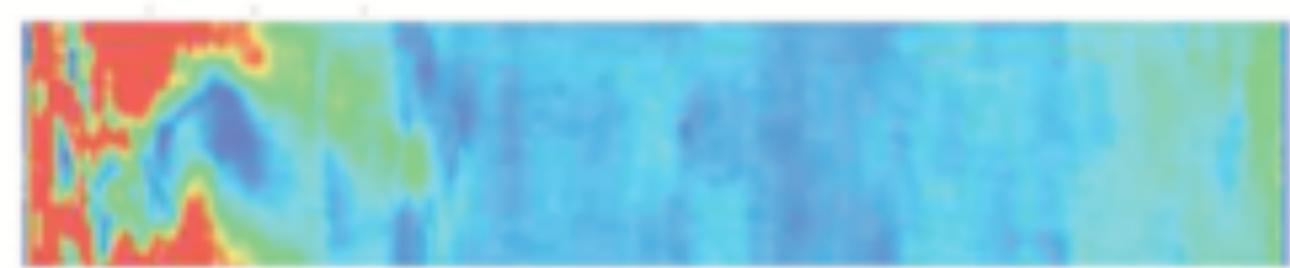


Rainbow Palette



Borkin, Michelle, et al. "Evaluation of artery visualizations for heart disease diagnosis." 2011

# Artery Visualization

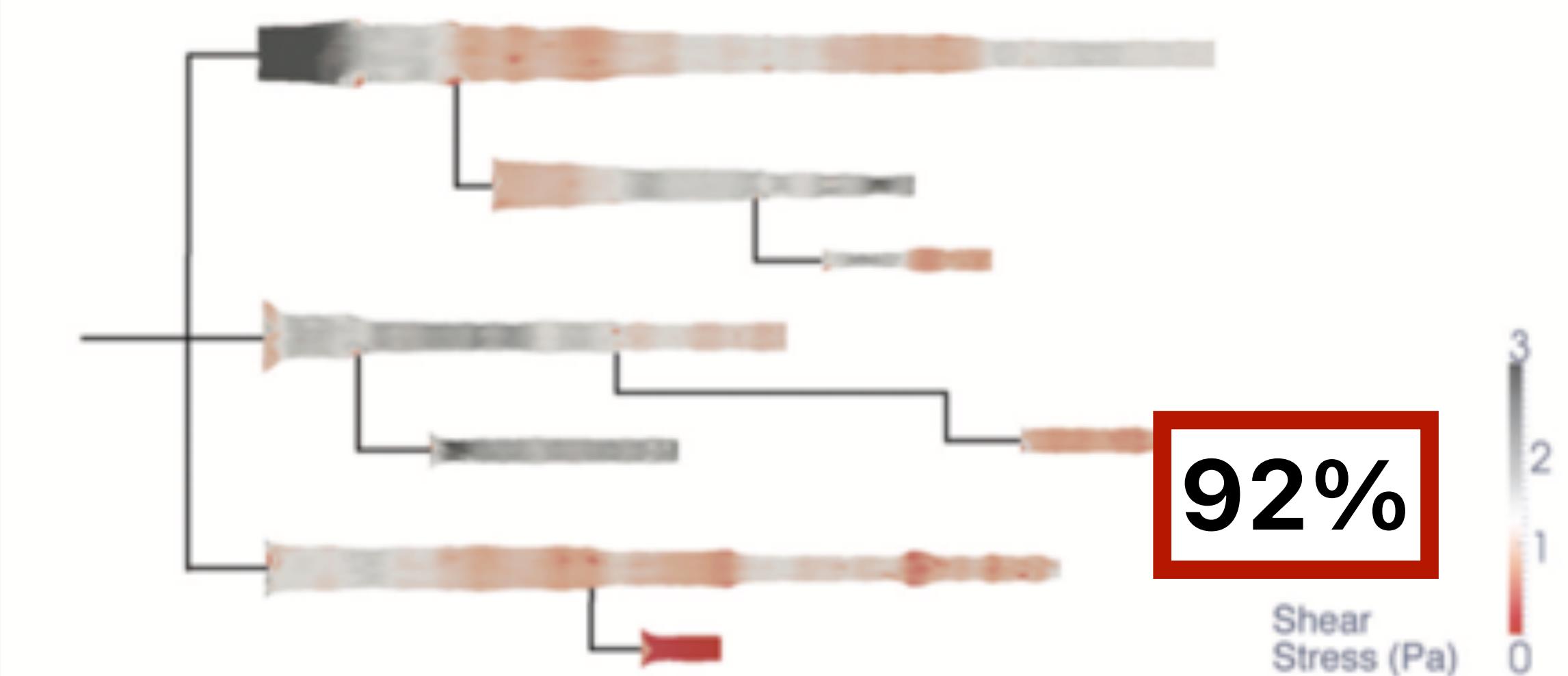


62%

Shear  
Stress (Pa)

Rainbow Palette

3  
2  
1  
0



92%

Shear  
Stress (Pa)

Diverging Palette

3  
2  
1  
0



39%



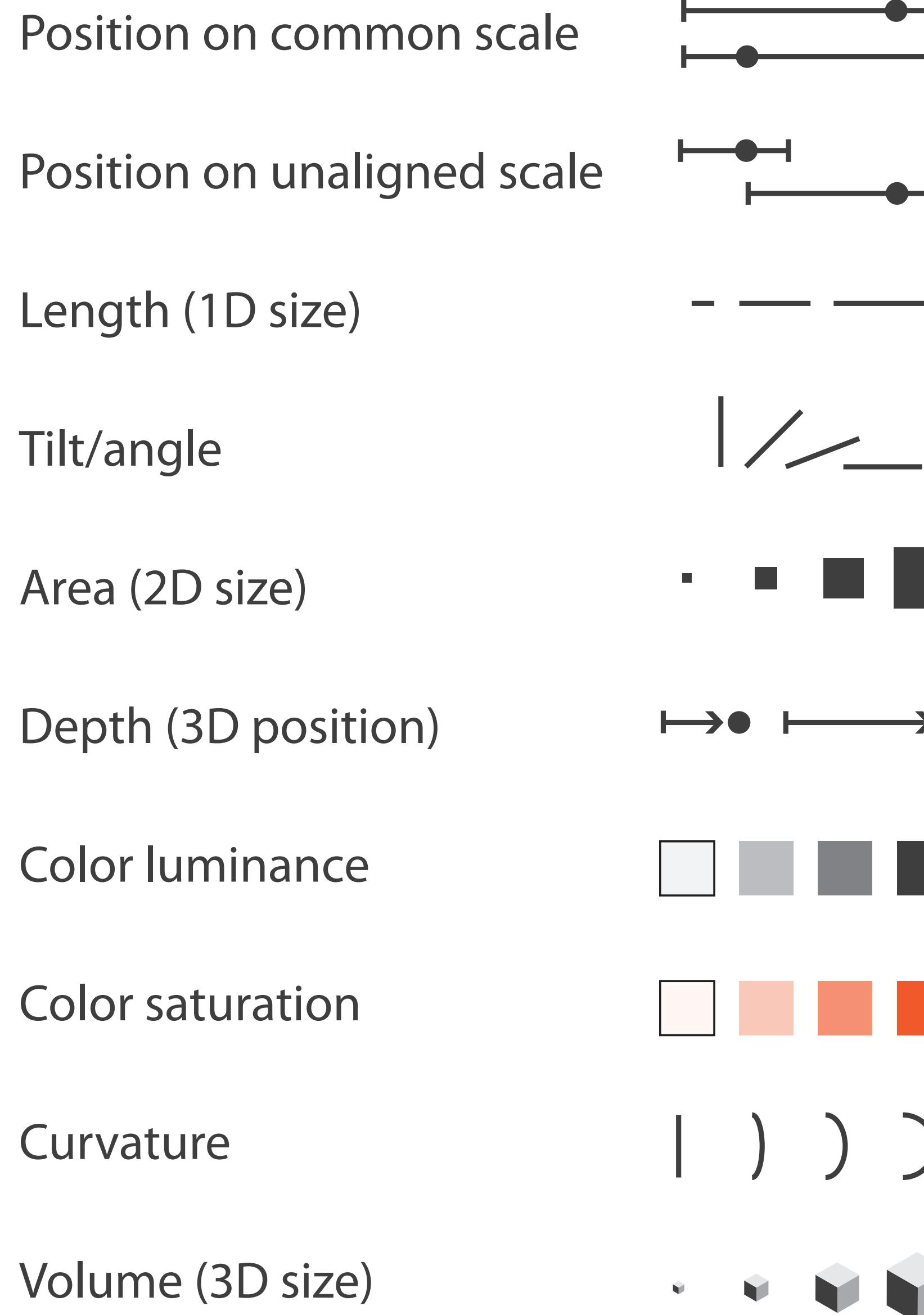
Borkin, Michelle, et al. "Evaluation of artery visualizations for heart disease diagnosis." 2011

71%



## Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

### → Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes



### → Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes



Tamara Munzner, *Visualization Analysis and Design* (2014).

# **Using space (in)effectively**

## **(De-)Obfuscating data**

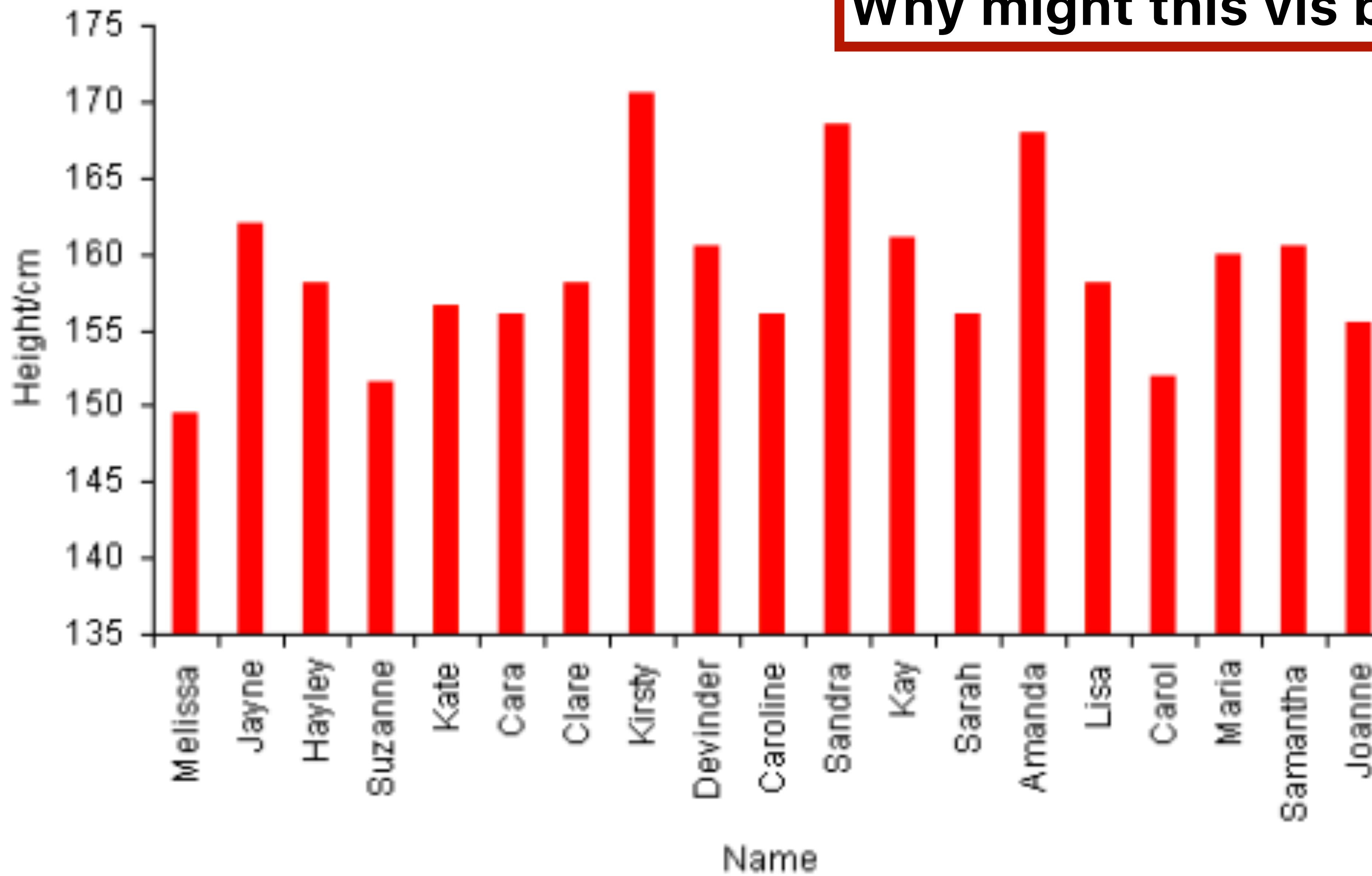
## **(Mis)leading the witness**

# Using space (in)effectively

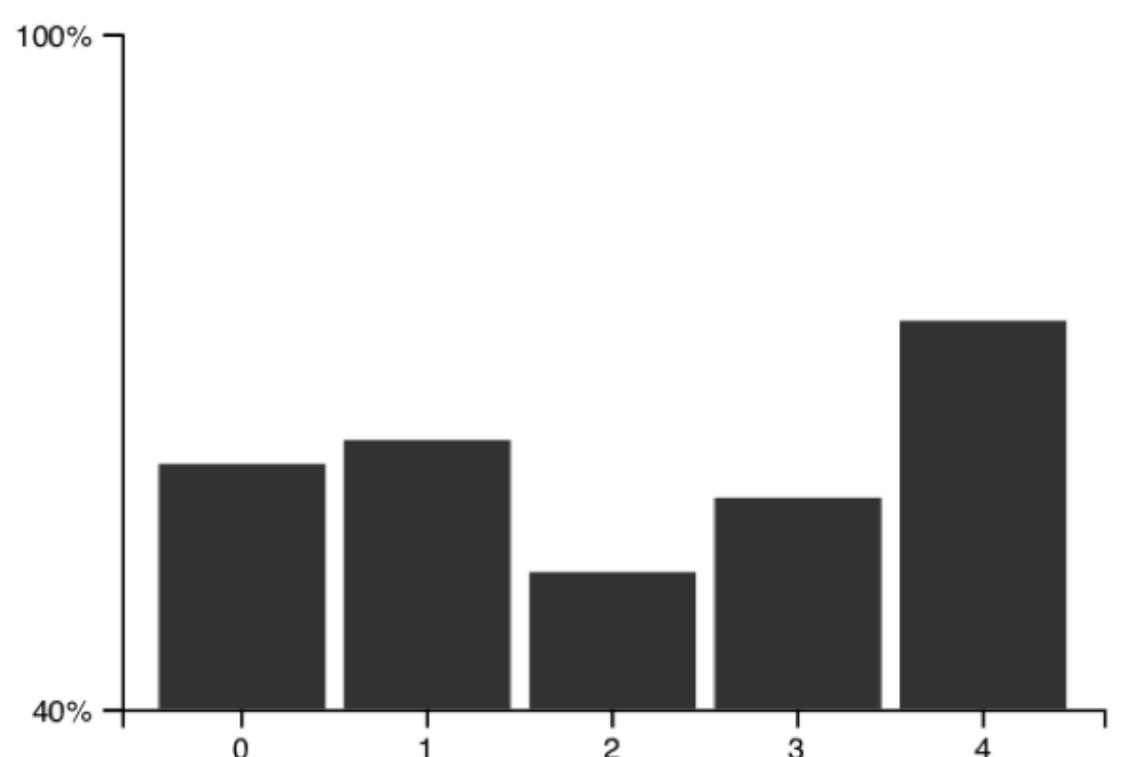
(De-)Obfuscating data

(Mis)leading the witness

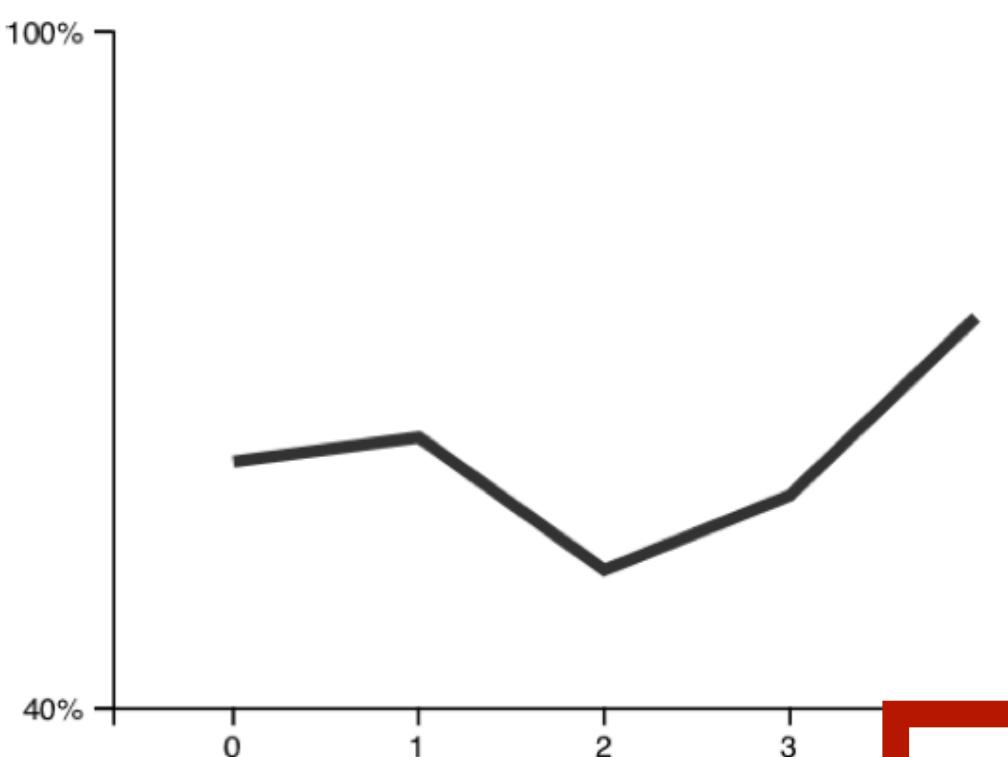
## Individual heights



Why might this vis be inexpressive?



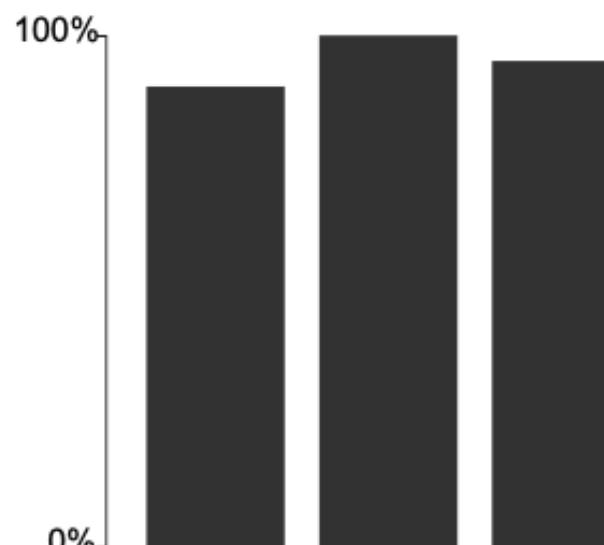
(a) Bar Chart



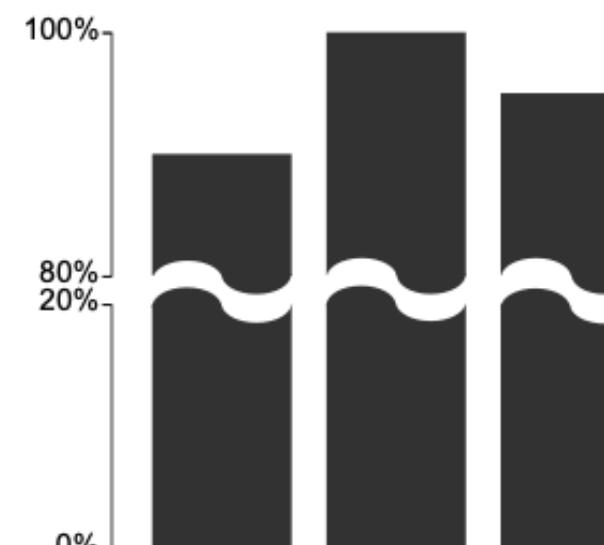
(b) Line Chart

Y-axis truncation impacts perception...

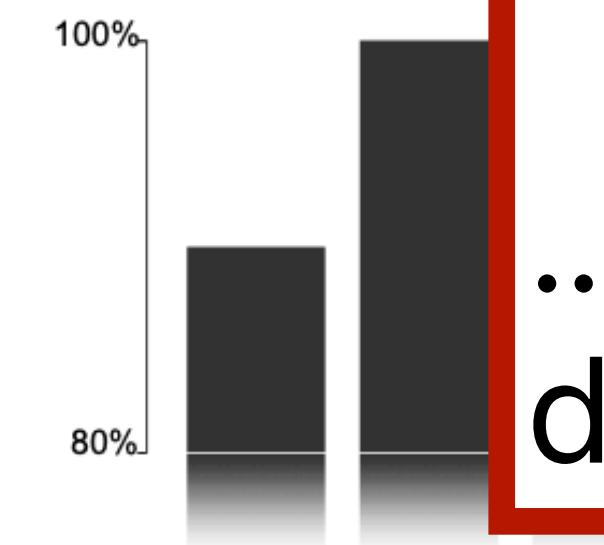
...and interventions did not make a difference.



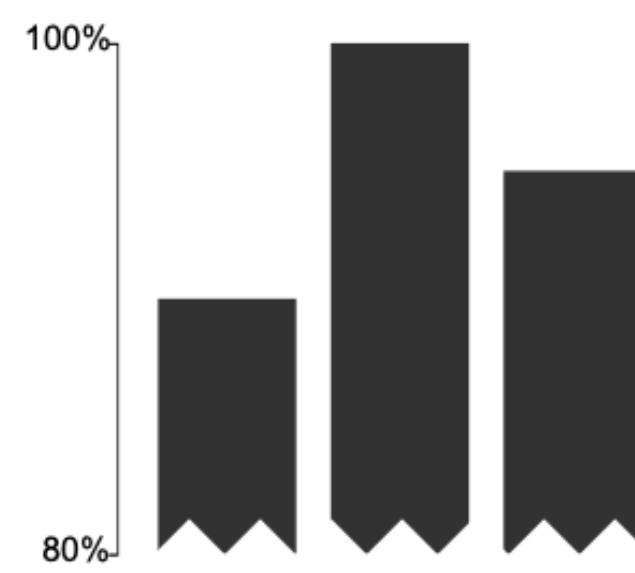
(a) Bar Chart



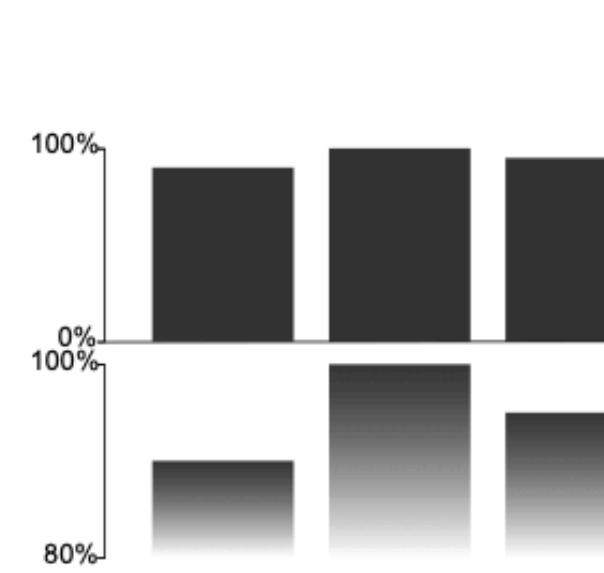
(b) Broken Axes



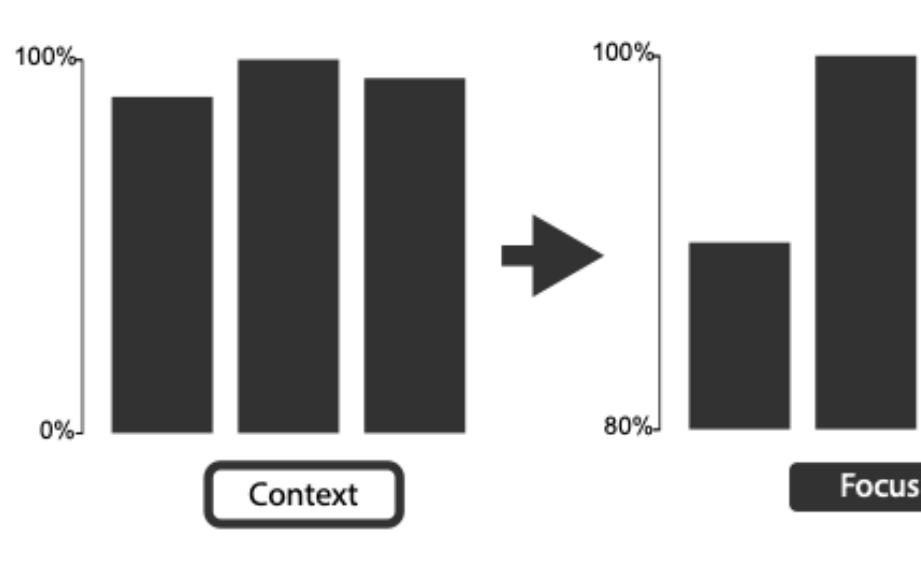
(c) Gradient Bar Chart



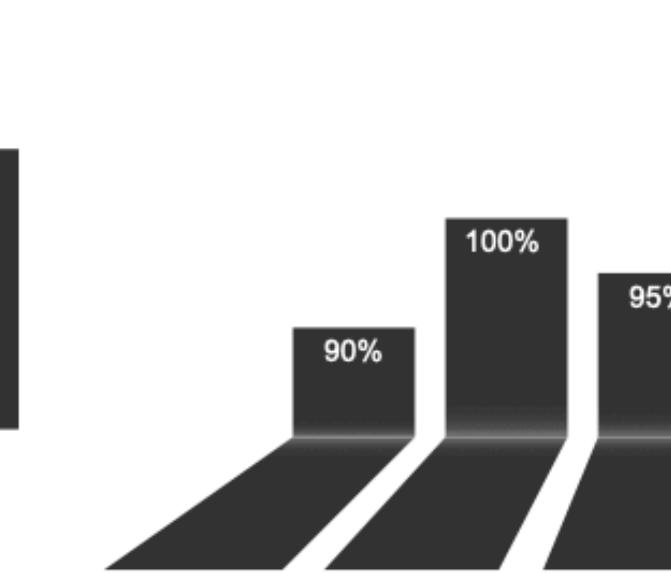
(d) Torn Paper Chart



(e) Panel Chart



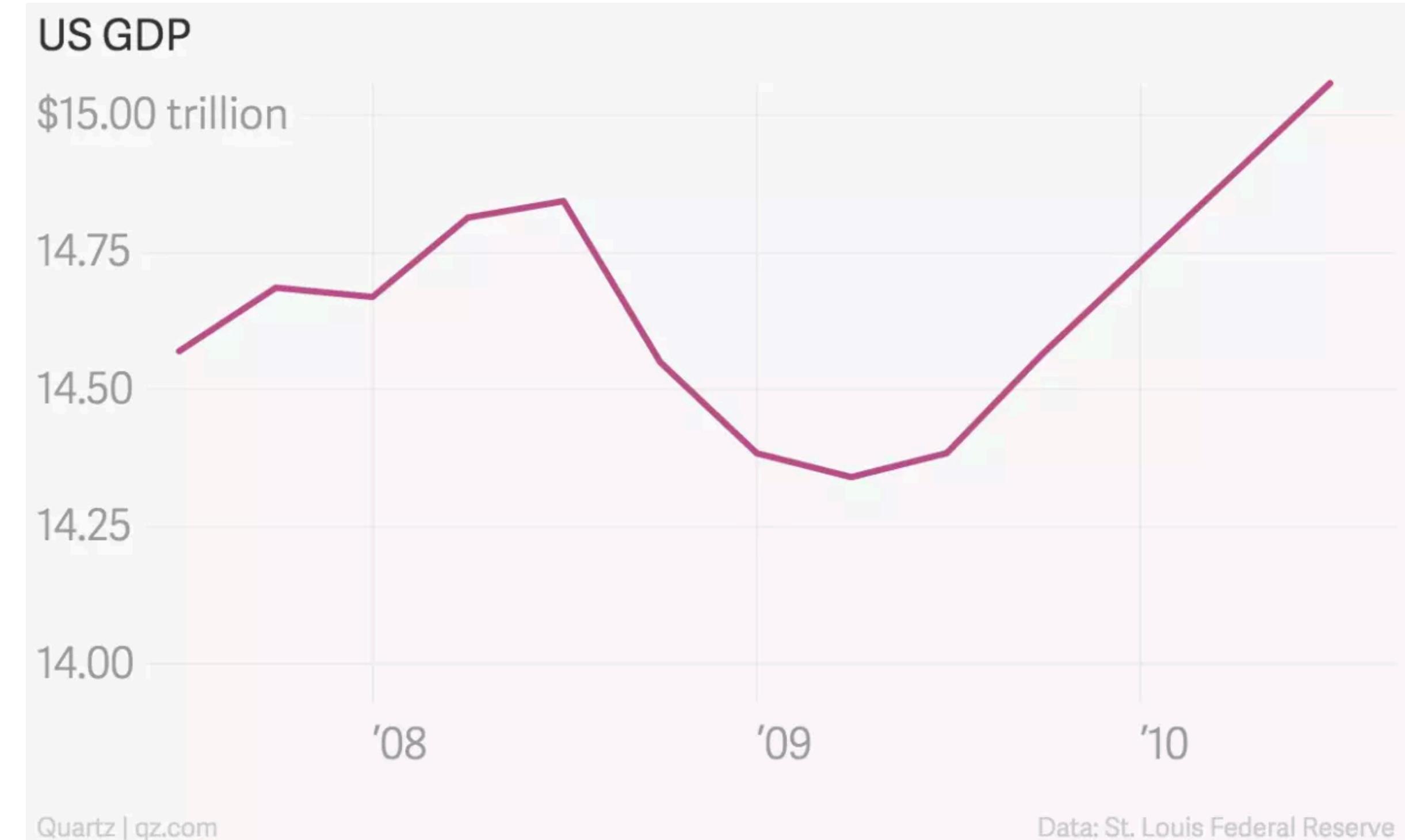
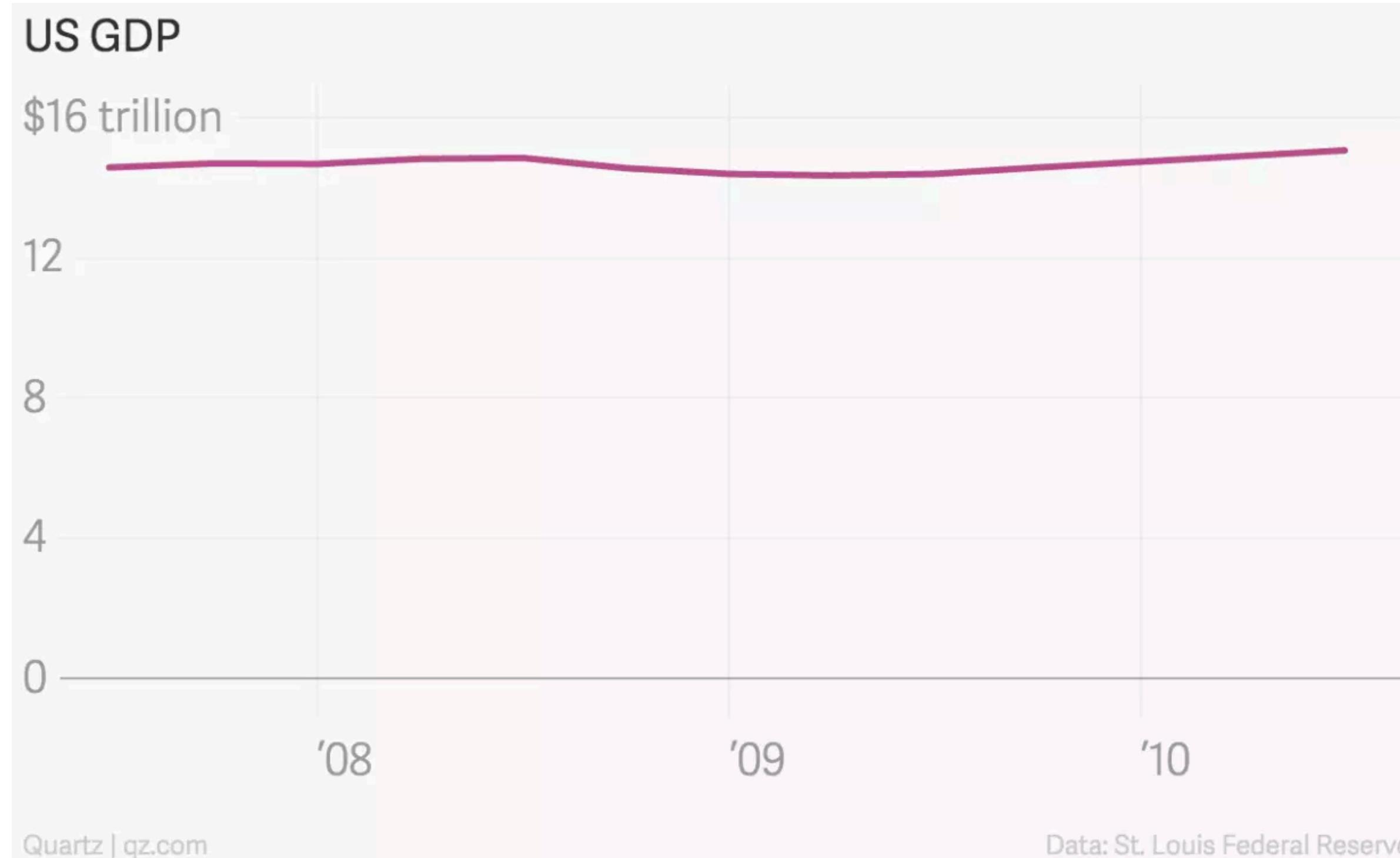
(f) Interactive Focus+Context



(g) Bent Bar Chart

Correll, Michael, Enrico Bertini, and Steven Franconeri.  
"Truncating the y-axis: Threat or menace?" CHI 2020.

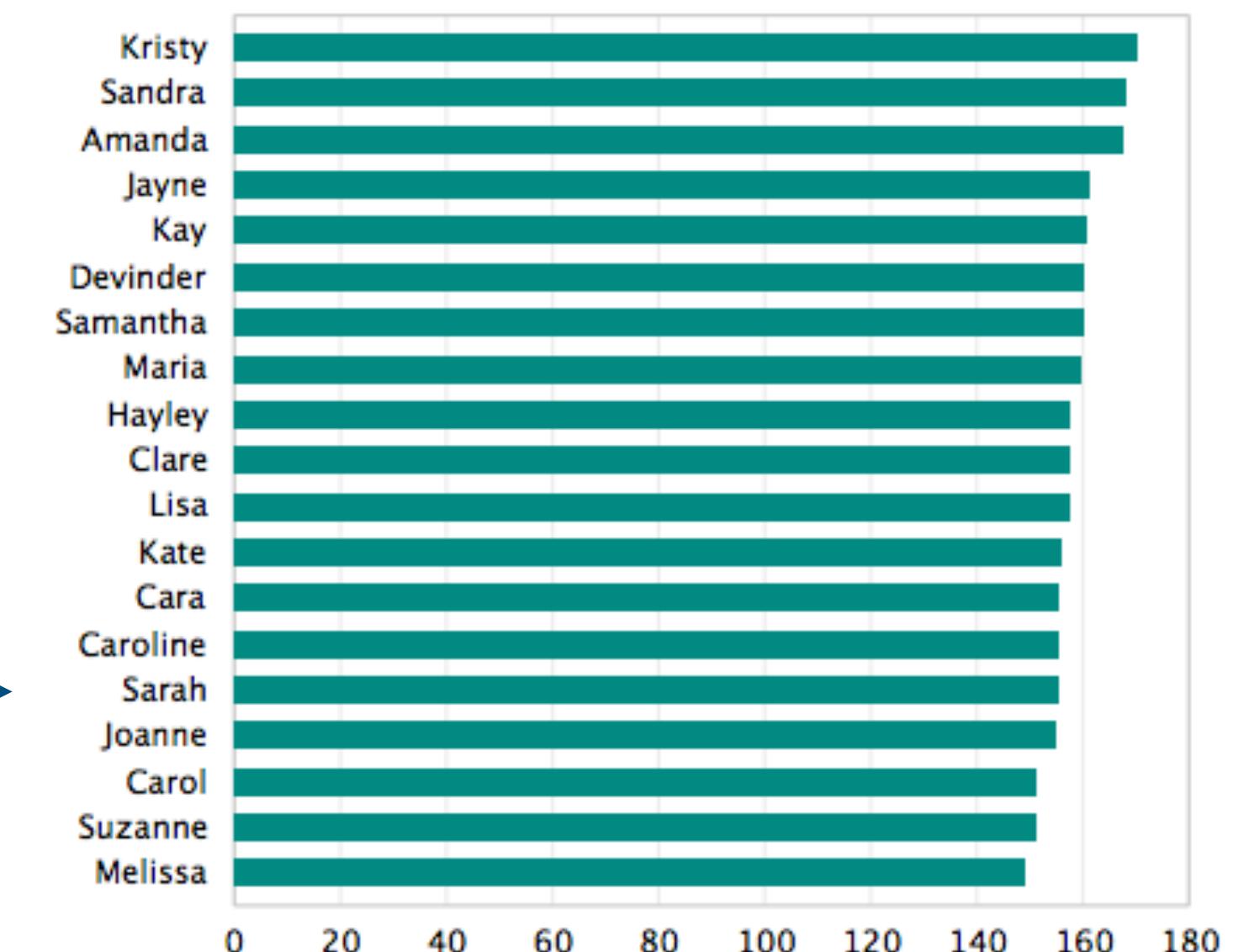
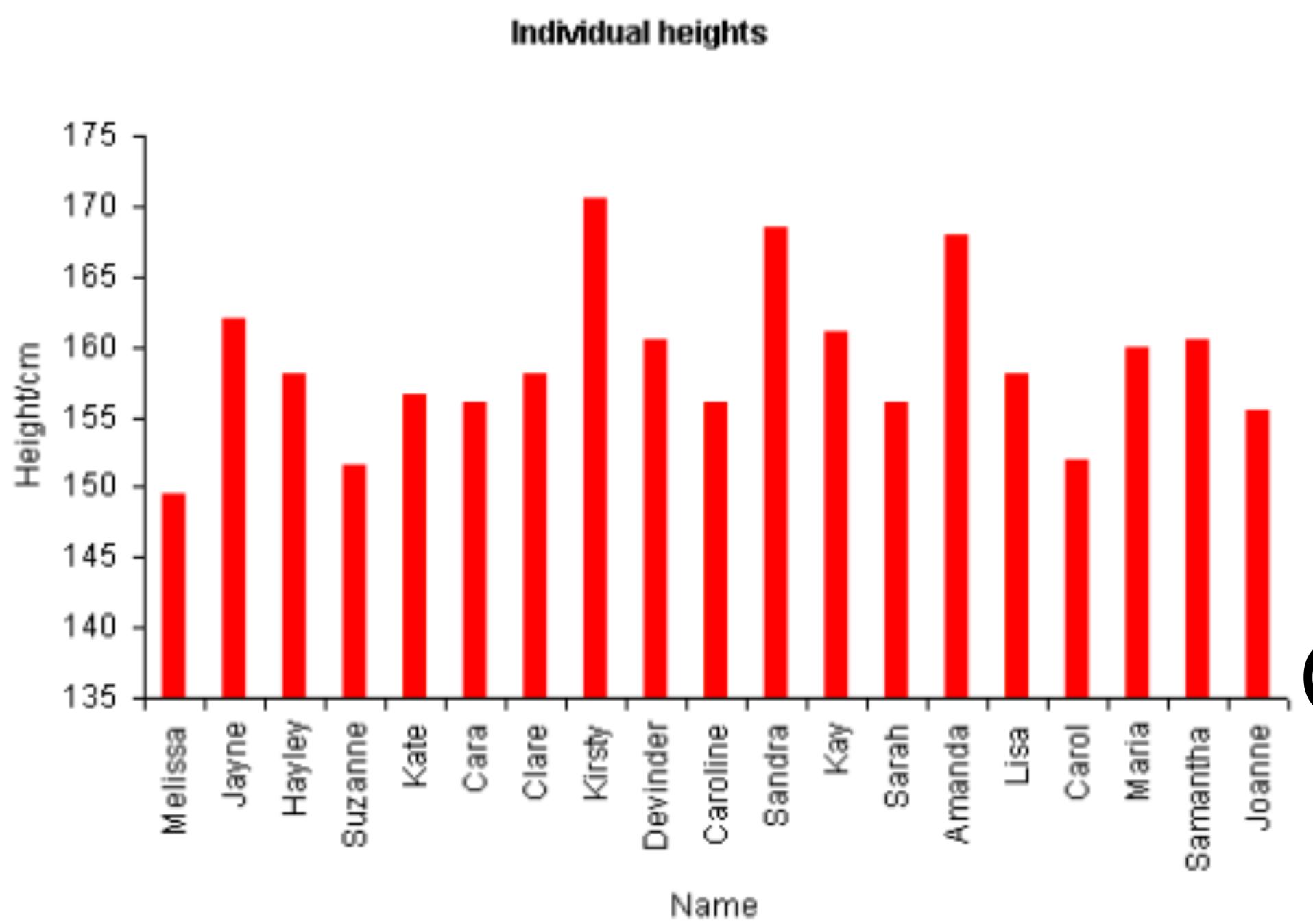
# Always start at zero?



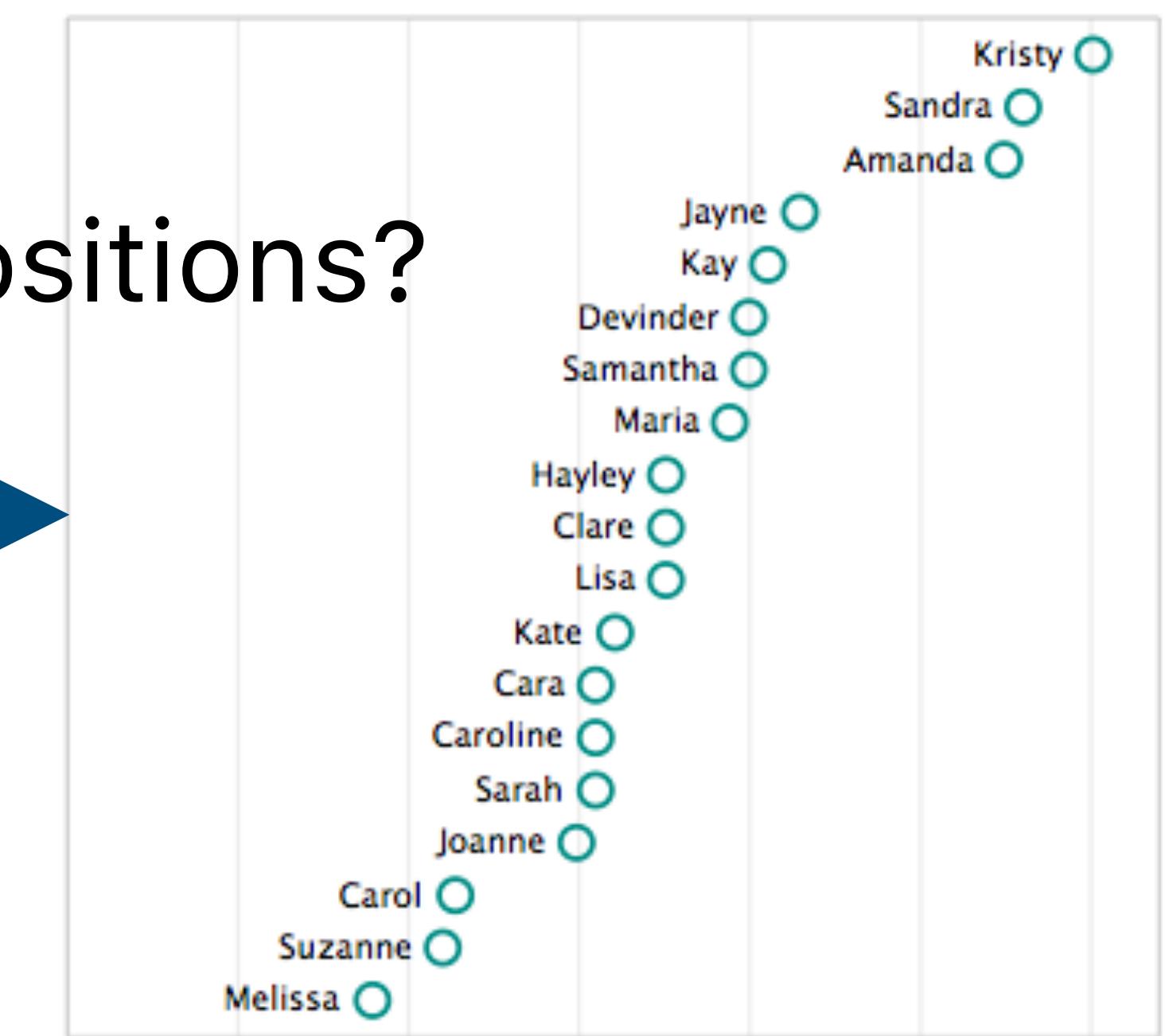
<https://qz.com/418083/its-ok-not-to-start-your-y-axis-at-zero>

# Truncating the y-axis?

Compare proportions?  
(Q-ratio)



Compare relative positions?  
(Q-interval)



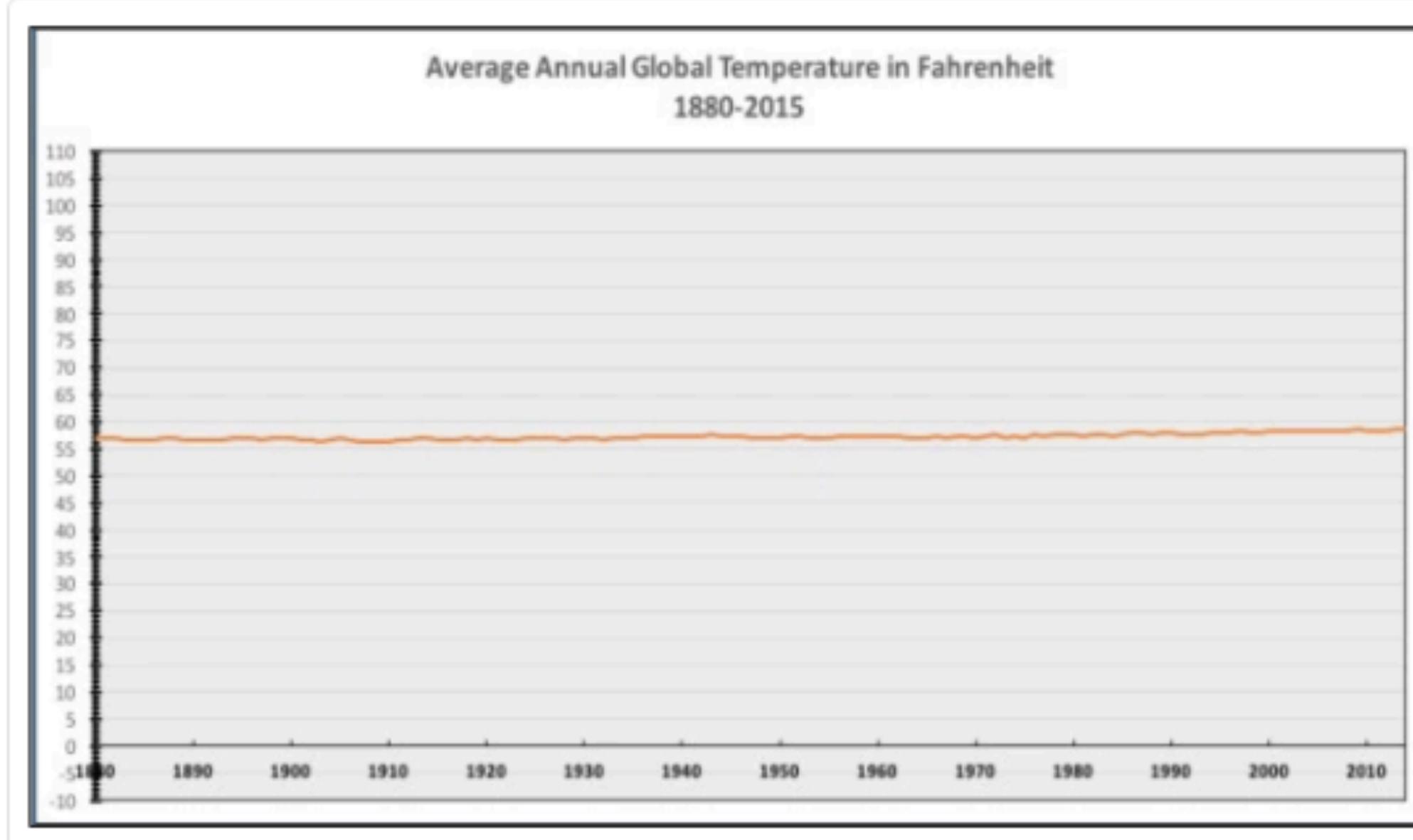
# Truncating the y-axis?

To emphasize Q-interval (vs. Q-ratio)  
If the zero value doesn't make much sense.  
If it is the norm (e.g., stock charts).



The only #climatechange chart you need to see. [natl.re/wPKpro](http://natl.re/wPKpro)

(h/t [@powerlineUS](#))

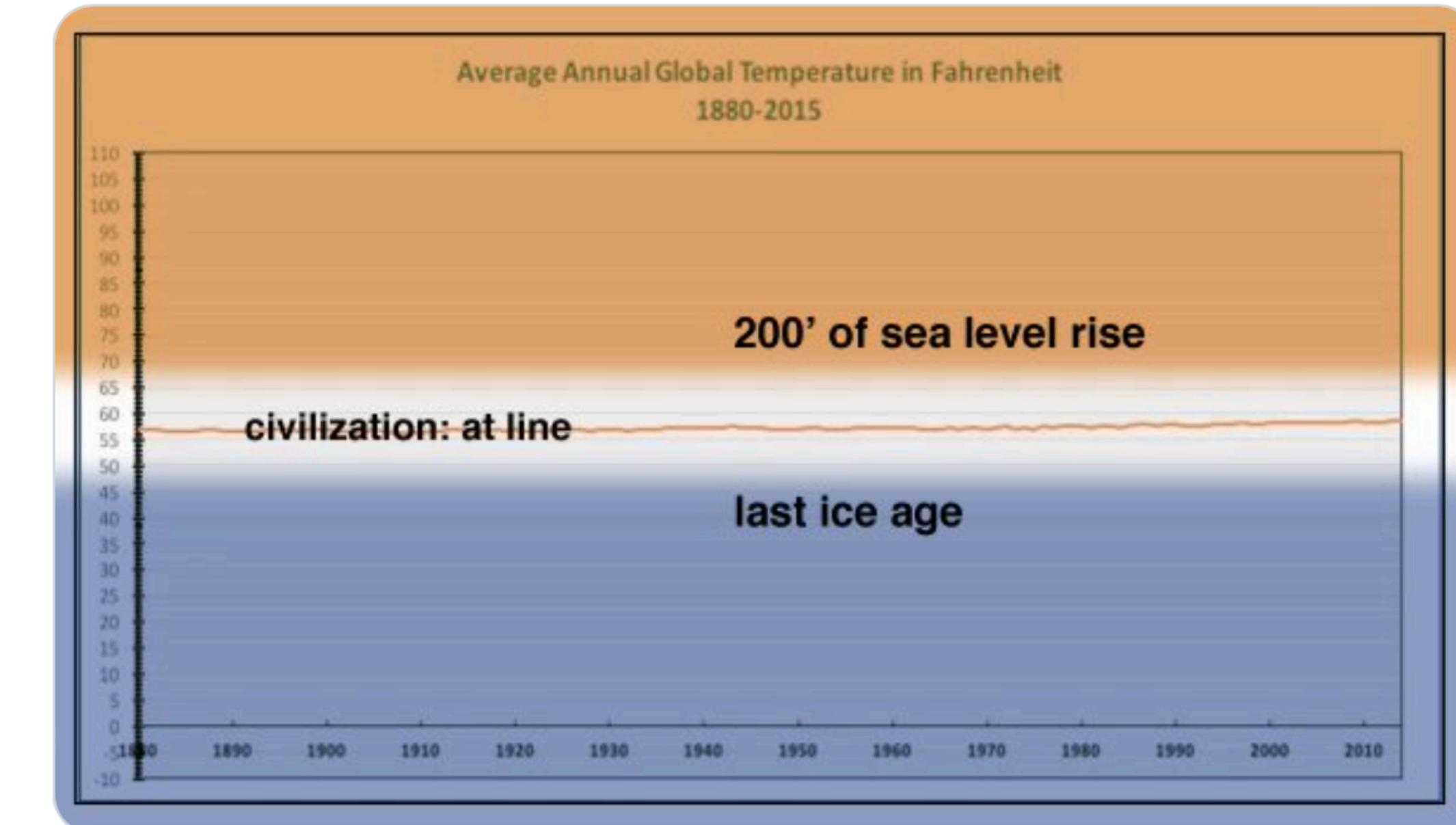


12:36 PM - 14 Dec 2015



Replying to [@NRO](#)

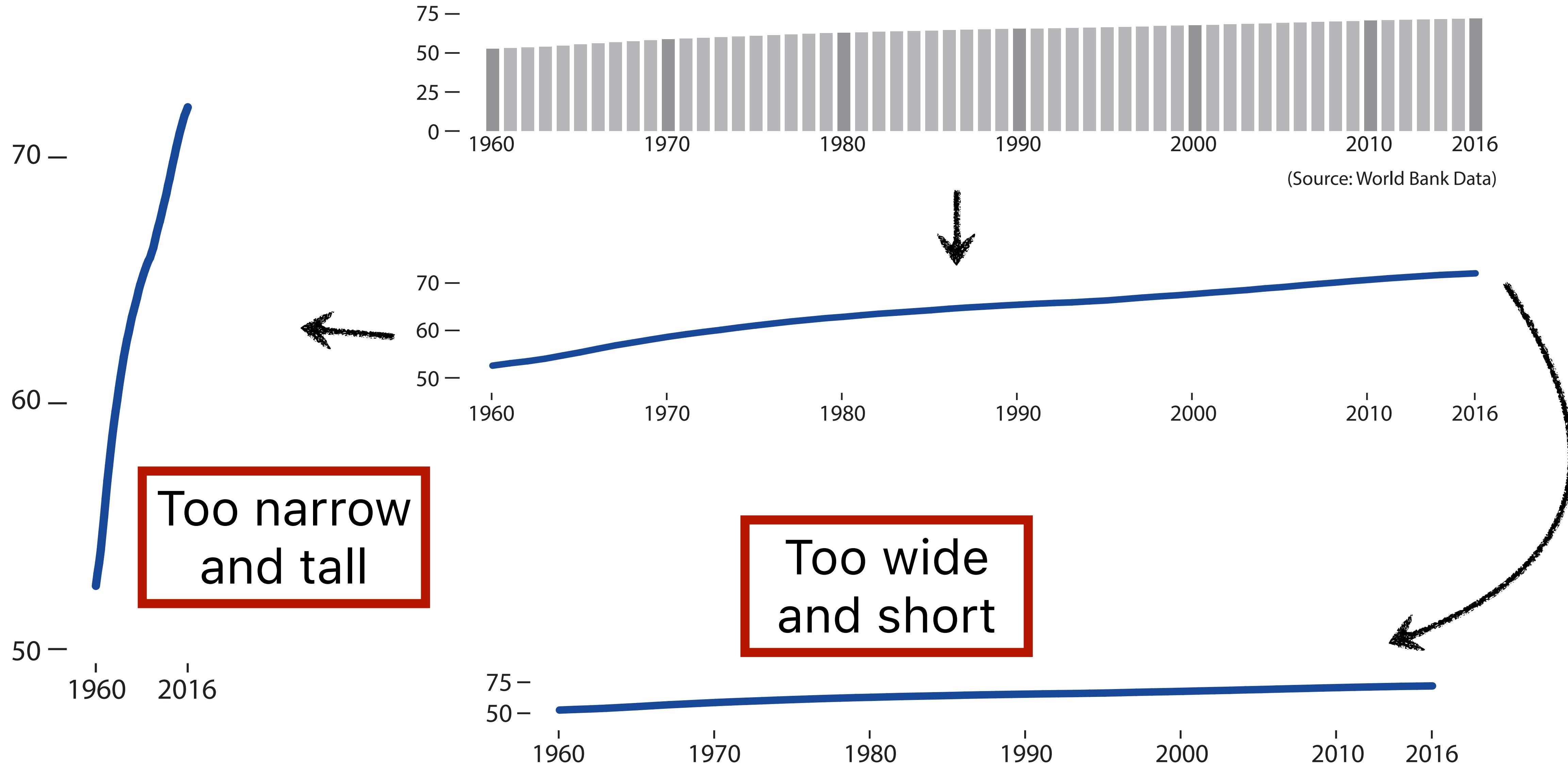
[@NRO](#) [@powerlineUS](#) [@bradplumer](#) I'm sure someone else has fixed this for you, but here you go. Great idea, thx --



5:28 PM · Dec 14, 2015

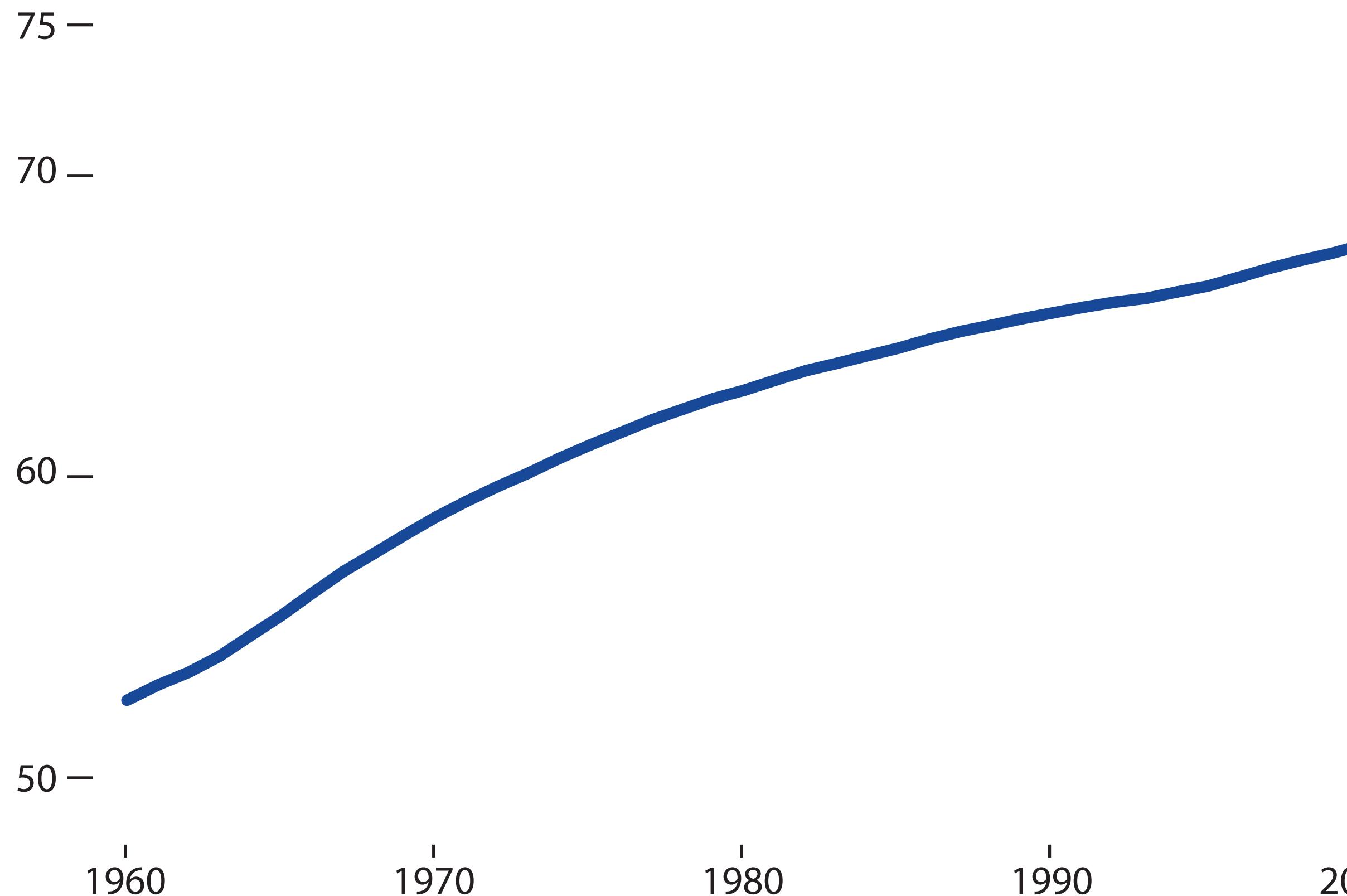
78 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 208 Likes

## Average world life expectancy at birth (years)



# Aspect Ratio

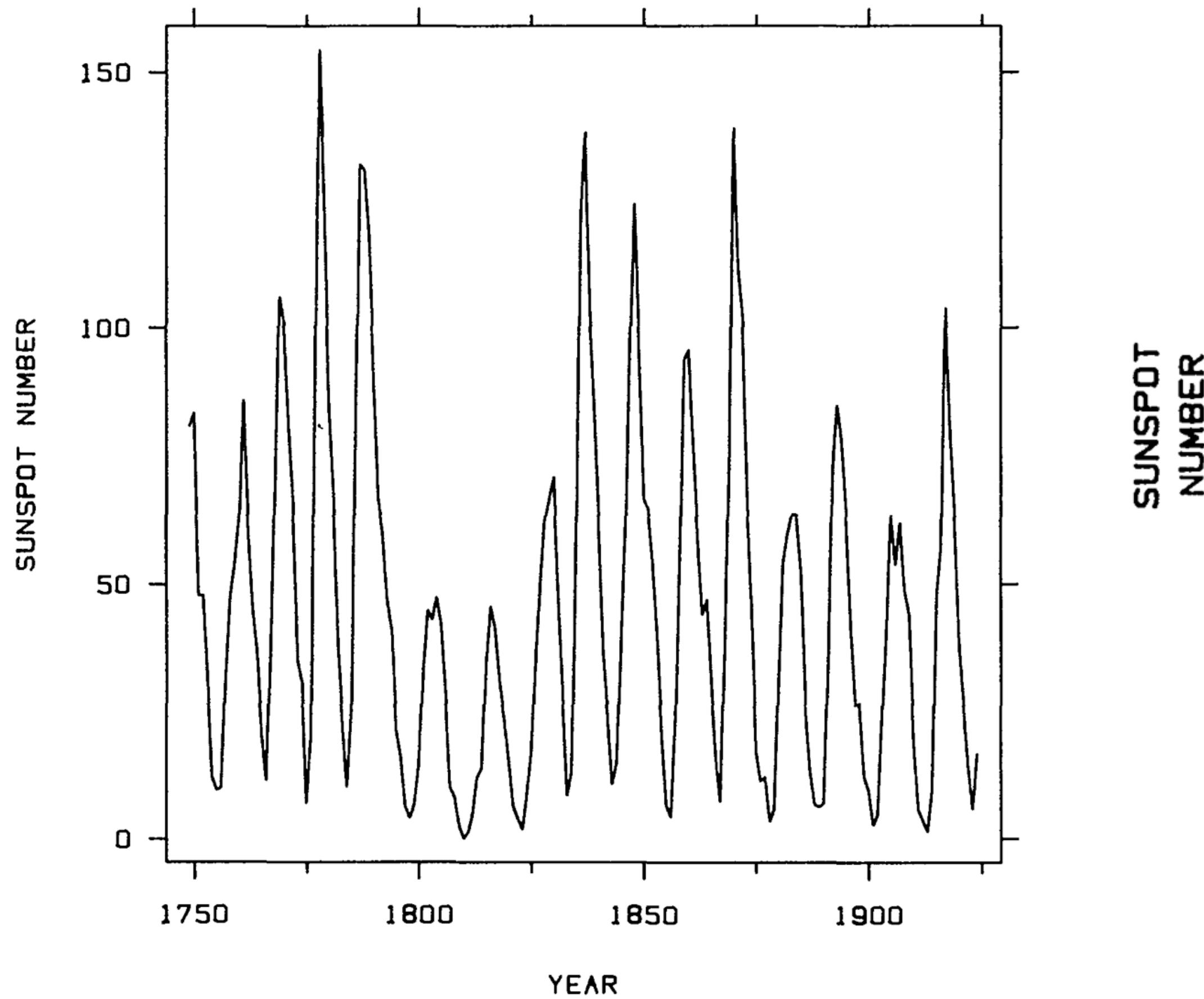
Average world life expectancy at birth (years)



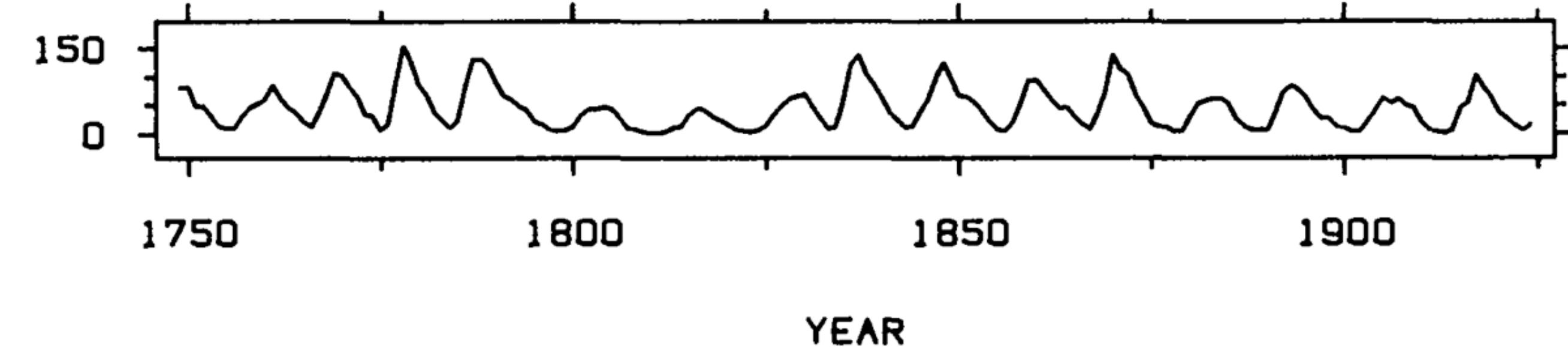
Approximate the proportion of the chart to match the depicted trend.

35% increase  $\approx 1/3$ rd  
 $\approx 4:3$  aspect ratio

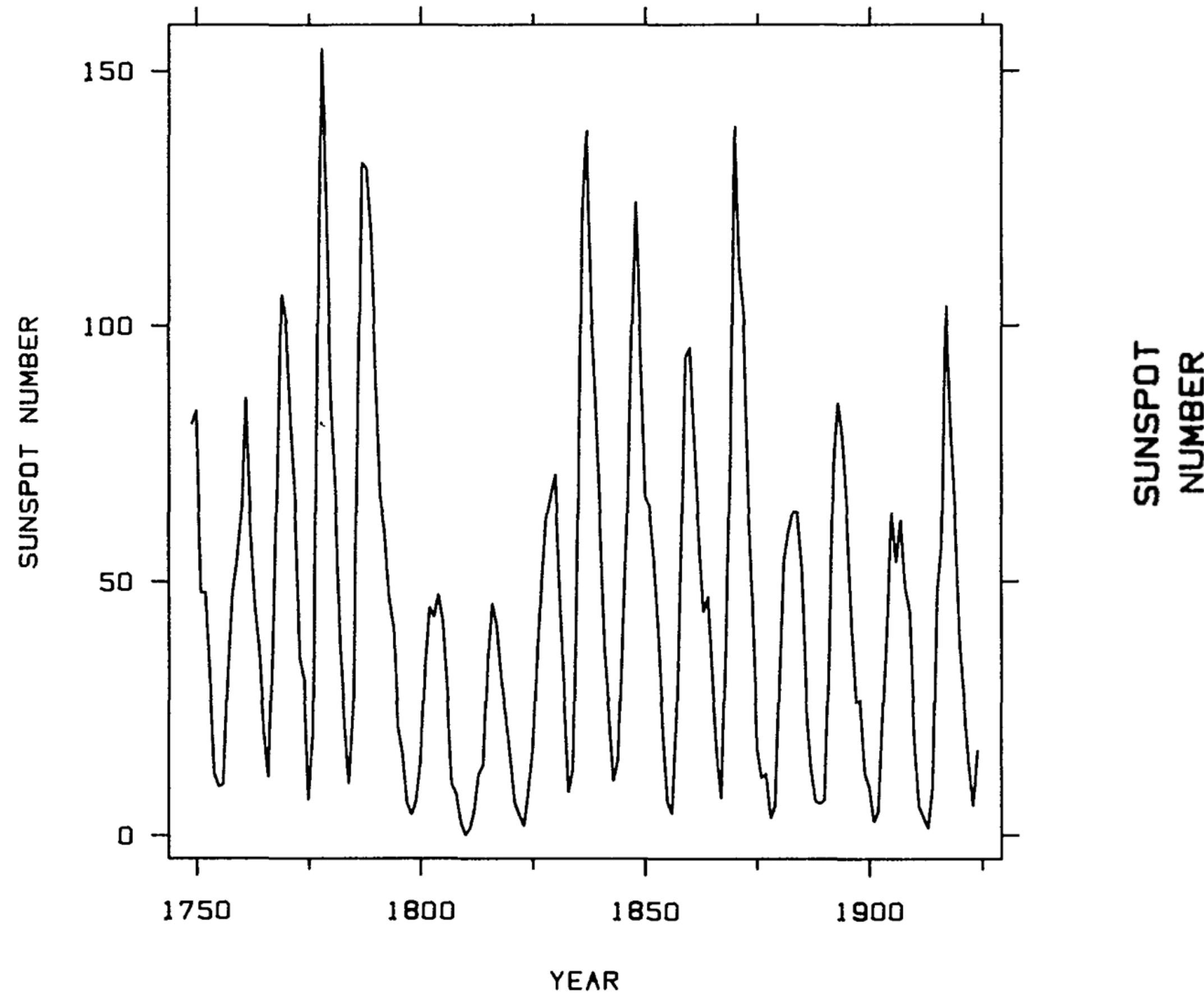
# Aspect Ratio



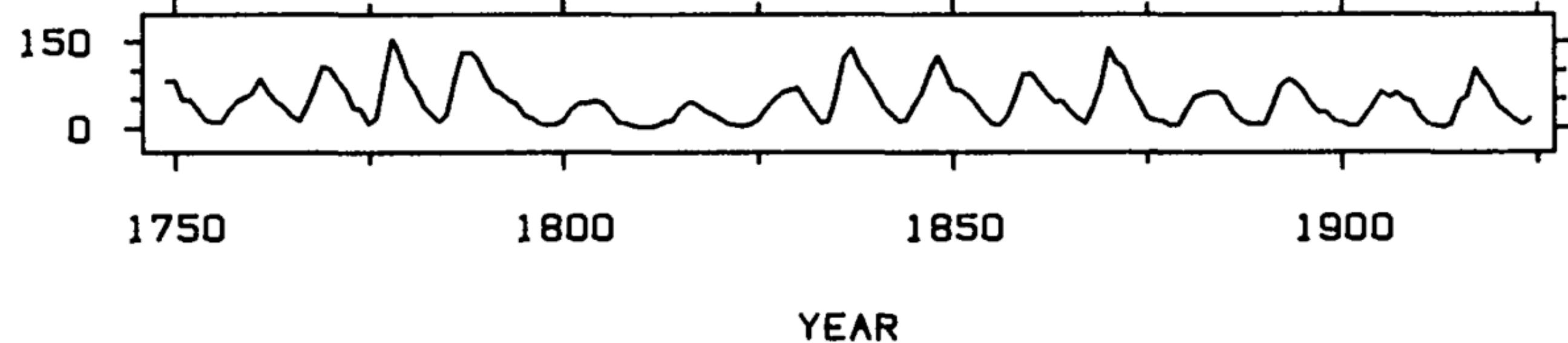
1. Approximate the proportion of the chart to match the depicted trend.



# Aspect Ratio



1. Approximate the proportion of the chart to match the depicted trend.

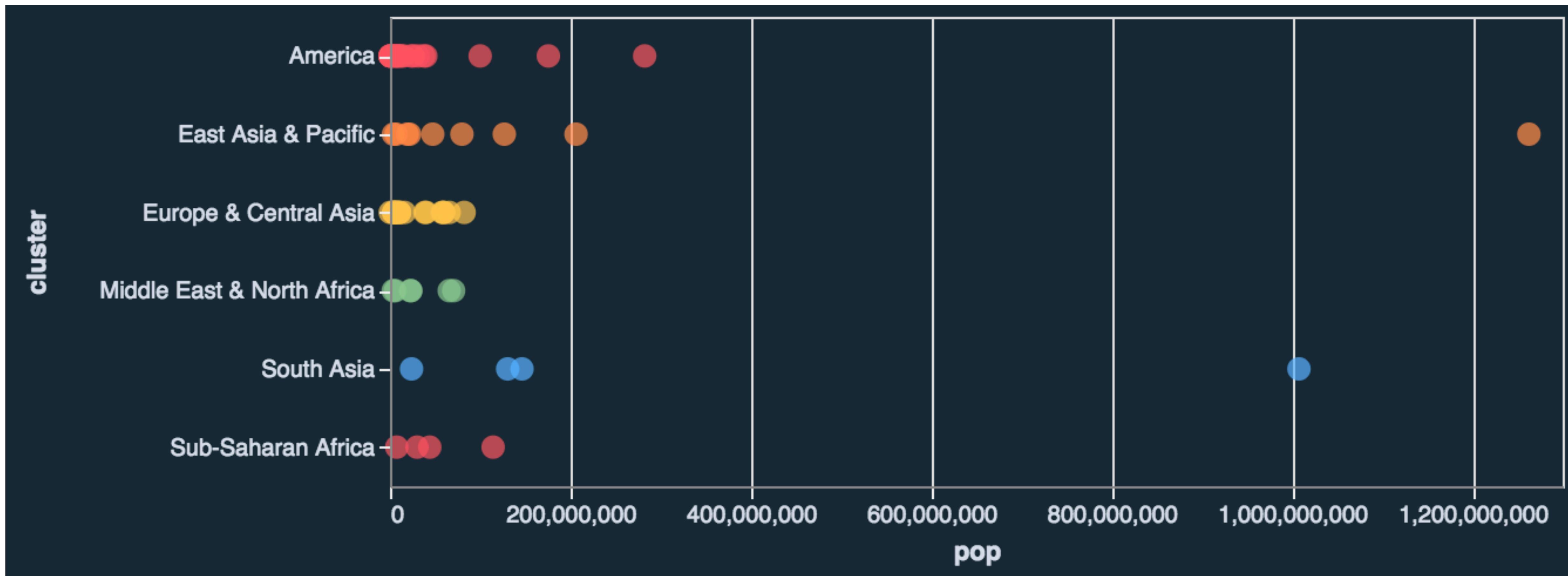


2. Bank to  $45^\circ$ : aspect ratios with  $45^\circ$  avg. line segment orientation.

1. Clip them out.

# Scaling Axes: Outliers and Skew

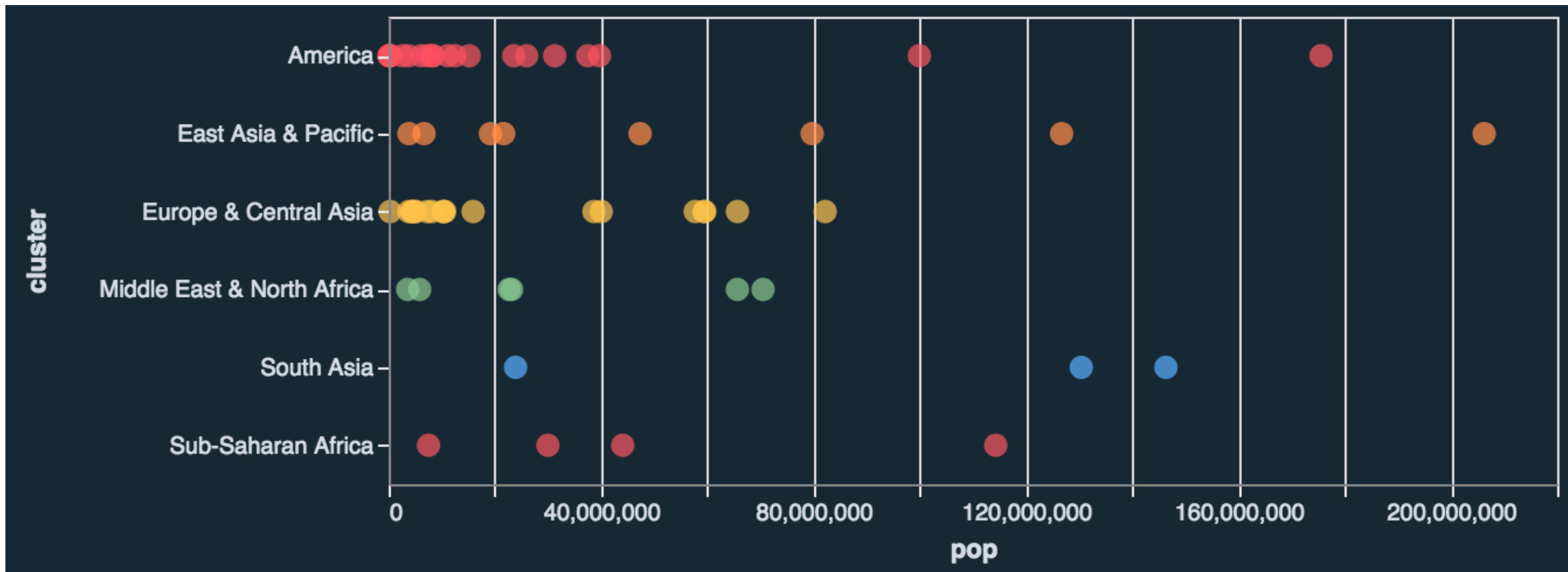
Options:



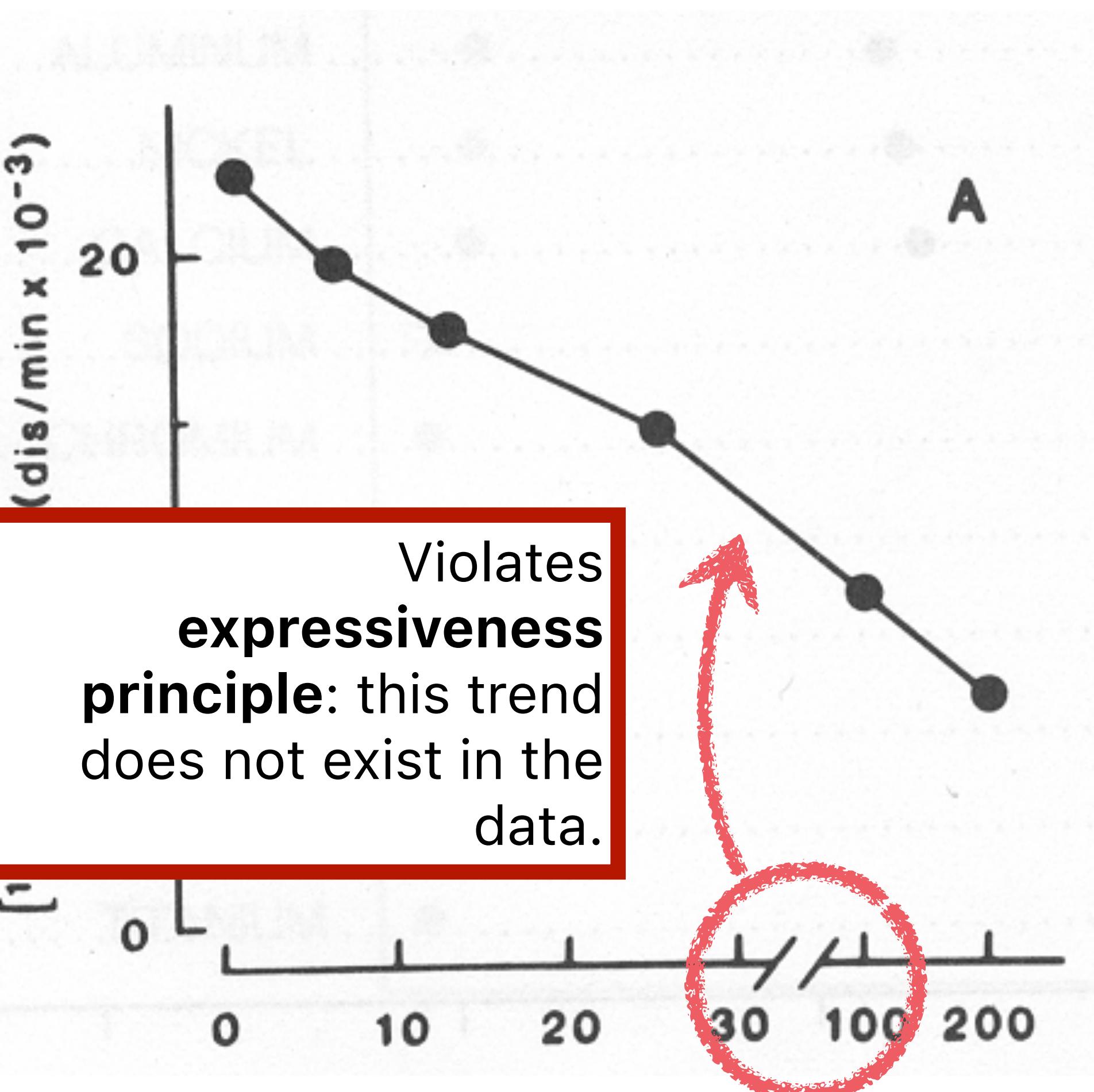
1. Clip them out.

# Scaling Axes: Outliers and Skew

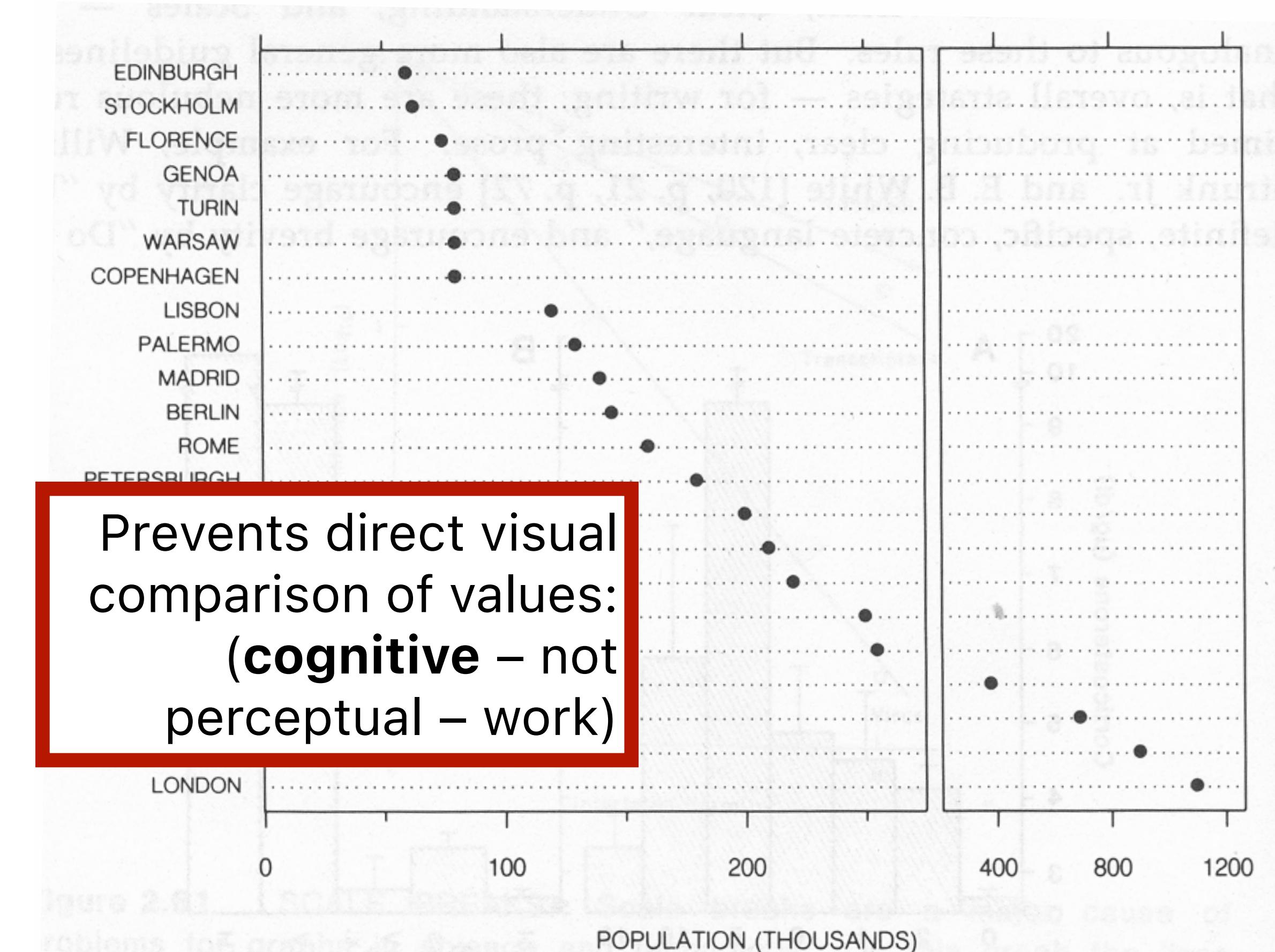
Options:



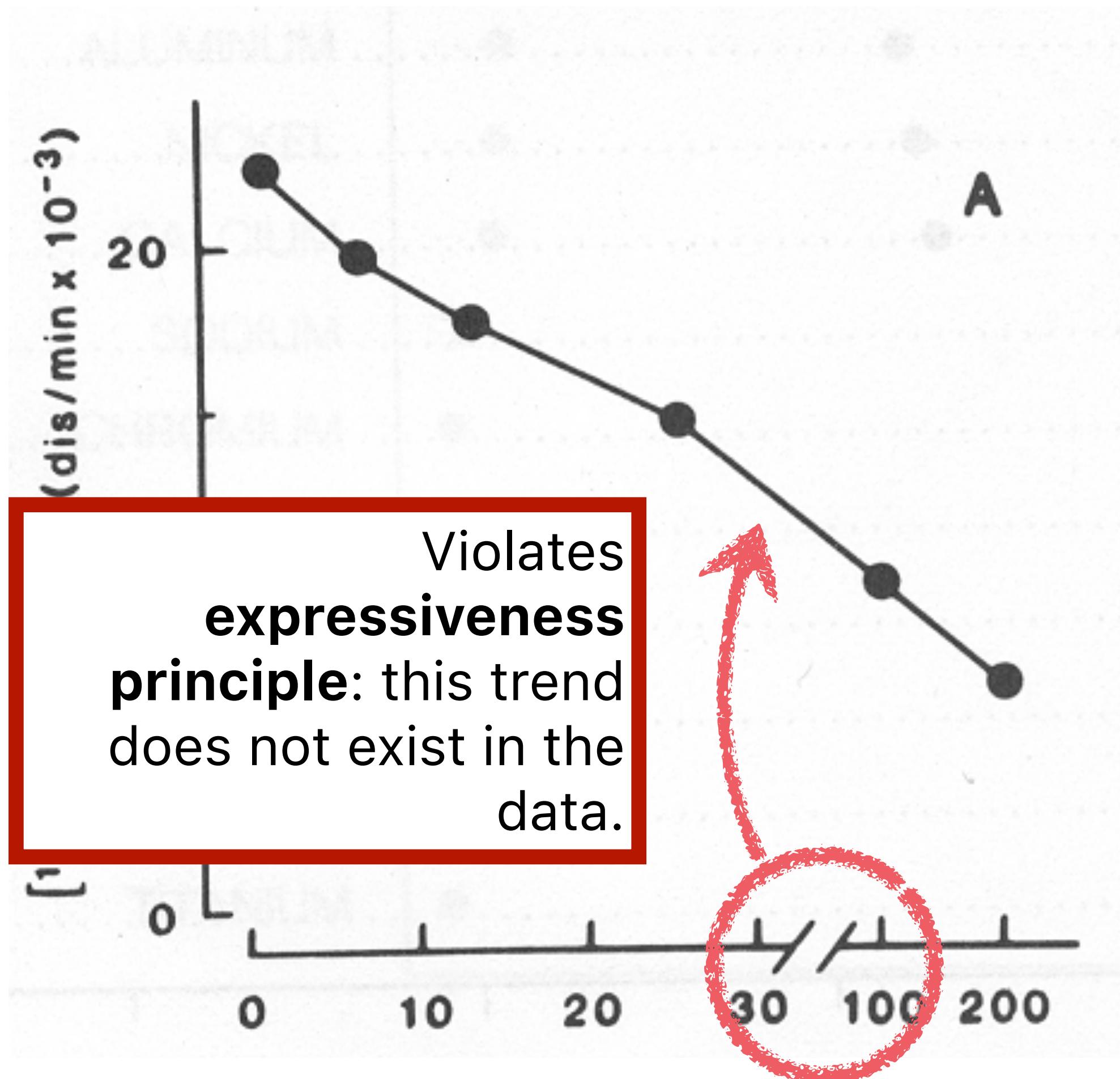
# Scaling Axes: Outliers and Skew



- Options:
1. Clip them out.
  2. Scale breaks

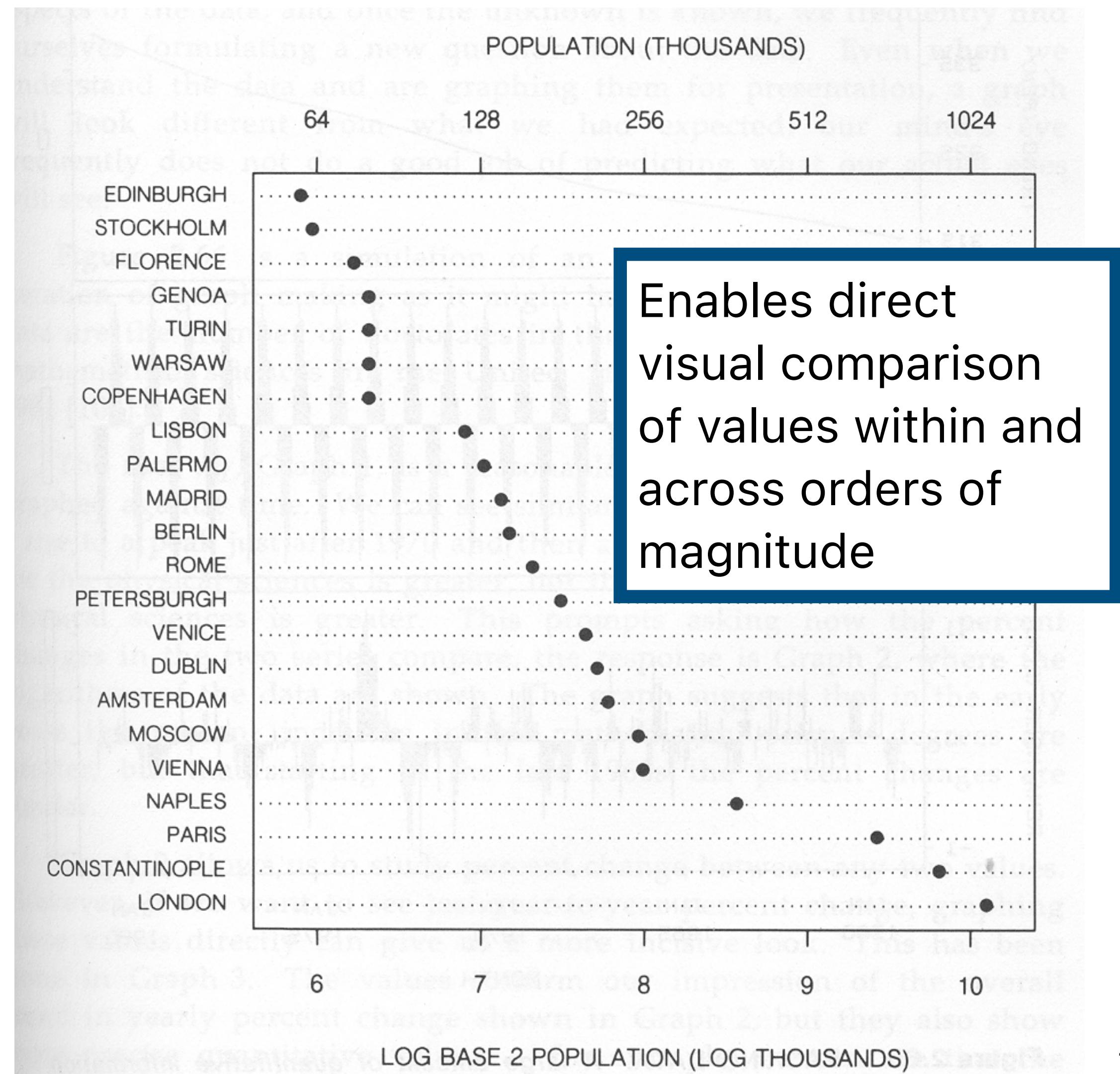


# Scaling Axes: Outliers and Skew



Options:

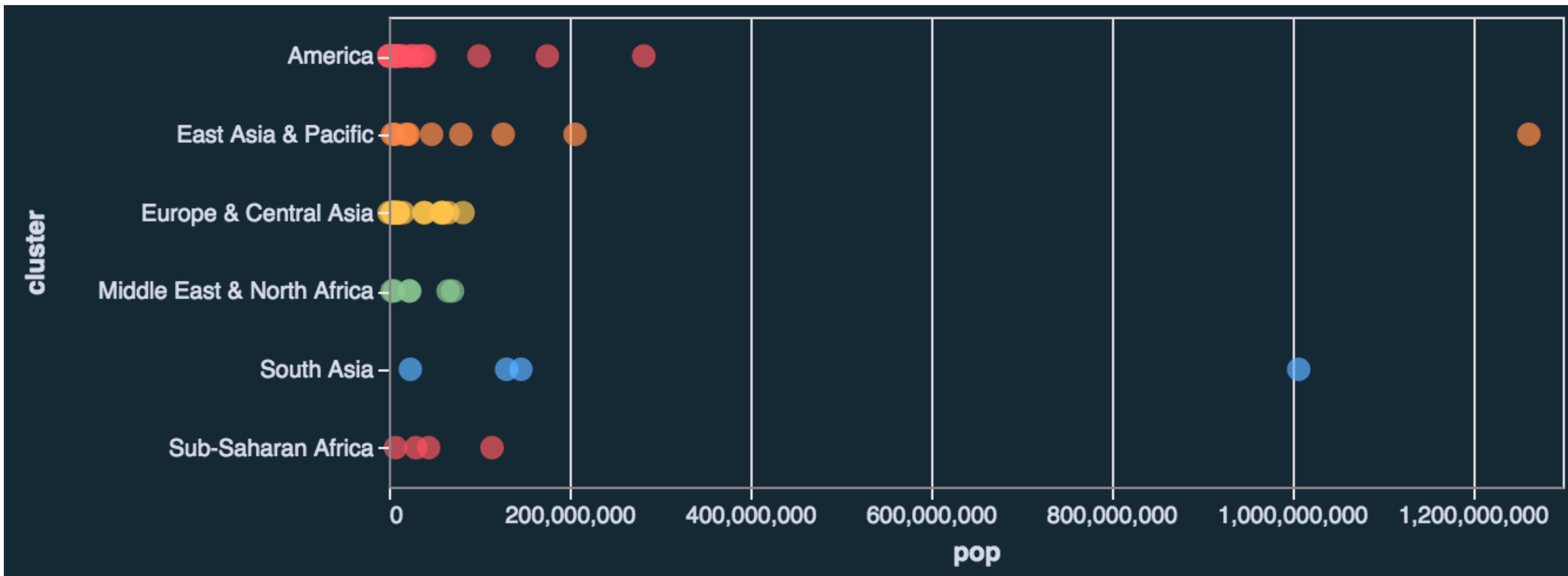
1. Clip them out.
2. Scale breaks
3. Log scale



# Scaling Axes: Outliers and Skew

Options:

1. Clip them out.
2. Scale breaks
3. Log scale



# Scaling Axes: Outliers and Skew

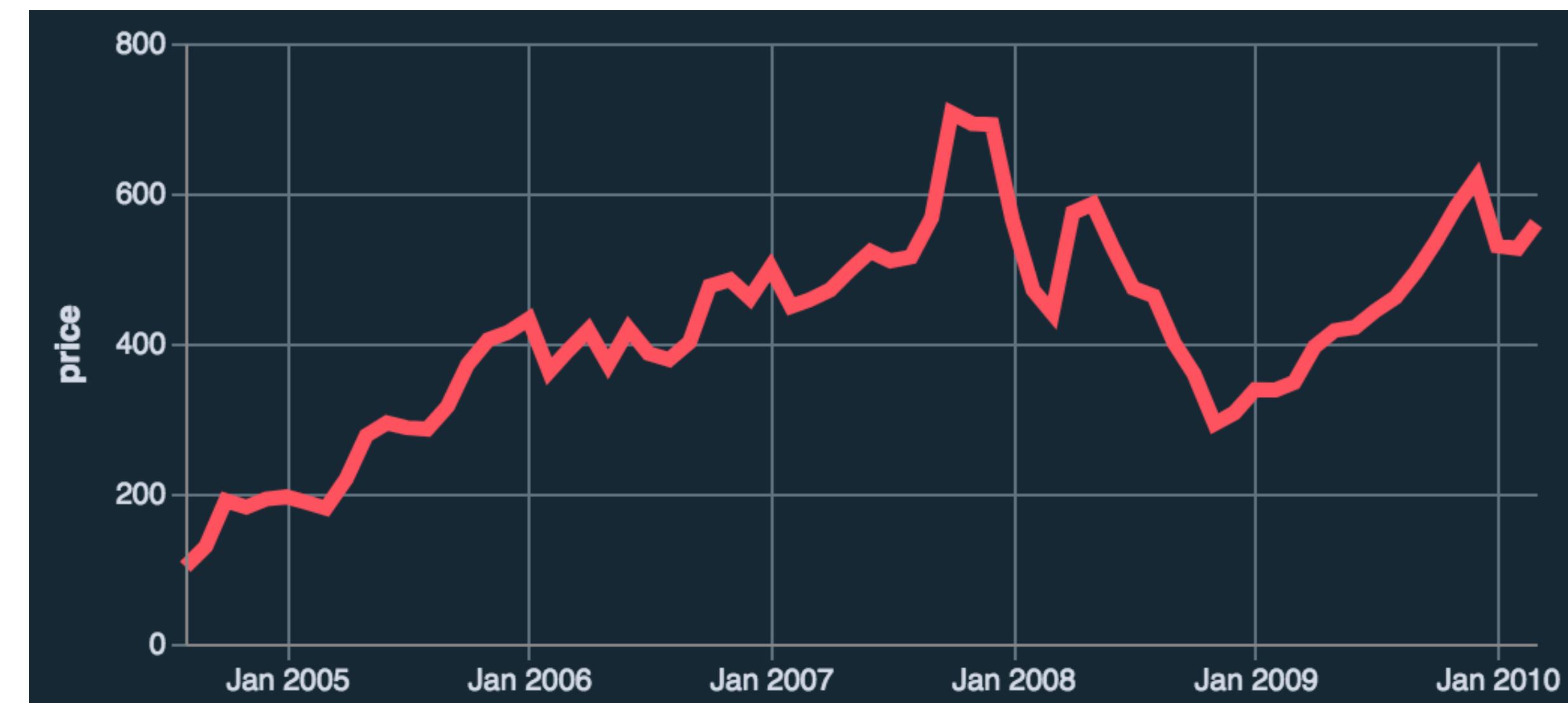
Options:

1. Clip them out.
2. Scale breaks
3. Log scale

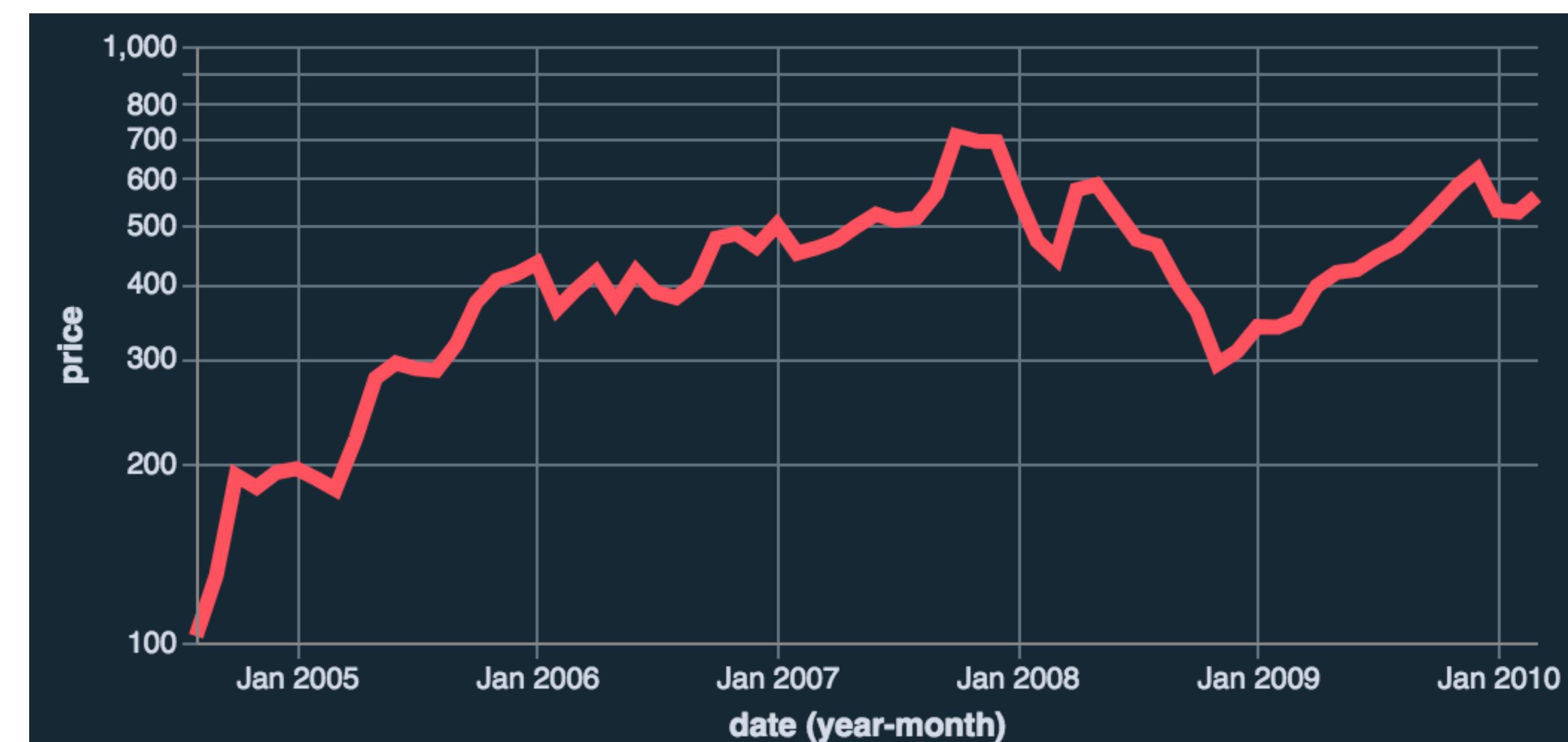


# Scaling Axes: Linear vs Log

**Linear Scale**  
Absolute change  
10 visual units (pixels) =  
10 additional data units



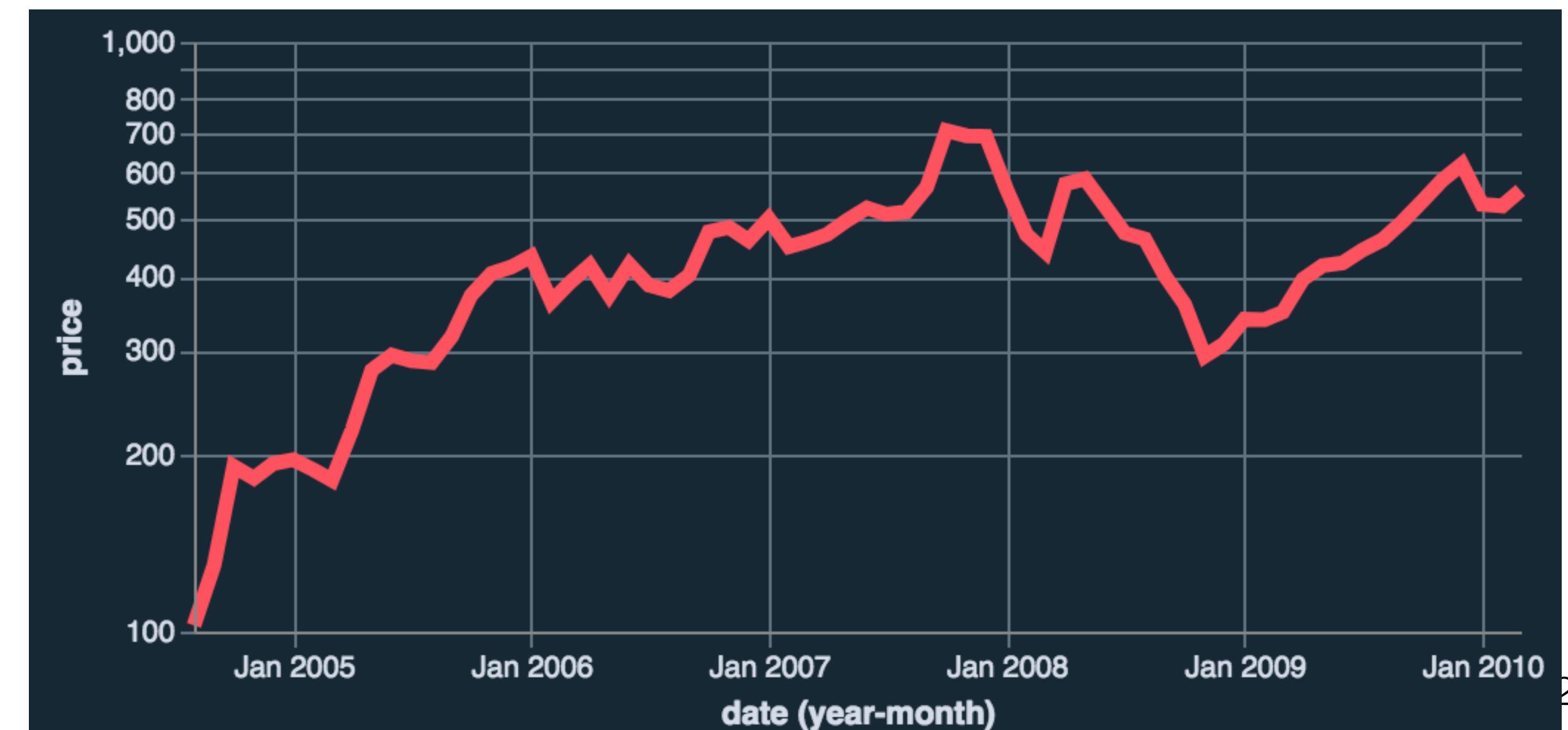
**Log Scale**  
Percentage change  
10 visual units =  
multiplication of 10 data units



# Scaling Axes: Linear vs Log

**Constraints**  
Positive, non-zero values  
Audience familiarity?

**Log Scale**  
Percentage change  
10 visual units =  
multiplication of 10 data units



# Using space (in)effectively

(De-)Obfuscating data

(Mis)leading the witness

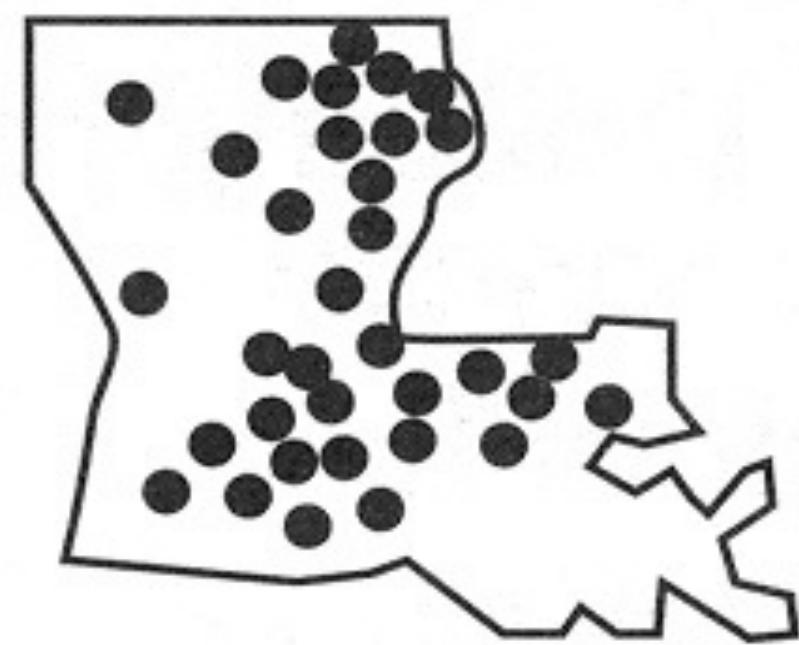
# Using space (in)effectively

## (De-)Obfuscating data

## (Mis)leading the witness



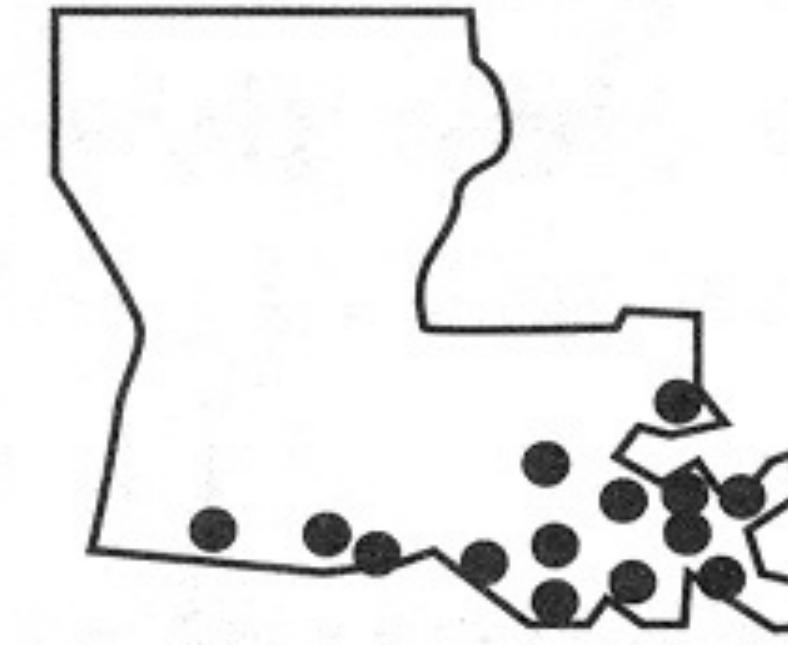
alfisol



entisol



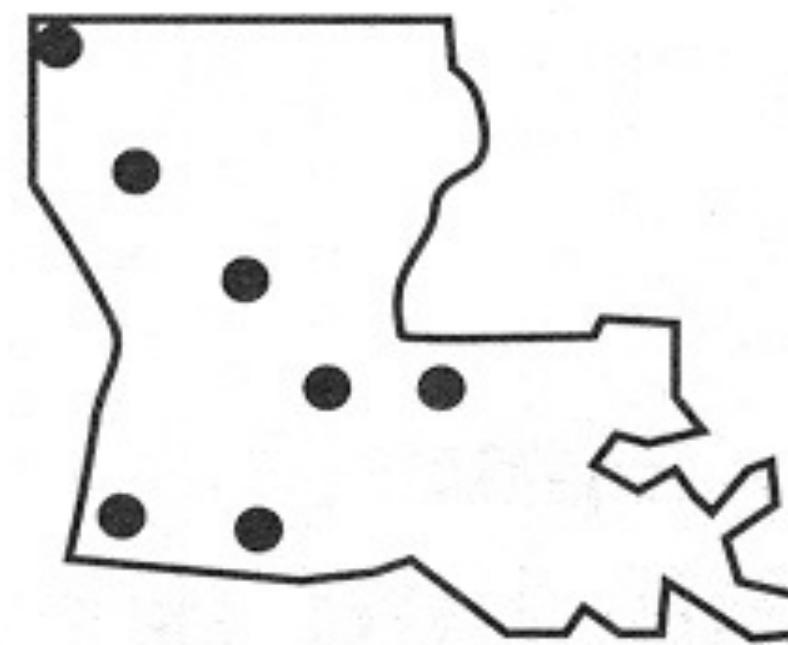
histosol



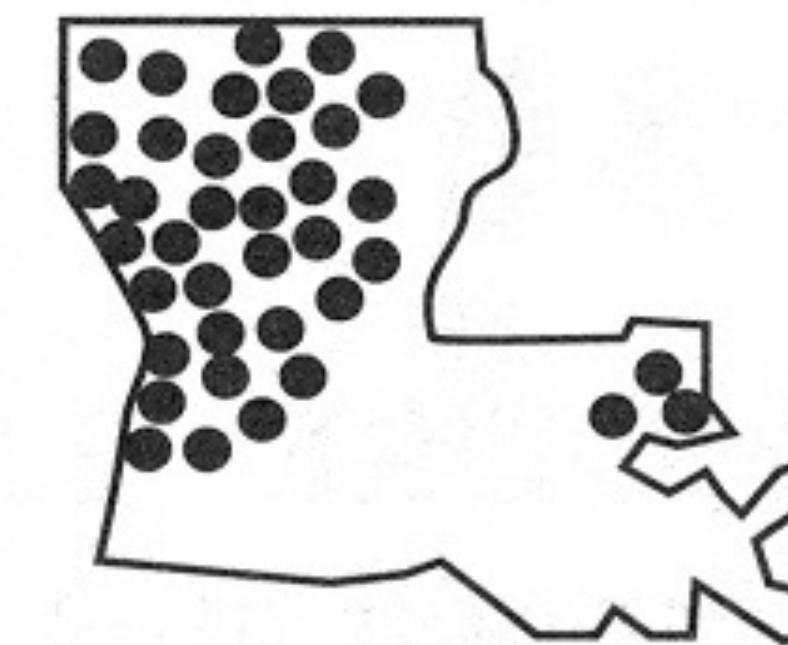
inceptisol



mollisol



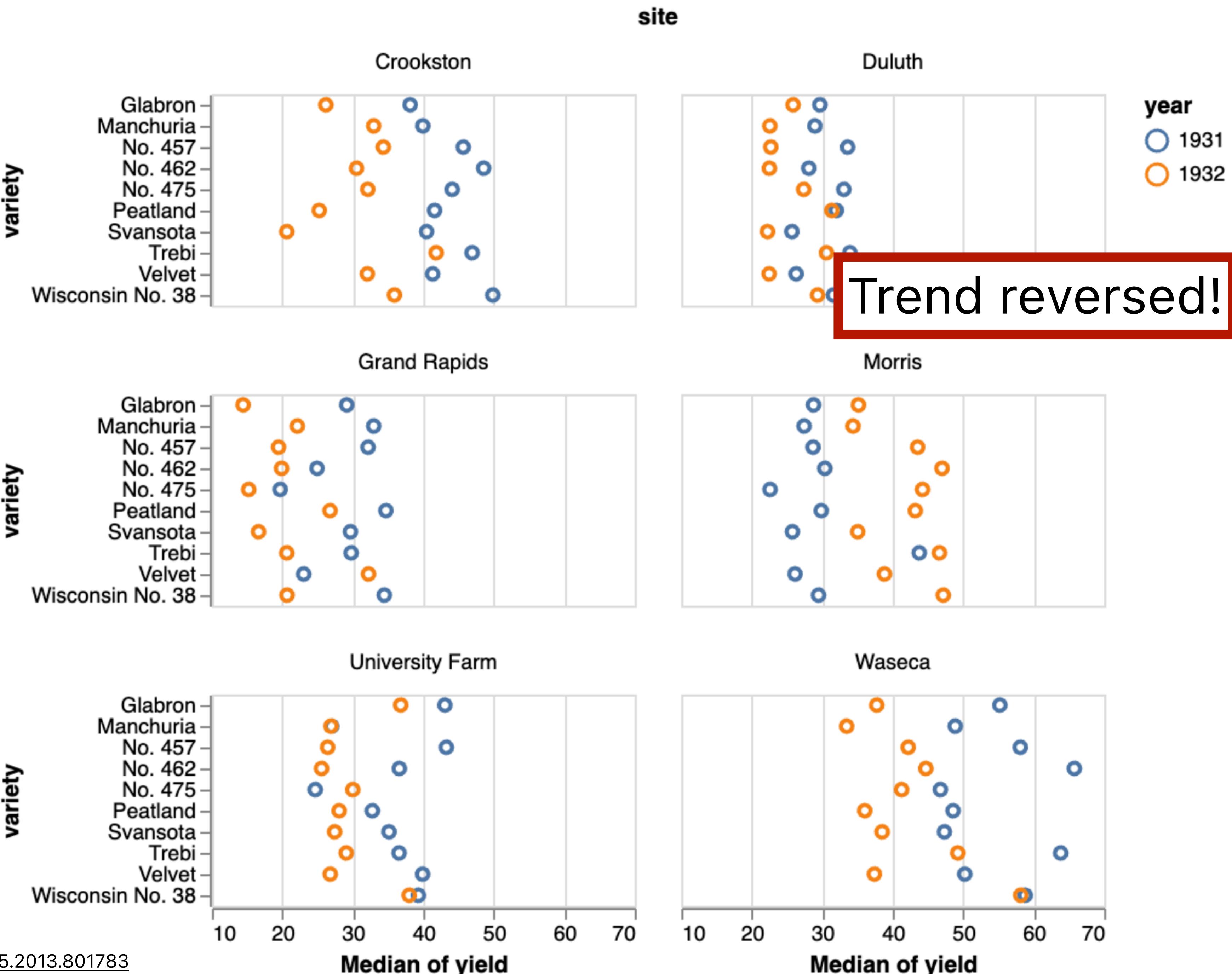
ultisol



# Small Multiples

Subdivide space to enable comparison across multiple plots.

Typically nominal or ordinal variables are used as dimensions for subdivision.



# Data-ink Ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Data Ink}}{\text{Ink used in graphic}}$$

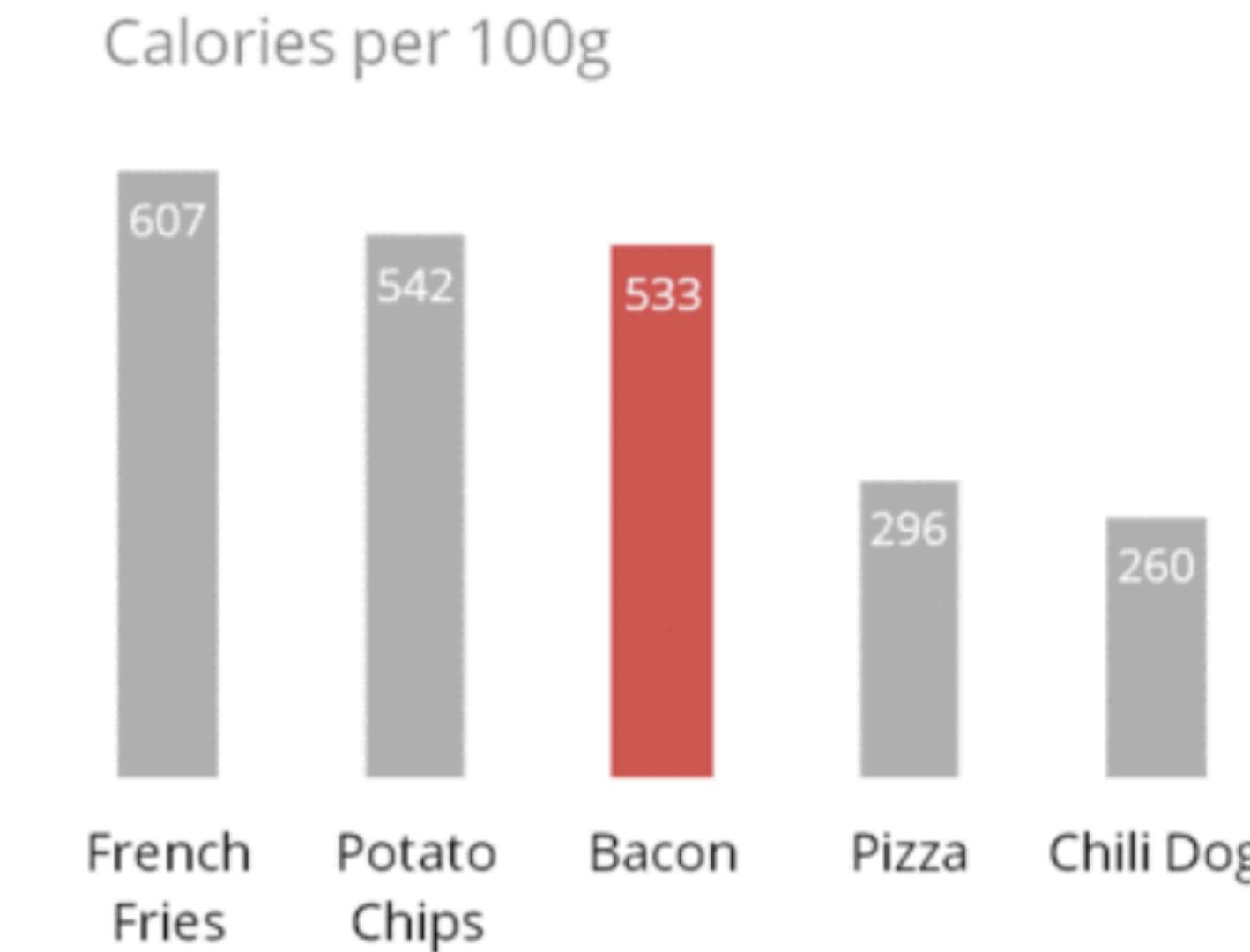
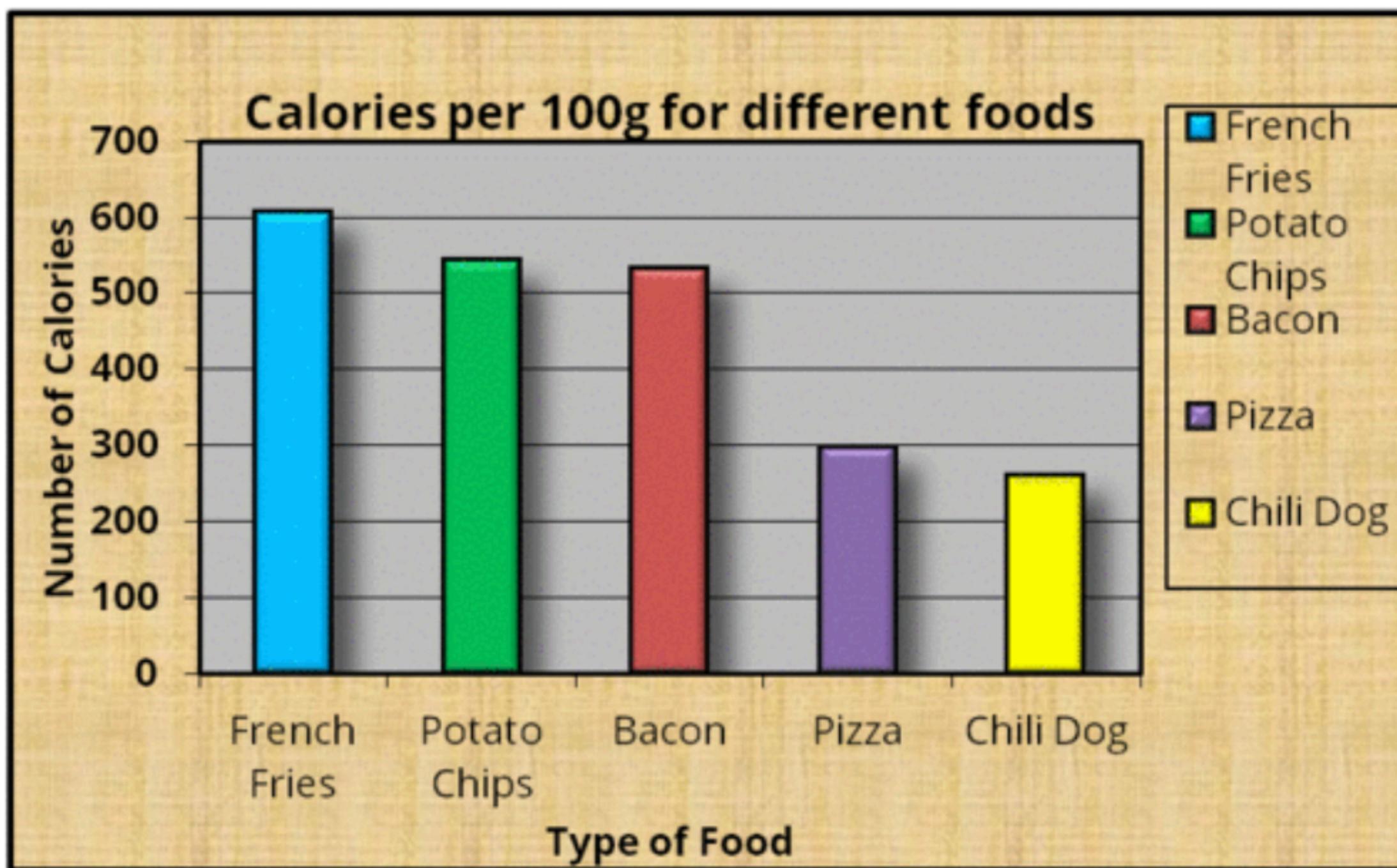
= Proportion of a graphic's ink devoted to non-redundant display of data.

=  $1.0 - \text{proportion of graphic that can be erased.}$

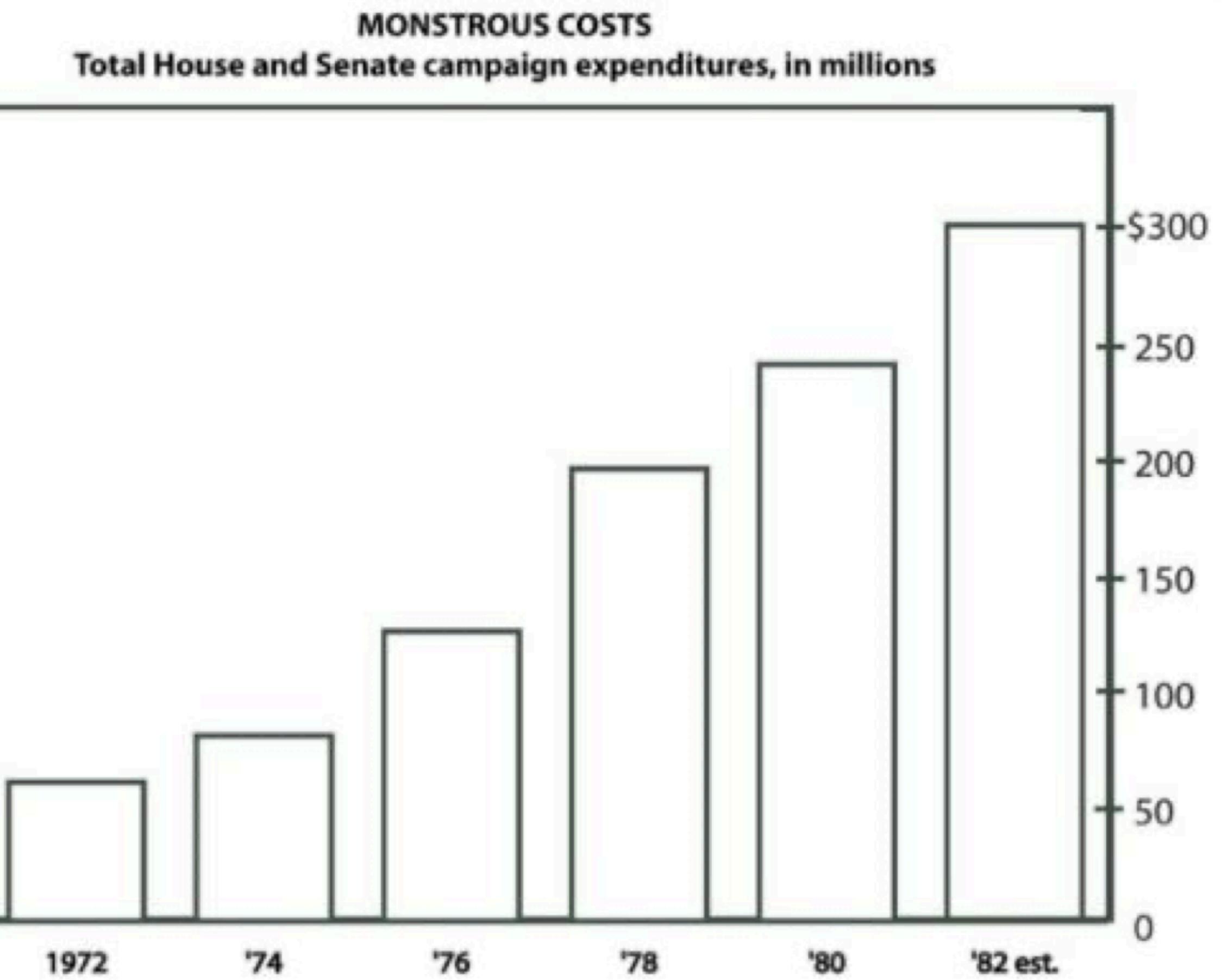
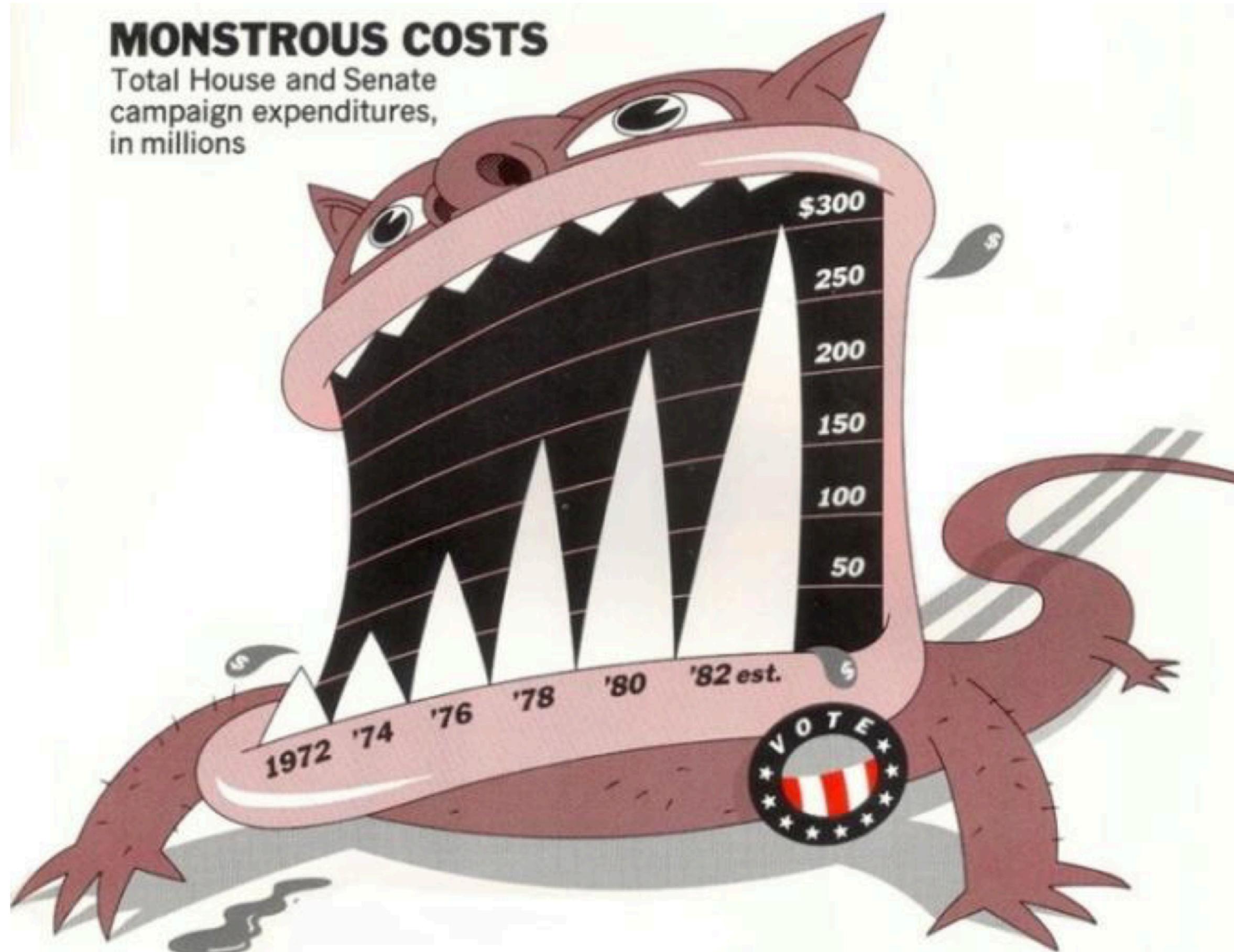
**Remove**  
to improve  
(the **data-ink** ratio)

# Data-ink Ratio

When is the data-ink ratio helpful?  
Does it have limitations?  
Might it ever be harmful?  
Is there benefit in using ink for non-data?

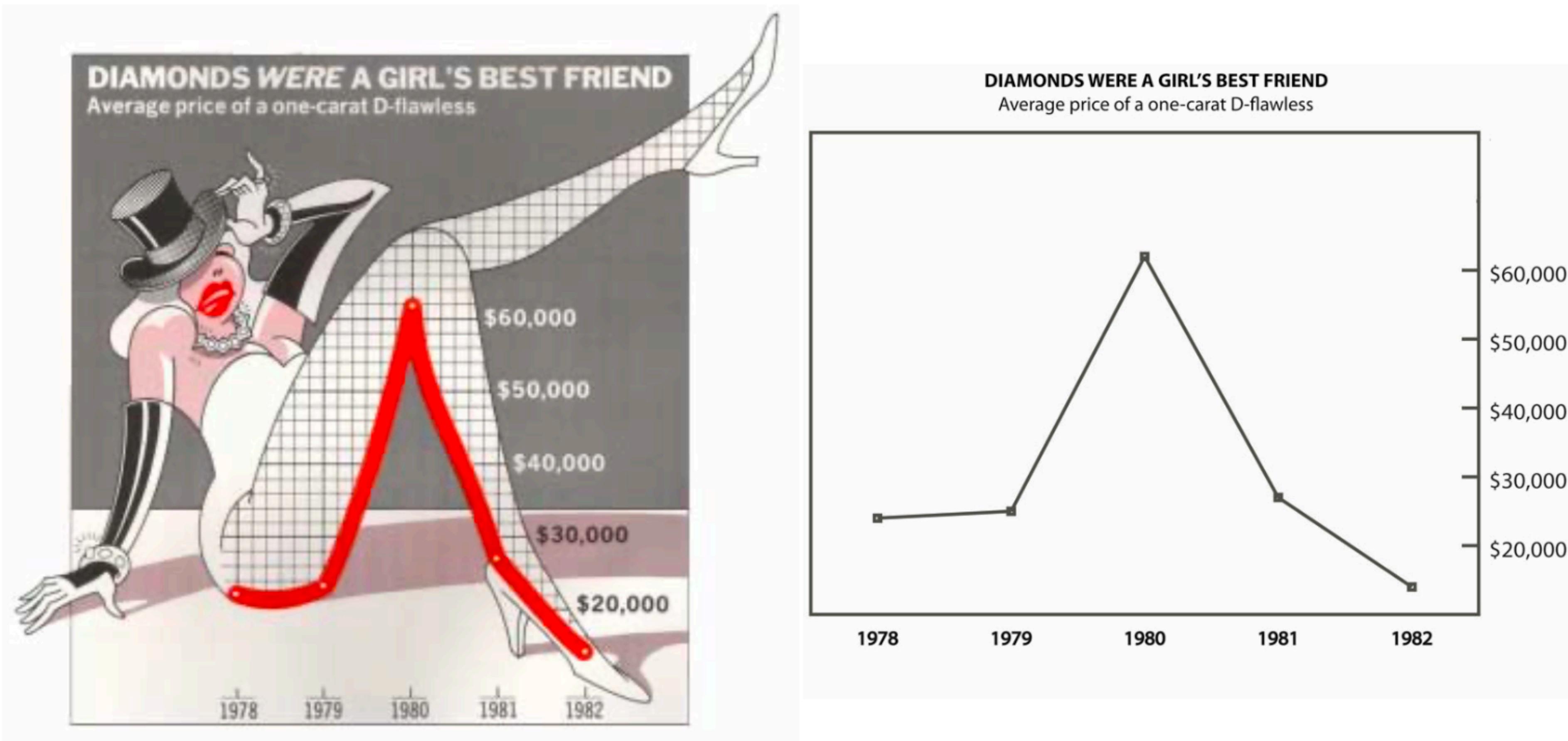


# Chart "Junk"



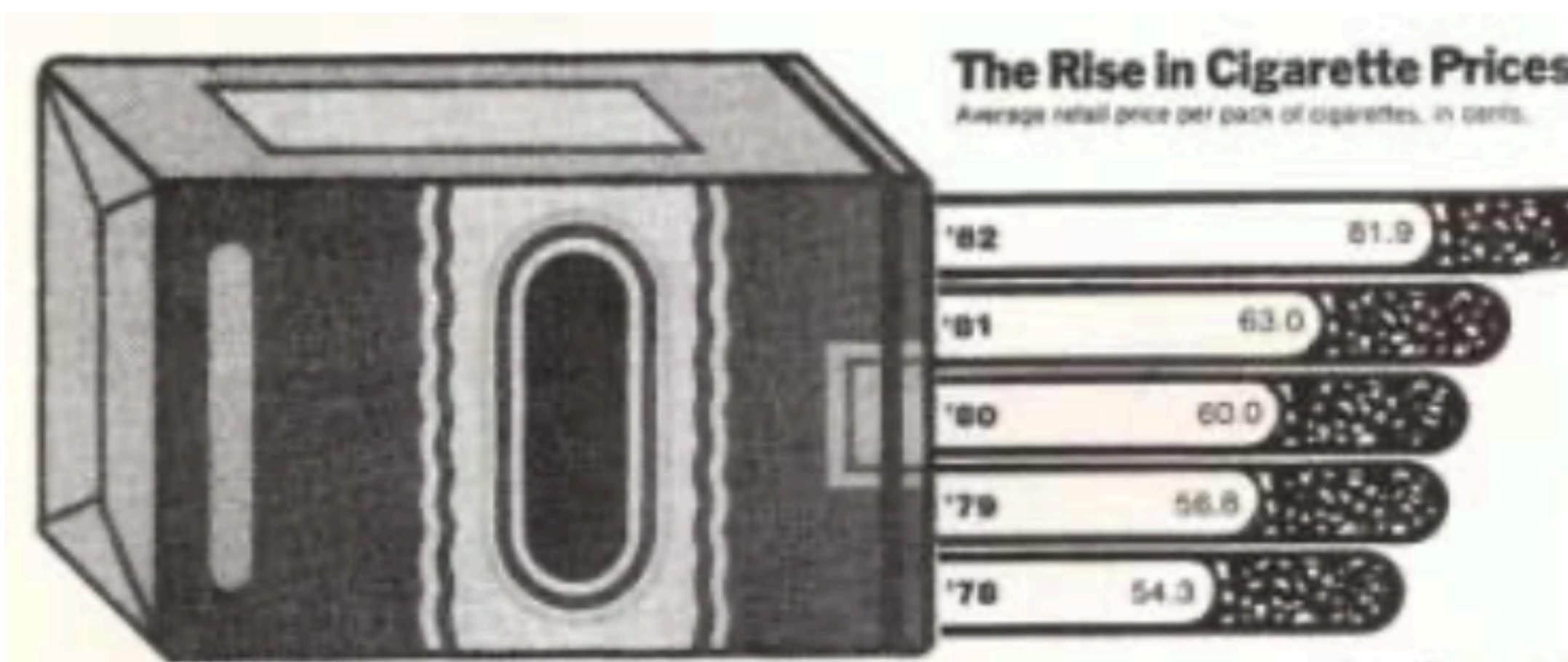
Bateman, Scott, et al. "Useful junk? The effects of visual embellishment on comprehension and memorability of charts." CHI 2010.

# Chart "Junk"

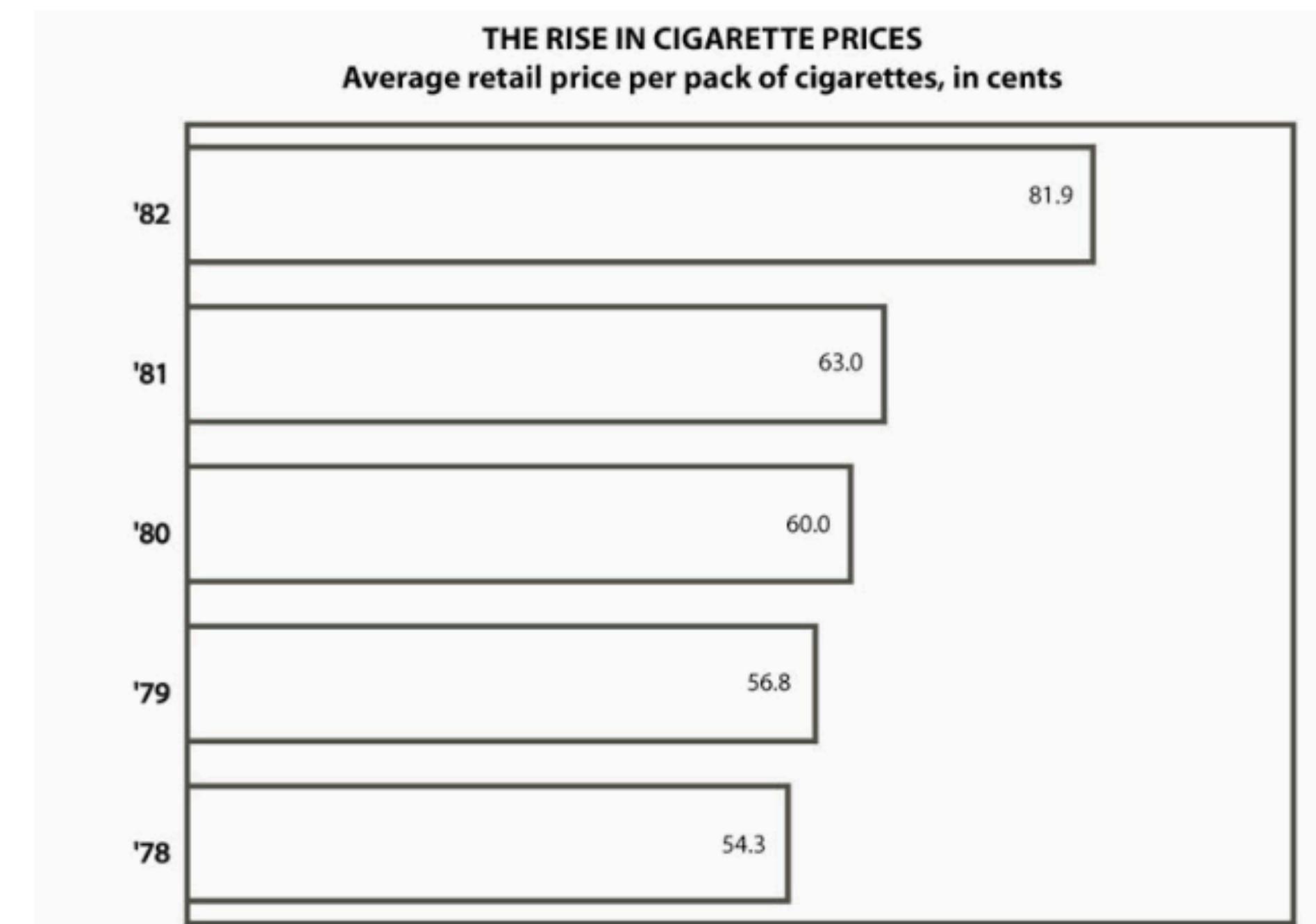


Bateman, Scott, et al. "Useful junk? The effects of visual embellishment on comprehension and memorability of charts." CHI 2010.

# Chart "Junk"



Which visualizations do you think were more effective, and why?



tryclassbuzz.com:  
dataink

# Using space (in)effectively

## (De-)Obfuscating data

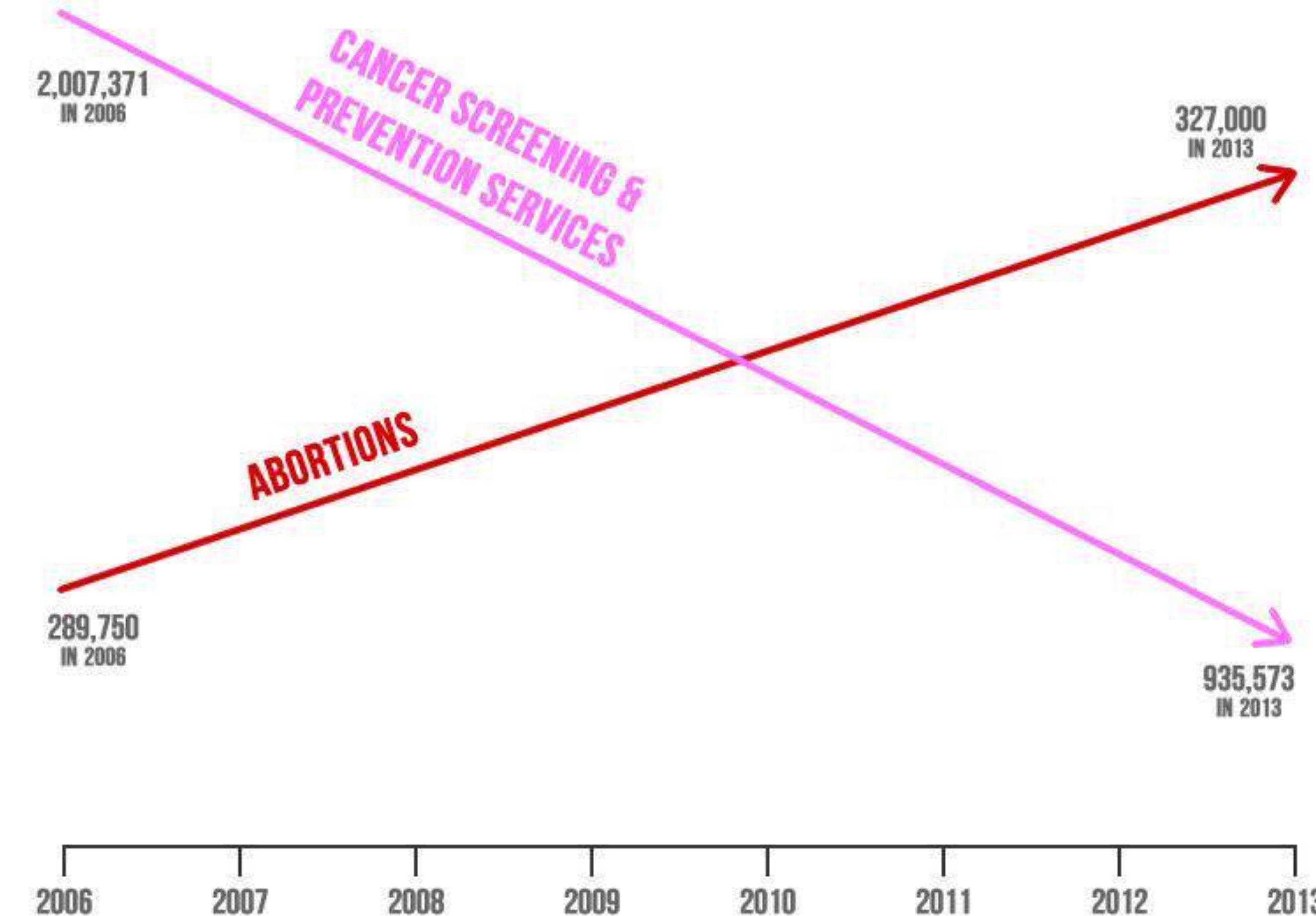
## (Mis)leading the witness

# Using space (in)effectively

## (De-)Obfuscating data

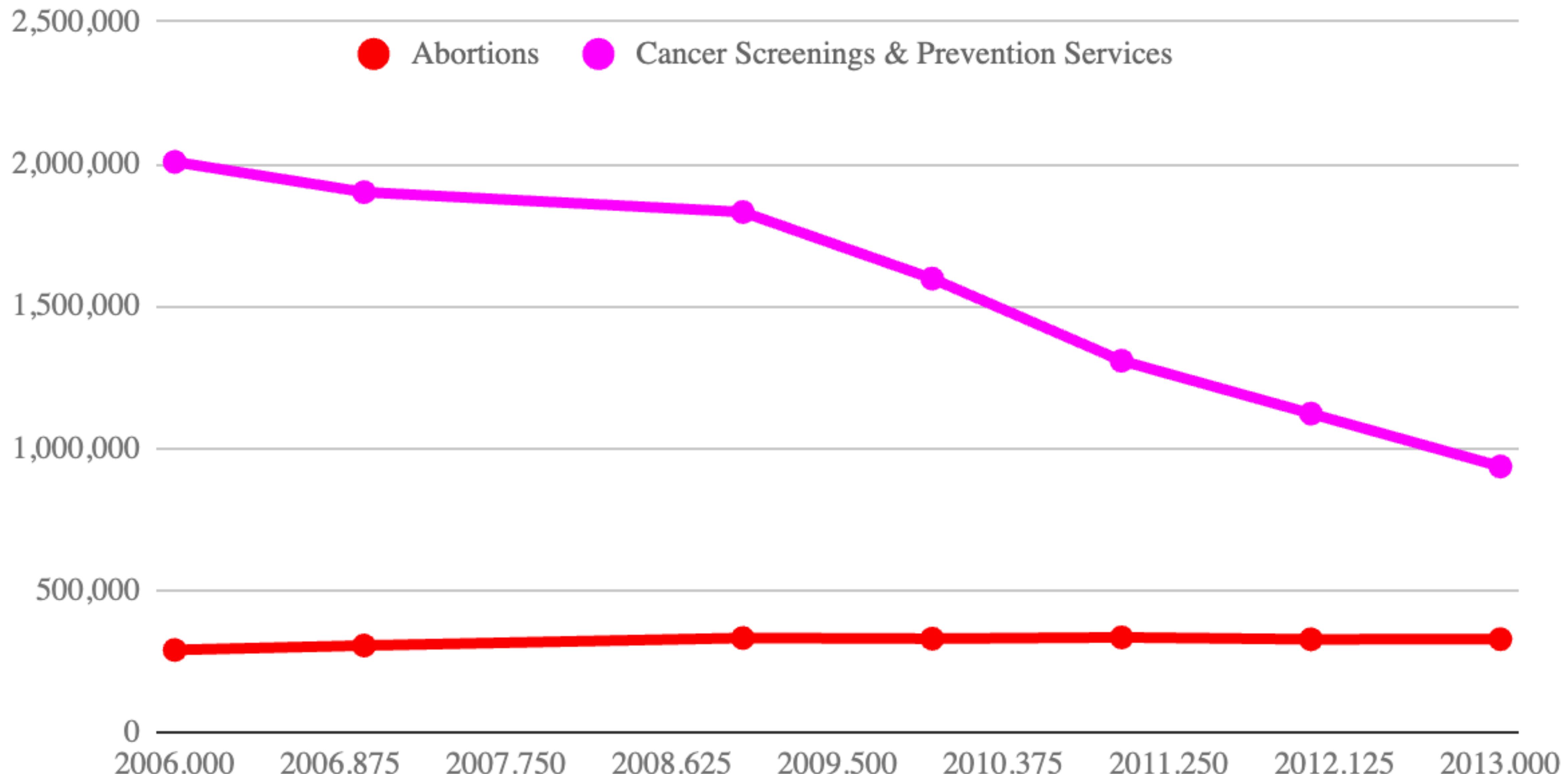
## (Mis)leading the witness

## PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA: ABORTIONS UP – LIFE-SAVING PROCEDURES DOWN



What are the issues  
with this chart?

# Planned Parenthood Federation of America: Abortions vs. Cancer and Prevention Services



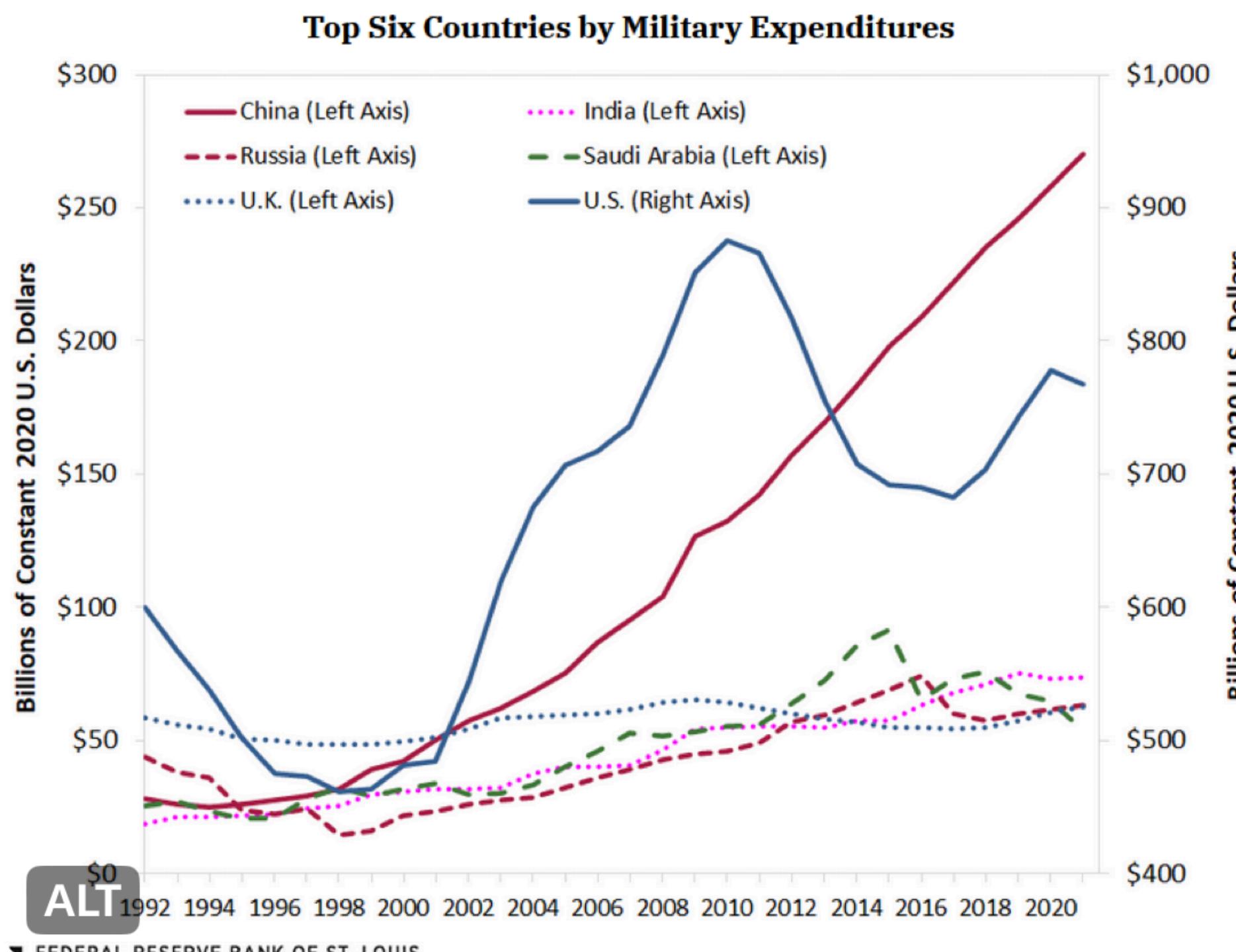


...



Readers added context they thought people might want to know

An analysis looks at how defense spending among the nations with the highest expenditures has changed since 1992 and what may have driven the changes [ow.ly/MyOx50MwEyF](http://ow.ly/MyOx50MwEyF)



While this information is correct, the graph is poorly formatted, with a separate Y-axis on the right-hand side which only applies to the US budget. This may make it seem like China has a higher military budget than the US, when the reverse is true.

[data.worldbank.org/indicator/MS.MIL.XP.GD.ZS](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/MS.MIL.XP.GD.ZS)

Do you find this helpful?

Rate it

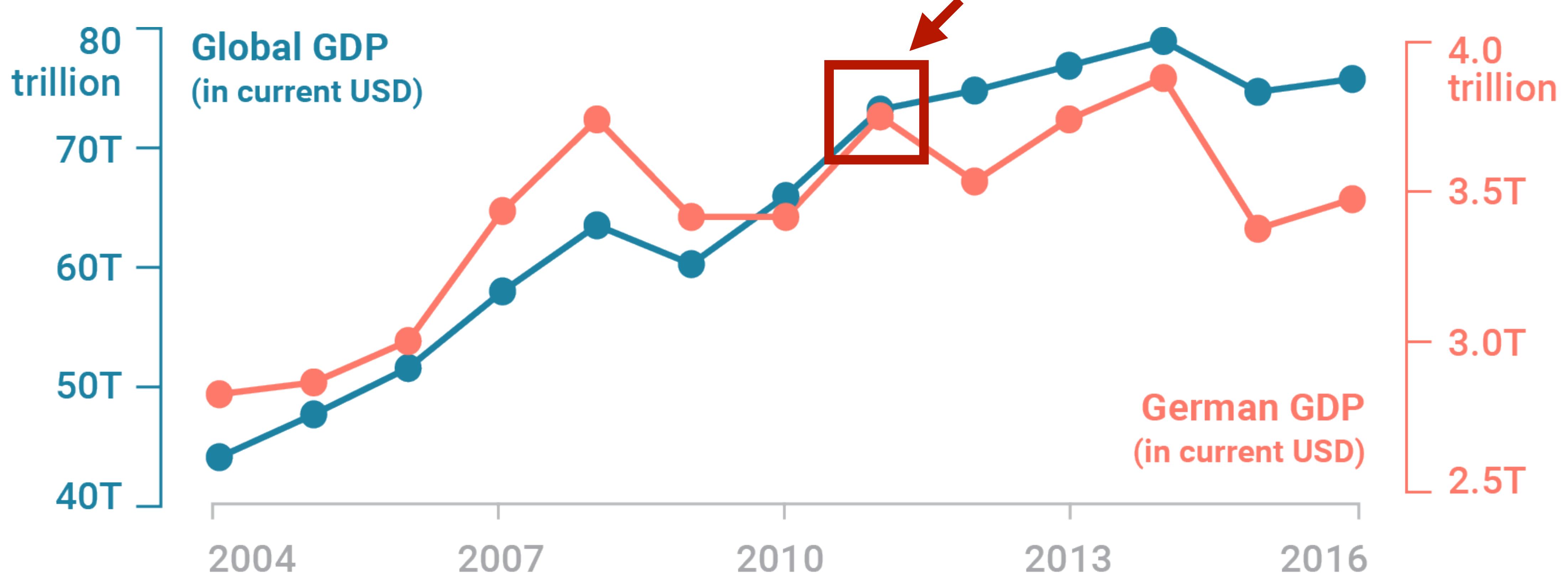
Context is written by people who use Twitter, and appears when rated helpful by others. [Find out more.](#)

4:00 PM · 1/22/23 · 7.3M Views

1,128 Likes 157 Retweets 2,281 Quotes

# Dual Axes Charts

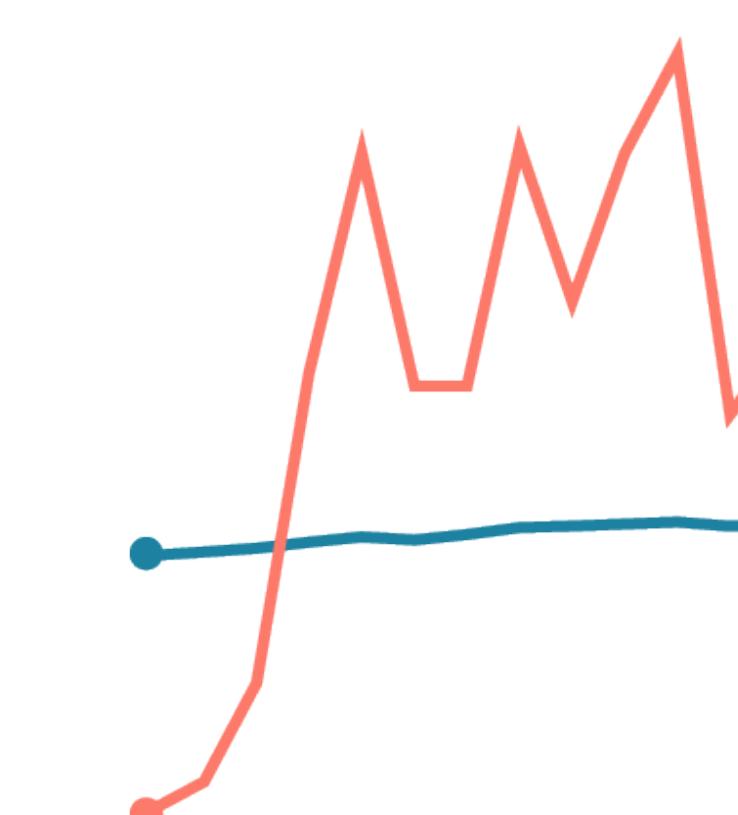
German and world GDP  
were equal in 2011??



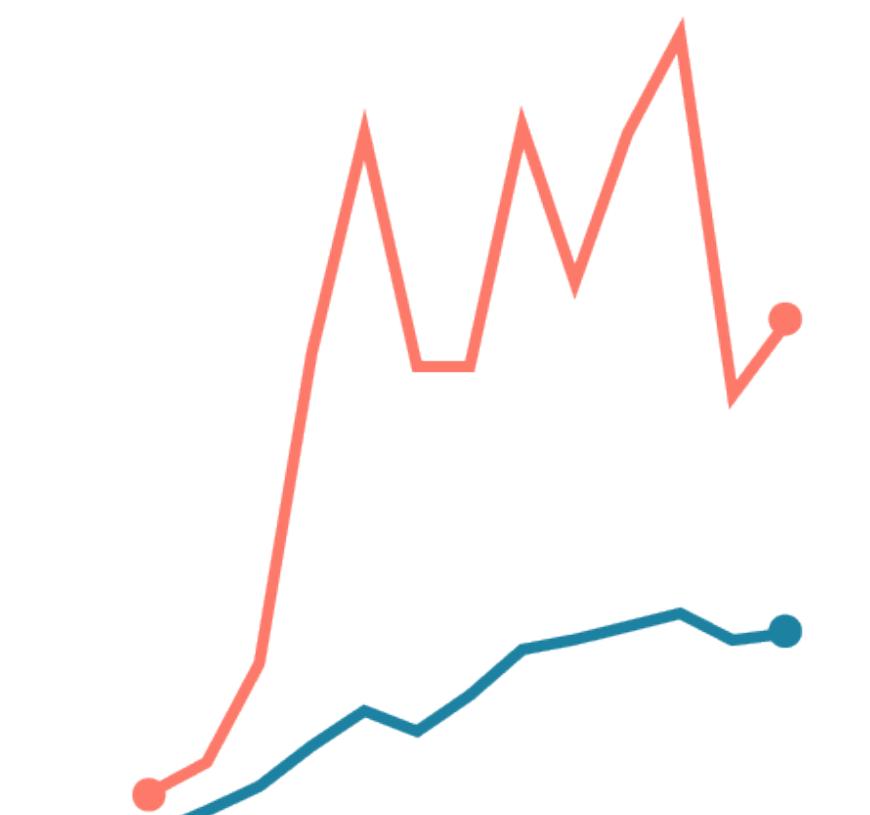
# Dual-Axes Charts



Orange steady,  
Blue massively increasing.



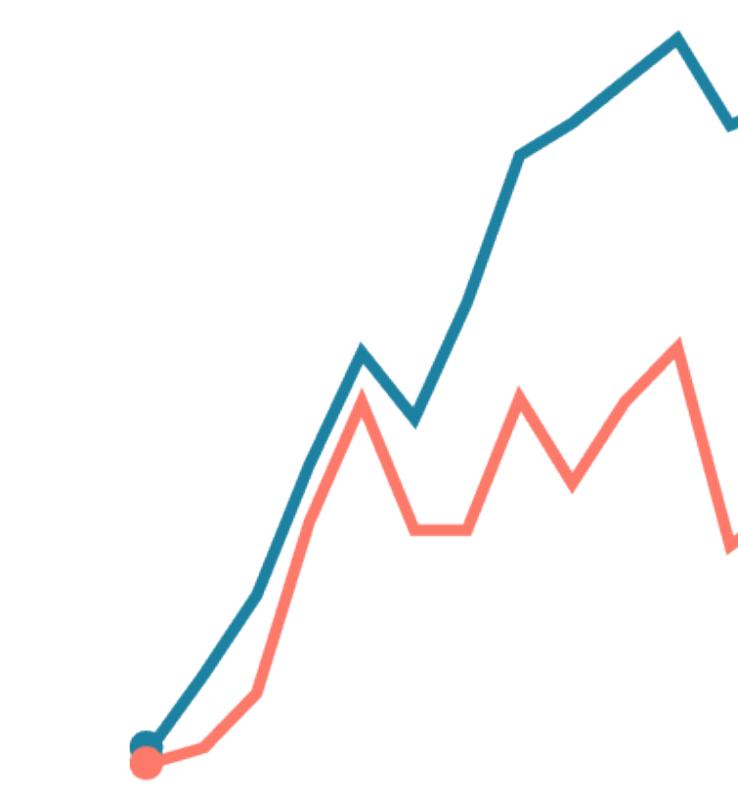
Blue steady,  
Orange increasing.



Both started at the same level, but Orange increased far more than Blue.

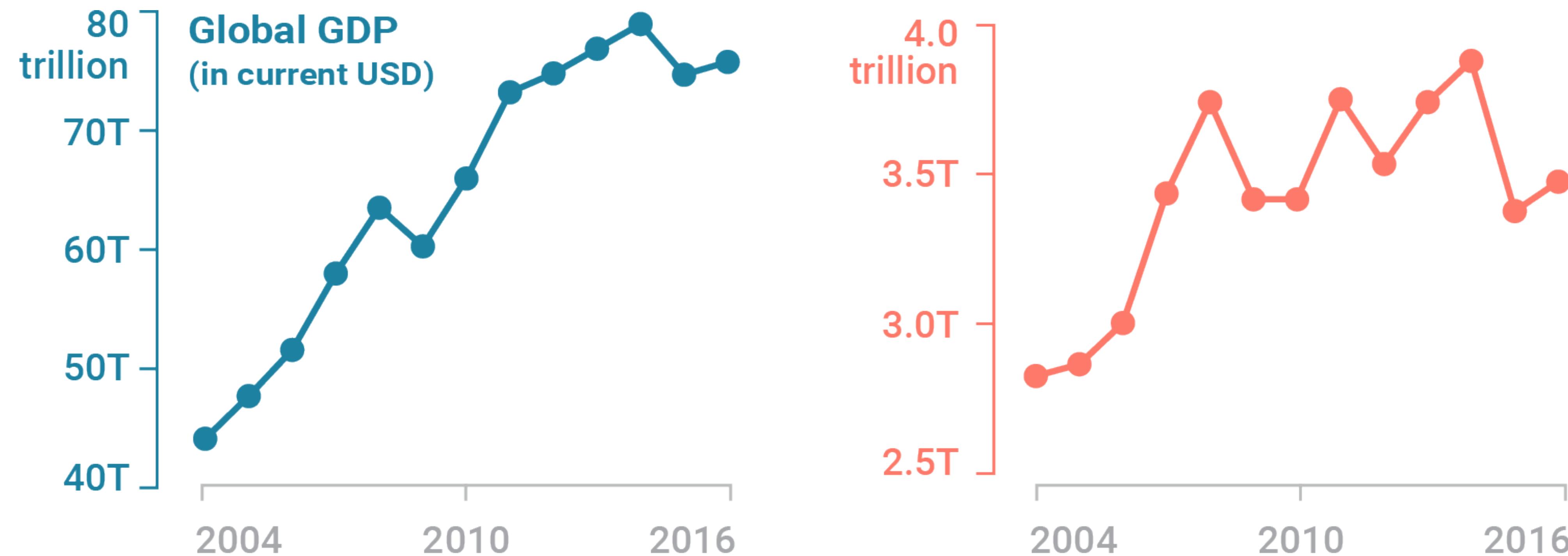


Both started at the same level, but Blue increased far more than Orange.



Both started with the same increase, then Blue raced to the top.

# Dual-Axes Charts



# Using space (in)effectively

## (De-)Obfuscating data

Rarely does a single visualization answer all questions. Instead, the ability to generate appropriate visualizations quickly is critical.

## (Mis)leading the witness

Visualization draws upon both science and art!

# **Next Time: Perception**