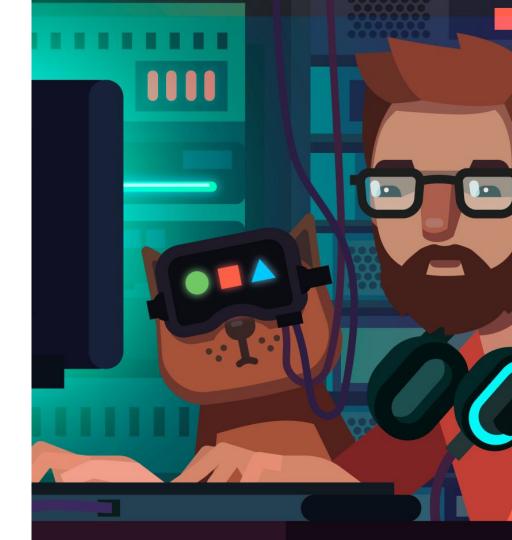
1S 2022-2023

## DEVC 127 LESSON 7

NARRATIVE PATTERNS

**RIKKI LEE MENDIOLA** 

Lecturer, DDJ



# today

today in data
narrative patterns
this week

# today in data

### **Consumer loans profile in PH**

Consumer loans: residential real estate loans, motor vehicle loans, credit card loans, salary based general purpose consumption loans, and other loans granted to individuals to finance **other personal and household needs** 

### context and objectives

### situation

Financial inclusion is one of the key areas of development in the finance sector. This means "a state in which everyone, especially the vulnerable sectors, has effective access to a wide range of financial services." (NSFI, 2022)

Farmers or workers in the agriculture sector had the highest financial exclusion in 2021

E- money accounts dominate account ownership in PH, 8% to 36% (2019, 2021)

objective

Identify borrower's profile who are most likely to default on their loan

### methodology

### key question

What are the profiles of customers who default on their consumer loans?

### data source

Consumer loans applications data from a PH based credit company

### exploratory analysis

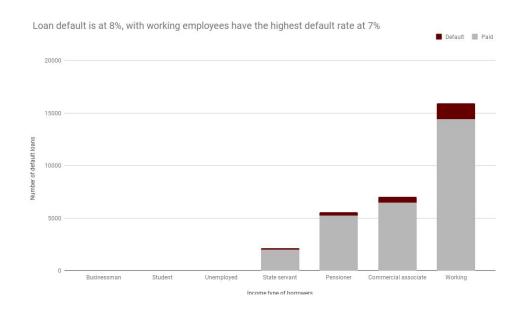
Explored groups with highest loan default rates

Deep dive on the group with the highest loan default

### core recommendations

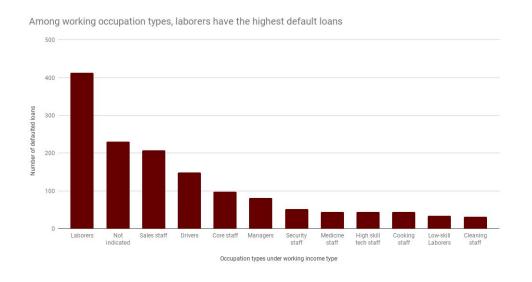
Deep dive on location based analysis to explore demand on loans and industry profiles

# 34% of applicants who default on their loan belong to the lowest income bracket



- Default rate is the highest among working employees
- Applicants who default on their loan with income between P 25,650 - P 112,500 allot more than 20% of their income on loan payment (23% on the average)

# 51% of laborers are male with secondary level education



- Most of the laborers who default on their loan are male and come from regions with 2 ratings
- They also belong to the lower half income brackets
- Majority also achieved below higher education level

### next steps

### summary of findings

Majority of borrowers are from working class families within low income brackets

Loan default rate is at 8%

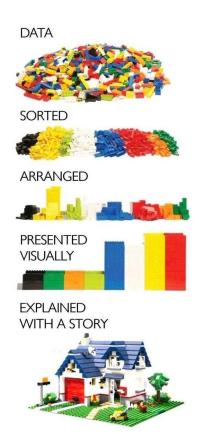
Profile of borrowers who will most likely default on their loans: male laborers with secondary education

### unresolved questions

What are the descriptions of the organization types? This data point can help explore industries.

How can region ratings be converted to actual regions? This data point can help location based analysis.

# what's your anchor?

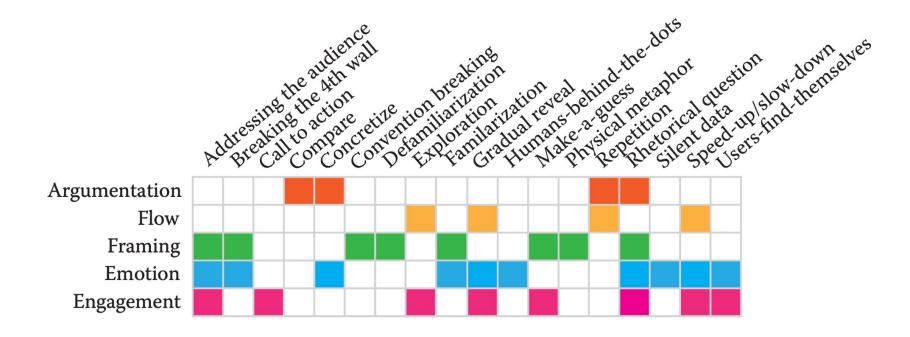


# how do i put it all together?

- Story all of the events in a narrative, those presented directly to an audience and those which might be inferred
- Narrative 'telling' of a sequence of events shaping the events, characters, arrangement of time, etc. in very particular ways so as to invite particular positions towards the story on the part of the audience (can be linear, non linear)

- Gives shape to the unfolding events in a story, with the goal of making them clear and compelling to an audience
- Creating compelling narratives is a labor-intensive process that requires expertise, creativity, iterations, and feedback
  - deep understanding and creative use of media
  - a sense for explaining, convincing, persuading, and engaging audiences

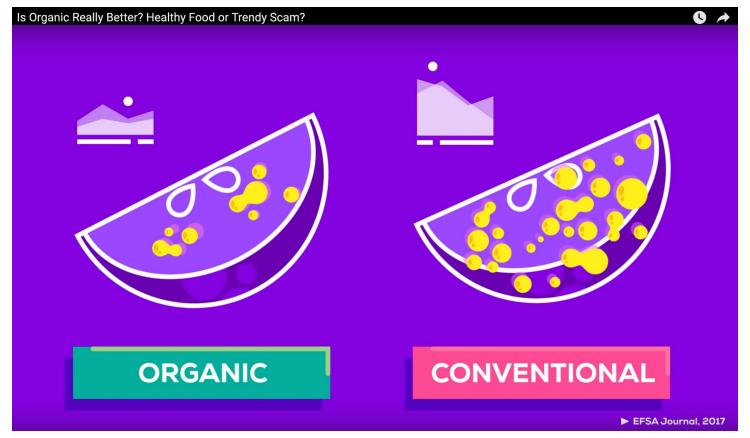
- a low-level narrative device that serves a specific intent
- can be used individually or in combination with others to give form to a story



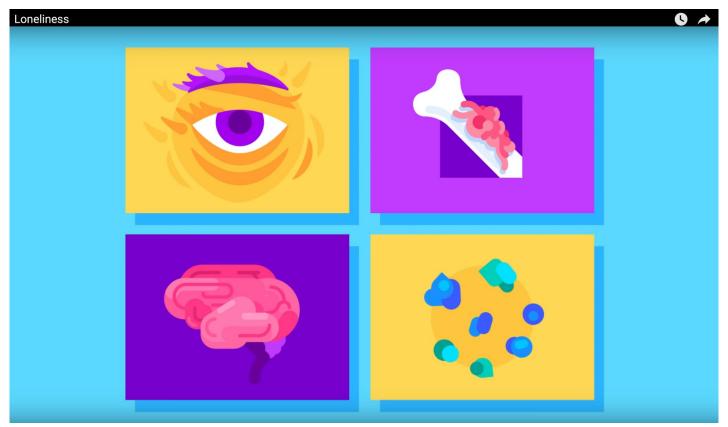
- A story
- An idea of who your audience is
- To know the effect your story and narration should have on that audience. This can include sympathy or distaste, encouragement for action, information, explanation, and so on.

### patterns for argumentation

- action or process of reasoning systematically in support of an idea, action, or theory
- serve the intent of persuading and convincing audiences
- different ways to present, support, reinforce, contradict, or discuss a given message
- techniques: compare, concretize, repetition



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PmM6SUn7Es



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n3Xv\_g3g-mA

### patterns for flow

- devices that help structure the sequencing of messages and arguments
- reveal elements are progressively revealed, eventually leading to the whole picture and the final argument
- techniques: reveal, repetition, gradual reveal

### Repetition



### HOV

A phenomenon is re-presented multiple times with changes to the main variable/dimension (the data) or the time frame or the animation pattern (see the example) while other elements of the story don't change. Note: this could be like running multiple simulations with the data to see which is most effective (and in this case, the story would be more reader driven)

### MILIN

To show that the same phenomenon happens over and over again. It also strengthens the narrative through rhythm. Establishing a constant reference frame can help to emphasize change and differences.

### EXAMPLE

Bloomberg: What's really warming the world?

### Gradual visual reveal



### HOW

Use visual hierarchy to control sequence of perception of individual elements

### WHY

Lets the story unfold in the viewer's mind while they read the graphic. to chunk the material to make it easier to absorb

### EXAMPLE

New York Times graphics: How Gun Traffickers Get Around State Gun Laws

### Speeding up



### HOW

Increase speed over time

### WHY

To give the feeling of acceleration, increased momentum, urgency. To transition from the individual to the group; to surprise with change in perspective; to exploit the learned interpretation of the early slow depictions.

### EXAMPLE

Periscopic: US Gun Deaths

# patterns for framing the narrative

- builds the way facts and events in a story are perceived and understood through narration
- feeds on the audience's expectations, but it can also play with those expectations and go against them to create surprise
- techniques: familiar setting, make-a-guess, defamiliarization, convention breaking, silent data, physical metaphors

### Make a guess

### Draw your line on the chart below

Percent of children who attended college

### HOM

Enable the viewer to guess what insight they might find. If no interaction: interrupt the narrative with a question directly addressed to the viewer and provide the answer after. If interaction: promt the user with an entry form.

### WHY

Stimulates the viewer's curiosity, and possibly leads to a game-lke experience. To engage the reader in causal reasoning about the phenomenon.

### EXAMPLE

New York Times graphics: You draw it — how family income affects childrens' college chances

### **Rhetorical question**

Can You Live on the Minimum Wage?

In additional content of the Content legal page. This circulate, for a single children worker, there she have discisses that have to be made inviting on the smallest paysheds.

Start by choosing your state: 

Now You is 1450 and hour. This your Pring expenses by entiring what you have been able to the thing to the smallest paysheds.

The minimum wage in Now You is 1450 and hour. Thus may find that we need province that have your and for each them. Thus may find that we need province that the principle of the p

### HOW

Title the piece using a question that makes a point.

### WHY

Implicitely drives the viewer to the takeaway of a more open ended/exploratory piece.

### EXAMPLE

New York Times graphics: Can you live on the minimum wage?

### **Familiar Setting**



### WOL

Embed the entry point of a narrative in an environment which the viewer is familiar with.

### WHY

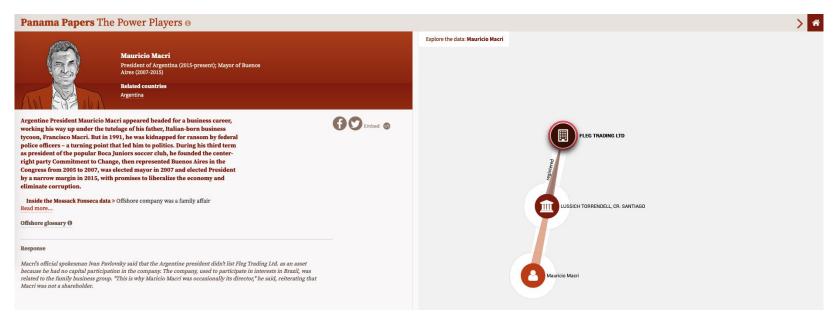
To lower the entry barrier and make information personally relatable.

### EXAMPLE

OECD: Regional Well-Being

# patterns for empathy and emotion

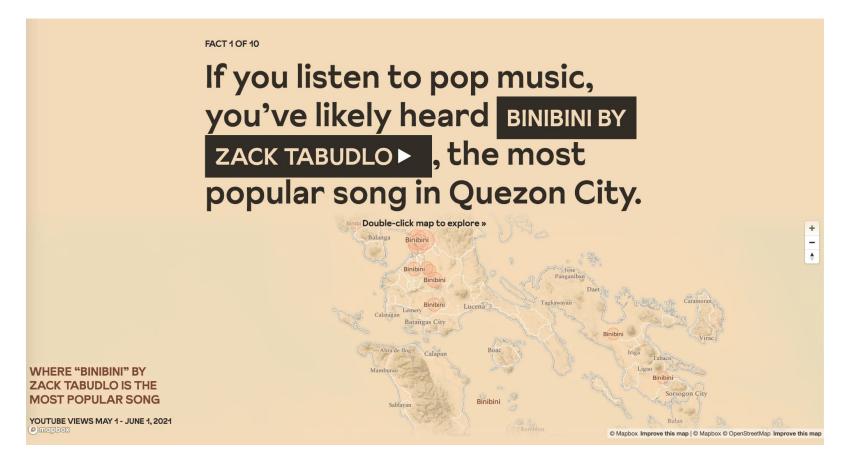
- imaginative empathy: resituating and reorienting the reader's perspective while enhancing our ability to understand and share the feelings and experiences important in the story
- empathy engages us with the story content: we pay attention and we perceive and reflect on the message
- techniques: gradual reveal, humans-behind-the-dots



https://www.icij.org/investigations/panama-papers/the-power-players/

# patterns for engagement

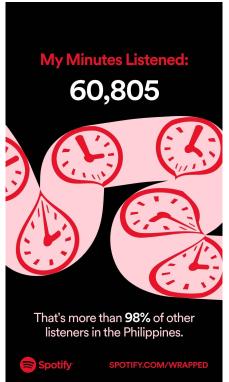
- the feeling of being part of the story, of being connected to it, and being in control over the interactions with the story's content
- techniques: emotion, a rhetorical question, call-to-action (passive);
   exploration (active)

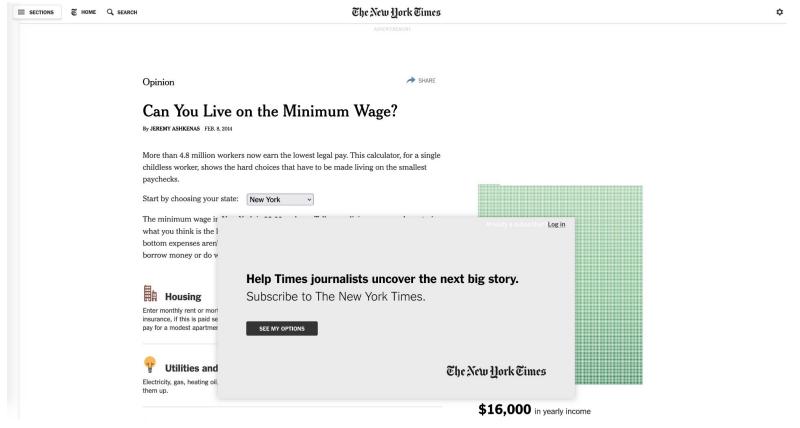


https://pudding.cool/2021/04/music-bubble/









https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/02/09/opinion/minimum-wage.html

### notions of time

- Authoring-time the time when the story and its narration is created by the author
- Presentation-time specifies the time at which a presenter presents the story to an audience, or the audience consumes the story, depending on the presentation medium
- Data-time the third notion of time is the time indicated in the data itself

# questions? clarifications?

### this week

- Don't forget! Review the recording from the last DDJ seminar of data viz
- Consultation: book via Calendly, will open slots to discuss lecture project and cleaning/analysis techniques
- Last sync! I'll be closing the course next week, but I'll be open for consults in January
  - Datawrapper demo, end of DEVC 127
  - Quick bonus assessment in class: 10 pts to project

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## DEVC 127 LESSON 7

VISUALIZATION TECHNIQUES

**RIKKI LEE MENDIOLA** 

Lecturer, DDJ

