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# Visualization for Data Science DS-4630 / CS-5630 / CS-6630

Group Activity: Determine the Task

## Read: From coronavirus to bushfires, misleading maps are distorting reality

https://firstdraftnews.org/latest/from-coronavirus-to-bushfires-misleading-maps-are-distorting-reality/





## INSTRUCTION

- Realize many maps are provided without proper context. Your goal is to determine that context.
- With a group, perform the following activities:
  - 1. Create a shared Google doc and add your names
  - 2. Study the following election-related map visualizations
  - 3. Write 2-4 sentences per visualization
    - Discuss what data are being encoded (i.e., data abstraction + visual encoding) and what information the visualization is (and is not) conveying.



## A (brief/simplified) Description of US Electoral Process

- Elections are run per county. Counties tally votes and reports to state.
- Popular vote is counted per state and the winner receives the state's electors.
- The number of electors per state is determined by the number of senators (always 2) and number of congressional districts (proportion to population).
- The 538 electors actually vote for the president.





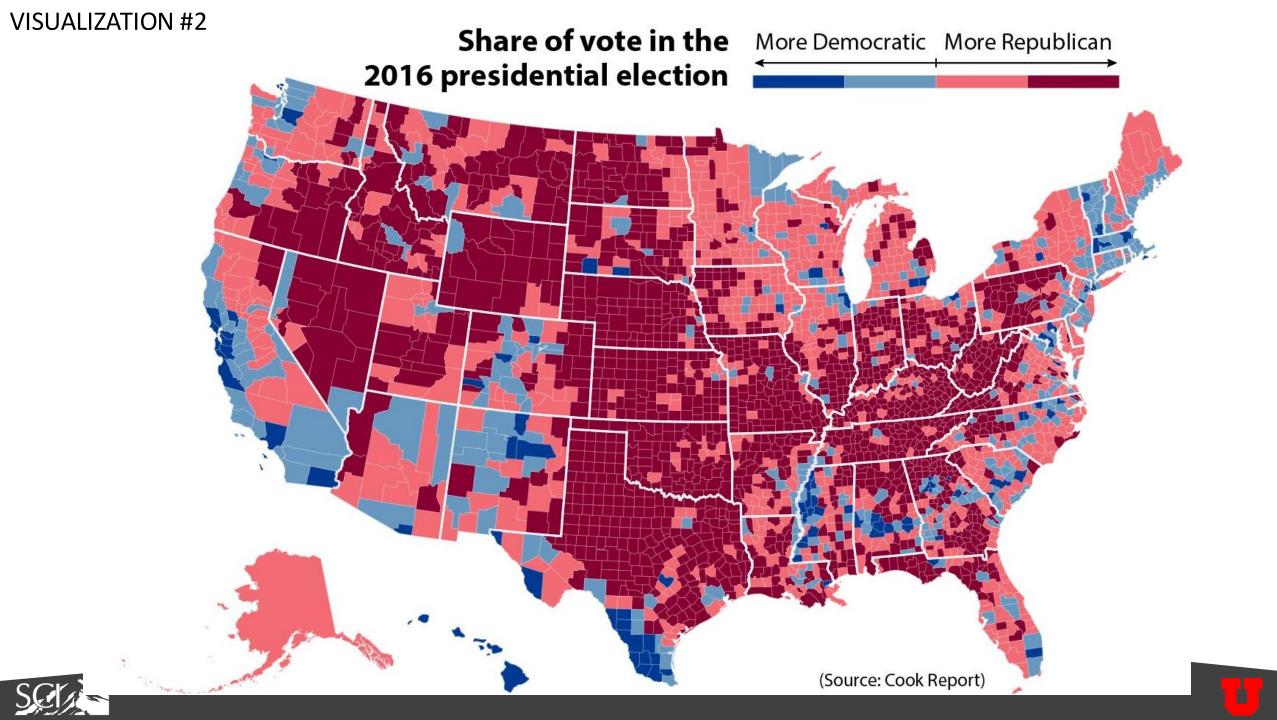


12:05 PM · Oct 1, 2019 · Twitter for iPhone

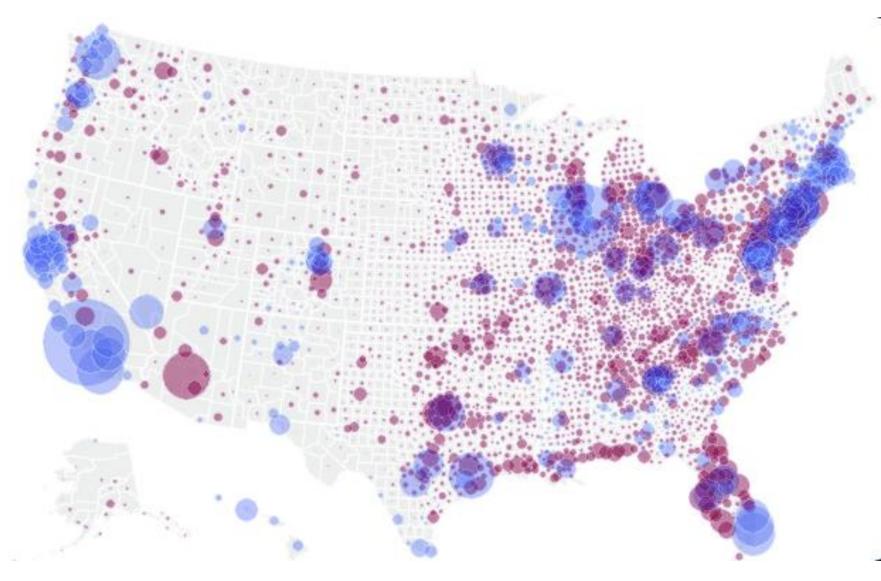


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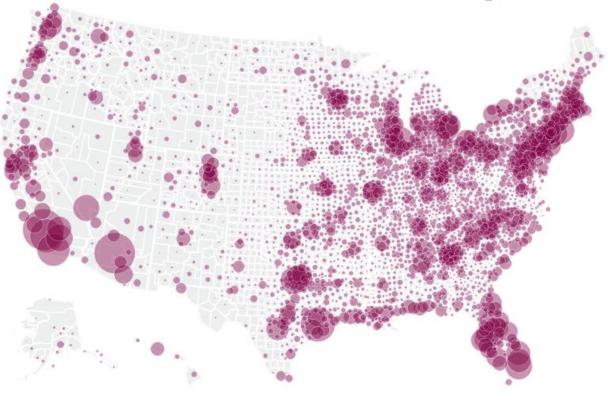


More votes for Donald Trump
More votes for Hillary Clinton

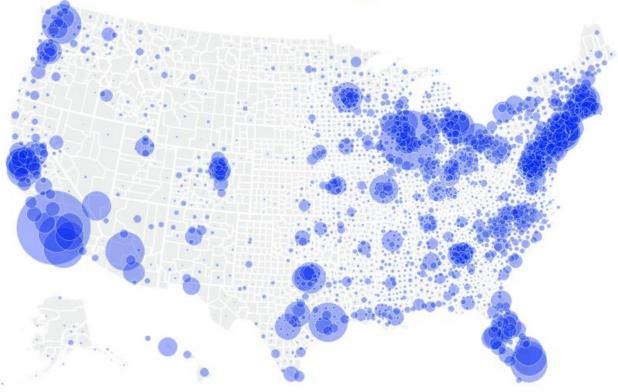




### **Votes for Donald Trump**



### **Votes for Hillary Clinton**

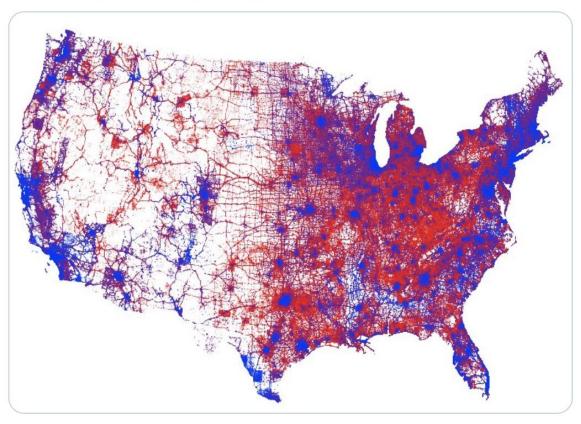








Fair bit of data wrangling but finally...a 1 dot = 1 vote dasymetric dot density 2016 Presidential election map from @ArcGISPro. 65,844,61 blue dots. 62,979,636 red dots. Count 'em! (note: this is just a rough screengrab, will webify & make pretty)

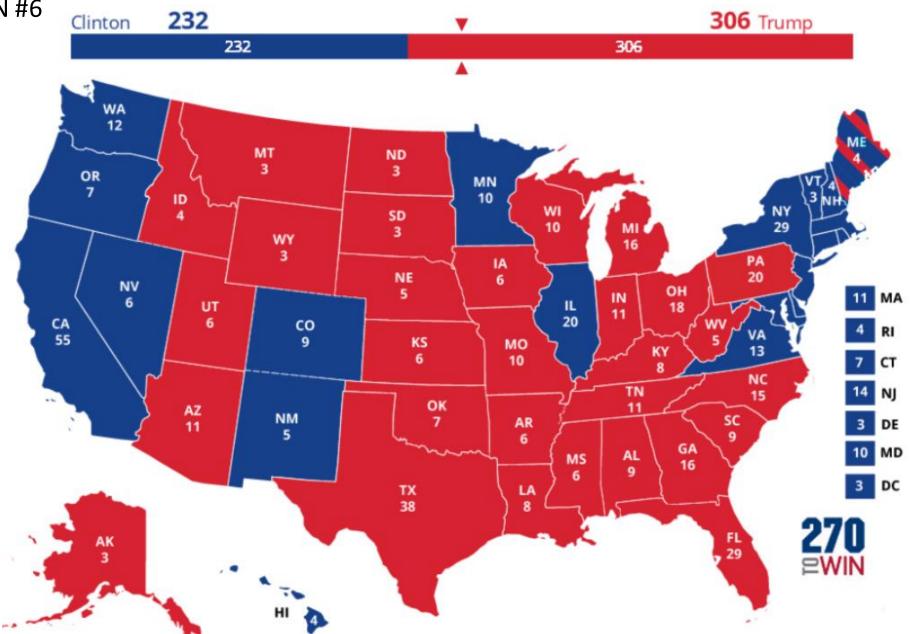


8:04 PM · Mar 5, 2018 · TweetDeck



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## State size adjusted by electoral votes it contributes to the election

