

fig. 01 Pie Chart

Title



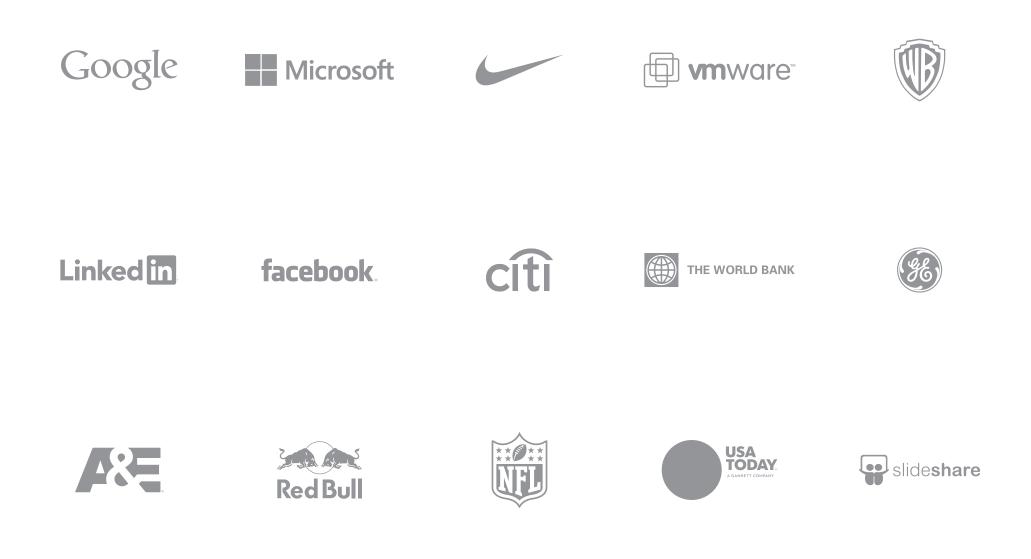


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# INFORMATION DESIGN 101



WHY DO WORLD CLASS PUBLICATIONS HAVE ARMIES OF TALENTED INFORMATION DESIGNERS ON STAFF? WHY DID DELOITTE CREATE AN INFORMATION DESIGN DIVISION FULL OF DATA SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS, AND PROGRAMMERS? WHY ARE INFORMATION DESIGN COURSES AT DISTINGUISHED UNIVERSITIES LIKE COLUMBIA BECOMING COMMONPLACE? WHY DO AGENCIES LIKE COLUMN FIVE AND SOFTWARE PLATFORMS LIKE VISAGE EXIST, PERSIST AND CONTINUE TO GROW?

## GOOD INFORMATION DESIGN CAN BE AN EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION APPROACH

## UNDERSTAND THE SCIENCE: PRE-ATTENTIVE ATTRIBUTES

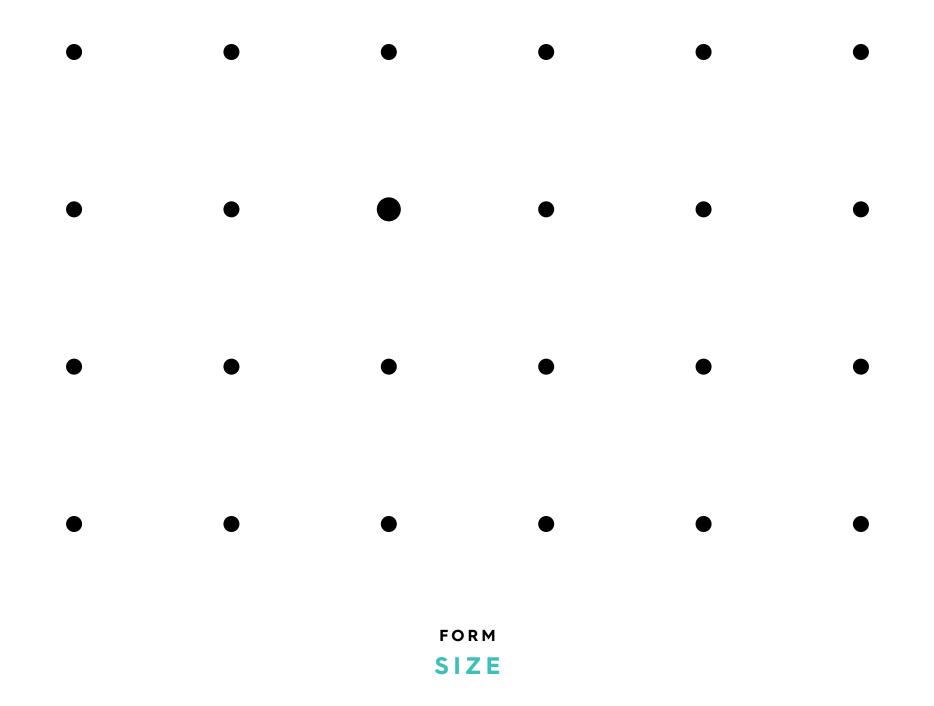


I









I



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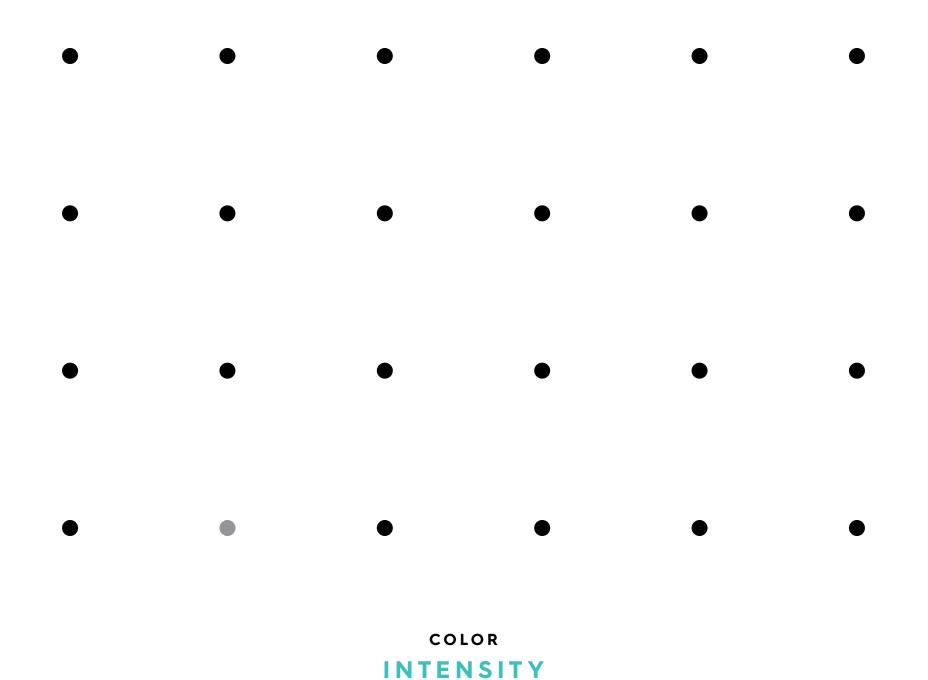
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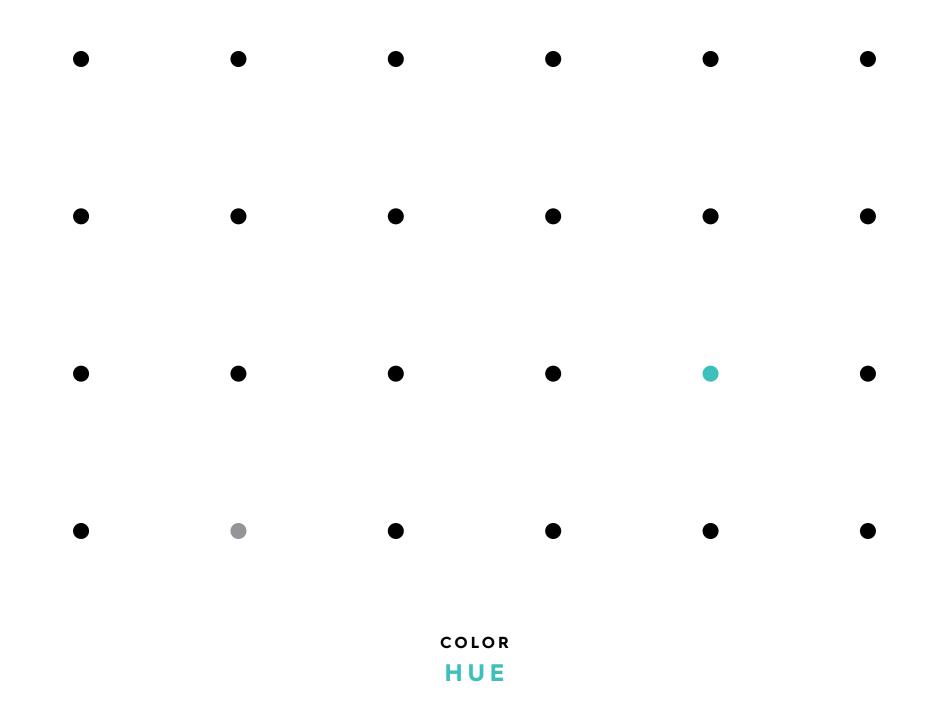
FORM CURVATURE



I







SPATIAL POSITION 2-D POSITION

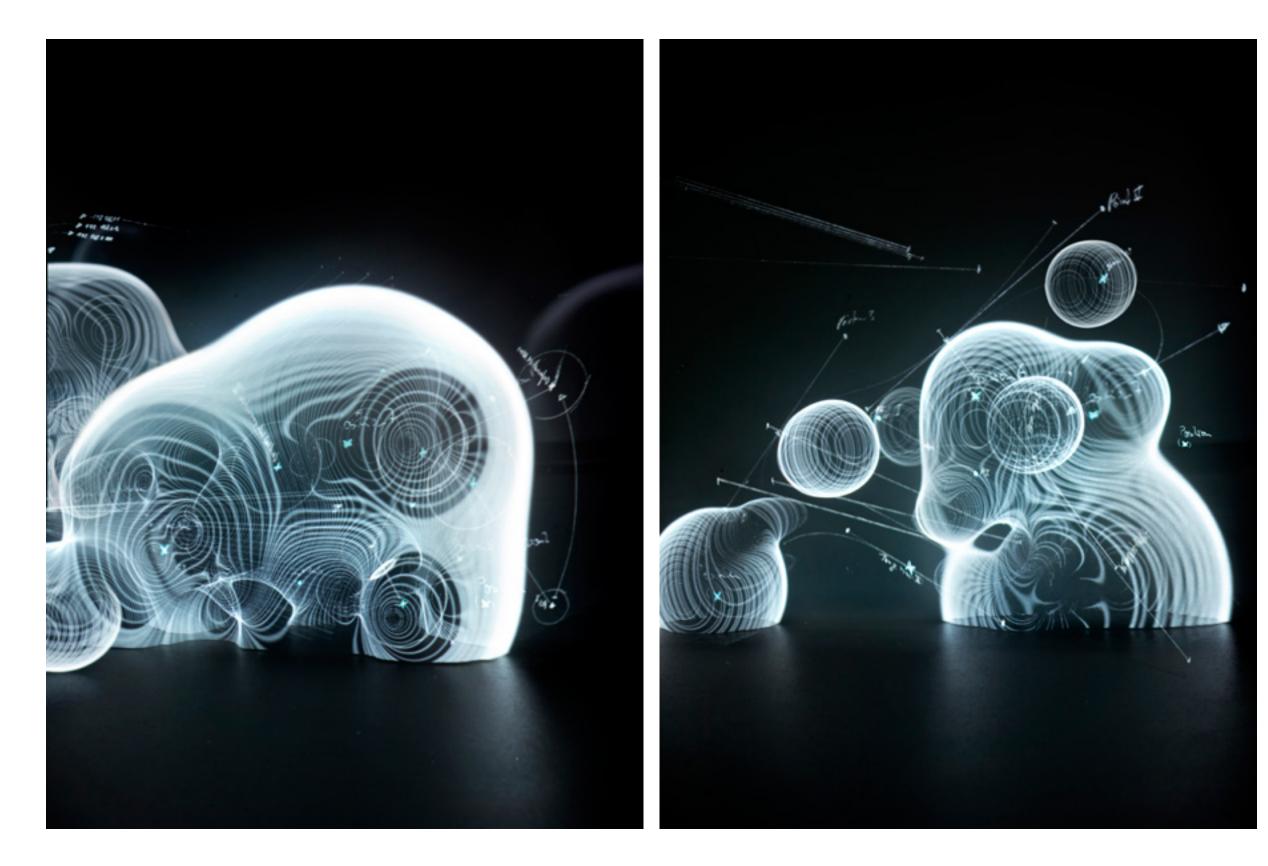
## FIND A BALANCE BETWEEN BEAUTY AND SCIENCE



## "WOW, THAT'S BEAUTIFUL... WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"



#### IMMATERIALS - THE FORM OF META DATA



## DEVELOP A UNIFIED VISUAL LANGUAGE

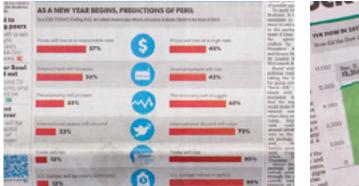


#### **USA TODAY**

As part of their recent rebranding, Column Five was commissioned by USA Today to create a style guide for the publication's use of infographic and data visualization elements. This new visual language would be used in both the printed paper and for interactive web graphics.



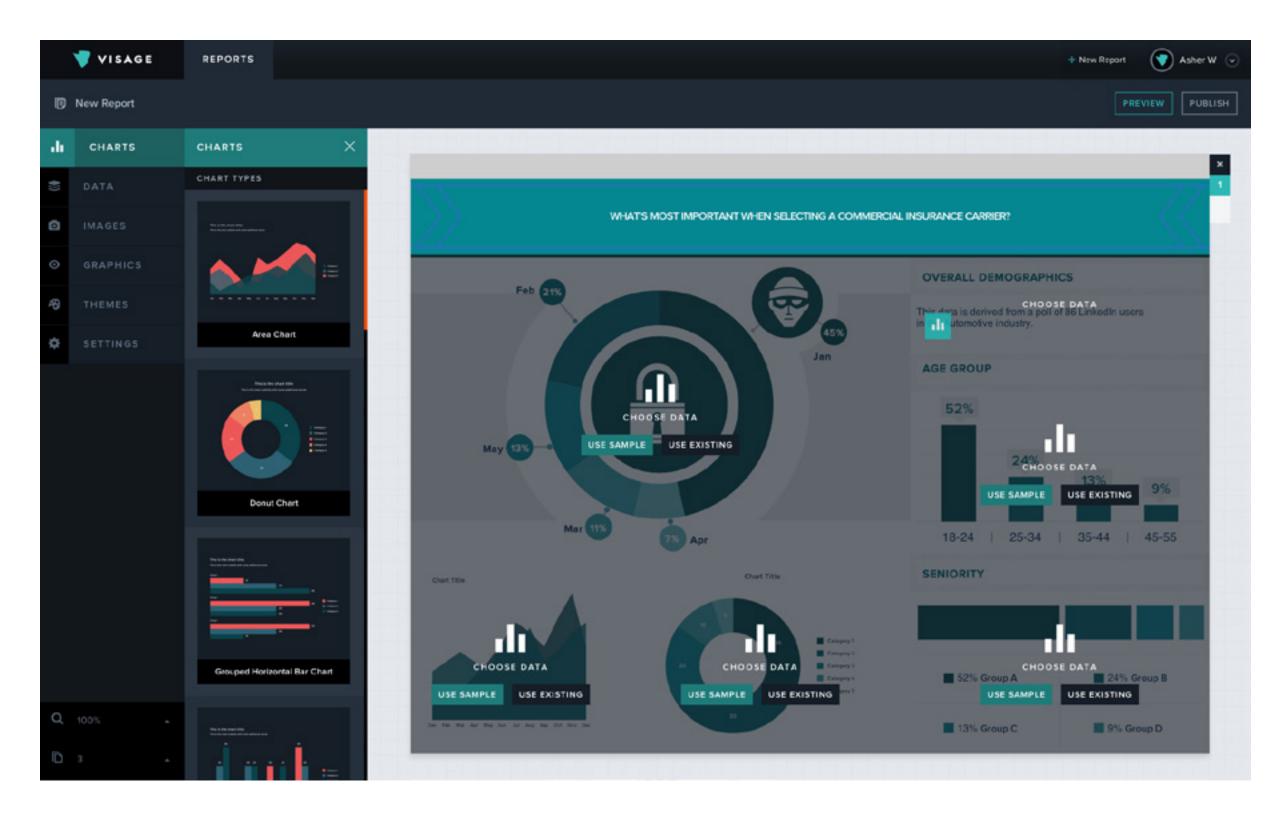






## WHERE IT MAKES SENSE, UTILIZE TEMPLATES





## USE THE 'CORRECT' CHART TYPE GIVEN YOUR DATA



#### DATA RELATIONSHIP



#### NOMINAL COMPARISON

This is a simple comparison of the quantitative values of subcategories. Example: Number of visitors to various websites.



#### DEVIATION

This examines how data points relate to each other, particularly how far any given data point differs from the mean. Example: Amusement park tickets sold on a rainy day vs. a regular day.



**TIME-SERIES** 

This tracks changes in values of a consistent metric over time. Example: Monthly sales.



#### DISTRIBUTION

This shows data distribution, often around a central value. Example: Heights of players on a basketball team.



#### CORRELATION

RANKING

This is data with two or more variables that may demonstrate a positive or negative correlation to each other. Example: Salaries according to education level.

This shows how two or more values compare to each other in relative magnitude. Example: Historic weather patterns, ranked from the

hottest months to the coldest.

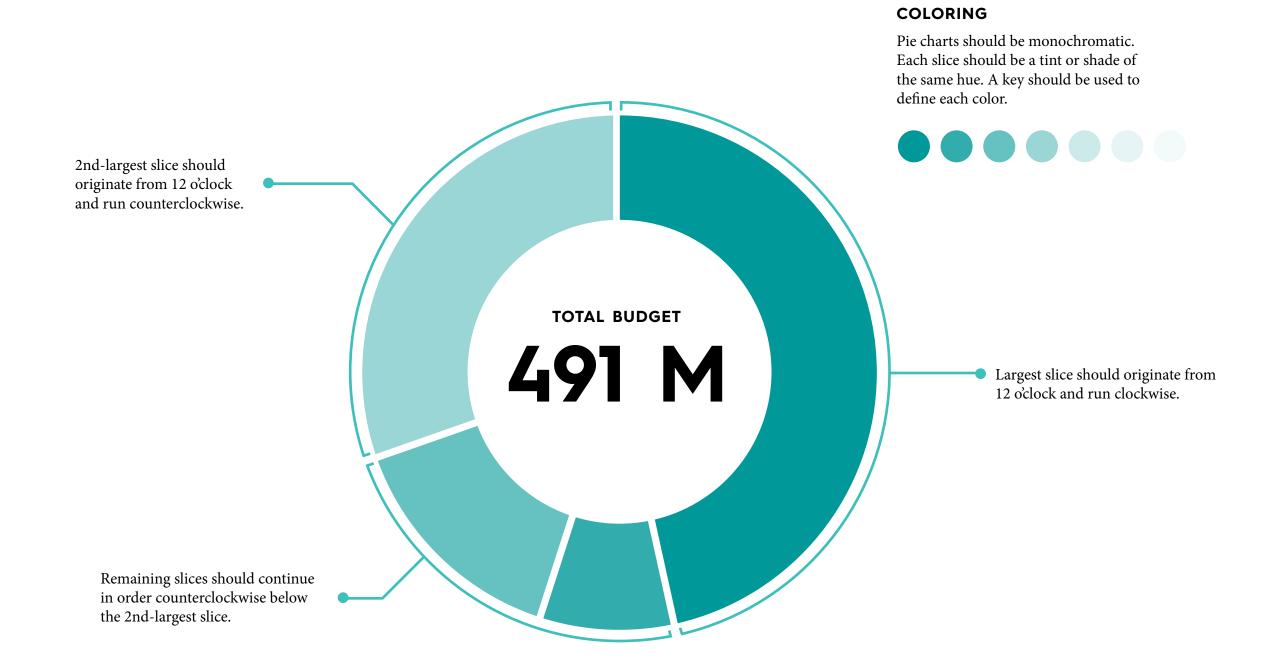


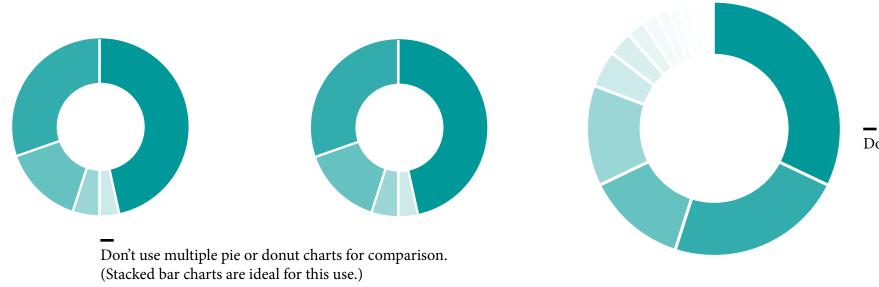
#### PART-TO-WHOLE-RELATIONSHIPS

This shows a subset of data compared to the larger whole. Example: Percentage of customers purchasing specific products.

## USE CHARTS CORRECTLY



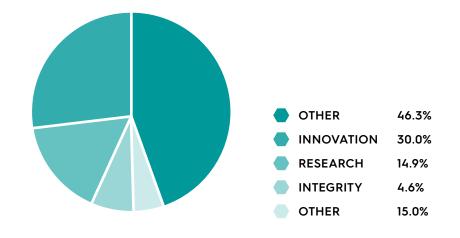




Don't use too many slices (more than 7).



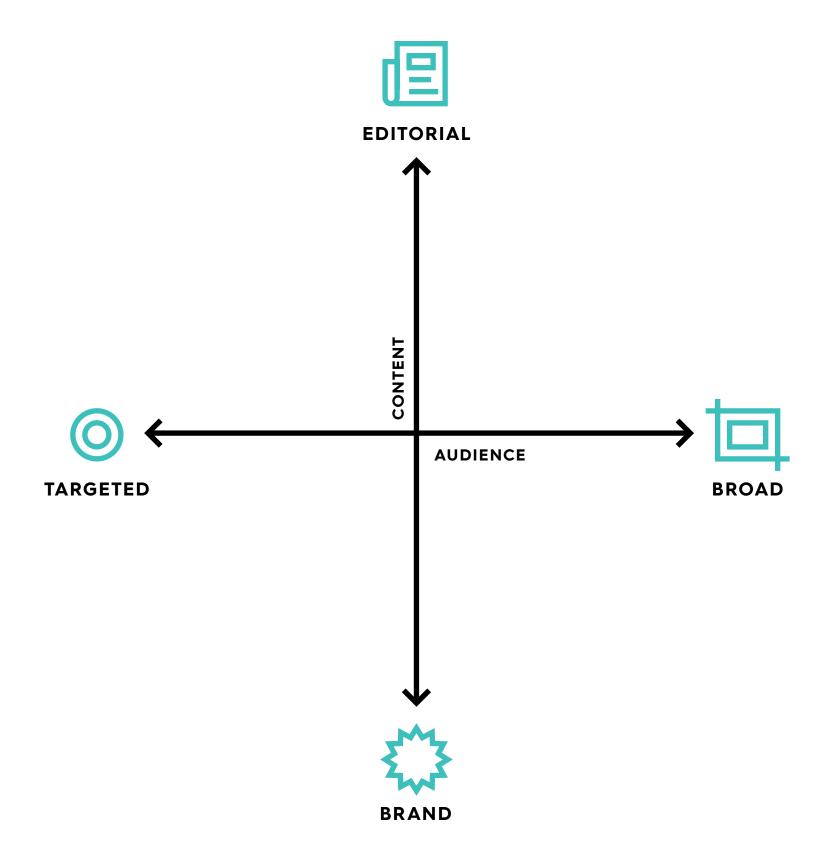
Don't chart data sets that do not add up to 100% (not part-to-whole relationship).



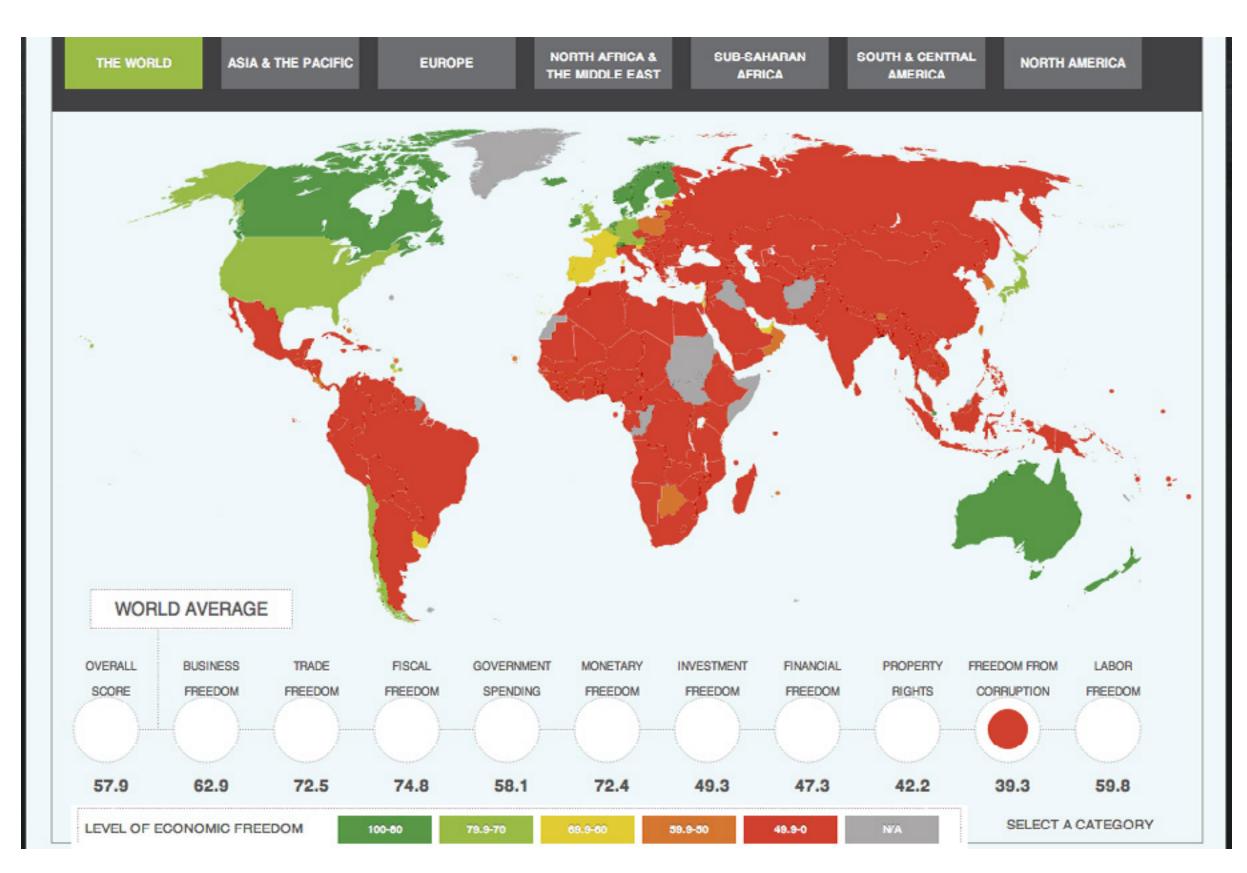
Don't use an "other" category that represents a significant percentage of the chart (>15%).

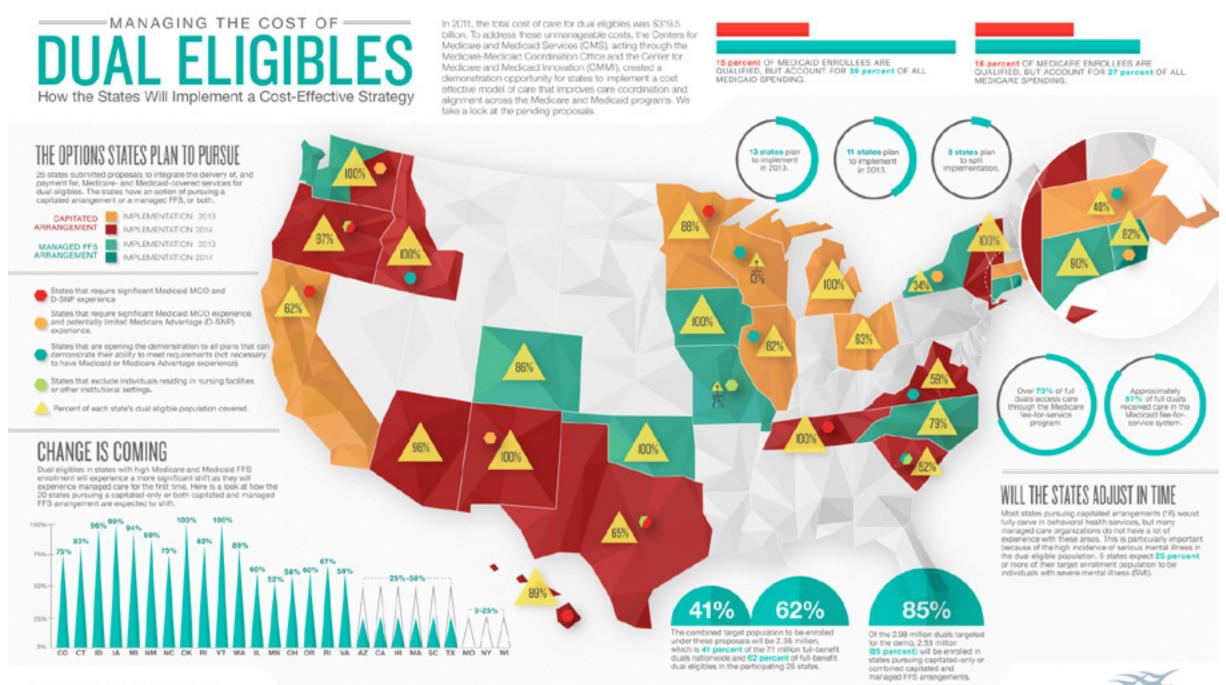
## LET THE COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVES AND THE CONTENT INFORM THE DESIGN





#### EXPLORATIVE





SOURCES: URBAN, ORG | HHS.GOV | AVALERE.COM

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