#### **University of Sheffield**

#### DATA VISUALISATION COMMUNITY GROUP OF PRACTICE

# Translating Complex Research into Effective Visuals

From Research Design to Research Output - The Social Science Perspective

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### **Background & Research Context**

Social sciences perspective -

Research questions and data on human behaviour, economic and social processes, the natural and the built environment.

#### PhD Econ. & Finance

Urban-Environmental Economics (Nova SBE)

#### Geographic Data Scientist

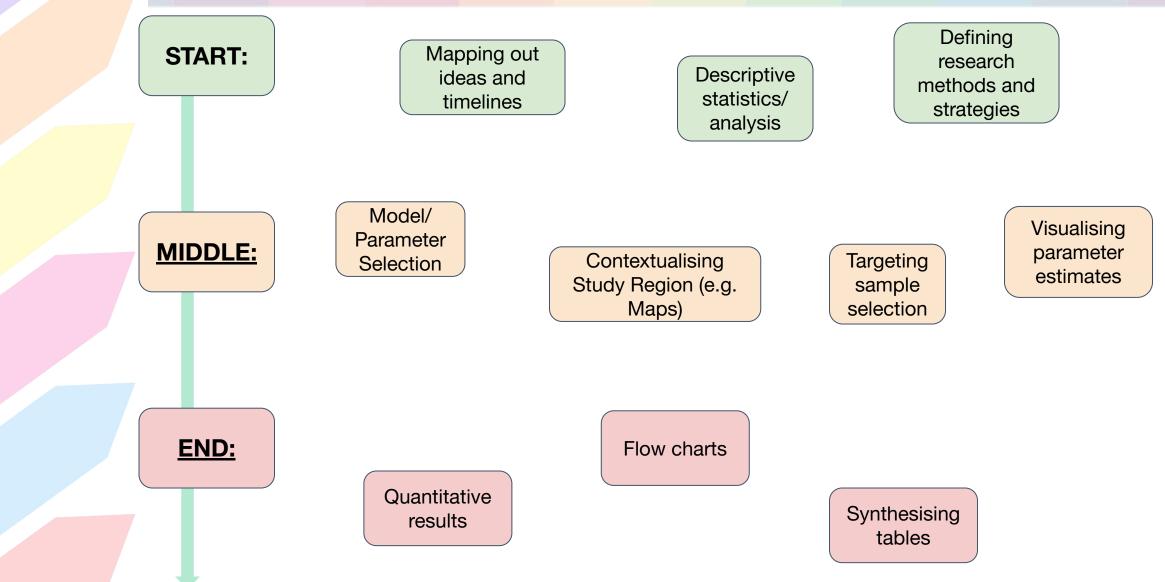
Geo. Data Science Lab (U. of Liverpool)

#### <u>Lecturer in GIS & Spatial</u> <u>Analysis</u>

Dept. Urban Studies & Planning (U. Sheffield)

{Big/ Spatial/ Secondary/ Open} data for research and analysis – mainly focused on valuing and quantifying urban built and natural environmental features and policies.

# Visualisations Across the Research Lifecycle



### Importance of Good Visualisations

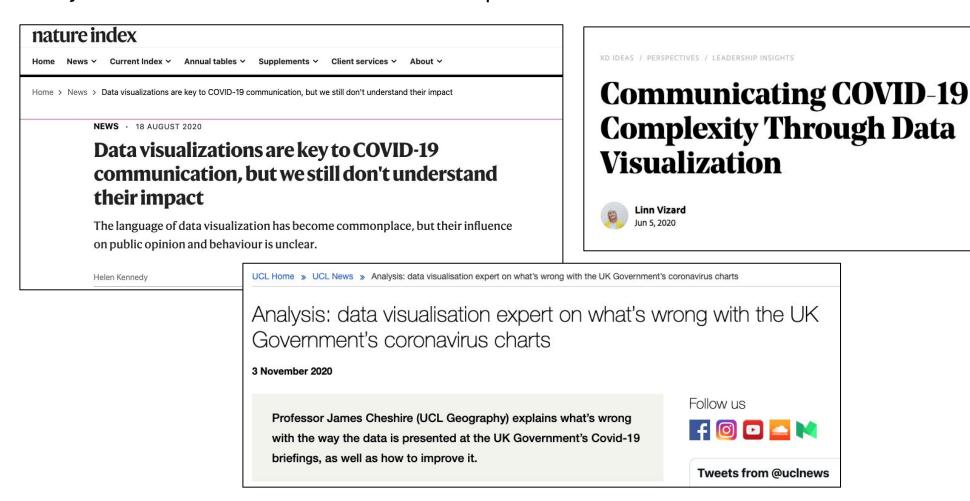
**Good data visualisations** can be used as a call to action - highlighting the extent of a problem or issue, helping supporting *everybody* in understanding the research.

**Bad data visualisations** can be confusing and get in the way of the discussion, distracting from the issue.

### Importance of Good Visualisations

#### E.g.

Take how information was conveyed during the recent **COVID-19** pandemic - the public really found the visuals of the data to be important.



### ... and the Importance of Good Tables

And not just the visualisations that need to be considered - we should also take into account having well presented data tables and results.

Presenting numbers and quantitative data in a paper can be equally as important. When doing so, for example, we should have:

- Well labeled variables, font choices, spacing
- Clean and appropriate scientific notation (digits)
- Appropriate emphasis on certain rows or columns
- Reduced clutter

An overall focusing on telling a story with the output to an accessible audience.

Graphics and statistics for cardiology: designing effective tables for presentation and publication

(Boers, 2018)

### ... and the Importance of Good Tables

**Table ##** Changes (mean change or change in proportion followed by 95% CI) in lifestyle, medical risk factors, cardioprotective medication and patient-reported outcome measures in cardiovascular patients between the IA, EOP and 1-year assessments

	IA (n=549)	EOP (n=549)	Change	IA (n=231)	1 year (n=231)	Change		
Current smoking (%)	9.3%	7.8%	-1.5% (-3.5%, 0.5%); p=0.16	8.8%	8.3%	-0.4% (-3.7%, 2.9%); p=1.00		
Fruit and vegetable: ≥5 portions/day (%)	35.6%	47.9%	12.2% (7.7%, 16.8%); p<0.001	34.2%	45.8%	11.6% (4.2%, 18.9%); p=0.002		
Fish: >20 g/day (%)	75.2%	84.4%	9.1% (5.2%, 13.1%); p<0.001	75.7%	83.6%	8.0% (1.7%, 14.2%); p=0.01		
Mediterranean Diet Score mean (SD)	7.5 (2.2)	8.5 (1.9)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1); p<0.001	7.2 (2.3)	8.3 (2.0)	1.2 (0.9, 1.4); p<0.001		
Physical activity: ≥5 times/week, ≥30 min (%)	17.0%	56.8%	39.8% (34.5%, 45.0%); p<0.001	16.1%	47.9%	31.7% (24.2%, 39.3%); p<0.001		
Estimated METs maximum mean (SD)	7.6 (2.0)	8.5 (2.2)	0.9 (0.8, 1.1); p<0.001	7.6 (1.8)	8.5 (2.0)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2); p<0.001		
Weight† kg mean (SD)	84.0 (14.0)	83.8 (13.7)	-0.2 (-0.6, 0.1); p=0.43	84.4 (14.6)	84.1 (14.3)	-0.3 (-1.0, 0.3); p=0.35		
Waist circumference, cm mean (SD)	97.0 (12.4)	96.4 (11.9)	-0.6 (-0.9,-0.3); p<0.001	98.8 (10.9)	97.9 (10.8)	-0.8 (-1.6,-0.1); p=0.03		
BP <140/90 mm Hg (%)	70.3%	85.6%	15.4% (11.0%, 19.7%); p<0.001	69.9%	79.0%	9.2% (2.2%, 16.2%); p=0.01		
Total cholesterol <4 mmol/L (%)	58.1%	64.5%	6.4% (1.9%, 10.9%); p=0.005	58.8%	57.3%	-1.5% (-8.8%, 5.7%); p=0.77		
LDL-cholesterol <2 mmol/L (%)	48.2%	54.5%	6.3% (2.0%, 10.6%); p<0.004	49.5%	49.0%	0.5% (-8.3%, 7.3%); p=1.00		
HbA1cmmol/mol mean (SD)*	56.6 (15.0)	57.0 (14.1)	0.4 (-2.8, 3.6); p=0.81	53.7 (15.4)	56.6 (13.5)	2.9 (-3.2, 9.0); p=0.16		
Antiplatelet therapy (%)	91.8%	91.6%	-0.2% (-1.7%, 1.3%); p=1.00	92.1%	89.1%	-3.1% (-6.6%, 0.4%); p=0.09		
Statins (%)	90.2%	92.2%	2.0% (-0.2%, 4.2%); p=0.08	92.2%	94.4%	2.2% (-1.5%, 5.9%); p=0.30		
ACE inhibitors/ARBs (%)	69.7%	76.2%	6.5% (3.3%, 9.6%); p<0.001	71.2%	73.8%	2.6% (-2.0%, 7.2%); p=0.31		
Beta blockers (%)	71.3%	68.7%	-2.6% (-5.2%, 0.0%); p=0.05	72.9%	70.3%	-2.6% (-7.1%, 1.8%); p=0.29		
Calcium channel blockers (%)	18.2%	21.9%	3.7% (1.2%, 6.2%); p=0.002	17.9%	17.5%	-0.4% (-4.4%, 3.5%); p=1.00		
Diuretics (%)	22.0%	20.7%	-1.3% (-3.9%, 1.3%); p=0.36	20.5%	19.7%	-0.9% (-5.3%, 3.6%); p=0.83		
HADS-Anxiety median (IQR)	5 (2, 8)	5 (2, 8)	0 (0, 0); p=0.55	5 (2, 9)	5 (2, 7)	-1 (-1, 0); p=0.06		
% HADS-Anxiety >8	27.8	26.3	-1.5% (-8.4%, 5.3%); p=0.76	30.4	19.6	-10.7% (-19.9%, -1.5%); p=0.02		
HADS-Depression median (IQR)	3 (2, 7)	2 (1, 6)	-1 (-1, 0); p<0.001	4 (2, 7)	3 (1, 6)	-1 (-1, 0); p=0.002		
% HADS-Depression >8	23.2	11.6	-11.6% (-17.7%, -5.5%); p<0.001	24.1	16.1	-8.0% (-17.2% , 1.1%); p=0.09		
EQ-VAS (IQR)	65 (50, 77)	73 (60, 85)	5 (0, 10); p<0.001	60 (50, 80)	75 (60, 80)	10 (0, 10); p<0.001		
Dartmouth COOP median (IQR)	22 (17, 27)	19 (15, 24)	−2 (−2, −1); p<0.001	23 (17, 27)	21 (17, 25)	-1 (-3, 0); p=0.008		

In those with known diabetes or newly diagnosed diabetes at the IA.



	baseline		program end		change (n=549)					
							mea	an (95%	CI)	p-value
Current smoking (%)		9			8		-3,5	-1,5	0,5	0,16
Fruit and vegetable: ≥ 5 portions/day (%)		36			48		7,7	12,2	16,8	<0,001
Mediterranean Diet Score mean (SD)		7,5	2,2		8,5	1,9	0,9	1	1,1	<0,001
Estimated METs maximum mean (SD)		7,6	2,0		8,5	2,2	0,8	0,9	1,1	<0,001
HADS -Anxiety median (IQR)	2	5	8	2	5	8	0	0	0	0,55
% with score >8		28			26		-8,4	-1,5	5,3	0,76
–Depression median (IQR)	2	3	7	2	2	6	-1	-1	0	<0,001
EQ-VAS (IQR)		65	77	60	73	85	0	5	10	<0,001
Dartmouth COOP median (IQR)		22	27	15	19	24	-2	-2	-1	<0,001

Graphics and statistics for cardiology: designing effective tables for presentation and publication

(Boers, 2018)

<sup>†</sup>In those with BMI >25 kg/m2 at IA

ARBs, angiotensin receptor blockers; BMI, body mass index; EOP, end of programme; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; IA, initial assessment; EQ-VAS, Euroqol Visual Analogue Scale.

# **Consider the Elements of Design**

They all apply in scientific graphics and figures as well:

Line

Colour

Shape

**Space** 

**Texture** 

**Typography** 

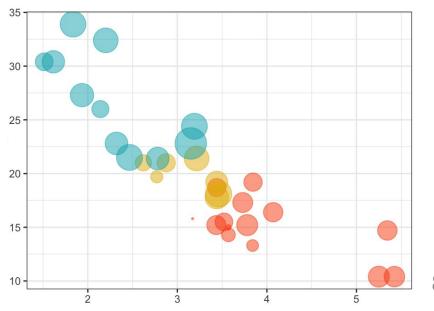
Scale (Size)

**Emphasis/ Contrast** 

**Dominance/ Hierarchy** 

We can use all of these elements in different ways to transmit different ideas, quantitative values, research outputs and any other graphic visuals we wish to create.

Combinations of these different elements can help us to present multidimensional effects in 2D.



# **How to Convey Information**

Guideline 1: Create the simplest graph that conveys the information you want to convey.	Guideline 6: Plot overlapping points in a way that density differences become apparent in scatter plots.
Guideline 2: Consider the type of encoding object and attribute used to create a plot.	Guideline 7: Use lines when connecting sequential data in time-series plots.
Guideline 3: Focus on visualizing patterns or on visualizing details, depending on the purpose of the plot.	Guideline 8: Aggregate larger datasets in meaningful ways.
Guideline 4: Select meaningful axis ranges.	Guideline 9: Keep axis ranges as similar as possible to compare variables.
Guideline 5:  Data transformations and carefully chosen graph aspect ratios can be used to emphasize rates of change for time-series data.	Guideline 10: Select an appropriate color scheme based on the type of data.

Ten guidelines for for effective data visualization in scientific publications (Kelleher & Wagener, 2011)

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2010.12.006

#### A Good Scientific Visual

Tells a story

Is accessible, well presented

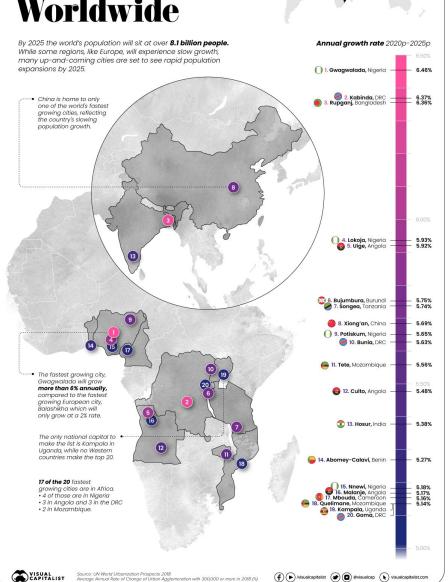
Maintains the 'human' perspective

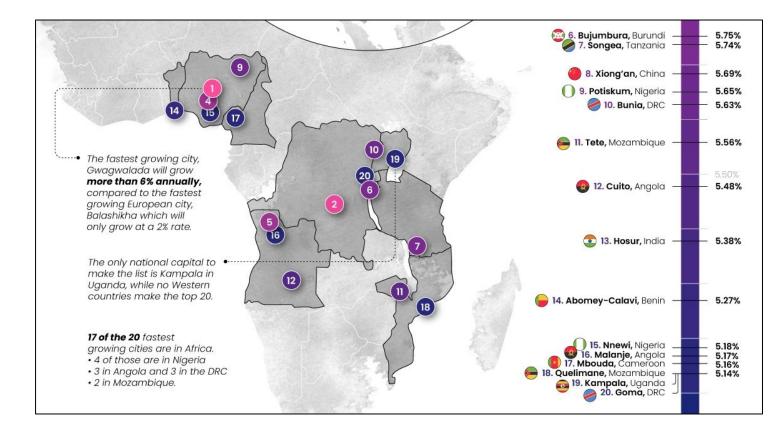
Keeps it simple

Top 20 Ranked

#### The Fastest Growing Cilies Worldwide

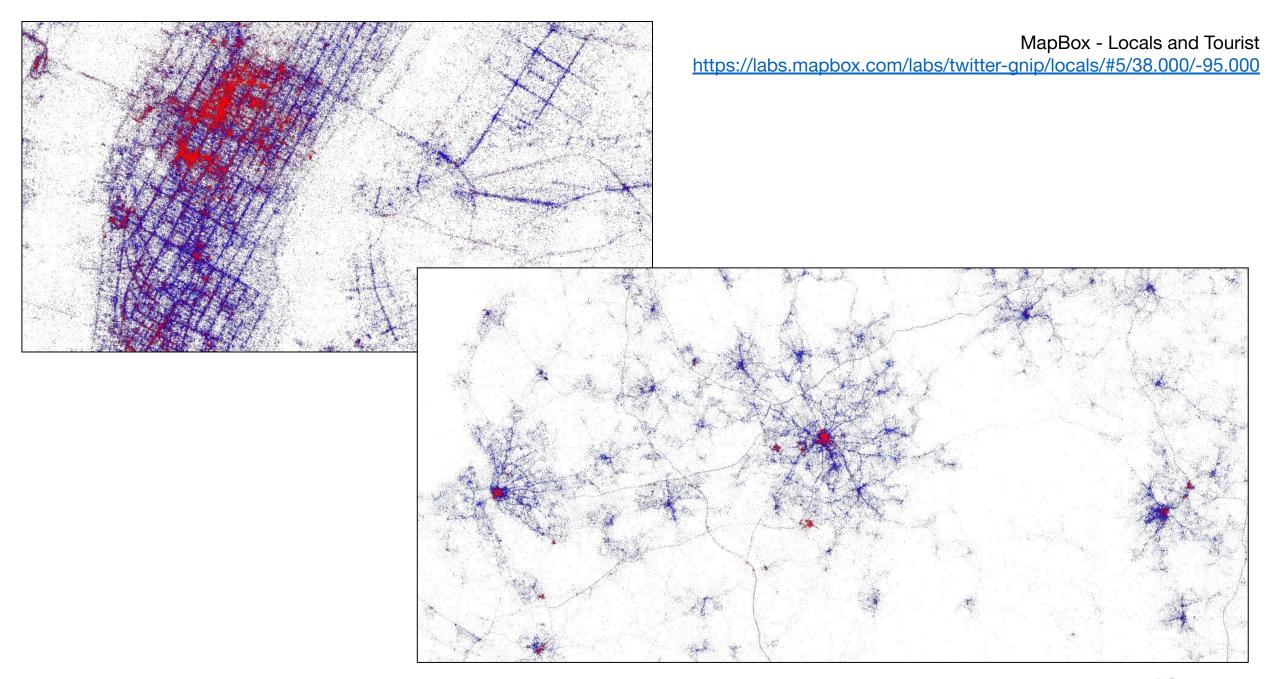


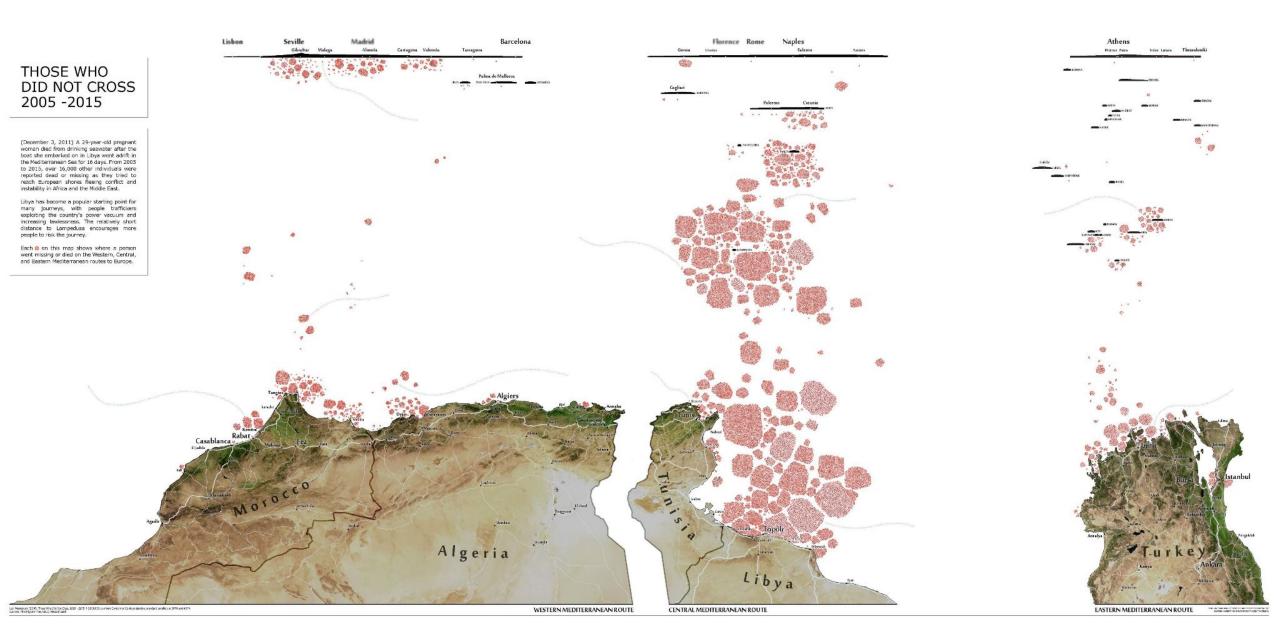


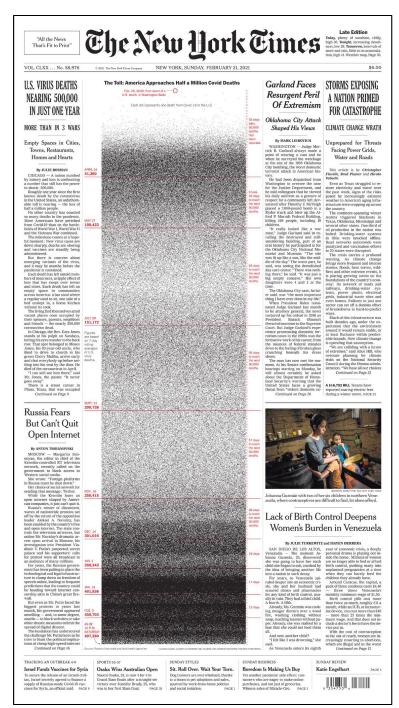


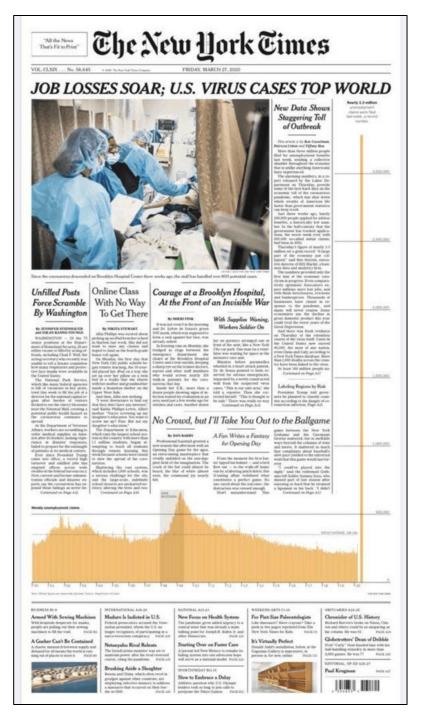
Visual Capitalist (2021)

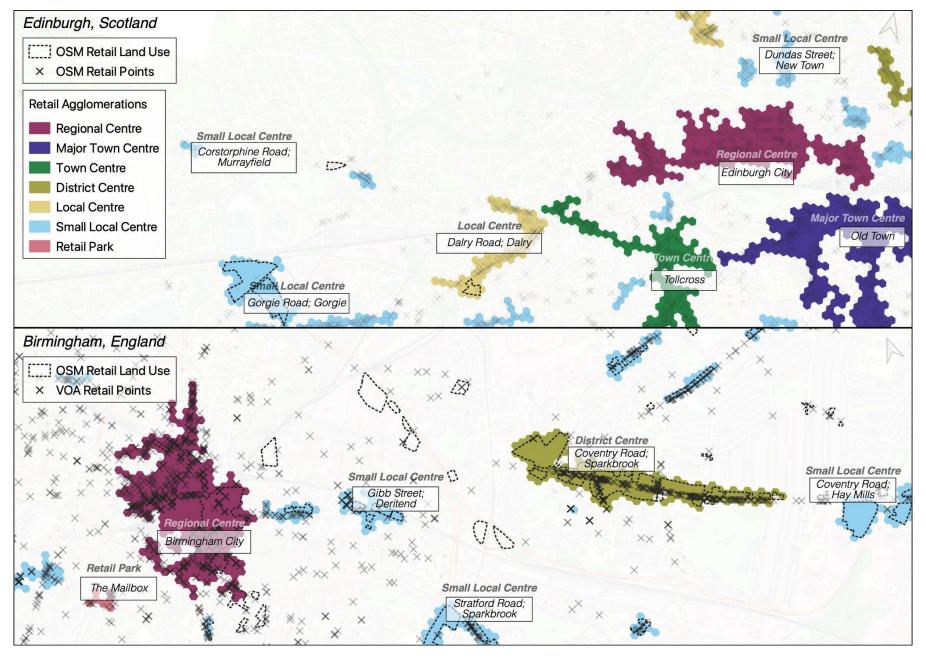
https://www.visualcapitalist.com/ranked-the-worlds-fastest-growing-cities/

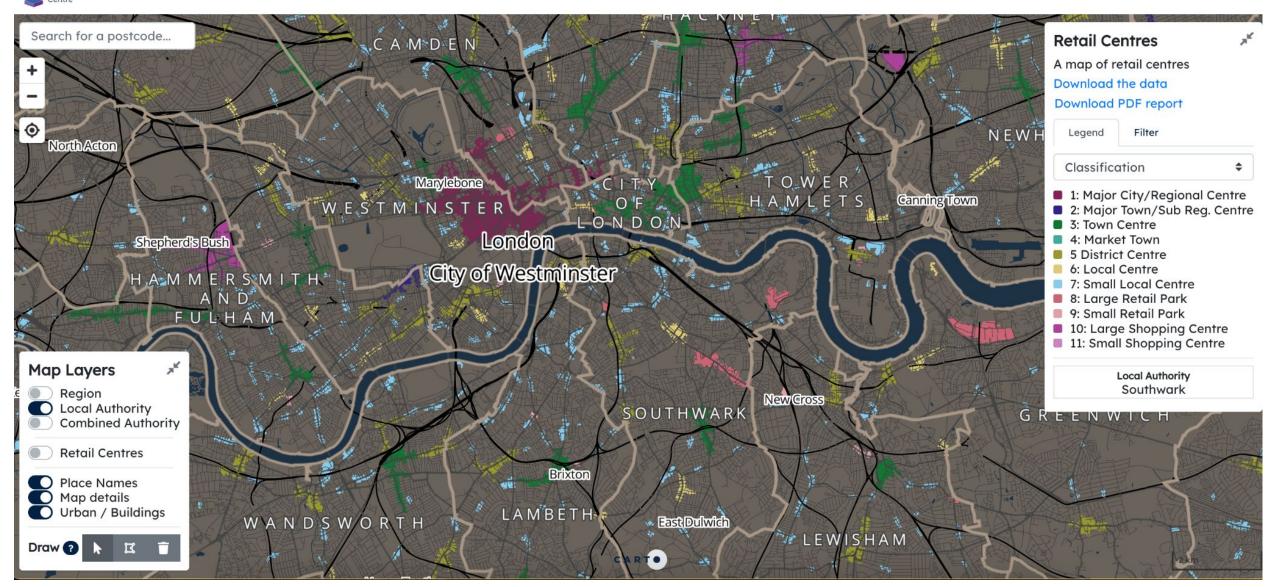




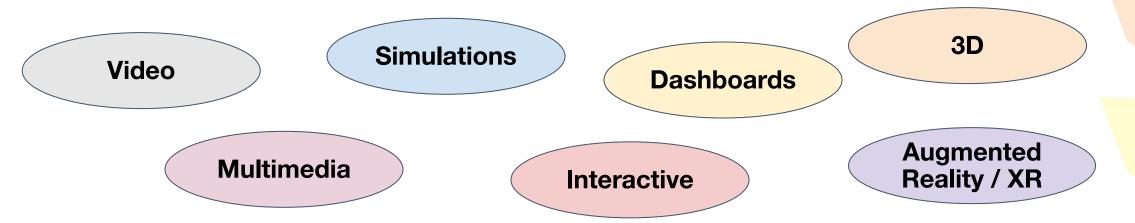








### **Output Types and Formats**



**Still**, a well designed <u>2D</u> (printable) representation is always good to have - for power points; presentations; academic articles; etc.

Not every computer or display can showcase every type of visual.

Having a target set of output formats considered beforehand can go a long way towards helping you present your research and discussion.

Having key figures and graphs already developed which are well formatted, properly labeled and with an accessible format, means that you can quickly put presentations together and share ongoing project highlights.

#### **Accessible Visuals**

Making sure that your graphics are accessible is important - especially now that much of our resources will be presented online.

- Accessible and distinguishable colour pallets.

Accessible Color Sequences for Data Visualization

(Petroff, 2021)

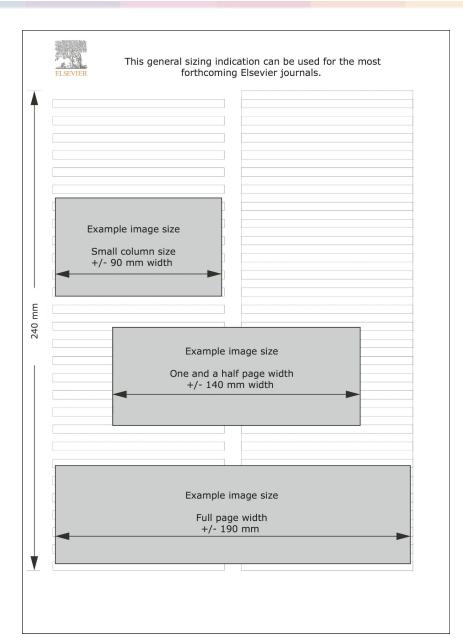
https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02270

- Appropriate **contrast** in boundaries, shapes, colours.
- Appropriate and legible font size (preferable sans serif/ without flourishes).
- Provide some **Alt-text** for your visuals so that you can best describe the visual outputs based on your research knowledge.

You know best how to describe your research and outputs.

Consider different perspectives and how a range of people with varying visual abilities may be accessing your works and outputs.

### Journal Guides - Visuals for publishing



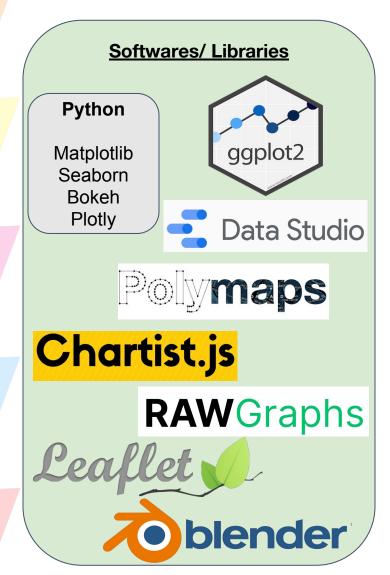
If you know you'll be submitting this work to an academic journal, it doesn't hurt to preemptively take into account their technical limitations (for print media).

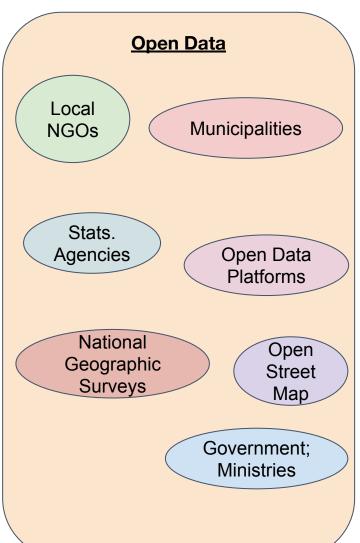
Can save a lot of time and energy towards the end of the project.

*E.g.* Checking the <u>Elsevier</u> or <u>Sage guidelines</u> around what is required.

- 300 DPI
- Printed in BW
- Sans serif fonts
- Format (Tiff; Jpeg; Eps)

# The (Open Source) Tools and Resources





#### **Community & Resources**

Alan Turing Network

https://www.turing.ac.uk/resear ch/interest-groups/visualization

Sheffield AT Network Interest Group

(US) Urban Inst. Style Guide:

https://urbaninstit ute.github.io/gra phics-stylequide/ Data Vis. Journals

https://lib.guides.u md.edu/datavisuali zation/publish

Sheffield Data Visualisation Community

Visualising Data Blog:

https://www.visualisingda ta.com/resources/





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