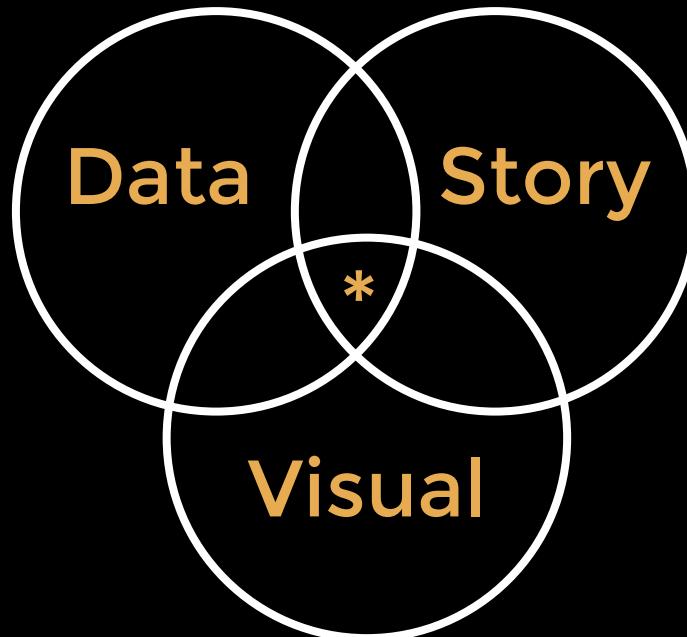


# Storytelling with Data



Amit Kapoor  
narrativeVIZ

# How many 5's can you find?

142536789251364789245369178

419356728495126783149356728

245369178145672893145672938

495126783149356728423698517

359164782145672938451672938

465132978423698517459163782

145762938451672938359164782

431567298459163782431567298

# Proximity

142 5 367892 5 136478924 5 369178  
4193 5 672849 5 1267831493 5 6728  
24 5 36917814 5 67289314 5 672938  
49 5 1267831493 5 6728423698 5 17  
3 5 916478214 5 6729384 5 1672938  
46 5 132978423698 5 174 5 9163782  
14 5 7629384 5 16729383 5 9164782  
431 5 672984 5 9163782431 5 67298

# Alignment

555 142367892136478924369178

555 419367284912678314936728

555 243691781467289314672938

555 491267831493672842369817

555 391647821467293841672938

555 461329784236981749163782

555 147629384167293839164782

555 431672984916378243167298

# Repetition

# Enclosure

142 5 367892 5 136478924 5 369178  
4193 5 672849 5 1267831493 5 6728  
24 5 36917814 5 67289314 5 672938  
49 5 1267831493 5 6728423698 5 17  
3 5 916478214 5 6729384 5 1672938  
46 5 132978423698 5 174 5 9163782  
14 5 7629384 5 16729383 5 9164782  
431 5 672984 5 9163782431 5 67298

# Contrast

142536789251364789245369178  
419356728495126783149356728  
245369178145672893145672938  
495126783149356728423698517  
359164782145672938451672938  
465132978423698517459163782  
145762938451672938359164782  
431567298459163782431567298

# Contrast

142536789251364789245369178  
419356728495126783149356728  
245369178145672893145672938  
495126783149356728423698517  
359164782145672938451672938  
465132978423698517459163782  
145762938451672938359164782  
431567298459163782431567298

# Subtraction

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

# Design Principles

Subtraction

Contrast

Repetition

Alignment

Proximity

Enclosure



# War Stories & Killer Charts

# Approach

## Fundamentals

Learn from first principles

Know the science

Understand the art

## Experiential

I hear and I forget

I see and I remember

I do and I understand

I experience and I learn (for life)

# Learning the Djembe



Source: [The Visitor - Learning the Djembe](#)

da - da - da - da

1 - 2 - 3 - 4

tak - tak - tak

1 - 2 - 3



Linguistic  
(Verbal)

Symbolic  
(Math-Logic)

Interactive  
(Kinesthetic)

Geometric  
(Visual-Spatial)

# Linguistic (Verbal)

The Pythagoras' theorem is a relation in Euclidean geometry among the three sides of a right triangle. It states:

“The square of the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.”

# Symbolic (Math-Logic)

For all  $\triangle XYZ$ , where  $\angle XYZ = 90^\circ$   
and the length of side  $XY = a$ ,  
 $YZ = b$  and  $ZX = c$ , there exist a  
relationship such that:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

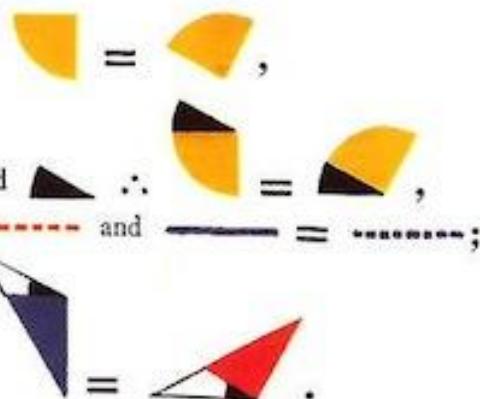
# Geometric (Visual)



**N**a right angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse — is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides, (— and —).

On —, — and — describe squares, (pr. 46.)

Draw — || — (pr. 31.)  
also draw — and —.



Again, because — || —

$$\begin{aligned} \text{red square} &= \text{twice } \triangle_1, \\ \text{blue square} &= \text{twice } \triangle_2; \\ \therefore \text{red square} &= \text{blue square}. \end{aligned}$$

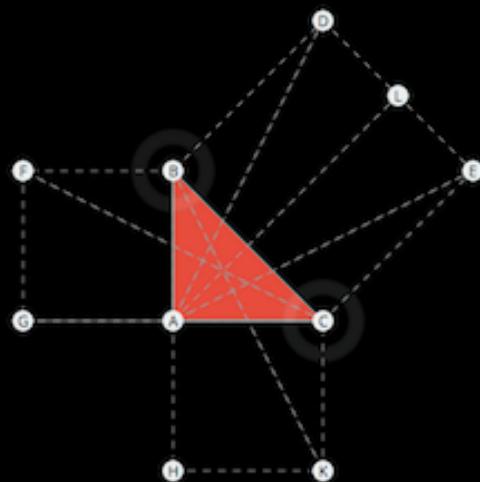
In the same manner it may be shown

$$\begin{aligned} \text{that } \blacktriangle &= \text{yellow rectangle}; \\ \text{hence } \blacktriangle + \text{red square} &= \text{yellow rectangle}. \end{aligned}$$

Q. E. D.

# Interactive (Kinesthetic)

## Pythagorean theorem



A visual explanation by [Victor Powell](#) for [Setosa](#)

Tweets 102

What follows is an interactive walk through of [Euclid's proof of the Pythagorean Theorem](#).

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Let  $\triangle ABC$  be a right-angled triangle having the angle  $\angle BAC$  right.

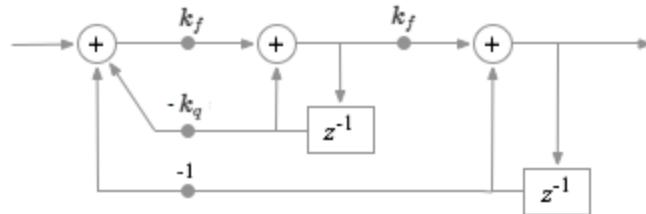
I say that the square on  $BC$  equals the sum of the squares on  $BA$  and  $AC$ .

Describe the square  $BDEC$  on  $BC$ , and the squares  $GB$  and  $HC$  on  $BA$  and  $AC$ . Draw  $AL$  through  $A$  parallel to either  $BD$  or  $CE$ , and join  $AD$  and  $FC$ .

Since each of the angles  $\angle BAC$  and  $\angle BAG$  is right, it follows that with a straight line  $BA$ , and at the point  $A$  on it, the two straight lines  $AC$  and  $AG$  not lying on the same side make the adjacent angles equal to two right angles, therefore  $CA$  is in a straight line with  $AG$ .

For the same reason  $BA$  is also in a straight line with  $AH$ .

Below is a simplified digital adaptation of the analog state variable filter.



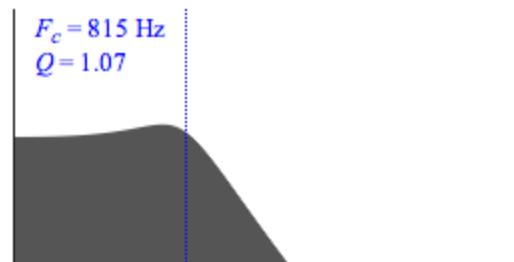
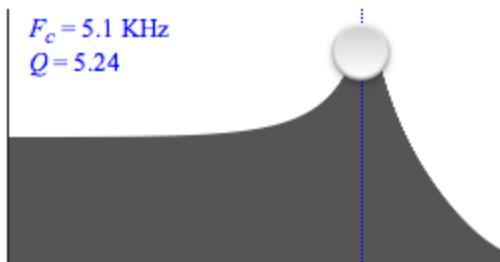
The coefficients and transfer function are:

$$k_f = 2 \sin\left(\pi \frac{F_c}{F_s}\right) \quad k_q = \frac{1}{Q}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{k_f^2}{1 - (2 - k_f(k_f + k_q))z^{-1} + (1 - k_f k_q)z^{-2}}$$

This topology is particularly useful for embedded audio processing, because  $F_c$  (cutoff frequency) and  $Q$  (resonance) are controlled by independent coefficients,  $k_f$  and  $k_q$ . (With most filters, the coefficients are functions of both parameters, which precludes pre-calculated lookup tables.)

Some example frequency responses:

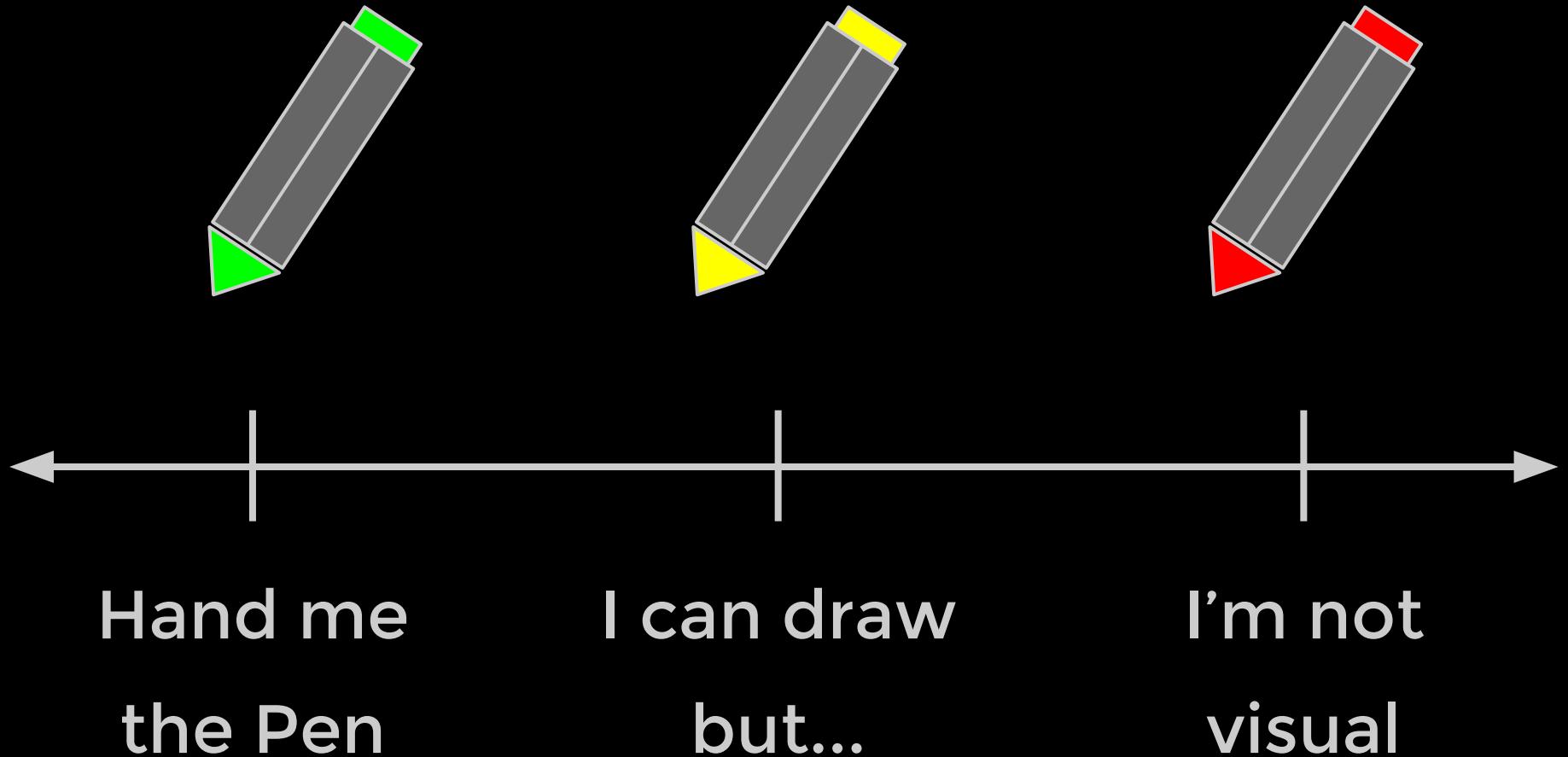


Source: [Explorable Explanation - Bret Victor](#)

“ To develop a complete mind, study the science of art, the art of science. Learn how to see. Realize that everything connects to everything else. ”

- Leonardo da Vinci

# Visual Thinking Spectrum



# Gesture with Pen

Pointing, Waving, Grabbing, Holding,  
Reaching out, Dancing

Smiling, Frowning, Disinterest, Concern,  
Full Attention, Surprise

“Put this there”

# Visual Wired Brain



**50%**  
of the brain  
used for visual  
processing



**70%**  
of the sensory  
receptors are  
in the eyes



**100ms**  
to get a  
sense of the  
visual scene

# Visual Language

**While you are travelling down this road there is a chance that one or more rocks of varying size may fall from the slopes.**

**You should be aware of this before you travel this way so that you are cautious of this particular type of hazard.**



# Visualization

.vɪʒuəlai'zeɪʃən (noun)

Derived from the Latin verb **videre**, "to look,  
to see"

The act or instance to  
form a mental image or  
picture (without an  
object)

The act or instance to  
make visible or visual  
(with an object)

# Pattern Seekers

“Why should we be interested in visualization?  
Because the **human visual system is a pattern seeker**  
**of enormous power and subtlety.**

The eye and the visual cortex of the brain form a massively parallel processor that provides the highest-bandwidth channel into human cognitive centers.

At higher levels of processing, **perception and cognition are closely interrelated**, which is the reason why the words ‘understanding’ and ‘seeing’ are synonymous.”

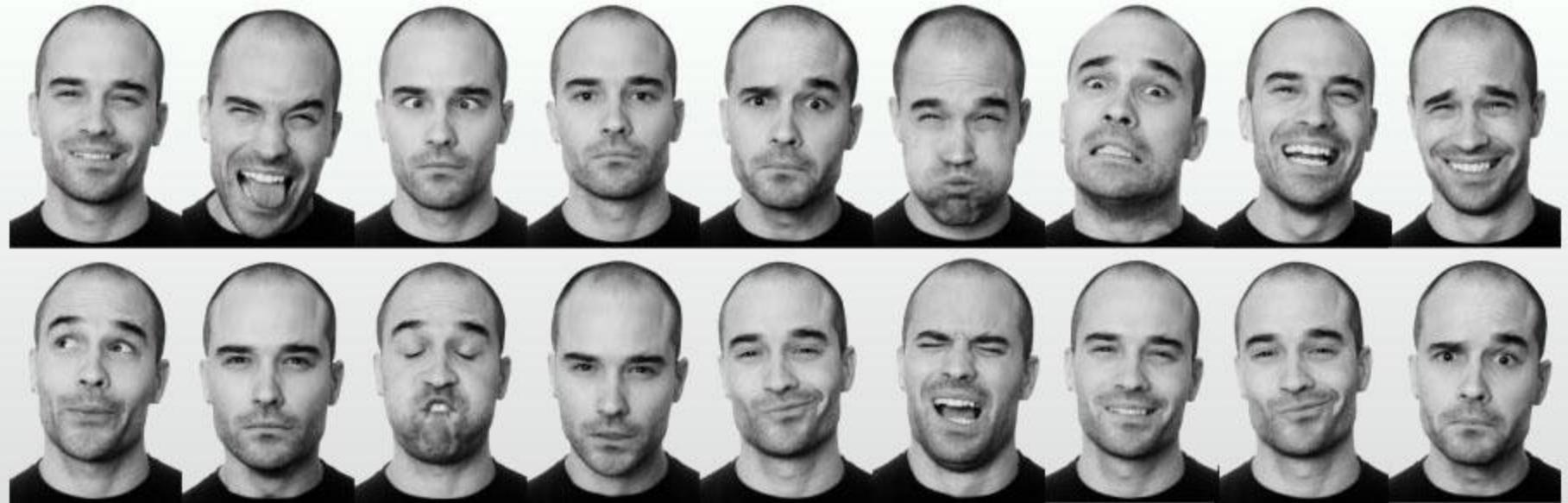
– Colin Ware

# Pattern Recognition



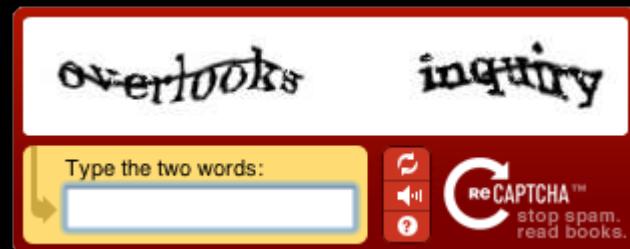
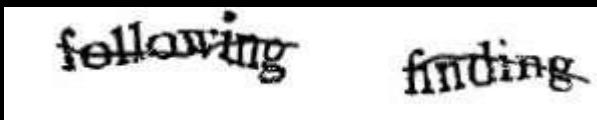
Driving a Car

# Pattern Recognition



Facial & Emotion  
Recognition

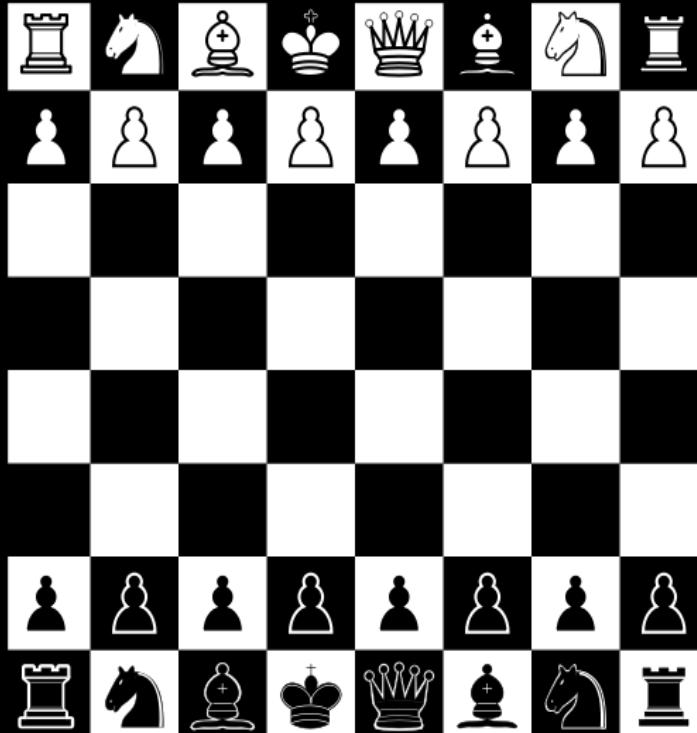
# Pattern Recognition



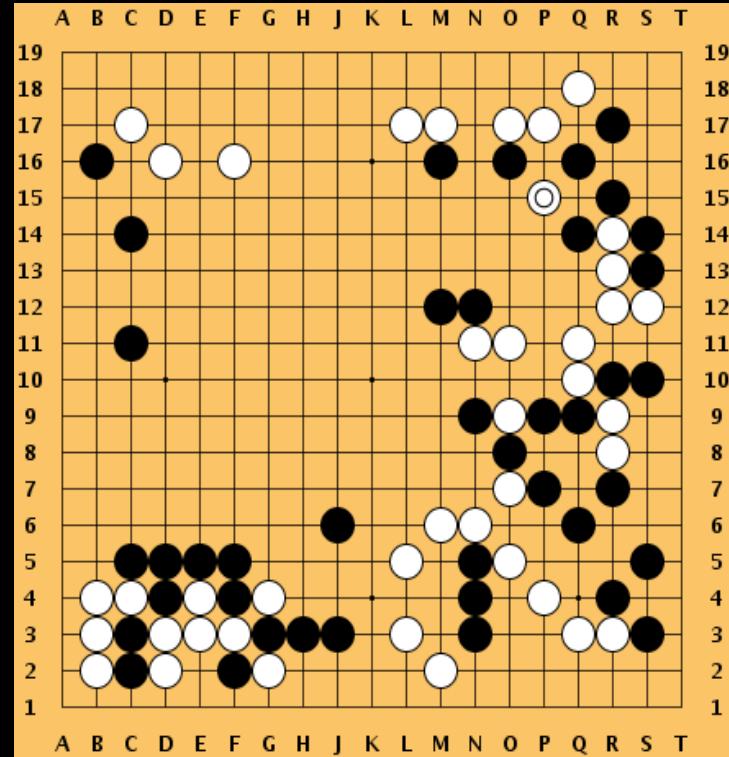
## CAPTCHA

Completely Automated Public Turing test to  
tell Computers and Humans Apart

# Pattern Recognition

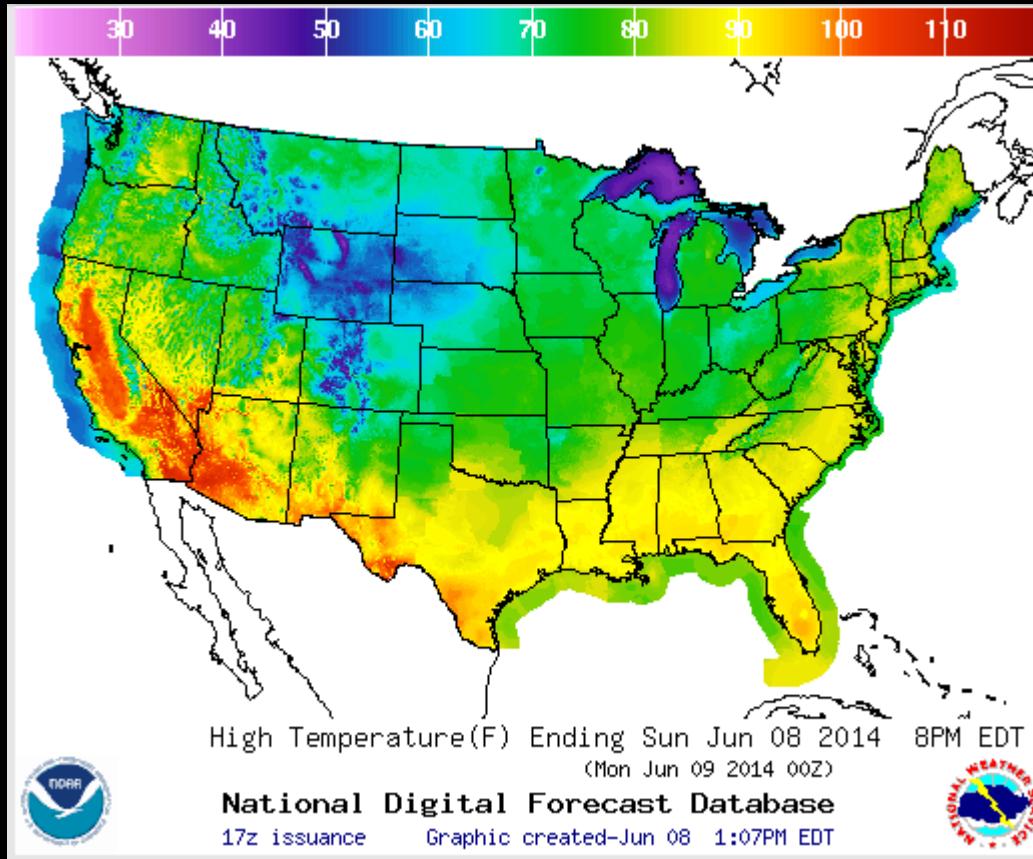


Chess



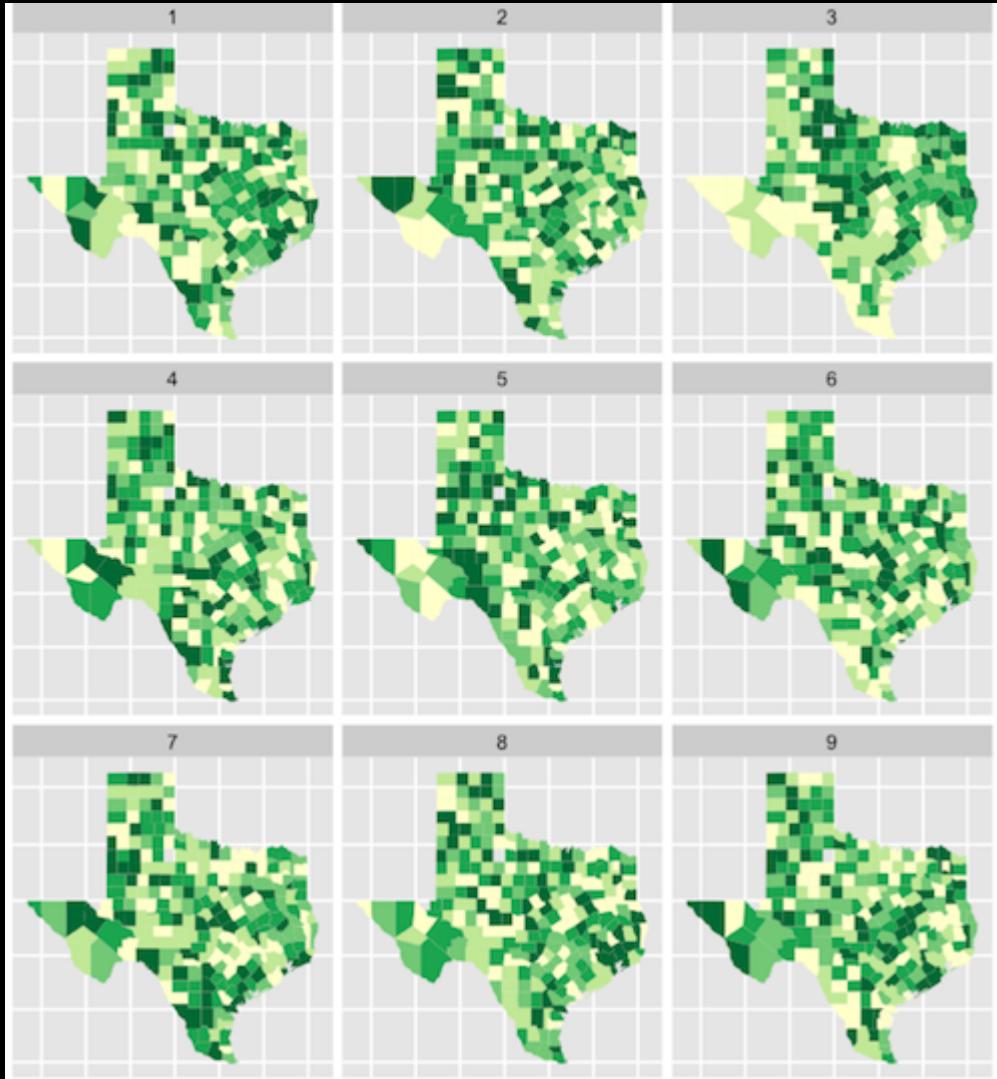
Go

# Pattern Recognition



## Weather Forecasts

# Patterns in Random Noise



Choropleth maps of cancer deaths in Texas, where darker colors = more deaths.

Can you spot which of the nine plots is made from a real dataset and not from under the null hypothesis of spatial independence?

Source: Graphical Inference for Infovis

# Visualization

“Transformation of the symbolic into the geometric”

- McCormick et al. 1987

“The use of computer-generated, interactive, visual representations of abstract data to amplify cognition.”

- Card, Mackinlay, & Shneiderman 1999

# Value of Visualization

Expand memory

Answer questions

Find patterns

See data in context

Make decisions

Persuade | Tell a story

Share | Collaborate

Inspire

# Value of Visualization

Exploration

Explanation

Expression

# Exploration | Interactive

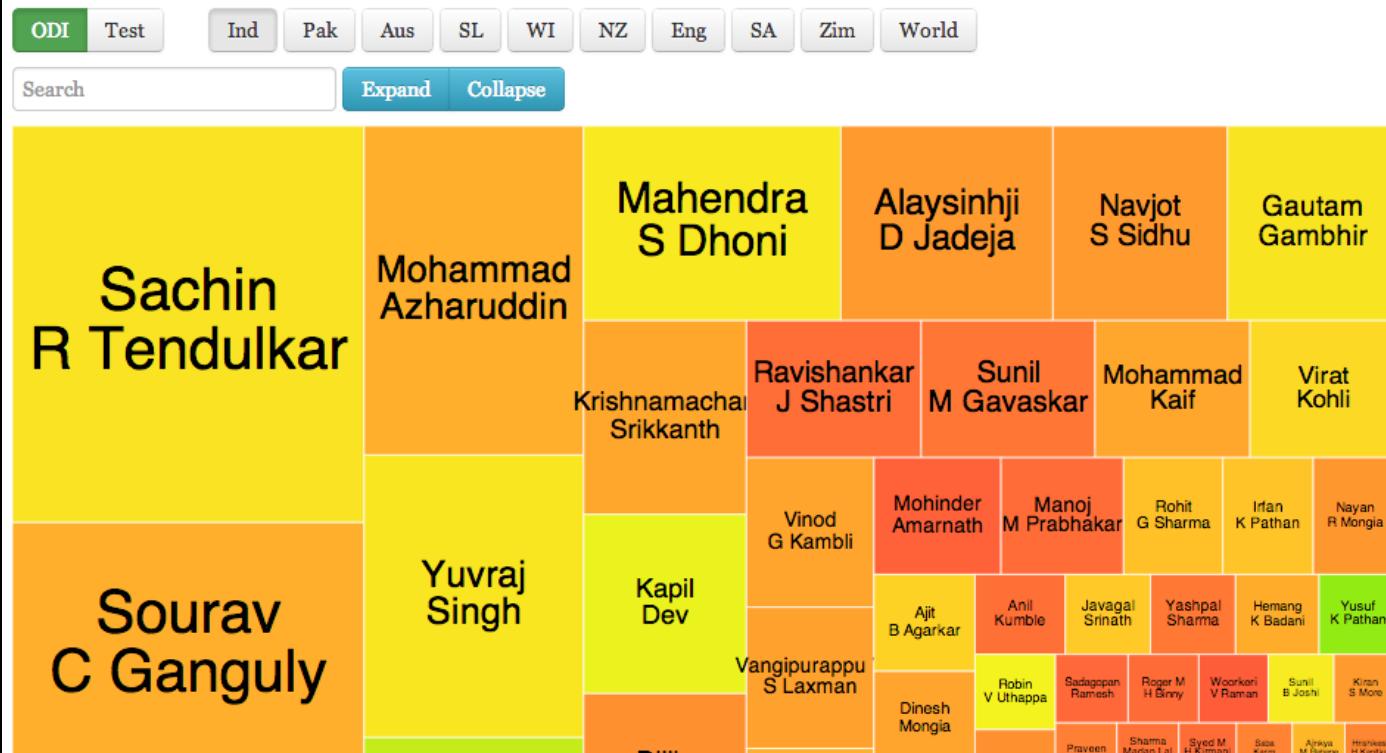
Data Tool for engagement,  
exploration and discovery

# Cricket Stats

## Home ODI: IND BATTING

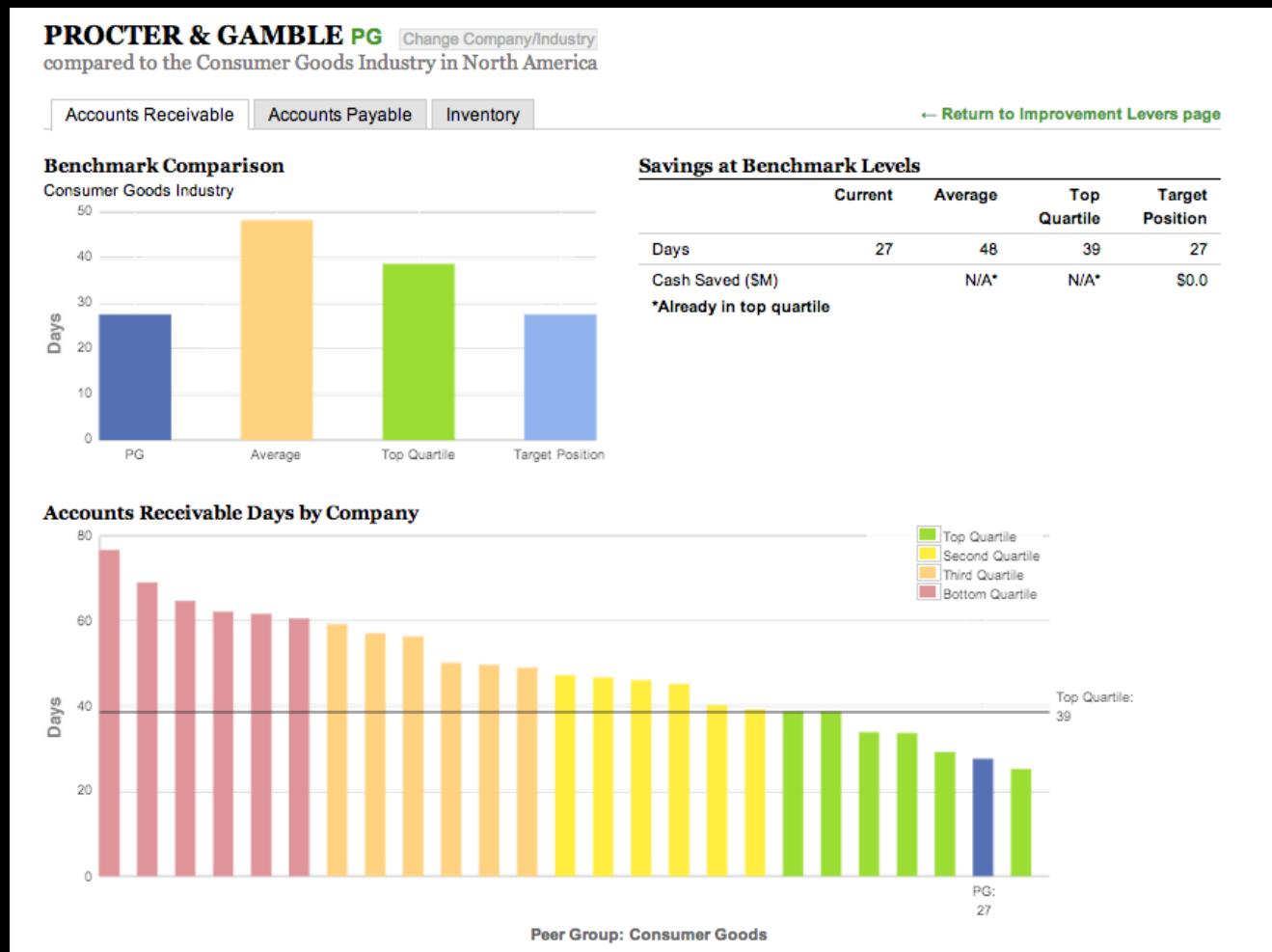
Gramener

For the popular cricket-playing nations, we took every batsmen that has scored at least 20 runs in their ODI career, and plotted their run rate for every single match. Size = Number of runs. Colour = strike rate 20 50 80 110 140



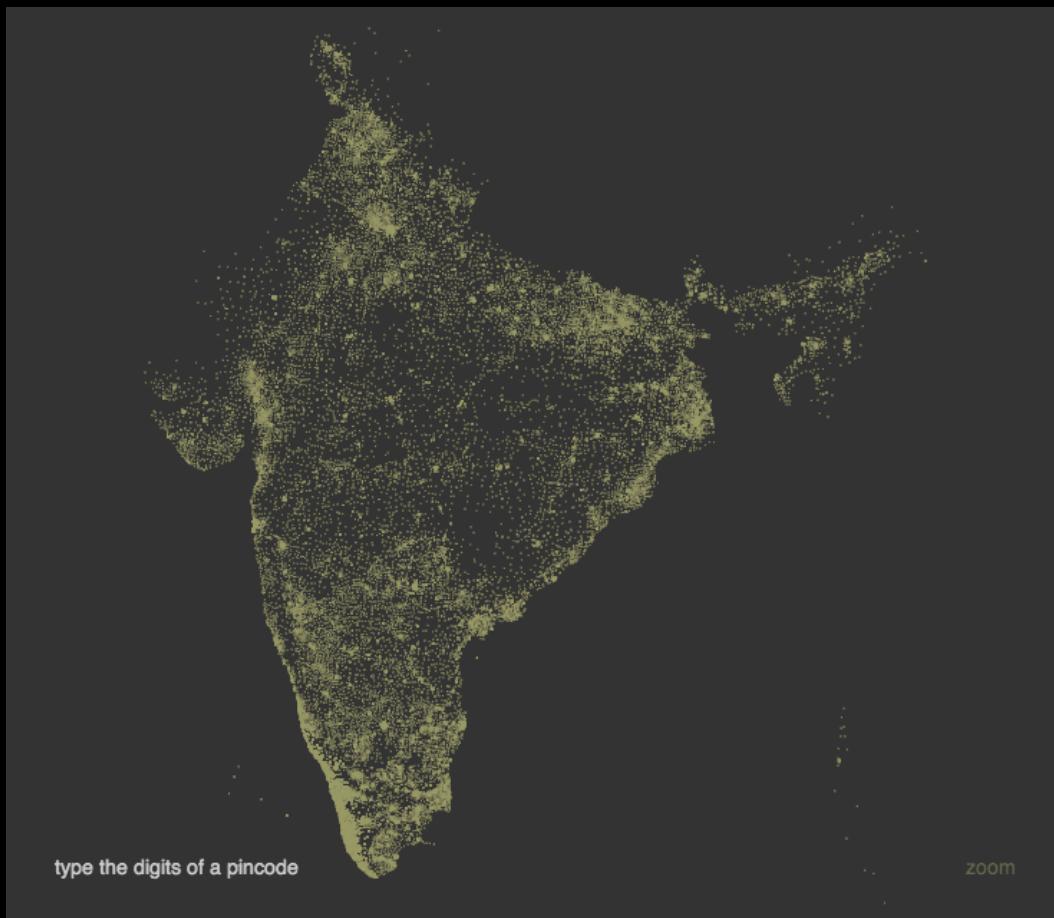
Source: [Gramener](#)

# Working Capital Profiler



Source: Strategy&

# Pincode decoder

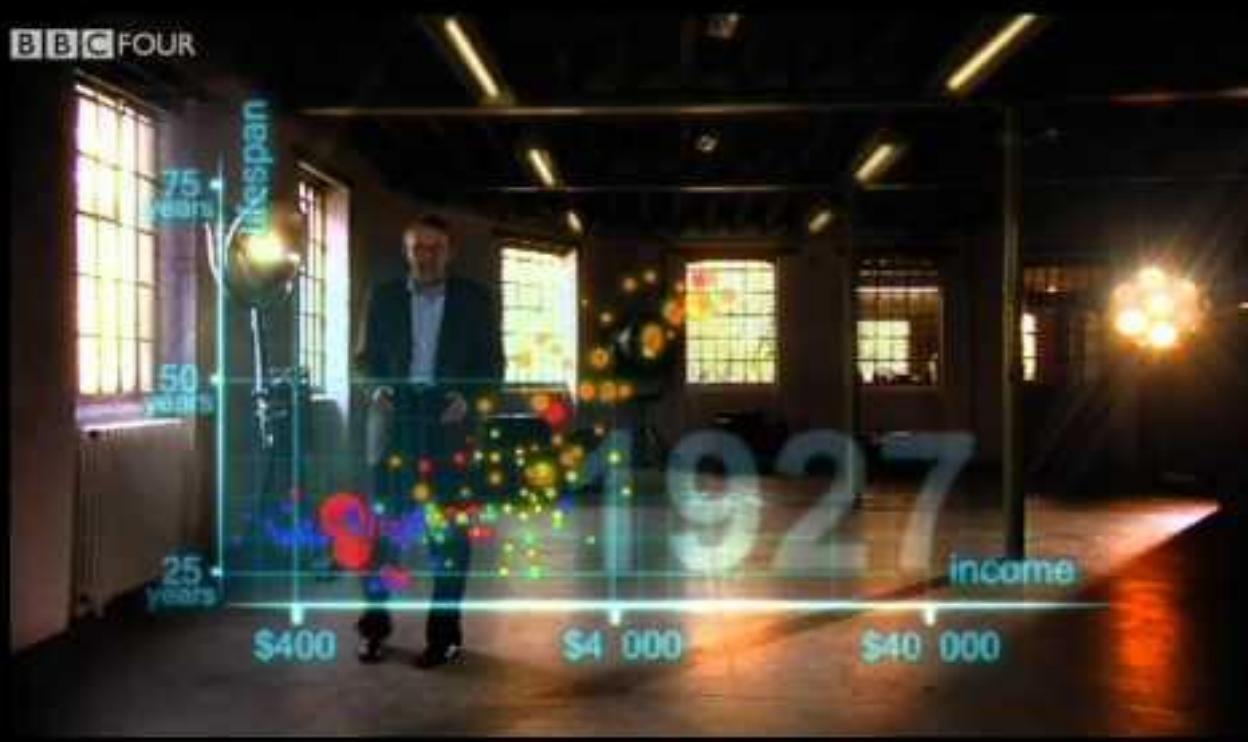


Source: [Pindecode](#)

# **Explanatory | Narrative**

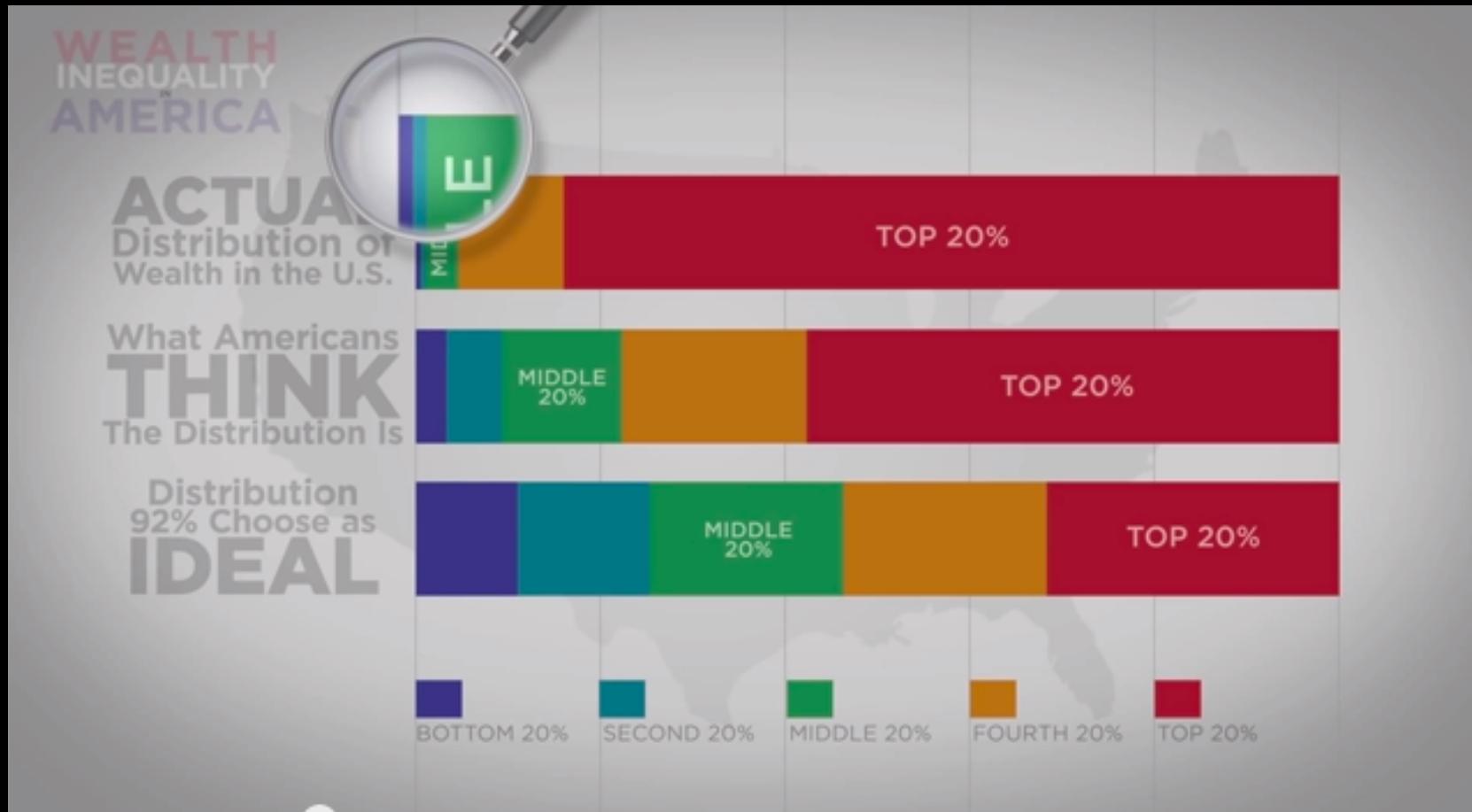
**Data Stories for telling a specific and  
(linear) visual narrative**

# The Joy of Stats



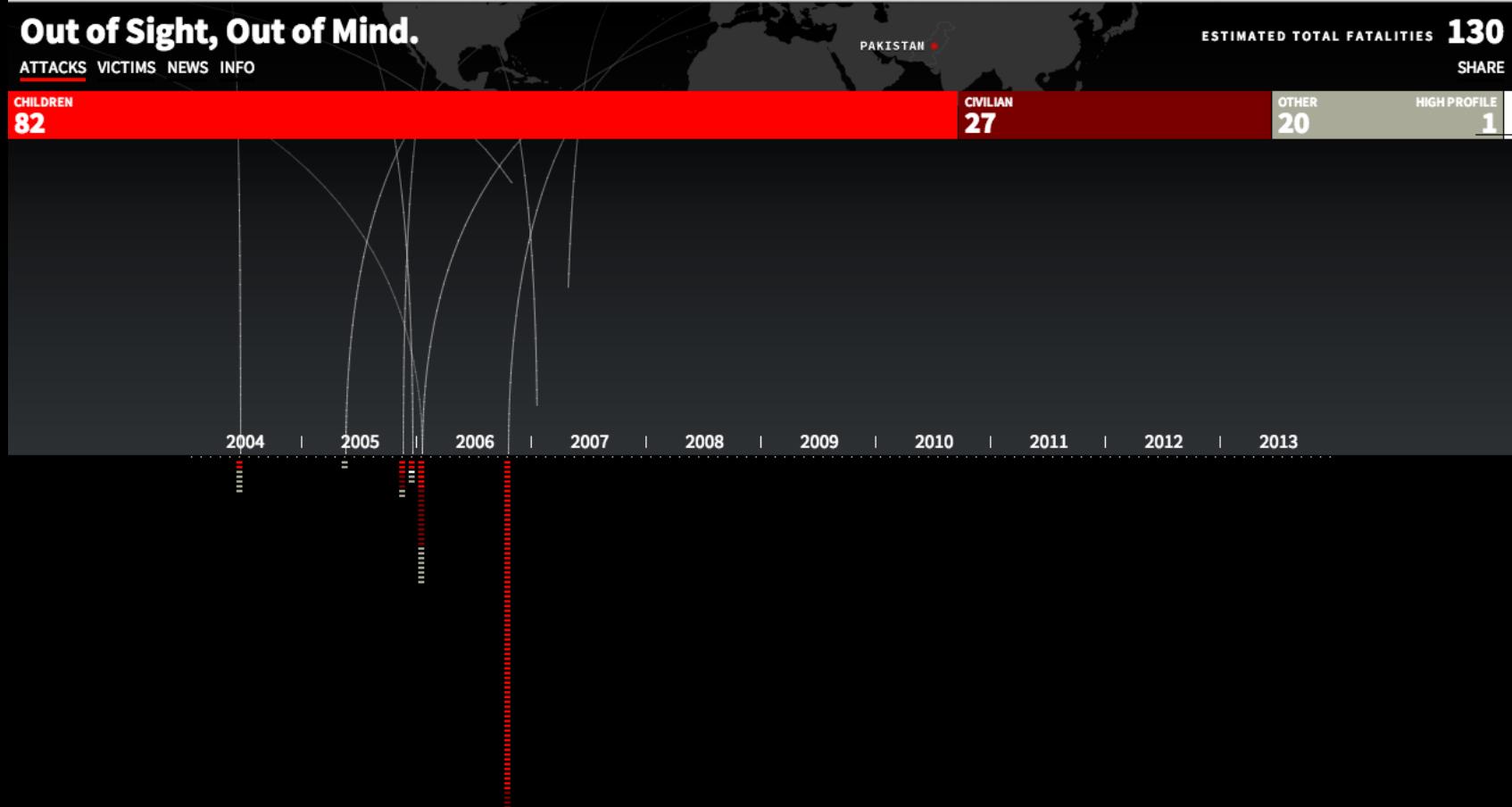
Source: [Hans Rosling](#)

# Wealth Inequality



Source: [Politizane](#)

# Drone Attacks



Source: [Pitch Interactive](#)

# Exhibition | Expression

**Data Art for visual expression, delight  
(and impact, insight)**

# Wind Map

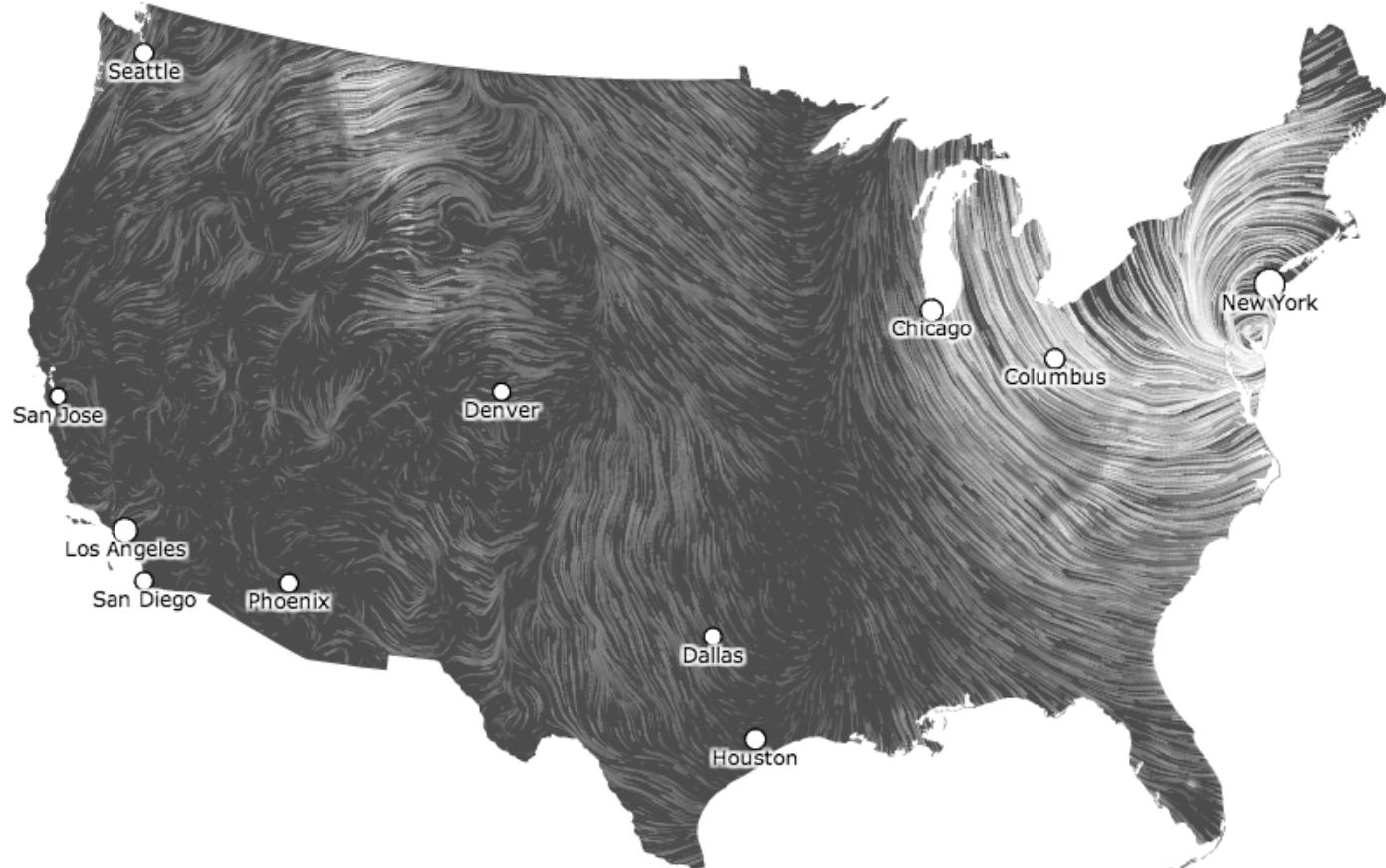
October 29, 2012

8:59 pm EST

(time of forecast download)

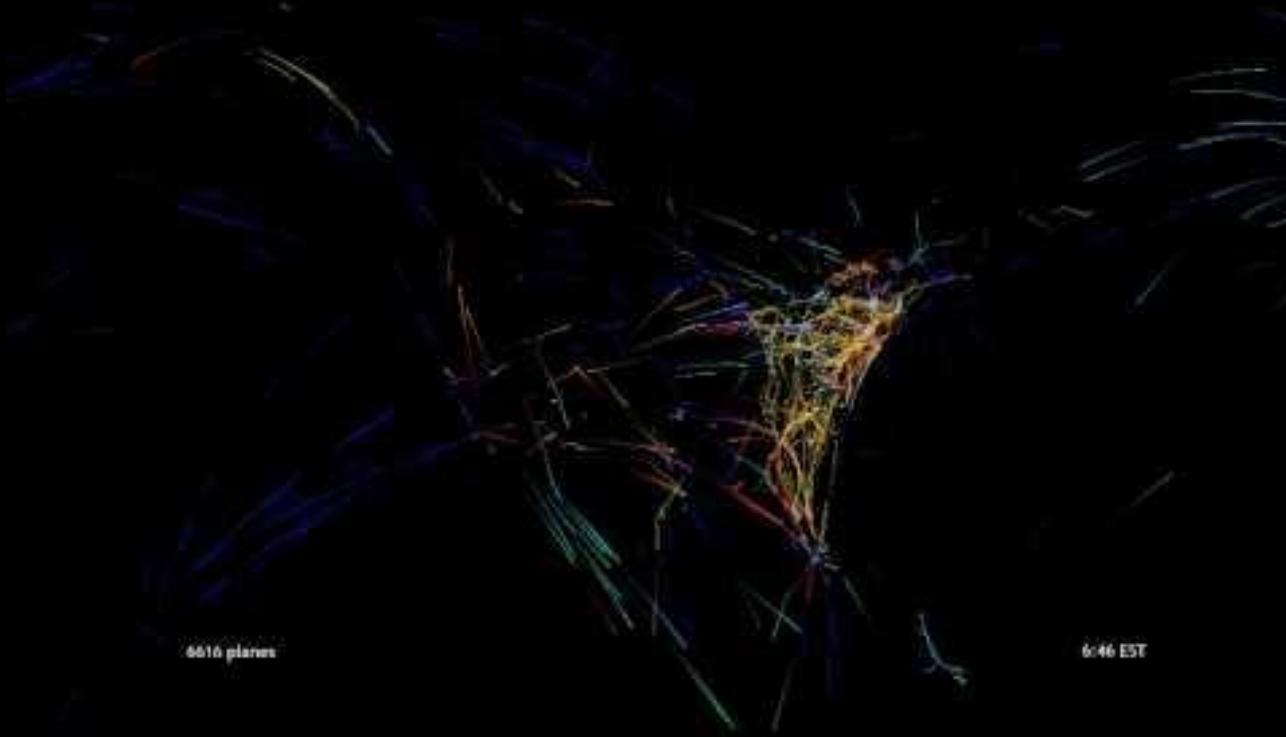
top speed: 45.1 mph

average: 9.4 mph



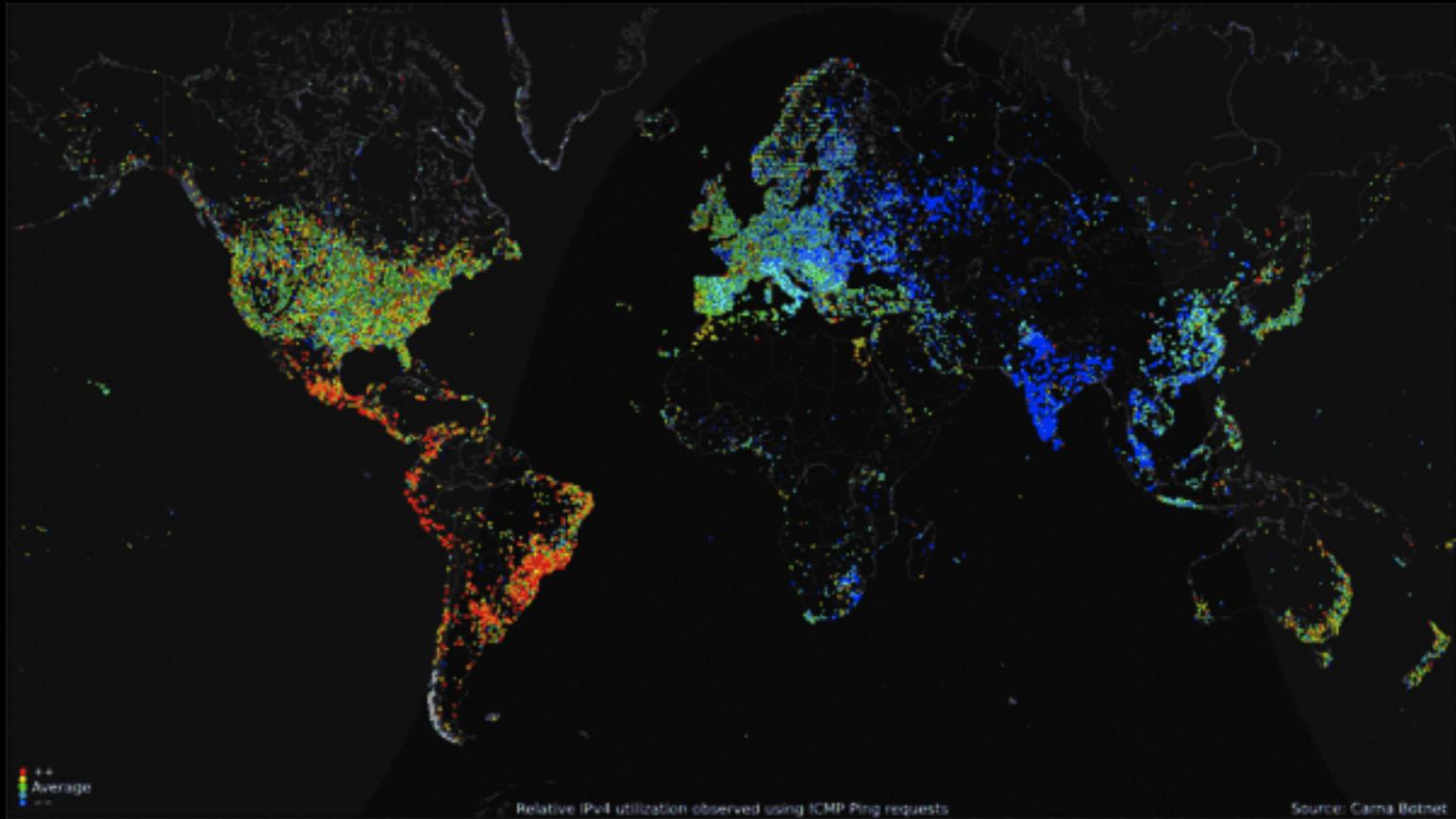
Source: [hint.fm/wind](http://hint.fm/wind)

# Flight Patterns



Source: [Aaron Koblin](#)

# Internet Census



Source: [Internet Census](#)

# Making Sense of Data

“The ability to take data—to be able to understand it, to process it, to extract value from it, to visualize it, to communicate it—that’s going to be a hugely important skill in the next decades, ... because now we really do have essentially free and ubiquitous data. So the complimentary scarce factor is the ability to understand that data and extract value from it.”

– Hal Varian, Google’s Chief Economist

# Design Framework

Approach for Creating Data-Visual-Stories

Word | Writer

Note | Musician

Frame | Film Maker

Datum | Data Artist

# Datum

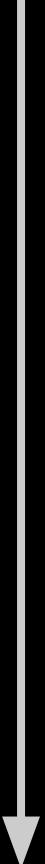
???

???

???

???

Data-Visual-Story



# Datum

See the Data

---

Show the Visual

---

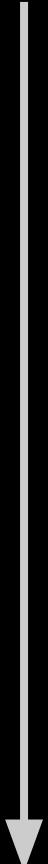
Tell the Story

---

Engage the Audience

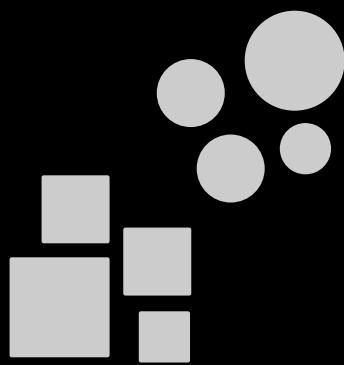
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Data-Stories

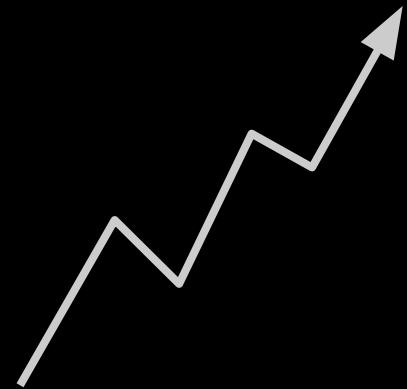


# See the Data

Pattern

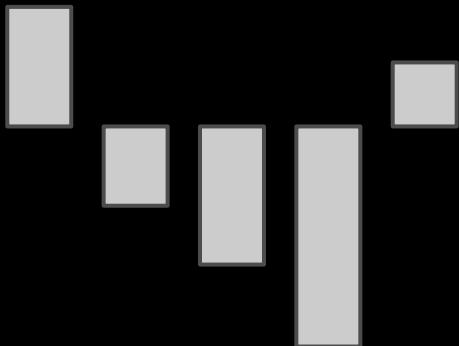


Trend

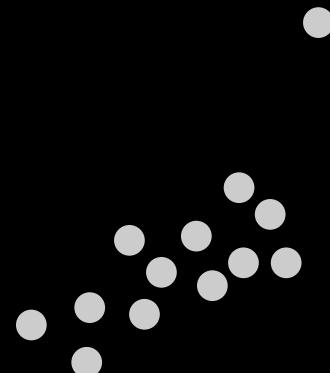


Data  
Abstraction

Deviation



Outlier



# Anscombe's Quartet

x1	y1	x2	y2	x3	y3	x4	y4
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

# Anscombe's Quartet

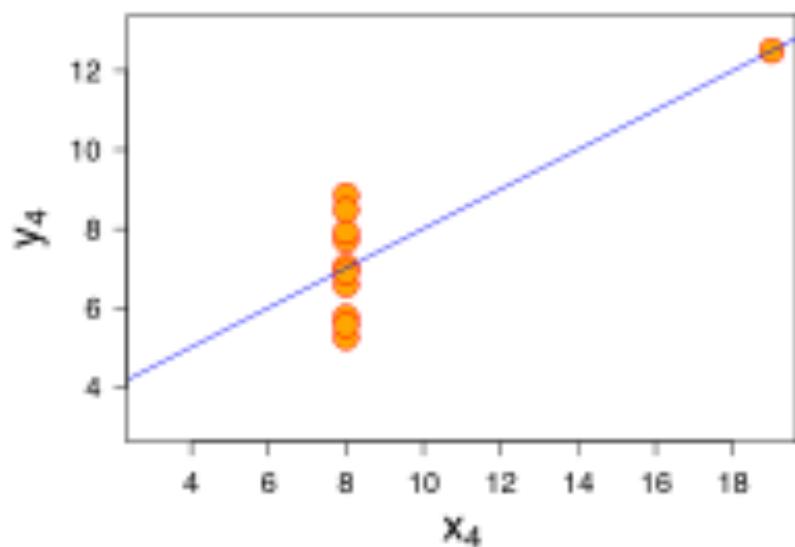
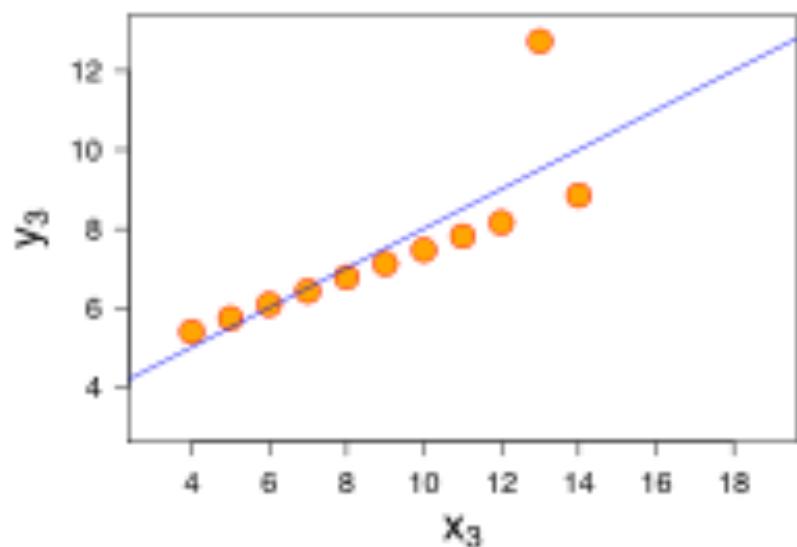
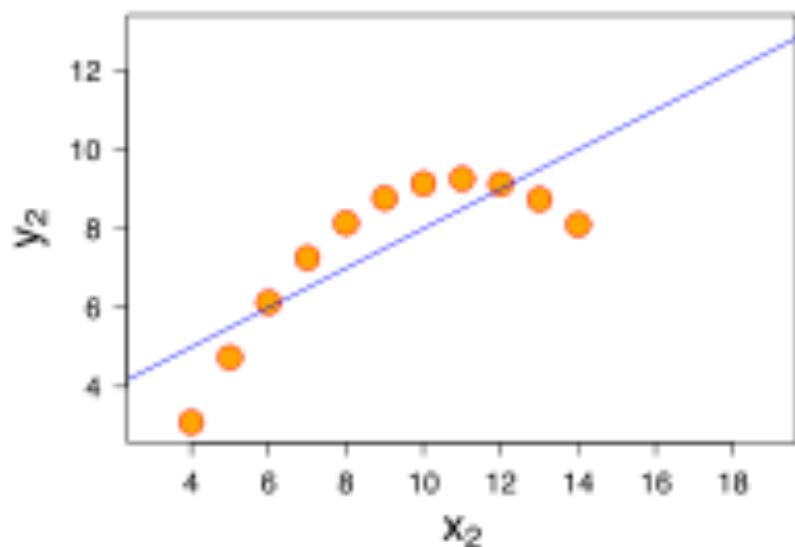
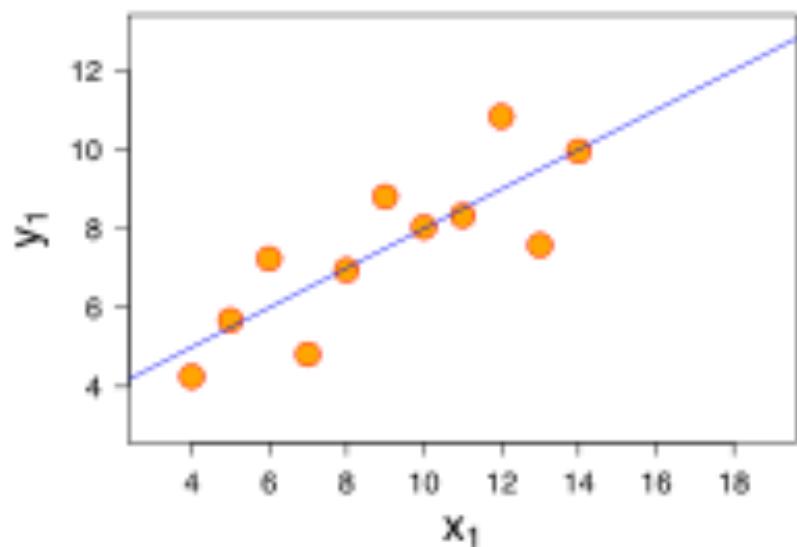
$x(\text{mean}) = 9$

$y(\text{mean}) = 7.5$

$x(\text{var}) = 11$

$y(\text{var}) = 4.12$

$y = 3.00 + 0.500 x$



# This is hard work

"80% perspiration,  
10% great idea,  
10% output."

- Simon Rogers

# See the Data

1

Acquire

2

Prepare

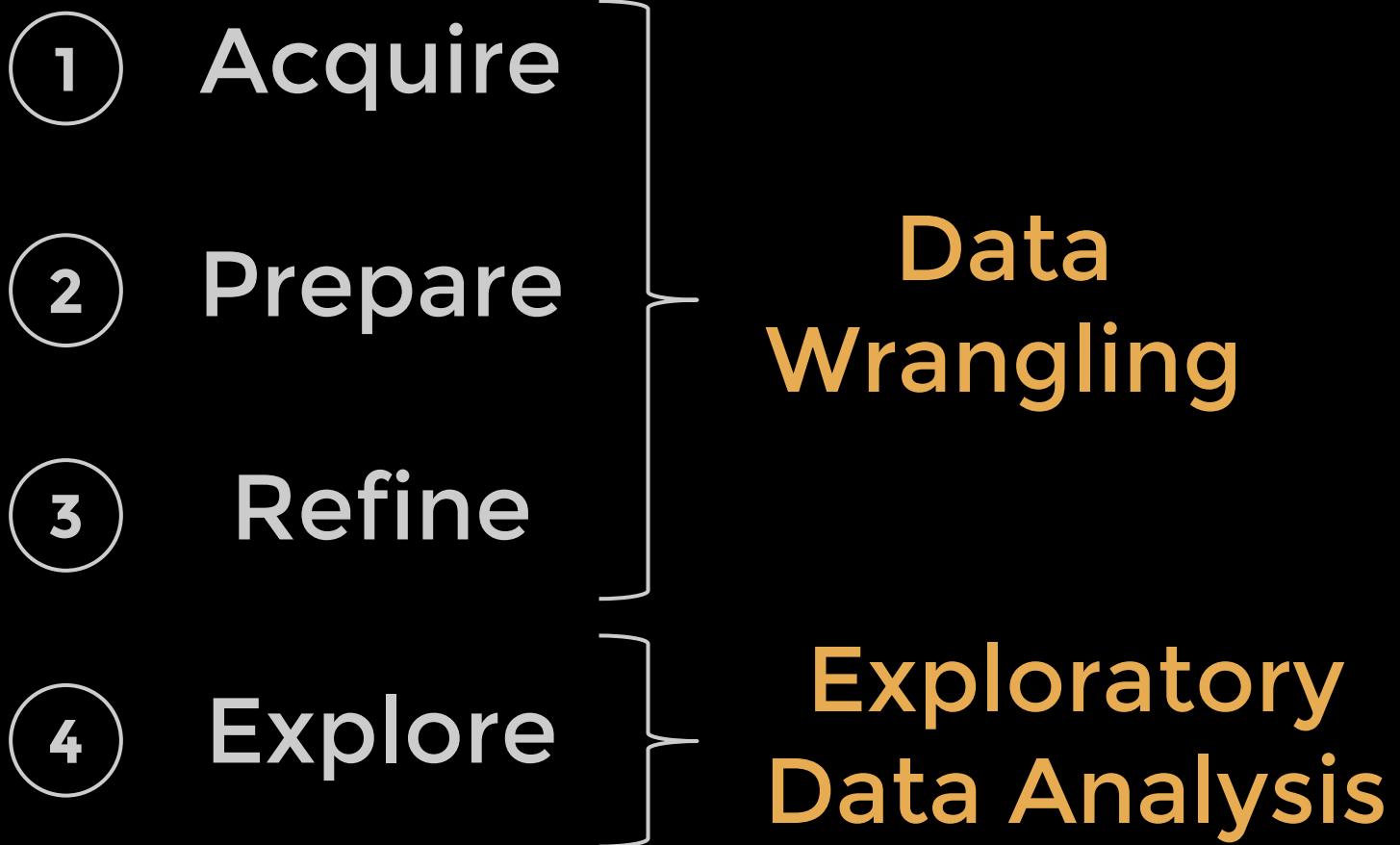
3

Refine

4

Explore

# See the Data



# Explore

"Visualization gives you answers to questions you didn't know you had."

- Ben Schneiderman

# Directed Approach

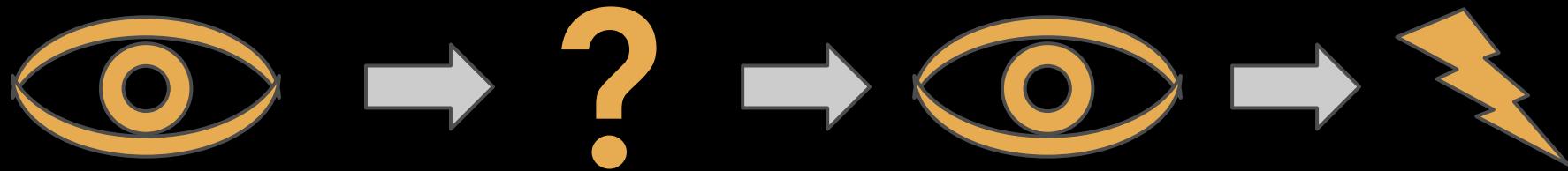


Question

Explore

Insight

# Exploratory Approach



Explore

Question

Explore

Insight

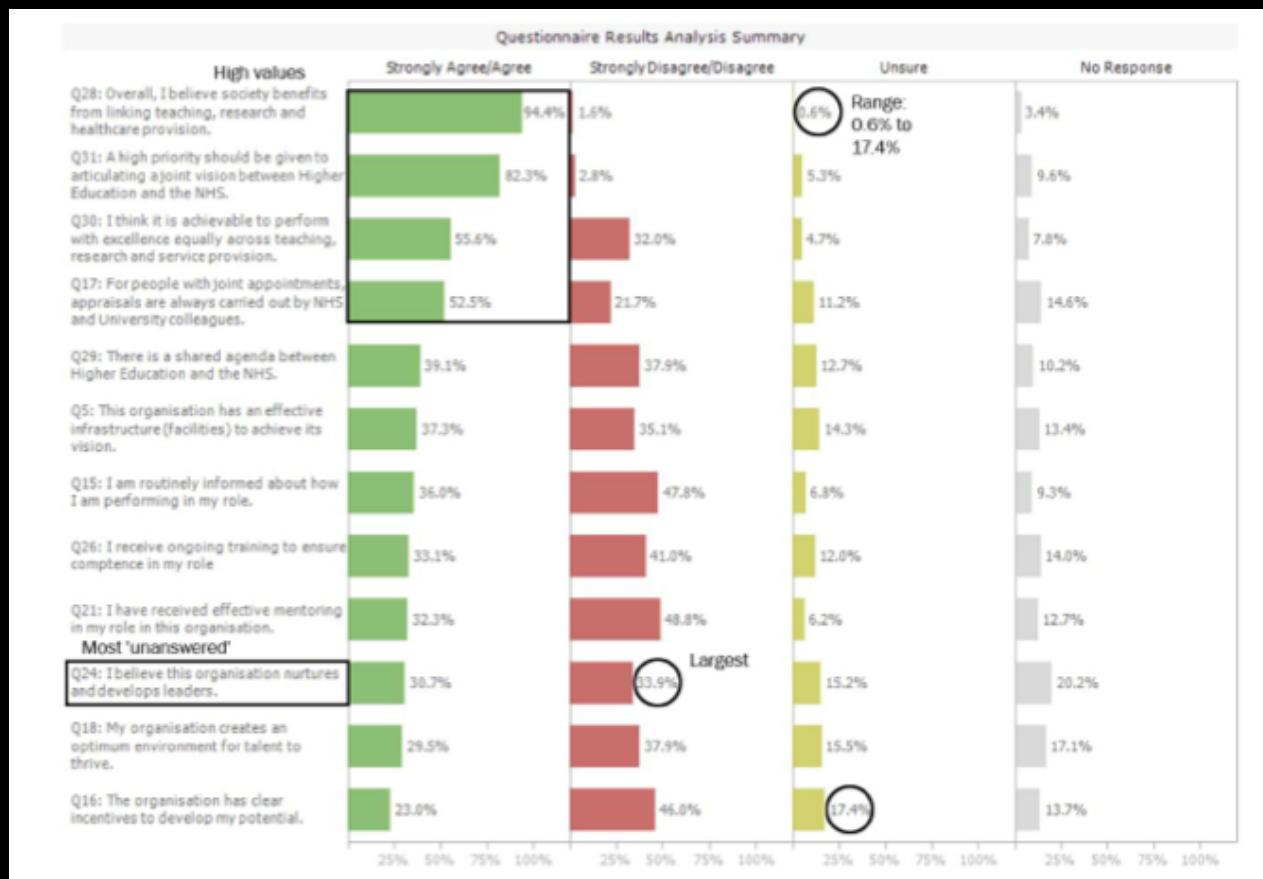
# Visually Exploring

## Active Seeing

## Skill Building over Time

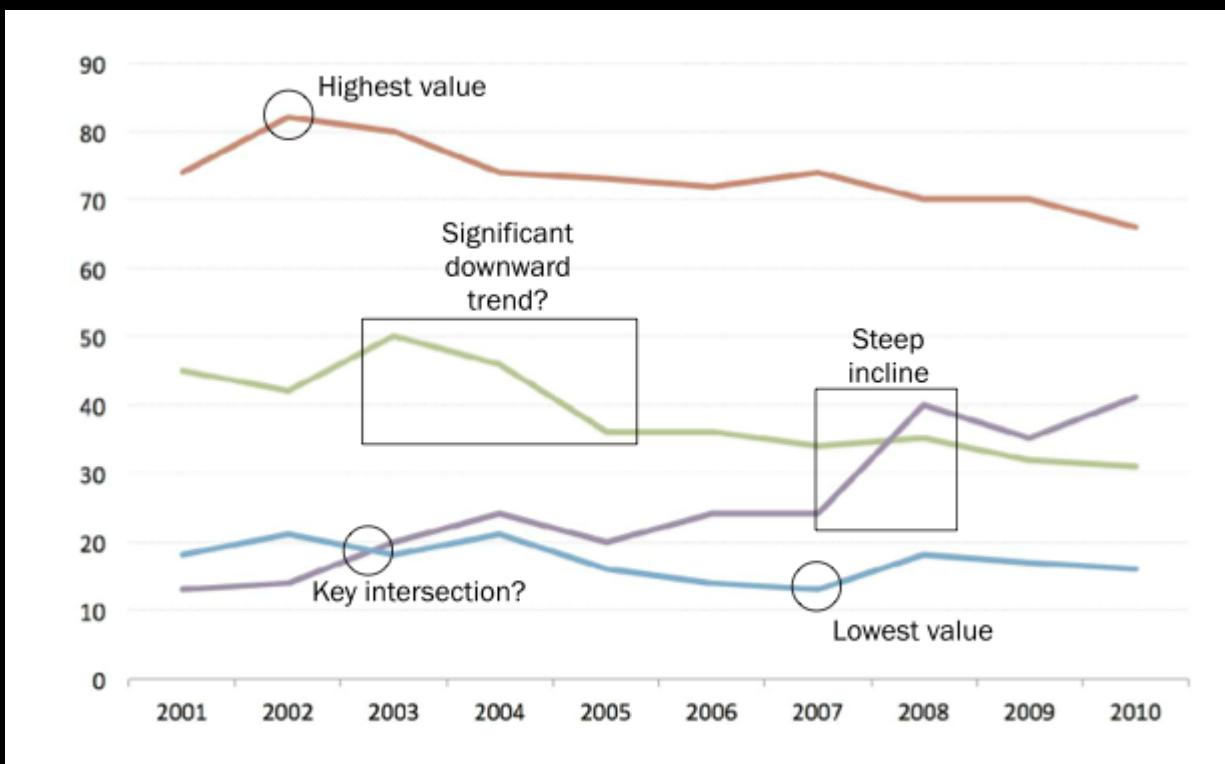
# Comparison, Deviations

- Range, Distribution:  
high, low, shape
- Ranking: big,  
medium, small
- Categorical  
Comparison:  
proportion
- Measurement:  
absolutes
- Context: target,  
average, forecast
- Hierarchical:  
category,  
subcategories



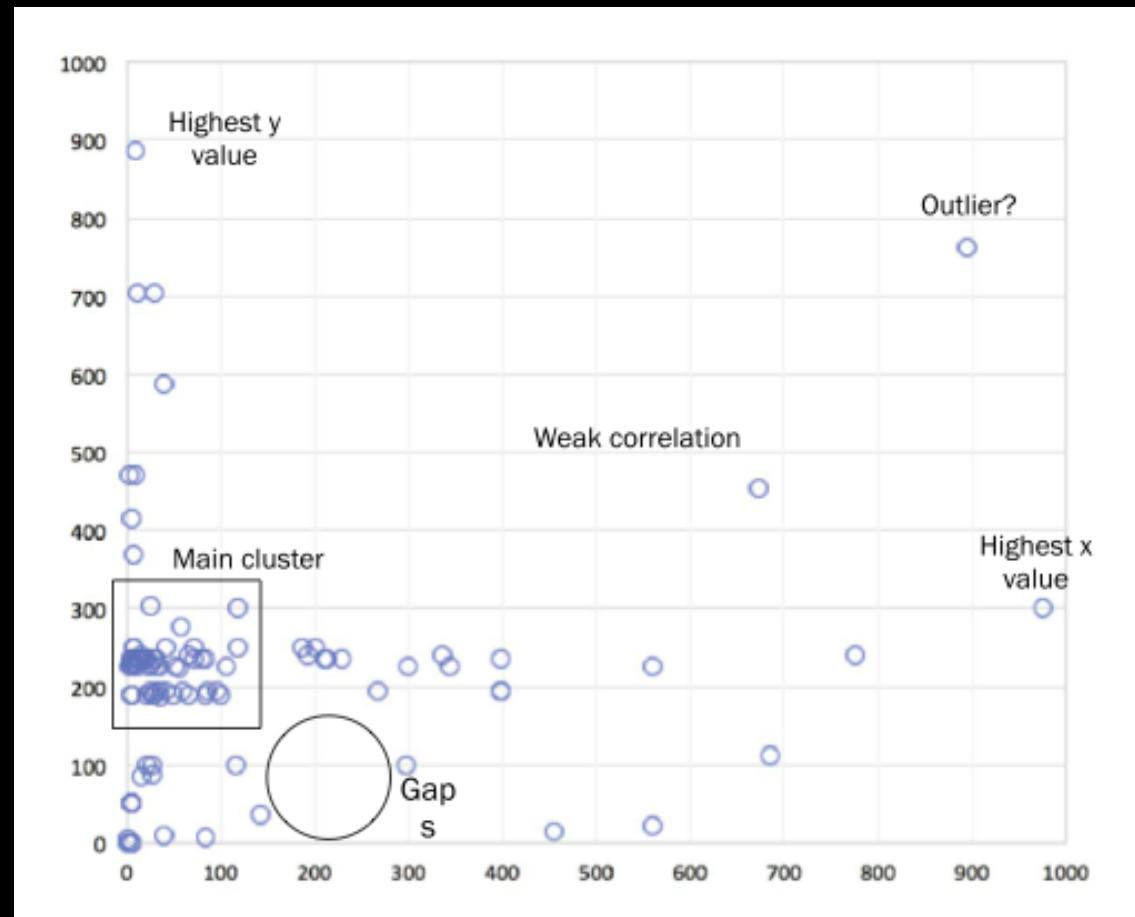
# Trends

- **Direction:** up, down or flat
- **Optima:** highs, lows
- **Rate of Change:** linear, exponential
- **Fluctuation:** seasonal, rhythm
- **Significance:** signal vs. noise
- **Intersection:** overlap, crossover



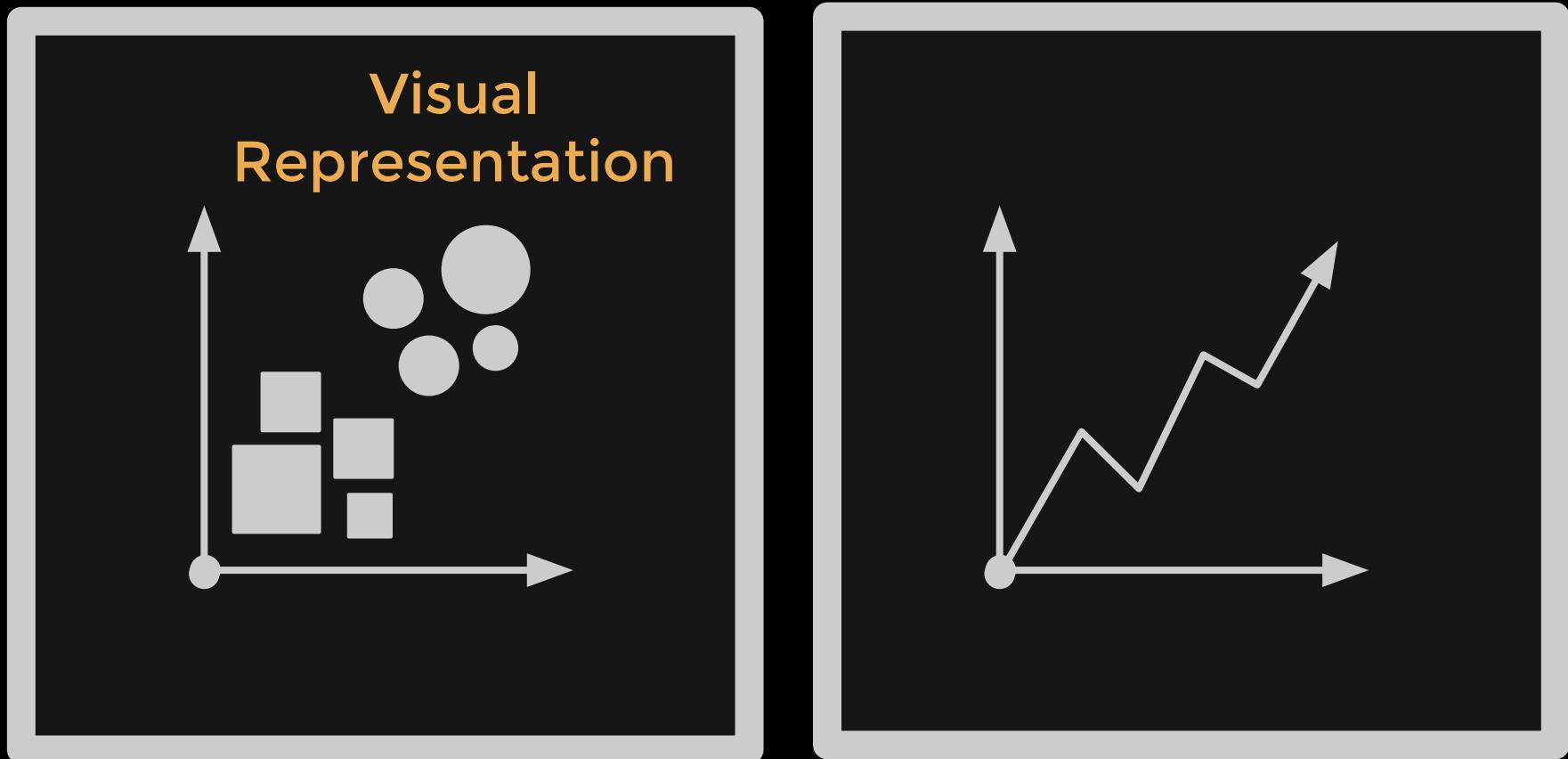
# Patterns, Relationships

- **Exceptions:** outliers
- **Boundaries:** highs, lows
- **Correlation:** weak, strong
- **Association:** variables, values
- **Clusters:** bunching, gaps
- **Intersection:** overlap, crossover

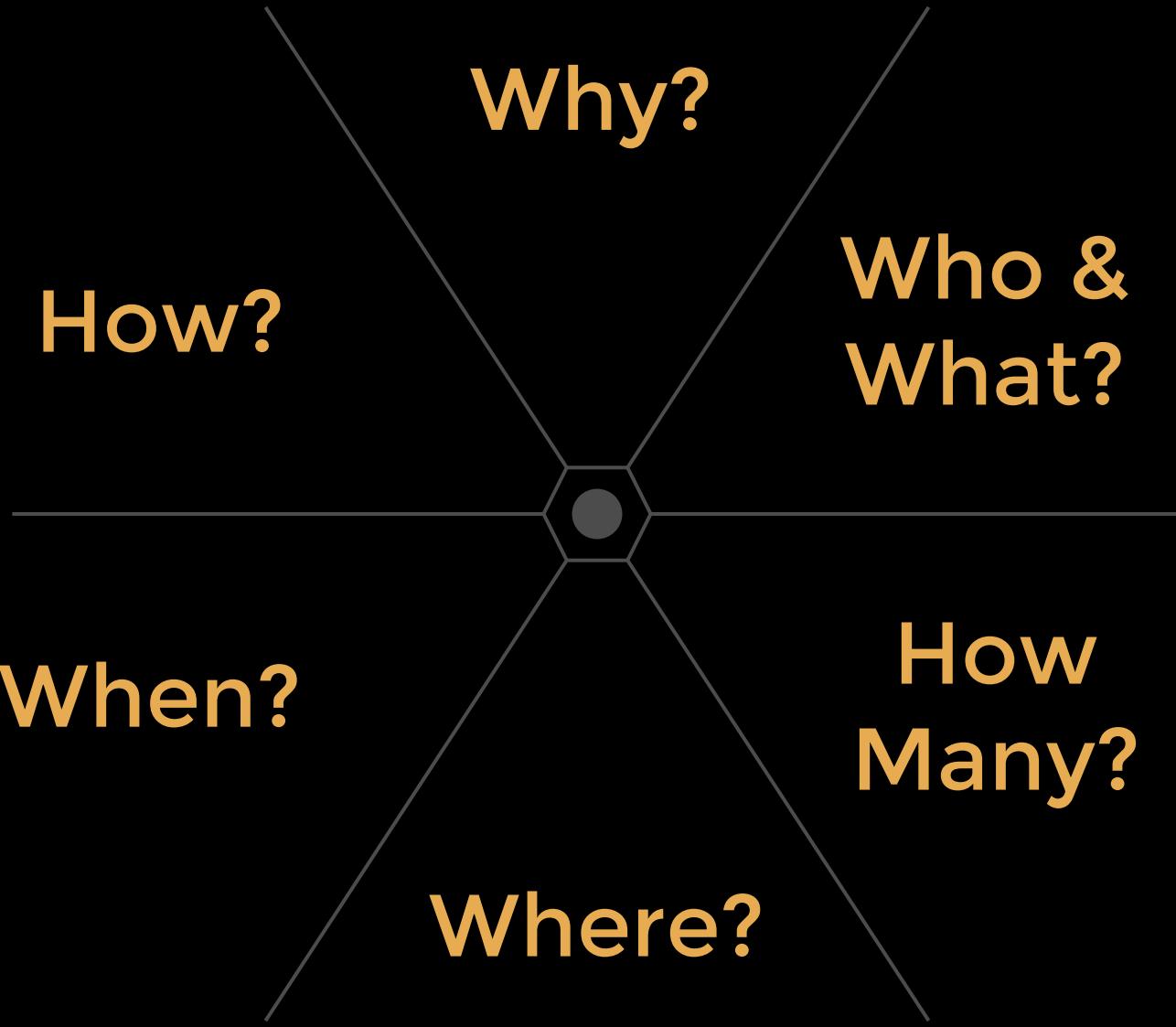


# Show the Visual

Framing



Transition



Why?

How?

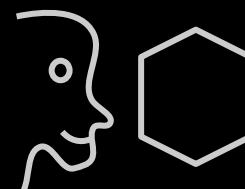
Who &  
What?

When?

How  
Many?

Where?

# Portrait Distribution Representation



Who &  
What?

How  
Many?

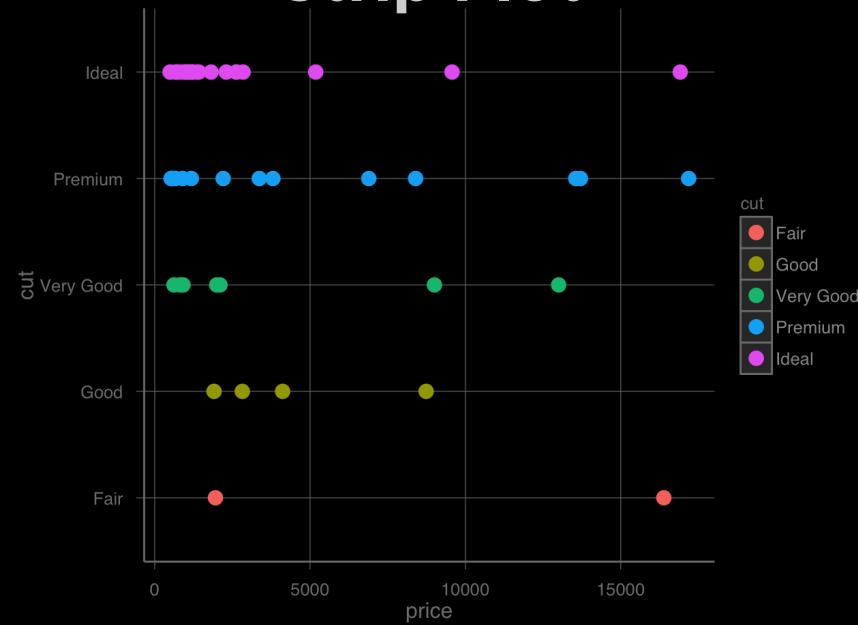
Why?

How?

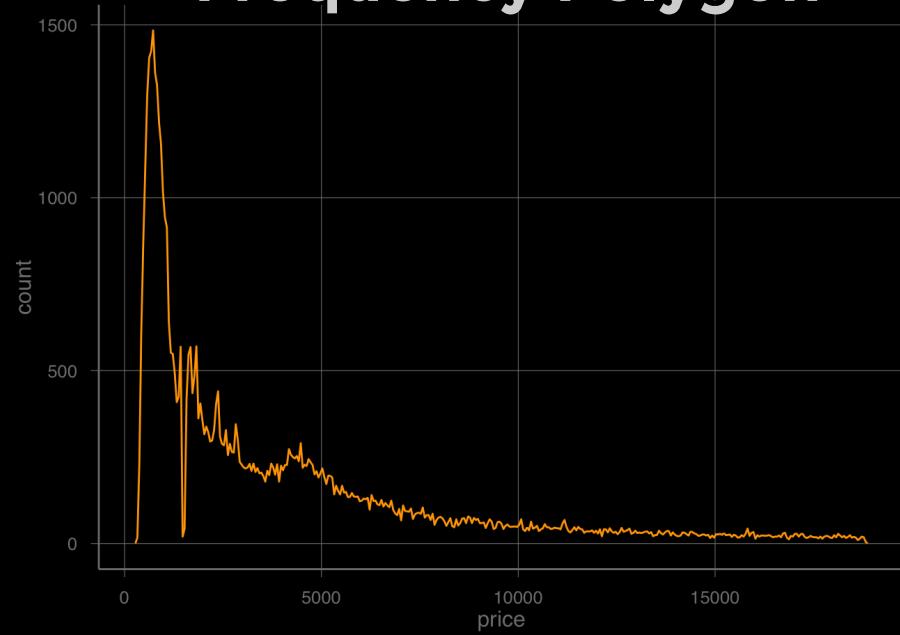
When?

Where?

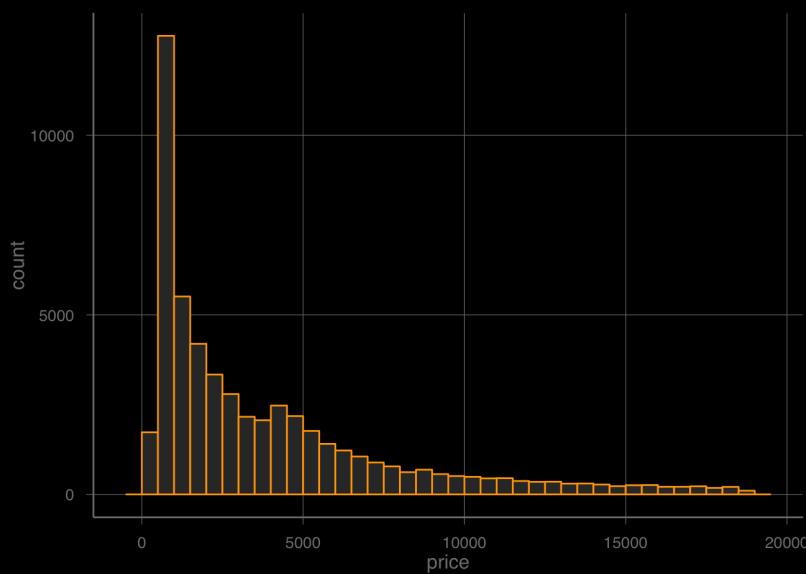
# Strip Plot



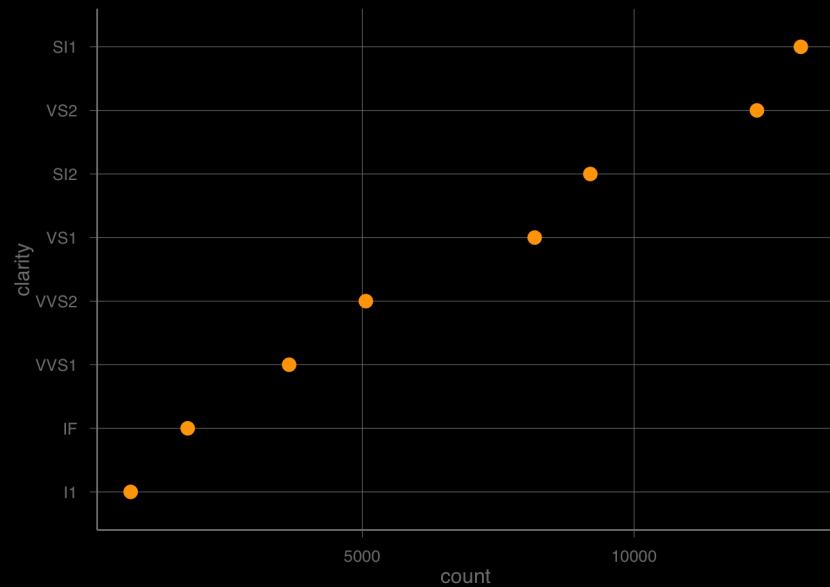
# Frequency Polygon



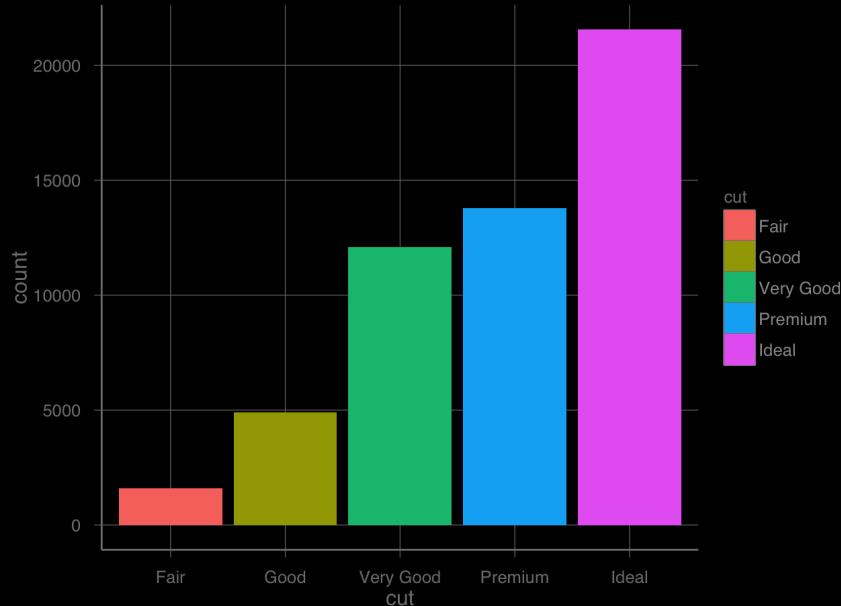
# Histogram



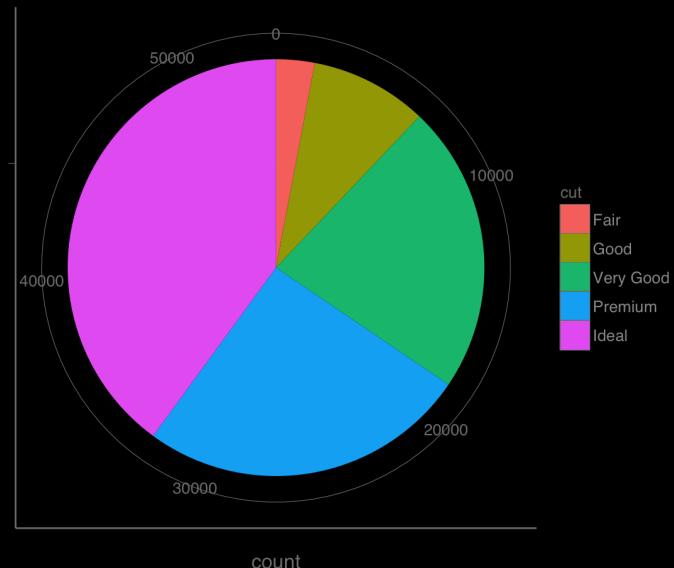
# Dot Plot



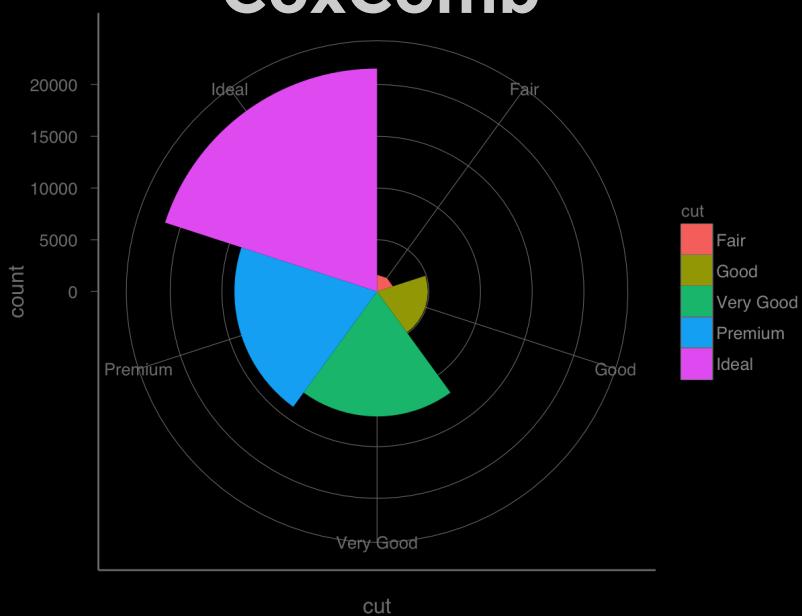
# Column (Bar) Chart



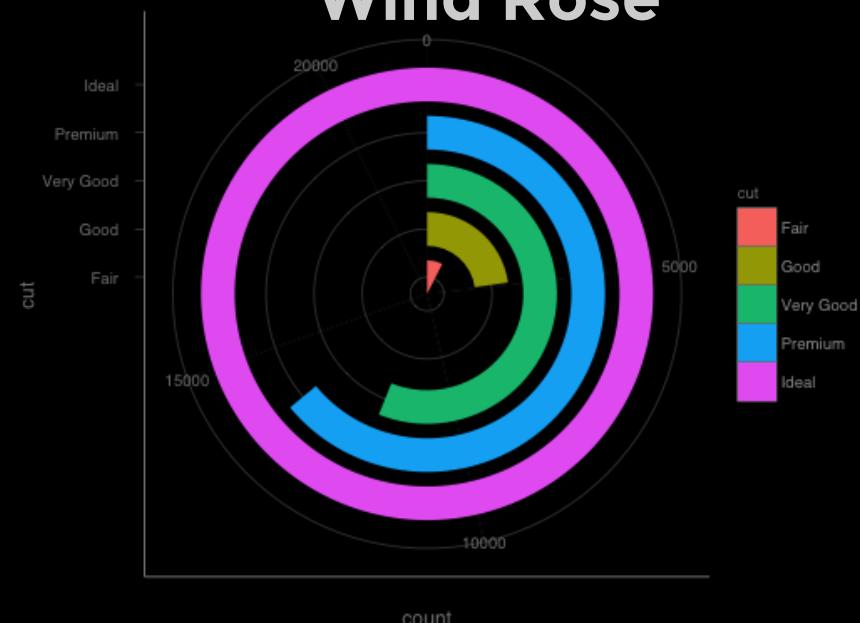
# Pie Chart



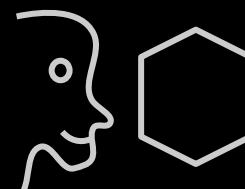
# CoxComb



# Wind Rose



**Portrait**  
Distribution  
Representation

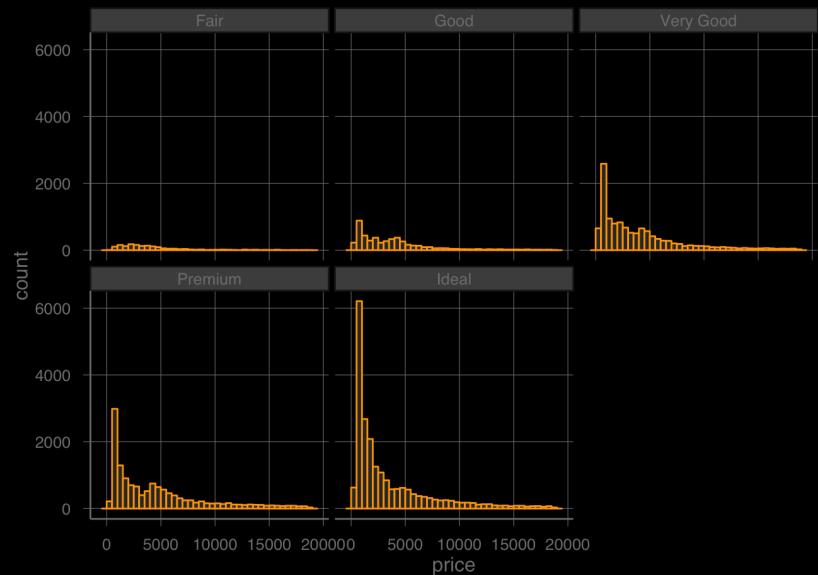


Why?  
How?  
When?  
Where?  
Who & What?  
How Many?

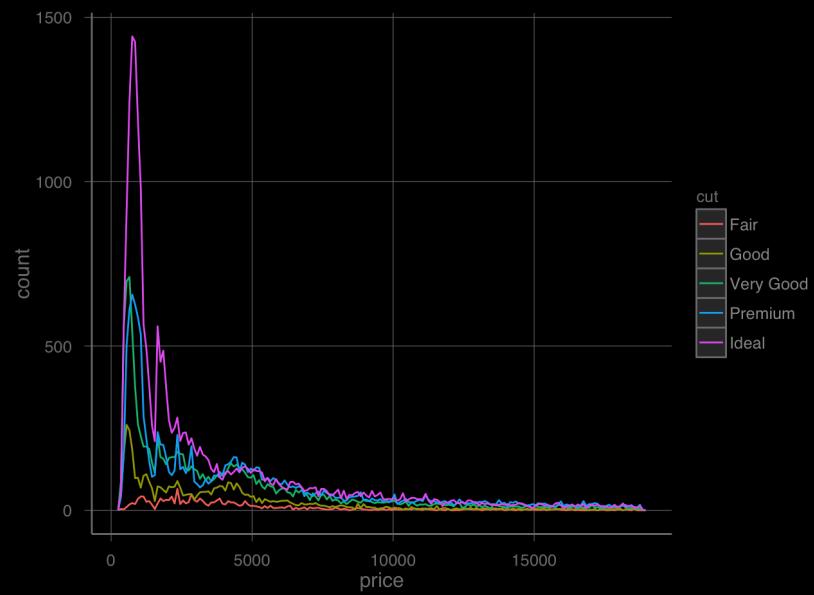


**Comparison**  
Comparative  
Representation

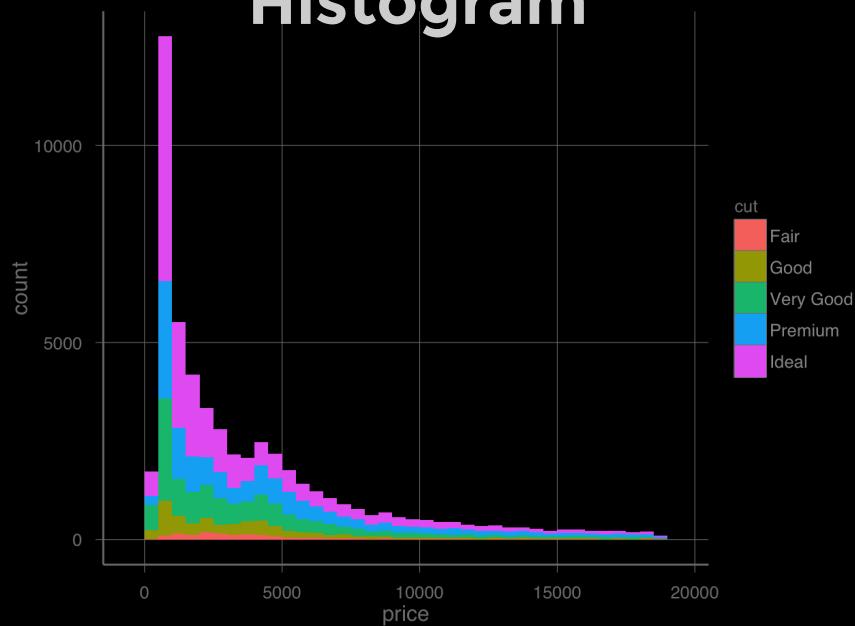
# Small Multiple



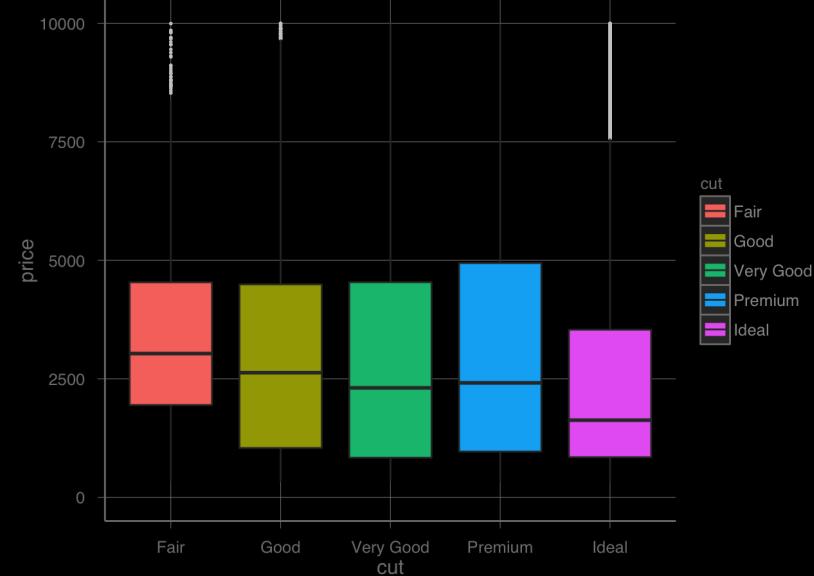
# Frequency Polygon



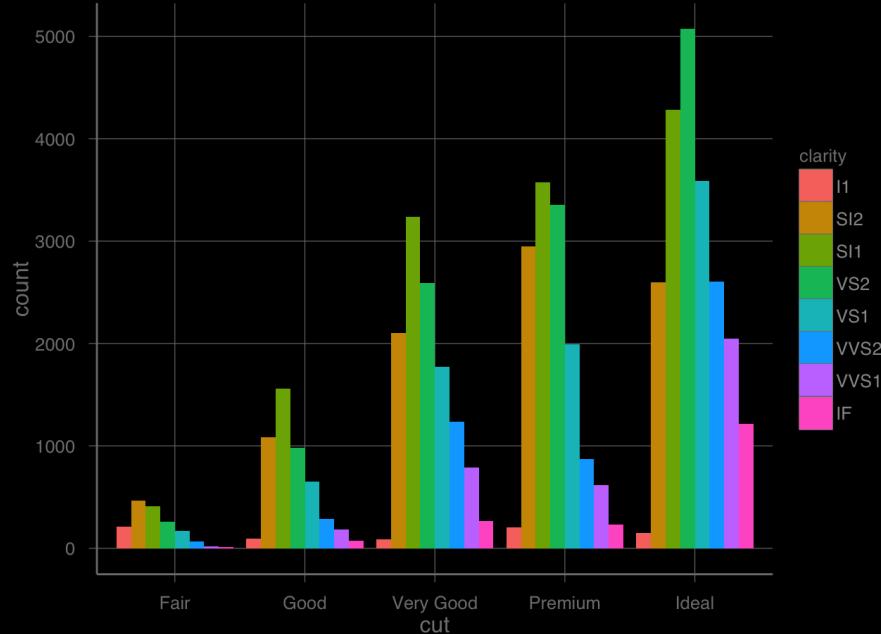
# Histogram



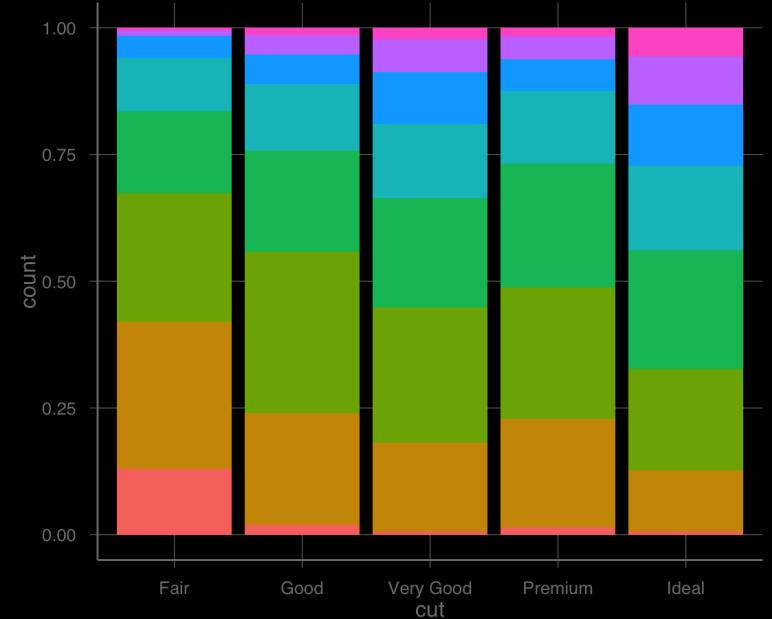
# Box Plot



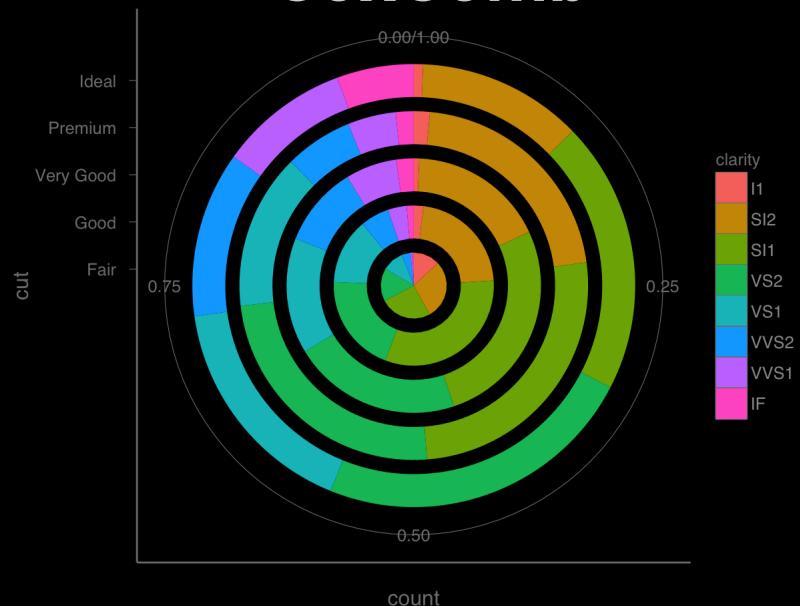
# Column (Bar) Chart



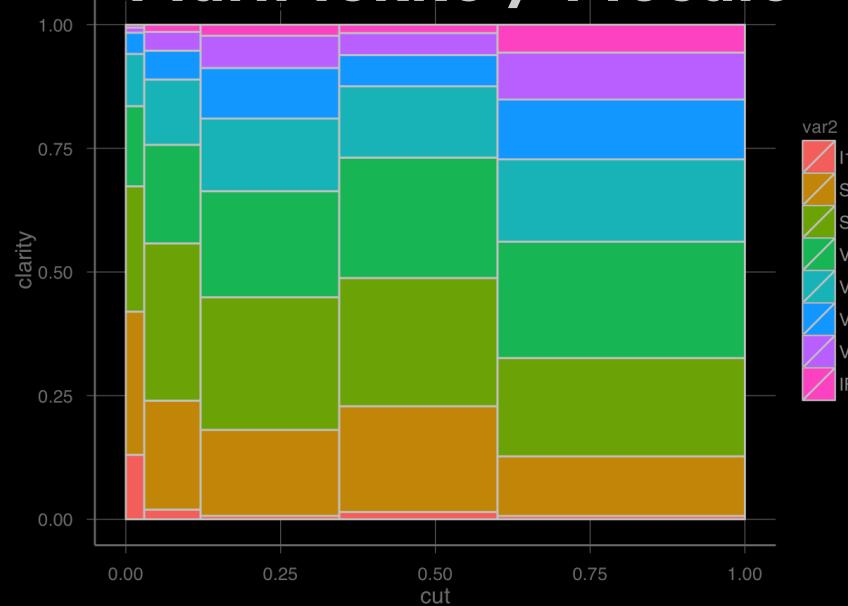
# Stacked Chart

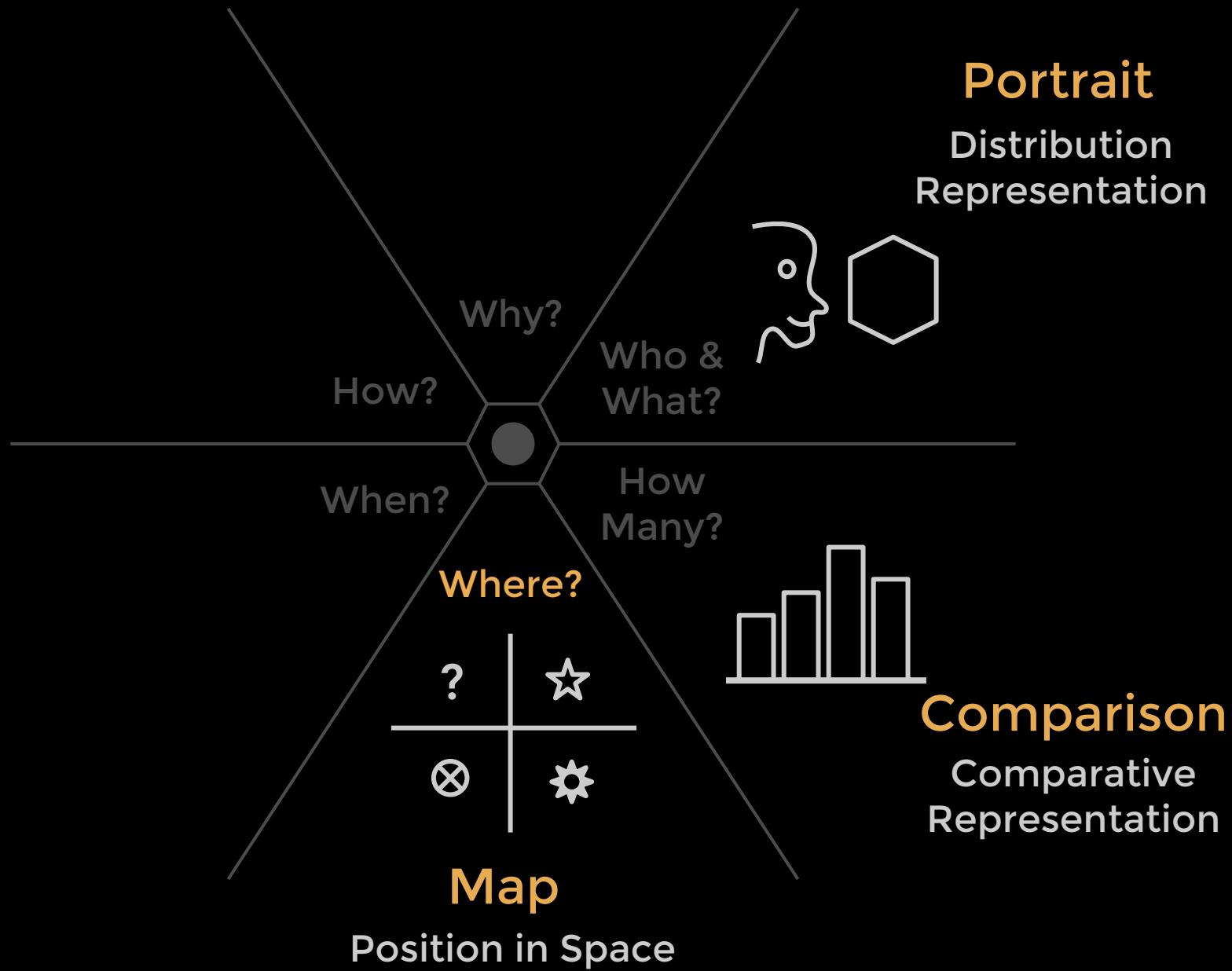


# CoxComb

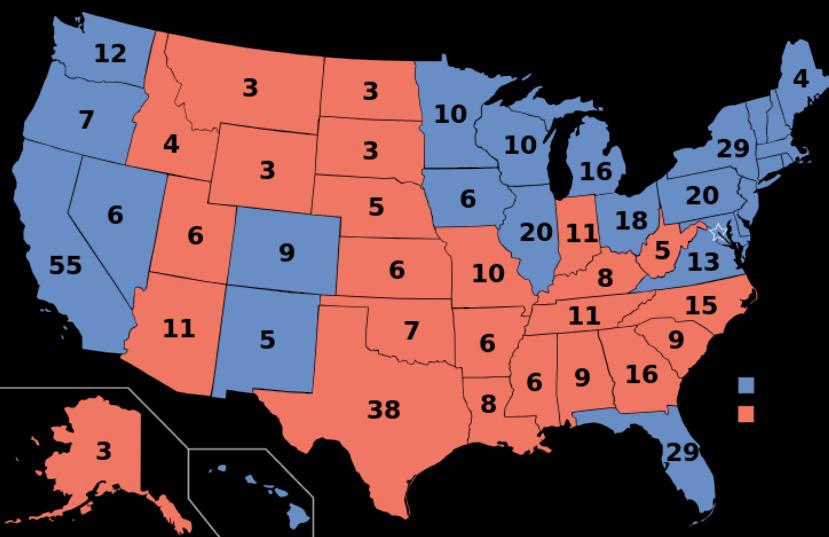


# MariMekko / Mosaic

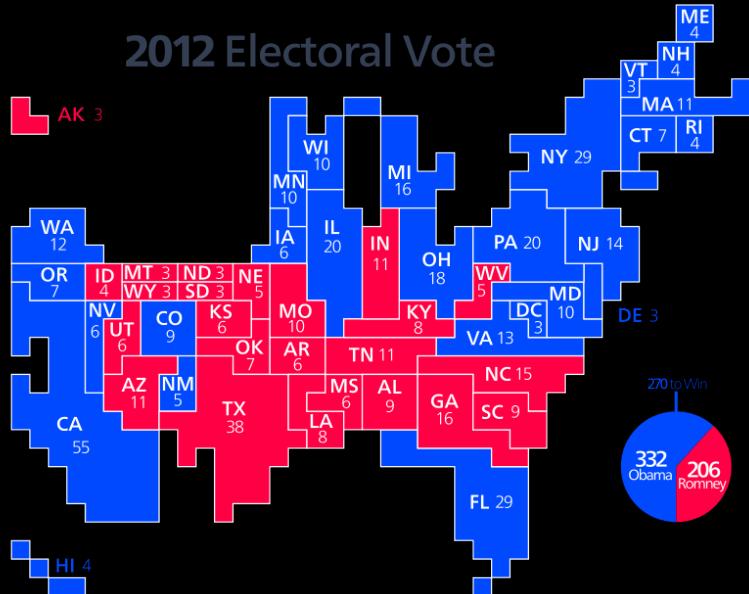




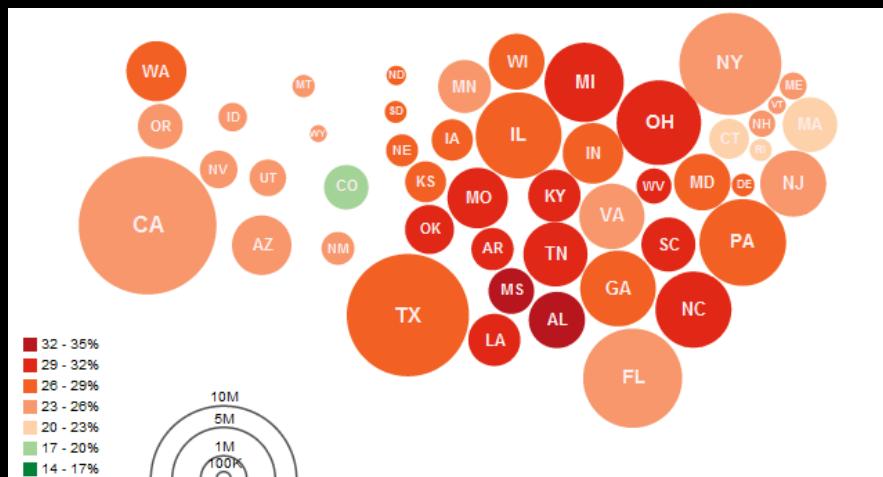
# Chloropleth



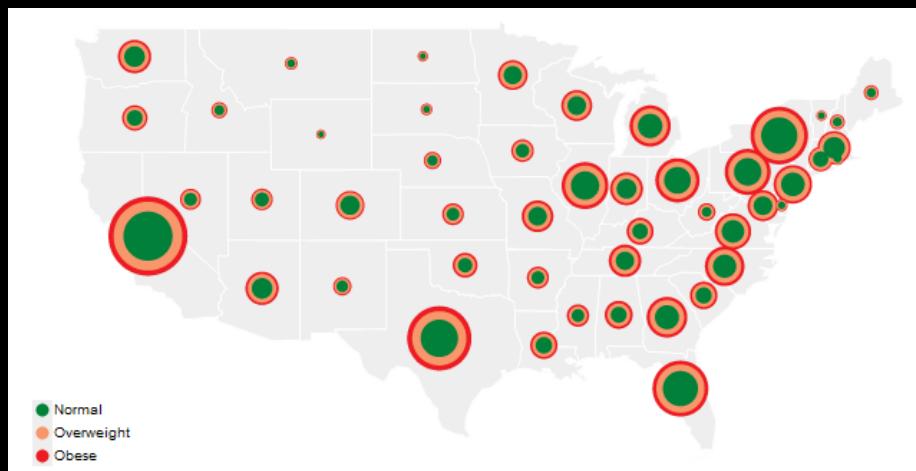
# Cartogram



# Dorling Cartogram



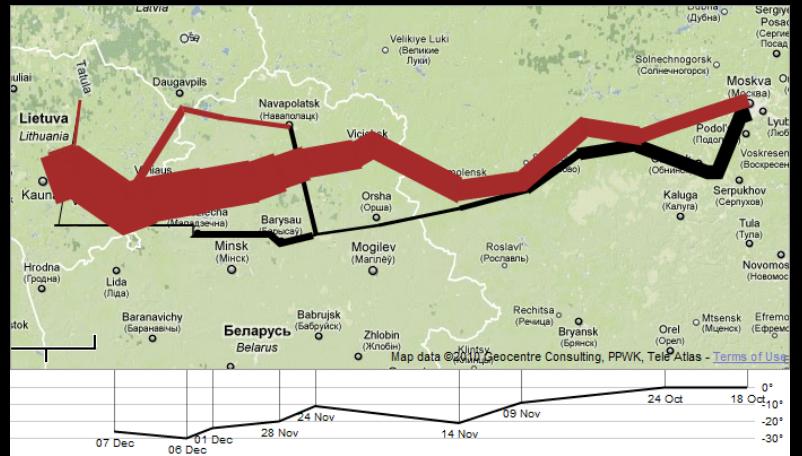
# Graduated Symbol

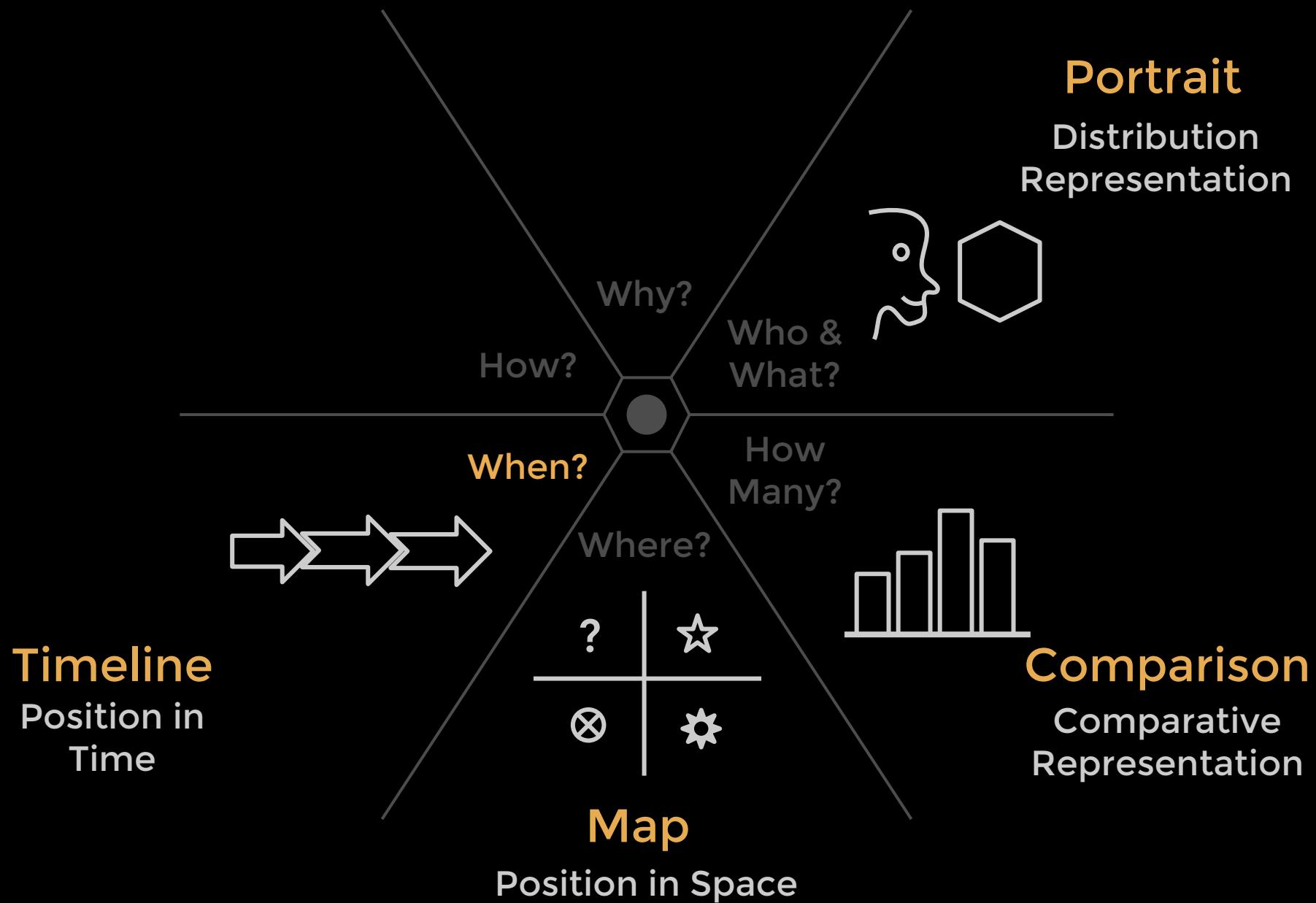


# Map Connection

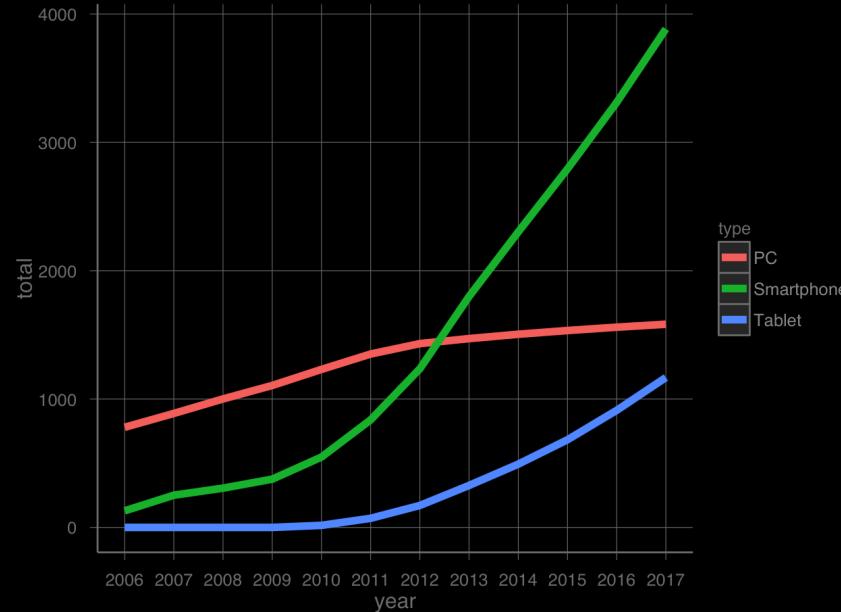


# Flow Map





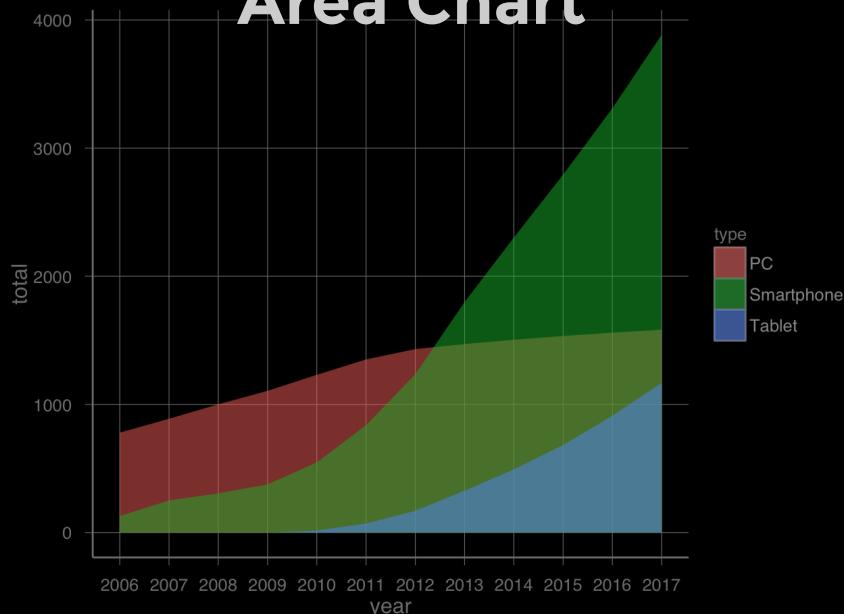
# Line Chart



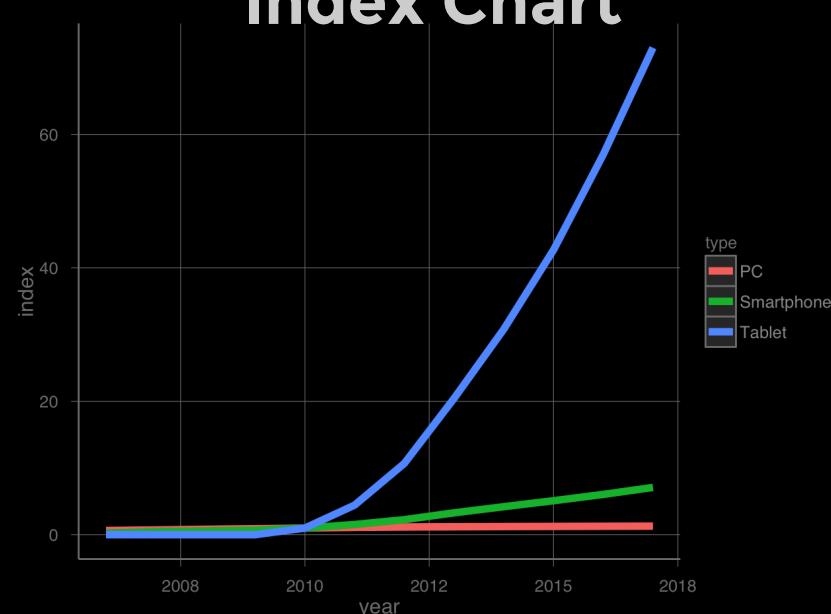
# Bar Chart



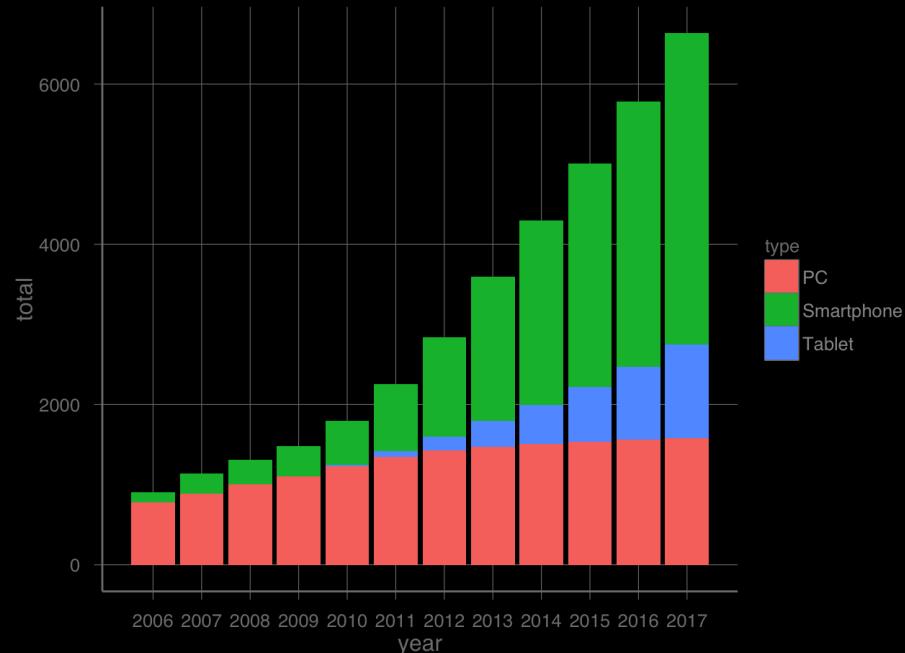
# Area Chart



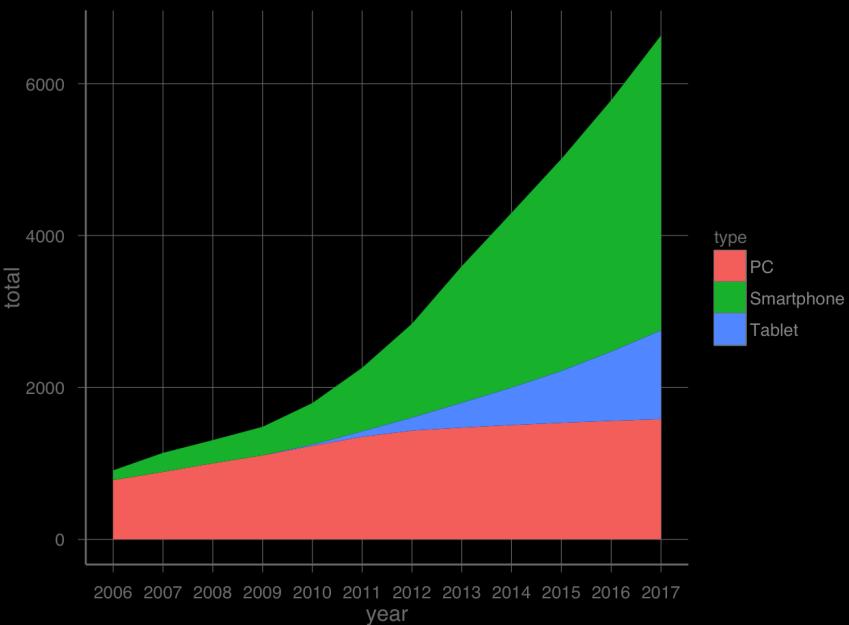
# Index Chart



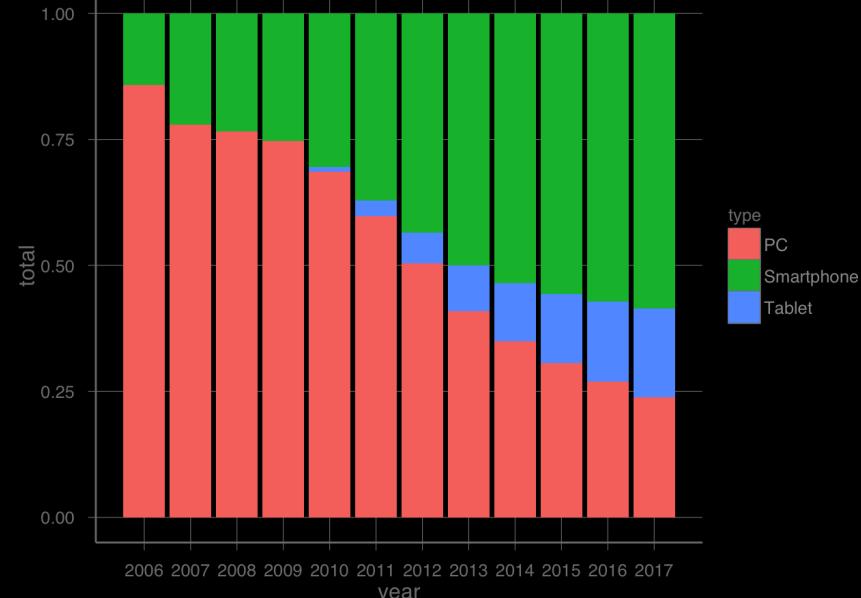
# Stacked Column



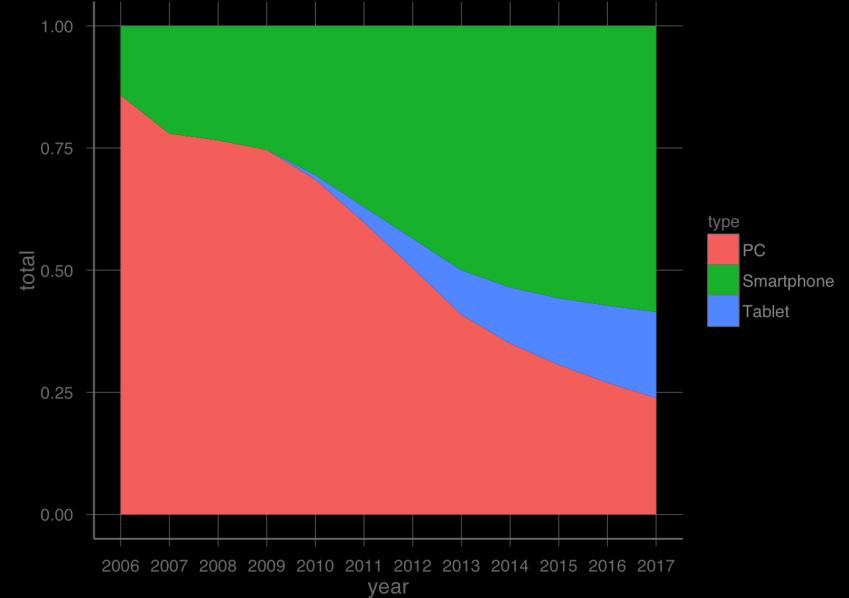
# Stacked Area



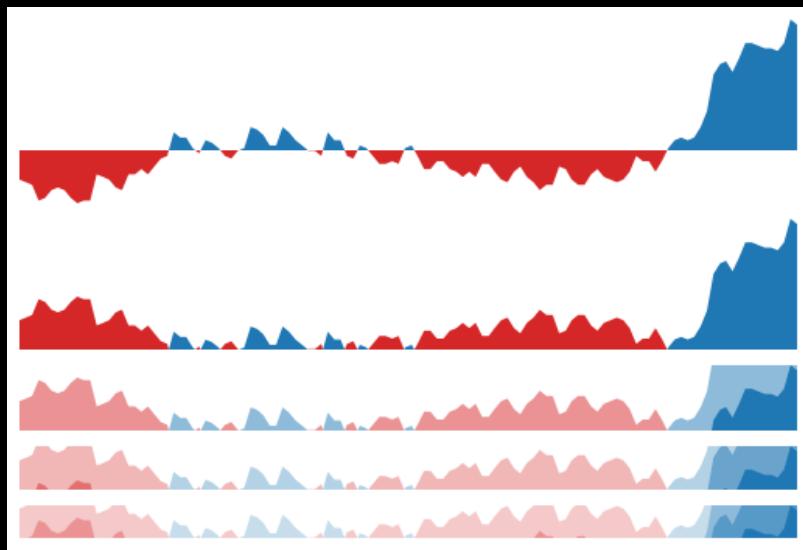
# % Stacked Column



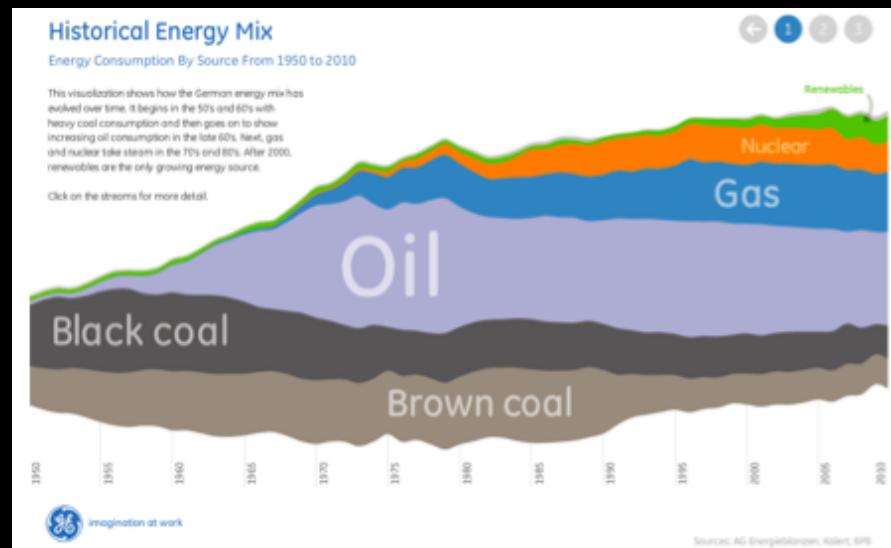
# % Stacked Area



# Horizon Chart



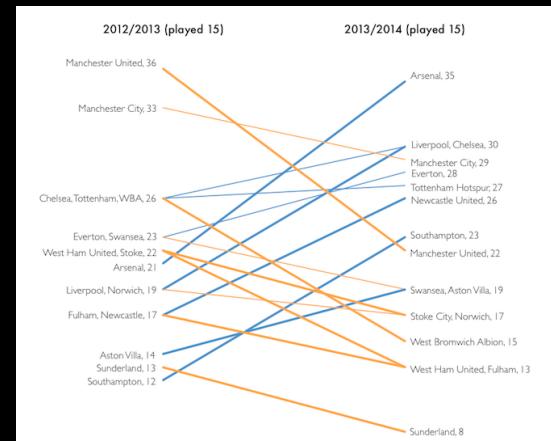
# Stream Graph



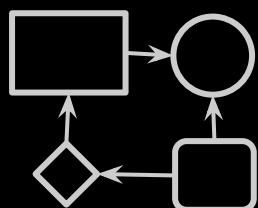
# Sparklines



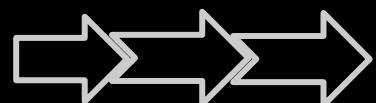
# Slopegraph



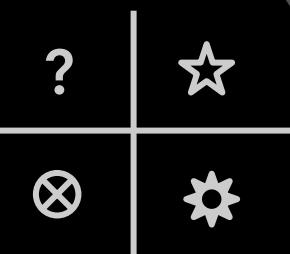
**Flowchart**  
Relationship,  
Hierarchy



**Timeline**  
Position in  
Time

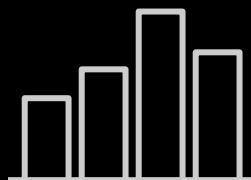
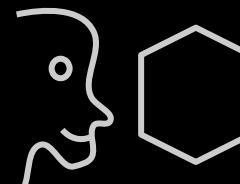


Why?  
How?  
When?  
Where?



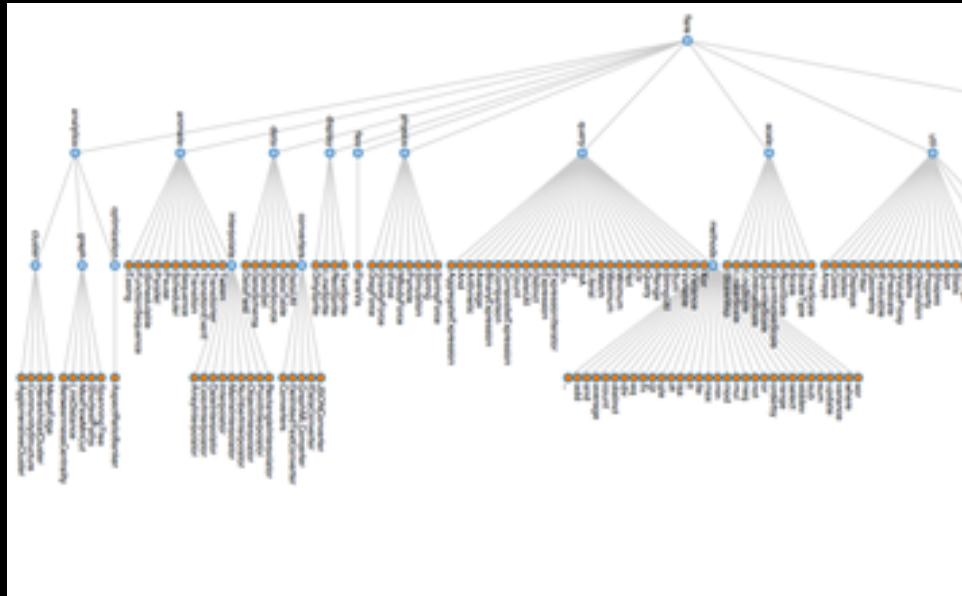
**Map**  
Position in Space

**Portrait**  
Distribution  
Representation

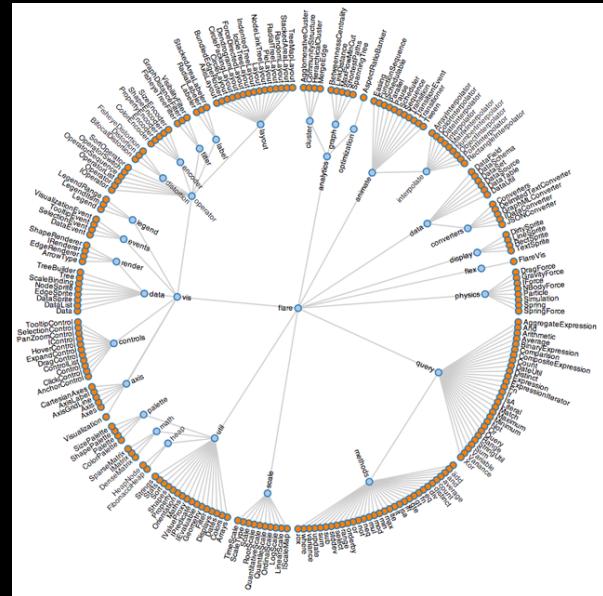


**Comparison**  
Comparative  
Representation

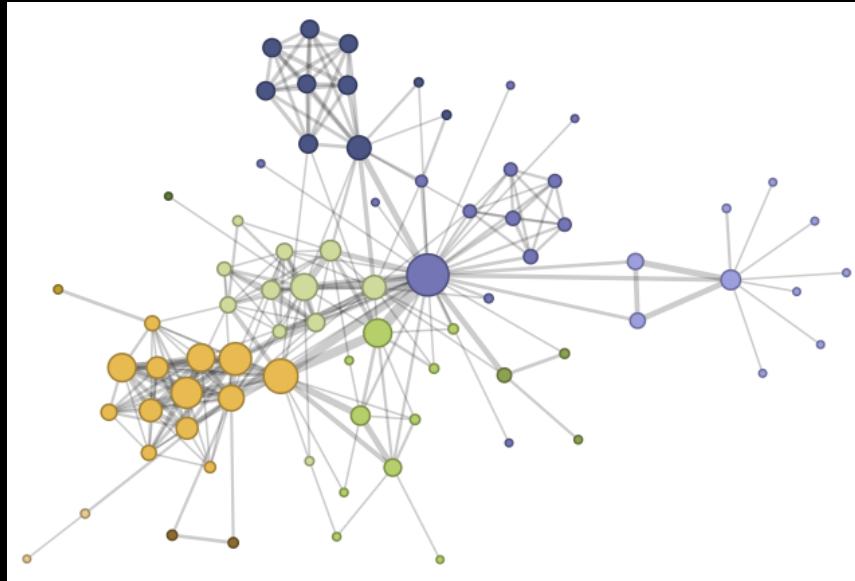
# Tree - Node Linkage



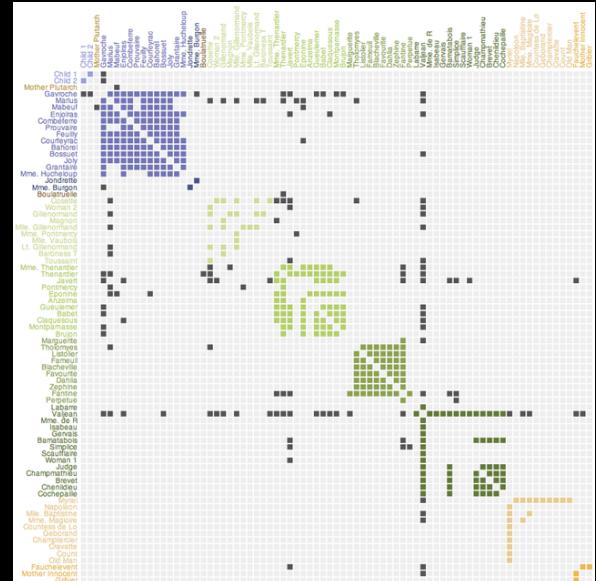
# Tree Radial



# Force Directed



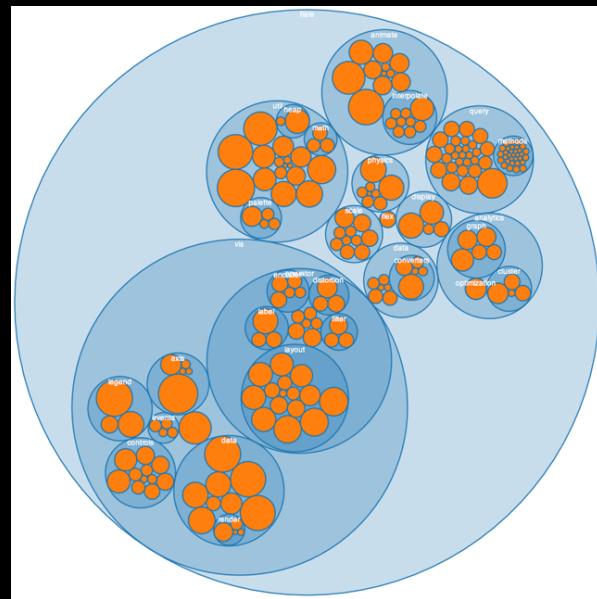
# Matrix View



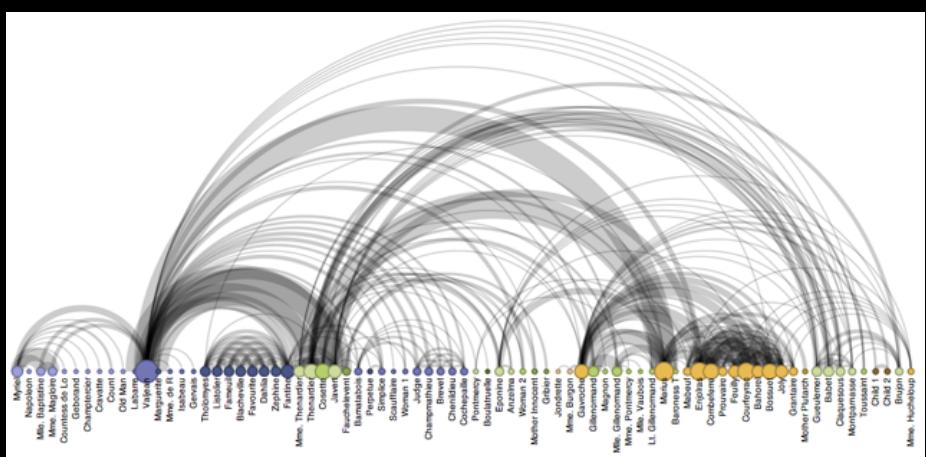
# Enclosure



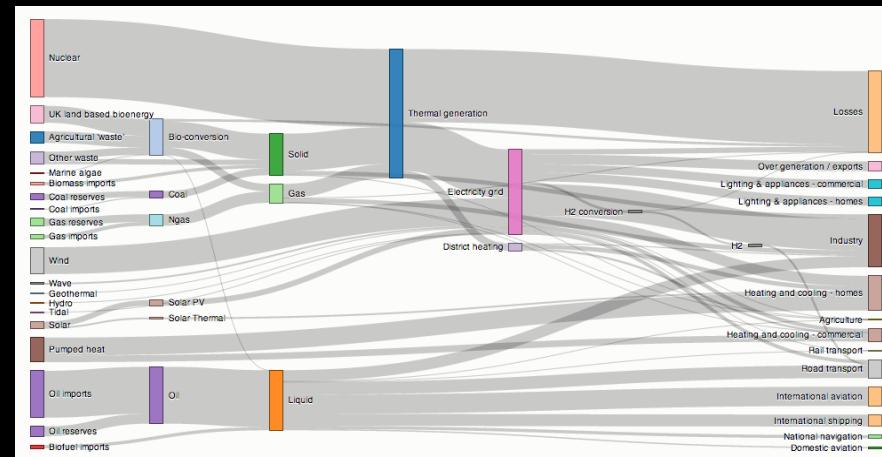
# Radial Enclosure



# Arc Diagram



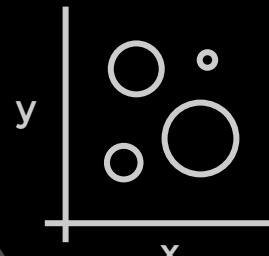
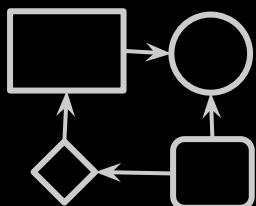
# Sankey Diagram



# Multi-Variable Plot

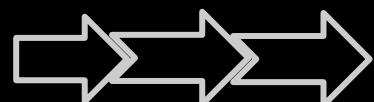
Deduction & Prediction

**Flowchart**  
Relationship,  
Hierarchy



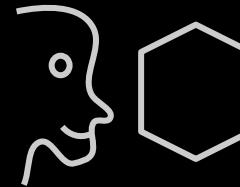
Why?  
How?

**Timeline**  
Position in  
Time



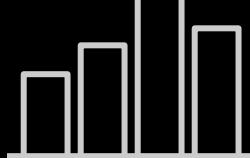
When?

**Portrait**  
Distribution  
Representation

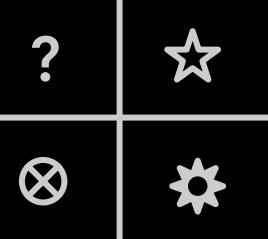


Who &  
What?

How  
Many?



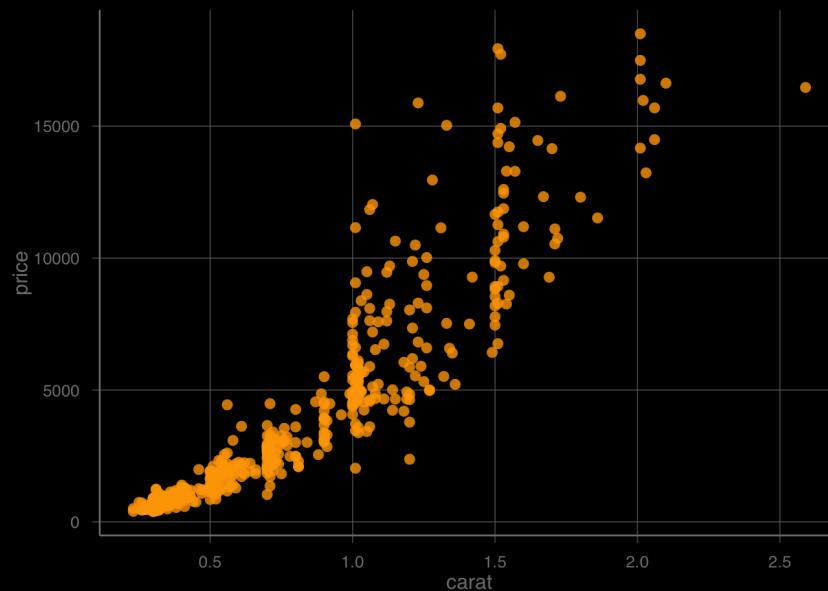
**Comparison**  
Comparative  
Representation



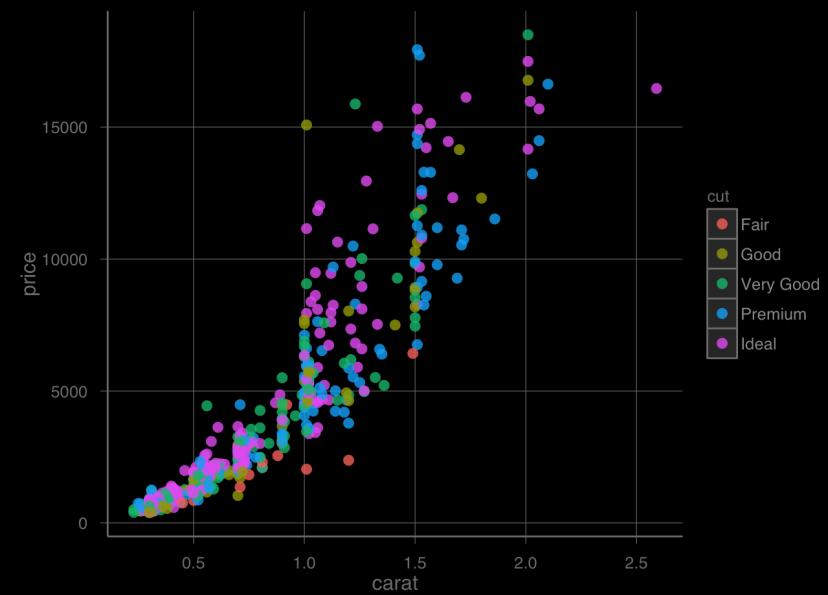
**Map**

Position in Space

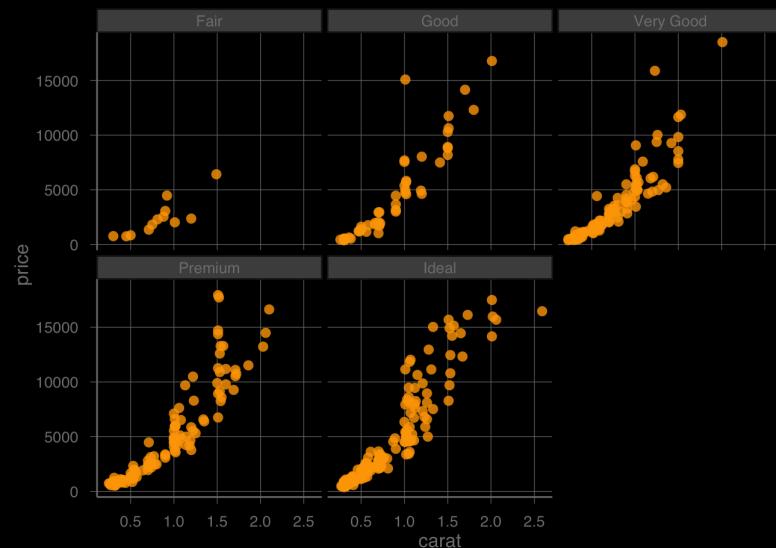
## Scatter Plot



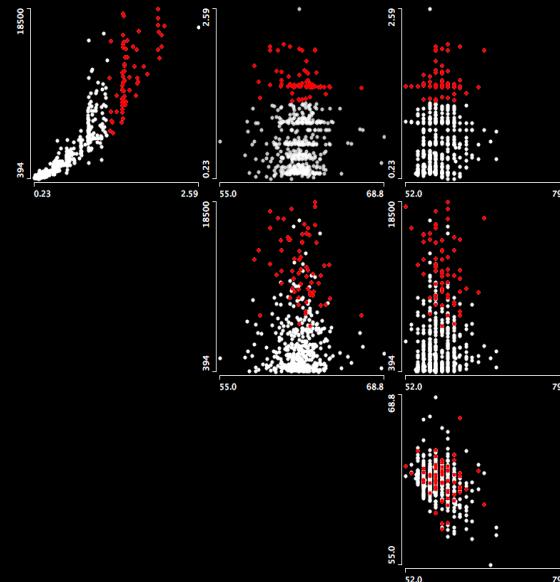
## Scatter Plot - Color



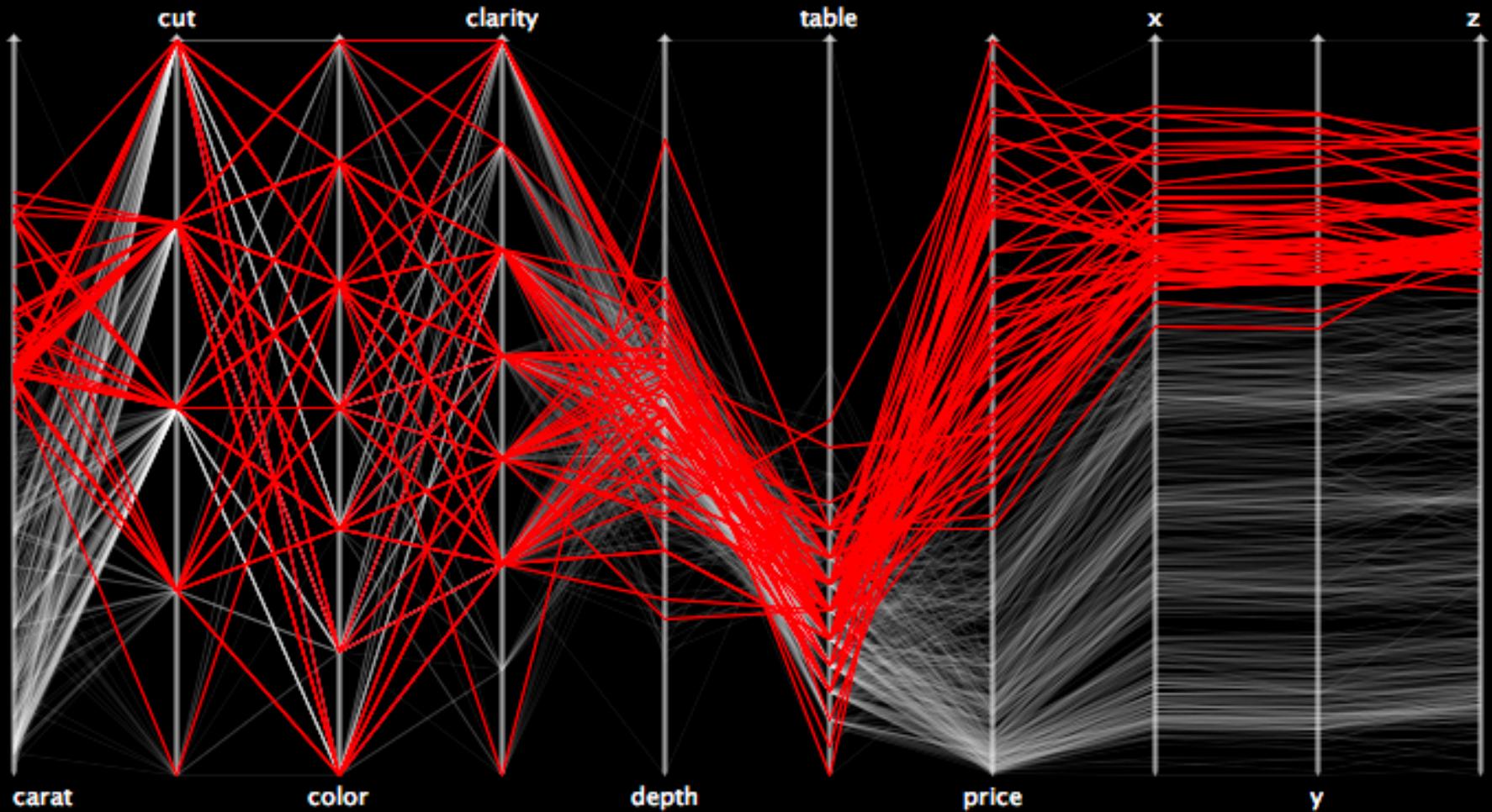
## Scatter Plot - Multiple



## Scatter Plot Matrix



# Parallel Coordinates



Data : n x quantitative, n x categorical  
Encoding : position, connection, color

# Bubble Chart

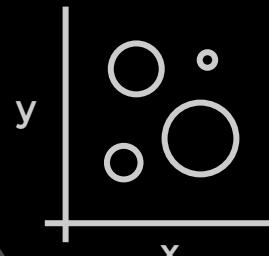
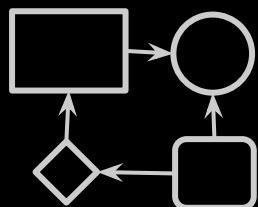


Data : 4 x quantitative, 1 x categorical  
Encoding : position, size, color, motion

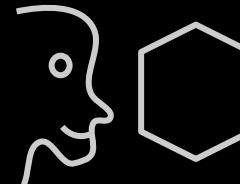
# Multi-Variable Plot

Deduction & Prediction

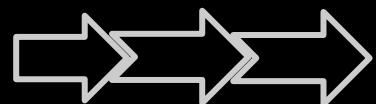
**Flowchart**  
Relationship,  
Hierarchy



**Portrait**  
Distribution  
Representation



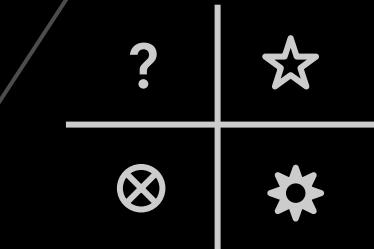
**Timeline**  
Position in  
Time



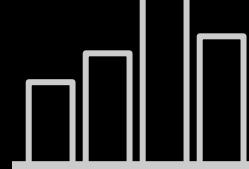
How?  
When?

How  
Many?

Where?



**Map**  
Position in Space

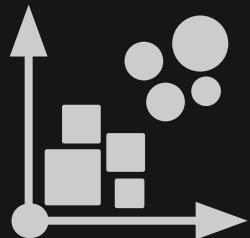


**Comparison**  
Comparative  
Representation

# Tell the Story

Ordering &  
Structure

TRF JQL



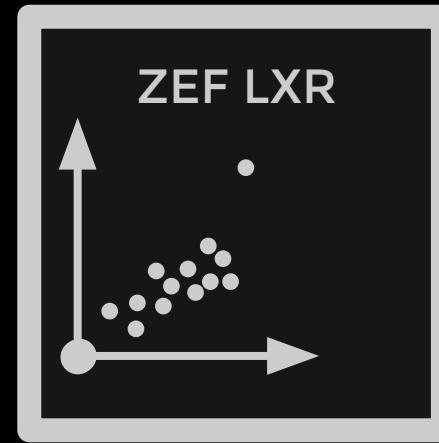
Messaging  
(Verbal & Text)

VWX DFR



RGT DEF

ZEF LXR



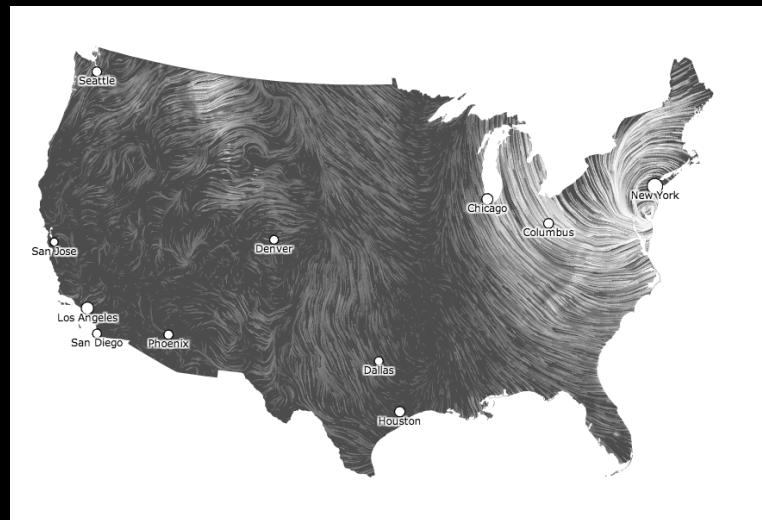
Point of View  
Relatability



# Tone of Visualization

Analytical &  
Pragmatic

Emotive &  
Abstract



I think people have begun to forget  
how powerful human stories are,  
exchanging their sense of empathy for  
a fetishistic fascination with data,  
networks, patterns, and total  
information... Really, the data is just  
part of the story. The human stuff is  
the main stuff, and the data should  
enrich it.

- Jonathan Harris

People | tell stories

Words | tell stories

Pictures | tell stories

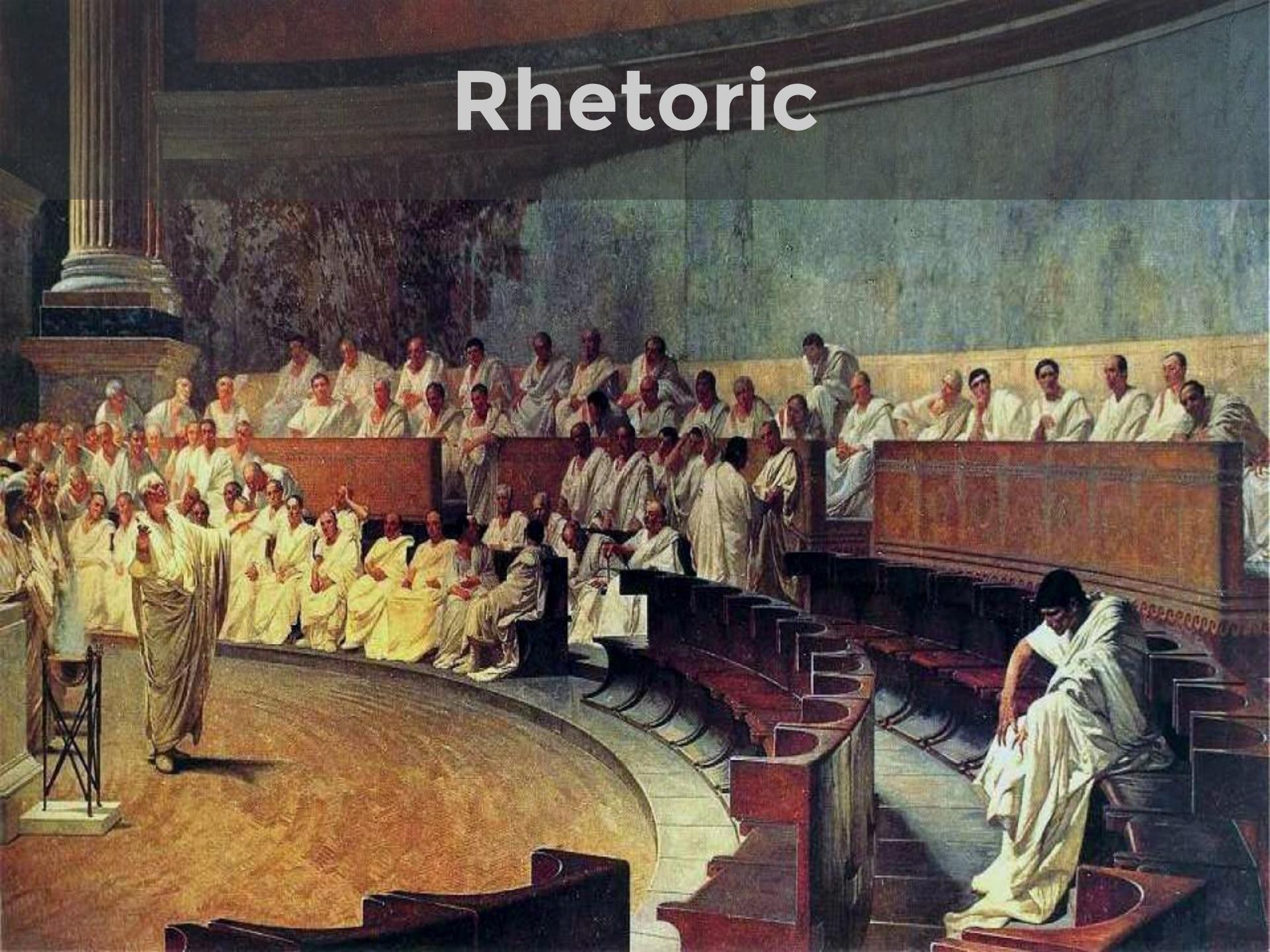
Comics | tell stories

Movies | tell stories



# Speakers' Corner

# Rhetoric



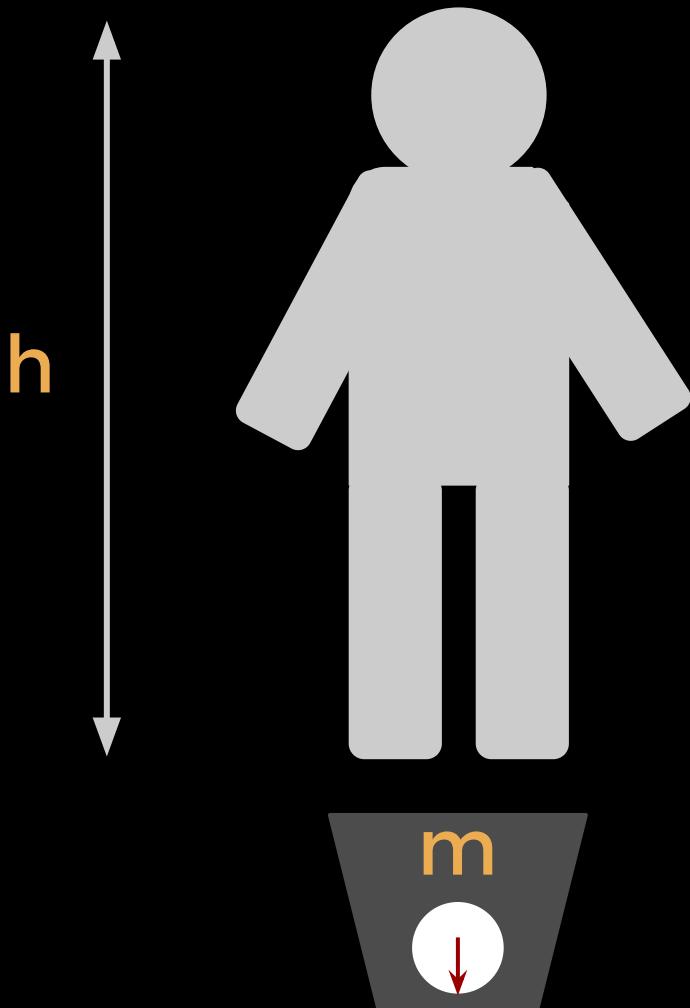
# Persuasion

logos | reason

ethos | credible

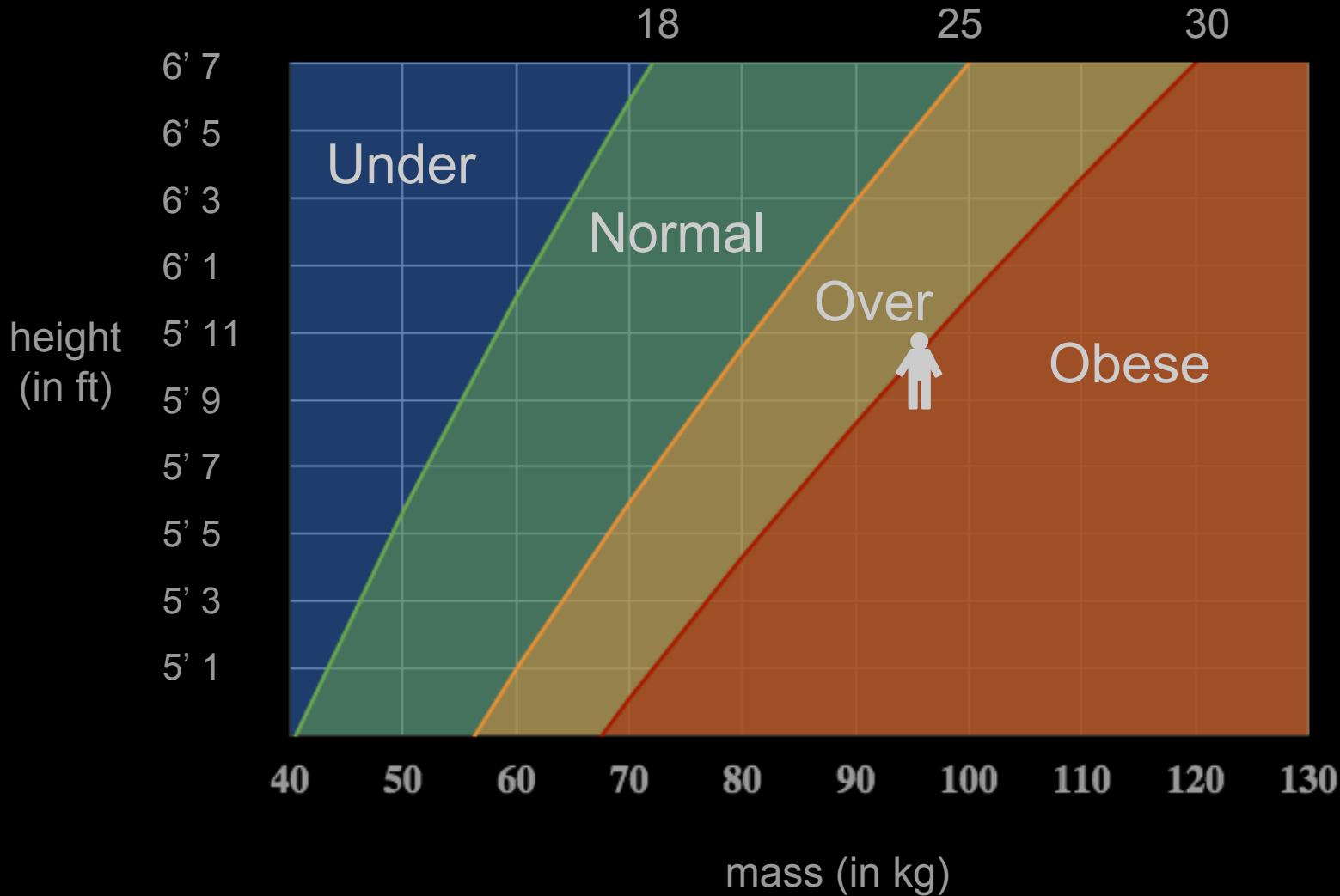
pathos | emotional

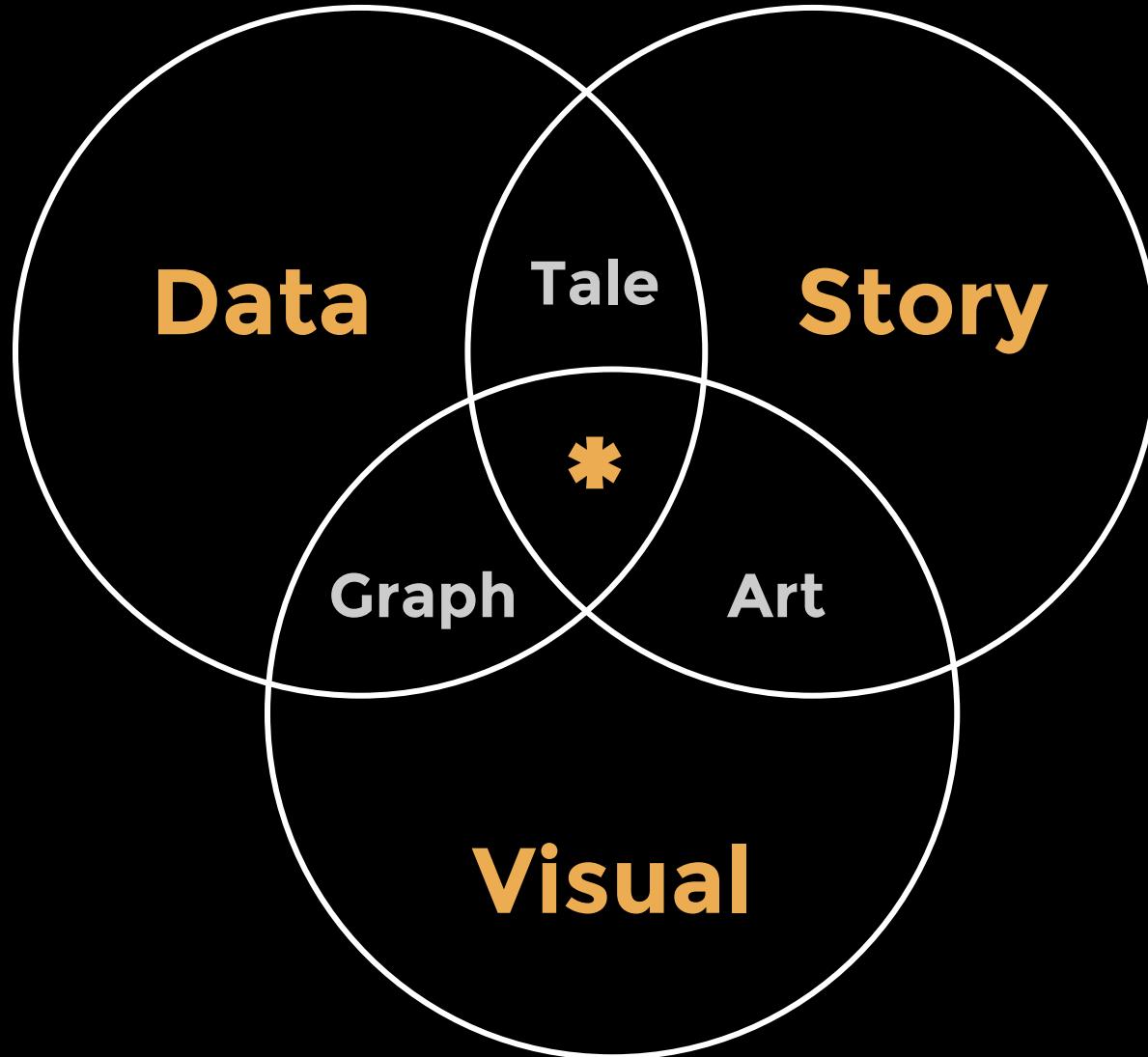
# Body Mass Index (BMI)



$$| \text{BMI} = \frac{\text{mass (kg)}}{[\text{height (m)}]^2}$$

# Living on the edge





analysis | **SYNTHESIS**

numbers | **VISUALISE**

argument | **STORY**

logic | EMPATHY

# Data & Stories

The focus of stories is on individual people rather than averages, on motives rather than movements, on point of view rather than the view from nowhere, context rather than raw data.

Moreover, stories are open-ended and metaphorical rather than determinate and literal.

# The Story Mindset

In listening to stories we tend to **suspend disbelief** in order to be entertained, whereas in evaluating statistics we generally have an opposite inclination to **suspend belief** in order not to be beguiled.

- John Allen Paulos

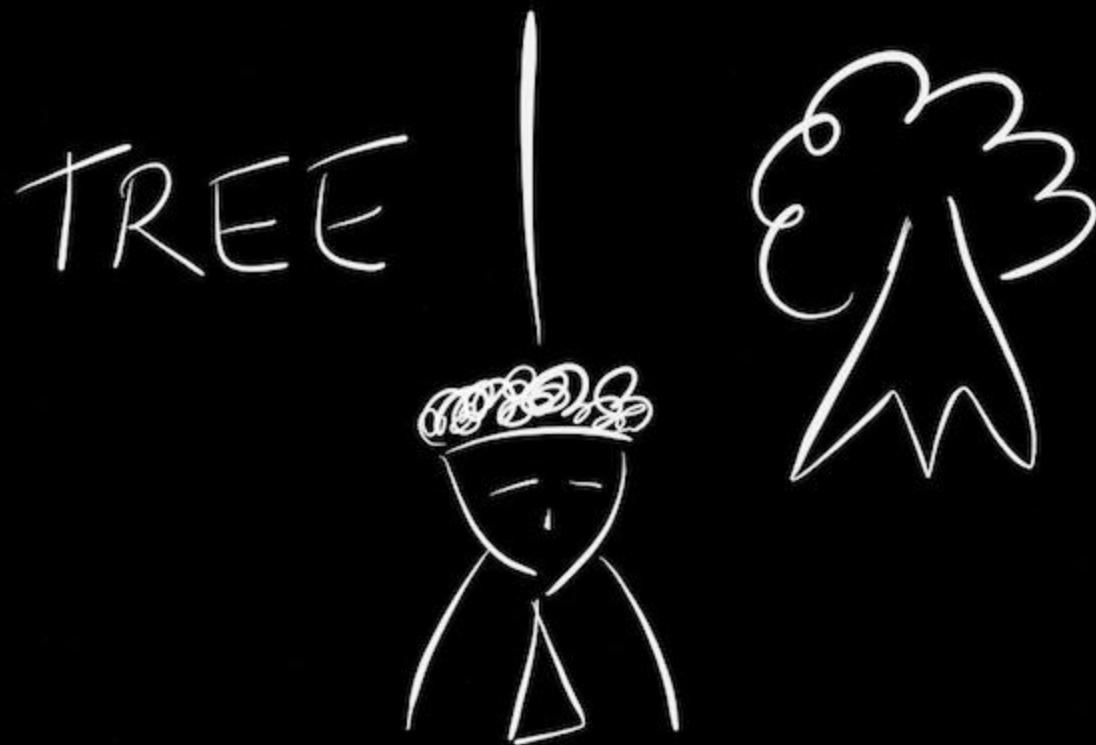
# Why Stories?

Stories are | **emotional**

Stories are | **memorable**

Stories are | **impactful**

# Dual Coding



Aural

Visual

# Narrative

/'nærətɪv / (noun)

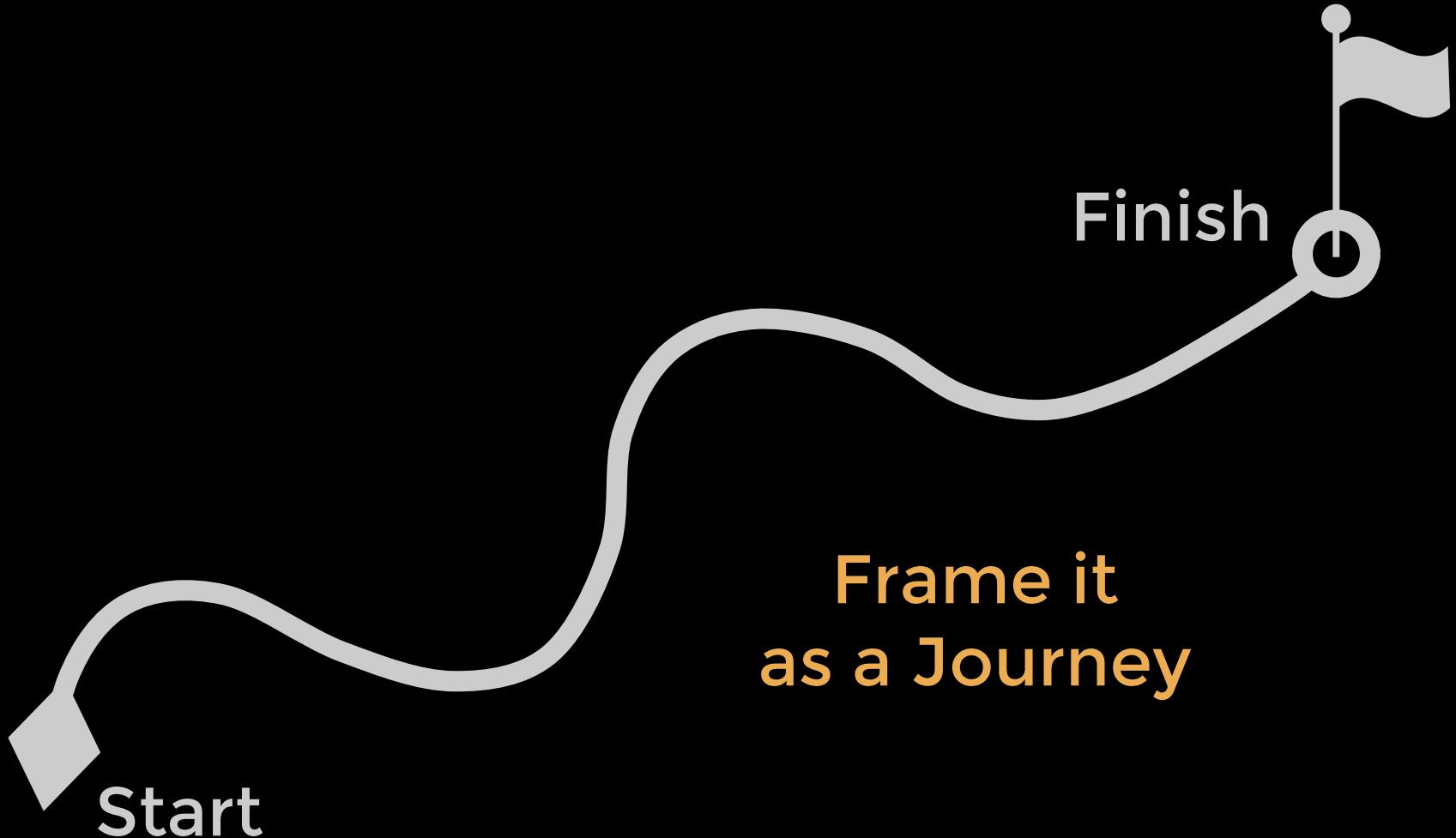
A narrative (or story) is any account of connected events, presented to a reader or listener in a sequence of written or spoken words, or in a sequence of (moving) pictures.

Derived from the Latin verb **narrare**, "to tell"

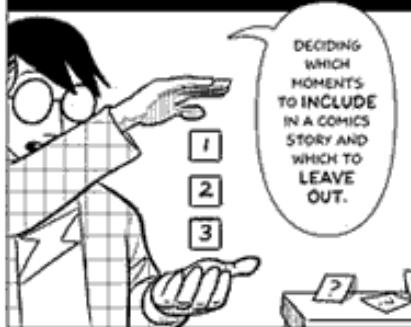
# Narrative Structure



# Cognitive Flow



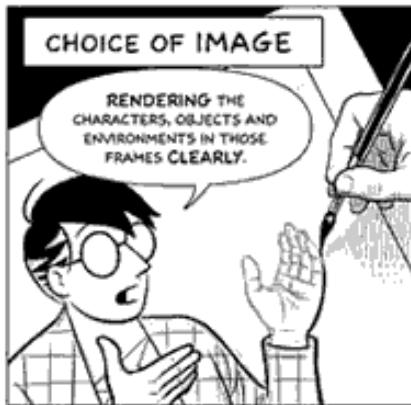
### CHOICE OF MOMENT



### CHOICE OF FRAME



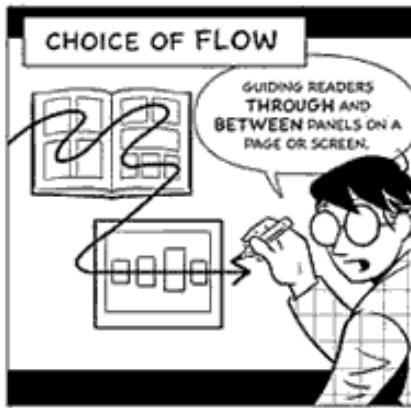
### CHOICE OF IMAGE



### CHOICE OF WORD



### CHOICE OF FLOW



THESE ARE THE FIVE ARENAS WHERE YOUR CHOICES CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLEAR, CONVINCING STORYTELLING AND A CONFUSING MESS.

#### CHOICE OF MOMENT

#### CHOICE OF FRAME

#### CHOICE OF IMAGE

#### CHOICE OF WORD

#### CHOICE OF FLOW

# Don't just add a chart...

The Economist

World politics Business & finance Economics Science & technology Culture

Japanese luxury cars

## The limits to Infiniti

Japan's premium motor brands are still far behind their German rivals. The giant carmakers that own them are missing out on pots of potential profit

Jun 7th 2014 | From the print edition

Timekeeper

Like 544

Tweet 360



A MONTH before launching Lexus in America in 1989, Toyota considered running a television advertisement showing German aristocrats at a wild party in a hilltop castle. The voice-over intoned that the Teutons had dominated upmarket, high-performance cars for nearly 60 years but they had only "30 days left to enjoy it".

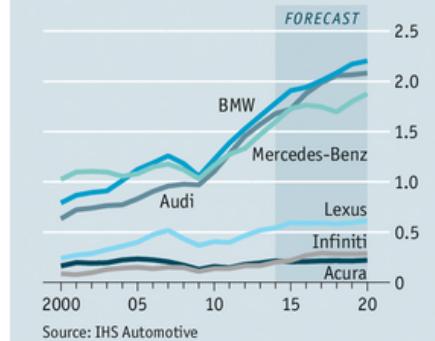
Palmer, a Nissan executive, puts it, premium models account for "12% of the volume and 50% of the profits" of the entire car industry.

At first the Japanese carmakers' premium marques were aimed mainly at the American market, and got off to a good start. Their mass-market brands had given anything Japanese-made a reputation for reliability. The new, premium models were technically advanced compared with Lincolns and Cadillacs, Detroit's upmarket offerings, and cheaper than their German rivals. By 2000 Lexus was the best-selling luxury-car brand in America, a position it held for more than a decade.

However, tarting up mainstream models with a bit of wood and leather may have impressed American motorists, who care more about value than styling, but it did not impress image-conscious European buyers. Acura, perhaps sensing the futility of the task, avoided Europe altogether. Since their premium brands had failed to go global, the Japanese carmakers were reluctant to give them the resources to keep up with the competition.

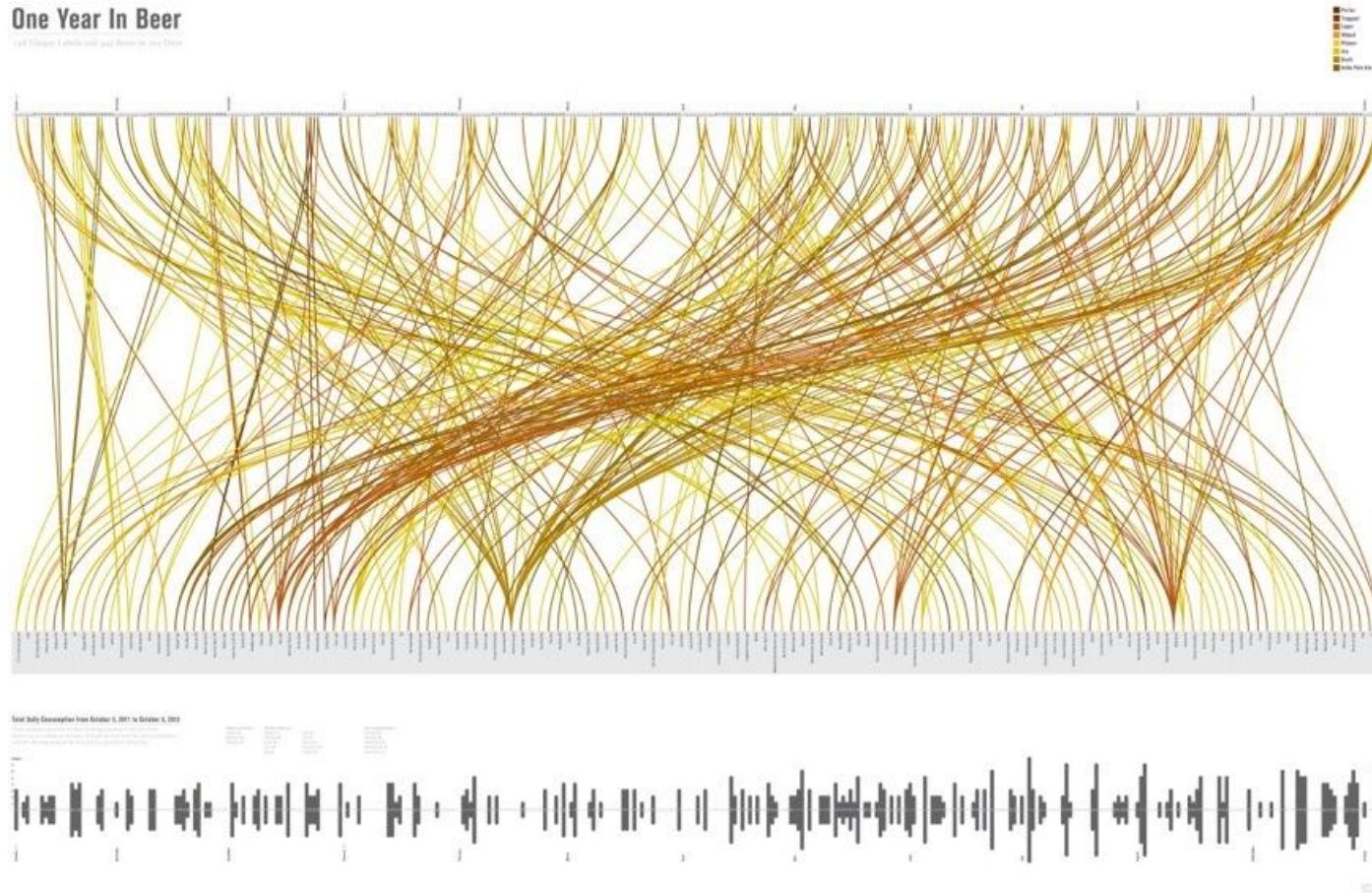
Consumer Cyclicals  
Carmaking  
Manufacturing  
Motor vehicle manufacturing

Über alles  
Worldwide car sales, m



Source: [Economist](#)

# ...or complex visualization



Source: Joshua Gallagher

**Think Stories, not Charts**

# Telling Compelling Stories

## Human Development Trends 2005

Interactive presentation of some of the messages in the Human Development Report 2005

UNDP

English  
Dansk  
Portuguese  
Suomi  
Français  
Deutsch

Produced in collaboration with:  
**Gapminder**  
[www.gapminder.org](http://www.gapminder.org)

English translation: Claes Johansson, UNDP

Start

Source: [Gapminder](#)

# **Explanatory** **(Narrative)**

**Strong Order**

**Heavy Messaging**

**Limited Interactivity**

**Author Driven**

# **Exploration** **(Interactive)**

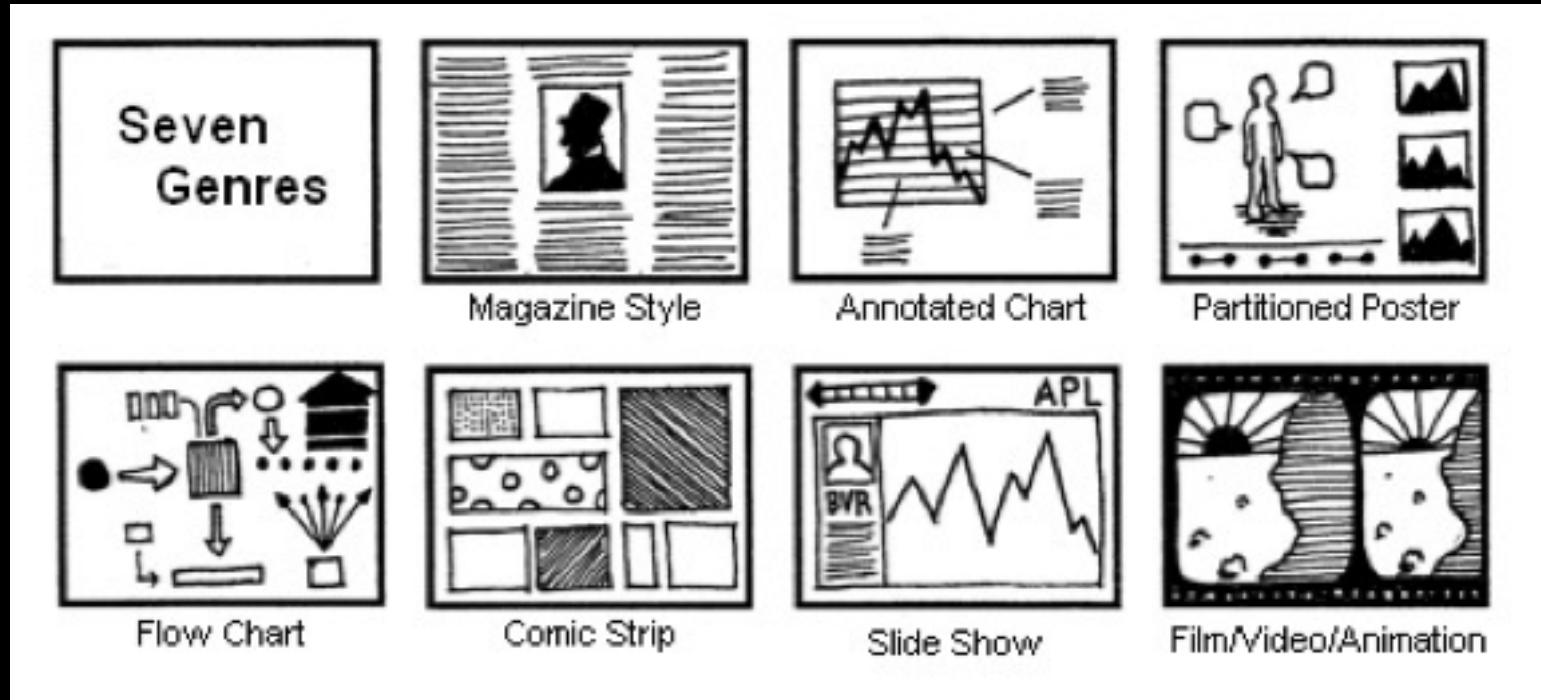
**Weak Order**

**Light Messaging**

**Free Interactivity**

**Reader Driven**

# Genres of Story



Source: [Narrative Visualization](#)

# Think about the structure

Explanatory  
(Narrative)

Exploration  
(Interactive)



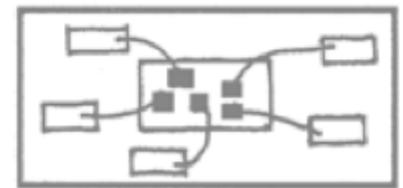
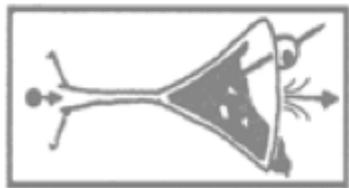
martini  
glass



interactive  
slideshow



drill-down  
story



Source: [Narrative Visualization](#)

# Choose the Visualization

## Bloomberg Billionaires

Today's ranking of the world's richest people



[SEE BILLIONAIRES STORIES ▾](#)

[Explore](#) [Rank](#) [Plot](#) [Map](#)

[all billionaires](#) [all industries](#) [all citizenships](#) [all genders](#) [all ages](#) [all sources of wealth](#)



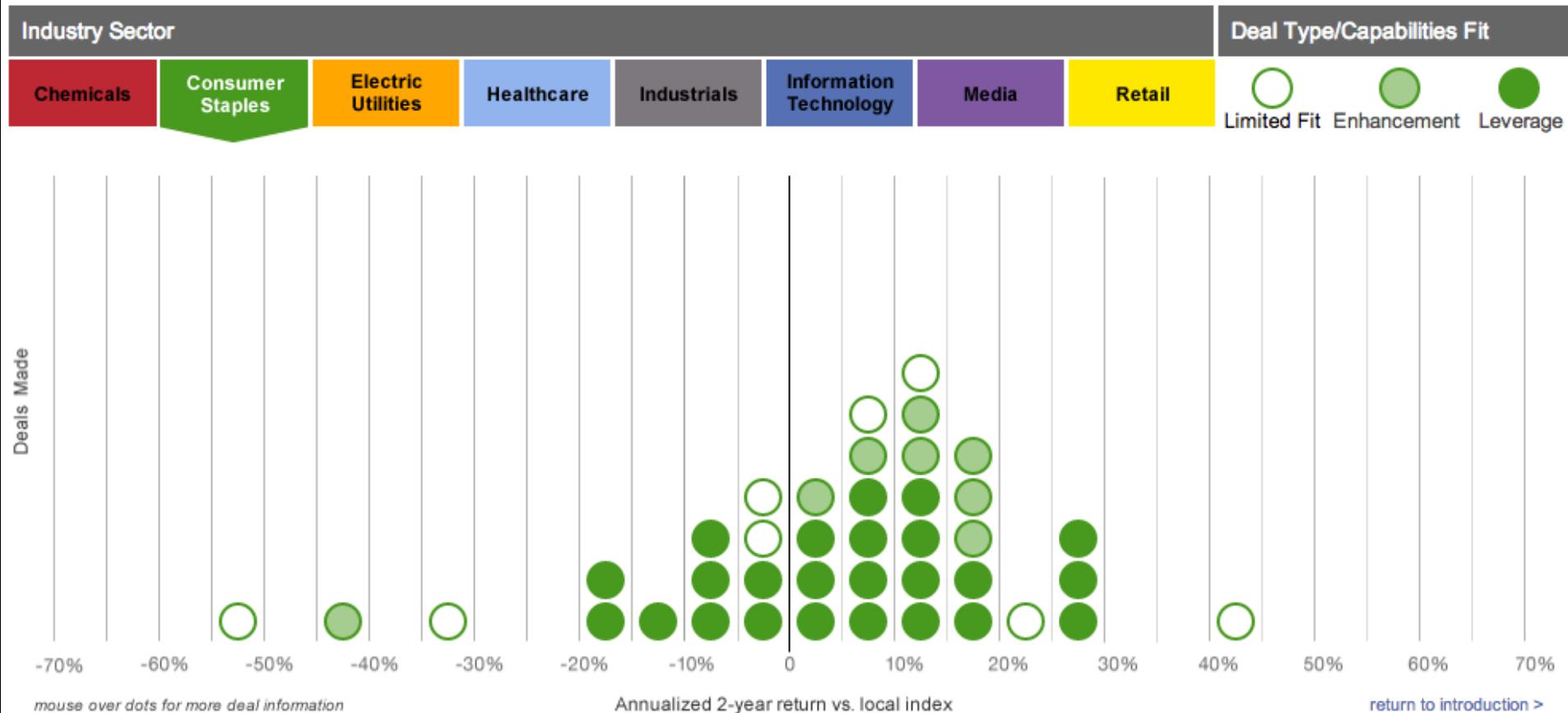
1 day



Source: [Bloomberg](#)

# Make it Simple

## The Capabilities Premium in M&A



Source: [Capabilities Premium](#)

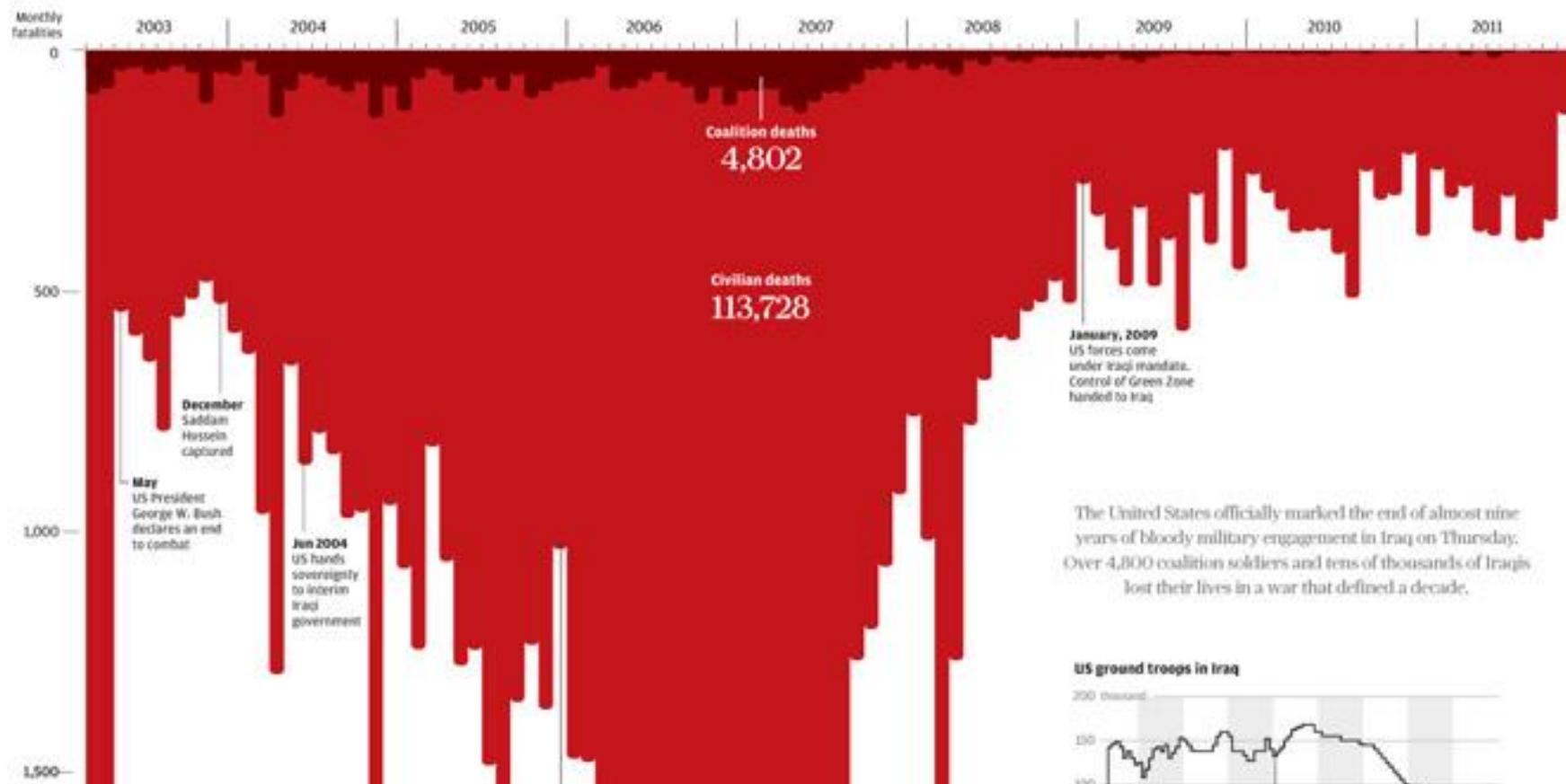
# Representation Matters

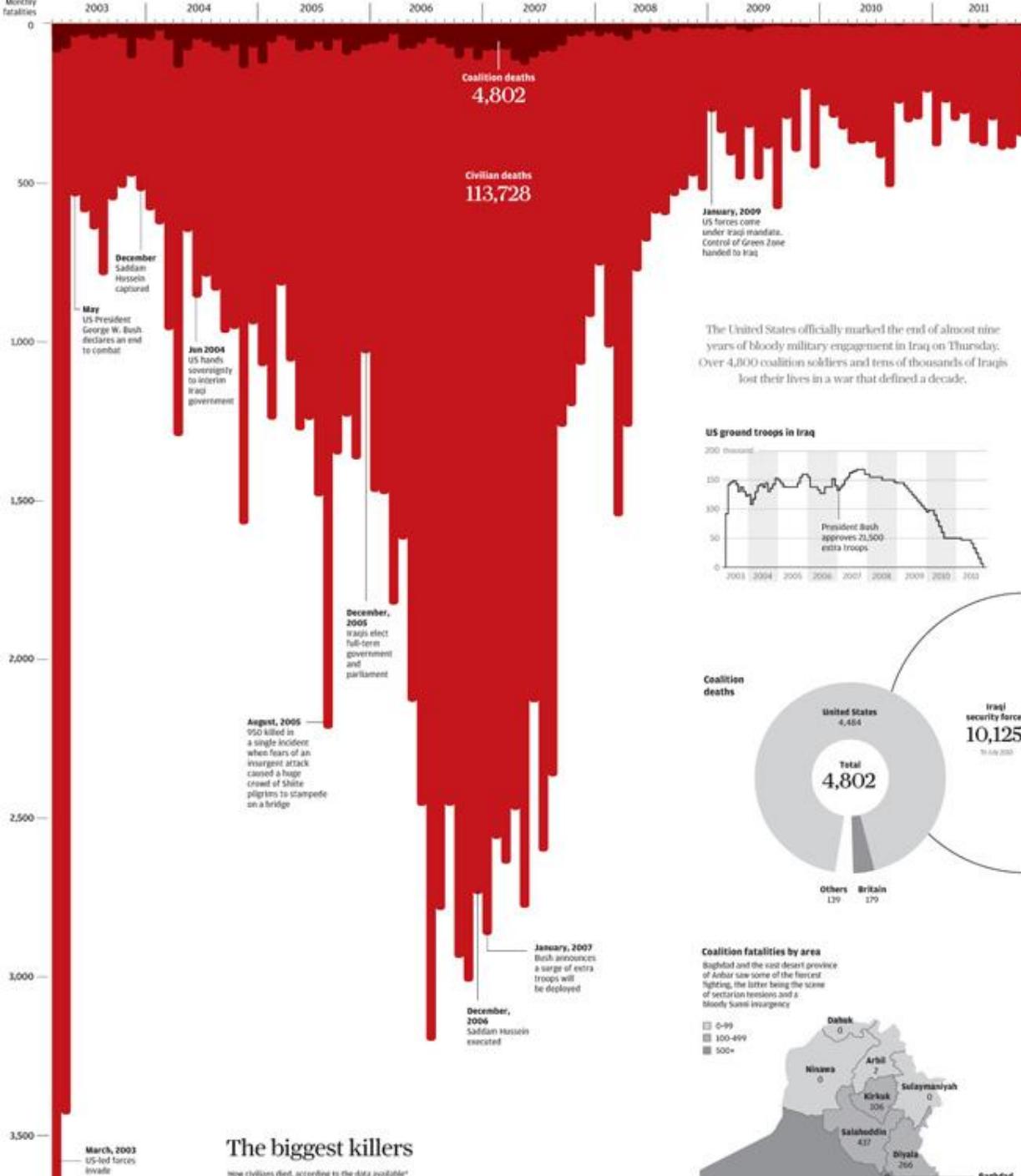
A12 Saturday, December 17, 2011

South China Morning Post

Source: South China Post

## Iraq's bloody toll



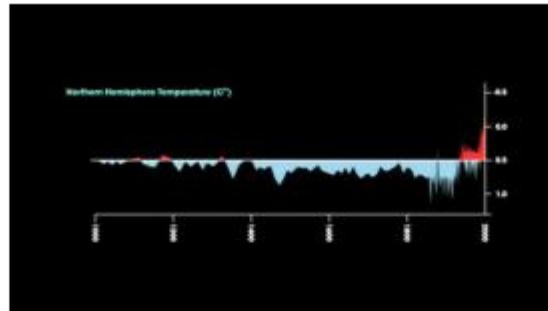


# More Linear, More Story Like



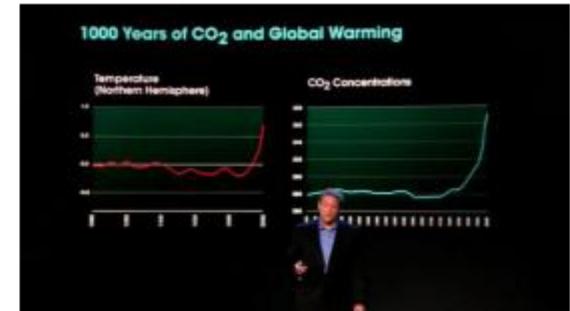
00:16:08

Measured since 1958, atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) has been increasing steadily.



00:20:19

One thousand years of temperature history obtained from isotope analysis of ice cores.



00:20:53

One thousand years of CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature data -- the curves have similar shape.



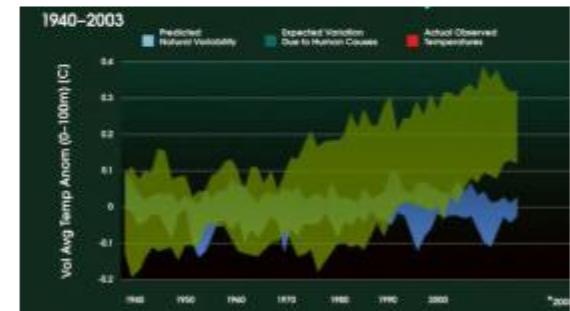
00:22:49

650,000 years of CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature history, from Antarctic ice cores. Dips record ice ages. CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and temperature are related. CO<sub>2</sub> has spiked upward in recent years.



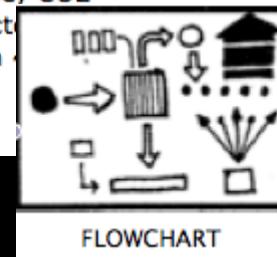
00:23:53

If no changes are made, CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is predicted to be higher (to 600 ppm) in

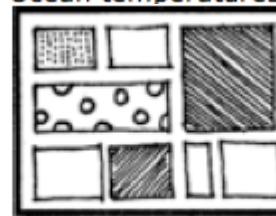


00:29:54

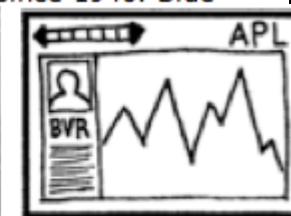
Ocean temperatures since 1940. Blue



FLOWCHART



COMICSTRIP



SLIDESHOW

Source: Inconvenient Truth

# Linear Narrative

**Out of Sight, Out of Mind.**

ATTACKS VICTIMS NEWS INFO

CHILDREN

**82**

PAKISTAN

ESTIMATED TOTAL FATALITIES **130**

SHARE

CIVILIAN

**27**

OTHER

**20**

HIGH PROFILE

**1**

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Source: [Pitch Interactive](#)

# Story Structure

**755**



## Steroids or Not, the Pursuit Is On

Babe Ruth is taking aim at the career home run record. He needs only six more to tie Babe Ruth and 47 to equal Hank Aaron.

Lines are cumulative home runs.

Hank Aaron  
755 homers  
23 seasons



Babe Ruth  
714 homers  
22 seasons



Barry Bonds  
708 homers  
20 seasons



Bonds takes lead  
Home runs  
after 16 seasons  
Bonds 567  
Aaron 554  
Ruth 516

400  
14th season

According to allegations  
in a book about Bonds,  
he began taking  
steroids before the 1999  
season; his 74th in the  
league. Two seasons  
later, he hit 73 home  
runs, surpassing Aaron's  
career pace.

755  
23 seasons

714  
22 seasons

20 seasons

Bonds was injured last season. He  
played 14 games and hit 6 homers.

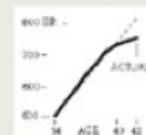
### Homer Pace After Age 34

If the accusations are correct, Bonds  
was 34 in his first season on steroids.  
Here are projected home run paces  
for each player after age 34.

PROJECTED PACE BASED ON  
AVERAGE OF PREVIOUS FIVE SEASONS

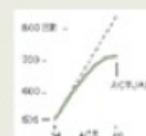
#### Aaron

Actual homers  
slightly  
outpace  
projected  
homers for five  
seasons



#### Ruth

Averaged 46.4  
homers a  
season from  
age 30 to 34.  
Averaged 42.5  
for next four  
seasons



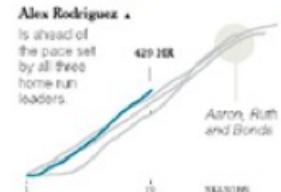
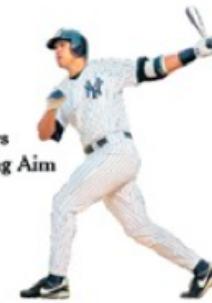
#### Bonds

From age 35  
to 39, he  
averaged 14  
more homers  
a season than  
projected.



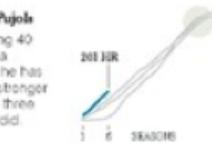
Note: Ages as of July 1 of each season

## Others Taking Aim



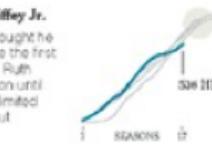
#### Albert Pujols

Averaging 40  
homers a  
season, he has  
started stronger  
than the three  
leaders did.



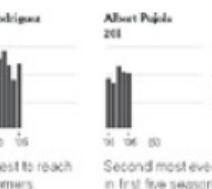
#### Ken Griffey Jr.

Many thought he  
would be the first  
to catch Ruth  
and Aaron until  
injuries limited  
his output.



#### Alex Rodriguez

Youngest to reach  
400 homers.



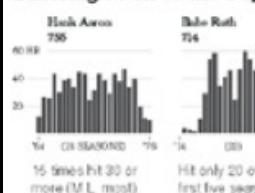
#### Albert Pujols

Second most ever  
in first five seasons.

### Differing Paths to the Top of the Charts

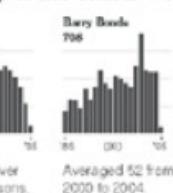
The top seven players on the career home-run list, along with a look at Griffey (12th), Rodriguez (37th) and Pujols (56th).

Hank Aaron 755



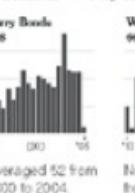
15 times hit 30 or  
more (M.L. most)

Babe Ruth 714



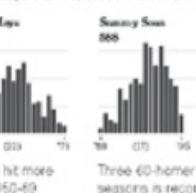
Hit only 20 over  
first five seasons.

Barry Bonds 708



Averaged 52 from  
2000 to 2004.

Willie Mays 660



No one hit more  
than 1950-69.

Sandy Koufax 588



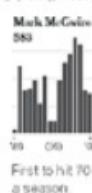
Three 60-home run  
seasons is record.

Frank Robinson 588



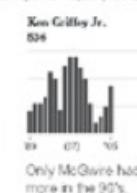
Triple Crown in '66  
(29, 122, 318)

Mark McGwire 583



First to hit 70 in  
a season.

Ken Griffey Jr. 536



Only McGwire had  
more in the 90's.

Alex Rodriguez 429



Youngest to reach  
400 homers.

Albert Pujols 261



Second most ever  
in first five seasons.

Source: Elias Sports Bureau

# Story Structure



# Focus Attention

## Choose a Canvas

---

Rocks  
 Paper  
 Transparency  
 Whiteboard  
 Presentation

## Put Visuals

---

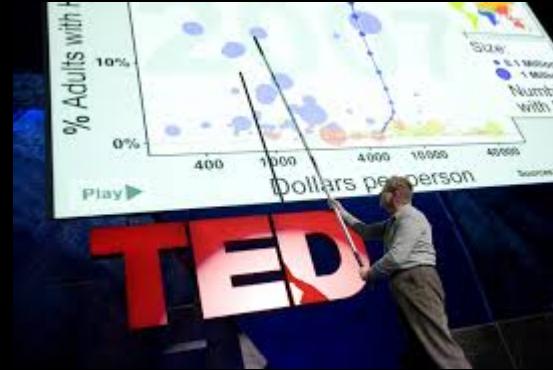
Hieroglyph Carving  
 Pen Drawing  
 Marker Pens  
 Marker Drawings  
 Slides

## Focus Attention

---

(Hand) Pointing  
 Pen Movement  
 Stick  
 Pen Movement  
 Next Slide Please??

# Focus Attention



# Focus Attention

Choose a Canvas

---

Rocks

Paper

Transparency

Whiteboard

Presentation

Put Visuals

---

Hieroglyph Carving

Pen Drawing

Marker Pens

Marker Drawings

Slides

Focus Attention

---

(Hand) Pointing

Pen Movement

Stick

Pen Movement

Next Slide Please??

Genre

Data Viz

Highlight, CloseUp,  
Zoom, Framing  
Feature Distinct  
Motion, Audio

# Explain and Guide Reader

U.S. GUN KILLINGS IN 2010 2013

**9,595**

PEOPLE KILLED

**414,509**

STOLEN YEARS

36 | 0.38%  
■ Multiple Victims  
■ Stranger

This **black boy**, aged **4**, was shot in **March** in **Louisiana** by a **stranger**.

3 other people were killed in this incident.

AGE 0

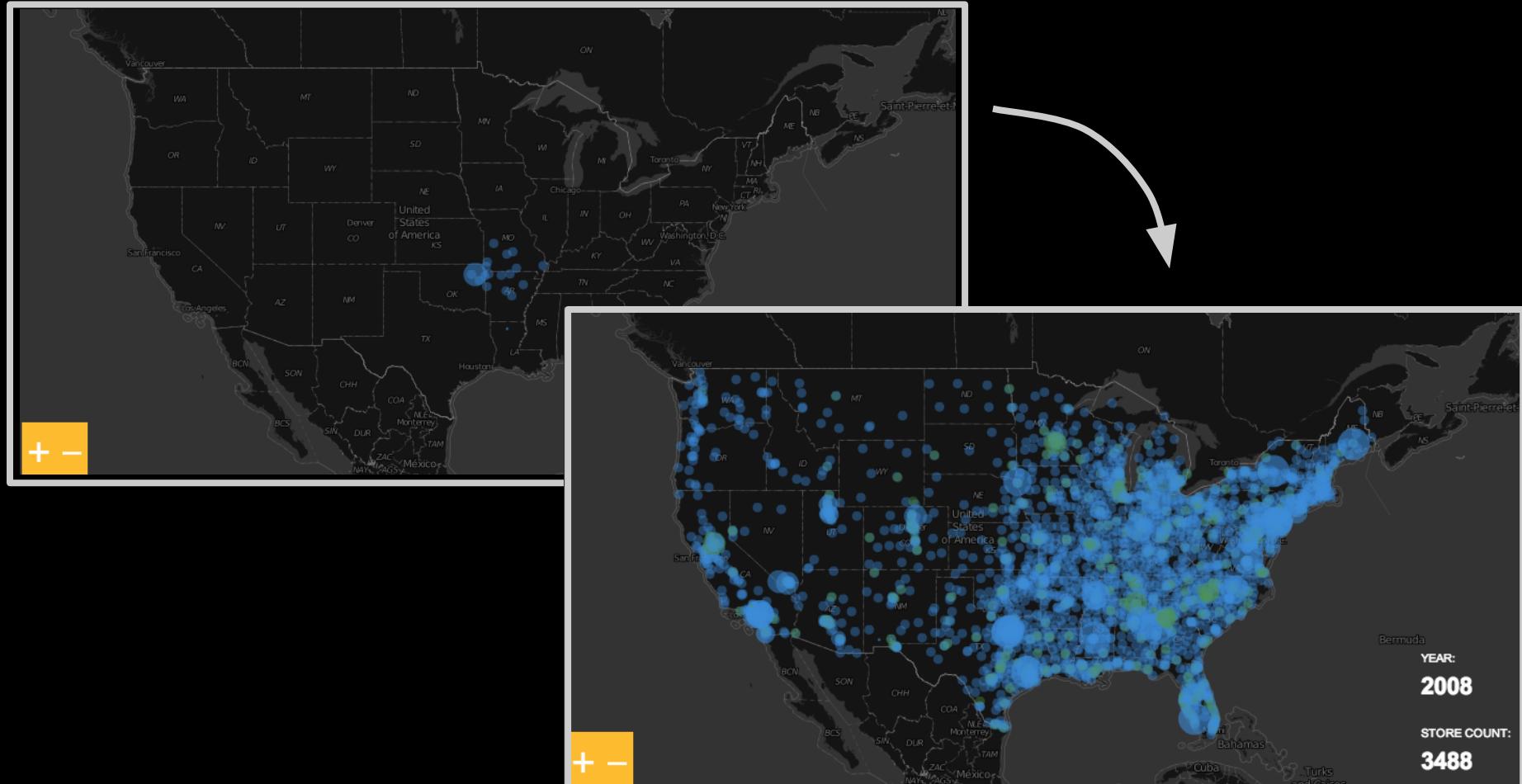
9,559 | 100%  
All Other Victims

Had he not been killed with a **handgun**, he might have lived to be **62** and died of **respiratory disease**.

GUN TYPE   RACE   SEX   AGE GROUP   REGION   MULTIPLE KILLS   RELATIONSHIP

Source: [Guns - Periscopic](#)

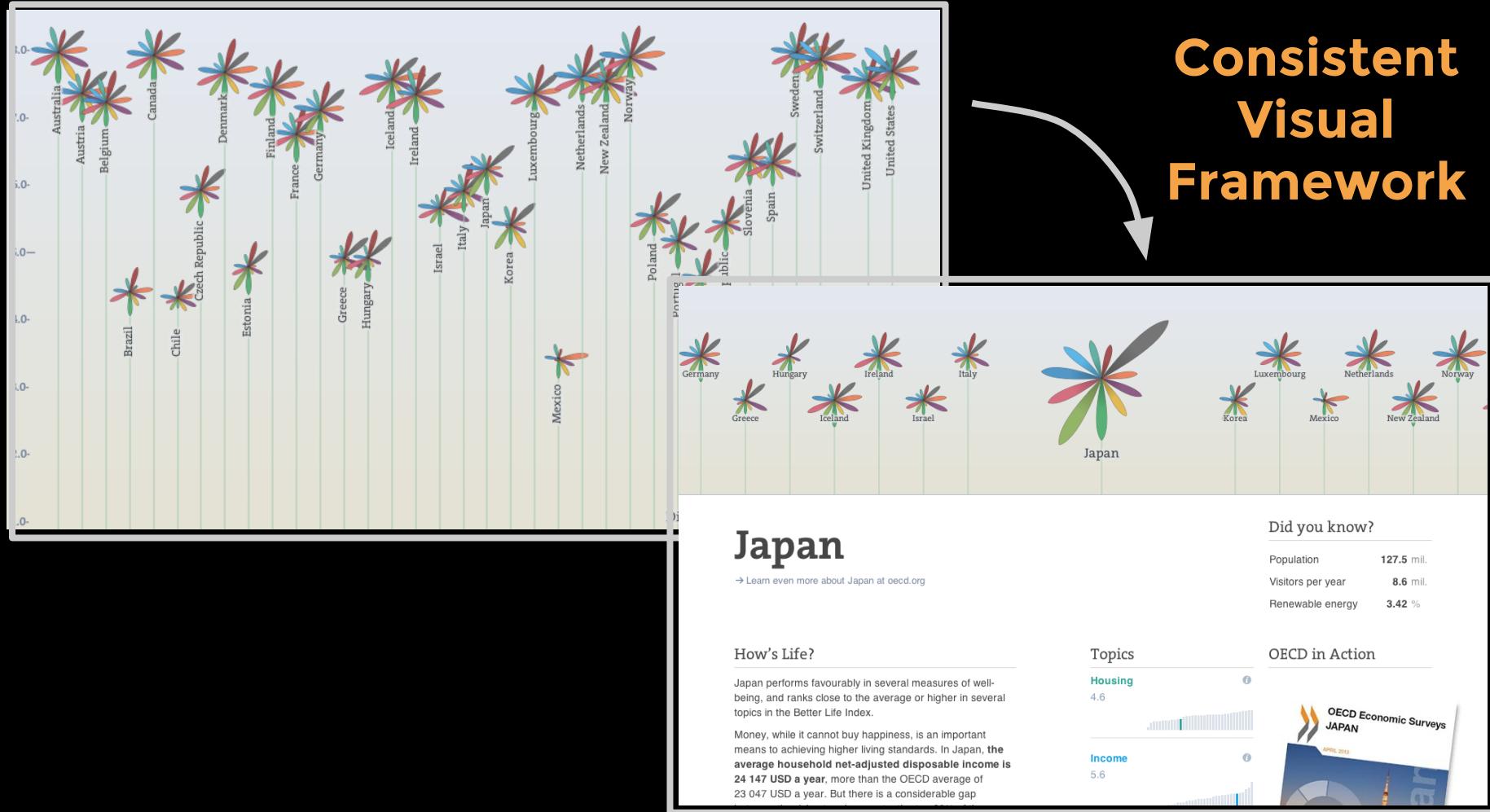
# Single Frame Dominates



Source: [Walmart](#) & [Target](#) Store Expansion

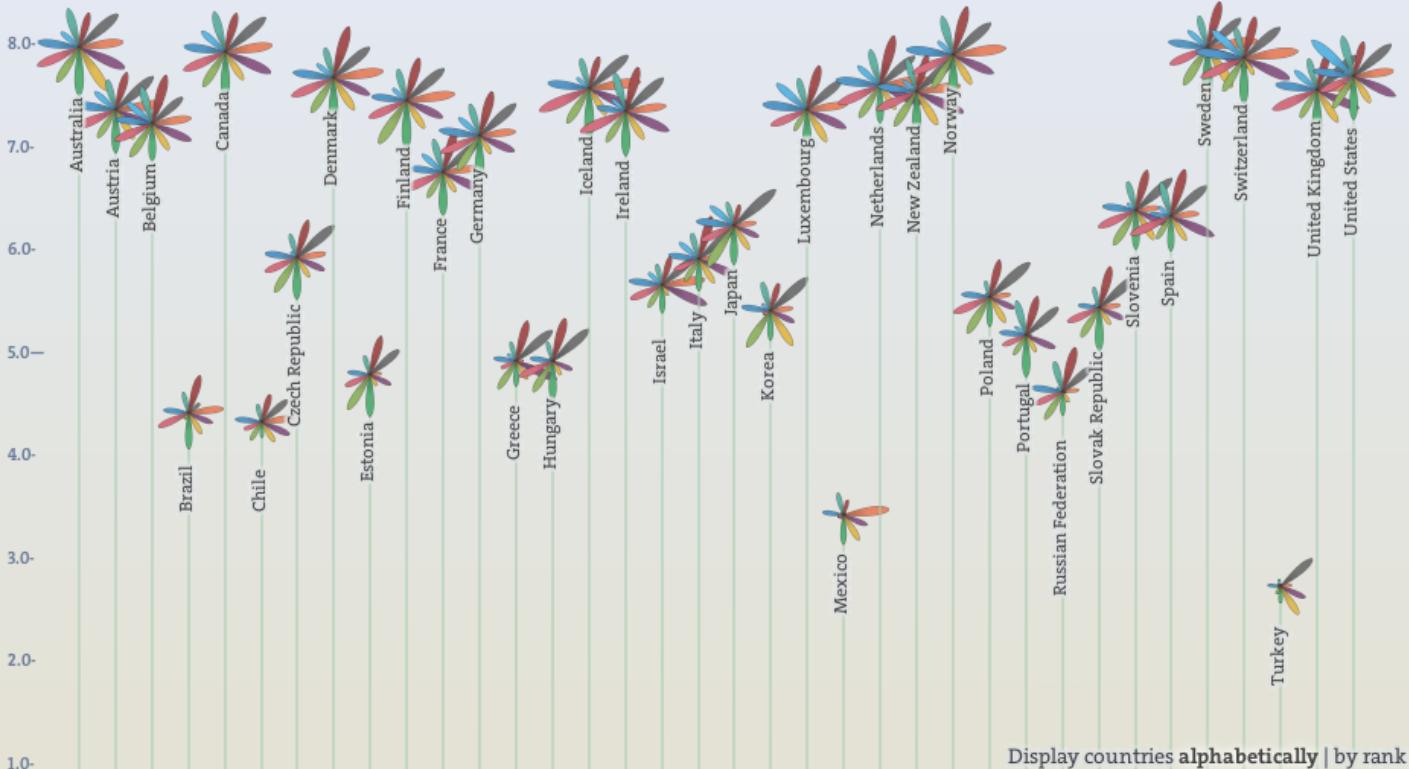
# Establish & Focus

Consistent  
Visual  
Framework



Source: [OECD Better Life](#)

# Establish & Focus



## Create Your Better Life Index

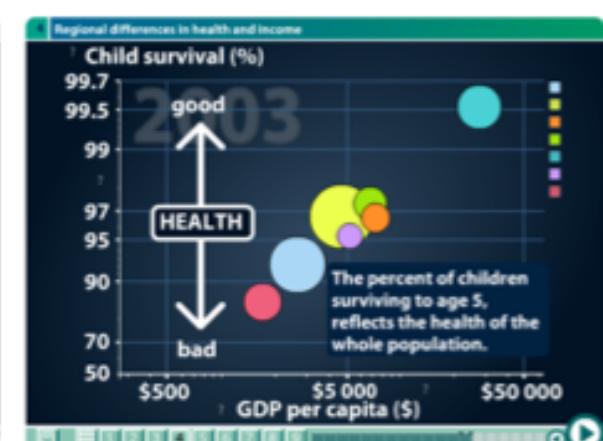
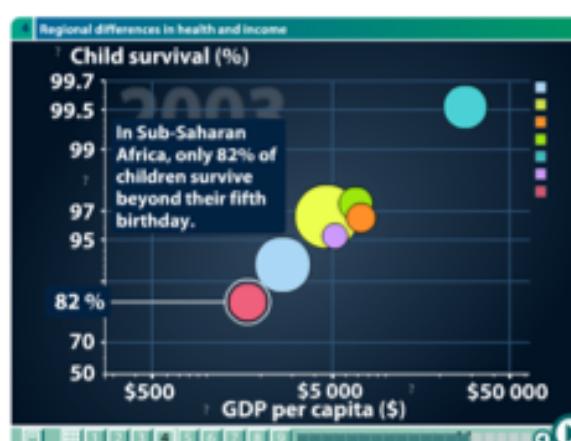
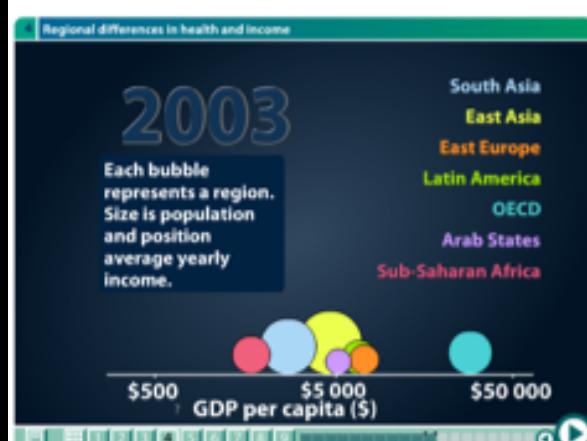
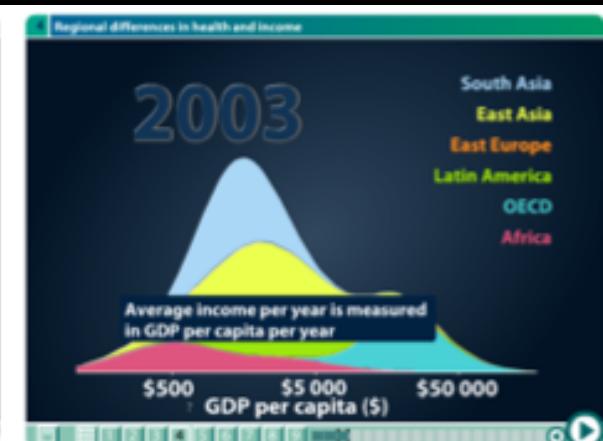
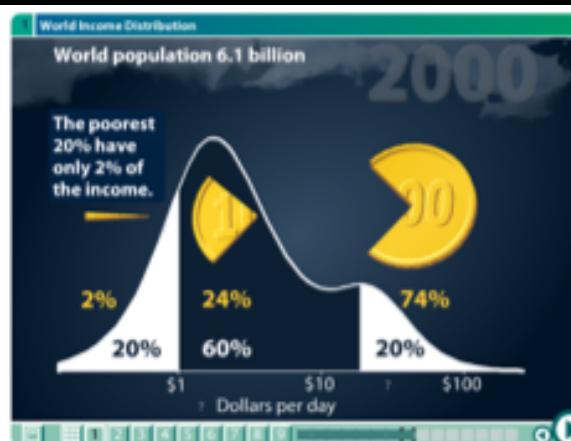
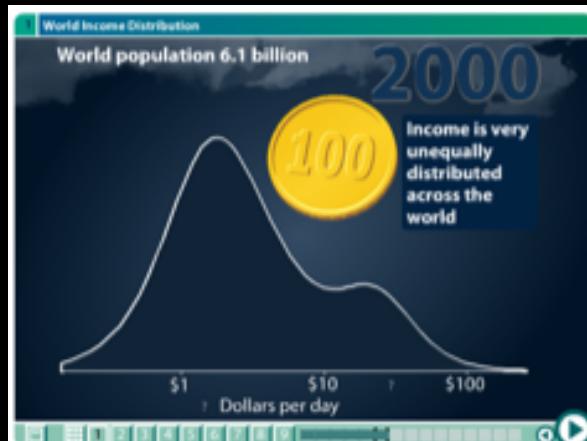
Rate the topics according to their importance to you:

Housing	-	+
Income	-	+
Jobs	-	+
Community	-	+
Education	-	+
Environment	-	+
Civic Engagement	-	+
Health	-	+
Life Satisfaction	-	+
Safety	-	+
Work-Life Balance	-	+

Reset      Help

Source: [OECD Better Life](#)

# Use Staging & Animation



Source: [Gapminder](#)

# Say it with Text



**N**a right angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse — is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides, (— and —).

On —, — and — describe squares, (pr. 46.)

Draw ----- || ----- (pr. 31.)  
also draw — and —.

$$\text{---} = \text{---},$$

$$\text{---} = \text{---},$$

To each add  $\triangle$   $\therefore$   $\text{---} = \text{---}$  and  $\text{---} = \text{---};$

$$\therefore \text{---} = \text{---}.$$

Again, because — || -----

$$\text{---} = \text{twice } \triangle,$$

$$\text{---} = \text{twice } \triangle;$$

$$\therefore \text{---} = \text{---}.$$

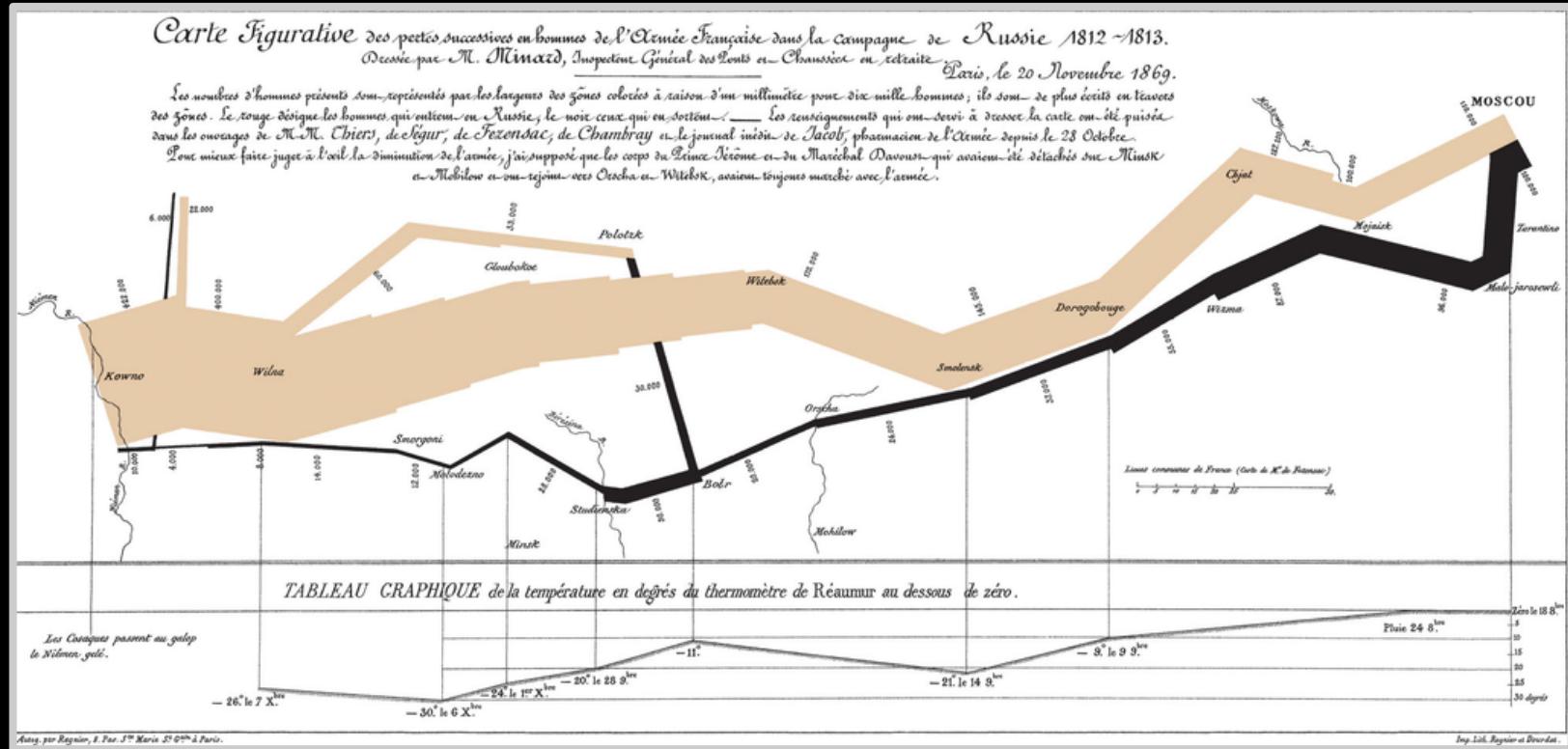
In the same manner it may be shown

that  $\square = \text{---};$

hence  $\square = \text{---}.$

Q. E. D.

# Weave Text into Graphics



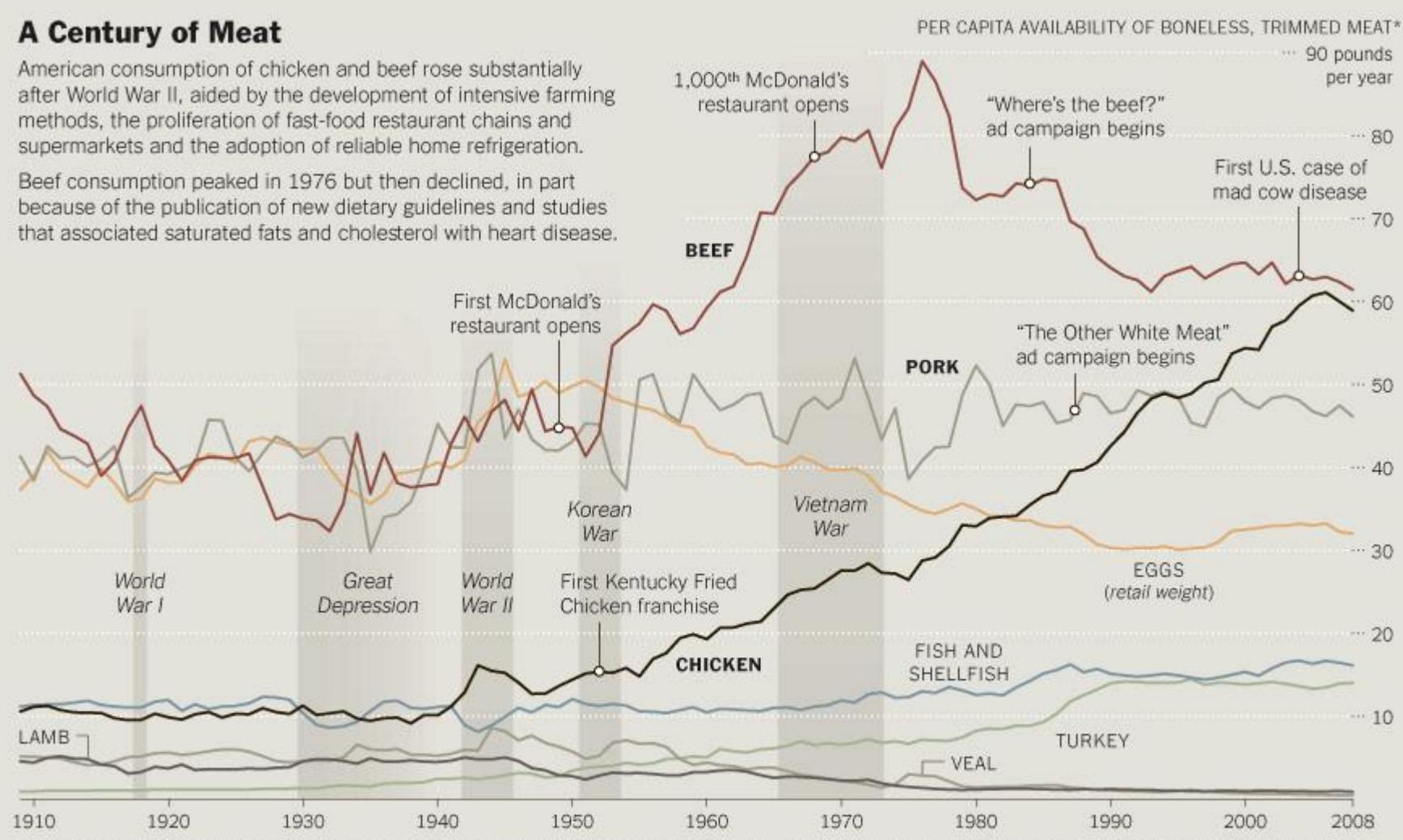
Source: [Napolean's Campaign](#)

# Provide Meaningful Annotation

## A Century of Meat

American consumption of chicken and beef rose substantially after World War II, aided by the development of intensive farming methods, the proliferation of fast-food restaurant chains and supermarkets and the adoption of reliable home refrigeration.

Beef consumption peaked in 1976 but then declined, in part because of the publication of new dietary guidelines and studies that associated saturated fats and cholesterol with heart disease.

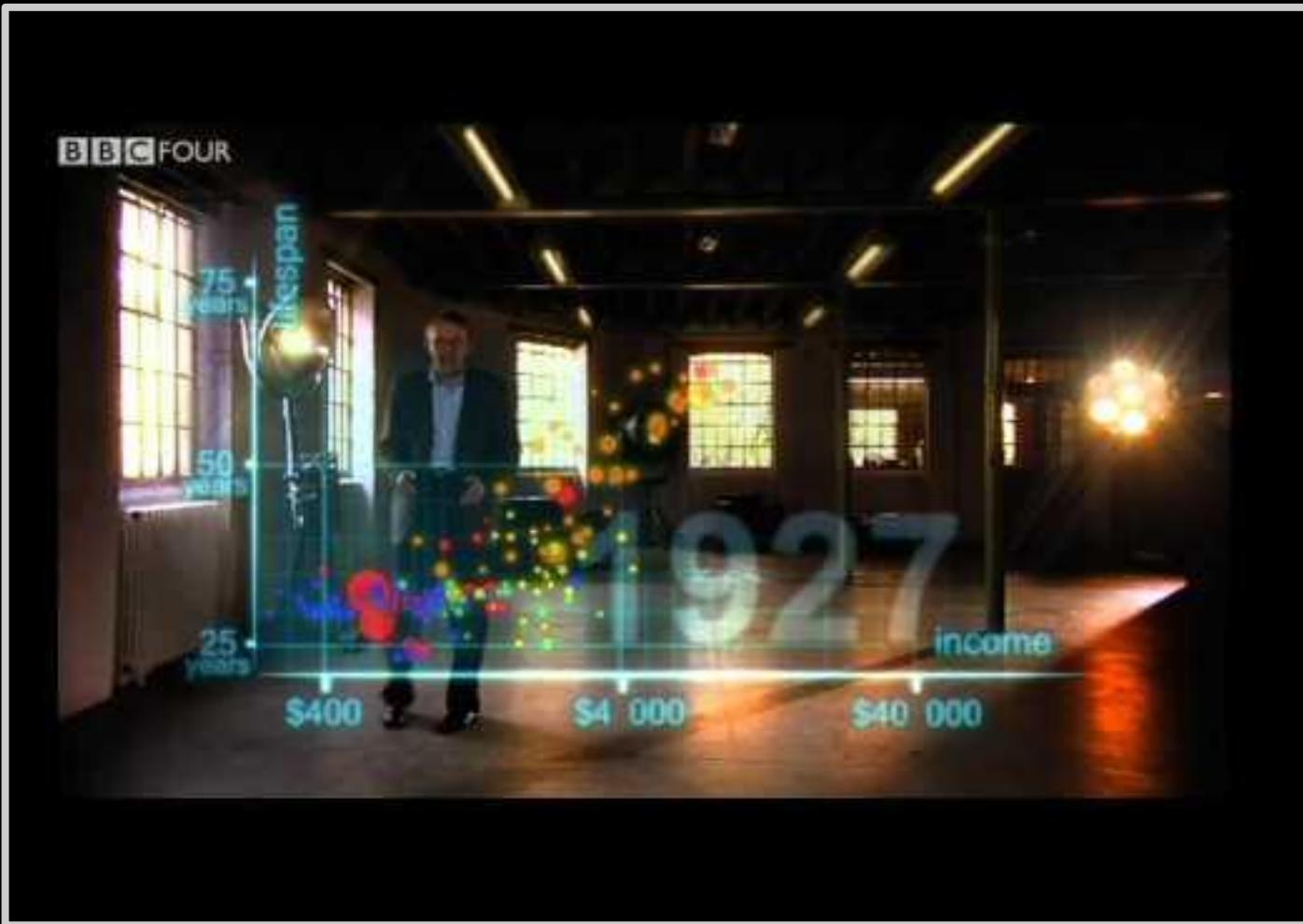


Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture (data); news and company reports; "Putting Meat on the American Table," by Roger Horowitz

JONATHAN CORUM/THE NEW YORK TIMES

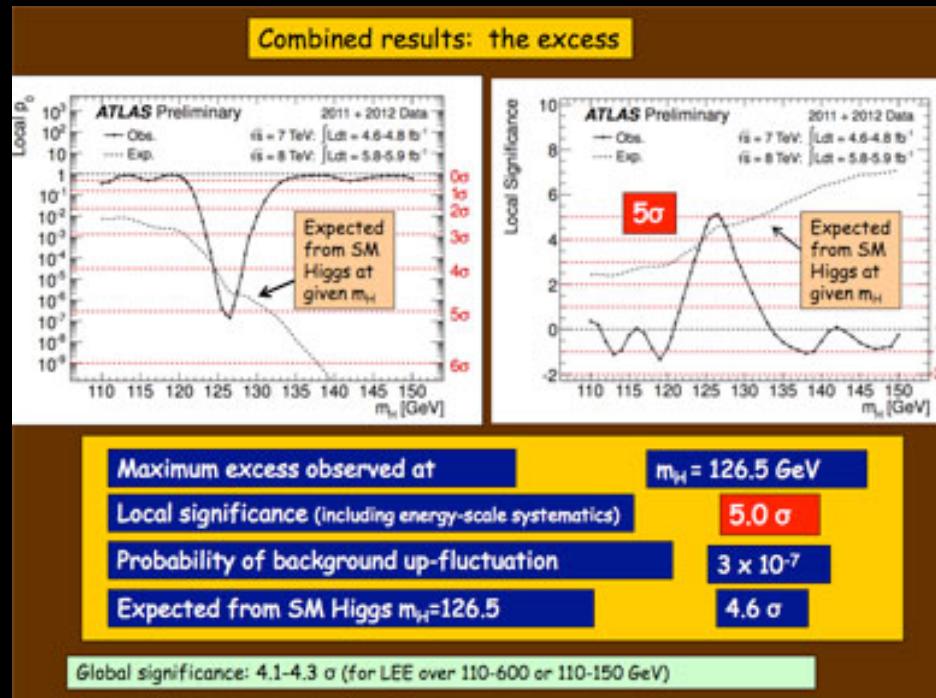
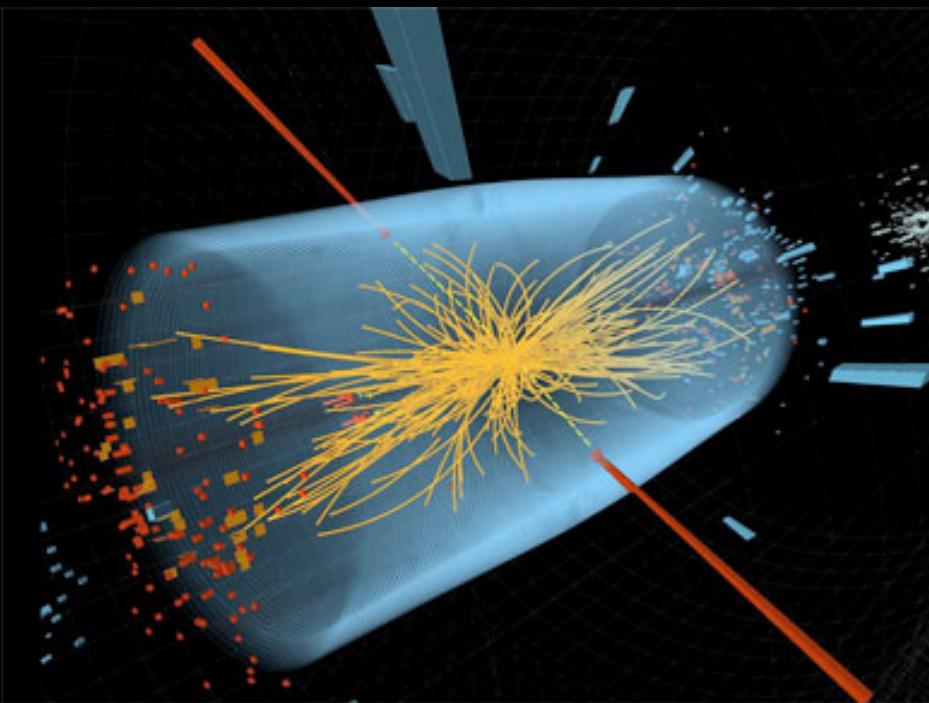
Source: New York Times

# Power of Verbal Messaging



Source: [Hans Rosling | Joy of Stats](#)

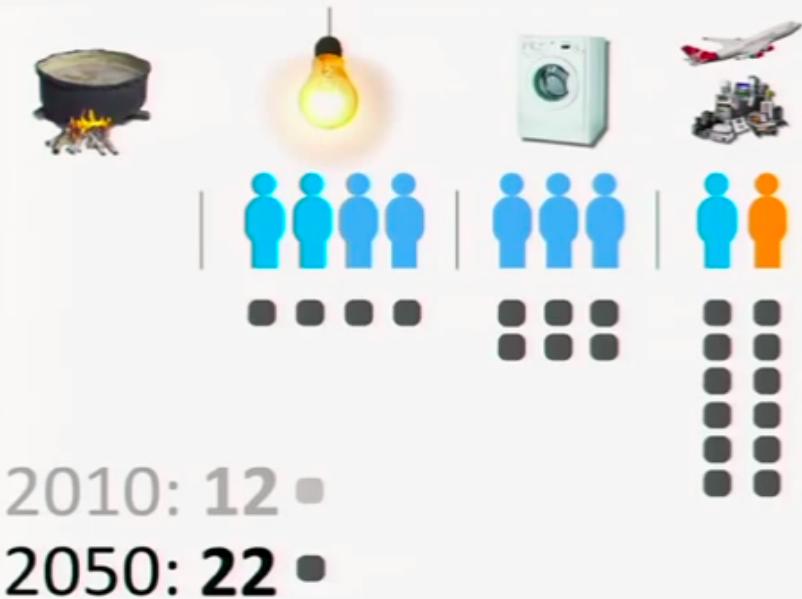
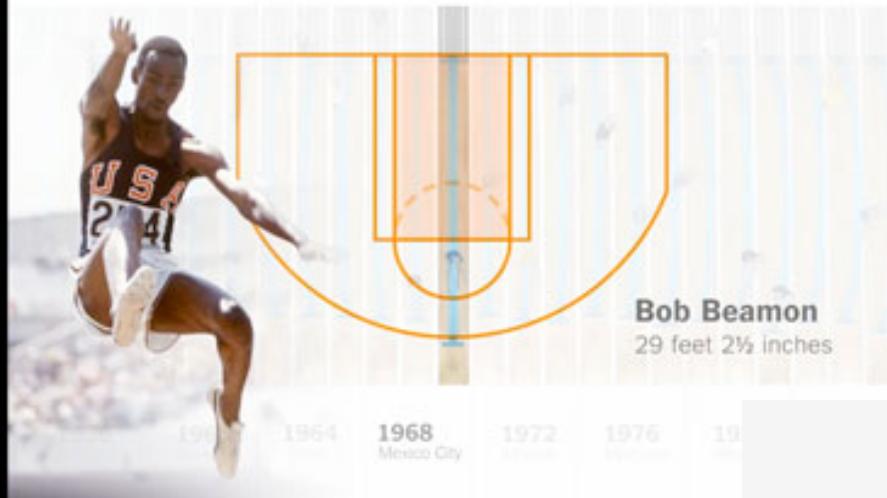
# Answer the why?



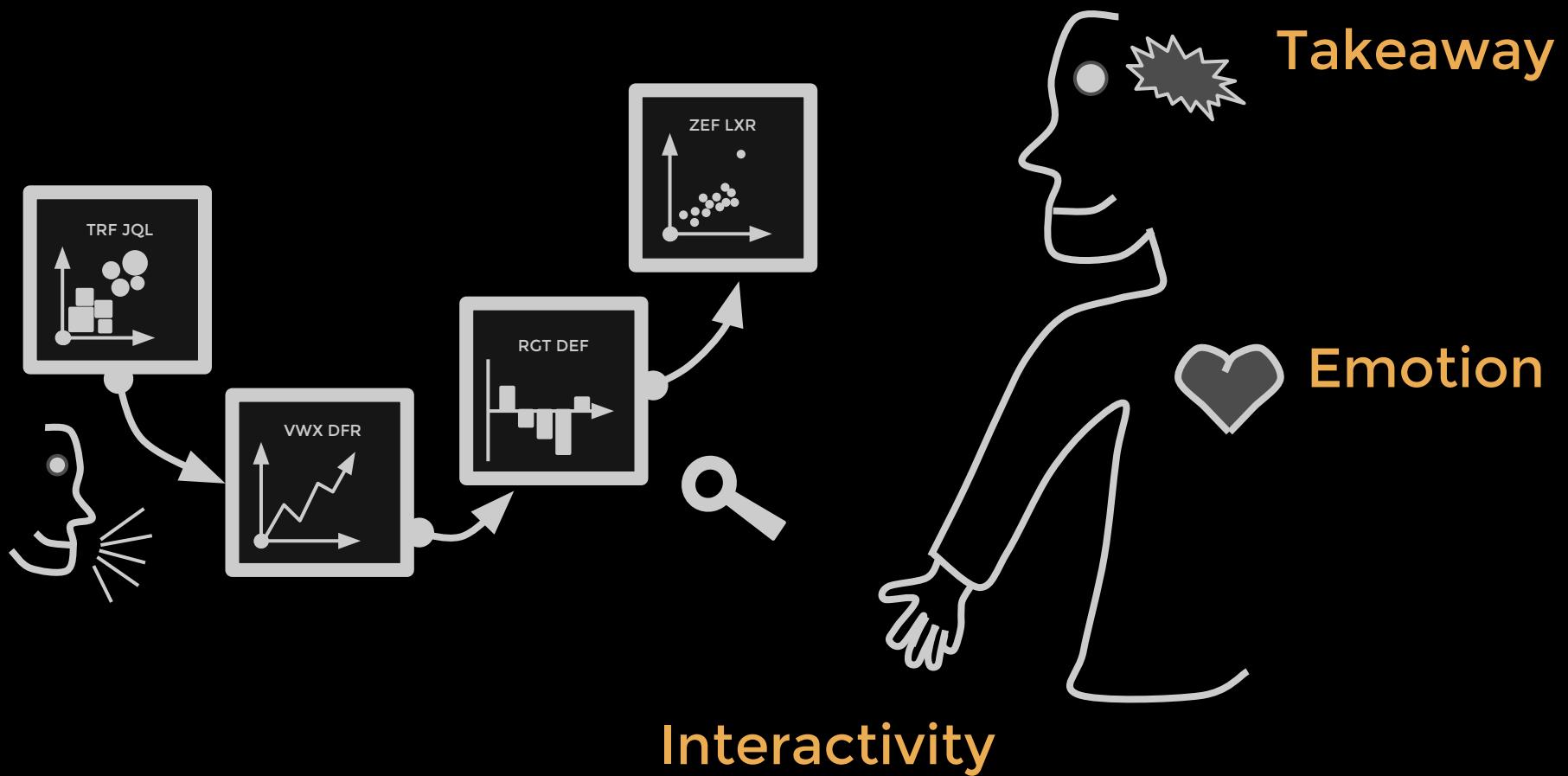
We are good at who, what, where, when. Not why?

# Provide Relatability

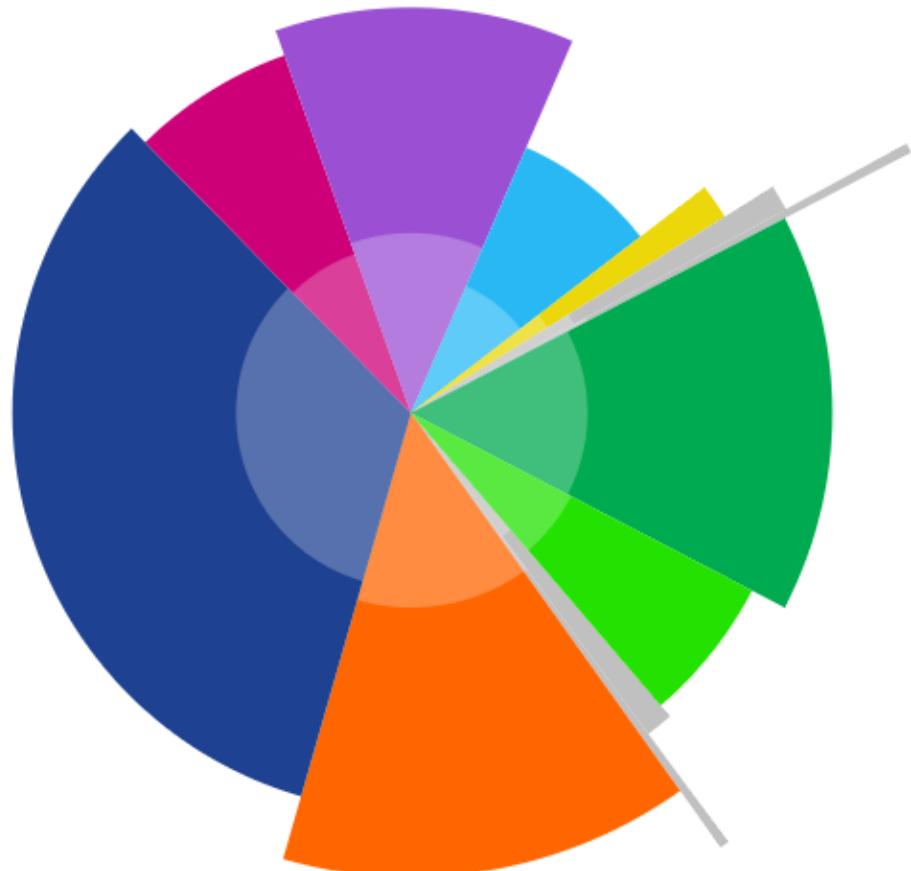
All the Medalists: Men's Long Jump



# Engage the Audience



# Attention & Engagment



## Acid Reflux

Average yearly health care cost  
of a 50-year-old with Acid Reflux: \$5,456

- Personal Cost: \$958
- Insurer Cost: \$4,497

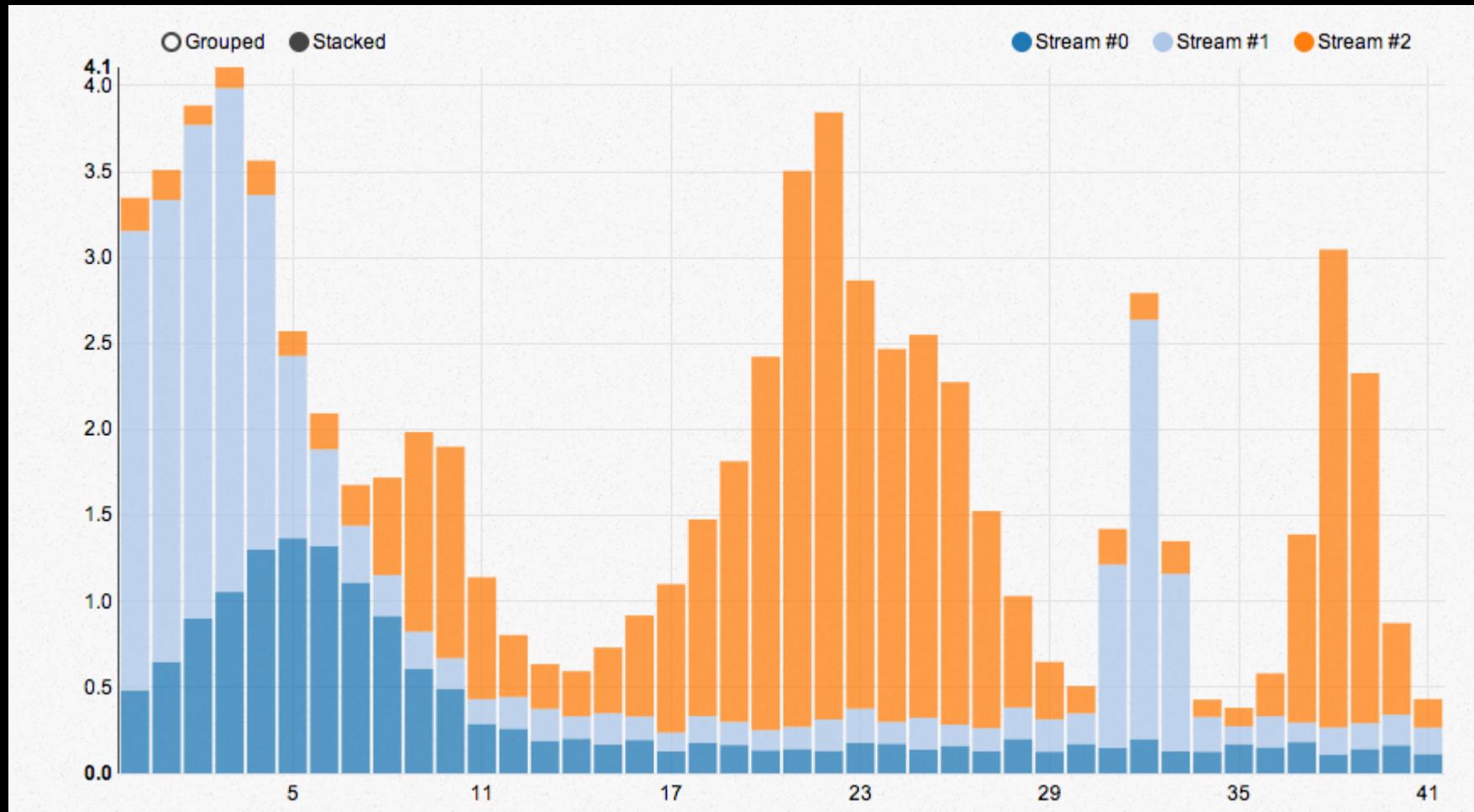
Total yearly health care cost for  
the 987 patients with Acid Reflux:  
\$5,384,667

Age 50



Source: [Cost of Sick](#)

# Animation Helps



Source: [Multibar Transition](#)

# Be Explicit about Actions

## Human Development Trends 2005

Interactive presentation of some of the messages in the Human Development Report 2005

UNDP

English  
Dansk  
Portuguese  
Suomi  
Français  
Deutsch

Produced in collaboration with:  
**GAPMINDER**  
[www.gapminder.org](http://www.gapminder.org)

English translation: Claes Johansson, UNDP

Start

Source: [Gapminder](#)

# Restrict Interactivity

## One Report, Diverging Perspectives

Friday's jobs report is the second-to-last of the presidential campaign. Each party will interpret the numbers in a way to convince voters that its policies will help economic growth. [Related Article »](#)



How a **Democrat**  
Might See Things

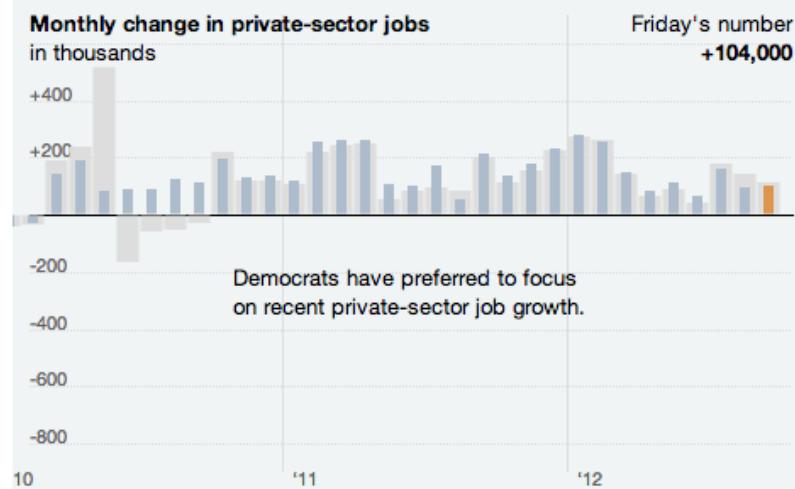


September Jobs Report

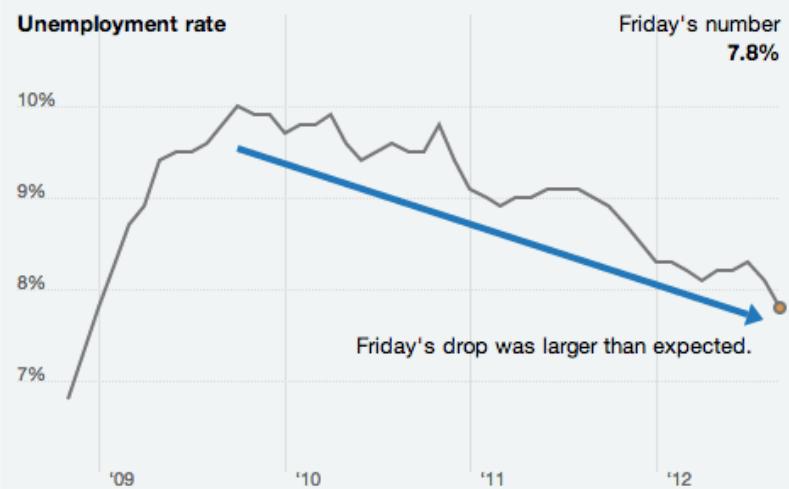


How a **Republican**  
Might See Things

*There have been 31 consecutive months of job growth.*



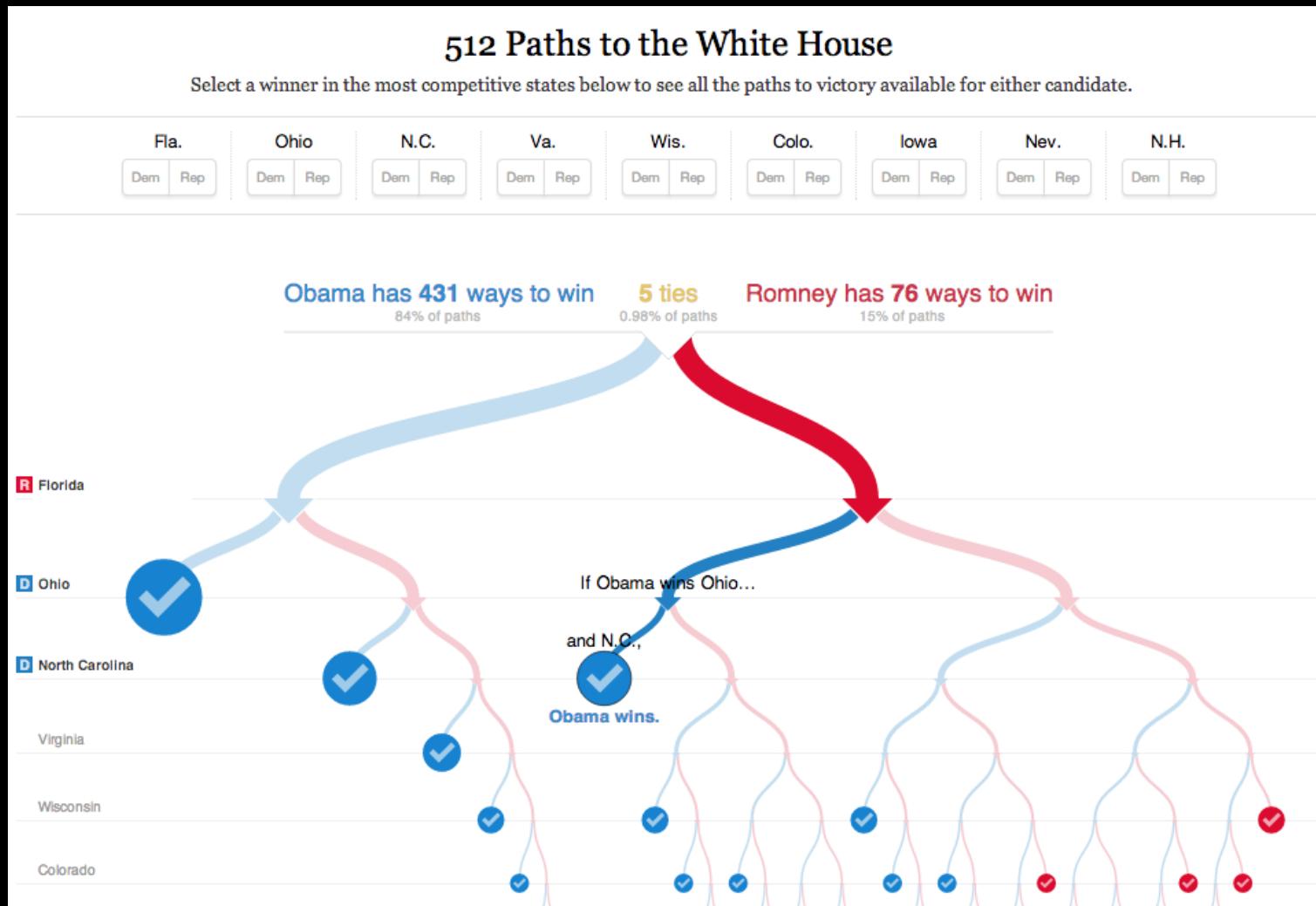
*The rate has fallen more than 2 points since its recent peak.*



By MIKE BOSTOCK, SHAN CARTER, AMANDA COX and KEVIN QUEALY | [Send Feedback](#)

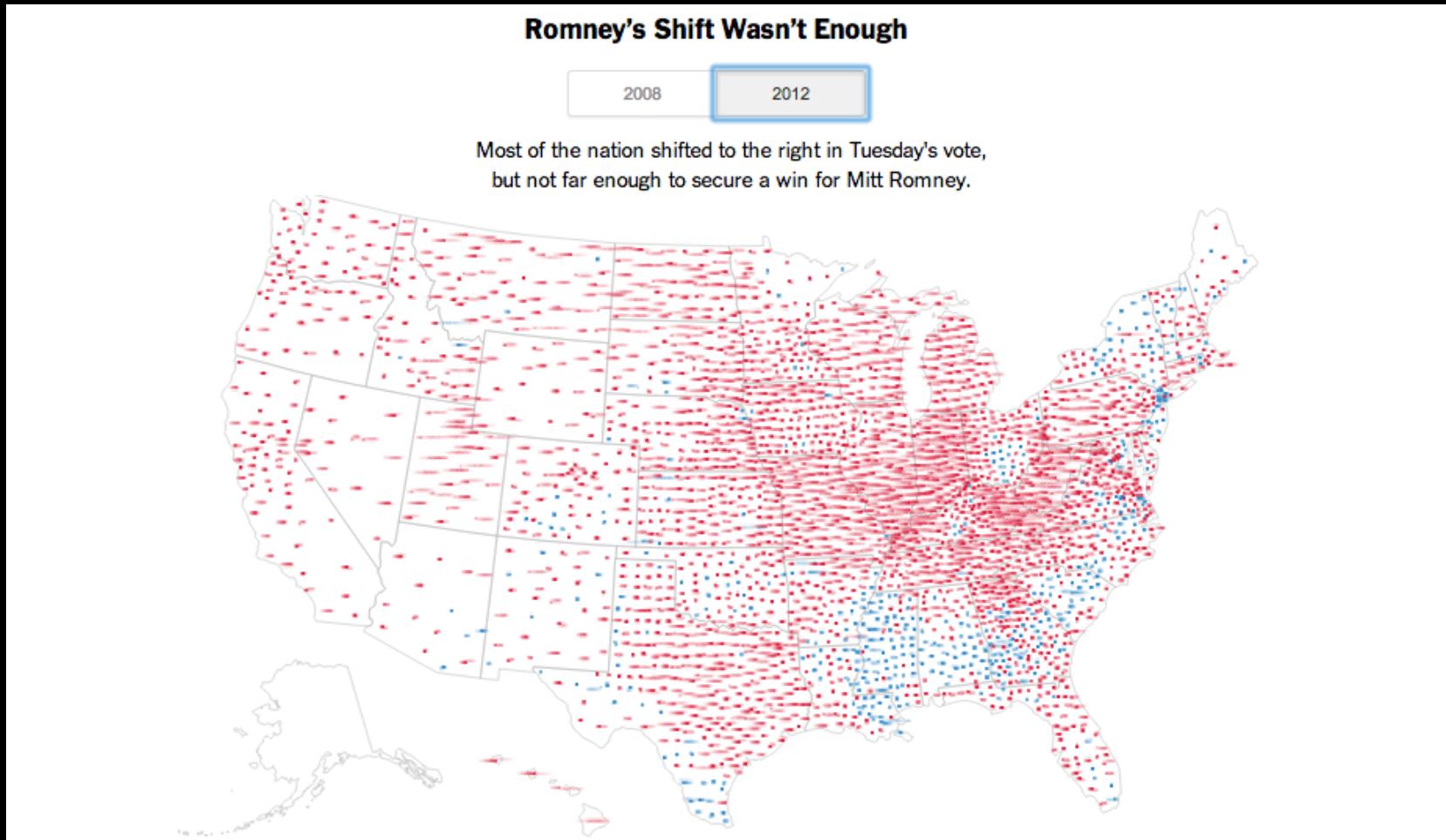
Source: [One Report, Many Perspective](#)

# Make it look live



Source: [512 Paths to White House](#)

# Make it look live

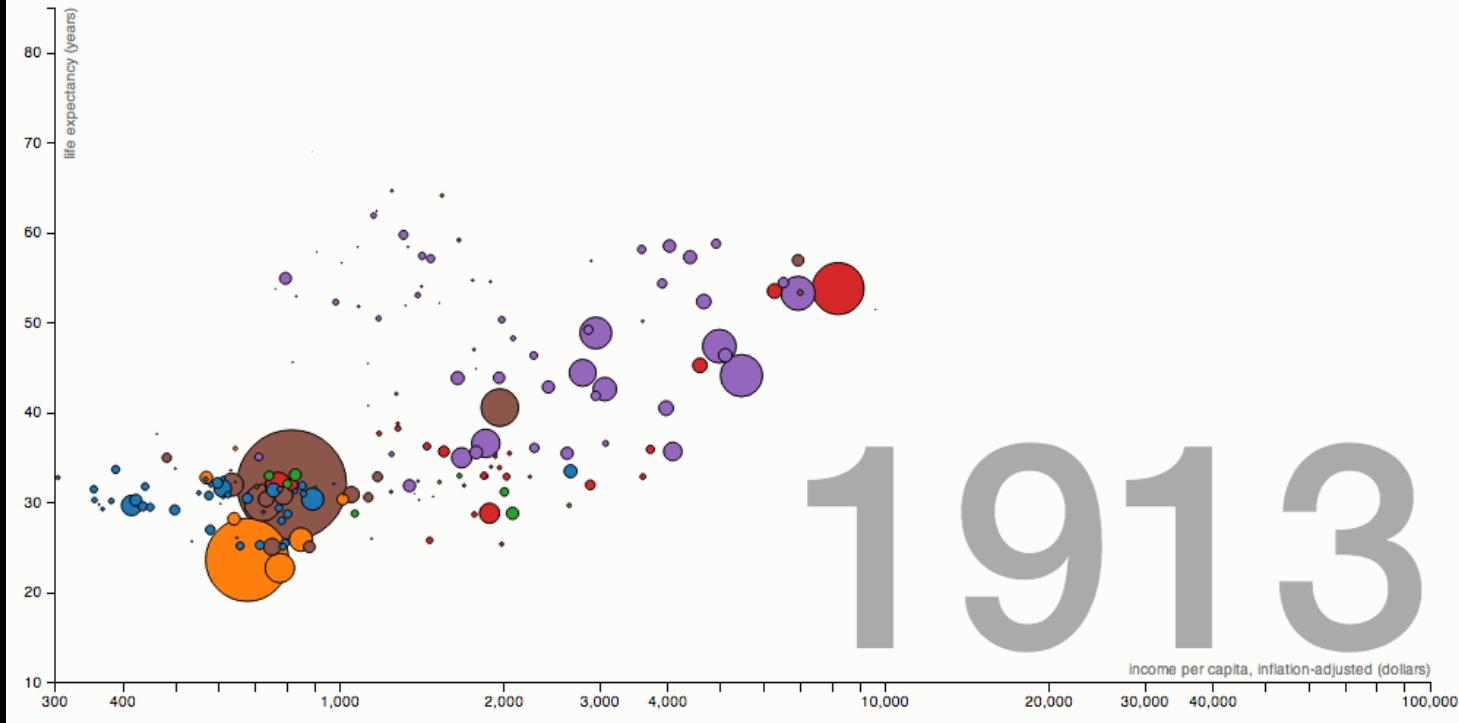


Source: [Obama's Path](#)

# Make Interaction Easy

March 13, 2012 / Mike Bostock

## The Wealth & Health of Nations



Source: [Health and Wealth of Nation](#)

# Linear Navigation: Story Like

## The Facebook Offering: How It Compares

◀ Prev    Next ▶

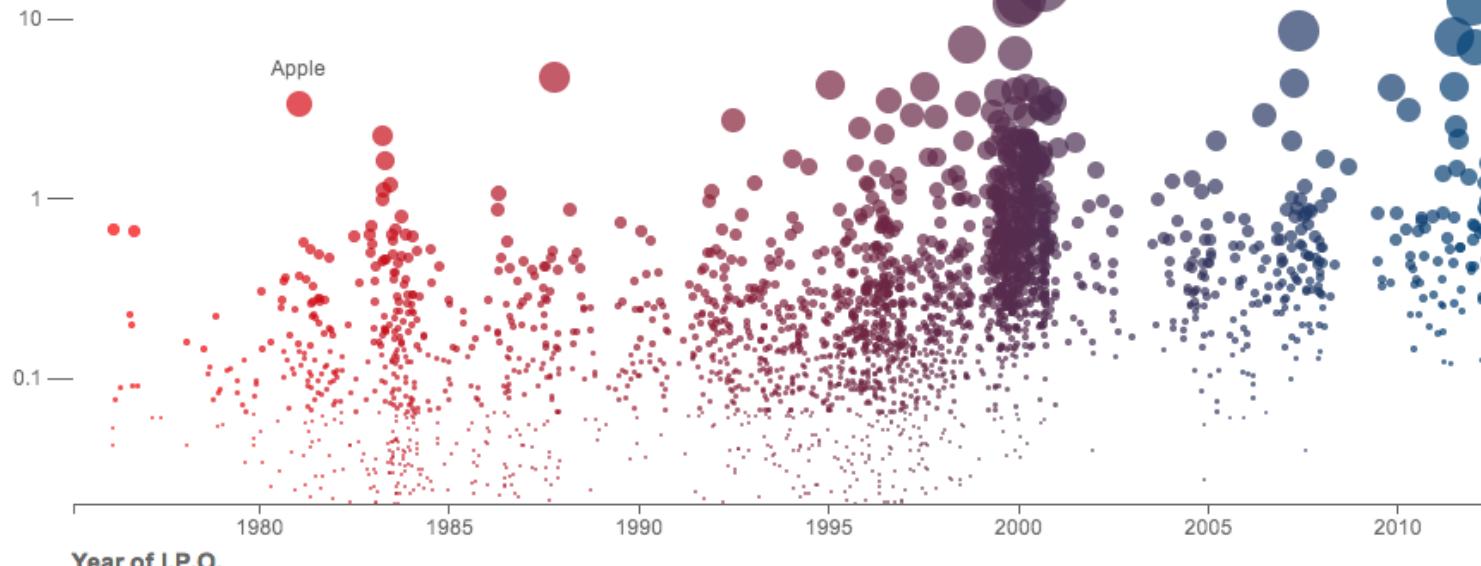
1 2 3 4 5

Find a company

Company value  
In billions of today's dollars  
100 —

### Facebook

This is the same chart on a logarithmic scale. With this scale, percentage increases and decreases are comparable.



Source: [NY Times](#)

# Science or Art?

**Science**

Perceptual Psychology

Cognitive Science

Graphic Design

Data Analysis

**Art**

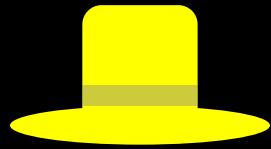
Emotional

Aesthetic sense

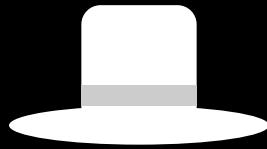
Craft and Skill

Creativity

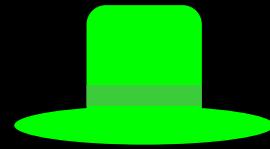
# Six Thinking Hats



Benefits



Facts



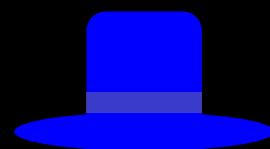
Creativity



Feelings

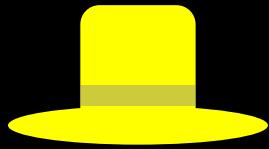


Caution

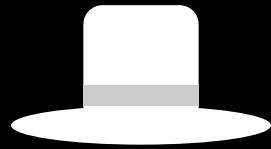


Process

# Visualization Skill Hats



Explorer



Data  
Scientist



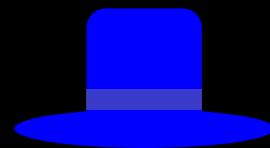
Visual  
Designer



Storyteller



Programmer



Manager

# Visualization Tools

# Tools Landscape



Abstract

Flexible

Difficult

Slow

Code

Expressive

Blackbox

Limited

Simple

Quick

GUI

Efficient

# Tools Landscape

Abstract, Flexible, Difficult  
Slow, Code, Expressive

Blackbox, Limited, Simple  
Quick, GUI, Efficient



# Tools Landscape

Abstract, Flexible, Difficult  
Slow, Code, Expressive

Blackbox, Limited, Simple  
Quick, GUI, Efficient



## Canvas

Paint directly on a pixel grid. Design & manage every element of chart

[Processing](#)

[Nodebox](#)

[sketchpad](#)

[Raphael.js](#)

[Paper.js](#)

[Processing.js](#)

## Grammar

Collection of graphical primitives for composing data driven graphics

[R-ggplot2](#)  
[SPSS](#)

[raw](#)

[d3.js](#)  
[Vega](#)  
[Bokeh](#)

## Visual

Visual analysis languages allowing flexibility to design many variants

[Tableau](#)

[Gephi](#)

[plot.ly](#)

...

## Charting

Collection of fixed charts that require data to be shaped in a particular way

[Excel](#)

[Mondrian](#)

[Many Eyes](#)

[Google Charts](#)

[HighCharts](#)

[Fusion Charts](#)

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