

Visualization for Interpretation and Communication in Quantitative Research



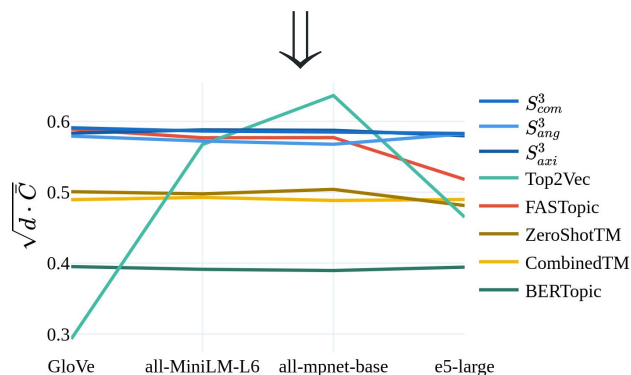
Quantitative Research 101

1. You have a clearly delineated and well-thought-out research question.
2. Find or collect some data that is at least tangentially related to your hypothesis.
3. Find out that your data, and by extension the real world, is far more complicated than you had imagined.
4. Denial, anger, bargaining, depression
5. **Acceptance**



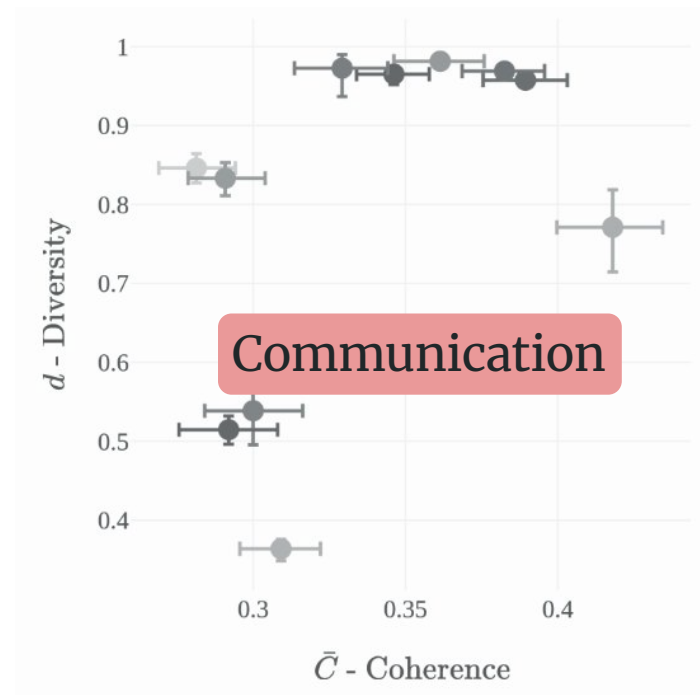
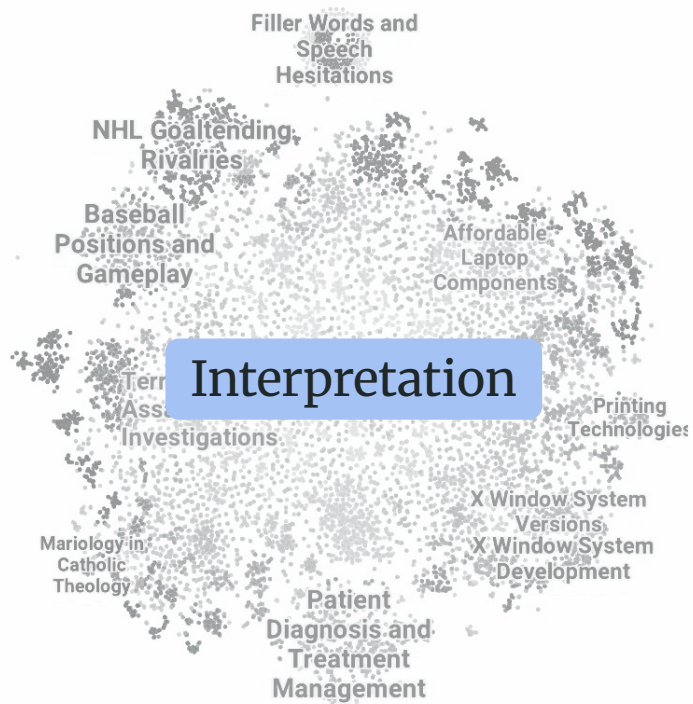
Navigating Complexity \Rightarrow Use Your Eyes

n_topics int64	topic_descriptions sequence_lengths	runtime_s float64	encoder string_classes	diversity float64	c_npmi float64	wec_ex float64	wec_in float64
10-14	6-11	0.93-5.23k	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.27-0.36	-0.03-0.03	0.19-0.23	0.5-0.59
10	[["the", "of", "to", "time", "and",...	14.212026	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.29	-0.030181	0.222051	0.532827
20	[["in", "with", "the", "image",...	15.018337	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.395	-0.00707	0.172834	0.582825
20	[["segmentation", "the", "and", "to",...	14.292851	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.395	-0.009121	0.174477	0.578752
20	[["we", "policy", "that", "learning",...	37.529427	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.357895	-0.008285	0.179466	0.583949
20	[["the", "of", "and", "to", "in",...	13.924605	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.38	-0.006415	0.178178	0.564837
30	[["distributed", "the", "federated",...	11.780045	all-MiniLM-L6-v2	0.390476	-0.006637	0.170969	0.576168



- Humans are bad with numbers
- Enormous tables are the worst thing to look at
- Your visual system is a powerful ally
- Vision is very information-rich and high-dimensional
- ..yet we navigate the world with incredible efficiency





Interpretation is about Gaining Intuition

Exploratory Data Analysis

Data \Rightarrow Visualization \Rightarrow Intuition

You want to gain an understanding of the structure of the data

You either visualize the data directly or use a model to discover structure

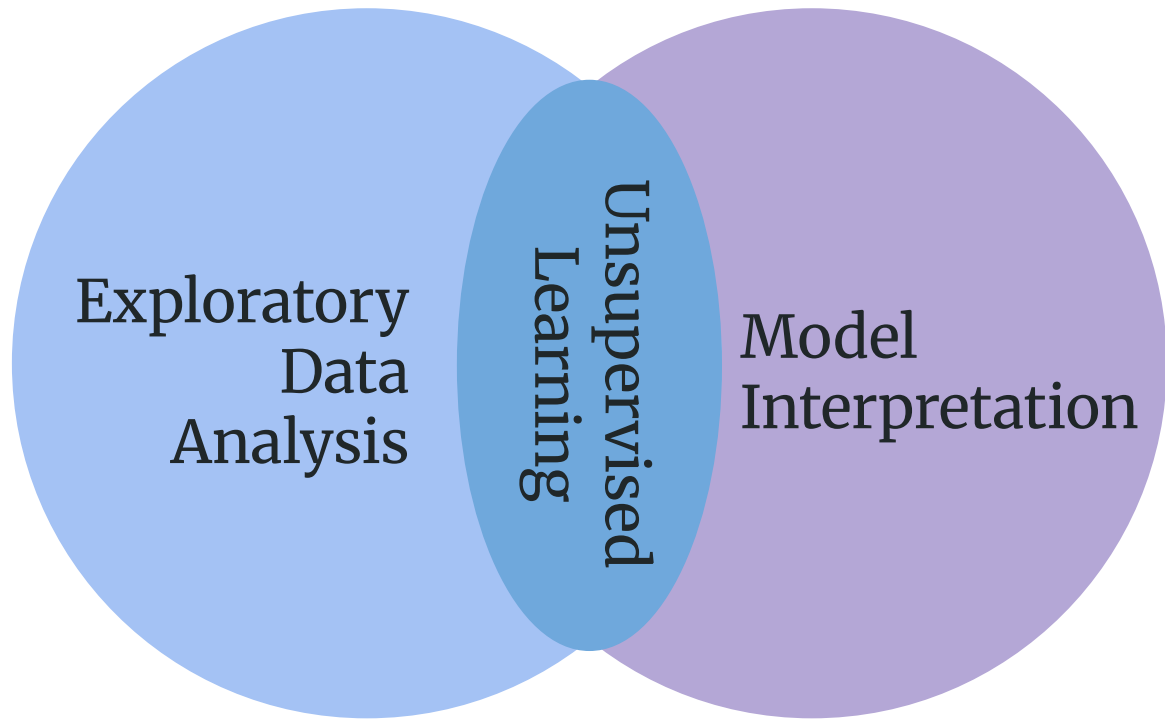
Model Interpretation

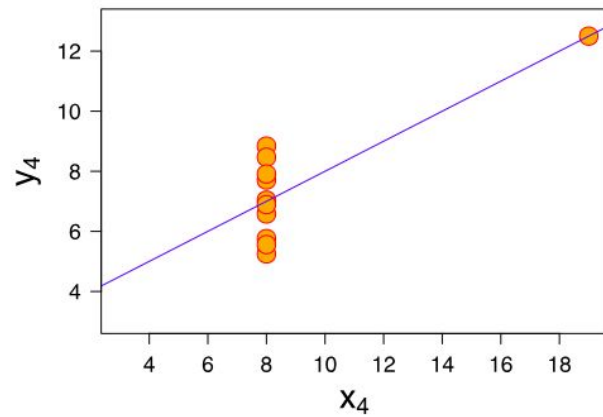
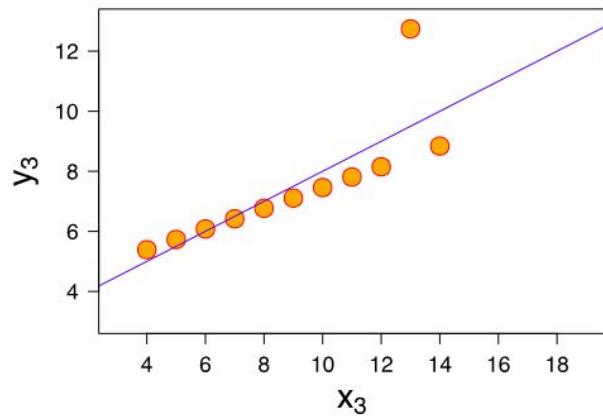
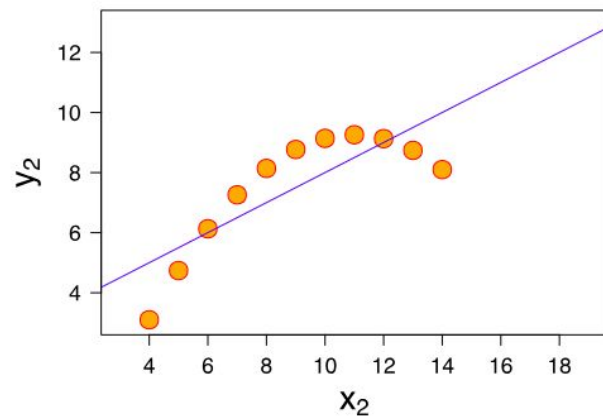
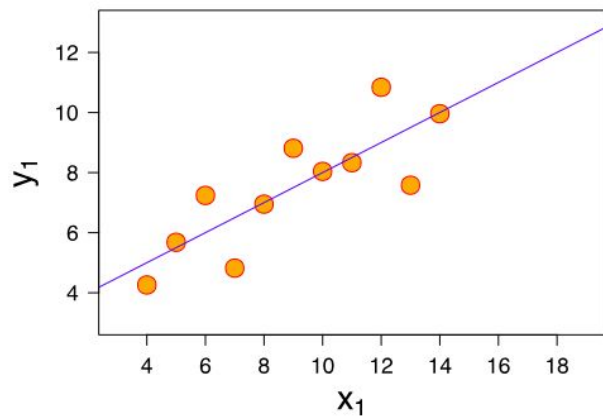
Data \Rightarrow Model \Rightarrow Visualization \Rightarrow
Insight

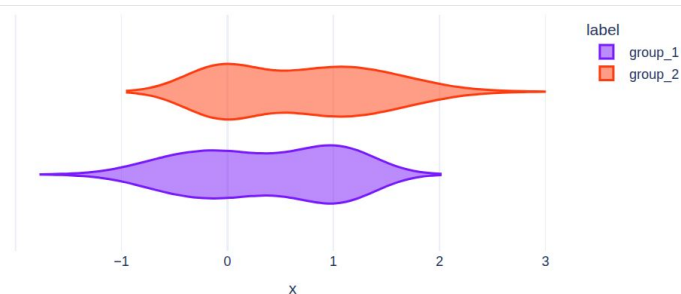
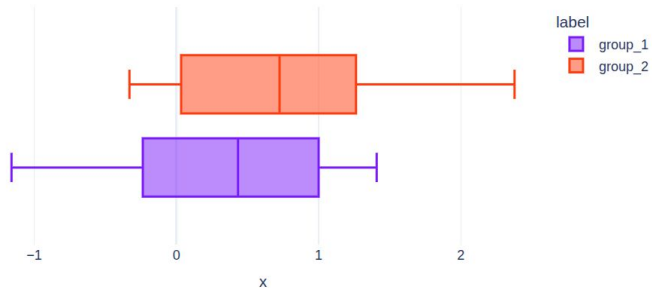
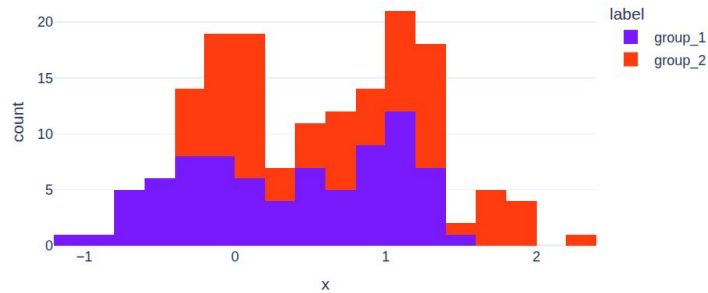
You have a model, and you want to understand its outputs

You want to draw meaningful conclusions from the model's parameters







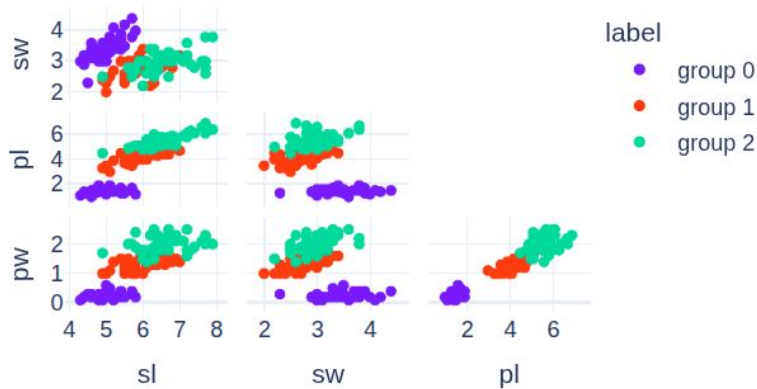


Exploratory Data Analysis

- Investigate **distributions**
- Different tools for different **dimensionality**
- Single dimension (*marginal plots*):
 - Box
 - Histogram
 - Violin
- An alternative for **descriptive statistics**



Multiple Dimensions

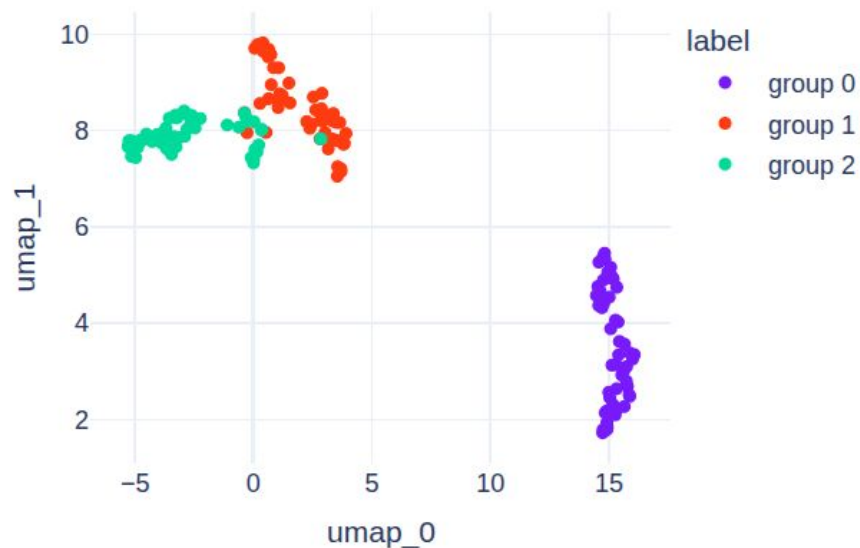


- Interacting variables \Rightarrow Increased complexity
- Marginal distributions might not tell you the whole story
- Scatterplots \Rightarrow Scatterplot matrix
- Bubble charts
- Heatmaps
- ...but unfortunately, data is usually much higher dimensionality than we can visualize



Visualizing High-Dimensional Data

Data \Rightarrow UMAP \Rightarrow N dimensions

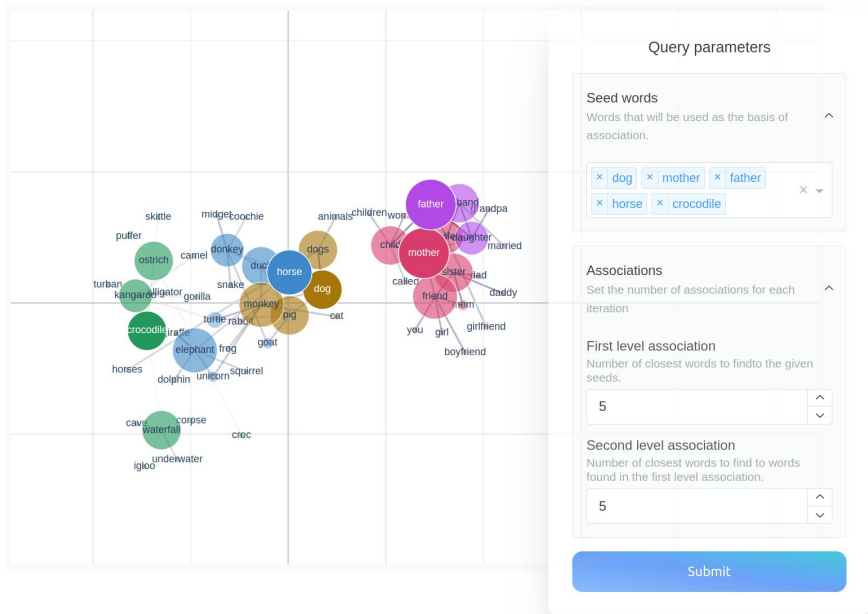


- Principal Component Analysis
- Manifold methods:
 - UMAP
 - TSNE
- These dimensions are typically rather abstract
- Relative positions mean more than absolute ones
- This is already **unsupervised learning**



Unsupervised Methods for EDA

Data \Rightarrow Unsupervised Learning \Rightarrow Structure



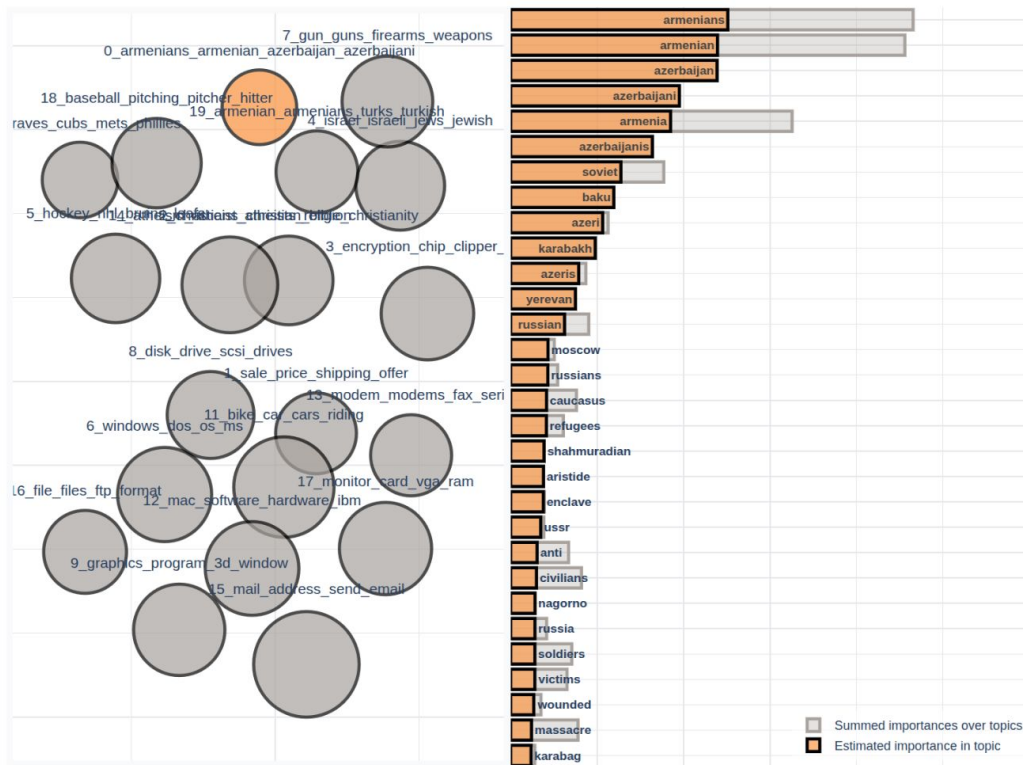
- No explicit hypothesis
- The data is very complex, and you might have to learn some structure in the data for exploratory analyses
- Topic modelling
 - Learn the structure of a corpus and discover themes
- Semantic graphs
 - Learn associative relations between concepts in a corpus with word embeddings

embedding-explorer





Rename topic...



topicwizard

Topics

Words

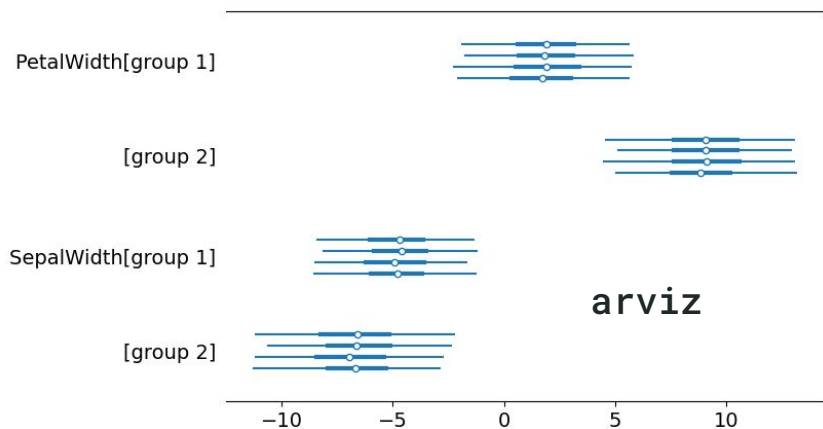
Documents

Groups





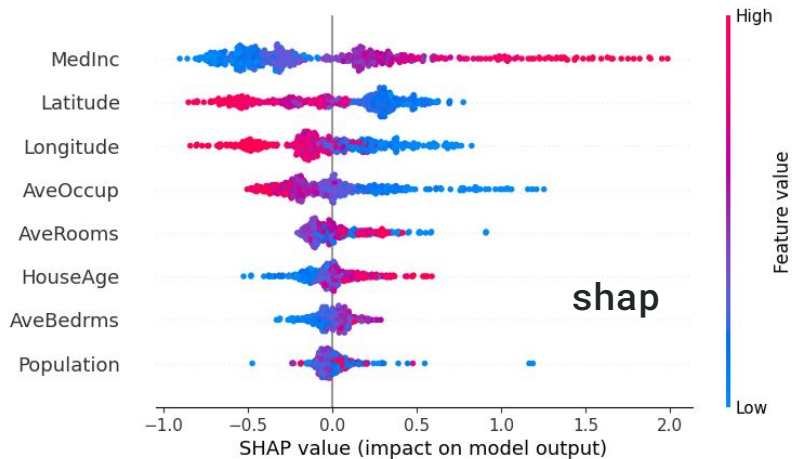
- We don't really look at plots on paper most of the time
- We can do things with a cursor:
 - Zoom, Pan, Hover etc.
- You can fit much more in a graph than otherwise would be possible
- **Granular|Hierarchical** insights
- [The Plotly library](#) is great (Python and R)
- Datamapplot for large datasets



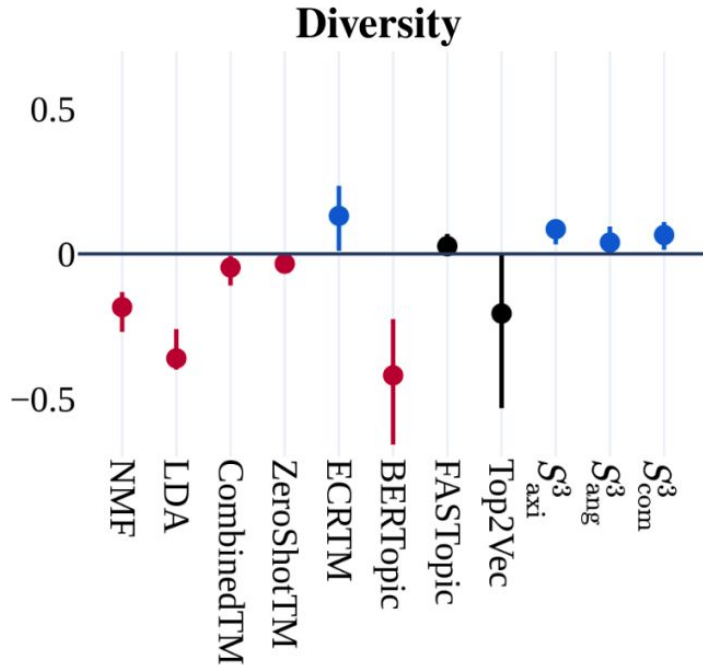
Model Interpretation

Data \Rightarrow Model \Rightarrow Visualization \Rightarrow Insight

- You have an explicit hypothesis
- ... which you formulate into a model
- Hard problems \Rightarrow Complex models
- Model parameters still need interpretation
- Visualization can give you a richer and more precise understanding
- Effect sizes, model diagnostics etc.
- White-box | Black-box



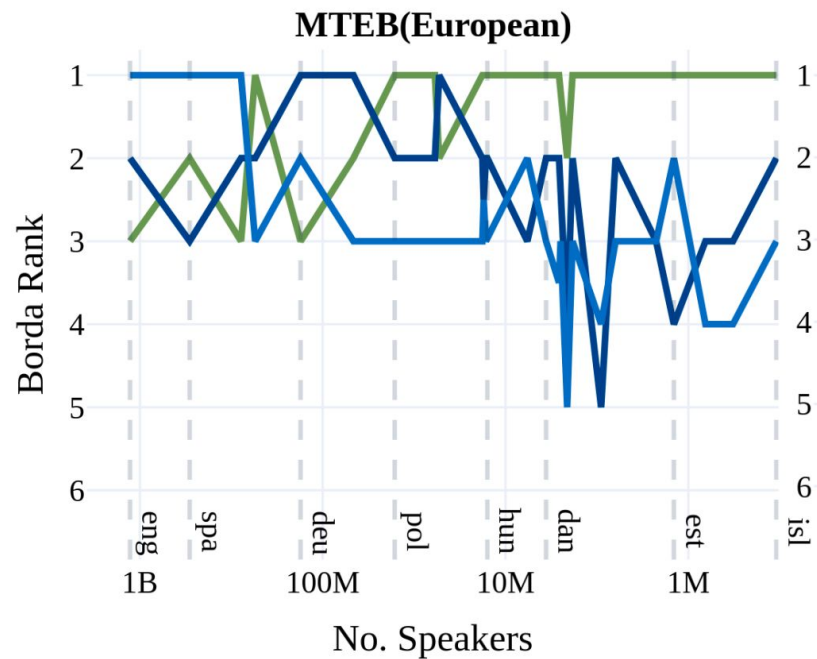
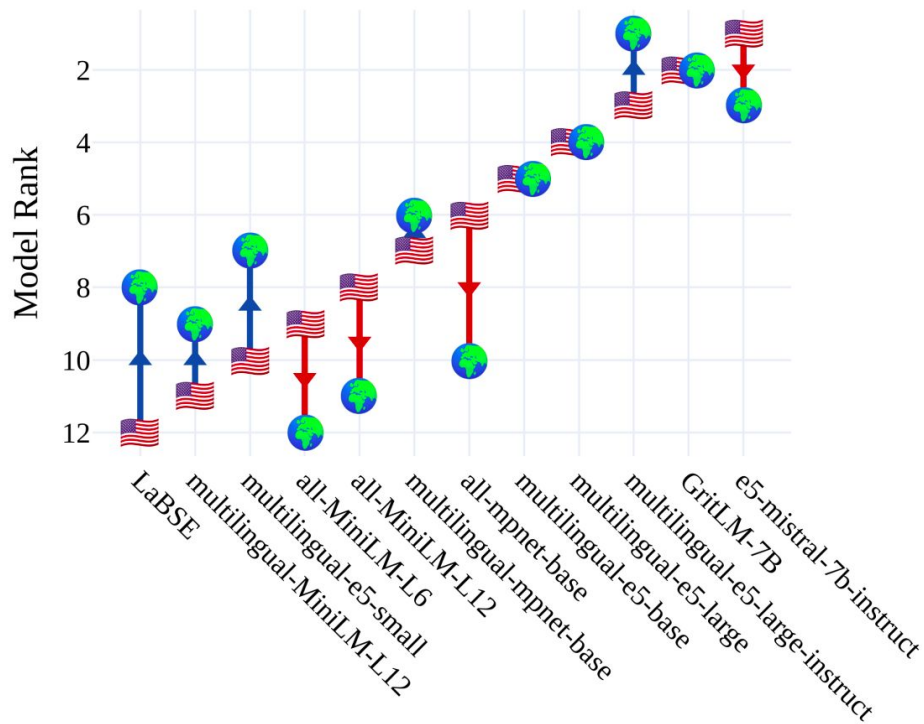
Visualization is Communication



S^3 – Semantic Signal Separation

- Having insights and results is not enough
- We need to communicate them
- Good reports
 - are easy to understand
 - empower the reader
- A simple plot can be **more honest** than a table, because you don't hide behind a plethora of numbers.
- *Show readers what you want them to see, but be honest and transparent.*





*MMTEB: Massive Multilingual Text
Embedding Benchmark*



Thank You for Listening!

