

# Data Storytelling

## 3) Eliminate clutter

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HdM Stuttgart

# 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



VISUAL ELEMENTS *that* TAKE UP SPACE  
*and* DON'T AID *our* UNDERSTANDING

# COGNITIVE 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

# 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

- is anything that **distracts** from **learning**

# Lack of visual order

**LACK of  
VISUAL  
ORDER**

(Another type of **CLUTTER**)

LEVERAGE WHITE SPACE  
and ALIGN ELEMENTS

*Aim for clean horizontal  
and vertical elements,  
avoid diagonal*



# Non strategic use of contrast

**NON-STRATEGIC  
USE of CONTRAST**

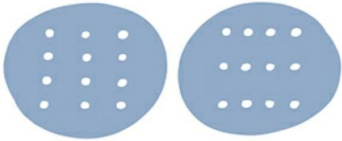
*CLEAR CONTRAST is a SIGNAL,  
INDICATING WHERE to LOOK  
Don't make too many things different,  
or key points will get lost*

# 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 & eliminate **CLUTTER**

## PROXIMITY



## SIMILARITY



## ENCLOSURE



## CLOSURE



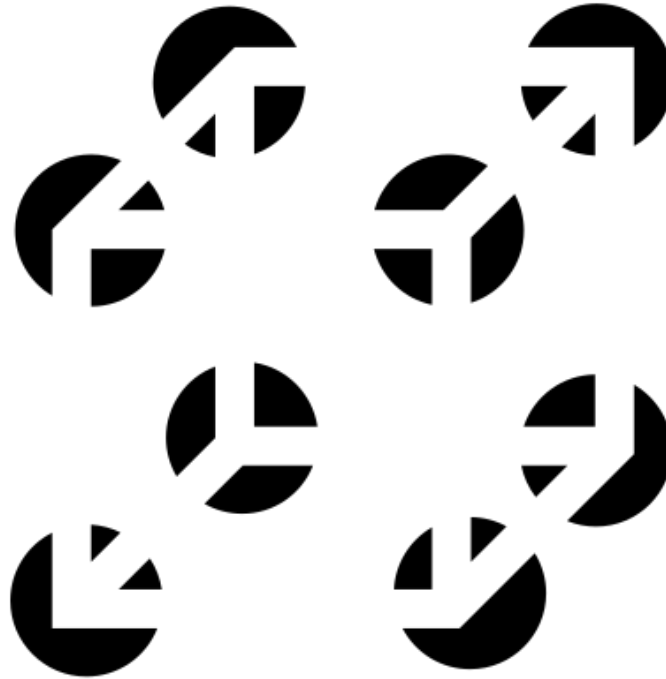
## CONTINUITY

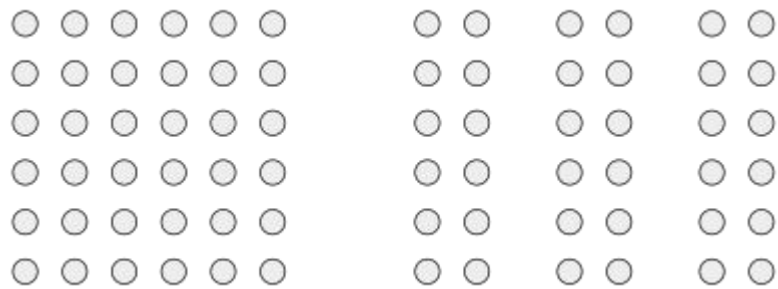


## CONNECTION

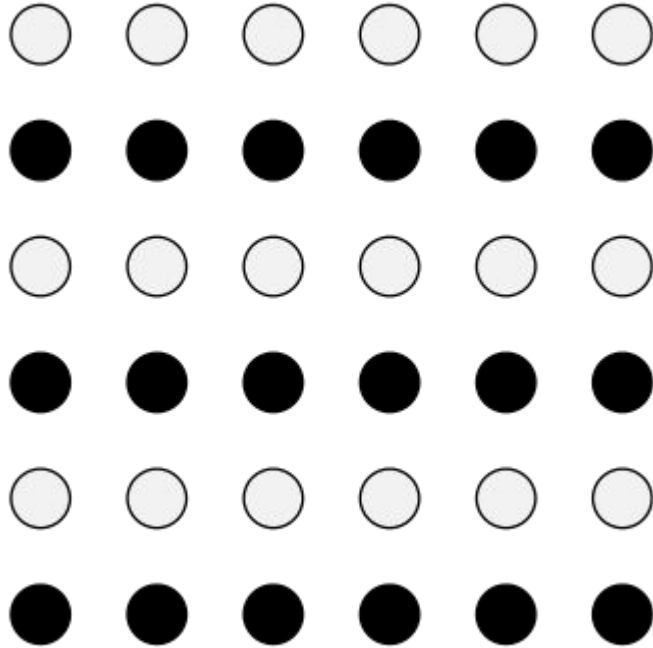


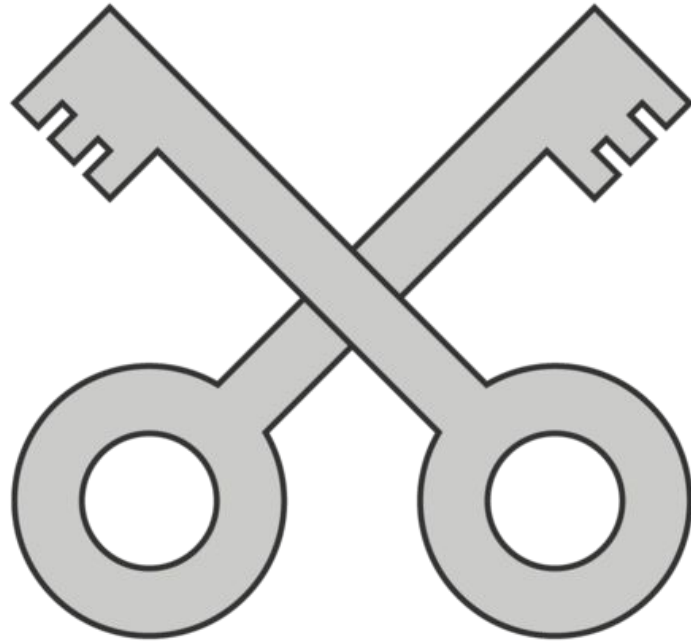








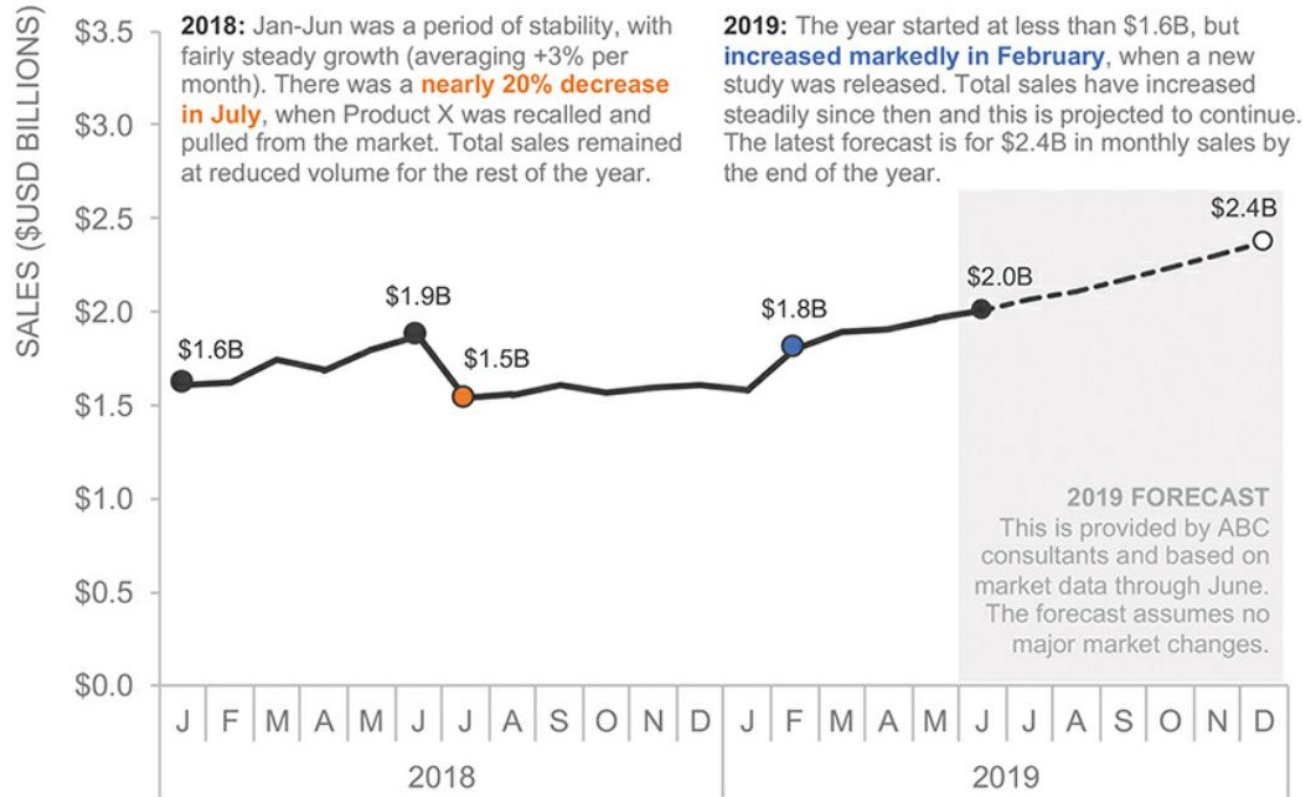






# Example 3.1

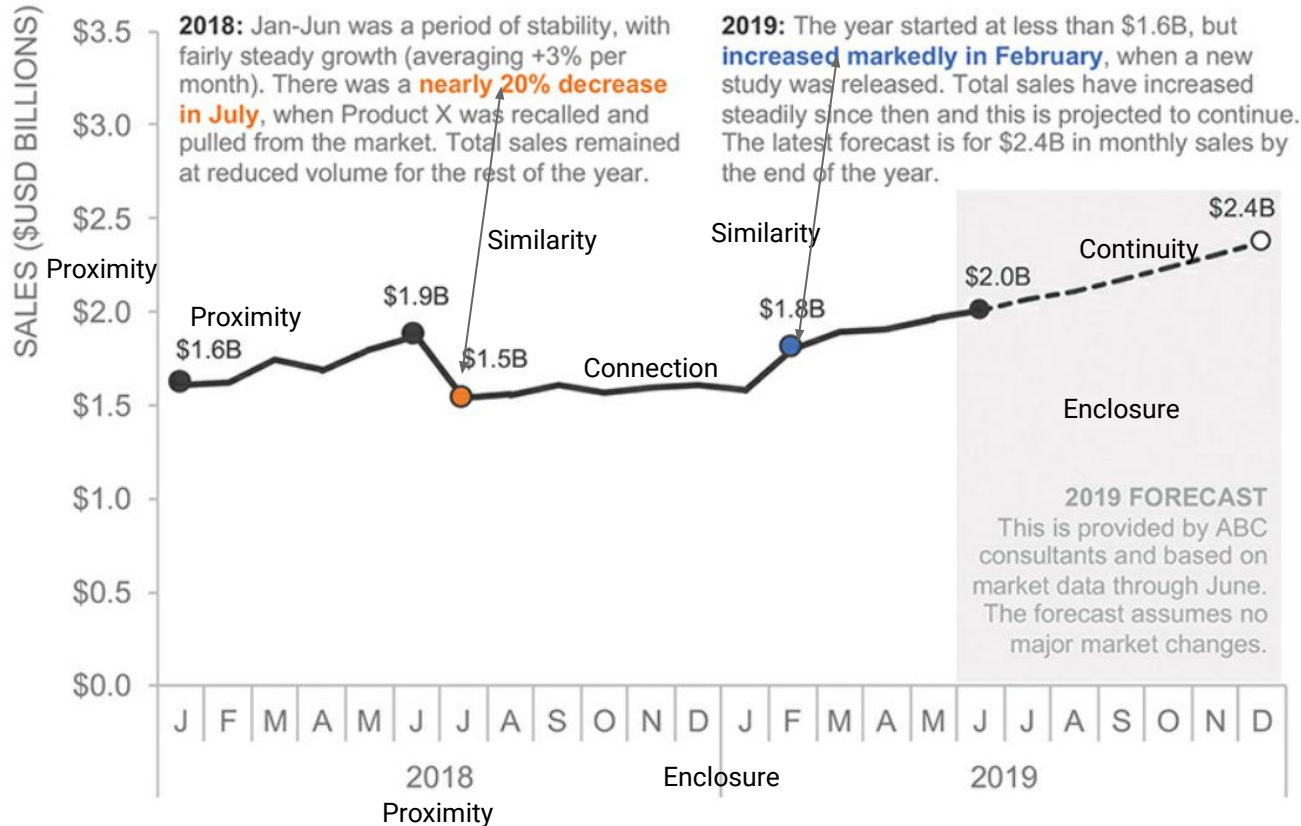
# Market size over time





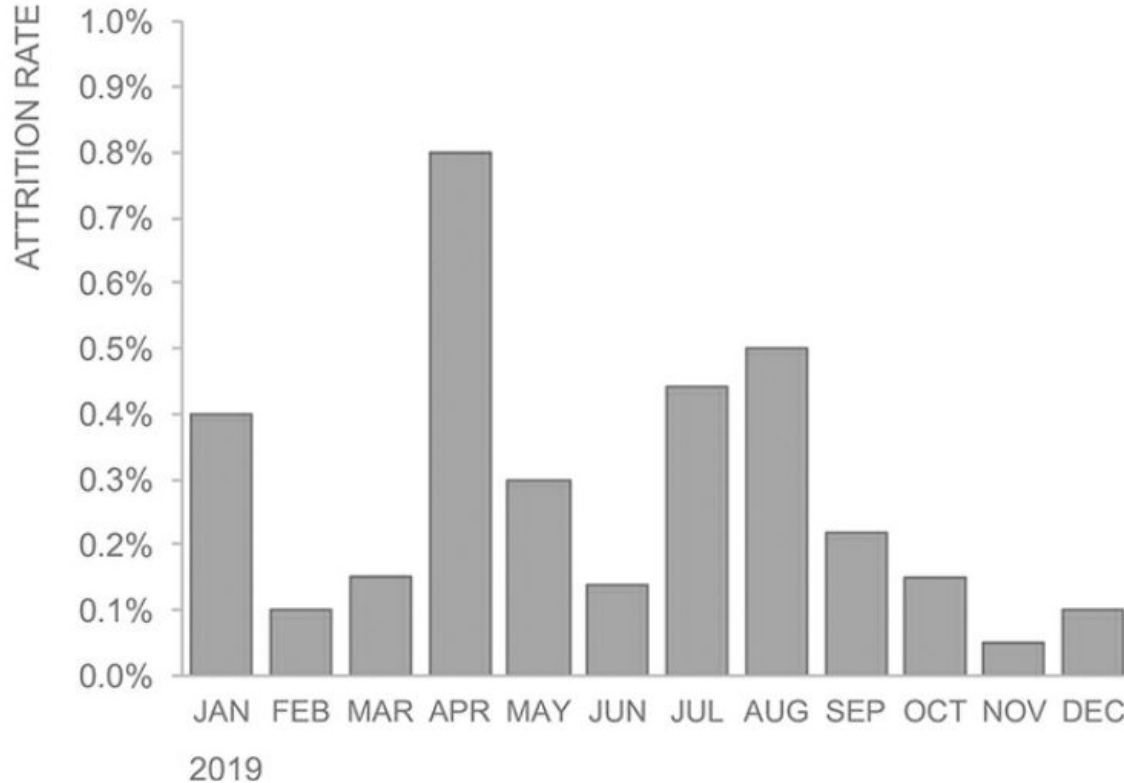
# Market size over time

Closure



# Example 3.2

# 2019 monthly voluntary attrition rate



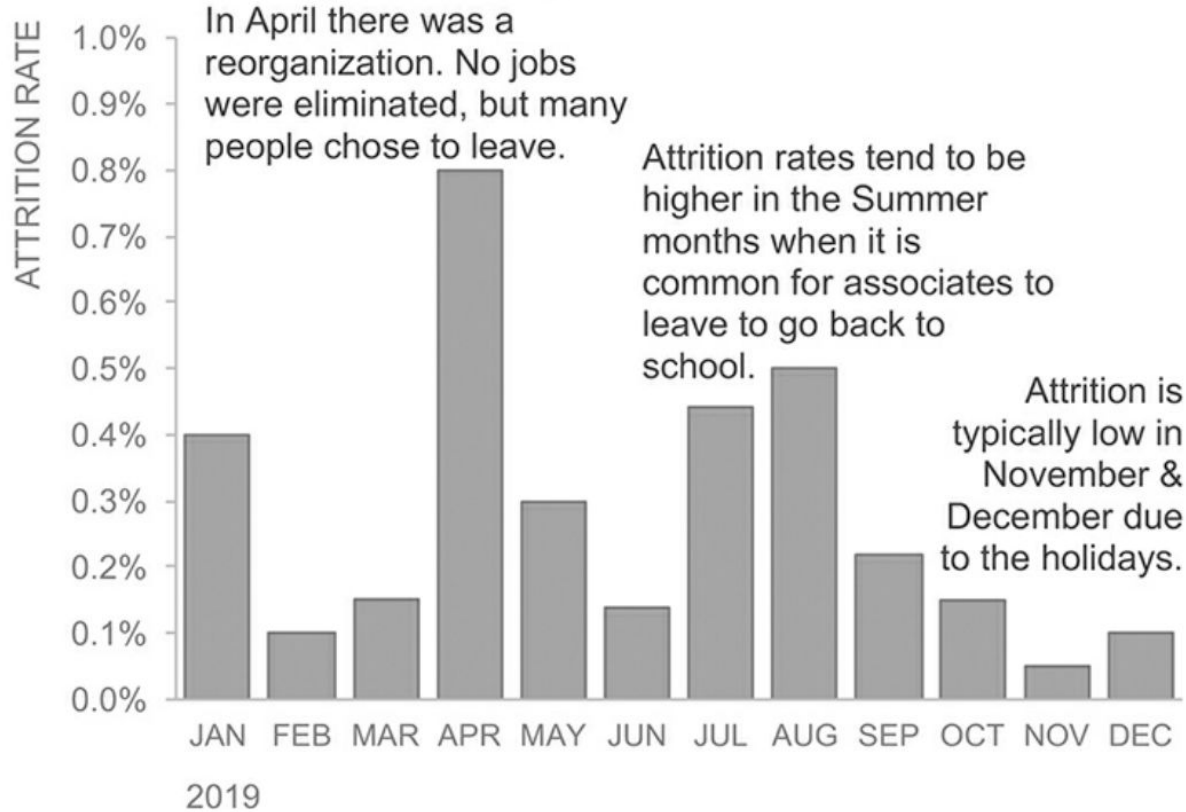
## Highlights:

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

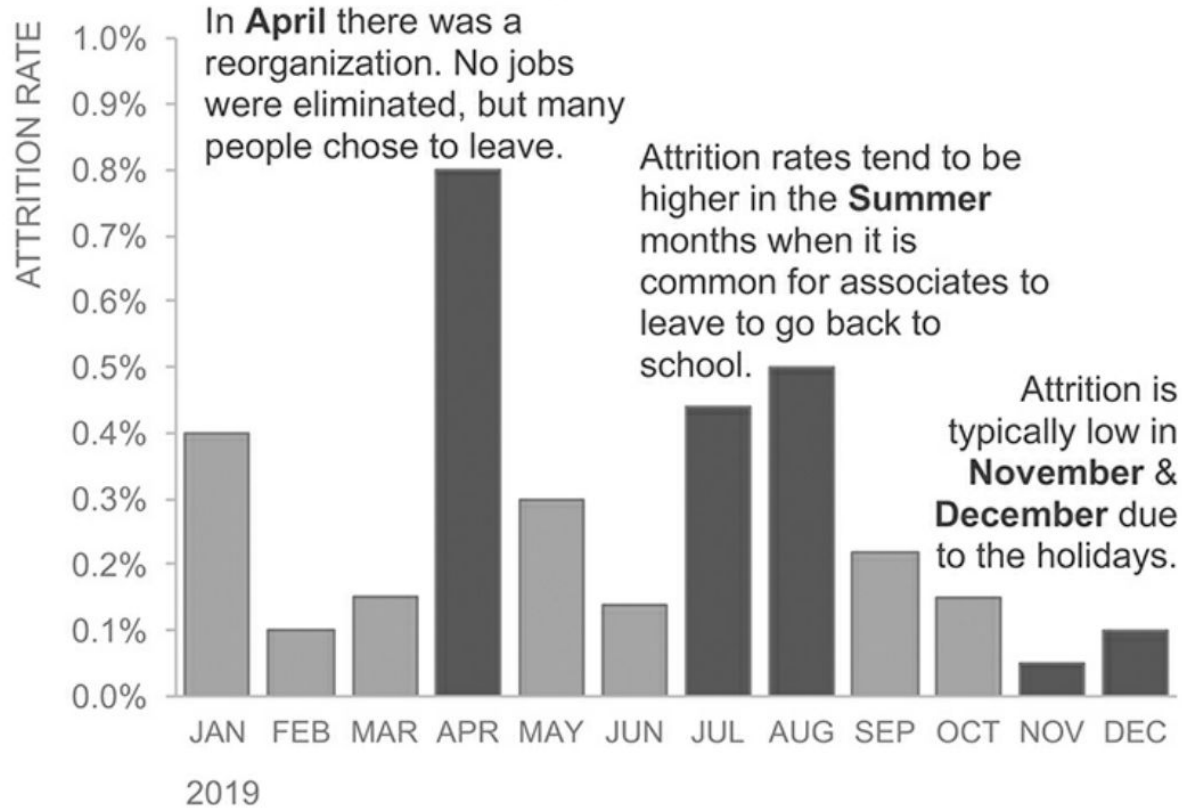
Attrition rates tend to be higher in the Summer months when it is common for associates to leave to go back to school.

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

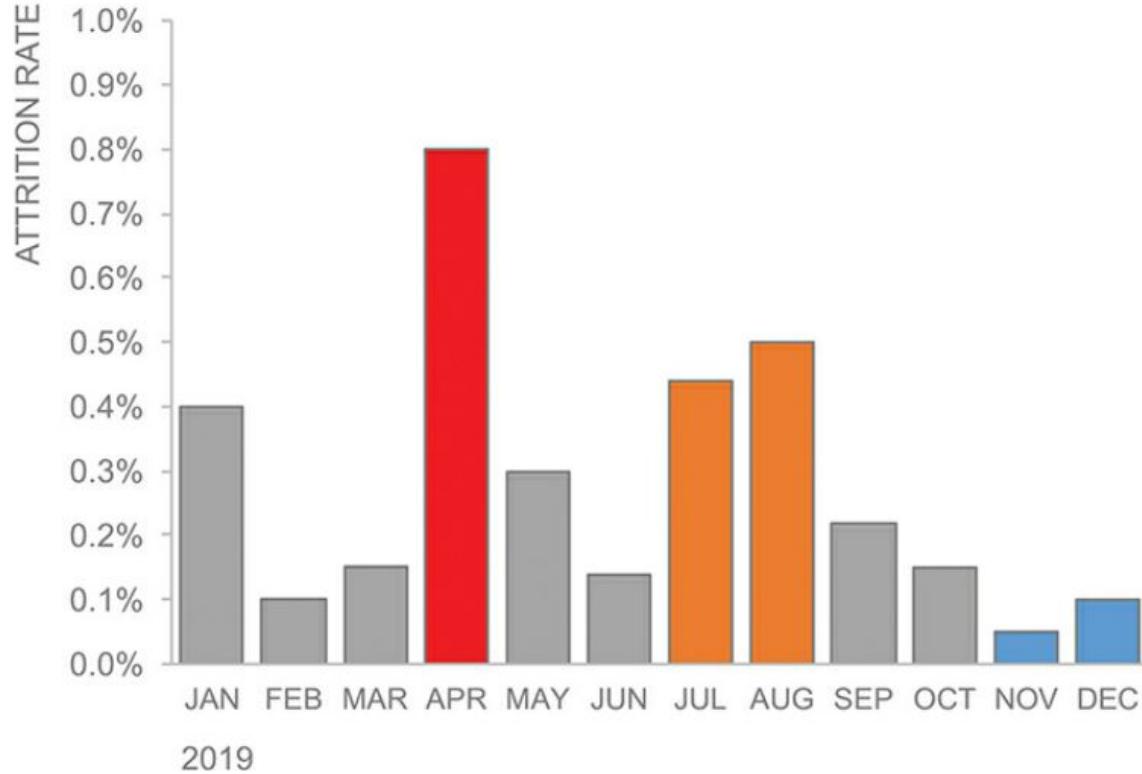
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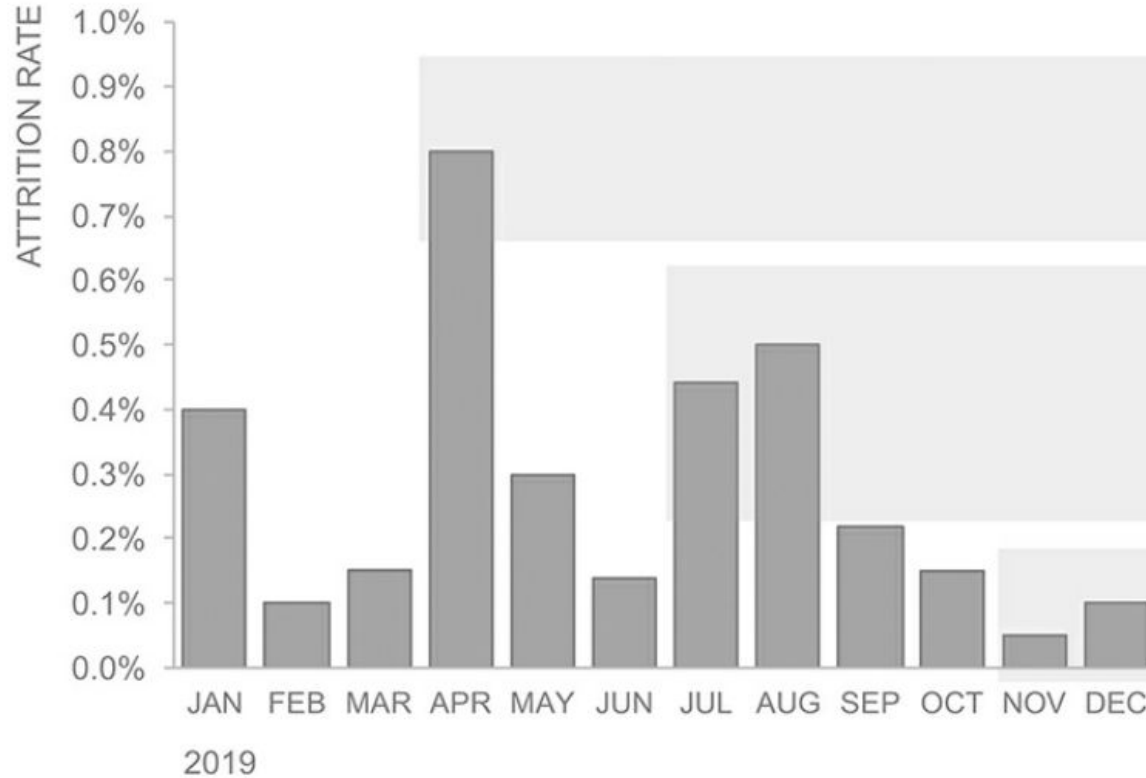
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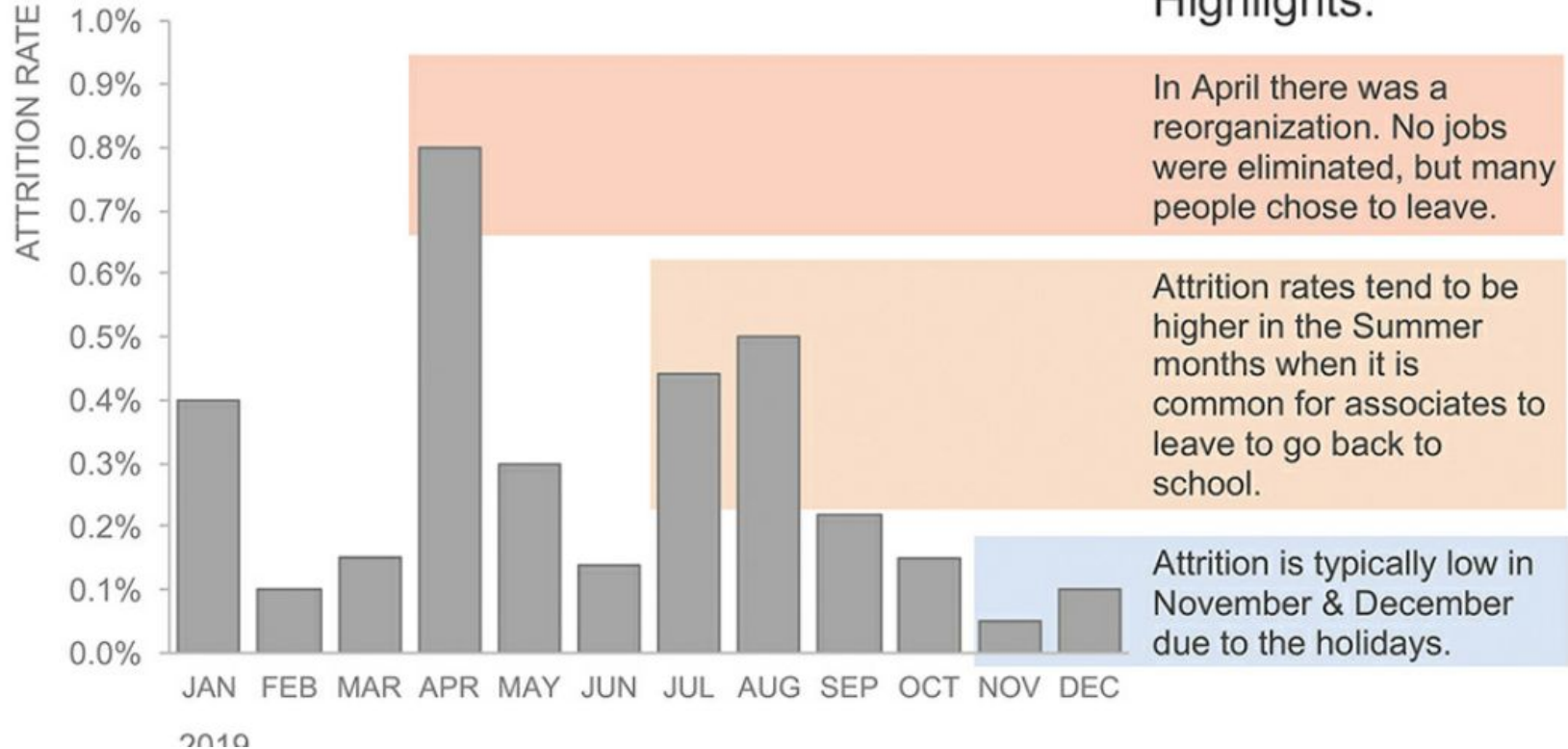
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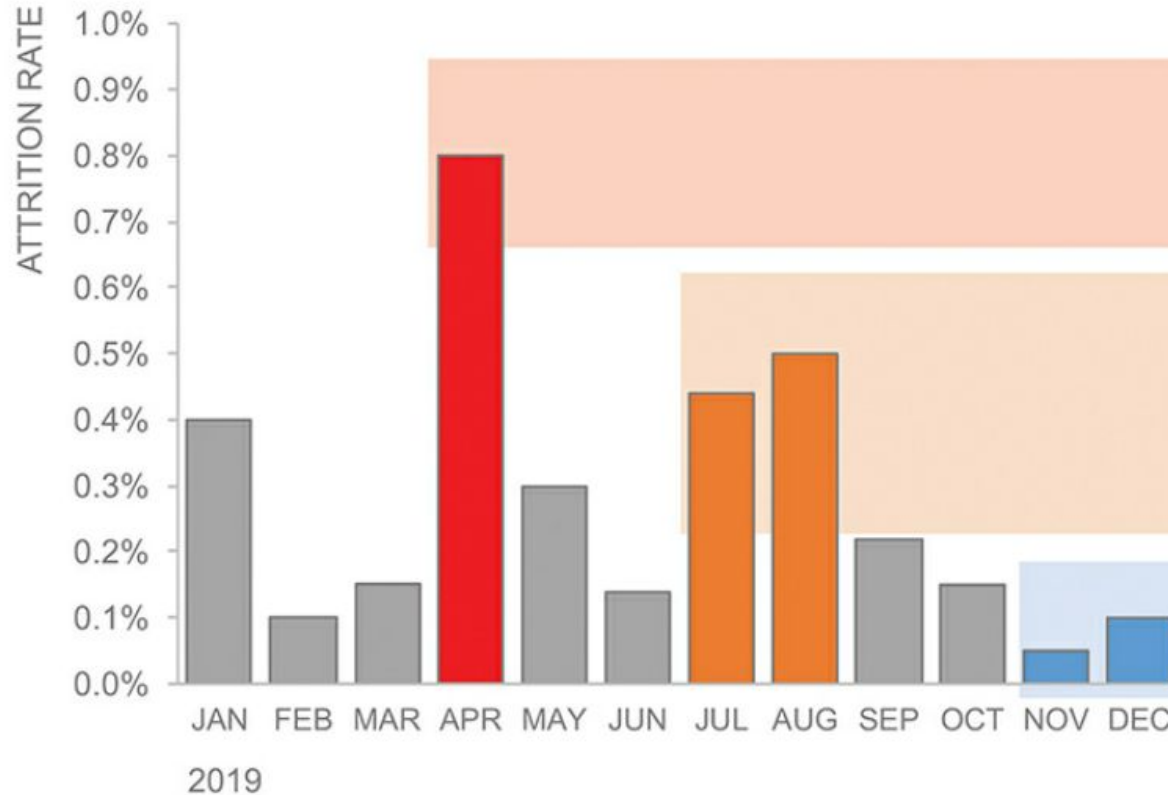
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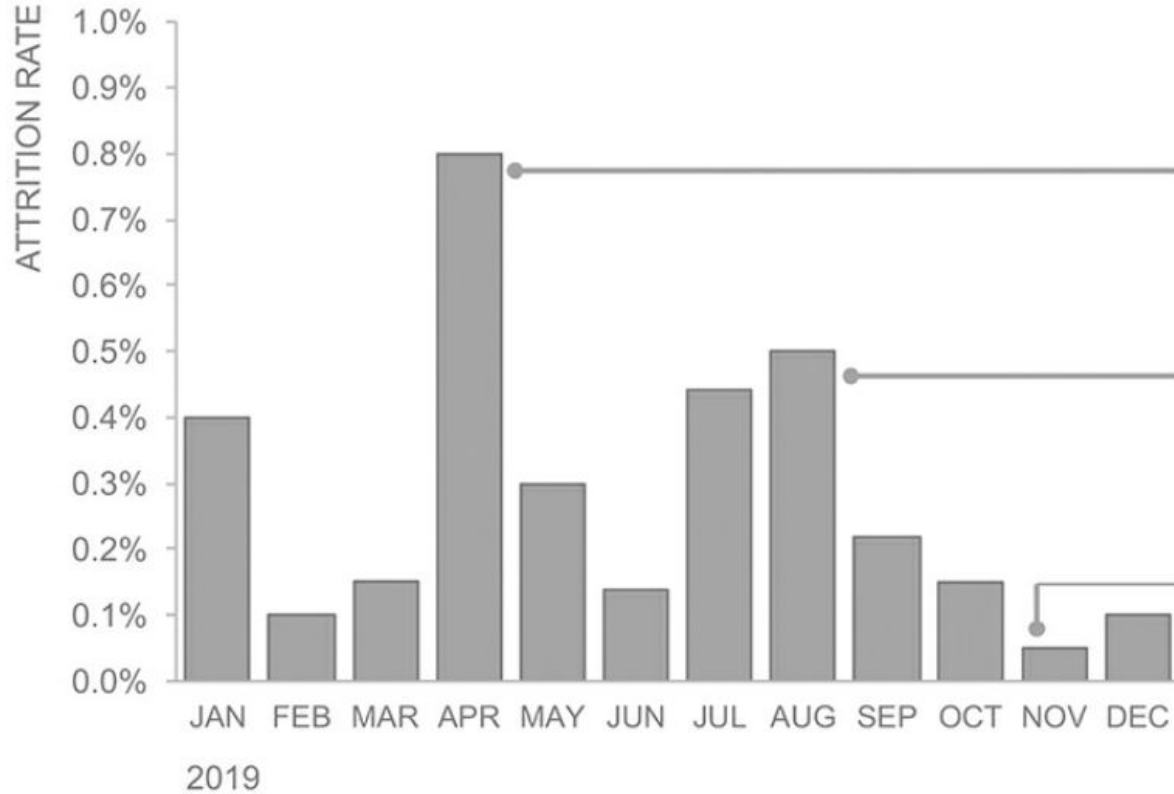
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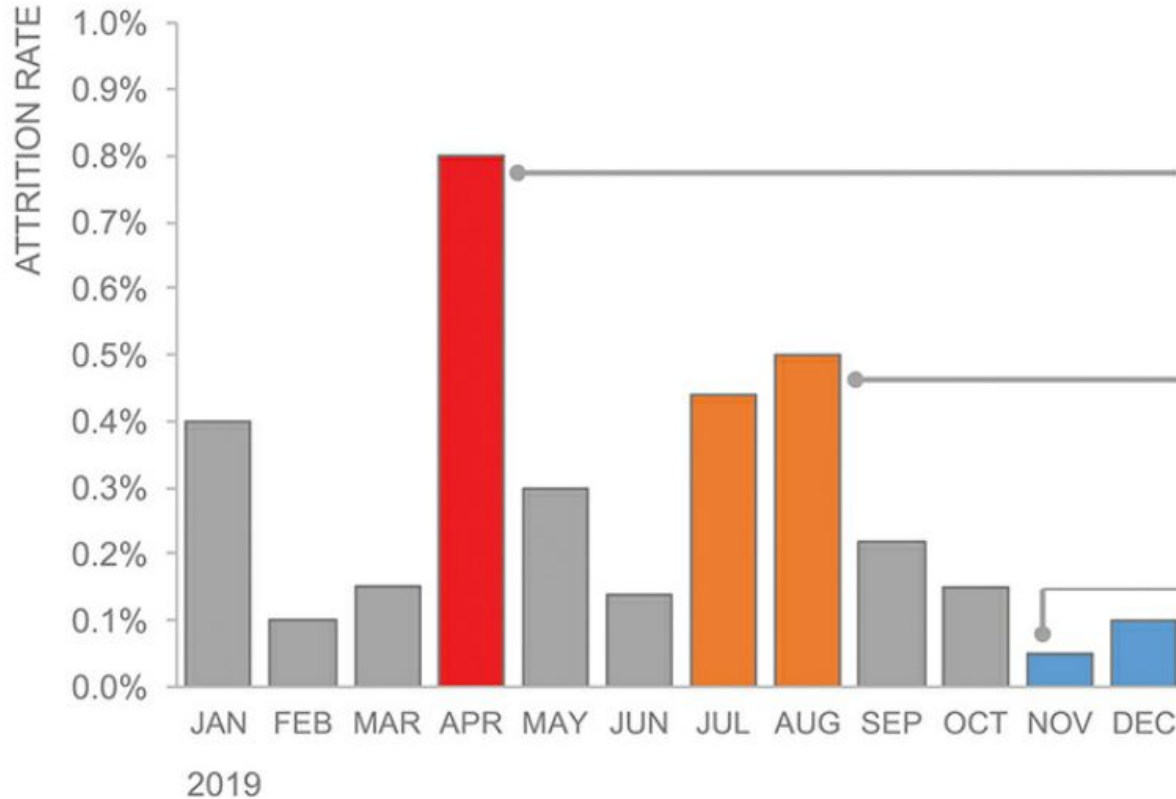
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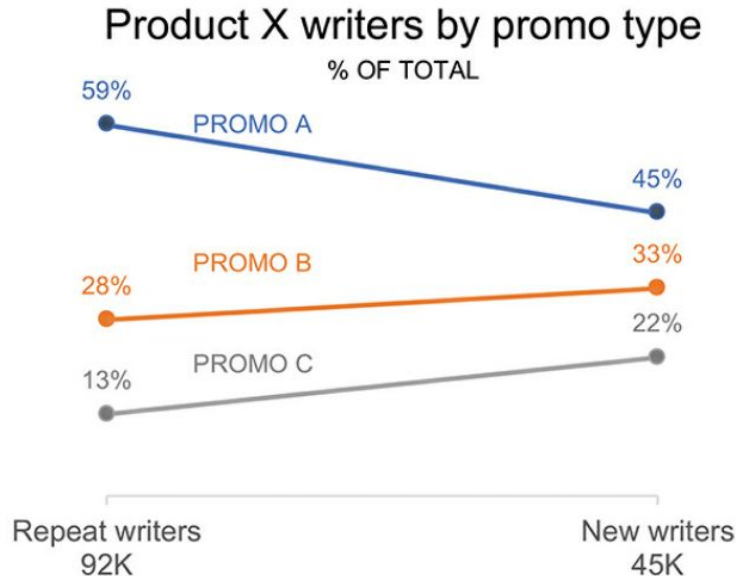
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# Example 3.3

## 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.

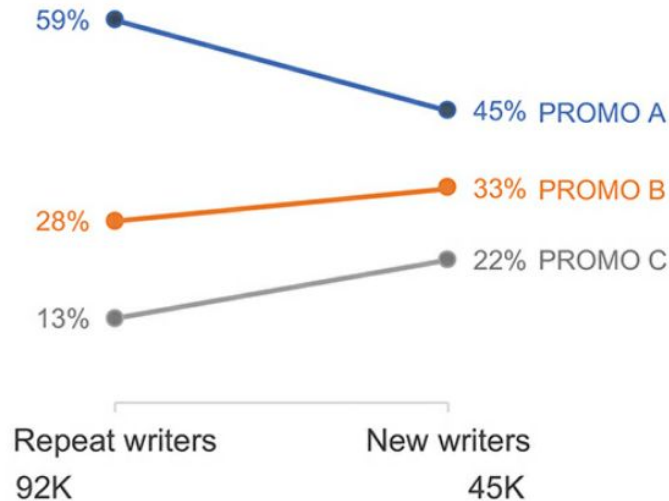
**How should we use this data for our future promotion strategy?**

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### Product X writers by promo type

% OF TOTAL



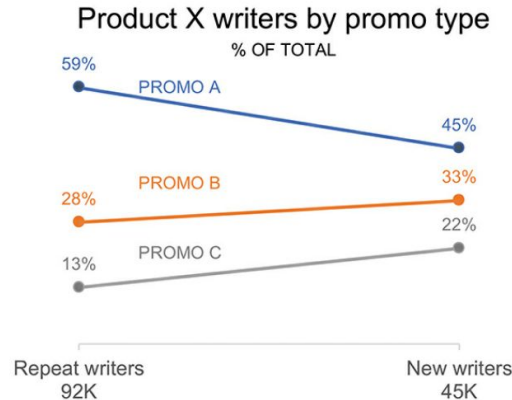
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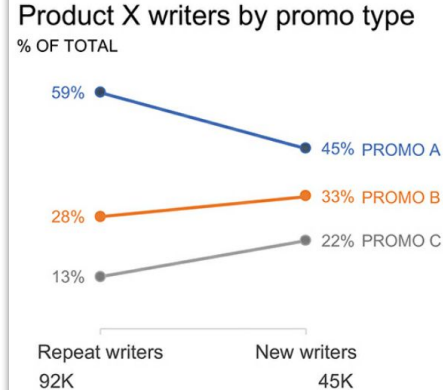
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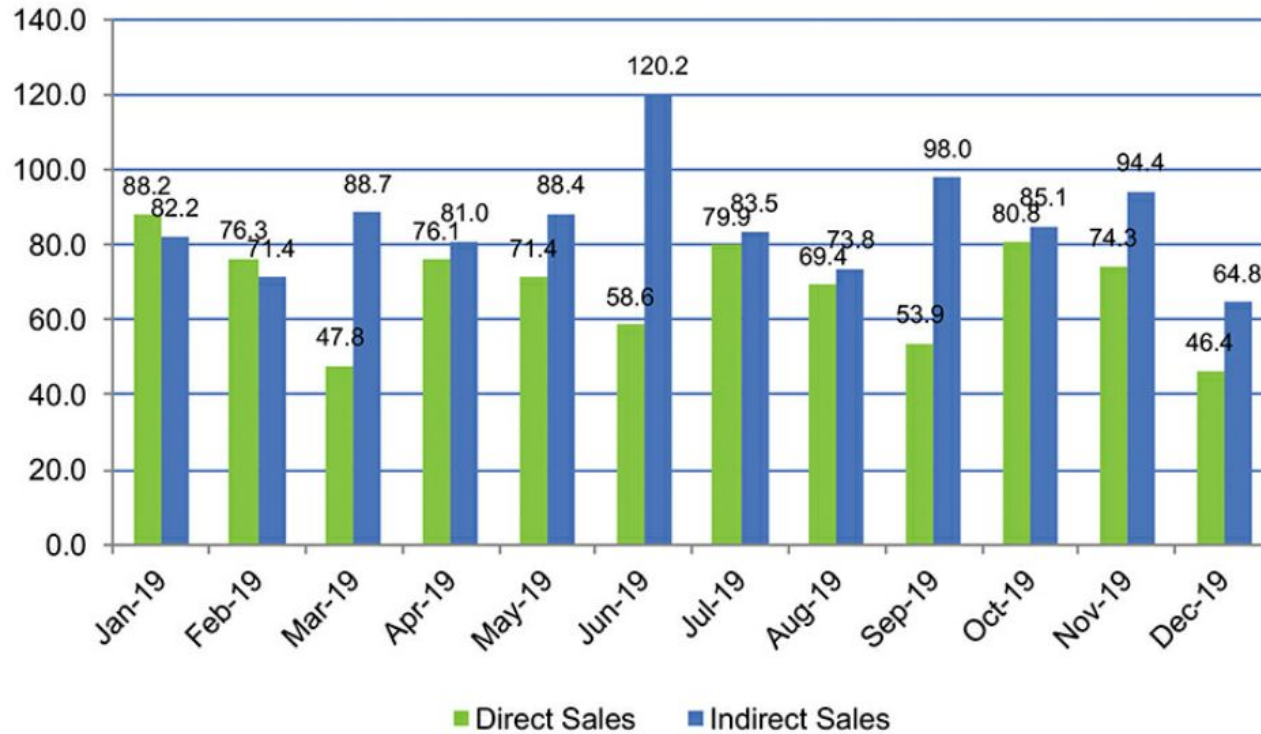
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# Example 3.4



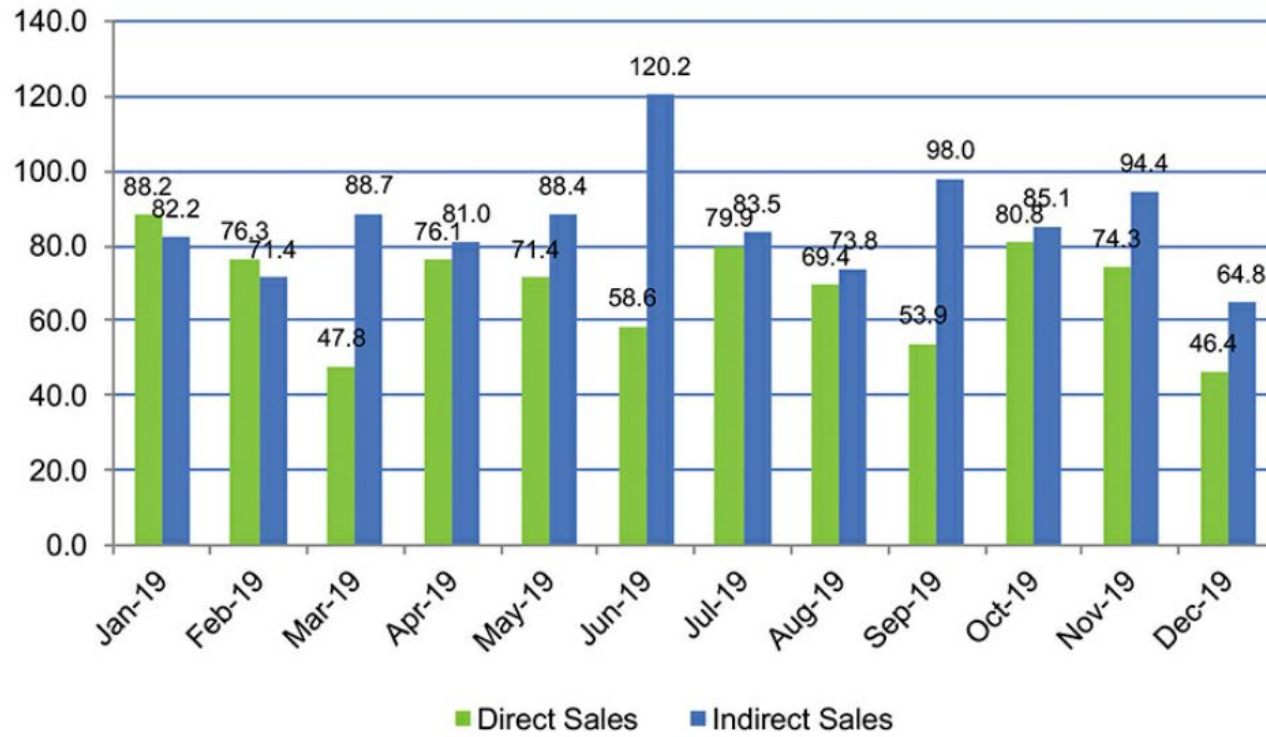
## Time to Close Deal

Goal = 90 days



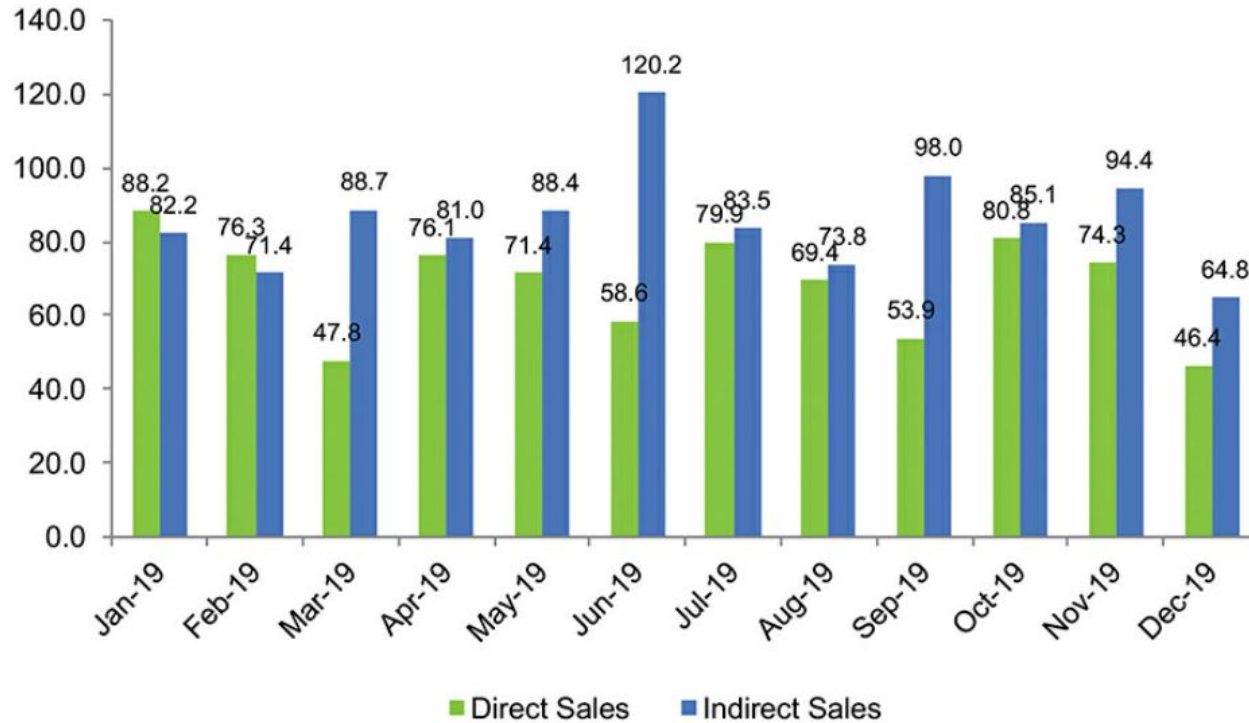
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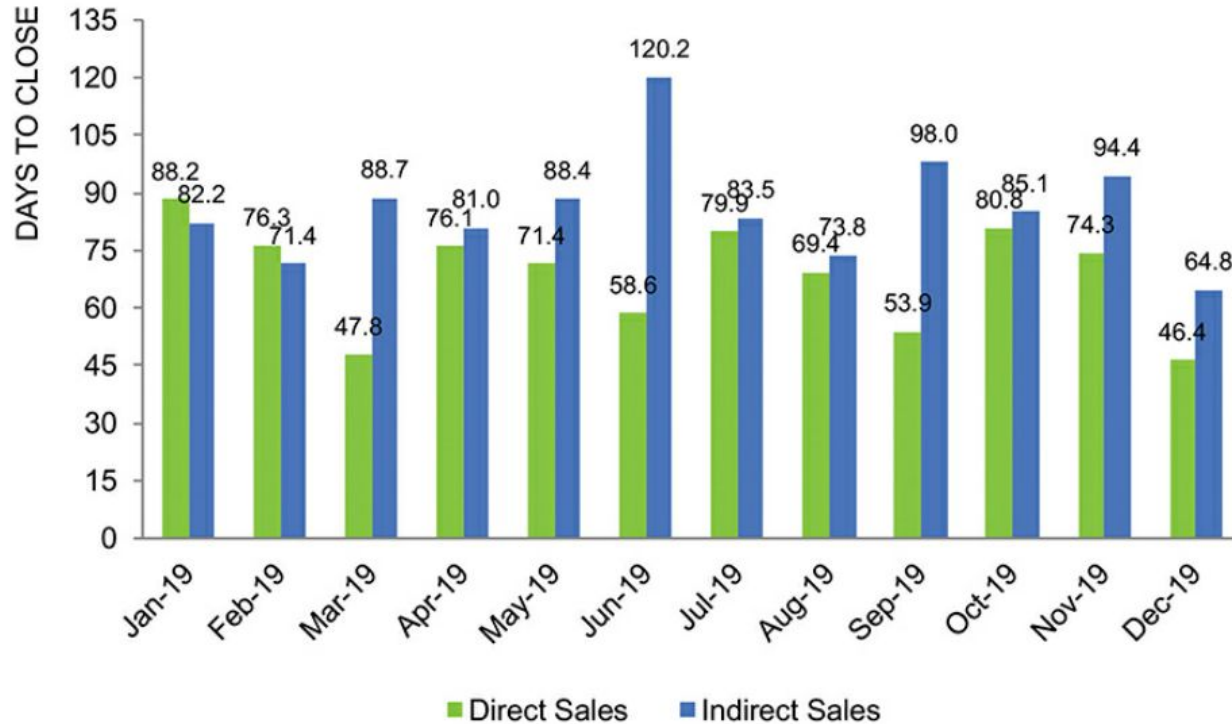
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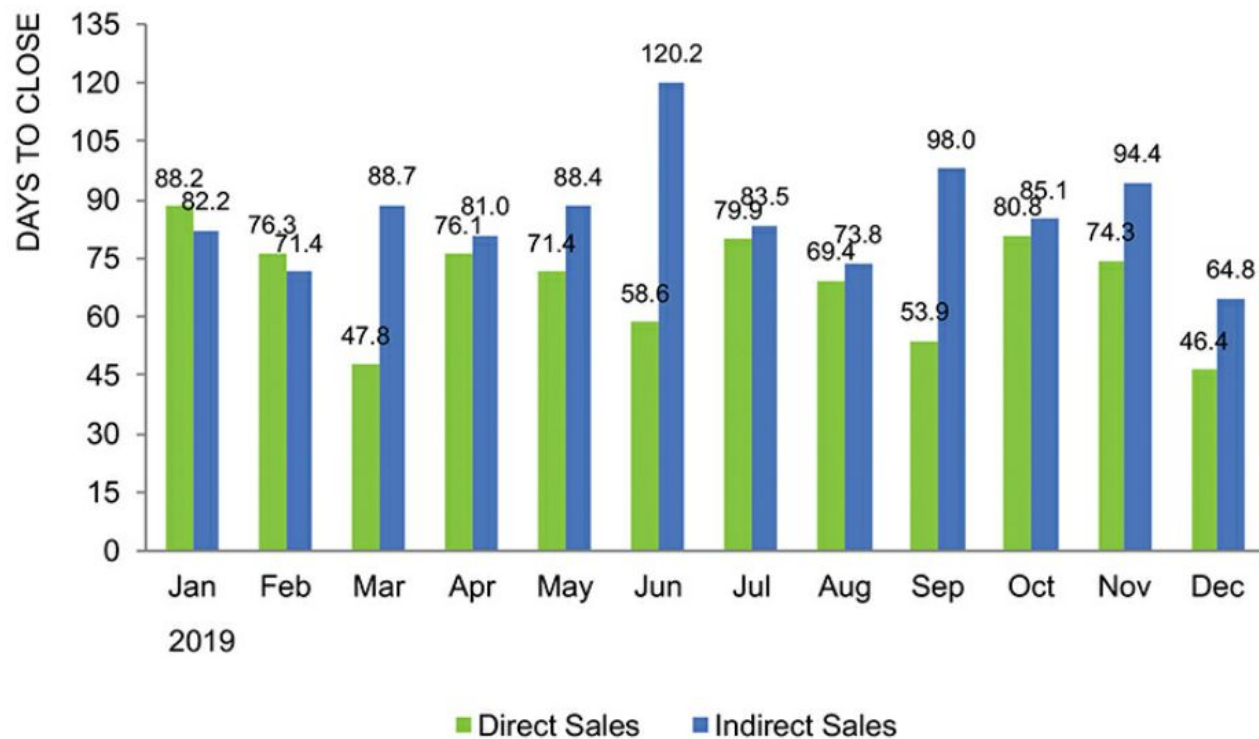
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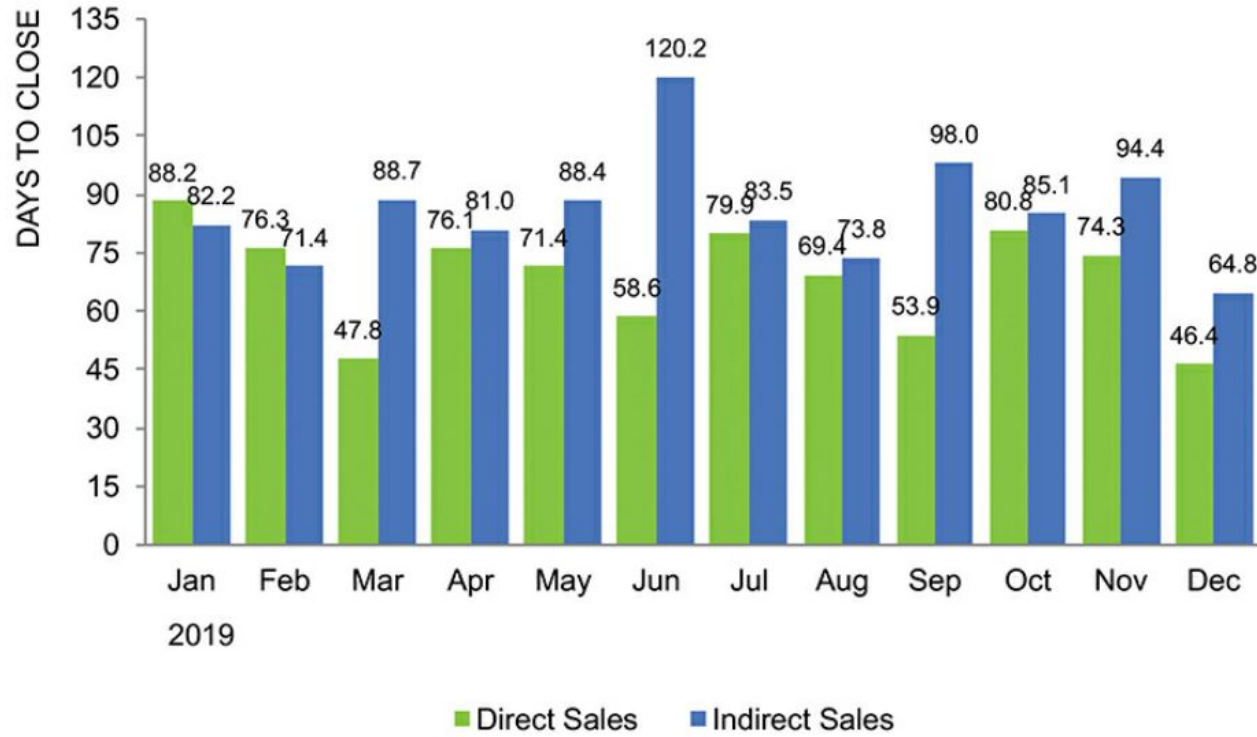
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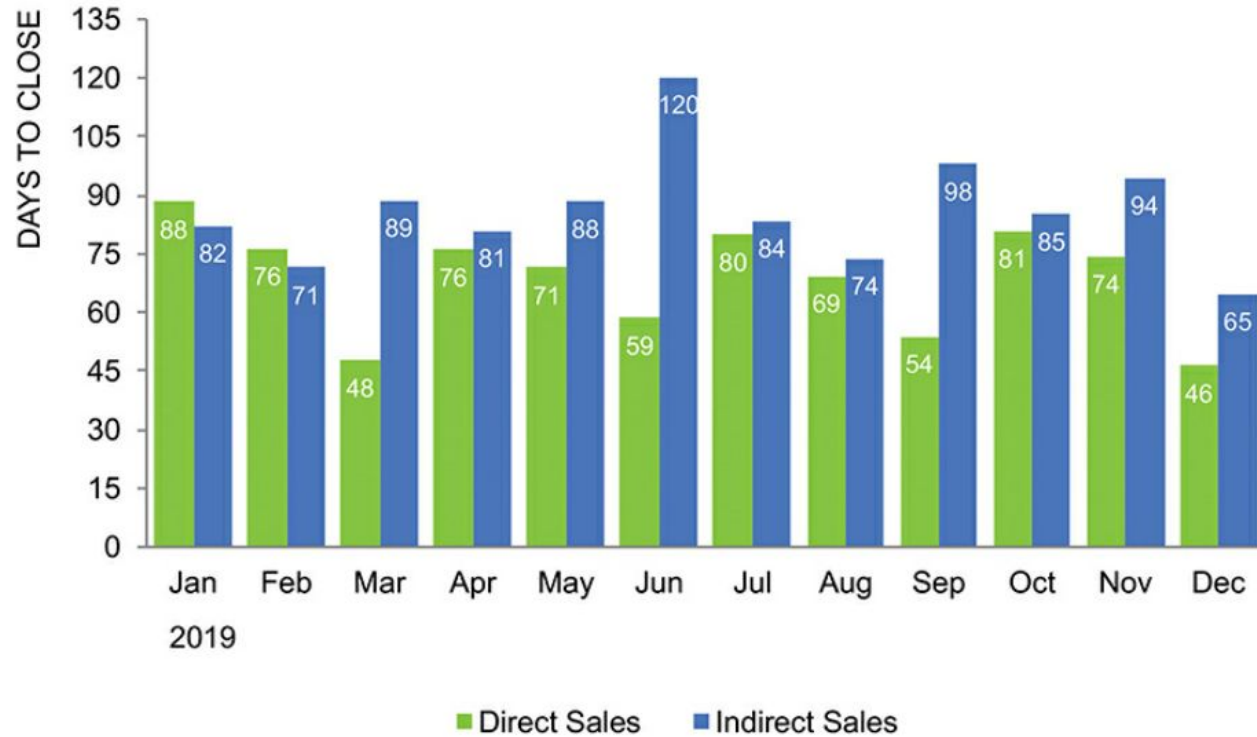
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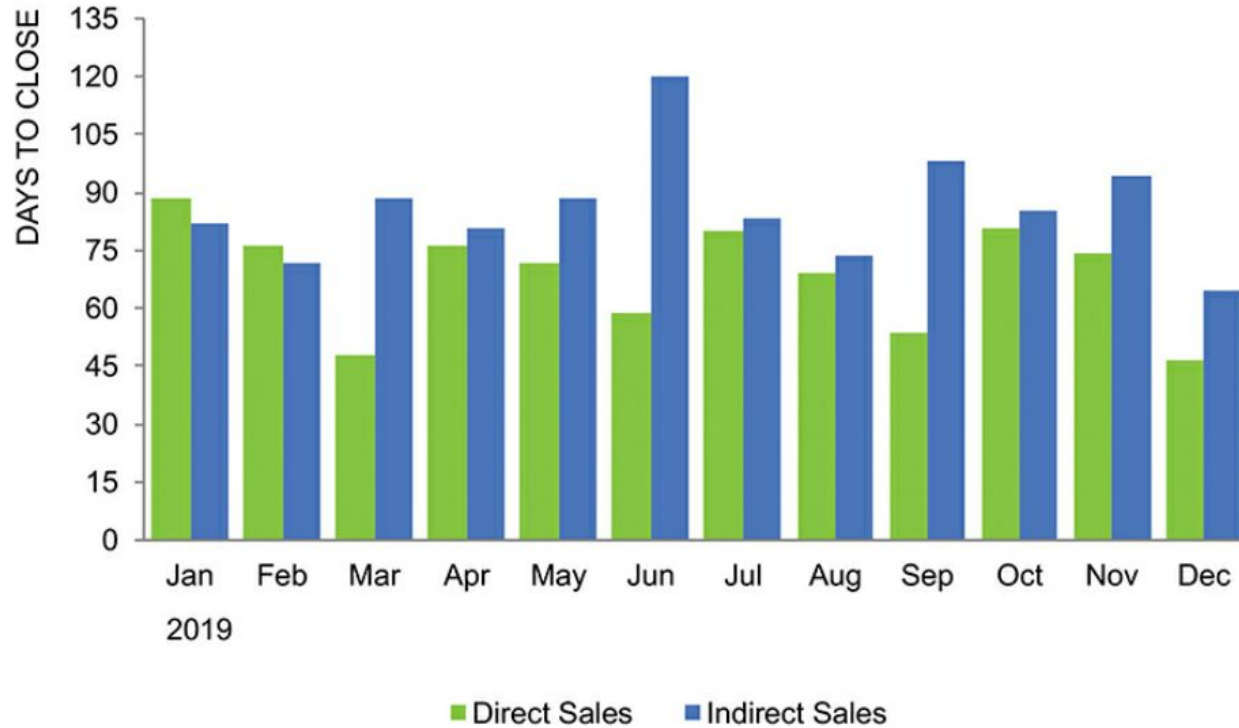
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## *Time to Close Deal*

*Goal = 90 days*





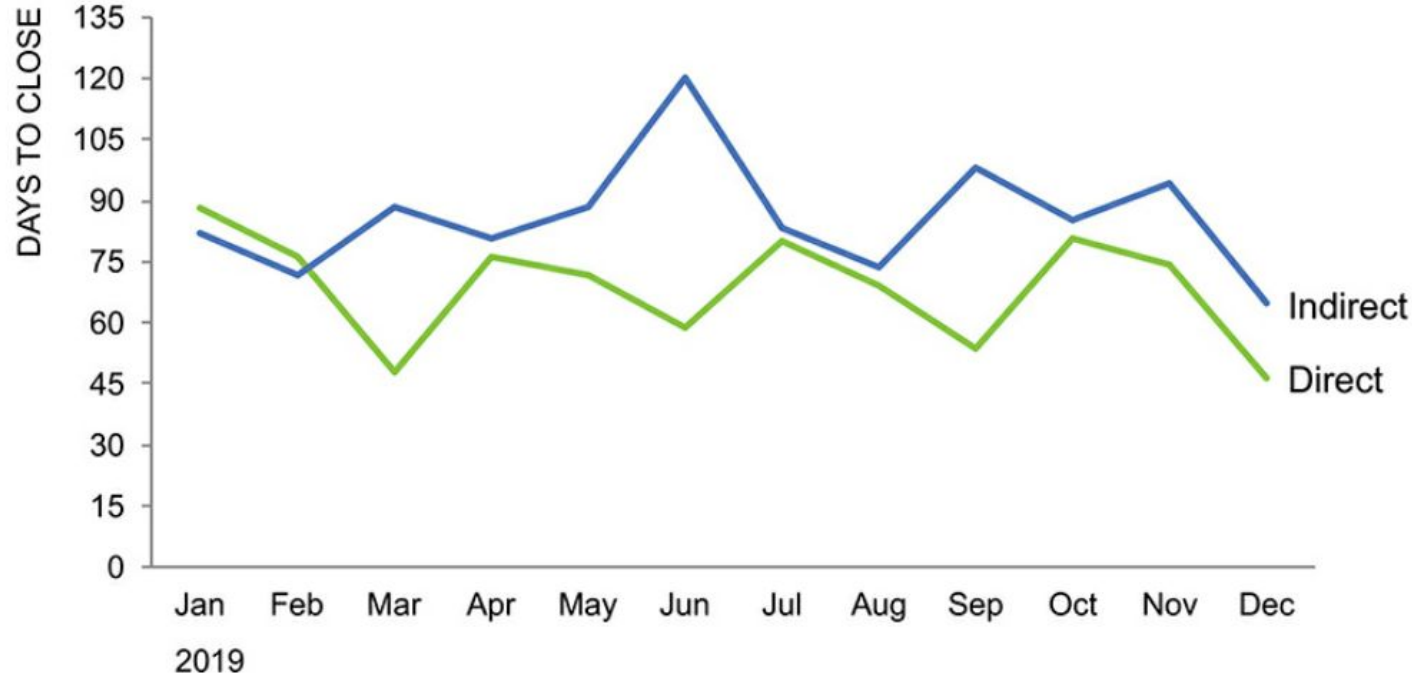
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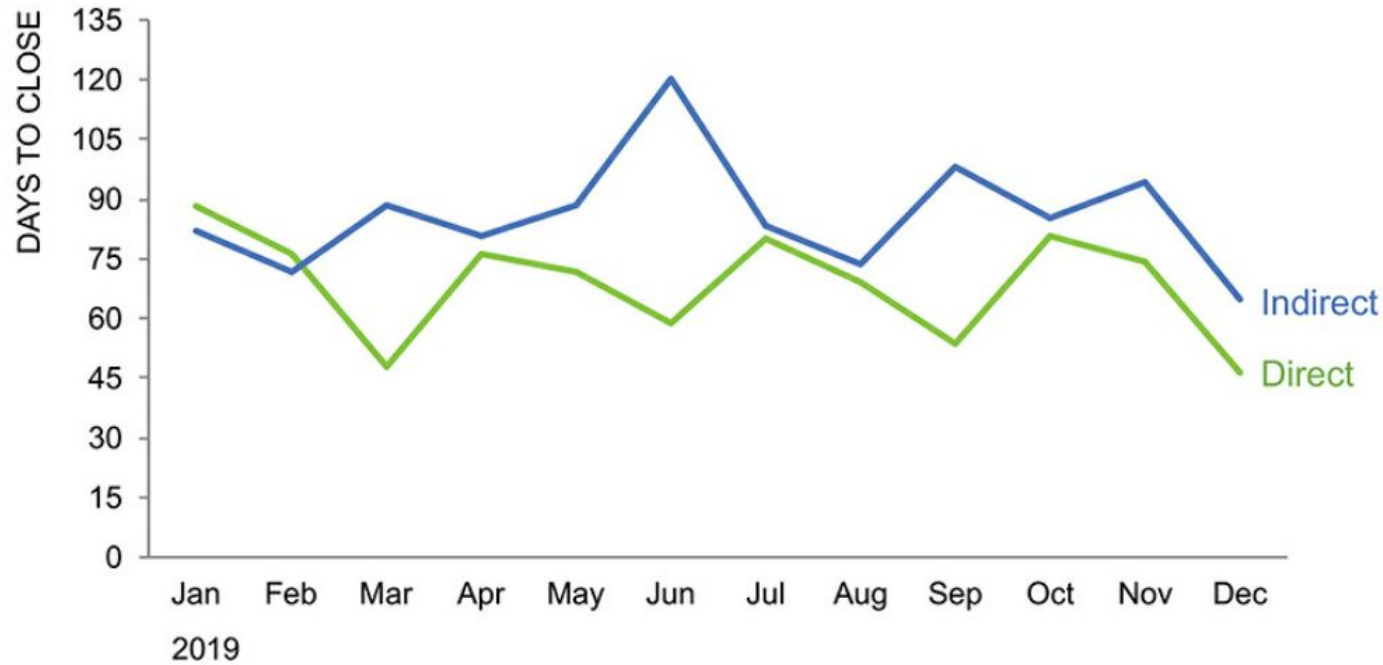
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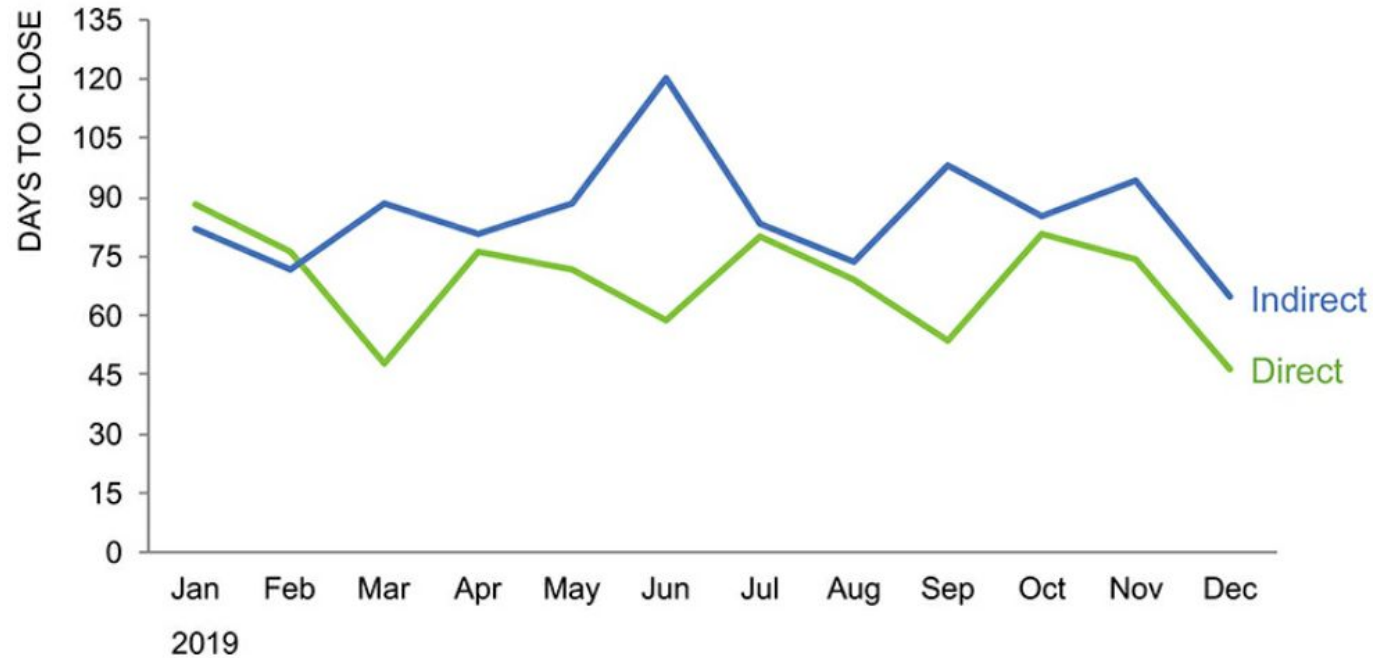
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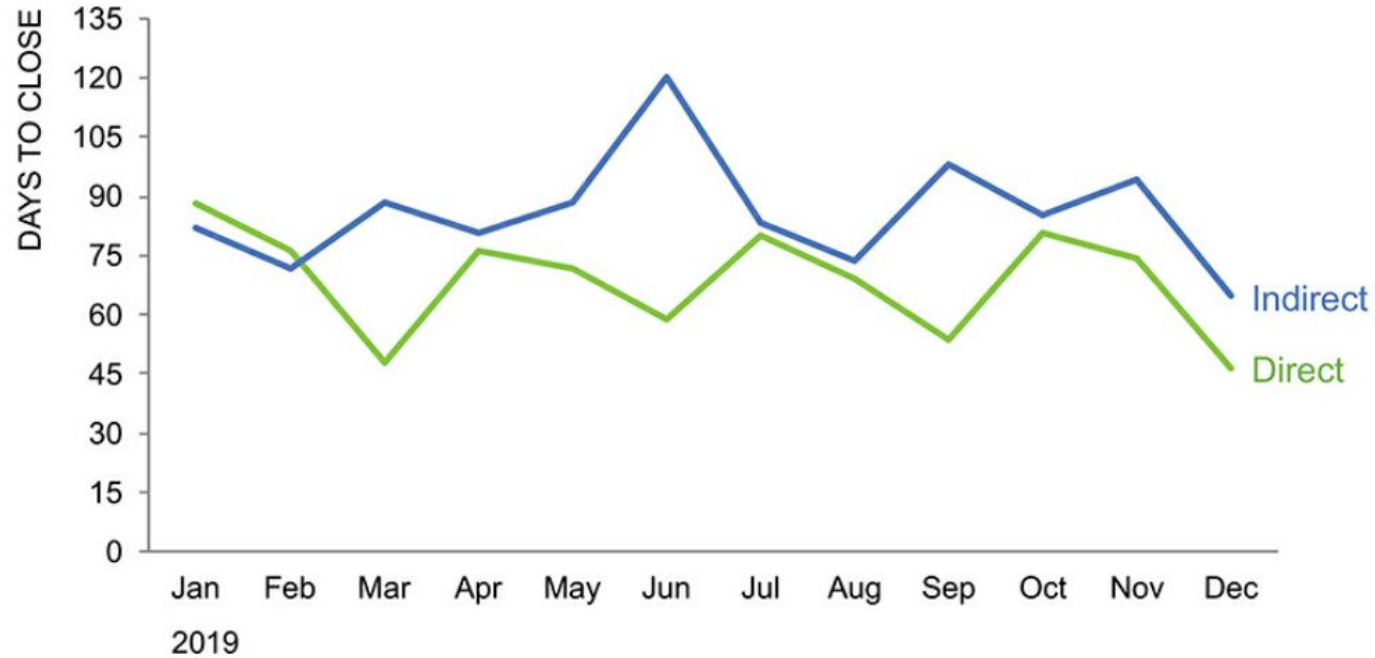
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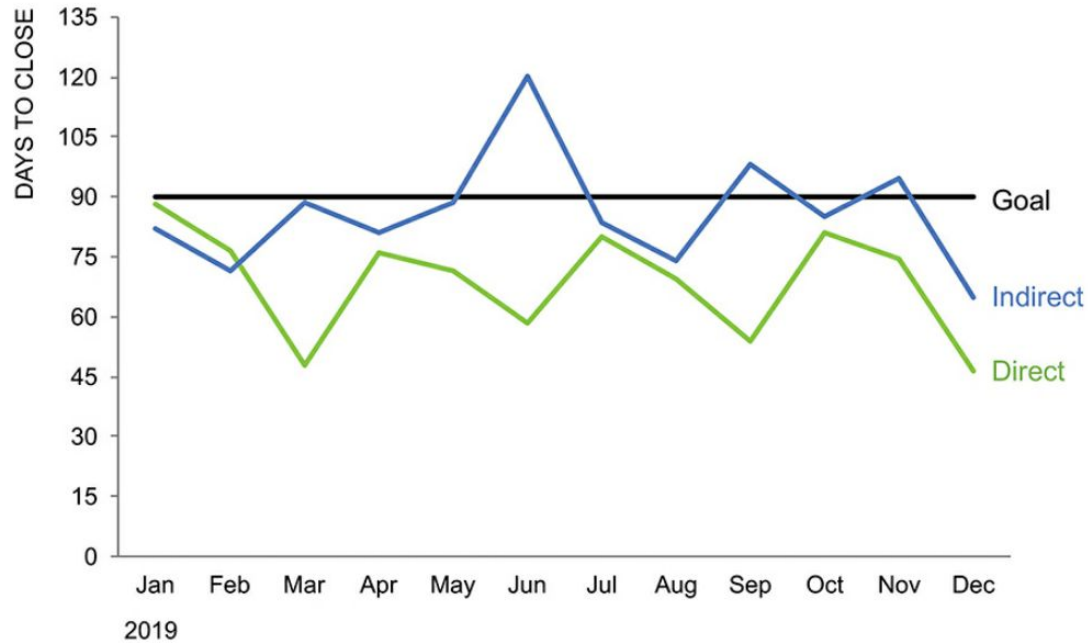


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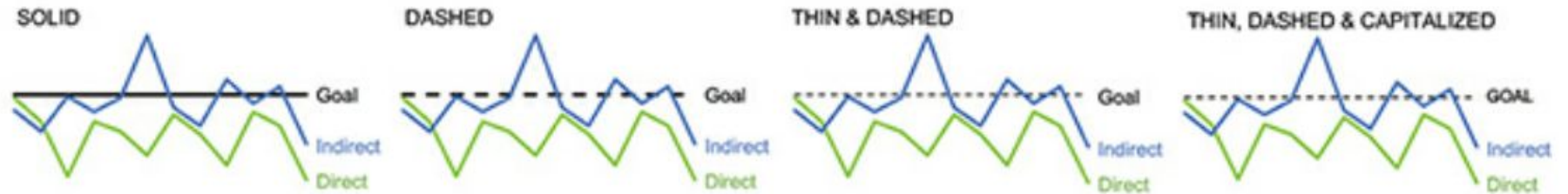
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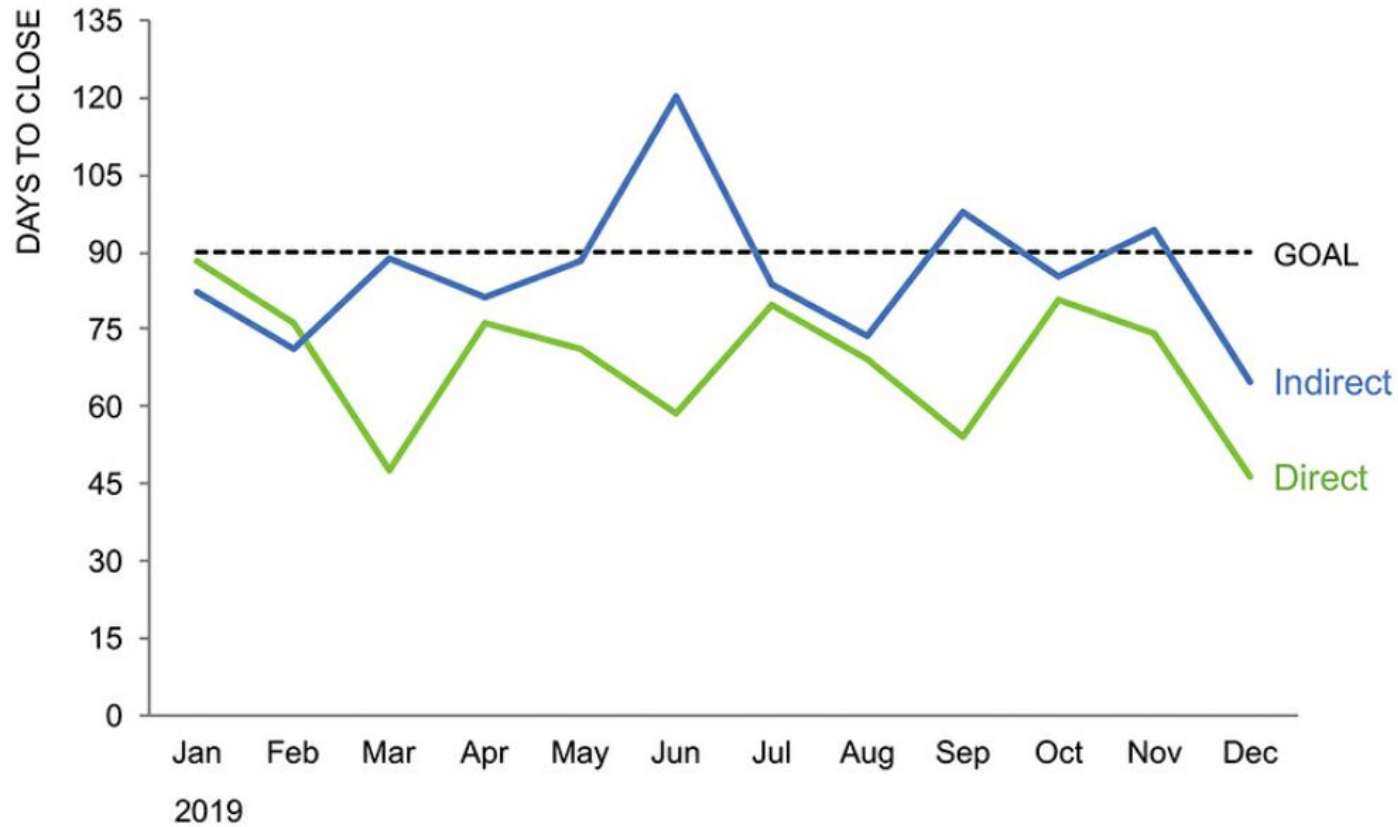
## Time to close deal



# Iterating on **goal** line

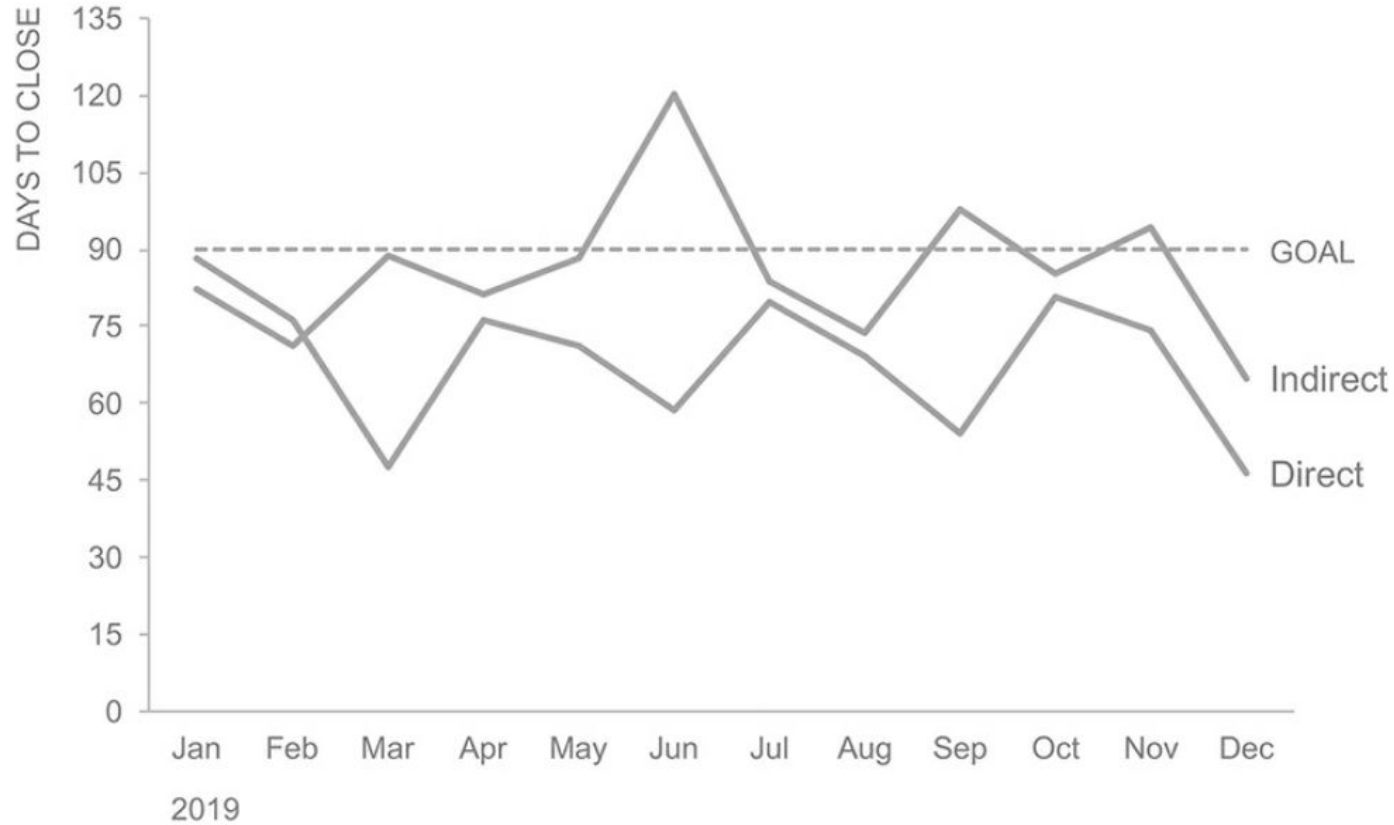


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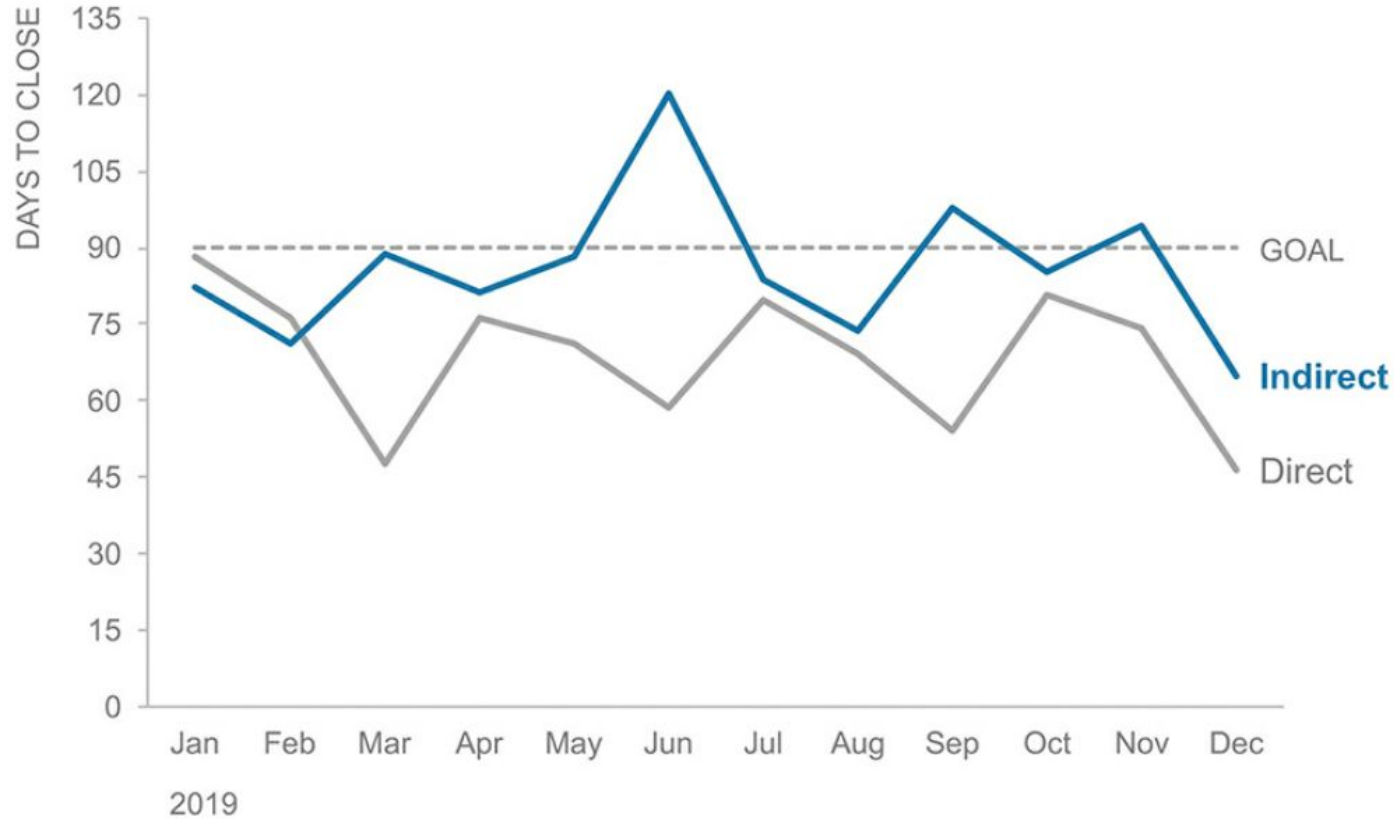




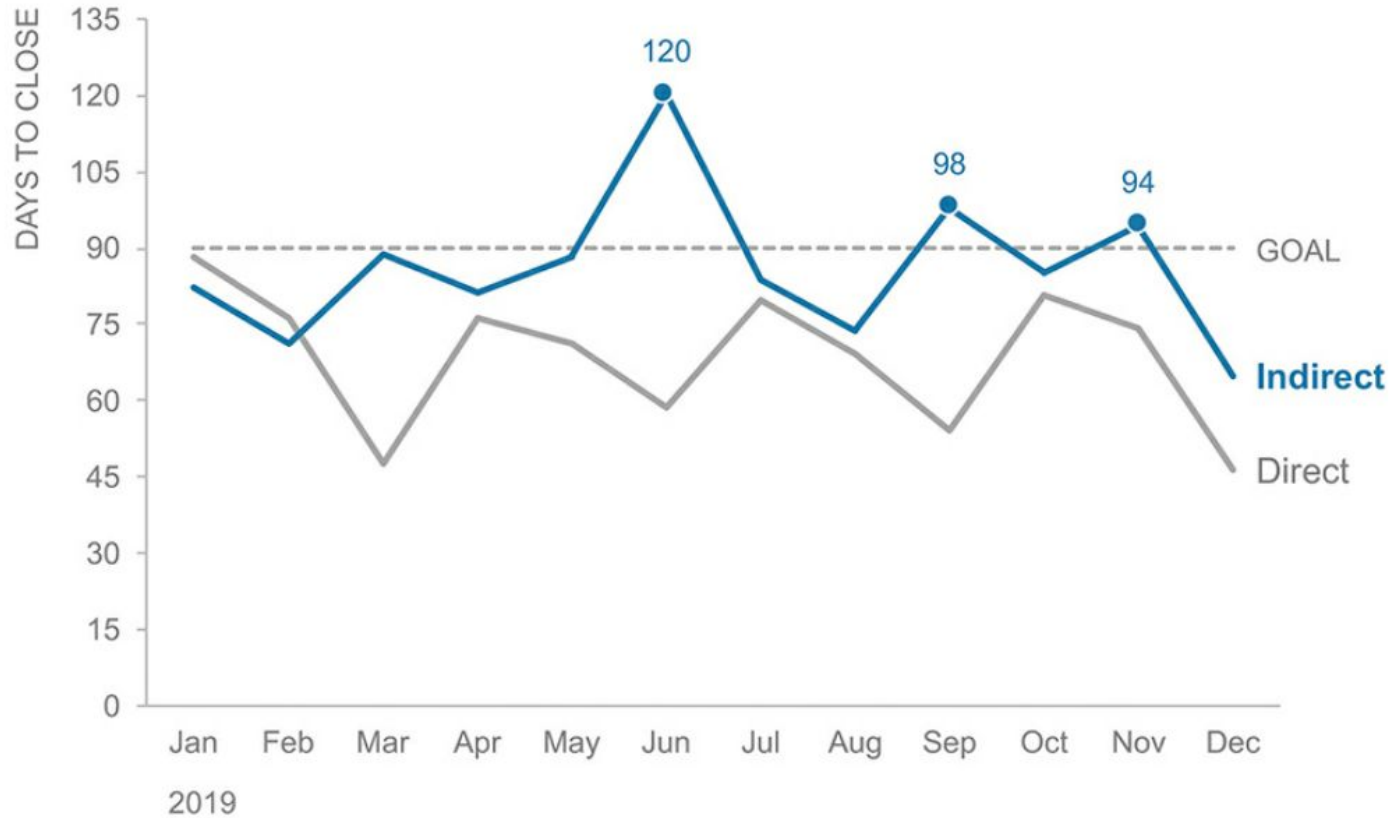
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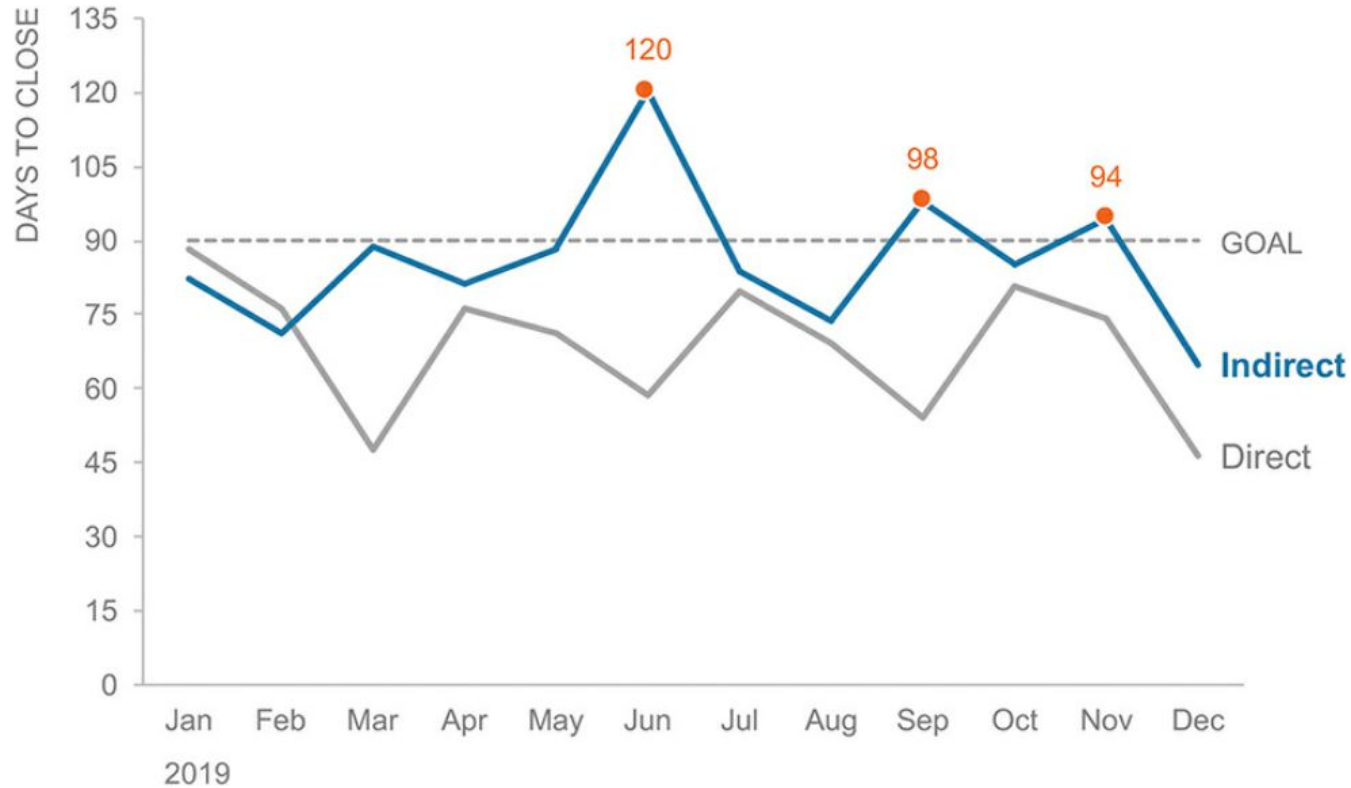
## Time to close deal: **indirect varies over time**



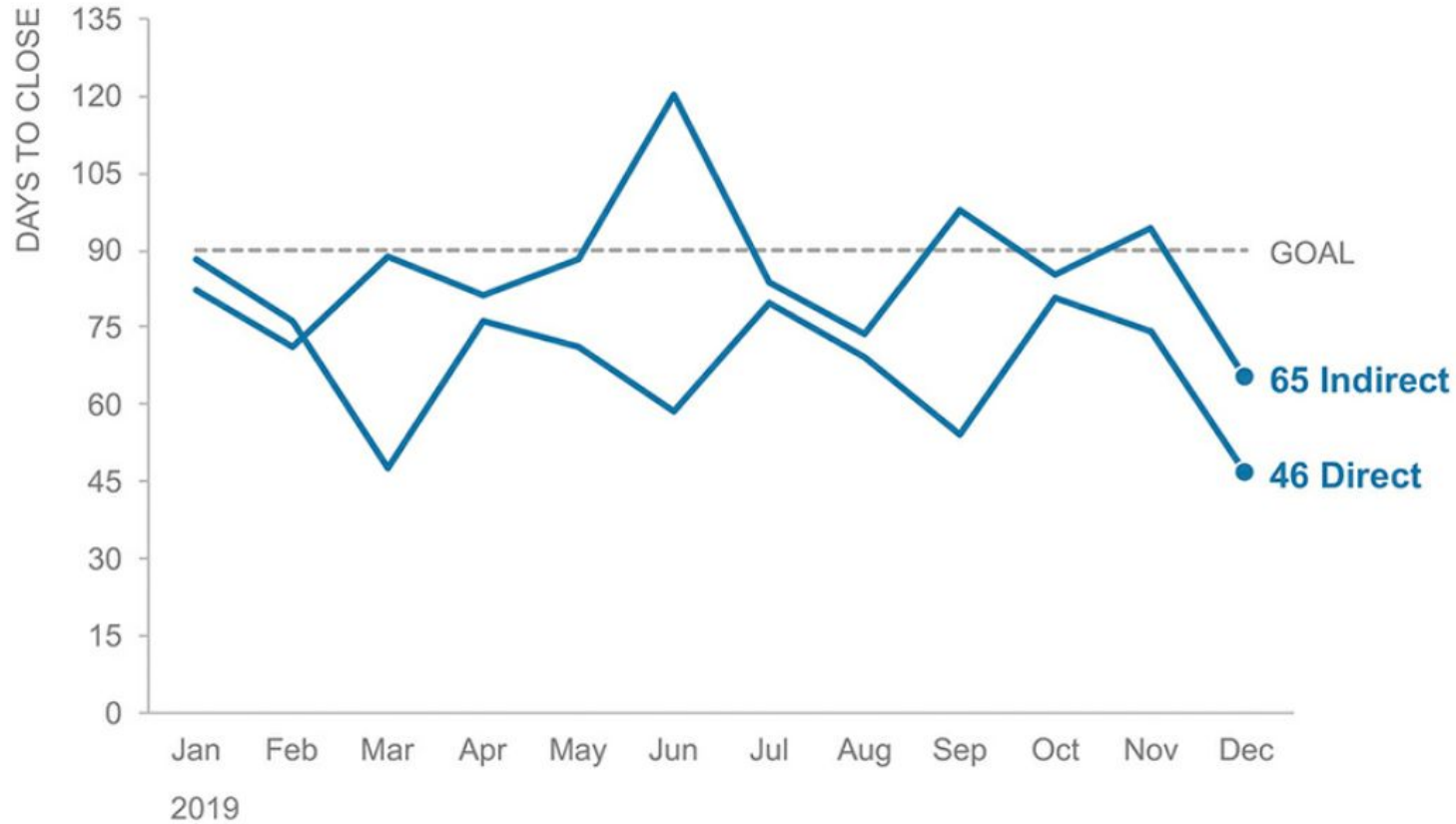
## Time to close deal: **indirect sales missed goal 3 times**



## 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

