

STORYTELLING WITH DATA I

Strategic design + visual perception

Why should we
invest time in
this?



Solving the problem is
only half the work.

The other half is
**communicating the
solution.**

“There are stories in the numbers that will be perceived and acted upon or will go unnoticed and be ignored, depending on our knowledge of visual design and our ability to apply that knowledge to the important task of communication.”

–Stephen Few

Overview

We must continually seek to draw attention to the most important data.

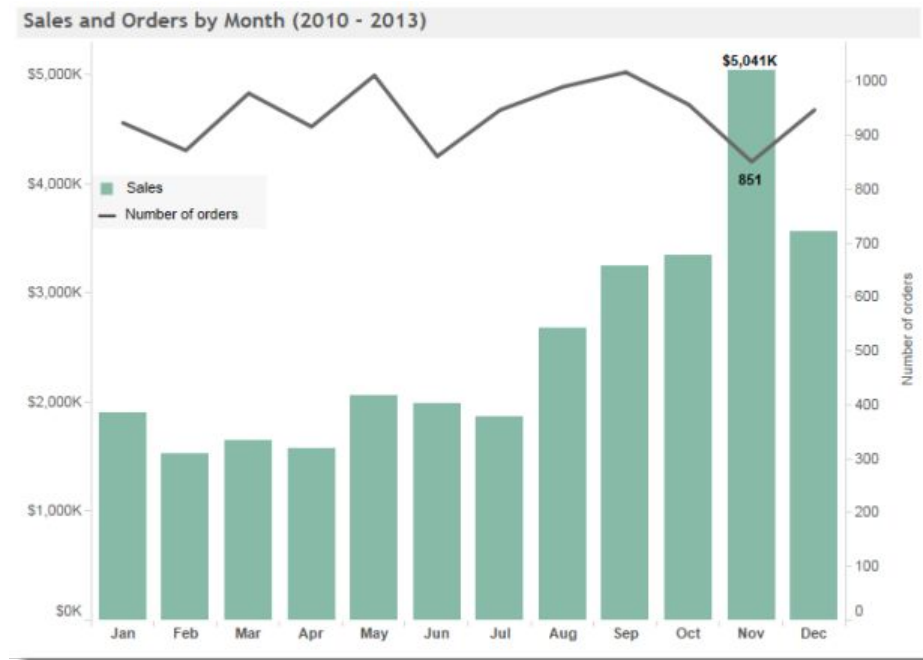
This requires:

- Identifying what the most important data is [Strategic design]
- Designing your visual to highlight this data and remove distractions [Visual perception]

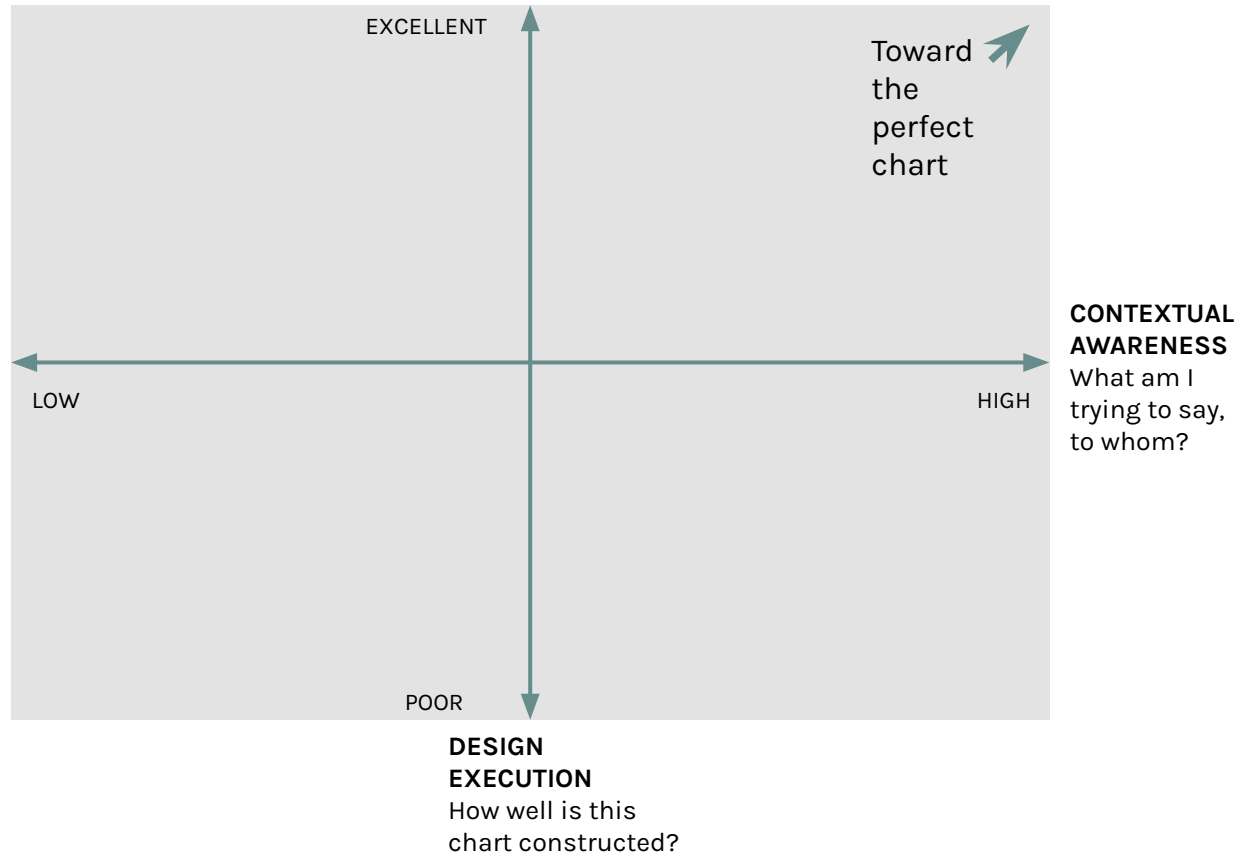
STRATEGIC DESIGN

“The true promise of the information age isn't tons of data but decisions and actions that are better because they're based on an understanding of what's really going on in the world.”
-Stephen Few

Is this a good chart?



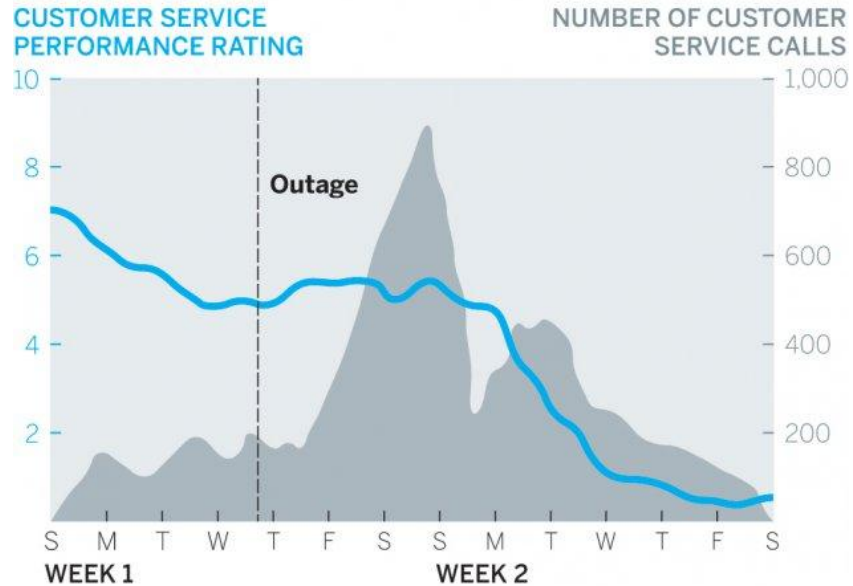
But first,
a framework!



Exercise: Strategic design

What do you see? What is the key take-away?

CUSTOMER SERVICE CALLS VS. PERFORMANCE



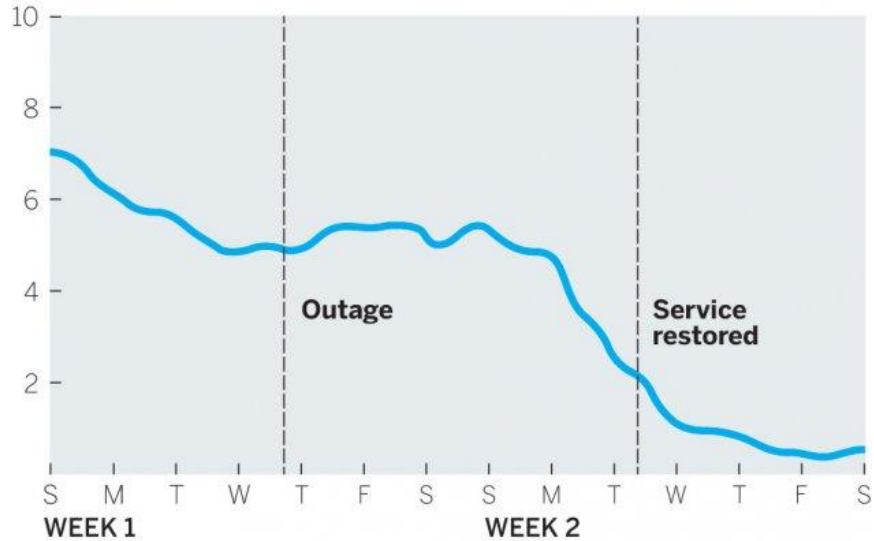
SOURCE: COMPANY RESEARCH

Exercise: Strategic design

Now what is the key take-away?

DECLINING CALL CENTER PERFORMANCE

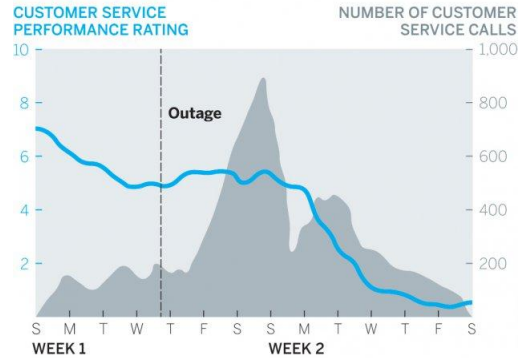
CUSTOMER SERVICE PERFORMANCE RATING



SOURCE: COMPANY RESEARCH

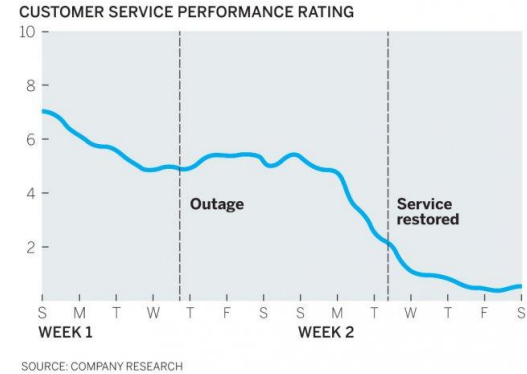
The graphic should support the key message you want to convey

CUSTOMER SERVICE CALLS VS. PERFORMANCE



Message: The outage triggered a surge in customer service calls, which has since fallen to regular levels

DECLINING CALL CENTER PERFORMANCE



Message: Customer service issues are systemic – they were declining before the outage and have continued to decline despite service restoration

To communicate
your key message
effectively,
be user-centered
in your design

Key questions

Who is the audience?

What are their needs?

What is the use case?

What decision will your audience be using the data to inform?

What am I trying to show?

What are my objectives?

What is the key message I am trying to convey?

DESIGNING FOR THE MIND

“Above all, show the data.” –Edward Tufte

Understanding
visual perception
allows us to
design more
effective
graphical
communication

Focus of this
presentation

Sensory memory
(preattentive
processing)

The low-level visual
system can very
rapidly and
accurately detect a
limited set of visual
properties

Working
memory

Working memory
is temporary and
has limited
storage capacity (7 ± 2 pieces of info
at once)

Long-term
memory

Long-term memory
stores information
for later use

Your goal is to reduce the cognitive energy the reader must use to get to the conclusion you (the designer) are trying to show with the data

Exercise:
Attentive vs
pre-attentive
processing

Count the number of times the number 5 appears in the figure below

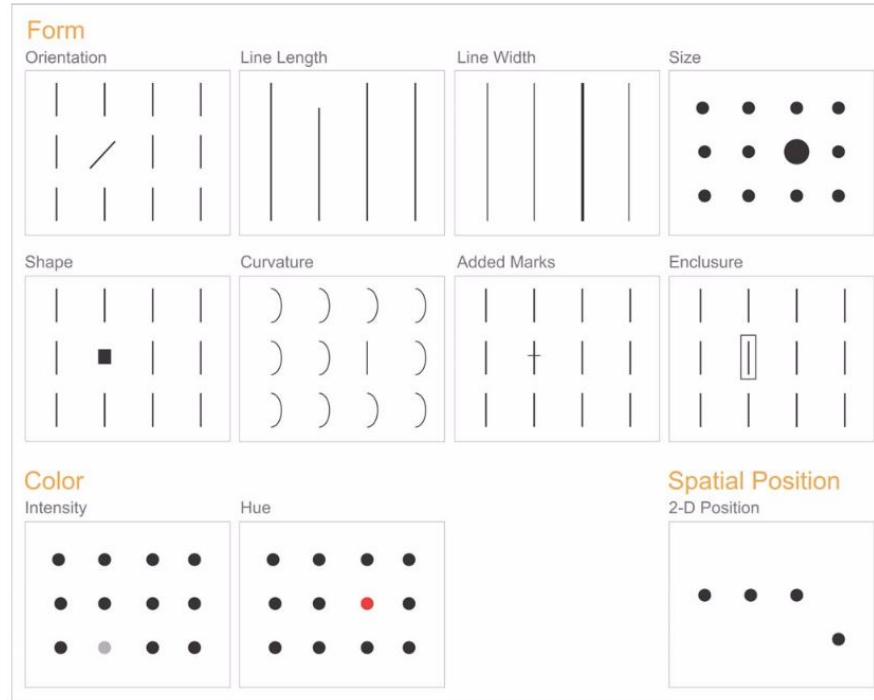
987349790275647902894728624092406037070570279072
803208029007302501270237008374082078720272007083
247802602703793775709707377970667462097094702780
927979709723097230979592750927279798734972608027

Exercise:
Attentive vs
pre-attentive
processing

Count the number of times the number 5 appears in the figure below

98734979027**5**647902894728624092406037070**5**70279072
803208029007302**5**01270237008374082078720272007083
24780260270379377**5**709707377970667462097094702780
927979709723097230979**5**927**5**0927279798734972608027

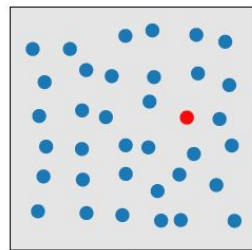
Preattentive attributes fall in three broad categories: form, color, and spatial position



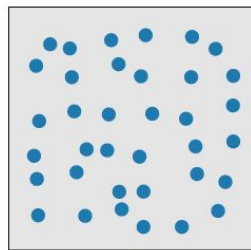
Visual attributes are not perceptually equal. Some can be used to encode quantitative values with a degree of precision (e.g. line length and 2-D position) and others are better for showing relative value (e.g. color intensity)

Exercise: Hierarchy of preattentive attributes

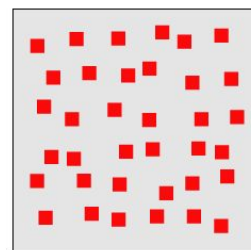
Spot the difference



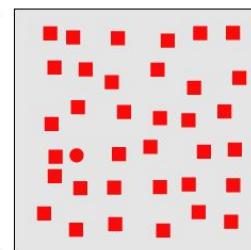
(a)



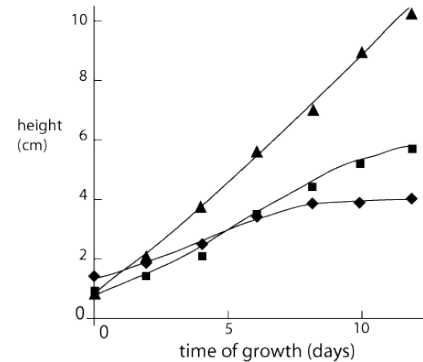
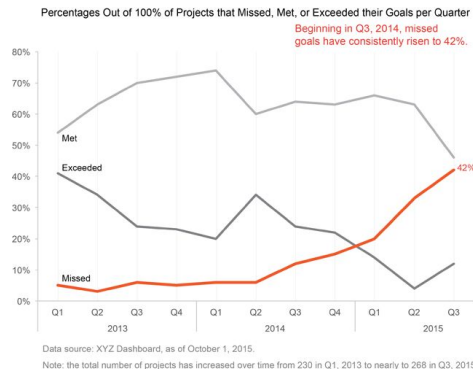
(b)



(a)



(b)



Be mindful to
stay within the
limits of working
memory

According to research, when reading graphs, we can only distinguish preattentively between about:

- Eight different hues
- Four different orientations
- Four different sizes

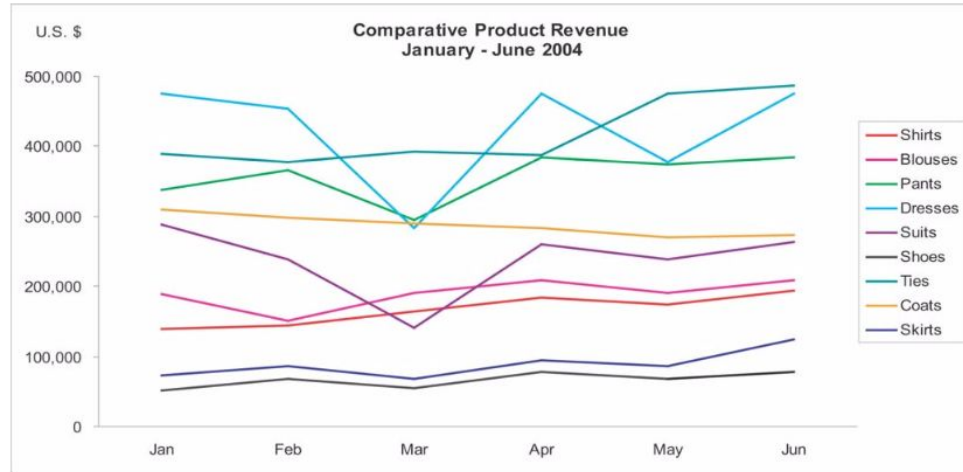
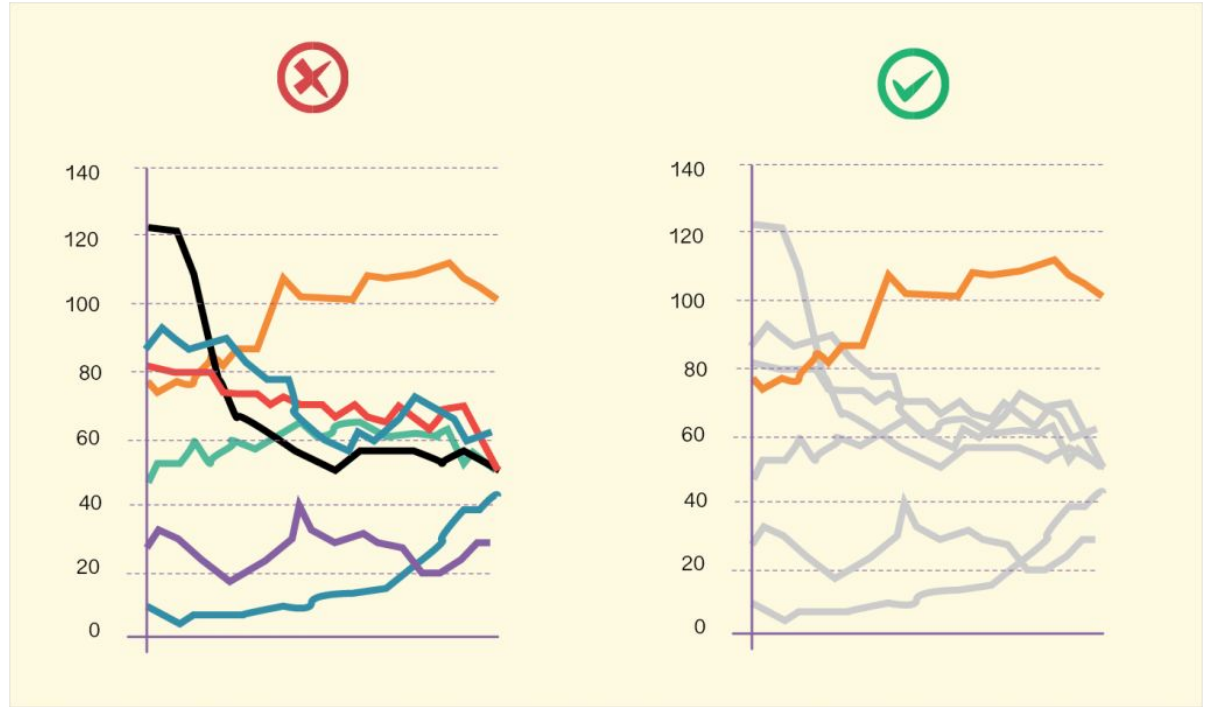


Figure 2: Example of a graph that exceeds the limits of short-term memory.

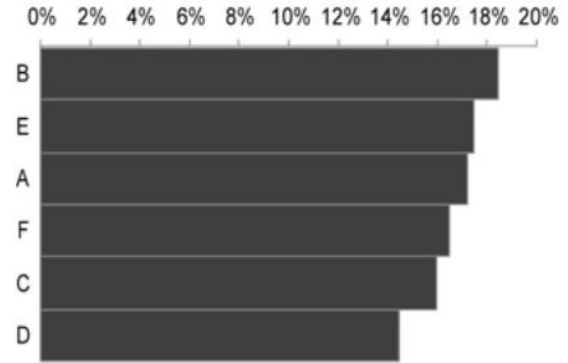
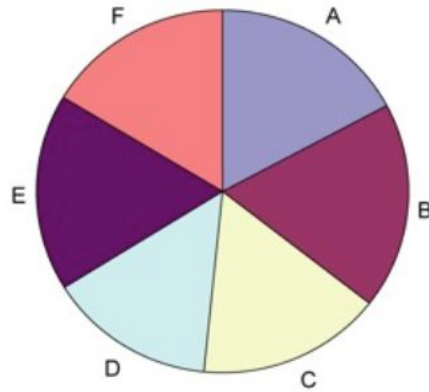
Use preattentive attributes to direct your reader's attention and highlight your message



When everything stands out, nothing stands out

Sidenote:
Our minds are
terrible at
measuring
surface areas

Limit the use of pie charts and other surface-area based
visuals to approximate comparisons

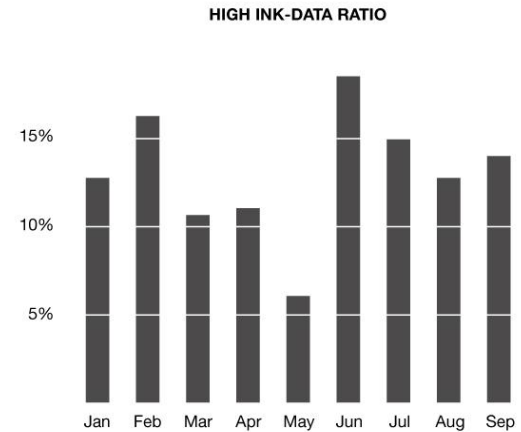
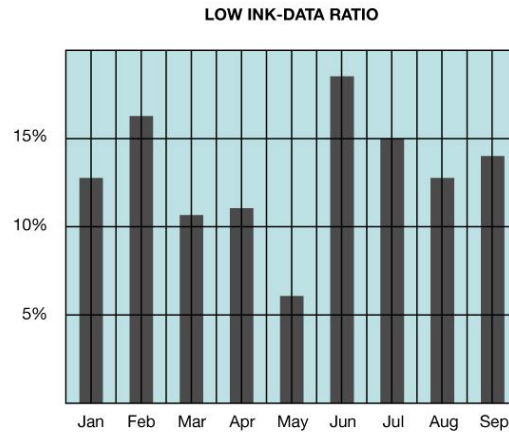


One simple concept to help apply these principles of perception is the data-ink ratio

The **data-ink ratio** is the proportion of a graphic's ink devoted to the display quantitative values (data)

When designing a graphic, seek to:

1. Remove / mute the non-data ink
2. Enhance the most important data ink



Data-ink
optimization in
action!

Remove
to improve
the **data tables** edition

Created by Darkhorse Analytics

www.darkhorseanalytics.com

Conclusion

We must continually seek to draw attention to the most important data.

This requires:

- Identifying what the most important data is
- Designing your visual to highlight this data and remove distractions



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