

Information Visualization

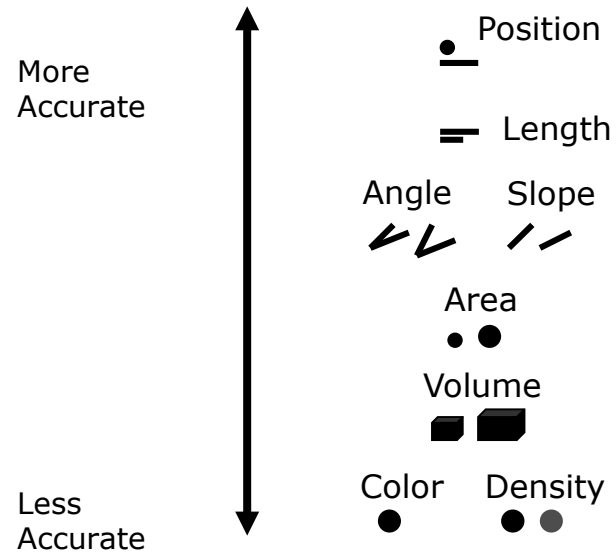
Prof. Anselm Spoerri

aspoerri@rutgers.edu

Lecture 6 – Overview

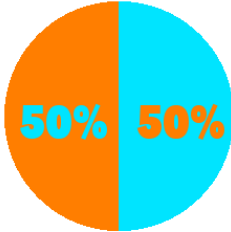
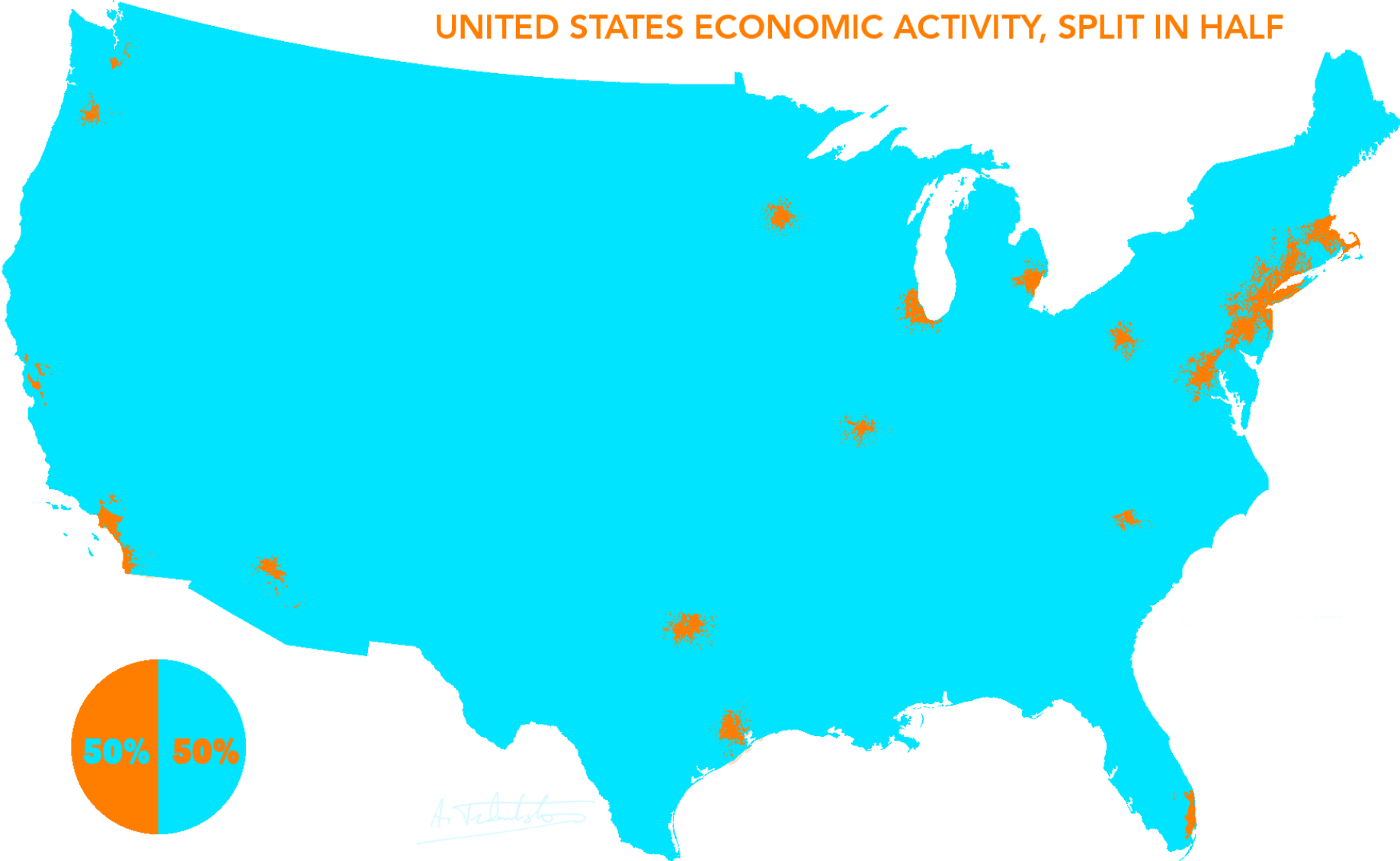
- **Map & Geographic Visualization**
 - Definition and Examples

How can we visualize data in a map?



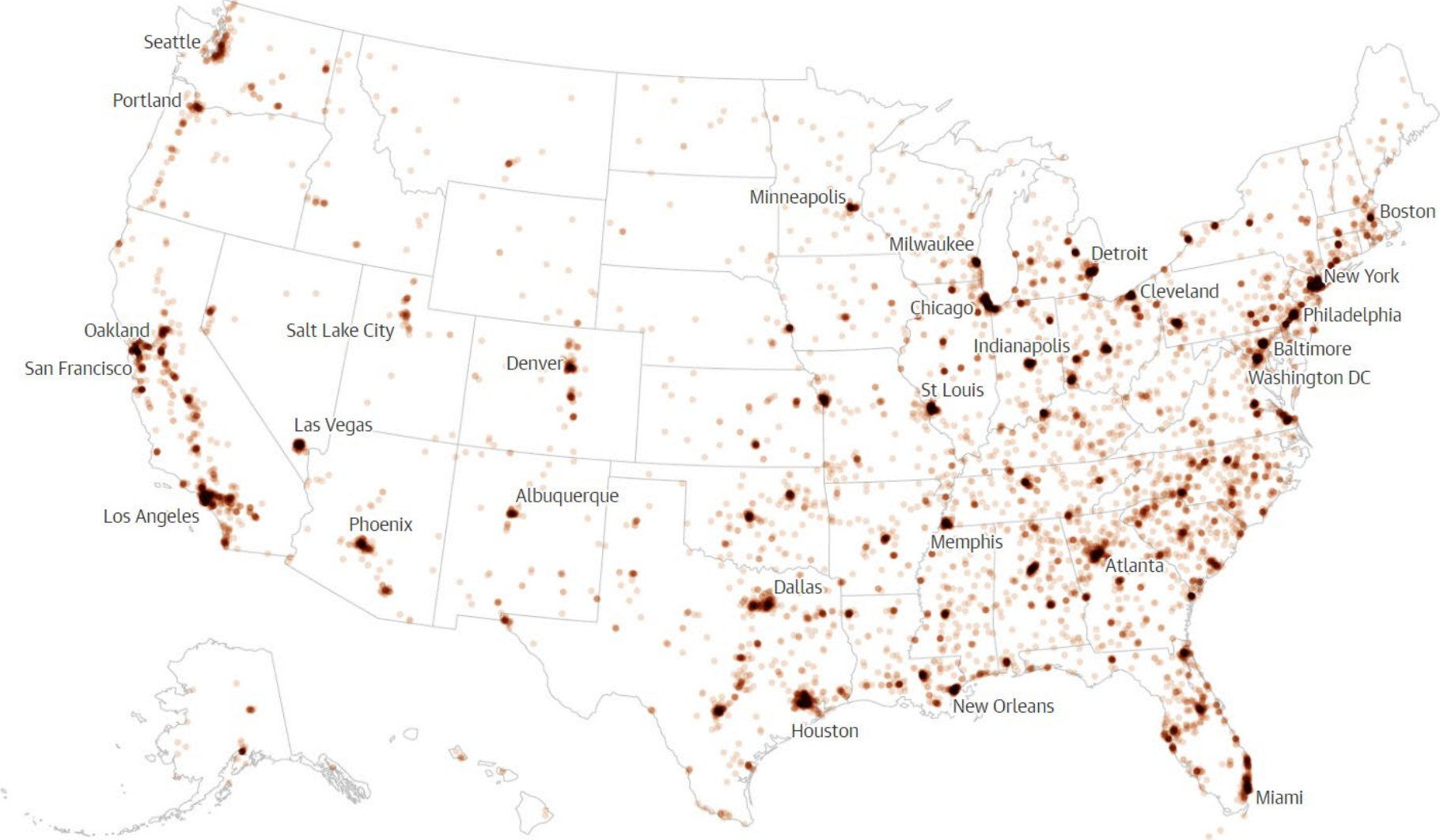
US - Economic Activity - 50% / 50%

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SPLIT IN HALF

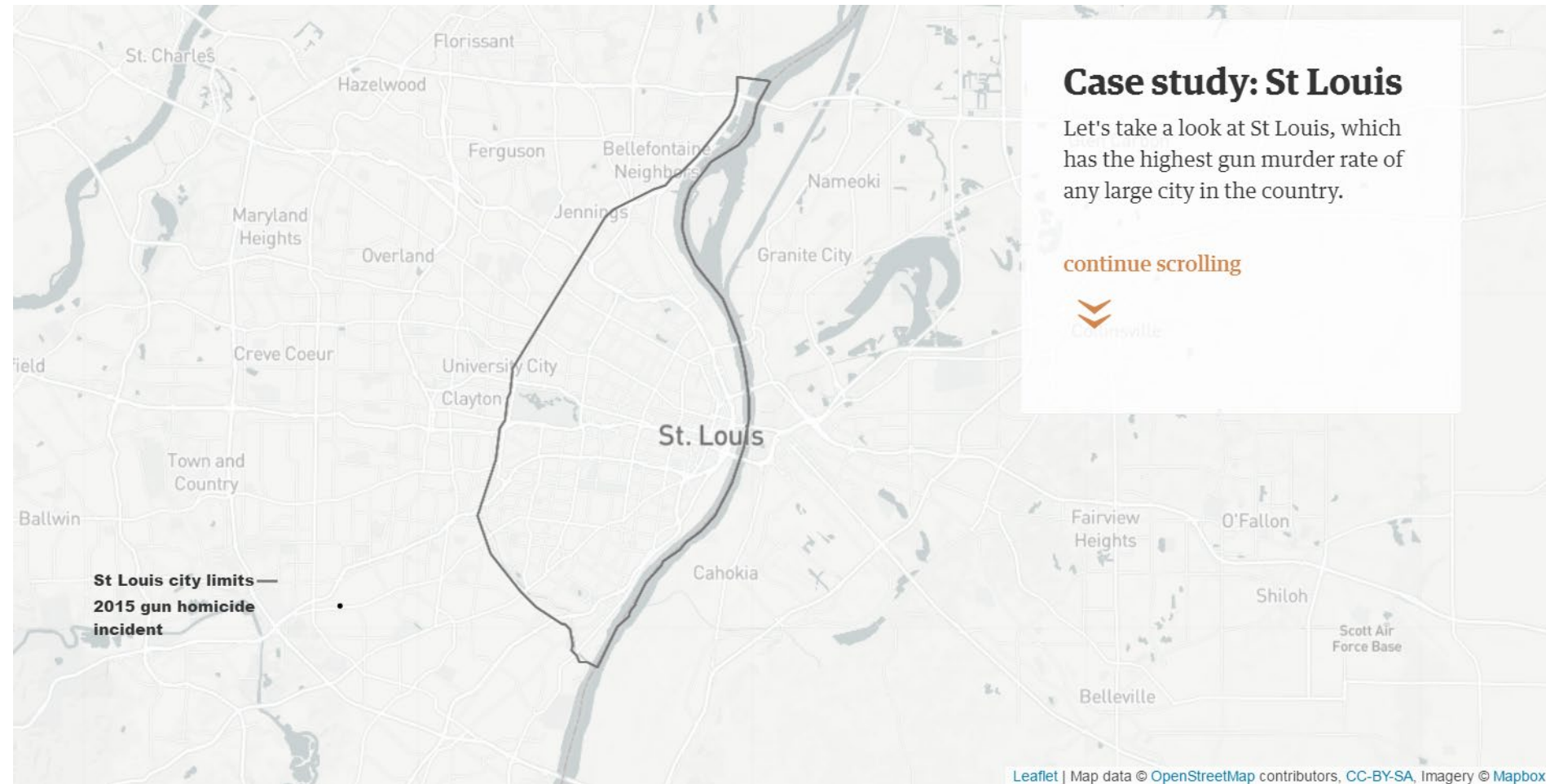


A. V. V. V.

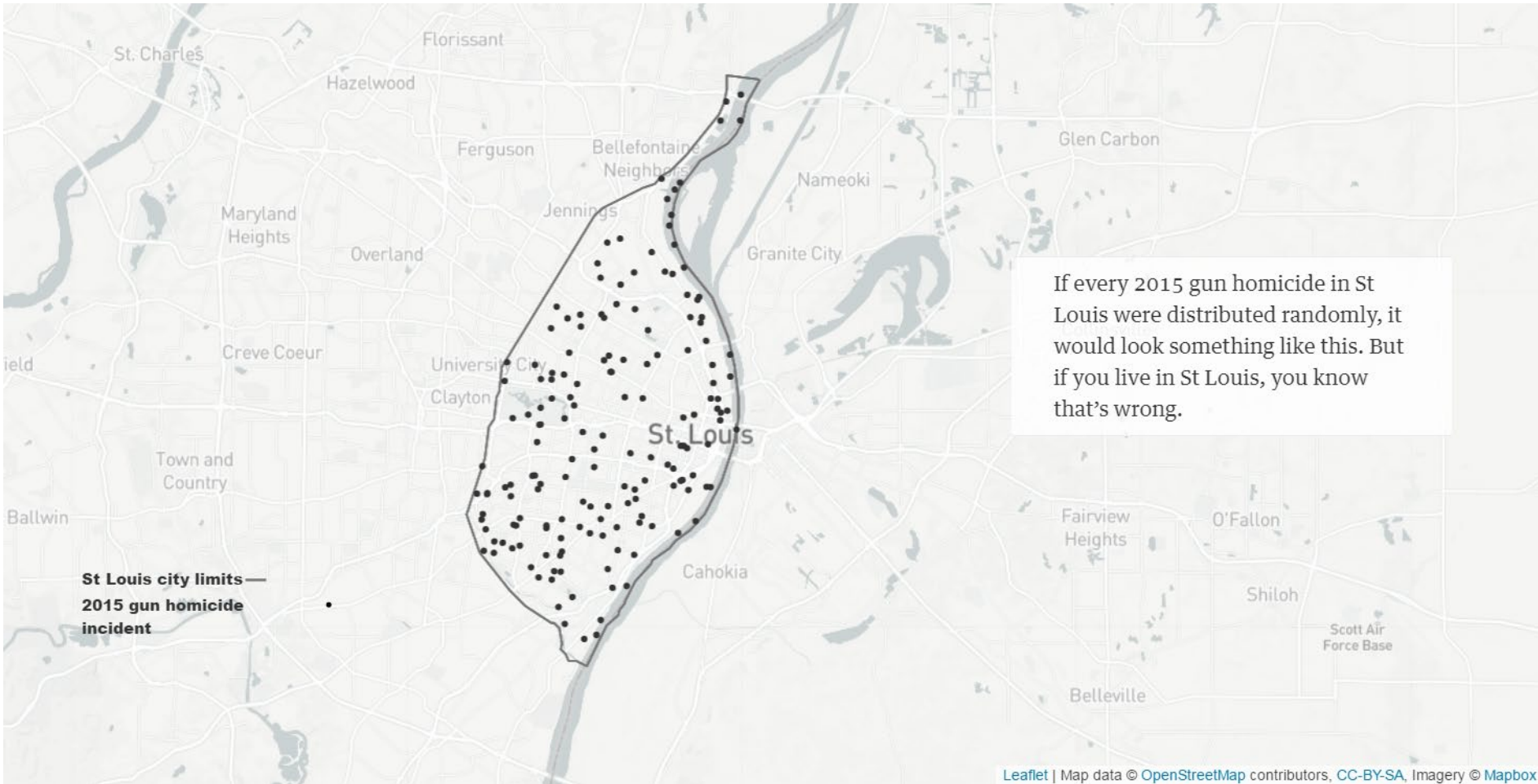
Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



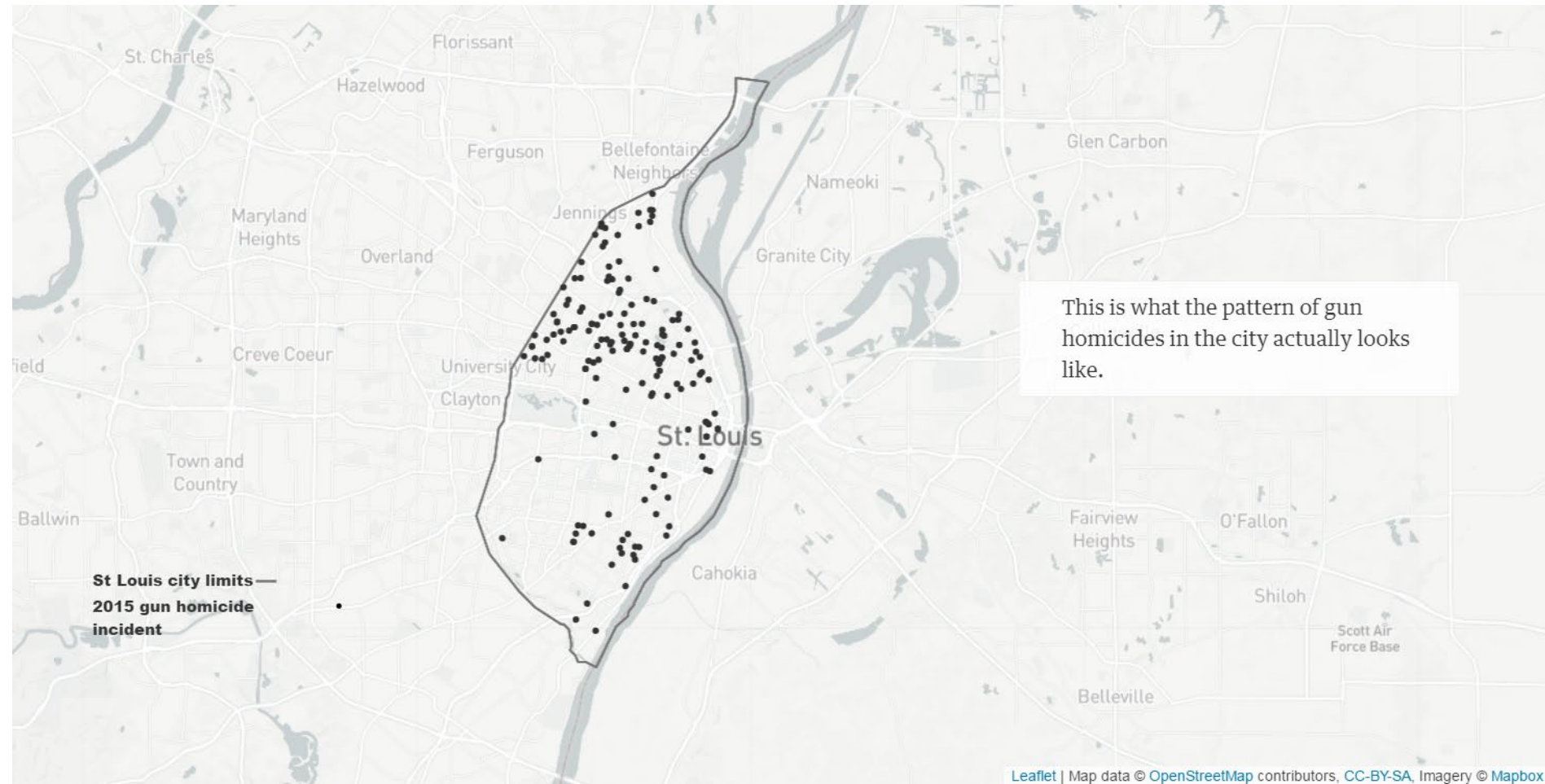
Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



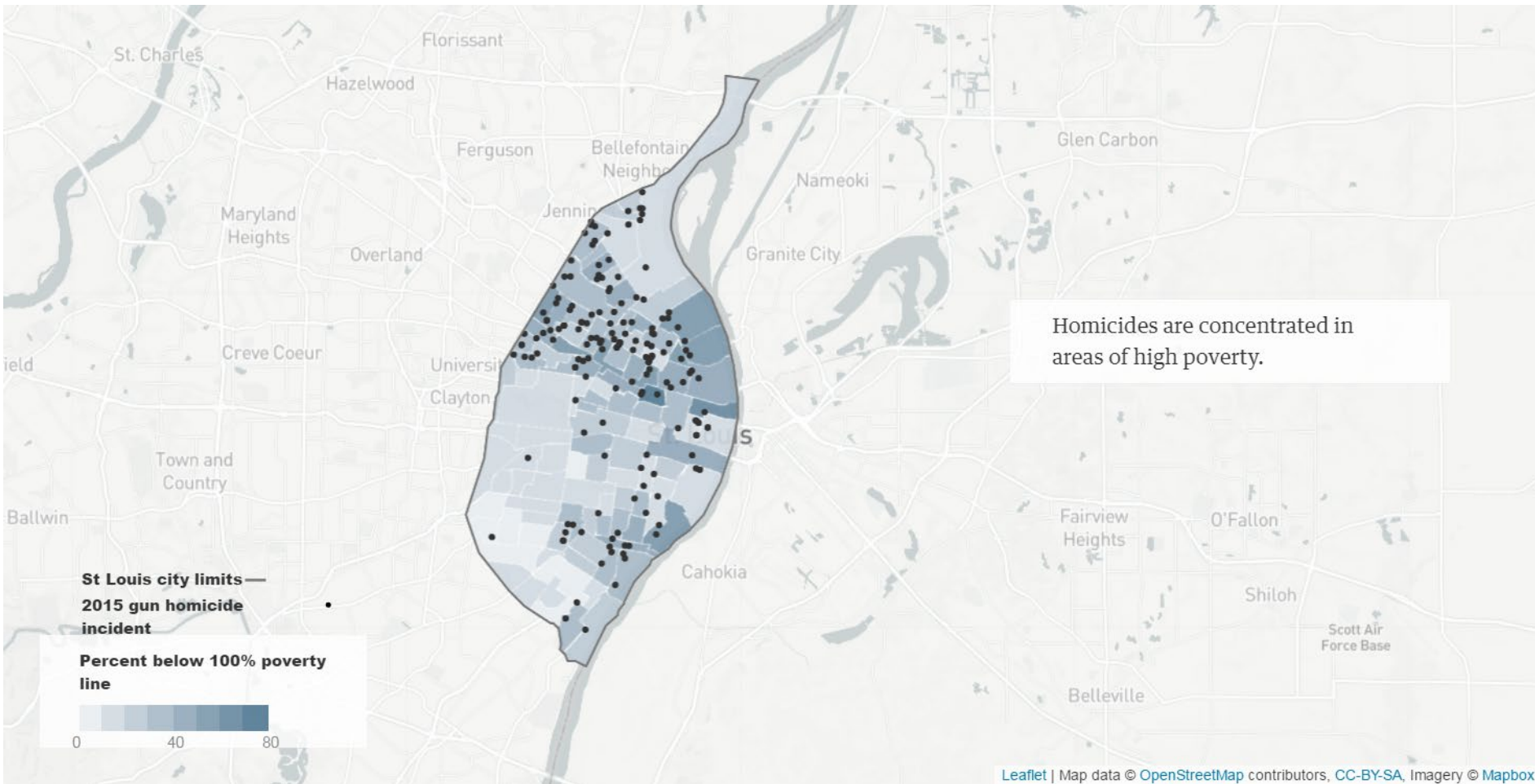
Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



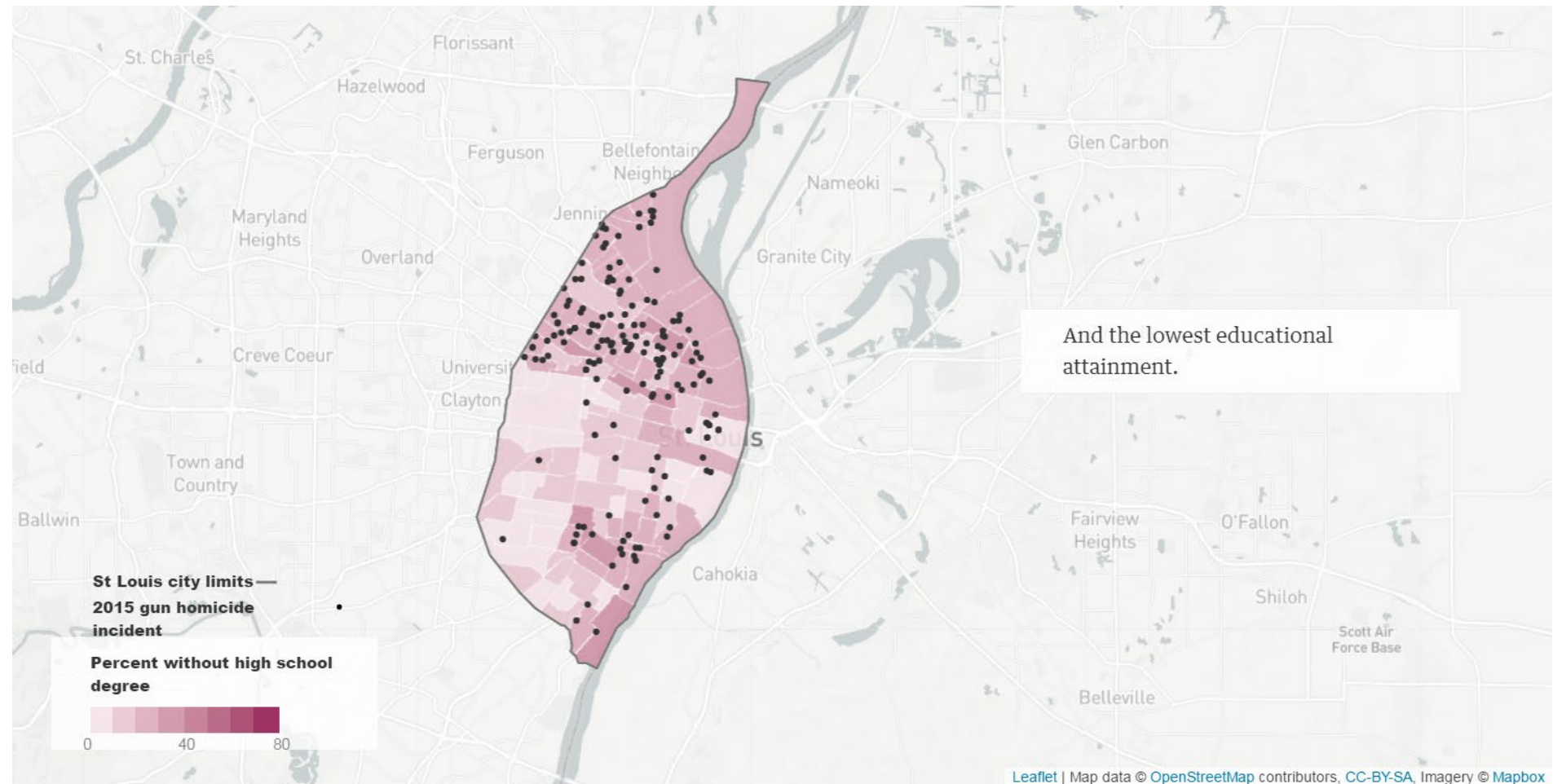
Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



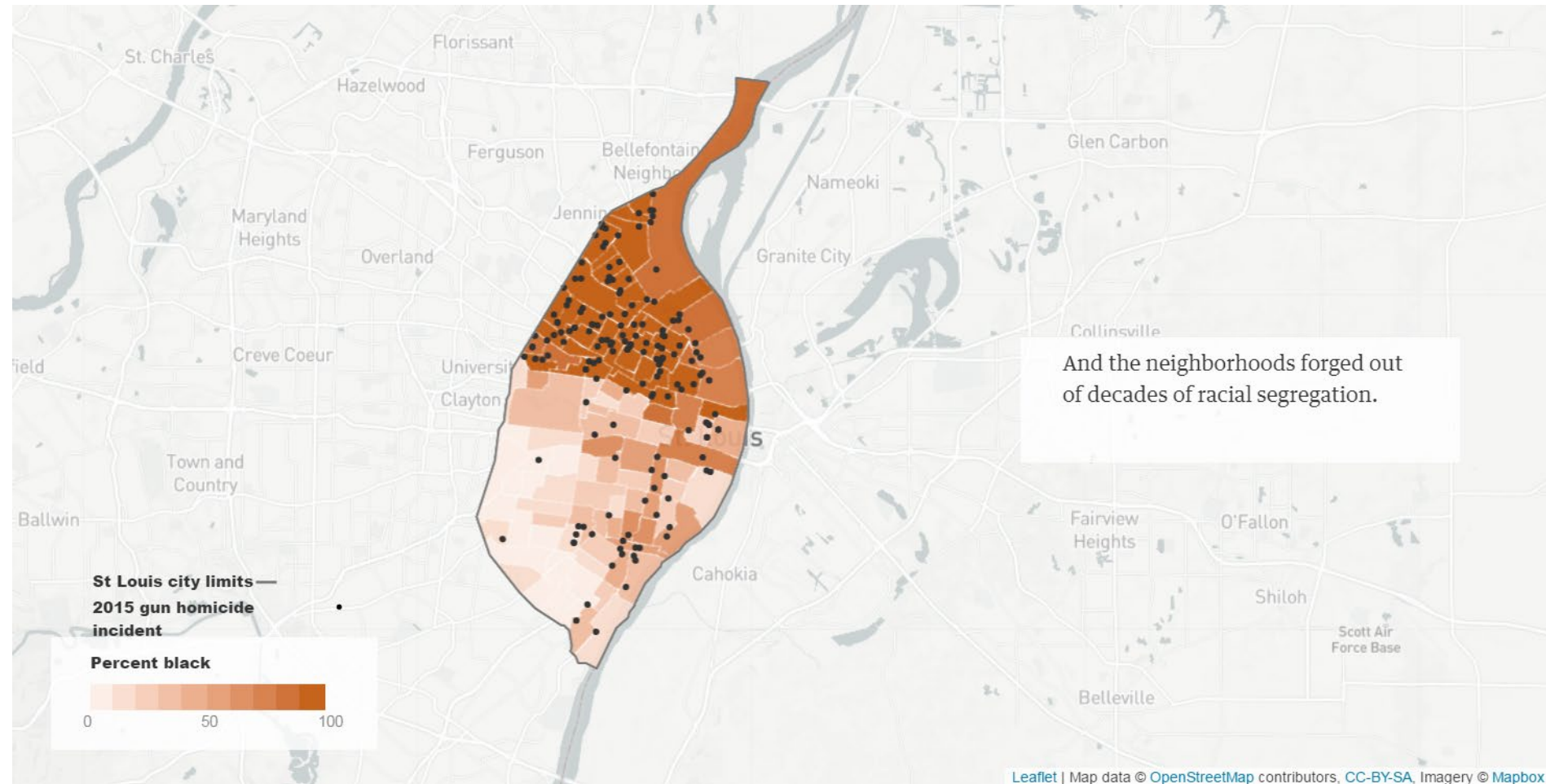
Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



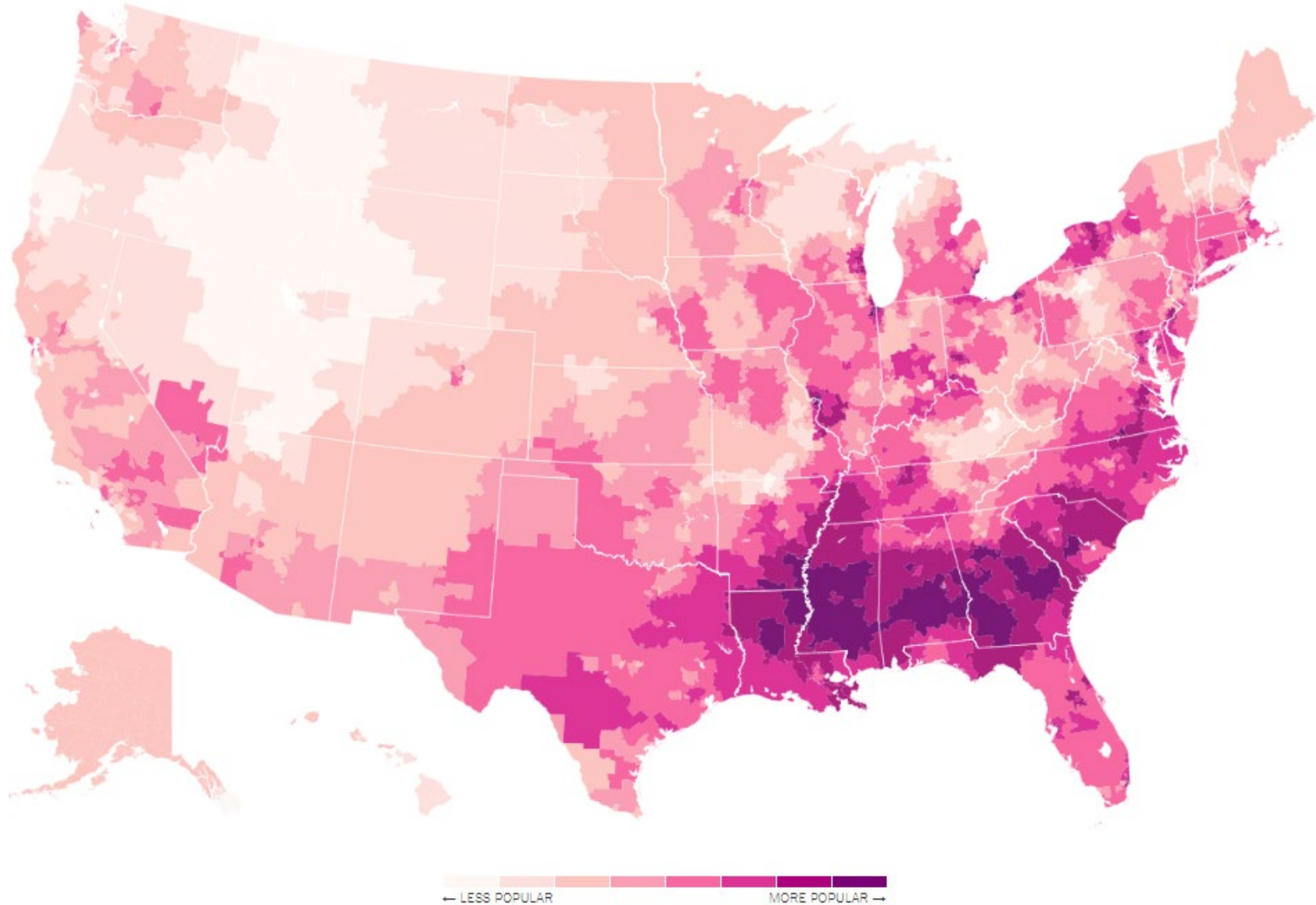
Guardian – Gun Violence in USA



What Music Do Americans Love the Most?

- <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/08/07/upshot/music-fandom-maps.html>

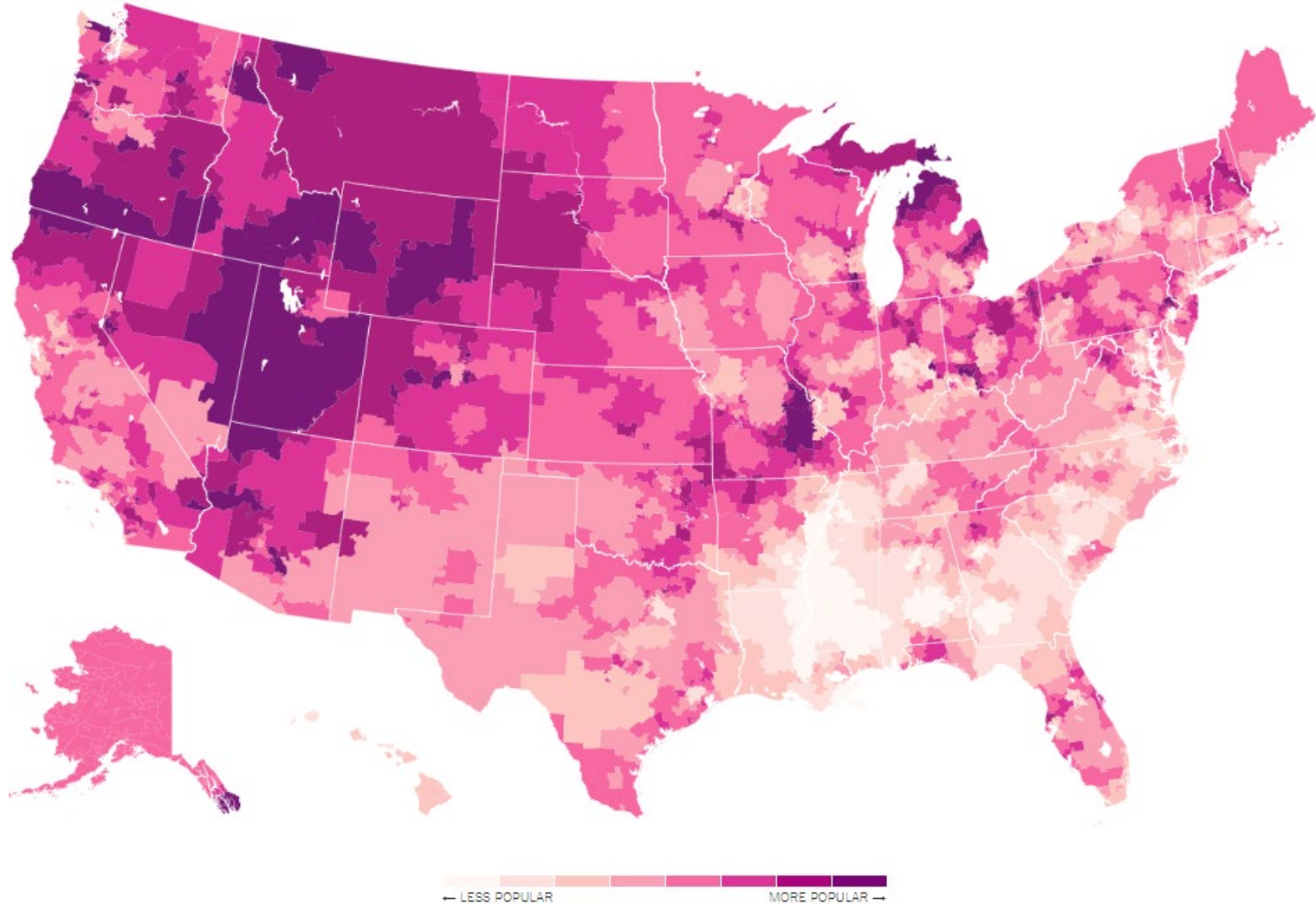
1. Future



What Music Do Americans Love the Most?

- <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/08/07/upshot/music-fandom-maps.html>

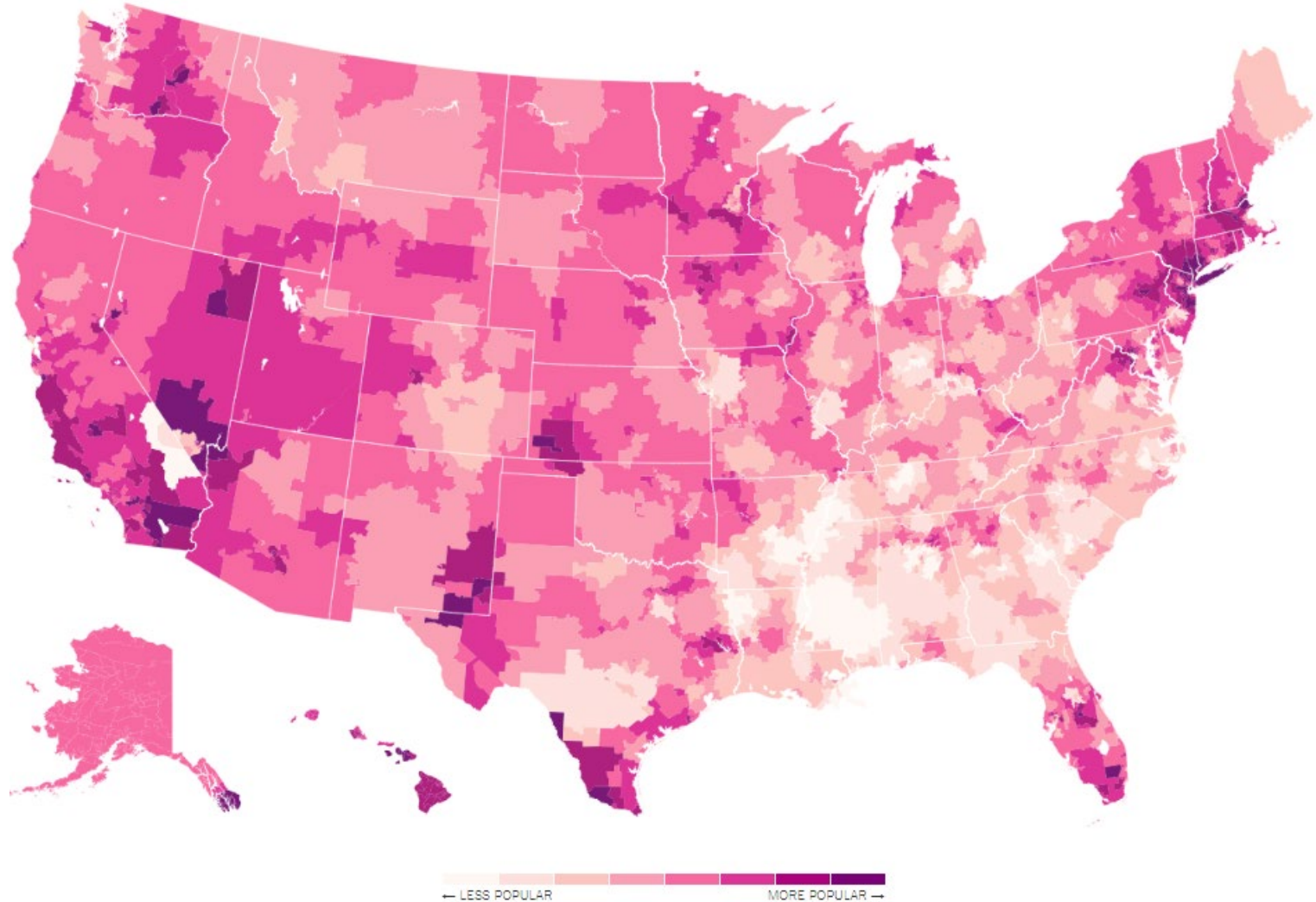
3. Twenty One Pilots



What Music Do Americans Love the Most?

- <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/08/07/upshot/music-fandom-maps.html>

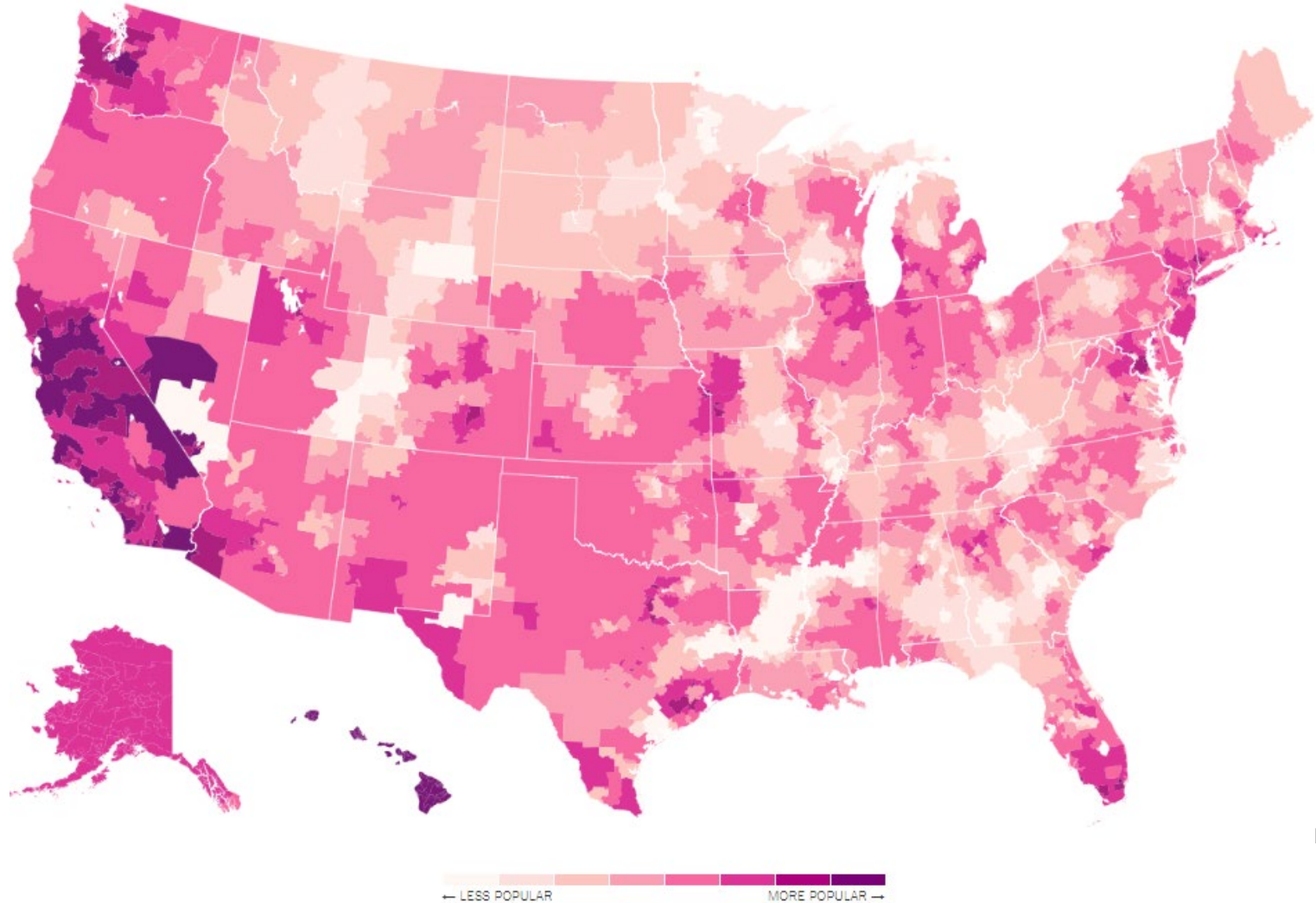
4. Justin Bieber



What Music Do Americans Love the Most?

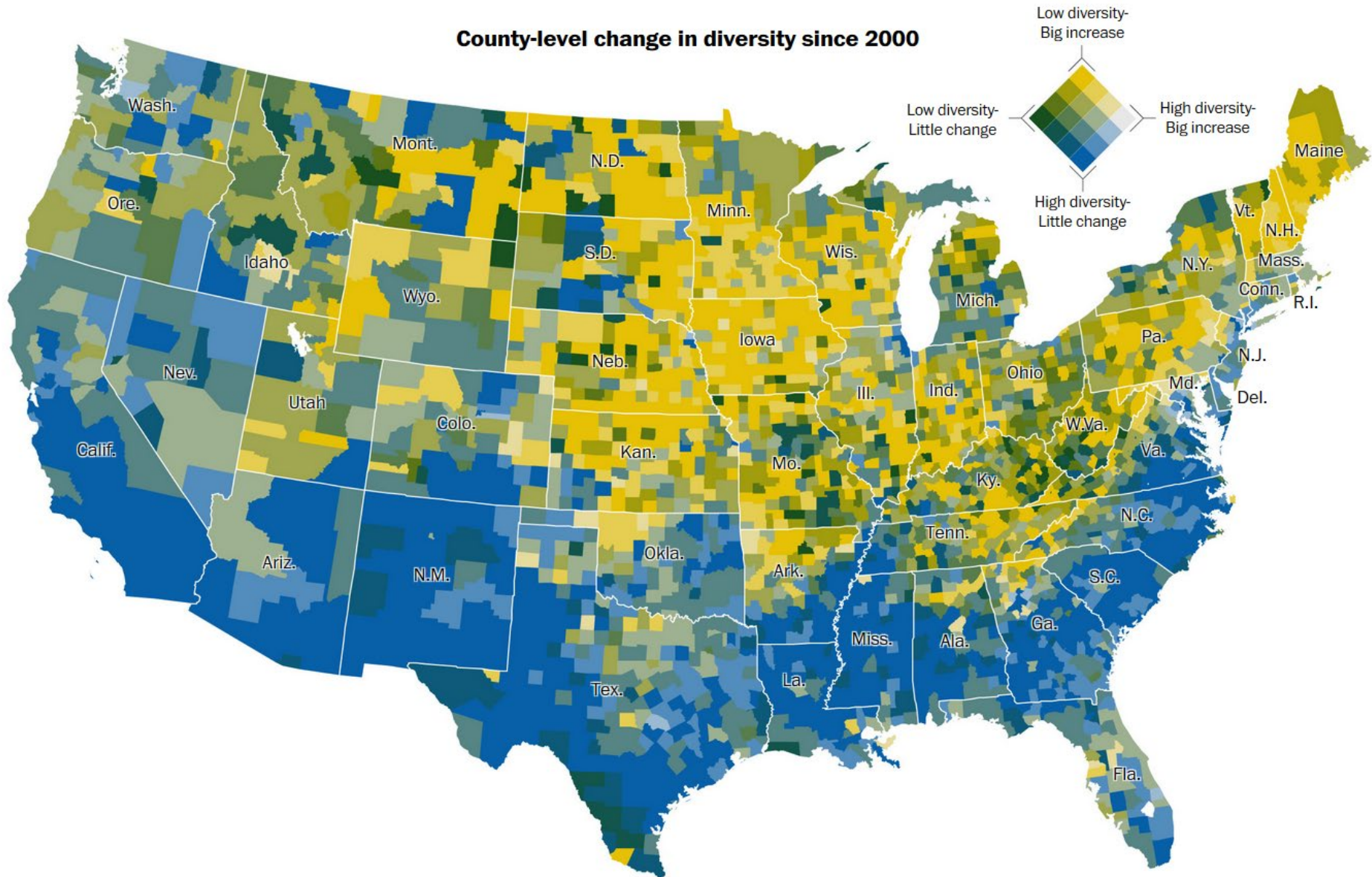
- <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/08/07/upshot/music-fandom-maps.html>

15. Bruno Mars



US – Diversity

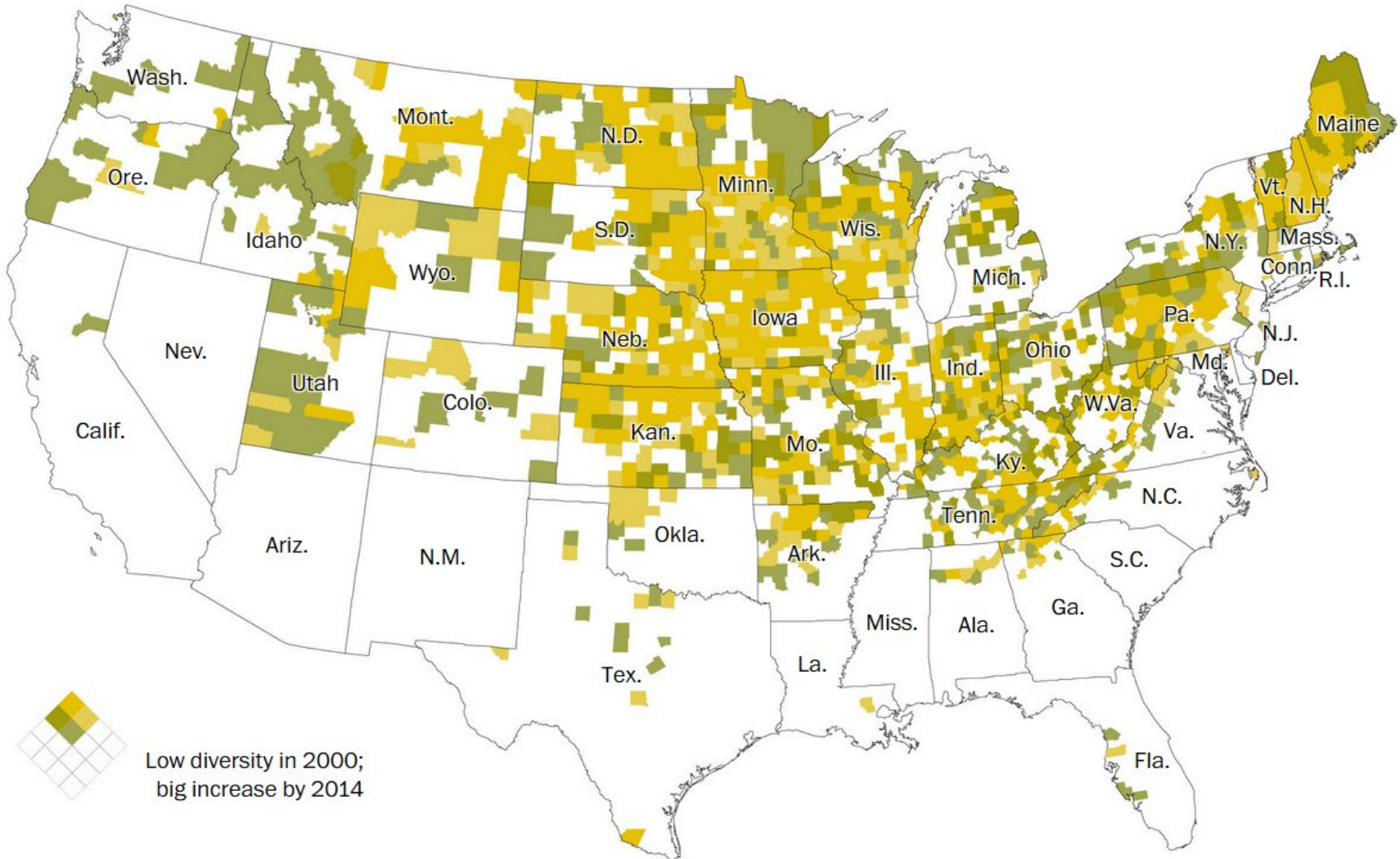
- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/how-diverse-is-america/>



US – Diversity

- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/how-diverse-is-america/>

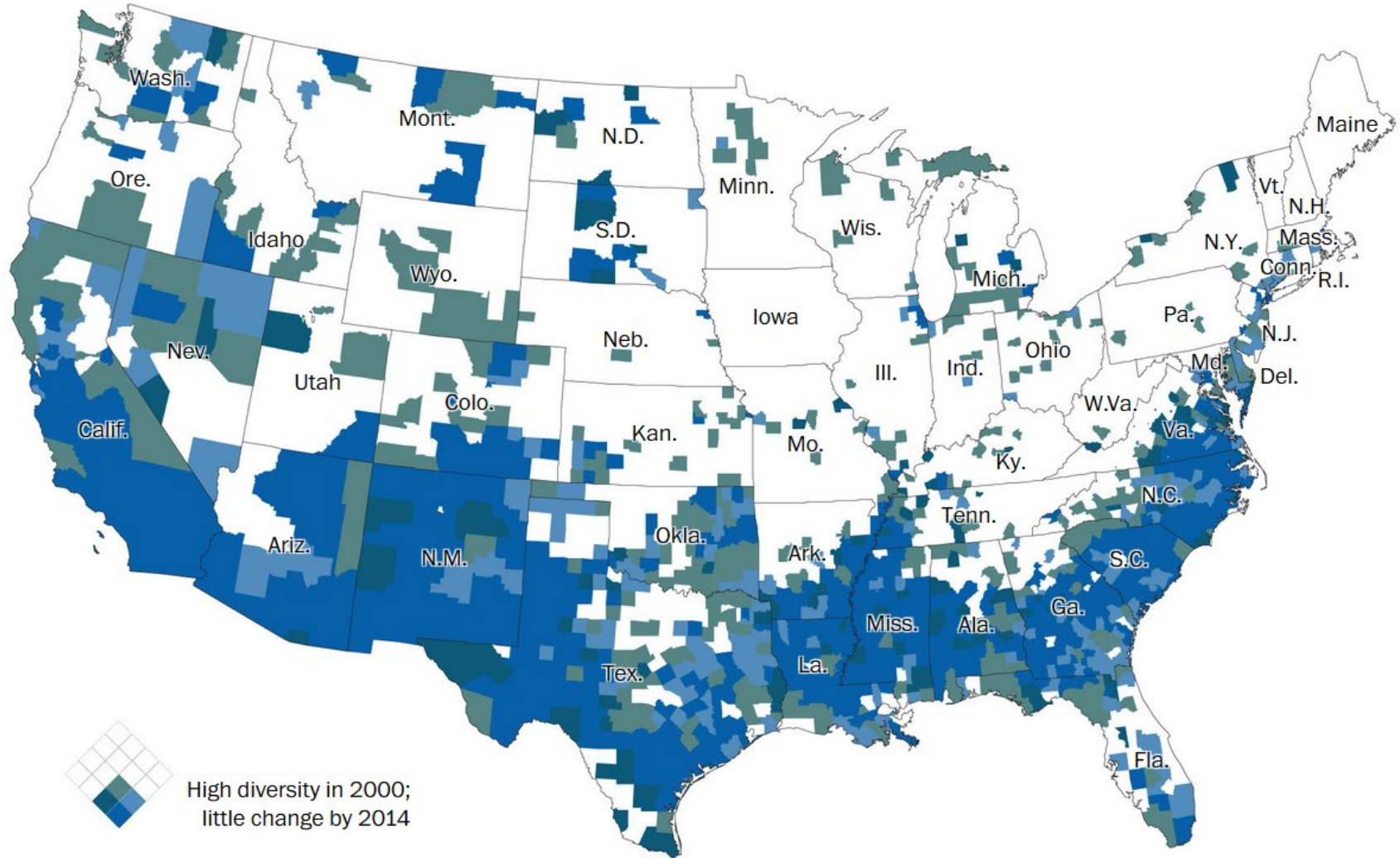
Not diverse, but changing fast



US – Diversity

- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/how-diverse-is-america/>

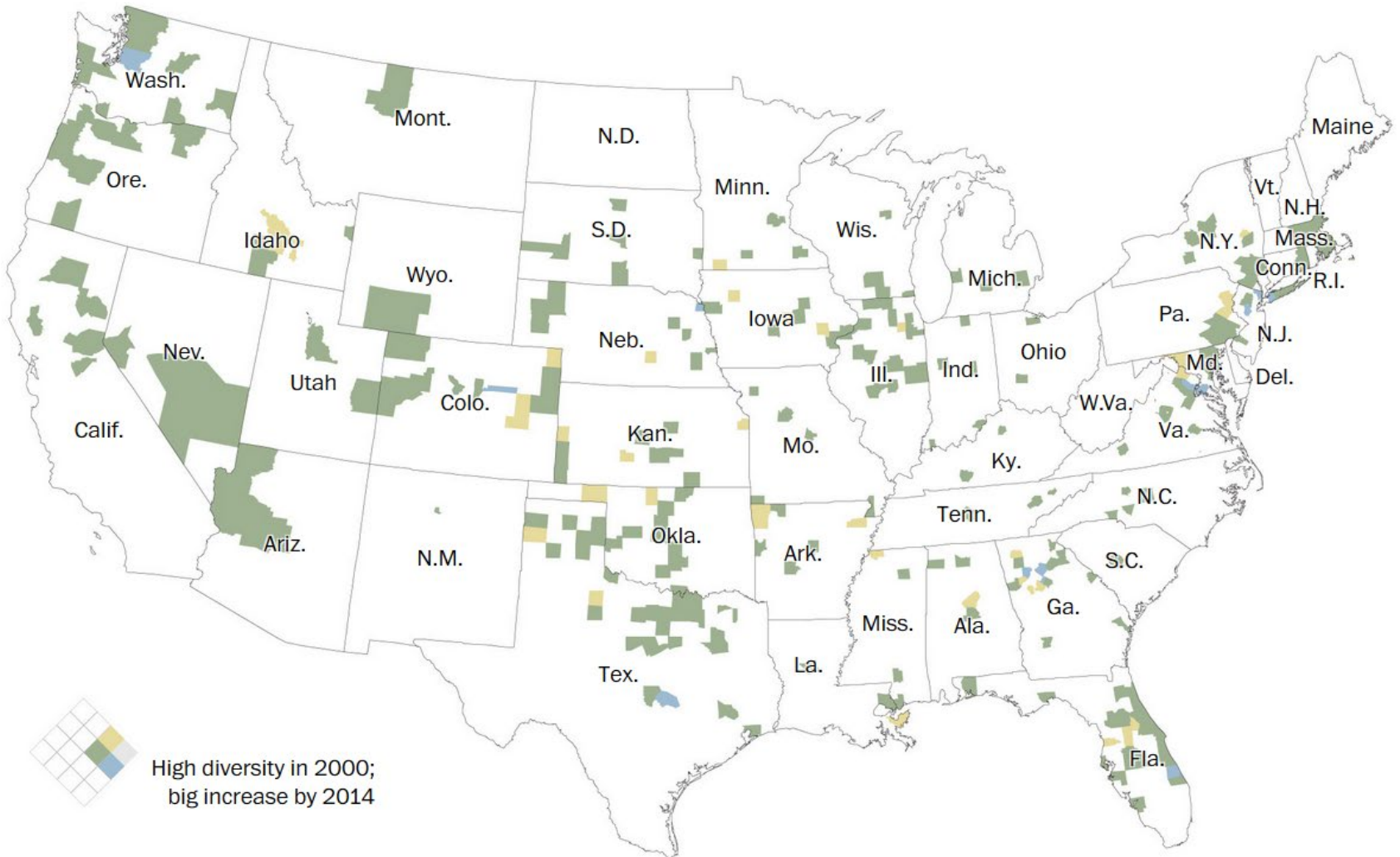
Already very diverse



US – Diversity

- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/how-diverse-is-america/>

Diverse and getting more so



US Election – 2016

- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/16/us/politics/the-two-americas-of-2016.html>



US Election – 2016

- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/16/us/politics/the-two-americas-of->

Clinton's America



US Election – 2016

- <https://www.nytimes.com/elections/results/president>

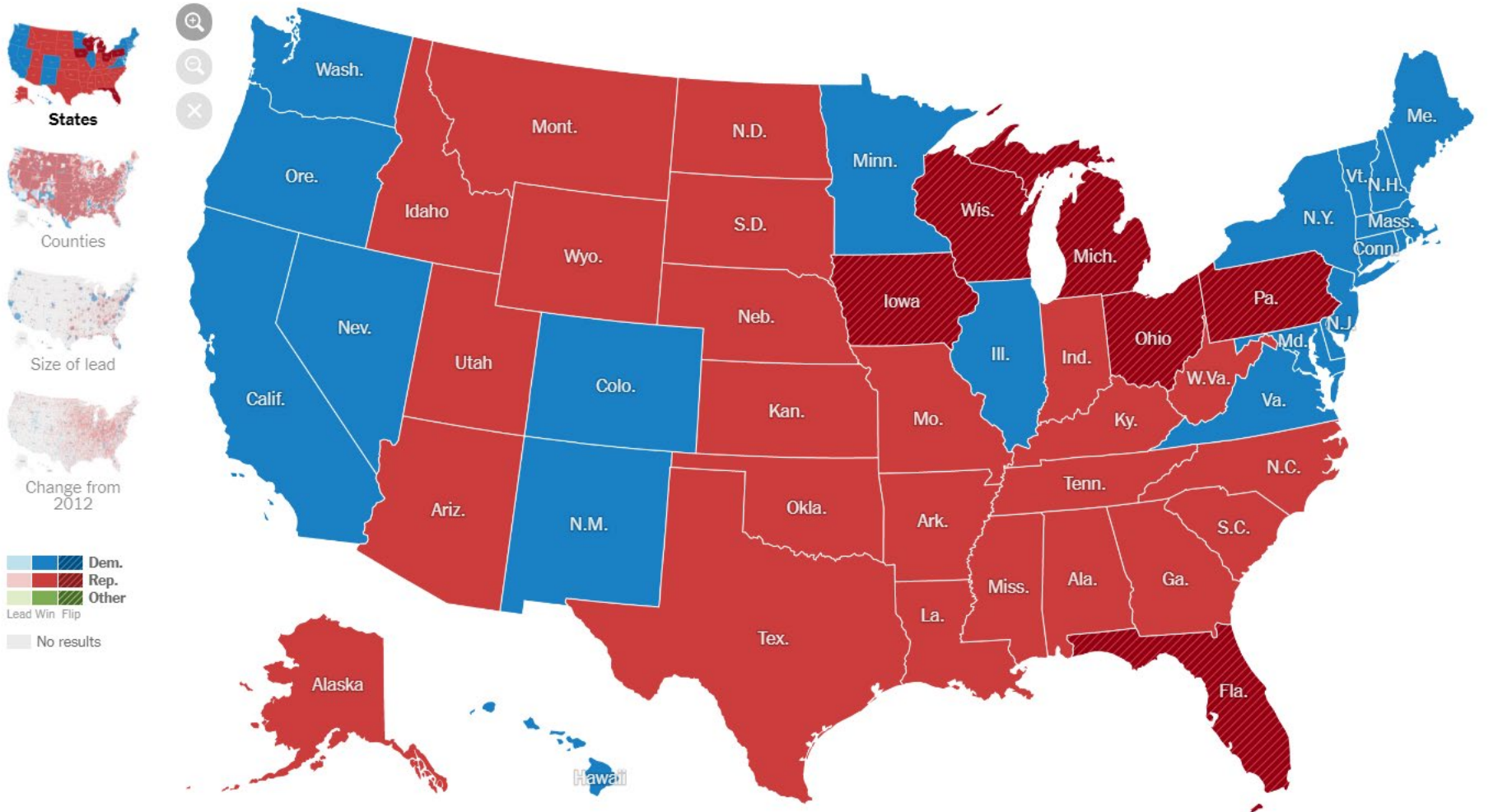
230 Hillary Clinton

✓ Donald J. Trump **301**

65,853,625 votes (48.0%)

270 to win

62,985,106 votes (45.9%)



US Election – 2016

- <https://www.nytimes.com/elections/results/president>

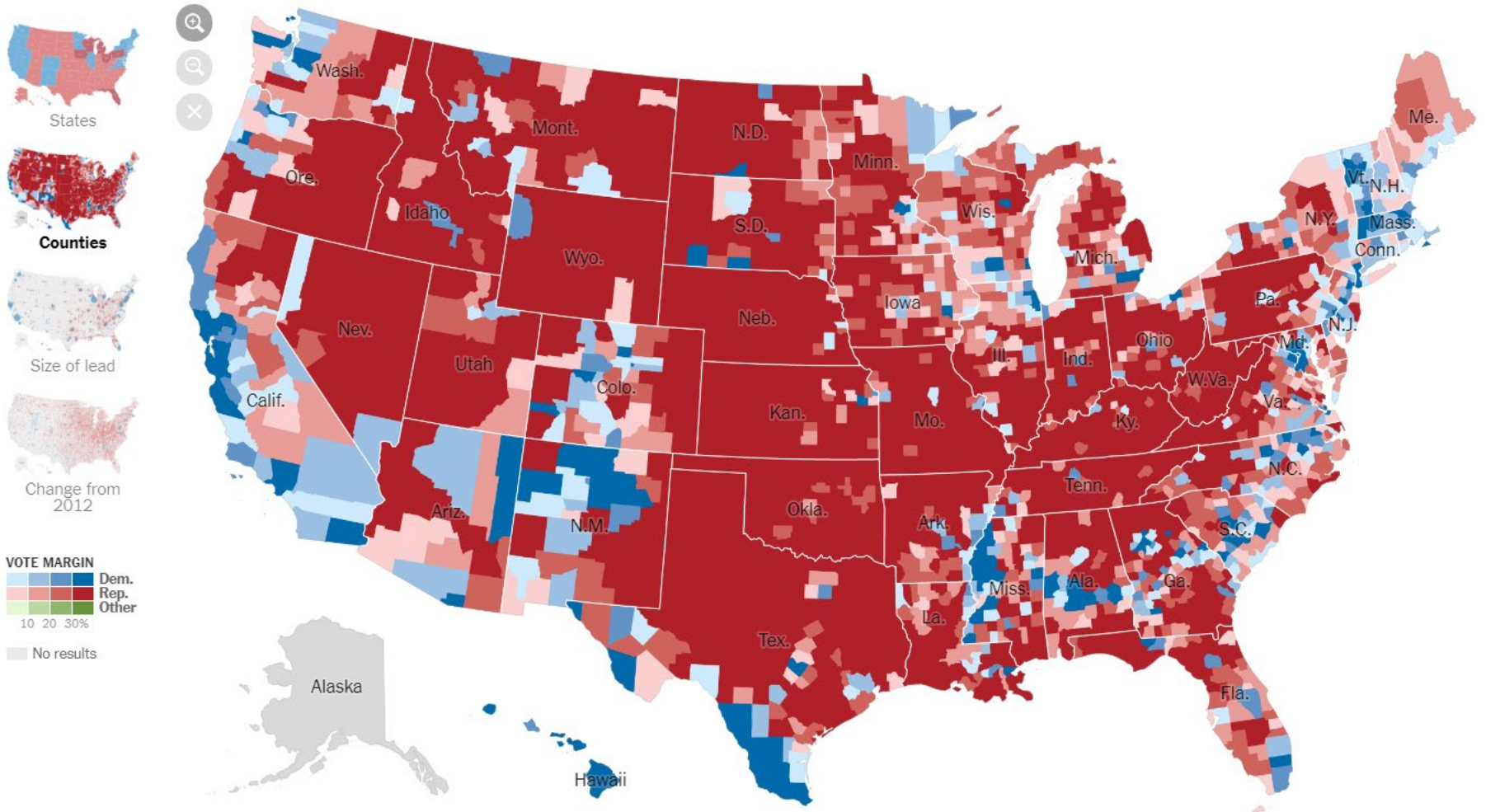
230 Hillary Clinton

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US Election – 2016

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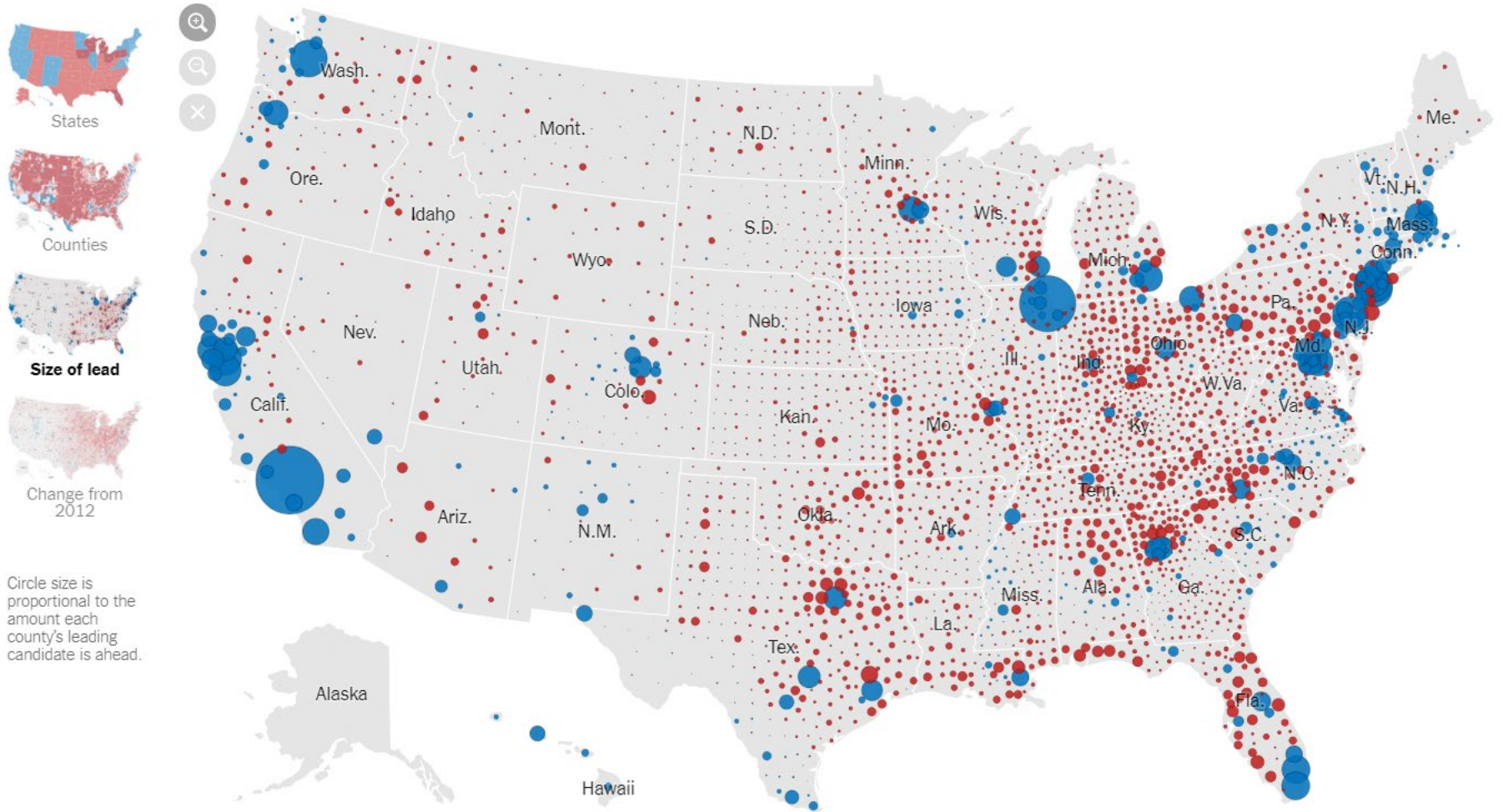
230 Hillary Clinton

301 Donald J. Trump

65,853,625 votes (48.0%)

270 to win

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Circle size is proportional to the amount each county's leading candidate is ahead.

US Election - 2016

- <https://www.nytimes.com/elections/results/president>

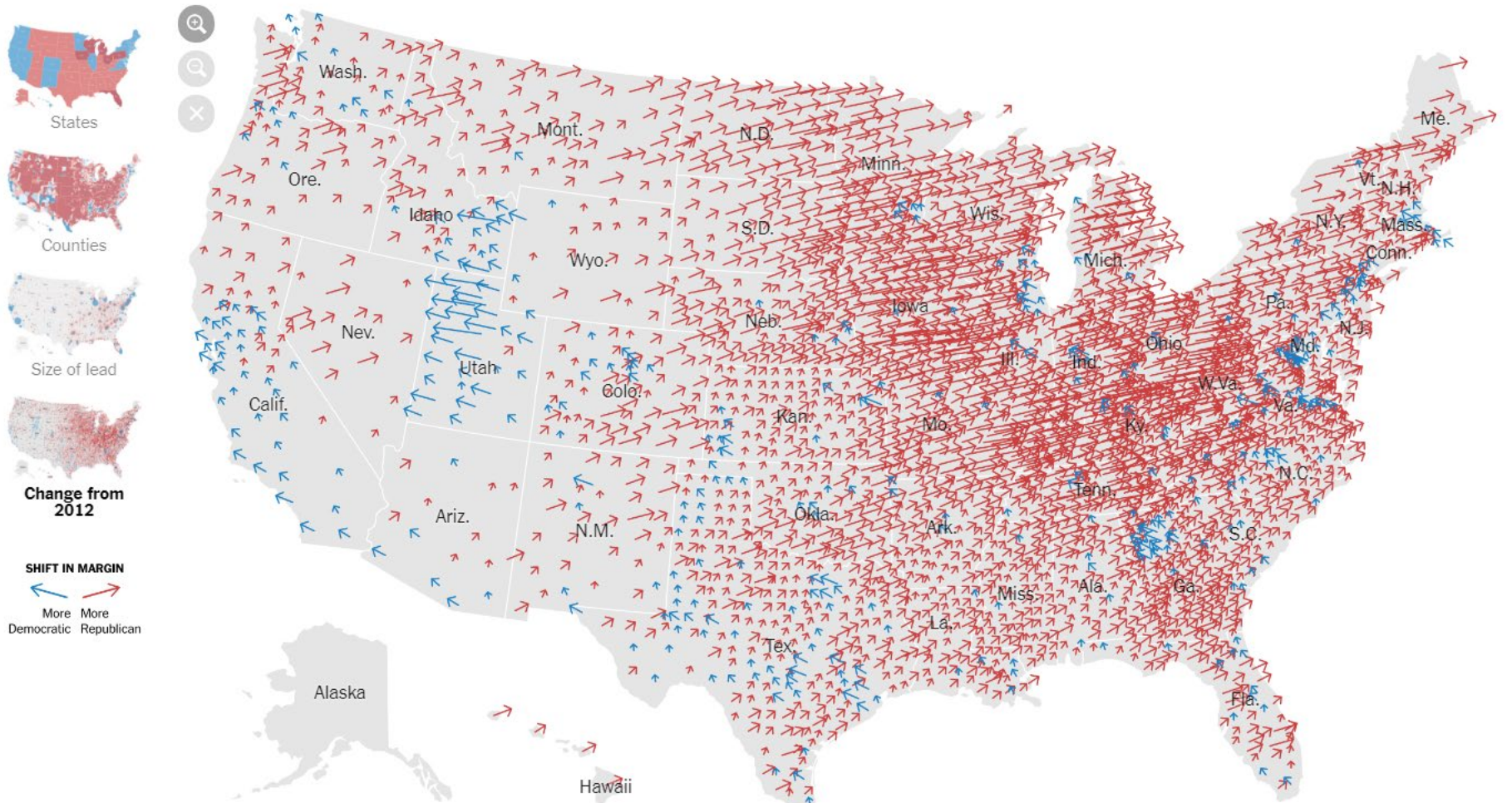
230 Hillary Clinton

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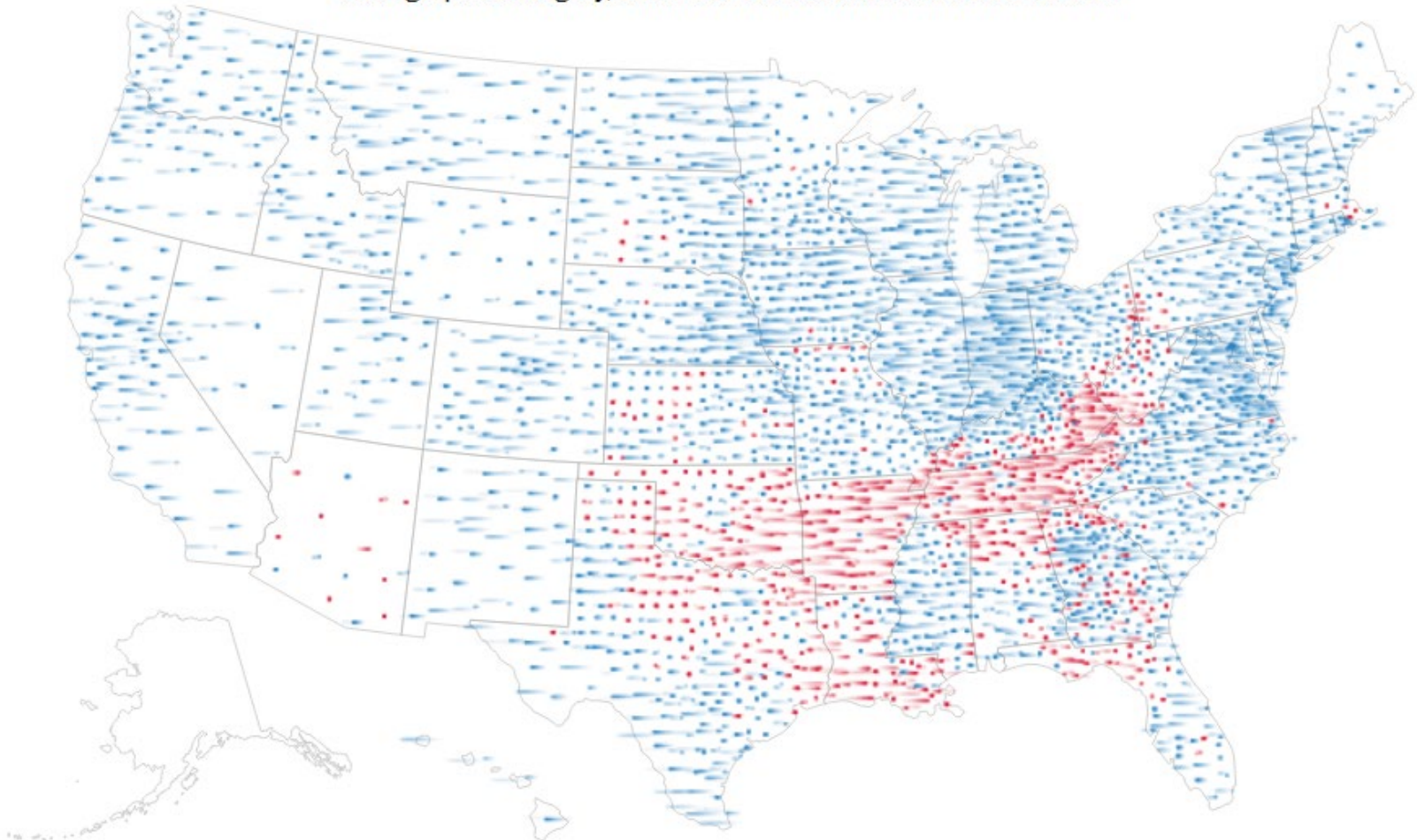


US Election – 2008

- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/11/07/us/politics/obamas-diverse-base-of-support.html>



In 2008, Barack Obama drew increased support from nearly every demographic category, and most of the nation shifted to the left.

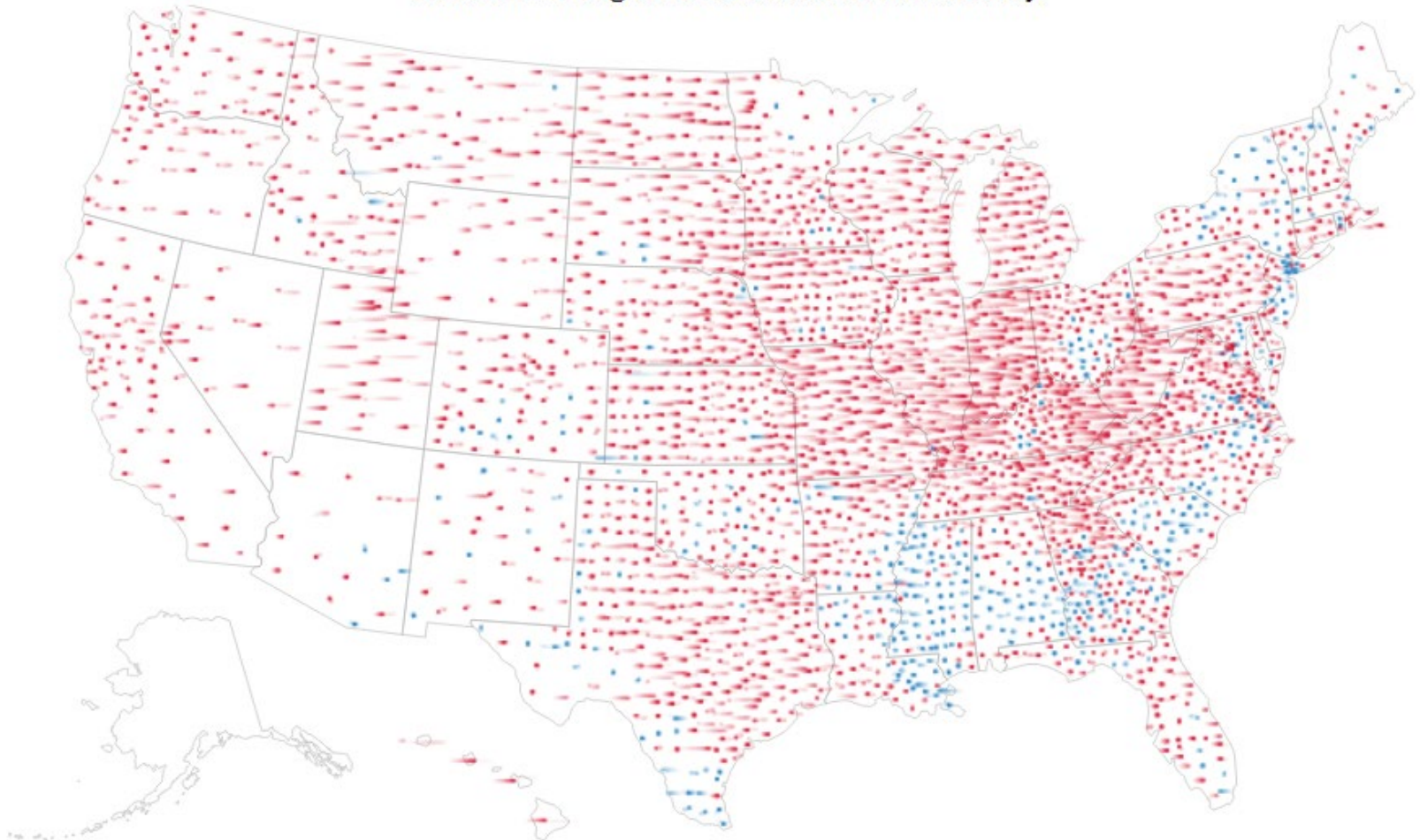


US Election – 2012

- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/11/07/us/politics/obamas-diverse-base-of-support.html>



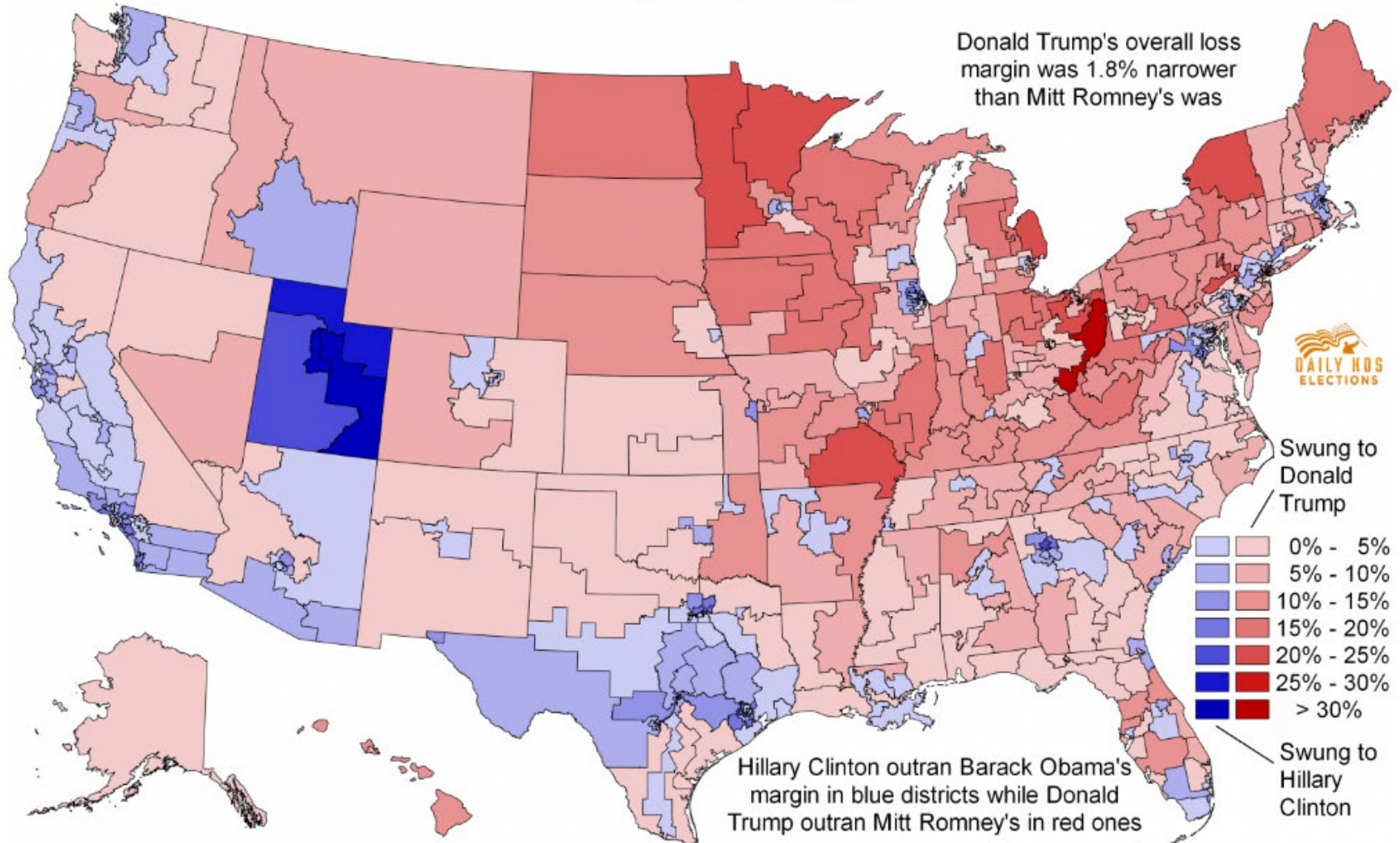
Most of the nation shifted to the right in Tuesday's vote, but not far enough to secure a win for Mitt Romney.



US Presidential Election – Shift from 2012 to 2016

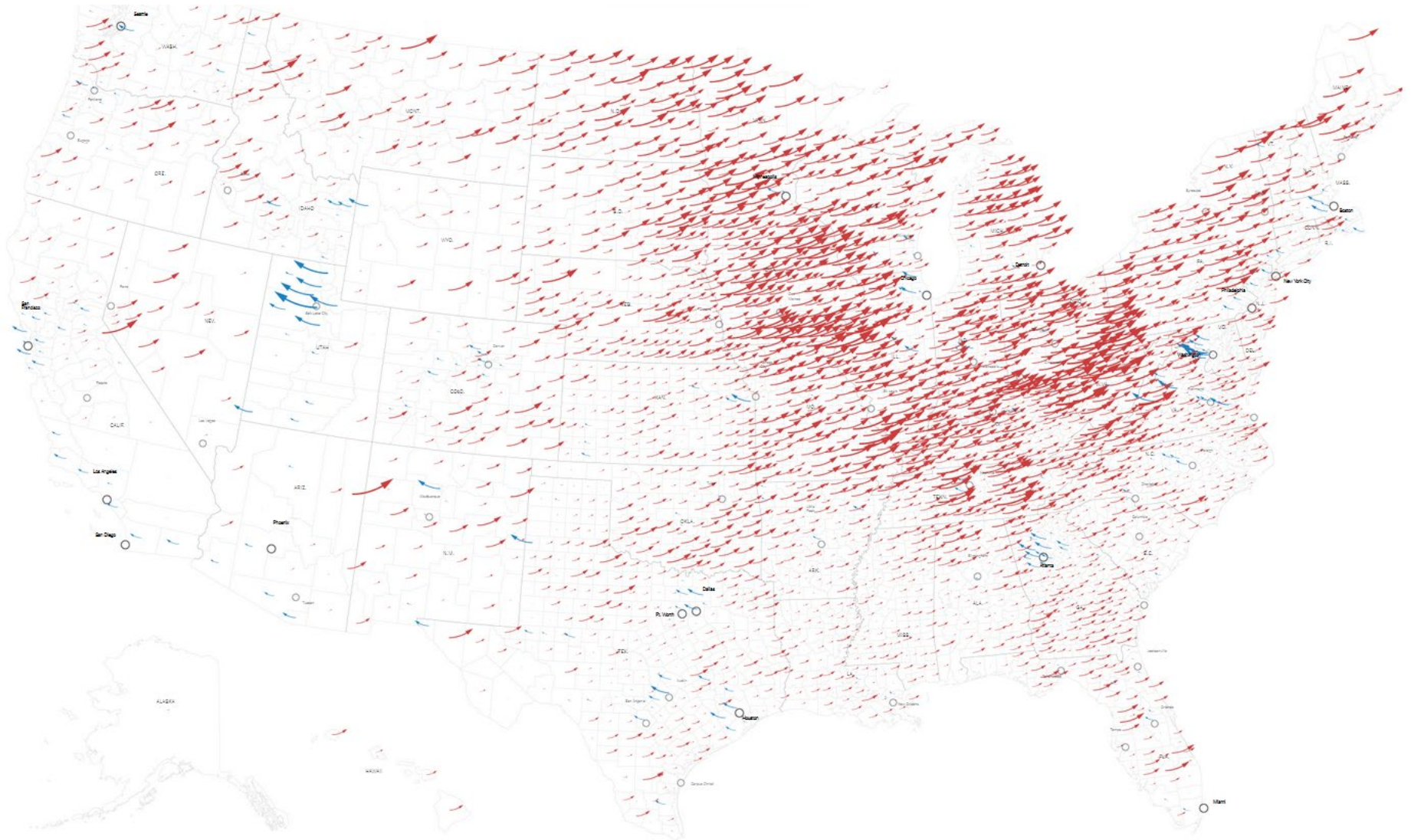
- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2017/02/03/how-donald-trump-totally-re-drew-the-political-map>

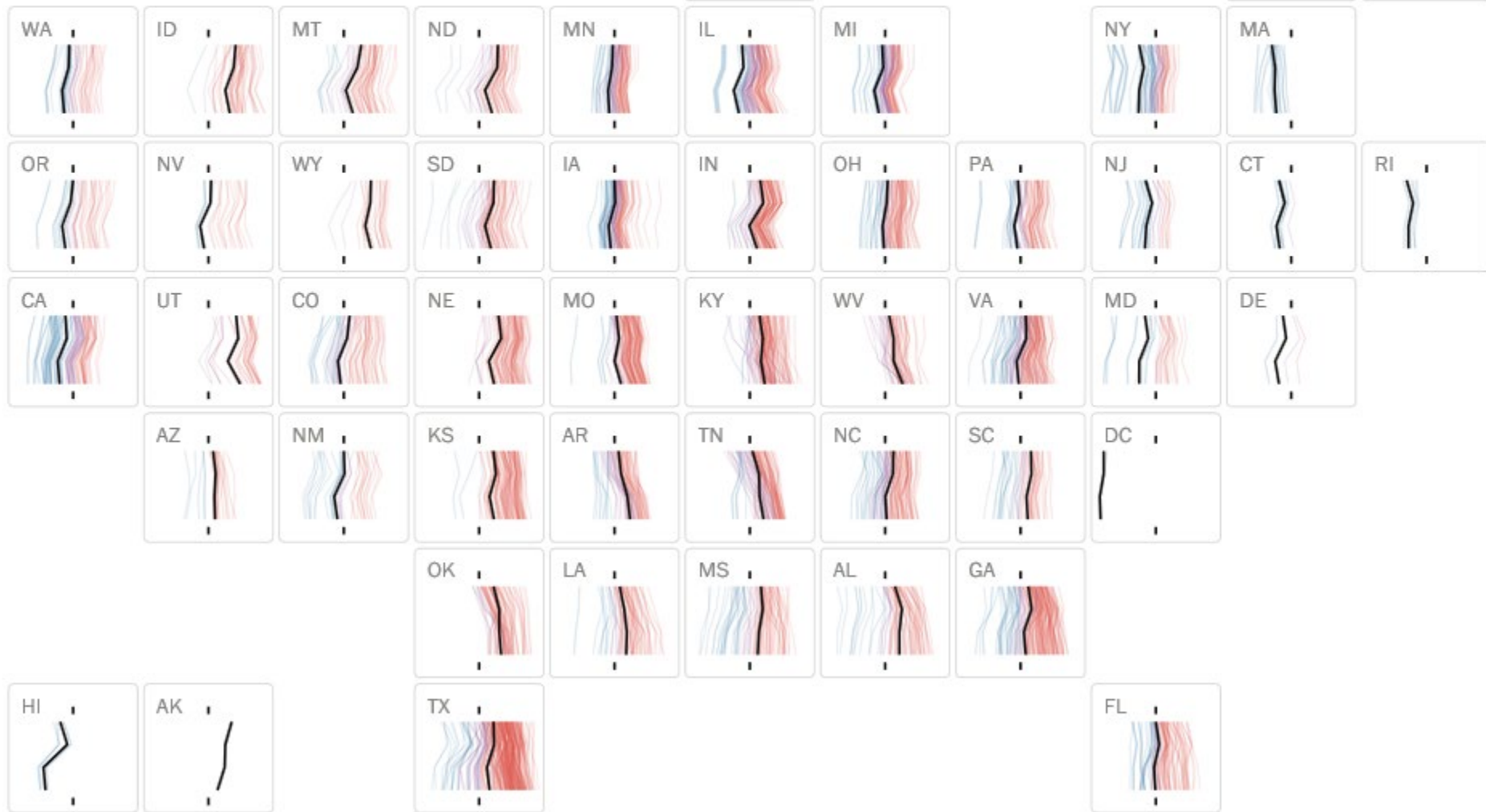
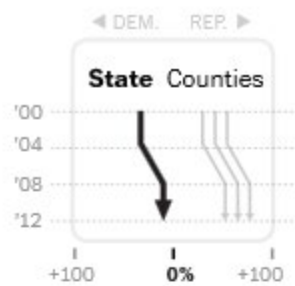
2016 Presidential Election Margin by Congressional District vs. 2012

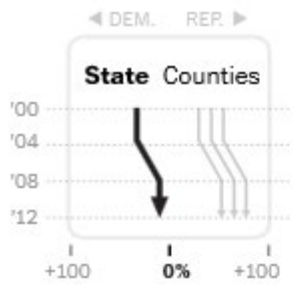


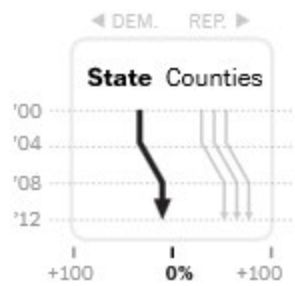
US Presidential Election – Shift from 2012 to 2016

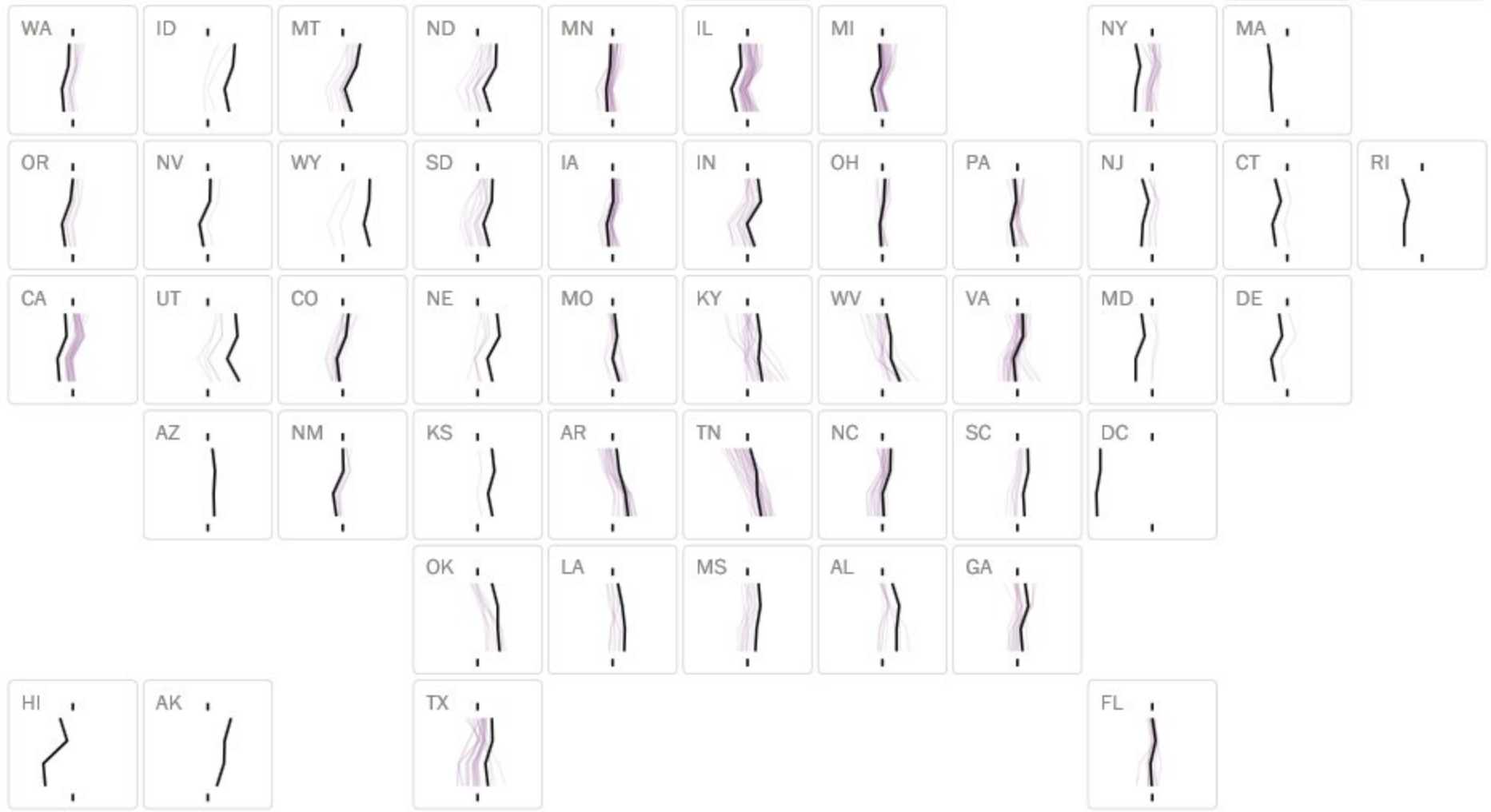
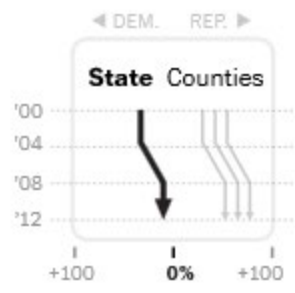
- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/08/us/elections/how-trump-pushed-the-election-map-to-the-right.html>









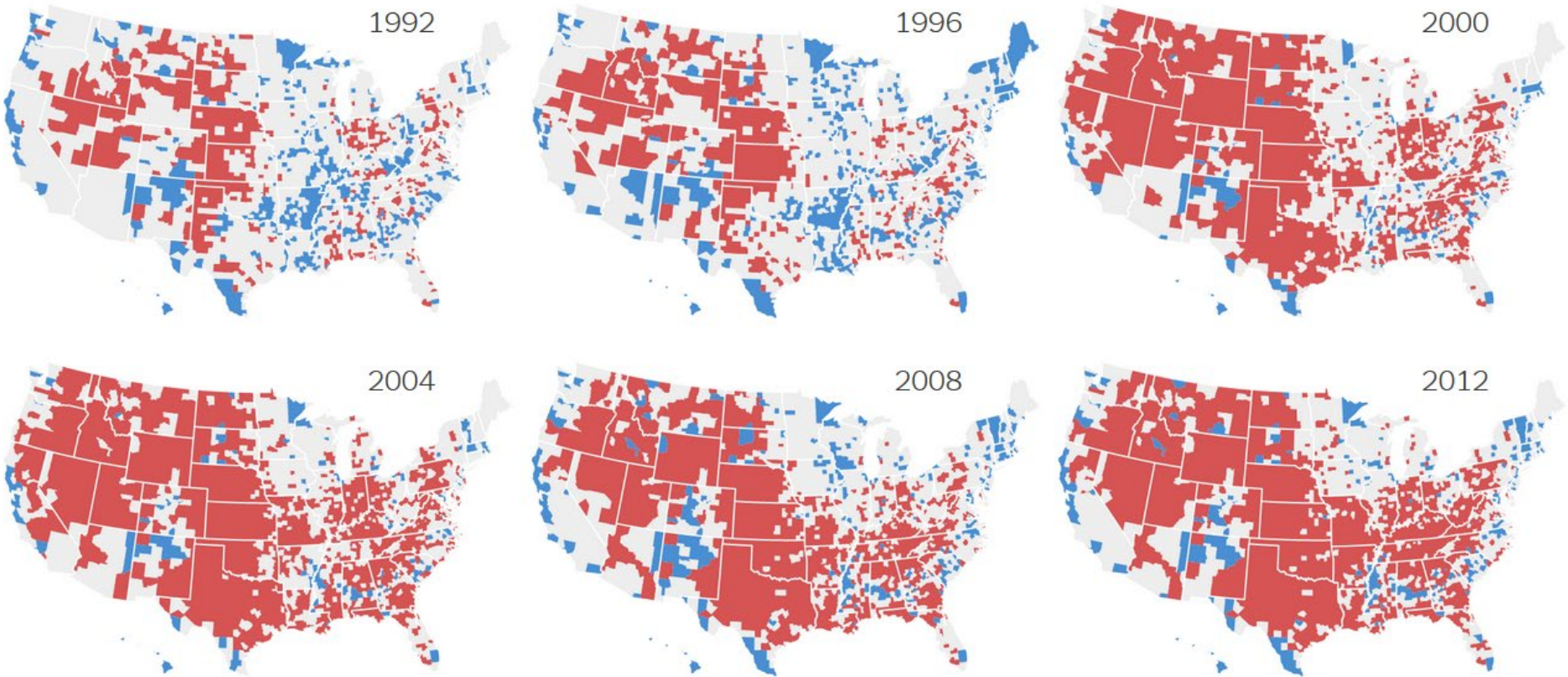


US – Growing Divide between Red and Blue

- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/04/us/politics/growing-divide-between-red-and-blue-america.html>

Counties that voted for the Republican or Democratic presidential candidate by 20 percentage points or more

In 1992, 38% of voters lived in landslide counties.

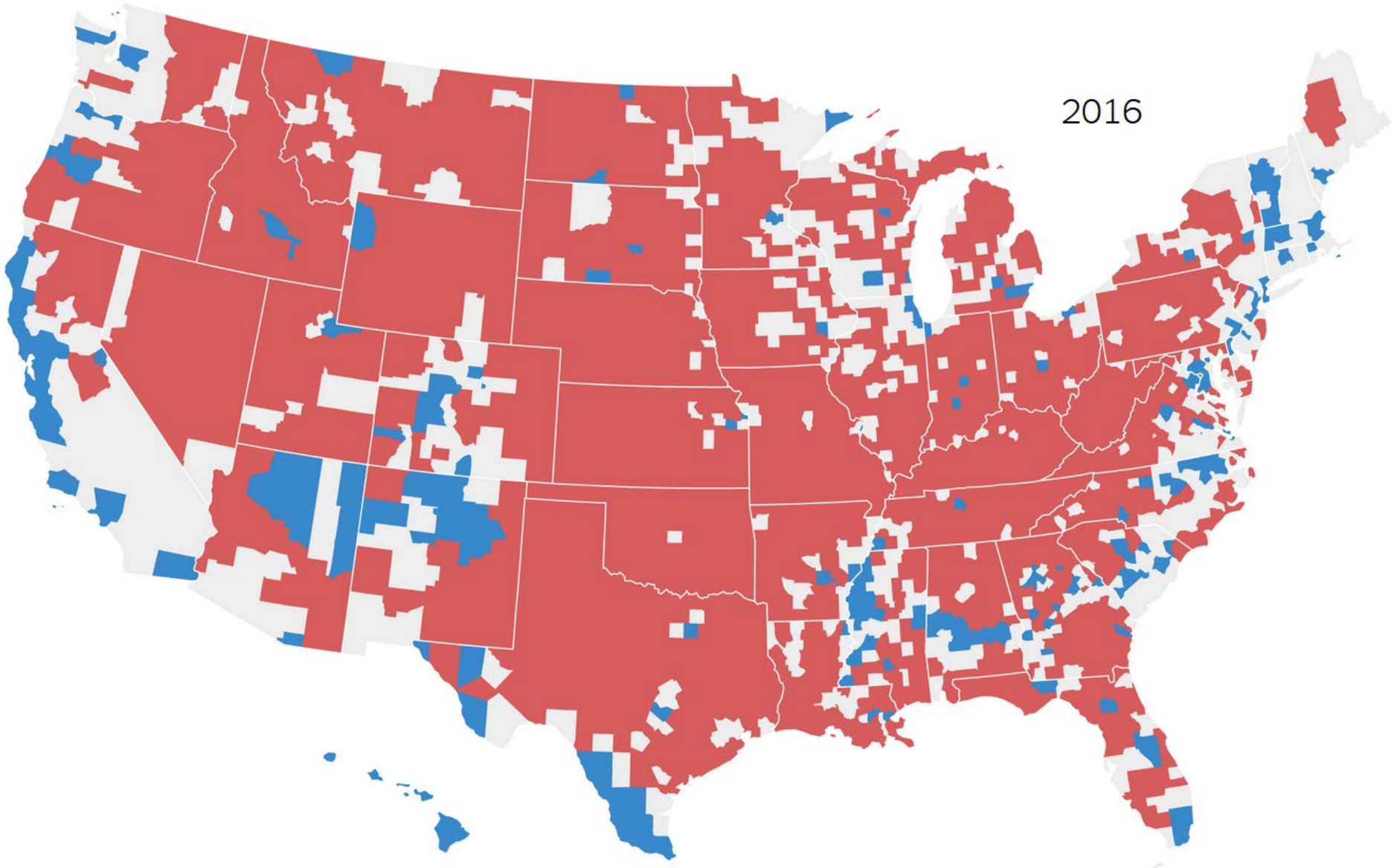


In 2012, 50% of voters lived in landslide counties.

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US – Growing Divide between Red and Blue

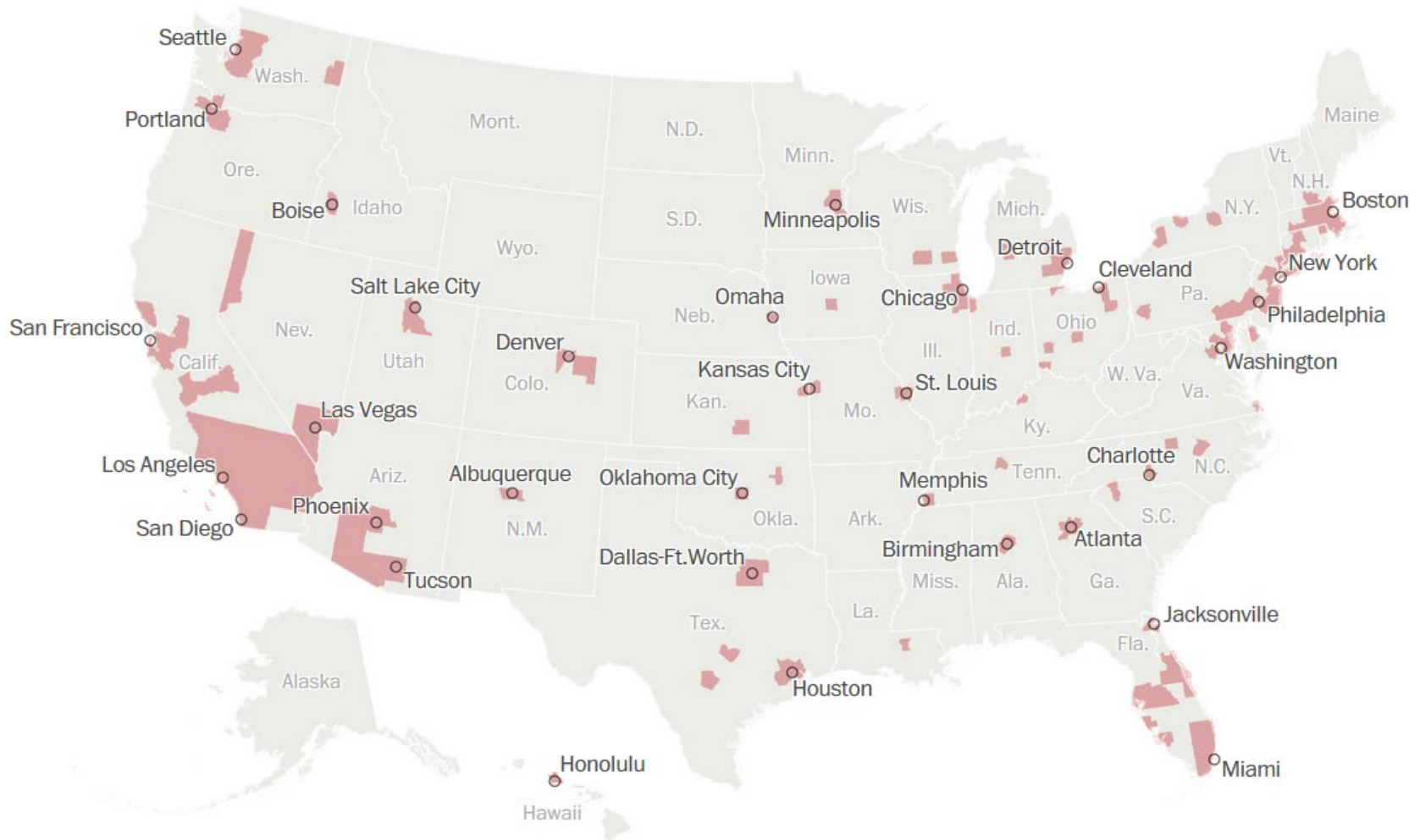
- <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/10/us/politics/red-blue-divide-grew-stronger-in-2016.html>



How Intensity / Choropleth Maps Can Distort Data

- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/politics/2016-election/how-election-maps-lie/>

In 2012, about the same number of votes were cast in ● **these 160 counties** as were cast in the ○ **rest of the country**. But, your run-of-the-mill election map won't show you that.



How Intensity / Choropleth Maps Can Distort Data



The votes cast in these seven states total just 250,000 more votes than in New Jersey.

Mapping Data to Cartogram

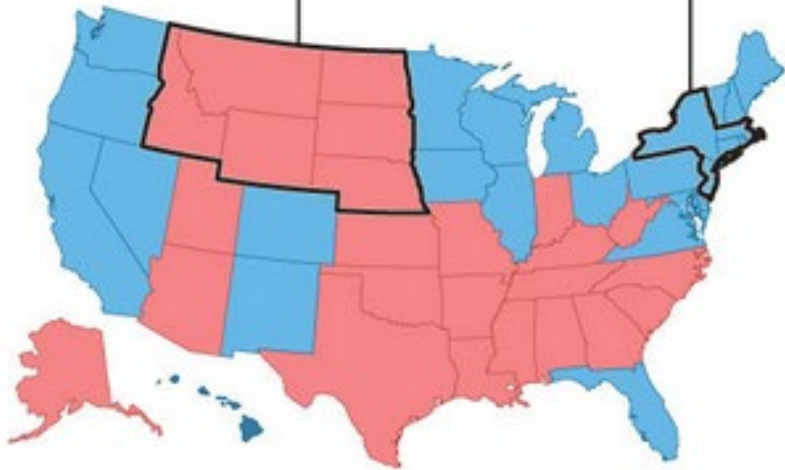
GEOGRAPHIC MAP



CARTOGRAM OF ELECTORAL VOTES

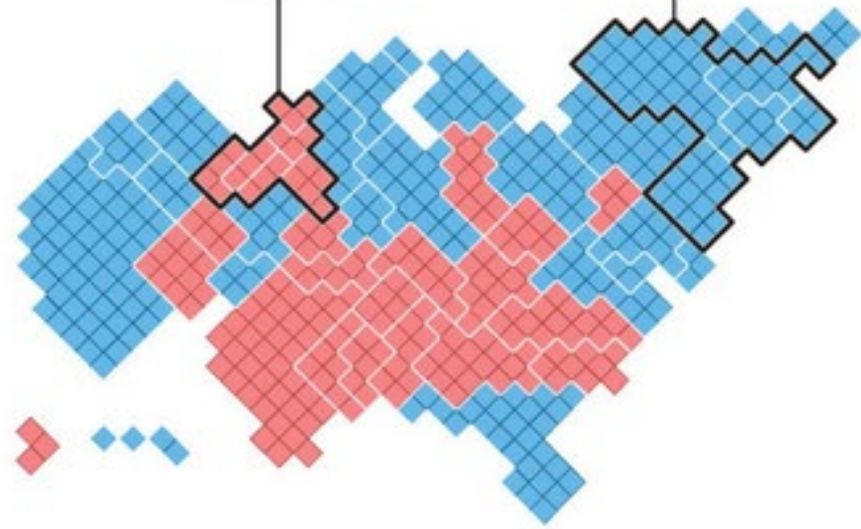
Six Western states

Five Northeastern states



Six Western states

Five Northeastern states



Cartogram – Electoral Votes 2016



Hillary Clinton

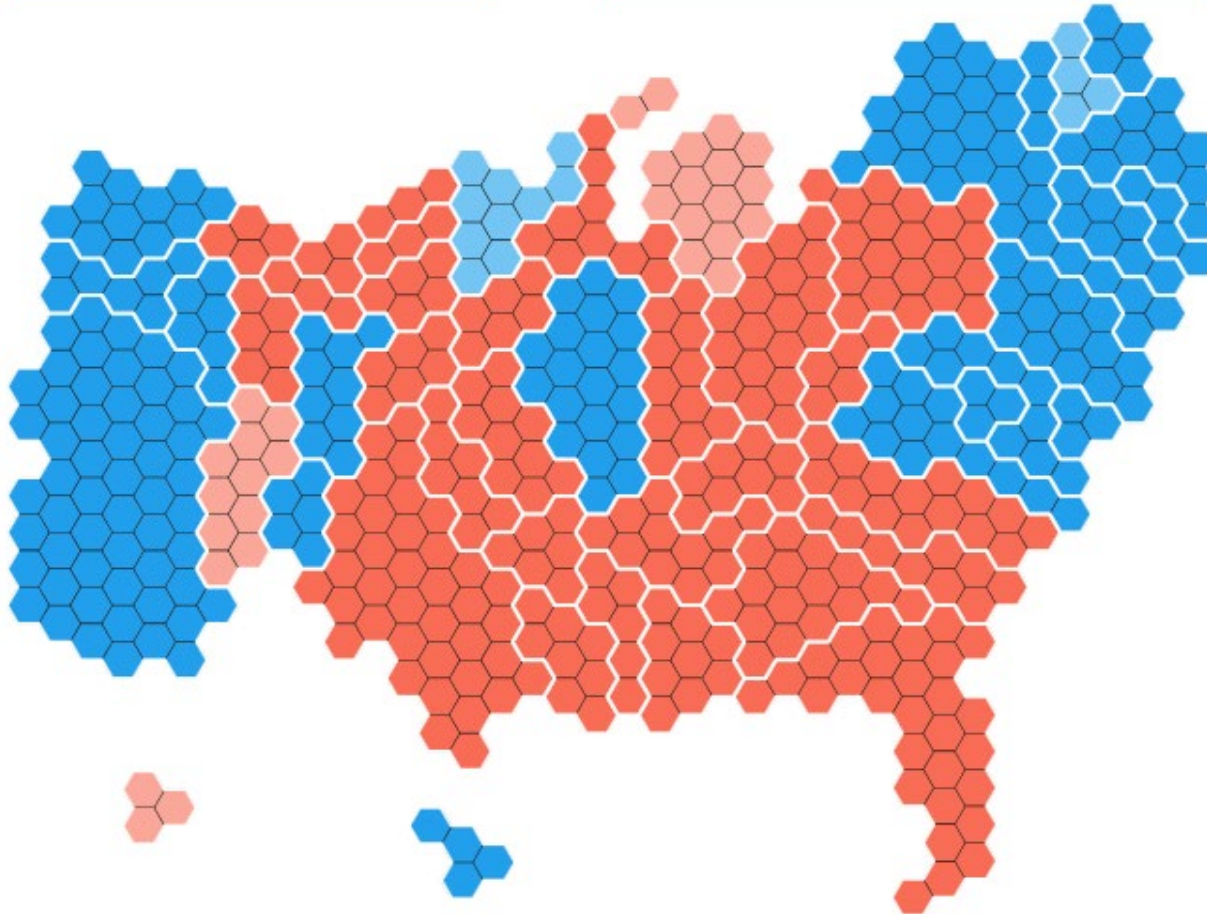
218

270 für Mehrheit



Donald Trump

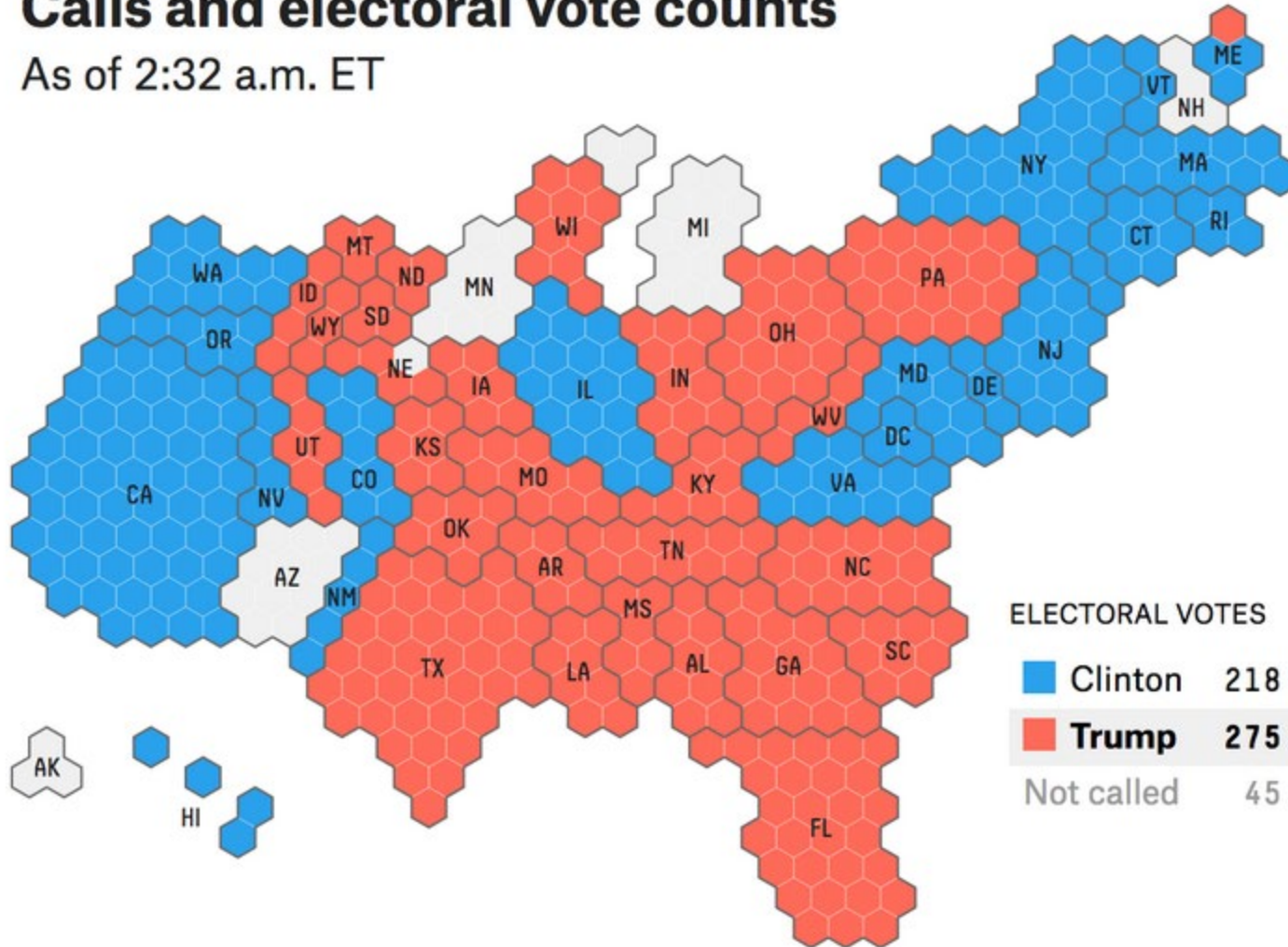
276



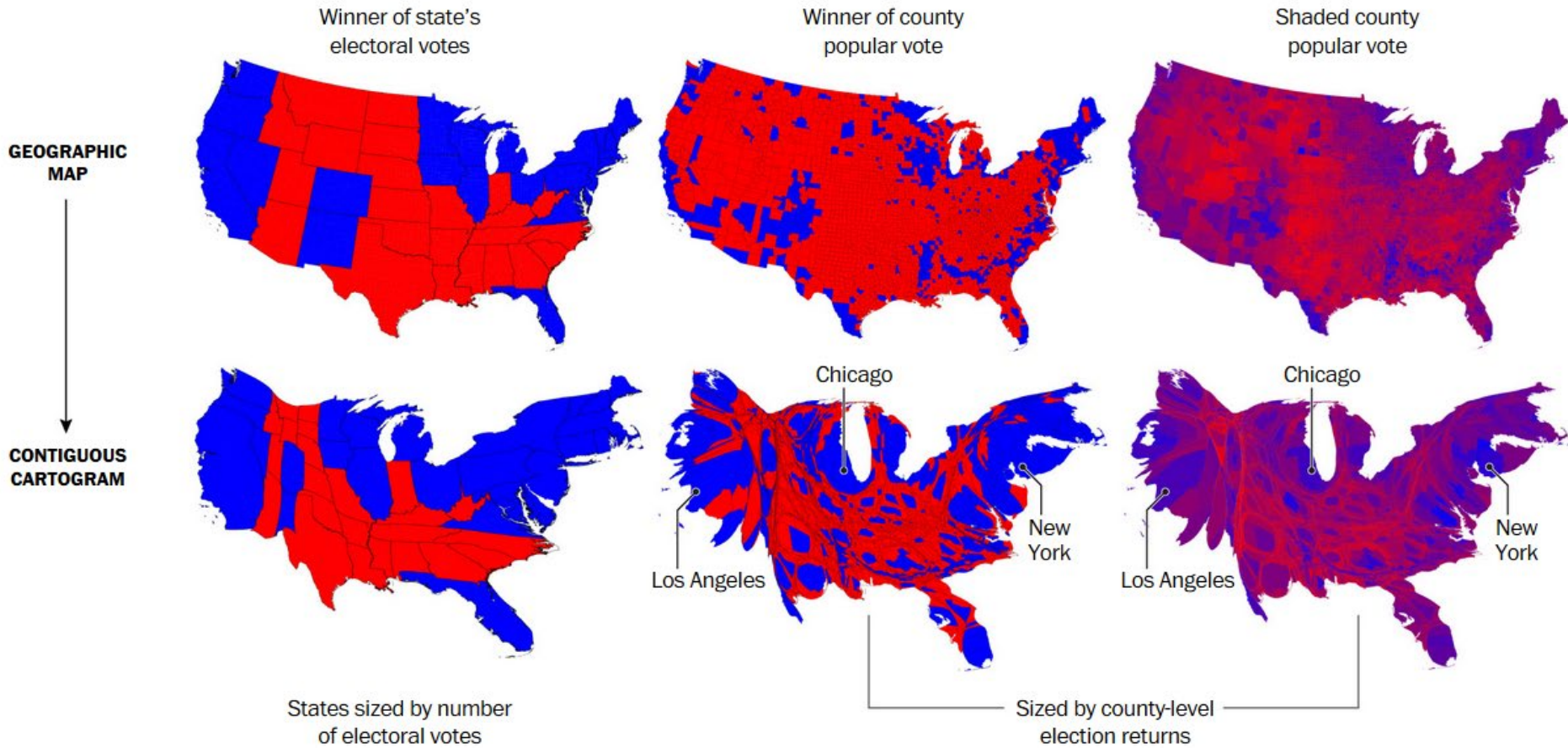
Cartogram – Electoral Votes 2016

Calls and electoral vote counts

As of 2:32 a.m. ET



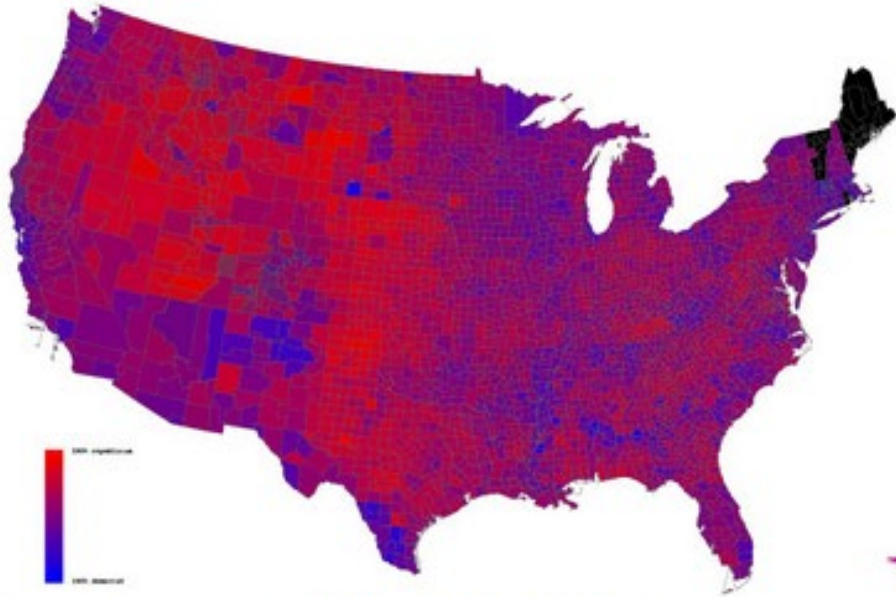
US Elections 2000 – Voting and Population



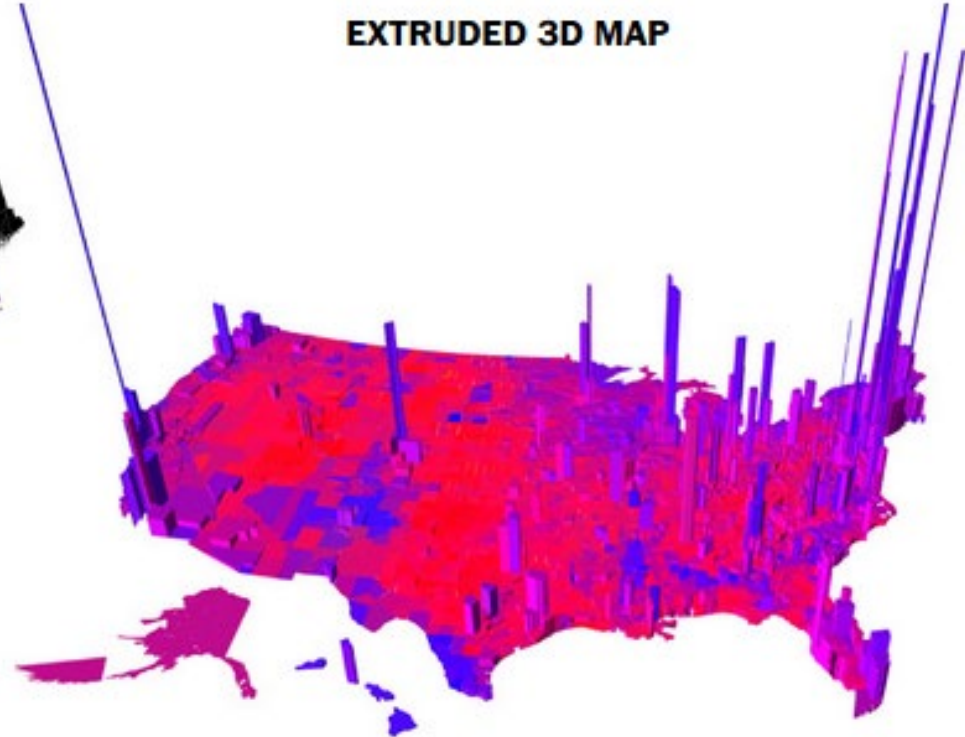
Maps courtesy of Mark Newman

US Elections 2000 – Voting and Population

'PURPLE AMERICA' FROM 2000 ELECTION



EXTRUDED 3D MAP

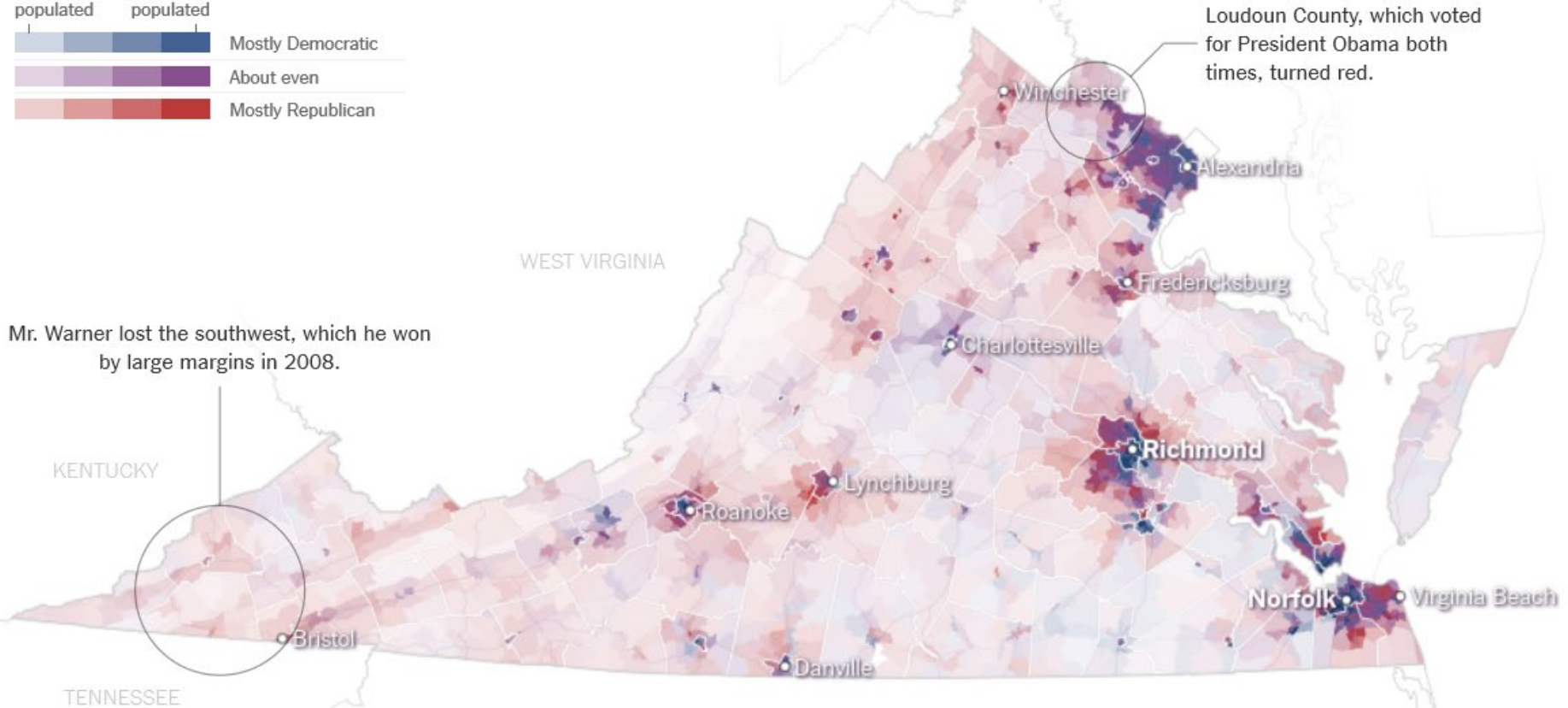
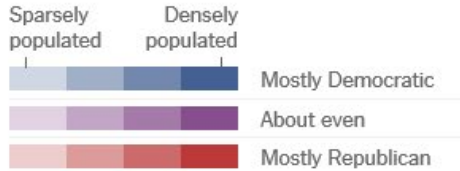


Maps courtesy of Robert J. Vanderbei

2014 Senate Elections

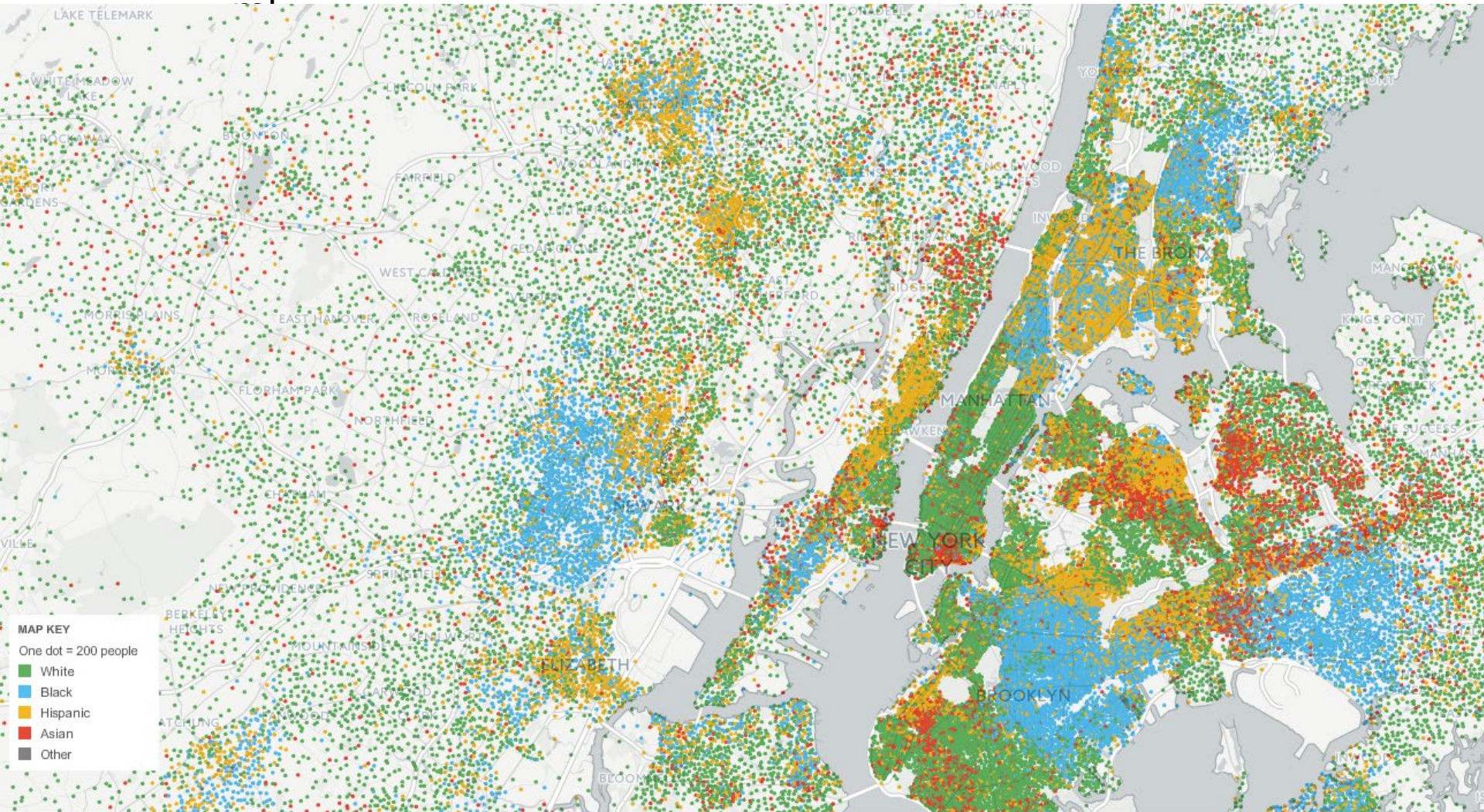
Virginia

Dem. Mark Warner 49.2%
Rep. Ed Gillespie 48.4%



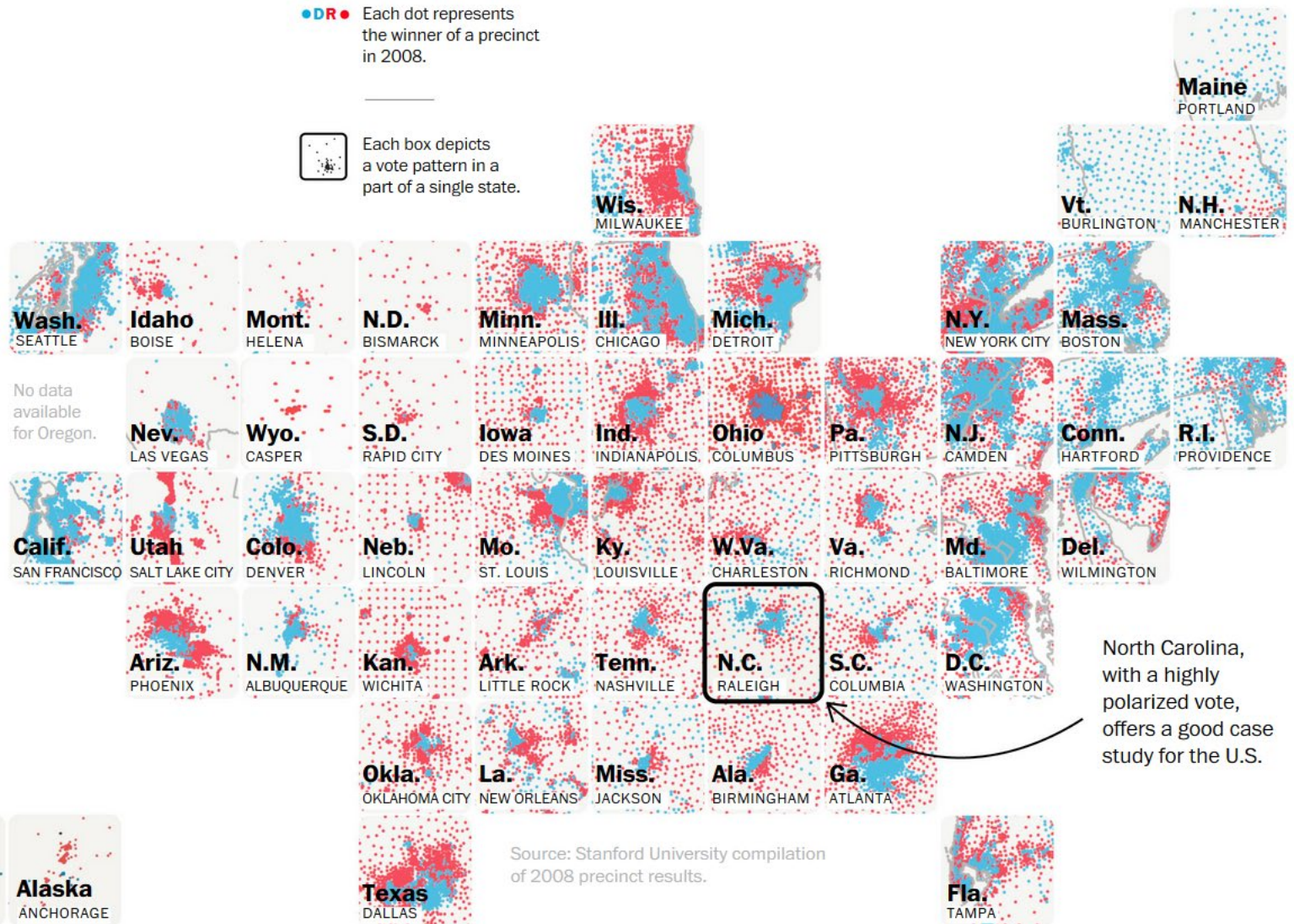
Mapping America – Census Data 2010

- <http://www.nytimes.com/projects/census/2010/explorer.ht>



Political Polarization in America

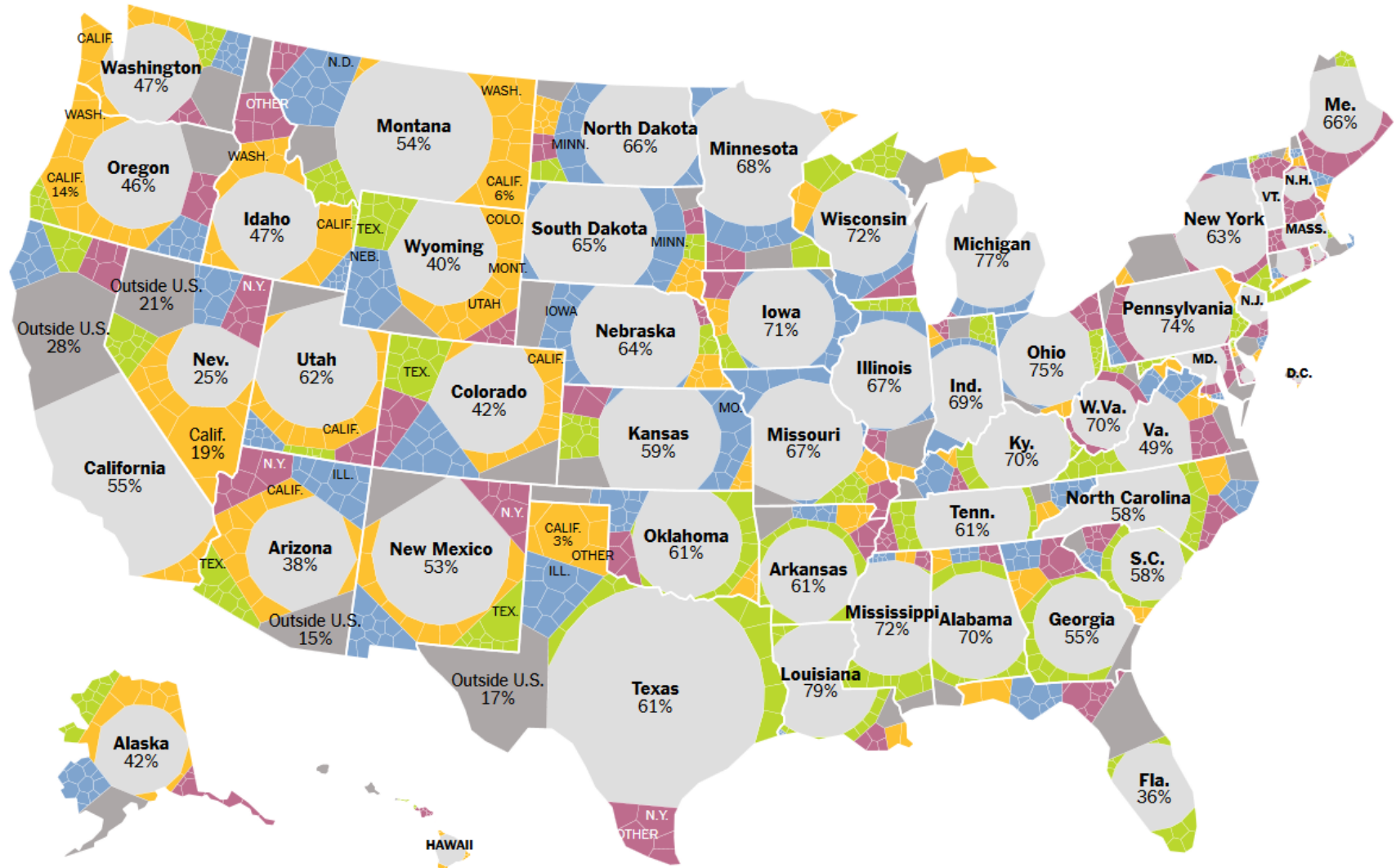
- <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/politics/2016-election/nc-precincts/>



Mapping Migration in the United States

- <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/16/upshot/mapping-migration-in-the-united-states-since-1900.html>

■ Northeast ■ South ■ Midwest ■ West ■ Outside the U.S.*



Mapping Migration in the United States

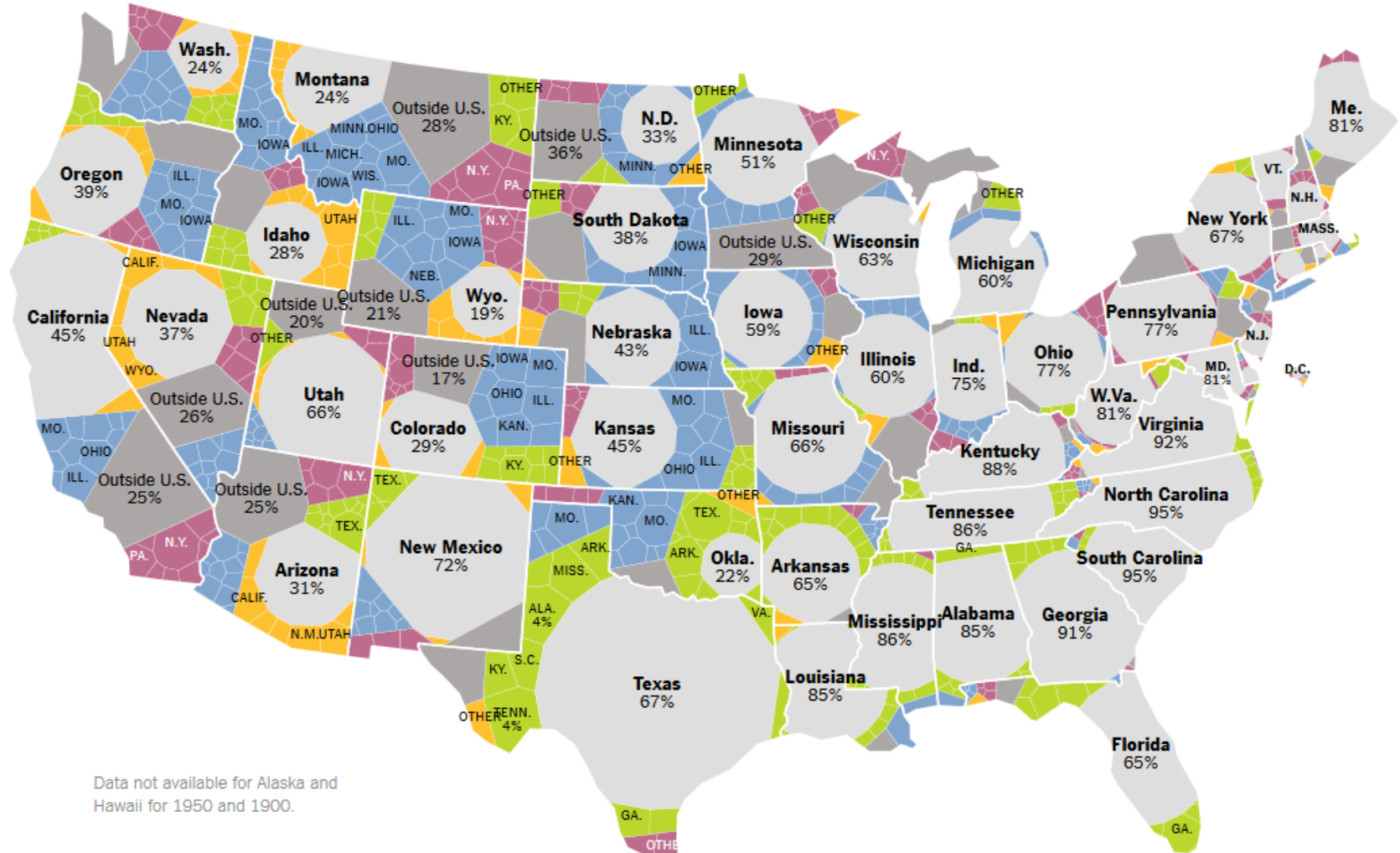
Where people who lived in each state in 1900 were born

Each shape represents where the people living in a state were born. Within a state, larger shapes mean a group makes up a larger share of the population.

SELECT A YEAR

1900 | 1950 | 2012

■ Northeast ■ South ■ Midwest ■ West ■ Outside the U.S.*



Data not available for Alaska and Hawaii for 1950 and 1900.

Mapping Migration in the United States

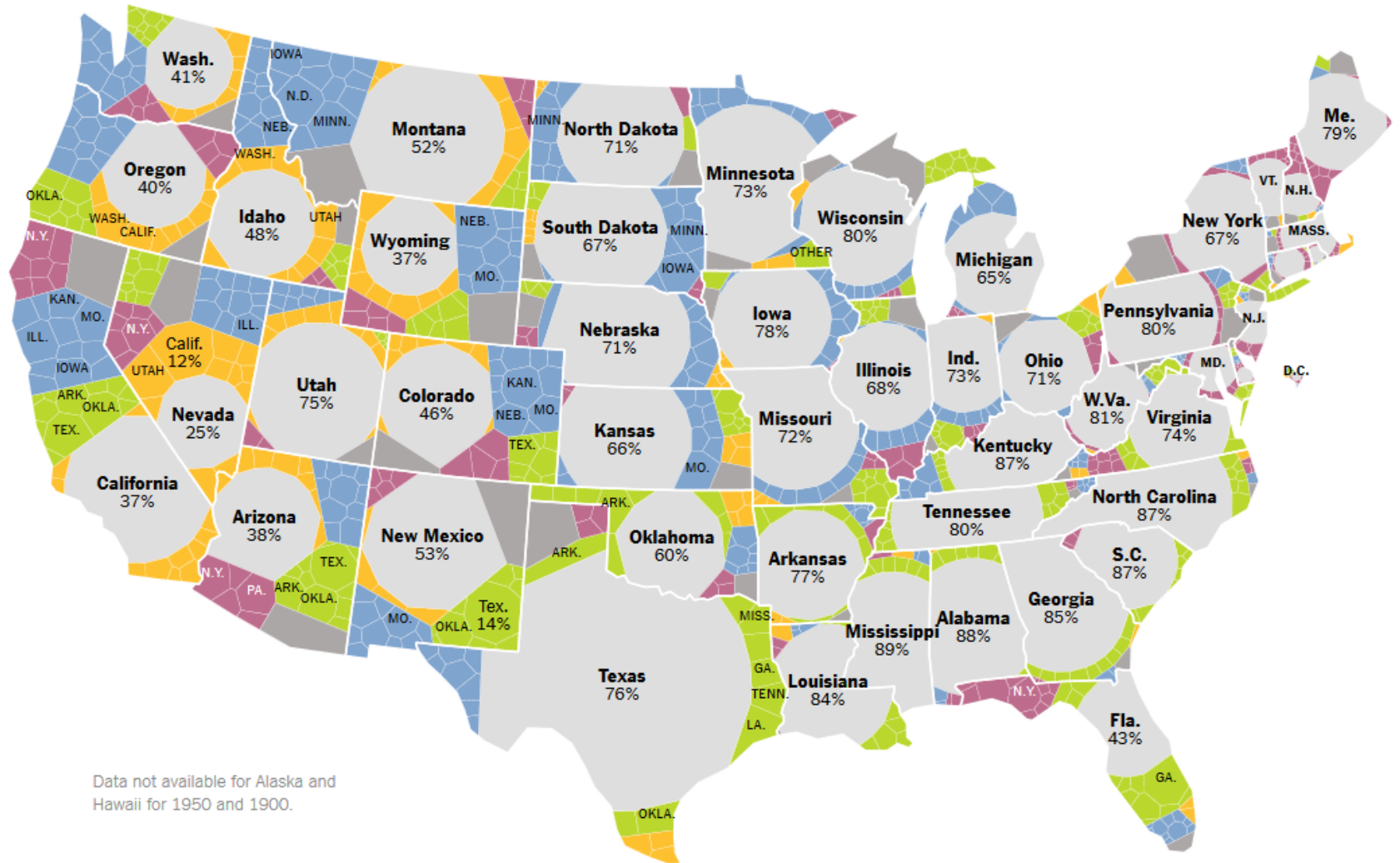
Where people who lived in each state in 1950 were born

Each shape represents where the people living in a state were born. Within a state, larger shapes mean a group makes up a larger share of the population.

SELECT A YEAR

1900 | **1950** | 2012

■ Northeast
 ■ South
 ■ Midwest
 ■ West
 ■ Outside the U.S.*



Data not available for Alaska and Hawaii for 1950 and 1900.

Mapping Migration in the United States

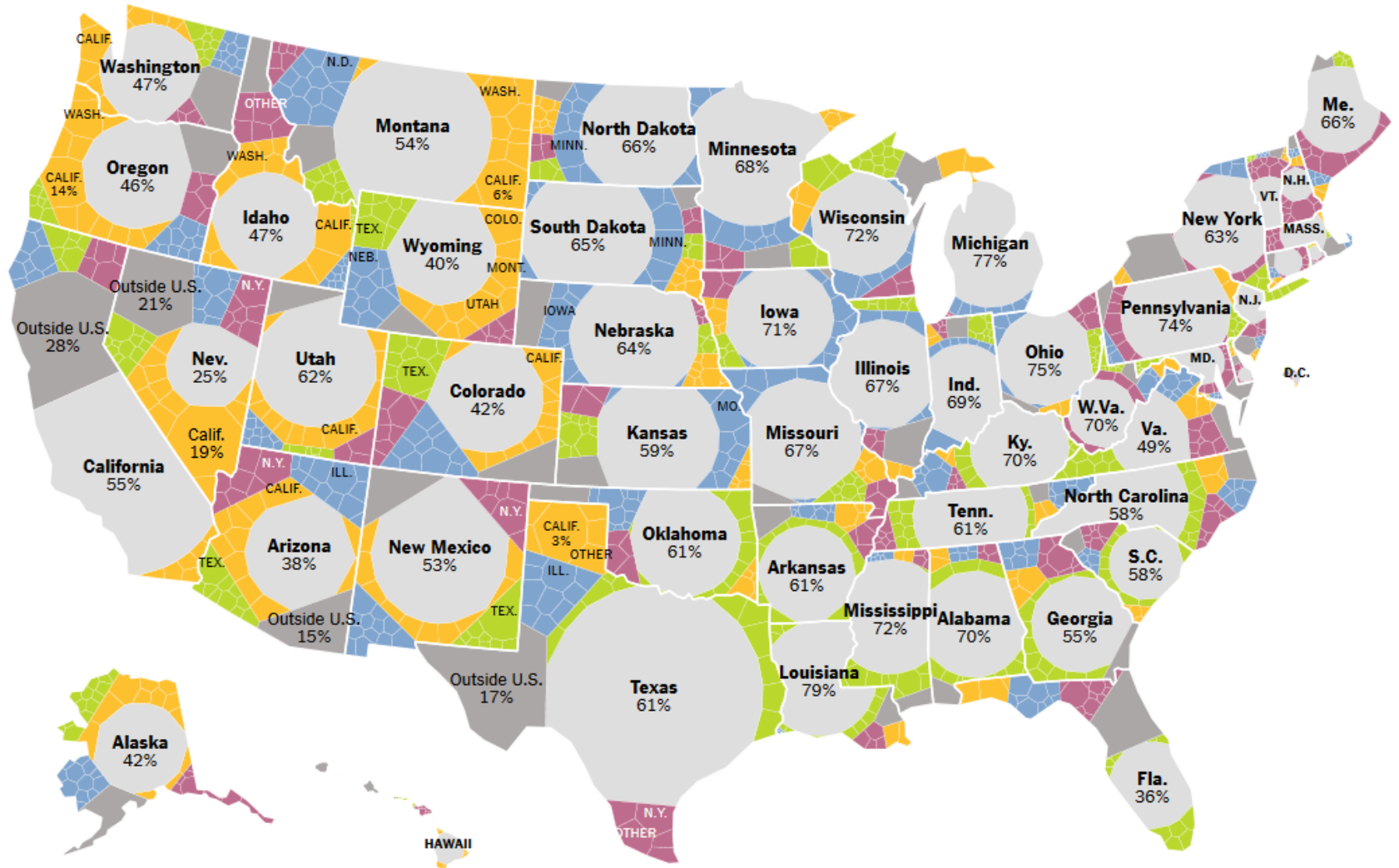
Where people who lived in each state in 2012 were born

Each shape represents where the people living in a state were born. Within a state, larger shapes mean a group makes up a larger share of the population.

SELECT A YEAR

1900 | 1950 | **2012**

■ Northeast
 ■ South
 ■ Midwest
 ■ West
 ■ Outside the U.S.*



Map & GeoVisualization – Definitions & Some Examples

- **Cartography | Cartogram | GeoVisualization**

- **US Election Visualization**

2008 – <http://elections.nytimes.com/2008/results/president/map.html>

2012 – <http://elections.nytimes.com/2012/results/president>

2014 – <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/11/04/upshot/senate-maps.html>

2016 – <http://www.nytimes.com/elections/results/president>

- **Demographics** <http://projects.nytimes.com/census/2010/explorer>

Map – Visual DataStory



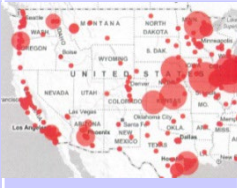
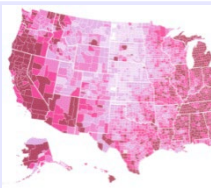
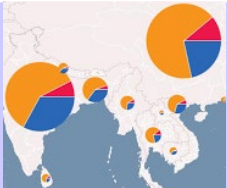
Display Type		Visual Encoding	Variables	Story Narrative
Map Path		Location Shape	Location Path 3	Distance Proximity
Map Dots		Location Color Density / Texture	Location Numerical data for location variable 3	Proximity Clustering Similarity
Map Size		Location Size Color	Location Numerical data for location variable 3	Compare values Proximity
Map Area Choropleth		Location Color Saturation Motion	Location Numerical data for location variable 3+	Proximity Clustering Similarity
Map Size & Pie Chart		Location Size Angle	Location Numerical data for location variable 4	Compare totals & values Proximity

Tableau – Dimension versus Measure

Dimension

- Tableau treats any field containing **qualitative, categorical** information as a **dimension**.
- Dimensions typically produce headers.

Measure

- Tableau treats any field containing **numeric** (quantitative) information as a **measure**.
- Measures typically produce axes.
- **Measure** is function of **other Dimensions** placed on the worksheet (e.g. Sum of “Sales” for every “State”).
- Can convert Measure to Dimension (using drag & drop).

Headers

- Created when you place **dimension** on Rows or Columns shelf.

Axes

- Created when you place **measure** on Rows or Columns shelf.

Tableau – Building Views / Visualizations

Dragging Fields

- Visualize data by dragging fields from Data window to view.
- **Dimensions** add headers while **measures** add continuous axes.

Types of Shelves

- Columns / Rows shelves: create rows and columns of data view.
- Filter shelf: exclude data from view.
- Levels of Detail shelf: show additional data.
- Color / Size / Shape shelf: encode the data in various ways.

Show Me

- Suggests possible display types to use.

Map

- Columns for Longitude | Rows for Latitude

Tableau – Demo

Connect to Sample - Superstore - English (Extract) data (Help: [Build-It-Yourself Exercises](#))

Map http://onlinehelp.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/help.htm#buildexamples_maps.html

- Notice “globe” icon next to hierarchically organized **Location** dimension (globe icon = geographical role for data dimension)
 - Double click Location > City and map is created
 - Columns field = **Longitude** | Rows field = **Latitude**
 - From **Measures**, drag **Sales** to **Size** on the **Marks** card
 - From **Measures**, drag **Profits** to **Color** on the **Marks** card
 - To adjust **circle size**, click **Size** in **Marks** card and drag slider
 - To add **circle border**, click **Color** in **Marks** card and click **Border** drop-down to select color
- ➔ Use Location, Size and Color to encode **4 data variables**.

Choropleth Map

- **Single data point** for area, such as country, state, county, precinct
- Use Area to encode data ➔ Marks = **Map** and **Location > State**
- Visualization tool needs **shape files** for area aggregate to be used