

# Selecting the right data

DATA COMMUNICATION CONCEPTS



**Hadrien Lacroix**  
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# Chapter 2

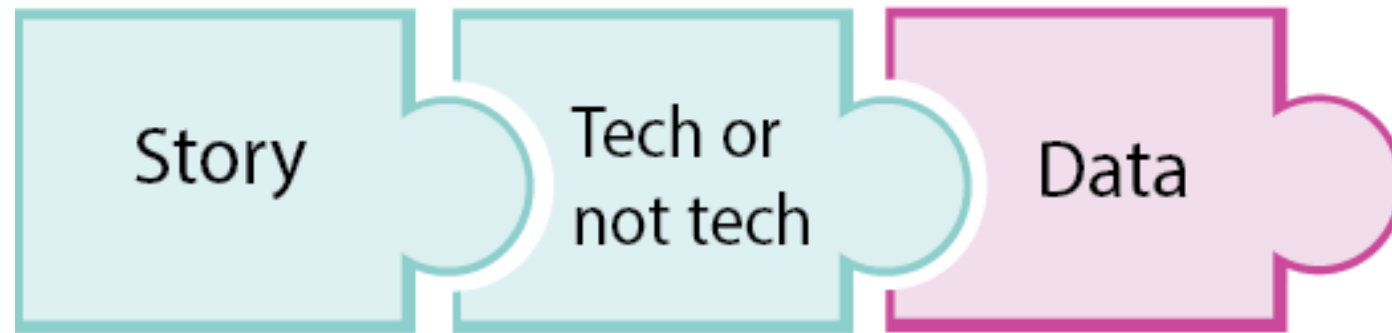
## How to prepare for communicating data?

- Identify **personas**
- Selecting **findings** and **statistics**
- Selecting a **visualization**
- Choose **format**

# Data storytelling road



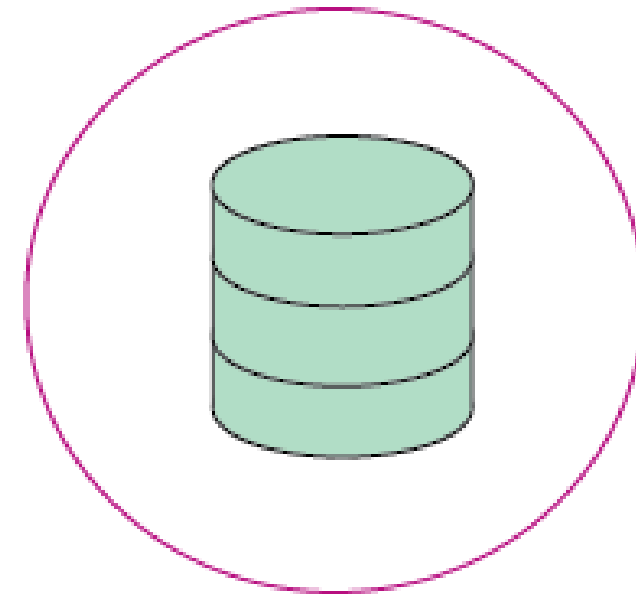
# Data storytelling road



# The right data

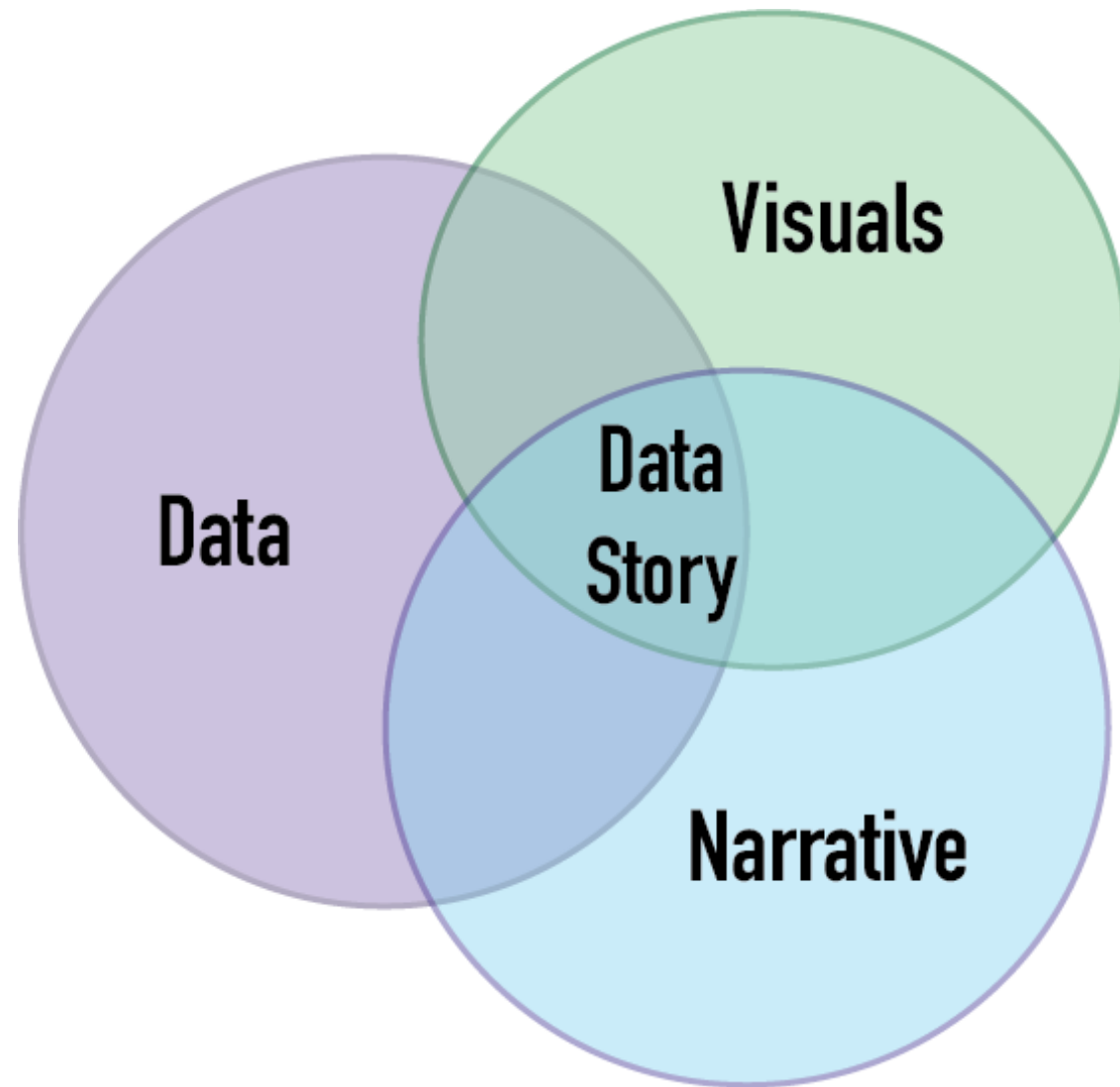
*Selecting the right data implies including enough contextual insights in a story to better support the main point without overloading with information.*

==> Minimal amount of information to support our story



<sup>1</sup> Dykes, Brent. Effective Data Storytelling. Wiley.

# Data storytelling



1. **Data:**
  - Garbage in, garbage out
  - Adapt to the audience
2. Narrative
3. Visuals

# Stakeholders

Any person interested in the project outcome or a decision or activity derived from it.

- Technical
- Non-technical

# Identifying personas



- Description
  - Interests
  - Knowledge
- Select tailored findings



# Identifying personas



## Food project:

- Identify personas
- Select right findings

# Executive team

- **Role:** Executive level (CEO, investor, director, founder)
- **Knowledge:** Fundamentals (technical aspects)
- **Interest:** Inform their decisions based on findings



# Project manager

- **Role:** Project manager
- **Interest:** Project aligns with company objectives
- **Right data:**
  - Summary data: \$2M cost of marketing campaign
  - Metrics:
    - 10% monthly increase in number of customers
    - 2% risk of declining profits



# Tech team

- **Role:**
  - Project collaborator
  - Technical supervisor
- **Knowledge:** Expert (Technical aspects)
- **Interest:**
  - Replicate project
  - Continue project



# General audience

- **Role:**
  - Customer (external)
  - Other department staff (internal)
- **Knowledge:** Novice or generalist
- **Interests:**
  - To understand the general results and impact of the project



# General audience

- **Role:**
  - Other department staff (internal)
- **Interests:**
  - To understand the general results and impact of the project
- **Right data:**
  - Historical data: Decline in profits
  - Correlation/impact:
    - Chocolate needs rebranding
    - Impact next year earnings



# Audience skepticism

- Different levels of skepticism
- Different levels of argumentation
  - Convince yourself
  - Convince a friend
  - Convince a skeptic

# Let's practice!

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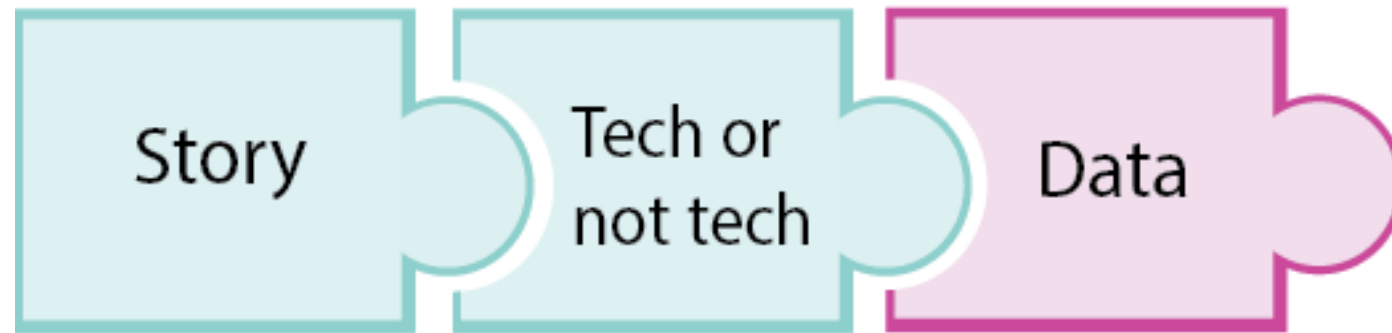
# Showing relevant statistics

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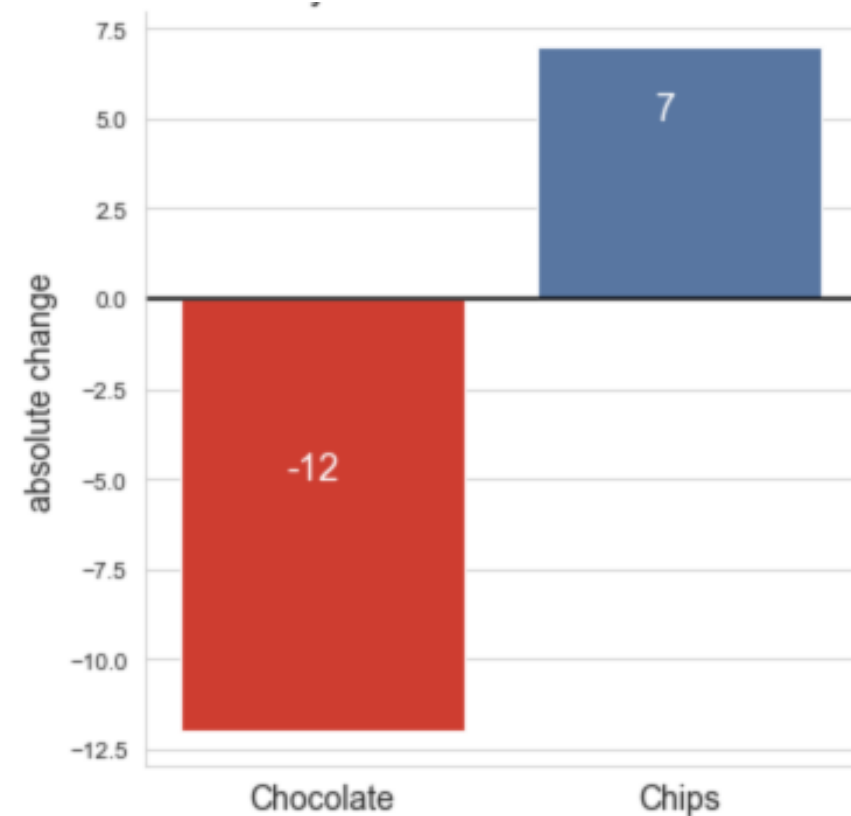
# Data storytelling road



# Variations of data

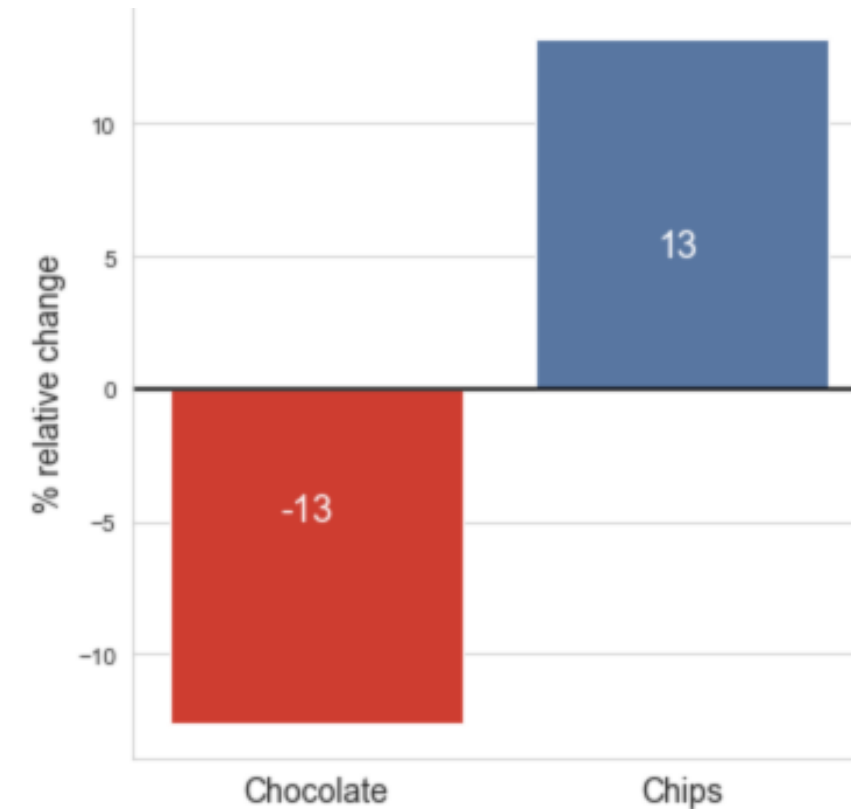
- **Absolute**

- Difference between 2018 and 2017 sales
- Absolute change and relative change depend on the quantity



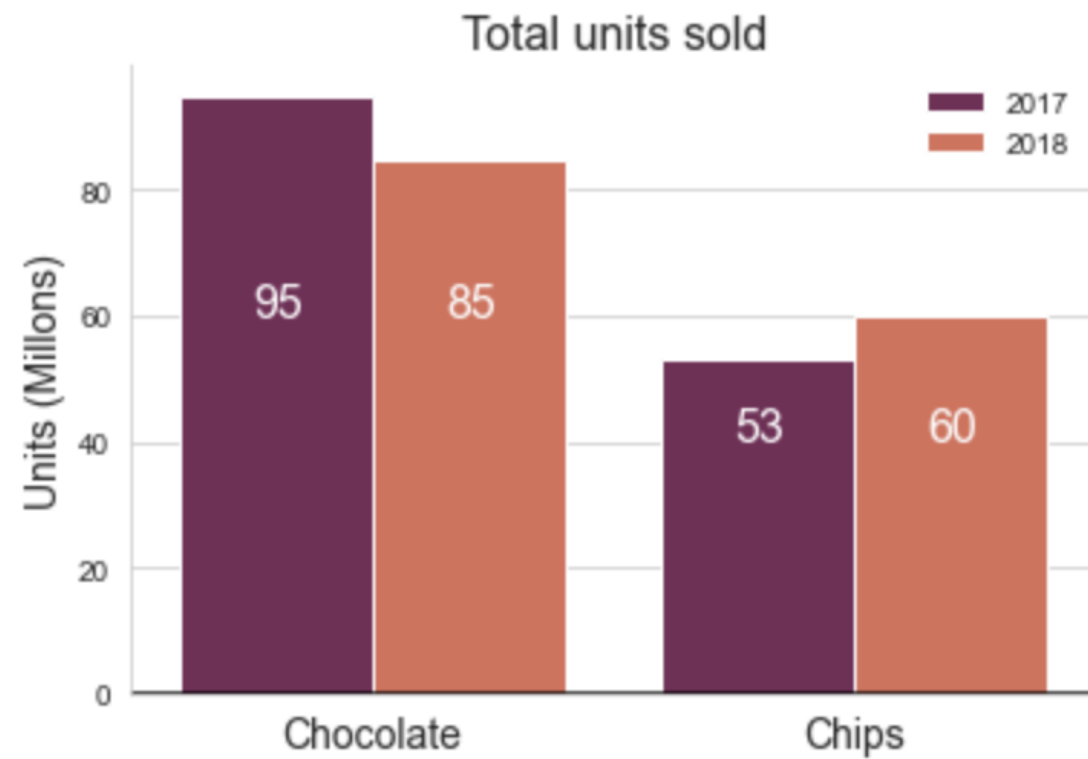
- **Relative**

- Percentage variation 2018 from 2017
- Small numbers more significant than reality

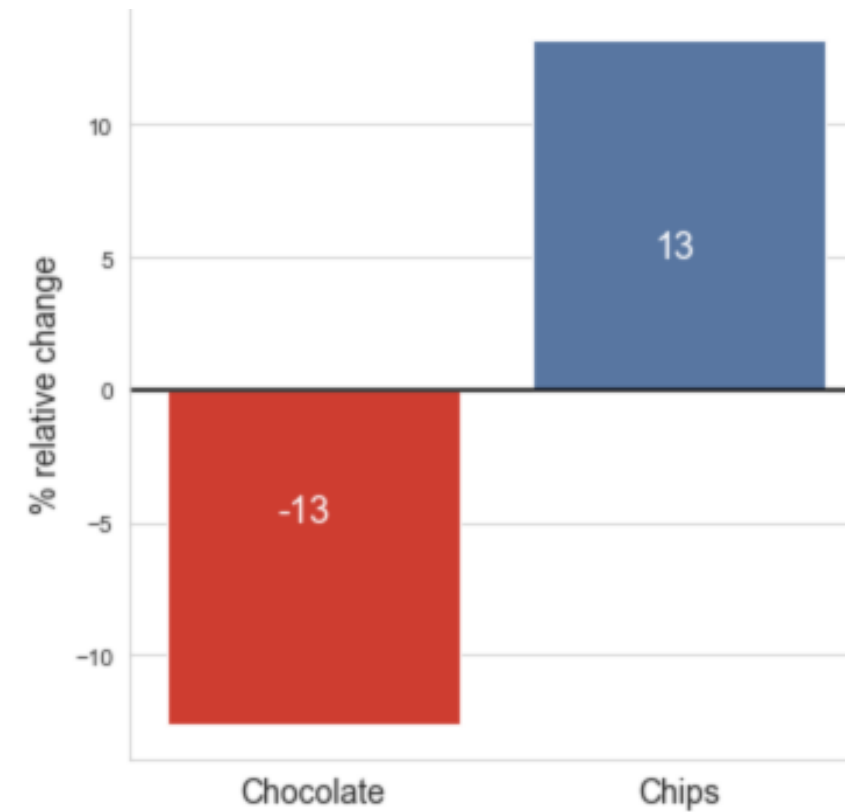


# Variations of data

## Absolute

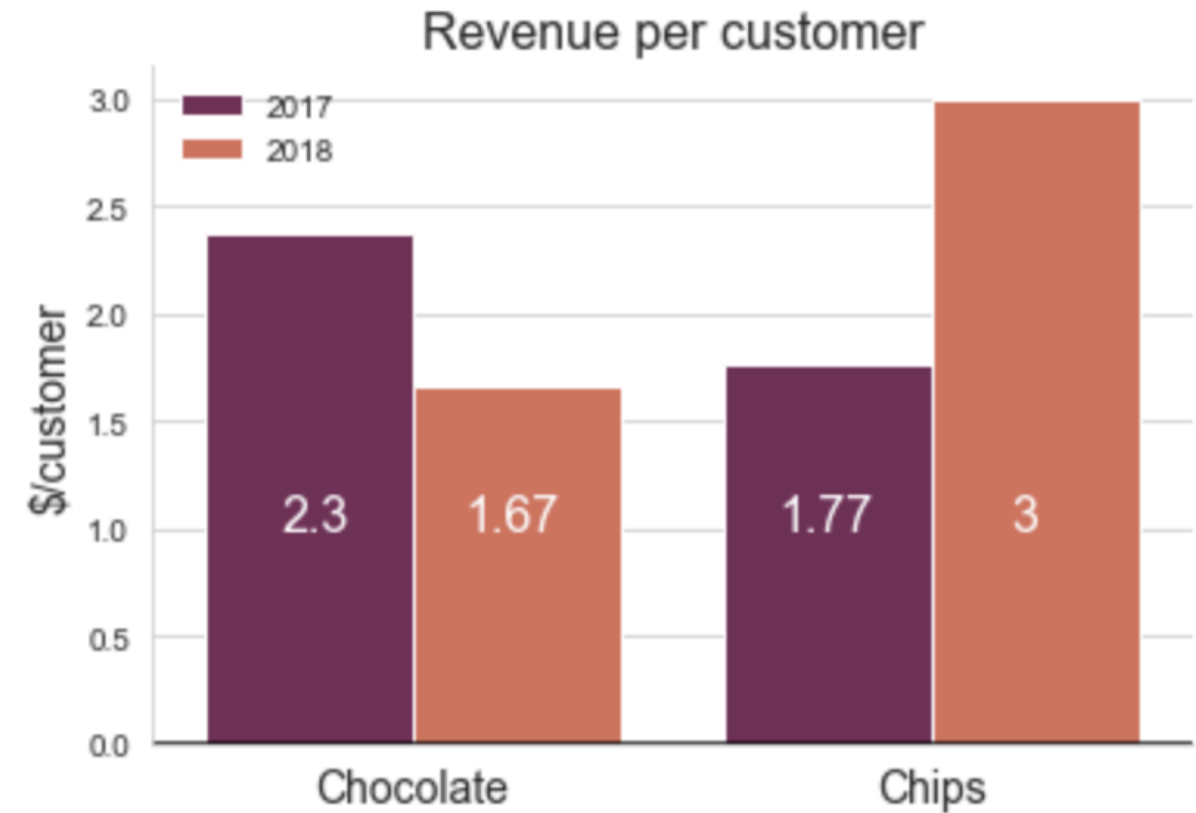


## Relative



# Ratio

- Quotient of two variables
  - Revenue per customer (total product revenue/number customers)
- Normalize values = **better comparisons**



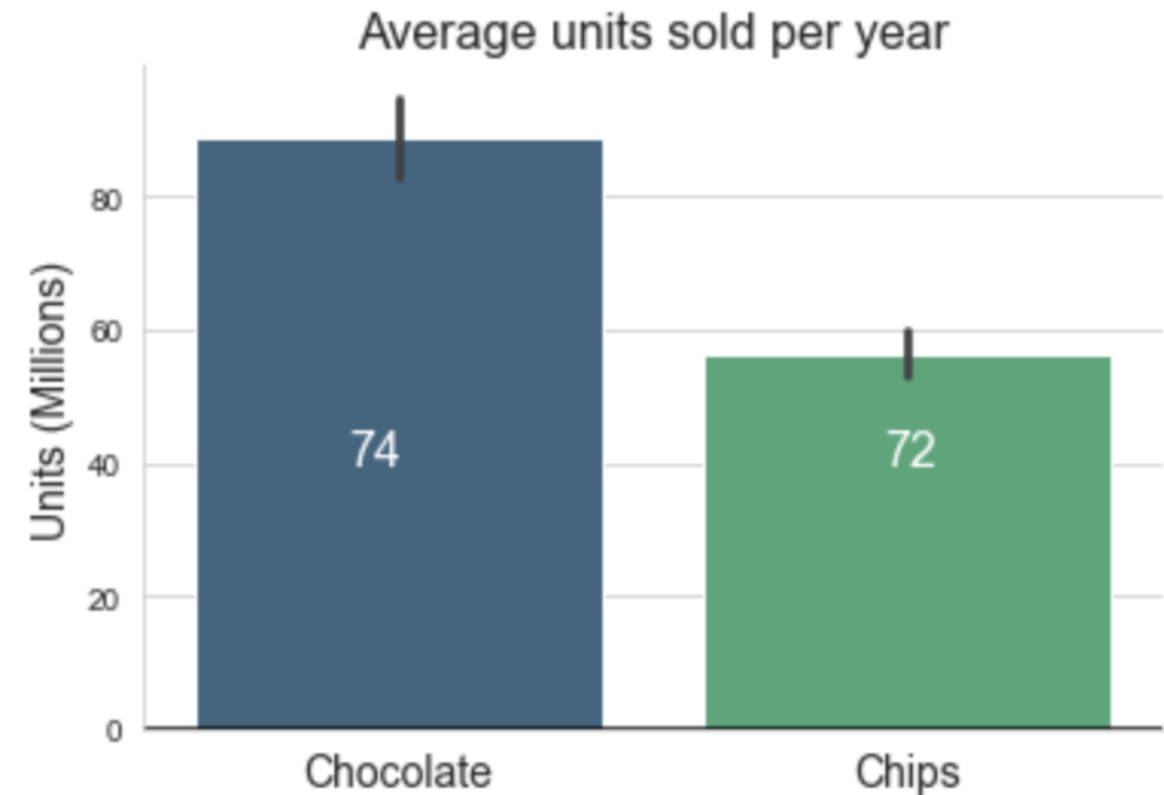
# Aggregates

- Representative value:
  - Totals / counts

# Aggregates

- Representative value:
  - Totals / counts
  - Mean

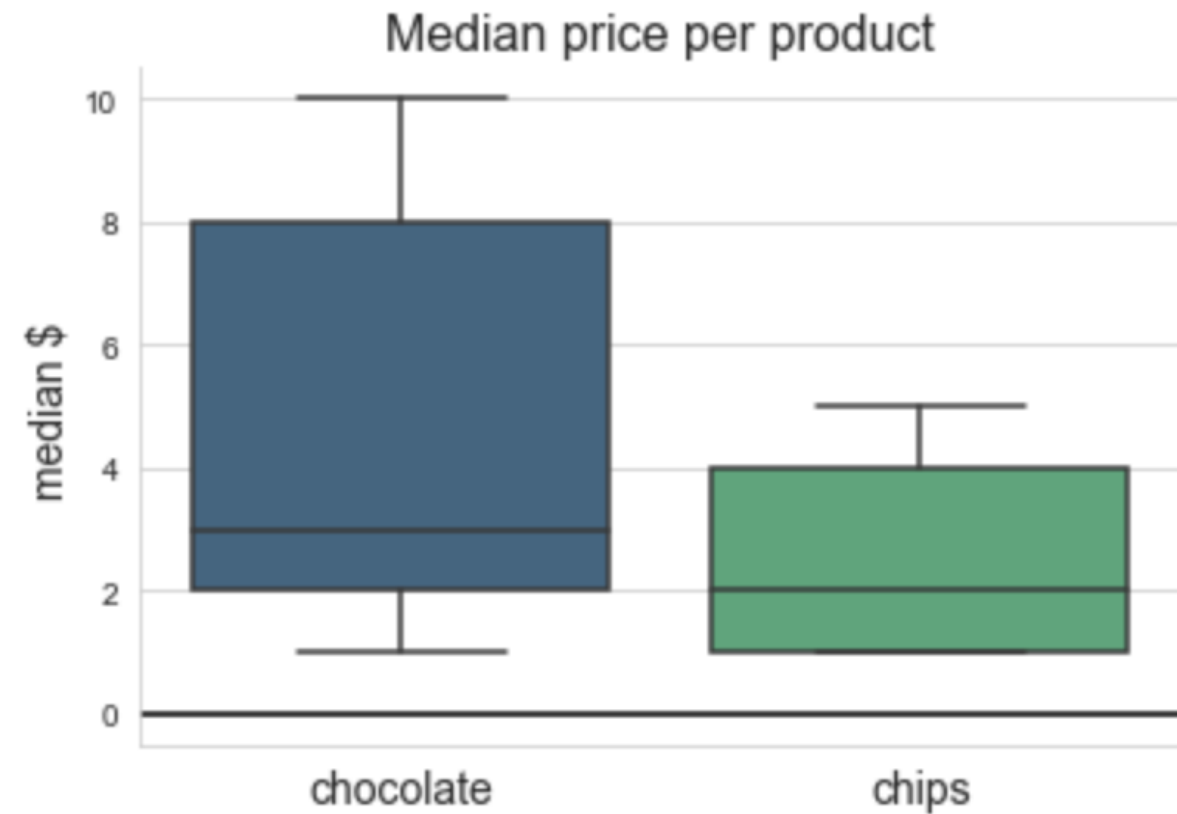
- Average units sold per year



# Aggregates

- Representative value:
  - Totals / counts
  - Mean
  - Median

- Median price





# Aggregates

- Representative value:
  - Totals / counts
  - Mean
  - Median
- Mean can be misleading (outlier)
- Distribution of the data
- Example:
  - 2019 US **average** salary: **\$51,916.27**
  - 2019 US **median** salary: **\$34,248.45**

# p-value

## What is p-value?

- Convention:
  - Value less than 0.05: statistical significance
  - Values close to 0.05: weak indicator

## What is it not?

- Not proof of evidence:
  - Reject our hypothesis, but not that is false
- Consider alternatives or complementary metrics

<sup>1</sup> P-Values: Misunderstood and Misused. Front. Phys. 2016.

# Let's practice!

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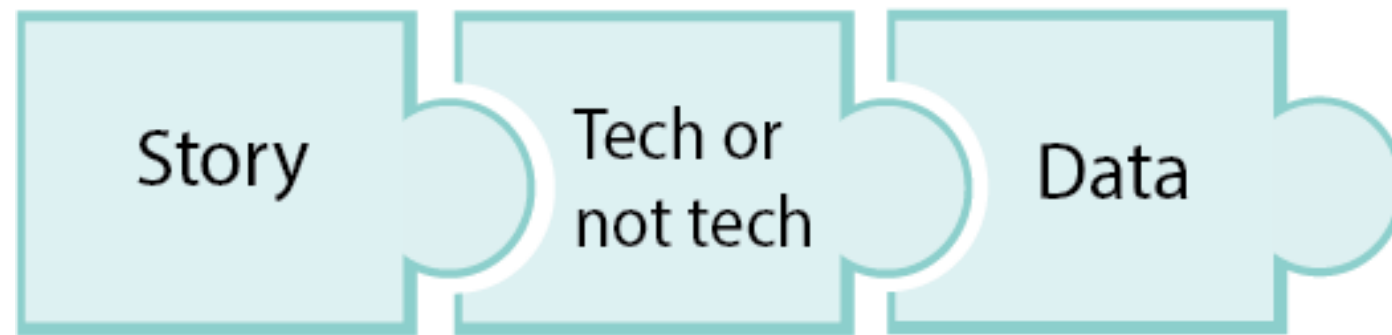
# Visualizations for different audiences

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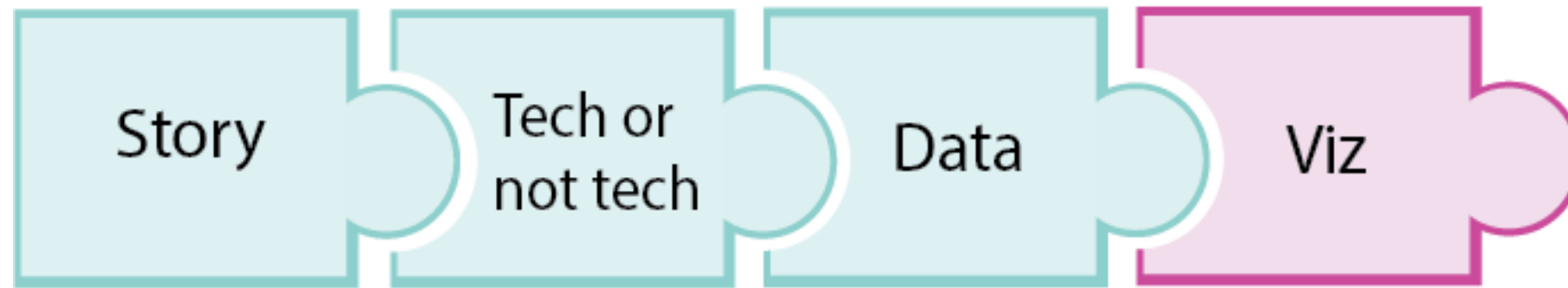


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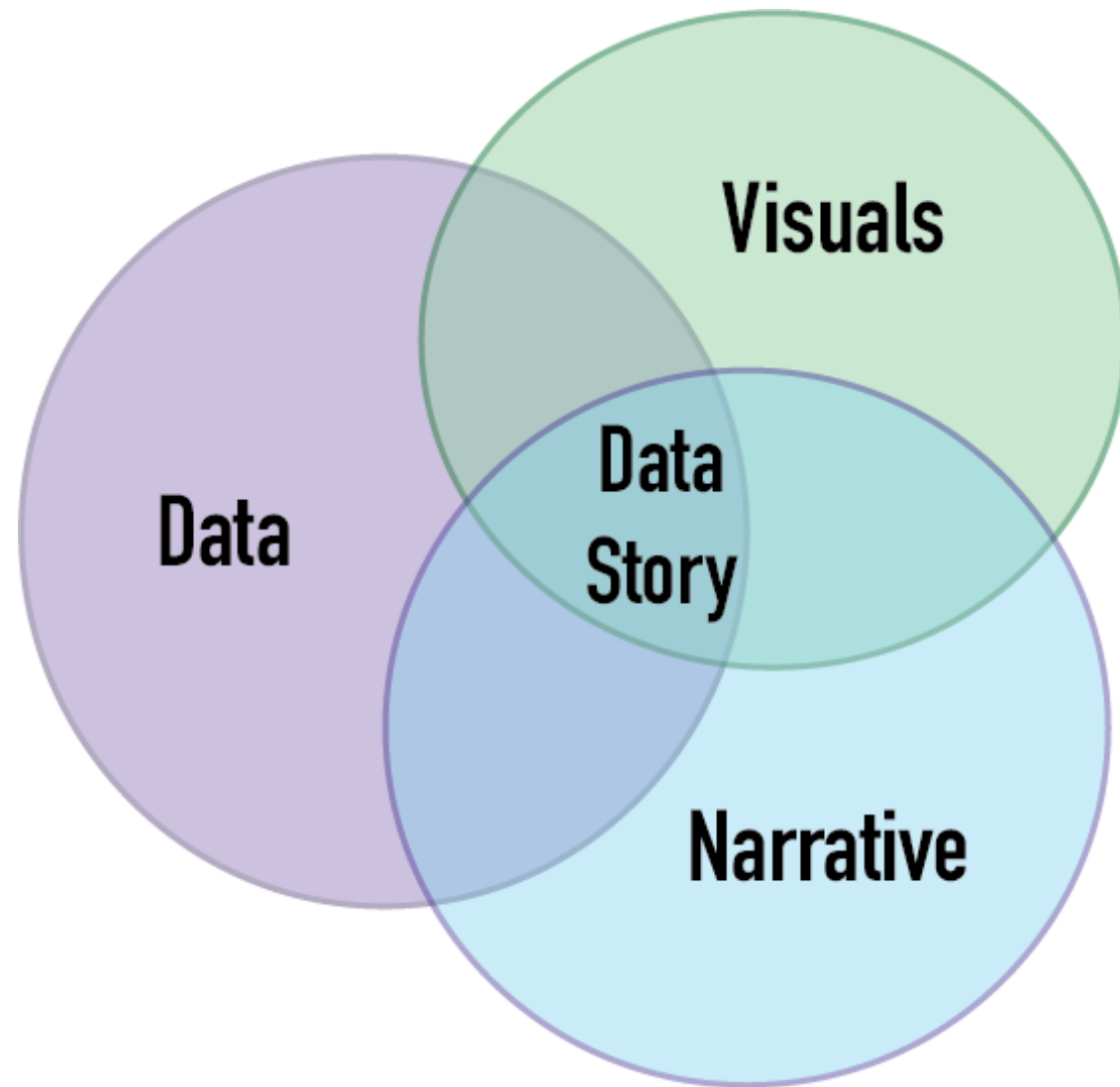
# Communication strategy



# Communication strategy



# Data storytelling



1. Data
2. Narrative
3. **Visuals**
  - Expertise
  - Familiarity

# Tailored message

- Investor

*Marketing campaign avoid 20% revenue drop*

- Technical lead

*Model predicted revenue decline (RMSE: 1.2)*

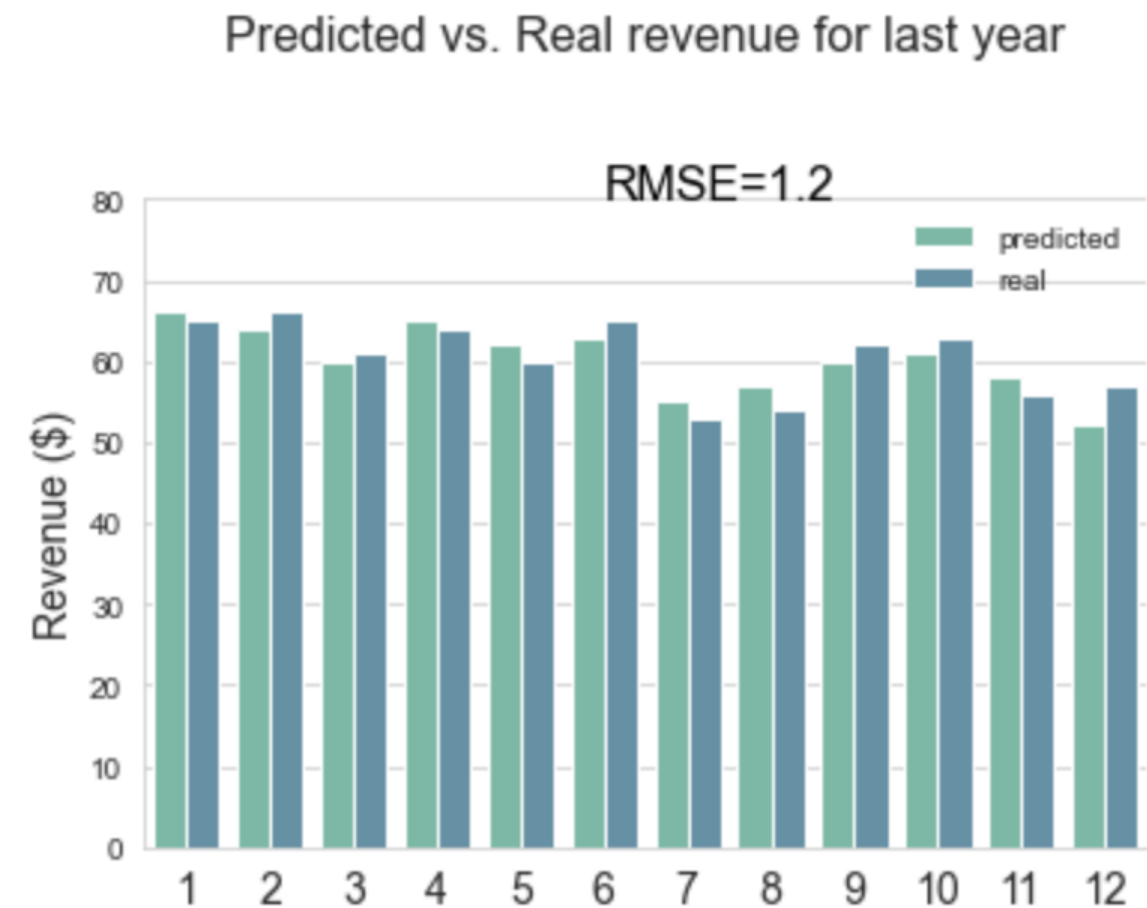


# Directly linked to message

- Investor



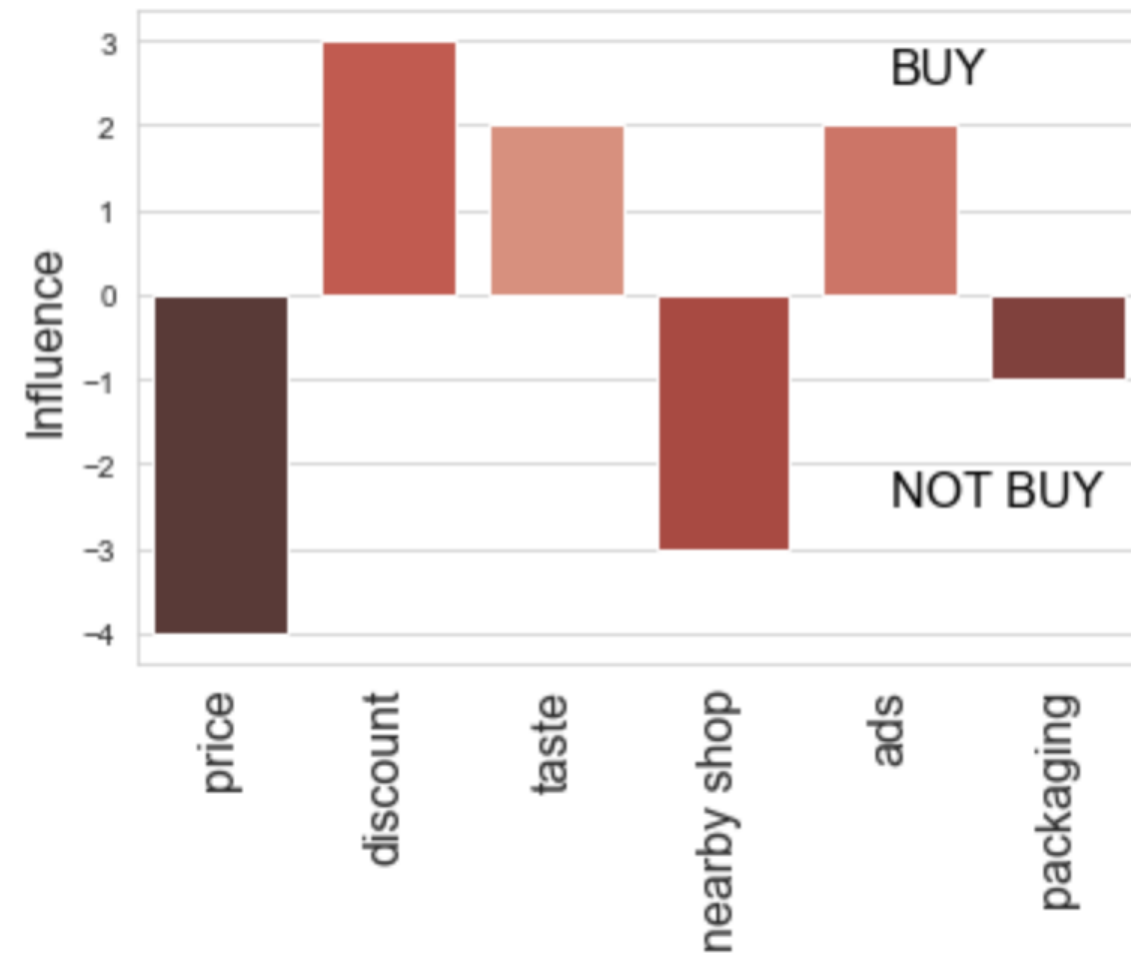
- Technical lead



# Provide context

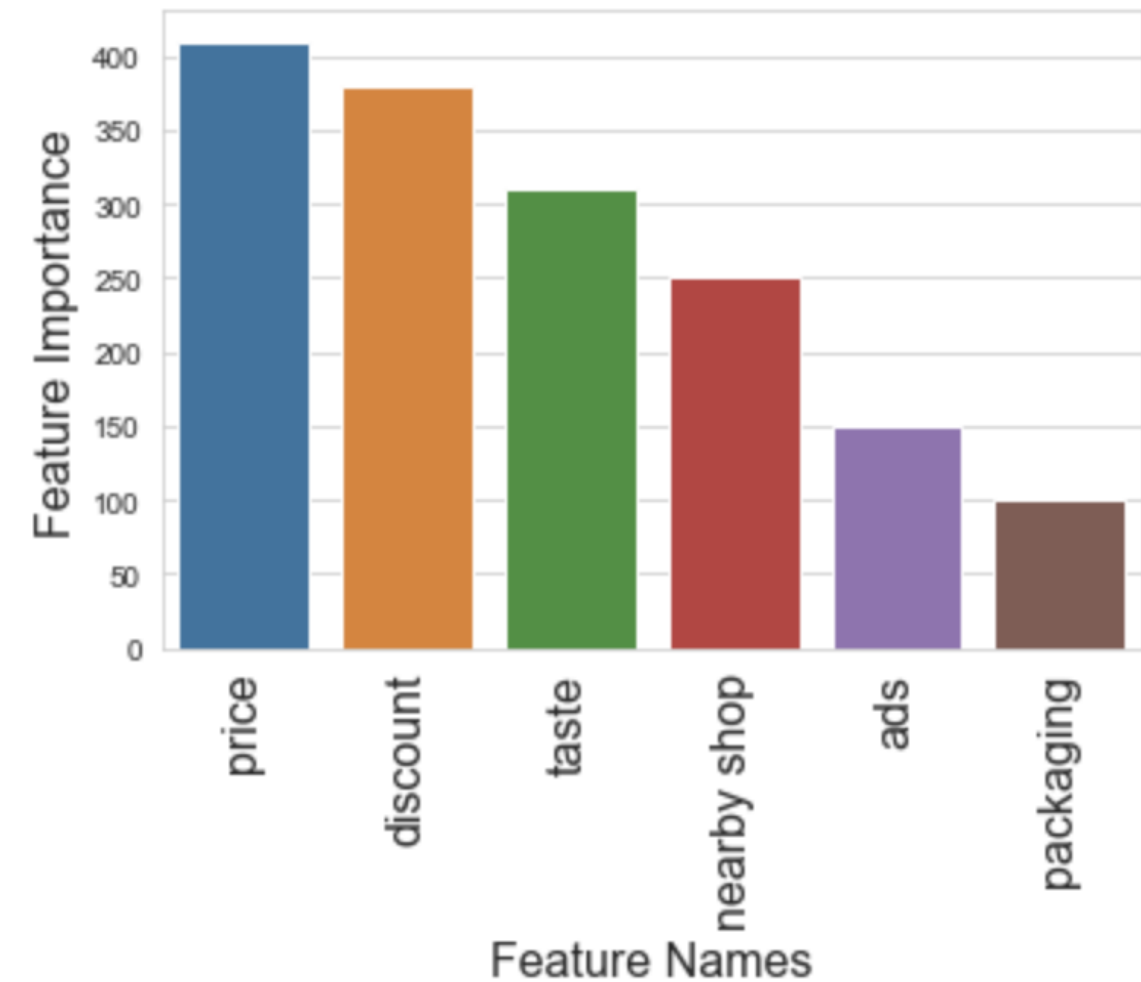
- Investor

Influence of different factors on customer behavior



- Technical lead

Feature Importance



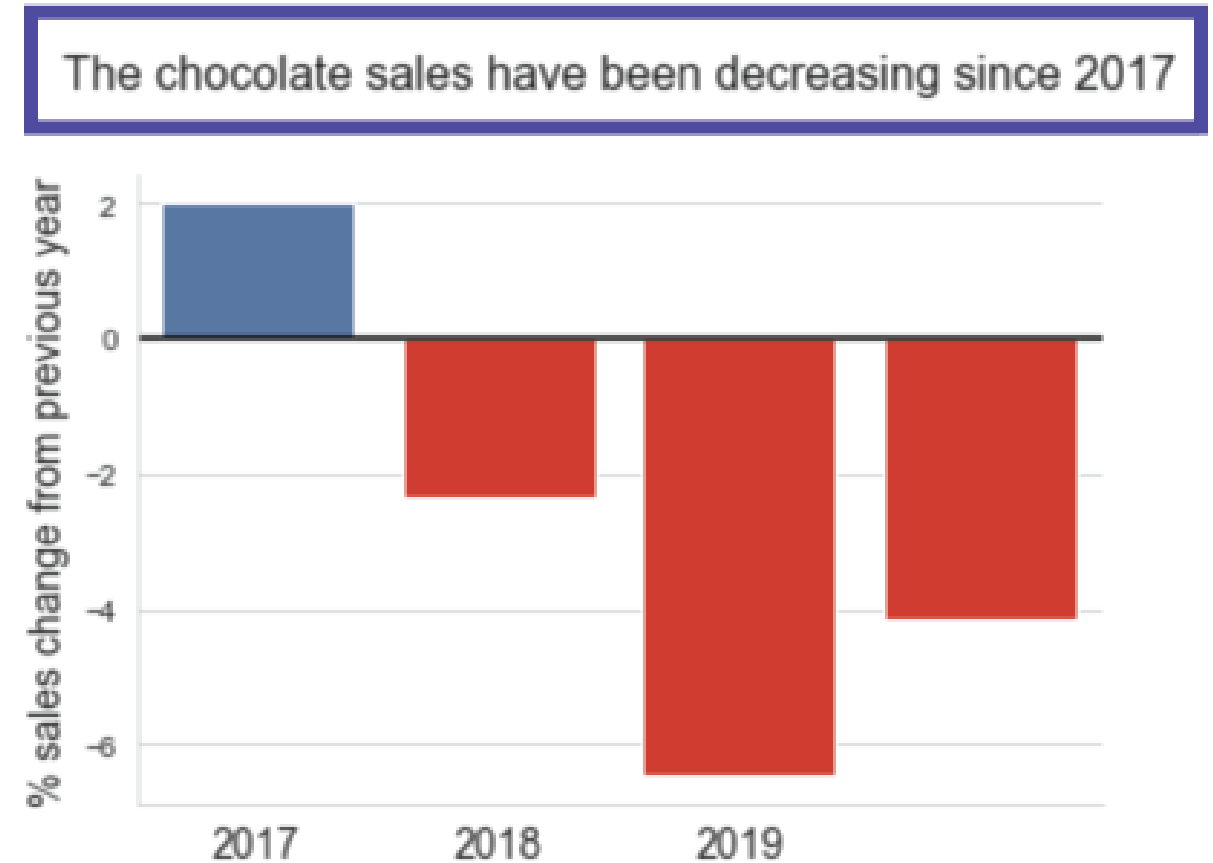
# More best practices

- Pareto principle:
  - Aggregate less relevant data
  - Include chocolate, chips and other products (aggregated)
- Approachable and engaging visuals
- How many / how quickly
- Less is more

# McCandless method

## 1. Introduce visualization by name

- Graph headline
- Clear and obvious
- y vs x technique



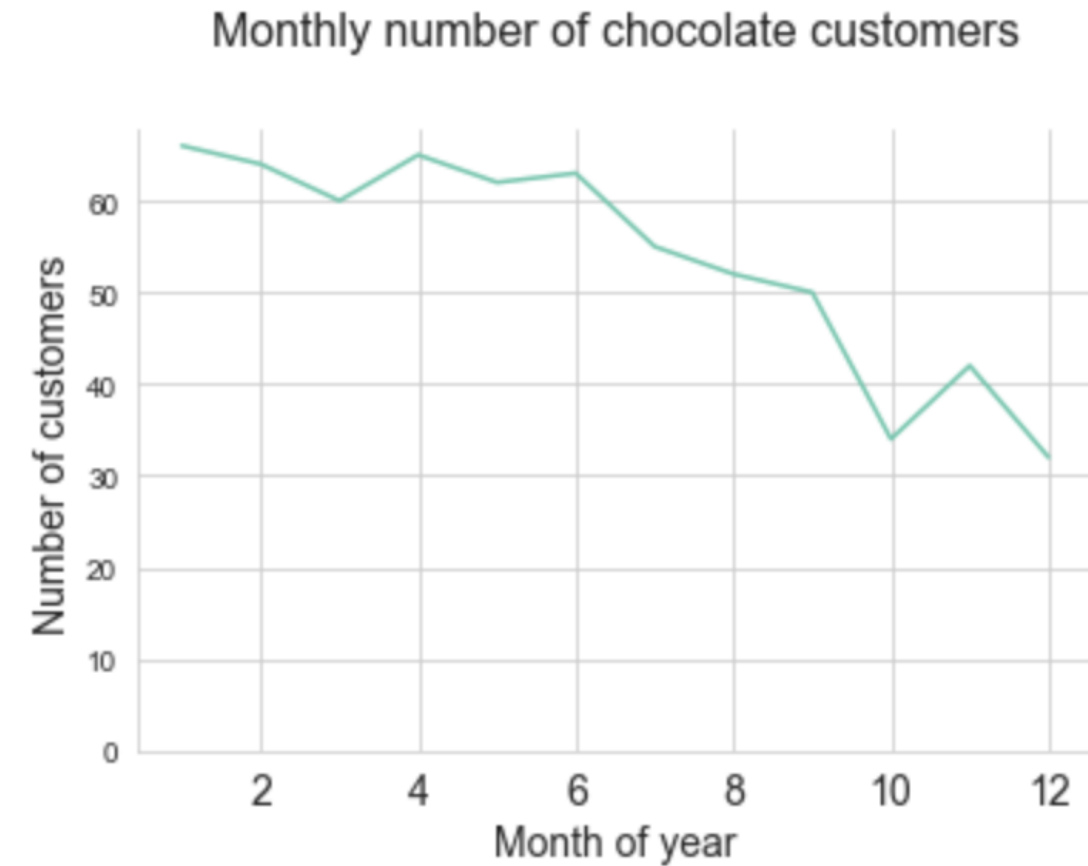
<sup>1</sup> <https://artscience.blog/home/the-mccandless-method-of-data-presentation>

# McCandless method

1. Introduce visualization by name
2. **Anticipate audience's questions**
  - Focus on story not on decoding graph

# McCandless method

1. Introduce visualization by name
2. Answer audience's questions
3. **State insights**



# McCandless method

1. Introduce visualization by name
2. Answer audience's questions
3. State insights
4. **Help the audience relate**
  - Importance
  - Action items

# Let's practice!

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# Choosing the appropriate format

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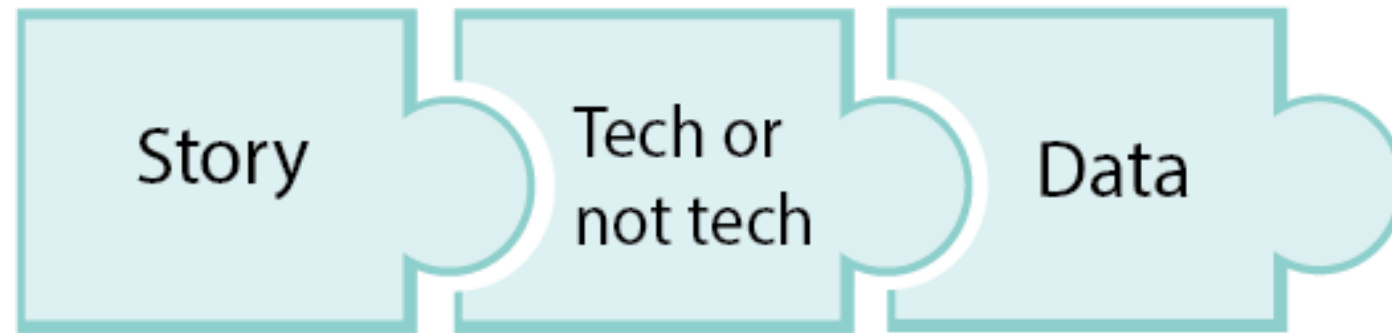
# Data storytelling road



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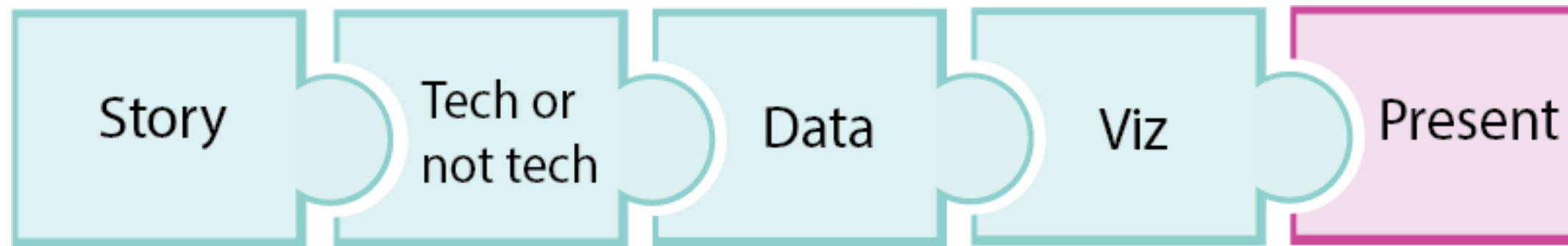
# Data storytelling road



# Data storytelling road



# Data storytelling road



# Which format is more effective?

## Good communication format

- Key information
- Engaging
- Easy to understand

# Which format is more effective?

1. Written reports
2. Oral presentations

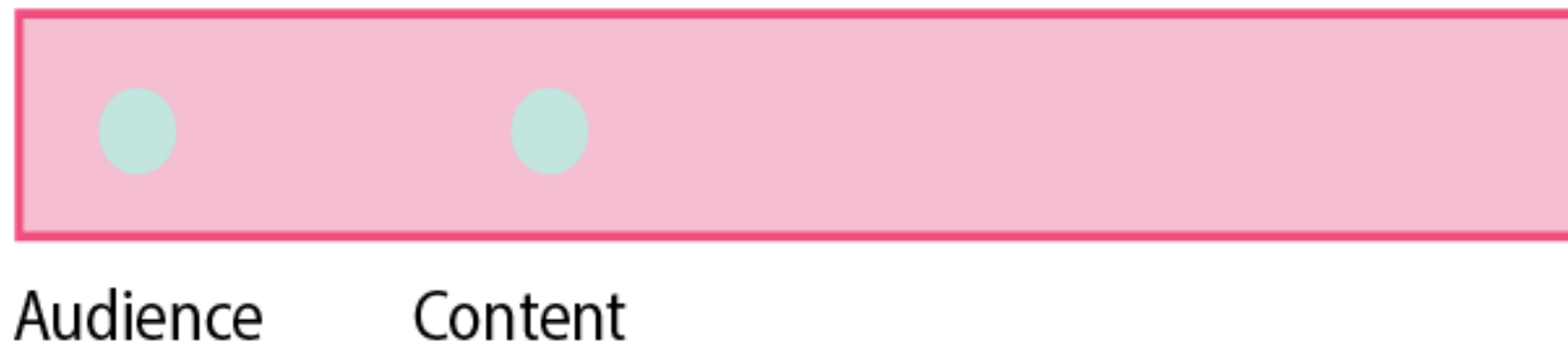


# Presentation strategy

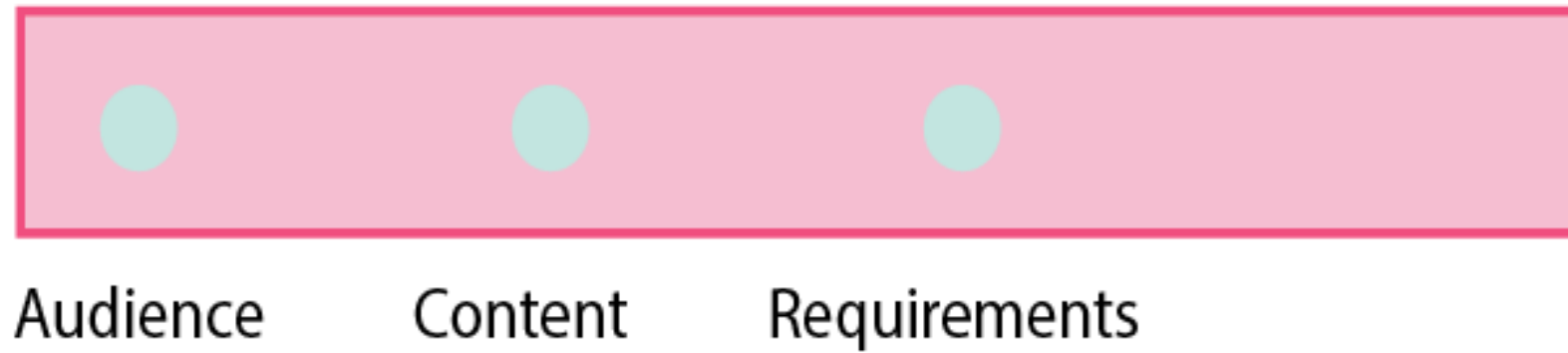


Audience

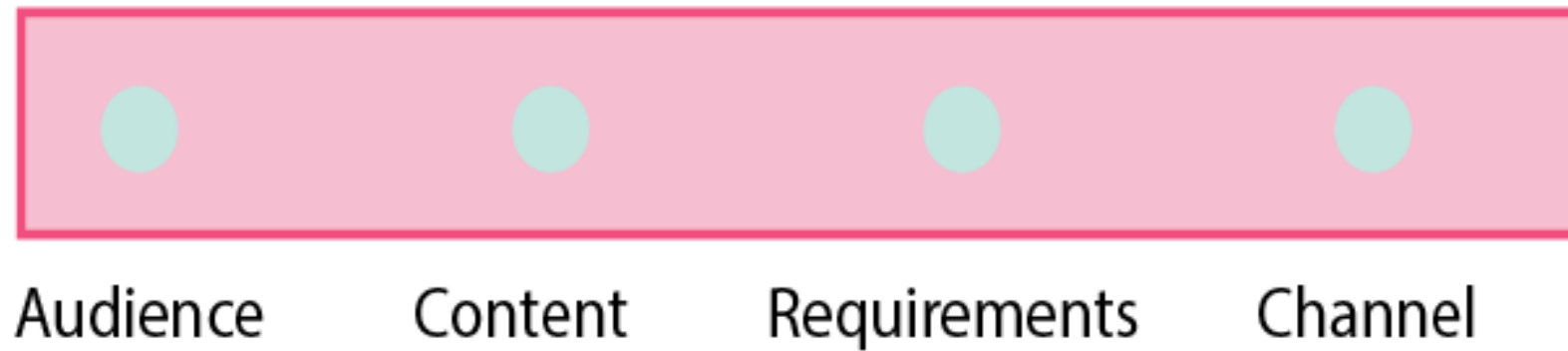
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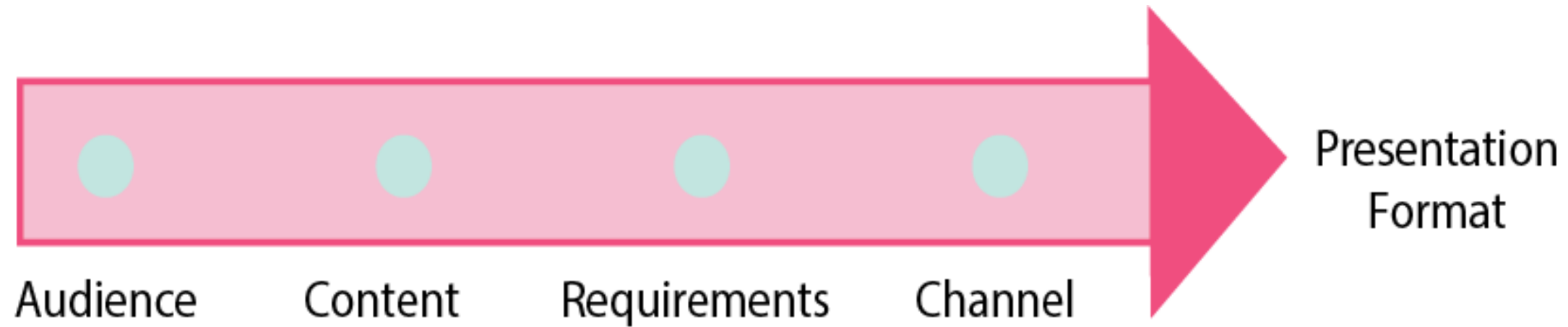
# Presentation strategy



# Presentation strategy



# Presentation strategy



# Stakeholders

- Who?
- Why?
  - Accountability
  - Methodology
- How?
  - Make decisions
  - Start new project
- What?
  - Results
  - Impact



# Content



- Results?
- Conclusion?
- Recommendations?
- Methods?

<sup>1</sup> Photo from Unsplash

# Requirements

- Time
- Authority
- Time zone



# Consumption

- **Format**
  - Document
  - Slide deck
- **Delivery mechanism**
  - Live
  - Asynchronous
- **Audience**
  - Conference room
  - Ballroom



<sup>1</sup> Photo from Unsplash

# Oral communication

## Advantages

- Relationship with the audience
- Immediate feedback
- Non-verbal cues

## Disadvantages

- No permanent record of communication
- Not suitable for long messages

# Written communication

## Advantages

- Permanent record of communication
- Shared easily with a large audience
- Less emotional reaction to message
- Suitable to share code with colleagues

## Disadvantages

- Hard to see if the message was understood
- No immediate feedback

# Appropriate format

## Oral presentation

- Who? **CEO**
- Why? **Monthly update**
- What? **Accountability**
- Content: **Conclusions**
- Requirement: **Time**
- Channel: **Meeting**



<sup>1</sup> Photo from Unsplash

# Appropriate format

## Report

- Who? **CEO**
- Why? **Important decisions ahead**
- How? **Report to investors**
- Content: **Recommendations**
- Channel: **Email**



<sup>1</sup> Photo from Unsplash

# Let's practice!

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