Designing for decision-making

How to build effective data visualisations



If you were going to make a decision based on some information...



If you were going to make a decision based on some information...

what qualities would you want that information to have?









Click to see full view

UK To Australia Plug Adapter with 3 USB, China New Zealand Australian Plug Adaptor from UK, 4 in 1 Grounded Charger UK to Australia Travel Plug Adaptor for AUS NZ Argentina Fiji and More (Type I)

Visit the Mscien Store

4.8 ***** (115)

Amazon's Choice

100+ bought in past month

-14% £1199

Was: £13.99

✓prime One-Day

FREE Returns V

Exclusive Prime price

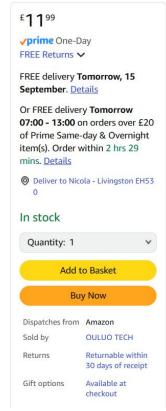
Save 5% on any 4 Terms

Get a £20 Amazon Gift Card if approved for The Amazon Barclaycard. Apply now. Representative 28.9% APR variable. Credit broker: Amazon EU S.A.R.L. Lender: Barclays. T&Cs apply.

Brand Mscien
Plug type Type I

UPC 850076029067

Total power outlets 4









UK To Australia Ply China New Zealan from UK, 4 in 1 Gr Australia Travel Pl Argentina Fiji and

Visit the Mscien Store

4.8 ★★★★★ (115)
Amazon's Choice

ů

100+ bought in past month

The average rating is 4.8, but what's the worst review?

Is this trying to persuade or inform me?

livery Tomorrow, 15
ber. Details
delivery Tomorrow
13:00 on orders over £20
Same-day & Overnight
Order within 2 hrs 29
Details

In stock

Quantity: 1

Add to Basket

O Deliver to Nicola - Livingston EH53

Buy Now

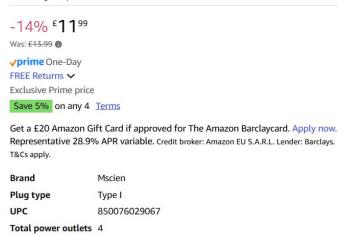
Dispatches from Amazon
Sold by OULUO TECH

Returns F

Returnable within 30 days of receipt

Gift options

Available at checkout





















How do we design data visualisations that are:

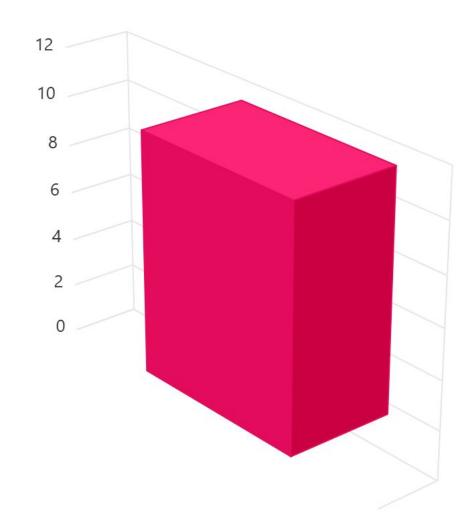
- Accurate
- Comparative
- Contextualised
- Accessible
- Informative

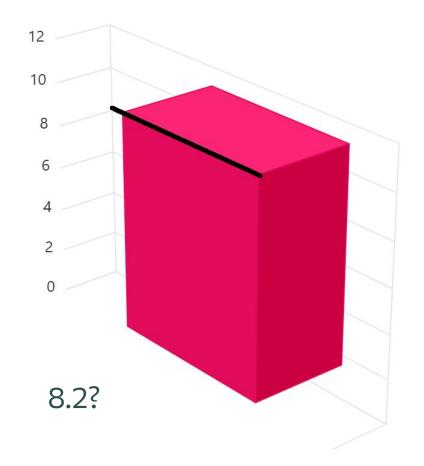
Design data visualisations that are

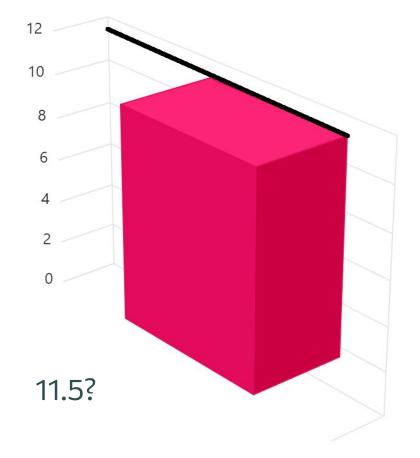
Accurate



What value does this bar represent?

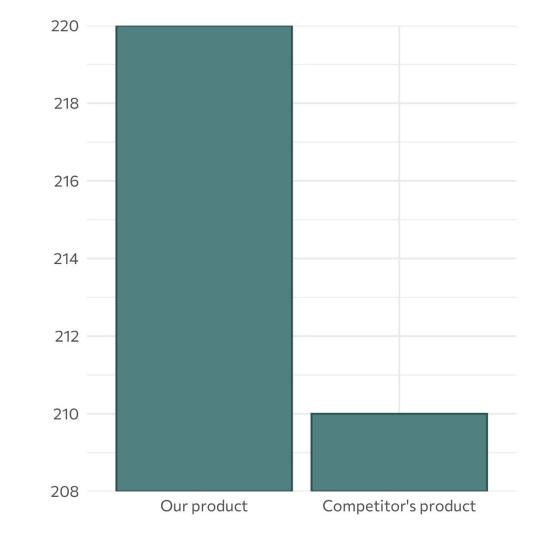








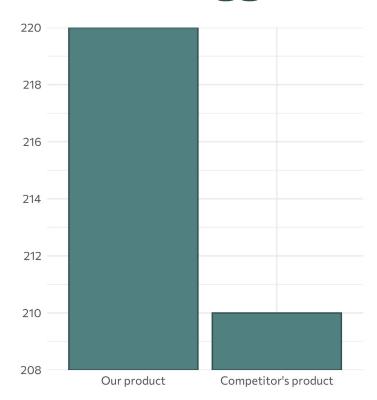
How much bigger is the value on the left?





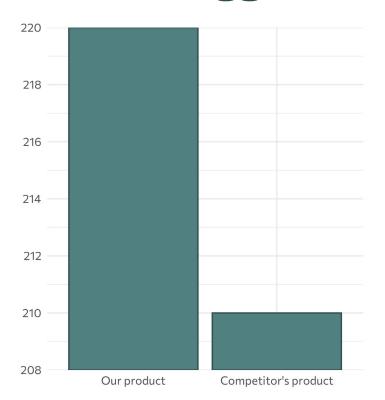
How much bigger was the value on the left?

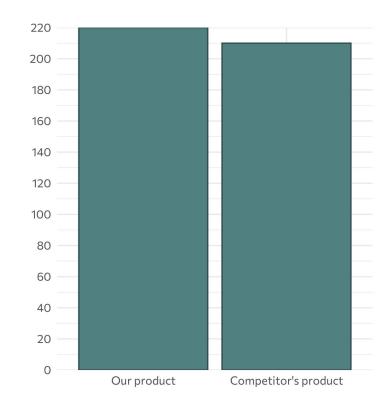
How much bigger is the value on the left?





How much bigger is the value on the left?







Is your visualisation accurate?

- ☐ Is the chart type appropriate?
- □ Are the axis ranges reasonable?
- ☐ Is it intuitive?
- ☐ Is the 5 second conclusion the same as the 5 minute conclusion?

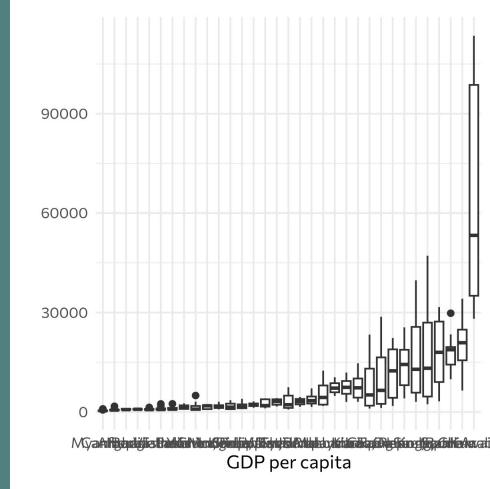


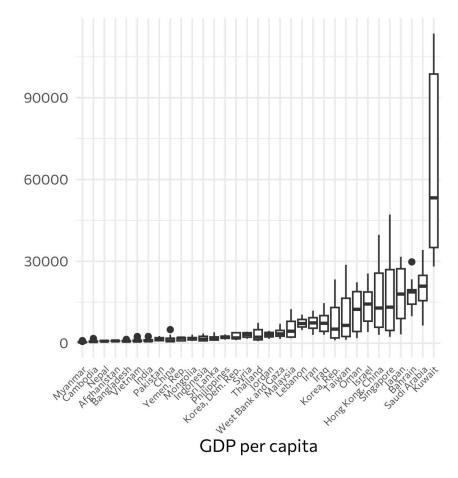
Design data visualisations that are

Comparative

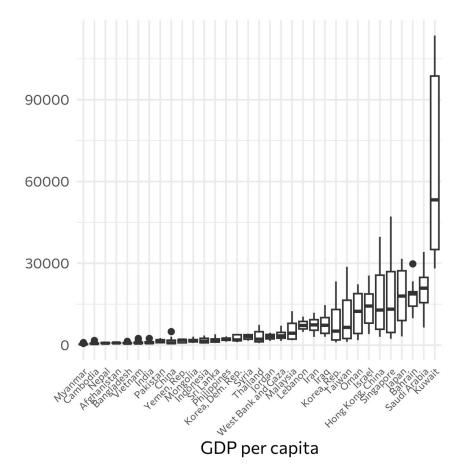


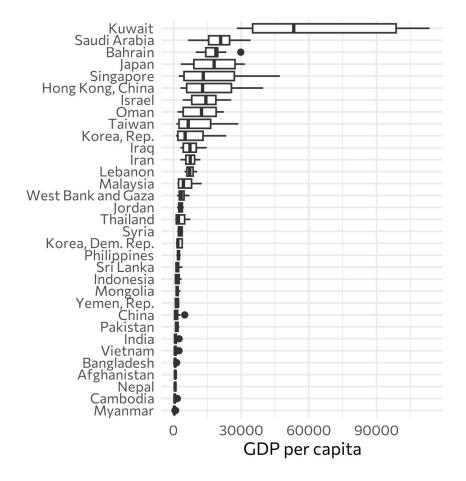
Where does Malaysia rank in terms of GDP?





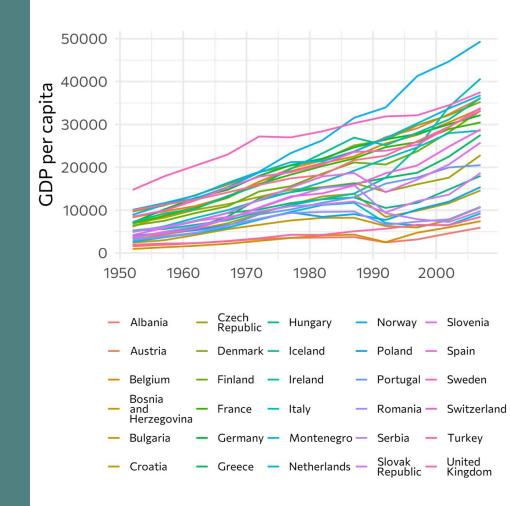


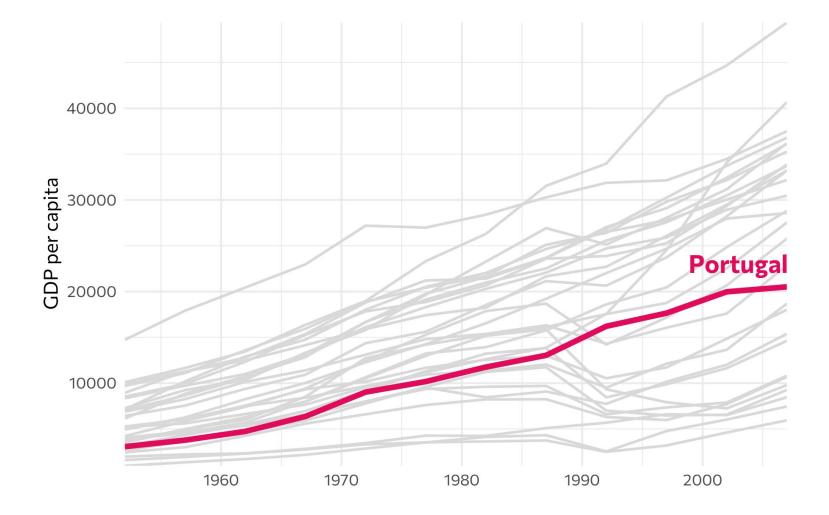






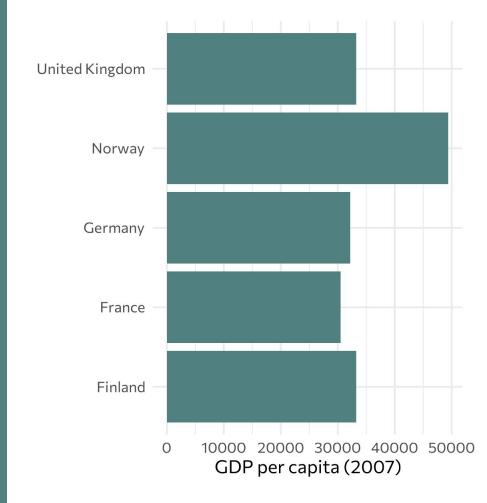
How does **GDP** in Portugal compare to other European countries?

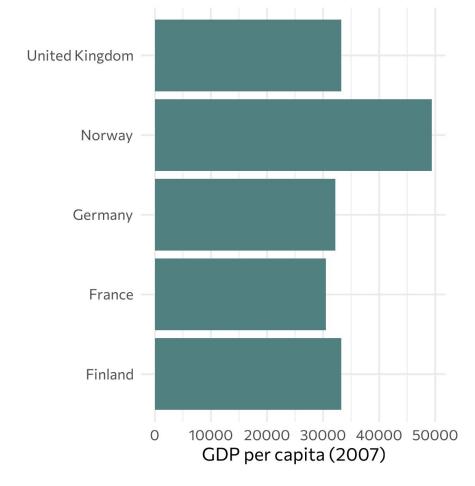




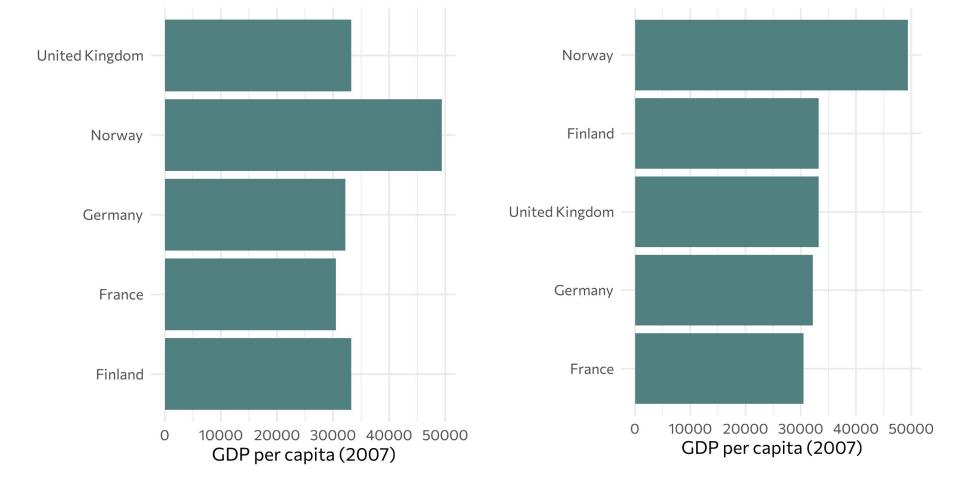


Is Germany higher than the UK?





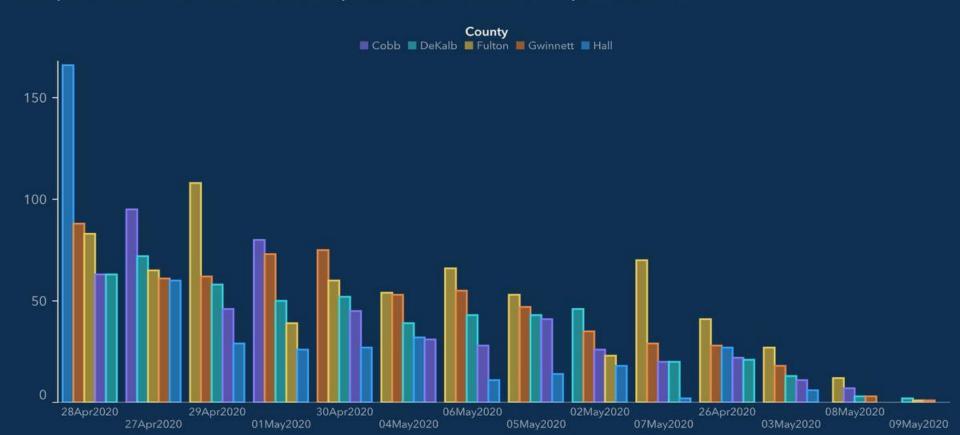


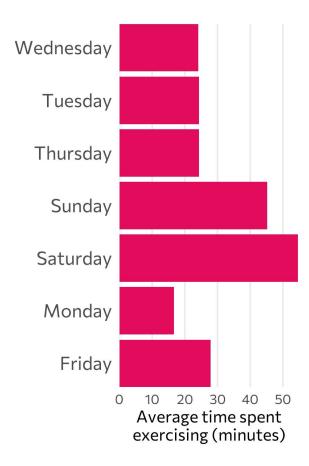




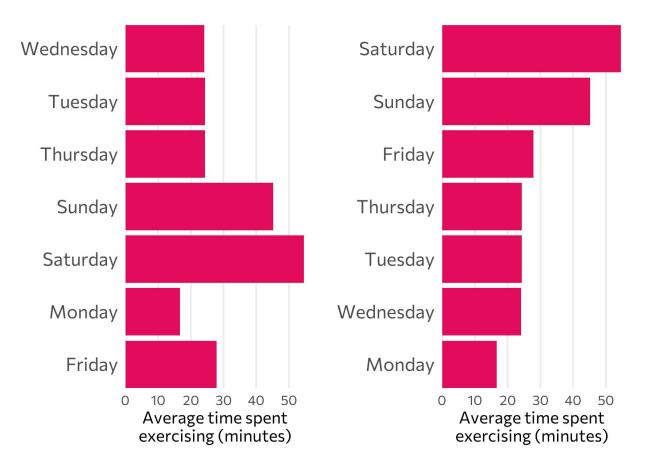
Top 5 Counties with the Greatest Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

The chart below represents the most impacted counties over the past 15 days and the number of cases over time. The table below also represents the number of deaths and hospitalizations in each of those impacted counties.

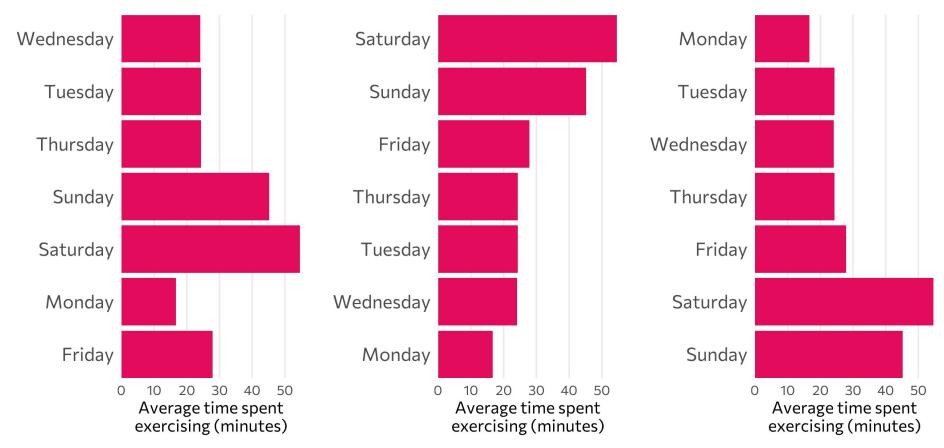














Is your visualisation comparable?

- □ Are categories sensibly ordered?
- ☐ Does the layout enable comparison?
- ☐ Is it easy to find information?



Design data visualisations that are

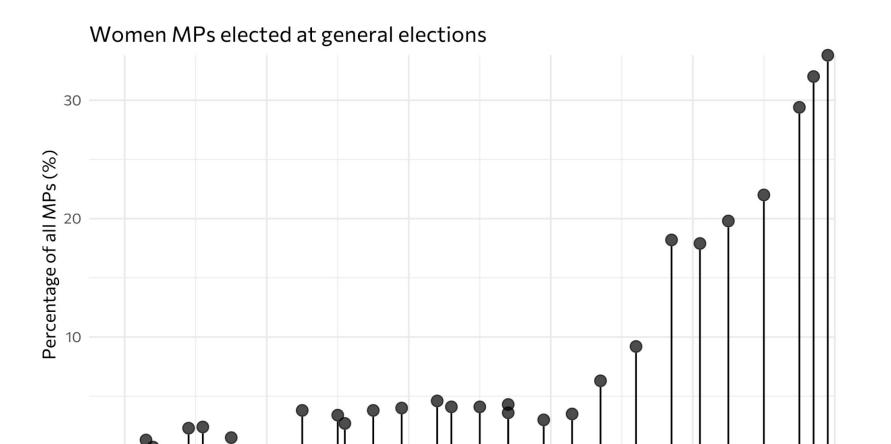
Contextualised



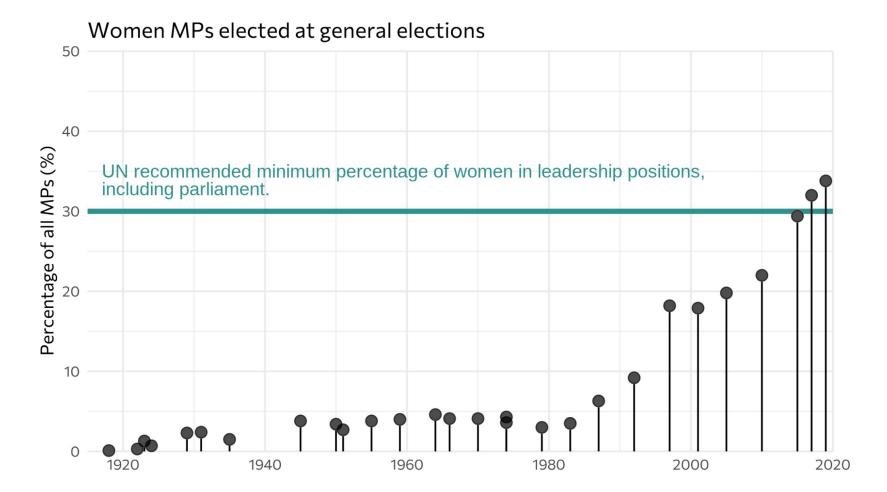
Is parliament becoming more equal?

Women MPs elected at general elections

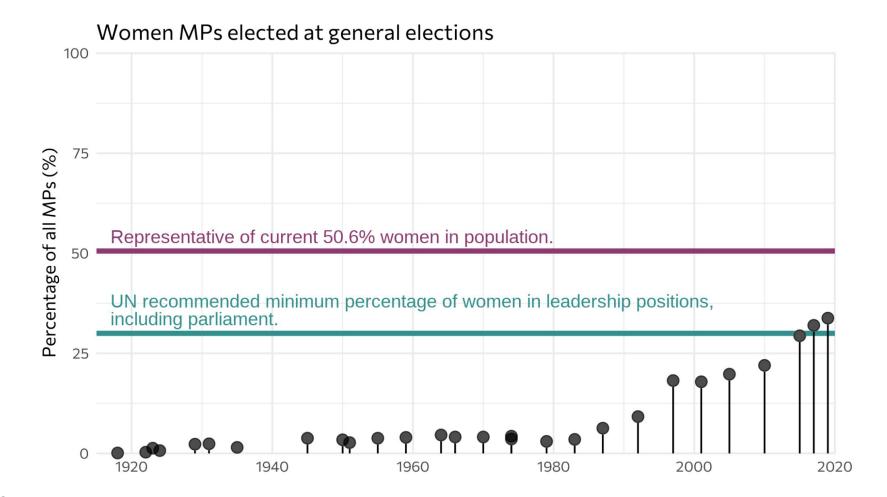
CICC.			
		Total	% all MPs
1918		1	0.1%
1922		2	0.3%
1923		8	1.3%
1924		4	0.7%
1929		14	2.3%
1931		15	2.4%
1935		9	1.5%
1945		24	3.8%
1950		21	3.4%
1951		17	2.7%
1955		24	3.8%
1959		25	4.0%
1964		29	4.6%
1966		26	4.1%
1970		26	4.1%
1974	Feb	23	3.6%
1974	Oct	27	4.3%
1979		19	3.0%
1983		23	3.5%
1987		41	6.3%
1992		60	9.2%
1997		120	18.2%
2001		118	17.9%
2005		128	19.8%
2010		143	22.0%
2015		191	29.4%
2017		208	32.0%
2019		220	33.8%













49

Billionaires in Australia



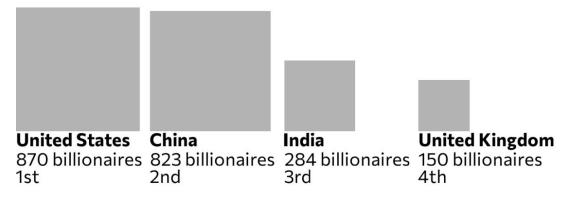
49

Billionaires in Australia

How does this compare?



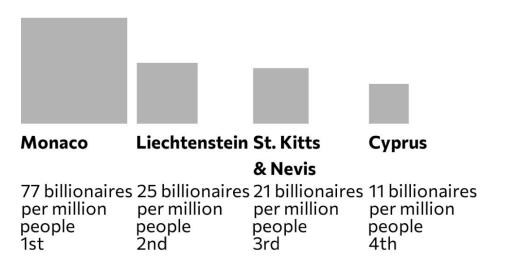
How many billionaires?







How many billionaires per capita?





Australia

2 billionaires per million people 15th

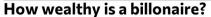


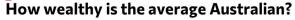
Is a billion dollars really that much?



Is a billion dollars really that much?





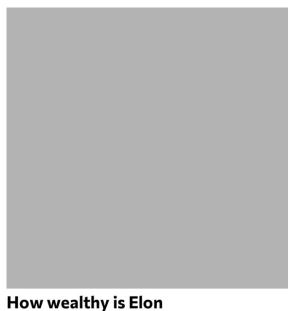




1 billion is the minimum to be a billionaire



1 billion is the minimum to be a billionaire



How wealthy is Elon Musk?

How wealthy is a billonaire?

How wealthy is the average Australian?



Is your visualisation contextualised?

- □ Are there policies that impact the data?
- ☐ Is there a target to reach?
- ☐ How easy is it to conceptualise the data?
- ☐ What are you actually comparing?
- ☐ Is there relevant information missing?

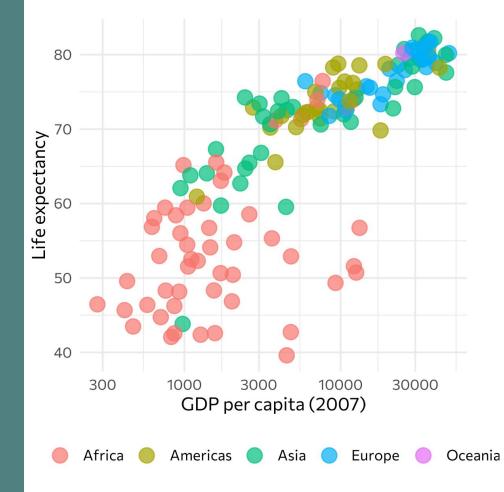


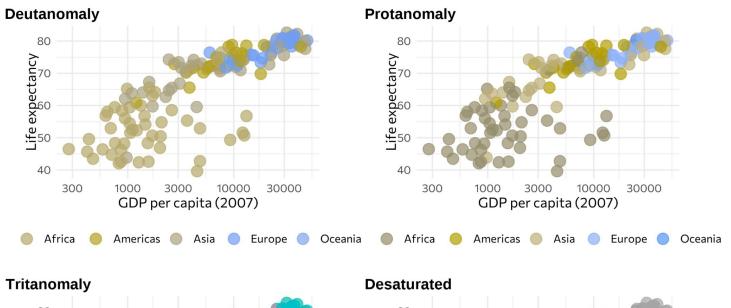
Design data visualisations that are

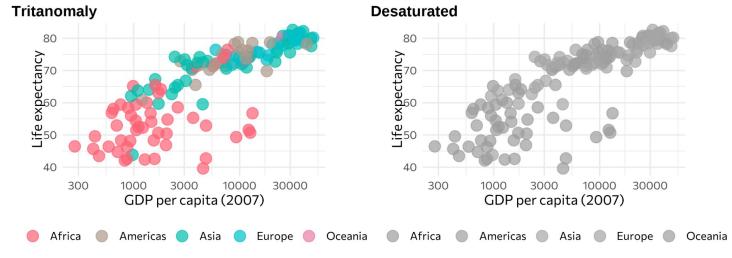
Accessible



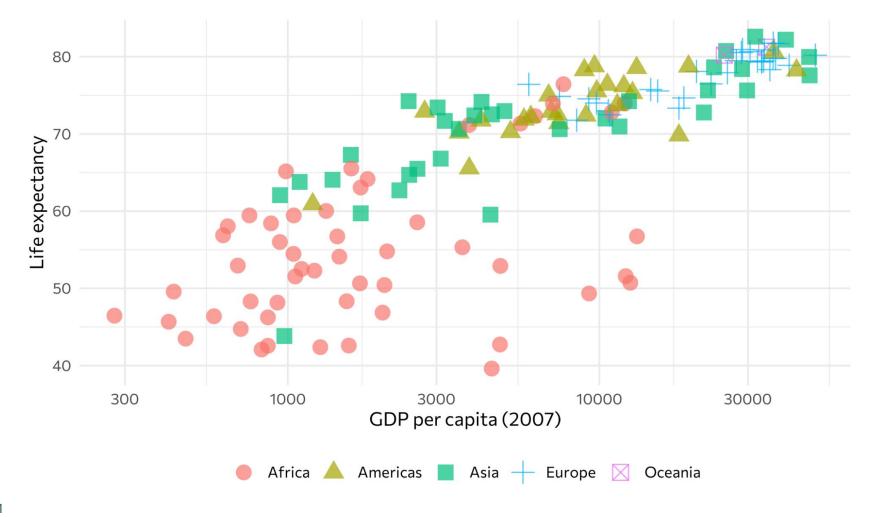
Are these colours okay?



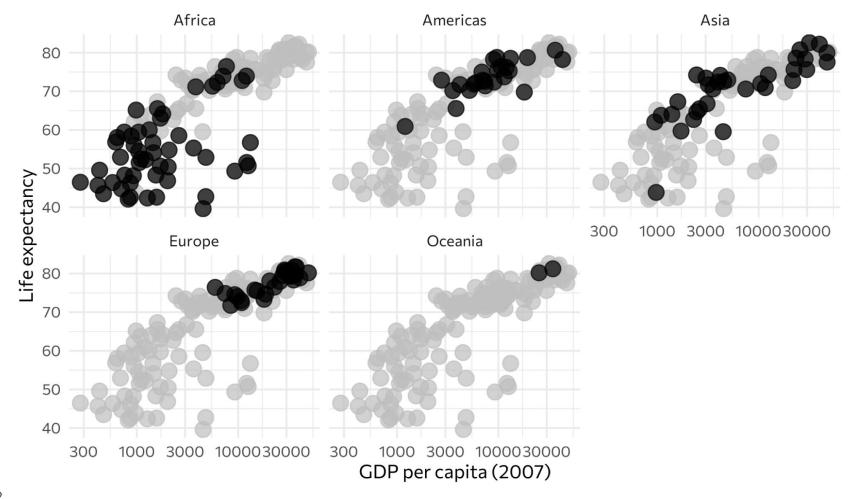






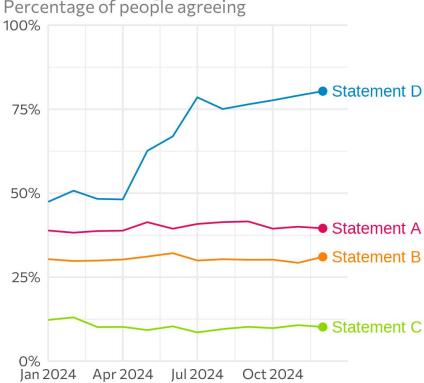








Agreement with statement D increased during 2024 Percentage of people agreeing



Source: Data simulated from a Uniform distribution



Agreement with statement D increased during 2024

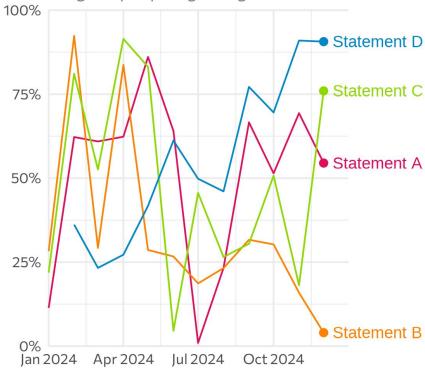
Percentage of people agreeing 100% Statement D 75% 50% Statement A Statement B 25% Statement C 0% Apr 2024 Iul 2024

Oct 2024

Source: Data simulated from a Uniform distribution

Agreement with statement D increased during 2024

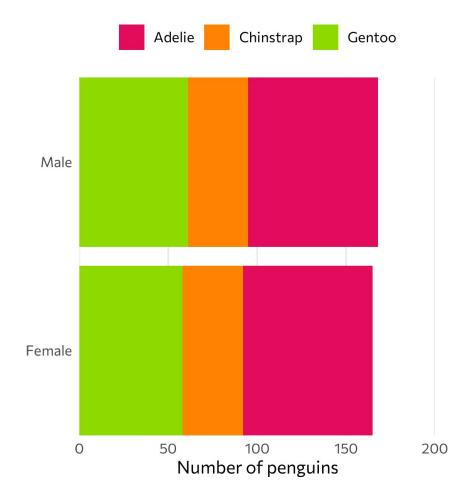
Percentage of people agreeing



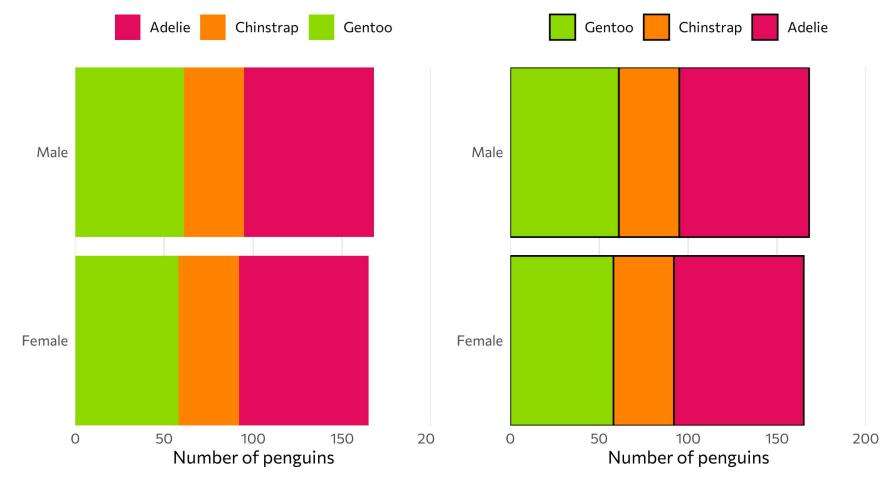
Source: Data simulated from a Uniform distribution



lan 2024









What symbol is this?

Choose readable fonts

111 I11

ceo ceo

qp db qp db

0123456789

0123456789

ap db 0123456789

I₁l

ceo











Is your visualisation accessible?

- Does the chart rely on colour?
- Do labels always stick to the data?
- ☐ Are letters and numbers distinguishable?

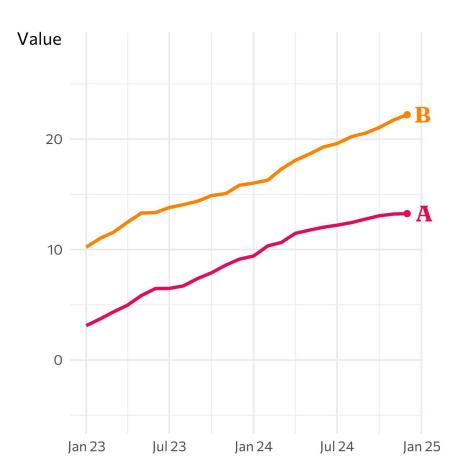


Design data visualisations that are

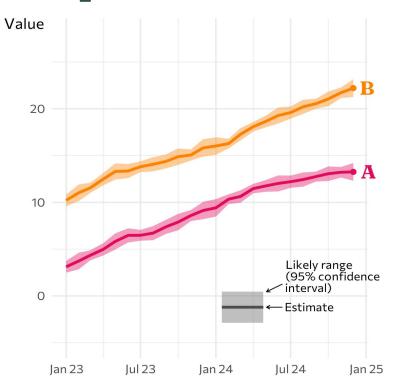
Informative

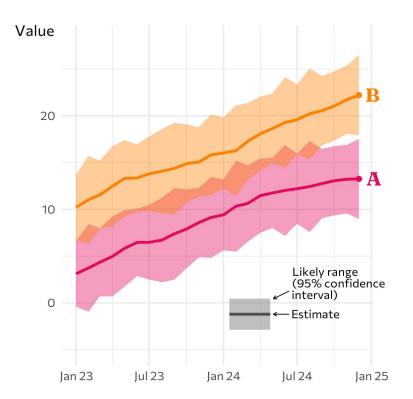


Is A lower than B?



It depends...







Inform, don't persuade Five rules for evidence communication

Michael Blastland, Alexandra L. J. Freeman, Sander van der Linden, Theresa M. Marteau & David Spiegelhalter

Avoid unwarranted certainty, neat narratives and partisan presentation; strive to inform, not persuade.

e persuasive", "be engaging", "tell stories with your science". Most researchers have heard such exhortations many times, and for good reason. Such rhetorical devices often help to land the message, whether that message is designed to sell a product or win a grant. These are the traditional techniques of communications applied to science.

This approach often works, but it comes with danger.

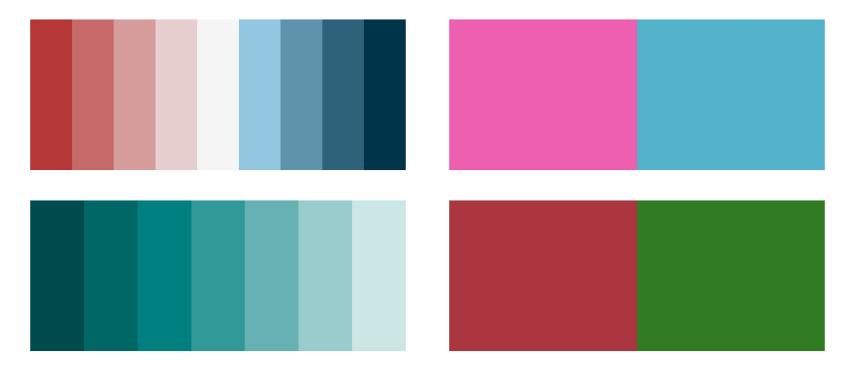
There are myriad examples from the current pandemic of which we might ask: have experts always been explicit in acknowledging unknowns? Complexity? Conflicts of interest? Inconvenient data? And, importantly, their own values? Rather than re-examine those cases, we offer ideas to encourage reflection, based on our own research.

Our small, interdisciplinary group at the University of Cambridge, UK, collects empirical data on issues such as how to communicate uncertainty, how audiences decide

362 | Nature | Vol 587 | 19 November 2020



Colours have associations





Is your visualisation informative?

- □ Does the knowledge of uncertainty change the decision?
- ☐ Is the eye drawn to one category more than others?



"A graphic should not only show the leaves it should show the branches as well as the entire tree."

> Jacques Bertin The Semiology of Graphics. 1983.





nrennie.rbind.io/talks/wombat-data-viz



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