

## **Principles**

GC

#### **Graphical Communication Principles**

Kosslyn (Harvard Psychologist) identifies three "maxims" for "graphics that work":

- 1. the mind is not a camera
- 2. the mind judges a book by its cover
- 3. the spirit is willing, but the mind is weak

Tufte identifies criteria for "graphical excellence"

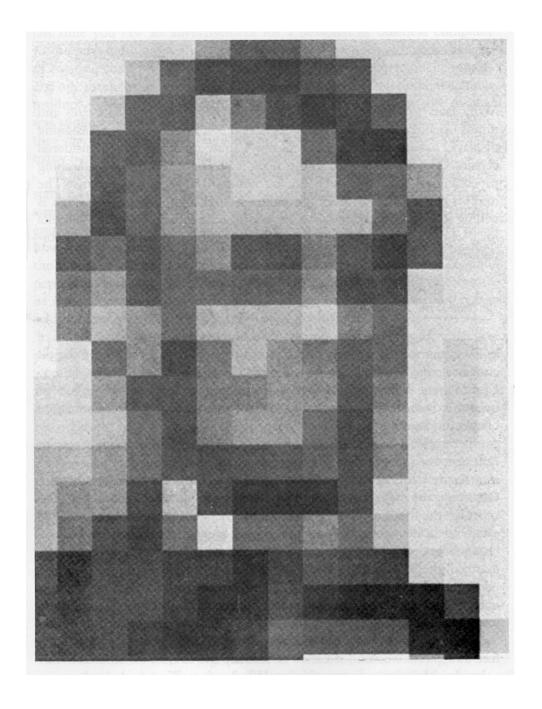
On the basis of experience thus far, let's examine these.





# Mind vs. Camera

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### Mind vs. Camera

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- we perceive at different levels of discrimination *simultaneously* "Abe" is visible —though out of focus!
- we react automatically to patterns
  - birds flying in formation are seen as group, not individuals
  - training improves observation, e.g., in coaches
- differences in patterns are especially noticed



## **Grouping Objects**

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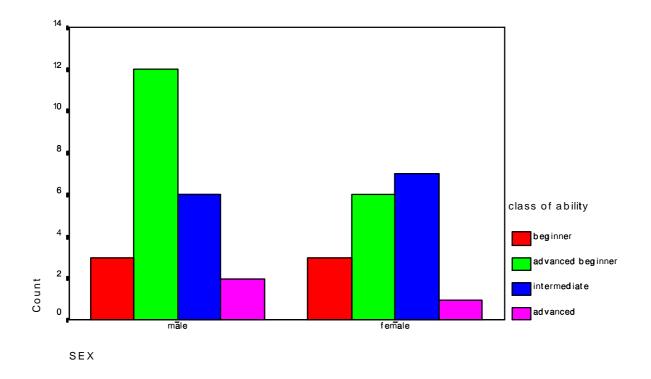
We interpret objects as related based on

proximity

XXX XXX

vs. XX XX XX

side-by-side histograms intended to show comparison of corresponding parts

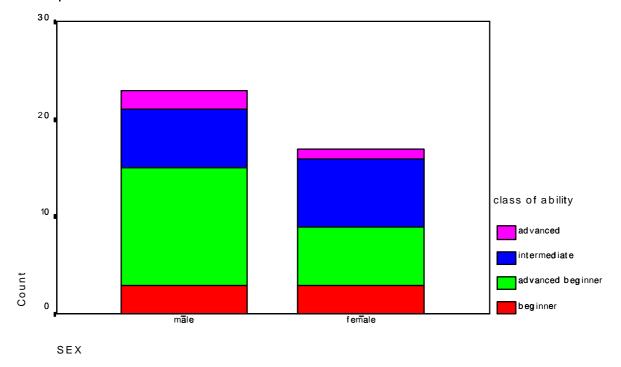




# Grouping by Proximity

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Segmented bar charts are *more effective* because the elements to be compared are *closer*.



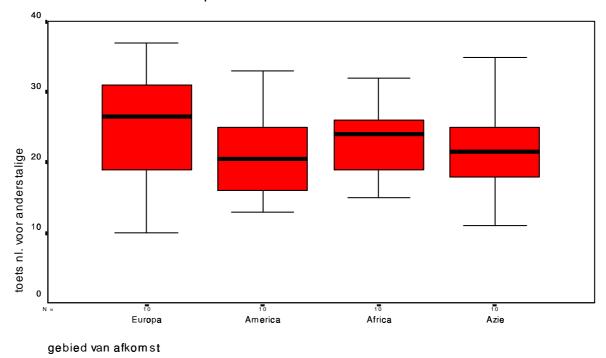
The relative size of the ability classes can be compared because they are adjacent





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Side-by-side box 'n whisker diagrams are likewise *effective* because the elements to be compared are *close*.



The relative distribution of the ability classes can be compared because they are adjacent.

Difference between segmented bar chart and side-by-side box 'n whiskers plots: more numeric detail in the latter.



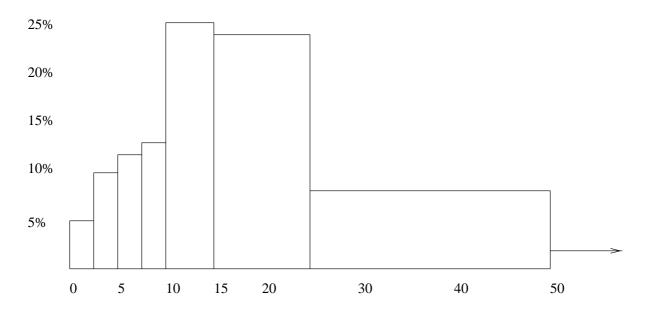




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#### • automatic pattern recognition

we see the rectangles in histograms and react (roughly) to their area, not height — automatically

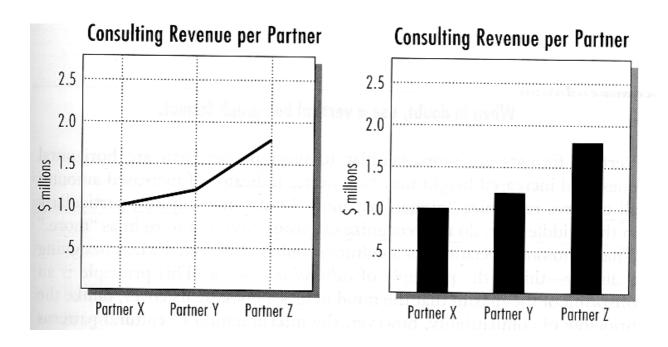


1973 income (K\$)	%
0-2.5	5
2.5 – 5	10
5-7.5	12
7.5–10	13
10-15	26
15–25	24
25 – 50	8
$50$ – $\infty$	2





automatic pattern recognition



we "see" the line extending up toward left, and extrapolate it as a "positive" tendency



## **Book Covers**

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# BLUE

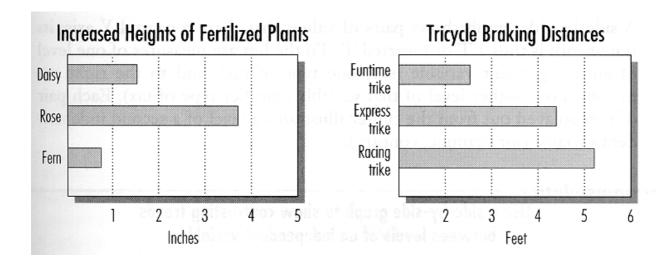


#### **Book Covers**

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- the mind judges a book by its cover
  - more people misread the word 'blue' when it's colored red
  - people take more time to read it correctly (Stroop, 1935)

therefore, use natural symbols, directions, etc. where possible

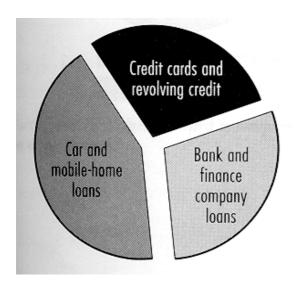


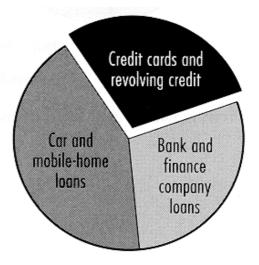


## **Graphical Weakness**

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we see whole given most of a (common) form, and we see it less clearly when the form is broken up





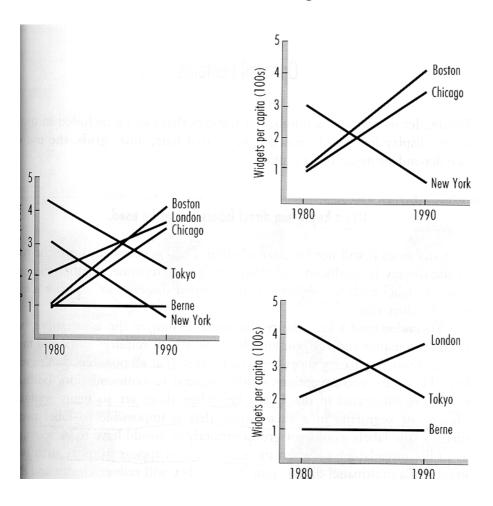
fully exploded pie chart makes "pie" less easy to see
pie with single piece missing empahsizes whole and single piece
the mind won't work to put the pieces together



# **Graphical Weakness**

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#### too much detail is confusing



- chart with too many lines is "effective" in expressing a lot in little space
- hard to read too dense

rule of thumb: four "chunks" of information is max

