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# STORYTELLING WITH DATA

DATA STORIES

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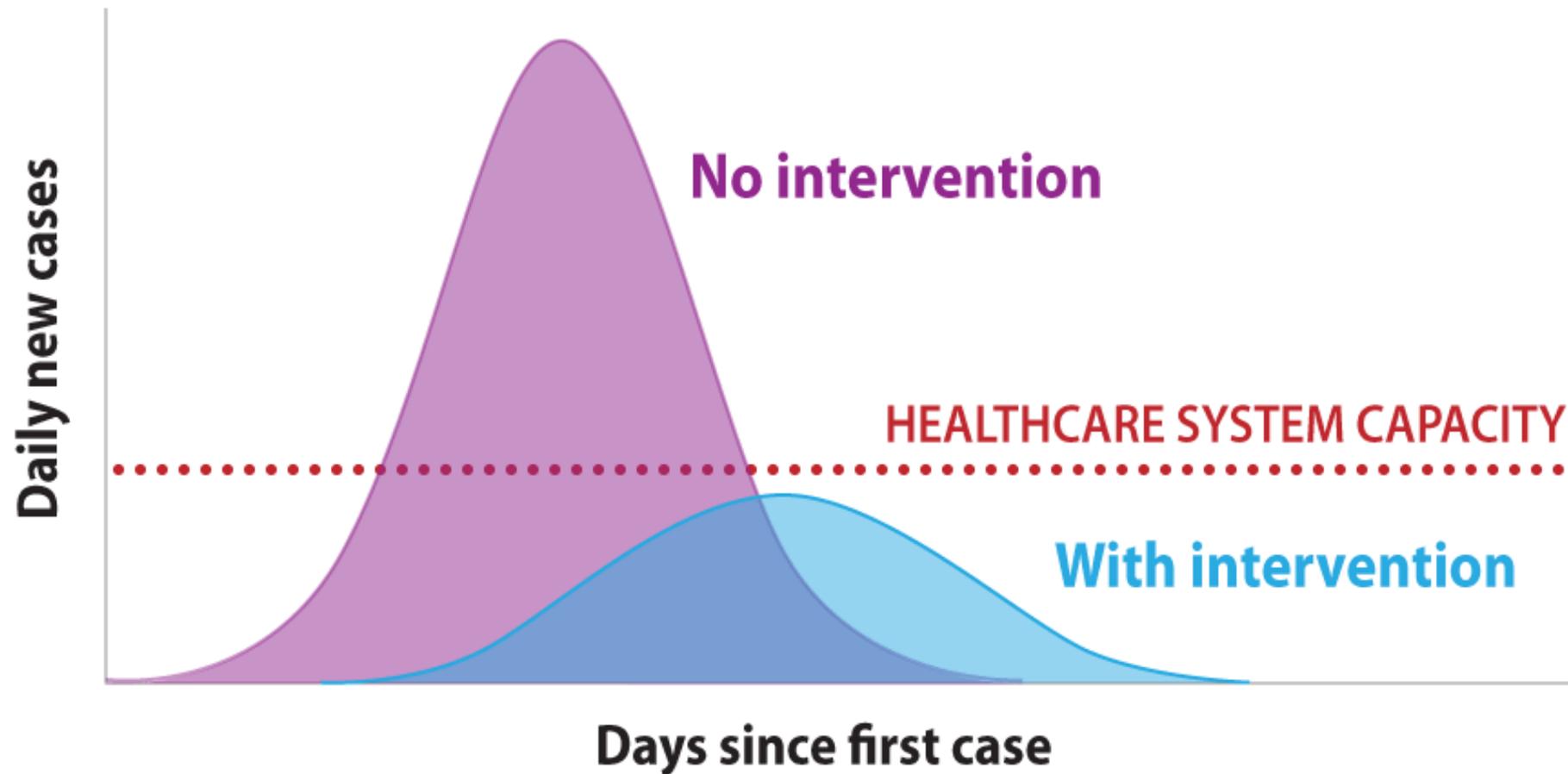
**Data storytelling** is the ability to effectively communicate insights from a dataset using narratives and visualizations. It can be used to put data insights into context for and inspire action from the audience.

There are 3 key components:

- 1. data:** foundation of data story (descriptive, diagnostic, predictive, prescriptive analysis)
- 2. narrative:** storyline used to communicate the insights gleaned from data and context, and recommended actions
- 3. visuals:** representations of data, analysis results, and narratives, which are used to communicate stories clearly and memorably (charts, graphs, diagrams, pictures, or videos)

# FLATTENING THE CURVE

*A look at the importance of slowing the spread of a virus, so that the rate of infection doesn't outpace the resources to fight against it.*



no. of  
constellations

30 -

20 -

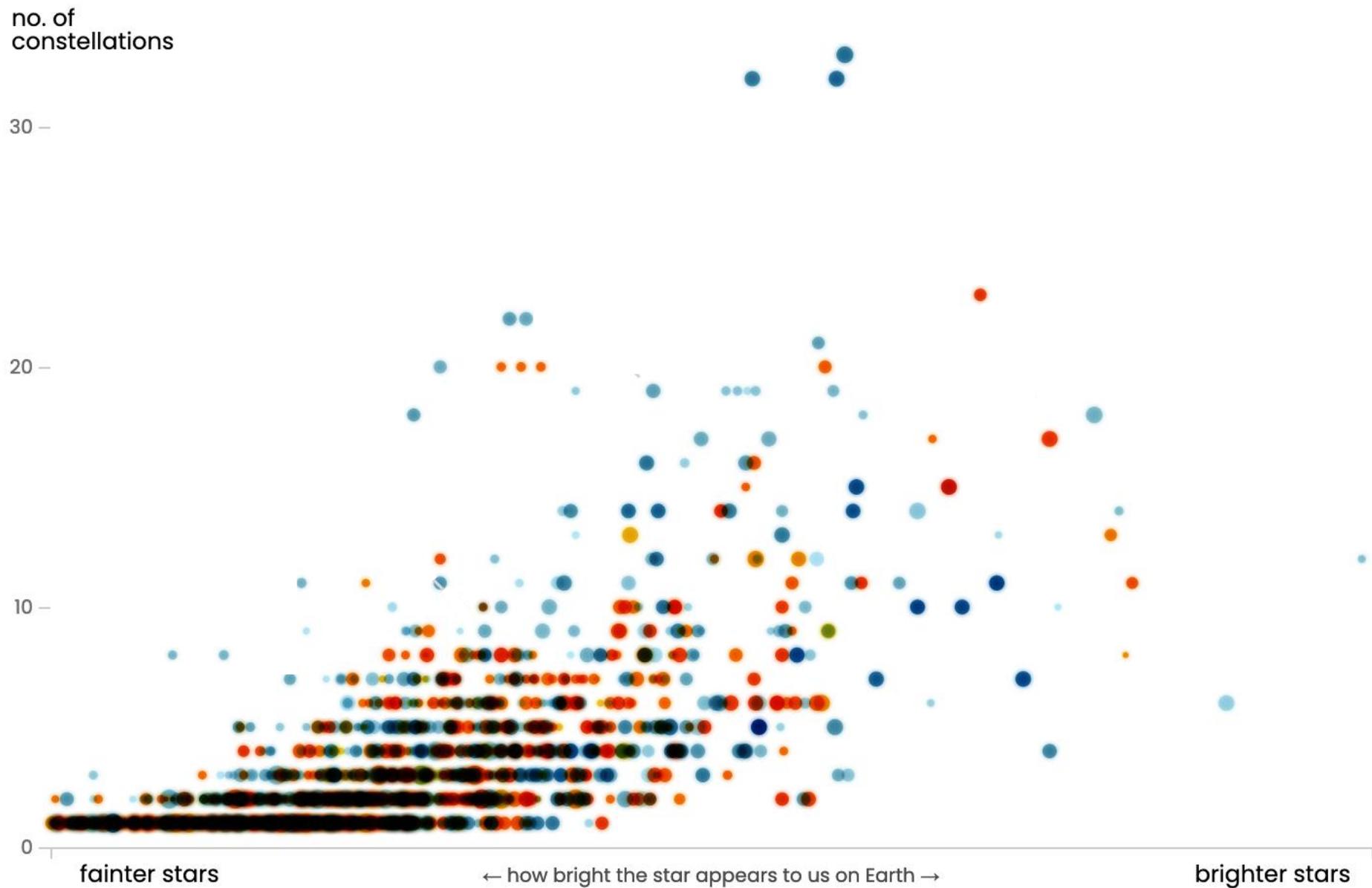
10 -

0

fainter stars

← how bright the star appears to us on Earth →

brighter stars



no. of constellations

### Pleiades

These 9 tightly packed stars are used in constellations more often than expected for their brightness. Most likely due to their ease of recognition



### Orion's belt

The 3 stars that make up 'Orion's belt' are used in a constellation across most cultures. Some even more than once per culture

30 -

20 -

10 -

0

Dubhe

Betelgeuse and Rigel, Orion's two bright corner stars

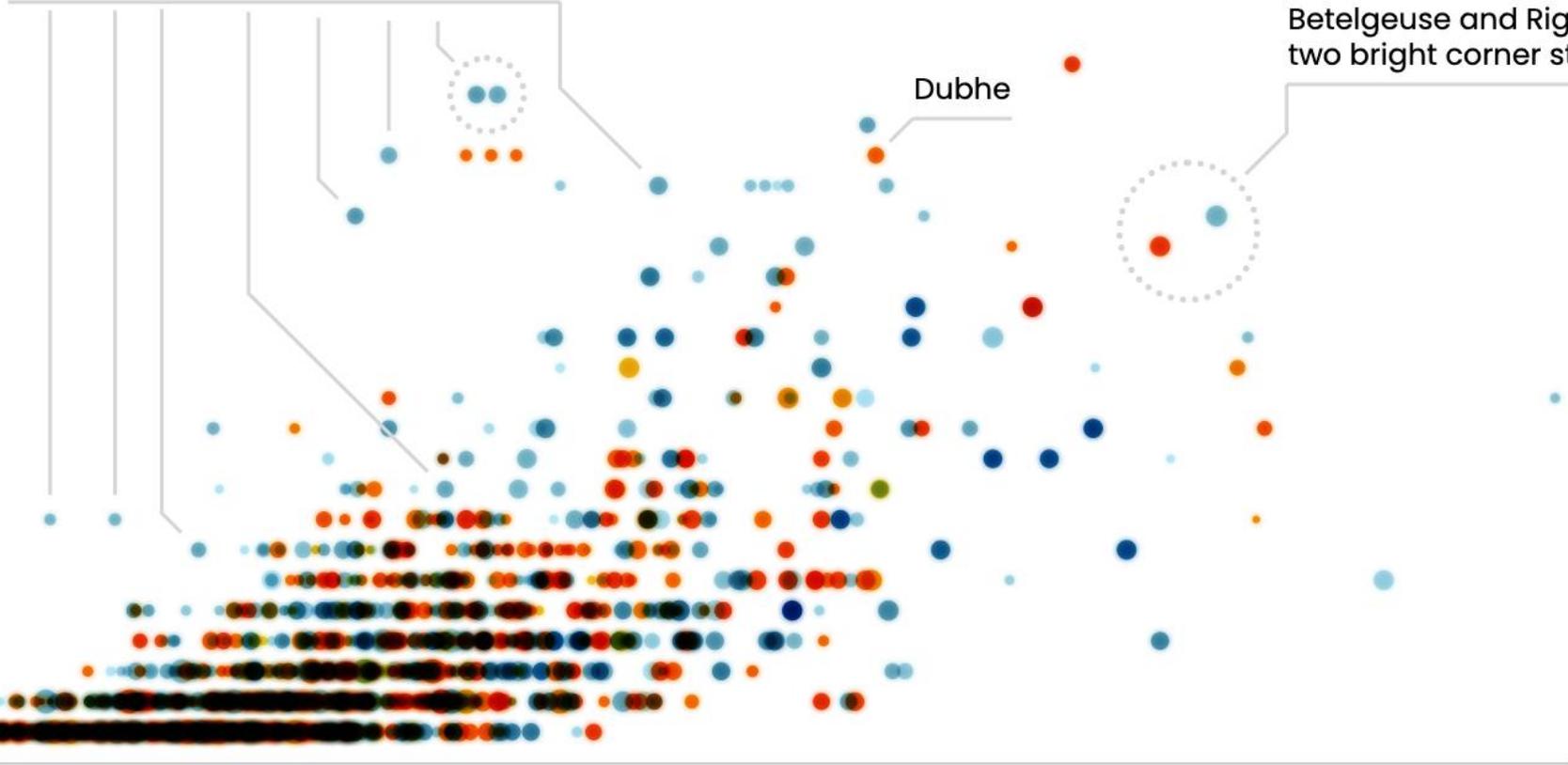
### Sirius

The brightest star isn't used in constellations often; perhaps it needed brighter companion stars

fainter stars

← how bright the star appears to us on Earth →

brighter stars



# STORYTELLING RISKS

A good story can help shed insights on a situation, but storytelling requires **choices**; the outcome is affected by what is **included** and what is **omitted**.

It is easy to mislead by **accident**; it is also easy to mislead by **design**.

With data stories, there is an additional complication: we usually only have access to the **available data**. The data that was not collected is, by definition, not available. Some of the data that was collected may also be unavailable for a variety of reasons.

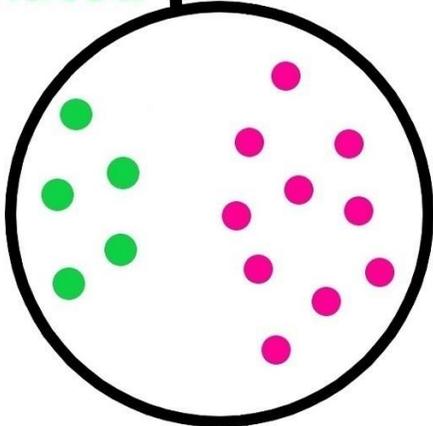
This implicit bias can lead to compelling (yet **flawed**) data stories.

# Hospitalized with Covid

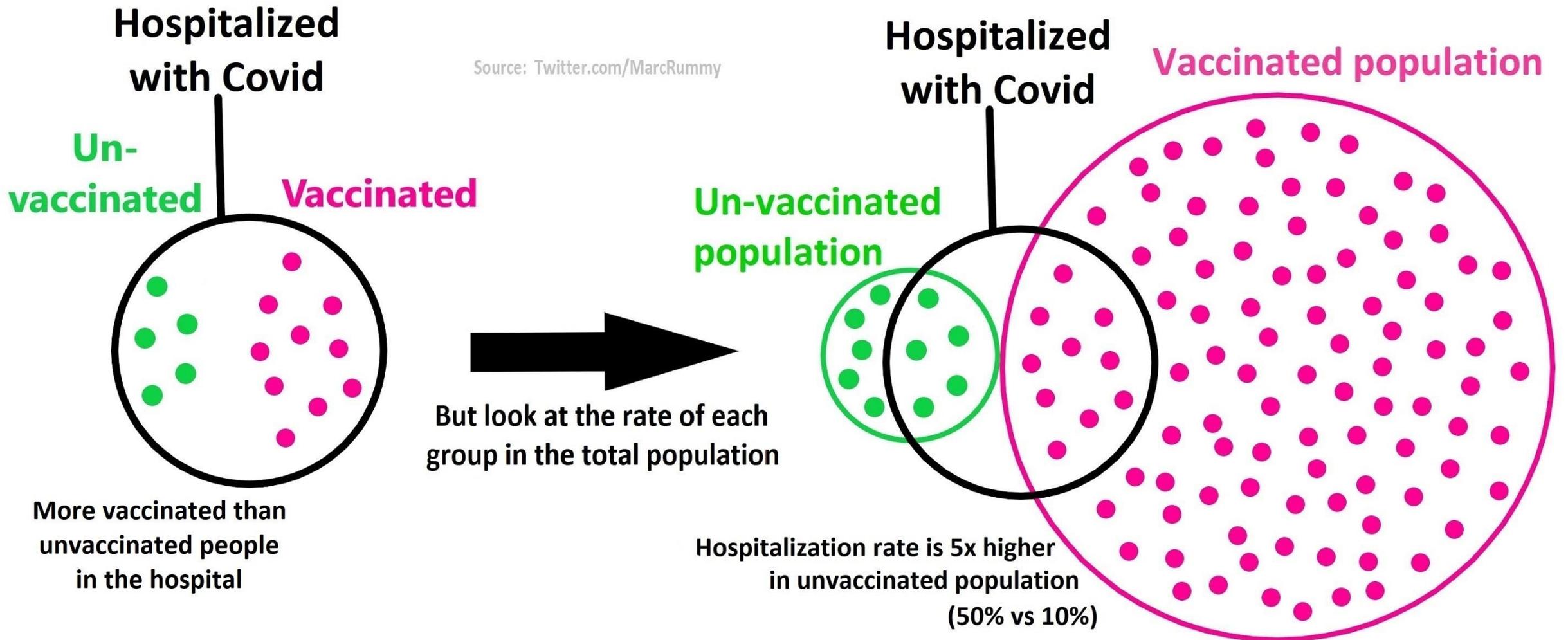
5

Un-  
vaccinated

Vaccinated



More vaccinated than  
unvaccinated people  
in the hospital



Note: The ratios presented are made to illustrate the concept of the base rate fallacy when the vaccination rate is high

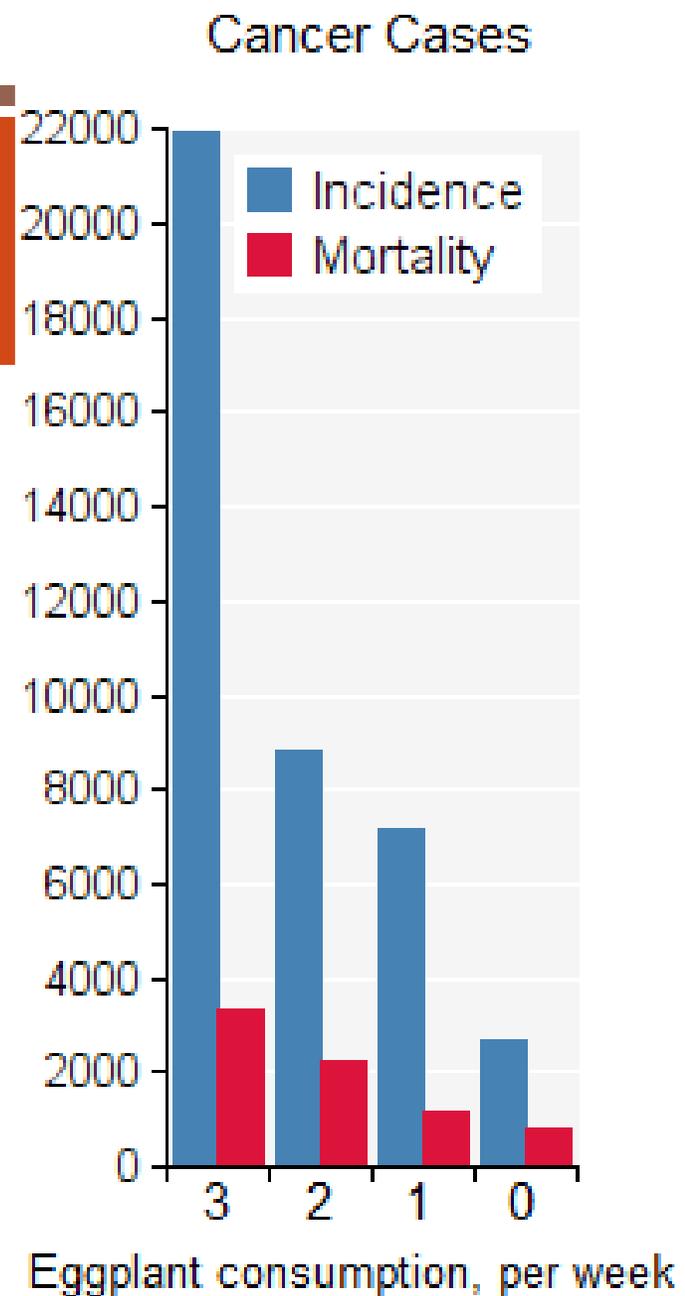
# DATA STORY UNIVERSALITY

Ambiguity can also occur in data stories.

What is the **take-away** here?

Is increased eggplant consumption linked to:

- increased cancer incidence, or
- diminishing mortality rates?



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