# Communicating with Data – Persuasive Vis

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

#### Reminder

- Final Project Presentations start Thursday! (12/05)
- Be prepared to present on Thursday (order will be random)
- Milestone 4 instructions list everything that I'm looking for in your visualization and your presentation

 You may revise and resubmit any assignments until the end of finals (12/18)

# Plan for Today

- Visualization Rhetoric
- Persuasive Visualization Activity

# Editorial Choices

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- Visualizations are created by human beings
- In that process editorial choices must be made
- What aspects of a person's mental model of the world might influence the editorial choices they make?
- Is all bias bad?

#### Rhetoric

# rhetoric noun

rhet·o·ric (ˈre-tə-rik ◄»)

Synonyms of *rhetoric* >

- 1 : the art of speaking or writing effectively: such as
  - **a**: the study of principles and rules of composition formulated by critics of ancient times
  - **b**: the study of writing or speaking as a means of communication or persuasion

#### Visualization Rhetoric

An analytical framework for understanding how design techniques that prioritize particular interpretations in visualizations that "tell a story" can significantly affect end-user interpretation.

#### Visualization Rhetoric

#### **Editorial Layers**

- 1. The Data
- 2. Visual Representation
- 3. Textual Annotations
- 4. Interactivity

ID one editorial decision to be made in each layer. How might that decision affect the takeaway message of the visualization?

#### Information Access Rhetoric

- Omission
  - Neglecting to cite data sources
  - Defining variables ambiguously
  - Knowledge assumptions of the end-user
  - Thresholding values
  - Omitting exceptional cases
  - Thresholding axes
  - Filtering
- Metonymy (techniques the require part-to-whole relationships)
  - Selection of variables
  - Averaging
  - Textual and visual summaries
  - Categorizing, binning, or aggregating

#### **Provenance Rhetoric**

- Data provenance
  - Citing and/or linking...
    - Data sources
    - Additional references
    - Methodological choices
    - Relevant facts
  - Annotating exceptions and corrections
- Representing uncertainty
  - Error bars
  - Descriptions of inferential limits (ex. CI)
  - "leap-of-faith" or forecast annotations
  - Expressions of doubt
- Identification
  - Author bios or personal anecdotes

#### **Mapping Rhetoric**

- Obscuring
  - Gratuitous third dimension
  - Sizing transformations
  - Discriminability limits
  - Oversizing
  - Neglect to map information to most salient visual judgement types
  - False cause-and-effect
  - Double-axis
- Visual metaphor and metonymy
  - Suggestive spatial mappings (ex. Left = past)
  - Typographical mappings
  - Color mappings
  - Visual noise

#### Visualization Rhetoric

#### **Mapping Rhetoric**

- Contrast
  - Visual contrasts
  - Variable splices
- Classification
  - Grouping by size, position, or color
  - Consistent typographic manipulations
  - Equations of significance
- Redundancy
  - Disaggregating homogenous values or visual marks
  - Visual noise

#### **Linguistic-Based Rhetoric**

- Typographic emphases
  - Bolding
  - Italicizing
- Irony
  - Rhetorical questions (ex. Titles)
  - Quotation marks
  - Deliberate understatement

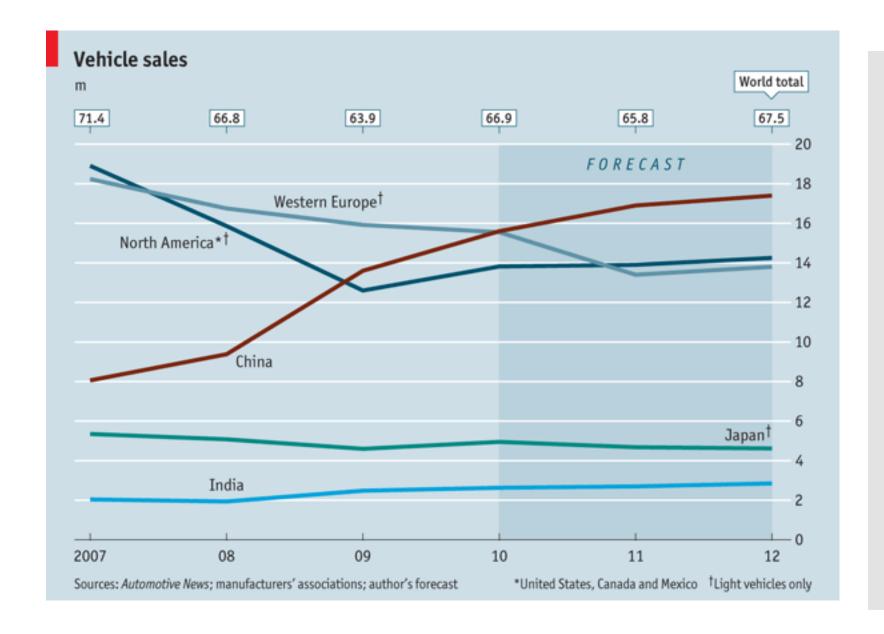
#### **Linguistic-Based Rhetoric**

- Similarity
  - Contrast
  - Analogy
  - Metaphoric statements
  - Parallelism
  - Simile
  - Double entendre
- Individualization
  - Apostrophe
  - Sorting and filtering
  - Phrasing or imagery framed from an individualcitizen level view

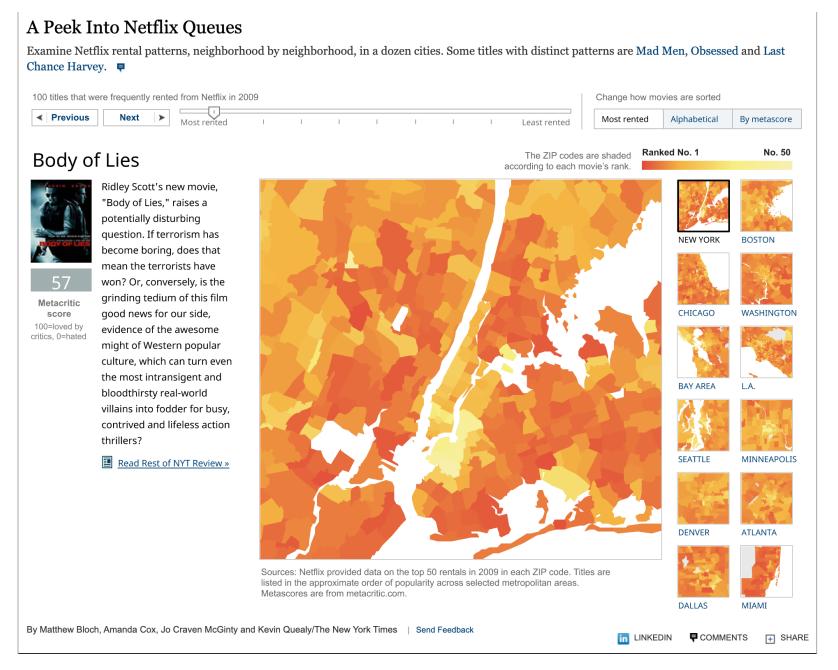
#### **Procedural Rhetoric**

- Anchoring
  - Default views
  - Fixed comparisons
  - Spatial ordering
  - Animations
  - Partial animation
  - Search suggestions
  - Goal suggestions
- Filtering

What forms of Visualization Rhetoric do you see here?

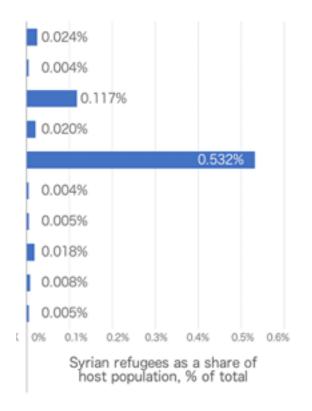


What forms of Visualization Rhetoric do you see here?



#### Visualization Rhetoric in Action

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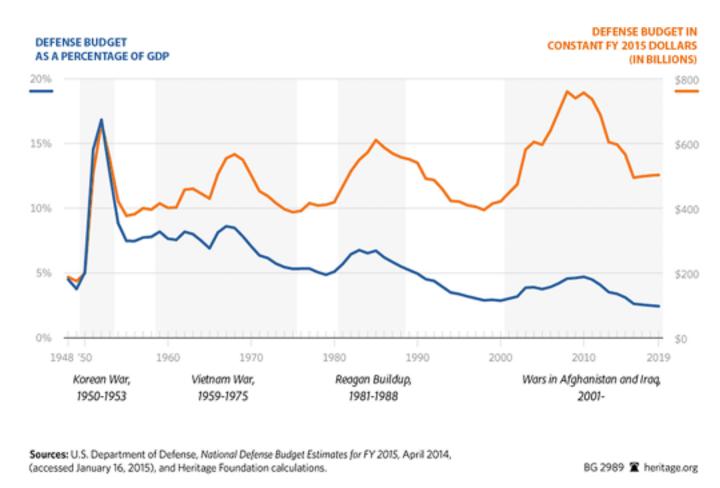
Sources: UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Worldometers: population by country International Monetary Fund. Database updated on 12 April 2017

Frames and Slants in Titles of Visualizations on Controversial Topics; Kong et al.

What is the takeaway message of this visualization?

### Visualization Rhetoric in Action

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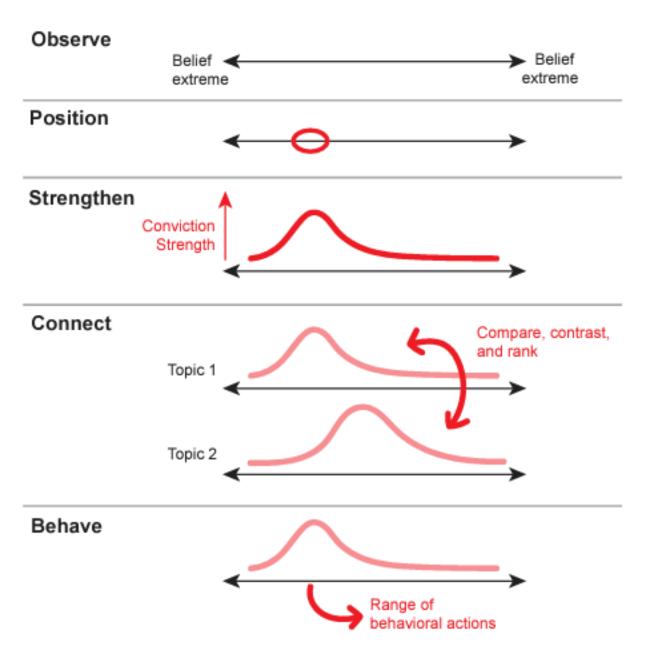
### Persuasion Techniques vs. Intent

#### Persuasion Technique

	Logos	Pathos	Ethos
Cognitive	Bar chart (baseball statistics) with an objective for you to remember the data.	Visual imagery (your favorite baseball player) with an objective for you to remem- ber the data.	Data source shown (MLB) with an objective for you to remember the data.
Affective	Bar chart (of COVID-19 deaths) with an objective for you to take action (social distance).	Visual imagery (coffins) with an objective for you to take action (social distance).	Data source shown (CDC) with an objective for you to take action (social distance).

Intent

#### Affective Intents



Affective Learning Objectives for Communicative Visualizations; Lee-Robins and Adar

# Impact of Metadata

Categories of Metadata Cleaning & Perceptual Encoding Intended Data Sources Creators Other Challenges Explanation Audience Processing Confidence in Chart 11% (13) 10% (12) 11% (13) 13% (15) 0% (0) 51% (59) 4% (4) Confidence in Topic 14% (21) 6% (9) 7% (10) 58% (83) 1% (2) 13% (18) 1% (1) Key Takeaways 11% (15) 8% (12) 4% (5) 65% (92) 3% (5) 9% (13) 0% (0) Assess Trustworthiness 51% (62) 15% (18) 5% (6) 5% (6) 13% (16) 9% (11) 2% (2) Understand Method 21% (27) 17% (21) 0% (0) 4% (6) 20% (25) 6% (7) Understand Design 10% (12) 17% (19) 24% (27) 3% (4) 6% (7) 1% (1) Understand 21% (25) 8% (9) 8% (9) 22% (27) 20% (24) 21% (26) 1% (1) Perspective Satisfy Interest 26% (36) 11% (15) 7% (9) 24% (33) 7% (10) 25% (34) 1% (2)

### Activity

- Form groups, each will be assigned one of the following datasets:
  - Human Development Indicators
  - Climate Change Indicators
  - Abortion Data by U.S. State from the Guttmacher Institute
- Explore your dataset and devise a proposition about it: a statement that asserts a judgement or opinion about the trends you might have uncovered
  - Your proposition can be contentious but cannot be dehumanizing or demeaning
- Split into two subgroups to design two persuasive visualizations; one for each side of your proposition. If you use deception, it should not be immediately obvious.
- Be prepared to share your visualizations with the class