

# Building a Data Viz

Guido Pizzini

[@guipizzini](https://twitter.com/guipizzini)

Senior Information Management and Data Analyst

IFRC, Geneva



Depuis le début de la crise et à cause du conflit au nord, environ **412 401** personnes ont été forcées de fuir le nord du pays. Parmi ces personnes **203 843** sont des déplacés internes et **208 558** sont des réfugiés dans les pays voisins. Environ **5,01 millions** de personnes sont affectées par la crise complexe au Mali, y compris **4,6 millions** de personnes à risque d'insécurité alimentaire. Les pénuries de nourriture et les mouvements de population internes ont eu des conséquences importantes sur la capacité de résilience des populations.

### Réponse Humanitaire

Nombre de personnes assistées par Cluster

- 400 389**
- 2 525 628**
- 105 644**
- 269 103**
- 1 144 239**
- 840 000**

### Situation du Choléra

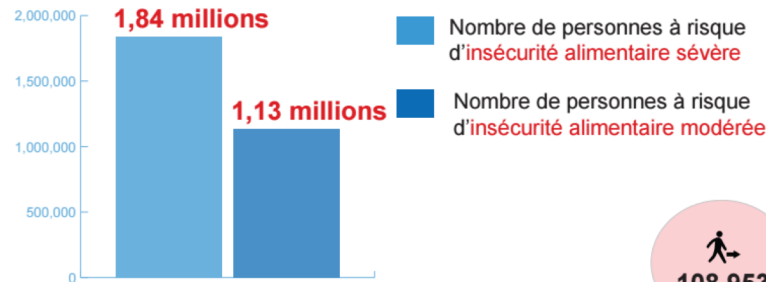
**219** Cas de Choléra  
**19** Cas rapportés de décès liés au Choléra

### Légende de la carte

- Déplacés Internes
- Réfugiés maliens
- KXXX** # de Déplacés Internes
- XXXX** # de Réfugiés maliens
- Zones sous contrôle des groupes armés
- Déplacements de population du Mali vers les pays voisins à cause du conflit

### Sécurité Alimentaire

**4,6 millions** de personnes restent estimées à risque d'insécurité alimentaire  
**2,97 millions** de personnes affectées par la sécheresse vivant au Sud  
**1,63 millions** de personnes affectées par le conflit vivant au Nord



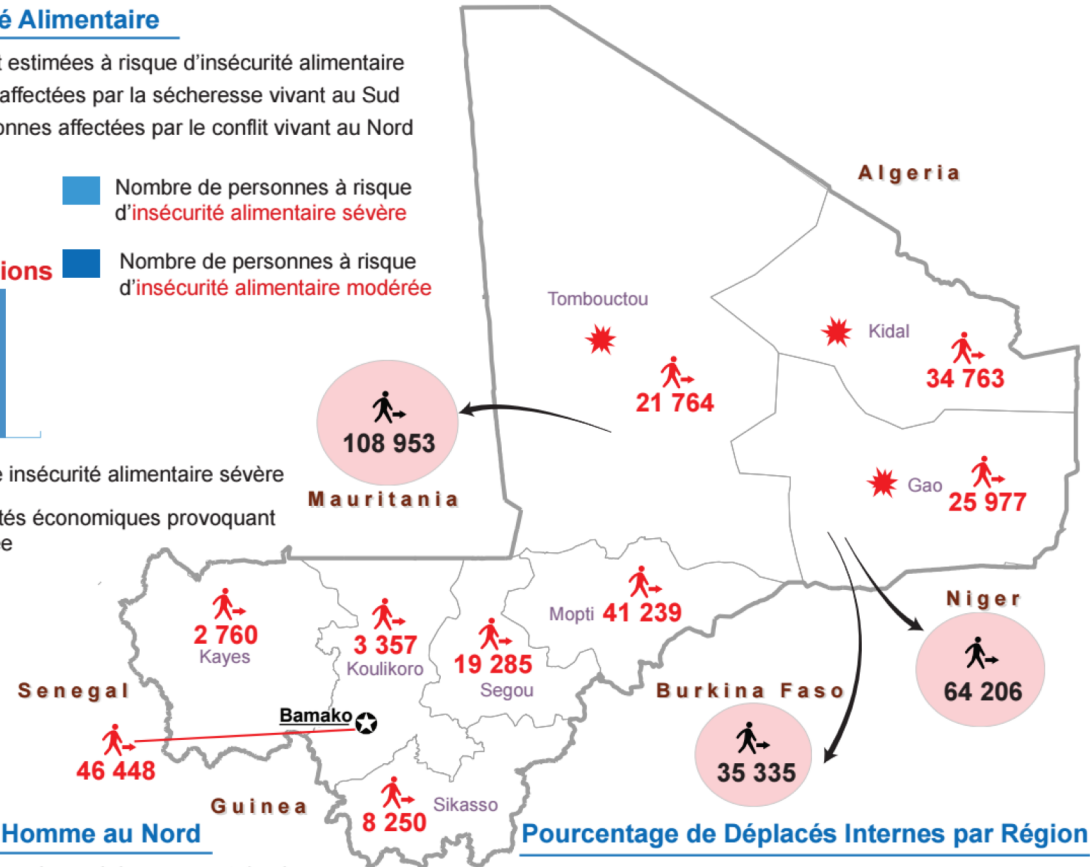
**210** communes affectées par une insécurité alimentaire sévère  
**> 56** communes vivent de difficultés économiques provoquant une insécurité alimentaire modérée

### Crise Nutritionnelle

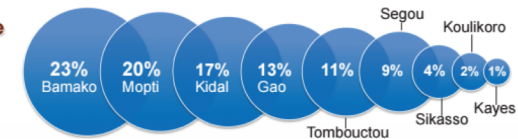
**560 000** enfants de moins de 5 ans sont en risque de malnutrition aiguë, dont **175 000** en malnutrition aiguë sévère et **385 000** en malnutrition aiguë modérée.

### Les Violations des Droits de l'Homme au Nord

Les violations des droits de l'homme dans le nord du pays sont de plus en plus fréquentes en partie du fait des exactions perpétrées par les groupes armés. Les femmes et les enfants sont des cibles particulièrement vulnérables. La vulnérabilité de ces personnes est aggravée par l'accès limité aux Services Sociaux de Base.



### Pourcentage de Déplacés Internes par Région



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Food security and malnutrition remain major concerns in Mali. During the lean season (June - August), i.e. before the next harvests when grain stocks are depleted, it is estimated that nearly one out of every six households will need support for their livelihood. Among them, 410,000 people will require immediate food assistance. Countrywide, one out of every eight children suffers from malnutrition; including 181,000 who are affected by the most severe form and face a nine-fold mortality risk.

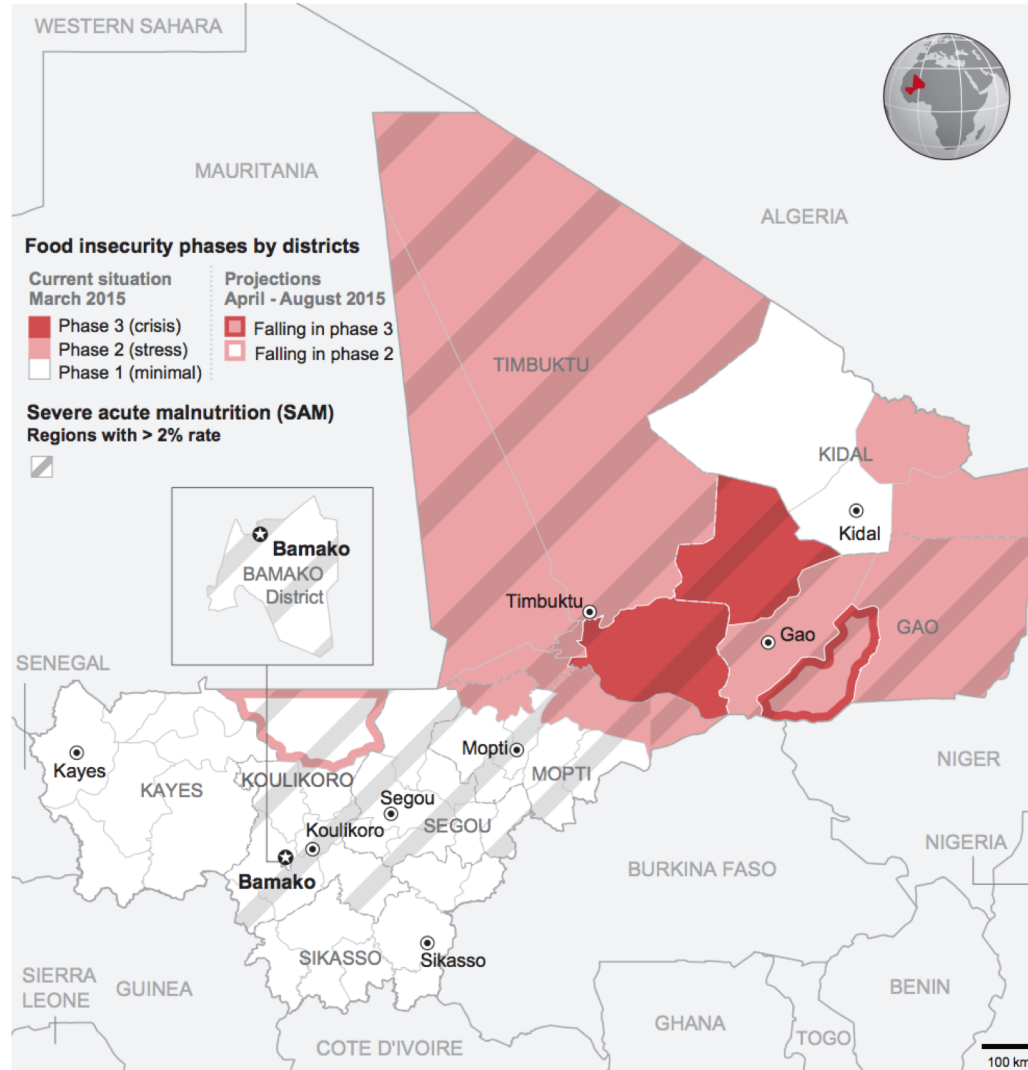
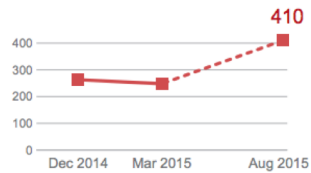
## FOOD SECURITY



**2.5 million** people affected by moderate and severe food insecurity (as of 31 March 2015)



# people in need of immediate food aid (phases 3 and 4) - in thousands -

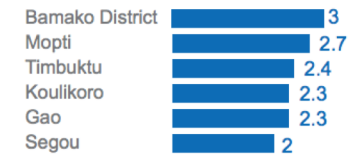


## MALNUTRITION



**181,000** children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM)  
(Estimate based on 2014 SMART surveys)

Regions with > 2% rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)



## PASTORAL SITUATION



Stock breeder communities in the north of the country are struggling due to a deficit of fodder registered along Niger, Burkina Faso and Mauritania cross-border strips as well as high cattle mortality rates. An early pastoralist lean season is expected. In the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti, unusual cattle movements have been observed as a result from the lack of pastures and the prevailing insecurity resulting in a high concentration of herds.

Affected areas (May - August estimates)  
Movements of cattle



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

# 8 Steps for success...

1. Define your audience
2. Set clear goals
3. Define your layout
4. Choose your topic and your story
5. Collect your data
6. Process your data
7. Find the story in the data..



## 8. Identify Patterns

### COMPARE VALUES



Bar chart



Line chart

### SHOW THE INDIVIDUAL PARTS THAT MAKE UP A WHOLE



Pie chart



Stacked bar



Stacked column

### ANALYZE TRENDS



Line chart



Bar chart

### UNDERSTAND HOW DATA IS DISTRIBUTED



Scatter plot



Line chart



Bar chart

### COMPREHEND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATA SETS



Line chart



Scatter plot



Bubble chart



# Defining your data...

## 4 Data Types



### QUANTITATIVE

Data that can be counted or measured; all values are numerical.



### DISCRETE

Numerical data that has a finite number of possible values. Example: Number of employees in the office.



### CONTINUOUS

Data that is measured and has a value within a range. Example: Rainfall in a year.



### CATEGORICAL

Data that can be sorted according to group or category. Example: Types of products sold.



# Data relationships...



## NOMINAL COMPARISON

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



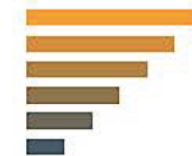
## TIME-SERIES

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



## CORRELATION

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.



## RANKING

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.



## 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.



## DISTRIBUTION

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



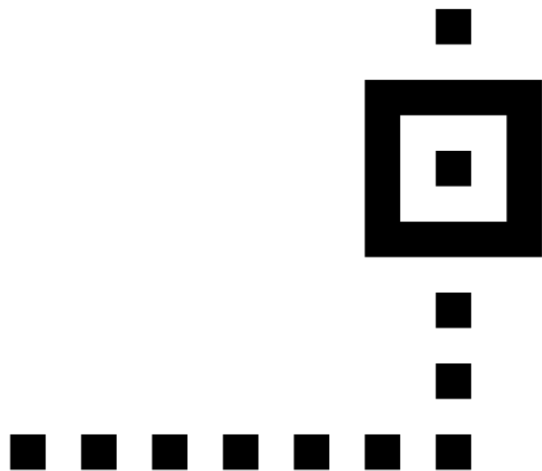
## PART-TO-WHOLE RELATIONSHIPS

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



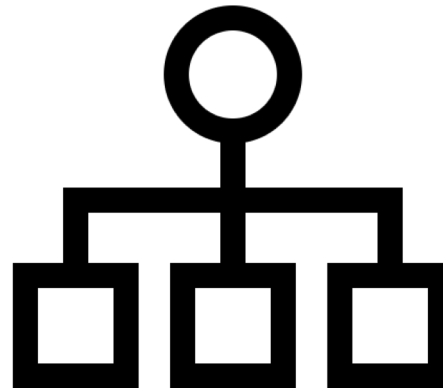
# Design Principles

## Simplification



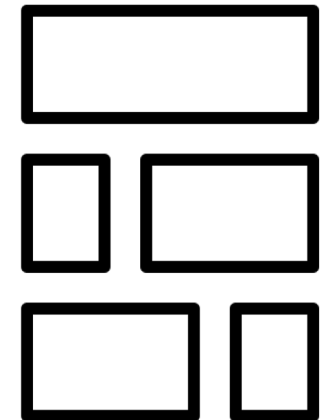
Created by Chameleon Design  
from Noun Project

## Hierarchy



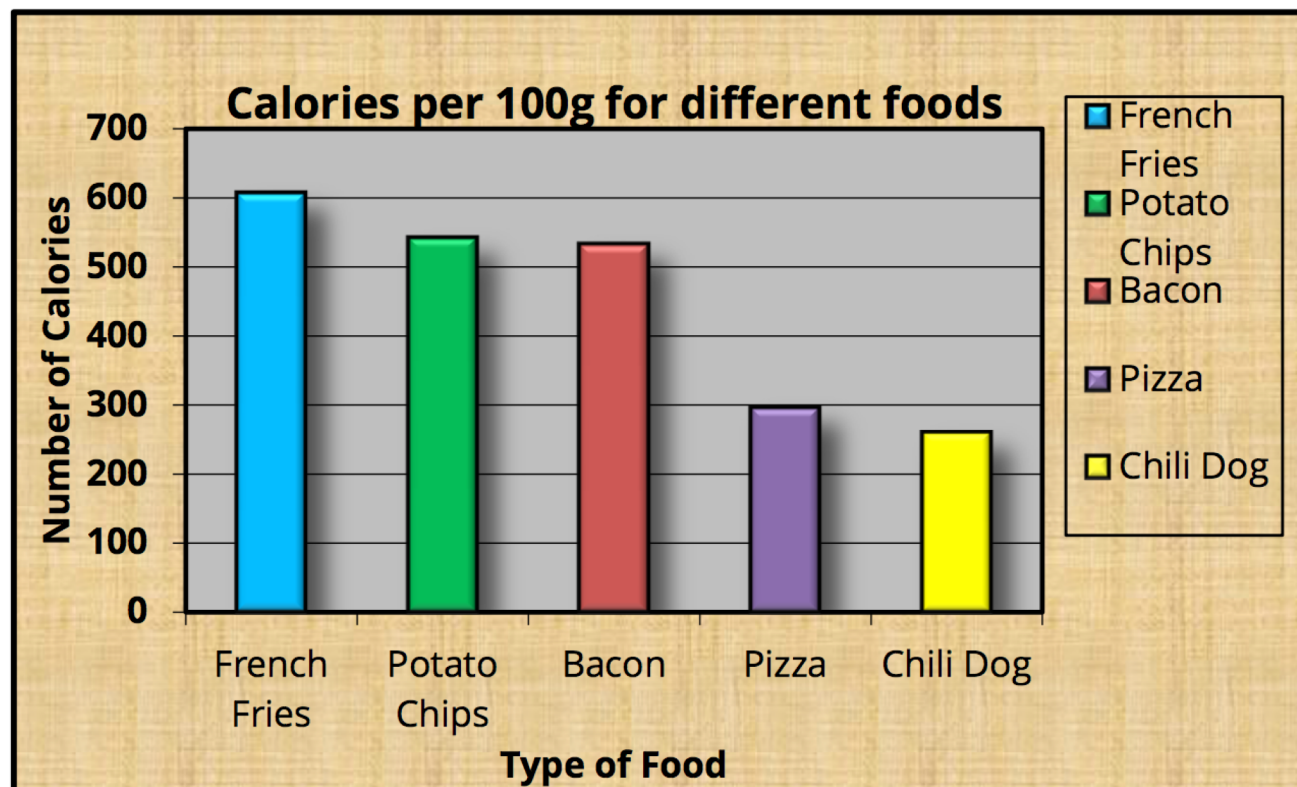
Created by Dimiter Petrov  
from Noun Project

## Layout



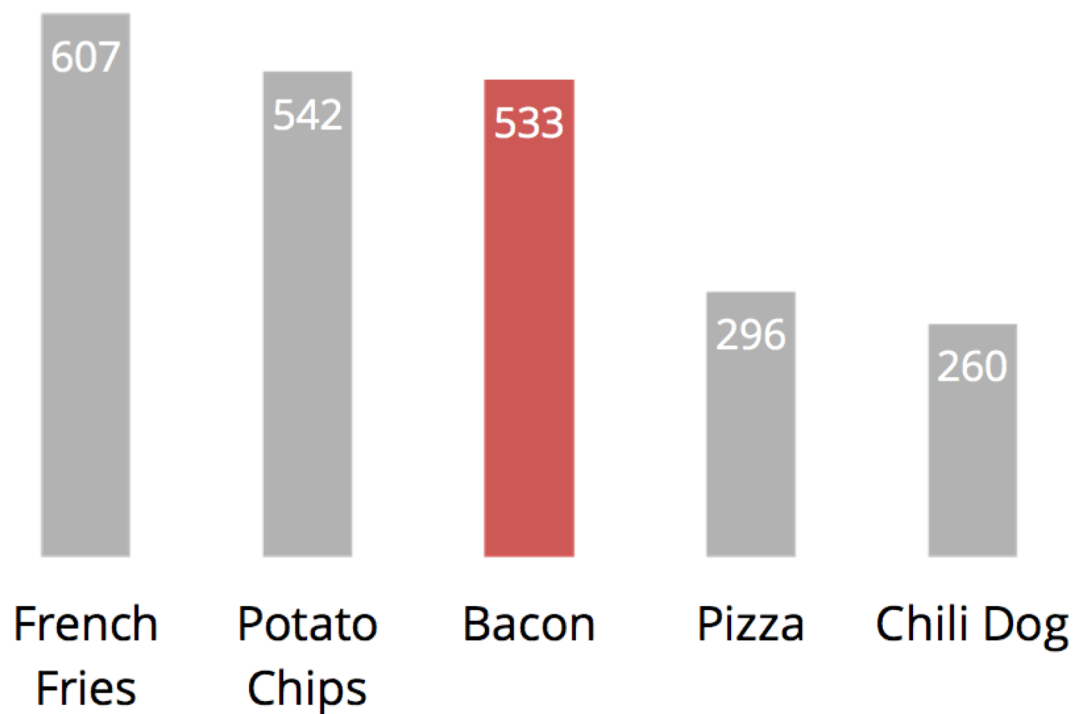
Created by joeartcon  
from Noun Project

# Simplification



# Simplification

Calories per 100g





# Visual hierarchy

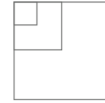
The most important  
information will be the  
most visually prominent

**1. 2. 3.**



# Visual hierarchy

Size



Contrast



Position



Heading 1



Heading 2



Heading 3



Heading 1



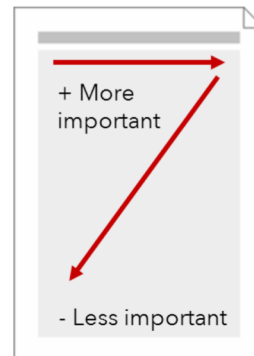
Heading 2



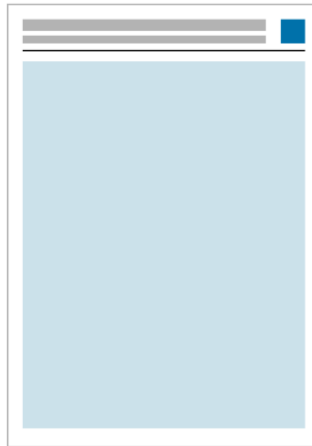
Heading 3



Eye flow – “Z” path



# Layout



Use portrait for  
publication



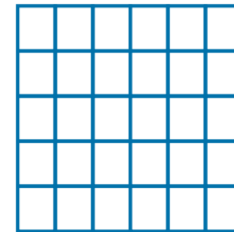
Use landscape for  
presentation

# What is the easiest “document” to read and why?



# The grid

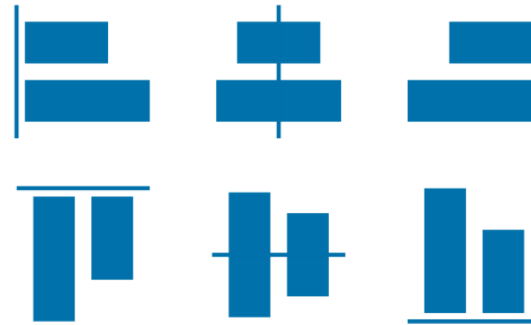
The baseline grid provides a guide for positioning elements on the page with accuracy, which is difficult to achieve by eye alone





# Alignment

Makes your design visually more appealing and helps to create relationships between elements



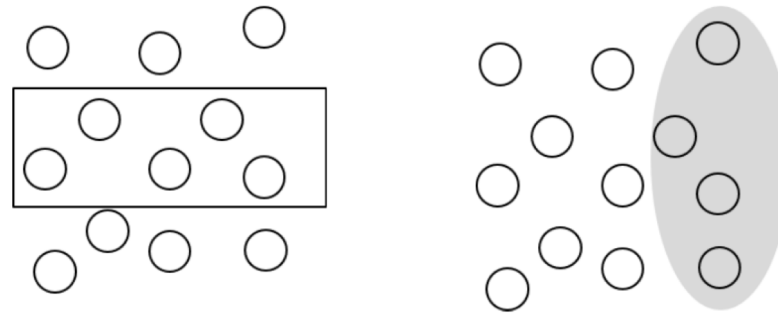
# Proximity

Related elements should be placed closed  
Unrelated elements should not be placed closed



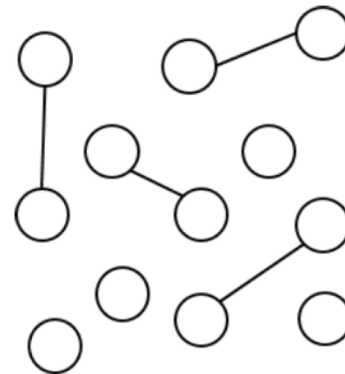
Eyes perceive objects as belonging together when they are enclosed

# Enclosure



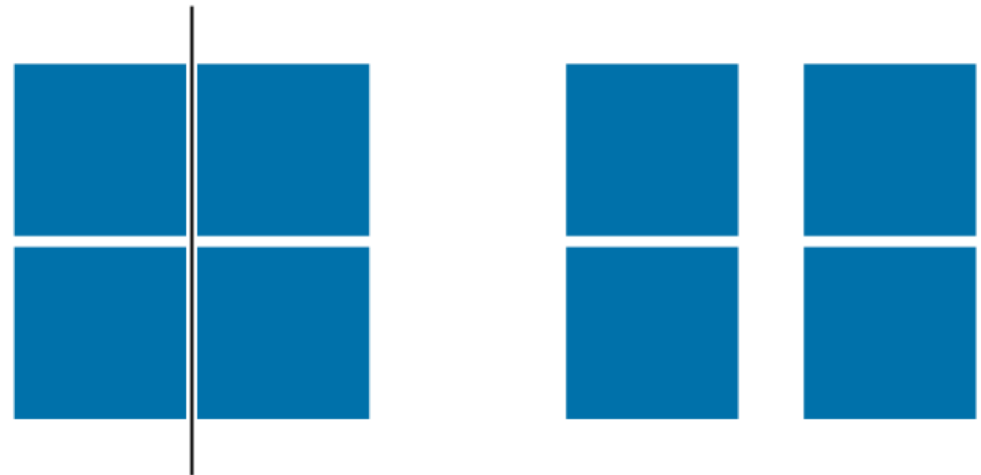
Eyes perceive objects as belonging together  
when they are connected

# Connection



# Separation

Lines or space



# Space

Find a good balance, not too cluttered nor too much empty space





Establish a style for each element in a design and use it on similar element

# Consistency

# Exercise

The African Union (AU) is a [continental union](#) consisting of all 55 [countries](#) on the [African](#) continent. It was established on 26 May 2001 in [Addis Ababa](#), [Ethiopia](#), and launched on 9 July 2002 in [South Africa](#),<sup>[4]</sup> with the aim of replacing the [Organisation of African Unity](#) (OAU). The most important decisions of the AU are made by the [Assembly of the African Union](#), a semi-annual meeting of the heads of state and government of its member states. The AU's secretariat, the [African Union Commission](#), is based in Addis Ababa.

All [UN member states](#) based in Africa and African waters are members of the AU, as is the [disputed Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic](#) (SADR). [Morocco](#), which claims sovereignty over the SADR's territory, withdrew from the Organisation of African Unity, the AU's predecessor, in 1984 due to the admission of the SADR as a member. However, on 30 January 2017 the AU admitted Morocco as a member state.

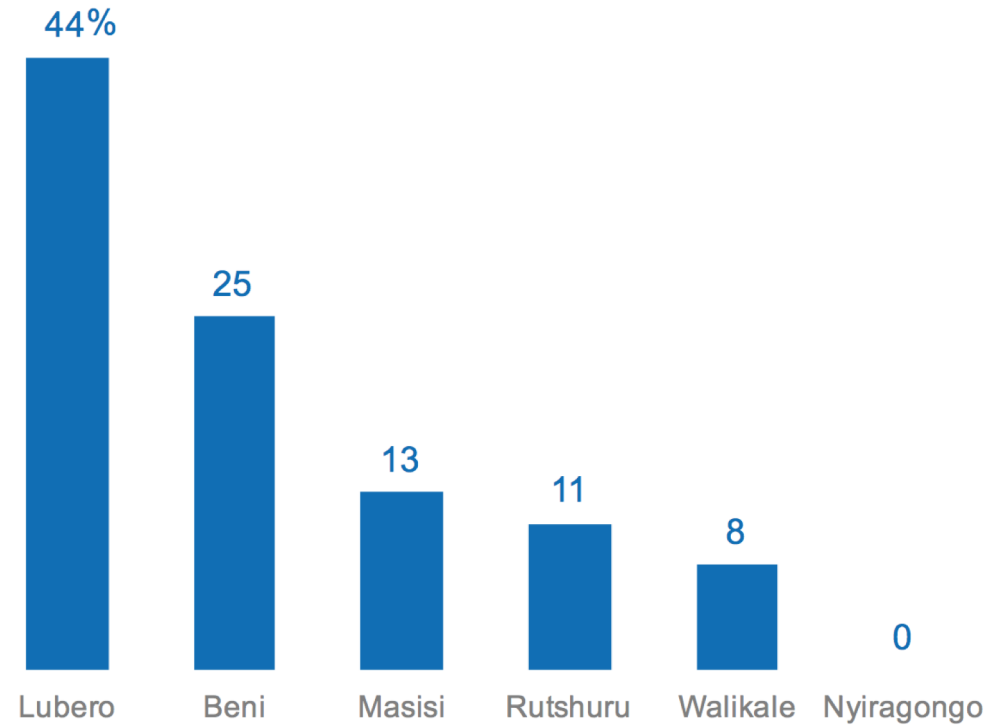
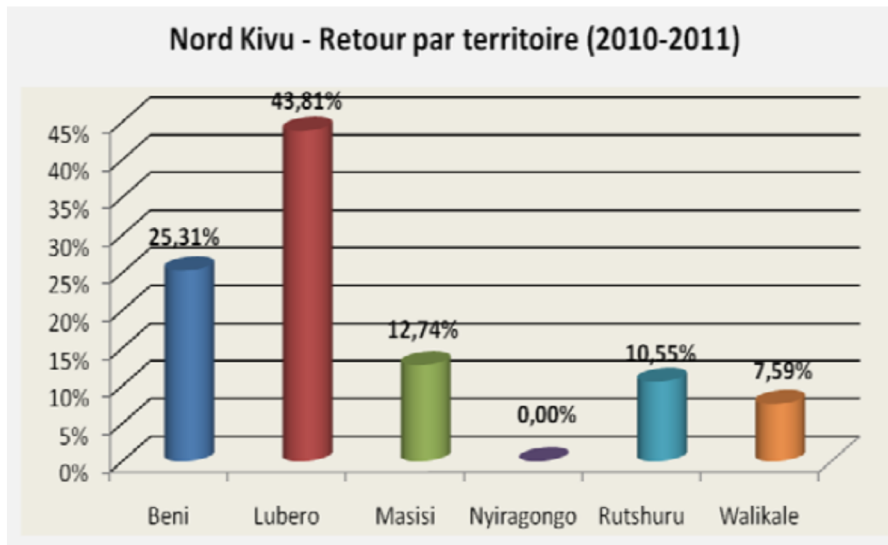
## Top 10 Populated countries in Africa

1. Nigeria: 182.2M
1. Ethiopia 99.39M
1. D.R. Congo 77.27M
1. Algeria 39.67M
1. Uganda 39.03M

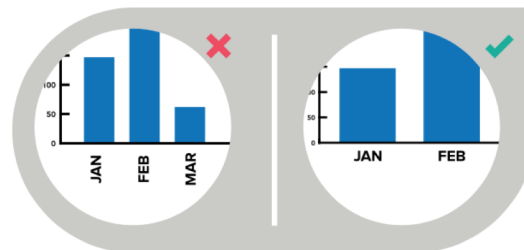
**Please find the other missing countries and other data that you might find interesting...**

# Examples

## Nord Kivu – Retour par territoire (2010-2011)

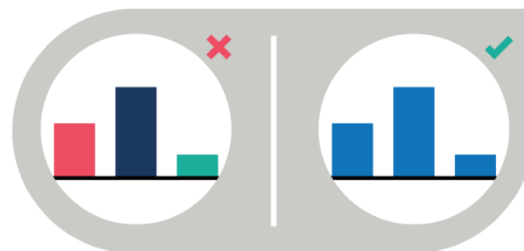


# Best Practices for bar charts



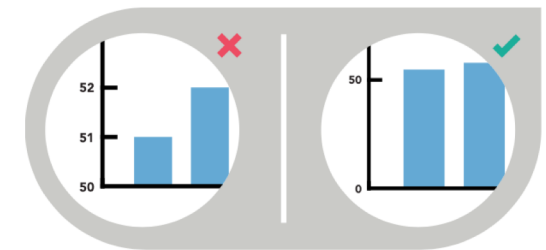
## USE HORIZONTAL LABELS

Avoid steep diagonal or vertical type, as it can be difficult to read.



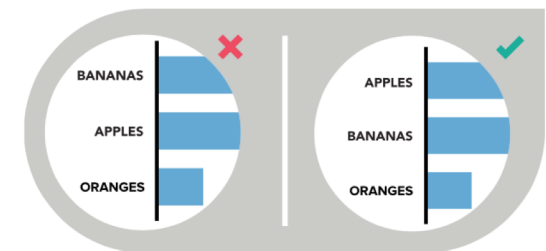
## USE CONSISTENT COLORS

Use one color for bar charts. You may use an accent color to highlight a significant data point.



## START THE Y-AXIS VALUE AT 0

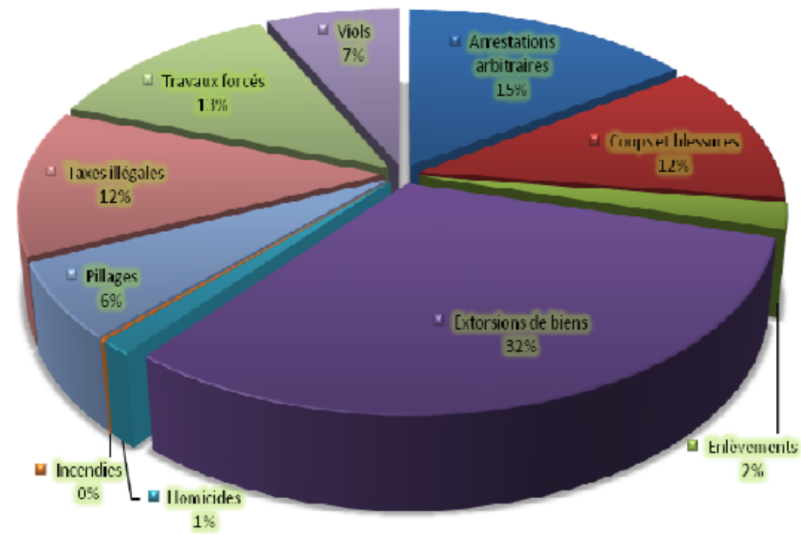
Starting at a value above zero truncates the bars and doesn't accurately reflect the full value.



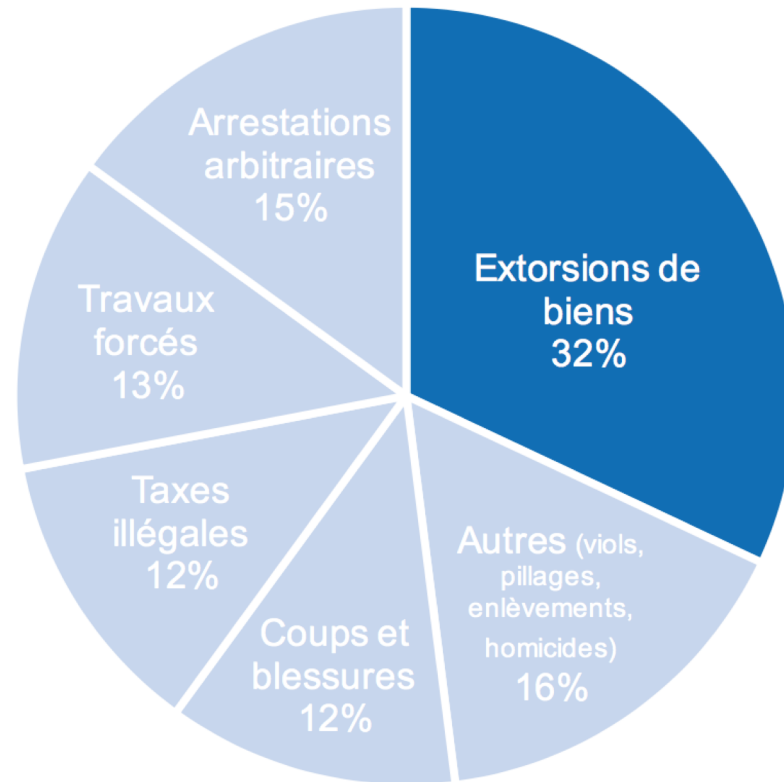
## ORDER DATA APPROPRIATELY

Order categories alphabetically, sequentially, or by value.

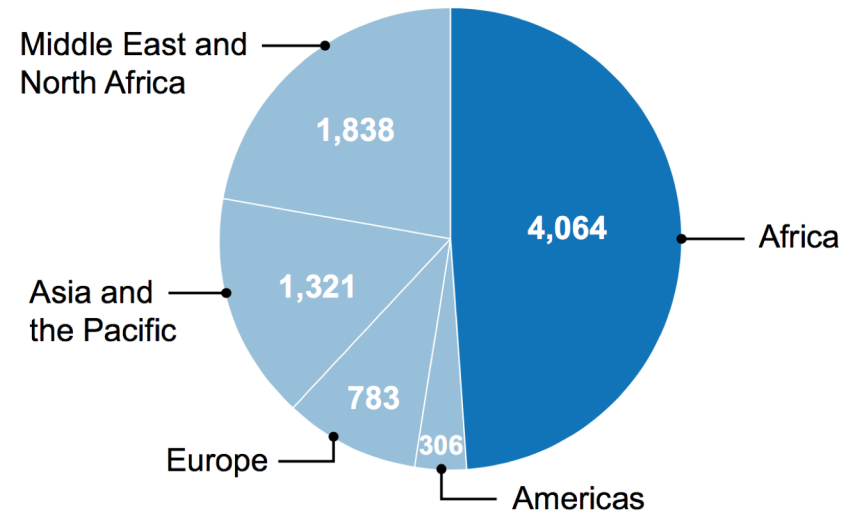
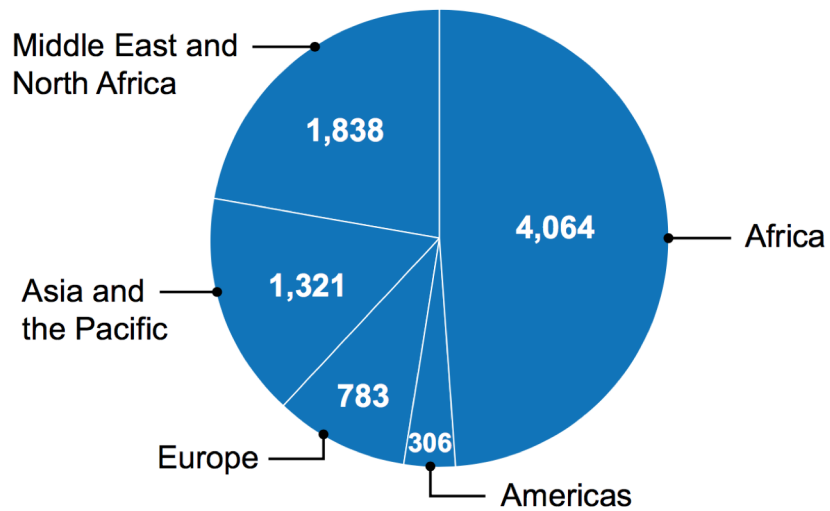




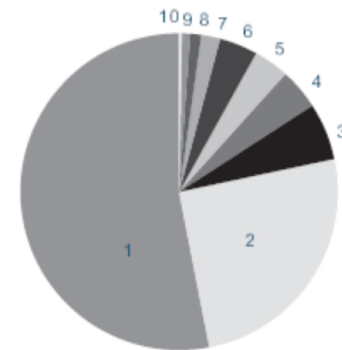








### EHRP 2012 Requirements and Funding per sector



Total Request = USD 763.8 M

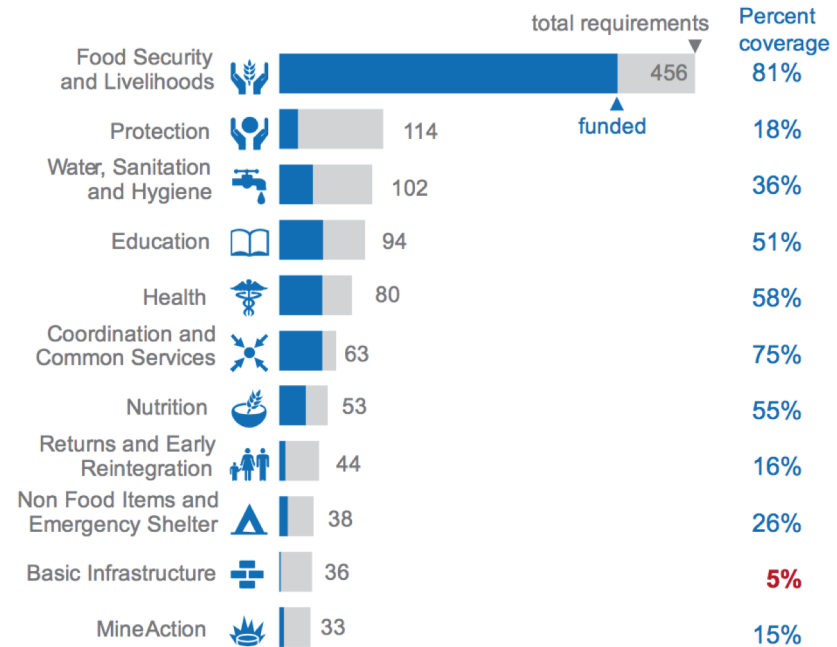
404.3	16%	1. MULTI-SECTOR / REFUGEES
192.2	33%	2. FOOD AID
44.8	0%	3. AGRIC & LIVESTOCK
32.2	0%	4. NUTRITION
28.6	1%	5. WASH
28.3	1%	6. EARLY RECOVERY
15.1	0%	7. HEALTH
9.6	0%	8. PROTECTION
5.9	0%	9. EDUCATION
2.7	0%	10. COORDINATION

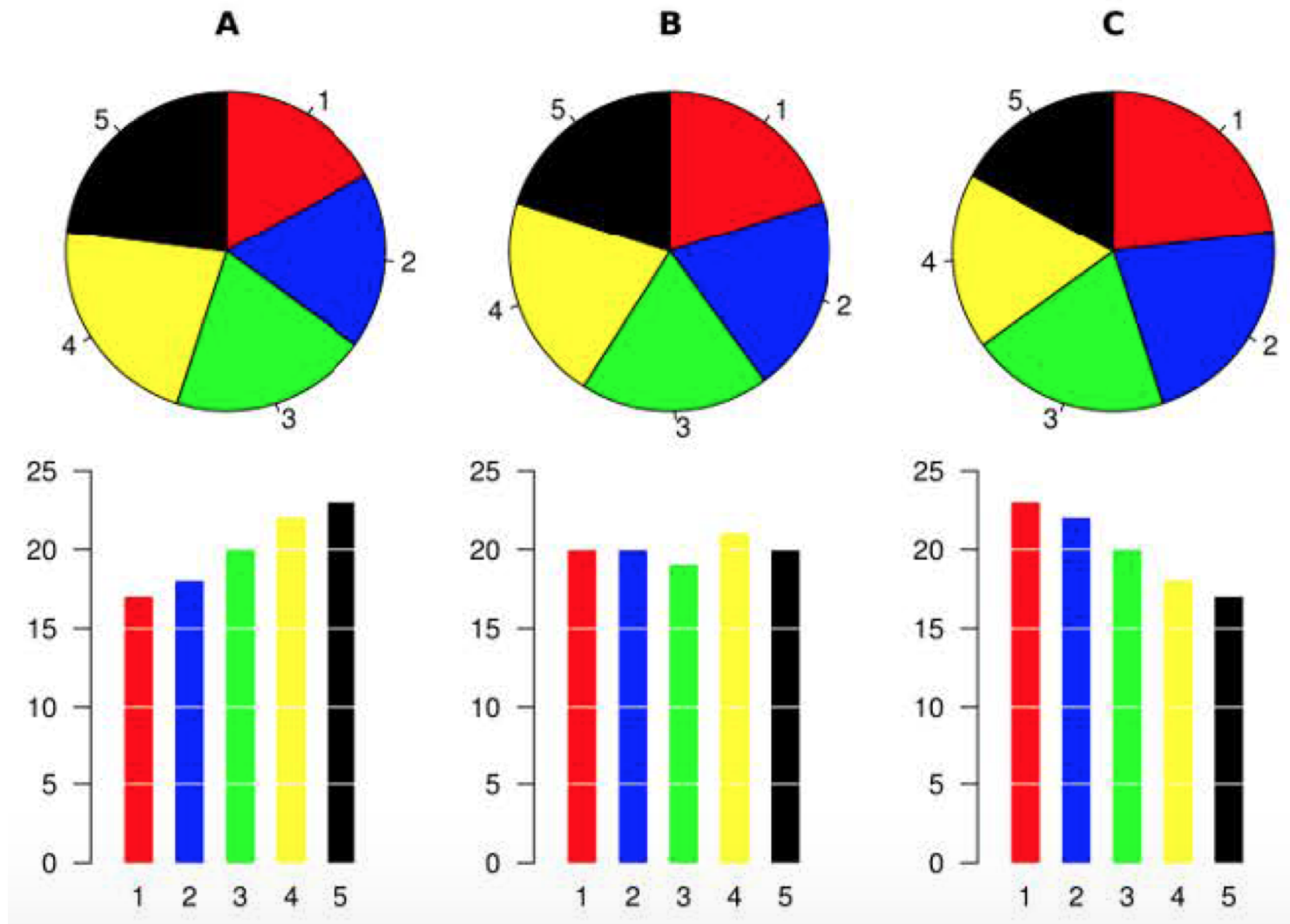
UNSPECIFIED 1.8 M received

1.1 billion  
requested (US\$)

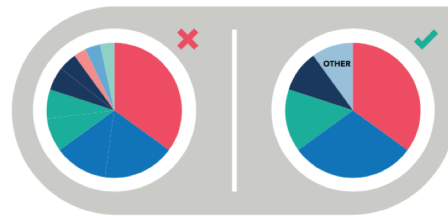
63%  
funded

### Requirements by Sectors (in million US\$)



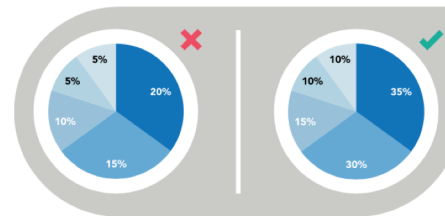


# Best Practices for pie charts



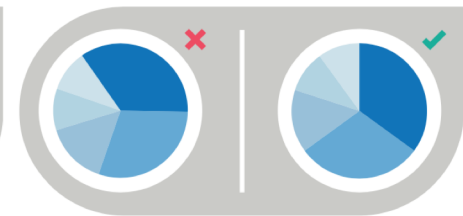
## VISUALIZE NO MORE THAN 5 CATEGORIES

It is difficult to differentiate between small values; depicting too many slices decreases the impact of the visualization. If needed, you can group smaller values into an “other” or “miscellaneous” category, but make sure it does not hide interesting or significant information.



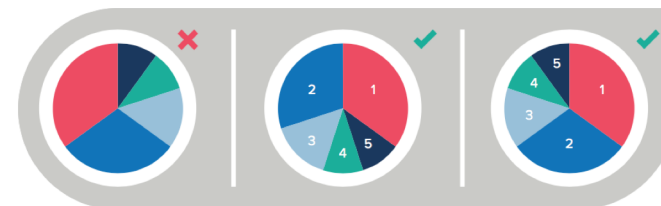
## MAKE SURE ALL DATA ADDS UP TO 100%

Verify that values total 100% and that pie slices are sized proportionate to their corresponding value.



## START AT 12 O'CLOCK

Always start at 12 o'clock with the largest segment clockwise.



## ORDER SLICES CORRECTLY

There are two ways to order sections, both of which are meant to aid comprehension:

### OPTION 1

Place the largest section at 12 o'clock, going clockwise. Place the second largest section at 12 o'clock, going counterclockwise. The remaining sections can be placed below. *continuing*

### OPTION 2

Start the largest section at 12 o'clock, going clockwise. Place remaining sections in descending order, going clockwise..



# THANK YOU



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

DATA PLAYBOOK: SLIDEDECK 12