# Data Visualization & Storytelling

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## **About me**

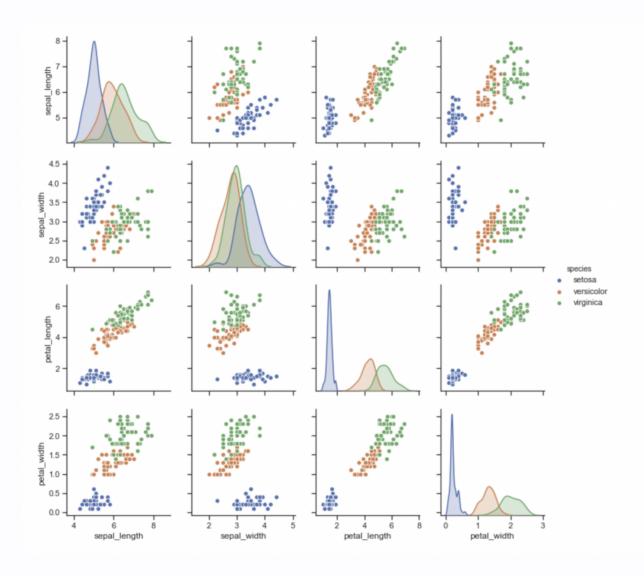
- Data Scientist
- PyData Amsterdam
- Storyteller



# Data visualization can be used to tell a story

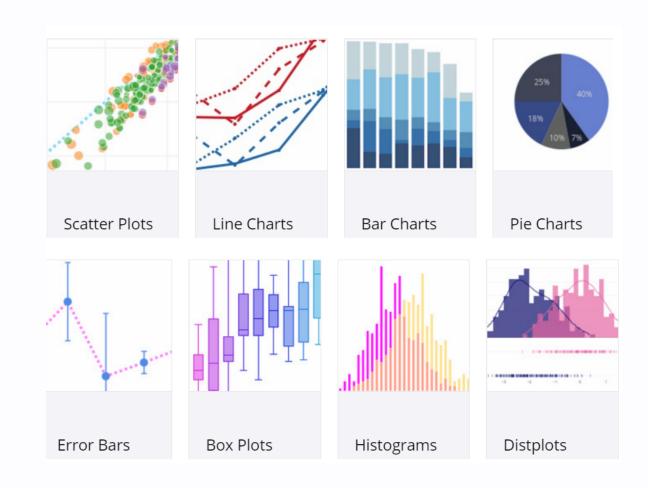
# This talk will not be about:

- Data visualization for data analysis
- What the best plotting library is in Python



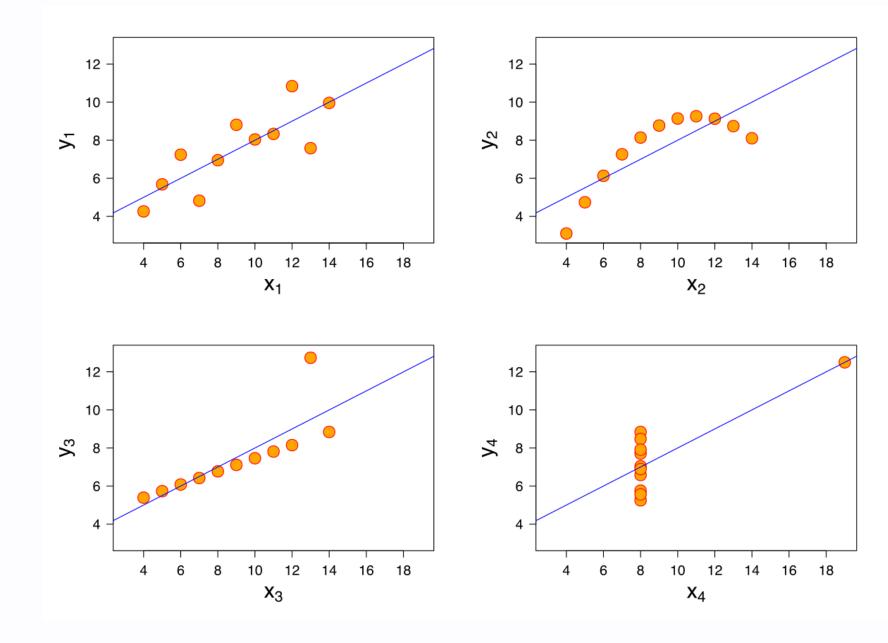
#### This talk will be about:

- Why you should tell a story with your data visualization
- How you can tell a story with your data visualization



# The Importance of Data Visualization

**Summary** statistics are not enough to describe your data



	x	у
0	55.3846	97.1795
1	51.5385	96.0256
2	46.1538	94.4872
3	42.8205	91.4103
4	40.7692	88.3333
137	39.4872	25.3846
138	91.2821	41.5385
139	50.0000	95.7692
140	47.9487	95.0000
141	44.1026	92.6923

142 rows × 2 columns

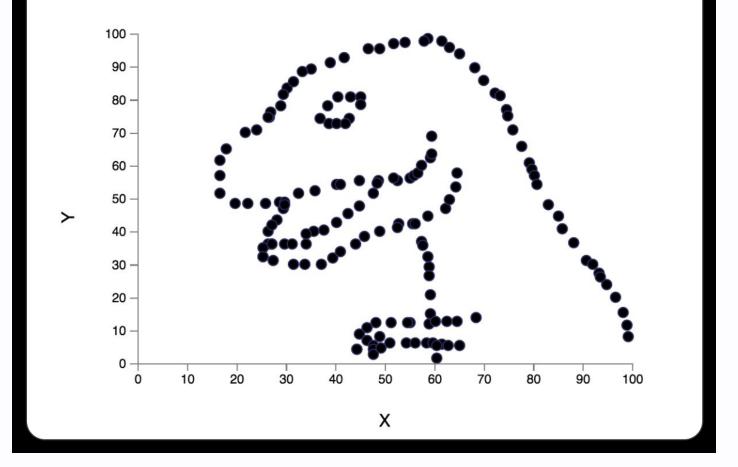
X **o** 55.3846 97.1795 51.5385 96.0256 46.1538 94.4872 42.8205 91.4103 40.7692 88.3333 39.4872 25.3846 91.2821 41.5385 50.0000 95.7692 47.9487 95.0000 44.1026 92.6923

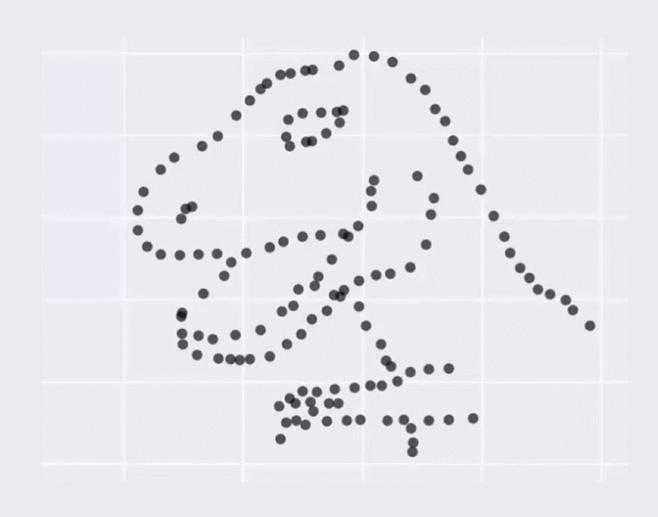
142 rows × 2 columns

N = 142
X mean = 54.26327323943662
X std = 16.76514203911679
Y mean = 47.832252816901416
Y std = 26.935403486939116
Pearson correlation = -0.0645

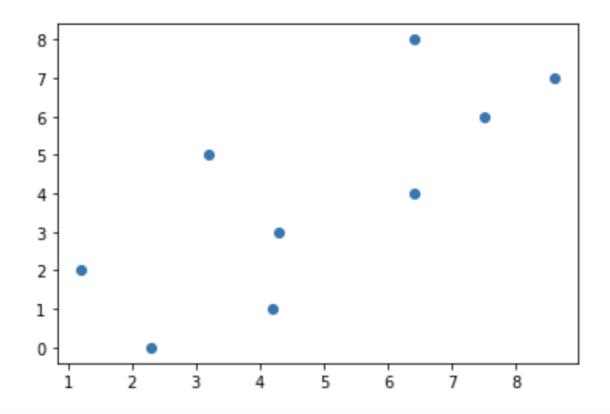
### Don't trust summary statistics. Always visualize your data first robertgrantstats.co.uk/drawmydata.html

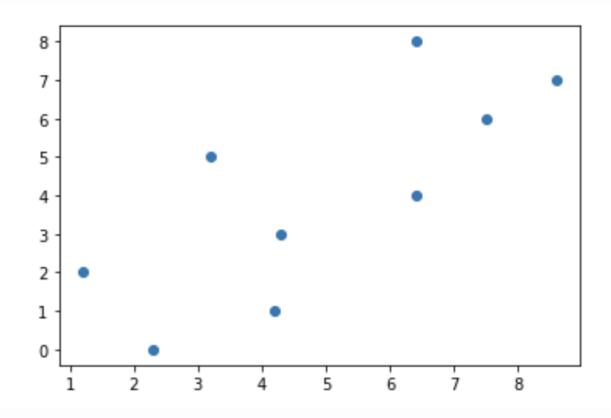
N = 157; X mean = 50.7333; X SD = 19.5661; Y mean = 46.495; Y SD = 27.2828; Pearson correlation = -0.1772

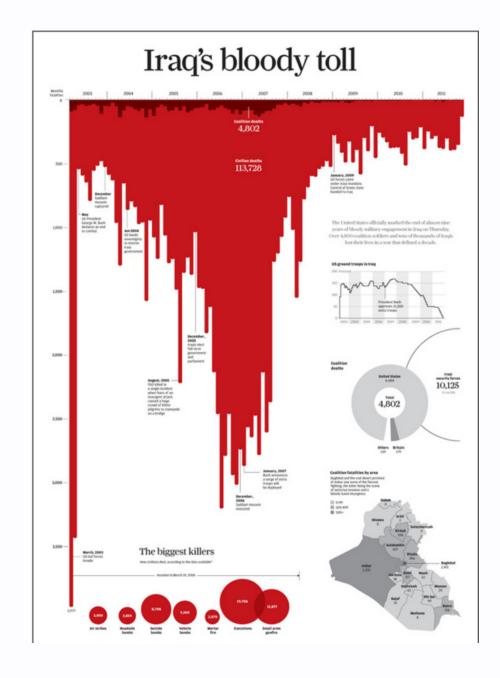


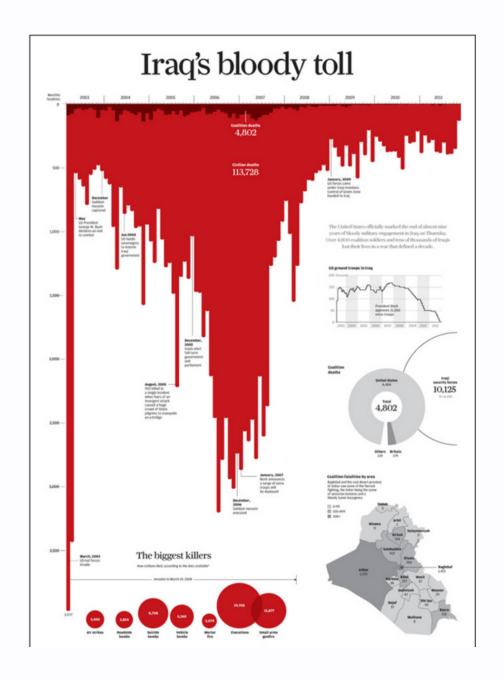


## So what is data storytelling?

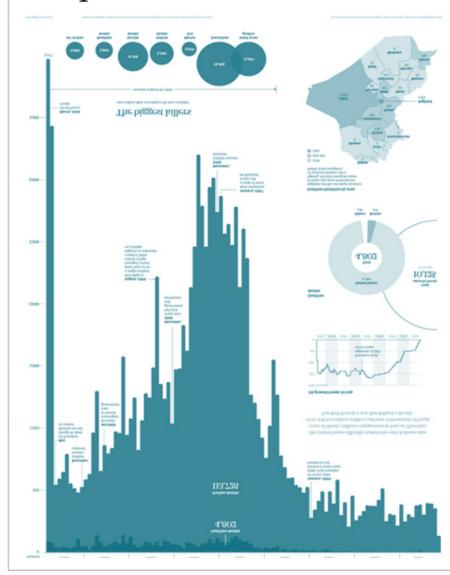






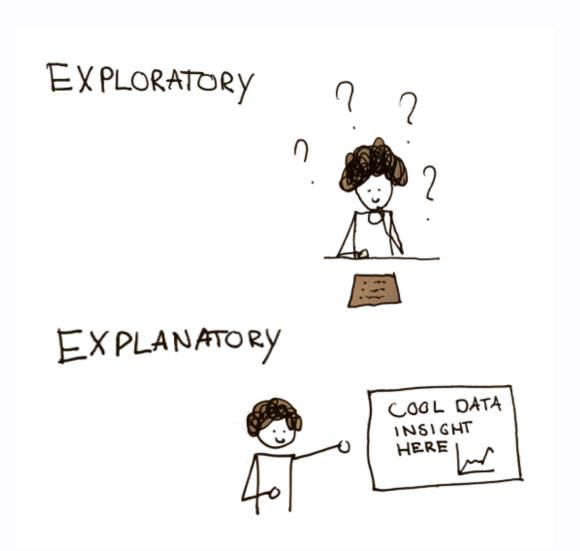


#### Iraq: Deaths on the decline



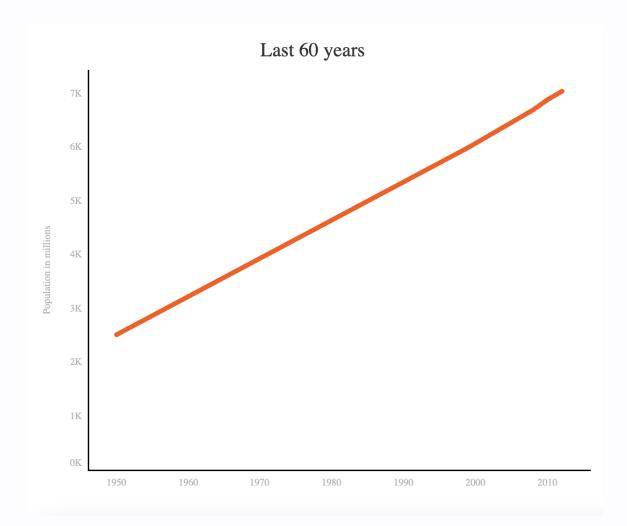
# Types of data visualization

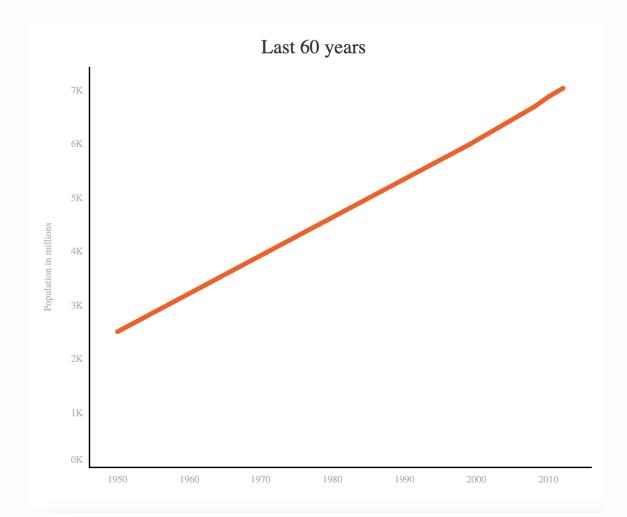
- Exploratory
- Explanatory

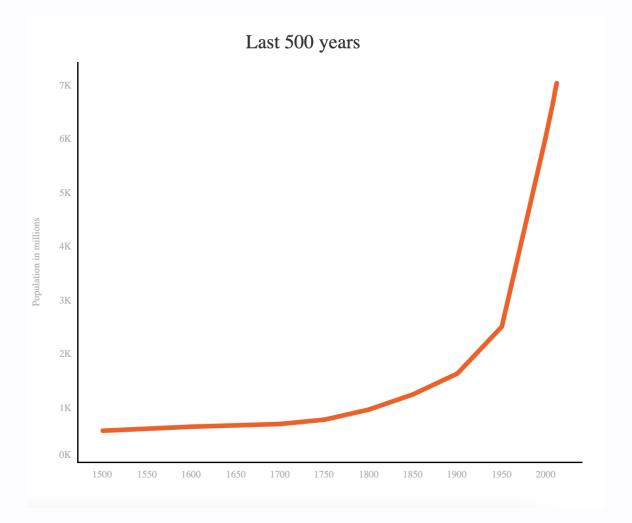


# The best exploratory visualization is not necessarily the best explanatory visualization

# **Explanatory visualizations tell a story**

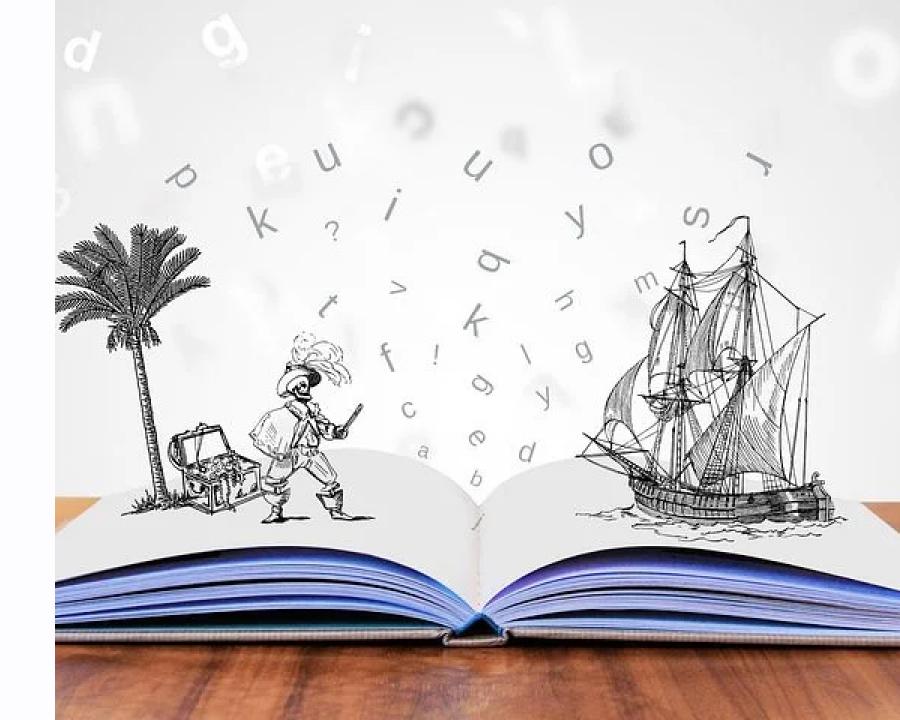






## Key points of a story:

- Place
- People
- Purpose



## Key points of a data story:

- Foundation
- Focus
- Forward

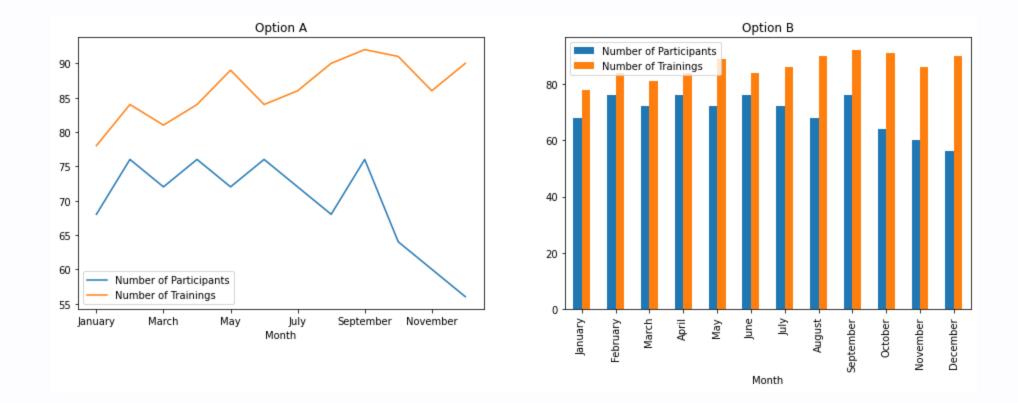


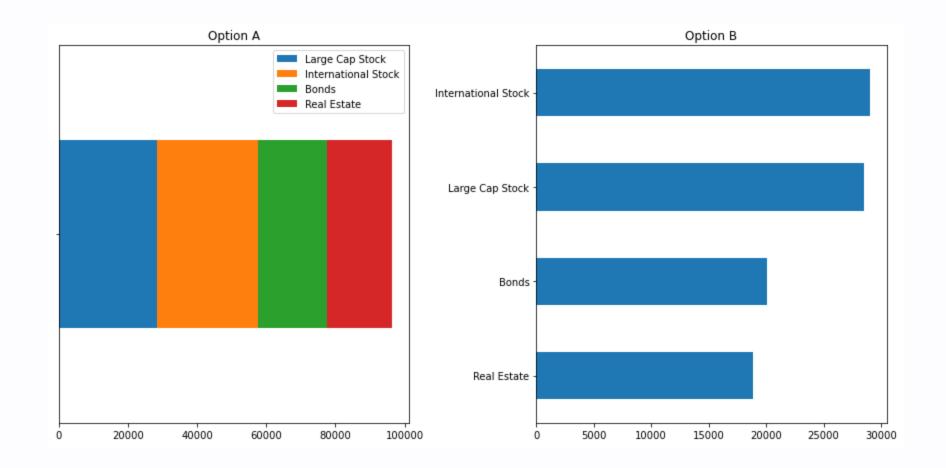
## FOUNDATION

#### **Types of charts:**

- line plots
- scatter plots
- bar charts
- pie charts
- ... etc.







# How to determine the right chart for your use case?

#### 1) Choose your chart

#### What would you like to show?



















barchart one measure



grouped bar two variables



diverging stacked bar opposing variables



deviation bar delta between



line chart continuous time



dot-line chart aggregated in time



area chart one measure



100% stacked bar one categorie + 100%



100% stacked column 100% stacked area one timestamp + 100% continuous time + 100%



100% bar chart adding up to 100%



floating bar delta between



stacked bar one category + total



panel bar multiple categories



lollipop column chart like bar but thinner one measure



stacked column like column + total



stacked area like area + total



100% stacked bar category in time



100% stacked column multiple categories



Sankey diagram waffle chart 100 blocks filled



dumbbell two groups



proportional



x/y coordinate plot measure combination



vertical waterfall visual calculation



deviation column above or below target



deviation line versus cumulative target



waterfall tree map nested part to whole change in time



100% waterfall breakdown



parallel set Marimekko chart part to multiple whole plus extra variable



bullet graph bad/ok/good



parallel coordinate multi variate data



pictograph using icons



wordcloud not recommended



timeline order of events



sparklines mini trend



slopegraph



nested area parts inside other parts



Pareto chart 80/20 analysis

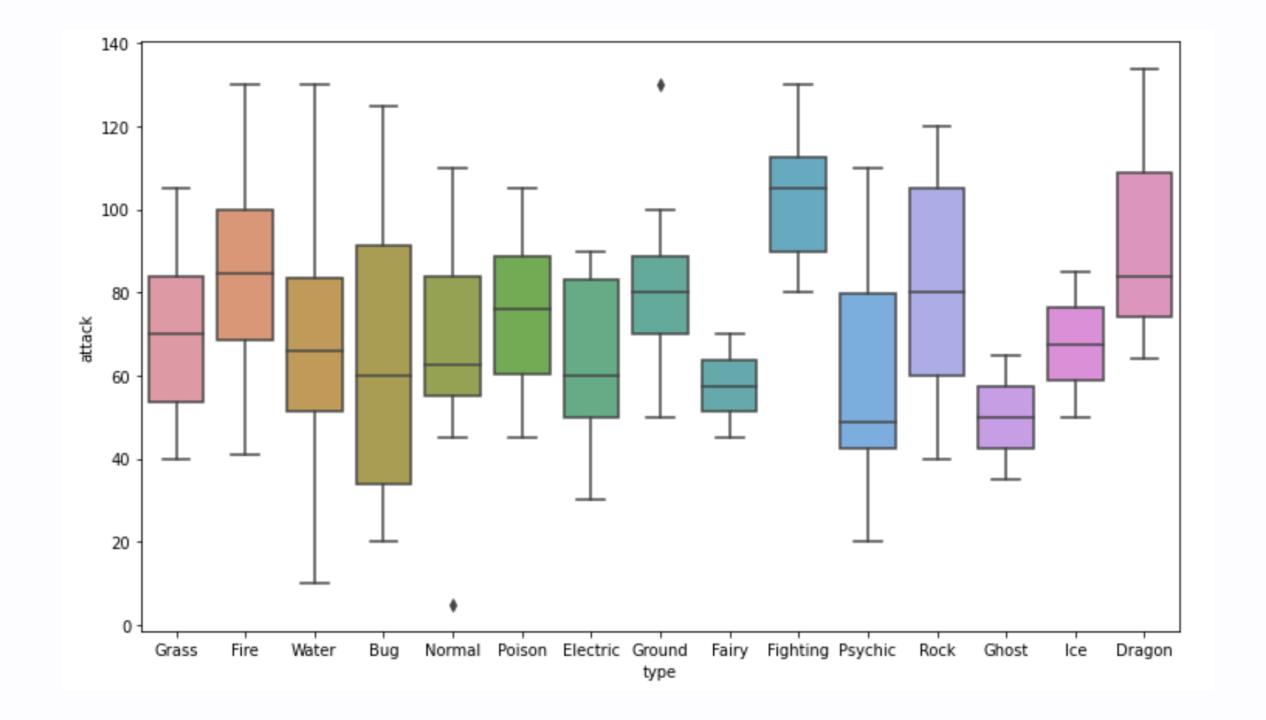


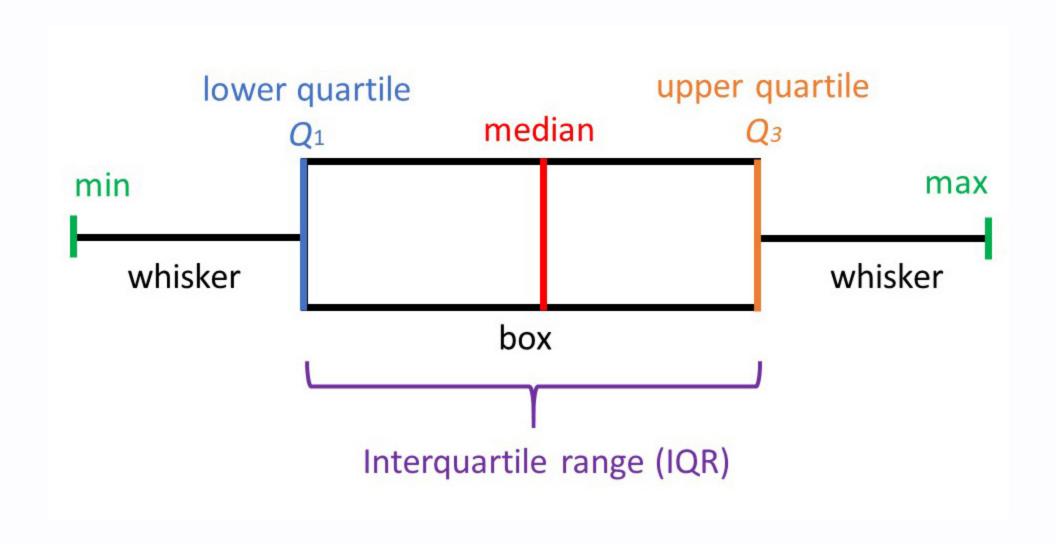
pie chart not recommended



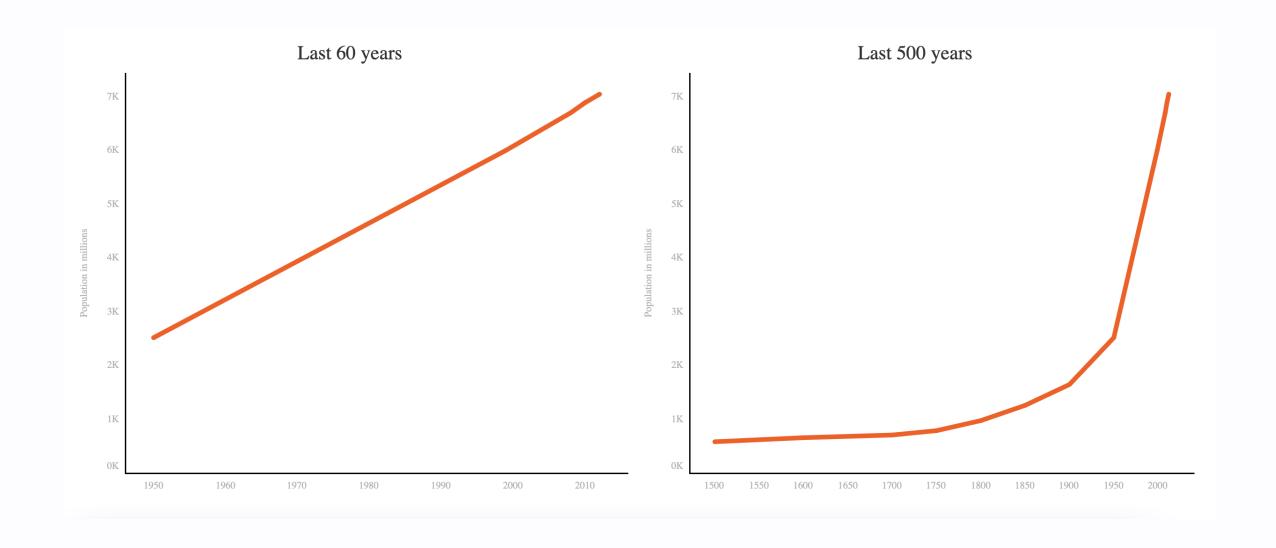
donut chart not recommended

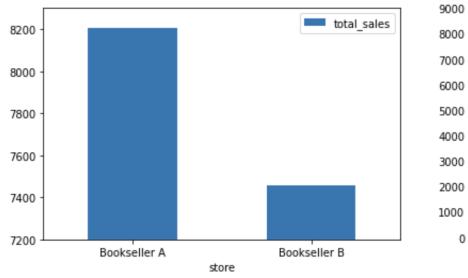
# Make sure the reader is familiar with your type of chart

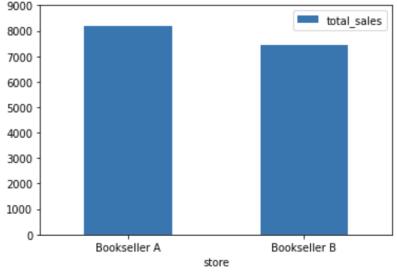


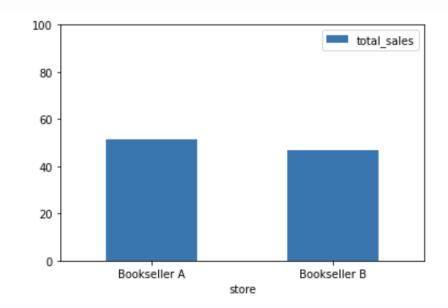


# Choose the data to display carefully





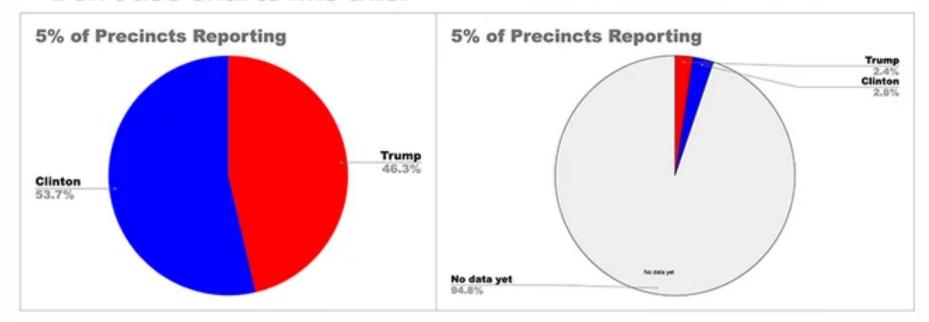




#### Media, on election night:

Don't use charts like this:

**Use charts like THIS:** 

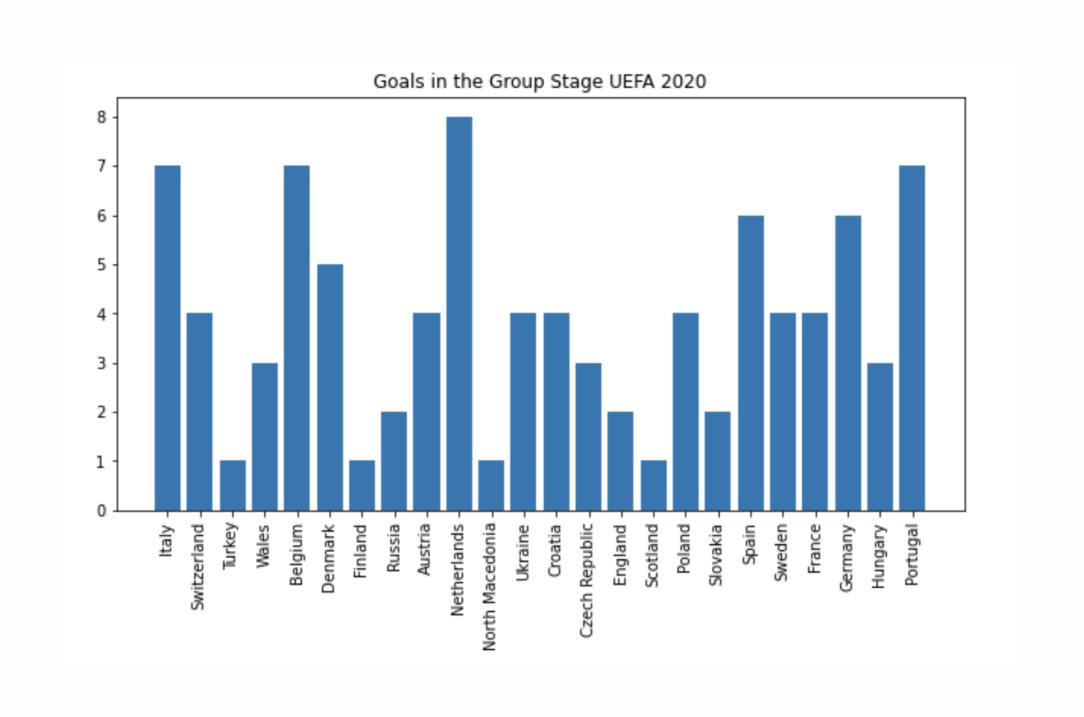


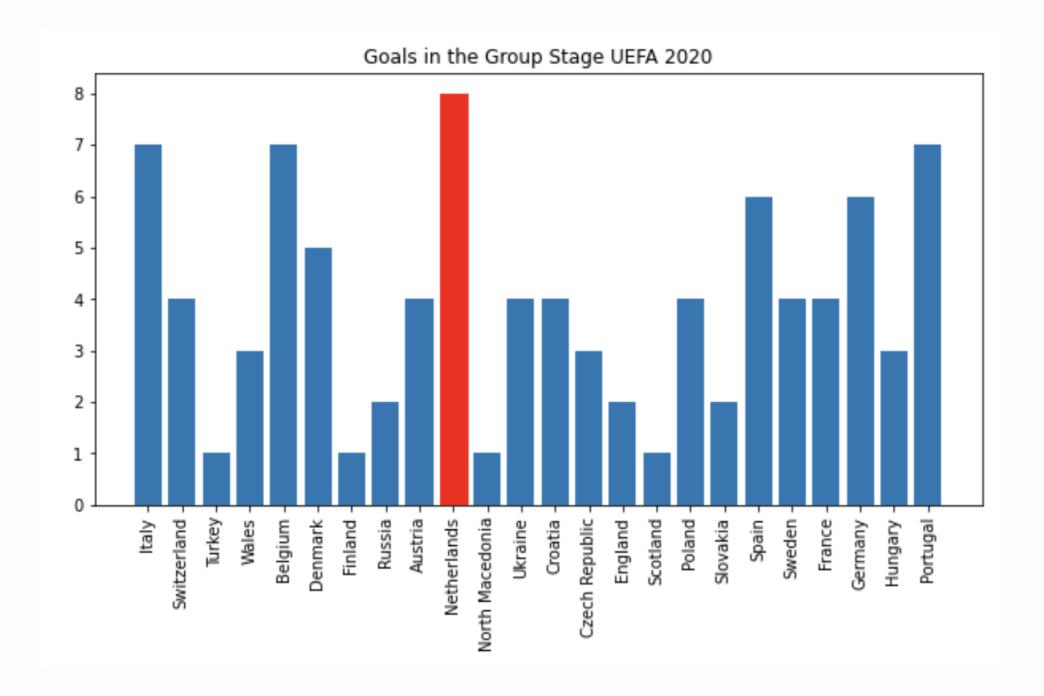
And include ALL projected mail-in votes in the totals, so if there are lots absentee/mail-in ballots that haven't been counted, they SHOW UP as not counted yet!

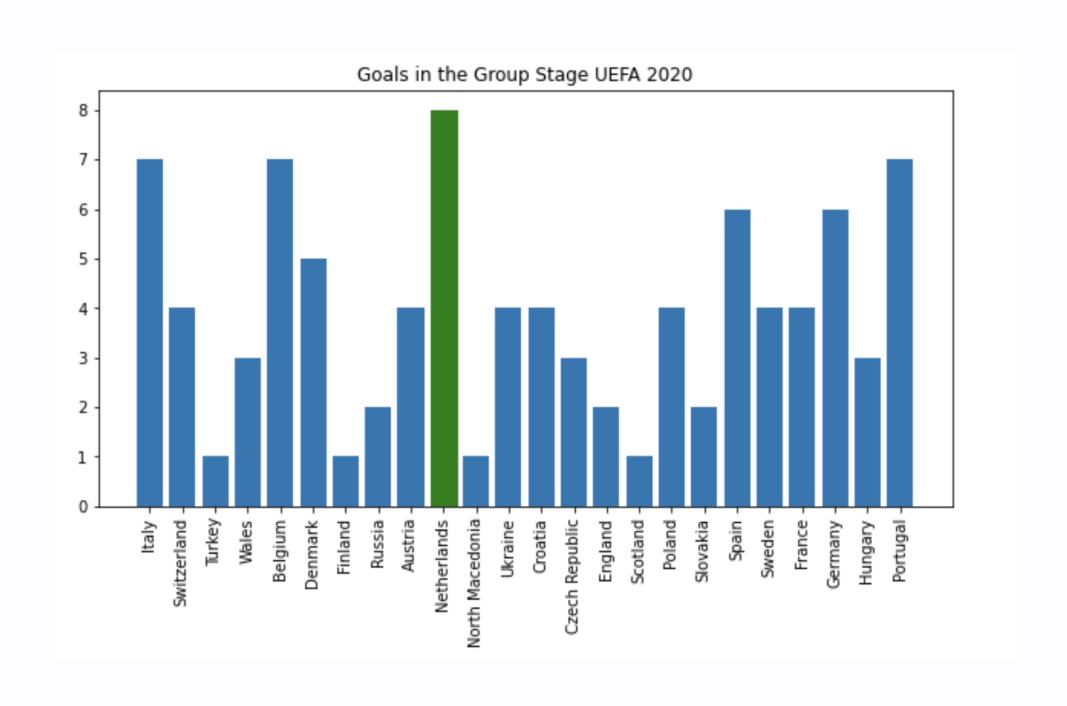
## **FOCUS**

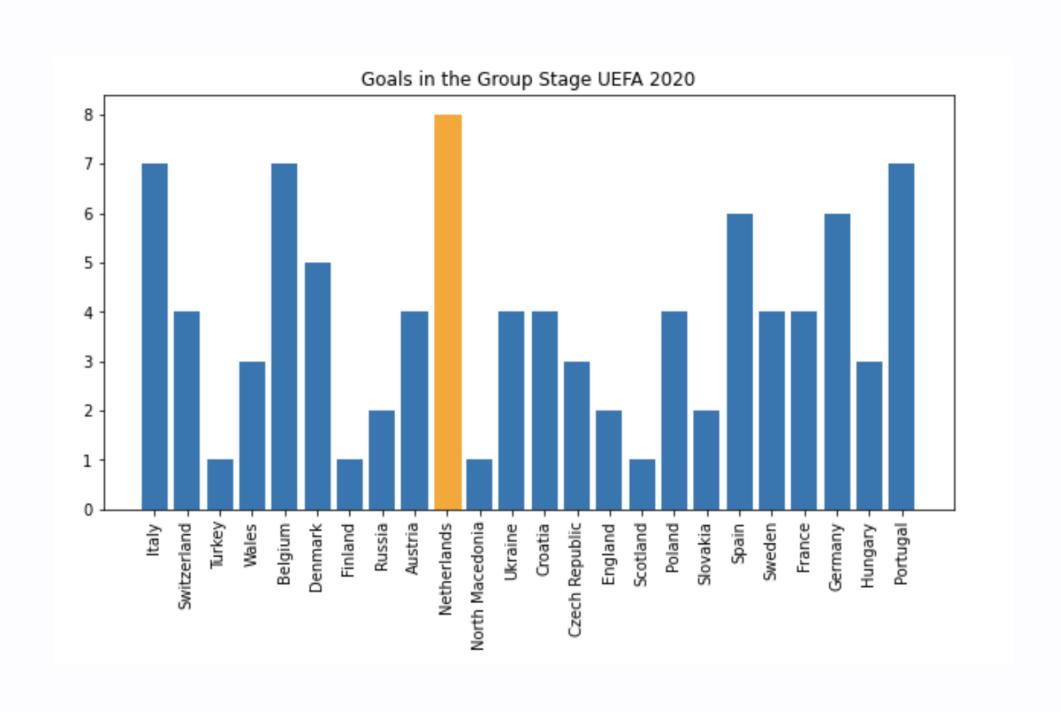
7 2 8 3 5 4 6 7 3 4 9 6 5 4 

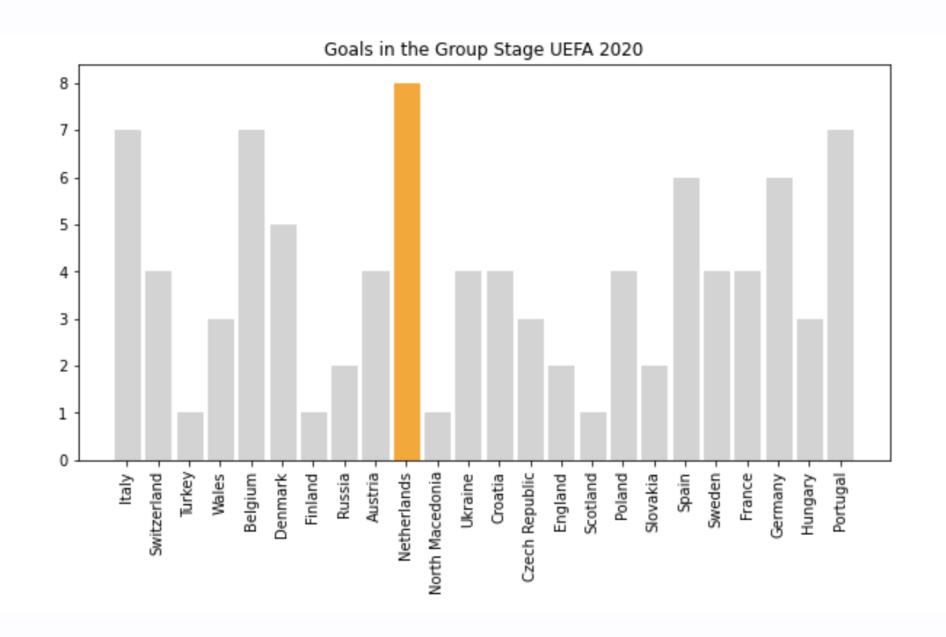
Find the 8s Find the 1s 

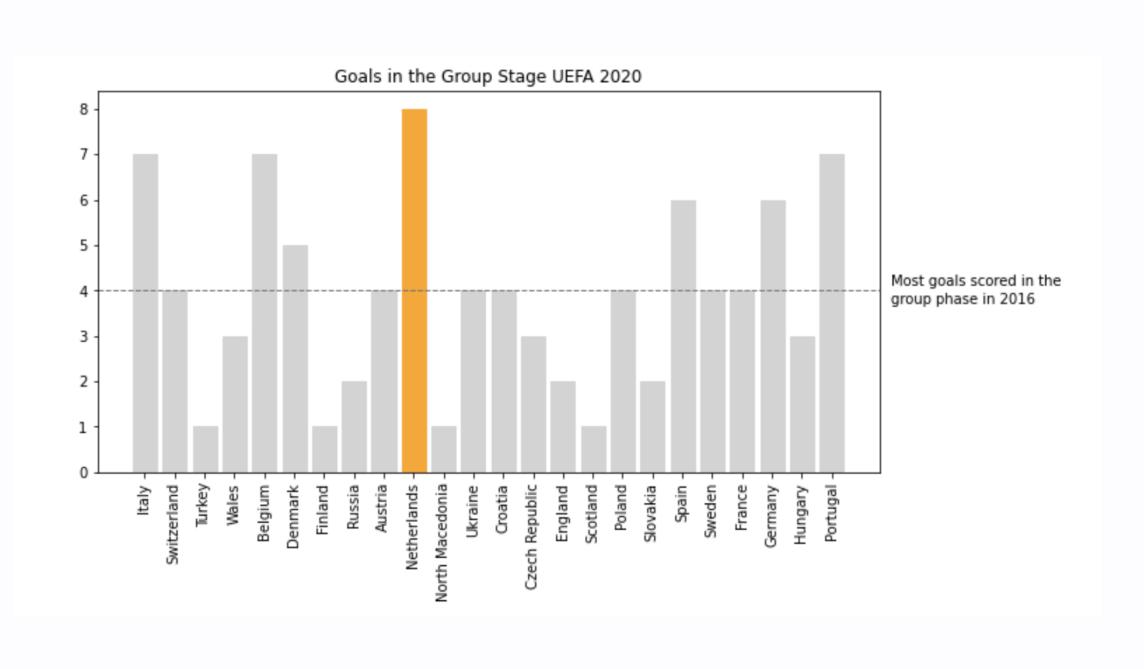


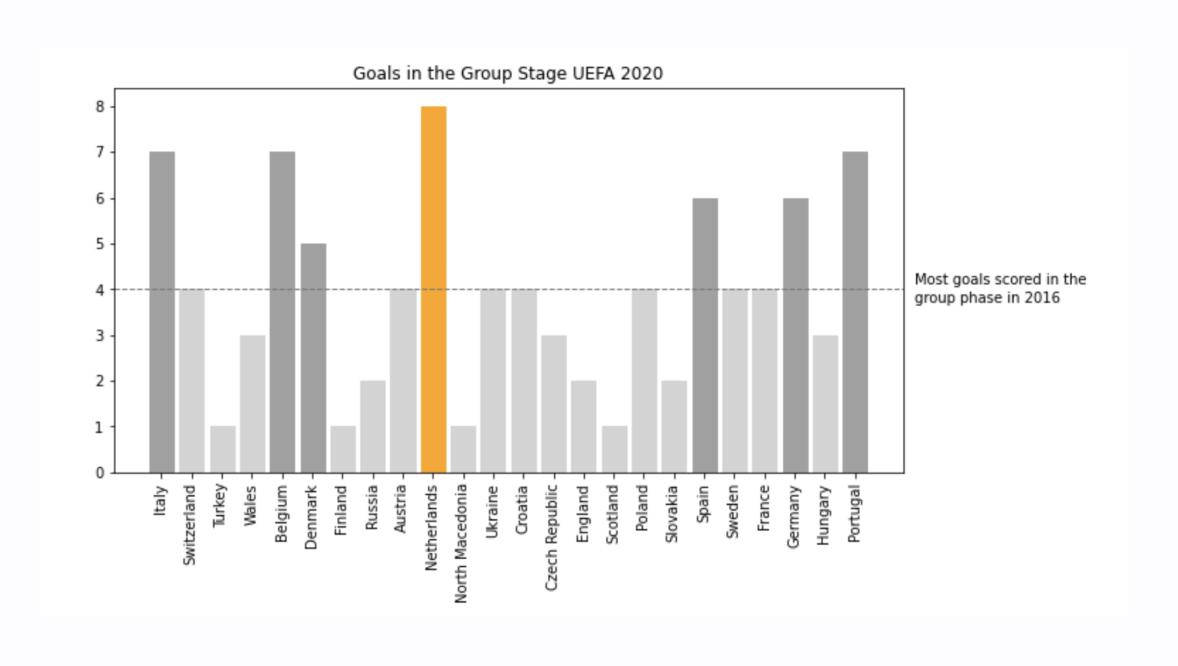


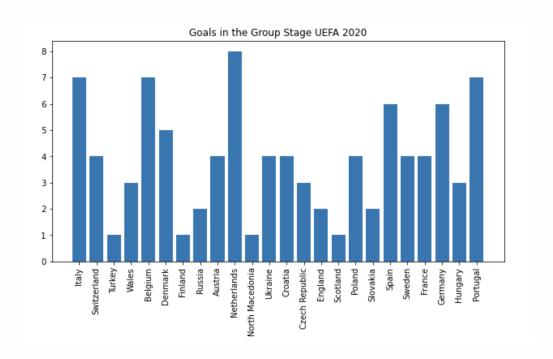


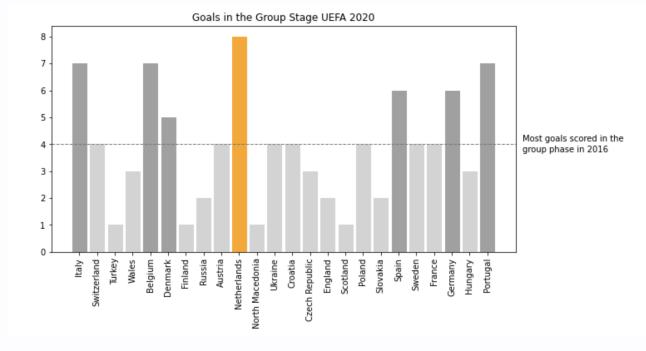




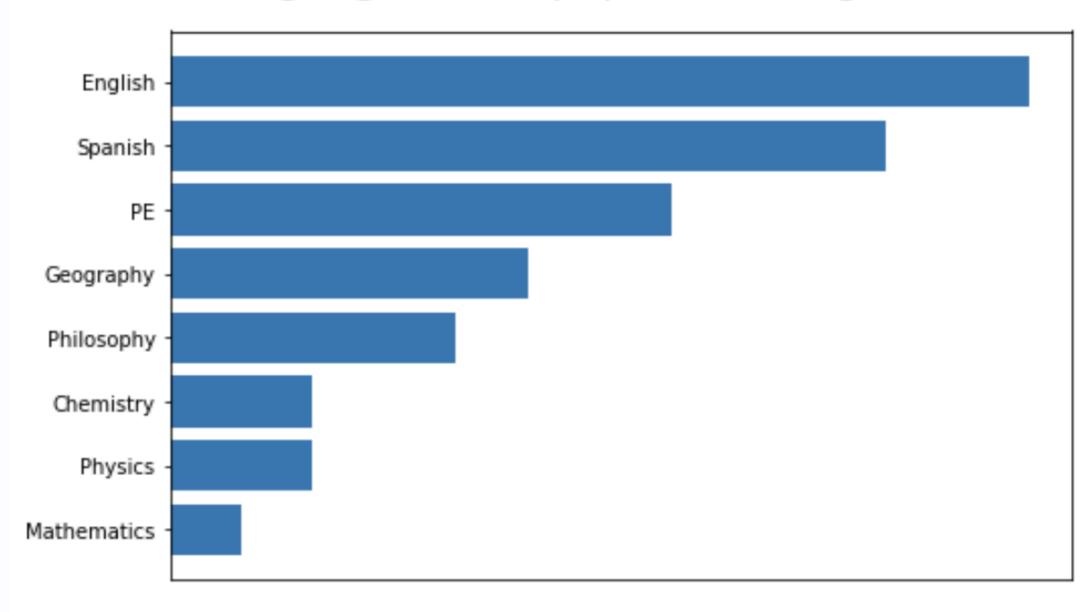




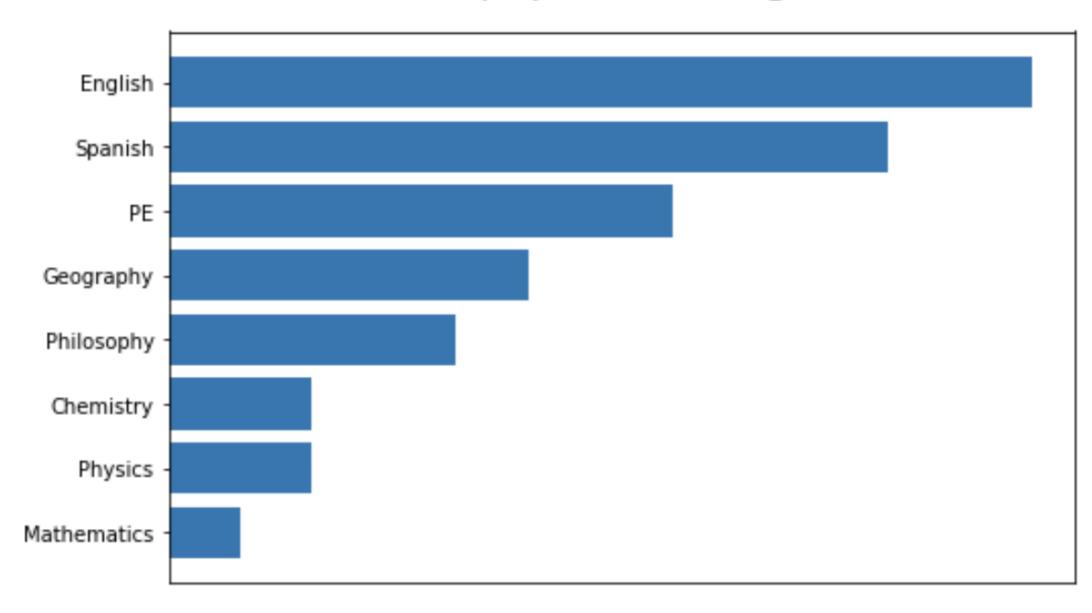


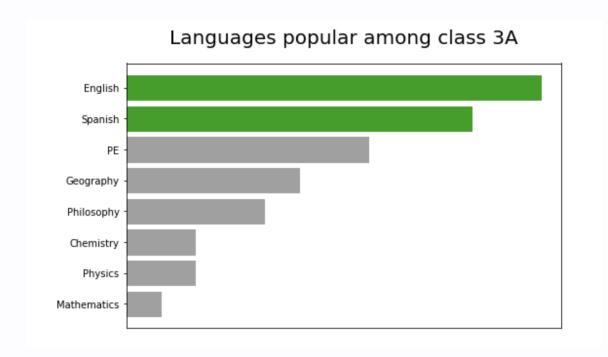


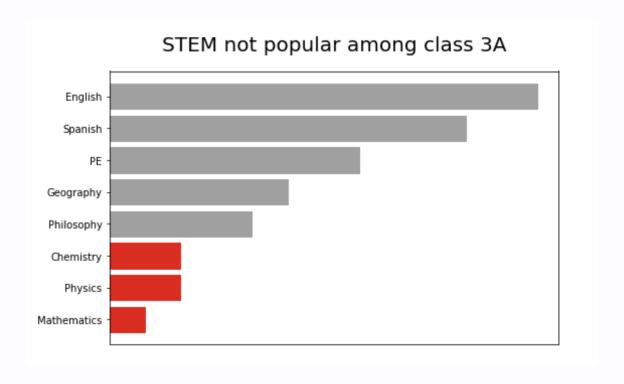
## Languages most popular among class 3A

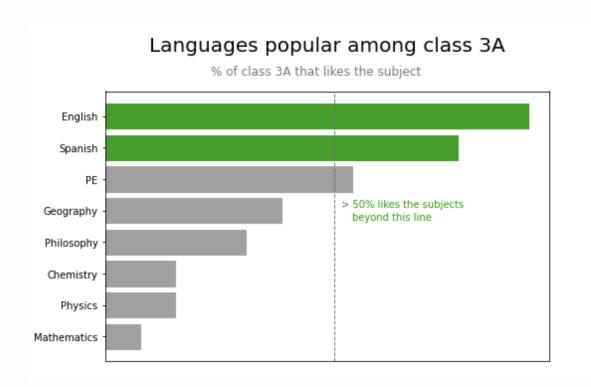


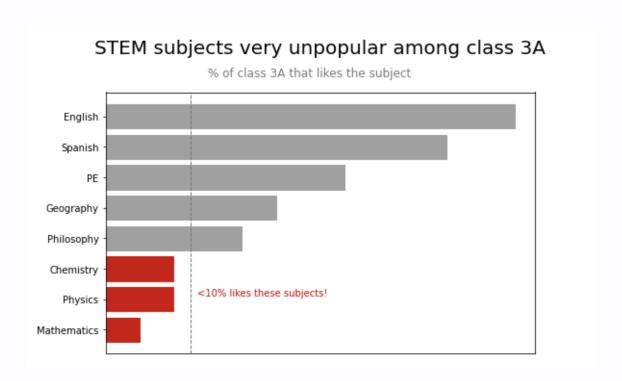
# STEM not popular among class 3A









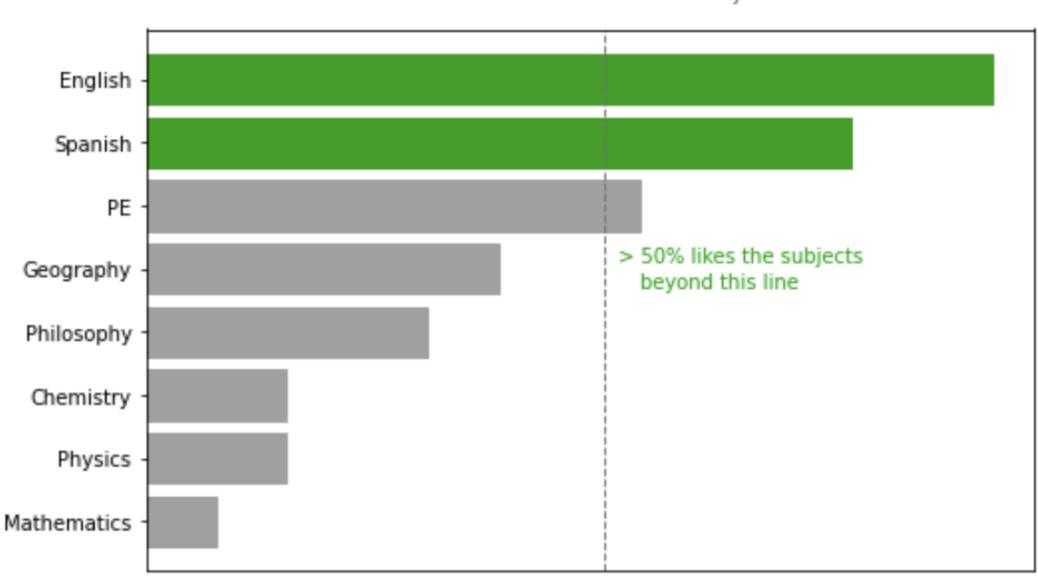


# **FORWARD**

# What is the take away from your visualization?

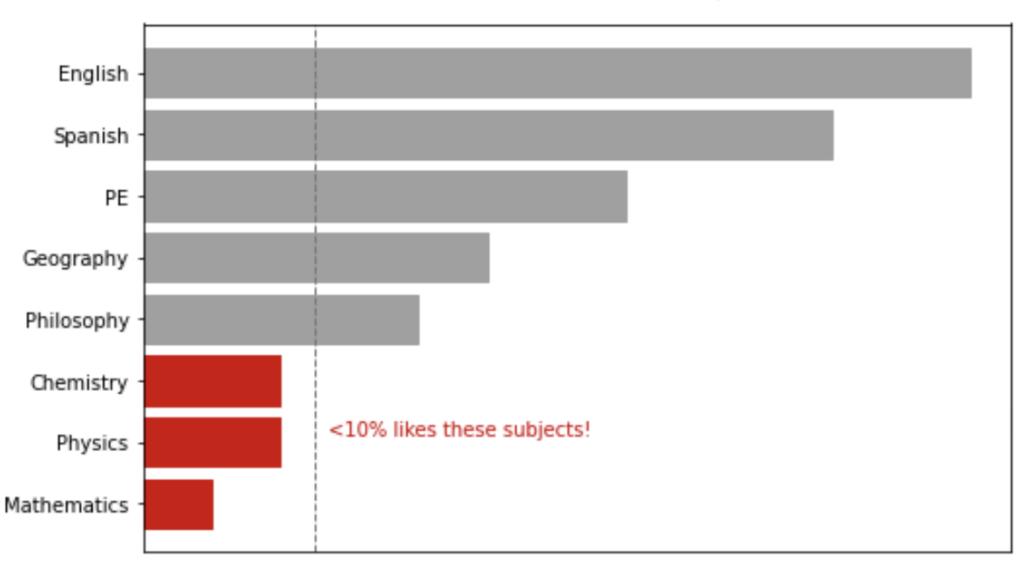
### Languages popular among class 3A

% of class 3A that likes the subject



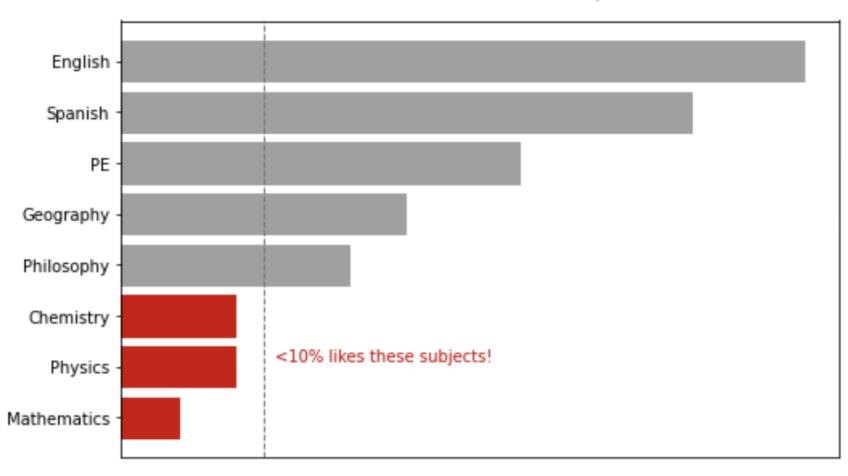
### STEM subjects very unpopular among class 3A

% of class 3A that likes the subject



#### We need to change the way we teach STEM subjects at our school

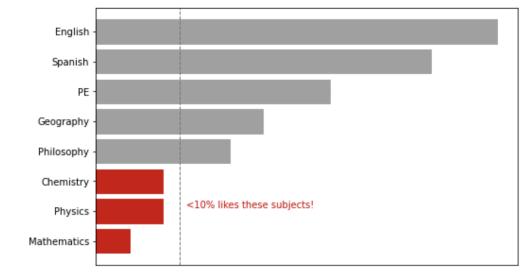
% of class 3A that likes the subject



### **Forward**

- Put the message first
- Support the conclusion
- Emphasise the action

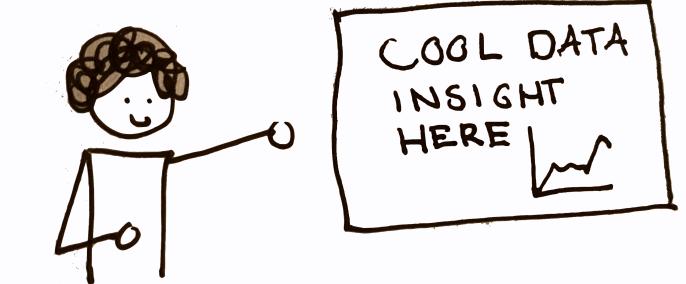
#### We need to change the way we teach STEM subjects at our school



Our STEM subjects are heavily disliked. As a school, we must take action and investigate how we can make these subjects more fun and enjoyable for our students.

# Data Storytelling

- Foundation
- Focus
- Forward



# Feel free to reach out!

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