



# How do communicative goals guide which data visualizations people think are effective?



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## Overview

Data visualizations are powerful communication tools.

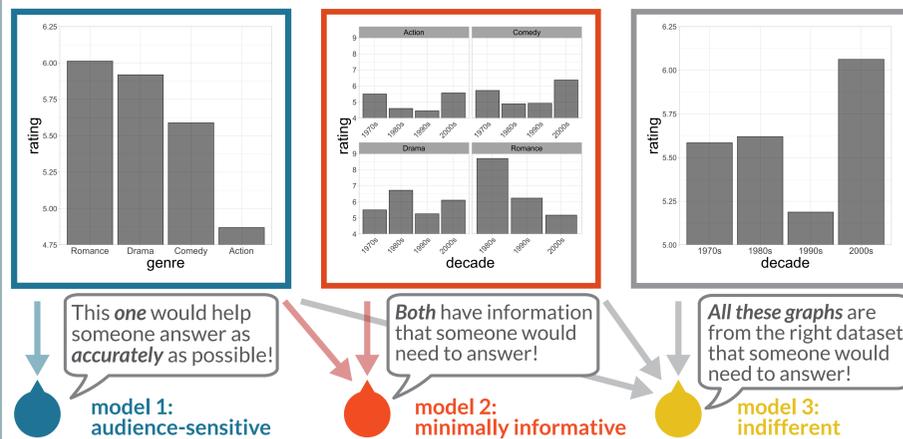
Psychophysical studies have largely focused on comprehension of data visualizations rather than how people *generate* informative ones.

**We explored how well people can select graphs that make it easy for other people to understand key patterns in data.**

## Hypotheses

We considered three strategies people might use:

"On average, what is the rating of Action movies?"



## Stimuli

Graphs & questions generated from 8 datasets varying in topic (e.g., hurricane speeds, marathon race times, pizza orders)

### question goal

retrieve values  
needs 1 panel to answer

retrieve values  
needs 2+ panels to answer

make comparisons  
needs 1 panel to answer

determine range  
needs 1 panel to answer

### example dataset: movie ratings

On average, what is the rating of Action movies?

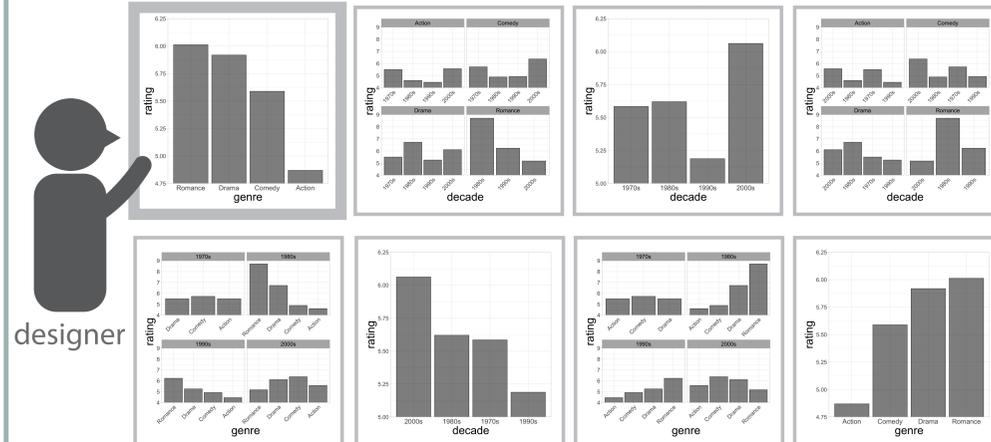
On average, what is the rating of 1990s movies within the Action genre?

On average, how much higher are ratings of Drama movies compared to Comedy movies?

How much higher are ratings of movies from the decade with the highest ratings compared to the decade with the lowest rating?

## Methods

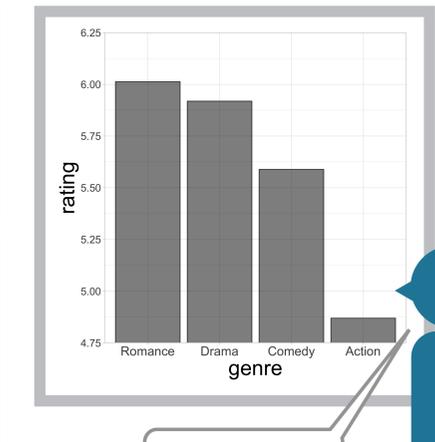
Graph selection task  
n=398



Do people believe different graphs are better for answering different questions?

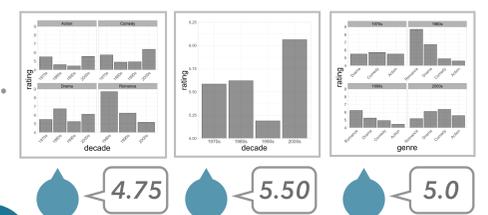
Select the best graph to answer:  
"On average, what is the rating of Action Movies?"

Graph comprehension task  
n=542



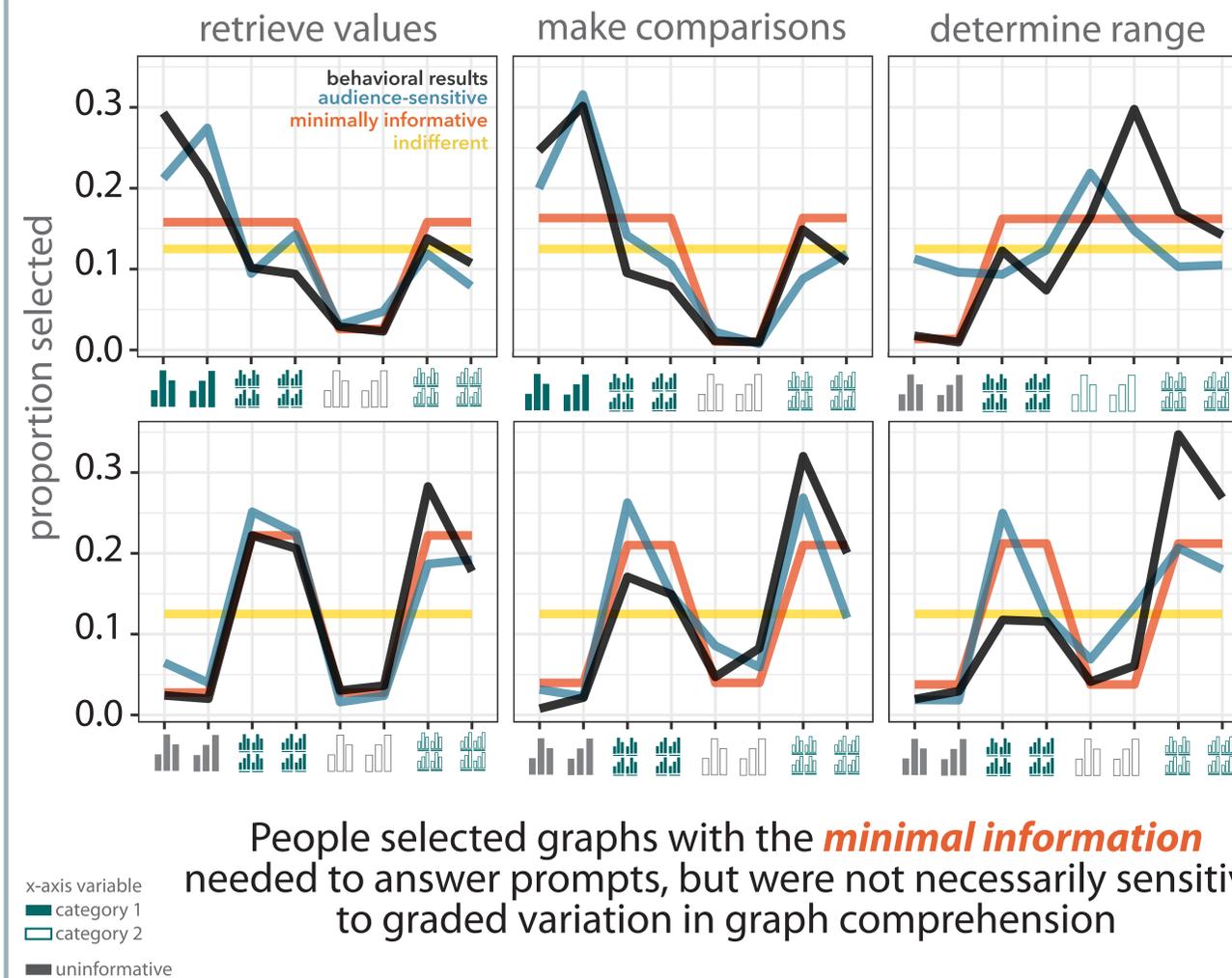
Which graphs are better at helping people answer those questions?

"On average, what is the rating of Action Movies?"



Leveraged graded variation in graph comprehension to inform **audience-sensitive** model of graph selection behavior

## Results: Evaluating sensitivity to different data visualization features



People selected graphs with the **minimal information** needed to answer prompts, but were not necessarily sensitive to graded variation in graph comprehension

### Model comparison

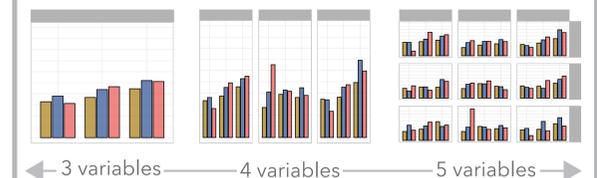
jensen-shannon divergence to behavioral results



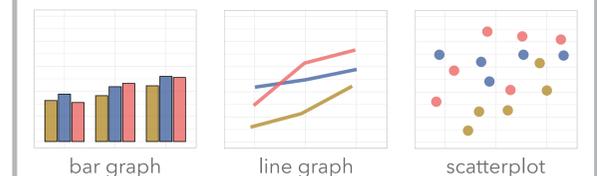
**Minimally informative** and **audience-sensitive** strategies were not differentiable

### Ongoing work

Exploring sensitivity to different levels of informativity



Evaluating intuitions about *different graph types* of the same data



Measuring intuitions about effective graph design across education