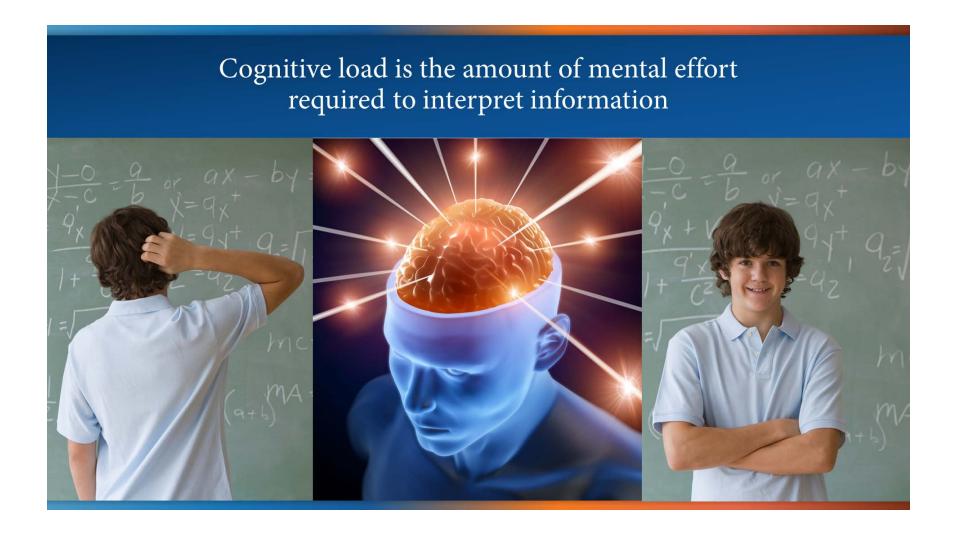


Essential Design Principles for Tableau

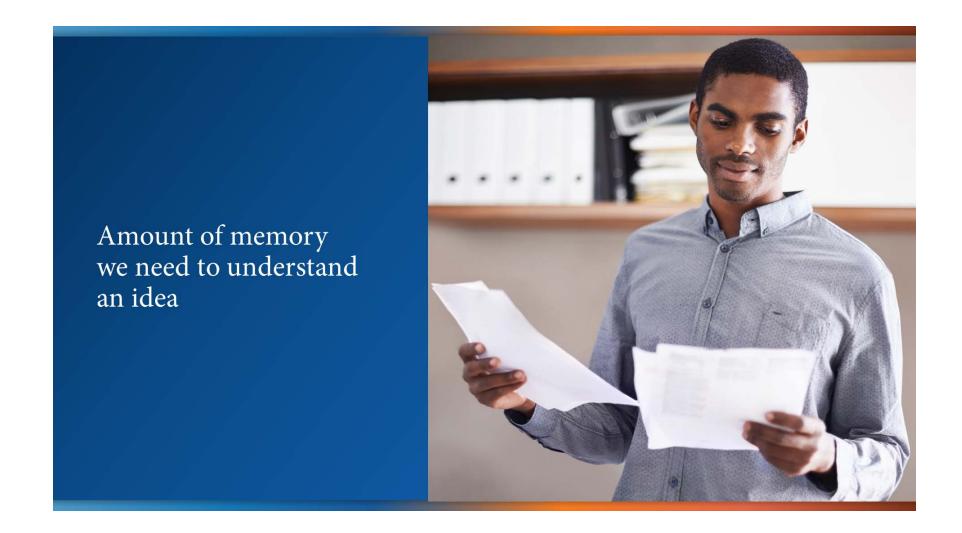
Cognitive Load and Clutter

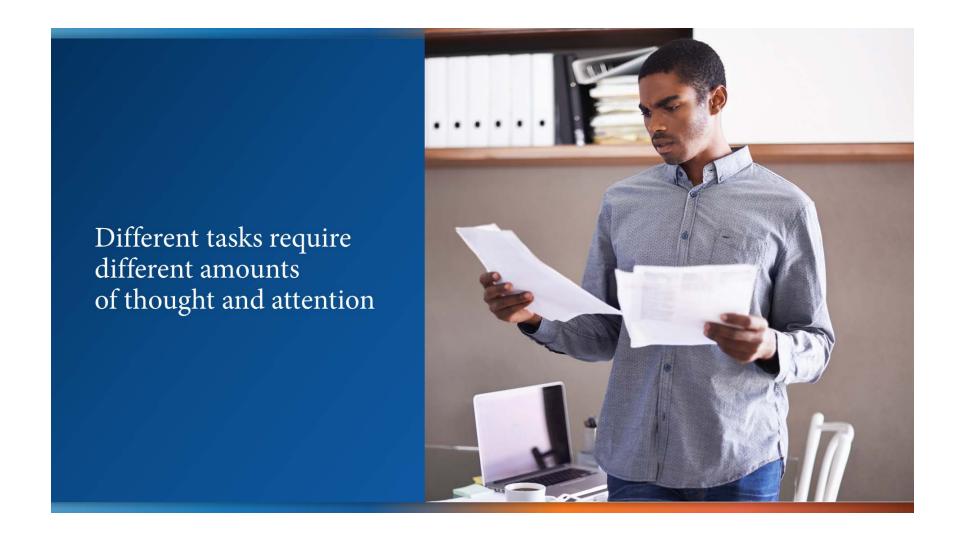


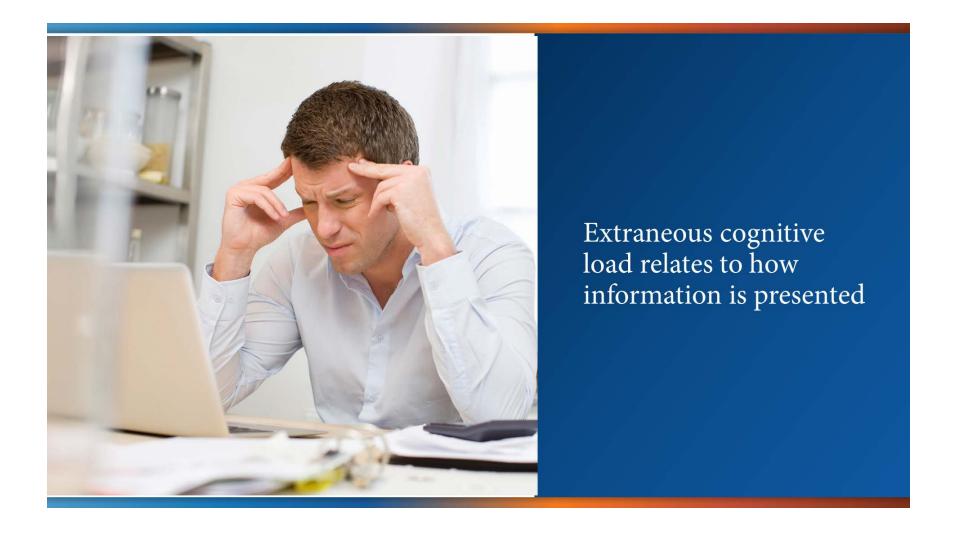


The goal in data visualization is to minimize cognitive load yet accurately communicate your message









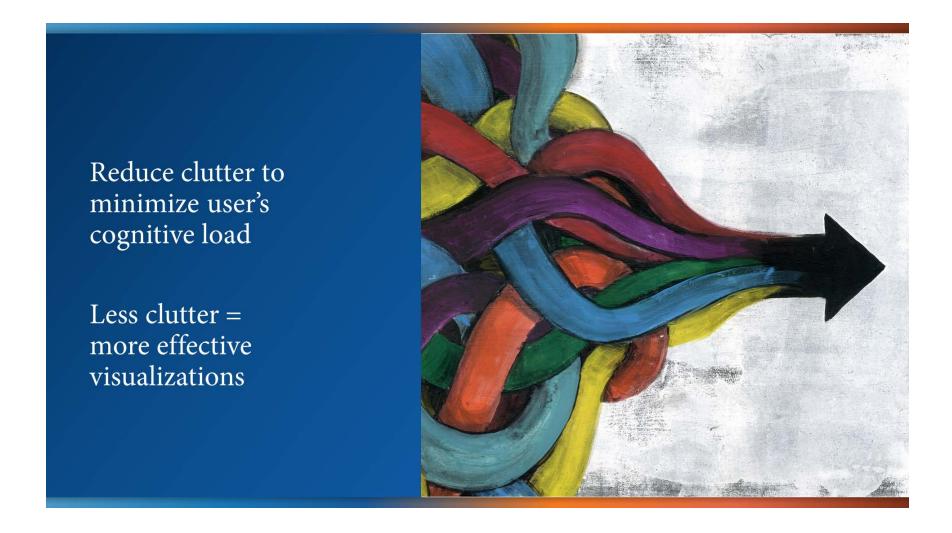




Germane cognitive load pertains to how we mentally organize into patterns and contextualize information for later reference

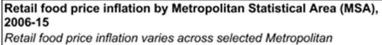




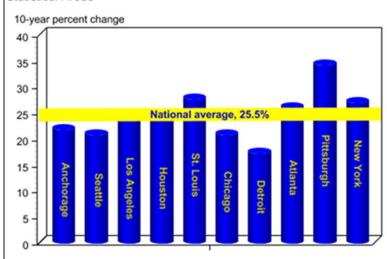


How would you remove the clutter?

What could have been done differently?



Statistical Areas

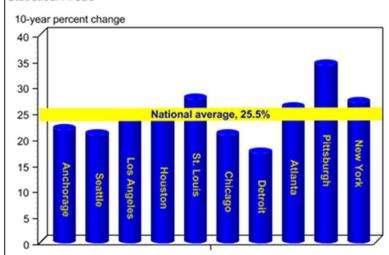


Note: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are defined by the Office of Management and Budget for use in collecting Federal statistics. MSAs consist of the core urban area, as well as any surrounding areas that have a high degree of economic integration with the core urban area (e.g. Gary, IN is included within the Chicago MSA and Galveston, TX within the Houston MSA).

Source: Calculated by ERS, USDA, using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Retail food price inflation by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 2006-15

Retail food price inflation varies across selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas

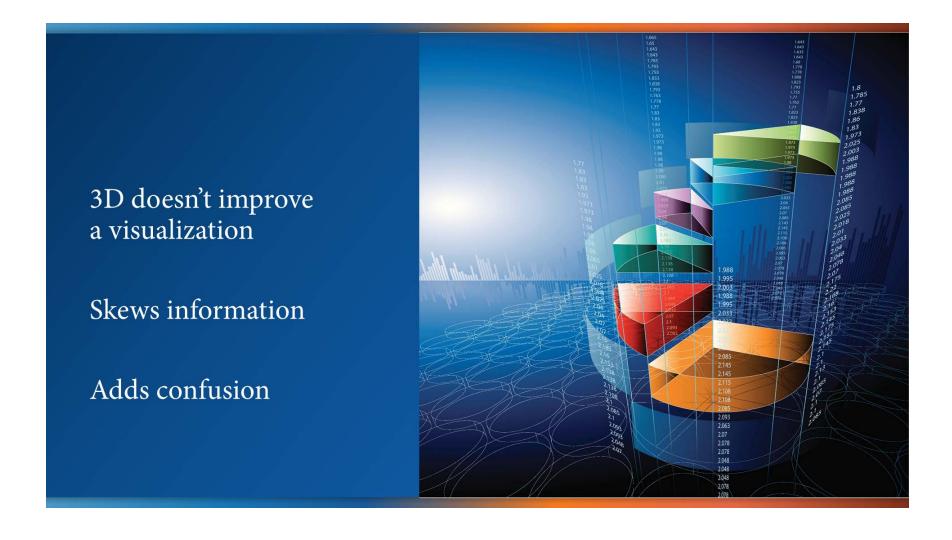


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Source: Calculated by ERS, USDA, using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Things to remove:

- 1. 3D effect
- 2. Dark grid lines
- 3. Overuse of bright colors
- 4. There is no apparent sorting of the data being shown
- 5. An unhelpful axis



Redundancy (clutter) can help users manage cognitive load







Some details add clarity

Clarity reduces the effort required to comprehend complex data

Next time:
Principles of visual perception