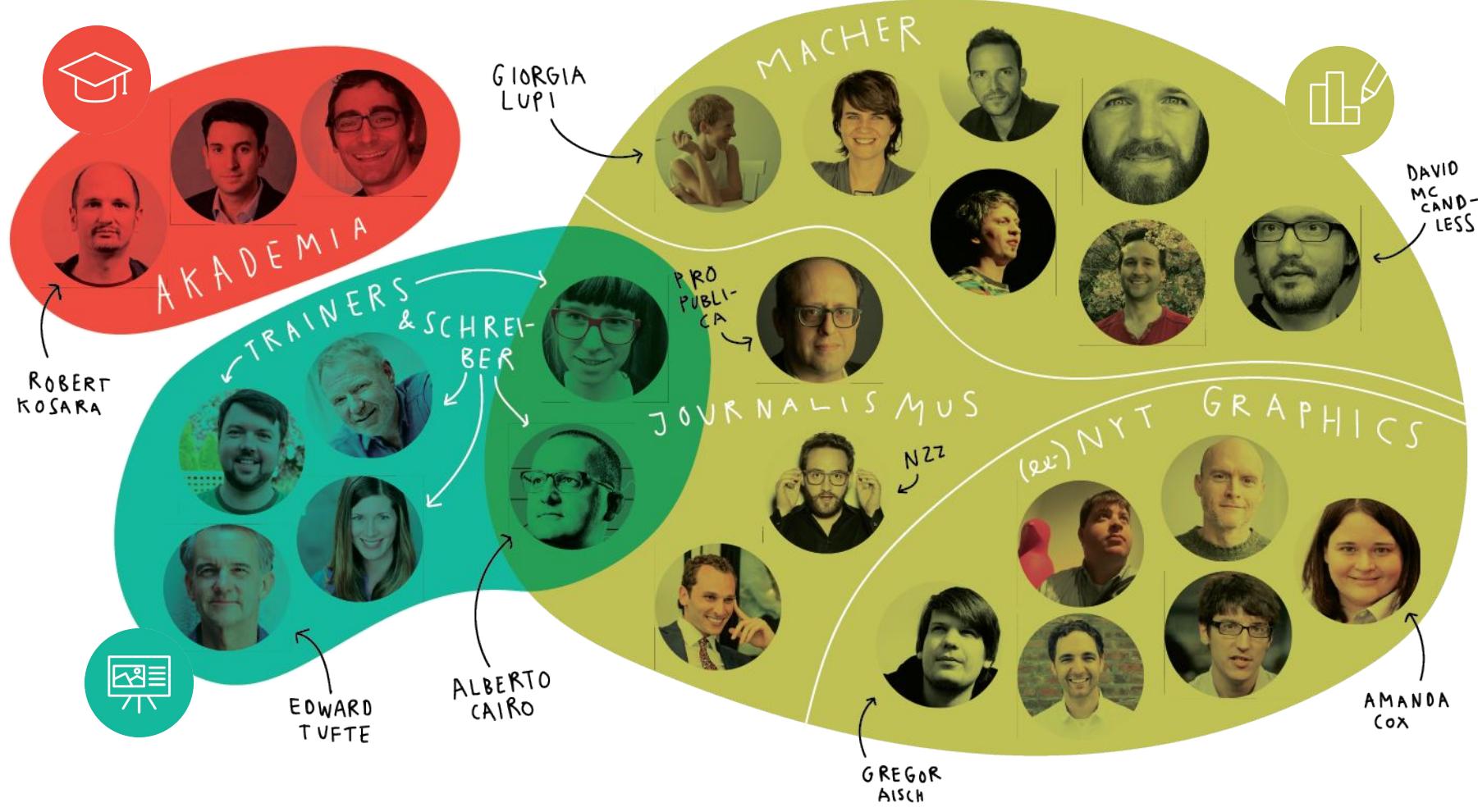


Die spannendsten Kontroversen rund um Daten-Grafiken in den News

Warnung

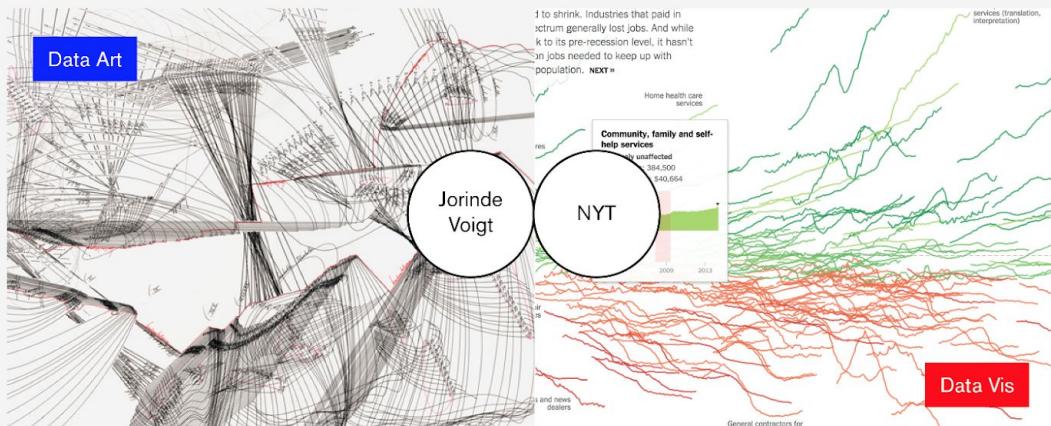


Warnung Ende

[← Go back](#)

The Line between Data Vis and Data Art

14 Dec 2015



tl;dr: I believe that the field of data vis would benefit from a clear line between art and design. I believe that we need that boundary to judge both forms according to different criteria and therefore more fairly.

Data art, data vis. Who decides what is which? Some data vis projects feel like a third category to me: Too artistic to be considered by design questions. But too designed to be considered art and judged as art (for example data journalism). They want to be

Portfolio & Twitter

All Blog Articles

"You want them" vs "They want you" 05 Jan 2018

That Frustrating Thing About Creating Data Vis in Newsrooms 24 Oct 2017

German Elections – The Data Vis Explanation 20 Sep 2017



Lisa Rost
Dezember 2015

<https://lisacharlotterost.github.io/2015/12/14/The-Line-between-Data-Vis-And-Data-Art/>



Manuel Lima

@mslima

Following



Replying to @stefpos

@stefpos @lisacrost @sableRaph
@moritz_stefaner this discussion is so
2009...

11:53 PM - 17 Dec 2015

2 Likes



1



2



Manuel Lima
visualcomplexity.com
Dezember 2015

[http://www.visualcomplexity.com
/vc/blog/?p=644](http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/blog/?p=644)

VC blog

Information Visualization Manifesto

Posted: August 30th, 2009 | **Author:** Manuel Lima | **Filed under:**
Uncategorized |

—
“The purpose of visualization is insight, not pictures”
Ben Shneiderman (1999)

—
Over the past few months I've been talking with many people passionate about Information Visualization who share a sense of saturation over a growing number of frivolous projects. The criticism is slightly different from person to person, but it usually goes along these lines: “It's just visualization for the sake of visualization” “It's just eye candy” “It's just pretty” “It's just a pretty picture” “It's just a pretty chart” “It's just a pretty graph” “It's just a pretty visualization” “It's just a pretty visualization for the sake of visualization”



Manuel Lima
visualcomplexity.com
August 2009

[http://www.visualcomplexity.com
/vc/blog/?p=644](http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/blog/?p=644)

to pursue their own flamboyant experiments and not abide to any of this. But in case the last option is chosen, the resulting outcome should start being categorized in a different way. And there are many designations that can easily encompass those projects, such as *New Media Art*, *Computer Art*, *Algorithmic Art*, or my favorite and recommended term: **Information Art**.

Even though a clear divide is necessary, it doesn't mean that **Information Visualization** and **Information Art** cannot coexist. I would even argue they should, since they can learn a lot from each other and cross-pollinate ideas, methods and techniques. In most cases the same dataset can originate two parallel projects, respectively in Information Visualization and Information Art.

However, it's important to bear in mind that the **context**, **audience** and **goals** of each resulting project are intrinsically distinct.



Manuel Lima
visualcomplexity.com
August 2009

[http://www.visualcomplexity.com
/vc/blog/?p=644](http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/blog/?p=644)

In order for the aspirations of Information Visualization to

1 Ist es hilfreich, zwischen Data Vis und Data Art zu unterscheiden?

31 Comments on “Information Visualization Manifesto”



Manuel Lima
visualcomplexity.com
August 2009

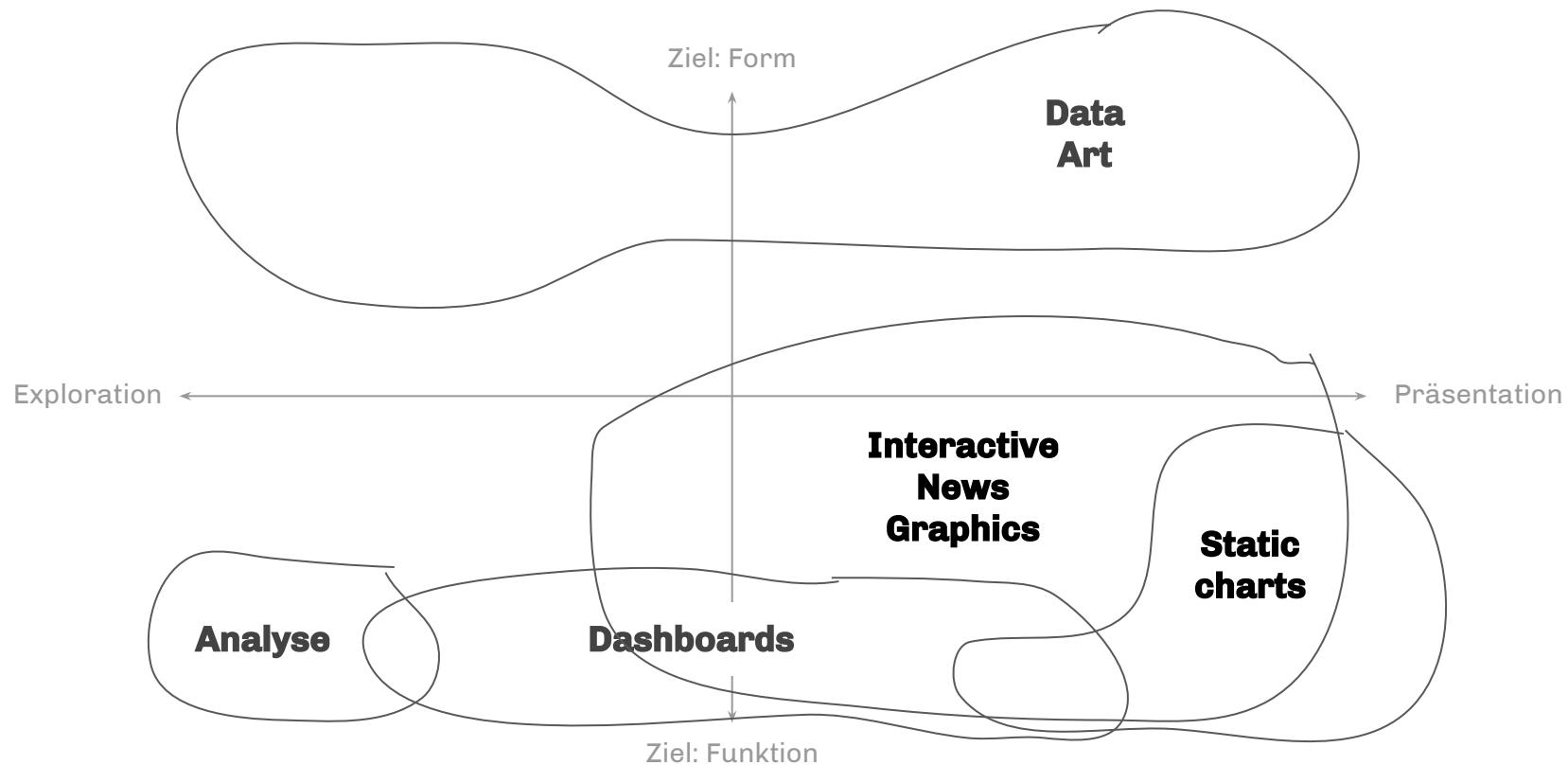
[http://www.visualcomplexity.com
/vc/blog/?p=644](http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/blog/?p=644)

refusing to draw any lines, we are letting others blur the distinctions. To many people, visualization already is primarily about being pretty and colorful, and the data representation is only an afterthought. At the same time, people like the Data Flow editors are talking about insights when they are not even providing any kind of context for the images in their books.

Visualization needs to be more clearly defined, not less. It needs more limits, not more sprawling inclusion of all and everything. We need to start drawing lines in the sand or it will be too late.

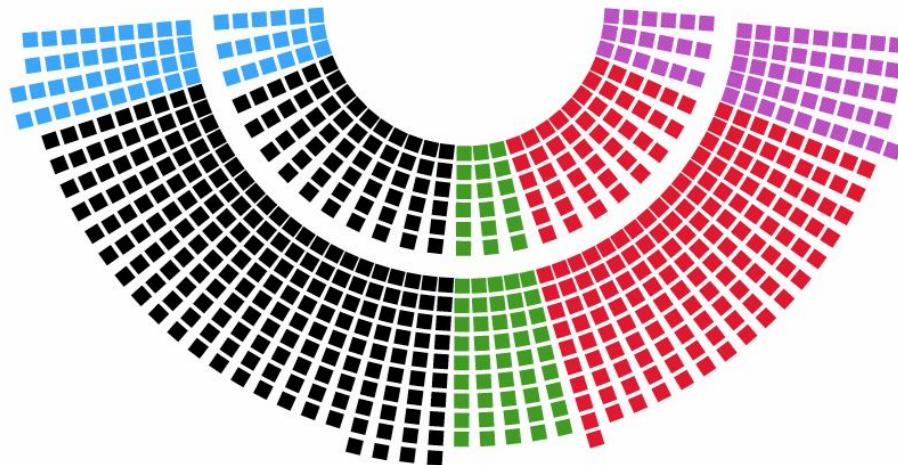


Robert Kosara
Researcher at Tableau
April 2010





Ansicht: Plenar Partei Liste



Geschlecht

männlich weiblich

Familienstand

verheiratet ledig
 verpartnernt k.A.
 geschieden verwitwet

Kinder



Alter



Mindestnebeninkünfte



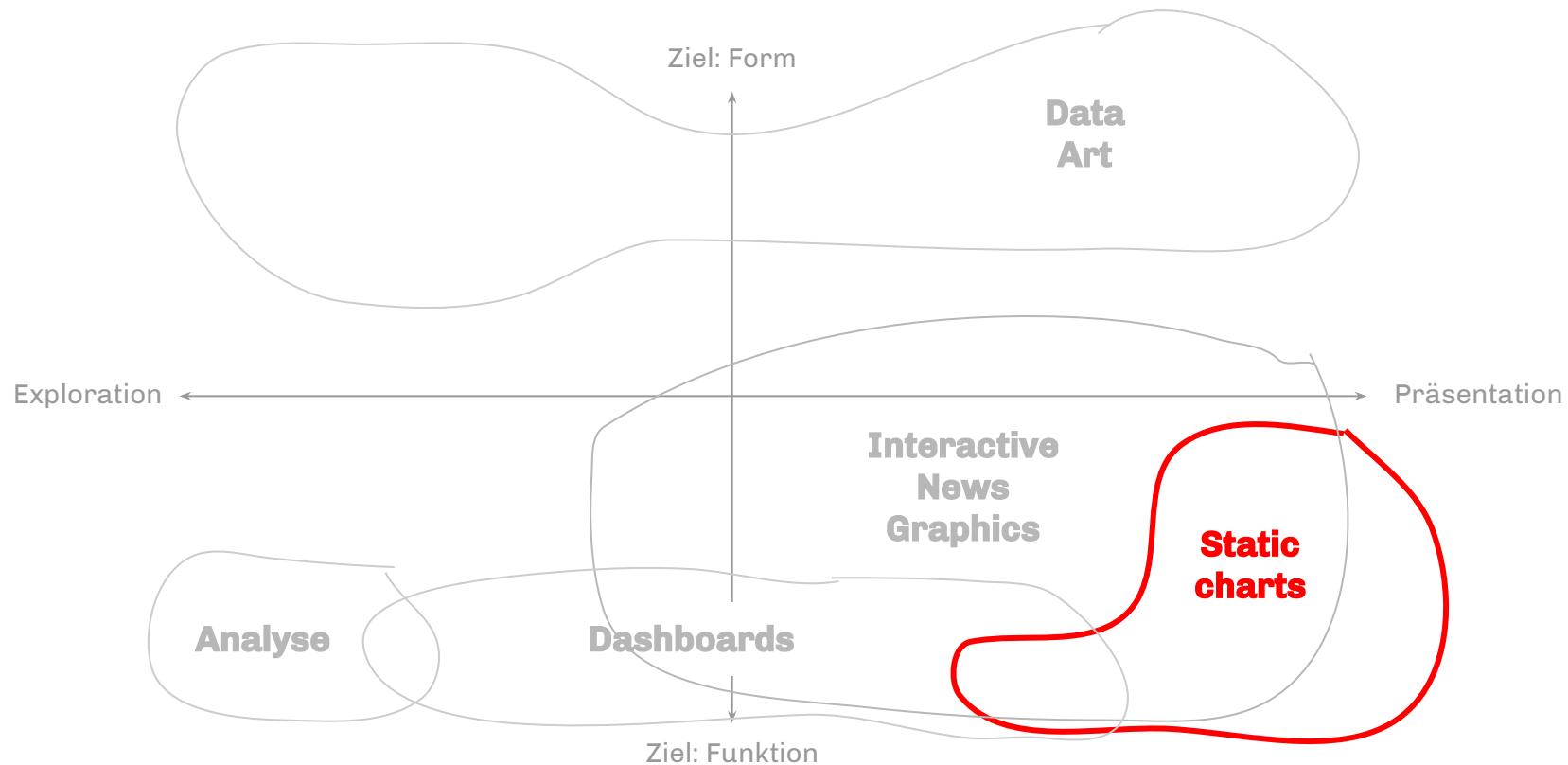
Wahlkreis

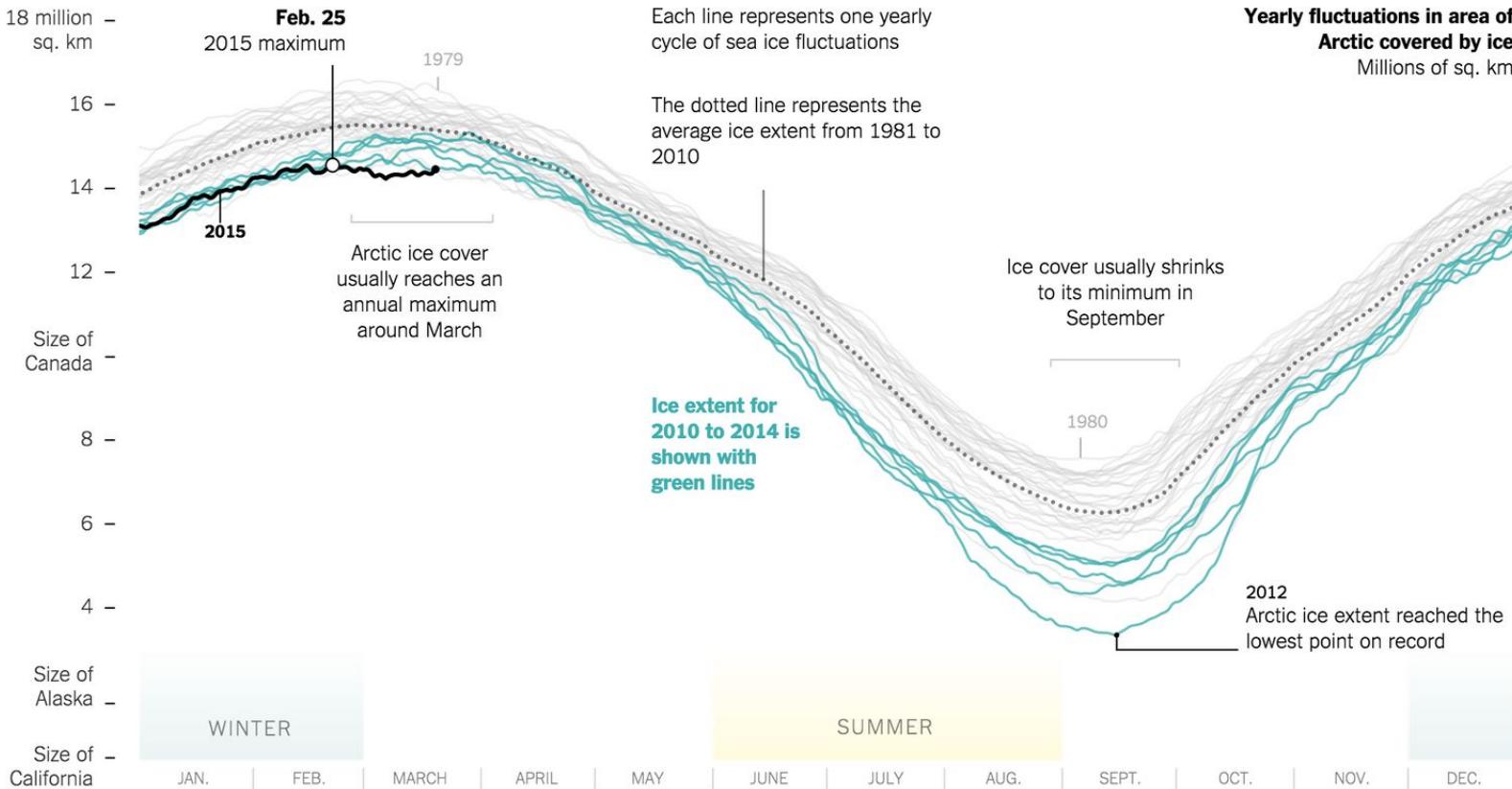
Alle Bundesländer

PLZ

Ausschüsse

Alle Ausschüsse





https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/03/24/science/earth/arctic-ice-low-winter-maximum.html?_r=0

are talking about insights when they are not even providing any kind of context for the images in their books.

Visualization needs to be more clearly defined, not less. It needs more limits, not more sprawling inclusion of all and everything. We need to start drawing lines in the sand **or it will be too late.**



Robert Kosara
Researcher at Tableau
2010

Die spannendsten Kontroversen rund um Daten-Grafiken in den News

Die spannendsten Kontroversen rund um Daten-Grafiken in den News

Die spannendsten,
Kontroversen rund
um Daten-Grafiken
in den News

*über
das*

STERBEN

von Konzepten

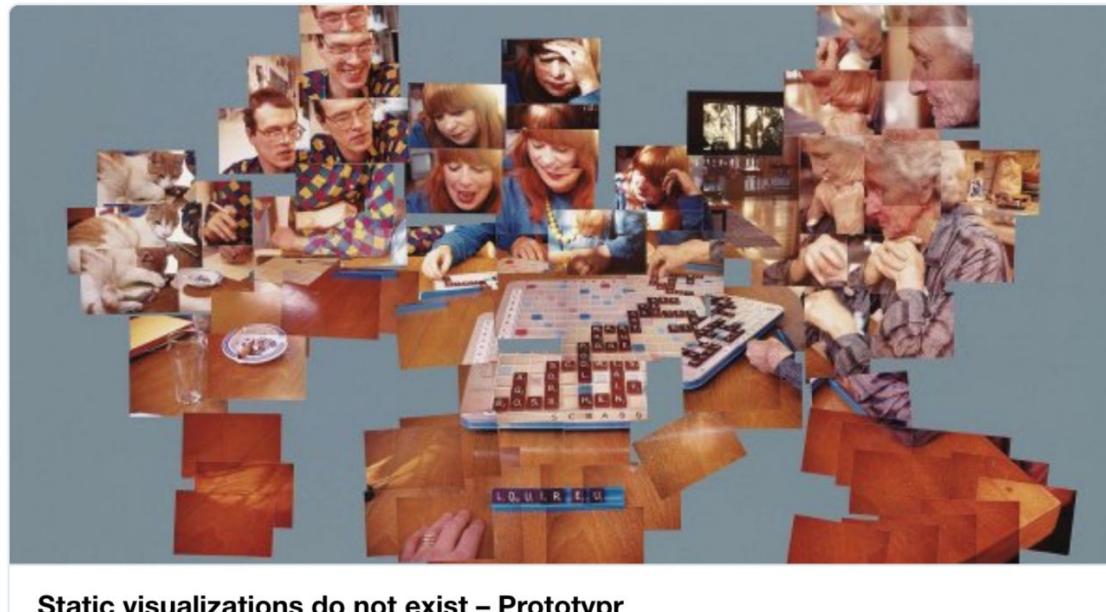


Dominikus Baur
@dominikus

Following



I just published “Static visualizations do not exist”



Dominikus Baur
Data Vis Freelancer
Mai 2017

<https://twitter.com/dominikus/status/861947874027991041>

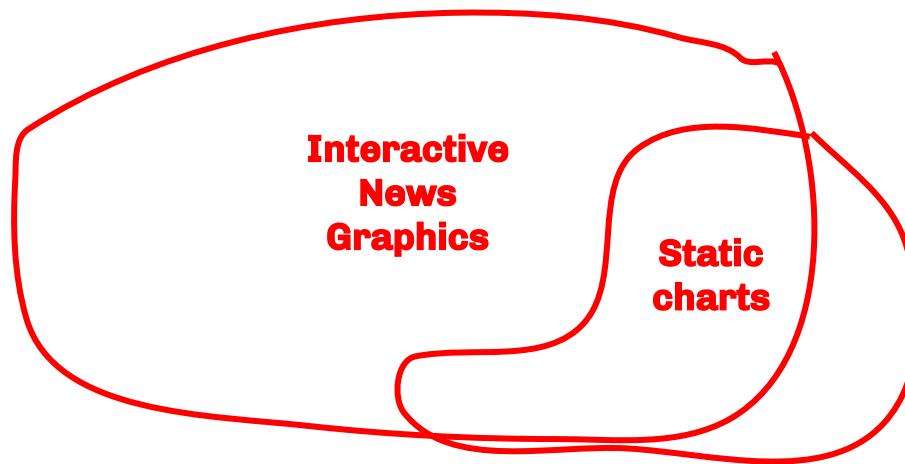


Dominikus Baur
@dominikus

Following



I just published “Static visualizations do not exist”



Dominikus Baur
Data Vis Freelancer
Mai 2017



Dominikus Baur
@dominikus

Following



Replying to @lisacrost

just trying to save interactive vis by declaring
every vis to be interactive! was pronouncing
them dead just a month ago...

2:53 AM - 10 May 2017

1 Like



1



Dominikus Baur
Data Vis Freelancer
Mai 2017

<https://twitter.com/dominikus/status/862198984479080453>



Dominikus Baur

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data visualization and interaction designer and developer. background in germanisms.

<https://do.minik.us>

Mar 13, 2017 · 15 min read

The death of interactive infographics?



Dominikus Baur
Data Vis Freelancer
März 2017

<https://medium.com/@dominikus/the-end-of-interactive-visualizations-52c585dcfcb>

Why We Are Doing Fewer Interactives

Por qué estamos haciendo menos gráficos interactivos



Archie Tse
NYT Graphics
März 2016

Archie Tse · Deputy Graphics Director · The New York Times · @archietse

<https://github.com/archietse/malofiej-2016/blob/master/tse-malofiej-2016-slides.pdf>

3 rules for visual storytelling (2016 edition)

1. If you make the reader click or do anything other than scroll, something spectacular has to happen.
2. If you make a tooltip or rollover, assume no one will ever see it. If content is important for readers to see, don't hide it.
3. When deciding whether to make something interactive, remember that getting it to work on all platforms is expensive.



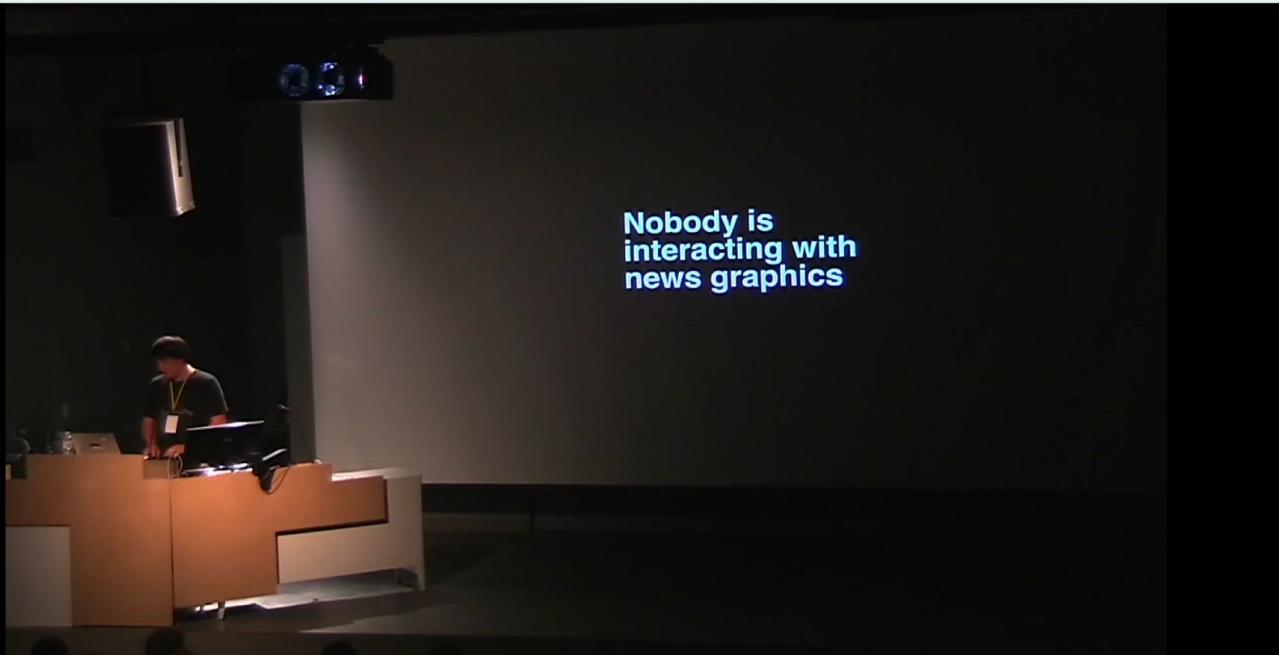
Archie Tse
NYT Graphics
März 2016

How has this changed us?

- > Most visuals are static.
- > We are writing and editing a lot more text.
- > If animation or motion is needed, try to trigger it when user scrolls.
- > We still do interactives,
but the bar is now VERY high.



Archie Tse
NYT Graphics
März 2016



Gregor Aisch

2 years ago | More



Information+ Conference 

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▶ 1,174  8  1  0

More from Information+ Conference

Autoplay next video



Gregor Aisch

Information+ Conference



Marian Dörk



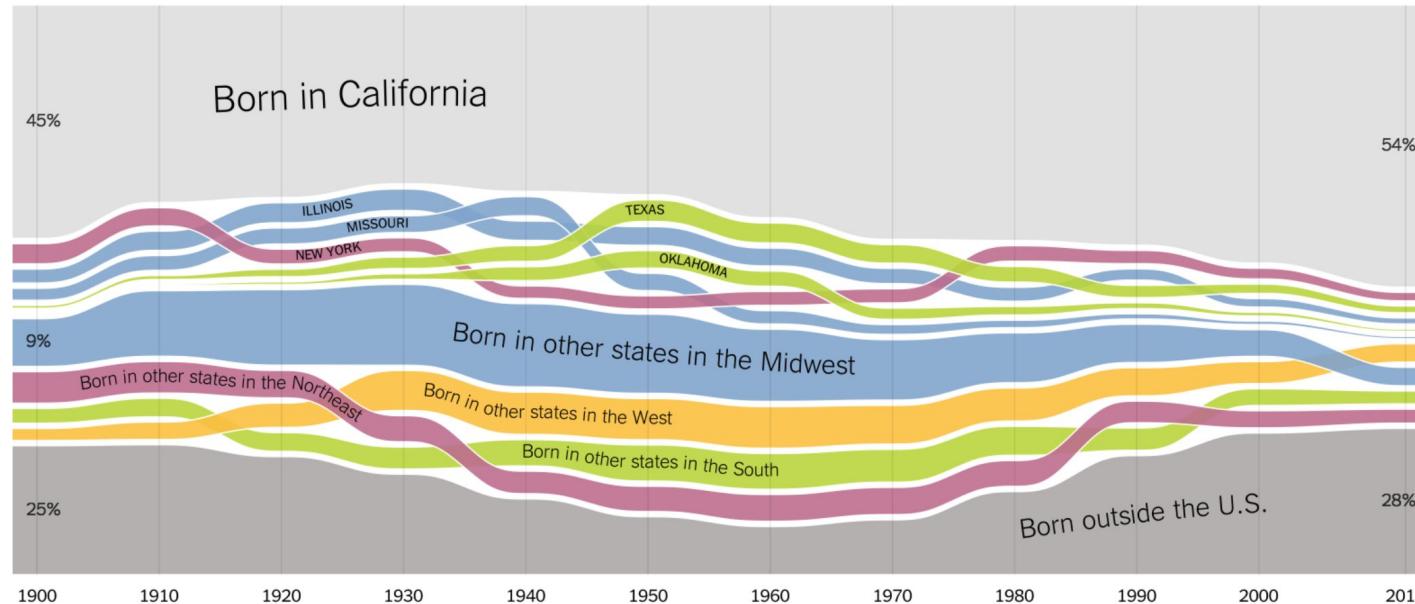
Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
Juni 2016

<https://github.com/archietse/malofiej-2016/blob/master/tse-malofiej-2016-slides.pdf>

We charted how Americans have moved between states since 1900.
See how your state has changed.

Where people living in California **were born**:

 Switch to Diaspora Out of California



Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
Juni 2016

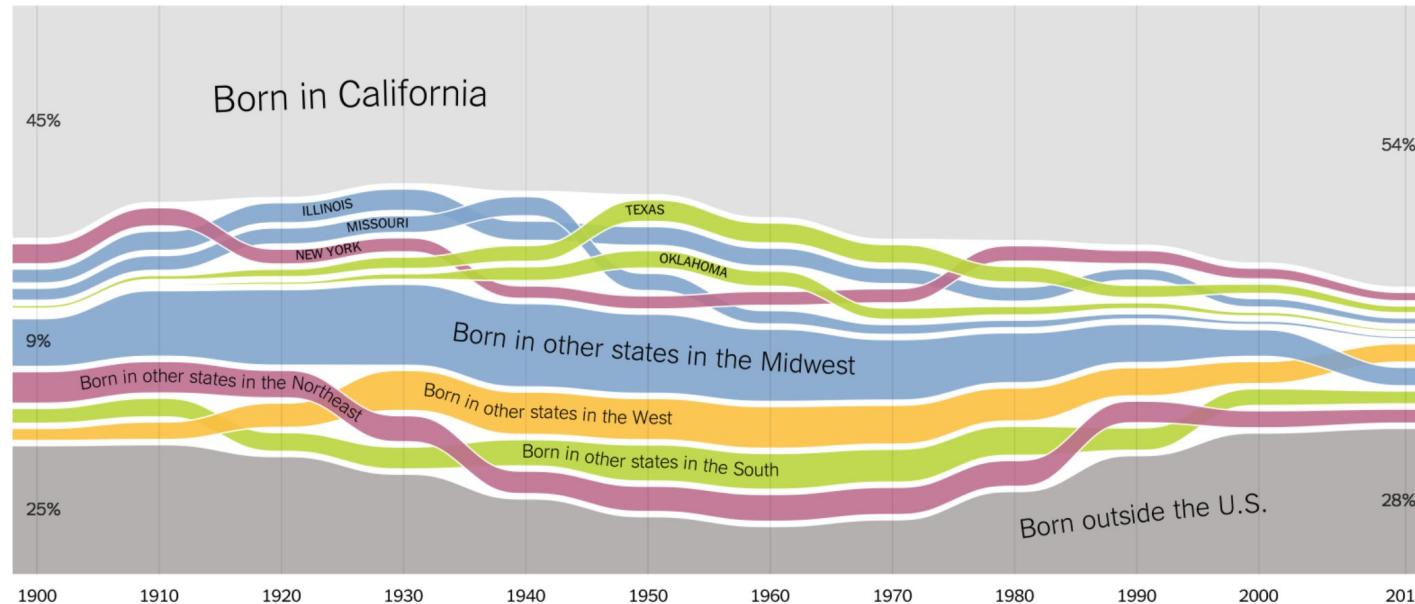
We charted how Americans have moved between states since 1900.
See how your state has changed.

Updated Aug. 19 Use this button to toggle between migrations to states and diaspora from states.

Where people living in California **were born**:

New!

Switch to Diaspora Out of California



Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
Juni 2016





Dominikus Baur [Follow](#)

data visualization and interaction designer and developer. background in germanisms.

<https://do.minik.us>

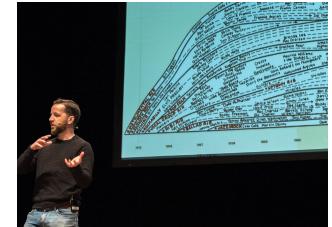
Mar 13, 2017 · 15 min read

The death of interactive infographics?

(This is a write-up of the talk I gave at INCH Munich on March 11)

(edit: Gregor released a new blog post, clarifying some of the aspects and made some great points on the benefits of interactivity)

Last year I was lucky enough to go to the Information+ conference in Vancouver where Gregor Aisch, who works at the New York Times, gave a talk about the publication's graphics and their impact. And the scary resumé of the talk was: Barely anyone interacts with the New York Times' graphics. The New York Times makes arguably some of the best interactives in the field, which made Gregor's talk even more depressing. His number of only 10–15% of people clicking on buttons—even essential ones—tells you that interactives are a waste of time and money.



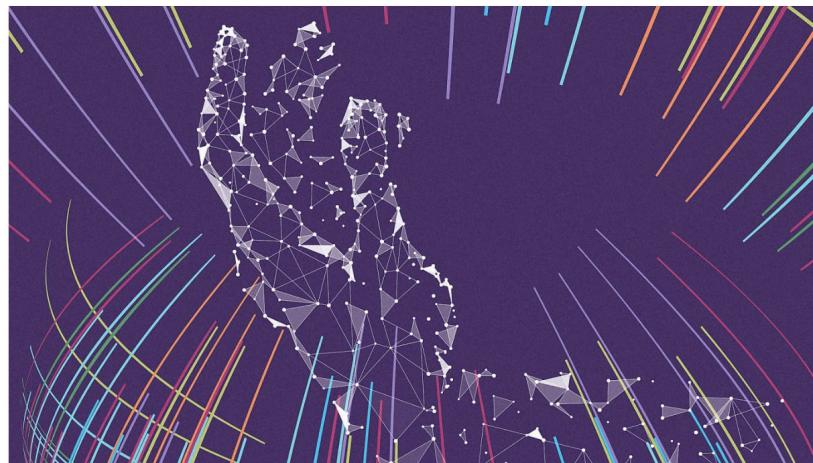
Dominikus Baur
Data Vis Freelancer
März 2017

<https://medium.com/@dominikus/the-end-of-interactive-visualizations-52c585dcfcb>

03.17.17 | ASIDES

The Problem With Interactive Graphics

In a nutshell: People aren't interacting with them.



Illustrations: liuzishan/Stock ILLUSTRATIONS: LIUZHISHAN/ISTOCK

Fast Co Design
März 2017



BY MEG MILLER 3 MINUTE READ

<https://www.fastcodesign.com/3069008/the-problem-with-interactive-graphics>

In a recent talk given at the INCH Munich conference and later published on Medium, designer Dominikus Baur doled out some surprising data points on the interactive infographic. At the *New York Times*—which, in our opinion, publishes some of the best interactive graphics out there—readers only interact with about 10% to 15% of graphics. In fact, 85% of the *Times*' page visitors online simply ignore interactive infographics altogether.

In his talk, Baur notes that he got these numbers from talks given by *Times* graphic editors Gregor Aisch and Archie Tse (you can find Aisch's talk [here](#) and Tse's talk [here](#)). Baur lead with these numbers not to depress people about the value of data visualization, but rather to bring up the question of how interactive designers can more effectively bring people to their work. His advice? Worry less about novelty in designing for interaction, and more about using

Fast Co Design
März 2017

<https://www.fastcodesign.com/3069008/the-problem-with-interactive-graphics>

In Defense of Interactive Graphics

Gregor Aisch Mar 31, 2017 |  [#general](#), [#interaction](#)

No, interactive graphics are not dead. It is also not true that “85% of the Times’ page visitors online simply ignore interactive infographics altogether”. But since I sort of helped creating^[1] this confusion, I think it’s time to set this straight:

Interactive graphics are still great, and there are a lot of good reasons to make them!

Knowing that the majority of readers doesn’t click buttons does not mean you shouldn’t use any buttons. Knowing that many many people will ignore your tooltips doesn’t mean you shouldn’t use any tooltips. All it means is that you should not *hide important content* behind interactions. If some information is crucial, don’t make the user click or hover to



Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
März 2017

<https://www.vis4.net/blog/2017/03/in-defense-of-interactive-graphics/>

Friday, June 9 • 17:45 - 18:45



Interaktivität in den News – Wann lohnt sich der Aufwand?

Click here to remove from My Sched.

 <http://sched.co/AHAa>



Tweet



Share

Nach einer Zeit, in der jede datenjournalistische Geschichte so interaktiv wie möglich erzählt werden musste, finden jetzt plötzlich fast alle: Eigentlich benutzen das unsere LeserInnen gar nicht. Auf der NR-Jahreskonferenz 2016 sagte Gregor Aisch, dass nur rund 15% der NYT-Leser überhaupt mit einem "Interactive" interagierten. Auch die Financial Times hat sich in einem Artikel gegen zu viel Interaktivität ausgesprochen.

Nur: Kann man das so verallgemeinern? Welche interaktiven Features funktionieren im Allgemeinen – oder eben nicht? Auf diesem Panel stellen die Referenten ihre bekanntesten Interactives von einer unbekannten Seite vor: Sie geben tiefe Einblicke in das Interaktionsverhalten ihrer LeserInnen und debattieren darüber, wann und wo Interaktivität Sinn macht. Und: Wie misst man das Interaktionsverhalten überhaupt?



**Netzwerk Recherche
Jahreskonferenz
Juni 2017**

<https://nr17.sched.com/event/AHAa/interaktivitat-in-den-news-wann-lohnt-sich-der-aufwand>



Elizabeth Grim @ecgrim · 6 Dec 2017

Anyone have articles/data about how much users are engaging with interactive
#dataviz? @nytgraphics @AnnKEmery @jschwabish?

1

2

6



Follow



Ann K. Emery
@AnnKEmery

Replies to @ecgrim @nytgraphics @jschwabish

I think Gregor Aisch (@driven_by_data) gave
a presentation about @nytgraphics earlier
this year (wasn't in attendance but saw some
tweets) and the click-something-in-the-
interactive-graphic rate was around 8%. (?)

10:02 AM - 6 Dec 2017

3 Likes



Ann K. Emery
Data Vis Consultant
Dezember 2017

2



3



[https://twitter.com/AnnKEmery
/status/938423460182872064](https://twitter.com/AnnKEmery/status/938423460182872064)



Ann K. Emery @AnnKEmery · 6 Dec 2017

I think Gregor Aisch (@driven_by_data) gave a presentation about @nytgraphics earlier this year (wasn't in attendance but saw some tweets) and the click-something-in-the-interactive-graphic rate was around 8%. (?)

@lisacroft

2



3



gregor aisch

@driven_by_data

Following



Replying to @AnnKEmery @ecgrim and 2 others

actually, it was more like 15%, and it was a button in an unfortunate position that was distracting from the scroll flow on a very long page. hard to generalize. in a fullscreen slide show with a single "next" button, click rates are more like >95% :)



2:30 PM - 6 Dec 2017

1 Retweet 6 Likes



1



1



6



Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
Dezember 2017

https://twitter.com/driven_by_data/status/938490866930511872



Ann K. Emery @AnnKEmery · 6 Dec 2017

I think Gregor Aisch (@driven_by_data) gave a presentation about @nytgraphics earlier this year (wasn't in attendance but saw some tweets) and the click-something-in-the-interactive-graphic rate was around 8%. (?)

2



3



gregor aisch
@driven_by_data

Following

Replying to @AnnKEmery @ecgrim and 2 others

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2:30 PM - 6 Dec 2017

1 Retweet 6 Likes



1



1



6



Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
Dezember 2017

https://twitter.com/driven_by_data/status/938490866930511872

**Ihr Einkommen**

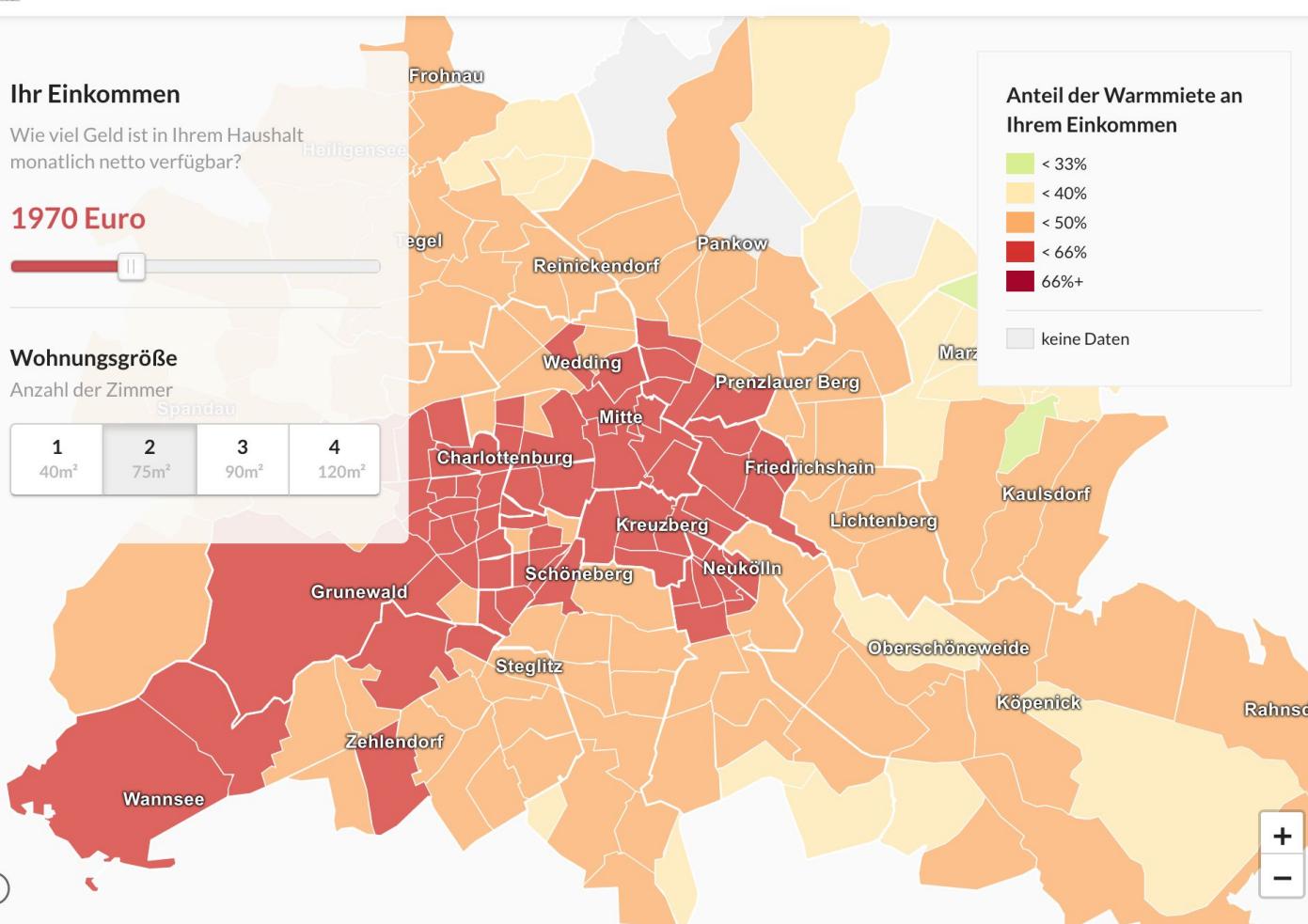
Wie viel Geld ist in Ihrem Haushalt monatlich netto verfügbar?

1970 Euro**Wohnungsgröße**

Anzahl der Zimmer

Spandau

1 40m ²	2 75m ²	3 90m ²	4 120m ²
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------



<https://interaktiv.morgenpost.de/mietkarte-berlin/>



You Draw It: How Family Income Predicts Children's College Chances

By GREGOR AISCH, AMANDA COX and KEVIN QUEALY MAY 28, 2015

How likely is it that children who grow up in very poor families go to college? How about children who grow up in very rich families?

We'd like you to **draw your guess** for every income level on the chart below.

If you think the chances of enrolling in college (or vocational school) are about the same for everyone, you should draw something like this: ——. If you think the odds are especially harsh for children from the poorest families, but higher for middle- and higher-income children, your drawing would instead look like this:

↙. Or here is one for a situation in which chances level off after a certain income threshold: ↘. Or for one that spikes ↗ or dips ↘ for the very richest.

When you've finished drawing, we'll compare your line to the reality for children born in the early 1980s, based on research by a team of economists. We've started you off with one free point: 58 percent of children who were born in the early 1980s and raised in median-income families enrolled in higher education by the time they were 21. One way or another, your chart should go through that point.

Time to draw!

Draw your line on the chart below

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/28/upshot/you-draw-it-how-family-income-affects-childrens-college-chances.html>

2 Werdən interaktive Grafiken genutzt?

These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Ja. Leser lieben die!

2 Werden interaktive Grafiken genutzt?

These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Ja. Leser lieben die!

Antithese: Neue Auffassung?

Nicht so stark wie angenommen. Nur wenn

- a) Leser sich in den Daten finden können
- b) Leser ohne Interaktion nicht weiter kommen

2 Werden interaktive Grafiken genutzt?

These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Ja. Leser lieben die!

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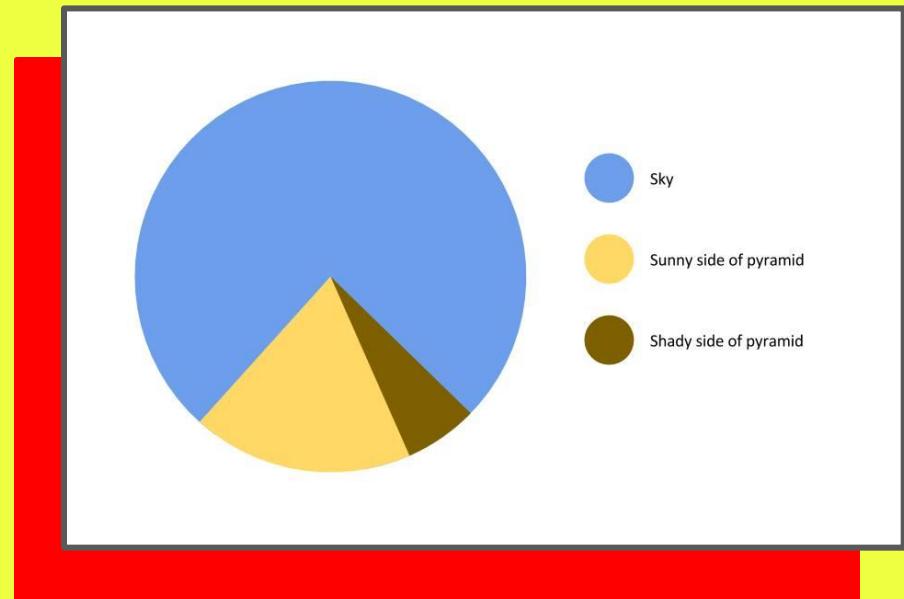
- a) Leser sich in den Daten finden können
- b) Leser ohne Interaktion nicht weiter kommen

Synthese: Was bedeutet das für die Zukunft?

Es ist meistens eine gute Idee, die wichtigsten Infos ohne Interaktion zu zeigen.

Practical Quickies

Quicky 1: Sind Kreisdiagramme ok?



Quicky 1: Sind Kreisdiagramme ok?

death to pie charts

JULY 20, 2011 BY COLE NUSSBAUMER IN MAKEOVERS

I hate pie charts.

I mean, *really* hate them.

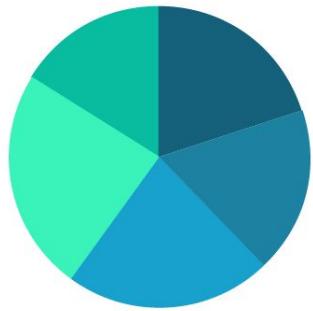
Those who have heard me speak on data visualization will have learned that the only thing I hate more than a pie chart is a *3D, exploding pie*



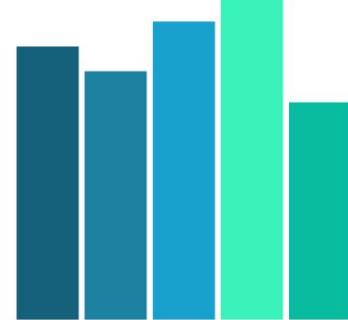
Cole Nussbaumer
Data Vis Buchautor
Juli 2011

<http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/blog/2011/07/death-to-pie-charts>

Quicky 1: Sind Kreisdiagramme ok?



not ideal



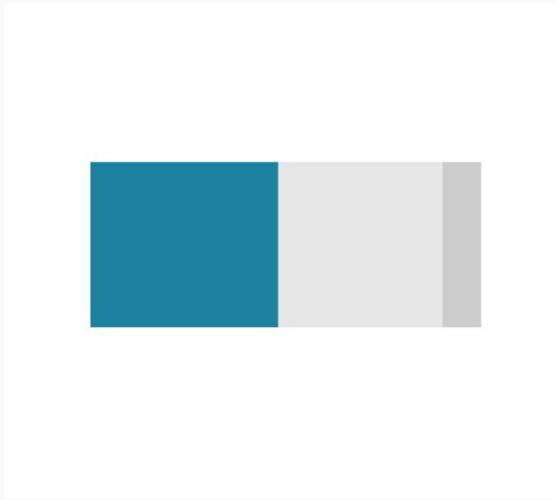
better



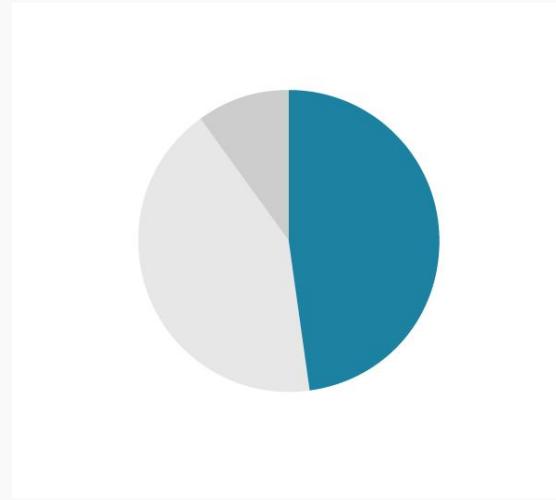
Lisa Rost
Datawrapper
Juli 2011

[https://blog.datawrapper.de/
pie-charts/](https://blog.datawrapper.de/pie-charts/)

Quicky 1: Sind Kreisdiagramme ok?



not ideal



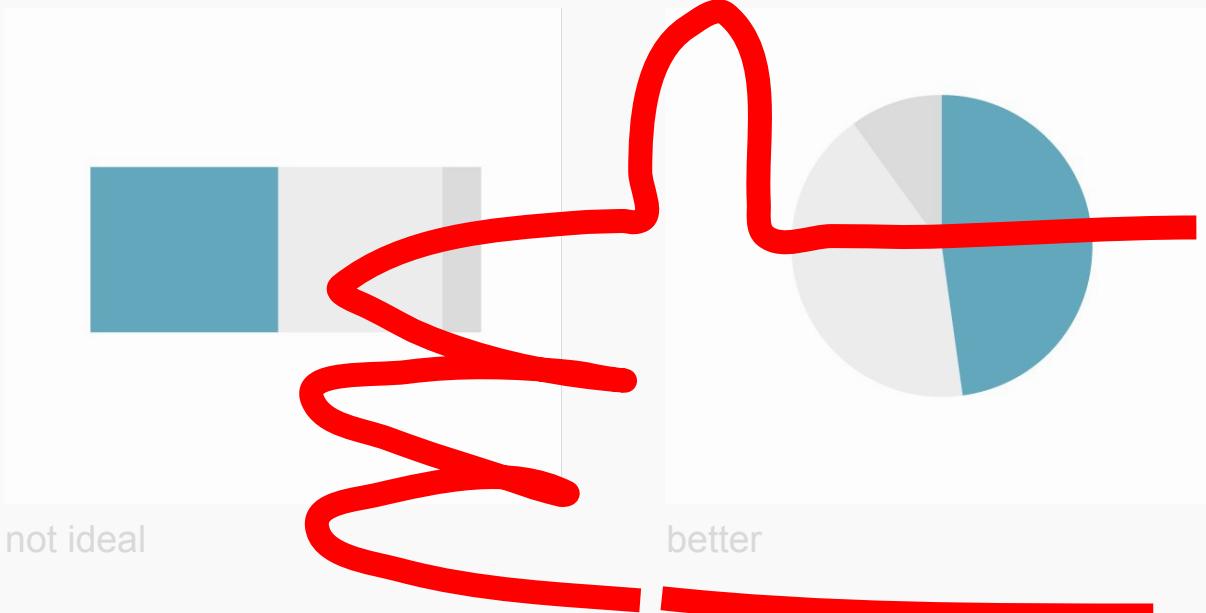
better



Lisa Rost
Datawrapper
Juli 2011

[https://blog.datawrapper.de/
/pie-charts/](https://blog.datawrapper.de/pie-charts/)

Quicky 1: Sind Kreisdiagramme ok?



Lisa Rost
Datawrapper
Juli 2011

Quicky 1: Sind Kreisdiagramme ok?

Eurographics Conference on Visualization (EuroVis) 2016
 K.-L. Ma, G. Santucci, and J. van Wijk
 (Guest Editors)

Volume 35 (2016), Number 3

Eurographics Conference on Visualization (EuroVis) 2016
 E. Berlini, N. Elmquist, and T. Wischgoll
 (Guest Editors)

Short Paper

Arcs, Angles, or Areas: Individual Data Encodings in Pie and Donut Charts

Drew Skau¹ and Robert Kosara^{1,2}

¹UNC Charlotte

²Tableau Research

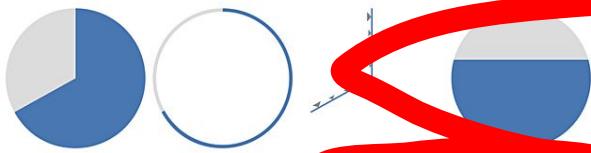


Figure 1: 67% encoded using different visual cues: angle, arc, and area; just arc length; just angle; and just area.

Abstract

Pie and donut charts have been a hotly debated topic in the visualization community for some time now. Even though pie charts have been around for over 200 years, our understanding of the perceptual importance of data in them is still limited. Data is encoded in pie and donut charts in three ways: arc length, center angle, and area. For our first study, we designed variations of pie charts to test the importance of individual encodings for reading. In this second study, we varied the inner radius of a donut chart from a filled pie to a thin outline to test the effect of the central angle. Both studies point to angle being the least important visual cue for reading a pie chart being as accurate as the traditional pie chart.

1. Introduction

Pie and donut charts are prevalent in all forms of communication with data, in particular when used as part of information graphics (infographics). In a random sampling of infographics on visual content websites Visually [Vis15], 36% of infographics with charts used some form of pie or donut chart. Information designers are experimenting with variations such as exploded charts, varying radius charts, icons broken into radial segments, nested donuts, etc. (Figure 3).

Despite their importance, the underlying mechanism of how we read those charts is not understood. This is partly because the visualization community tends to look down on pie charts and recommends against them. We are only aware of one study that looked into the perceptual mechanism of how people read pie charts, though it was based on people's own assessment. That study was in 1926 [Fee26].

While angles are often mentioned when discussing pie and donut

charts, there are three variables that encode data: the angle, the area of the circle, and the arc length of the segment on the circle (Figure 2). Which of these cues is most important? How important is their combination? Which can be left out without doing damage to accuracy?

To answer these questions, we designed a study to separate the three visual cues and compare how well each of them would do on its own (Section 3). Based on this, we then designed a second study to measure the difference between pie and donut charts and the impact of the size of the donut hole (Section 4). Both studies point to angle being less important than arc and area.

2. Related Work

William Playfair is usually credited with the invention of the pie chart, with his *Statistical Breviary* (PWS05) published in 1801 being the first known use of this chart type. The chart quickly took off, with Brinton complaining in 1914 about its use as a popular dis-

Judgment Error in Pie Chart Variations

Robert Kosara^{1,2} and Drew Skau²

¹Tableau Research ²UNC Charlotte

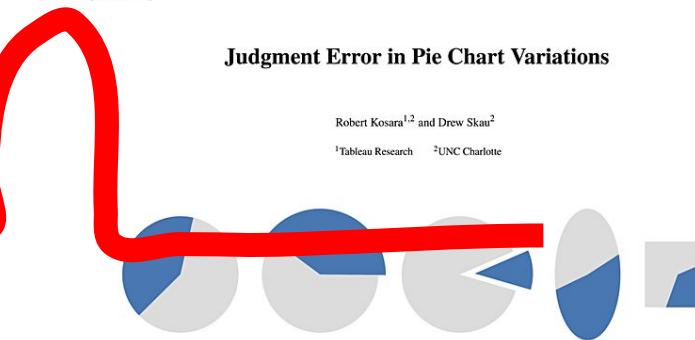


Figure 1: We tested four variations on the basic pie chart to measure their effect on error in reading. Left to right: base pie chart, chart with larger slice, exploded pie, elliptical pie, and square pie.

Abstract

Pie charts and their variants are prevalent in business settings and many other uses, even if they are not popular with the academic community. In a recent study, we found that contrary to general belief, there is no clear evidence that these charts are read based on the central angle. Instead, area and arc length appear to be at least equally important.

In this paper, we build on that study to test several pie chart variations that are popular in information graphics: exploded pie chart, pie with larger slice, elliptical pie, and square pie (in addition to a regular pie chart used as the baseline). We find that even variants that do not distort central angle cause greater error than regular pie charts. Charts that distort the shape show the highest error. Many of our predictions based on the previous study's results are borne out by this study's findings.

1. Introduction

Pie charts are a common feature in information graphics (infographics). Not content with regular pie charts, designers often modify them to make them more interesting. However, little is known about how these modifications affect the readability of pie charts.

In a recent study, we found that contrary to common assumptions, central angle is likely not the primary way people read pie charts [SK16]. Area plays a significant role, and arc length may be involved as well (in particular when reading donut charts, which we found to perform no worse than pie charts). This leads us to predictions of the effect of pie chart design variations.

Based on these predictions, we designed a study that directly investigates four common variations of pie charts that are often used in infographics. The goal was to shed further light on the underlying mechanism that people use when reading pie charts. If they used central angle, their responses would be affected differently by these design choices than if they took area and/or arc length into account.

We also wanted to directly assess the impact of these design decisions on the readability of these charts, since they are intended to communicate data. If the ways they are rendered cause errors in the way people read them, they do not actually serve their purpose. As far as we know, designers currently don't have much research to base their designs on.

Of the four pie chart variations in the study (Figure 1), three change the relationship between angle, area, and arc length. The only one that does not is the exploded pie chart.

2. Related Work

Despite their popularity in business, pie charts have received very little attention from the academic community.

Work on pie charts' effectiveness is somewhat contradictory. Cleveland and McGill show that pie charts are less accurately readable than bar charts [CM84]. Other studies show a more nuanced picture, however. Simkin and Hastie demonstrate their usefulness



Robert Kosara
 Researcher at
 Tableau
 2010

<https://eagereyes.org/papers/a-pair-of-pie-chart-papers>

Quicky 2: Ist das Abschneiden von y-Achsen ok?

Quicky 2: Ist das Abschneiden von y-Achsen ok?



Quartz | qz.com

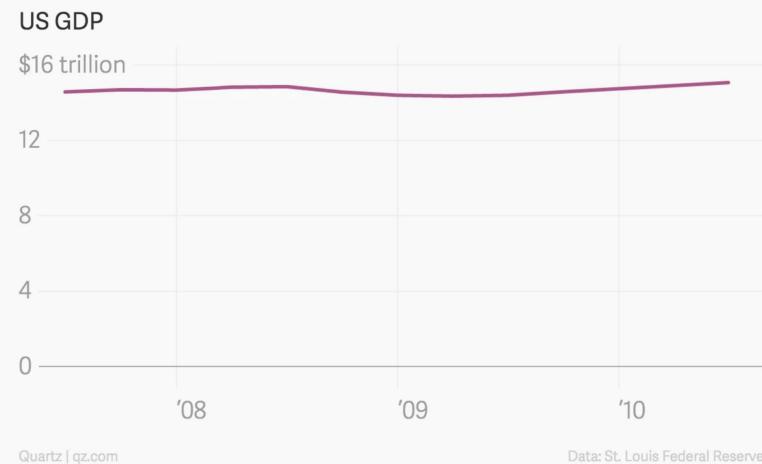
Data: St. Louis Federal Reserve



David Yanofsky
Quartz
Juni 2015

<https://qz.com/418083/its-ok-not-to-start-your-y-axis-at-zero/>

Quicky 2: Ist das Abschneiden von y-Achsen ok?



David Yanofsky
Quartz
Juni 2015

<https://qz.com/418083/its-ok-not-to-start-your-y-axis-at-zero/>

Quicky 2: Ist das Abschneiden von y-Achsen ok?

QUARTZ

It's OK not to start your y-axis at zero

By David Yanofsky | June 08, 2015

William S. Cohen, US Secretary of Defense, speaking at a podium with a Pentagon backdrop.

The graph on the podium illustrates defense spending over time:

Year	Current Dollars (\$ Billions)	Constant FY \$ (Billions)
FY 98	267.6	273.0
FY 99	270.6	270.6
FY 00	275.9	270.0
FY 01	283.8	271.6

(\$ Billions)

David Yanofsky
Quartz
Juni 2015

<https://qz.com/418083/its-ok-not-to-start-your-y-axis-at-zero/>

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Jon Stone

@jонcstone

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what a chart



5:09 PM - 20 May 2018

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338 9.8K 15K

Jon Stone
Mai 2018

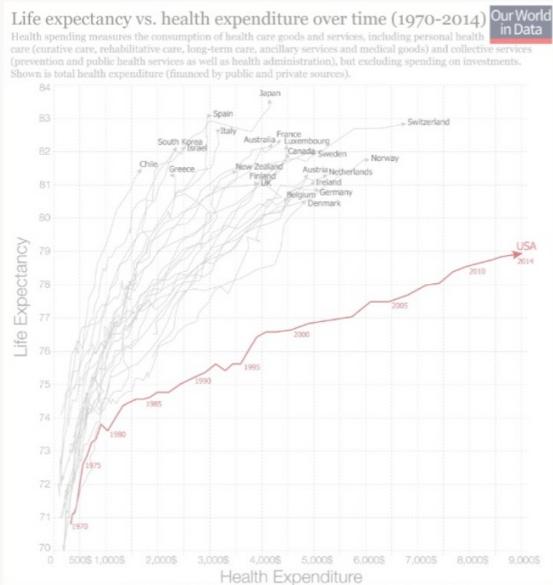
<https://twitter.com/jонcstone/status/998309880183377926>

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338 9.8K 15K

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✉ 15K

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Ryan Siegel 
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Replying to @joncstone @CarpeNoctom

The chart is not anchored at 0. I get the point, but this is a data science cardinal sin.

6:17 PM - 20 May 2018

2 Retweets 52 Likes



22

2

52

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Ryan Siegel
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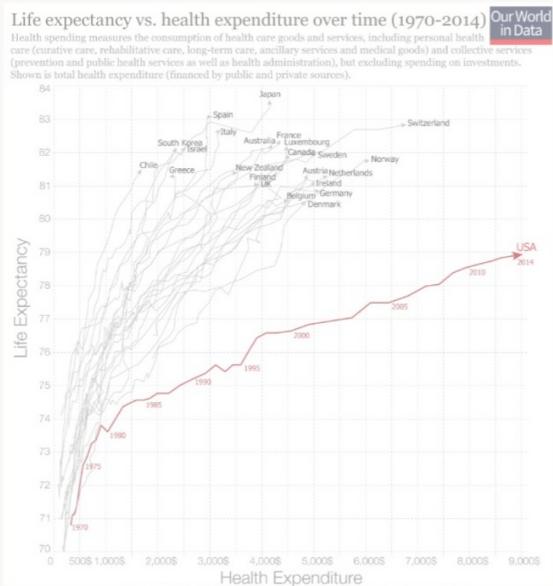
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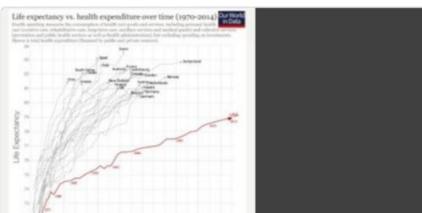


Trevor Downs
[@thetrevordowns](#)

[Follow](#)

Replies to [@ry_siegel](#) [@joncstone](#) [@CarpeNoctum](#)

It's not a "cardinal sin"-- it's just basic logistics and readability. A graph measuring life expectancy has as much reason to go to zero as it would showing negative numbers. There's no data to show. It would end up looking like this:



Trevor Downs
Mai 2018

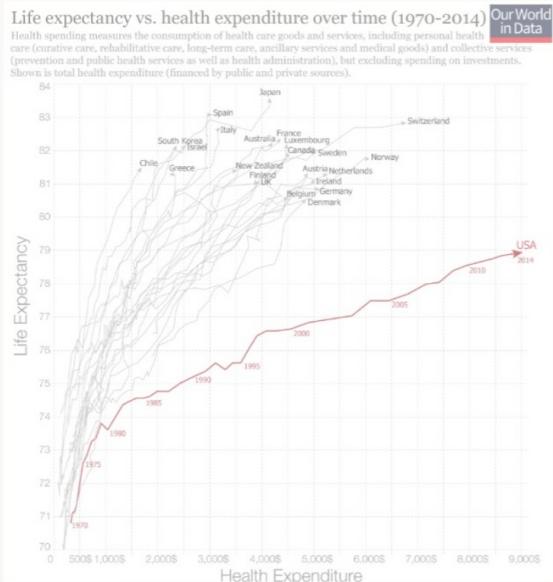
<https://twitter.com/thetrevordowns/status/998598091736469504>

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 Jon Stone 
@joncstone

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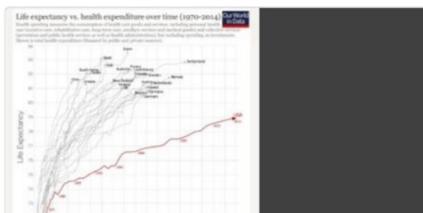


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@thetrevordowns

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Replies to @ry_siegel @joncstone @CarpeNoctum

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Mai 2018

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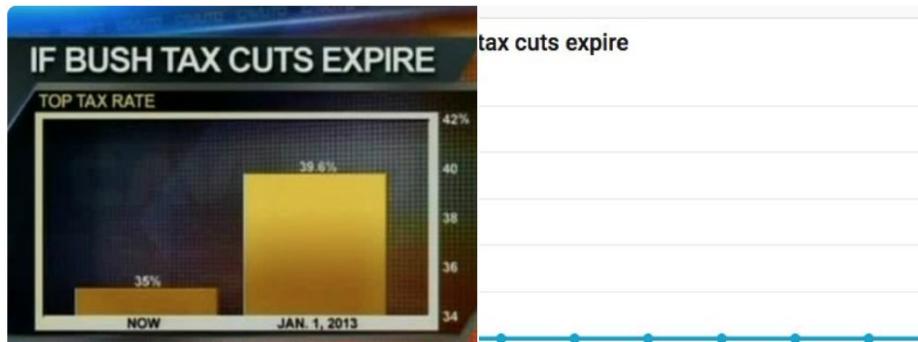
Chad Skelton

@chadskelton

Following



So for those who argue baseline-zero doesn't matter (or rarely matters) with line charts, an honest question: Would Fox News' infamous "bad bar chart" have been totally fine if they'd used a line chart instead? [thread]



Chad Skelton
Data Vis Journalist
Mai 2018

[https://twitter.com/chadskelton
/status/999712728963956736](https://twitter.com/chadskelton/status/999712728963956736)

Quicky 2: Ist das Abschneiden von y-Achsen ok?



Steve Haroz

@sharoz

Follow



Replies to @eagereyes @Elijah_Meeks and 5 others

I know of no evidence to suggest that non-zero bar graphs are interpreted any differently than non-zero line graphs or dot plots. Every argument that could be made about the height of a bar could be made about the vertical position of a point.

3:16 PM - 24 May 2018

1 Like



6



1



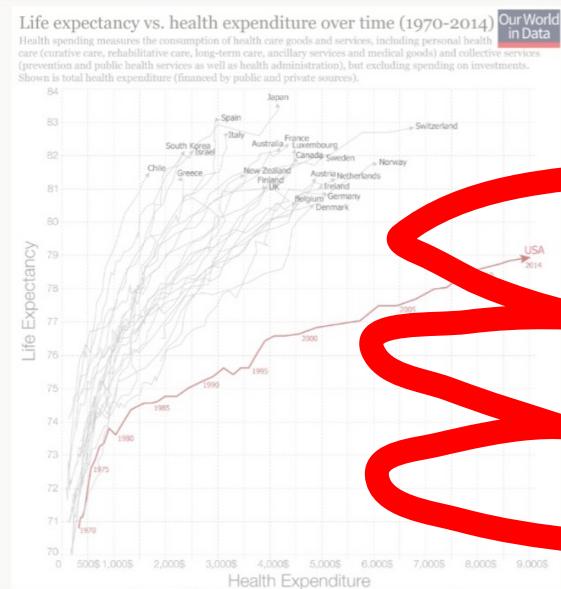
Steve Haroz
Data Vis Researcher
Mai 2018

<https://twitter.com/sharoz/status/999730893278339072>

Quicky 2: Ist das Abschneiden von y-Achsen ok?

Jon Stone 
@joncstone

what a chart



Ryan Siegel 
@ry_siegel

Replying to @joncstone @CarpeNoctum

The chart is not anchored at 0. I get the point, but this is a data science cardinal sin.

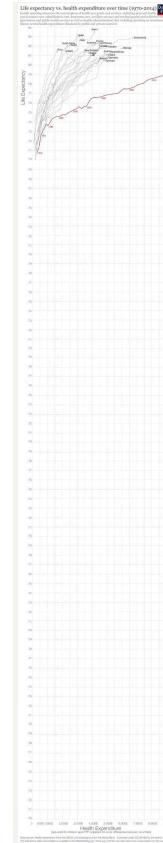
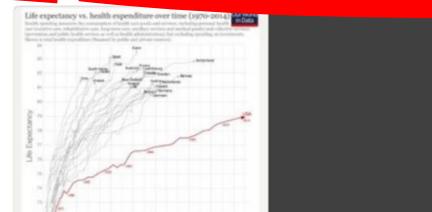
6:17 AM - 20 May 2018

2 Retweets 52 Likes 

Trevor Downs 
@thetrevordowns

Replying to @ry_siegel @joncstone @CarpeNoctum

It's not a "cardinal sin"-- it's just basic logistics and readability. A graph measuring life expectancy has as much reason to go to zero as it would showing negative numbers. There's no data to show. It would end up looking like this:



Trevor Downs
Mai 2018

<https://twitter.com/thetrevordowns/status/998598091736469504>

Quicky 3: Ist es ok, 2 Achsen in 1 Chart zu zeigen?

Quicky 3: Ist es ok, 2 Achsen in 1 Chart zu zeigen?



Line Chart Feature

To: lisa@datawrapper.de

7. March 2018 at 04:35

Lisa,

Beautiful charts and nice blog.

I would like to do a line chart with a second vertical axis on the right side.

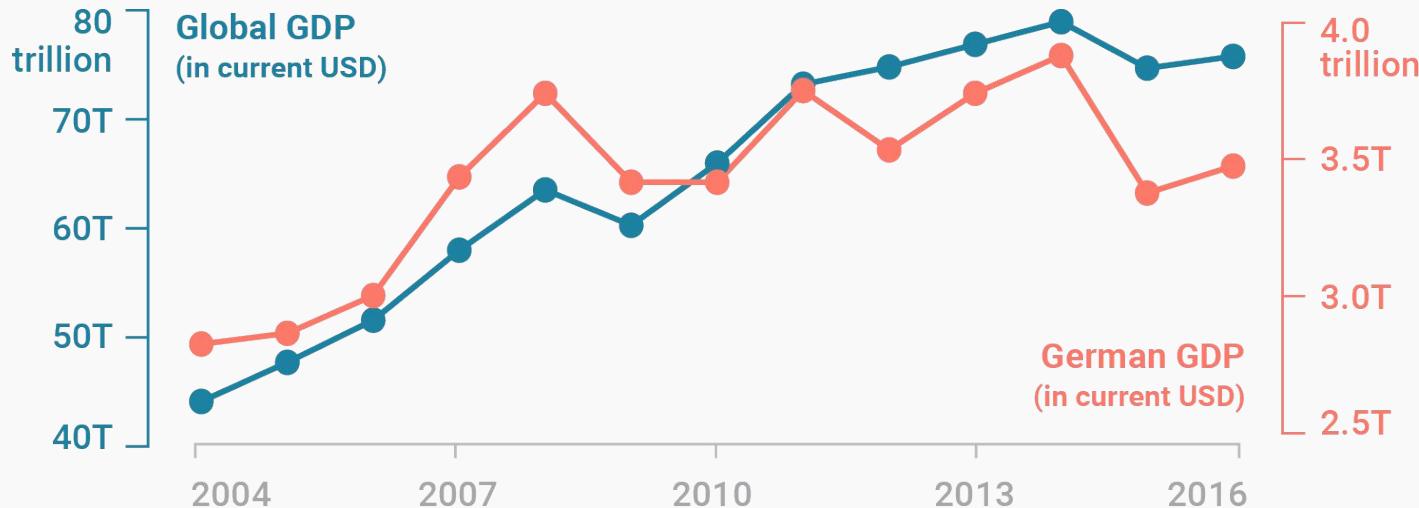
On the left side I would like to have a value range with the right axis used as an index.

For example, if I plot the price of crude oil from 1960 to 2017, I show the price on the left axis and show an index on the right with 1960 as the base year of 100. Readers would then see the actual prices as well as the percentage change in the price by looking at the right axis.

Excel has this feature, is this something datawrapper could do?

Does this make sense?

Quicky 3: Ist es ok, 2 Achsen in 1 Chart zu zeigen?



Quicky 3: Ist es ok, 2 Achsen in 1 Chart zu zeigen?

May 8, 2018
by Lisa Charlotte Rost

Thoughts & How To's

Why not to use two axes, and what to use instead

The case against dual axis charts



Lisa Rost
Datawrapper
Juli 2011

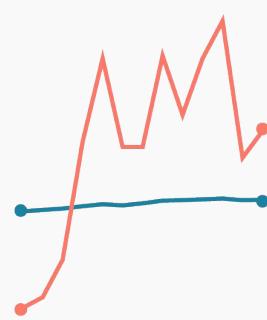
Tl;dr: We believe that charts with two different y-axes make it hard for most people to intuitively make right statements about two data series. We recommend two alternatives strongly: using two charts instead of one and

<https://blog.datawrapper.de/dualaxis/>

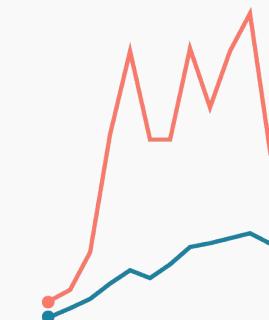
Quicky 3: Ist es ok, 2 Achsen in 1 Chart zu zeigen?



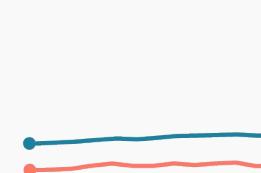
Orange steady,
Blue massively increasing.



Blue steady,
Orange increasing.



Both started at the same
level, but Orange increased
far more than Blue.

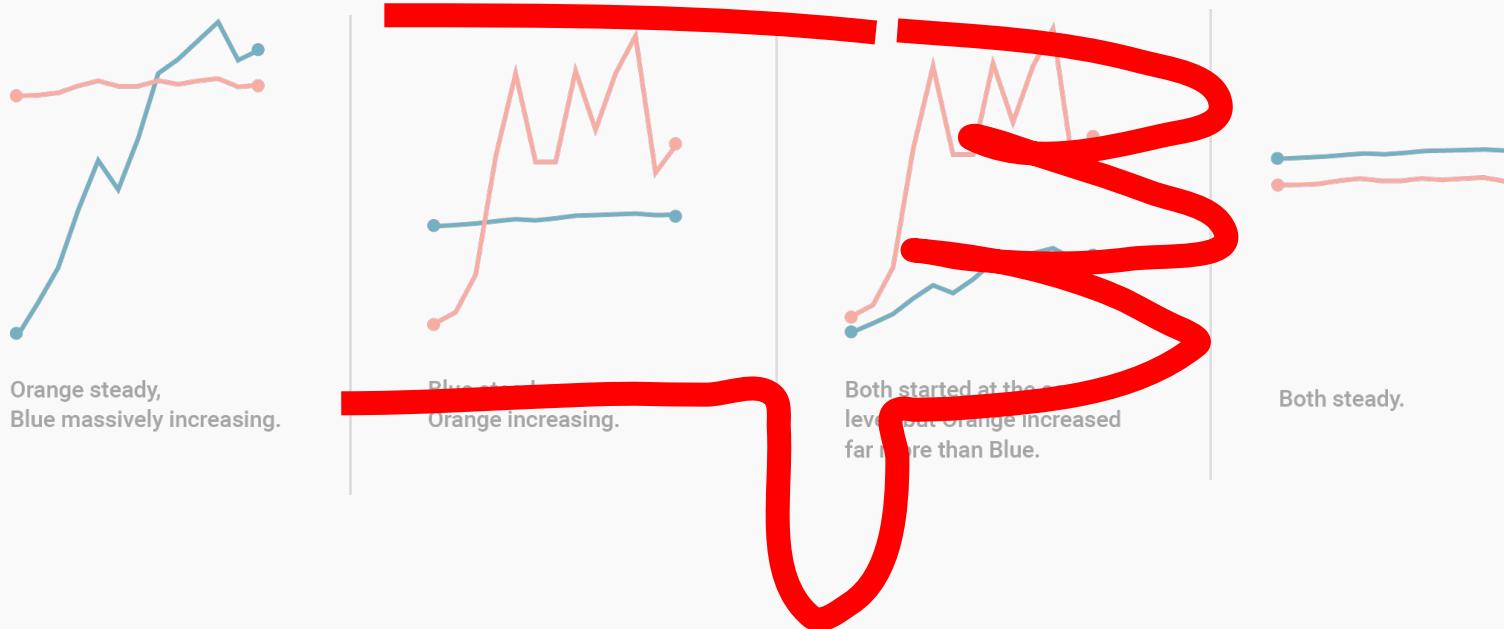


Both steady.



Lisa Rost
Datawrapper
Juli 2011

Quicky 3: Ist es ok, 2 Achsen in 1 Chart zu zeigen?

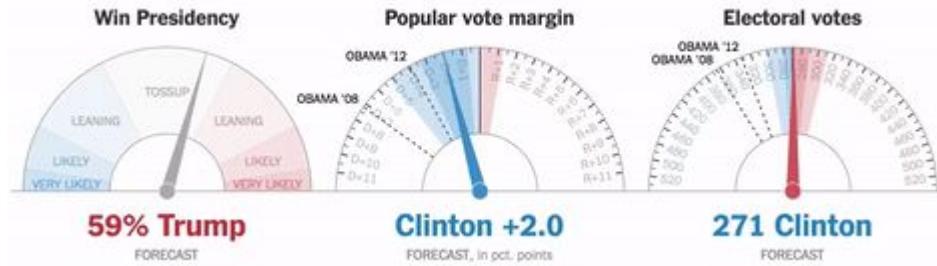


Lisa Rost
Datawrapper
Juli 2011

In other
news:

Chance of Winning Presidency









Clint Smith

@ClintSmithIII

Follow

On my tombstone please write:

“He’s here because of the New York Times election needle.”

9:29 PM - 12 Dec 2017

655 Retweets 3,751 Likes



36



655



3.8K



Rebecca Traister

@rtraister

Ban it. Kill it. Destroy the needle. It has brought only pain and ruin.



Charlotte Wilder

@TheWilderThings

The NYT needle is like when an ex you don't want to hear from texts you after



morgan kinney

@morgan_kinney

This stupid needle STILL makes me want to flip the nearest piece of furniture

US & WORLD

2016 ELECTION

CULTURE

@lisacrost

The NYT's election forecast needle is stressing people out with fake jitter

By Rich McCormick | Nov 8, 2016, 11:02pm EST

f   SHARE

NEEDLE EXCHANGE | DECEMBER 12, 2017 10:27 PM

The New York Times Needle Is Killing Us

By The Cut

THE SLATEST

The Upshot's Election Needle Nearly Drove Us All Insane Tonight

By Jordan Weissmann • DEC 12, 2017, 10:48 PM

The Fake Twitchy Hell Dials of the New York Times' Forecast Only Made Last Night Worse

By Jake Swearingen

Headlines from
all over the webs

US & WORLD

2016 ELECTION

CULTURE

@lisacroft

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The Fake Twitchy Hell Dials of the New York Times' Forecast Only Made Last Night Worse

By Jake Swearingen

Headlines from
all over the webs



Lauren Ancona

@laurenancona

Follow



I'm gonna go ahead and say that I think
these quivering gauge charts border on
irresponsible data vis



Presidential Election Results: Donald J. Trump Wins

Live presidential election results and maps.

nytimes.com

10:35 PM - 8 Nov 2016

29 Retweets 96 Likes



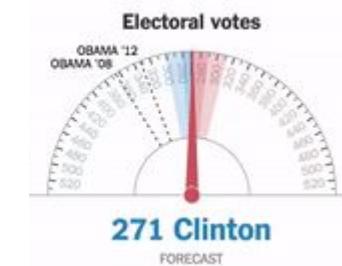
6



29



96



Lauren Ancona
Data Scientist
November 2016

<https://twitter.com/laurenancona/status/796194492734959617>



Richard Porczak
@tsiro

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straight up: the NYT needle jitter is
irresponsible design at best and unethical
design at worst and you should stop looking
at it

9:58 PM - 8 Nov 2016

507 Retweets 876 Likes



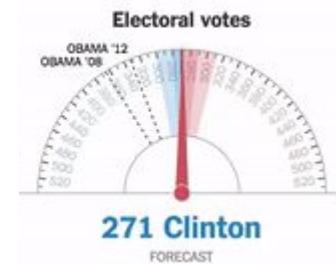
17



507



876



Richard Porczak
November 2016

<https://twitter.com/tsiro/status/796185282718511104>



Jeremy Bowers ✅

@jeremybowers

Following



Replying to @ftrain

I mean, it's random between the 25/75 percentile. And those percentiles update every 30s. (But we welcome critique, honestly)

9:18 PM - 11 Nov 2016

13 Likes



1



13



Jeremy Bowers
NYT Graphics
November 2016

Why did we let the gauge needles jitter?

We added movement in our gauges for two reasons. First, we wanted to convey the reality that our forecast was “live” – connected to a live data feed and updating continuously, without any need for a user to refresh his or her browser. Movement helps convey that reality. This technique is common across the web, whether it’s on a site like chartbeat or a live gamecast of a baseball game. A “live” web page where nothing moves feels quite dead to the user. Second, we thought (and still think!) this movement actually helped demonstrate the uncertainty around our forecast, conveying the relative precision of our estimates. In our opinion, having the dial fluctuate a small amount – bound by the 25th and 75 percentile of simulated outcomes – was more successful at conveying the uncertainty around our forecast than simply listing what those percentiles were. As the night went on, the gauges fluctuated less and less as our forecast became more precise. By the end of the night, the gauges barely moved.



**Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
November 2016**

<https://vis4.net/blog/2016/11/jittery-gauges-election-forecast/#why-did-we-let-the-gauge-needles-jitter>

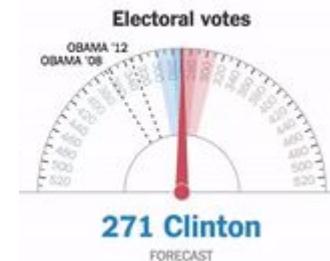
But this built-in twitchiness would be fine if it was, say, showing the odds of the Cubs winning the World Series or someone winning Best Actress at the Oscars. The *Times'* Gregor Aisch responded, saying the ersatz unsteadiness of the dials was meant to represent the uncertainty of the model. But when it comes to Americans staring at the screen, wondering what exactly the world is going to look like at the end of the night, just keep the damn dial still until there's actually something concrete to move it.

TAGS: HELL DIAL HELL WORLD HELL PLANET OH ELECTION 2016 UP YOURS

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 0 Comments



Jake Swearingen
NY Mag
November 2016

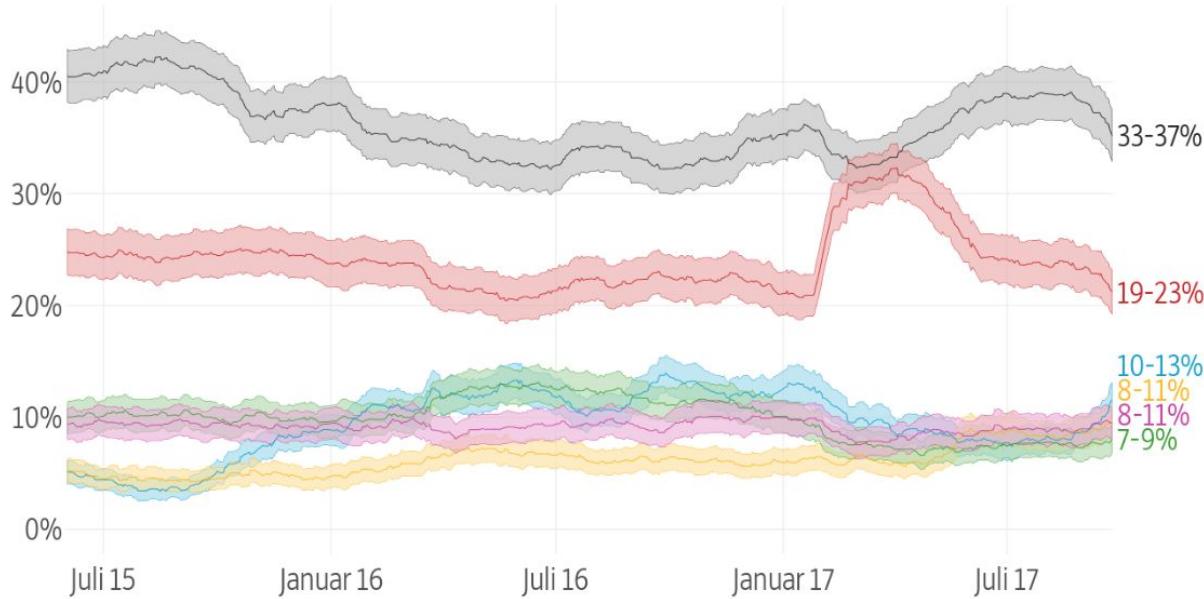
[http://nymag.com/selectall/2016/11/
new-york-times-forecast-dial-had-a-fake-twitch-jitter.html](http://nymag.com/selectall/2016/11/new-york-times-forecast-dial-had-a-fake-twitch-jitter.html)

Wen würden Sie wählen, wenn am Sonntag Bundestagswahl wäre?

@lisacrost

Umfrageergebnisse liefern keine exakten Werte, sondern geben eine Spanne  an, innerhalb der die Ergebnisse für eine Partei wahrscheinlich liegen. Die Institute setzen verschiedene Methoden ein, die zu unterschiedlichen Ergebnissen führen. Die Linie  zeigt den gewichteten Mittelwert der jeweils neuesten Umfrage von sieben Instituten.

AfD CDU/CSU FDP Grüne Linke SPD



chance of winning we wanted to show likely outcomes both in vote margin and electoral votes.

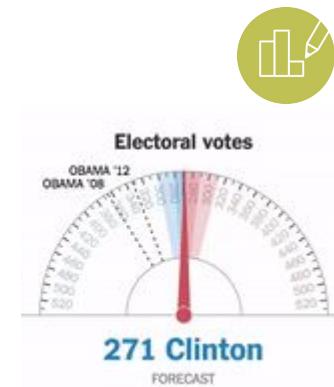
@lisacrost

Why didn't you just display the median outcome?

Because we thought that most people would read the median outcome as *the one most likely outcome*, as opposed to *one of many very likely outcomes*. Seeing the needle actually walk to the lower and higher end of the projected range makes us aware that these are real possibilities. **Was it really just random jitter?** The jittering was random, but the jitter range was not. The range was fixed between the 25th and 75th percentile of the simulated outcomes. Early in the night, the uncertainty was higher and the ranges wider. Towards the end of the night they got more narrow. The range was displayed as pie chart slice on the gauge, along with the 5-95th range.

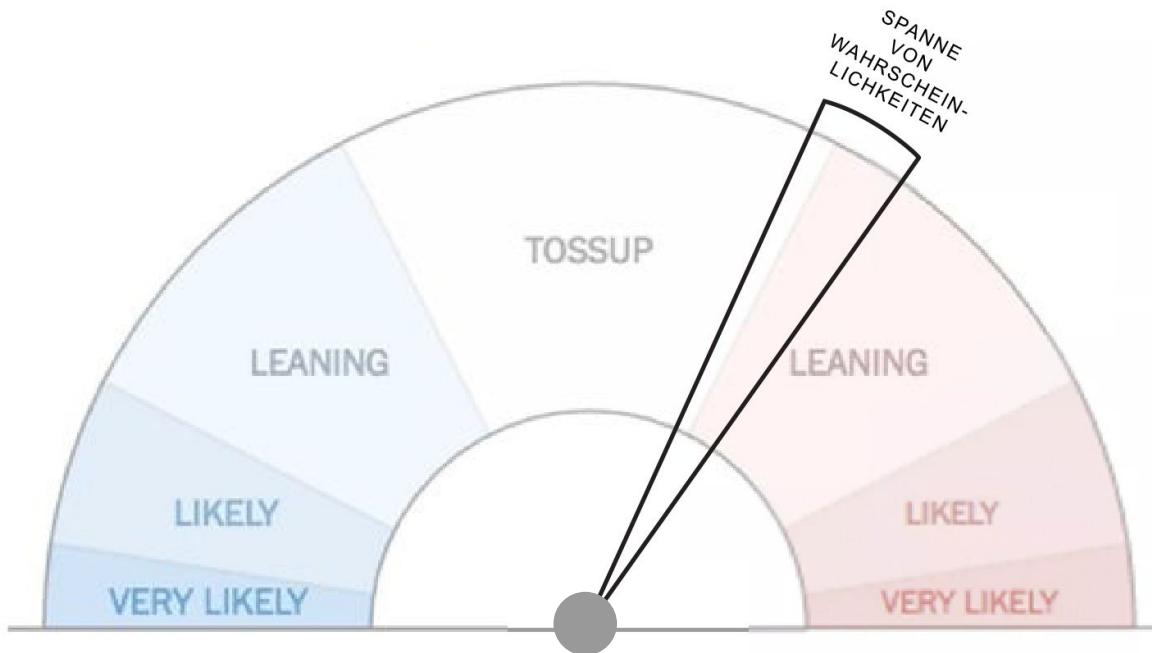
Why did the needle movements look almost real?

To make the movements of the needle look more real we used Perlin noise algorithm that jittered the outcome to a realistic range.



Gregor Aisch
NYT Graphics
November 2016

<https://vis4.net/blog/2016/11/jittery-gauges-election-forecast/#why-did-we-let-the-gauge-needles-jitter>



an inevitability, if the needle is put to work in enough elections. The challenge is to communicate the possibility of an upset, for as long as the possibility remains. Traditionally, we have used probabilities to do so, but we increasingly doubt whether this helps readers understand the uncertainty.

This was evident before the result of the 2016 election, and as a result we tried something new: a jitter, where the needle quivered to reflect the uncertainty around the forecast. Although many readers disliked it, the jitter reflected an earnest attempt to give tangible meaning to abstract probabilities. **Nonetheless, we turned the jitter off for all of our 2017 forecasts.**

Tonight, readers will have the option to turn the jitter off. We expect that some readers will opt to do so, but remember this: Switching it off only hides the uncertainty — it doesn't make it go away.

Ultimately, it's not over until the race is called.

Nate Cohn is a domestic correspondent for The Upshot. He covers elections, polling and demographics. Before joining The Times in 2013, he worked as a staff writer for The New



Nate Cohn & Josh Katz
NYT Graphics
März 2018

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/13/upshot/needle-forecast-pennsylvania-special-election.html>



Scott Klein @kleinmatic · 11 Nov 2016

I liked them. We shd have a symposium on expressing uncertainty in news graphics. It's a topic with fresh relevance.



3



1



32



Robert Kosara @eagereyes · 11 Nov 2016

count me in! I can also be of service by rounding up academics and others who have relevant things to say.



3



Scott Klein
Deputy Managing Editor
at ProPublica

Robert Kosara
Researcher at Tableau

November 2016

[Infovis] VisInPractice Mini-Symposium on Visualizing Uncertainty



Remember to...

d**Oelke, Daniela** to infovis@infovis.org, vip@ieeveis.org :

25 Jun

**CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS**

The VisInPractice program at IEEE VIS<<http://ieeveis.org/>> is an opportunity for visualization practitioners and researchers to meet and share experiences, insights, and ideas in applying visualization and visual analytics to real-world use cases. VisInPractice seeks to acknowledge successful transfers of visualization research into applications as well as current visualization practices occurring in industry. Our primary goal is to supplement the successful program of IEEE VIS with content that is relevant to visualization practitioners.

VisInPractice Mini-Symposium on Visualizing Uncertainty

The VisInPractice 2018 Program<<http://www.visinpractice.rwth-aachen.de/program.html>> will include a fast-paced, single-session mini-symposium on the practical aspects of uncertainty visualization. Prefaced with a primer talk by Kristi Potter<<https://www.nrel.gov/research/kristi-potter.html>> from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, the event will also include six 10-minute lightning talks.

**InfoVis
Email Digest
June 2018**

[https://www.infovis.org/
digest.php](https://www.infovis.org/digest.php)

3 Ist es ok, Unsicherheit zu zeigen?

3 Ist es ok, Unsicherheit zu zeigen?

Ist es ok, Unsicherheit mit Jitter zu zeigen?

3 Ist es ok, Unsicherheit zu zeigen?

Ist es ok, Unsicherheit mit Jitter zu zeigen?

These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Wir hatten keine Meinung.

3 Ist es ok, Unsicherheit zu zeigen?

Ist es ok, Unsicherheit mit Jitter zu zeigen?

These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Wir hatten keine Meinung.

Antithese: Neue Auffassung?

Ja! / Ja?

3 Ist es ok, Unsicherheit zu zeigen?

Ist es ok, Unsicherheit mit Jitter zu zeigen?

These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Wir hatten keine Meinung.

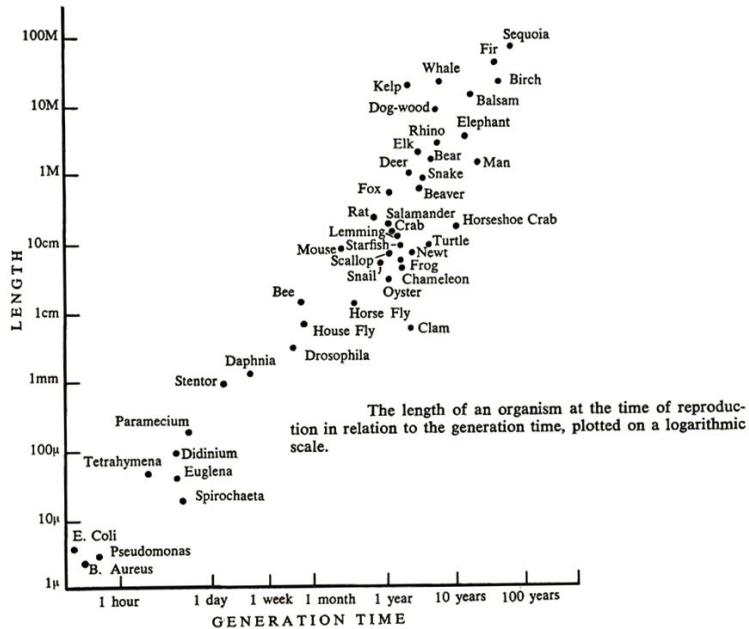
Antithese: Neue Auffassung?

Ja! / Ja?

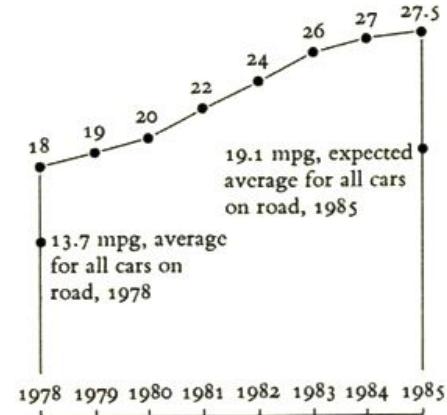
Synthese: Was bedeutet das für die Zukunft?

Wir müssen mehr darüber nachdenken, wie man
Unsicherheit in Datenvisualisierung zeigt.

Ästhetik vs Funktio- nalität

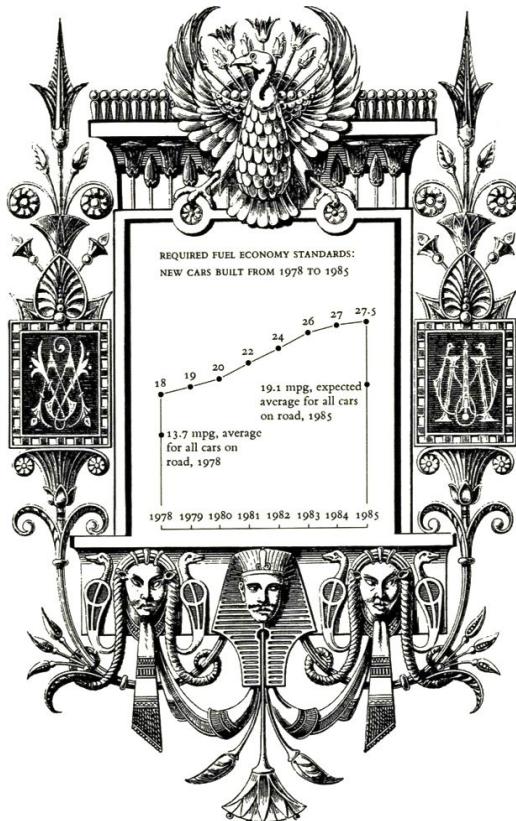


REQUIRED FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS:
NEW CARS BUILT FROM 1978 TO 1985

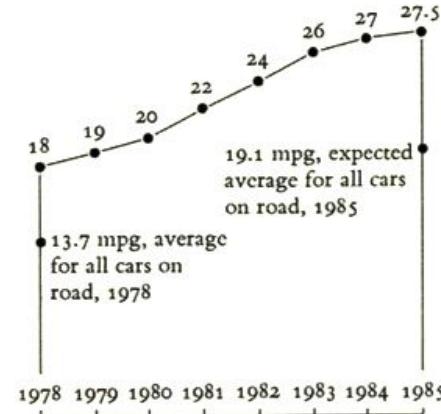


Edward Tufte in “The Visual Display of Quantitative Information”, 1983



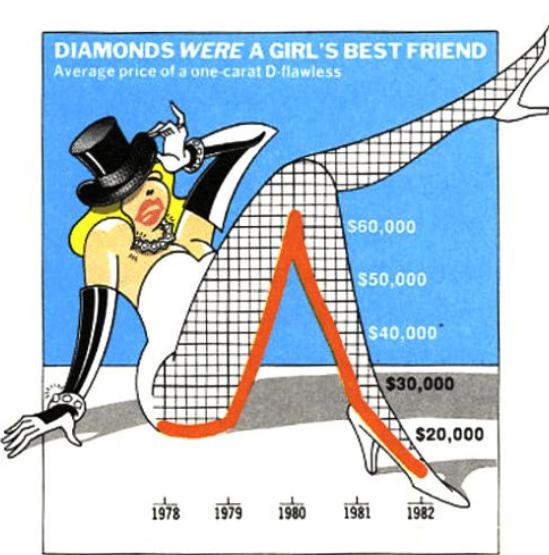
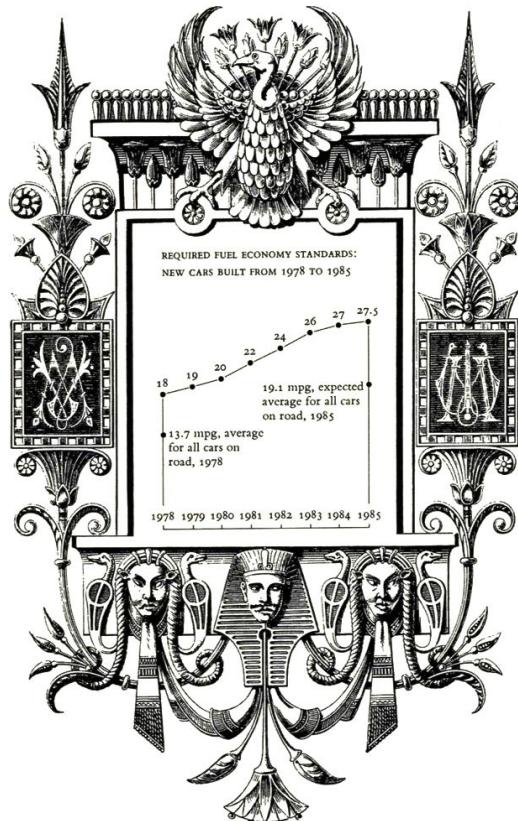


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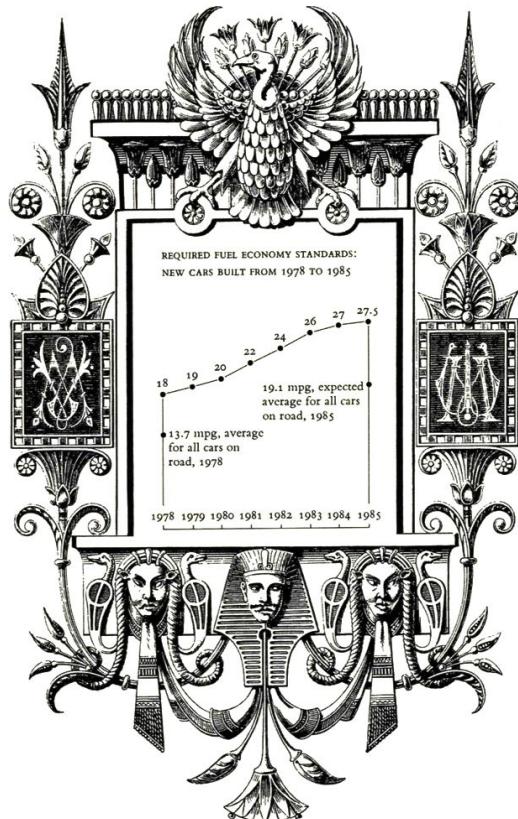


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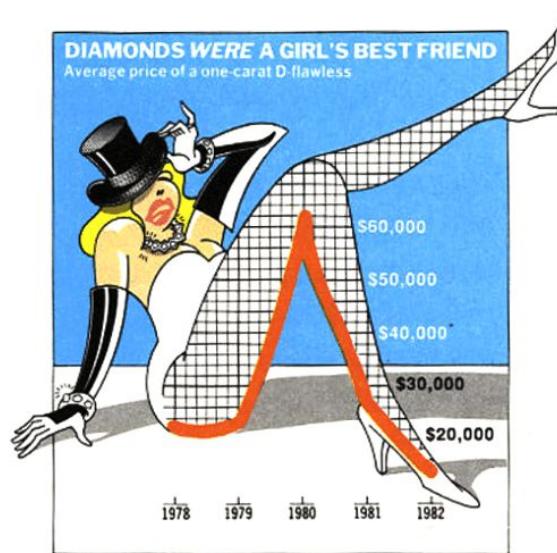
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decoration on a conventional shed the rather cynical and expensive distortion of program and structure to promote a duck. . . . It is now time to reevaluate the once-horrifying statement of John Ruskin that architecture is the decoration of construction, but we should append the warning of Pugin: It is all right to decorate construction but never construct decoration.²⁰

Consider this unsavory exhibit at right—**chockablock with cliché and stereotype, coarse humor, and a content-empty third dimension.** It is the product of a visual sensitivity in which a thigh-graph with a fishnet-stockings grid counts as a Creative Concept. Everything counts, but nothing matters. The data-thin (and thus uncontextual) chart mixes up changes in the value of money with changes in diamond prices, a crucial confusion because the graph chronicles a time of high inflation.

Lurking behind chartjunk is contempt both for information and for the audience. Chartjunk promoters imagine that numbers and details are boring, dull, and tedious, requiring ornament to enliven. Cosmetic decoration, which frequently distorts the data, will never salvage an underlying lack of content.²¹ If the numbers are boring, then you've got the wrong numbers. Credibility vanishes in clouds of chartjunk; who would trust a chart that looks like a video game?²²

Worse is contempt for our audience, designing as if readers were obtuse and uncaring. In fact, consumers of graphics are often more intelligent about the information at hand than those who fabricate the And no matter what the operating moral premise of



**Edward Tufte
in “Envisioning
Information”
1990**

**mit einer
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²¹ For detailed evidence, see Edward R. Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information* (Cheshire, Connecticut, 1983), pp. 52–87.

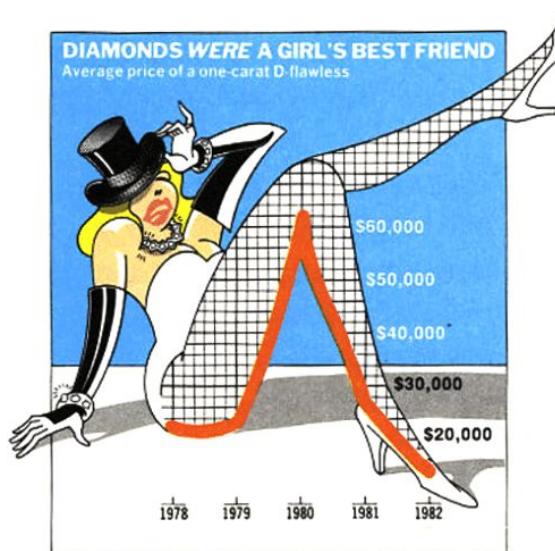
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Useful Junk? The Effects of Visual Embellishment on Comprehension and Memorability of Charts

Scott Bateman, Regan L. Mandryk, Carl Gutwin,

Aaron Genest, David McDine, Christopher Brooks

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scott.bateman@usask.ca, regan@cs.usask.ca, gutwin@cs.usask.ca,

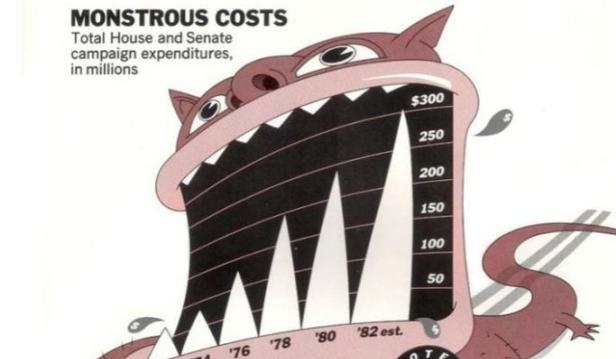
aaron.genest@usask.ca, dam085@mail.usask.ca, cab938@mail.usask.ca

ABSTRACT

Guidelines for designing information charts often state that the presentation should reduce ‘chart junk’ – visual embellishments that are not essential to understanding the data. In contrast, some popular chart designers wrap the presented data in detailed and elaborate imagery, raising the questions of whether this imagery is really as detrimental to understanding as has been proposed, and whether the visual embellishment may have other benefits. To investigate these issues, we conducted an experiment that compared embellished charts with plain ones, and measured both interpretation accuracy and long-term recall. We found that people’s accuracy in describing the embellished charts was no worse than for plain charts, and that their recall after a two-to-three-week gap was significantly better. Although we are cautious about recommending that all charts be produced in this style, our results question some of the premises of the minimalist approach to chart design.

data-ink – or the ink in the chart used to represent data.

Despite these minimalist guidelines, many designers include a wide variety of visual embellishments in their charts, from small decorations to large images and visual backgrounds. One well-known proponent of visual embellishment in charts is the graphic artist Nigel Holmes, whose work regularly incorporates strong visual imagery into the fabric of the chart [7] (e.g., Figure 1).



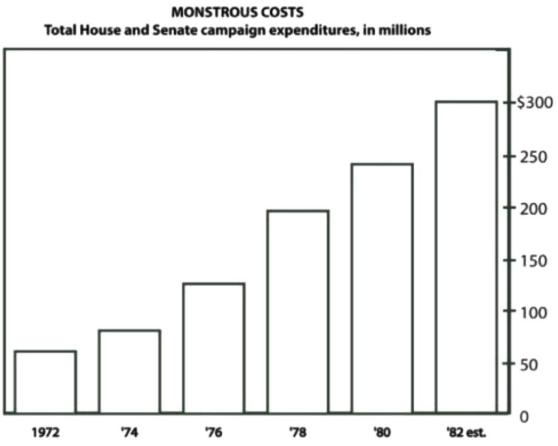
Author Keywords

Charts, information visualization, imagery, memorability



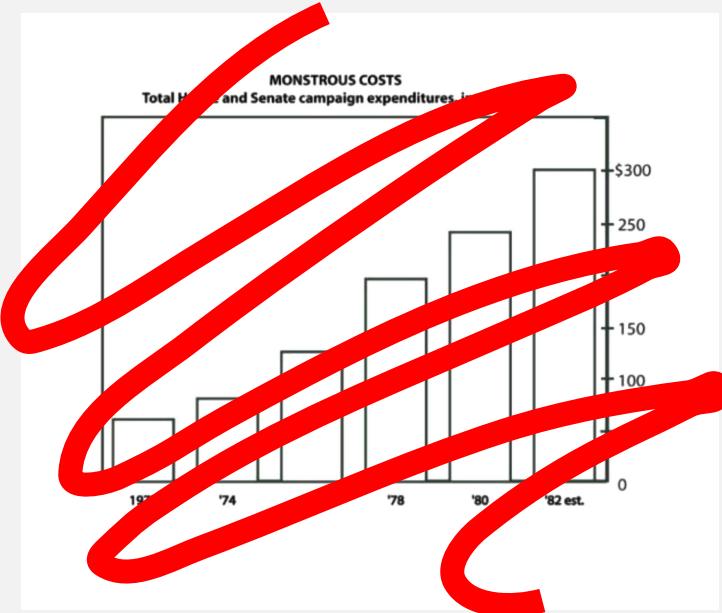
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April 2010

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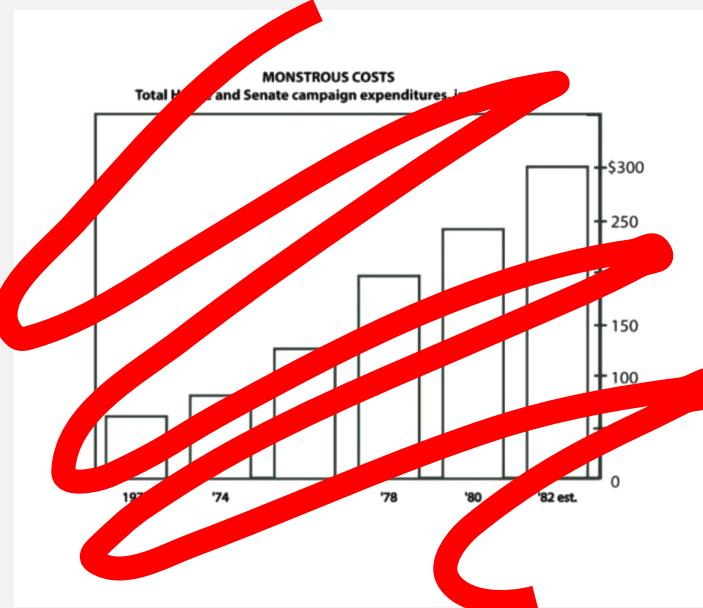
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Stephen Few
Data Vis Trainer
Juni 2011

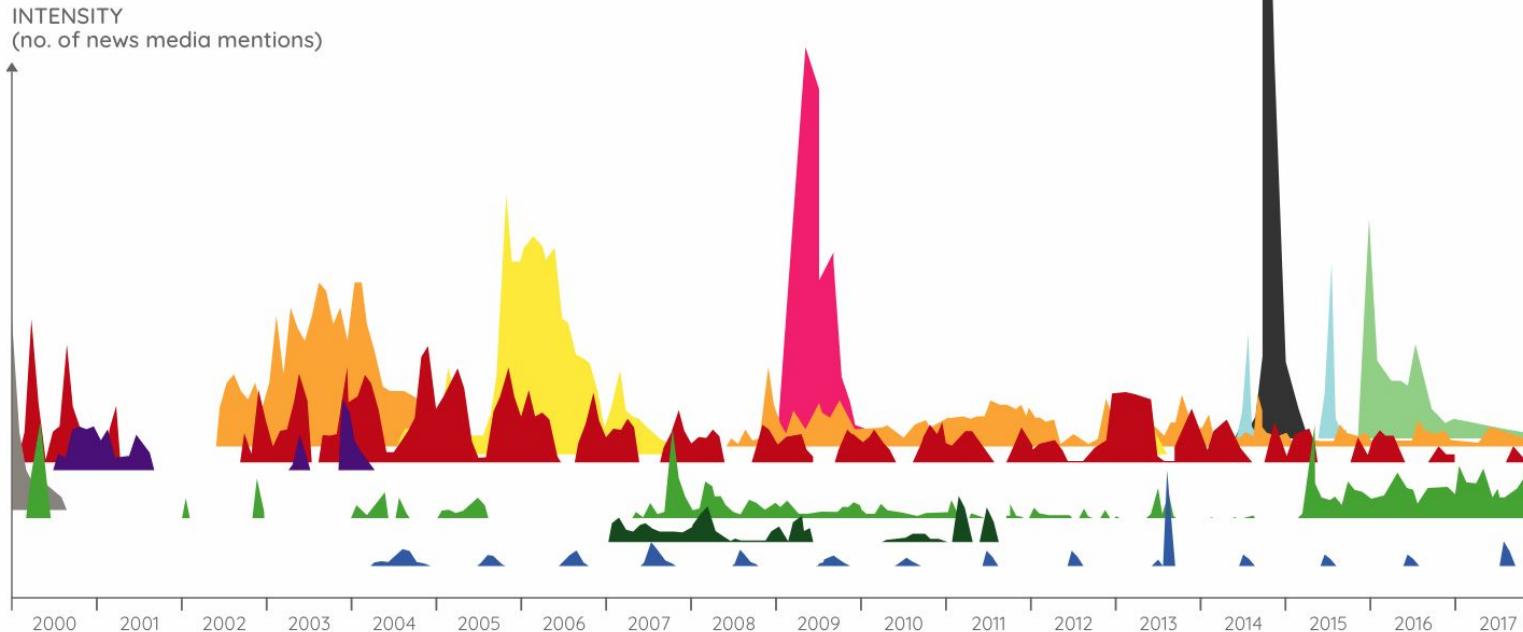


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Mountains Out of Molehills

A timeline of media-inflamed fears



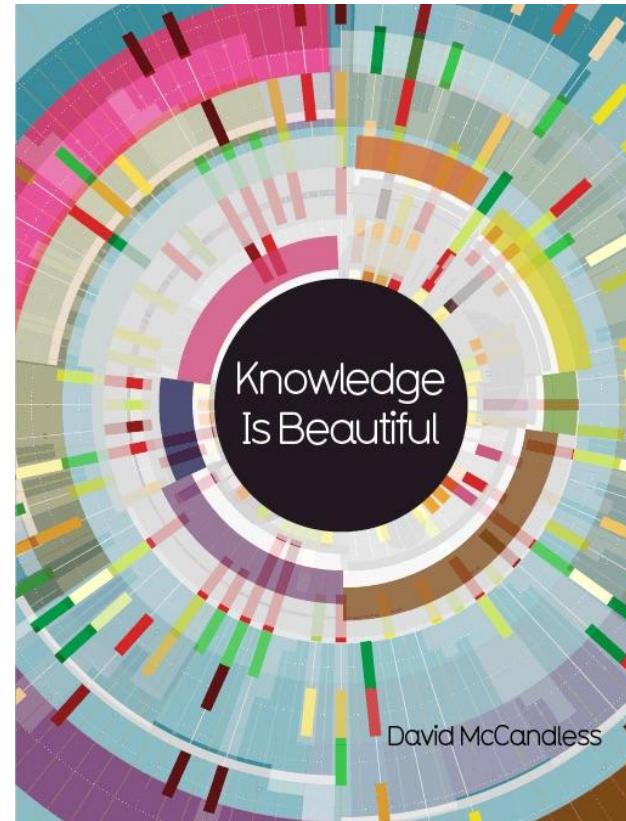
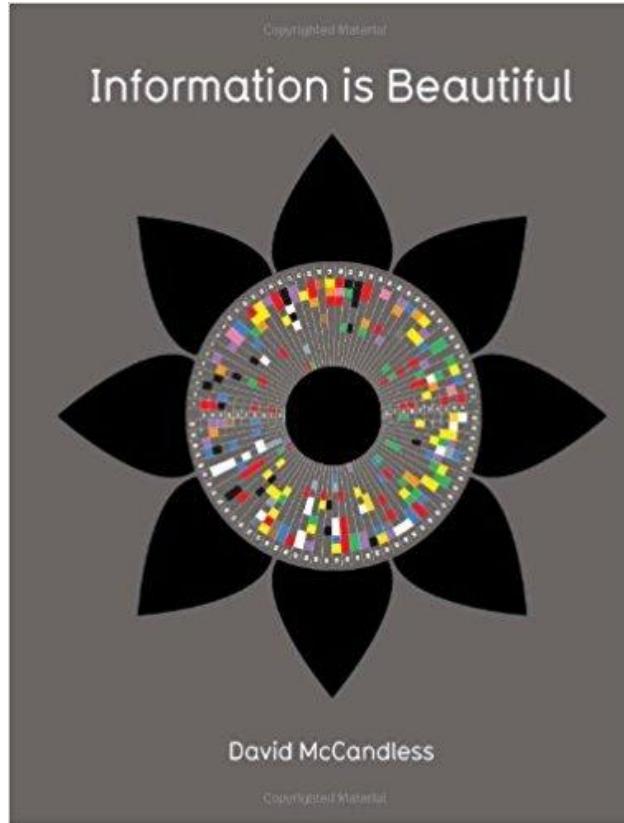
ASTERIODS BIRD FLU EBOLA KILLER WASPS MAD COW DISEASE MERS MILLENIUM BUG SARS SWINE FLU VACCINES & AUTISM VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES ZIKA

Concept & Design: [David McCandless](#) // Design & Code: [Fabio Bergamaschi](#)

align to baseline scale to fit Ebola scale to deaths



David
McCandless
2007/2017



David
McCandless

Fascination with All Things Circular.”

@lisacrost

Stripping away the irrelevant—McCandless’ stated goal—can only be done once you’ve found a way to display the relevant. **Too many of his visualizations display information in ways that hide much that’s relevant and essential, leaving little of value for the viewer to see.**

McCandless rarely chooses forms of display that our eyes and brains can perceive with ease and precision. He selects what will appeal superficially to the viewer (lots of circles, swirls, and vibrant colors), not what will most effectively express what’s essential and meaningful. His displays rarely draw viewers into the data in a thoughtful way, but entertain in a way that delivers a simple message, which is often anemic when compared to the richer, subtler, and more complex stories that live in the data.

McCandless is a creator of infographics: combinations of words and graphics that are designed to communicate specific messages. On those rare occasions when his infographics lend themselves to



Stephen Few
Data Vis Trainer
April 2011

[http://www.perceptualeedge.com/blog/?p=935](http://www.perceptualedge.com/blog/?p=935)

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30 Comments

63 Comments

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BBC Newsnight:
Information
Graphics
August 2010

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2Wnu1SOhKs&feature=youtu.be&t=6m31s>

What Is the Best Response to Bad Practices?

During the last two days, I spent a great deal of time corresponding with my friend Alberto Cairo after he informed me that he was hosting a public lecture by David McCandless at the University of Miami. Alberto and I are both critical of McCandless' infographics. I am more passionate in my criticism, however, perhaps because I frequently and directly encounter the ill effects of McCandless' influence. More than anyone else working in data visualization today, McCandless has influenced people to design data visualizations in ways that are eye-catching but difficult to read and often inaccurate. Also more than anyone else, when my readers and students talk about the challenges that they face in the workplace because their bosses and clients expect eye-candy rather than useful information effectively displayed, they identify McCandless as the source of this problem.

You can imagine my dismay when Alberto told me



Stephen Few
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Oktober 2015

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75 Comments

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[–] **MoritzStefaner** **Moritz Stefaner | Data Stories** [S] 5 points 2 years ago

I think SF is making a category mistake; he seems to criticize David McCandless' works not from a pop culture perspective, but his BI view. To me this seems like complaining that the crime novel does not read enough like a police report. They work in different spheres and genres; if you respect that, one can learn a lot from each other.



Moritz Stefaner
Data Vis Freelancer
November 2015

https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/3rcwfe/hi_we_are_enrico_bertini_and_moritz_stefaner/

[–] **MoritzStefaner** Moritz Stefaner | Data Stories [S] 3 points 2 years ago

OK, some more thoughts:

Should you know the basics of the craft, and try to communicate the data clear and effectively? Absolutely. (Even if you do light-hearted "pop vis"). Has DMC made mistakes in that area, in the past? Absolutely. Does this warrant to make him a "persona non grata" who should not be invited to universities, and does it invalidate all of his achievements? You got to be kidding me.



Moritz Stefaner
Data Vis Freelancer
November 2015

https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/3rcwfe/hi_we_are_enrico_bertini_and_moritz_stefaner/

4 Ist es ok, beim Visualisieren von Daten Ästhetik über Lesbarkeit zu priorisieren?

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These: Was dachten wir bisher?

Ja, aber dann bitte nicht erfolgreich werden damit.

Also nein.

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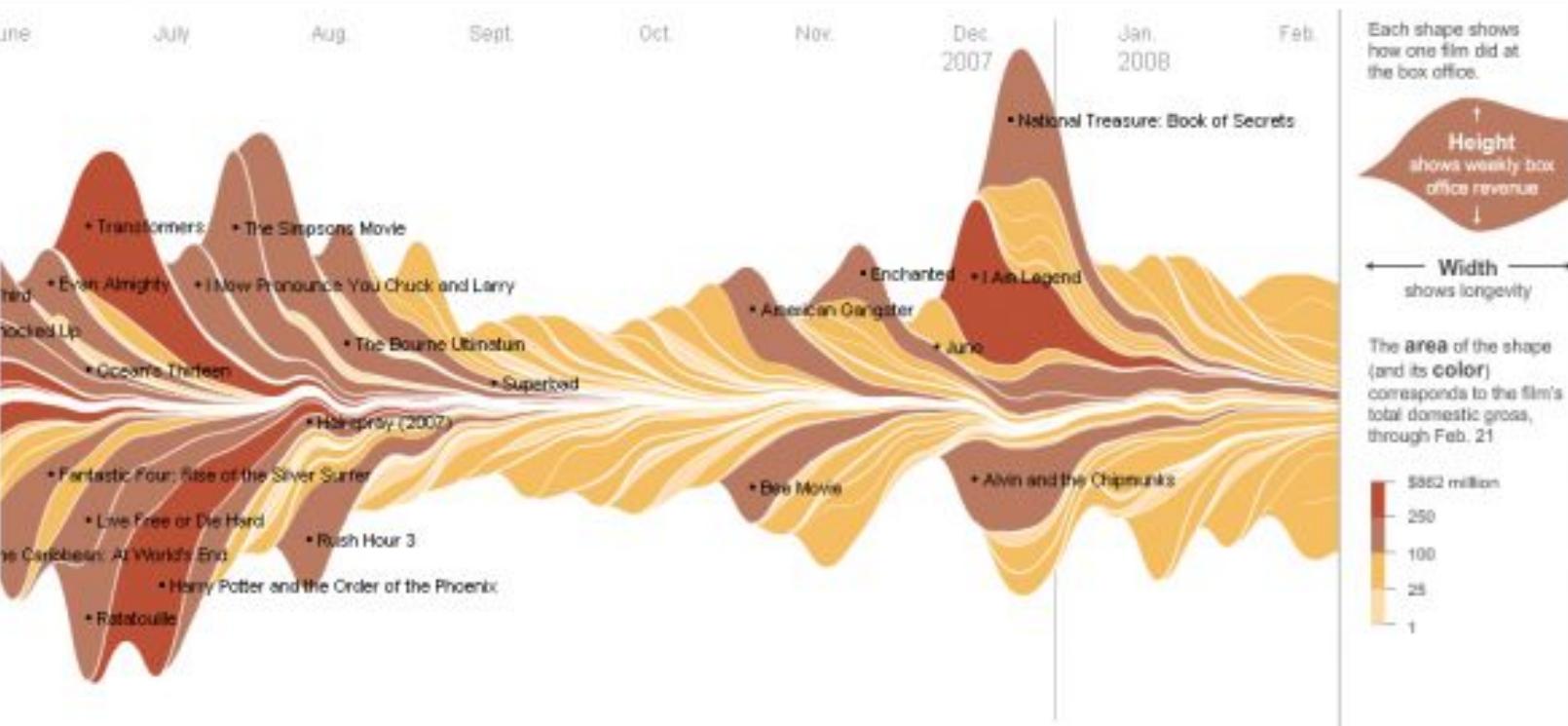
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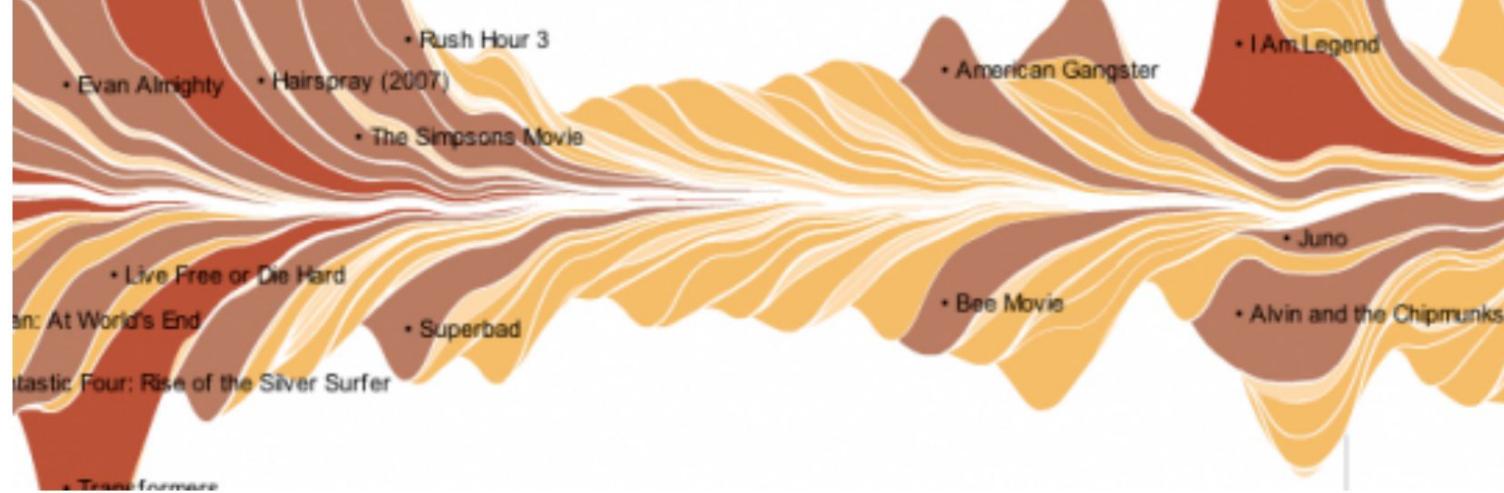
Soll doch jeder machen, was er will.

Synthese: Was bedeutet das für die Zukunft?

Wir sollten Datavis-Peeps nach den Zielen beurteilen,
die sie selber haben.



The Ebb and Flow of Movies: Box Office Receipts Over Past 20 Years
NYT Graphics, Februar 2008

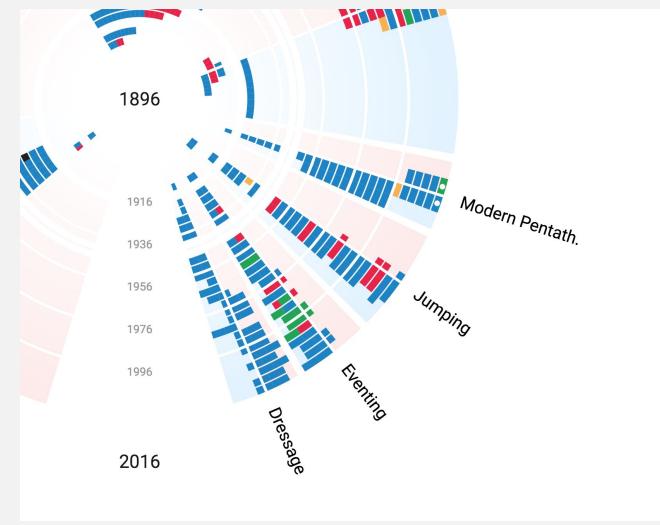
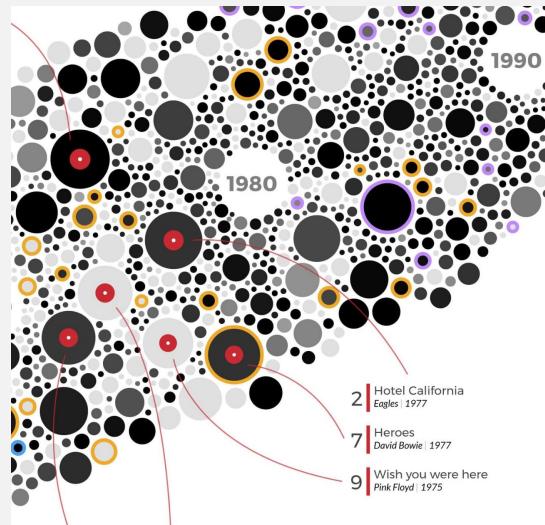


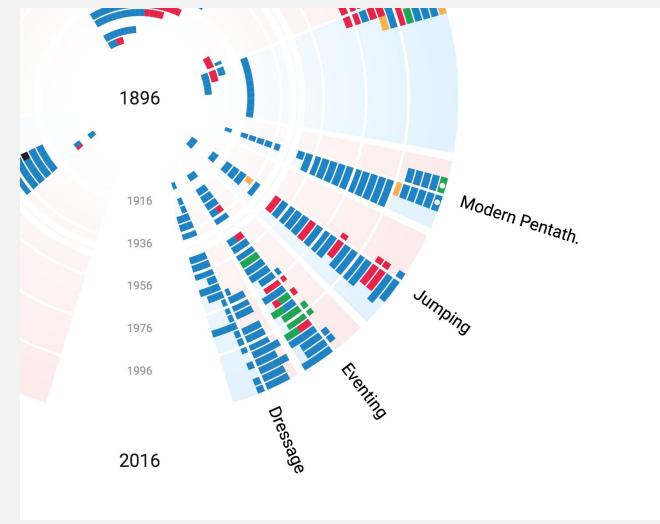
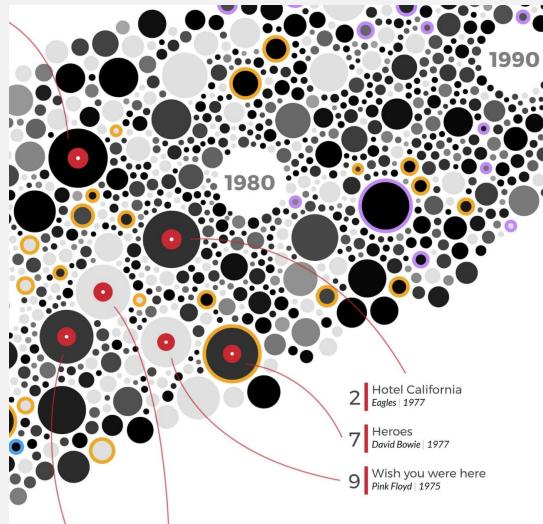
@lisacrost

Figure 8. This information-rich display of movie box-office receipts is attractive and intriguing but, to us, is flawed as a data visualization because it is difficult to compare most of the quantities being displayed.



“Infovis and Statistical Graphics: Different Goals, Different Looks”
Juni 2011





KANTAR
Information is Beautiful
Awards



Nadieh Bremer

**But wait,
there's
more**

Wie sollte man schreckliche Ereignisse darstellen? 2015



HIROSHIMA

34° 23' 53" N., 132° 28' 32.9" E.

During the final stages of World War II in 1945, the United States conducted two atomic bombings against the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan; the first on August 6, 1945 and the second on August 9, 1945.

This graphic shows all the events leading to the dropping of the first atomic bomb. Reading from left to right, each line represents one event that could be classed as a instigator to the bomb being dropped. The lines are years from 1895 to 1945; length of the line depicts the month of that year.

The shape of this graphic was inspired by the very recognizable mushroom clouds infamous of atomic bombs and testing detonations.

1895 Wilhelm Röntgen discovers X-rays. 1895 Antoine Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity. 1897 J. J. Thomson discovers the electron. 1899 Ernest Rutherford discovers rays, Alpha & Beta. 1900 Frederick Soddy observes spontaneous disintegration of radioactive elements into variants he calls "isotopes". 1902 Rutherford & Soddy publish theory of radioactive decay. 1903 Becquerel wins Nobel Prize for Pierre and Marie Curie for 1896 discovery of natural radioactivity.

1904 Rutherford discovers that alpha rays are heavily positively charged particles. 1909 Ernest Rutherford proposes the "atom-pudding" model of the atom. 1909 Albert Einstein publishes his theory of relativity. 1910 Albert Einstein publishes his theory of the equivalence of matter and energy. 1911 Max Planck publishes his quantum theory.

1927 Werner Heisenberg states the uncertainty principle, which states that it is not possible to simultaneously determine the position and momentum of a particle. 1929 Ernest O. Lawrence conceives idea for the cyclotron. John Cockcroft and E.T.S. Walton develop a high-voltage apparatus for accelerating protons. 1932 Hans Bethe discovers deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen that contains one proton and one neutron. 1933 James Chadwick discovers the neutron. 1935 Harry Dalla Torre and Enrico Fermi publish their results of the Hevesi-Szilard-Fermi experiments on the possibility of a uranium nucleus to fission. Hans Bethe recognizes that the fusion of hydrogen nuclei to form deuterium releases energy. 1940 German bombs destroy Normandy, sealing the world's only heavy-water production plant at Vemork. India and Saudi Arabia submit a memorandum to the British government estimating levels of uranium 235 needed for an atomic bomb. German scientists fail to observe any fission bombs. 1941 Fermi and his team begin to work on the Chicago Pile-1 reactor. 1942 Fermi and his team successfully demonstrate the first nuclear chain reaction. 1943 Fermi and his team successfully demonstrate the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. 1944 Fermi and his team successfully demonstrate the first plutonium bomb. 1945 Fermi and his team successfully demonstrate the first plutonium bomb.

1945 Hahn and his assistant Fritz Strassmann publish their results. Meitner and Frisch publish a theoretical interpretation of the Hahn-Strassmann results as nuclear fission. Scientists obtain a letter from Einstein on the possibility of a uranium weapon. Hans Bethe recognizes that the fusion of hydrogen nuclei to form deuterium releases energy. 1946 German bombs destroy Normandy, sealing the world's only heavy-water production plant at Vemork. India and Saudi Arabia submit a memorandum to the British government estimating levels of uranium 235 needed for an atomic bomb. German scientists fail to observe any fission bombs. 1944 Fermi presents his memorandum on intentional creation of plutonium to the Board of Directors. 1945 First plutonium bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan. 1945 First plutonium bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. 1945 First plutonium bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.

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Mathew
Lucas
Hiroshima
Juli 2015

<https://www.popsci.com/technology/article/2013-08/info-graphic-hiroshima-tritych>

Wie sollte man schreckliche Ereignisse darstellen?

2015

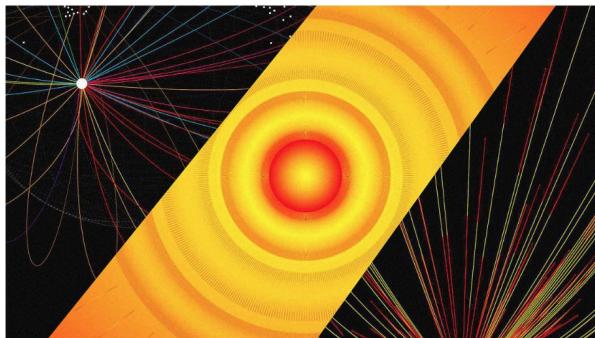
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CO.DESIGN

08.07.15 | UI & UX | PRODUCTS | CITIES & SPACES | GRAPHICS | INNOVATION BY DESIGN

Why You Don't Make A Mindlessly Beautiful Visualization Of A Horrific Event

One artist depicts the horrors of Hiroshima in a beautiful fashion, while experts unpack why it feels so wrong.



BY MARK WILSON 1 MINUTE READ

70 years ago, the United States dropped the first nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, killing anywhere from 90,000 to 166,000 people in the process. Graphic artist Mathew Lucas created a series of visualizations to, as he explained to *PopSci*, "highlight" the events.



Jer Thorp
@blprnt

Following

Replies to @katecrawford

@katecrawford No. It's an aesthetic exercise with the last data set ever that should be used for an aesthetic exercise.

2:58 PM - 6 Aug 2015

2 Retweets 11 Likes



2



2



11



Juli 2015

<https://www.fastcodesign.com/3049586/why-you-dont-make-a-mindlessly-beautiful-visualization-of-a-horrific-event>

Wie sollte man schreckliche Ereignisse darstellen? 2015

LEARNING

What If the Data Visualization Is Actually People?

#VISUALIZATION

Sarah Slobin discovers that all the facts and numbers didn't add up to the humans in her story

By [Sarah Slobin](#)

Posted on: April 24, 2014



Sarah Slobin
ex Wall Street Journal
Graphics team
April 2014

<https://source.opennews.org/articles/what-if-data-visualization-actually-people/>

Wie können wir Daten(visualisierung) humaner & persönlicher machen? 2017

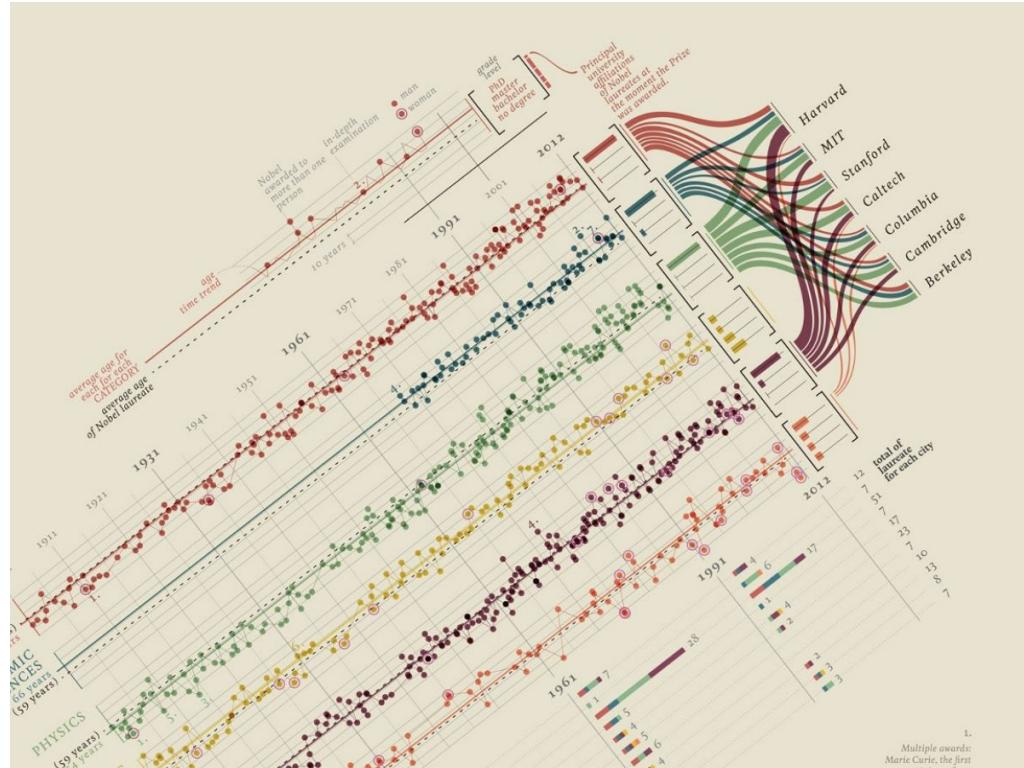


giorgia lupi

Award winning information designer. Co-founder and design director at...
Feb 1, 2017 · 12 min read

Data Humanism, the Revolution will be Visualized.

We've reached Peak Infographics. Are you ready for what comes next?



Giorgia
Lupi
Data Vis
Designer

https://medium.com/@giorgia_lupi/data-humanism-the-revolution-will-be-visualized-31486a30dbfb

Muss jede Visualisierung eine Story erzählen? 2013

Look ma, no story!

Storytelling has been one of the big buzzwords in data visualization the last year. By now, there are even whole [conferences](#) about the topic and I heard even some [podcasts](#) carry the word in their name :D

So, one could be tempted to think that storytelling is the magical ingredient to turn boring charts into killer visuals, make the blind see and save the world at large.

But, as so often, the pure and simple truth is [rarely pure and never simple](#).

In fact, some of my favorite visualizations have **no story** to them.



Moritz Stefaner
Data Vis Freelancer
April 2013

HEALTH CARE	FINANCIALS			OIL & G	

<https://twitter.com/krees/status/564270987919642625>

Muss jede Visualisierung eine Story erzählen? 2013



DataStories 35:
“Visual Storytelling
w/ Alberto Cairo and
Robert Kosara”
April 2014

<http://datastori.es/data-stories-35-visual-storytelling-w-alberto-cairo-and-robert-kosara/>

Bewirkt Datenvisualisierung irgendetwas?

2013

Data Visualization Success Stories

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help All changes saved in...

1 PLEASE BE SPECIFIC: Don't just say what the vis is supposed to do. Add details about: Who benefitted from it? How? Why? In what particular context? Etc. Thanks!

	A	B	C	D	E	F		
1	Short Description					Long Description/Comments	Success impact type (adoption, insights, awareness, persuasion, etc.)	Your name/contact (if you want)
2								
3	Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth	http://www	Line graph creates memorable moment showing dramatic increase in greenhouse gases and relationship to Earth's temperatures.	Awareness				
4	Hans Rosling's Gapminder	http://www	5.8 million views on YouTube http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbkSRLYSOjo	Insights, awareness				
5	Florence Nightingale's Mortality Diagram	http://en.wi	Lobbied policy makes to introduce an health reform.					
6	John Snow's Cholera Map		John Snow convinced the decision makers that the cholera spread was due to a contaminated					



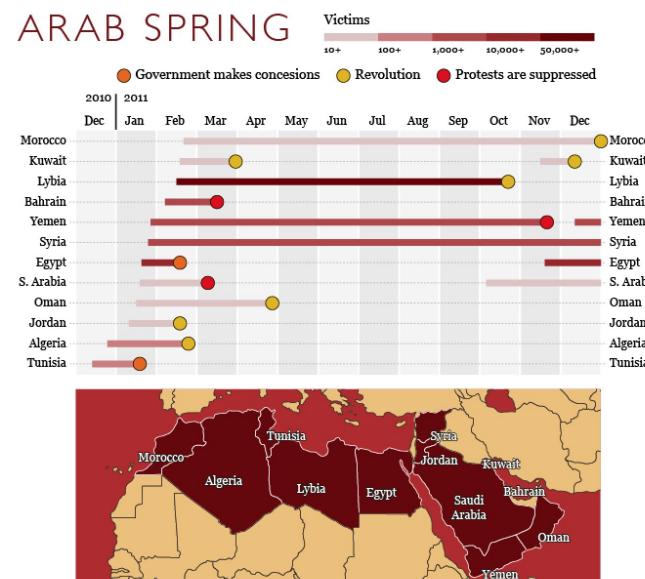
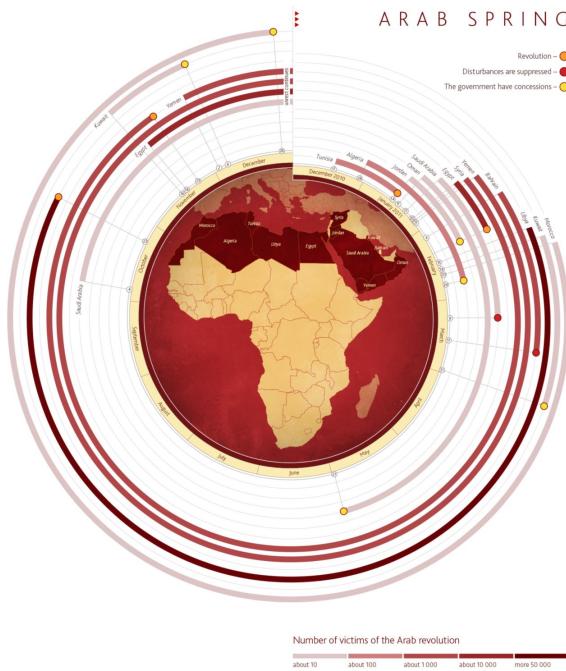
Enrico Bertini
NYU Professor

<http://fellinlovewithdata.com/reflections/visualization-success-stories>

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1BZhGOTM8e7-qrY5XGm-n8sIMzQfW_oaYo2HXnVocnl/edit#gid=0

“The great circular timeline debate”

2015



Alberto Cairo
Data Vis Buchautor
Februar 2015

<http://www.thefunctionalart.com/2015/02/redesigning-circular-timeline.html>

“The great circular timeline debate” 2015



Kim Rees

@krees

Following



Replying to @albertocairo

@albertocairo @eagereyes @jdfaviz OH FOR
FUCK'S SAKE EVERYBODY!!!!

10:54 PM - 7 Feb 2015

1 Retweet 7 Likes



1 1

7



Kim Rees
ex Periscopic
Februar 2015

The Exodus Debate: Es ist etwas faul in Datavis. (Verlassen Datavis-Designer ihr Feld?) 2017



Elijah Meeks
@Elijah_Meeks

Following



Most people in #Datavisualization end up transitioning into data sci/eng or UI because there's something wrong with the state of dataviz.

7:31 PM - 17 Feb 2017

31 Retweets 100 Likes



32

31

100



Elijah Meeks
Data Vis Engineer
at Netflix
Februar 2017

https://twitter.com/Elijah_Meeks/status/832749442688094209

The Exodus Debate: Es ist etwas faul in Datavis. (Verlassen Datavis-Designer ihr Feld?) 2017



Elijah Meeks [Follow](#)

Senior Data Visualization Engineer at Netflix. Author of D3.js in Action. #d3js

Mar 21, 2017 · 6 min read

If Data Visualization is So Hot, Why Are People Leaving?

There are prominent theorists and practitioners in data visualization that simply do not believe there is such a thing as a dedicated data visualization role in industry. For those critics there is no profession, only a skill used near the end of a long process performed by scientists, analysts and engineers.

In contrast, there's a celebratory data visualization community that gathers for the **Information is Beautiful Awards** and looks to people like David McCandless as a thought leader. The more serious are in or allied with



Elijah Meeks
Data Vis Engineer
at Netflix
März 2017

<https://medium.com/visualizing-the-field/why-people-leave-their-data-viz-jobs-be1a7ab5dddc>

The Exodus Debate: Es ist etwas faul in Datavis. (Verlassen Datavis-Designer ihr Feld?) 2017

Visualizing, The Field

A practitioner's guide to the practice of visualization



Contributions by:

- [Elijah Meeks](#) (Netflix)
- [Sebastian Gutierrez](#) (DashingD3Js.com)
- [Kerry Rodden](#) (Google)
- [Shirley Wu](#) (DataSketch.es)
- [Moritz Stefaner](#) (Truth and Beauty)
- [Eric Socolofsky](#) (Stamen)
- [Jon Sadka](#) (Uber)
- [Nadieh Bremer](#) (DataSketch.es)
- [Susie Lu](#) (Netflix)
- [Lars Verspohl](#) (Datamake.io)

Visualizing,
The Field
Medium

<https://medium.com/visualizing-the-field>

Wie schreibt man Datenvisualisierung?

2017

Term	Google Results
Data Visualization	14.500.000 results
Data Visualisation	5.670.000 results
Dataviz	1.400.000 results
Data Viz	430.000 results
Datavis	327.000 results
Data Vis	272.000 results



Matthew Smith @mattsmithetc · 30s

Replying to @lisacrost

I vastly prefer #dataviz to #datavis



Alper Sarikaya @yelperalp · 34s

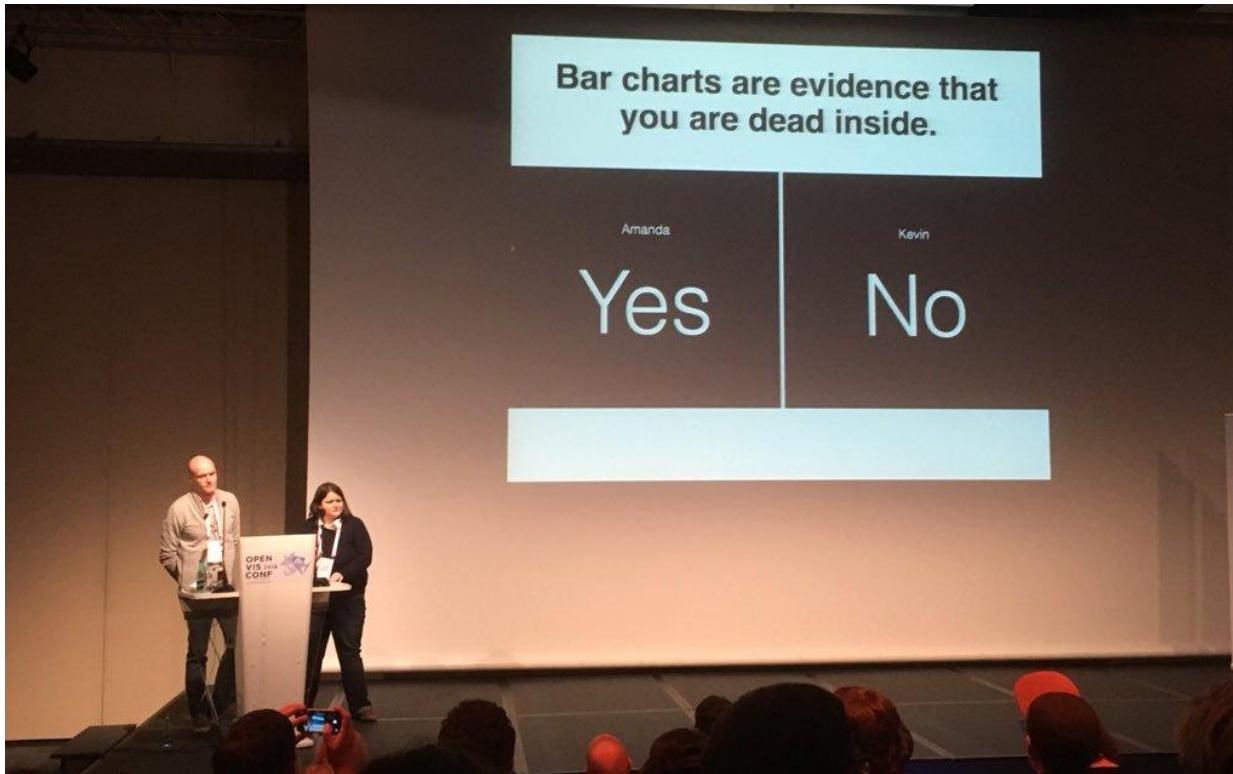
Replying to @lisacrost

I'm all about "data vis", the z looks too harsh to me 😊



“Bar charts are evidence that you are dead inside.”

2018



Amanda Cox &
Kevin Quealy
NYT Graphics

OpenVisConf
Mai 2018

<https://twitter.com/BrianLehman/status/996005615829954560>

“Bar charts are evidence that you are dead inside.”

2018



David Bauer

@davidbauer

Following



So, #openvisconf, are bar charts evidence
that you're dead inside?

20% Yes (Team Amanda)

34% No (Team Kevin)

46% Just show me the results!

50 votes • Final results



David Bauer
Head of
Storytelling, NZZ
Mai 2018

Wie wir diskutieren



[Moritz Stefaner](#)
[Data Vis Freelancer](#)

[Enrico Bertini](#)
[NYU Professor](#)

[Andrew Vande Moere](#)
[Infosthetics](#)

[Andy Kirk](#)
[Visualisingdata](#)

[Bryan Connor](#)
[The Why Axis](#)

[DataStories](#)
[Januar 2013](#)

<http://datastori.es/episode-16-what-was-big-in-2012-and-what-is-coming-in-2013/#t=39:23.884>

“Is [the discussion] useful?
I’m not sure.

Let's do work.

It's much more important.”

Enrico Bertini
NYU Professor

DataStories
Januar 2013

<http://datastories.es/episode-16-what-was-big-in-2012-and-what-is-coming-in-2013/#t=39:23.884>

Danke!

- alle die diskutieren
- alle die Daten visualisieren
- Twitter <3

Mehr Debatten?

>>> lisacharlotterost@gmail.com
>>> twitter.com/lisacrost



Lisa Charlotte Rost
@lisacrost

What were the most controversial conversations in the **#dataviz** scene in the last 20 years?

I try to gather them so that I and other people who've only been in the field for a few years can learn from the arguments from back then.

4:11 PM - 23 Jan 2018

46 Retweets 171 Likes



31

46

171