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# DATA VISUALIZATION

WORKHORSE VISUALIZATIONS

# LINE CHART/RUG CHART

Gaps in the number line: **absence** of those numeric values in the data.

Remember: this is (possibly) different from the order that values appear in the dataset – since it is a number line, it shows where the values fall numerically.

If some values are identical, they lie on top of each other (use **jitter**?).

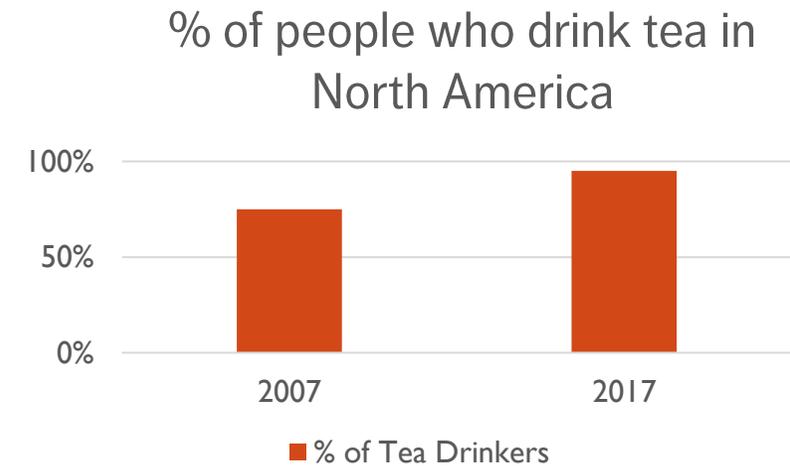


# SIMPLE TEXT

One or two numbers to focus on.

Good at “setting the scene”.

Draws focus to an area of the report.



**95%** of the population  
drinks tea today compared to  
**75%** in 2007

# TABLES

Tables interact with our **verbal** system, which means we **read** them:

- used to compare values
- audiences will look for their rows

Table design needs to **blend** into background

- the data should stand out, not the borders
- dense table/data: use alternating row colour

Name	Last Year	This Year
Bob	20	30
Fred	30	40
George	10	15

Name	Last Year	This Year
Bob	20	30
Fred	30	40
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# TABLE HEATMAPS

Leverage colour to convey magnitude

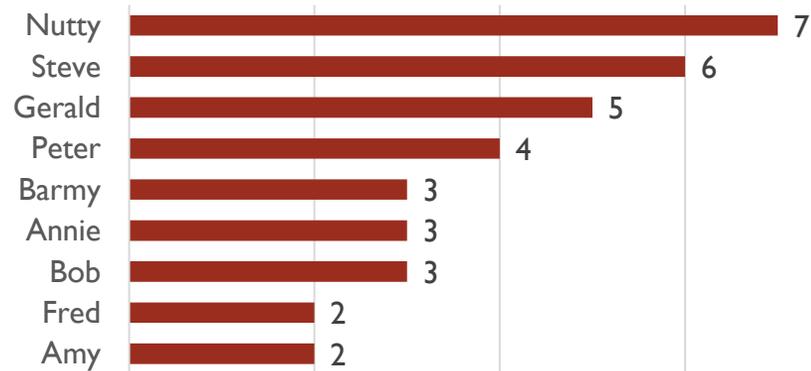
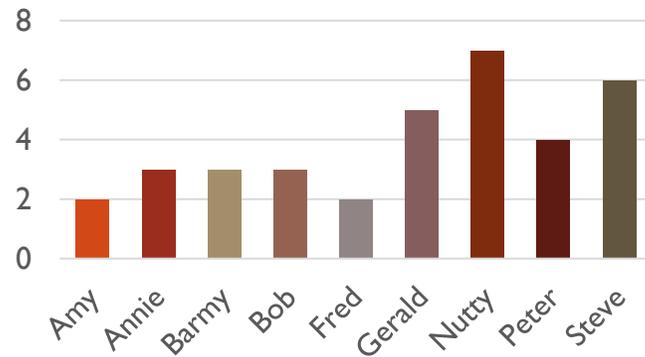
- use **single colour saturation** rather than differentiation (different colours)
- with a legend (white = low, blue = high), numbers can be removed without altering the message

	Last Year	This Year	Next Year	Optimum
George	20	20	20	20
Peter	40	35	30	25
John	10	10	5	5
Sandra	25	30	35	40

	Last Year	This Year	Next Year	Optimum
George	20	20	20	20
Peter	40	35	30	25
John	10	10	5	5
Sandra	25	30	35	40

	Last Year	This Year	Next Year	Optimum
George				
Peter				
John				
Sandra				

# BAR CHARTS



Very versatile and useful.

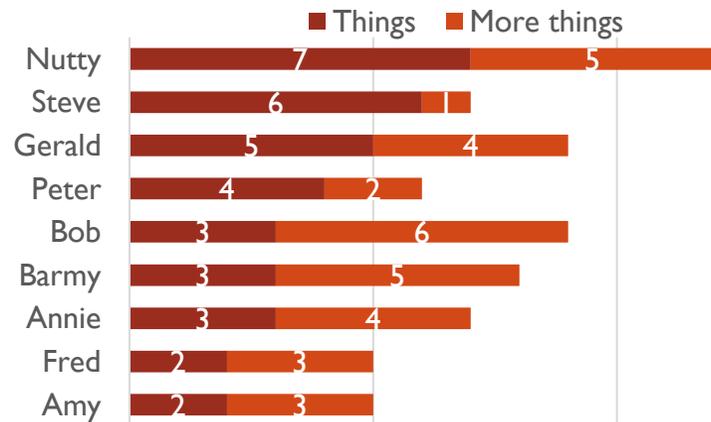
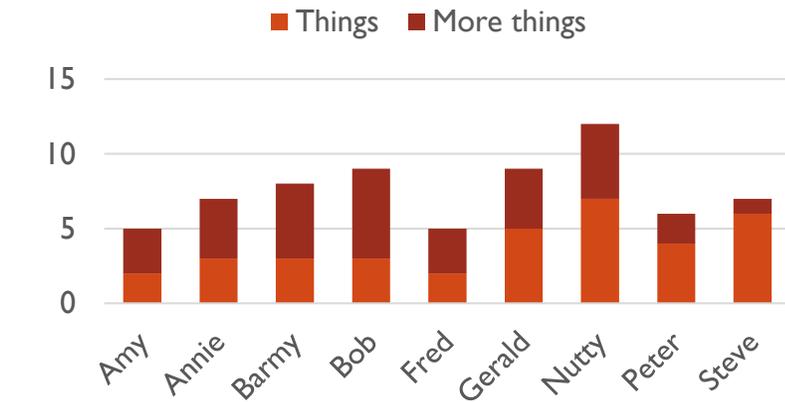
ALWAYS (?) have a zero baseline.

Use graph axis OR data labels. Axis for broad statements, data labels for more detail.

Horizontal charts are apparently **easier to read** (according to many studies).

Think about the ordering of categories.

# STACKED BAR CHARTS

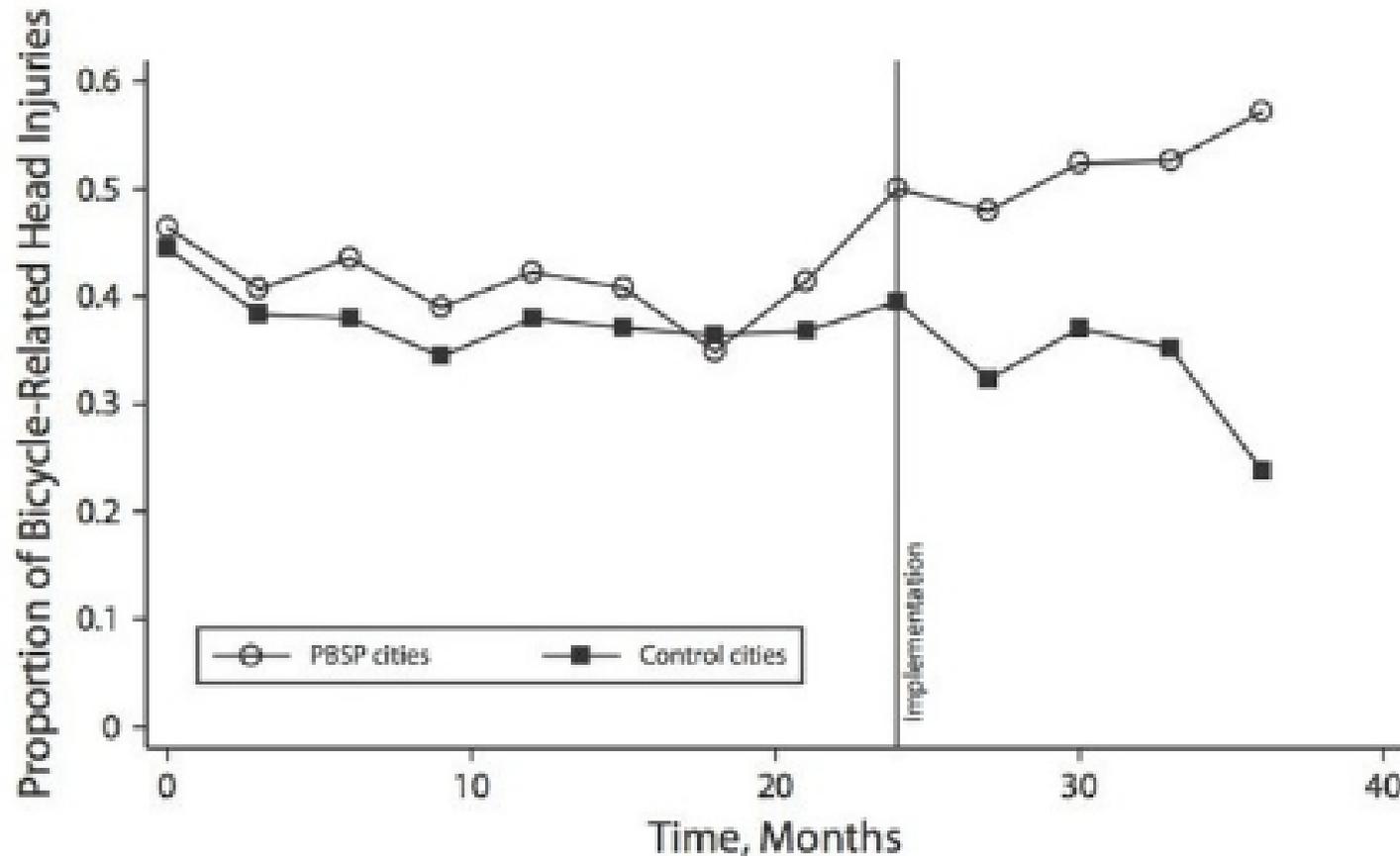


Designed for **comparing totals**, but can quickly become **overwhelming**.

Hard to sort / order.

Filtering is complicated in Power BI (what do you click on & how the chart responds when filter is clicked on?)

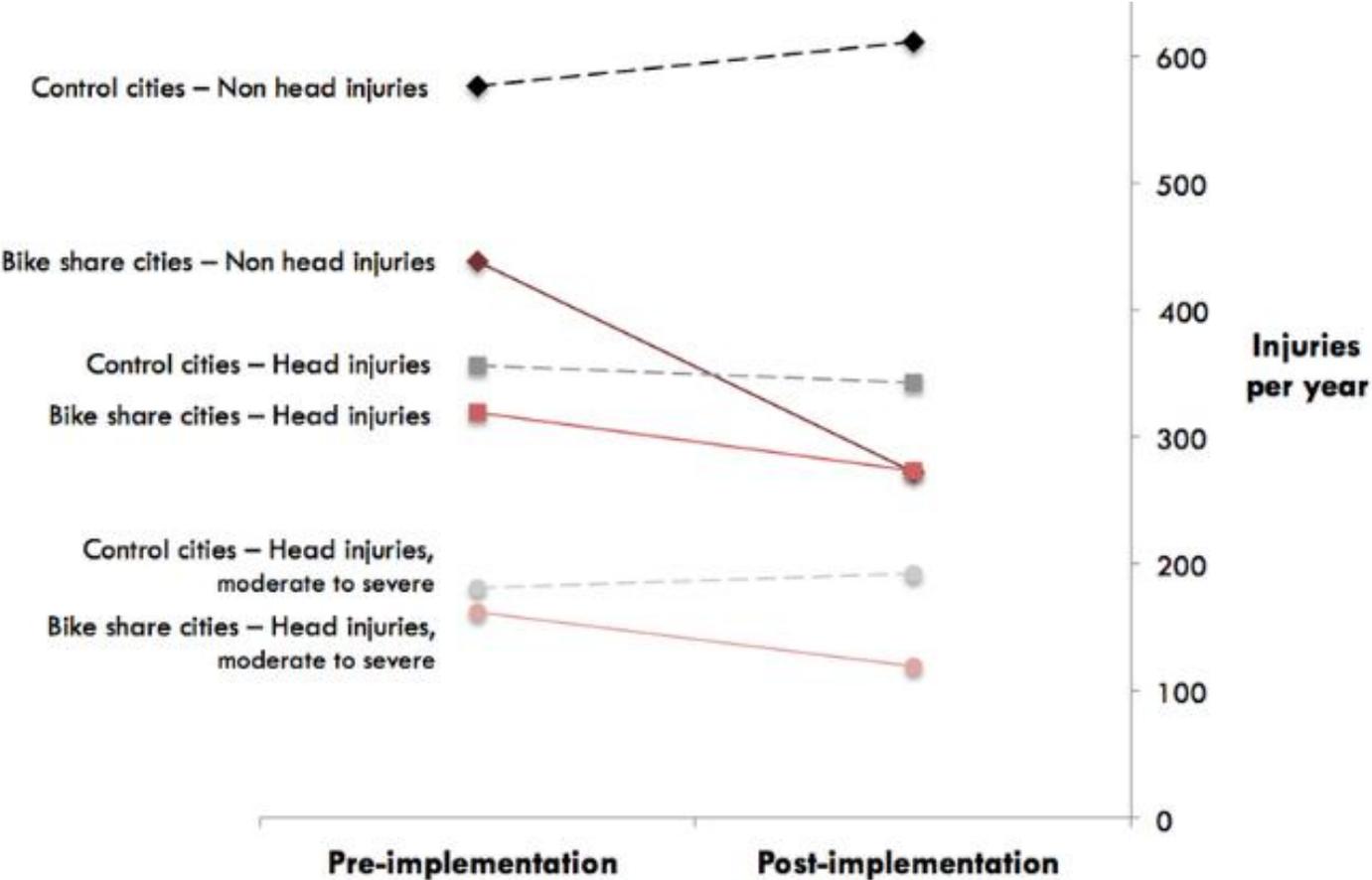
# LINE GRAPHS



Proportion of all bicycle-related injuries that were classified as head injuries among cities with public bike share programs and control cities, centered on intervention date (vertical line); North America.

[misleading!]

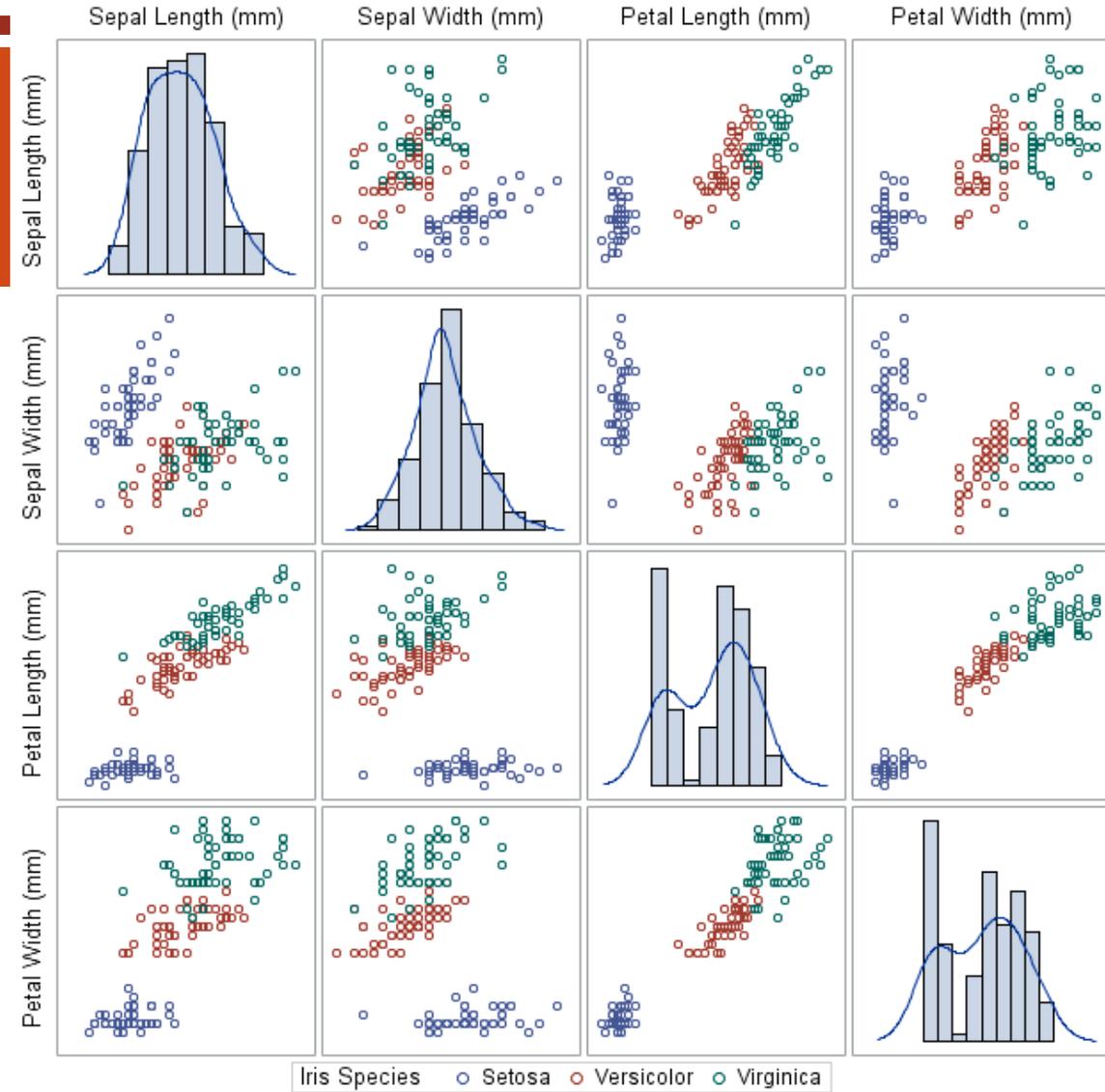
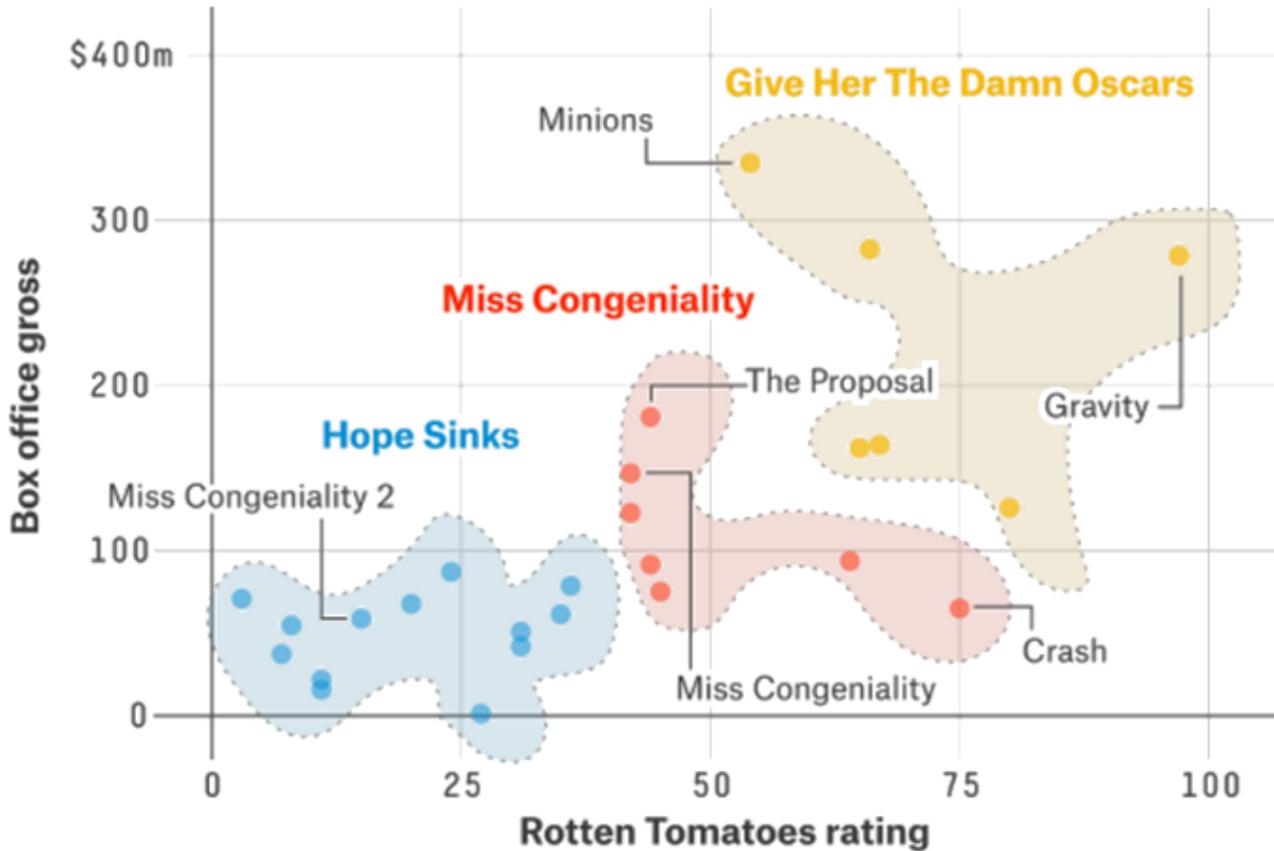
# LINE GRAPHS



Data from new study show declines in all injuries, including head injuries after bike share system implemented.

Because head injuries decline less than other injuries, they are now a larger proportion of all injuries.

# SCATTERPLOTS



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