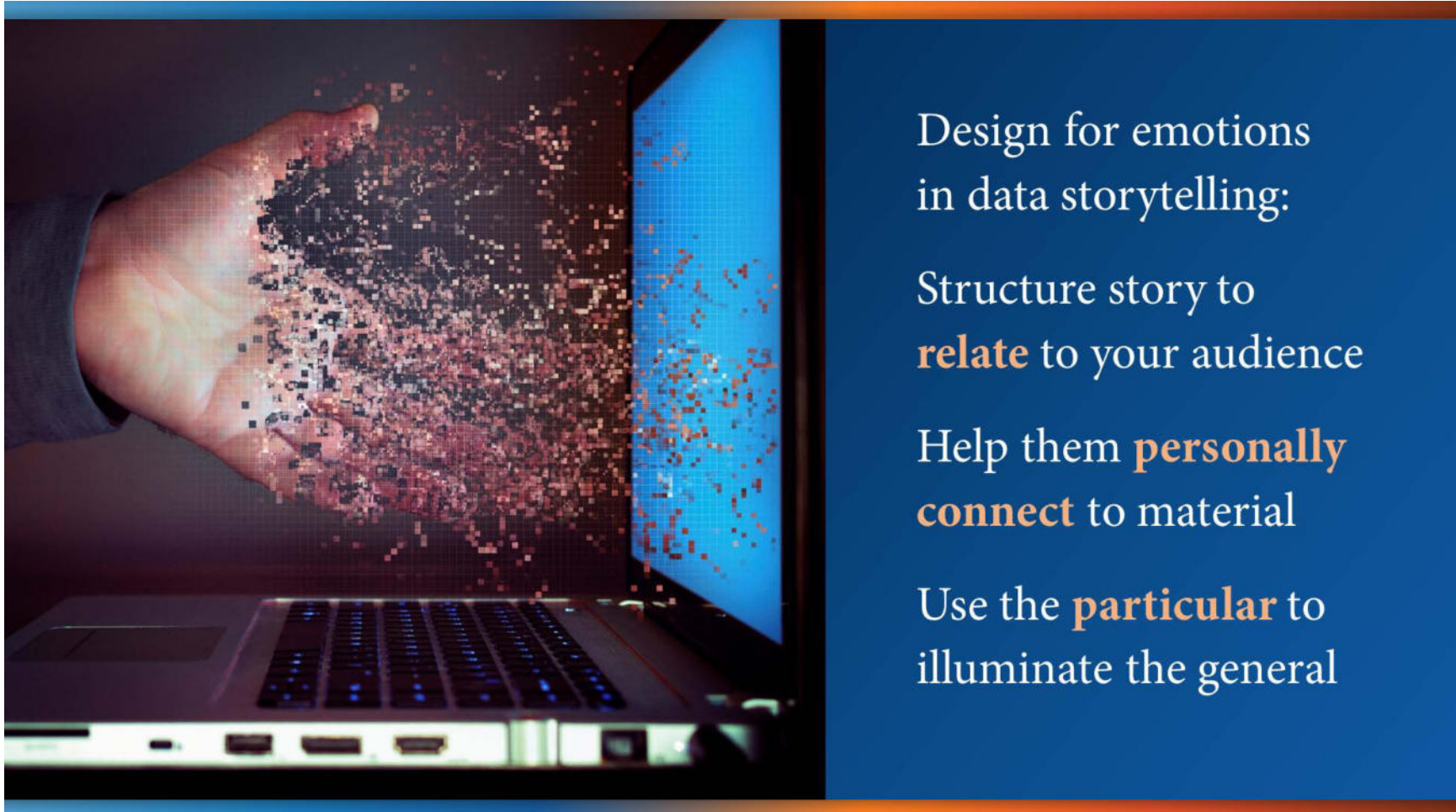




Dashboards and Storytelling with Tableau

Bringing Data to Life: Emotions and Data Storytelling



Design for emotions
in data storytelling:

Structure story to
relate to your audience

Help them **personally**
connect to material

Use the **particular** to
illuminate the general

Example: Allison's story represents trend in data





Allison's 3 Cs

Context: Worried about losing her home

Challenge: National wave of foreclosures

Conclusion: Allison was able to renegotiate her mortgage to avoid foreclosure

Personify the character: Allison

Against larger context: Foreclosures

Visualizations can do this by showing individual against backdrop of larger data set





The challenge?

Many data sets make individual anonymous

If so...

Find details in data to make big picture more relatable



Presenter can:

Put a human face
on the data

Encourage emotional
connection

Pause to view Hans Rosling presentation now

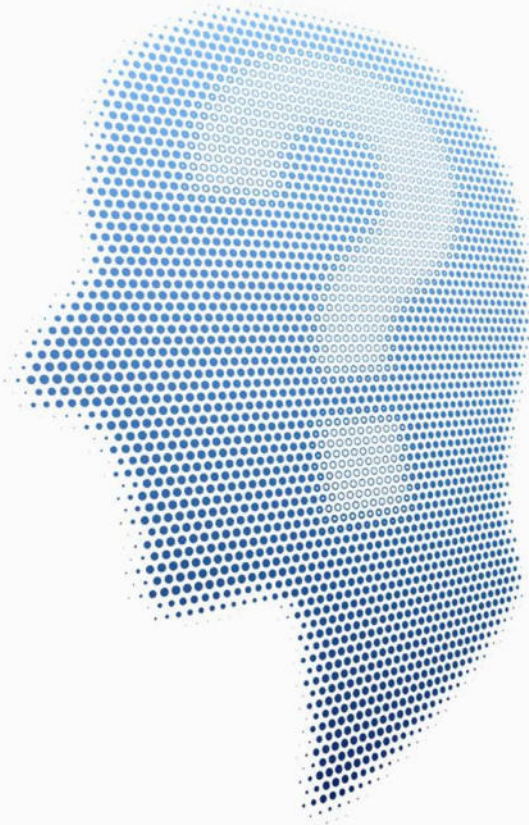
**What Rosling
does right:**

Passion for subject

Skill as a presenter

Interactions with data
and visualization





Questions to ask:

Do you care about
your subject?

What could help
you care?

Enhance emotional resonance:

Create tension or uncertainty

Don't spoil the suspense

Find ways to keep audience engaged



From **structure**
and **emotion**

To color, language
and design elements





Dashboards and Storytelling with Tableau

Emotion Modulators: Color, Language, and Other Design Elements

Foreclosure



Mobile Data Usage

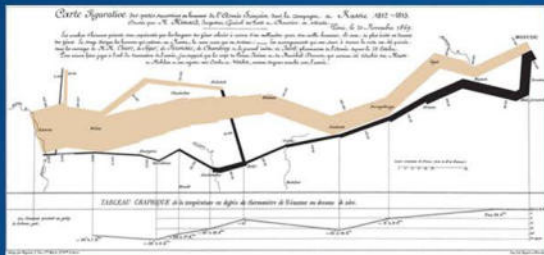


Design decisions
impact experience
and interpretation

Does aesthetic
approach support or
undermine the tone,
tenor and content
of your story?

Color selection can reinforce and intensify your message

Know the cultural color scheme





Language and word
choice influence
experience

Ask if your words are...

Shocking?

Emotion-charged?

Judgmental?

Concise?

Language too strong?

Beware the backlash

Make it compelling
without “yelling”





Pre-plan to hit right
emotional notes

Know story purpose

Know the data

Empathize
with audiences

Attend first to basics:

Data choice

Story framework

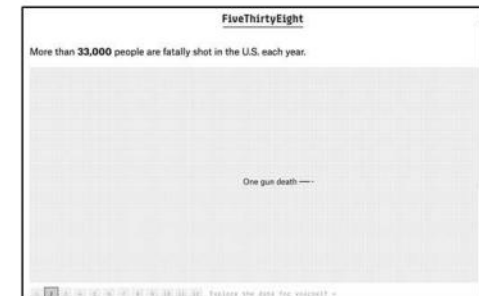
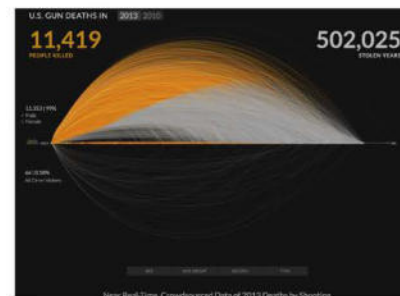
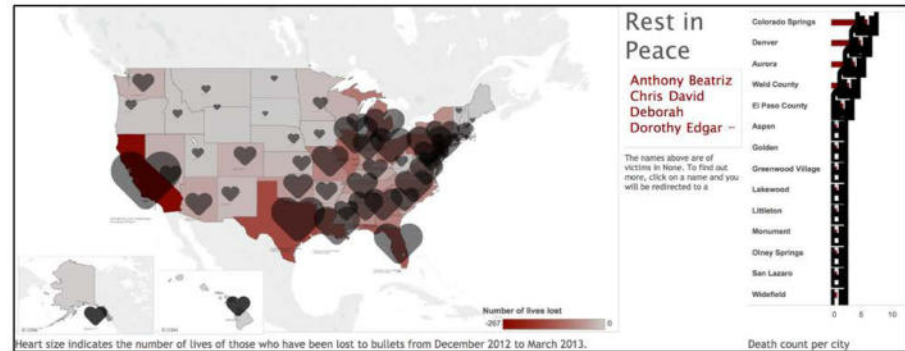


Consider
3 visualizations
on gun deaths:

Think about **tradeoffs**

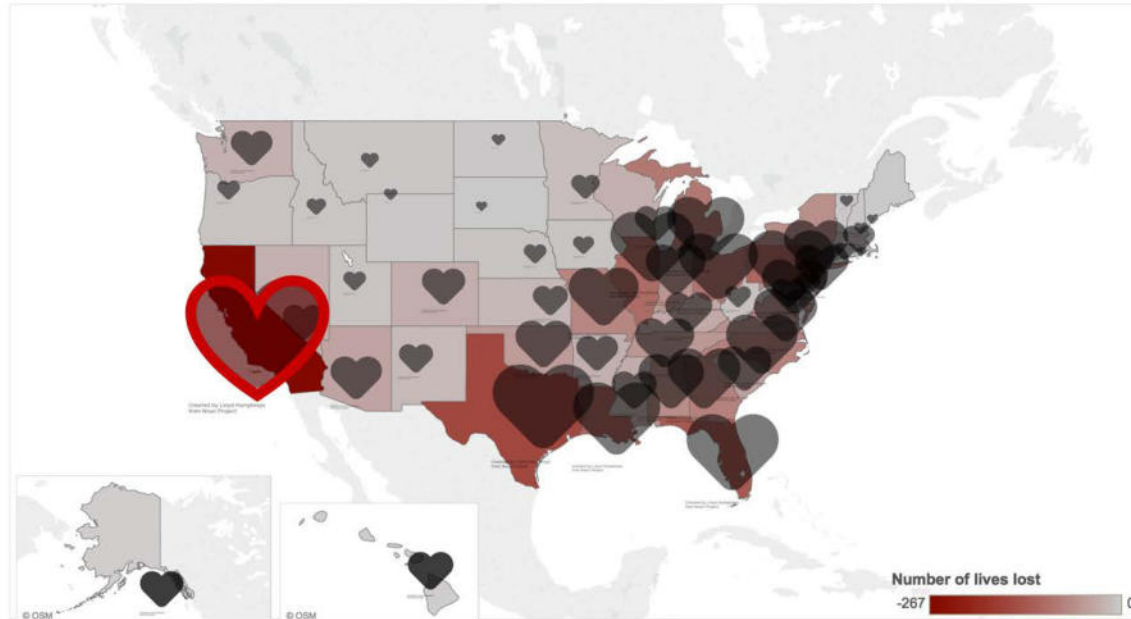
What does emotional
emphasis **gain** or **lose**?

What's better emotional
design for **audience**?



The Top Killing Machine in the USA

Delve into the shocking number of gun deaths by clicking through states on the map



Heart size indicates the number of lives of those who have been lost to bullets from December 2012 to March 2013.

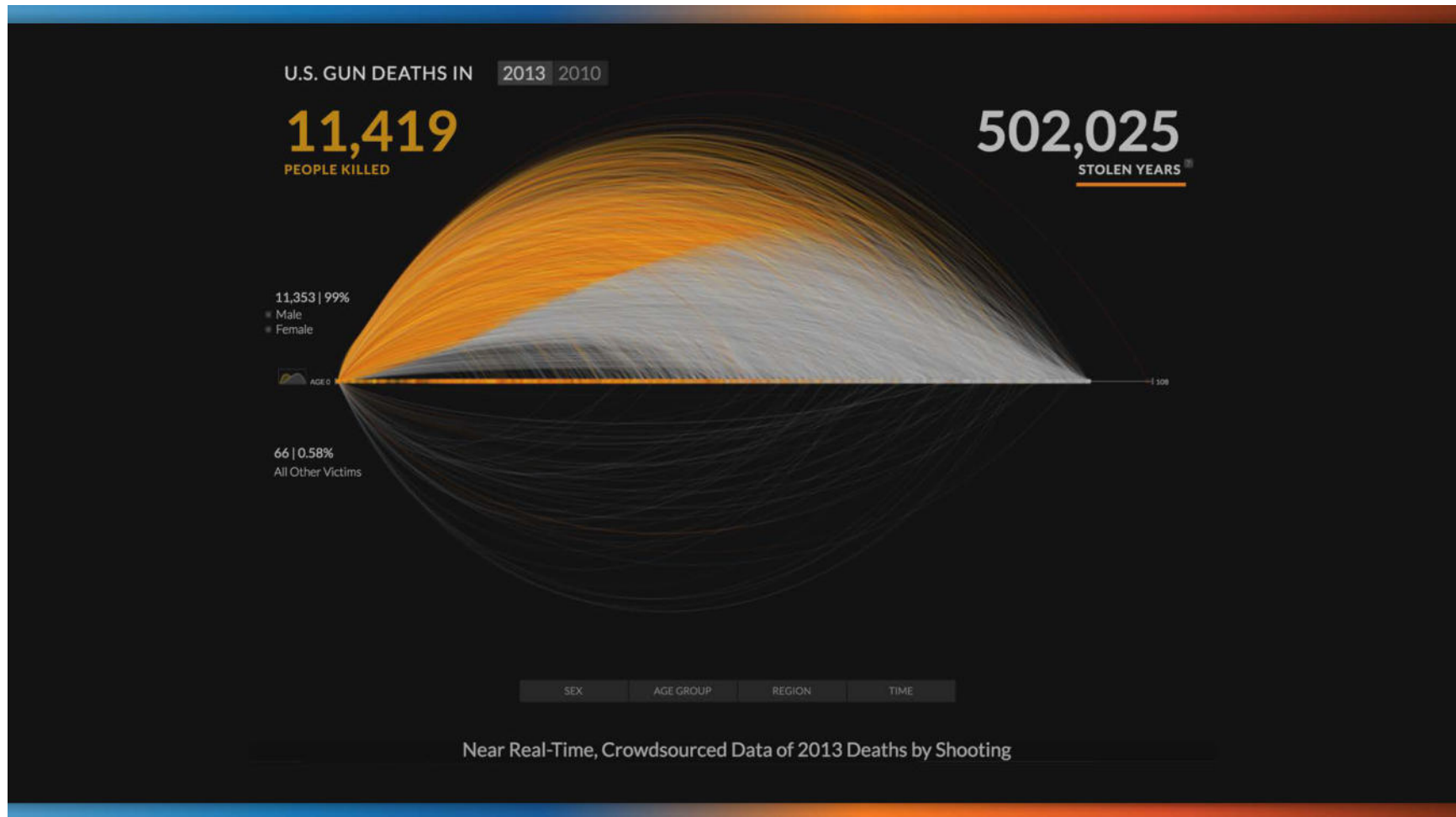
Rest in Peace

Anthony Beatriz
Chris David
Deborah
Dorothy Edgar ...

The names above are of victims in None. To find out more, click on a name and you will be redirected to a



Death count per city



FiveThirtyEight

More than **33,000** people are fatally shot in the U.S. each year.





Dashboards and Storytelling with Tableau

Framing and Format

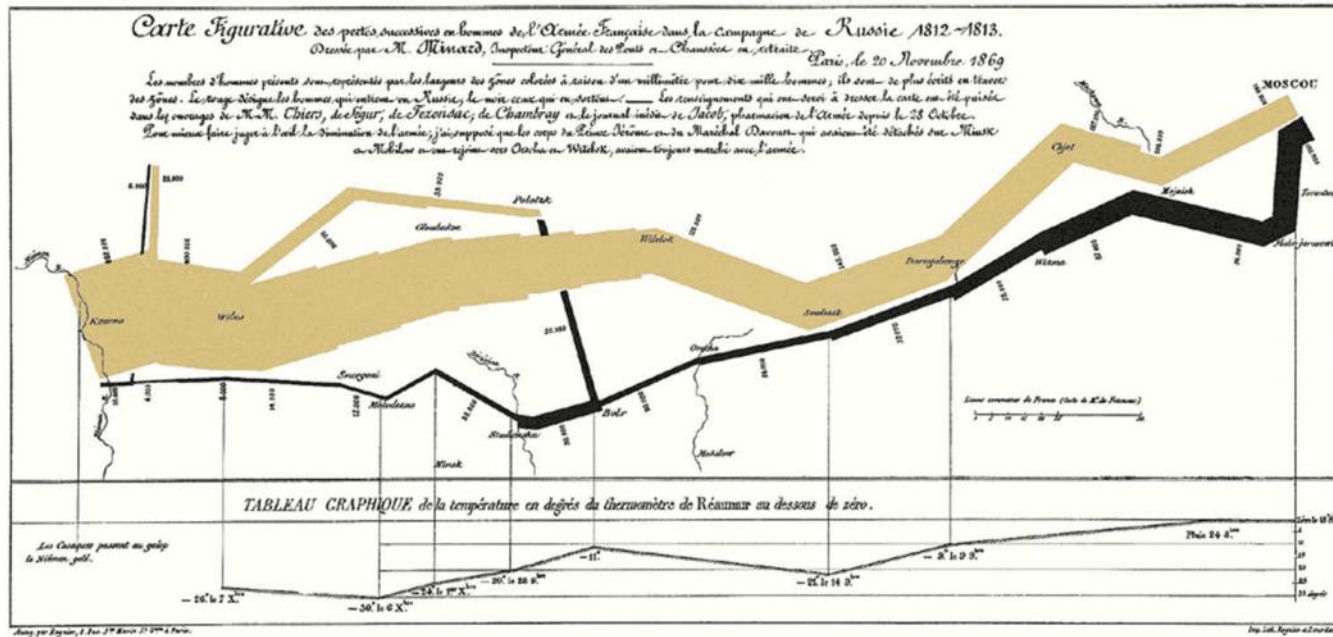
Design choices differ for:

Visualizations to explore data and draw own conclusions

A **data story** is like a map with route marked out

How many frames are needed?







Single frame must be clear and compelling

Clarify who, what, why, and how before deciding on framing and format



Dashboards and Storytelling with Tableau

Framing, Conventions, and Priming



Framing:

1. What to include/exclude
2. Granularity level
3. Appropriate tone
4. Domain context



Frame data story within
design considerations:

Purpose

Audience / relationship

Presentation constraints

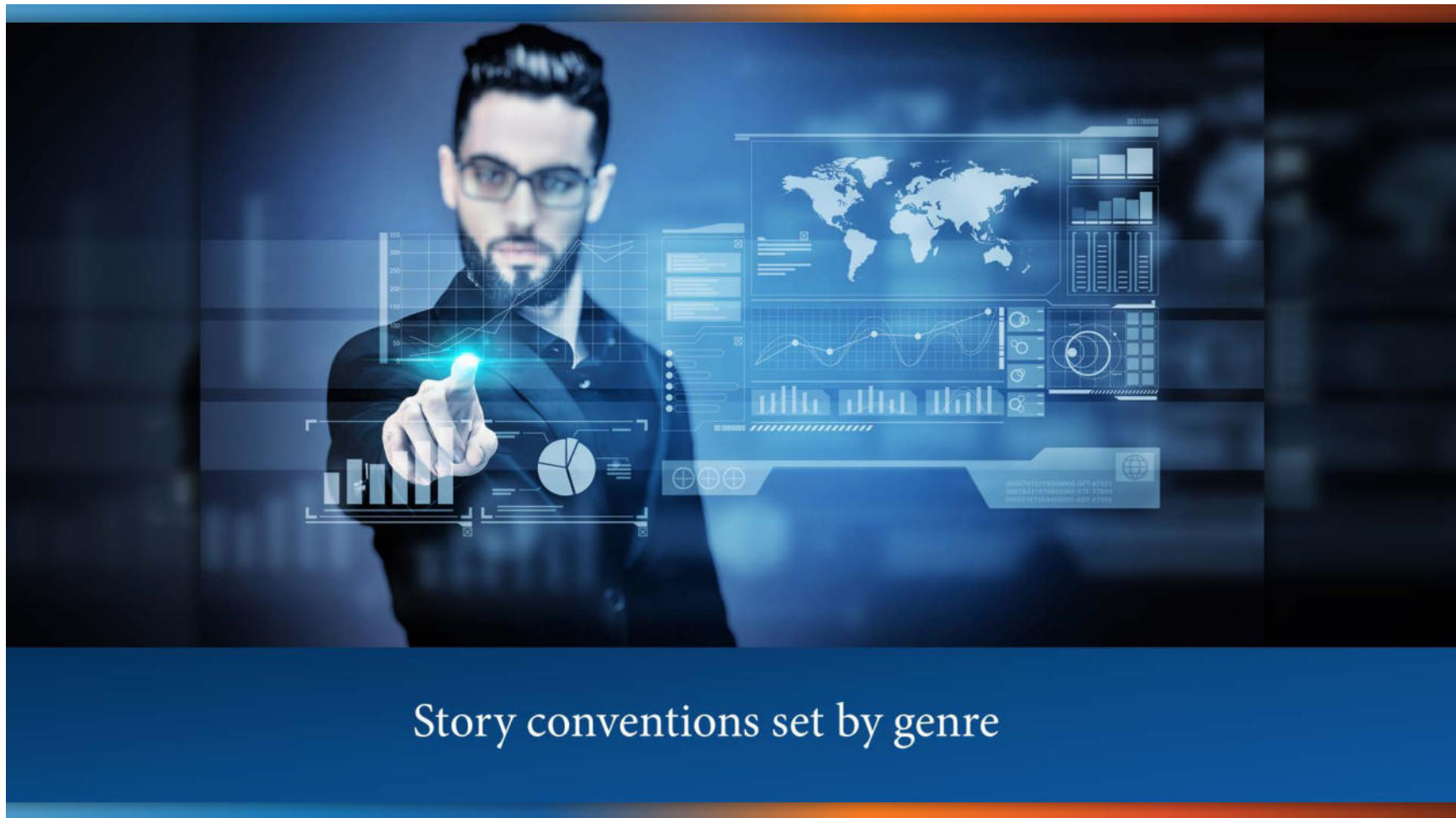
Format, tone
and level of detail

Indicate level
of uncertainty

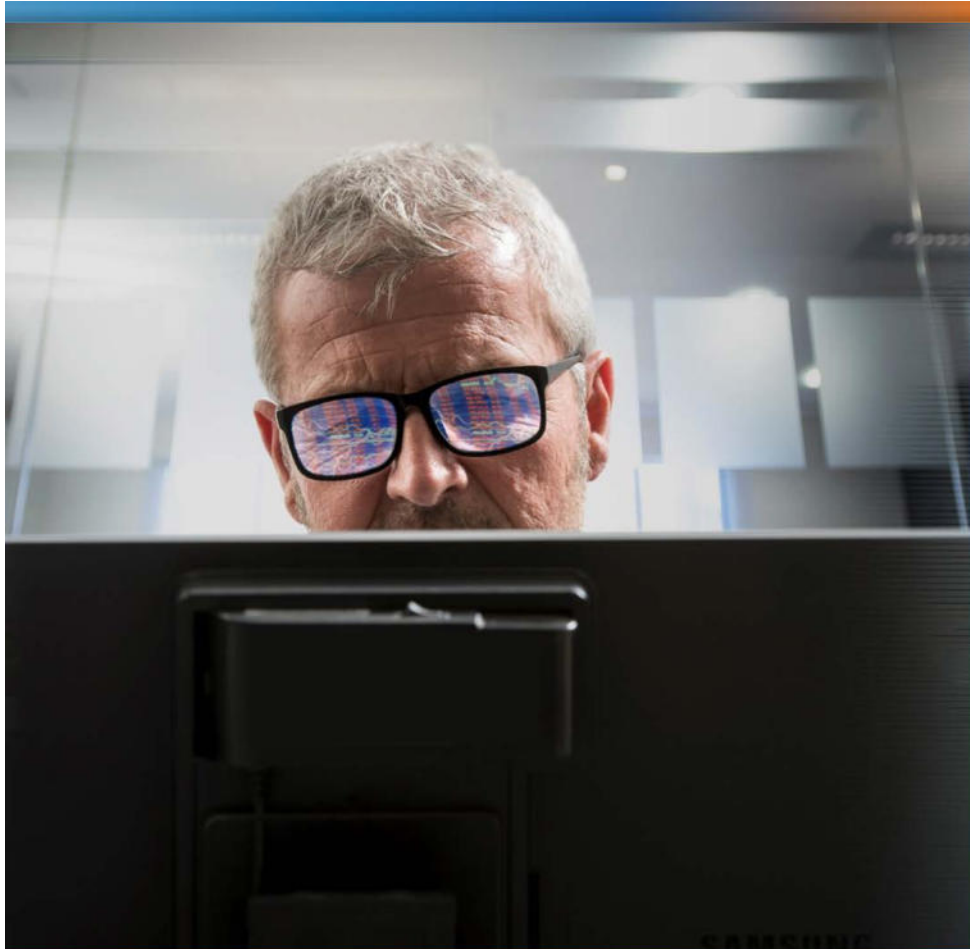
Need for further
verification

Level of detail





Story conventions set by genre



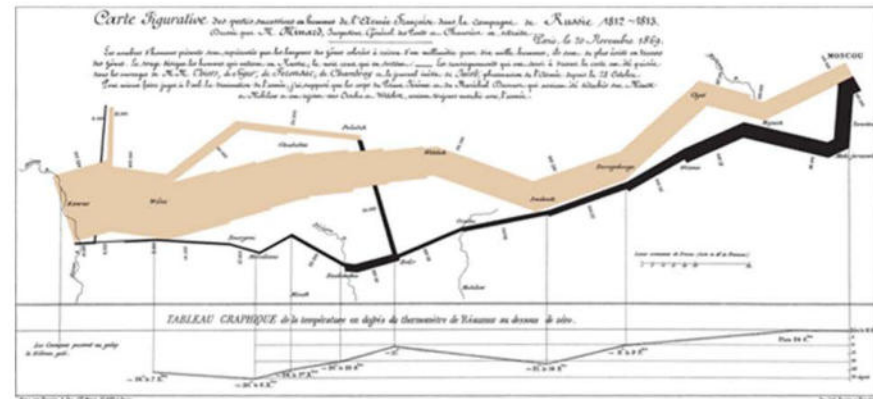
Data visualization
conventions
less clear-cut

Know conventions
before breaking them

Know why and how
to break conventions

Generally good to follow convention

Only bend conventions for good reasons and execute well



Indicate level
of uncertainty

Need for further
verification

Level of detail

A graphic consisting of a white square with a thin grey border. Inside the square, the letters 'A', 'B', and 'C' are arranged in a horizontal row in the middle. The numbers '1', '2', '3', and '4' are arranged in a vertical column in the center. The '1' is above the 'B', the '2' is above the 'C', the '3' is to the right of the 'B', and the '4' is below the 'B'. All characters are in a bold, black, sans-serif font.



Look at the dog,
the Dalmatian in this
image, do you see it?



Think about how
framing, conventions
and **priming** audience
perception shapes
your data story