

Storytelling and Visual materials in Design presentations

Design for Government

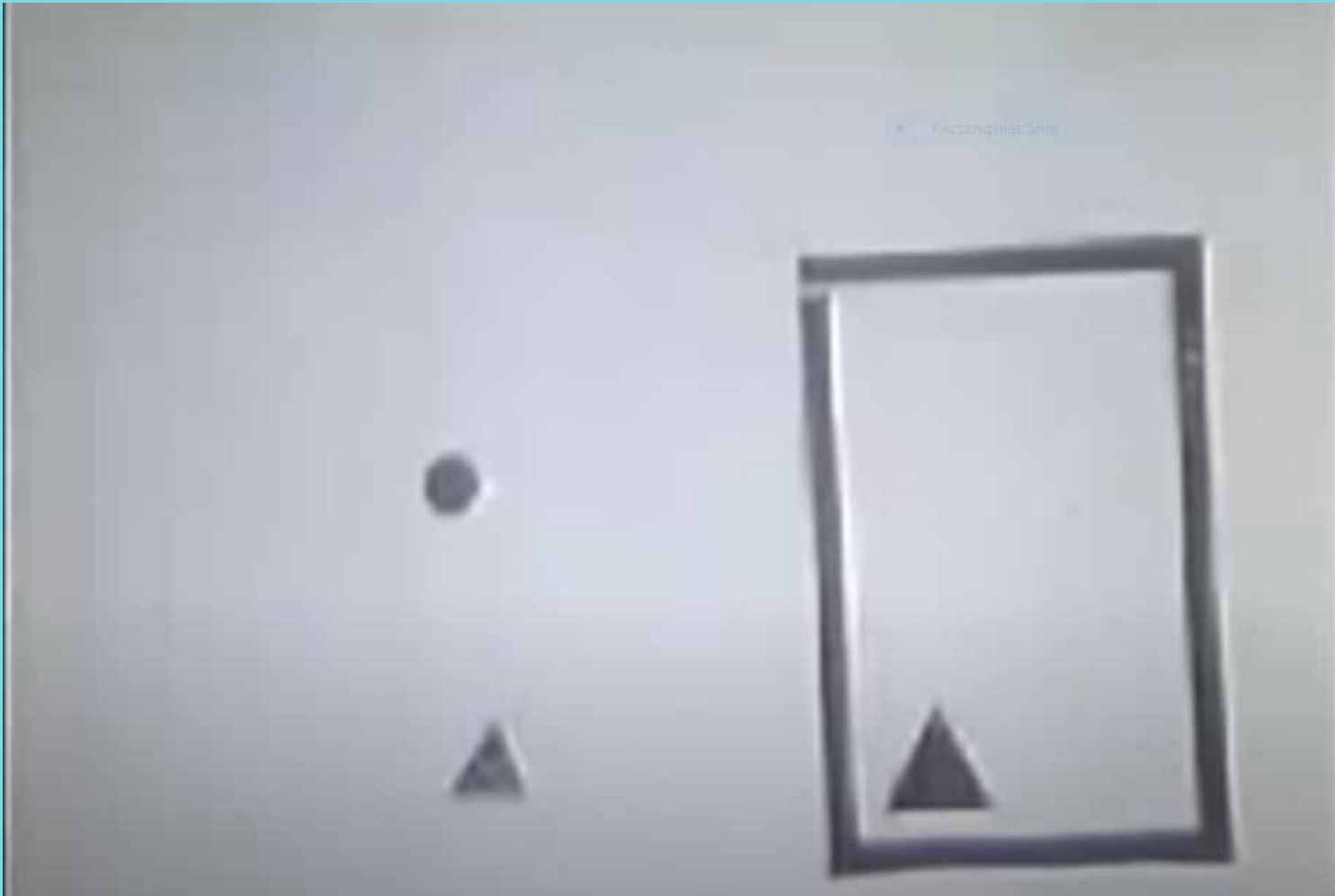
Tania Rodriguez-Kaarto

May 2021



Agenda

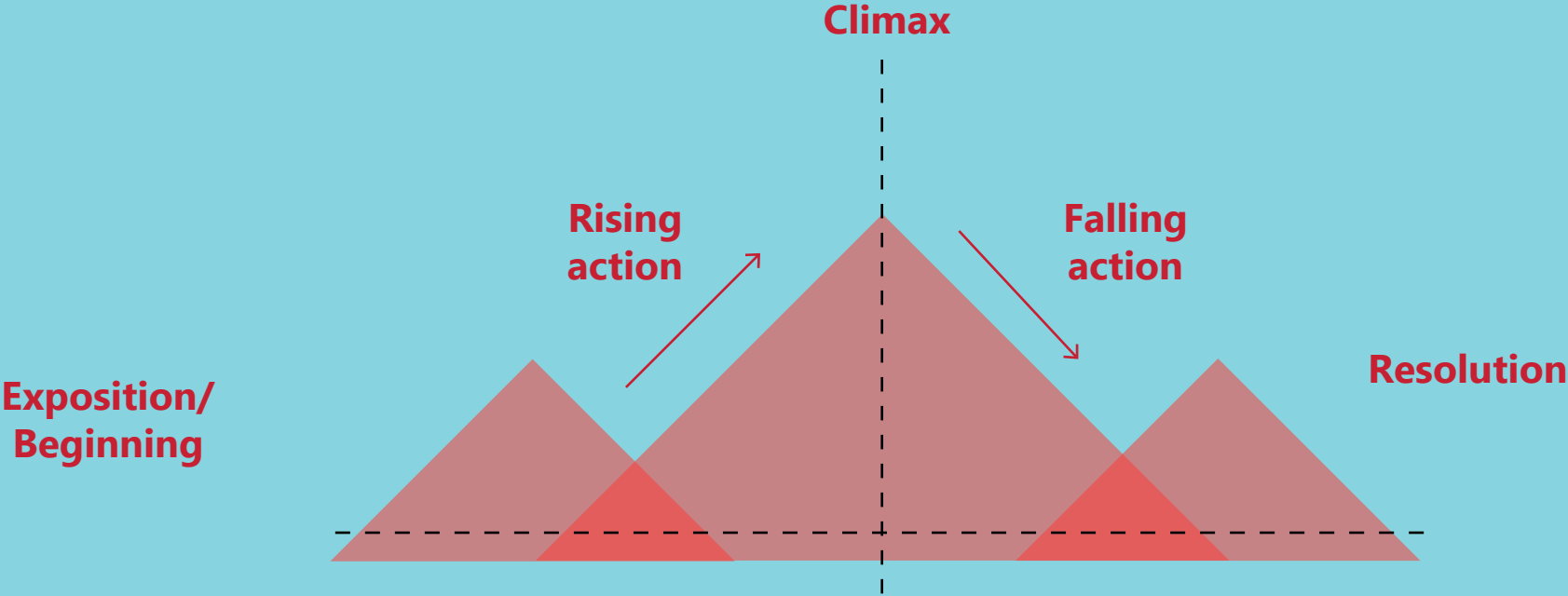
- 10:15 Start session
- 10:35 Q & A
- 10:40 Break (10 minutes or so)
- 10:50 Scenario+persona exercise
- 11:15 Group presentation (Miro)
- 11:30 End



Why do we tell stories?

- Teach / learn
- Connect to, and recreate past experiences (myth)
- Call to action
- Not only to understand the past but also to envision the future

Structure of a story.



Freytag Pyramid (1863)

When exploring... you generate insights.



Who are we designing for
user centered approach

Generating Vision

- Vision helps us to look backwards so each incremental step gets you closer to a goal.
- Connecting dots.

you + me + them = future?

experiences (shared)

could be

stories of how things should be?

From observations to display-patterns

“

[...] [visualizing] is
when they [researchers] convert transitory
observations into durable records;
when they manage those
records as evidence, and when they communicate
evidence patterns to others.

“

Jon Wagner (2012)

Explore & explain.

3 minute story.

3 min. story.

Consider:

What **background** information is **relevant or essential**?

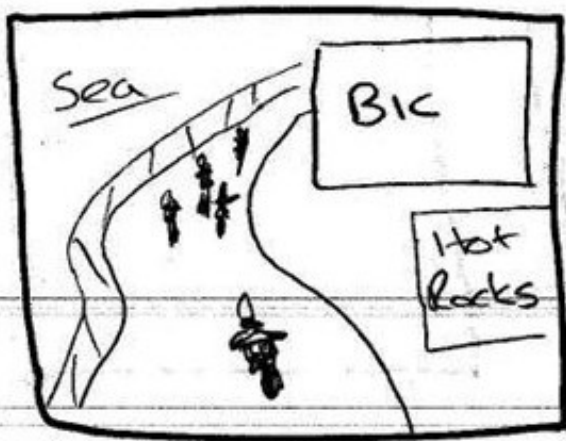
Who is your audience and who the **decision makers**?

Could there be any **biases** amongst members of the audience?

What data have you uncovered that **supports** your arguments?

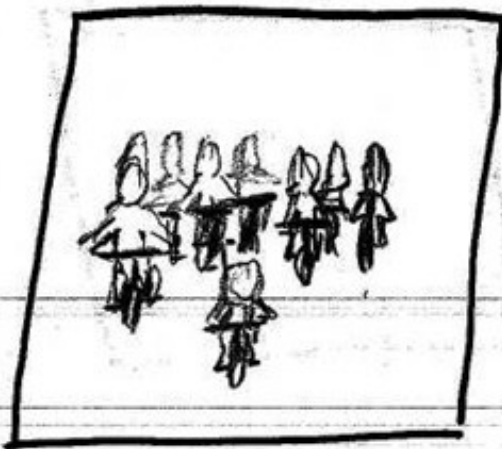
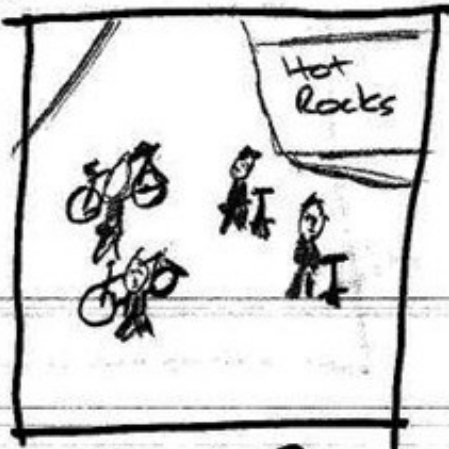
What data may pose a **risk**?

Viral Video Storyboard (modified due to location changes)



Shot 1

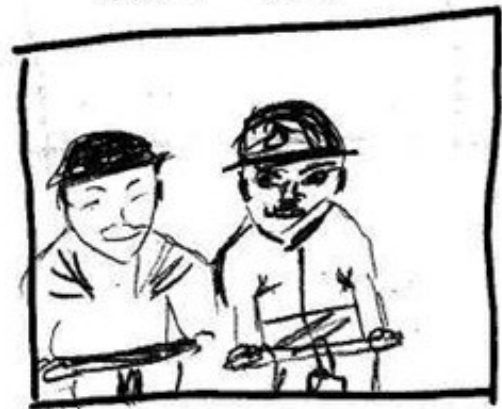
Note: Zoom out as cycles come down the hill.



Shot 4

Note: Mid shot of groups of cycles in silhouette. (Vary shots)

Storyboard.



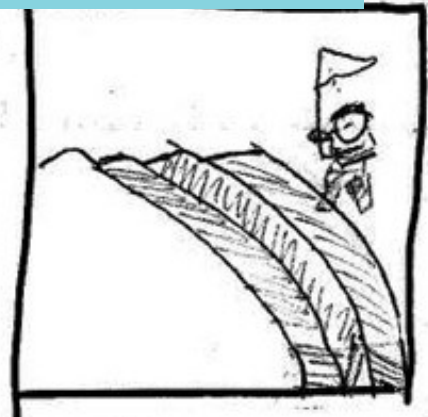
Shot 5

Note: Close ups & mid shots of cyclist try and zoom in on faces - linger & then move on. (Vary shots)



Shot 6

Note: Cycle around roundabout x2 then follow flag carrier as he dismounts and runs towards steps (wide shot)



Shot 7

Note: Flag runs up (mid shot)



Shot 8

steps - race over. (Close up)

A review of IDEO's Storyboarding technique: <https://medium.com/@yarsky/a-review-of-ideo-storyboarding-technique-36723847f4dc>

Bring it to life.

Scenarios + personas

Future vision (visioning / foresight)

Citizen journey

Road map

Walk through

Visual information

“

Visual literacy is the ability
to read / decode / interpret visual statements
&
to write / encode / create visual statements

“

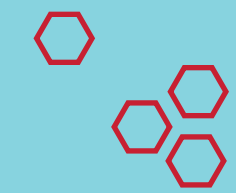
Joanna Kedra (2018)

Visual information

how do we decode?

Gestalt theory of visual perception

Gestalt = pattern



Proximity



Similarity



Continuity



Connection



Enclosure

Visual information

how do we decode?

Pre-attentive attributes are used to create hierarchy, stratification, segmentation, and coding.

Color

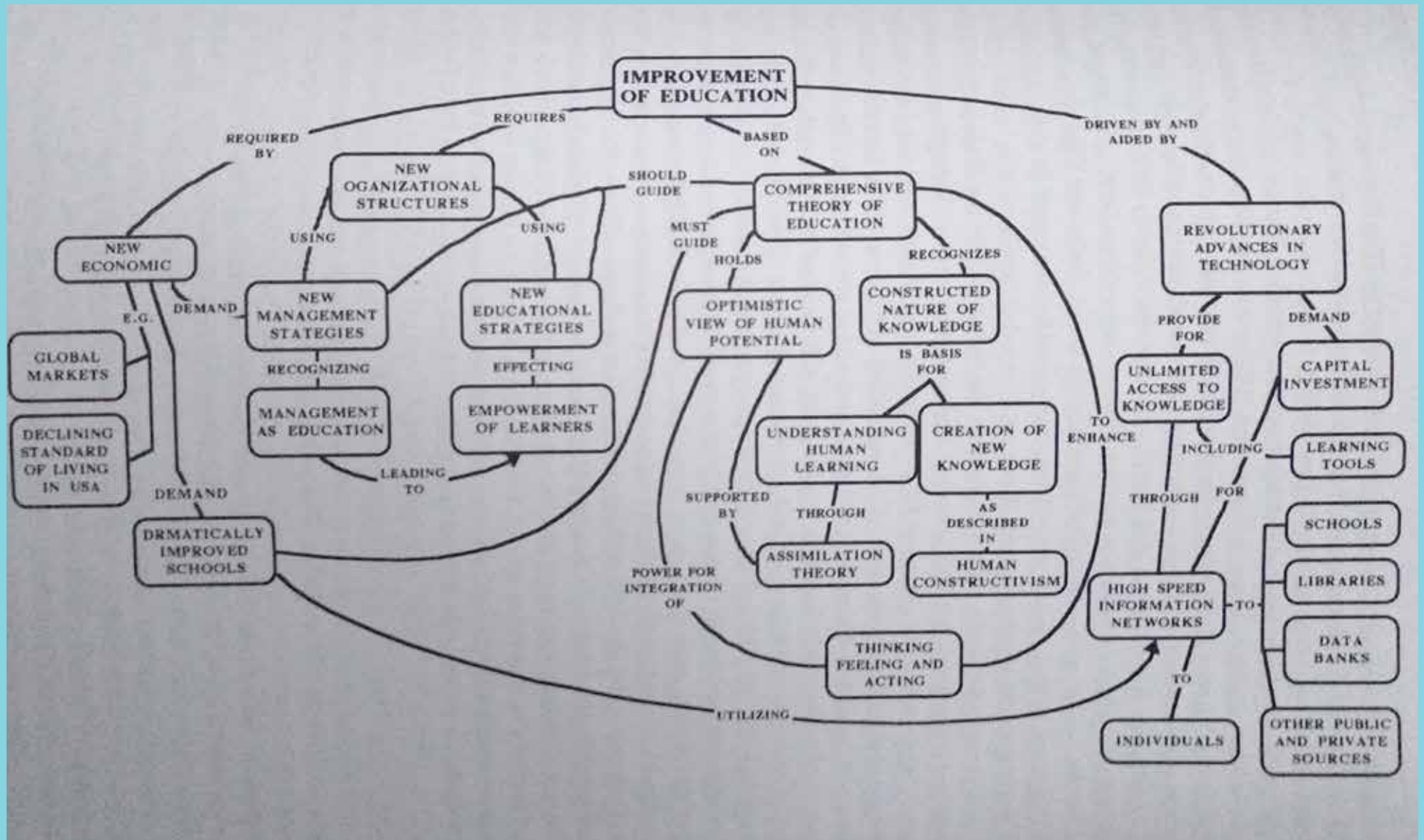
Type

Size

Spatial arrangements

**Cognitive load (5-7 elements per slide)

Diagrams



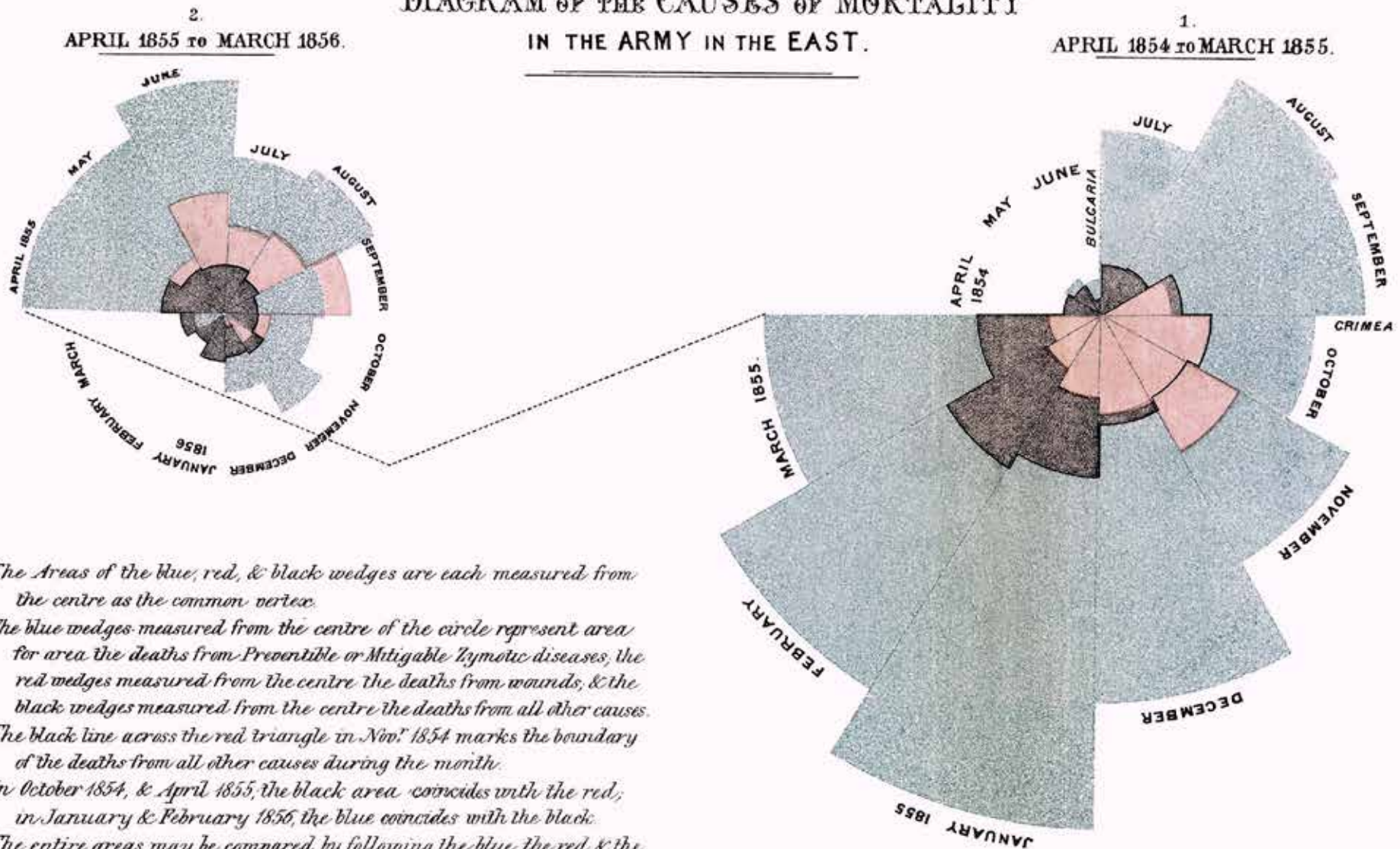
Visual information how do we decode?

Edward Tufte suggests **six fundamental principles of data display design**:

- Show **comparisons**
- Show **causality**
(Careful, Correlation does not mean causation)
- Use **multivariate data**
(Different types: time, space, behaviour)
- Completely **integrate modes**
(Text, images, numbers)
- Establish **credibility**
- Focus on **content**

Comparison

DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST.



The Areas of the blue, red, & black wedges are each measured from the centre as the common vertex.

The blue wedges measured from the centre of the circle represent area for area the deaths from Preventible or Mitigable Zymotic diseases, the red wedges measured from the centre the deaths from wounds, & the black wedges measured from the centre the deaths from all other causes.

The black line across the red triangle in Nov^r 1854 marks the boundary of the deaths from all other causes during the month.

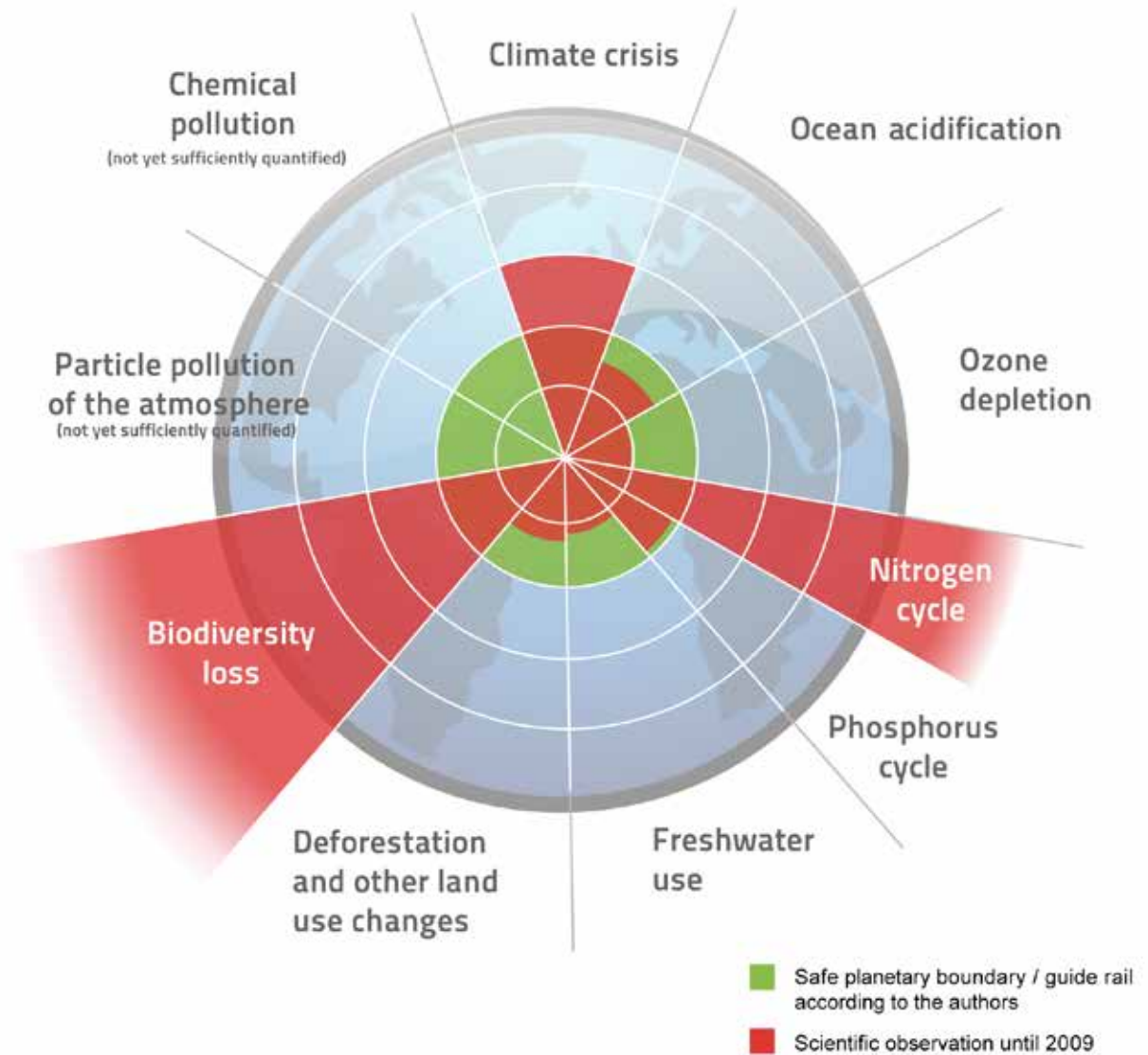
In October 1854, & April 1855, the black area coincides with the red; in January & February 1856, the blue coincides with the black.

The entire areas may be compared by following the blue, the red & the black lines enclosing them.

Comparison

Planetary Boundaries

after Johan Rockström, Stockholm Resilience Centre et al. 2009



Planetary boundaries according to the paper by Rockström et al., published in Nature in 2009.

The red areas represent the estimated current state with the inner green circle being the estimated boundaries.

Illustration: Felix Müller (www.zukunftsfeldernames.de) License: CC-BY-SA 4.0

NO SOCIAL DISTANCING MEASURES IN PLACE

DAY 1



1 Person

DAY 5



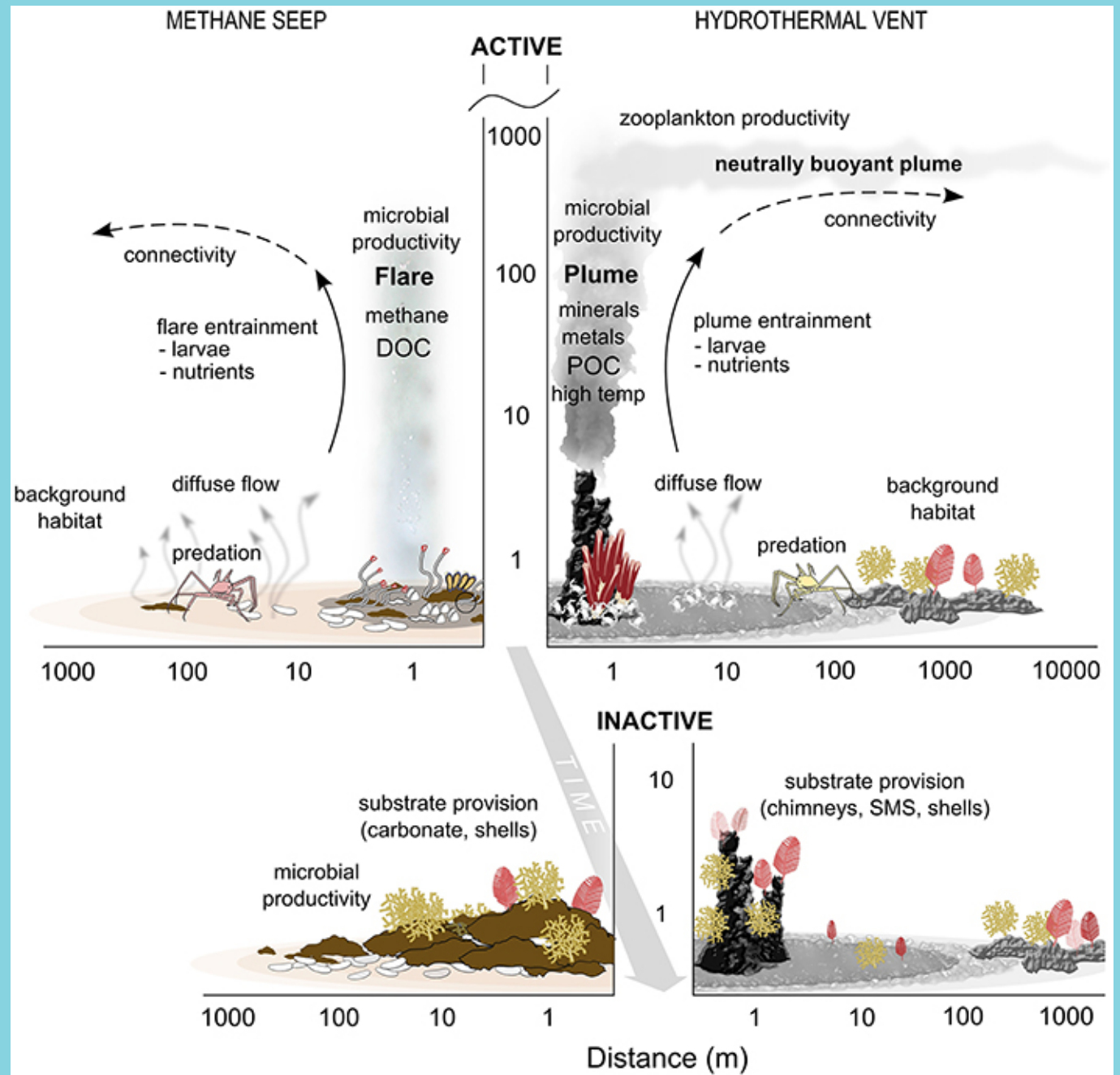
2.5 People
INFECTED

****Causation**

A large, dense crowd of red silhouettes of people of various ages and sizes, filling the lower half of the image. The silhouettes are scattered across the white background, representing the cumulative number of infections over time.

406 People
INFECTED
IN 30 DAYS

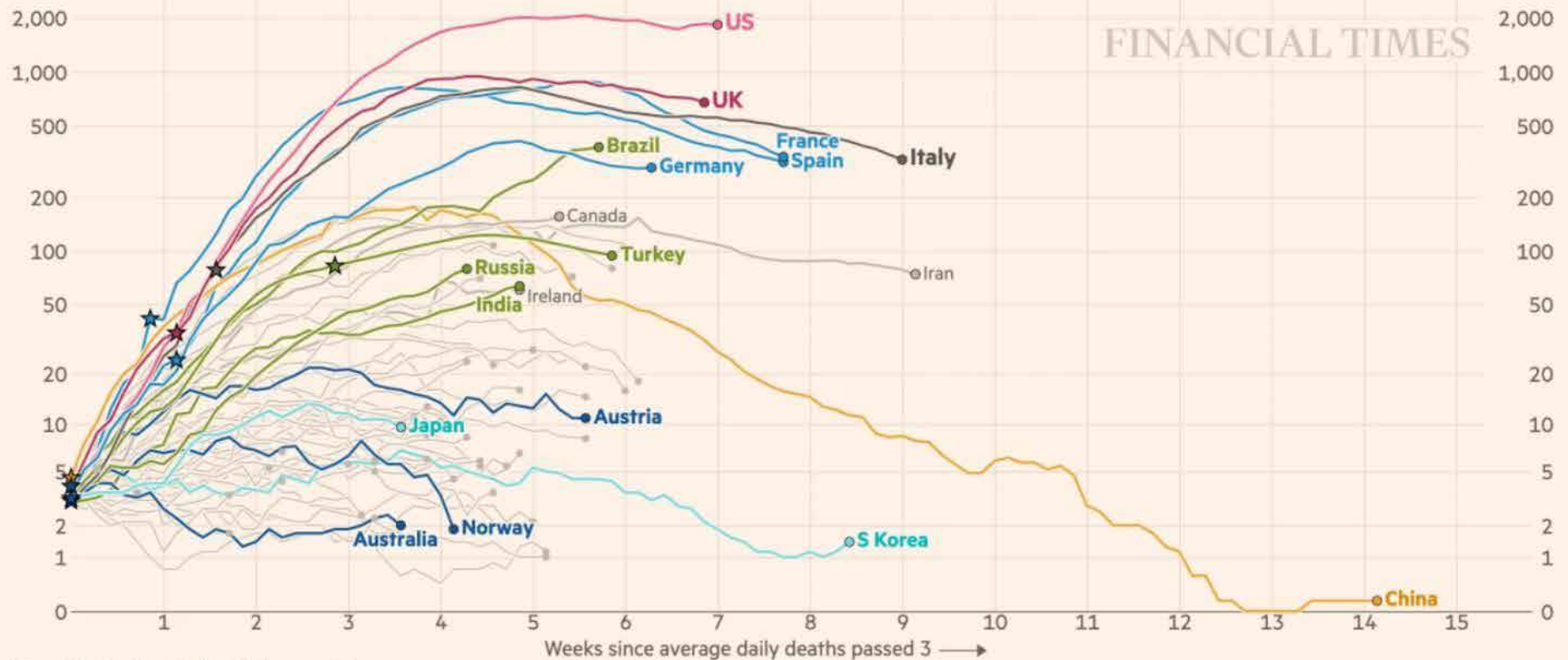
Use multivariate data



Complete integrate modes

Daily death tolls are now at their peak or falling in many western countries

Daily deaths with coronavirus (7-day rolling average), by number of weeks since 3 daily deaths first recorded
Stars represent national lockdowns ★



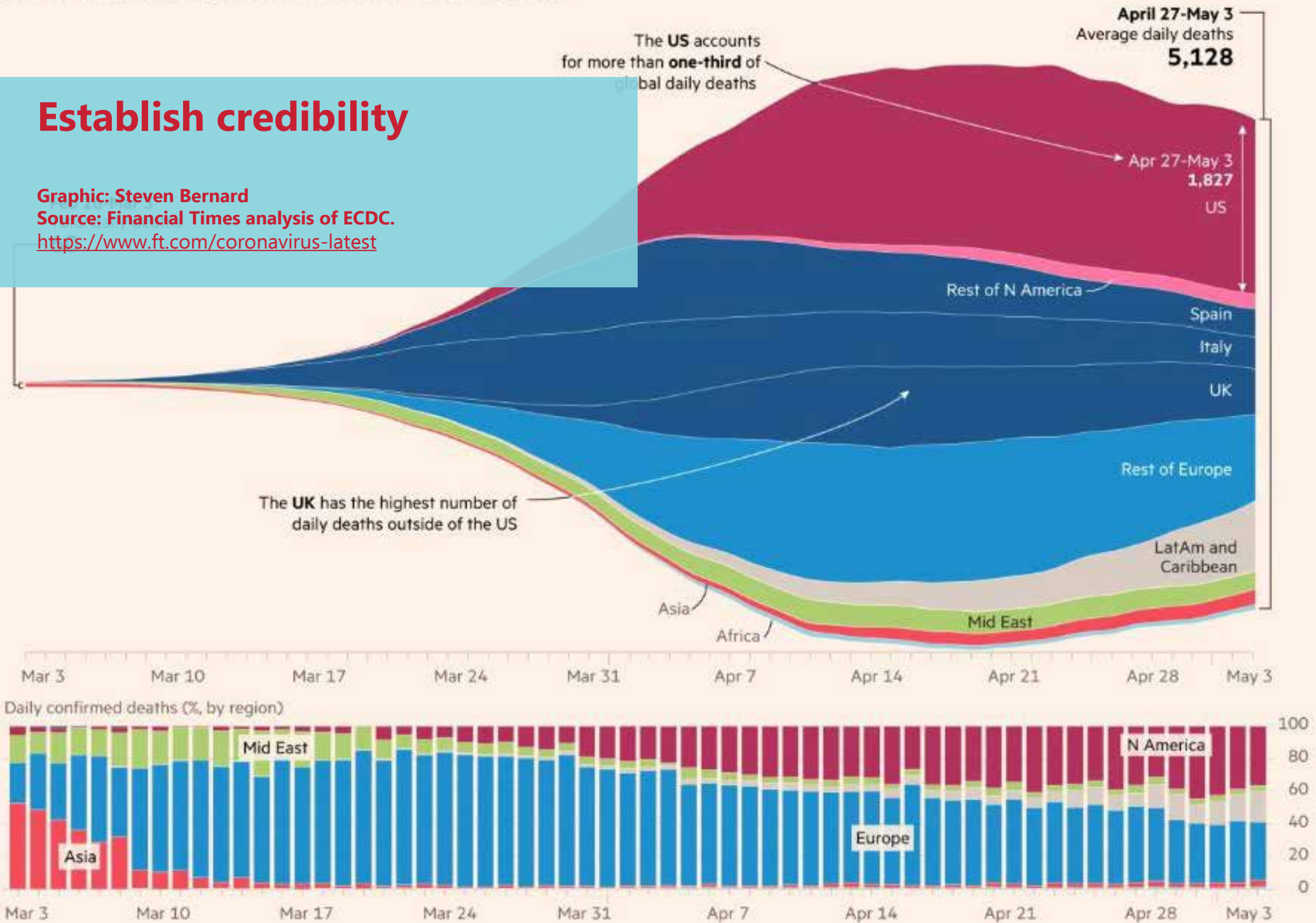
FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch
Source: FT analysis of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; FT research. Data updated May 02, 21:53 BST
© FT

Focus of Covid-19 deaths has switched from Asia to Europe – and now the US

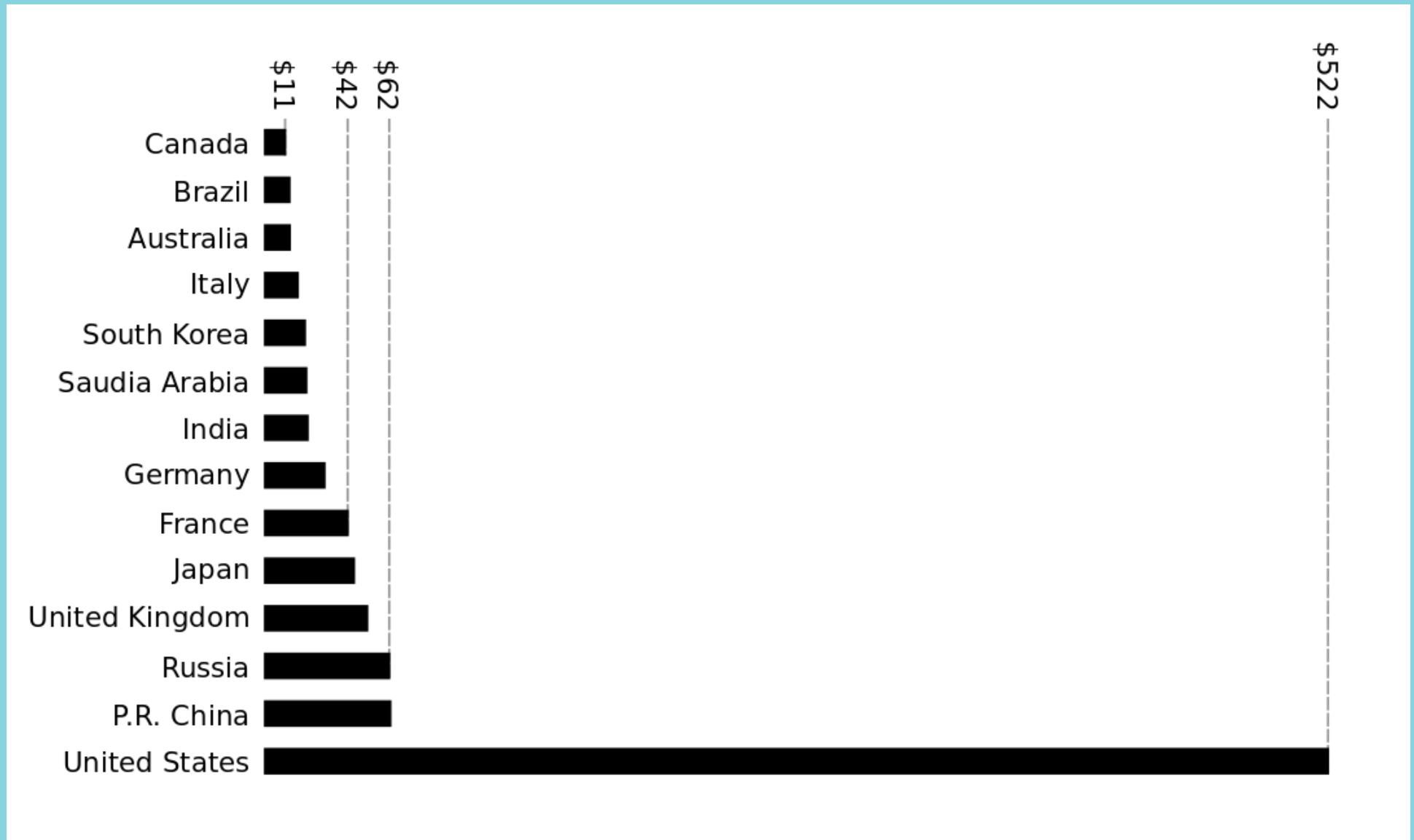
Daily deaths of patients diagnosed with coronavirus (7-day rolling average)

Establish credibility

Graphic: Steven Bernard
Source: Financial Times analysis of ECDC.
<https://www.ft.com/coronavirus-latest>



Focus on content



Graphic showing the top 14 worldwide military budgets.

Credit: Wikimedia commons

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Worldwide_military_spending_2005.svg

Remote presentations.

Consider...

- **Setting the stage:**

be ready with materials, sound and all the works

- **Prime the audience:**

split the screen (zoom preferences) so you can present while being visible, not only the presentation on screen.

- **Reconsider presenter view:**

if you have presenter view your audience will see it too. Make post-its to guide you through.

- **Be brief:**

write a clear and concise script that give you time to build up from slide to slide without taking too much time and risk loosing the attention of your audience

- **Eye-contact** (look into your camera!)

- **Speak clearly:**

If your team decides to include more than one presenter, rehearse and edit your presentation accordingly

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Videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IIMHicxQ0LY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VTNmLt7QX8E>