

## **Data Storytelling**

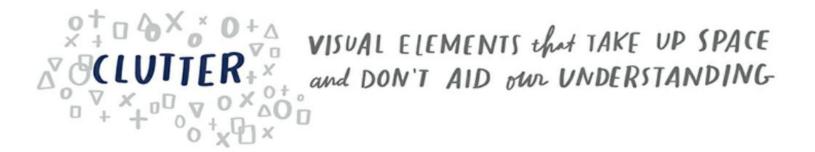
3) Eliminate clutter

### 6 Lessons in data storytelling

- 1. Understand the context
- 2. Choose an appropriate visual display
- 3. Eliminate clutter
- 4. Focus attention where you want it
- 5. Think like a designer
- 6. Tell a story

Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2015)

Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz



Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020) Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz

### (OGNITIVE LOAD

# The MENTAL EFFORT that'S REQUIRED to LEARN NEW INFORMATION



Every element we put on a page or screen puts cognitive burden on our audience...

so we should take care not to include things that aren't adding information

Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020) Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz

## Name the color you see



### How is her knee today?

hoe har is HJOED knie

**Constructing a sentence** 

### Cognitive load

#### Intrinsic load

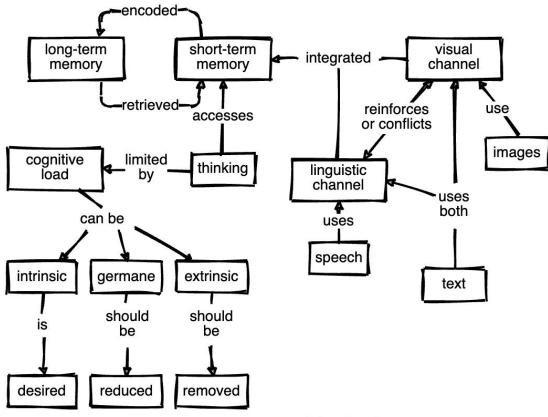
 is what people have to keep in mind in order to absorb new material.

#### **Germane Load**

 is the (desirable) mental effort required to link new information to old, which is one of the things that distinguishes learning from memorization.

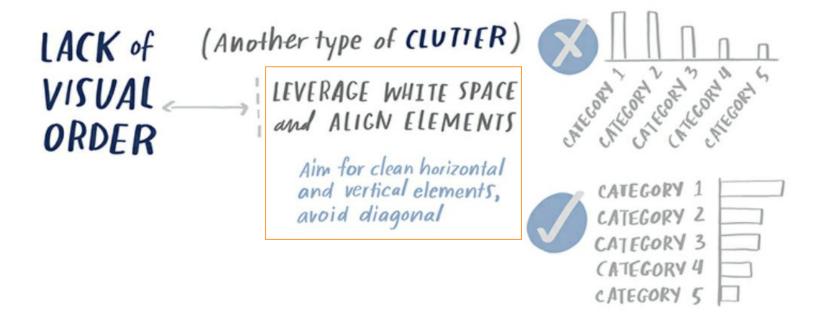
#### **Extraneous Load**

• <u>Is</u> anything that distracts from learning



**Concepts: Cognitive load** 

### Lack of visual order



Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020) Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz

### Non strategic use of contrast

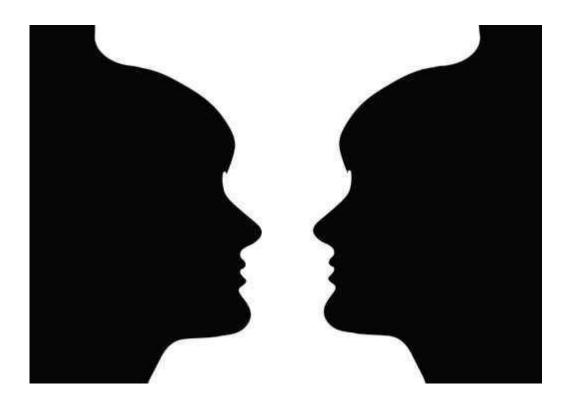
## NON-STRATEGIC USE of CONTRAST

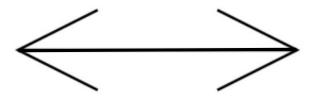
# CLEAR CONTRAST IS A SIGNAL, INDICATING WHERE to LOOK

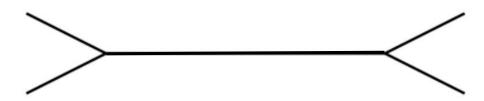
Don't make too many things different, or key points will get lost

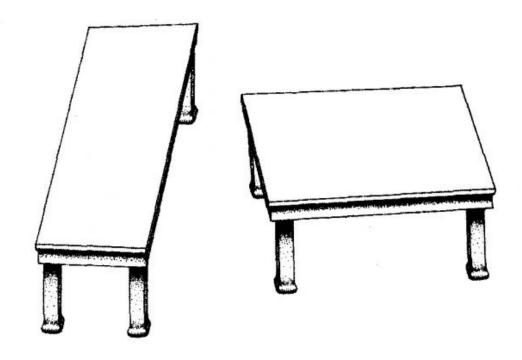
Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020) Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz

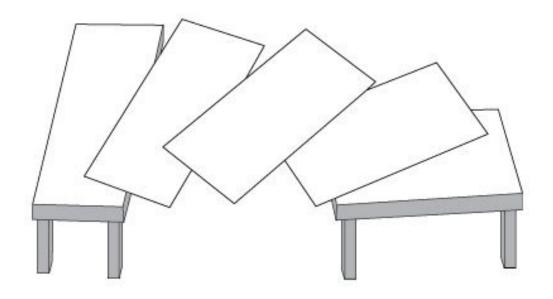
## Perception

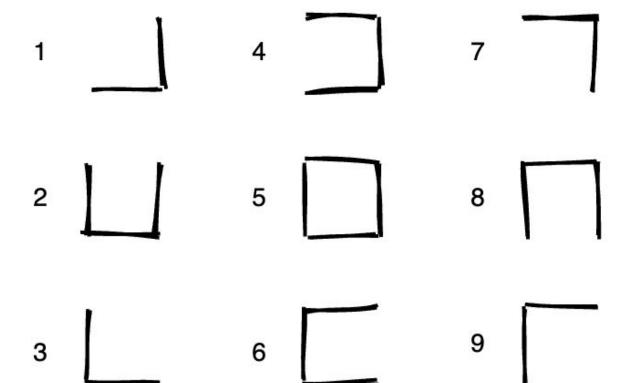




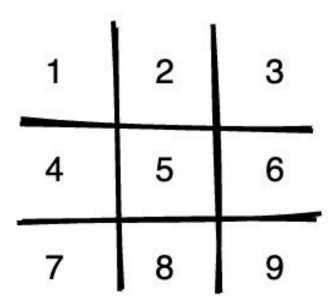








Look at the figure for 10 seconds, then look away and try to write out your phone number with these symbols

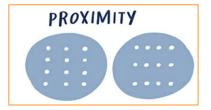


Look at the figure for 10 seconds, then look away and try to write out your phone number with these symbols

#### GESTALT PRINCIPLES

### DESCRIBE HOW WE SUBCONSCIOUSLY ORDER what we SEE in the WORLD

We can use this understanding of how people see to help identify & diminate CLUTTER





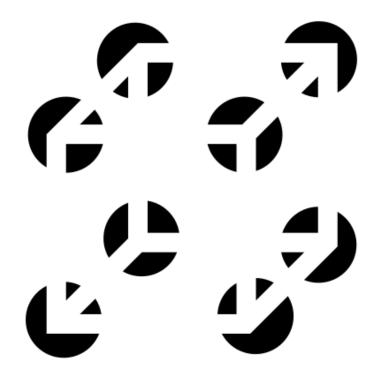




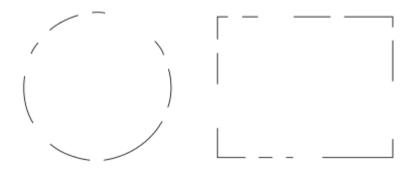


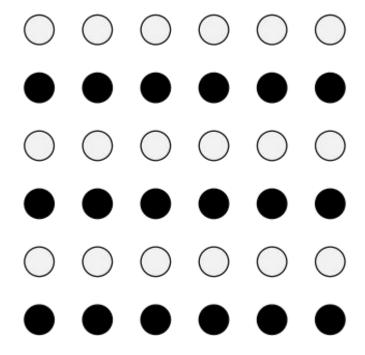


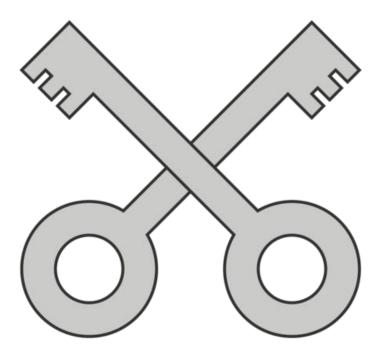
Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020) Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz



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$\circ$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	00
00	$\bigcirc$	0	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	00	00
00	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	$\circ$	00	00
$\circ$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	$\circ$	00
$\circ$	$\bigcirc$	0	$\circ$	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	$\circ$	00









## Example 3.1

#### Market size over time



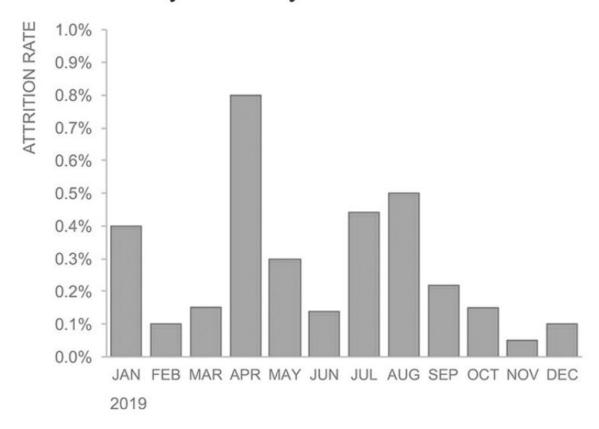
#### Market size over time

#### Closure



Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020) Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz

## Example 3.2

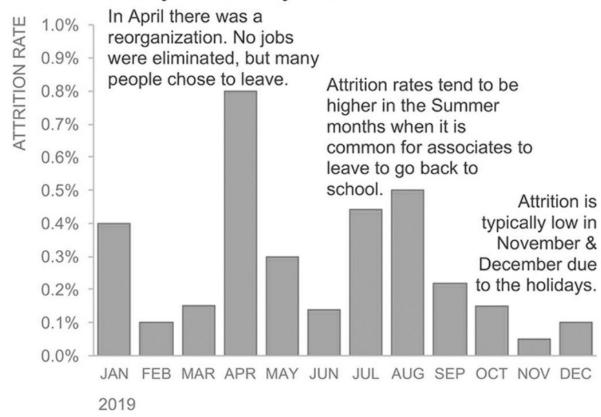


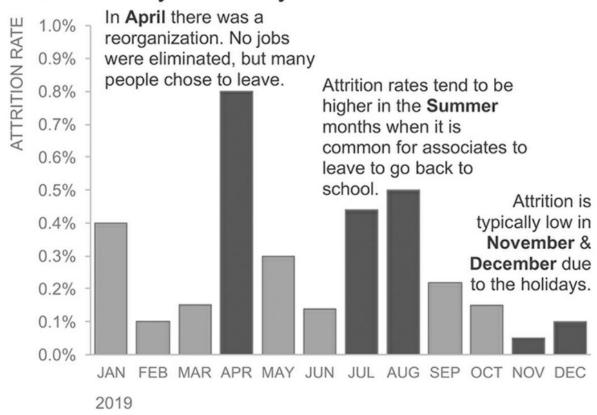
#### Highlights:

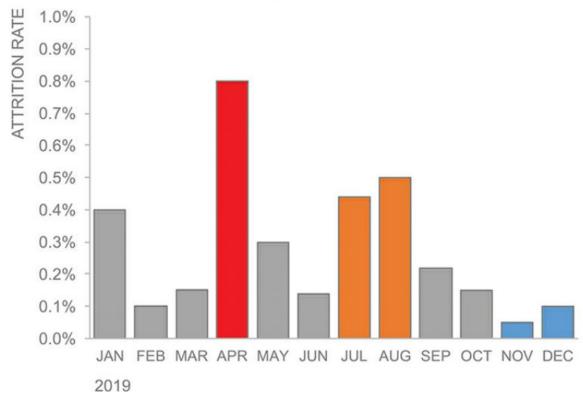
In April there was a reorganization. No jobs were eliminated, but many people chose to leave.

Attrition rates tend to be higher in the Summer months when it is common for associates to leave to go back to school.

Attrition is typically low in November and December due to the holidays.





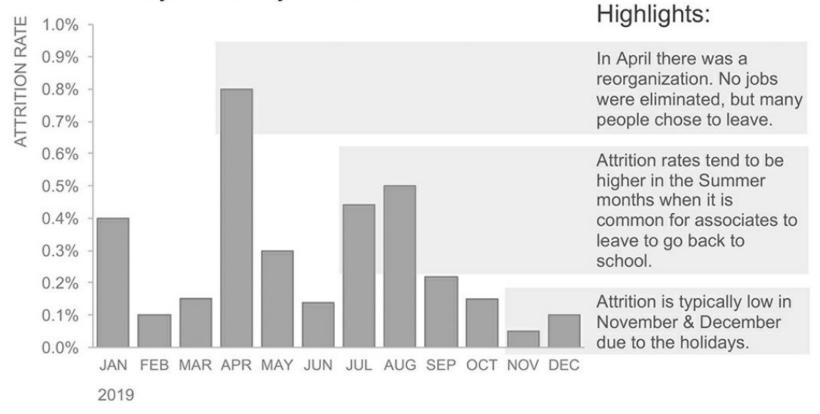


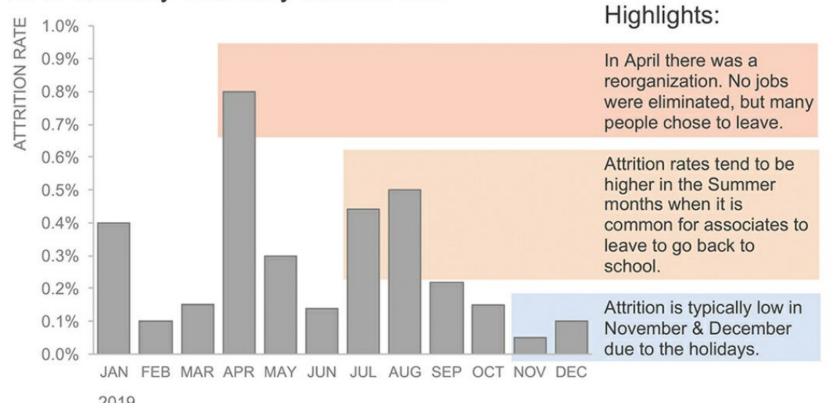
#### Highlights:

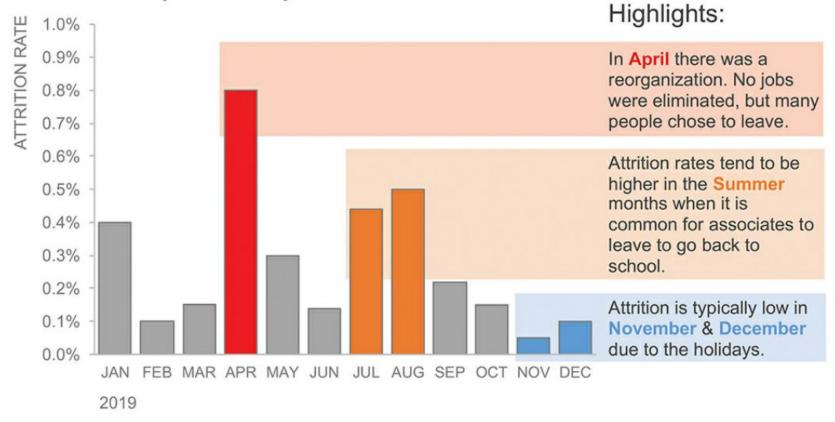
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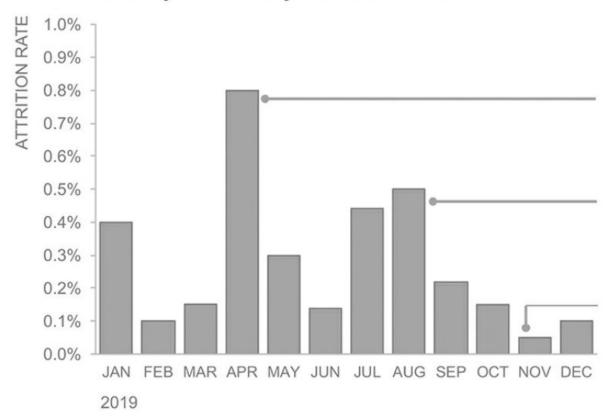
Attrition rates tend to be higher in the **Summer** months when it is common for associates to leave to go back to school.

Attrition is typically low in **November & December** due to the holidays.









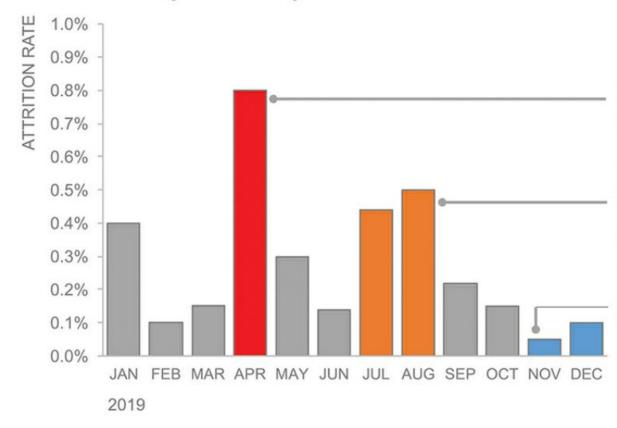
#### Highlights:

In April there was a reorganization. No jobs were eliminated, but many people chose to leave.

Attrition rates tend to be higher in the Summer months when it is common for associates to leave to go back to school.

Attrition is typically low in November & December due to the holidays.

### 2019 monthly voluntary attrition rate



### Highlights:

In April there was a reorganization. No jobs were eliminated, but many people chose to leave.

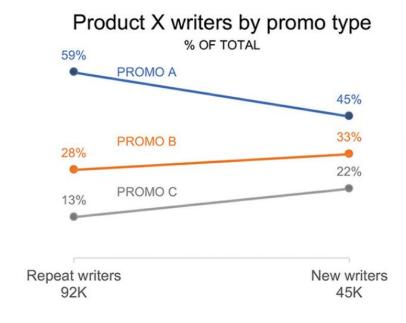
Attrition rates tend to be higher in the Summer months when it is common for associates to leave to go back to school.

Attrition is typically low in November & December due to the holidays.

# Example 3.3

#### There were 45K new writers in the past year.

The distribution across promo types looks different than repeat writers.



Though Promo A makes up the biggest segment overall, they contribute less to new writers than to repeat writers.

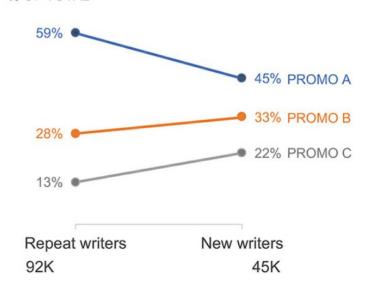
Both Promo B and Promo C brought in higher proportion of new writers compared to repeat writers.

How should we use this data for our future promotion strategy?

#### There were 45K new writers in the past year.

The distribution across promo types looks different than repeat writers.

### Product X writers by promo type % OF TOTAL



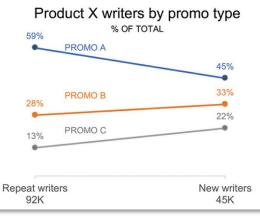
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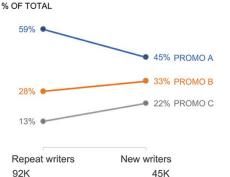
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#### Product X writers by promo type



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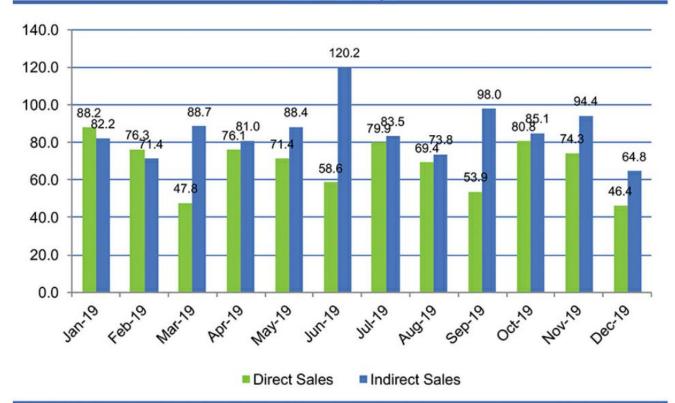
Both Promo B and Promo C brought in higher proportions of new writers compared to repeat writers.

How should we use this data for our future promotion strategy?

# Example 3.4

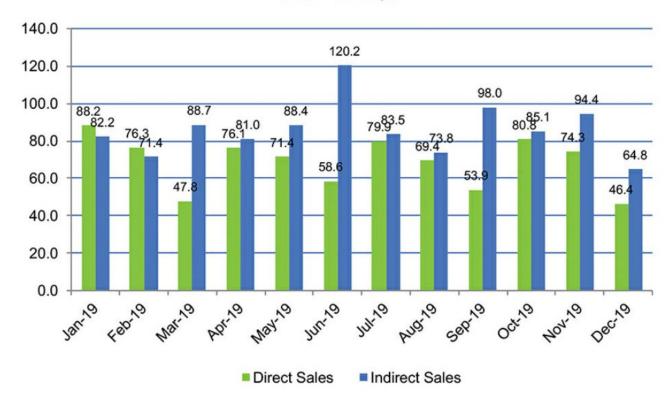
### Time to Close Deal

Goal = 90 days



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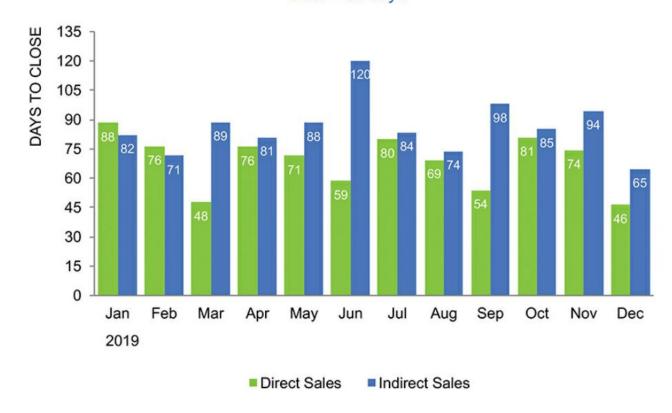




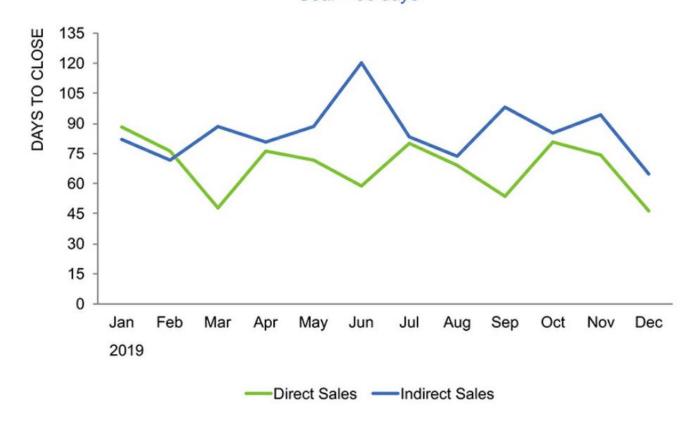


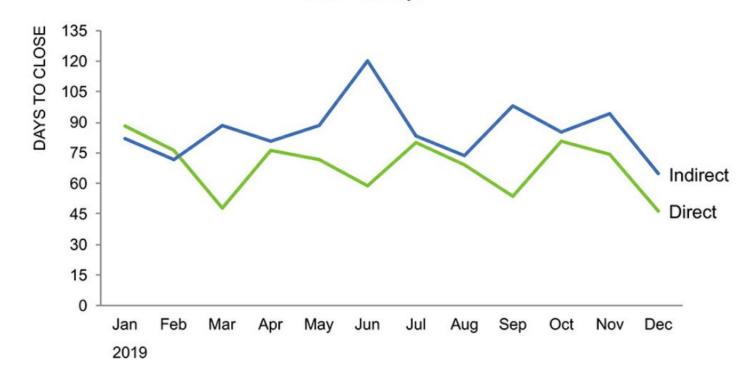


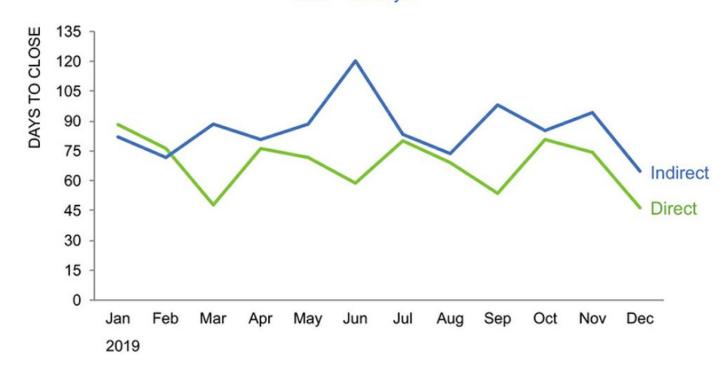






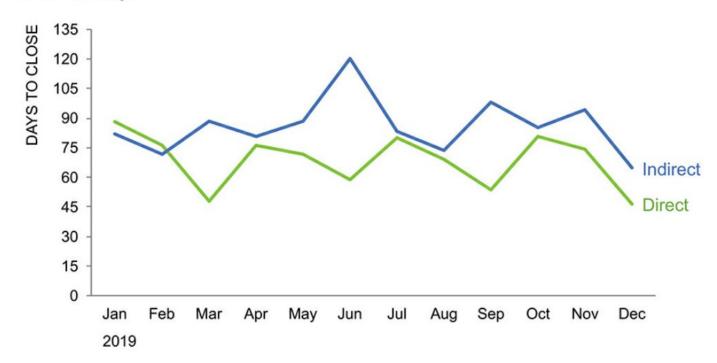






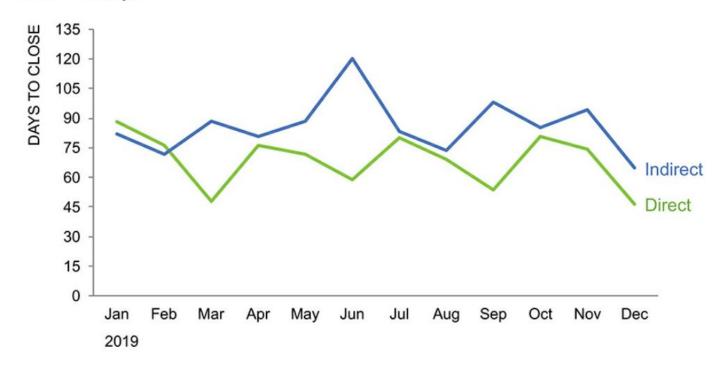
### Time to Close Deal

Goal = 90 days

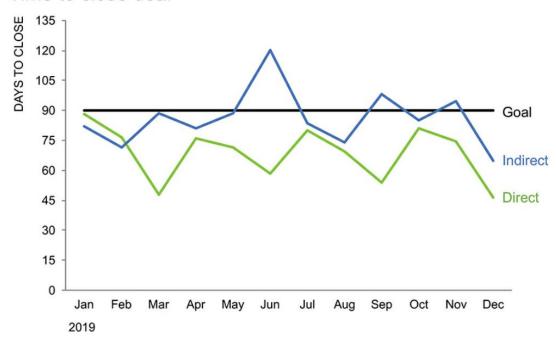


### Time to close deal

Goal = 90 days



#### Time to close deal



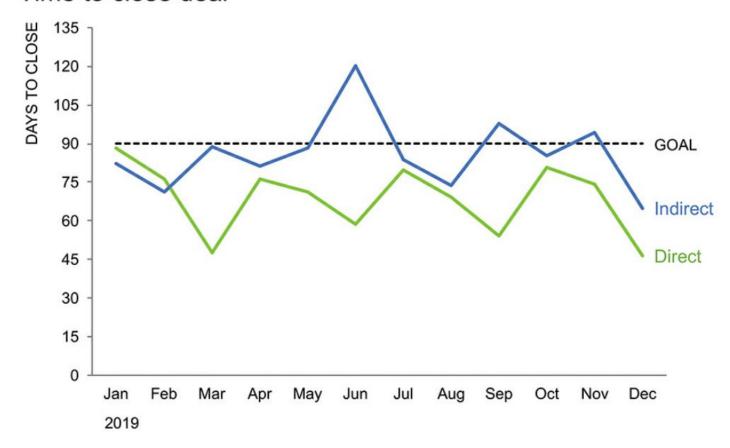
### Iterating on goal line



Source: Nussbaumer Knaflic (2020)

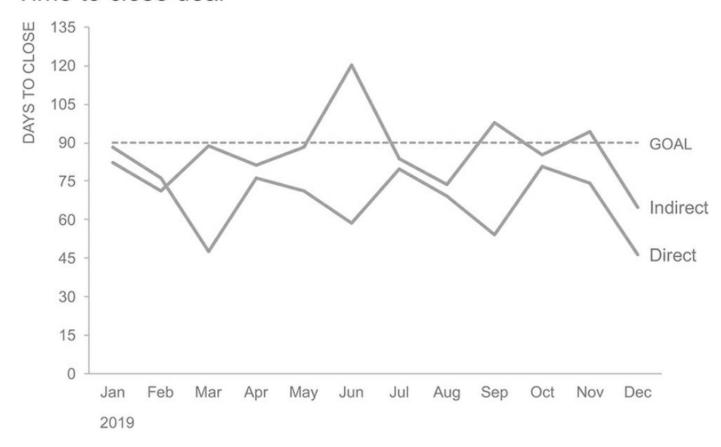
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### Time to close deal

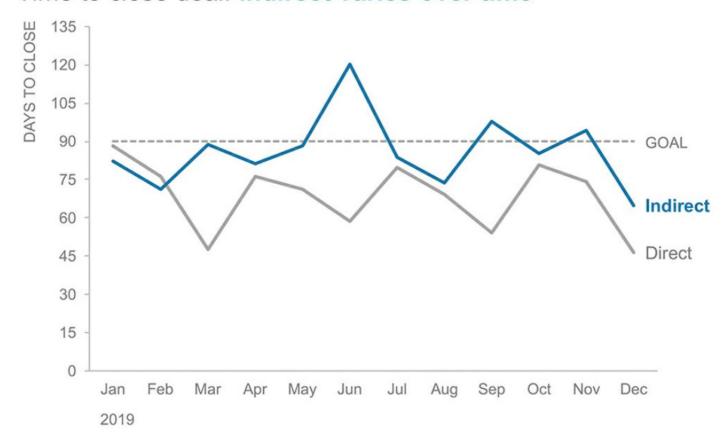


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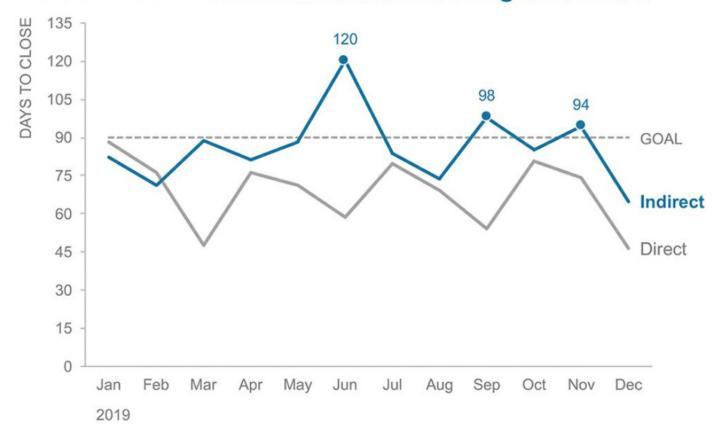
### Time to close deal



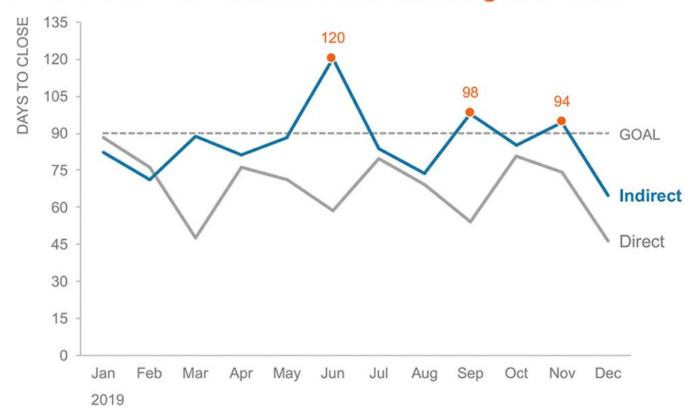
#### Time to close deal: indirect varies over time



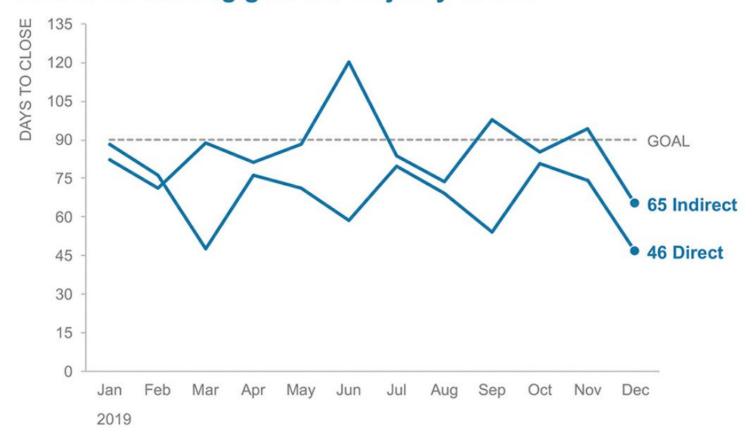
### Time to close deal: indirect sales missed goal 3 times



### Time to close deal: indirect sales missed goal 3 times



### Time to fill: beating goal the majority of time



### All resources (exercises & solutions)

Data and solutions for all exercises

**Download** 

