

# Visualization & Journalism: Four Vignettes

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 Computation and Journalism Symposium 2016  
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<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#cj16>

@tamaramunzner

## Four vignettes

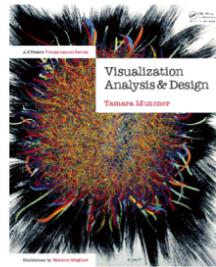
- a tale of two tools created for journalistic use
  - shared frameworks of interdisciplinary methods from my research group
    - thinking about collaboration
      - roles & rewards, for computer scientists & journalists
    - reasoning about visualization design
      - beyond pretty pictures
  - divergent goals & audiences
    - Overview: investigation / exploratory
    - TimeLineCurator: presentation / explanatory
- two cautionary tales with actionable advice
  - lessons we've learned in vis
    - challenges of color
    - difficulties of depth

## Visualization (vis) defined & motivated

Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

Visualization is suitable when there is a need to augment human capabilities rather than replace people with computational decision-making methods.

- human in the loop needs the details
  - doesn't know exactly what questions to ask in advance
  - long-term exploratory analysis
  - presentation of known results
  - stepping stone towards automation: refining, trustbuilding
- external representation: perception vs cognition
- intended task, measurable definitions of effectiveness



more at:  
 Visualization Analysis and Design, Chapter 1.  
 Munzner, AK. Peters Visualization Series, CRC Press, 2014.

## Vignette 1: Vis Tool for Investigative Reporting

Matthew Brehmer @mattbrehmer  
 Stephen Ingram @FroweFace  
 Jonathan Stray @jonathanstray  
 Tamara Munzner @tamaramunzner

### Overview

The Design, Adoption, and Analysis of a Visual Document Mining Tool For Investigative Journalists

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2014/Overview/>  
<https://www.overviewdocs.com>

Overview: The Design, Adoption, and Analysis of a Visual Document Mining Tool For Investigative Journalists. Brehmer, Ingram, Stray, and, Munzner. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. InfoVis 2014), 20(12):2271-2280, 2014.

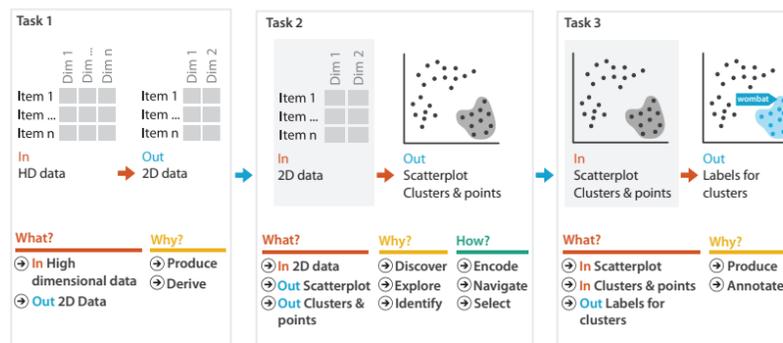
## Origin story: WikiLeaks meets Glimmer

- WikiLeaks: hacker-journalist Jonathan Stray analyzing Iraq warlogs
  - one instance of general problem: Too Many Documents
  - conjectured that existing label classification falls short of showing all meaningful structure in data
    - friendly action, criminal incident, ...
  - he had some NLP, needed better vis tools
- Glimmer: multilevel dimensionality reduction algorithm
  - scalability to 30K documents and terms



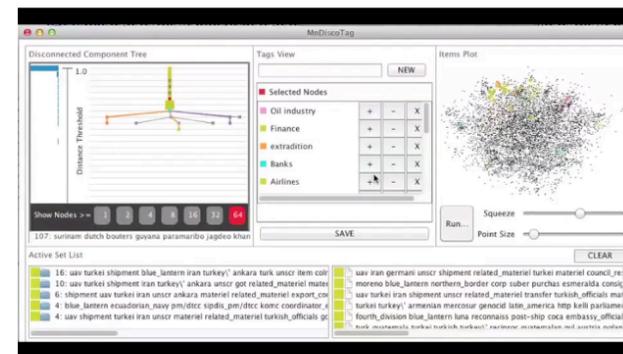
[Glimmer: Multilevel MDS on the GPU. Ingram, Munzner, Olano. IEEE TVCG 15(2):249-261, 2009.]

## Starting point: Dimensionality reduction for document datasets



- more on DR: hour-long talk Dimensionality Reduction from Several Angles  
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#kelowna16>

## Overview: Early version



<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2012/modiscotag>

## Overview: current version

## Overview evolution: rationale?

## Deploy in the real world

Case Study	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
Document Collection	4,500 pages from FOIA	5,996 emails from FOIA	8,680 pages from FOIA	1,278 survey comments	4,653 emails from FOIA	1,680 bills
Question	What did security contractors do during Iraq war?	Were municipal police funds mismanaged?	Were Paul Ryan's campaign statements hypocritical?	What is the gun ownership debate about?	Was gov't response to emergency incident effective?	Did gov't fail to pass bills addressing police misconduct?

Michael Sedlmair  
 Miriah Meyer  
 Tamara Munzner @tamaramunzner

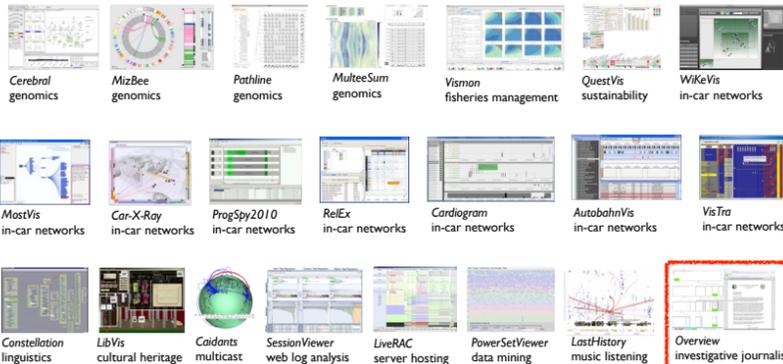
### Design Study Methodology

Reflections from the Trenches and from the Stacks

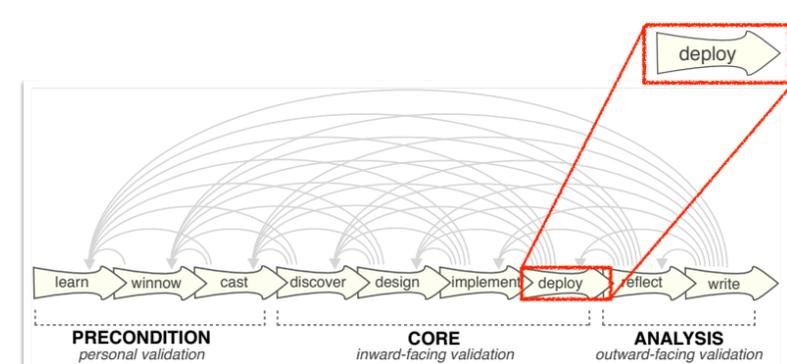
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2012/dsm/>

Design Study Methodology: Reflections from the Trenches and from the Stacks. Sedlmair, Meyer, Munzner. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics 18(12): 2431-2440, 2012. (Proc. InfoVis 2012).

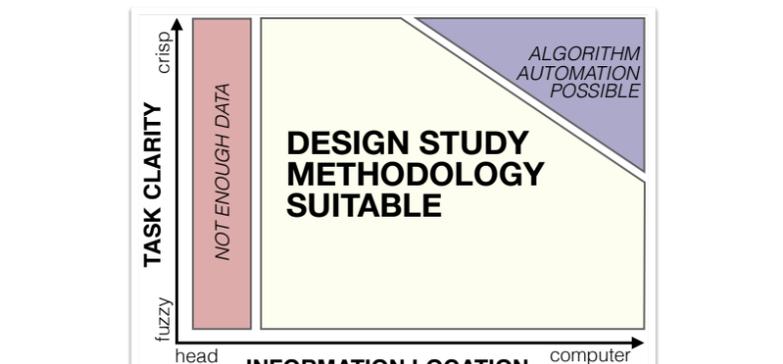
## Design Studies: Lessons learned after 21 of them



## Design study methodology: 9-stage framework



## Design study methodology: definitions



## Design study methodology: 32 Pitfalls

• and how to avoid them

Pitfall	Description	Outcome
PF-1	premature advance: jumping forward over stages	general
PF-2	premature start: insufficient knowledge of vis literature	learn
PF-3	premature commitment: collaboration with wrong people	winnow
PF-4	no real data available (yet)	winnow
PF-5	insufficient time available from potential collaborators	winnow
PF-6	no need for visualization: problem can be automated	winnow
PF-7	researcher expertise does not match domain problem	winnow
PF-8	no need for research: engineering vs. research project	winnow
PF-9	no need for change: existing tools are good enough	winnow

## Collaboration incentives

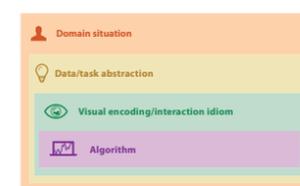
- why do CS/vis people need to understand journalism's problems?
  - we work with you to understand your driving problems
  - we build tools intended to help
    - only works out if we understood the problems deeply enough
  - we observe how you use them
    - if they're good enough
      - CS win: research success stories
      - journalist win: access to better tools
  - we develop guidelines on how to build better tools in general
    - CS win: research progress in visualization

## Deploy in the real world, understand user goals

Case Study	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
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Question	What did security contractors do during Iraq war?	Were municipal police funds mismanaged?	Were Paul Ryan's campaign statements hypocritical?	What is the gun ownership debate about?	Was gov't response to emergency incident effective?	Did gov't fail to pass bills addressing police misconduct?
		find the needle in the haystack				prove haystack contains no needles!

## A Nested Model

for Visualization Design and Validation



Tamara Munzner  
@tamaramunzner

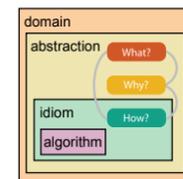


[www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2009/NestedModel](http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2009/NestedModel)

A Nested Model for Visualization Design and Validation.  
Munzner. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. InfoVis 09), 15(6):921-928, 2009.

## Nested model: Four levels of vis design

- domain situation
  - who are the target users?
    - CS: domain = journalism; journ: domain = story topic
- abstraction
  - translate from specifics of domain to vocabulary of vis
    - what is shown? data abstraction
    - why is the user looking at it? task abstraction
- idiom
  - how is it shown?
    - visual encoding idiom: how to draw
    - interaction idiom: how to manipulate
- algorithm
  - efficient computation



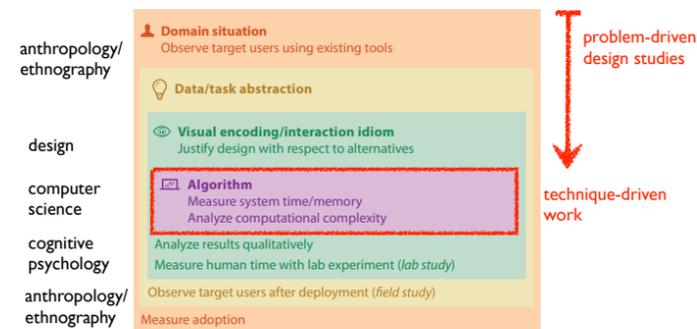
[A Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks  
Brehmer and Munzner. IEEE TVCG 19(12):2376-2385, 2013 (Proc. InfoVis 2013).]

## Threats to validity differ at each level



[A Nested Model of Visualization Design and Validation. Munzner. IEEE TVCG 15(6):921-928, 2009 (Proc. InfoVis 2009).]

## Evaluate success at each level with methods from different fields



[A Nested Model of Visualization Design and Validation. Munzner. IEEE TVCG 15(6):921-928, 2009 (Proc. InfoVis 2009).]

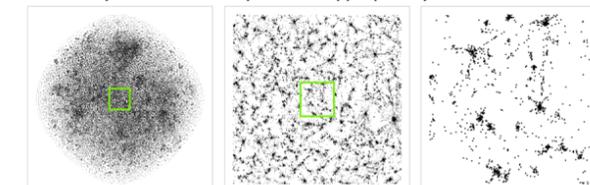
## Evolution across levels

- evolution of task abstraction
  - task 1: generate hypotheses → explore → summarize
    - obviously you can't read everything; speed up with tool for categorizing and counting
  - task 2: verify hypotheses → locate → identify
    - you really do read each doc; speed up with tool to keep track of findings
- evolution of data abstraction & idioms
  - arrange cluster tree to emphasize nodes vs links
  - new vis insight: DR scatterplot less effective than cluster tree vis + tagging
    - better affordance for systematic traversal of document cluster hierarchy



## Algorithm: Spinoff series

- dimensionality reduction for huge text collections
  - great algorithm problem in its own right!
  - QSNE: fast and high-quality DR for millions of documents
    - key feature: handle sparseness appropriately



[Dimensionality Reduction for Documents with Nearest Neighbor Queries. Ingram and Munzner. Neurocomputing (Special Issue on Visual Analytics using Multidimensional Projections), Volume 150 Part B, p 557-569, 2015.]

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2014/QSNE/>

## Vignette 2: Vis Tool for Journalistic Presentation

Johanna Fulda  
@jofu\_

Matthew Brehmer  
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@tamaramunzner

### TimeLineCurator

Interactive Authoring of Visual Timelines from Unstructured Text

<http://about.timelinecurator.org>

<http://timelinecurator.org>

TimeLineCurator: Interactive Authoring of Visual Timelines from Unstructured Text.  
Fulda, Brehmer, Munzner. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. IEEE VAST 2015) 22(1):300-309, 2015.

## Origin story: Tedium in the newsroom

- Johanna Fulda: interactive infographics developer, Sueddeutsche Zeitung
  - then Munich CS master's student, visiting UBC
- what pain point could we address with interactive visualization?
  - plus some NLP
- sound familiar?...

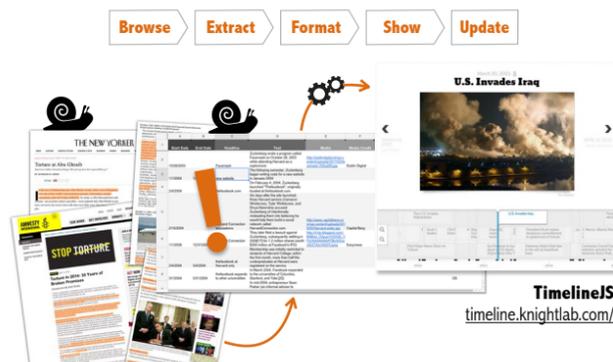
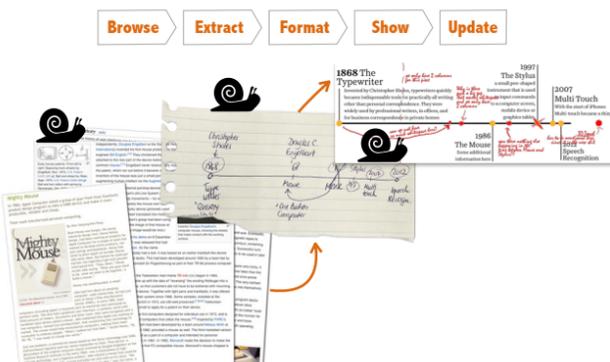
# TimeLineCurator

visual & browser-based

<https://vimeo.com/jofu/tlc>

## Manual creation process

## Structured creation process



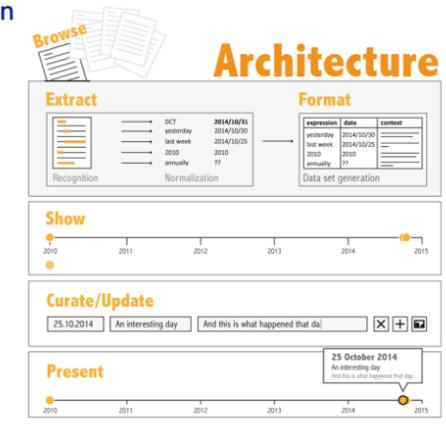
## Timeline authoring model

- time required for each task

	Browse	Extract	Format	Show	Update
Manual Drawing	slow	slow	slow	slow	slow
Structured Creation	slow	slow	slow	automated	fast
TimeLine Curator	fast	automated	automated	fast	fast

## The general case for curation

- build for human in the loop as continuing need
  - automatic processing to accelerate not replace
  - assume computational results good but not perfect
    - for the indefinite future!
  - visual feedback to accelerate



## The importance of being brisk

- sexy use case: eureka moment
  - enable what was impossible before
  - vis tools for new insights & discoveries
- workhorse use case: workflow speedup
  - vis tools to accelerate what you're already doing
  - sometimes enables the previously infeasible



- TLC use cases
  - started with speedup use case, for presentation
  - make this doc into a timeline now!
  - two other use cases nudge towards exploration
  - comparison between multiple timelines
  - speculative browsing

## TimeLineCurator: Speculative Browsing

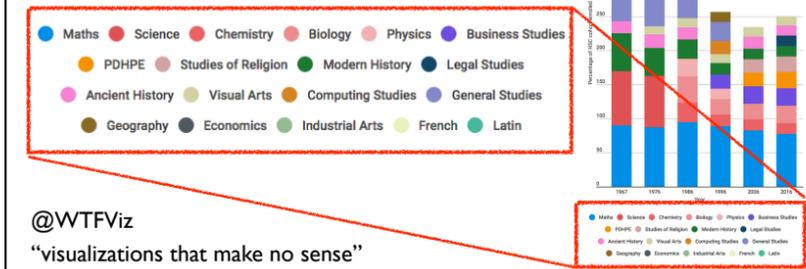
speculative browsing

<https://vimeo.com/jofu/tlc>

## Vignette 3: Challenges of Color (A Cautionary Tale)

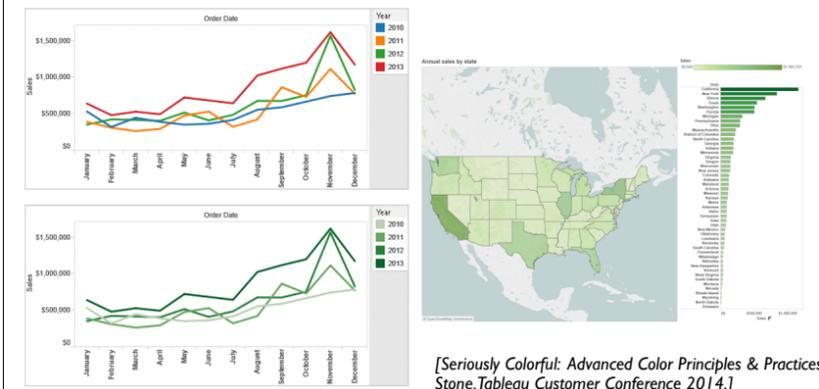
## Challenges of Color

- what is wrong with this picture?



<http://viz.wtf/post/150780948819/maths-enrolments-drop-to-lowest-rate-in-50-years>

## Categorical vs ordered color



[Seriously Colorful: Advanced Color Principles & Practices. Stone.Tableau Customer Conference 2014.]

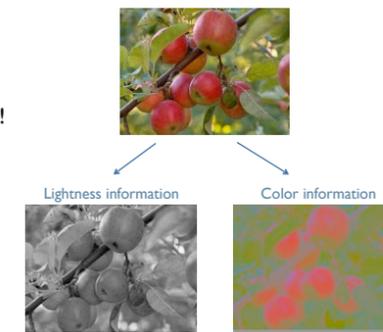
## Decomposing color

- first rule of color: do not talk about color!
  - color is confusing if treated as monolithic
- decompose into three channels
  - ordered can show magnitude
    - luminance
    - saturation
  - categorical can show identity
    - hue
- channels have different properties
  - what they convey directly to perceptual system
  - how much they can convey: how many discriminable bins can we use?



## Luminance

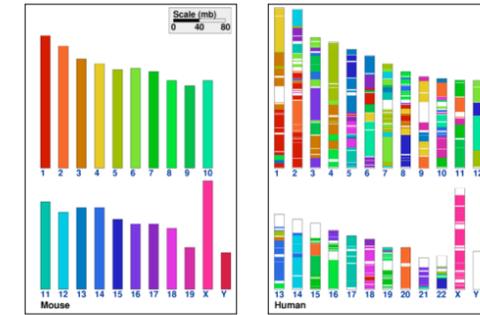
- need luminance for edge detection
  - fine-grained detail only visible through luminance contrast
  - legible text requires luminance contrast!
- intrinsic perceptual ordering



[Seriously Colorful: Advanced Color Principles & Practices. Stone.Tableau Customer Conference 2014.]

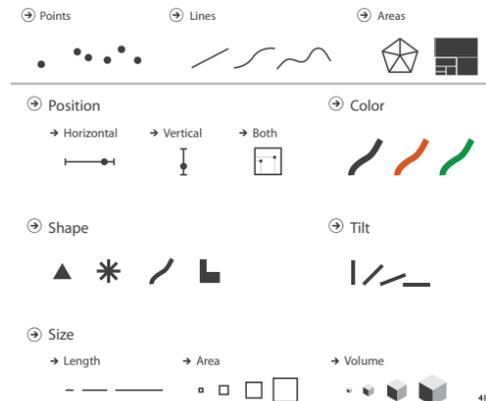
## Categorical color: limited number of discriminable bins

- human perception built on relative comparisons
  - great if color contiguous
  - surprisingly bad for absolute comparisons
- noncontiguous small regions of color
  - fewer bins than you want
  - rule of thumb: 6-12 bins, including background and highlights
- so what can we do instead?



## Analyzing visual encoding via marks and channels

- marks
  - geometric primitives
- channels
  - control appearance of marks
  - channel properties differ
    - type & amount of information that can be conveyed to human perceptual system
    - number of discriminable bins
    - show magnitude vs. identity
    - accuracy of perception



## Channels: Matching expressiveness

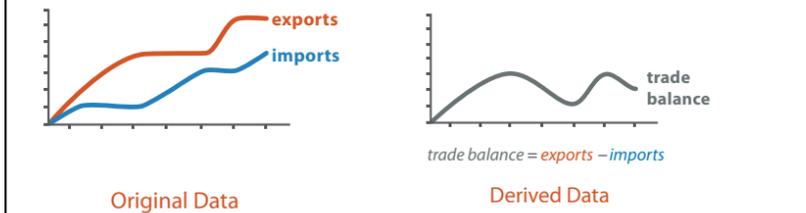
- expressiveness principle
  - match channel and data characteristics
- Attribute Types
  - Categorical: +, ●, ■, ▲
  - Ordered: ↑, ↓, ↗, ↘
  - Ordinal: ↑, ↓, ↗, ↘
  - Quantitative: ↑, ↓, ↗, ↘

## Channels: Ranking effectiveness

- expressiveness principle
  - match channel and data characteristics
- effectiveness principle
  - encode most important attributes with highest ranked channels

## Derive

- don't just draw what you're given!
  - decide what the right thing to show is
  - create it with a series of transformations from the original dataset
  - draw that
- one of the four major strategies for handling complexity

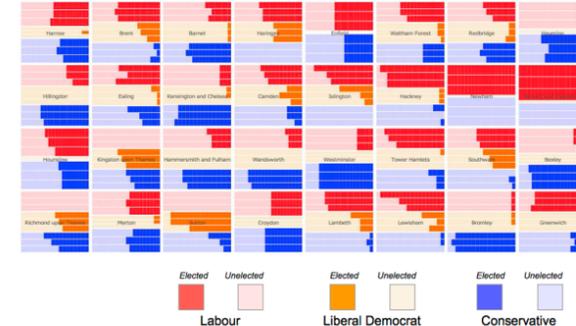


## BallotMaps

- ballots in the UK are alphabetically ordered
  - govt: not sufficient to affect electoral outcome
  - vis researcher hunch: it matters!
- vis project
  - task: compare geographic regions of voting and spatial position of candidate name on ballot paper
  - data: Greater London elections 2010
    - geographic location, candidate name, alphabetical position in ballot, # candidate votes, party, elected/lost
  - color coding alone will not save the day!
  - derived new data
    - alphabetical position within the party
    - vote order within party

## BallotMaps: deriving data

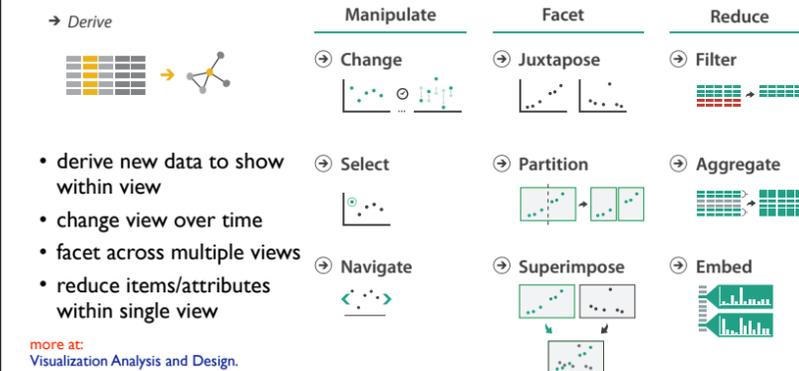
- bias exists in regions where systematic structure in bar lengths visible
  - yes in some
  - no in others



[BallotMaps: Detecting name bias in alphabetically ordered ballot papers. Wood, Badawood, Dykes, Slingsby. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. InfoVis 2011), 17(12): 2384-2381, 2011.]

## Four strategies to handle complexity

- derive new data to show within view
- change view over time
- facet across multiple views
- reduce items/attributes within single view

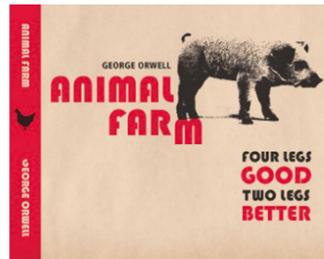


more at: Visualization Analysis and Design. Munzner. AK Peters Visualization Series, CRC Press, 2014.

## Vignette 4: Difficulties of Depth (Another Cautionary Tale)

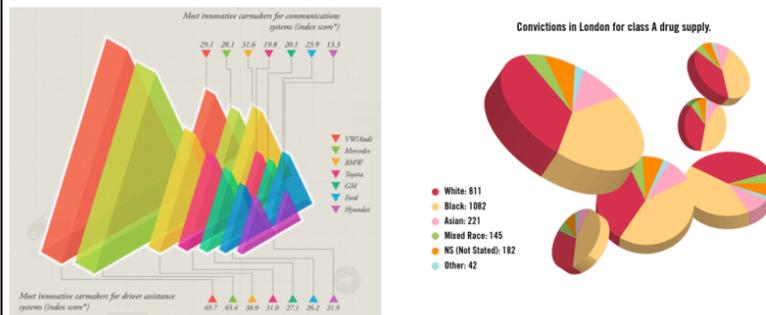
## Visual encoding: 2D vs 3D

- 2D good, 3D better?
  - not so fast...



<http://amberleyroma.com/images/Bookcover/Animal-Farm.png>

## Unjustified 3D all too common, in the news and elsewhere

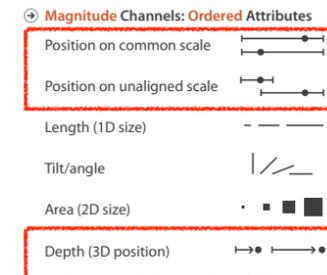


<http://viz.wtf/post/137826497077/eye-popping-3d-triangles>

<http://viz.wtf/post/139002022202/designer-drugs-ht-ducqn>

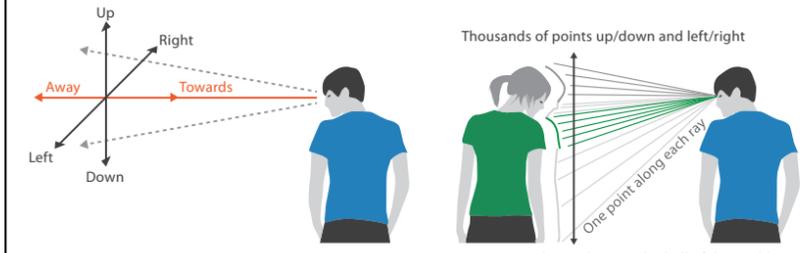
## Depth vs power of the plane

- high-ranked spatial position channels: planar spatial position
  - not depth!



## Life in 3D?...

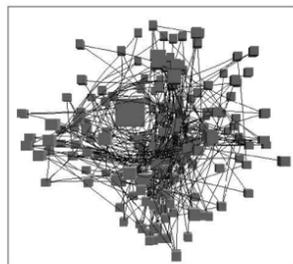
- we don't really live in 3D: we see in 2.05D
  - acquire more info on image plane quickly from eye movements
  - acquire more info for depth slower, from head/body motion



[adapted from Visual Thinking for Design, Ware, Morgan Kaufmann 2010.]

## Occlusion hides information

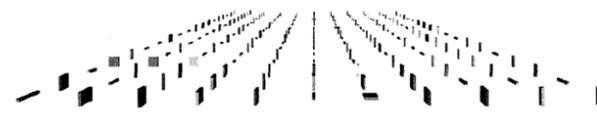
- occlusion
- interaction complexity



[Distortion Viewing Techniques for 3D Data, Carpendale et al. InfoVis 1996.]

## Perspective distortion loses information

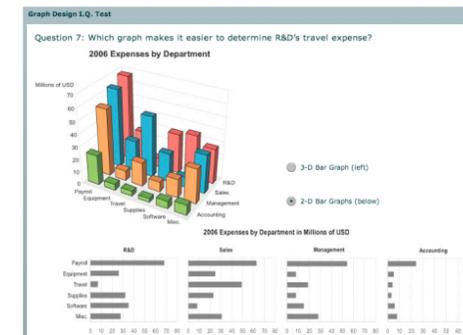
- perspective distortion
  - interferes with all size channel encodings
  - power of the plane is lost!



[Visualizing the Results of Multimedia Web Search Engines, Mukherjea, Hirata, and Hara. InfoVis 96]

## 3D vs 2D bar charts

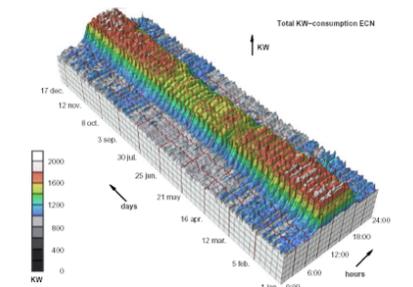
- 3D bars never a good idea!



[<http://perceptualedge.com/files/GraphDesignIQ.html>]

## No unjustified 3D example: Time-series data

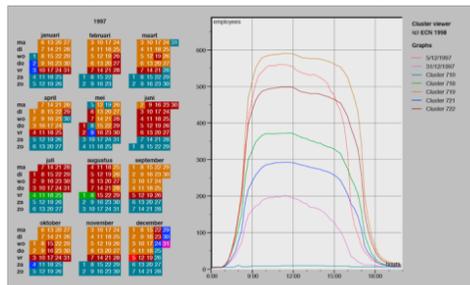
- extruded curves: detailed comparisons impossible



[Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data, van Wijk and van Selow, Proc. InfoVis 99.]

## No unjustified 3D example: Transform for new data abstraction

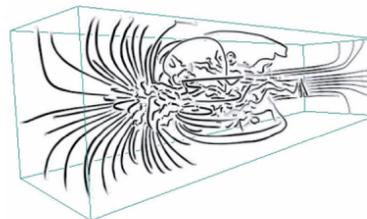
- derived data: cluster hierarchy
- juxtapose multiple views: calendar, superimposed 2D curves



[Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data, van Wijk and van Selow, Proc. InfoVis 99.]

## Justified 3D: shape perception

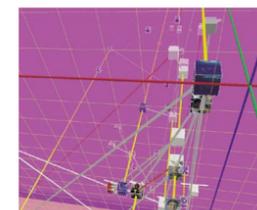
- benefits outweigh costs when task is shape perception for 3D spatial data
  - interactive navigation supports synthesis across many viewpoints



[Image-Based Streamline Generation and Rendering, Li and Shen. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics (TVCG) 13:3 (2007), 630–640.]

## No unjustified 3D

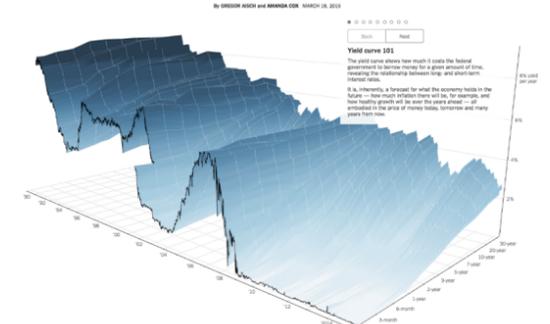
- 3D legitimate for true 3D spatial data
- 3D needs very careful justification for abstract data
  - enthusiasm in 1990s, but now skepticism
  - be especially careful with 3D for point clouds or networks



[WEBPATH—a three dimensional Web history, Frecon and Smith. Proc. InfoVis 1999]

## Justified 3D: Economic growth curve

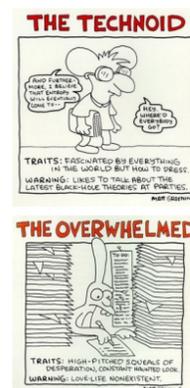
A 3-D View of a Chart That Predicts The Economic Future: The Yield Curve



<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/03/19/upshot/3d-yield-curve-economic-growth.html>

## Wrap-up

- a tale of two tools
  - exploration: Overview
    - collaboration between CS and journalism: methods & rewards
    - reasoning about four levels of vis design
  - presentation: TimeLineCurator
    - visual curation of imperfect computational results
    - the importance of being brisk: speedup vs eureka moment
- two cautionary tales
  - guidance on color & 3D from vis literature



## More Information

- this talk
  - [www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#cj16](http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#cj16)
- book
  - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/vadbook>
  - 20% off promo code, book+ebook combo: HVN17
  - <http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781466508910>
- papers, videos, software, talks, courses
  - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/group/infovis>
  - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm>



Visualization Analysis and Design, Munzner, A K Peters Visualization Series, CRC Press, Visualization Series, 2014.