



Georgia Data  
Innovation Hub

*Carl Vinson Institute of Government*

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

# Data Visualization

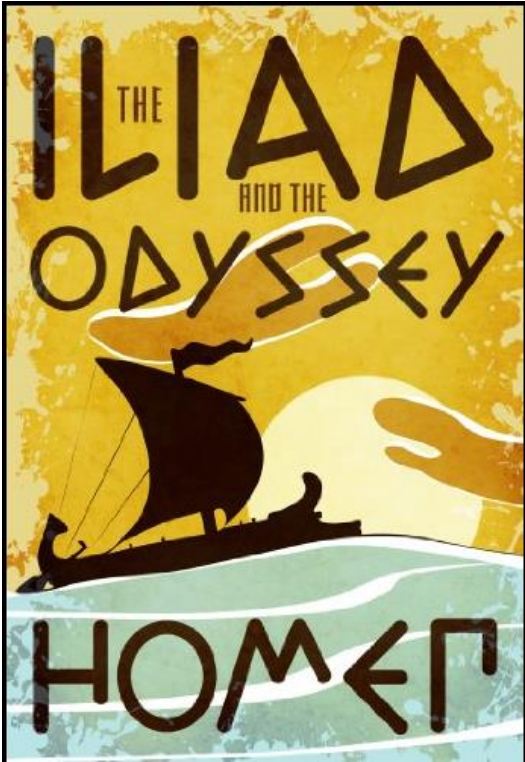
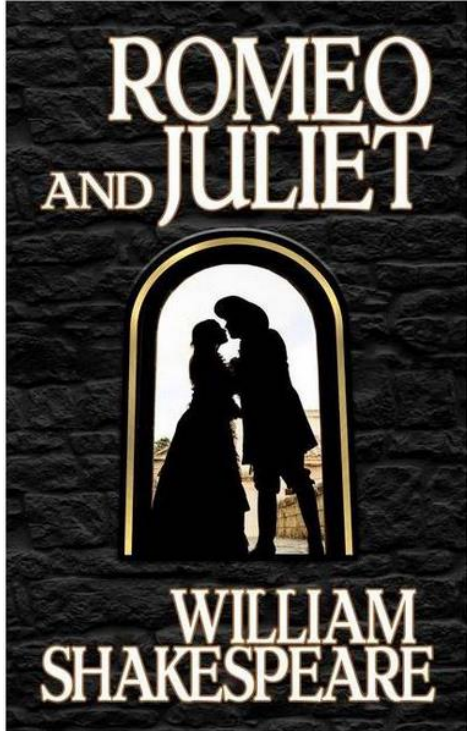
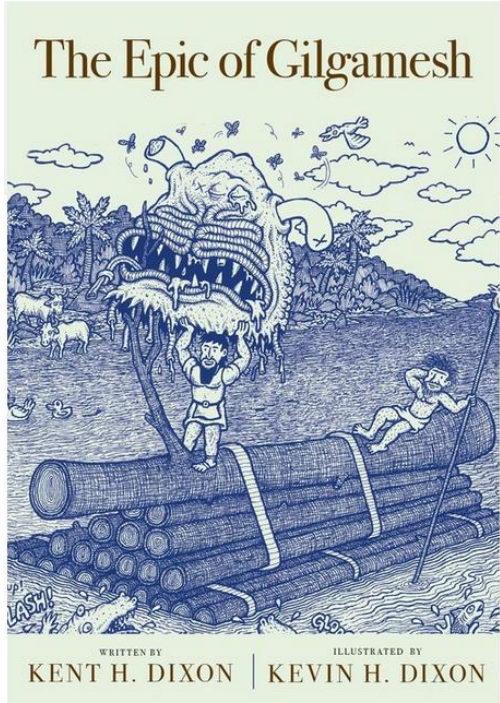
## Storytelling, Tips, and Tricks

Anna Wrigley Miller, Public Service Faculty

# Stories

Humans remember stories





# Common Visualization Tools



# Visualizations can be static and dynamic

- Microsoft Office Suite
  - Excel
  - PowerPoint
- Google Suite
  - Sheets
  - Slides
- Canva
- QGIS
- ArcGIS



# Gartner Magic Quadrant



# What is Data Storytelling?



# Data Storytelling



Presenting  
data



In a  
contextual  
narrative



To a targeted  
audience

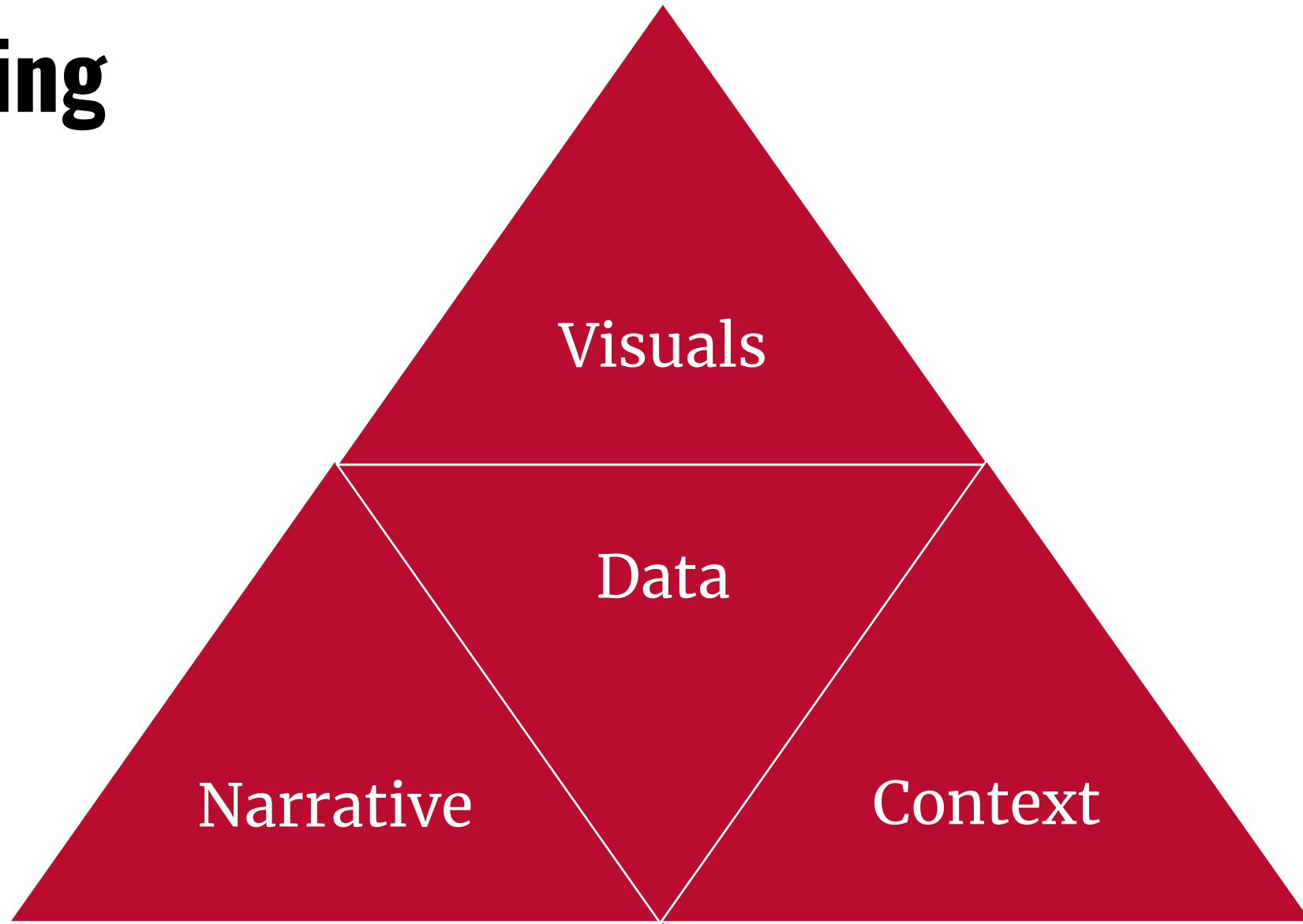




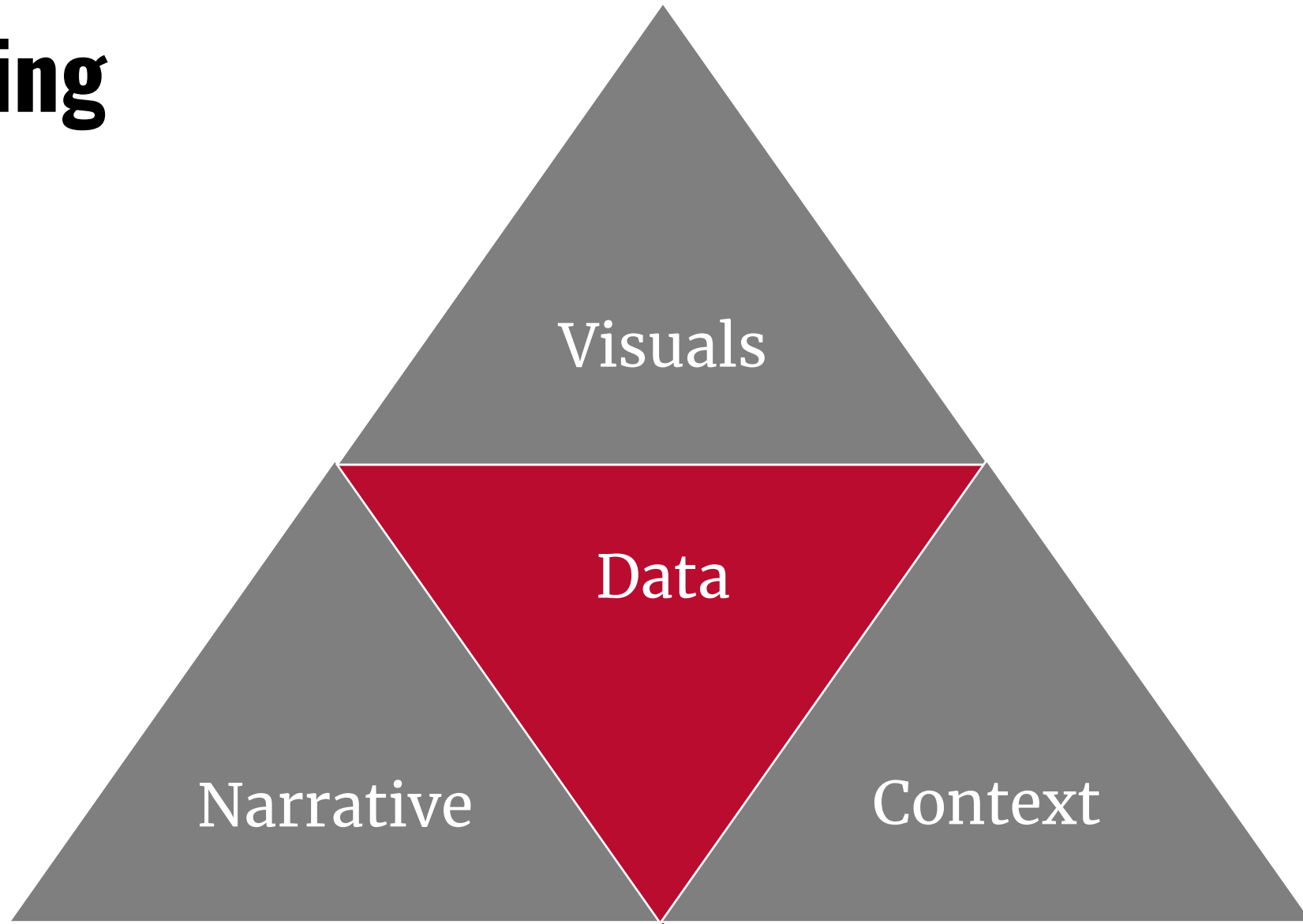
Data is the **what**. Stories are the **why** and **how**.



# Data Storytelling



# Data Storytelling

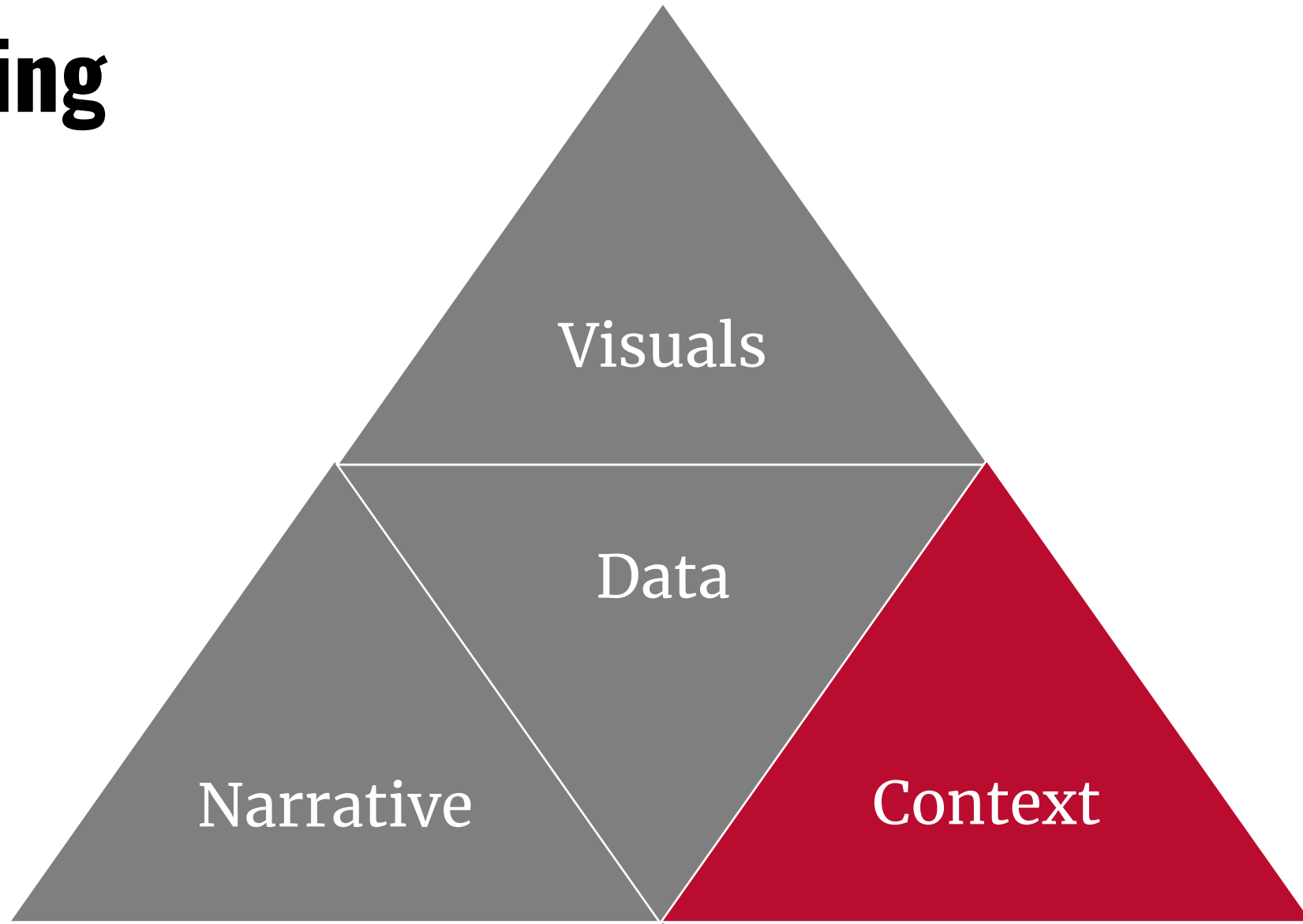


# Understanding your data

- Prior to doing any storytelling or analysis, it is critical to understand your data and its limitations
  - How was the information collected?
  - What is the source?
  - What is missing from the data?



# Data Storytelling

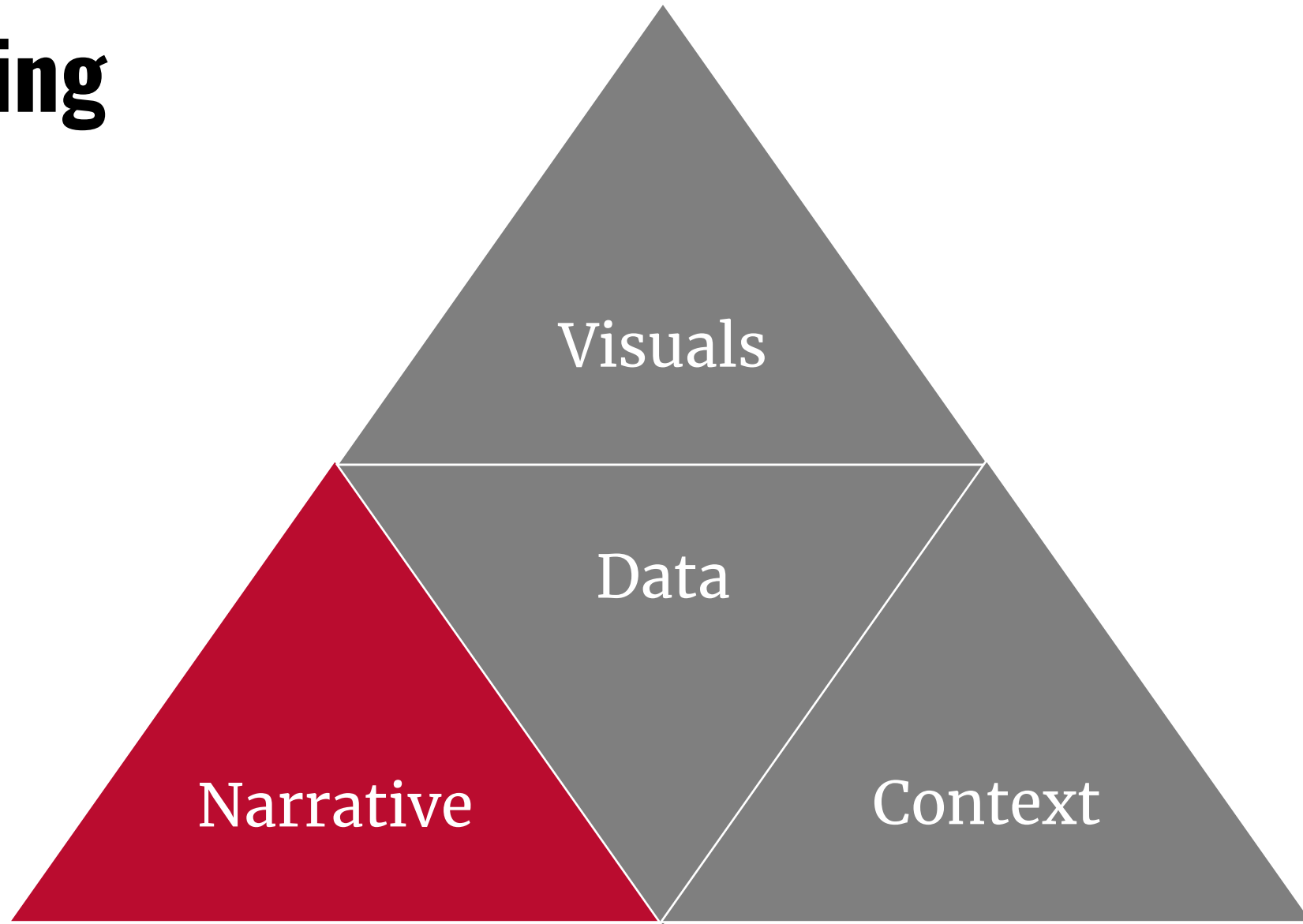


# Context

- Where are you giving the presentation and what is the purpose?
- What do you want the audience to learn from the presentation?
- What's in it for me?
  - Think about the decision maker, their **motivations** and their **decision environment**.



# Data Storytelling



# Storytelling elements

**Theme/ Purpose  
(Why)**

What is the story about?

**Setting (Where  
and When)**

Time and location

**Characters  
(Who)**

Protagonist- central character with clear goal or conflict

Antagonist – opposition or conflict. Can be a person, place or thing

**Plot (How)**

Sequence of events

**Conflict (What)**

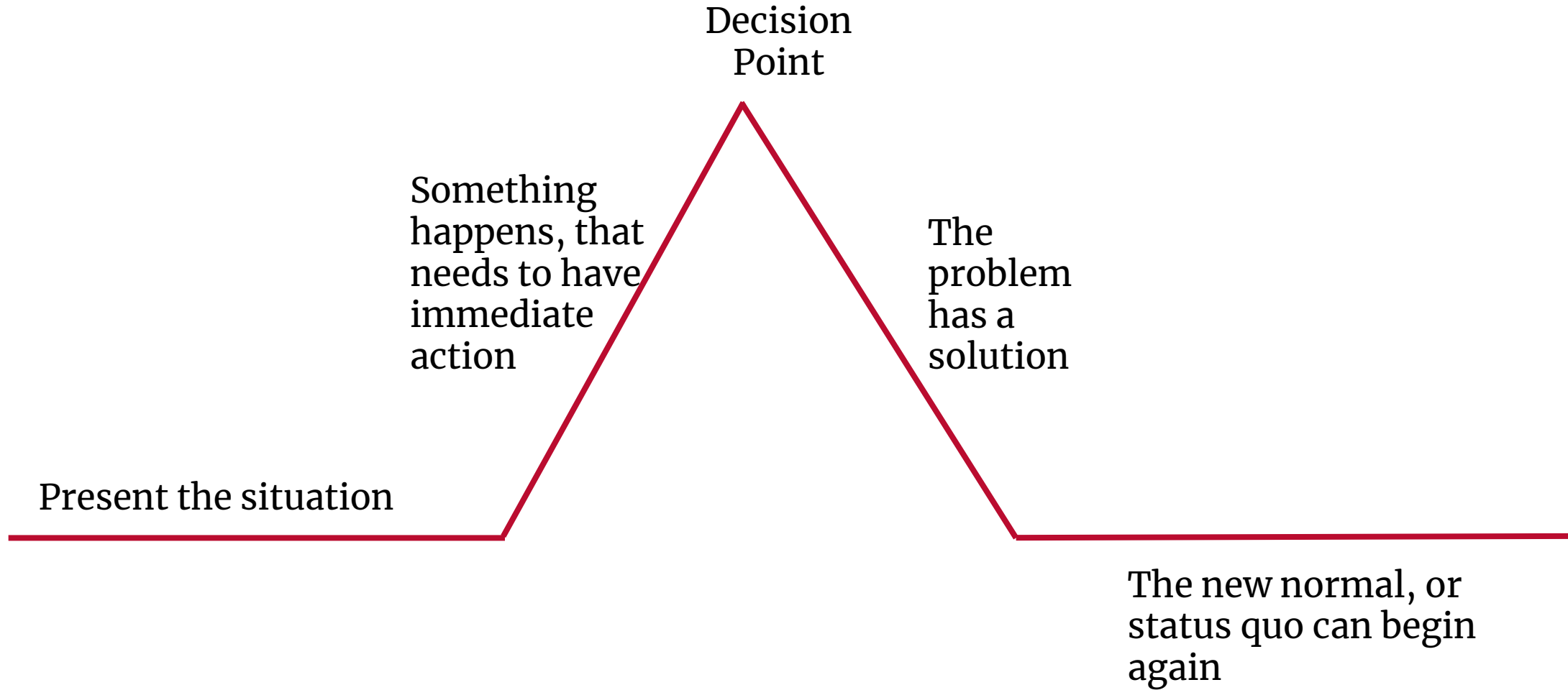
What needs to be overcome?

What is at stake and why does it matter?

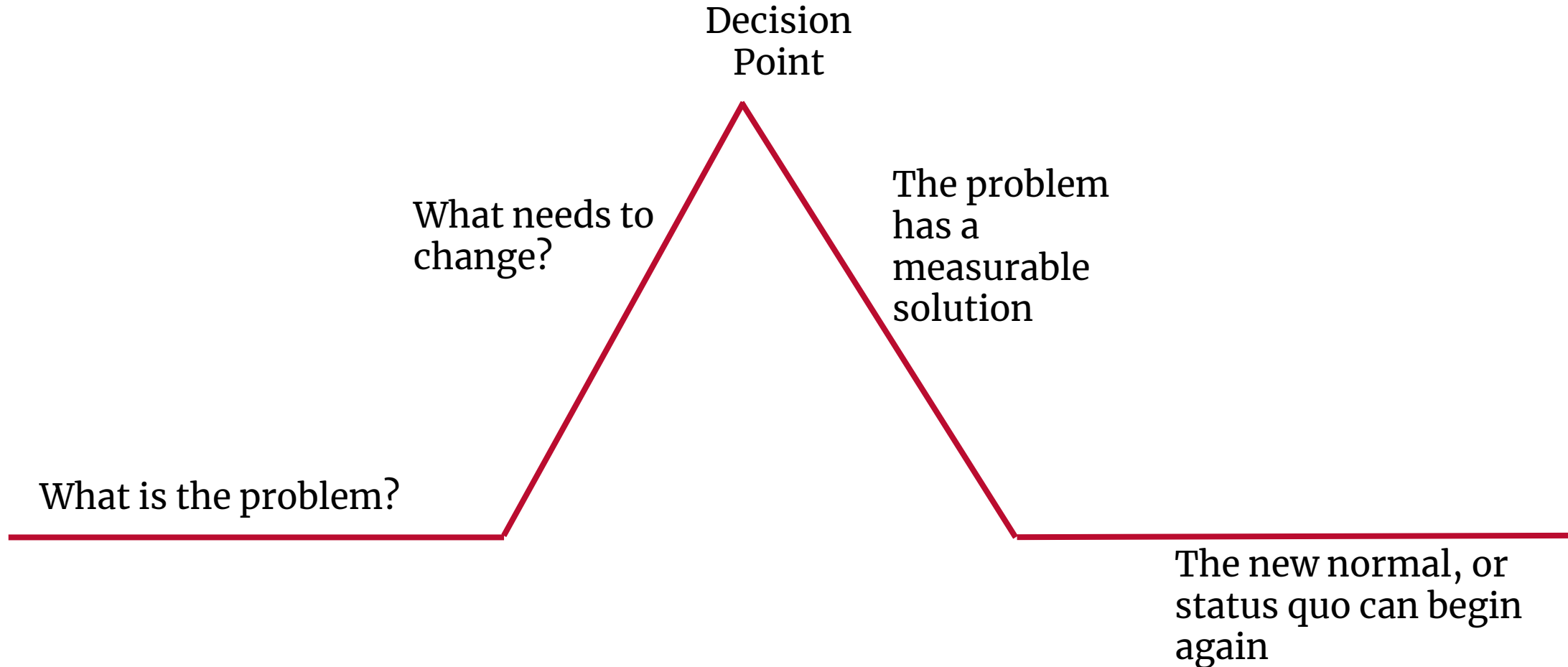




# Story Arc



# Data Story Arc



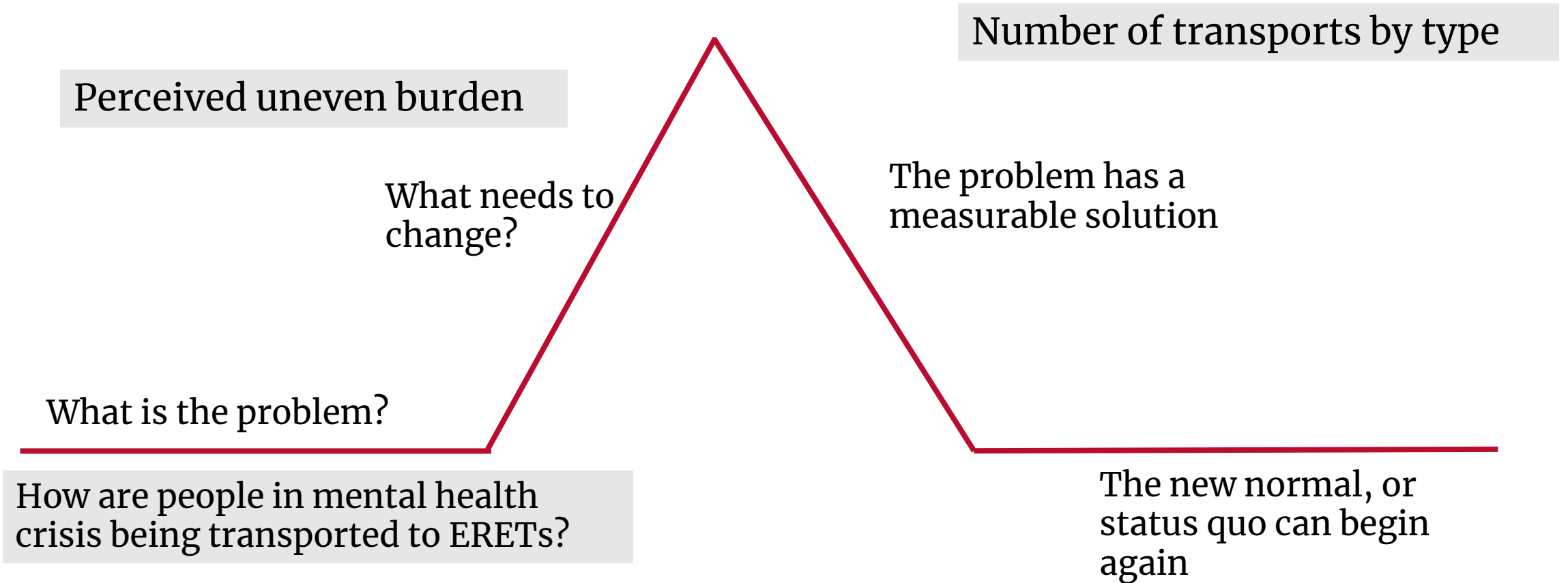
# Case Study- ERET

HB 1013 included a provision for the state to study how people with in mental health crisis are transported to and from ERETs

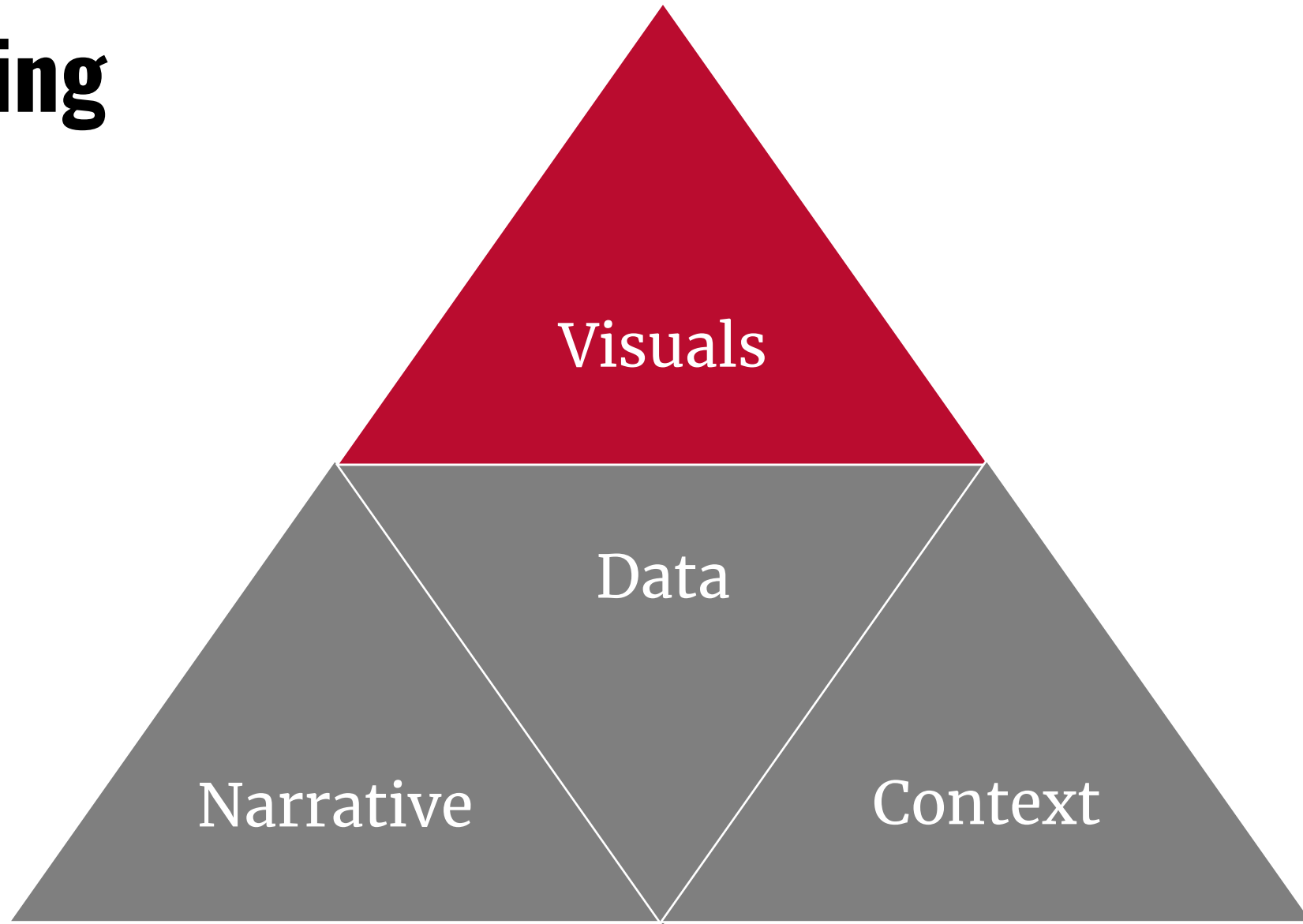
Question: Who is doing the most transports?



# ERETs Story Arc



# Data Storytelling



# Focused visualizations

- Complex visuals will confuse the audience and distract them from the point of the presentation
- Remove clutter, like unnecessary text and labels

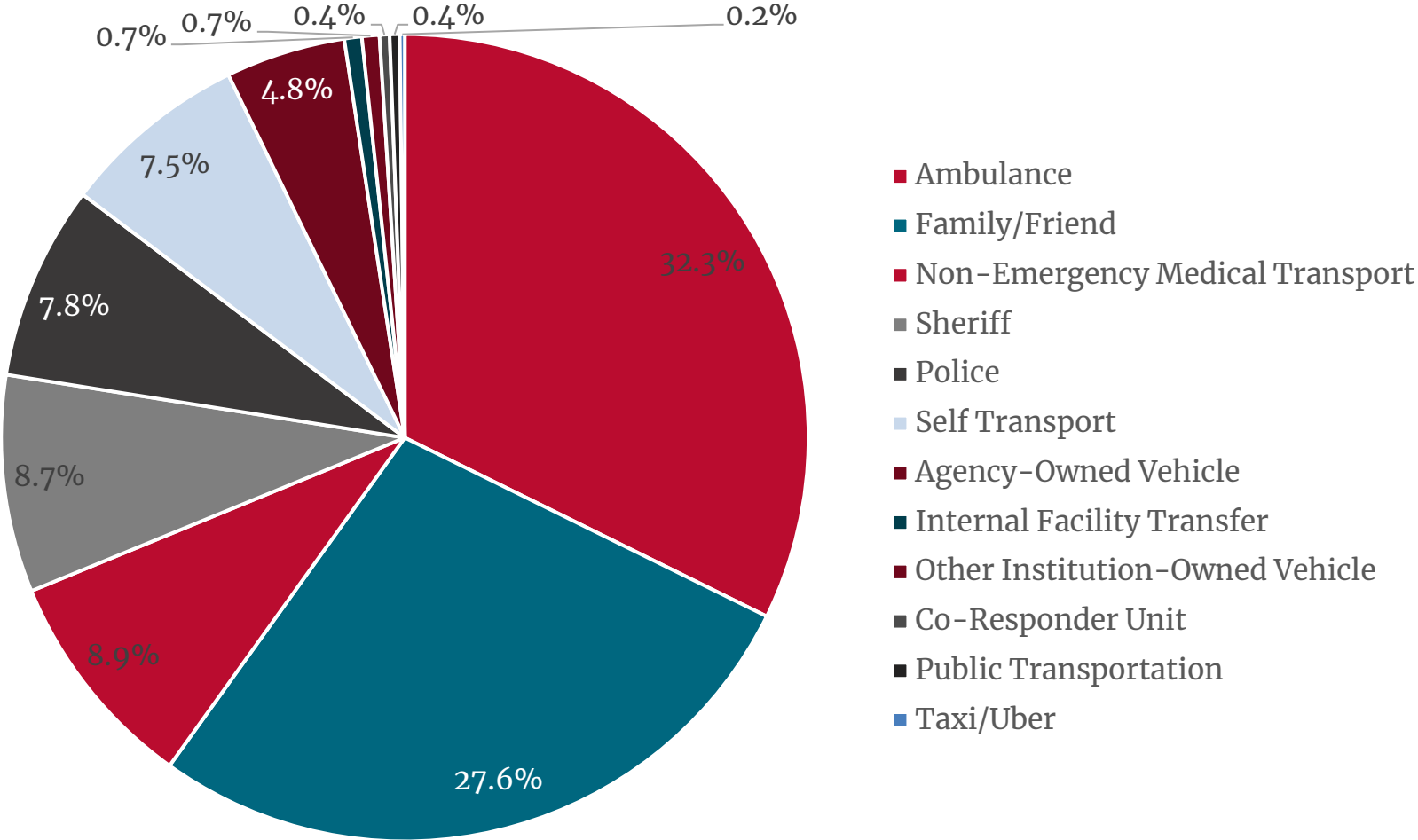


# Method of transport to ERETs

<u>Transportation Method</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Ambulance	2,174	32.3%
Family/Friend	1,859	27.6%
Non-Emergency Medical Transport	602	8.9%
Sheriff	585	8.7%
Police	522	7.8%
Self Transport	508	7.5%
Agency-Owned Vehicle	323	4.8%
Internal Facility Transfer	45	0.7%
Other Institution-Owned Vehicle	45	0.7%
Co-Responder Unit	28	0.4%
Public Transportation	26	0.4%
Taxi/Uber	13	0.2%

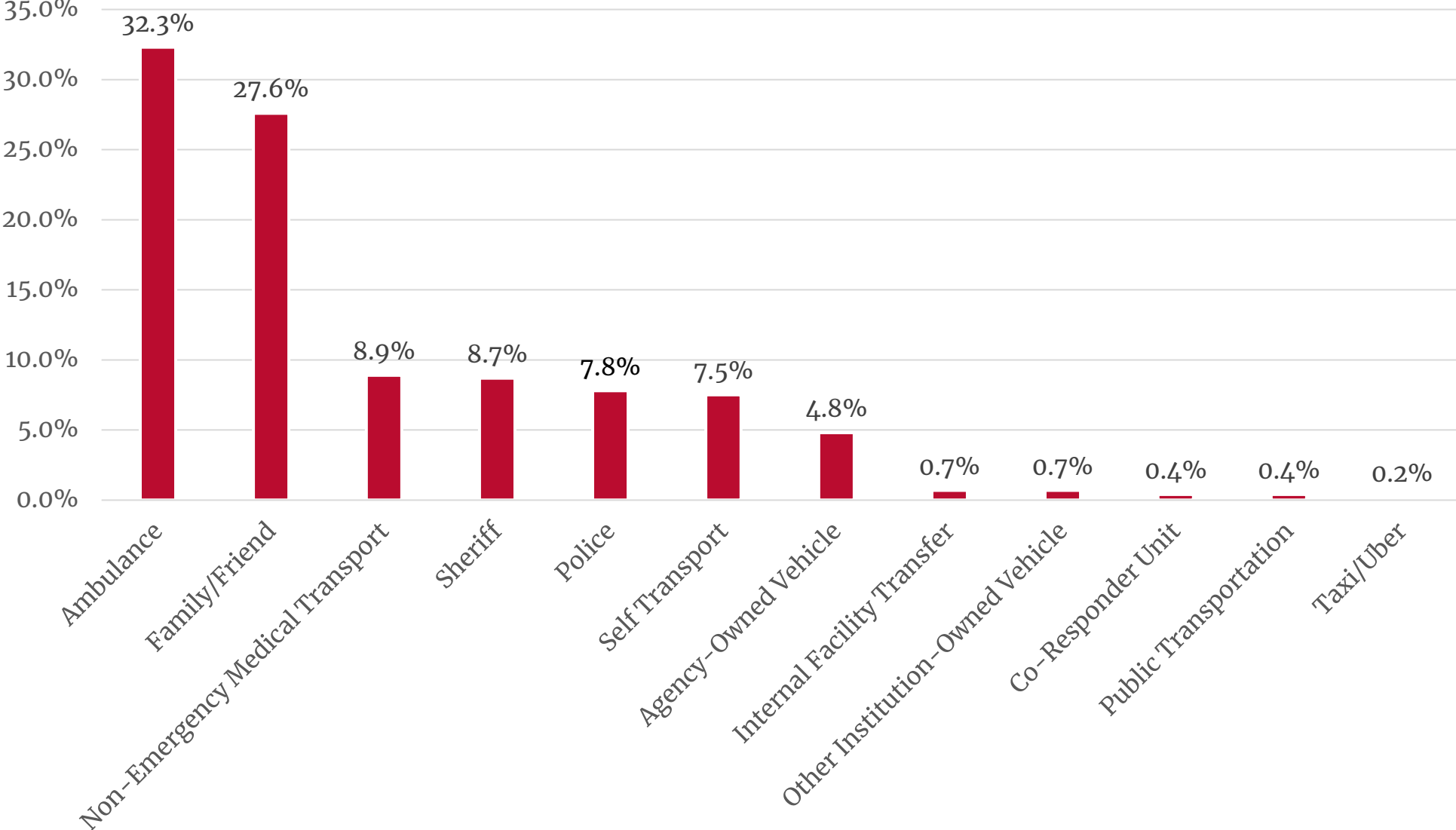


# Method of Transport to ERETs

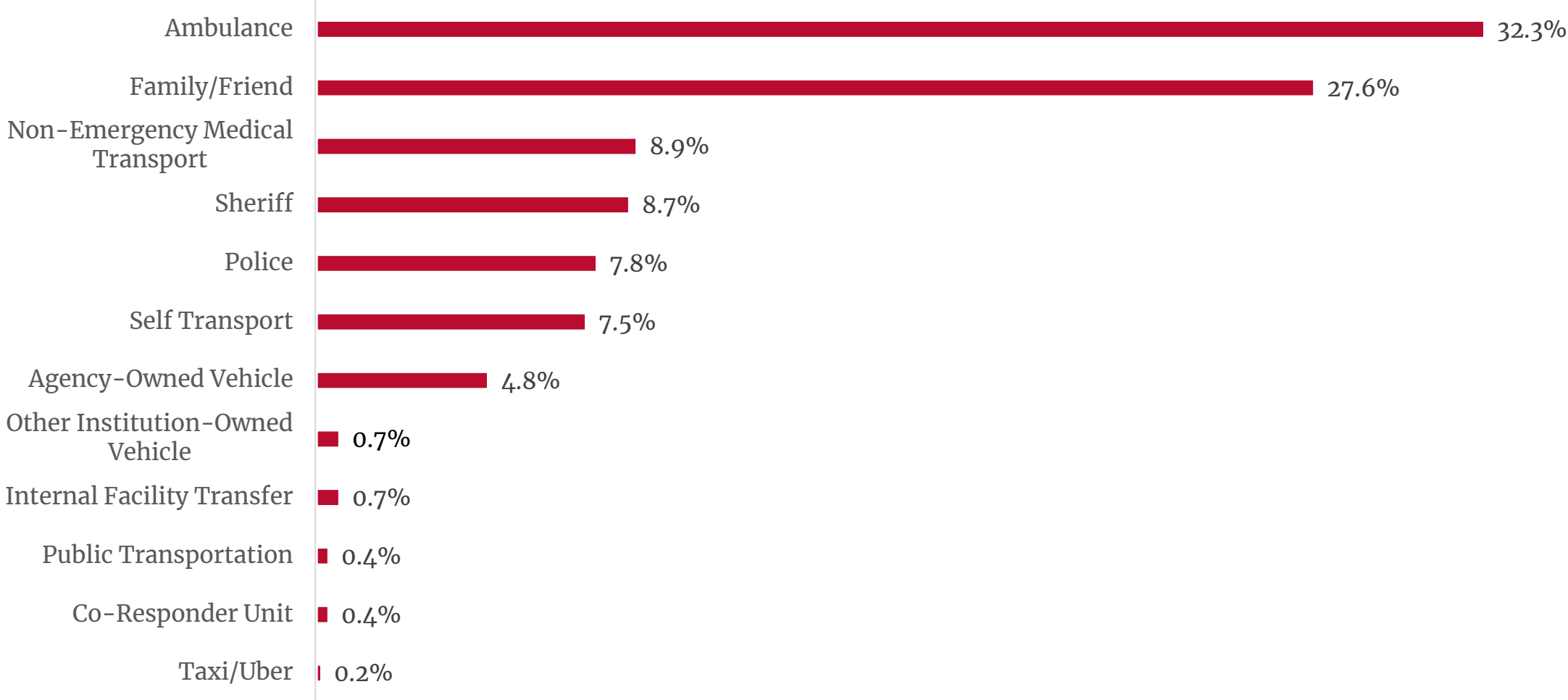




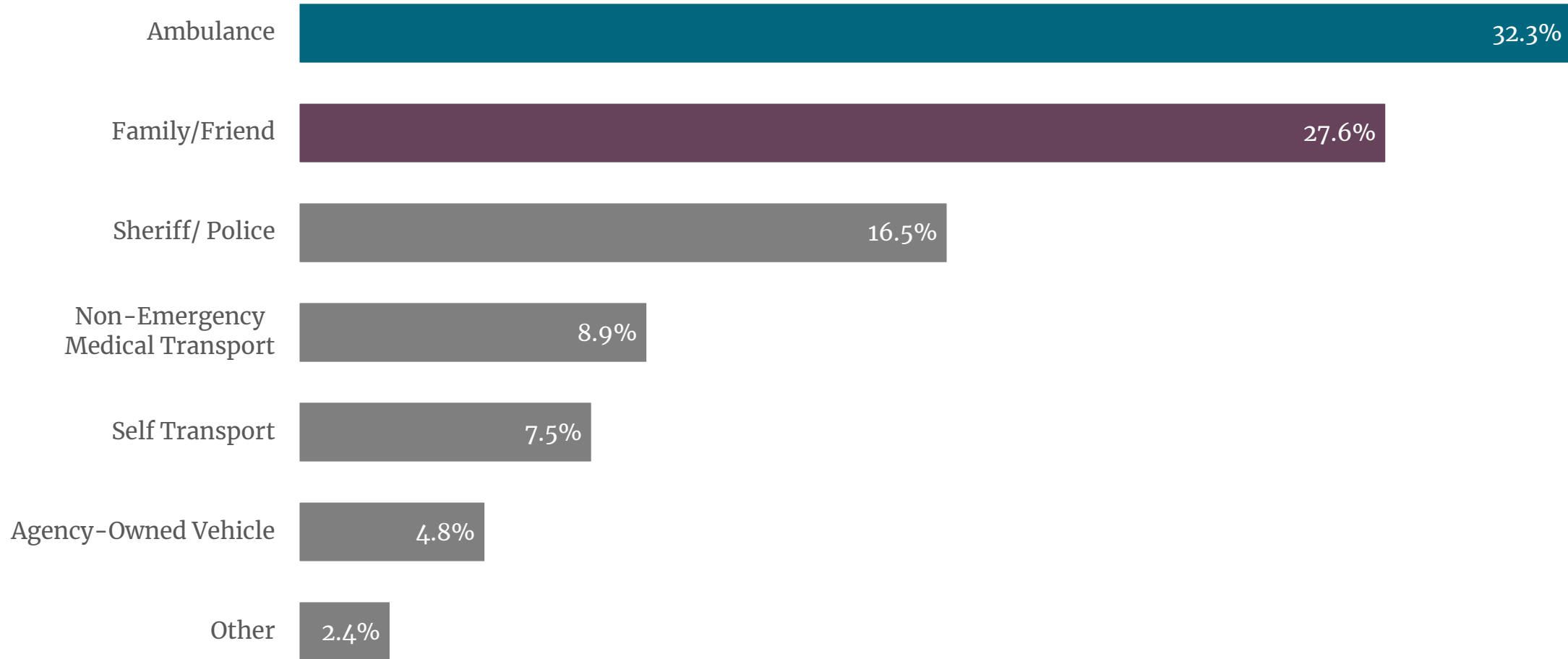
# Method of Transport to ERETs



# Method of Transport to ERETs

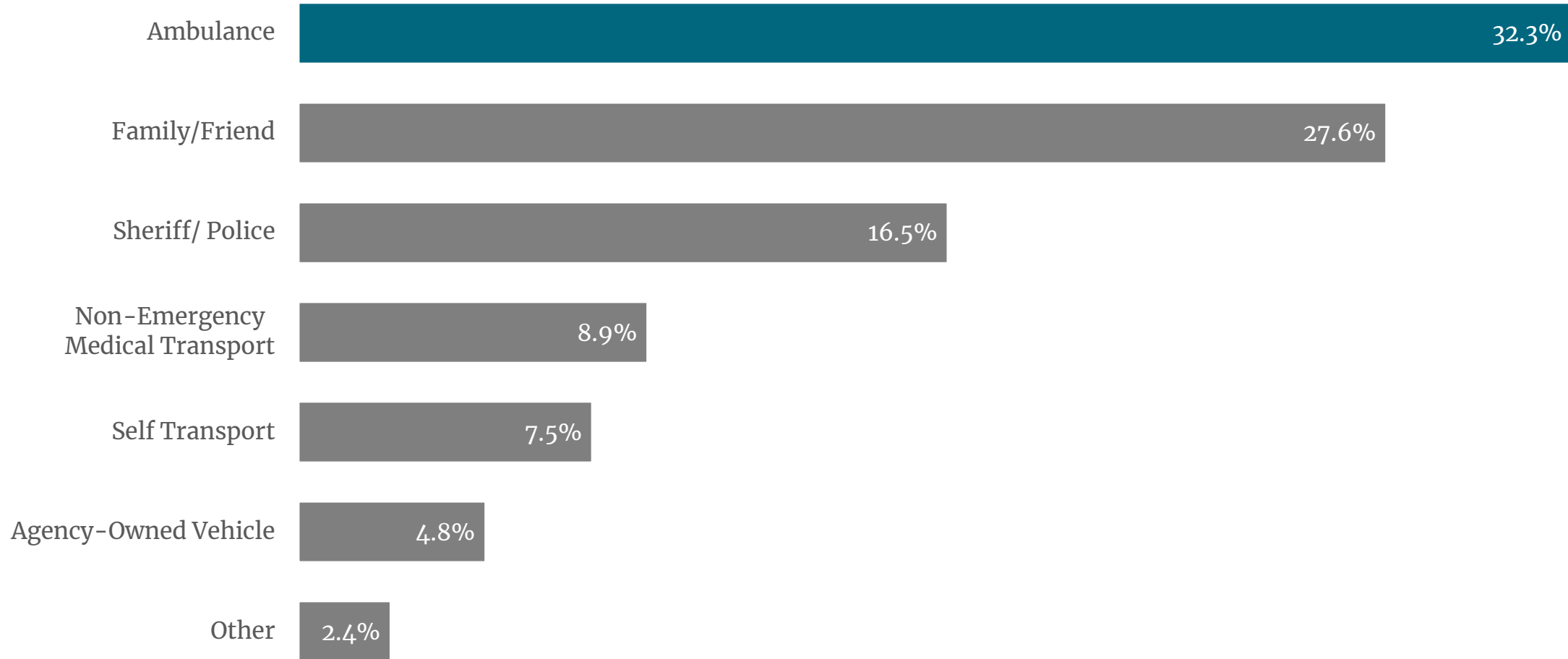


# In 2022, 59.9% of transports to ERETs were through **Ambulance** and **Family/ Friend**.



Note: "Other" includes taxi/ uber, co-responder unit, public transportation, internal facility transfer, and other institution owned vehicle.

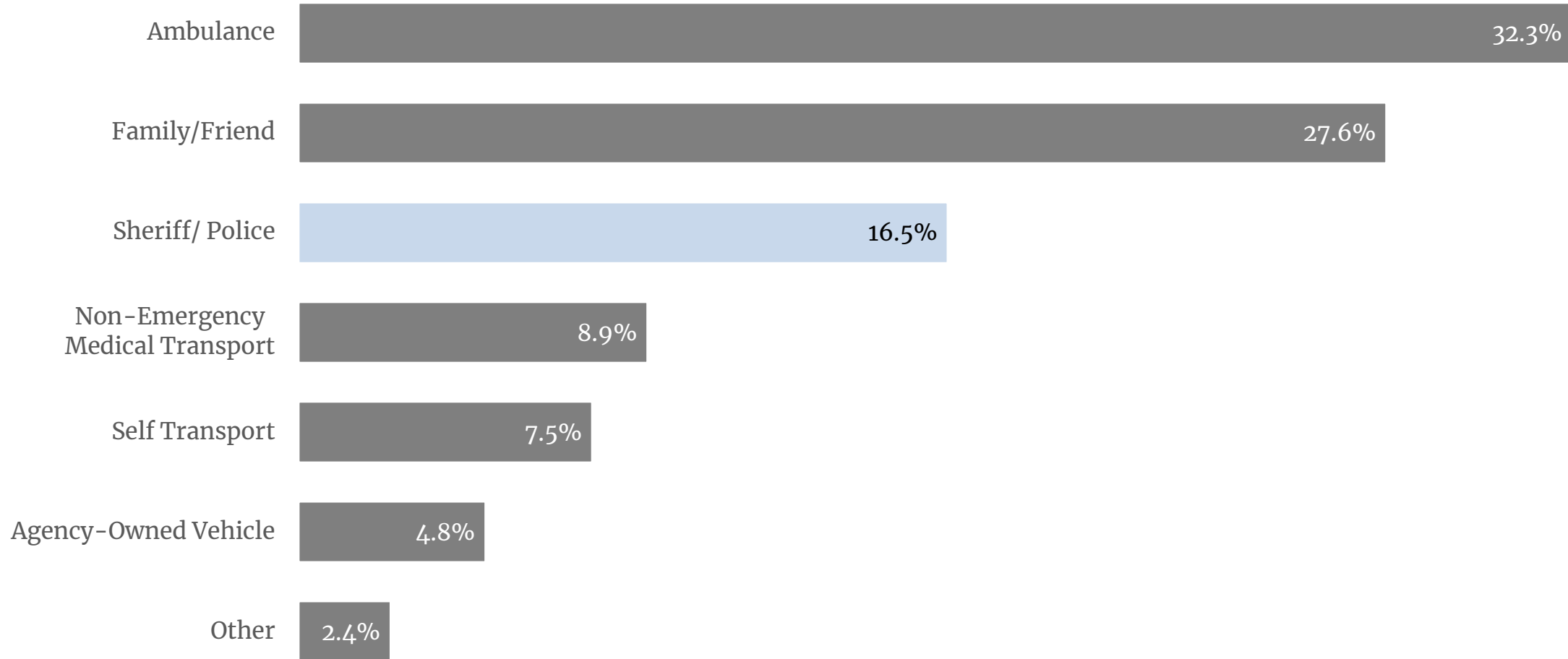
## In 2022, **Ambulance** was the most used method of transport to ERETs.



Note: "Other" includes taxi/ uber, co-responder unit, public transportation, internal facility transfer, and other institution owned vehicle.



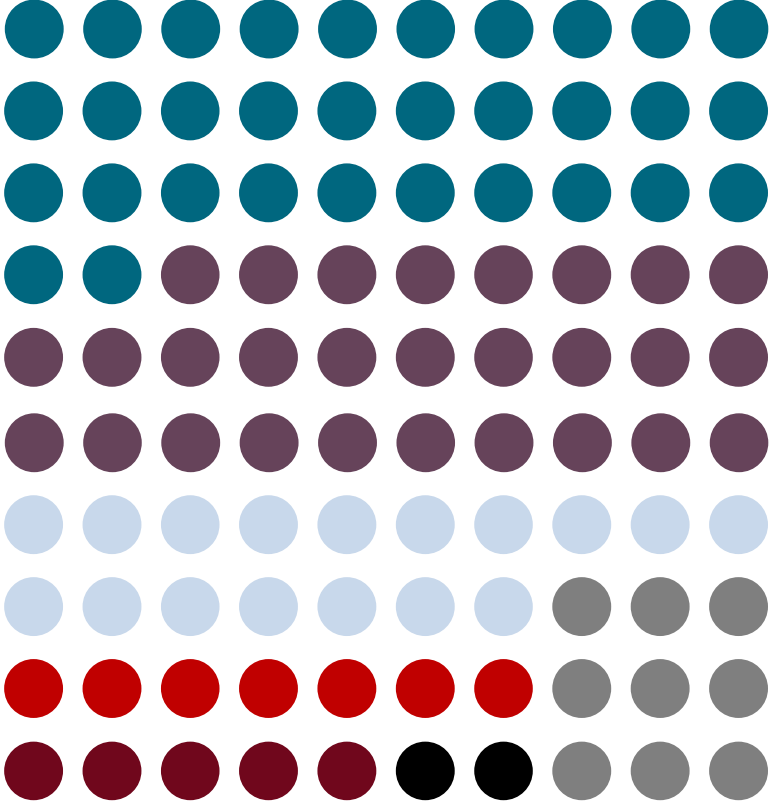
## In 2022, Sheriff and Police completed the third-most transports to ERETs.



Note: "Other" includes taxi/ uber, co-responder unit, public transportation, internal facility transfer, and other institution owned vehicle.

# Icon Array

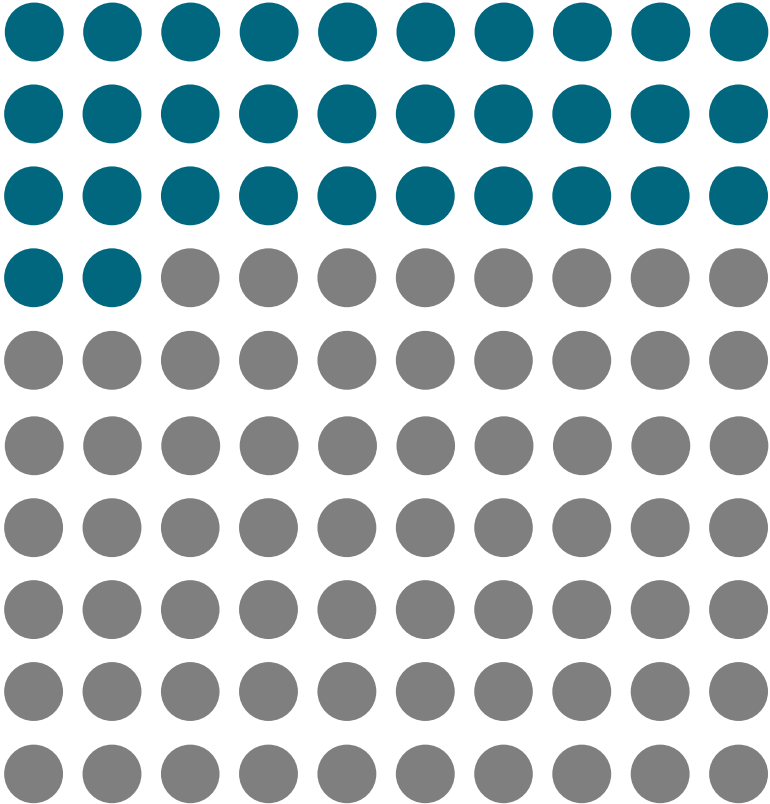
Ambulance	32%
Family/Friend	28%
Sherriff/ Police	17%
Non-Emergency Medical Transport	9%
Self-Transport	7%
Agency-Owned Vehicle	5%
Other	2%



Note: "Other" includes taxi/ uber, co-responder unit, public transportation, internal facility transfer, and other institution owned vehicle.

# Icon Array

Ambulance	32%
Family/Friend	28%
Sherriff/ Police	17%
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Note: "Other" includes taxi/ uber, co-responder unit, public transportation, internal facility transfer, and other institution owned vehicle.

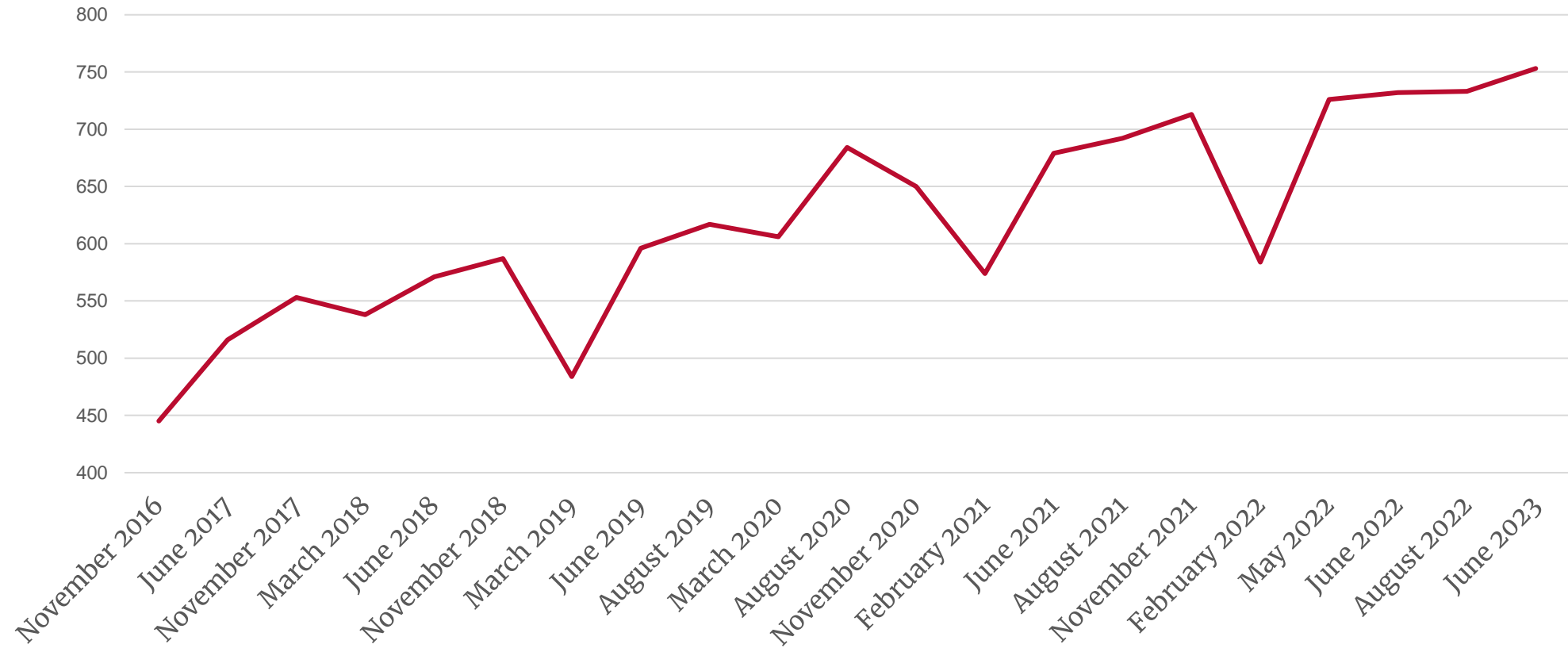
# Single Big Number

In 2022, transports  
by **Ambulances**  
made up **32%**  
of all transports to ERETs.

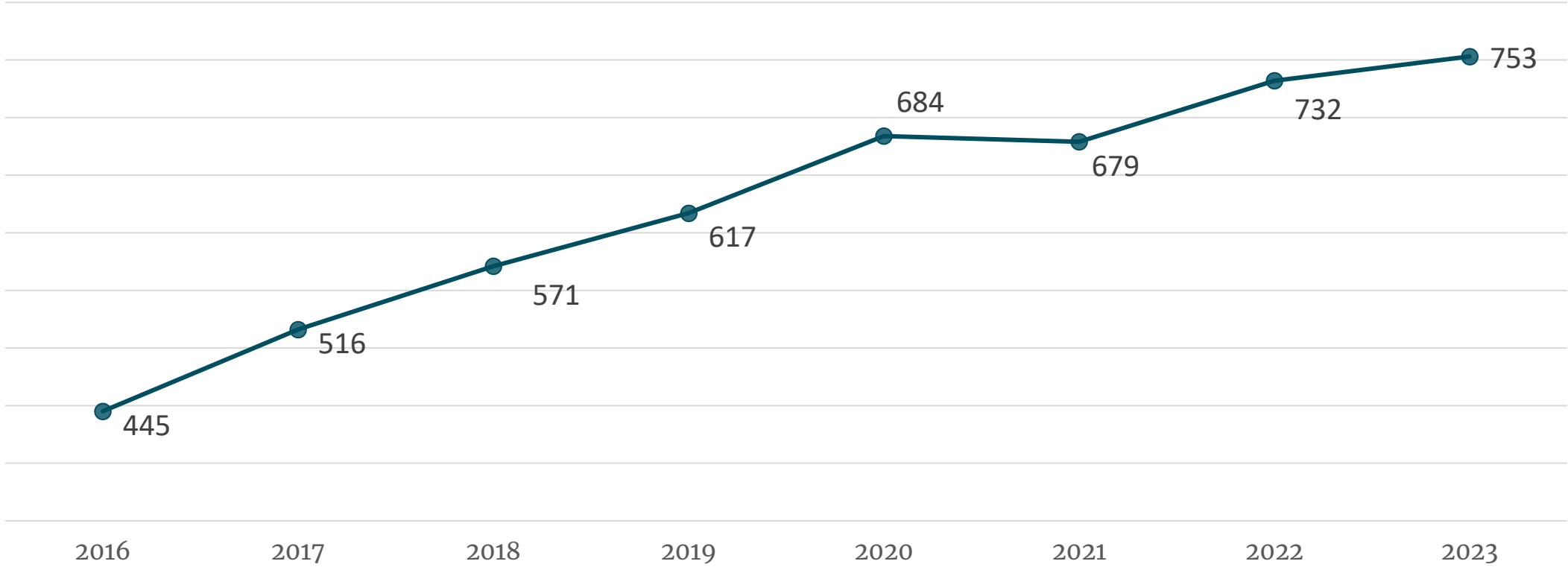




# Membership Growth

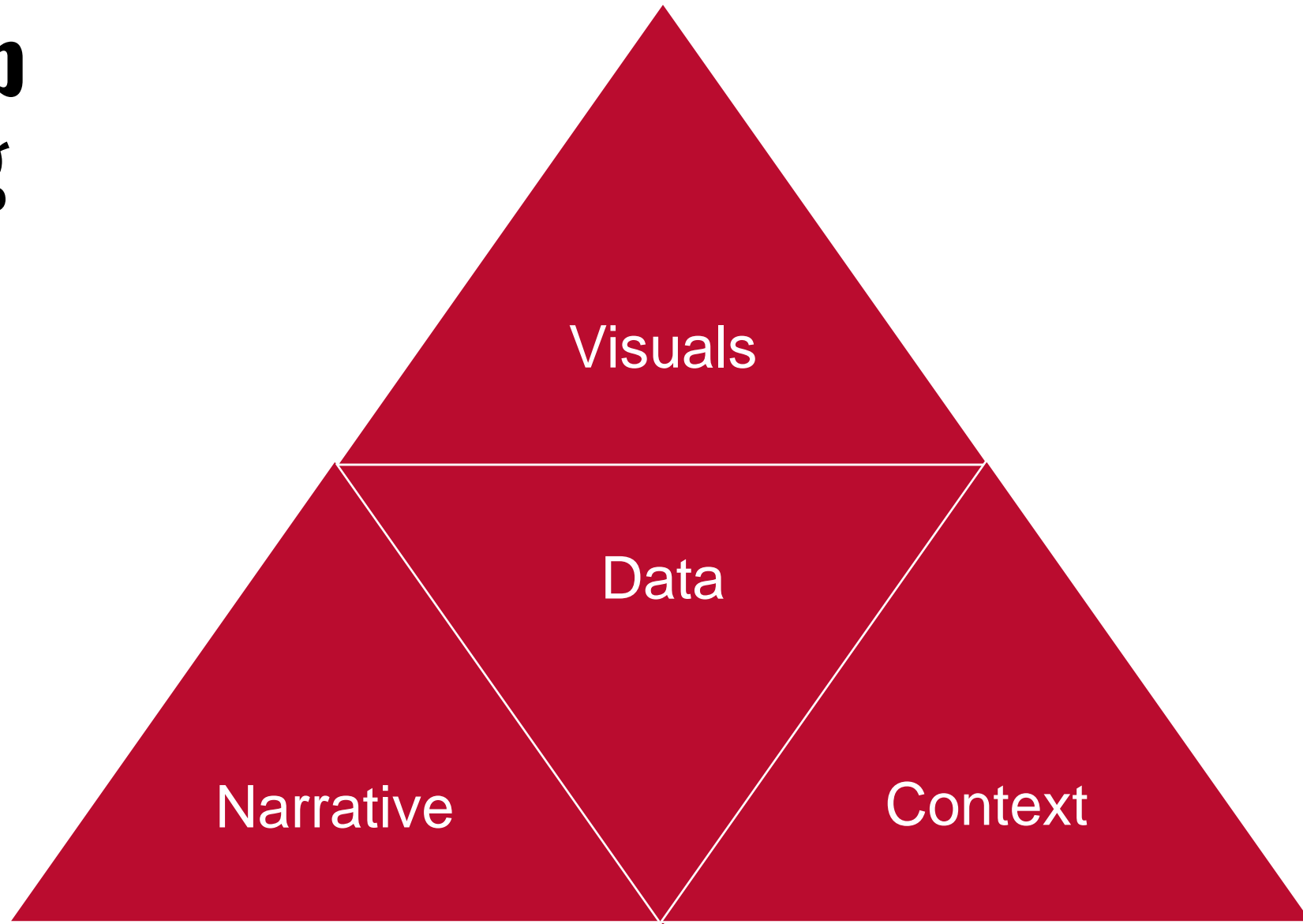


# Total membership grew by 308 from 2016- 2023



# Learning Recap

## Data Storytelling



**How can you apply the elements of Data  
Storytelling to a current project?**



# Chart-making tips



# How many 7 do you see below?

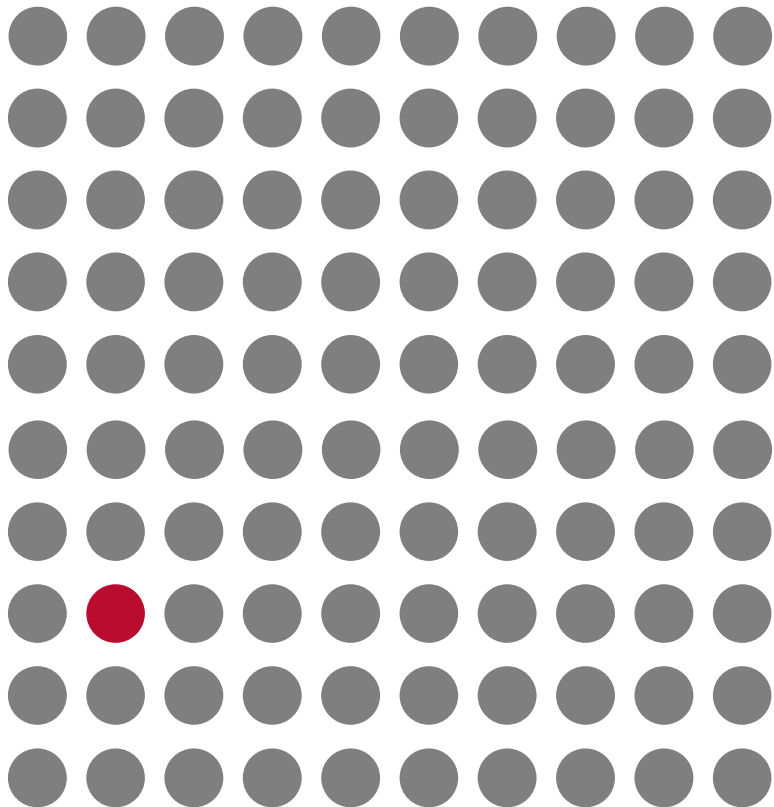
8 5 7 4 9 3 2 5 1 4 7 9 6 5 6 5 1 4  
2 3 2 5 8 4 1 3 5 6 7 4 6 9 2 5 8 7  
4 1 2 3 6 5 8 9 7 5 6 3 2 1 4 5 8 9  
6 2 3 4 8 5 6 9 3 2 1 7 8 9 6 5 7 2  
3 8 4 6 8 4 9 7



# How many 7 do you see below?

8 5 **7** 4 9 3 2 5 1 4 **7** 9 6 5 6 5 1  
4 2 3 2 5 8 4 1 3 5 6 **7** 4 6 9 2 5 8  
**7** 4 1 2 3 6 5 8 9 **7** 5 6 3 2 1 4 5 8  
9 6 2 3 4 8 5 6 9 3 2 1 **7** 8 9 6 5 **7**  
2 3 8 4 6 8 4 9 **7**

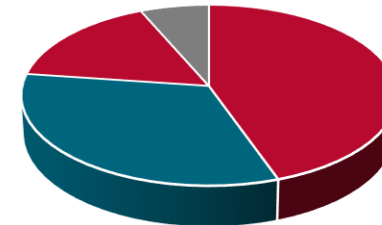
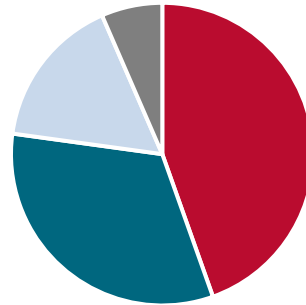
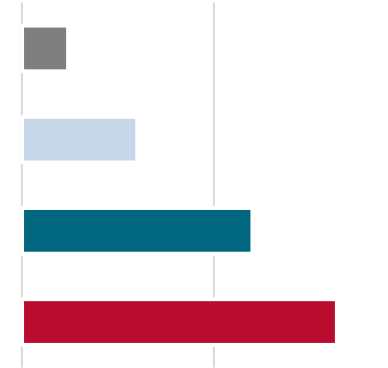
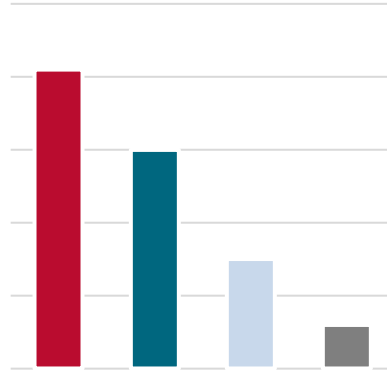






# Pre-attentive processing

1. Height
2. Angle
3. Area
4. Length



# Psychology of Color

- Color can have cultural influence
  - White: purity and mourning
- Color can have societal connotations
  - Red= bad
  - Green= good
- Be aware of implicit correlations with color combinations
  - Pink and Blue
  - Red and Black
  - Red and Blue



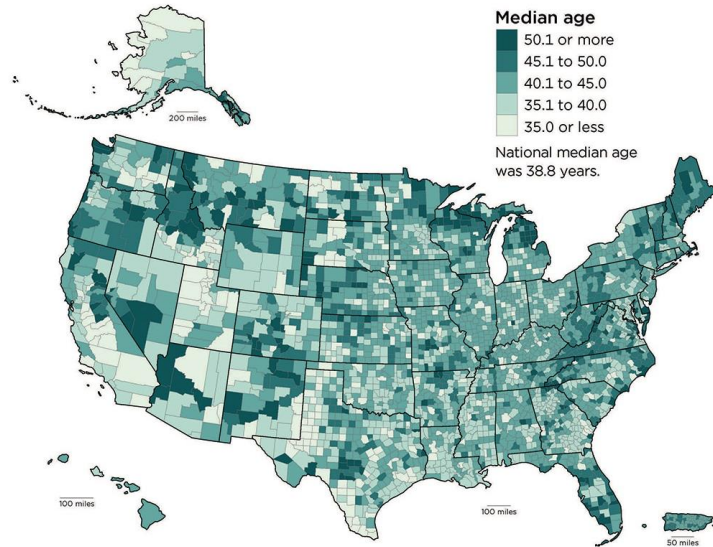
# Using Color

- Be consistent in the usage
- Use color to bring attention to parts of the visualization
- Depending on what the visualization is showing using different palates
  - Sequential
  - Divergent
  - Categorical

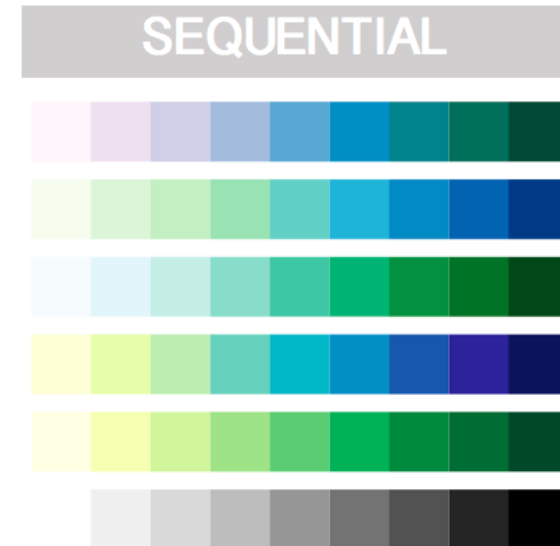


# Sequential Color Pallets

Use when showing intensity



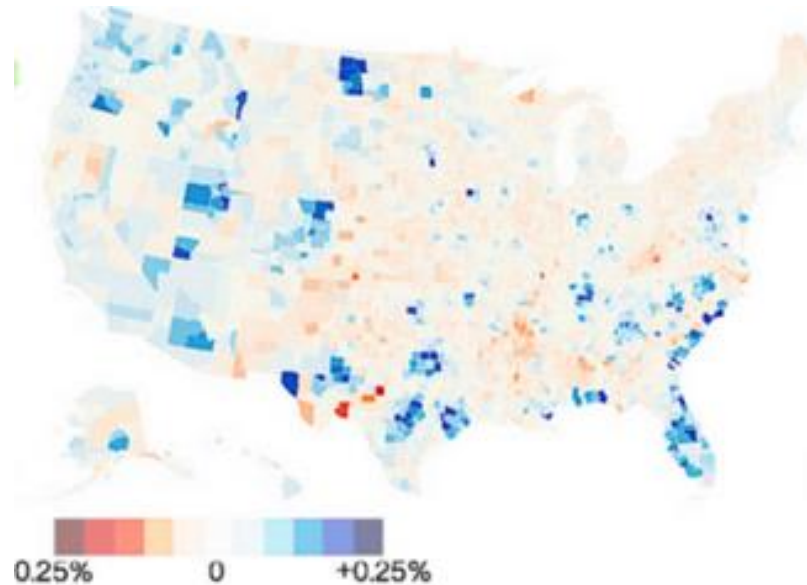
Source: U. S. Census Bureau



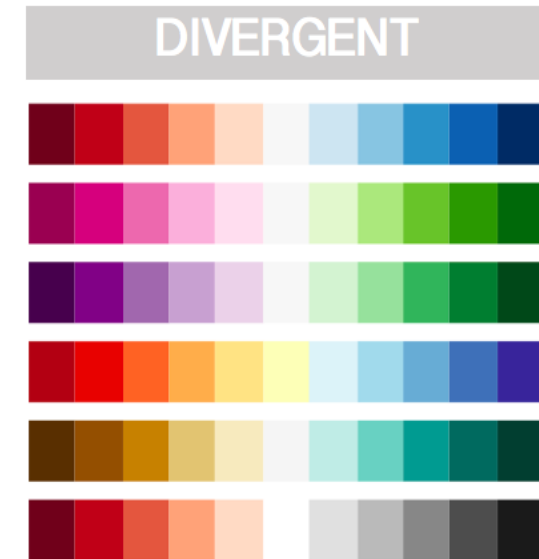
[Towardsdatascience.com](https://towardsdatascience.com)

# Divergent Color Palettes

Use when showing data of opposing directions



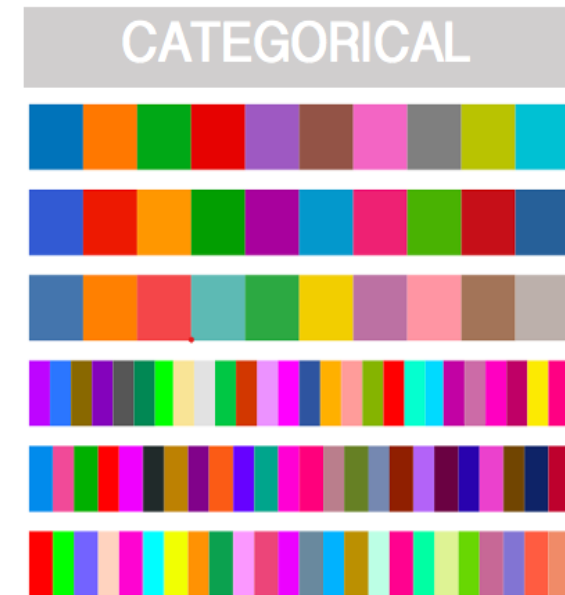
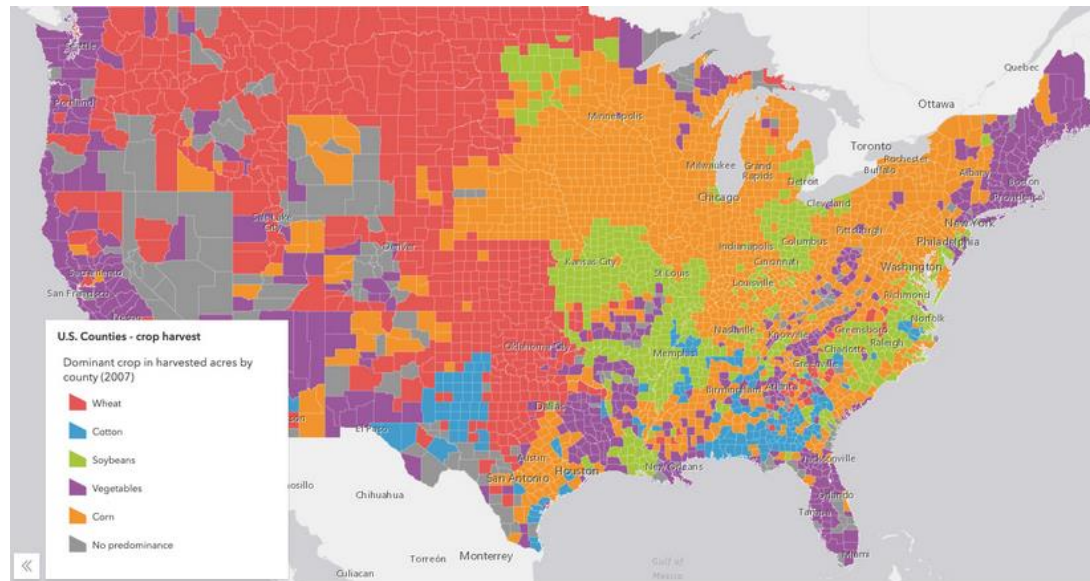
Source: U. S. Census Bureau



[Towardsdatascience.com](https://towardsdatascience.com)

# Categorical Color Palettes

Use for ordinal data



Source: ESRI

[Towardsdatascience.com](http://Towardsdatascience.com)



# Accessibility

- Check colors for colorblind readability
  - Test color combinations using [ColorBrewer](#) or [ColourCode](#)
  - Use [WebAIM](#) to check color contrasts
- Add Alt-text to visualizations to aid screen readers
- Check that visualizations are still readable when printed in black and white



# Choosing the right chart

What is the story?

Who is the audience?

How large is the data set?

How does the data relate?





# Bar/ Column

## When to use:

- Comparing data between groups or over time

## Tips:

- Don't overload on categories
- Always use horizontal labels

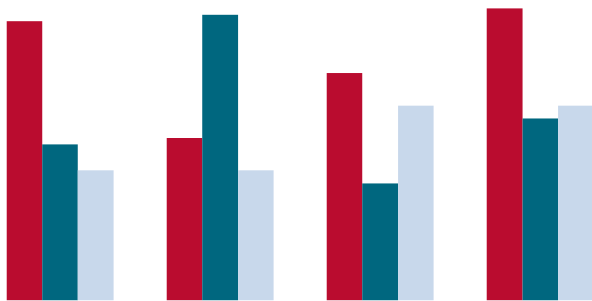


# Bar/ Column variations

## Grouped

### When to use:

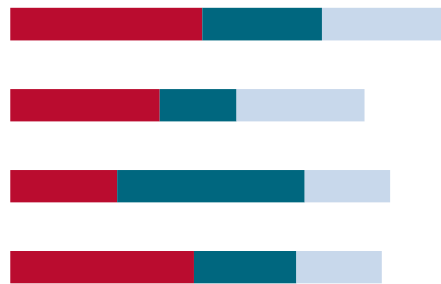
- Focus is on comparisons of the subgroups



## Stacked

### When to use:

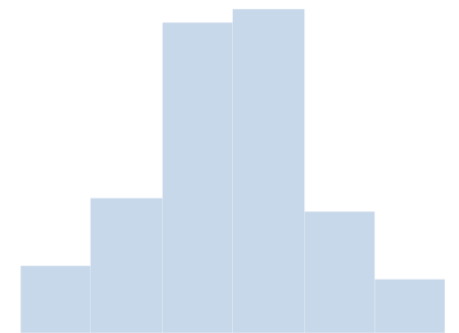
- To show part-to-whole relationships



## Histogram

### When to use:

- To show frequency distribution



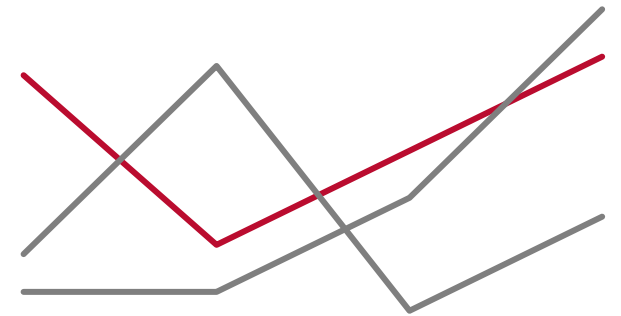
# Line

## When to use:

- To show trends over time

## Tips:

- Works well with large data sets
- Use color to highlight when multiple lines are used



# Line Variations

## Area

### When to use:

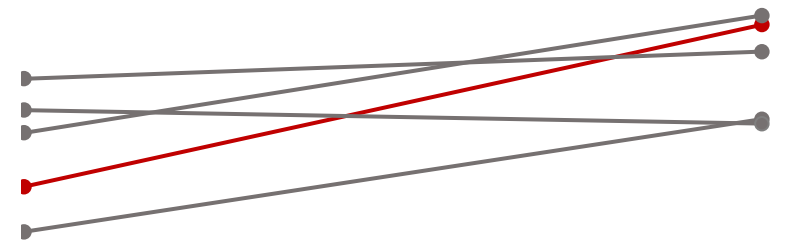
- Show the volume in addition to change over time



## Slope

### When to use:

- Illustrate change between two points



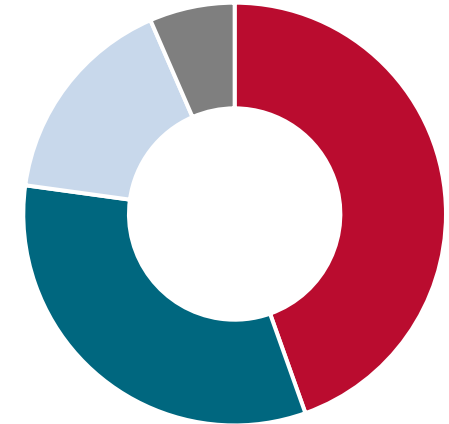
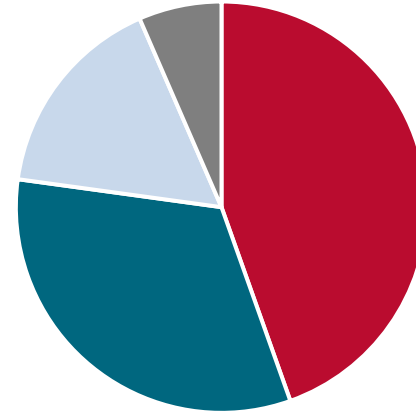
# Pie/ doughnut

## When to use:

- Showing parts of a whole
- Smaller datasets

## Tips:

- 3-5 slices max
- Organize slices by size



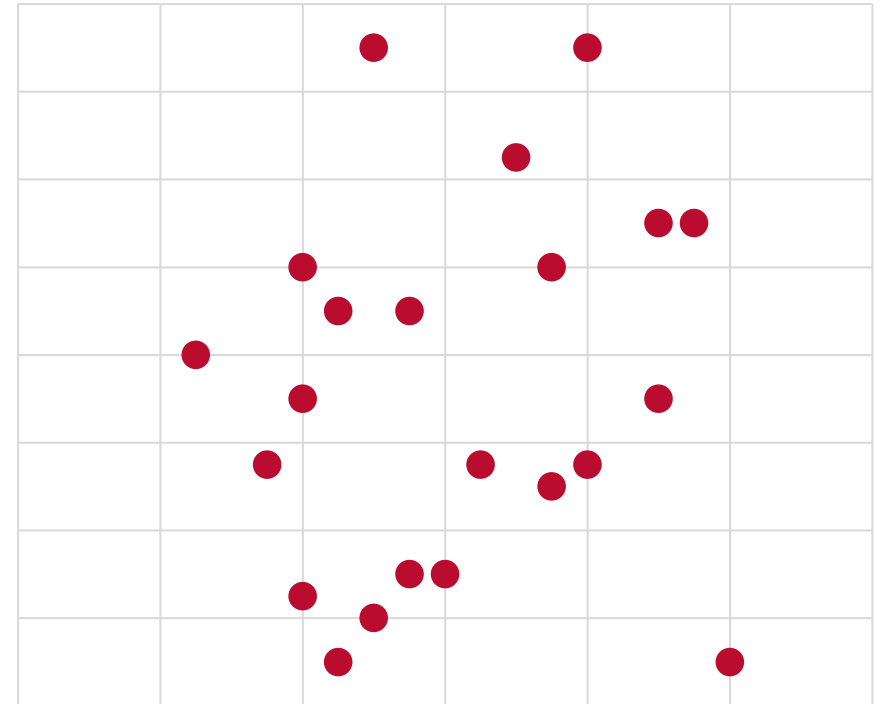
# Scatter

## When to use:

- To show correlation and clusters in large data sets
- To highlight outliers

## Tips:

- Trendlines can be helpful additions
- Beware causation and correlation inferences here



# No chart

## When to use:

- When a chart is more complex than the purpose

## Tips:

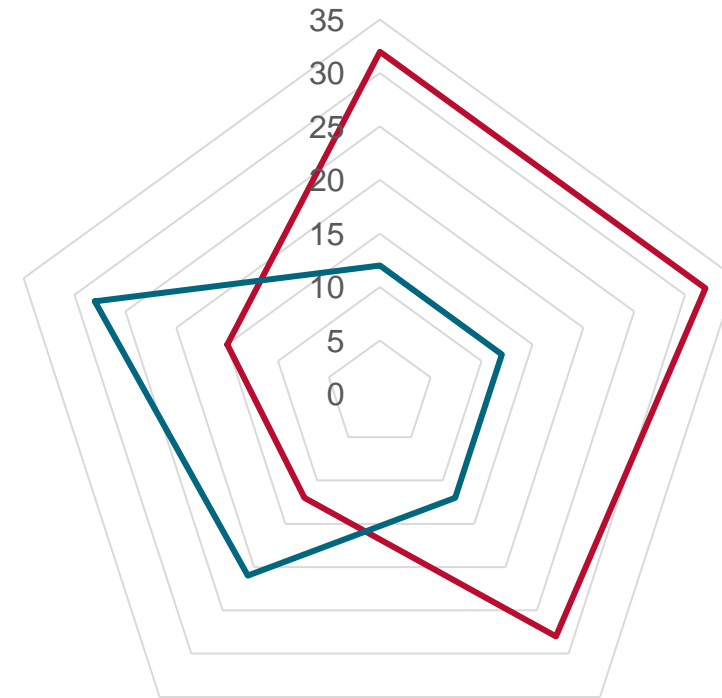
- Not charting can be very effective
- Use larger fonts and color to highlight the text

95%



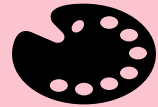
# General tips

- 3 Second Rule
  - Chart should be interpretable in 3 seconds or less
- Pay attention to the scale of the axis
- All labels should be clear
- Text should always be horizontal





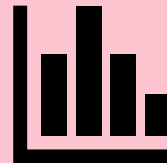
# Learning Recap Chart Choosing



Use color deliberately and consistently



All visuals support the story



Select the correct chart for the data

**1) What is your go-to chart?**

**2) What new chart might you use in the future?**



## Additional Resources:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/JonSchwabish>

Tutorials, design ideas, chart critiques by Jon Schwabish of the Urban Institute.

Also see - <https://policyviz.com/>

<https://stephanieevergreen.com/how-to/>

A selection of charts leading to Stephanie Evergreen's blog posts about when to use them and how to make them in excel.

<http://mkweb.bcgsc.ca/colorblind/>

A detailed source of information about colorblindness, including palettes.

<https://www.datavisualizationsociety.org/resources>

The Data Visualization Society maintains a comprehensive list of resources in a google spreadsheet

<https://flowingdata.com/chart-types/>

Flowing Data provides a helpful chart selection guide

