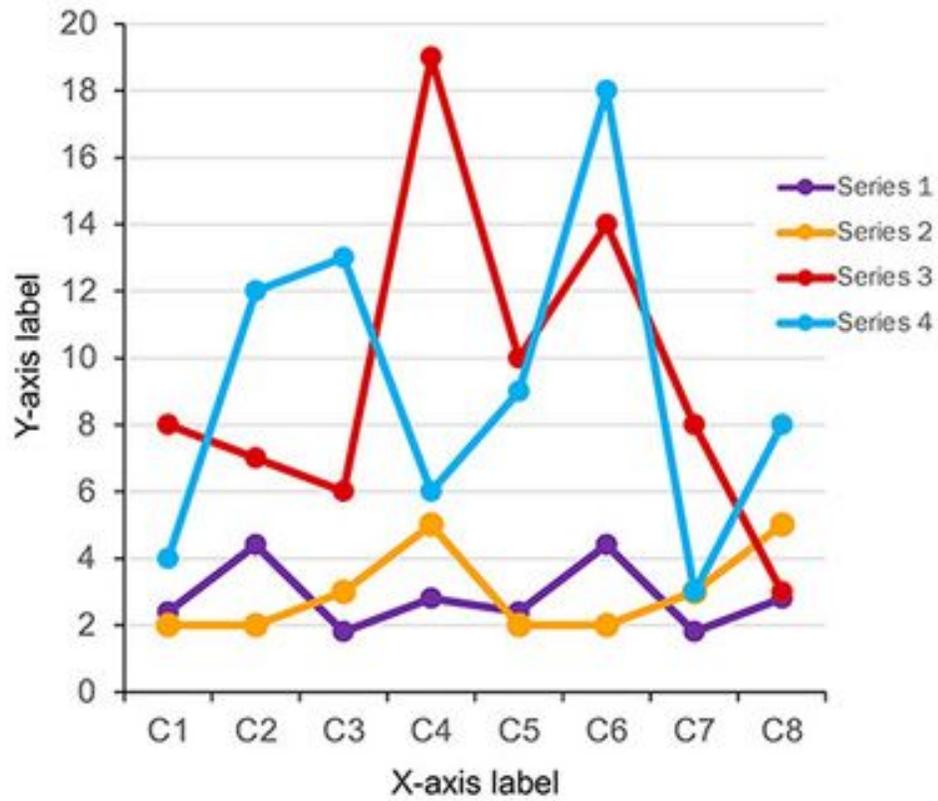
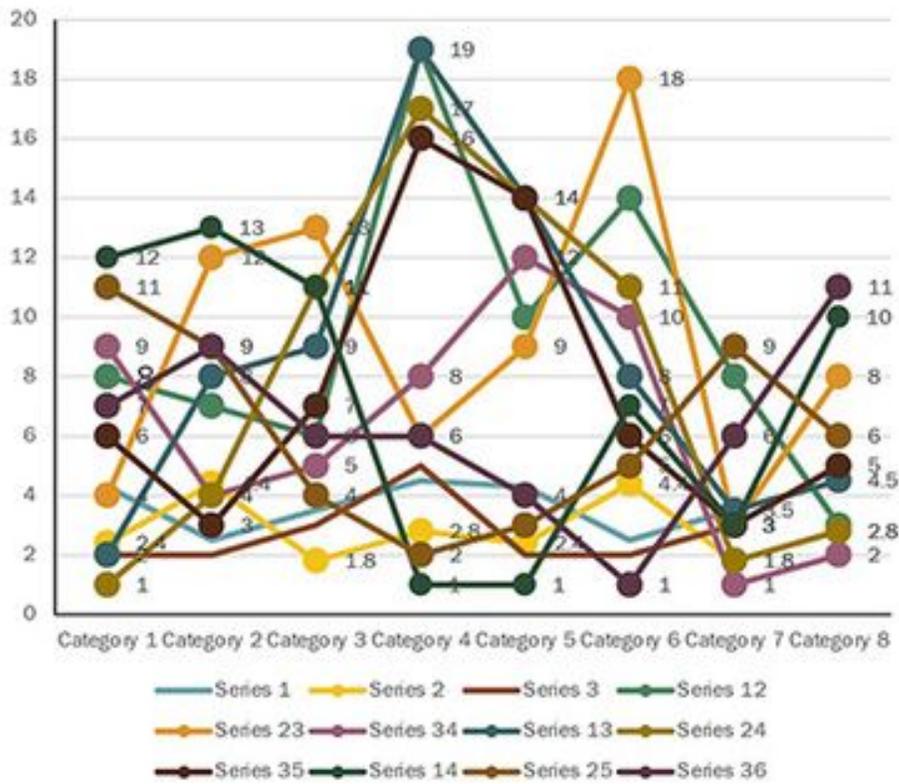


Graphic Design Principles

Part 1: Typography, Labels, and Clarity

Exploring the visual foundations of effective data storytelling.



<https://designcenter.uiowa.edu/creating-effective-posters>

Bad vs Good Typography

Bad Typography (Left):

- Headline: 26px
- Subheadline: 11px
- Text: 12px
- Secondary Button: 18px
- Primary Button: 18px

Good Typography (Right):

- Headline: 24px
- Subheadline: 16px
- Text: 14px
- Secondary Button: 16px
- Primary Button: 16px

- Set a Clear Font Hierarchy
- Balance Button Text
- Keep It Readable
- Use Consistent Scaling

Learning Outcomes (CLO 1)



Apply Principles

Implement basic graphic design rules to enhance data visuals.



Identify Issues

Recognize common typography and labeling errors in figures.



Improve Clarity

Refine existing visuals for better interpretation speed.

Why Typography Matters

Text is not just a supplement; it is an **integral part** of the visualization.

- Poor typography causes cognitive friction and misunderstanding.
- Readability directly affects how quickly an audience interprets data.
- Consistent styling establishes scientific authority and trust.



Common Font Types

Serif Fonts

Features small "feet" or strokes at the ends of characters. Best for long-form printed text (e.g., Merriweather).

Serif

Serif fonts have flags on the end of each stroke of the letter.

Sans Serif

Sans serif fonts don't have the flags on the end of each stroke.

Sans-Serif Fonts

Clean, minimalist appearance without extra strokes. Highly recommended for digital charts and UI (e.g., DM Sans).

Sans Serif

Aa

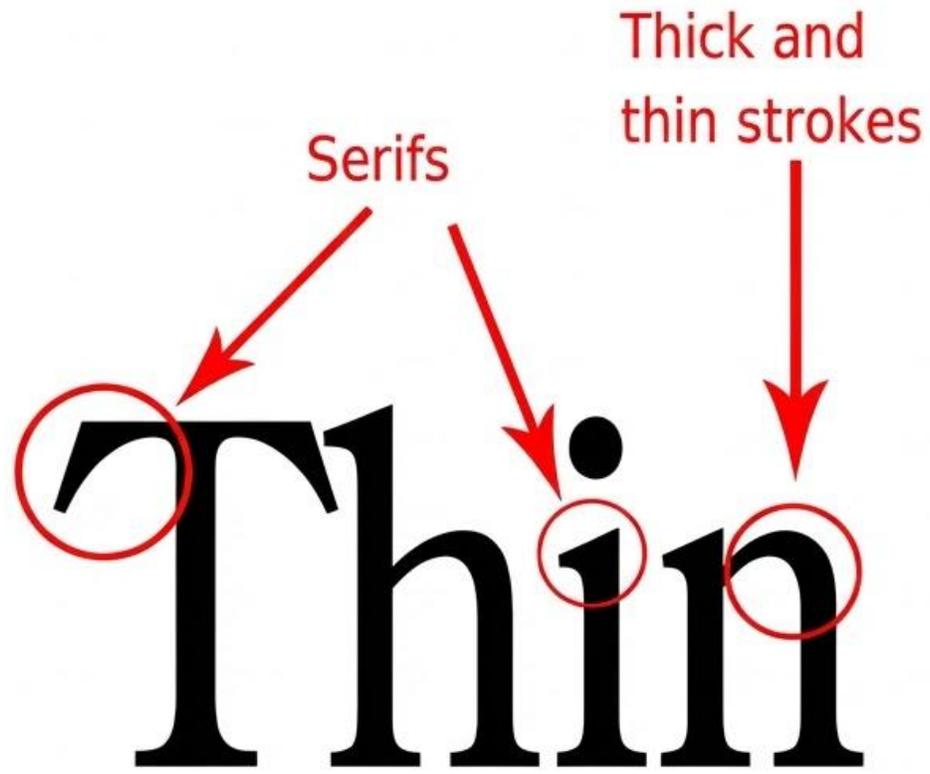
Montserrat

Serif

Aa

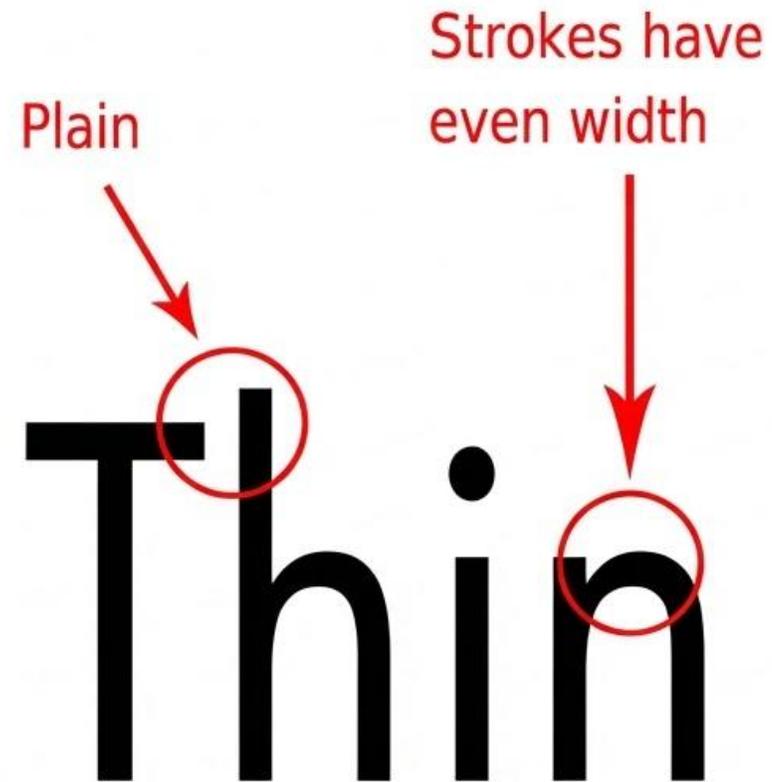
Playfair Display

Serif Font



Century Old Style

Sans Serif Font



Futura Book

Font Choice for Data Viz

- ✔ **Prefer Sans-Serif:** Use clean fonts for labels and scales to maintain legibility at small sizes.
- ✘ **Avoid Decorative:** Script or stylized fonts distract from the data and reduce clarity.
- 📄 **Maintain Consistency:** Stick to 1-2 font families throughout the entire figure.
- 👁️ **Legibility First:** Ensure text remains readable even when charts are scaled down for reports.

Sparrows

ROBOTO SERIF

↖ Serifs

India: 14.20m

GEORGIA

India: 14.20m

GARAMOND

Sparrows

ROBOTO

India: 14.20m

HELVETICA

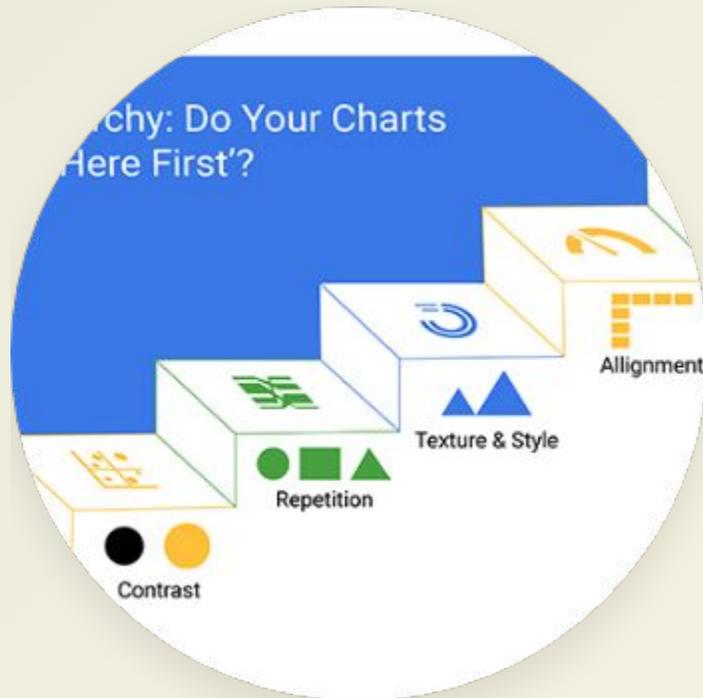
India: 14.20m

FUTURA

SERIF FONTS

SANS-SERIF FONTS

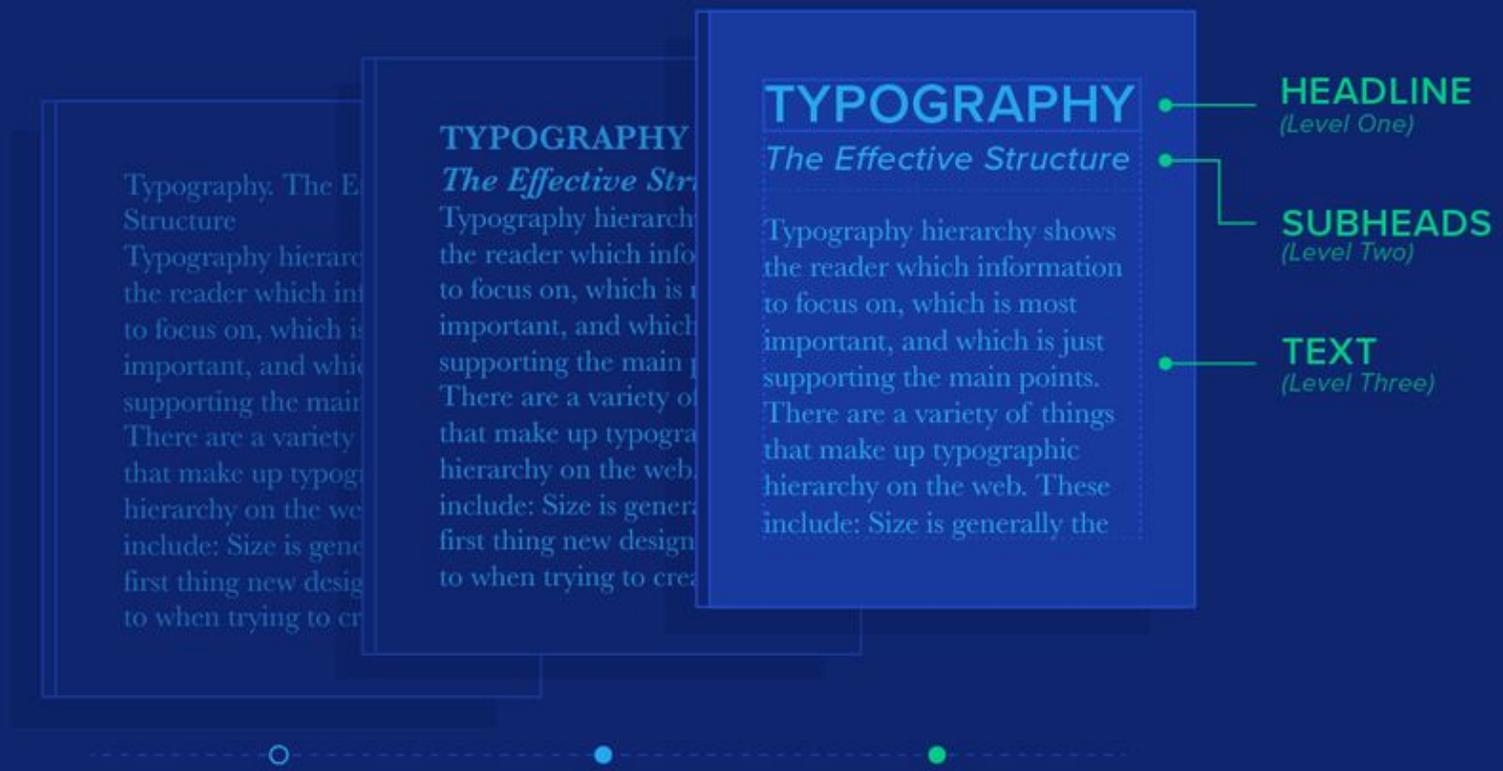
Font Size and Hierarchy



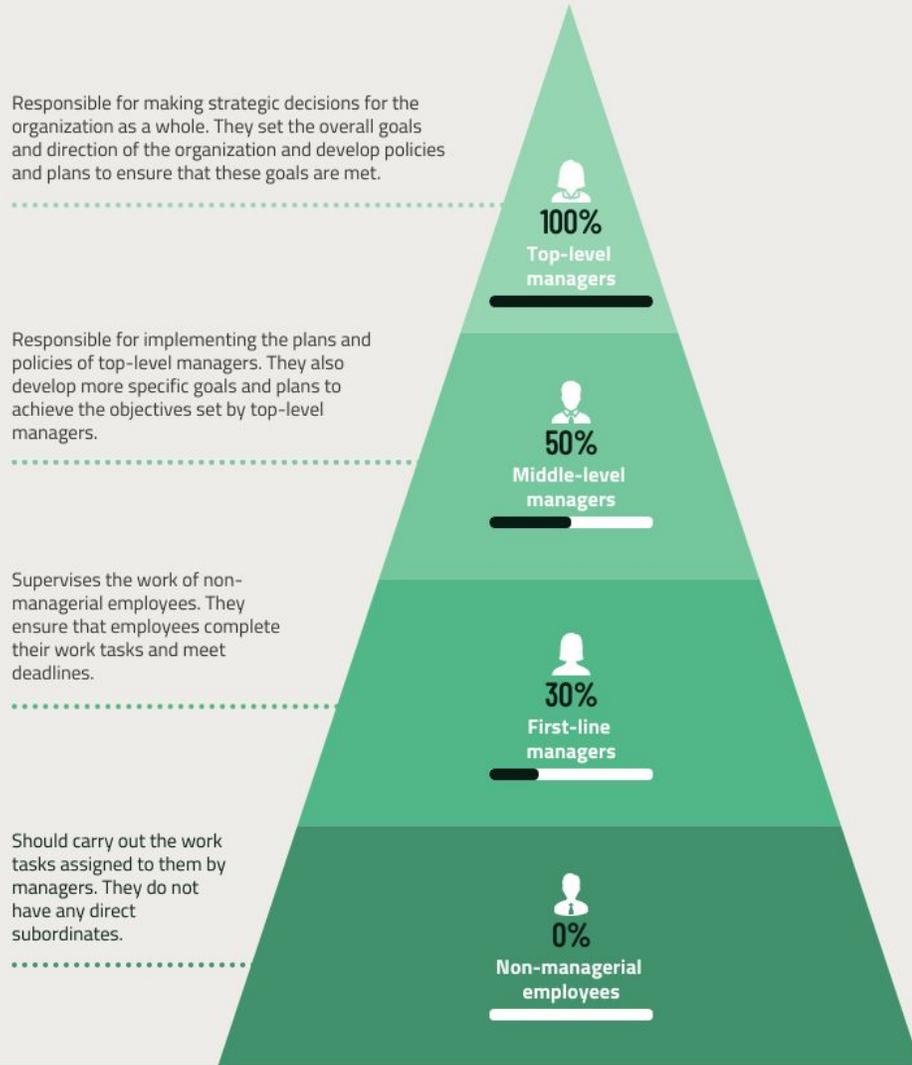
Establishing Order

Visual hierarchy guides the viewer's eye to the most important information first.

- **Title:** Most prominent (largest/boldest).
- **Axis Labels:** Secondary priority.
- **Tick Labels:** Smallest but must remain readable.



Pyramid Infographic Template



Font Weight and Emphasis

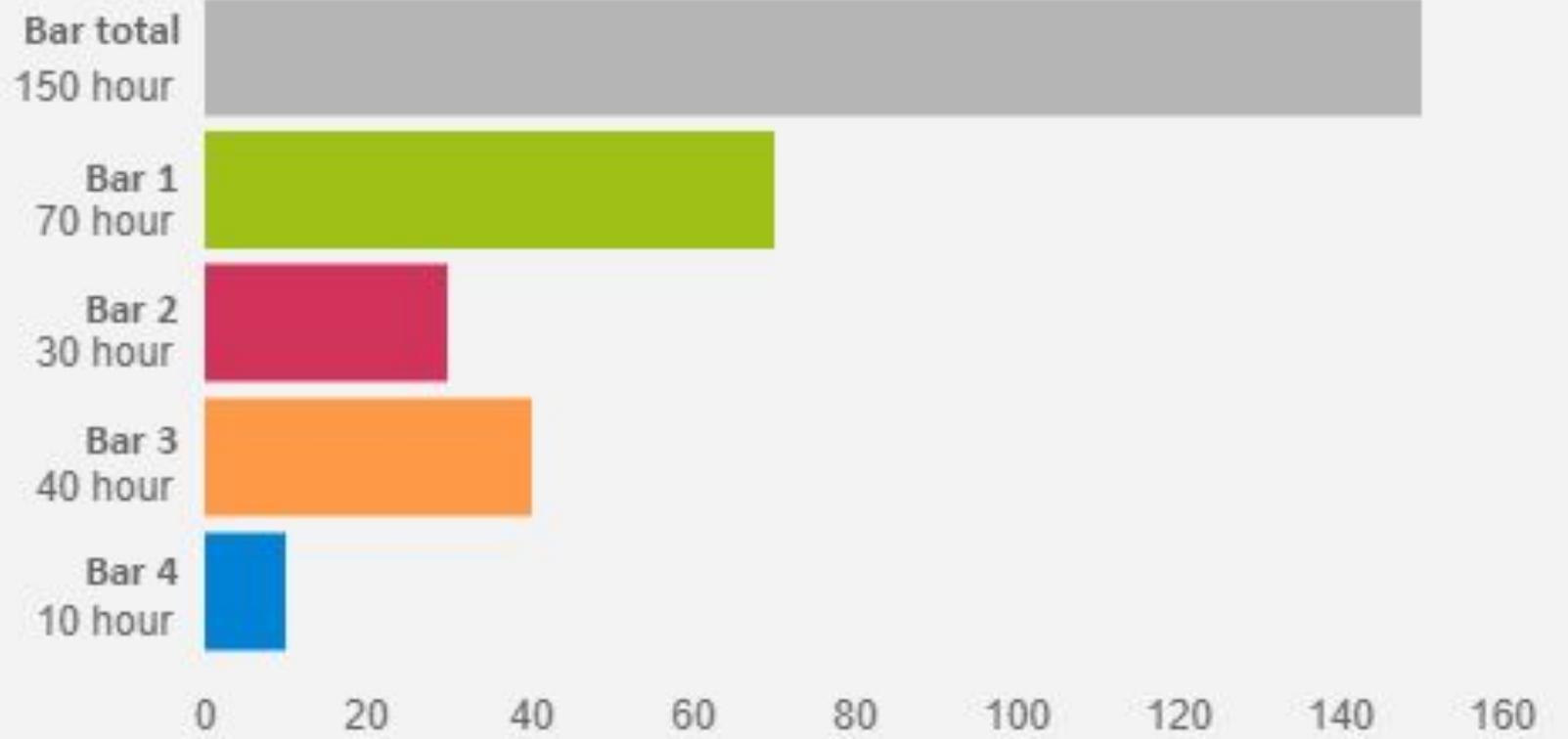
Guidance

Use **Bold** or *Italics* sparingly to guide the viewer's attention to specific data points or outliers.

Avoid Noise

Excessive emphasis (e.g., underlining everything) creates visual noise and makes the figure harder to parse.





<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/46221425/chart-js-make-part-of-labels-bold>

Labels in Data Visualization



Axis Labels

Clearly define what each axis represents.



Legends

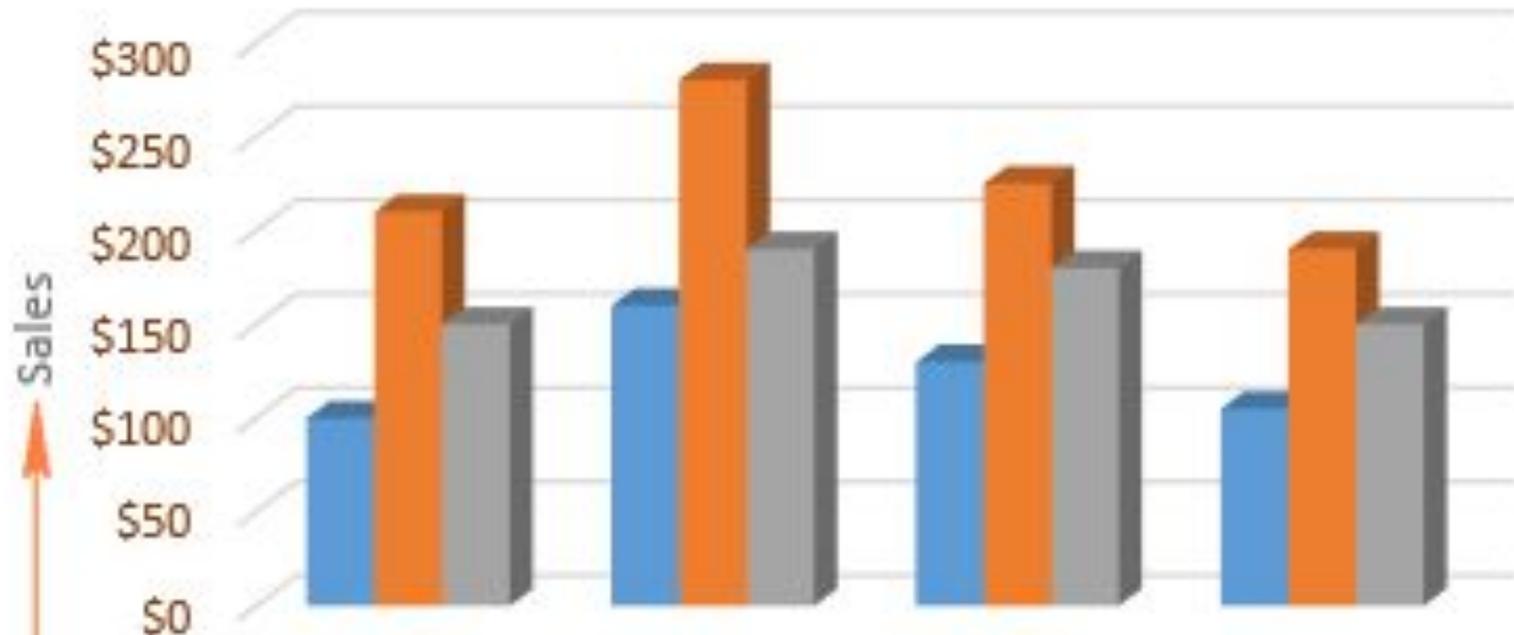
Map colors or shapes to data categories.



Direct Labeling

Place text next to data to reduce eye movement.

Fruit Sales



Sales

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Axis labels

Months

■ Oranges ■ Apples ■ Lemons

Axis titles

<https://www.ablebits.com/office-add-ins-blog/excel-charts-title-axis-legend/>

Axis Labels and Units

-  **Clear Names:** Don't use internal database variable names (e.g., use "Population" not "pop_2024").
-  **Always Include Units:** Specify if data is in kilograms, dollars, or percentages.
-  **Avoid Abbreviations:** Use full words unless space is extremely constrained.

Titles That Communicate Meaning

Beyond "Chart 1": Using titles to state the main message.

GOOD CHART FORMATTING

1. DESCRIPTIVE TITLES

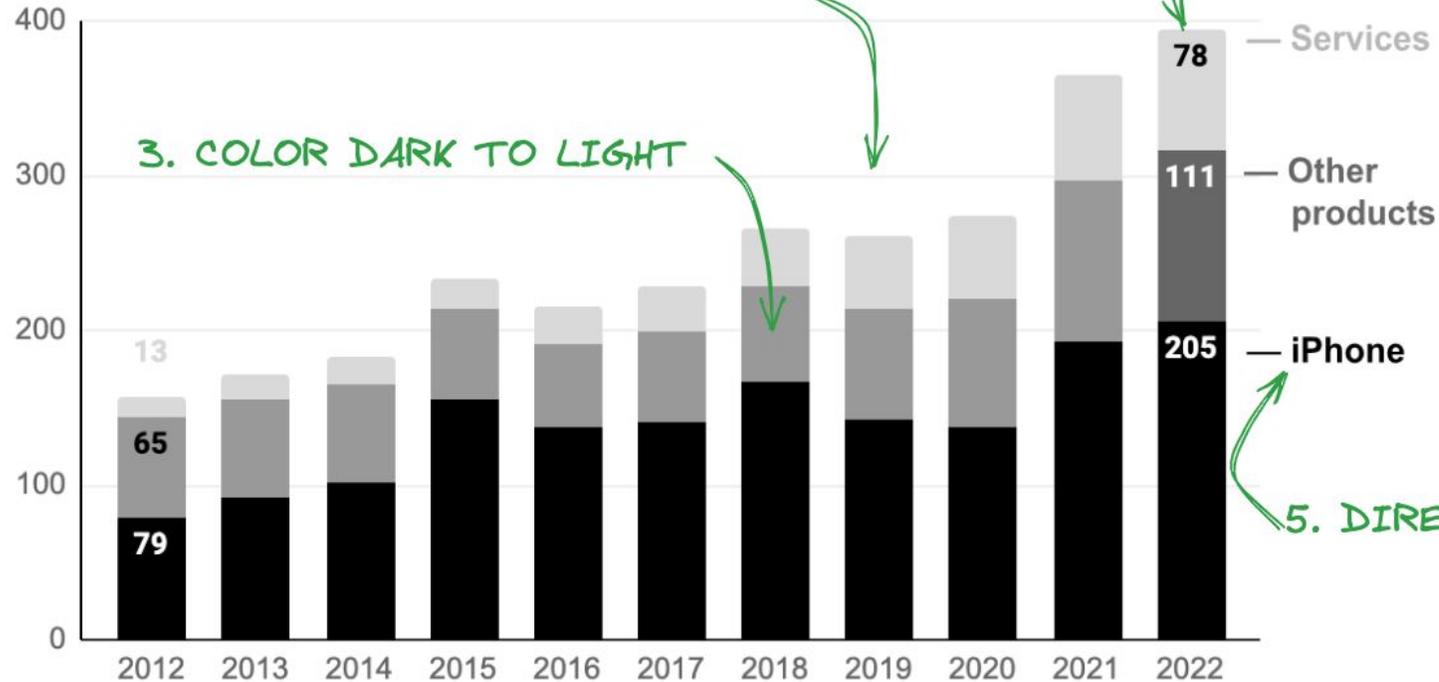
Apple revenue by category, 2012 - 2022 (\$bn)

4. SELECTIVE DATA LABELS

2. LESS SEGMENTS

3. COLOR DARK TO LIGHT

5. DIRECT LEGENDS



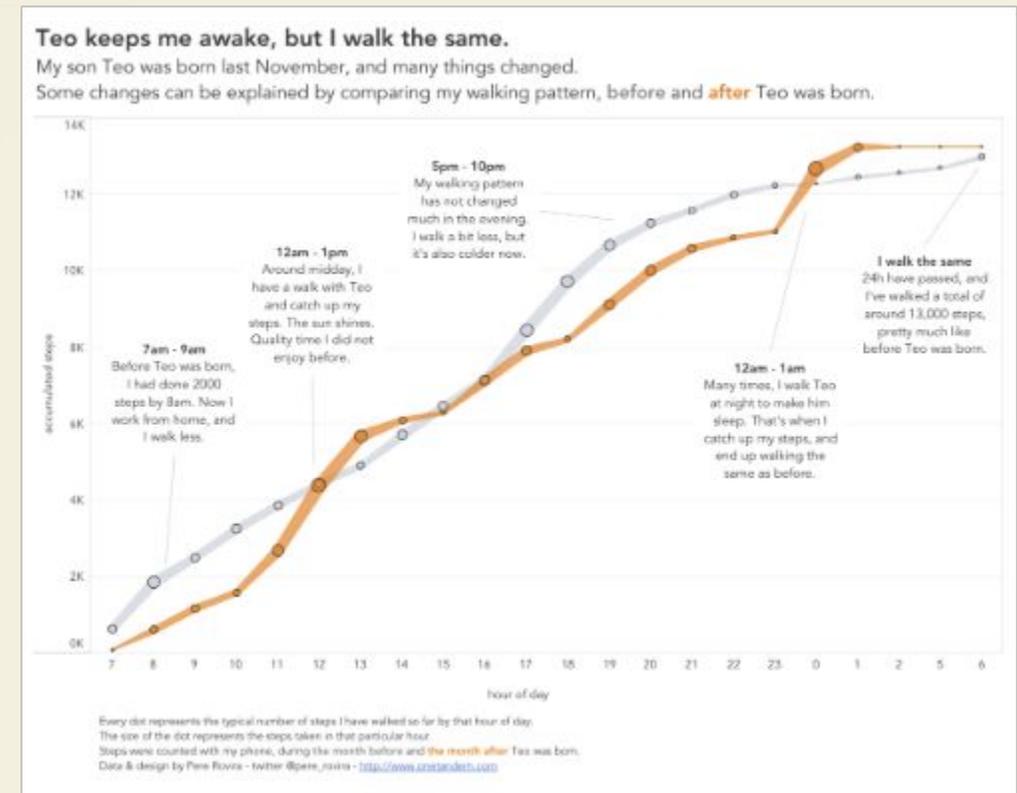
Source: Apple 10K financials (September year end)

Annotations and Explanations

Guiding the Interpretation

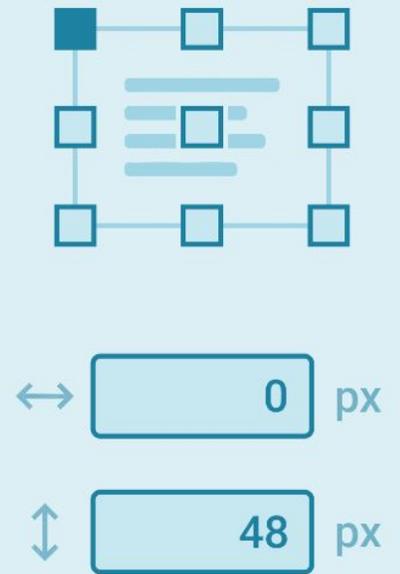
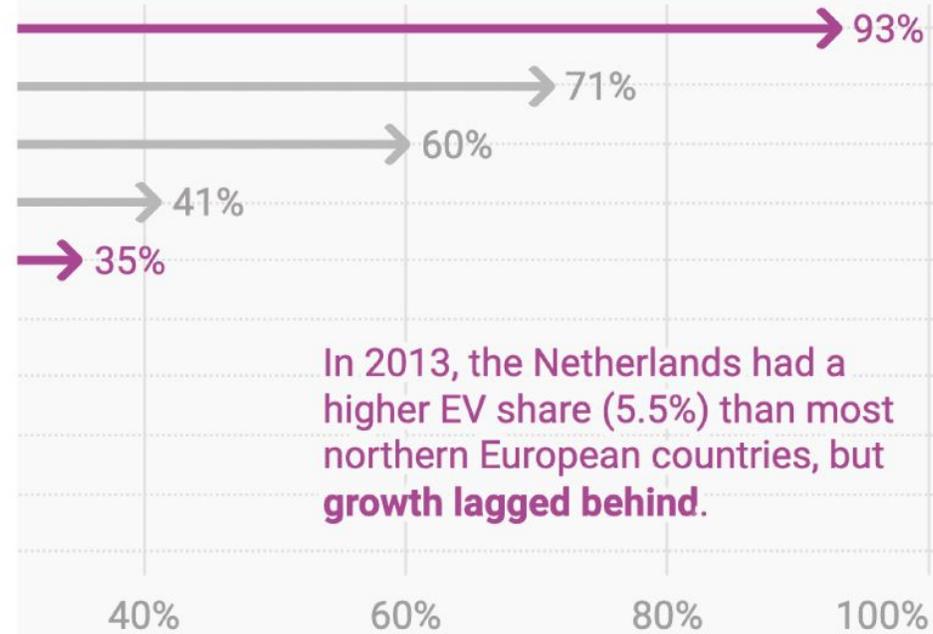
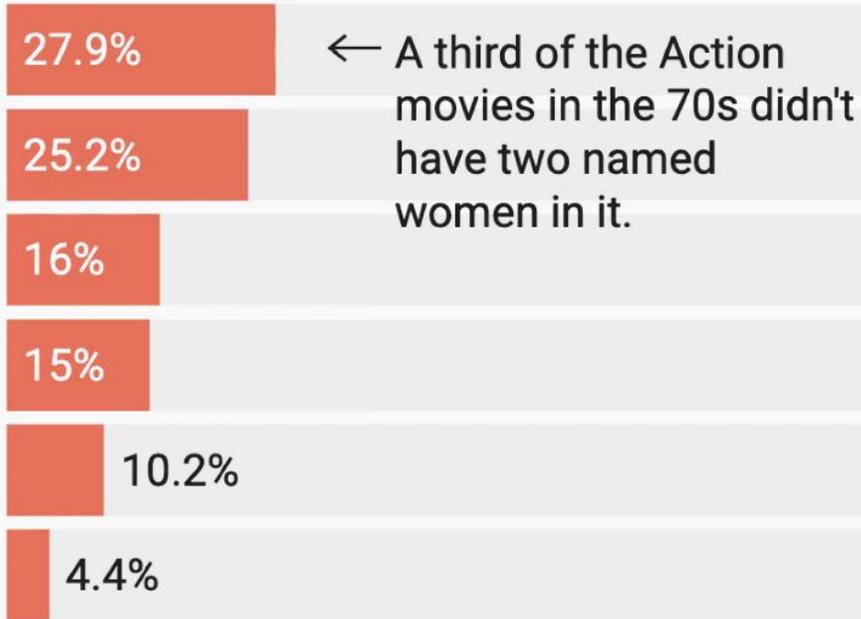
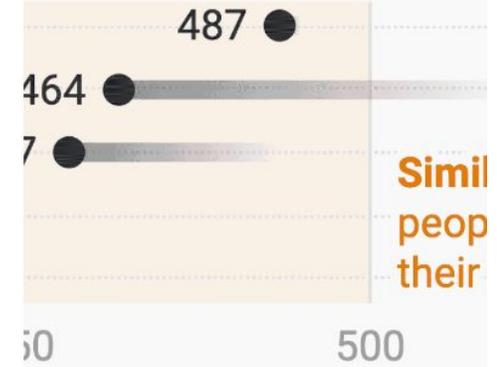
Annotations act as "micro-stories" within your visualization.

- Highlight key peaks or valleys.
- Explain unusual patterns or sudden shifts.
- **Goal:** Reduce the time it takes for a user to understand the "why".





Annotations in bar, range & dot charts



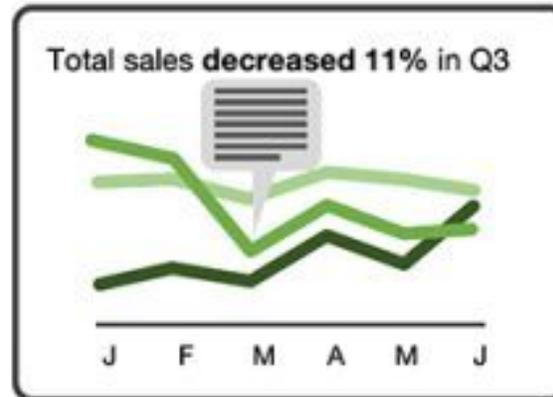
Annotations: Four common mistakes



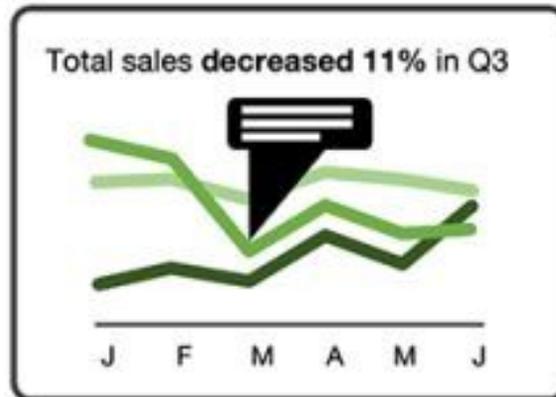
**Too many
(clutter)**



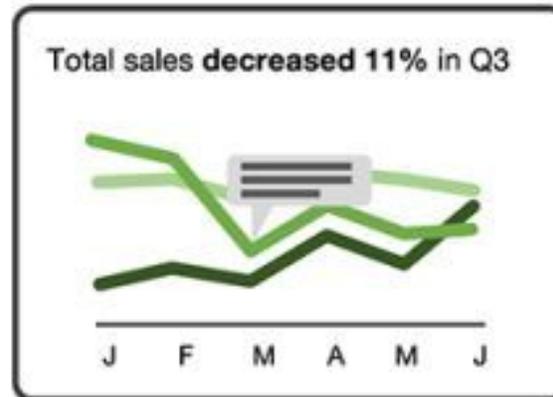
**Not
Concise**



**Distracting
design**



**Blocks
the data**



Effectivedatastorytelling.com

Clarity and Simplicity

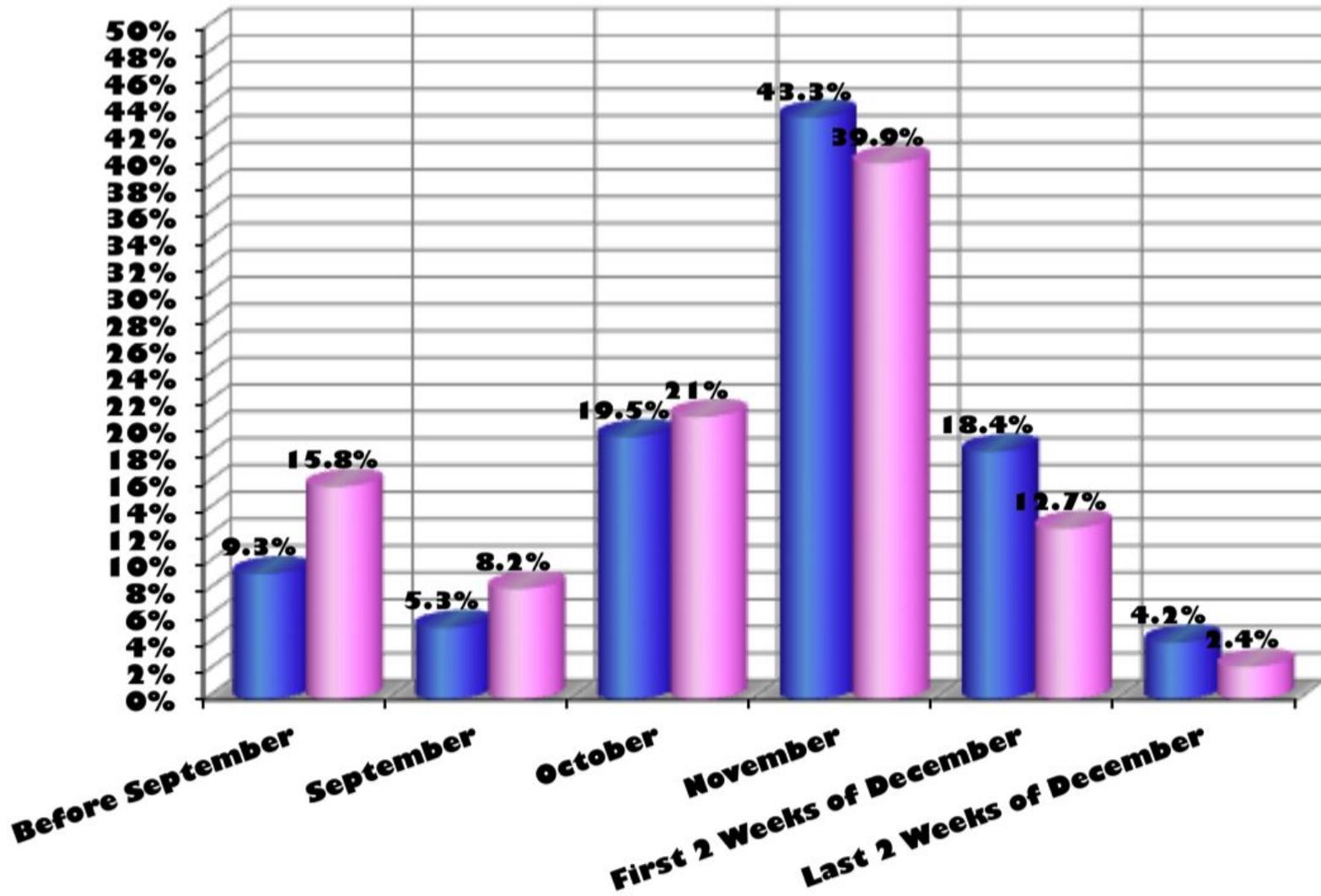
"Maximize the data-ink ratio... Remove unnecessary text and reduce visual noise to focus strictly on the message."

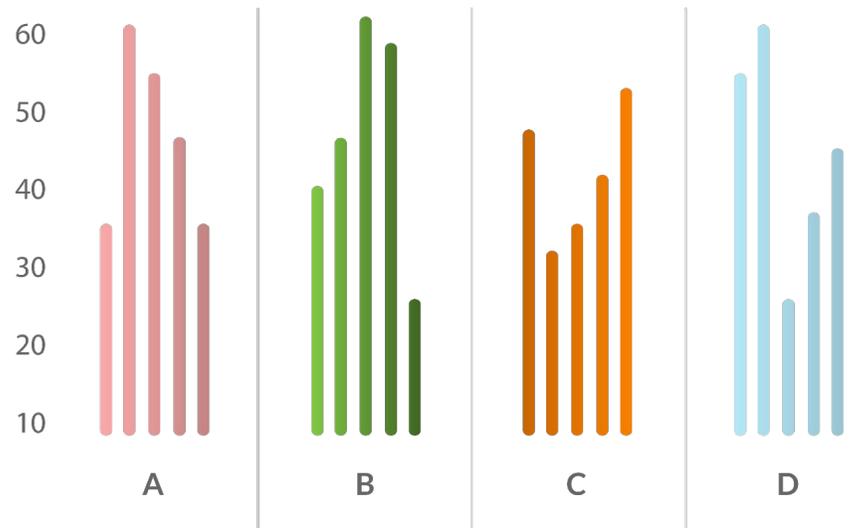
— Claus O. Wilke

Shoppers Begins Shopping for Holidays

<https://www.storytellingwithdata.com/blog/2017/3/29/declutter-this-graph>

■ Men ■ Women





10k



45% ▲

25k



45% ▲

65k



45% ▼

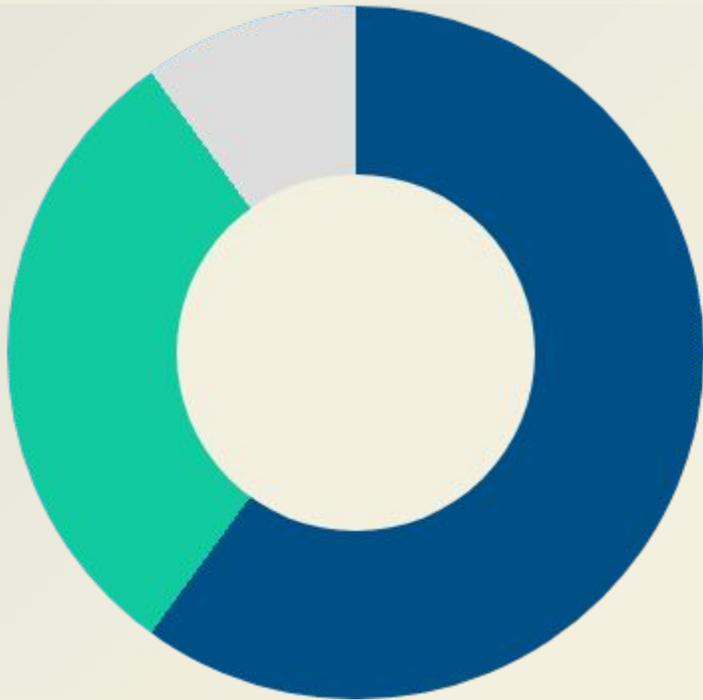
45k



45% ▲

<https://magipik.com/vector/minimalist-data-visualization-dashboard-with-charts-graphs-and-analytics-for-modern-analytics-platforms-113339>

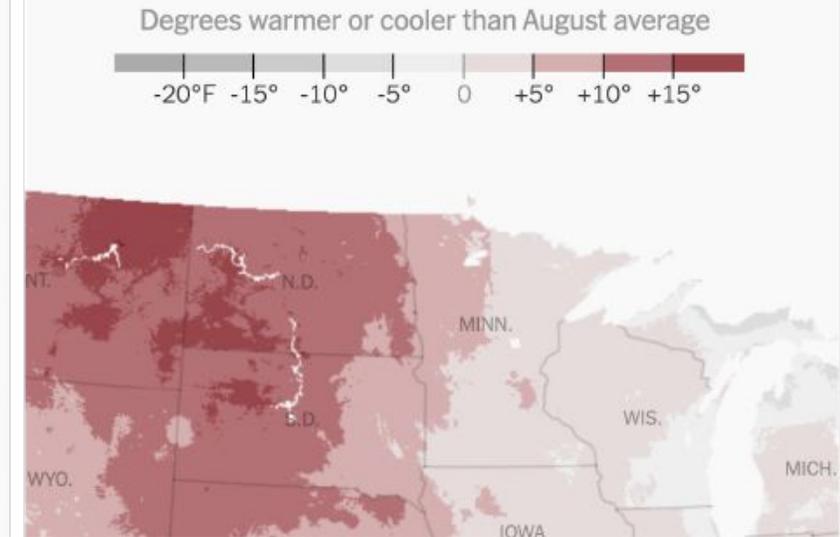
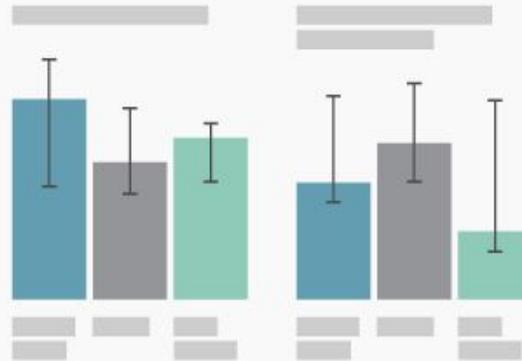
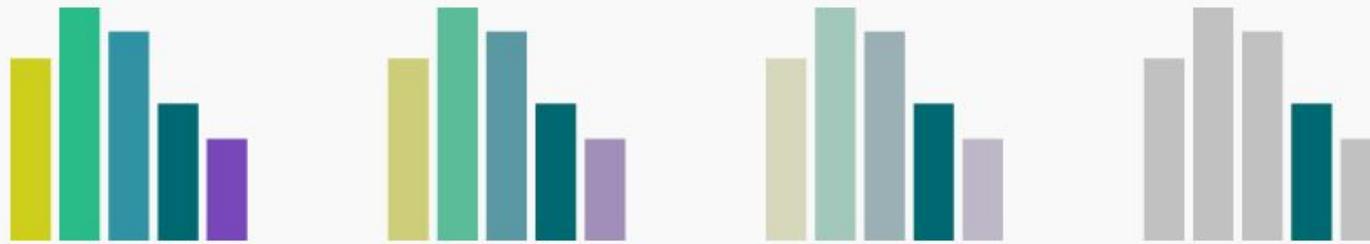
Introduction to Color



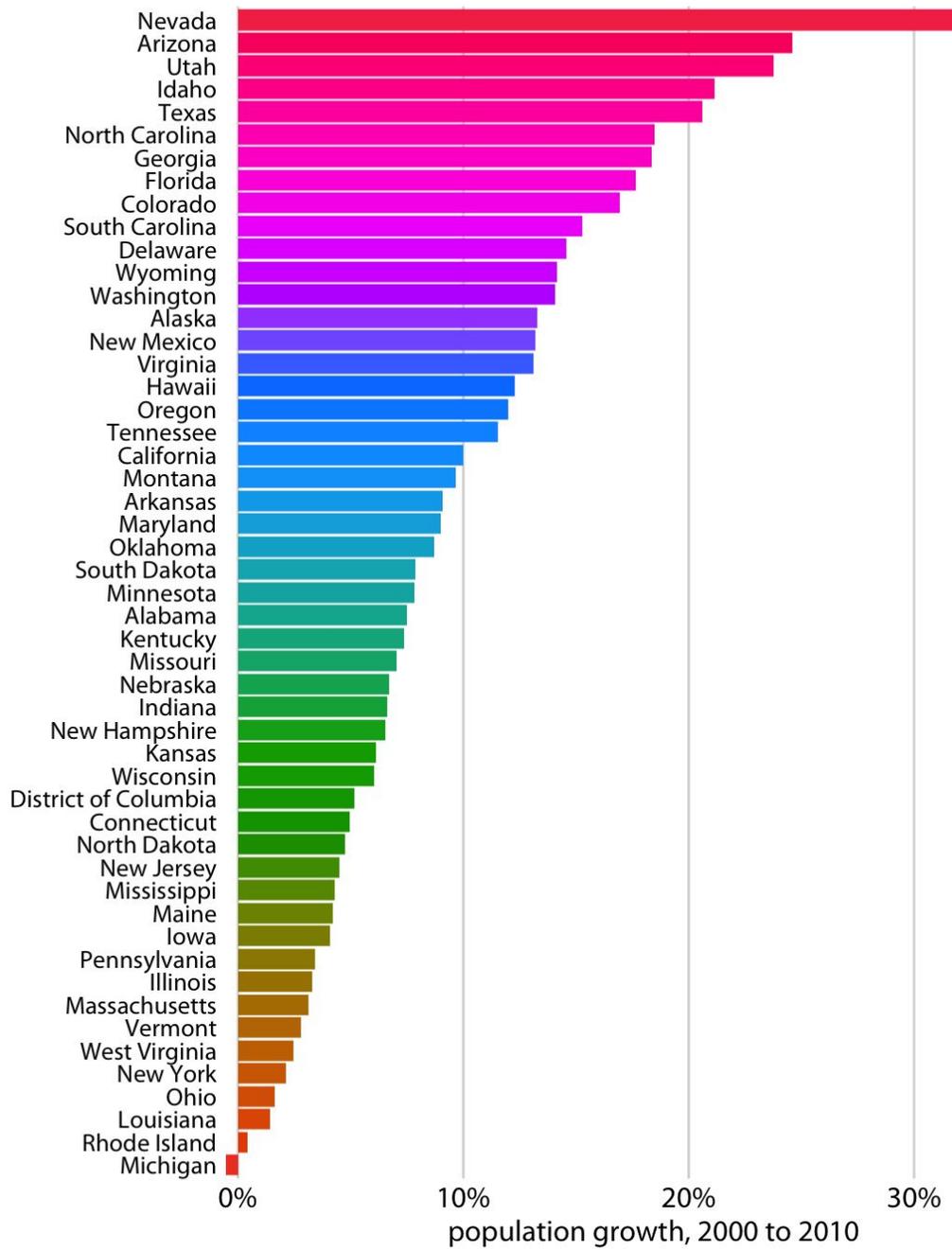
Color as Information

Color is not decoration; it is a tool for distinction and emphasis.

- **Contrast:** Critical for readability.
- **Accessibility:** Consider color-blind viewers.
- **Purpose:** Use color to support the data story.



ugly



A second common problem is coloring for the sake of coloring, without having a clear purpose for the colors. Instead of coloring the bars by geographic regions, I have given each bar its own color, so that in aggregate the bars create a rainbow effect. This may look like an interesting visual effect, but it is not creating any new insight into the data or making the figure easier to read.

<https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/color-pitfalls.html>

Text and Background Contrast

Contrast Ratio

High contrast (dark text on light background) improves accessibility and reading speed.



Avoidance

Never use low-contrast combinations like light gray text on a white background.

Figures in Technical Contexts

-  **Self-Contained:** A figure should be understandable without reading the entire surrounding text.
-  **Visual Continuity:** Figures should match the style and font of the technical report.
-  **Insight Driven:** Prioritize communicating insights over raw data points.

Figure Captions



Show

State exactly what the figure shows (the variable and axes).



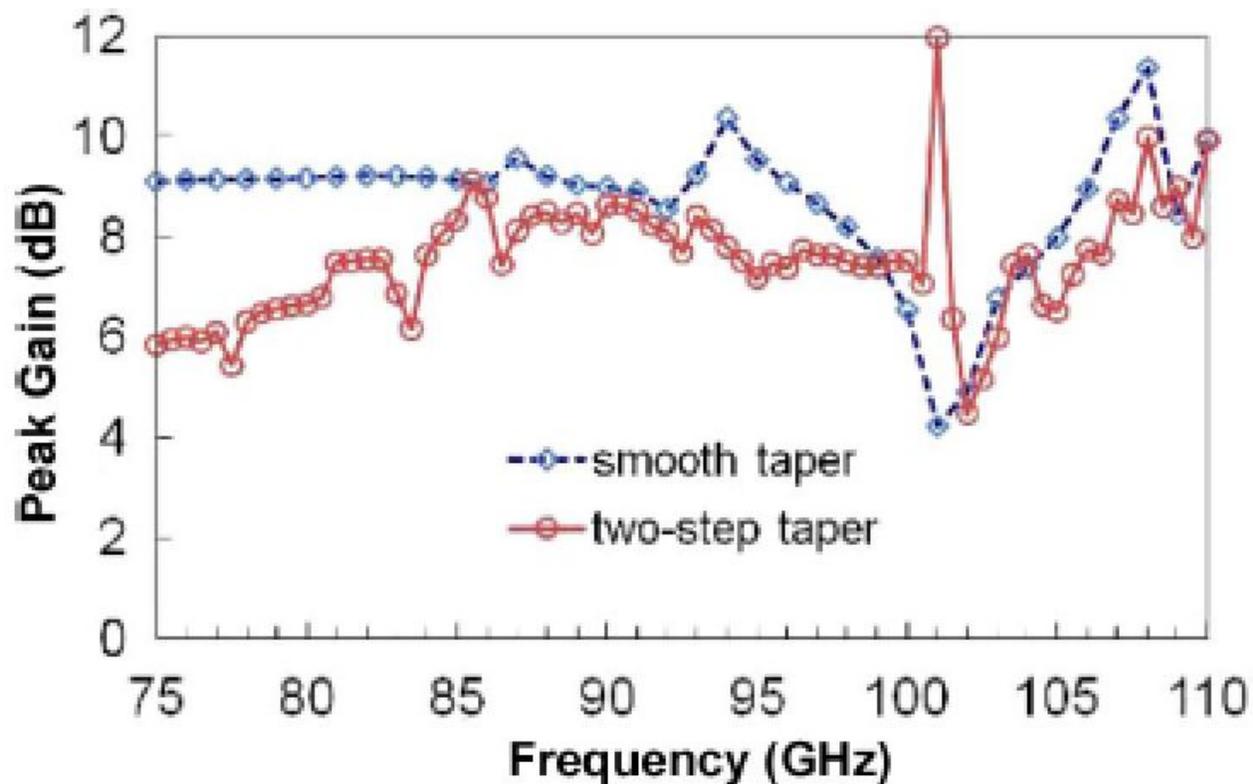
Why

Explain why the data matters or the key takeaway.



No Repeat

Avoid simply repeating the main title of the chart.



<https://chec.engineering.cornell.edu/visuals/captions-for-figures-in-documents/>

Fig. 11. Comparison of peak antenna gain for a two-step tapered and pyramidal-prismatic tapered Si antenna. The two-step taper antenna used the same dimensions as the two-step tapered example of Table II. The pyramidal-prismatic tapered antenna's peak gain was nearly identical to the two-step taper when both tapers were of equal length. Doubling the length of the smooth taper (results shown in this figure) only increased the peak gain by approximately 1–2 dB. From this, it can be concluded that the cost of using a step taper over a smooth taper is small. The step taper is more convenient for Si micromaching fabrication.

Example: Poor Typography

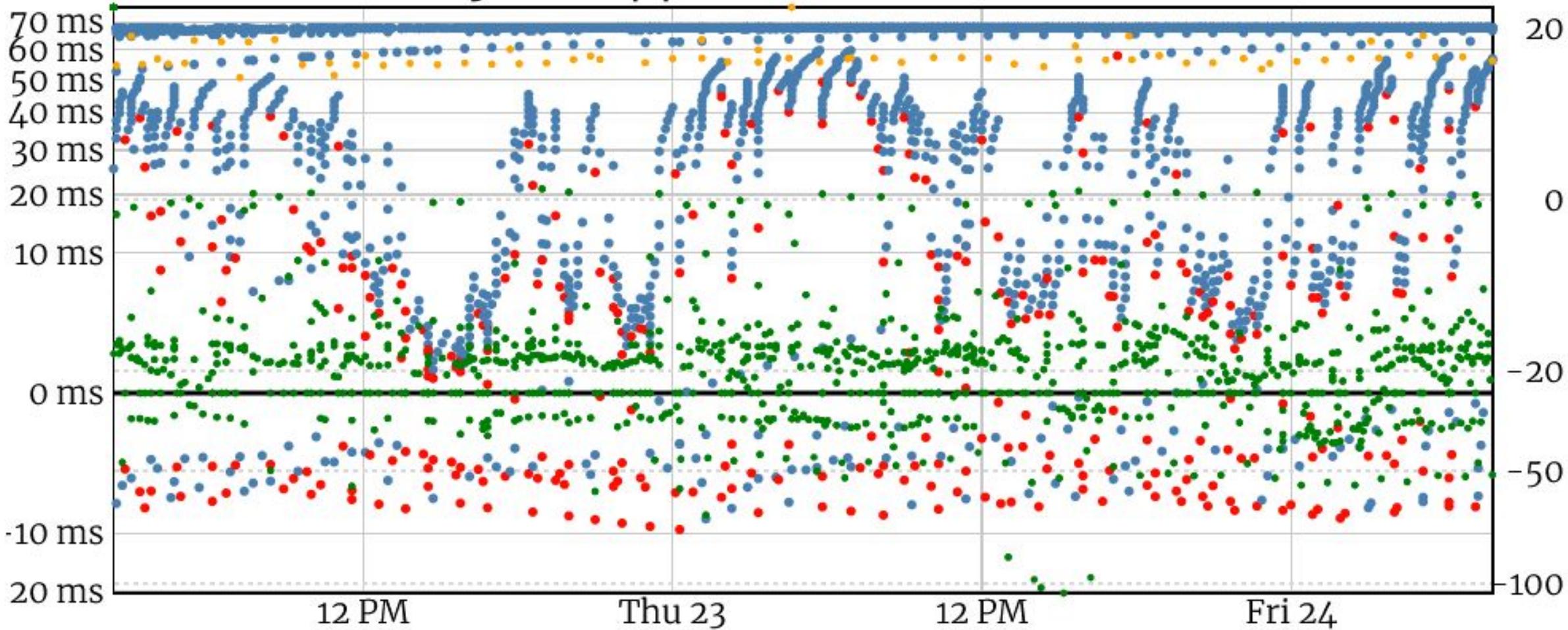


Identifying Failures

Common issues:

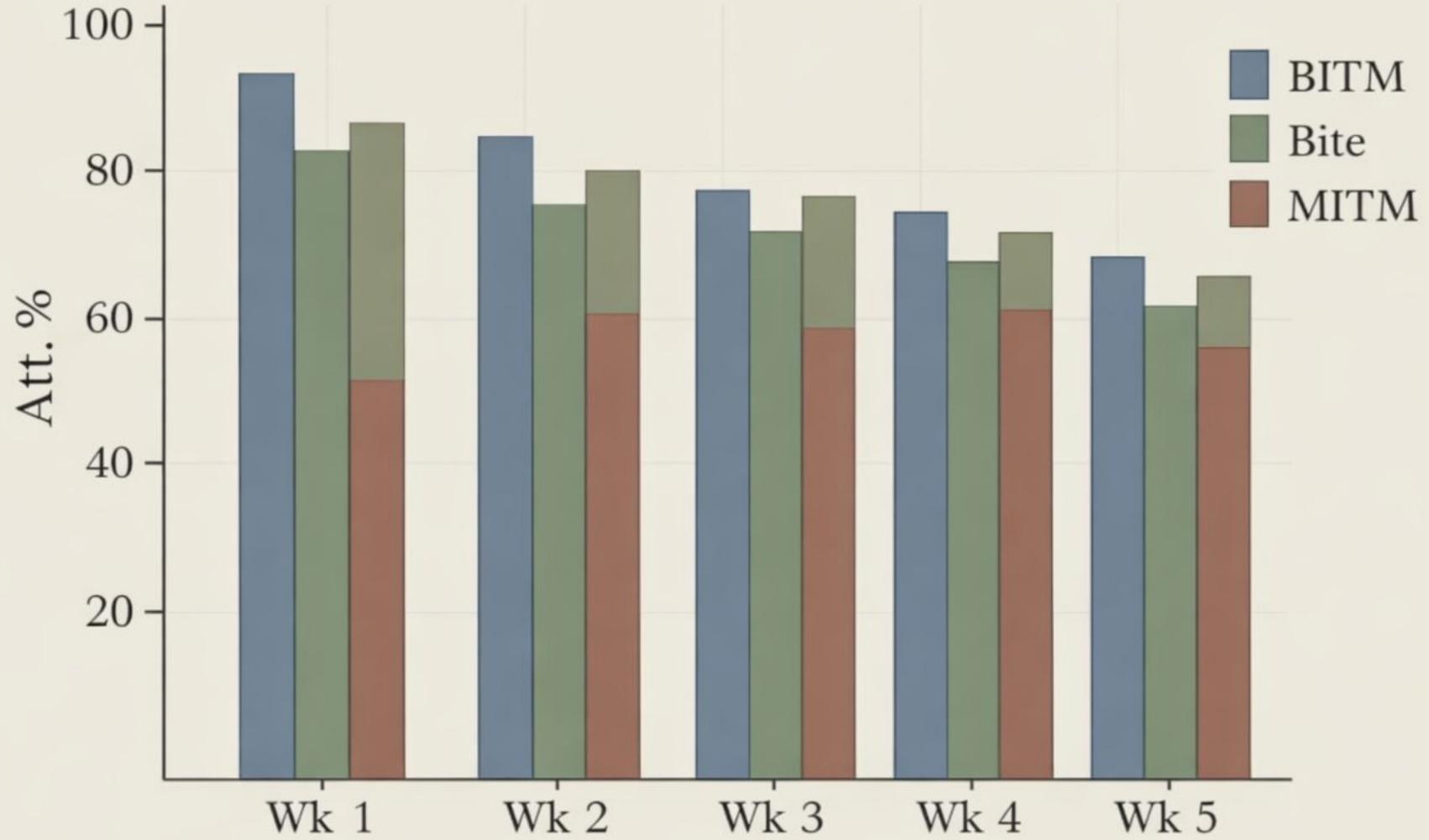
- Font size is too small for projection.
- Axis labels are cryptically abbreviated.
- Mixing Serif and Sans-Serif fonts haphazardly.

Offset and scores for 156.106.214.48



<https://community.ntppool.org/t/unreadable-scale-on-the-left-y-axis-of-the-monitoring-graph-offset-values/2804>

Graph 1



Improved Typography Example

Applying hierarchy and clarity to the previous "Poor" figure.



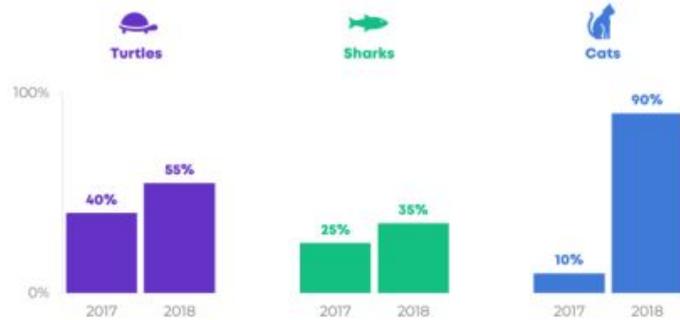
- ⌵ Bars
- 🕯 Candles
- 🕯 Hollow candles
- 📊 Columns
- 📈 Line
- 📈 Line with markers**
- 📈 Step line
- 📈 Area
- 📈 Baseline



<https://www.tradingview.com/blog/en/new-chart-types-37791/>

Before and After Comparison

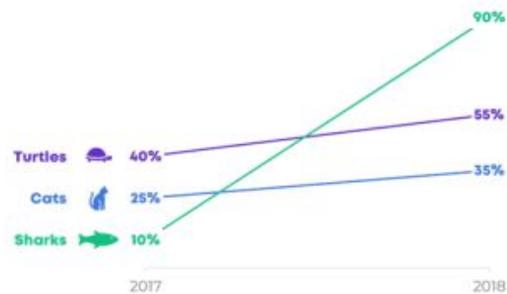
1 Clustered Columns: Zzzz...



2 Deviation: Difference



3 Slope: Steepness or Flatness



4 Dot: Distance between Dots



Chapter Summary

-  **Typography:** Affects interpretation speed and reading comfort.
-  **Labels:** Guide the viewer's interpretation of abstract data points.
-  **Clarity:** A fundamental design goal to reduce visual noise.
-  **Simplicity:** Always remove non-essential elements.

Questions?

Thank you for participating.

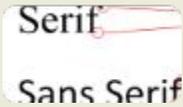
Reference: Wilke, C. O. (2019). *Fundamentals of Data Visualization*. O'Reilly Media.

Image Sources



<https://kirby.datawrapper.de/media/pages/blog/fonts-for-data-visualization/1b4b4316ca-1740123168/Artboard-835-1.png>

Source: www.datawrapper.de



https://ittrainingcontent.iu.edu/training/pgdlb/files/pc/img/detail_1_serif-sans-serif.png

Source: ittrainingcontent.iu.edu



<https://ppcexpo.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/visual-hierarchy.jpg>

Source: ppcexpo.com



<https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/55b6a6dce4b089e11621d3ed/1516165255299-VI219Z90E8POMUDETDE5/Pere.png>

Source: www.storytellingwithdata.com



https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:1400/1*qgHKU9Gwv_gmOMxFYVwoFw.png

Source: uxdesign.cc



https://s3.fr-par.scw.cloud/plecto-prod-plecto-website-2025/images/3d_bar_graph.max-800x600.format-jpeg.jpg

Source: www.plecto.com